

PEOPLE'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT (PAD)

VEMBAR

VILATHIKULAM TALUK

THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT – 628906

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INTRODUCTION:

People’s Action for Development (PAD) is voluntary organization, which is legally registered under society registration act in the year 1985. It is actively involved in empowering the marginalized sections of the society such as fisher folk, Palmyra tappers, Dalits, landless, women, children in difficult situation and others. The aim of the PAD’s intervention is to strengthen the various capitals such as- social, human, natural, financial, physical and information. In general, the belief is that there are 6 capitals to strengthen the livelihood but in our experience information is another capital, which also contributes to the empowerment of the community.

PAD has its head quarter at Vembar (Thoothukudi District of Tamil Nadu) and another 3 more units- at Keelakkarai, Rameswaram and the other at Thoothukudi.

Profile of the area

People’s Action for Development is working in the Gulf of Mannar region, which spreads from Rameshwaram to Thoothukudi covering 10500 sq kms. The Gulf of Mannar region is declared as ‘marine bio reserve’ by the Government of India. The Gulf of Mannar is declared as national bio reserve by the government of India in 1996. Gulf of Mannar region is rich in fishery resources. The primary productivity of the area is comparatively very high. A total of 510 fin fish species, including 125 reef associated fish species, 450 mollusks species, and 17 species of sea cucumbers have been recorded from this region. It is one of the richest sources of marine biodiversity hotspots of the world.

Gulf of Mannar, which has a chain of 21 islands along a stretch of 140 km between Thoothukudi and Rameswaram (N.Lat. 8° 55’ – 9° 15’ and E. Long. 78° 0’ and 79° 16’) (Figure), is located along the southeast coast of India. It has been considered for a Marine Biosphere Reserve. The importance of the Gulf of Mannar as PAD’s operational area lies in the fact that there are 133 villages and the islands have fringing coral reefs and patch reefs rising from shallow seas. The fringing reefs around the islands have lagoons of 100 to 150 m width and 1 to 2 m depth. The reef area of the Gulf of Mannar accounts for 94.3 km², based on the estimates of data derived from IRS LISS II 1989 & SPOT 1989 satellite information.

Fish production of this region was from 1, 05, 000 tones to 71845 tons from 1998 to 2011. The increase of population and demand for marine products are major causes for making fisher folk to get involved in the

destructive fishing practices and over harvesting which has adverse effects on the fragile ecosystem of the Gulf of Mannar. Gulf of Mannar region is a priority area for conservation because of its richness of species and ecosystems which support livelihood for a large number of coastal people and others. Sustainable management of this fragile resource capital alone will hold the key for real prosperity and wellbeing of this area and the people. The threats to the richness of biodiversity of this area are increasing at alarming rates and if not curbed and controlled now will lead to a situation of no return. The conservation and sustainable utilization of the resources require an integrated approach in management of this area where all stakeholders understand and accept the limitations of resource availability and control their negative interactions with the resources and its over extraction

CHILD CENTERED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

- 138 students were got higher education support through matching assistance. They are continuing study in nursing, Master degree in University, teacher training, Arts & Science, B.Ed., Engineering, BCA, Polytechnic and Schools. Family risks of getting in to the clutches of the money lenders by borrowing money for higher education is reduced. Equality is established by providing education loans to all children whether the child is sponsored or not and hence the possibility of children being forced in to child labor reduced.
- 30 sets of bench and desk provided to two schools - one in Narippayur and the other in Vembar.
- Two ICDS centres are renovated with floor, toilet, urinary, kitchen, partition wall, shelve, door, stock room, windows, water tank, roof and painting in Kollanthoppu and Vadakkuseval. After renovation, the friendly environment made children happy and strength increased from 14 to 25. Children are accessing toilets and avoided open defecation and urination. Village contributed their support in cleaning shrubs, pushes and prosopis species around the ICDS centre. VDC approached Panchayat and uninterrupted water supply for renovation works. Children are secured with partition of hall for Kitchen. Food items, files and play materials kept safe from insects and rats.
- 24 members from pro-poor families received higher education support directly from Christian Children's of Canada (CCFC) and People's Action for Development (PAD). This support elevated students' confidence level which leads them attaining good grades thereby they access continuous support. A sure drop out children who had no access to pay the college fees stayed home not knowing what do.

- 30 centre facilitators trained on play way methods to teach children to improving their study without spelling error in Tamil subject. School Management also requested the kit and following play method up to 5th standard. Parents are gradually realizing the play methods and encourages the children. Facilitators also replicating this methods in Schools especially in Maths subject. Children are doing well in arithmetic tables and learn quickly. Children get Influence to learn more words and play. Children are insisting with parents to buy regular newspaper to learn words and letters. Students are correct other students during the wrong selection of letters, methods, counting numbers, selection of word and letters within the group. Play methods stimulate the students' thinking and reading capacity.
- Learning through play training given to 50 Anganwadi teachers in Thiruppullani Union. More than 30 varieties of play materials preparation methods and teaching methodologies explained to them. The Anganwadi teachers are gain ideas to makes local specific learning materials. The method makes them easy to teach to the children. A variety of methods and materials stimulates interest of children. The Block level ICDS center keeping the materials for demonstrating to other ICDS staffs. The trained staffs developed more than 15 concepts and play materials to teaching the children. They prepared the schedule and keeping children with play and children are reduced their sleeping time.
- **Native games carnival:** To rejuvenate the ancestral and traditional games, PAD and CCFC organised and conducted the "Native Games Carnival". More than 650 children and youths from Thoothukudi and Ramanathapuram Districts have sharpened their observational and math skills. The carnival was not just games, they were designed in such a way that develops a lot of skills like logical thinking, building strategy, concentration, basic mathematics, aiming, and lot more. These native games have made the children and participants realize about rich culture and heritage value and became the tools of passing on some ancestral knowledge. Children learnt to win and lose, developed sensory skills, improved motor skills and improve hand-eye co-ordination. Girl children are playing the native games than the boys. In School teachers are allowing the students to play the native games.
- 443 Young fathers sensitized and they Gradually accepted new concept and staffs. Progressively they realized and clarified their doubts on child care. Slowly they expressed their experience on giving response to the children expectation. Washing cloth, maintain children hygiene gradually increased. Increased the sharing the responsibility with family. (Hospital, readiness for School,

ration shop, cooking and play with children). Based on the response and interaction, children and father relationship increased

- 273 youths are trained by youth leadership development program. After camp, youth developed well-versed village development plan. Regularly follows the monthly meeting, sharing, interaction with VDC, parents committee and CRPF. If any needs, they meet Panchayat and Government departments. Attitude change on giving respect to girl children and women. Environmentally implementing more conservation process which gives good feels about good changes in villages. VDC, parent committee, panchayat and CRPF also trust the youths and youth leadership. Some villages' handover the responsibility to youths on village level implementation.
- 398 students were attended the carrier guidance program and 64 students were selected their courses as per knowledge got this program. Students got awareness to identify the Government recognized institution and colleges (especially for Nursing course).

SPONSORSHIP

Successes

- Good intra personal relationship among the children
- Increased the higher education status
- Children are owning the CDG amount and continue their higher education
- Children were knowing their rights
- Children who can able to ensure their rights
- They find out the solutions for their issues with/without the help from other CBOs
- Children motivating and encouraging their parents to involve and engage in parent committee meeting and activities.
- Children feel better and happy when they communicate with donors through letter writing.
- This is the opportunity to express the children's talents, innovation, interest and feelings
- Through creative learning centre, children know more extracurricular activities, child rights and conserve environment.

Success Story:

Kavitha: A sure drop out became a nurse against all odds in life. Being born in a poor family of three siblings, a brother and two sisters, Kavitha, being the eldest girl, never thought of attending the school but looking after the household chores and the siblings as tradition has it. Parents could not

afford her the elementary education, hence, Kavitha thought of discontinuing the school and support the parents. At this juncture, Christian Children Fund of Canada selected her in the sponsorship program in 2006. She shared her memories as a sponsor child with us.

Those days are still fresh in my mind. I had been in communication with him for a staggering 10 year – from 2006 to 20015, from 4th grade to nursing courses. The letters those my sponsor wrote me are with me as a remainder of his marvelous love. The change that transpired in my family and in me is all merely because of his motivation. His motivation and encouragement gave me the education that I have now. I, a sure dropout, became a nurse by the sacrifices my sponsor made for me.

Sponsorship program provided me space and the freedom to exercise my creativity after my school hours besides educating me on health and hygiene, traditional knowledge, environmental protection, conservation of natural resources and extra co-curricular activities. Being a member of the SSS (Sun, Sea and Sand) club, I had the opportunity to interact with other children. The life skill education and children festival motivated me a great deal. By and large, I became a positive and enthusiastic individual embodied with good decision-making skill.

My inaccessible ambition of becoming a nurse became a reality in my life by my sponsor. My life style changed. If my sponsor were not there, it would have remained only a dream. My sponsor boosted my family's economy. Our wealth status hiked; our house from a hut to good tiled house. Now I can support my sisters get their education.

After 12th grade, I joined the Diploma course in Nursing following the entrance examination. The CDG money that I saved in the bank cleared the reluctance of my parents to join the course and complete it successfully. Right away I got appointed as a nurse in Roja Clinic at Sayalkudi. The Sponsorship program has inspired me to take the social responsibility as well. Hence, I serve my community in health aspects and encourage the children in co-curricular activities and taking right decisions in life.

Sponsorship program encouraged me in extra co-curricular activities and My Sponsor's motivation brought a change in my life; he taught me to trust God and self.

Child Rights Protection Forum (CRPF)

PAD promotes child rights among children. In order to ensure right to participation and strengthen the empowerment process we have adopted strategy called 'Child Rights protection Forum-CRPF'.

The aim of the CRPF is to ensure the child rights and restore their dignity with in the community as well as to develop children inclusive governance.

All children of the village age between "12 to 18 will be office bearers. However, the other children i.e. 6 to 12 are also include but they will not be holding any posting. CRPF is a platform for the children to involve themselves in the overall development of the village through which the Right to Participation is ensured. CRPF is also gives an opportunity for the children to their personality development. All the CRPF will form a federation.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- 122 adolescent girls are trained on menstrual hygiene management. Earlier girls are avoided the iron tablets; now they are realized the importance of nutrition and following the food habits. To maintain the body temperature, girls are culturing the Aloe Vera plants. As per the statement of local health nurse, girls are consuming iron tablet periodically and habits also improved.
- Medical care support given to 27 affected children during this year. Most of them are affected in public health issues such as typhoid fever, Dengue fever, mentally disorder, minor fraction, head injury, urinary problem and stomach pain.
- 470 AN-PN mothers were trained by this year on ANC – during pregnancy the precaution to be taken; Participants were aware on the symptoms, vaccination, immunization and scanning, anemia, water loss, natural food and not to engaging challenging physical labor; PNC – Proper child care, mother care and also challenges in over feeding, vaccination follow up, balanced diet and personal hygiene.
- 4125 children were immunized through Government immunization camp. The local Primary Health Centre supported more and take care the children.
- Area specific seeds and garden plants were identified with the discussion of School management committee and local communities. The local area specific and salinity - drought resistant plants were identified and procured and provided to 2 schools.
- By this year 1 community super garden is provided to Ponnagaram village and they got different varieties of country seeds like pudalai, peerkankai surai, poosani, vendai, vellari, sinna pavaikai, periapavaikai, kathari, thakkali, akathi keerai, seeni avaraikai and grains

WATER & SANITATION

The aim of the intervention is to lead hygienic life in all rural pockets of Gulf of Mannar region. The open defecation is widely practiced by the people of region. In order to change this practice PAD under took

campaign for sanitation. In this campaign people were taught personal hygienic and other health issues. As part of the campaign promotion of toilet construction also began.

- As per the needs 2 ICDS centers are supported with child friendly toilets, urinary with water facilities. The drinking water supplies also provided to the ICDS centers with the monitoring of local village development committee and school management committee.

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION

- 1090 School Management Committee members were capacitated and discussed about desilt the well, child labor and child rights, time keeping for teachers, cleaning the school ground, school gardening, sanitation in and around School, punctuality and regularity of teachers, child marriage and child line 1098.
- **Island trust:** Island trust is apex body of all 126 livelihood groups, 31 Village Development Committee (VDC), 28 parents' committees in and around of Vembar. Island trust is federation; it is legally registered under society act in the year 2005. The members for the Island Trust are elected from VDCs, Livelihood groups and parent's committees. The federation has 60% of the members are women. The Island Trust is involved regularly in month wide in designing, planning, implementing and follow of the any intervention like recreation of self-learning centre, selection of facilitators, identification of school dropout, general body meeting, medical aid for children, strategies for repayment, providing gift for sponsor children, annual planning, apply for FCRA and strengthening CBOs.
- **Mentoring and guidance of CRPF:** The child rights protection forum is strengthened with 160 general body members of Keelakarai and Vembar area. The CRPF connects the elected executive members and village level children groups. The forum conducts regular meetings and discuss their rights of participation. They actively engage in extra-curricular activities and environmental protection activities. The forum could re- enrol more than 20 dropout this period and stop 5 child marriages through VLCPC and youth and child help line. They approached parents' committee and youth and received sports materials, water facility, light facility and education materials. Toilet issues are discussed with SMC and resolved in Periasamipuram, Chinna Erwadi and P.M.Valasai. Solid waste management is regularly monitored by CRPF in Vembar.
- **Palmyrah tapper's meet:** Earlier the Palmyra tappers are struggled with monsoon failure and climate change. They borrowed money from local moneylenders. After formation of Palmyra sangam, 626 members registered under District level Palmyra board. More than 1200 members are insured their

selves. 750 members are renewed their membership by this year. 7 children are got higher education fund through Palmyra board; 5 members claimed the insurance after they met with accidents. 73 members got subsidy loan from 50,000 to 3,00,000 with 35% of subsidy. The moneylenders' intervention gradually reduced and Palmyra tappers fixed their palm products their own rate.

- **Taruvai management committee:** To rejuvenate the ground water source, to eradicate the *Prosopis* plants, to remove the encroachment and to create fresh water source in Gulf of Mannar area, the taravai management committee has started. The committee includes 12 panchayat representatives and taken action and strengthening water waterbody. By this reporting period they identified the water sources which exploited by private companies through borewells. But the local communities are struggling to get the proper drinking water. The committee discussed and approached the Government authorities. Totally 27 borewells are sealed with the help of VAO, RI and Tahsildar in Vembar area. Now the private companies moved to access water source in Ramanathapuram area. They aware of the legal action by the taravai committee. Now, the community of that area also applied petition to the government authority.

Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP)

The aim of the intervention is to build the resilient community in the coastal villages who are vulnerable to natural disaster such as cyclone, tsunami, heavy wind and flood. The region often witnesses severe cyclonic rain, and heavy wind, which affects the life of the coastal community. The after math of tsunami 2004 shook the civil society organization and governments around the world. Hence the civil society organizations force to realize the important of disaster preparedness. PAD introduced this concept along with its regular development. Moreover, disaster preparedness managed by community. The capacity of the community is built and in turn the community will act for themselves. Thus, we called 'Emergency Preparedness Plan". Three types of task forces teams also formed like

1. Early warning team
2. Search and Rescue team
3. First aid team

The committee and task forces were formed the villages are given below

1. Indiranagar
2. Mangaleswarinagar
3. Barathinagar

4. Pachiyapuram
5. Vembar North and
6. Melamundal

Goat distribution: CCFC/PAD has given goats under Gift Catalogue Scheme to the beneficiaries in the community. This besides being an alternative livelihood option helps them to meet their small economic needs. The income from the goat calves are used to make children study and help them to compensate their income loss during the off season. It is very difficult to pull on the family and make children study with the small income we earn. Goats are our only hope; it is sold for a good price in the market. So far 80 new calves were born.

SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES RESOURCE USE AND LIVELIHOODS OF RESILIENT COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN RAMESWARAM ISLAND

The project area, Rameswaram Island, the traditional occupation was fishing, but due to poor returns and also due to troubles from Sri Lankan Navy which restricting fisherman in Indian water, the people in fishing community have gradually shifted to other professions and many of them migrated to other areas even for other countries. Within this reality, majority of them risking their life by going beyond Indian waters and did fishing in Srilankan territory. For this reason, more than 80 trawl boats and number of fisherman imprisoned in Jail without any progressive steps for their release. It hearts many fishing families especially fishing coolis life in miserable situation. These fishing coolies originally, they were the country craft owners and did fishing for themselves traditionally in and around 21 islands. The prohibition of fishing ground in and around 21 islands through recent conservation efforts of both state and central policies push them into fish coolies to trawl boats. It is because of the prohibited access and control over traditional territory, they started became fish coolies for the last 10 years.

Tamil Nadu elections had ensured continuity of the same old regime (AIADMK) for five more years with comparatively a thin majority over its arch rival DMK contrary to the expectations of the general public due to non-performance of various departments for several months, insensitivity and inefficiency of the administration due to Jayalalitha's conviction in disproportionate assets case and also poor handling of the Chennai floods situation, spiraling prices, etc. Even the ruling party had never expected to win the elections this time. However, the trauma of the people is still continuing due to the mysterious death of Jayalalitha in December, 2016 and the fall out thereof.

Moreover, the demonetization of INR 500 and INR 1000 on November 8th, 2016, greatly affected the poor for want of currency notes resulting in widespread unemployment and poverty. It largely affected the fishing community who normally did not involve in any banking transactions or cashless transactions took place. The local people had to stand in larger queues for hours together on daily basis to their own money from the banks and to exchange the demonetized currency notes.

Even though as part of her poll promises, she closed 500 liquor shops run by government as soon as she took the oath of office, but the overall consumption of liquor level had not dropped, instead it increased. This factor has its own bearing on the lives of poor fishermen and women in our project area.

As far as the project area was concerned, the atrocities of Sri Lankan navy had continued unabated thanks to inability of both the central and state governments to force Sri Lanka to restrain its navy attacking our fishermen.

One side is the trend. No Government has been in the office for consecutive years in last 25 years. But it has changed this time. We thought the other Dravidian party DMK would come due to. But she came back to power with little more freebees in hand. Money power also played a vital role.

The present situation about prohibition, the CM has promised to bring in prohibition step by step. Most of the fisher women were demanding prohibition in Tamilnadu and our green manifesto had one clause as well. She has closed down 500 Government run liquor shops and attached bars as soon as she came into power.

The cross-border issue is still there after the new government at state and center. But shooting and killing is reduced but arrest along with their boats is going on by the Sri Lankan navy. So, several strikes and do not allow anybody to fish during the strike days. By and large couple of strikes in every fortnight happen which hinders fisher's livelihoods in Gulf of Mannar.

To Strengthen capacity among artisanal & traditional small-scale fishing communities and their capitals (social, natural, physical, human, financial and information) towards improved livelihoods and sustainable fisheries resource management'.

The PASI federation represents two Panchayats and one Municipality. Each Panchayat level federation has selected 5 representatives to taluk level federation and in total 15-member team elected last month. The new initiative - PASI seeks to empower fishing communities of Rameswaram Island to take action for sustainable living and development, by diversified economic activities and environmental concerns. After

the formation of PASI, within the 15-member executive committee, three of them were selected as office bearers and the rules and regulations for the federation were framed subsequently.

The monthly executive committee meetings were conducted regularly. During this reporting period six executive committee meetings held. During these meetings, they discuss not only the MED matters and revolving fund issues – payment and repayment but also, we facilitate the importance of child participation, gender, environment etc., The matters at family levels – atrocity of the drunken husbands and they deal them, are also discussed. PASI is functioning as a watch dog also – reporting and stopping child marriages, child abuse, etc.,

Also, they addressed the basic amenities of the villages which were represented in the PASI meetings, like road facilities, public transport facilities, water and sanitation facilities, solid waste management, tapping Govt. schemes – mostly welfare schemes, bank linkages etc.,

Leadership Training on PRI and Training on ecological rights to LG members

Along with the leadership training the awareness on the importance of Gramasabha, value of child participation etc. also covered. There were 74 participants participated in the

This leadership training is to build the skills of effective community leaders who are leaders and potential leaders as well. The training programme mainly focused on the characteristics of successful rural community leaders. Most of the participants are from the community who are the quiet who have the ability to lead but have not had an opportunity to facilitate leadership in the present community structures. The first module will focus on “Positive Attitude” followed by “interpersonal relationship”– the ability to interact with others in a positive way, “Self-management” – ability to prioritize and facilitate to complete tasks and deliver them within prescribed time, stress management, “personal accountability” – the skill to answer for personal actions, “influencing others”- the ability to personally affect other’s actions, decisions, opinions or thinking, “Goal setting and goal setting” – the overall ability to set, pursue and attain achievable personal, professional and team goals regardless of obstacles or circumstances.

This process will help the participants to trust both self and groups. The very important character is “Trust”. If one can’t trust someone to do what they have promised to do, how can you trust that they will lead a community in the right direction. Once trust has been established, results can eventually follow.

Good leaders are very important to a community and the staff team follows it and provides continue support and identifies the new and emerging leaders for future training and support with the following criteria’s:

- Well respected among the youth or groups or women or community
- One who takes initiative
- One who has demonstrated leadership in the past, like in the school, SMCs, VDC, PASI etc.,

The field team also will look into the smooth functioning of emerging leaders and existing leaders.

Establishing Village Knowledge Centers - Computes, printer, scanner, Kyan PC and UPS, connectivity & VKC support Cost and subscription of relevant journals and periodicals.

Three communities based VKCs are established and functional. It is being managed by the community facing functional challenges day to day and resolved by the VKC committee. Early warning, wind pattern, wave heights and potential fishing zone messages disseminated to 244 members through SMS. Regular VKC committee meetings held in all VKCs. Newspapers and library books are regularly available in the VKCs. During this reporting period 150 children and 750 youths and adults used these VKCs.

DRR / EPP ACTIVITIES

- Strengthening of Village Knowledge Centres which are aimed as a hub for Disaster Risk Reduction activities, learning and knowledge exchange.
- Intensive capacity building for preparedness at the community level through training to both PAD's and community members.

During the reporting period, 30 task force members were undergone intensive ToTs training for five days. The roles and responsibilities of the various task force, how they have to respond to emergencies etc., were dealt with practical sessions and mock drills. They intern will train other taskforce members within the village as well the other villages.

Eco warriors

Out of 305 children there are 90 active children from 3 clusters – Rameswaram, Thangachimadam, Pamban have been selected and promoted as green warriors to lead the example to at village, school and society on the whole. Each cluster having 30 children from 10 villages. They meet once in three months and share their eco environmental activities to their fellow warriors, which motivate them to involve deeper, and created as future youths.

The regular monthly meetings of 6 groups of 180 are being conducted. These groups are mainly looking after the environment cleanliness, conservation of natural resources like coastal clean ups, ecological rights, ensuring all children go to school, practicing civic sense etc.,

Diversified income opportunities for fisher families by connecting the service providers (mainly Government) to the communities and facilitating access to formal credit services

Income Generation activities

- During the last year a detailed need assessment study on entrepreneurship potential in fishing villages was done in the selected MED respondent families to understand the reality of small entrepreneur and upcoming entrepreneurs. It shows that many of them are tied up with traditional occupation, which is mostly sea based and few non-seas based which provides them low income day by day. Hence, they wanted to increase their earning by taking up new business ventures with locally available resource and raw materials.
- During the reporting period, 46 families were supported with MED revolving loans for various income generation activities. Improving the existing petty shops, dry fish business among the widows, gears and crafts to improve their fishing ability, etc.,

Youth Leadership Development

45 youths have been taken away from their village and community to analyse themselves as well the community. The process includes:

- Positive attitude
- Personality development
- Team building
- Leadership
- Ecological rights

The youths will be involved in various practical exercises to understand their personal characters, what are the benefits of positive attitude and goal setting, the importance of a team player, how to develop and inculcate leadership skills etc., At the end of the camp, the youth will come up with an action plan to be implemented in their communities as they go back. The field workers will facilitate the process to implement their action plan in their communities.

After the intervention:

1. Challenged to recognize the inherent value of each person's life, to filter his or her words, actions and decisions.
2. Help them to understand that their every action has an impact and influence on others, and that they have a choice of what they do with that power.
3. Challenged to take responsibility for their lives and the choices available to them.
4. Encouraged to identify strengths in others and work with those, rather than highlighting or fighting the weaknesses
5. Be made aware of the strengths and weaknesses of some of history's greatest leaders; reflect on how those strengths can be incorporated.
6. Challenged to work on different tasks as a team and identify factors that can build or destroy team. That working together and pushing their limits, they can achieve more than they initially thought possible.
7. Awareness of how effectively they are communicating, such that what is perceived is what was intended.
8. Explore the intricacies of Trust ... and how this is a vital part of any team or project. How to build and earn Trust.
9. The importance of integrity and the challenging question – am I a person of integrity?
10. Challenged to think through anything that is said or written, such that nothing is accepted without thinking critically about it. Being able to make solid decisions based on accurate information about us, others and what we read, hear and see.
11. The power of regular reflection, so that you are driving your life rather than others driving you.
The learning will take place in a systematic flow of activities, discussions and reflection through the following modules: Strength, Leadership, Team building Problem solving, Communication, critical thinking, Trust and Integrity.

This is important, as it will lead to young people becoming aware of (a) who they are (b) what their potential for influence is and (c) what their choices are. They will experience the power of reflection, and those who choose to make it a part of their daily life will see transformation in how they live life. It will give them options, tools for how to work more effectively with others and how to manage the inevitable conflicts that arise in a positive, constructive way.

Mapping the shore line, monitoring the shore line and erosion, hazard lines, support to prepare marine bio diversity register

One of the adverse effects of Global Warming is sea level rise, which will affect the lives and livelihoods of coastal communities. Monitoring biophysical changes is one way of improving the adaptation skills to adjust the situation perceived by coastal community. Based on this understanding, couple of years ago 56 youths were trained in using GPS to map the biophysical changes along the coast and shore line monitoring as a result of climate change in Gulf of Mannar along with Dr.Muniyandi, Marine biologist for shore line monitoring work. The shoreline monitoring has done from last three years with traditional methods and the readings are being documented in Thavukadu, Sangumal, Vadakadu, Ariyangundu, Manthoppu, Anthoniyarpuram, Kunthukal, Thoppukkadu, Light House, Therkuvadi.

Key observation during this year:

During this reporting period six villages are intensively observed. Three are in Palk- Bay and the other three are in Gulf of Mannar side. In Lighthouse village (Palk Bay), alarming sea erosion is being observed even this year, especially during the Northeast monsoon seasons. Kunthukal is the other village sea erosion is very rapid because of the various reasons since the sand movement is blocked by construction along the shore. Thavukadu village the beach land is reduced 50% within a span of three years.

A.3.1.7. District and State level consultation, press meets, green manifesto:

Many development projects including several energy projects, chemical industries, fish processing units, sand mining industries are located in the coastal area. Even though GoM is one of the pioneering protected area but many red alert industries are located within it premises. Hence, the territorial waters of small scale fisherman are highly polluted by industries which hammered the livelihood of small scale fisherman.

During this reporting period, two district level consultation meeting was organized by PAD to discuss district level issues. Since the state assembly election was due in May 2016, it was decided to develop a people's manifesto incorporating green, child rights and protection. More than 15 NGOs participated in both the meetings and a manifesto was evolved in Tamil and distributed to all the political parties and to the electoral candidate also. But the then ruling party has come to power again who never considered any of the people's demand. Unfortunately, this the state of Tamilnadu.

Lesson learnt

It was decided to hand over the revolving to PASI federation by this end of this financial year. The preparatory steps are being taken by PAD as well PASI. The MED loan request is being processed by PASI. They visit the LG and cross check the records and verify the track record and ensure LG's accountability. After PASI is fully satisfied they recommend to PAD for payment. PAD is playing only a post office role. All decision-making role is with the PASI Federation. We feel that they are capable of managing the funds. Therefore, by the end of this year the transition will take place.

The Neithal Community Netshop' at Ramakrishnapuram, after taken over by two women Livelihood Group members in the beginning of this half year is running successfully and the repayment of MED loan provided for the purpose is repaid properly by the LG.

CHILD HELP LINE - 1098

Introduction to Child Help Line 1098

Child help line 1098 is a national, 24-hour, toll free emergency phone outreach service for children (0 – 18 years) in need of care and protection. Apart from crisis intervention, CHILDLINE also links children to long-term services. Any child / concerned adult can call 1098 free of cost and avail of the service at any time of the day or night. CHILDLINE aims to create a child protection network to reach out to every child.

The Child Help Line 1098 is a Project of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

CHILDLINE has been functioning from 10th March 2012 People's Action for Development (PAD) is the collaborative organization for Child Help Line in Thoothukudi District and sub centre in Ramanathapuram District.

Aim and objective

- To reach out to every child in need of care and protection
- To ensure access of technology to the most marginalized in urban as well as rural area and connectivity of 1098 through government and private exchanges.

Intervention details

1	Medical	:	23
2	Shelter	:	45
3	Nutrition	:	16

4	ESG	:	32
5	<u>Missing children</u>	:	41
	a. Child lost and found		
	b. Parents asking help	:	13
6	Unclassified (school issue, drop out)	:	62
7	Protection from abuse	:	
	CSA	:	21
	Child Marriage	:	47
	Child Labor	:	61
	Physical abuse	:	9
	Child beggary	:	33
	Corporal punishment	:	20
	Others(Mention) family issue, Trafficking, Runaway, domestic violence, child death, MR child, Educational help, Money help, Educational assist, child selling, neighbor conflict	:	32
8	Linkages to the govt schemes (DCPU, Health department, Education department, Social welfare department, etc.,)	:	12
	Total cases from outreach	:	61
	Total cases through 1098	:	467
	Total interventions	:	528

Case Study-1**Sexual Abuse**

Child Name : Amudha
Parents Name : Muniasami
Address : 1/515, Mariamman Kovil Street,
Vembar, Thoothukudi (dist).

Case Id & Date : 69528, 20.04.16
Abuser Name : Karuppiah,
Address : Puliankudi,
Thirunelveli District.

❖ **Contact with Child line**

Information received through the filed visit on 19 April16.

❖ **Background of the Child**

The said child studied 9th grade in Periyasampuram Roman Catholic School. She has been a drop out child for the last 2 years. Her father and her two brothers are involved in fishing.

❖ **Child Line Intervention**

We came to know that a sixteen years old girl named Amudha was sexually abused by her paternal uncle and was under medical checkup at the hospital. When the child was met at the hospital and she revealed that she was sexually abused by her paternal uncle. And then when we approached her mother she said that her younger sister's husband abandoned her and married another woman she had to marry another man and live together. After some time, due to incessant altercation between them she left him and lived with us for some days. But her new husband came back and stayed with us for 10 days to woo her back home. After that they were both convinced and began to move back to their home. At that time our daughter said that she also wants to go with them. We accepted that and sent her along with them. But within a few days she called over the mobile phone and take her back home. Therefore, I went there and took her back to our home.

After this I sent her for a job in company at Tiruppur. As the days went by, after a few months one of her friends at Tiruppur, called me over the phone and told me that my daughter has frequent giddiness and head ache and asked me to take her home. Therefore, I took her back home again.

When I took her to Tuticorin GH, after the diagnoses, I came to know that she is pregnant. After this I talked with my daughter and lodged a complaint at the Women police station at Vilathikulam. They registered an FIR on the basis of POCSO act. Since the fetus is fully grown and cannot be aborted, they assured us that they will support to get the girl have a safe delivery.

After this we approached the medical officer and asked him to provide required medical support to the girl and let the girl have a normal delivery.

❖ **Allied Departments involved**

1. AWPS – Vilathikulam
2. Child Welfare Committee

❖ **Present Status of the Child:**

Proper counselling is given to the child. Arrangements are made so that the child gets needed medical support. All the information about the girl is given to the District Child Protection Office and insisted to support for a problem free future for the girl.

Case study-2

Street Child

Child Name : Unknown
Child's Date of Birth : 17-05-2016
Mother's Name : Lakshmi (43 years)
Husband Name : Madasamy
Village : Kadalaiyur
case id : 74256

❖ **Contact with Child line**

An extensive report on the inquiry based on the information received through the daily newspaper is as follows

❖ **Background of the Child**

The said girl Lakshmi is from Mathapuram in Ettayapuram Taluk in Tuticorin district. She has four brothers. She got married with Mr. Madasamy of Kadalaiyur and she has three children with him. Both of them have been living separated because of incessant family squabbles. In this situation, all the three children have been living with their father. Lakshmi has been living with her parents for sometimes and then she began to speak like a schizophrenic using vulgar words and started throwing stones on her brothers at night. As a result of this, she was let to live on the street leaving the family residence.

It is said that she had been living under an acacia tree close by the Ettayapuram government Polytechnic College. Under this circumstance, the woman delivered a baby boy on 17-05-2016 in an unsafe situation and began living at the same spot carelessly. The passersby hearing the cry

of the baby went and inquired her but they were all retarded by her unkindly vulgar words went on their way not able to finding a solution to this. Hearing this the Reporter of Dinakaran published this news in the daily.

❖ **Child Line Intervention**

Hearing the news through yesterday's (25-05-2016) newspaper, Child line Coordinator and other members informed the social welfare office and DCPO and thereby immediate action was taken.

When the officers approached mother, she said that she will not part with the child. When inquired that whether she is willing to go with the child to the asylum she refused to do so. Yet, the rescue action proceeded. Therefore, to provide immediate medical assistance 108 Ambulance was informed. According to this information ambulance from Kovilpatti GH was sent to the spot. After the first aid to the baby, it was admitted in the IC care unit at the GH at Kovilapatti. The medical officer, Sankara Seenivasan, after the treatment declared that though there have been no physical health issues to the baby there has been infections which can be cured within few days' time. After this, mother was admitted in the Thai sei welfare ward for treatment. The medical authorities are asked to contact the ChildLine members and the Social welfare officers after the treatment is over. In accordance with this, when the additional social welfare officer at the GH was contacted they said that the child and mother are normal and can be discharged from the hospital right away. When the ChildLine contacted authorized child asylum at Adaikalapuram, they replied that they can take the child not the mother. But the doctor said that since the child is only 10 days old it needs to be with mother as mother's milk is important for the child.

❖ **Allied Departments involved**

The following child rescue officers immediately reached the spot and rescued the child on 25-05-2016:

1. Ms. Subbulakshmi - Social Welfare Extension Officer
2. Ms. Poongodi - Village social welfare Officer
3. Mr. Selvi Florence - District child protection field officer
4. Mr. Thomson - DCPO
5. Ms. Selvarani - ChildLine Member
6. Ms. Sankaraeswari - ChildLine Member

❖ **Present Status of the Child**

We humbly bring this to the notice of the District collector that permission being granted by the Empower to provide shelter to the said child and mother, both mother and the child is to be discharged from the GH and admitted in the Empower campus today that is on 27-05-2016.

CaseStudy -3

Physical Abuse

Child Name : Usha
Age : 16
Parents : Udayakumar, Backialakshmi,
Address : Balasubramanian Street, Kalugumalai, Tuticorin District.
Case Id & Date : 100298, 18.10.2016

Contact with Child line

This case is based on the news on 19-10-2016 in a newspaper. According to this news, Usha, aged 16, daughter of Mr. Udayakumar and Packialakshmi of Balasubramanian street in Kalugumalai, Kovilpatti taluk, while going to school in the morning on 18th October, was blocked, crammed the mouth with clothes, fettered her hands and shoved her in to an empty water barrel and covered it with the lid and went away leaving the girl in this position throughout the day. Hence the girl was inquired about this.

❖ **Background of the Child**

Child's father works in Kerals as amazon and mother works as a nurse in a close by hospital. She has a nine years old brother named Akash. The child studies 10th grade in St. Luisa Higher secondary school in Kalugumalai.

❖ **Child Line Intervention:**

When we reached the girl's home on 19th October and inquired her mother. She said that the school authority informed her that her daughter did not attend school on that day. Hence, she immediately went home and looked for her, hearing sound from the barrel, she opened the lid and found her daughter hand tied and mouth crammed with clothes in the barrel. Relieving her from the barrel, she asked her what had happened. Her daughter said that Parthasarathy has

done this to her. Parthasarthy is a man from Kovilpatti who is a money lender who once had a dispute with our neighbor when we became a bore witness for against him at the police station. She says that to revenge us he had done to this to my daughter. She also said that the Kalugumalai police refused to register FIR on when she went to complain this issue at the police station.

After this they informed the DSP and Childline through 1098 who asked the police to take action on this issue. With the intervention of the DSP the girl was inquired and then the FIR was registered. FIR Number is 151/16, IPC-1860, TN Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act,2002.

Following this the child was counselled and asked to attend school.

❖ **Allied Departments involved**

PS -Vilathikulam

DSP - Kalugumalai

❖ **Present Status of the Child:**

At present the child is with mother at home and they said that she will attend school after a week.

ACRONYM

ANC	- Anti Natal Care
BFV	- Bare Foot Vets
CCFC	- Christian Children Fund of Canada
CBDRM	- Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBO	- Community Based Organization
CDG	- Child Designated Grant
CMFRI	- Centre for Marine Fisheries Research Institute
CRPF	- Child Rights Protection Forum
CLC	- Creative Learning Centre
DCPO	- District Child Protection Officer
EPP	- Emergency Preparedness Plan
LG	- Livelihood group
PAD	- People's Action for Development
PASI	- People's Action for Sustainable Island
PNC	- Post Natal Care
POCSO	- Protection of Children from Sexual Offence
SMC	- School Management Committee

- TOT - Trainer of Trainee
- VDC - Village Development Committee
- VDP - Village Development Plan