



ANNUAL REPORT



2006 2007



Peace Trust



Twenty Second
Annual Report
2006 - 2007



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Chairman's Forward



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One more year has passed 365 days of trials and tribulations, endurance and perseverance, culminating in great achievements and jubilation. Bountiful blessings from the Almighty, generous support from the benefactors, timely assistance from the authorities, dedicated service from the staff and, above all, whole hearted cooperation from the beneficiaries and the public at large, at every step of the way, lightened our yoke and turned every thorn into a rose petal.

As we near our Silver Jubilee year, we have to look back and ponder over the net result of the work already done and take count of the poorest of the poor who have shared the fruits of our labour, as the Father of our Nation would have wanted us to do. Nothing else really matters. We must also look forward and gear up for the immense work awaiting us in the field of social service that uplifts the oppressed, awakens the depressed, comforts the deprived and rehabilitates the displaced.

Let us hitch our wagon to the stars and strive to move farther and farther, higher and higher, swifter and swifter, in this year of the Olympics.

Thanking everyone for their support and cooperation, I present herewith the Annual Report of Peace Trust for the year 2006-2007.

J. Paul Baskar,

Chairman, Peace Trust

Peace Trust

Peace Trust is legally registered, Non Governmental Organization established in 1984 at Dindigul, capital of Dindigul district, involved in promoting environmentally sound, equitable and sustainable development strategies. Child Rights, Sustainable Development, Women Empowerment and Livelihood Development are the main focus areas of Peace Trust. Peace Trust implements programmes through grass root level interventions in Four Major Districts of Tamil Nadu, namely, Dindigul, Sivagangai, Nagapattinam and Chennai. It implements programmes through networking strategy all over Tamilnadu and maintains a working relationship with all stakeholders.

Peace Trust has been commended as an agency for initiating mass movements in universal development issues such as child rights, migrant issues and in Tsunami rehabilitation. Over the years it has built up a commendable rapport with the local people, the trade unions, the fellow NGOs, political leaders and the Government officials for the successful implementation of its welfare measures; for the spread of awareness programmes, and on issues of sustainable development.

Vision

To create an environment free from exploitation, through promoting equal opportunities for the vulnerable, marginalized and poor people and women for ensuring sustainable development.

Mission

Livelihood

To ensure livelihood options for the marginalized and poor through Micro credit, awareness on health and hygiene and natural resource management in drought prone areas by providing employment, helping migrant labourers and rehabilitating the land and resources.

Child rights

To protect the rights of the children against exploitations and abuses. Enhancing their learning through formal and alternate education and by ensuring a child- friendly society.

Women Empowerment:

Empowering women by forming them into self help groups, promoting micro enterprises and equipping them with holistic knowledge on governance, immoral trafficking, HIV/AIDS, nutrition and health to usher in an integrated and wholesome development.

Sustainable Development

To preserve the environment by educating the community on minimizing the resource usage and proper utilization and recycling of available resources to meet

the developmental needs and for achieving sustainable development.

Programmes

Peace Trust has the following centers (infrastructures) in the working areas.

Early Childhood Care Programme

The programme is based at Velankanni of Nagapattinam District. Its focus is to provide special attention for the development of children under age group 0-6. Peace Trust, in collaboration with Save the Children, is constructing 10 ICDS centres in 10 villages in the District of Nagapattinam as Early Childhood Care Programme.

Strahlemann Peace Support Centre for Children Affected by Tsunami

It is located at Velankanni of Nagapattinam District and provides holistic care to the children who lost their parents during Tsunami and are unable to continue their education. The centre aims to provide a holistic development among these children by providing free boarding and lodging, educational support, nutritional meals, psychological counseling, health care, play and recreation, physical, intellectual, moral and social development and to ensure protection of their rights and respect.

Manitese Peace Home for Children Affected by Tsunami

The home caters to 50 children whose livelihood has been affected by Tsunami. The home is providing an integrated care along with needed facilities to provide safer atmosphere for the children to pursue their studies. These centers create awareness among the target group about the following issues: Water pollution, Rain water harvesting, Solid waste management, Bio diversity, Coastal zone management, Forest protection, etc. Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, has appointed Peace Trust as its Regional Resource Agency to coordinate the National Environment Awareness Campaign in 17 Districts of SouthTamilnadu.

Peace Sustainable Agriculture Center

The watershed-training center constructed in Thasaripatty, Vedasandur, and Dindigul has been providing training facilities for water management, eco friendly farming methods, organic manure preparations, bio fertilizers and bio insecticide production to the farmers. A similar project has been carried out in Periakottai watershed area.

Peace Industrial School

PIS has been providing Government recognized formal vocational training to nearly 100 students who are ex-child-labourers and children hailing from poor rural families. The Trades are: Computer Software Programming, Data Processing and Computer

Application, Computer Software and Hardware Maintenance, Electrical Technician, Cutting and Tailoring and Embroidery and Needle Work.

Peace Mutual Benefit Trust and Peace Kodaganar Mutual Benefit Trust

These are the micro financial institutes of Peace Trust, which have been giving micro financial assistance to the SHGs. Peace trust has more than 850 women Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed with 11,050 members. More than 30 million rupees are under savings and the amount has been revolved among the members of the self-help groups. More than 60 million rupees are given to them through bank linkages to set up income generation units.

Income Generation training center

It provides non formal skill training to the poor women and youth in the trades such as skill training in agriculture based enterprises, animal husbandry, bakery, garment unit, post harvest technology, handicrafts, catering technology, palm crafts, greeting card making, etc .

Peace Media Center

Pasumailagam Internet radio set up by the Pasumai Media Center and Pasumai 90.4 FM community radio are engaged in dissemination of development information particularly social and environment awareness and development information. Pasumai FM reaches urban and rural population around Dindigul.

Peace Liaison Office

Peace Trust has setup a residence cum liaison office at Chennai for its advocacy and lobbying activities. The office is being used for project discussions, media liaison sessions and to intervene in policy level advocacies. The office has been established by the local contributions raised by Peace Trust. The office is located in Chetpet, Chennai City.

Peace Trust is a Member of

- Global March Against Child Labour & SACCS New Delhi
- Child Workers in Asia - Thailand
- CARAM Asia-Malaysia
- Fresh Water Action Network-UK
- United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN ECOSOC)
- Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority
- Regional Resource Agency for Ministry of Environment and Forest

Organizational Management

Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees meets regularly once in 6 months to chalk out policy guidelines and to take major decisions on programme and finance. Based on these decisions, the Peace Trust Chairman leads the organization and the whole team implements the Programme activities, based on his guidance.

Staff Team

Peace Trust has a well-trained and qualified team of

personnel to implement its various projects. There are totally 75 staff members who are specialized in various fields, besides 37 others involved in implementing different project activities.

■ Office Administrative Staff	:	10
■ Field Functionaries (Full Time)	:	65
■ Part time Consultants	:	2
■ Volunteers	:	5
■ Part time Field workers	:	30

The staff members work as a team, without any distinction of higher and lower strata, in carrying out the responsibilities as part of the teamwork.

Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation

Daily Diary

Peace Trust has different branch offices at different locations of Tamilnadu Dindigul, Karur, Sivagangai, Nagapattinam and Chennai. The project coordinators from different project centres submit their daily diary through email, fax and phone, to reach the head office, each night before 11'O clock. The monitoring staff reviews the daily activities of the various project activities and directs them accordingly.

Weekly Review, Monitoring

The project coordinator conducts weekly review and planning meeting for the field staff on every Friday. Peace Trust's Chairman, along with other project coordinators, attend the meeting. The valuable guidance and suggestions discussed in the meeting will be documented in weekly minutes file and communicated.

Monthly Review

All the project coordinators collect the monthly reports from the field staff, consolidate and submit the consolidated monthly report to the Peace Trust Chairman at the end of every month. Similarly, they submit the next monthly plan to the Peace Trust Head Office at the starting of every month. Peace Trust Chairman also carries out quarterly review and planning meetings for all the projects.

Financial Management Structure

Peace Trust has well-established administrative staff structure to document financial aspects and submit statements to various donors and government authorities. Each project coordinator submits a fortnightly financial requirement and funds are allotted by a demand based on advance vouchers. They submit their requirements twice a month and funds are released as advance by the finance department.

International advocacy and lobbying

Peace Trust chairman had attended various consultations and represented international forums for advocacy and lobbying on rights of child labourers, migrant workers and on environment issues. This year the Peace Trust chairman had attended the steering committee meeting from 22.7.2006 to 29.7.2006, organized by CARAM

Asia at Malaysia. He also attended the South Asian Regional Meeting arranged by SACCs from 16.12.2006 to 17.12.2006 at Kathmandu

Staff Capacity Building

The field staff members were given capacity building training once in 6 months. The resource persons were invited from various institutions, organizations with rich practical experience in the human resource and developmental field.

The project Coordinators and administrative staff are sent for at least 3 capacity building training programmes in their relative fields in a year. They are sent to development training Institutions for the training. Training on Annual Report preparation was attended by all staff of Peace Trust. Some of the unique trainings attended by our staff are:

1. Project Planning/ Monitoring/ Management
2. NGO / CBO Management
3. Financial Management
4. Resource Mobilisation
5. Micro finance
6. Environment management
7. Water resource management
8. Business social responsibility
9. Water Budgeting,
10. Nursery and plantation management
11. Structural engineering
12. Irrigation engineering

Peace - Programmes

Peace Child Rights Programme

1. Early childhood care programme (eccp)
2. Manitese peace home for children affected by tsunami in nagapattinam district
3. Strahlemann peace support centre for children affected by tsunami in nagapattinam district (spsc)

Peace Housing Project

4. Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme
Vellapallampeace Technical / Skill Education
5. Peace Industrial School (pis)

Peace Sustainable Agriculture / Watershed

Development

6. Periyakottai Watershed Development Project (pwdp)
7. Integrated Watershed And Sustainable Agriculture Development In Vedasandur Block Of Dindigul District. (iwmp)

Peace Environment Education, And Awareness Campaign

8. National Environment Awareness Campaign (neac)
Regional Resource Agency For Ministry Of

Environment And Forest (tra)

Peace Health Awareness Programme And

Peace Migrant Workers Rights Programme (mwrp)

9. Prevention Of Trafficking And Hiv/aids Among Women And Girls In Dindigul District (taha)
10. Caram- Empowering The Migrants And Their Families On Migration And Hiv/aids And Their Interlinking Factors.

Peace - Women Development & Empowerment Programme (wdep)

11. SHG Formation And Micro Credit

Peace - Vocational Training And Production Center (vtpe)

12. Peace Production Unit
13. Peace Garments

Peace - Information Dissemination (pid)

14. Books
15. Journals
16. Information Documentation
17. Peace Media Centre Web / Internet Radio

Peace - Projects In 2007-2008

18. Peace College Of Education
19. Peace Community Fm Radio - Pasumai Fm.90.4
20. Peace - Action Programme For Empowering Migrant Workers On Their Rights And Responsibilities In The Working Countries
21. Peace Child Rights Programme For Global Friend's Award
22. Peace Upgrading Medical Equipments In Government Hospital

Peace - Future Plans

23. Peace Home For Youth - A Residential Accommodation For Women
24. Peace Housing Project Seruthur

Peace Child Rights Programme

Early Childhood Care Programme (ECCP)

Background of the Programme

Early childhood years (below five years) are known as critical and formative years for any child's development. Tsunami on December 26th had affected all, especially children of all age group, in the coastal districts of Tamilnadu, out of which Nagapattinam was the worst affected where around 531 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centers were affected (UNICEF Publication "Tsunami Recovery Program"). Due to this unexpected disaster, children became Most vulnerable and helpless. Many children were separated from their families and have lost the privilege of going to school. In particular the children in the age group 0-6 need special attention in this situation. They needed an enabling environment to get all round development with special focus on their childhood. The best means of providing immediate protection to vulnerable children is Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centers, which can provide an over all development for the children.

Hence, Peace Trust, as child rights concerned NGO, has come forward to change the panic situation with the support from Save the Children, UK, into a pleasant and favorable situation for children by the two most appropriate facets, which would positively influence the children. They are revamping the learning environment with support from the parents and equipping the teachers with ideal teaching methodology through construction of ICDS with more community participation in all processes. The objective is that extensive training and formation of different committees for all sections of the concerned project can help the children return to normal.

Project Villages

The project is implemented in 10 villages (1. Velankanni, 2. Kalathidal Karai, 3. Odacheri, 4. Keel Umbalacheri, 5.

Panagadi, 6. Agaramanakudi, 7.Sembodai, 8. Settipulam, 9. Thopputhurai and 10. Kodyakadu) covering 3 blocks mainly Vedaraniyam, Thalainayaru and Keelaiyur in the Tsunami affected Nagapattinam District.

Consultation Before construction

On 4th and 5th of February Mrs.Sherry and Mr. Prabath of Save the Children gave a two-day orientation on the rights of the child and the need for a child friendly construction of ICDS building. Discussions on the rights, education and health of the children in all aspects were discussed with the public, Panchayat presidents and village heads. With regard to the construction of the ICDS centers a one-day consultation/exposure on 20.3.07 was held at Cuddalore. Model designed by Save the Children agency was used to explain the features of the ICDS.

Construction of ICDS centres in 10 villages

- The construction of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centres was carried out with the community participation. All Community members and Project Officers of ICDS were consulted in selecting the site and signed the MOU between District administration and Peace Trust.
- The ICDS center is constructed as a child friendly center with a minimum area of 1200 square feet. It has a Hall with kitchen, toilet, bathroom, portico and a staircase to the terrace for the use of the village people for holding community programme if any. After the completion of the centre the children will have the facilities to study, play and rest in clean and healthy environment. The toilets are also child friendly separate for boys and girls with windows. The center has given access to differently abled children by providing ramps and support rod for mobility.
- The centers are painted with pictures (inside and outside) to enhance children's learning ability and a black board 2 feet from ground level will be placed for children to increase their writing and drawing skills and creativity. The ICDS centre will be having all the essential materials such as playground, park and play materials for the children.

An induction programme on ICDS

An induction programme on ICDS was given to all the staff of the project. They act as animators and they in coordination with the anganwadi teachers mobilise all target children of the village to the centre. Earlier the strength of the centre was meagre. Now the number of children coming to the centres has increased considerably in all the 10 villages. Regular door-to-door visit is being made to the houses, from which the children are irregular to the centre and to use the available resources to make them regular.

Community Mobilization

The community is involved in the planning and actually represents the interests and needs of the larger community. Communities are educated on aspects of children's developmental needs and their role and participation in meeting these needs.

S.No	Programme	Dates	Focus	Participants/ Resource Persons
1.	Seminar on children's participation in rebuilding communities following disasters	13.12.'06	How to improve the children's participation	Mr.S. Ramesh- Programme Coordinator
2.	Early Childhood Care Development Initiatives.	2.1.'07	Integrated child care brain storming session	Team of "Save the Children" agency
3.	Meaningful and Ethical Participation of Girls and Boys	8.1.'07 to 10.1.'07	The rights of the children and the need for early childhood protection	The resource persons were Mr.Aftab and Mrs.Victoria of Save the Children.
4.	State level stakeholder consultation on children and inclusion in disaster responses and risk reduction lessons from the tsunami	24.1.'07	For disaster preparedness, relief, rehabilitation, health, education and nutrition, shelter, protection and child participation were discussed.	With all the stake holders
5.	safe guarding children, child protection and the role of each organization	6.2.'07 to 8.2.'07	What is child protection policy and how does it relates to the work we carry out in the field and the various different types of abuses.	Three of the staff Mr.S.Ramesh, Mr. Kaverimanian and Mr. Srinivasan participated in the

Formation of Children's Groups in 10 villages

In all the 10 villages, Child Rights Groups are being formed and strengthened through regular meetings and trainings. The group consists of children in the group between 3 to 18 years old. Some of the aspects taught through these groups include child rights and health care, right to participate, education, protection against violence, food and security, survival and development etc. Children on regular intervals have been given awareness on various themes mentioned above.

Training for Children's Group

Target children are organised and trained to realise their rights and development. 30 children per village are selected as master trainers for organising further awareness programmes. The children are mostly primary school children with siblings in ICDS centres. The Child Rights Group meet takes place every month in all the villages and the children are sensitized on the issues such as child rights, strategies to prevent child labour, to prevent school dropouts, etc., and this group acts as a platform to develop and bring out the talents of all the children.

Parents' Groups formation & training

Parents' Groups have been formed in all the 10 villages. Presently 300 parents are members of the groups. Parents' Group meetings are conducted regularly monthly once in all the villages in which the importance of child rights is stressed and the need to protect their rights for a better future is explained. Trainings are conducted for the Parents' Groups on issues of health, early childhood development, social empowerment issues, child protection and child rights. Parents are also trained to demand quality services in the ICDS centers

and to be members of community management of the ICDS and Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD).

Training of the Anganwadi teachers and workers

The anganwadi teachers are provided trainings on child friendly approaches and child protection policy along with early childhood development and innovative play and learning techniques. They are the part of the parents association and discuss issues related to children and how to solve them in an effective manner. Anganwadi teachers are trained to enhance their effectiveness in delivering their services.

Anganwadi Teachers, Parents and Primary Teachers Association meetings

Anganwadi Teachers, Parents and Primary Teachers Associations have been formed in all the 10 villages and regular monthly meetings are arranged for them on early childhood development issues.

School education awareness creation for the children

A participatory campaign was organized for the target children to make aware of importance of education and enrolment to primary schools in all the villages in the month of May.

IEC materials

IEC materials were prepared and they stood as information dissemination of the community.

- Posters on childhood development issues.- the stages of child development
- Information leaflets on best practices in childhood development support
- Posters on importance of health care systems, vaccination, nutrition, safe pregnancy (ANC and PNC)

care) etc., placed at the centre. These are developed with community participation to highlight the issues prevailing in the community.

Dissemination of information on the project activities at official level

Regular communications and associations are made with the Child Development Project Officers of the District Administration. A workshop was be organised to disseminate the best practices and lessons learnt.

Partners Meet

Each month, by weekend, the partners meet is conducted by Save the Children to share the work carried out by different partners of Save the Children. The Programme Manager and the Project Coordinators of Save the Children give clarifications with regard to many queries from the partners. Apart from this, the experts provide different inputs related to child rights/protection.

Weekly meeting

Each weekend, staff meeting is held in the field office at Velankanni. The work carried out by each staff is reviewed and the plan for the next week discussed. Mr.J.Paul Baskar, Chairperson of Peace Trust, review the progress of work carried out.

Documentation

Documentation is carried out in all the process of the programme. This helps in assessing the progress at each and every stage. Documentation also helps to share the outcome of the activities and helps to further strengthen the programme.

The monitoring team from Save the Children, as well as from the Head Office of Peace Trust directs the project now and then to achieve the objectives in an efficient manner.

Manitese Peace Home For Children Affected By Tsunami In Nagapattinam District

Background

The Tsunami disaster in the Indian Ocean was one of the worst natural disasters in modern times. Over 200,000 people died and more than 1.5 million people lost their homes and most of them lost also their means of livelihood. As in every disaster, it was the poor that were the most affected. Nagapattinam district in Tamilnadu was one of the worst affected districts. Children and women bore the brunt. Most of the children were psychologically affected and were in need of support to continue their education with the basic facilities. In most cases the communities were not having the capacity to look after the needs of these children. The situation created an atmosphere encouraging child trafficking and forced child labourers, which would certainly have created an unfavorable condition, where children's rights would be denied.

In these circumstances, there were greater chances for the children to be drop outs from schools and child protection was expected to be the major issue in the year to come and schools were considered the best place for the children to stay around. Taking into consideration the existing situation, Peace Trust came forward to help the children with the generous support from Manitese and the Region of Lombardia in setting up and running the Manitese Peace Home for Children to get them liberated from social and economic pressure.

Target villages and beneficiaries

Peace Trust has identified the children who were not able to go to school. Almost all the beneficiaries selected were from the coastal villages like Seruthur, Velankanni, P.R.Puram, Kameswaram, Thalainayaru, Naluvadhpathi, Palathadi, Poikainallur, Kiramathumedu and Keilaiyur of Nagapattinam District, were the impact of destruction was the highest. The beneficiaries' age groups are from 11 to 17 years, with 50 girls for the academic year 2006-2007. The order of preference in selecting the beneficiaries were children with single or no parent, children who have lost one of their family members, widows' children, children of the families that had lost their means of livelihood and children in poor economic conditions.

The Manitese Peace Home for Children

The Manitese Peace Home for Children is located along the East Coast Road in Velankanni Village of Nagapattinam District. The construction of the home initiated in August 2005 was completed by end of August 2006. The children occupied the Manitese Peace Home for Children from September 1st 2006. On 24th October-06 Ms. Barbara Russo, Asia Desk Officer of Manitese declared open the memorial stone of the Manitese Peace Home for Children and gave her special address on the need for increasing the educational opportunities for the children of the tsunami affected region.

Facilities in the Manitese Peace Home for Children

The Manitese Peace Home for Children has an office room, an internet centre cum library room, accommodation rooms and a kitchen with dining hall. The centre has out door game facilities ground. The children are provided with recreation materials like skipping, foot ball, volley ball, ring ball, carrom board, chess and video games. This has helped in relieving them from the strain and made them feel free from worries and continue their education in a more conducive atmosphere.

Accommodation

The building has a ground floor with 8 rooms and a first floor with 8 rooms. In total there are 16 rooms for accommodation. 4 children stay in a room. The room is furnished with four single cots, bed, blankets, pillow and good lighting facilities. Each room is spacious and has good ventilation. The cot has also individual safety lockers for the children, which is used to keep the most necessary and valuable things. Each cot is provided with safe guard, which helps the children from falling down.

At present 50 children board in the home covering from 6th to 12th class. The accommodation room is cleaned regularly by the appointed helper. It also has Warden's Room, Indoor Recreation Room with video games and indoor game materials, Library, Office Room, Kitchen, Bathrooms and Toilets.

Personnel

The programme has a programme coordinator, a teacher cum warden, a cook and a helper. For each staff the roles and the responsibilities are assigned to carry out the jobs, which help in effective implementation of the programme. The coordinator was appointed from the month of June-07 and the teacher cum warden, cook and servant maid were appointed from the month of September-06.

The Integrated Care Provided

The Manitese Peace Home for Children helps in improving the educational performance of the children affected by Tsunami. The centre provides the basic educational needs of the children, improves the nutritional level by supplementary feeding, periodical health checkup to keep track of the health status and by providing medical support. Academic excellence is enhanced by improving their managerial capacity, leadership qualities, knowledge, etc., through motivational camps. Further psychological counseling is also done to build a better future. Recreation is arranged to get relieved from the mental pressure and to concentrate on their studies. Teachers and health worker guide and care for the children for a better healthy future. The centre also coordinates the other welfare activities, like awareness of health and hygiene, encouragement of saving habits, organization of children's forums, positive interaction among children, social awareness and leadership qualities, encouragement of sports, games, yoga, cultural training, etc.

Maintenance of the Home

The project coordinator and warden, take utmost precaution in maintaining the home. To maintain the home in a good condition a set of instructions was given to the children and all were advised to follow them. Educational Support and other care
The children are provided with educational support such as school fees, special fees, note books, etc. They are provided with breakfast, lunch and dinner. The food is provided as per the prescribed menu and the timetable for the meals is strictly followed.

Each day, after the school, the children arrive at Manitese Peace Home for Children by 4.30 pm. After their arrival, attendance is taken and they are allowed to play in the park with games materials till 5.15pm. After their games, the children clean up their hands and have snacks. The snacks provided include varieties of pulses, changing variety each day. From 5.45 to 7.30 pm the children go through the subjects, under the guidance of the teachers. The teachers appointed regularly help in guiding and clarify the doubts raised by the children..

Health Programme

Individual care is bestowed on each and every child regarding the health. The warden provides medication for minor ailments. Apart from this, health camps are held to gauge the health status of the child. Doctors from well reputed institute are engaged to check the health status and guide the children. A well-equipped medical kit is maintained and checked regularly. A separate medical register is maintained for each child, in which all the basic information regarding the health of the child is maintained. For minor ailments, treatment is given in the home; if major problem arises they are taken to the hospital near by. Resources and medical teams were from Meenakshi Medical Mission Hospital. Two camps were held in the month of June and August. Special attention was given to the adolescent girls. Special health classes were conducted for the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th class children. Much stress was given to cleanliness and hygiene.

Psychological Counseling

Psychological Therapy and counseling programmes were arranged for the children to get molded in a way to get relieved from their stress and worries. Further counseling helps in creating a better vision among the children for a better future.

Motivation Camps

Regular motivation camps were held in inculcating various skills for the children and increasing awareness on various topics like child rights, personality development, disaster management, education, clean and green environment, impacts of child labour, psycho social care, coastal environment protection, etc.

Children's Day Celebration

Every year, on 14th of November, Children's day is celebrated. Special events and cultural activities were organized for the children to bring out the inborn talents. At the end of the day, sweets were also distributed. All the children of the centre took part in the programme and enjoyed well.

Tsunami Memorial Day

On the 2nd anniversary of the tsunami disaster, the children of the Manitese Peace Home for Children made a silent march from the home to the memorial pillar erected in Velankanni, where thousands of the tsunami victims were buried. The children held a banner with the slogan of "may the souls of the victims rest in peace". A garland was also placed in the memorial pillar and the children offered prayers. Candles were also lighted. All the children had black badge in their dress, representing the sorrowfulness of the occasion.

Camp on exam preparation

By February-07 end a camp on exam preparation was conducted for the children. In the camp, the way to revise the subjects during exam time was explained and some easy tips to remember things were also given, with some clues for scoring high marks. The children, who took part in the camp, clarified many doubts and made sure to be well- prepared for the exams and score good marks.

Advocacy and Lobbying

Advocacy and lobbying has been done in the community level, national and international levels for sustained development and to address different child rights issues and social issues.

Documentation

All the activities carried out in the home are documented including both the construction of the home as well as the programmes. The press news related to children and the Manitese Peace Home for Children, published in the dailies, are documented and filed. Books and Government Orders relating to children and education are also collected and documented. The documentation is in the form of written documents, photographs and video films. Registers are maintained for various inputs. Separate files are maintained for different issues like child development, labour, environment, health, education, general knowledge, etc.

Media Liaison and filming

A 10 minutes documentary film was produced, which describes all the activities right from the wake up of the children and other activities carried out in the home. Viewing this film people can get a clear overall view of the activities and the infrastructure facilities provided to the children. The inaugural function of the home, highlighting also the

objectives of the home, has been reported in the major leading Tamil dailies. This had a wide reach throughout the Nagapattinam district.

On the 2nd anniversary year of the tsunami most of the dailies brought out special editions on the rehabilitation activities carried out by various organizations. The activities carried out by Manitese Peace Home for Children were published in two major dailies: the Tamil daily "Dinamani" and the English daily "The New Indian Express".

Conclusion

In the circumstance of widespread devastation, Peace Trust strongly believed that rehabilitation will be the only way even though it will be a long haul, given the shock suffered by the victims. This programme enables the children to be educated and skilled workers and will facilitate them to remain in the society with dignity. Further, the schooling programme of the children will reduce the incident of juvenile delinquency and could build a child-friendly society, free from child labour.

Time	On weekdays	On Holidays
05.00 - 05.30am	Wakeup-Coffee- Toilet	Wakeup-Coffee- Toilet
05.30 - 06.00am	Exercise Yoga	Exercise -Yoga
06.00 - 07.00am	Gardening & Bath	Gardening & Bath
07.00 - 08.00am	Silent Reading	News paper reading
08.00 - 08.30am	Breakfast	Breakfast
09.00 - 12.45pm	School	Special Training Programme
12.45 - 01.30pm	Carried Lunch	Radio News & Lunch
01.45 - 04.15pm	School	Video games
04.15 - 05.30pm	Sports Activity	Sports Activity
05.30pm	Snacks	Snacks
05.45 - 08.00pm	Tuition	Indoor Games
08.00 - 08.30pm	Dinner	Dinner
08.30 - 09.00pm	News Watching on TV	News Watching on TV
09.00pm	Sleep	Sleep

Strahlemann Peace Support Centre For Children Affected By Tsunami In Nagapattinam District (SPSC)

Introduction

Two years have passed since the Tsunami struck Tamil Nadu. Nagapattinam being the worst affected District, many residents had lost their innocent lives, and among them the worst affected were the children. Many children were orphaned at the sweep of the wave while others lost either a parent or close relatives who contributed to their sense of security. During Post Tsunami recovery period the children in the villages of Nagapattinam District faced quiet a number of problems. Owing to large number of boats given to the fishermen many of the young boys are being engaged in carrying out fishing activities. Girls are made to remain in their homes to look after their siblings due to the absence of their mothers. Many girls are forced to get married or suffered psychologically by their stepfathers or mothers. Some children suffer by their drunken fathers who used to beat their mothers often. The consequences of problems created by Tsunami necessitated the need for a place to protect their rights and rebuild their hopes to bring a bright future. PEACE Trust, which is mainly concerned about child Rights, I addressed these children's issues. Hence, with the generous support from Karl Kubel Stiftung (KKS), Germany along with Strahlemann Initiative and Fraport, the Trust started and runs Strahlemann Peace Support Centre for Children in Velankanni. The prime aim of the center is to protect children from abuses and exploitations and to provide a platform to continue their education. This centre would be striving for protecting the child rights. It will become a model centre to do more campaigns to protect the rights of the children. 105 children are enrolled in the programme centre, covering the villages of Seruthur and Velankanni of Nagapattinam District.

Strahlemann Peace Support center for Tsunami Affected children

The Inauguration ceremony of the Strahlemann Peace Support centre for Tsunami Affected children was held at Palathadi, Velankanni on 21st June 2006. Mrs. Christina Weber, Project officer from KKS inaugurated the centre.



Facilities in the support center

Class Room: The classroom for the evening tuition has good space and ventilation. It is well furnished with steel desks and benches. The classroom has good lighting and ventilation facilities. The children are seated according to the classes and occupy their allotted places in the classes. The children use the drawers, available in the desk to keep their necessary books and note books.



Accommodation

At present 41 children are staying in the dormitory covering from 6th to 12th classes. Mattresses, pillow and blankets are provided to all the children. The dormitory also has good lighting and ventilation facilities. With regard to the safety the fan are provided with iron mesh guard. The cots also have safety drawers, which is used to keep the most necessary things. The accommodation room is cleaned regularly by the servant maid/ Servant maid. The dormitory has 28 double cots, which has the capacity to accommodate 56 children.

Guest Room

The child support centre has 3 well furnished guest houses in the first floor. These guesthouses will be for the guests or the resource persons visiting the centre. The free open terrace in front of the guesthouse is utilized to conduct programmes or cultural events during late hours of the evening. Children also practice yoga during early hours. The whole campus is surrounded by compound wall and has a fence with barbed wire at the top; this ensures safety for the children.

Educational Support

The children are provided with educational support such as school fees, special fees, note books etc. They are provided with well balanced diet as breakfast, lunch, evening snacks and dinner. The food is provided as per the menu prepared and the timetable for dining is being followed. The established Strahlemann Peace Support Centre for Children affected by tsunami helps in improving the educational performance of the children affected by Tsunami. The centre provides the basic educational needs of the children, improves the nutritional level by supplementary feeding and periodical health checkups are carried to keep track of the health status by providing medical support services. Academic excellence is improved by focusing on their studies, special coaching, managerial capacity, leadership

qualities, knowledge, etc., through motivational camps. Recreation is arranged to get relieved from the mental pressure and to concentrate on their studies. Teachers and health workers guide and take care of the children for a better healthy future.

Special Coaching

Each day after the school, the children arrive to the Strahlemann Peace Support Centre by 4.30 pm. After their arrival attendance is taken, and they are allowed to play in the park till 5.15pm. Apart from the park, number of game materials are provided, which are used by the children. A satellite radio is also installed in the kitchen, which helps the children in updating their knowledge of the current news affairs. The satellite radio used to be switched on till the tuition classes' starts. From 5.45 to 7.30 pm the children study and go through the subjects, under the guidance of the teachers. Four teachers appointed, are regularly helping, guiding and clarifying the doubts of the children. The health worker regularly monitors the health of the children and provides treatment for minor ailments. 93 children continue their education through the support centre. Time table is also worked out separately for the semi boarders and boarders. The SPSC van regularly picks up children, who are semi-boarders of the Centre, from the village and drop them back after the tuition classes.

Parents meet

Parents' meets are held to discuss about the development of the children. On 28th of July parents and teachers meet was held in Our Lady of Health Higher Secondary School. SPSC staff attended the meet and the views of the children were shared with the parents and the teachers. Similarly, on 29th of September, parents meet was held in the Support Centre to discuss about the development of the children. Door visit are also done regularly to motivate the children and the parents for assessing the quality of education and health.

Motivation Camps

Motivation camps help children to acquire special talents, which will help to shape a better future and help them in building up creative talents. Based on the need camps are conducted in the weekends, by involving various resource persons specialized in various fields.

S.no	Date	Motivation Camps
1	22.4.06	World Earth Day
2	3.6.06	Importance of Education
3	10.6.06	Personal Health & Hygiene
4	1.7.06	Importance of Small Savings
5	15.7.06	Child Rights and Education
6	26.8.06	Child Rights
7	30.9.06	Child Rights
8	13.10.06	Clean and Green Environment
9	14.11.06	Children's Day
10	2.12.06	Camp on Fire and Safety
11	10.2.07	Personality Development



Tsunami Memorial Day

On the 2nd anniversary of the tsunami disaster, the children of the SPSC has made a silent march from the centre to the memorial pillar erected in Velankanni, where thousands of the tsunami victims were buried. The children held a banner with the slogan of "may the souls of the victims rest in peace". A garland was also placed in the memorial pillar and the children offered prayers and candles were also lighted.

Health Programme

The health worker Mrs. Antony Ammal takes care of the children's health and provides medication for minor ailments. Apart from this, health camps are held to know the health status of the children. A well-equipped medical kit is also maintained and checked regularly. The health worker also makes frequent visits both to the Seruthur and Velankanni village. She also meets the parents of the children and insists on the need for maintaining a healthy body and clean environment. All the recommendations and the symptoms were registered in the medical record. Multivitamin tablets were also provided to the children. On 14th of April a district level NGO coordination meeting was organized by Meenakshi Mission Hospital related to health, in which Peace Trust had participated and shared its view regarding the health aspects existing in the coastal villages.

S.no	Date	Medical Camp
1	1.4.06	General Health Check up and Vision test- by Meenakshi Medical Mission Hospital
2	22.6.06	General Health Check up- by Meenakshi Medical Mission Hospital
3	24.8.06	General Health Check up - by Meenakshi Medical Mission Hospital
4	23.9.06	Special health classes on cleanliness and hygiene
5	17.2.07	General Hygiene

Cultural Training Courses

Summer Camp

This year the summer vacation covered the whole month of May. To utilize the time in a valuable manner and to avoid the incidence of child labor, it was decided to hold

camps on various topics, covering child rights, education rights, health, general knowledge, environment, languages skill development, writing skill, speech skills etc.

Each day the camp started by 10.00 am and continued till 4.00 pm. Each day the children were picked up by the van from their respective villages. Each day different resources were invited to give their input on different topics to the children.



Annual Day Celebrations

The children celebrated SPSC Annual day on 24th February 2007. The annual day had cultural programme, games and prize distribution. The programme was arranged as a get together for both the children and the parents of SPSC. Mr.Sutera Pietro, Mrs.Christina Weber and Mrs.Bindu Mathew were the special invitees for the celebrations.

Global voting

Mr.Paul and Mr. Lila from Children's World, Sweden, made a visit to the SPSC centre on 20th March and conducted the global voting for children on 25th March. The objective behind the voting is to encourage the children to become aware of their rights and to select their representatives who fight for their rights and welfare globally.



Vocational Training Courses

On 2nd and 3rd of December 2006, Mrs.Gandhimathi from Peace Production Unit, had conducted vocational training on hand made greetings card and woolen matt weaving. 17 trainees from the parents group of

Velankanni and Seruthur had attended the Income Generation programme. The aim of the programme was to make the family of each child self reliant.

Psychological Counseling

On 7.10.06 Trauma Counseling was conducted with regard to disaster. It was elaborated upon how the children can overcome the trauma of natural disaster. Concurrent counseling was given by Mrs. Anthony Ammal, a health worker, who has experience in counseling. She has also attended a three-day workshop on psychological counseling in Karl Kubel Institute for Development Education, which further helps in addressing the psychological pressures of the children.

Family Support

To overcome the existing economic burden family support is provided to all the children in the centre since January-2006. Each month Rs.300 is deposited in post office savings account. The parents were also instructed that the amount deposited must be utilized for the children's educational development, which will help in building up a better future. The saving accounts passbook is maintained in the office. Few parents have taken the money in between to meet the most basic educational expenses in the family. Otherwise savings are kept for the child's future educational career.



Project Documentation

Documentation plays a major role in effective implementation of the programme. Documentation helps to further strengthen the activities and helps in sharing the information. All the activities carried out in the centre are documented including the construction of the support centre as well as the programmes and activities of the centre.

A 10 minutes documentary film has been produced, describing all the activities right from the wake up of the children and other activities carried out in the centre. People on viewing this film can get a clear over all view of the activities and the infrastructure facilities provided to the children.

The documentation is in the form of written documents, photographs and video films. Registers are maintained for various inputs. In the month of January two professionals were hired to document the activities. All

the activities of the centre have been documented and the documented contents have been printed into brochure formats.

Dailies and weekly magazines related to child development, health and disaster management are subscribed, which helps the children to a greater extent to understand the facts and act according to it during critical situations. Further these magazines also guide the children in their curriculum. Apart from this special issues related to health and disasters are subscribed, which helps the children to a greater extent.

On the 2nd anniversary year of the tsunami most of the dailies brought out special editions on the rehabilitation activities carried out by Strahlemann Peace Support Centre. Special reports were published in two major dailies: the Tamil daily "Dinamani" and the English daily "The New Indian Express".

Staff Development

In regard to staff development, various meetings are organized depending on the needs. Inputs are given by providing sufficient resource materials to staff. Apart from this the staffs are also sent to various workshops and seminars, organized by well-reputed organizations/institutes. This helps to acquire the updated information on various aspects, which will help in utilizing the information and to share with the children. Staff development directly enhances the output of the programme. Some of the training, seminars and the workshops, which has enhanced the knowledge and skills of the staff are

- Workshop on Environmental Issues in Coastal Region of Tamilnadu,
- Workshop on Strategies on Micro Credit and Micro Enterprises,
- Workshop on Trauma Counseling,
- Workshop on "Present Socio medical Conditions of Tsunami Victims" - on 23rd of September in Madurai Meenakshi Mission Hospital.

Ms. Autha, warden of SPSC centre, presented the case study of the SPSC children, on how the programme has helped to get the children relieved from the stress.

Training programme on Water Quality Testing, Seminar on Child rights, Two Day Workshop on Awareness and Responding to Child Sexual Abuse, Workshop on Sexual abuse and crime against women, etc, were the meetings in which the staff took part.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The activities are carried out as per annual plan. In implementing the programme the weekly meet helps to review the activities carried out and to plan for the next week. The whole process carried out is evaluated in the coordinators meet held fortnightly in the head office. Monitoring & evaluation system for this project is prepared and is based on result based management principles, which include tracking of results, effects and impact of the program apart from monitoring inputs and activities. A new aspect of 'process monitoring' to ensure the quality of work/ facilitation is an integral part of the

M&E system.

NGO Coordination Resource Centre (NCRC) visit to SPSC

The Strahlemann Peace Support Centre can be a model

On 18th of August, a team comprising staff from NCRC and Non-governmental Organisations made a survey of the systems and functioning of the homes/child support centers in the Nagapattinam district. The survey was done to upgrade the rules and regulations in regard to the functioning of the centers. The team said that they had visited nearly 20 centers, out of which the Strahlemann Peace Support Centre is the best one and team said that they would recommend government to take this centre as the model. The team also has suggested other organizations to visit the centre. A letter of appreciation for its outstanding work was given to Strahlemann Peace Support Centre by the NGO Coordination Resource Centre-Nagapattinam.

Staff Meeting

Weekly meetings are conducted regularly on Friday of each week. The programme carried out in the previous week, the activities to be carried out in the next week, the needed resource input- all these things used to be assessed and according to that the support from the organization used to be provided. The Minutes are recorded regularly.

Monitoring visit by KKS and CEVA Representatives

Monitoring visits helps to share the outcome of the nature of work carried out in the field. It also helps to enhance the activities and get guidance in implementing the programme. The Guidance provided by KKS and CEVA helps in successfully implementing the programme.

Frequent visits were made in the month of June, September, October, and December and in February by Mrs.Christina Weber from KKS and by Mrs Bindu Mathew from CEVA to guide and to assess the progress of the work in the support centre.

Mrs. Christina Weber from KKS, Mrs.Bindu Mathew from CEVA and Mr.Pietro made a visit to the SPSC centre on 19th February 2007. The purpose of the trip was to publish a book about the students of SPSC.



Peace Housing Project

Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme Vellapallam

Introduction

The Tsunami disaster in the Indian Ocean was one of the worst natural disasters in modern times. Over 200,000 people died and more than 1.5 million people lost their homes and often their livelihoods. As in most disasters, it was the poor that were the most affected. Nagapattinam district in Tamilnadu was one of the worst affected districts. The district covers an area of 2,614.33 Sq kms, and has a population of 22, 25,342. Thousands lost their lives and livelihood. Almost all the houses were destroyed along the coast. In the initial survey carried out by Peace Trust after the disaster, the Vellapallam village in Nagapattinam District was found to be one of the most affected areas and thus it was chosen for rehabilitative aid.

Vellapallam village has 350 households. Fishing is the major livelihood source, with few depending on agriculture. Most of the houses, boats, catamarans and nets were destroyed by the tsunami. The mishap left the people of the area totally upset and their means of livelihood were completely shattered. Providing long term relief like permanent shelters would give much more benefit than the temporary relief materials. Permanent shelters can give a new life for the affected people and would bring confidence for a better future. In such circumstances KKS and BMZ, Germany, supported the tsunami affected people by providing permanent shelters and community awareness programmes.

Selection of the Beneficiaries list

For the permanent shelters, 25 beneficiaries were selected by the panchayat representatives of the Vellapallam and by the end of December-06 it was submitted to the district administration. Mr. Shanmugasundram, Special Deputy Collector of

Nagapattinam District verified the list and finally it was signed by the district collector. By the third week of February the permanent shelters were given electricity connection by the Tamilnadu Electricity Board.

Constructions of Permanent Shelters Handing over of Permanent Shelters to the Beneficiaries

On 8th Friday of December 2006 the handing over ceremony of 25 houses took place in Vellapallam village of Nagapattinam District. Each house is built at the cost of Rs.2.5lakhs for the fisherman families who have lost their homes by tsunami. Ms. Christina Weber, Asia Project Officer, Karl Kubel Stiftung of Germany handed over the keys of 25 Permanent shelters to Mr. Shanmugasundram, Special Deputy Collector of Nagapattinam District. A memorial stone is placed in the permanent shelter site.



Escalation in the Construction Cost

The construction cost for the 25 houses escalated beyond the predicted budget, due to enormous construction carried out after the tsunami, and the demand for raw material increased to a greater extent, which contributed to the increase in cost beyond expectations. The transport of raw materials from far away places also contributed to the increase in cost. Part of the land allotted for construction was in low lying area. For 8 houses the basement level had to be raised 2 to 3 feet above the ground level, which also contributed to the increase in the cost. There was also, to a large extent, inconvenience in transporting the raw materials by heavy trucks directly to the construction site, due to the loose soil and lack of road facilities. The raw materials like bricks, sand and jalli were unloaded in a common spot and then shifted by a local small truck to the spot where the construction took place. This shifting was done right throughout the whole construction process, which also contributed to the increase in cost.

Signing of the Agreement between the project holder and the beneficiaries for the permanent shelters

In the month of February-07, the agreement form between the project holder and the beneficiaries with regard to owning the house was signed. The agreement received from KKS was translated in Tamil and circulated to the beneficiaries. The agreement confirms the beneficiary name and states that the beneficiary has

to ensure that the constructed houses will only be utilized by the respective finalized beneficiaries for the next 10 years. If any deviation from this agreement is noticed, suitable action will be taken against the beneficiary. All the 25 beneficiaries have signed the agreement. This agreement is typed and signed on stamp paper, with signatures of 3 witnesses appended.

The beneficiary list was verified by Mr. Shanmugasundram, Special Deputy Collector of Nagapattinam District and signed by the District Collector and additionally verified by the NGO Coordination Resource Centre-Nagapattinam.

Insurance for the Permanent Shelters

In the month of March-07 all the 25 houses were insured under special policy which covers various risks like 1. Fire 2.Lightning 3.Explosion and implosion 4.Aircraft damage 5. Riot, strike, malicious damage 6. Storm, tempest, flood and inundation, tsunami 7. Impact damage caused by animals and vehicles 8. Subsidence landslide/rockslide 9. Bursting and overflowing of water tanks, pipe 10.Missile testing operations and 11. Forest bush fire.

Each house is covered under an individual scheme with an amount of Rs.744 insured for 10 years. Thus a total amount of Rs.18, 600 has been spent on insurance. The insurance is covered under United India Insurance Co Ltd. A copy of the insured documents has been submitted to the district collectorate. This scheme helps the beneficiaries to be protected from unpredicted disasters and subsequent losses.

The construction of permanent shelters has provided a safe space for the families, especially to the children for a better future. In each and every stage the participation of the beneficiaries were ensured by giving full information and choice to involve themselves in this social action. The whole the community was sensitized on participation.

Community Awareness Training Training in Boat Mechanic

The objective of livelihood restoration and improvement in the context of the tsunami disaster is to restore "local economies", generate employment/ wage labor through public employment programs executed in coordination with post-tsunami reconstruction work, enhance skills and technology to upgrade and diversify means of livelihood, and support vulnerable groups. Based on this, vocational training in boat engine repair was arranged for ten youths in Vellapallam village for 8days, from 10.2.07- 17.3..07. The programme was conducted on Saturday and Sunday of each week. The trainer was from the Valivalam Desikar Polytechnic College, Nagapattinam. The beneficiaries were provided with training notes. The programme was completed on 17th of March-2007. Presently four beneficiaries are in the process of setting up their own mechanic shop and others utilize the training in mending the repair of their boats and help others in the village. The training certificates were given to the beneficiaries.



Documentation

All the activities carried out in the tsunami rehabilitation programme are documented right from the beginning of the project including both the construction of the permanent shelters as well as the community awareness training programmes. The documentation is in the form of written documents, photographs and video films. The press news related to construction and the permanent shelter news published in the dailies were collected and filed. Books and Government Orders related to construction & children are also collected and documented.

Staff Meeting

Weekly staff meeting was conducted to review the construction progress. The project staff and the construction team were involved in planning the work. Apart from this the interaction of the weekly meeting held in the collectorate were also discussed. Clarifications were also sought from the NGO-Coordination Resource Center- which helps in coordinating all the relief and rehabilitation work between the government and NGOs carried out in the Nagapattinam District.

Workshop on Post Tsunami Coastal Protection Programme -TRI Net in association with NGO coordination Resource centre had conducted a workshop on the possibilities of coastal protection projects on June 12th in Chennai, in which more than 100 persons from government departments, NGOs and Universities participated.

Visit from Donor Agencies

Frequent visits were made in the month of September and October by Mrs.Christina Weber from KKS and by Mrs Bindu Mathew from CEVA to guide and to assess the progress of the work in the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme area in Vellapallam. On February-07 Mrs.Christina Weber form KKS visited the vocational training programme in Vellapallam. Further the nature of the programme was assessed in the field.

Peace Technical / Skill Education

Peace Industrial School (PIS)

Introduction

Peace Industrial school is continuing its service to fulfill the basic needs of the marginalized rural poor youth by giving proper educational opportunities. This school has been functioning with the wholehearted and generous support of INDISKA MAGASINET of Sweden. PIS aim to impart varied skills to the students for enabling them to stand on their own. The students are trained in formal one year job oriented vocational courses. During the year, the planned activities have been carried out so as to enable the poor rural youth to improve their skills in all aspects.

Objectives of Peace Industrial School

- ❑ To equip the students with job oriented technical and vocational skills
- ❑ To organize capacity building programmes to improve the knowledge and aptitude skills of the students
- ❑ To encourage and strengthen participation in extra-curricular activities to bring about a holistic development.
- ❑ To facilitate students to avail of the job opportunities
- ❑ To motivate students with special emphasis on social and economic upliftment.

Academic Activities

Technically qualified and well experienced Instructors are arranged for the best coaching at the Industrial school.

Monthly tests and Examination

Monthly Tests were conducted regularly for all the trades. On 28.06.06 Government Annual examinations were conducted; Theory on 29.06.06 and practical on 30.06.06.

Activities and Output Courses Offered

(One year Government approved courses)

S.No	Trade	Admitted
1.	Computer Software Programming	20
2.	Data Processing and Computer Application	14
3.	Computer Software and Hardware Maintenance	10
4.	Electrical Technician	22
5.	Cutting and Tailoring	14
6.	Embroidery and Needle Work	8
Total No of Students		88

Staff Meetings

The monthly staff meetings have been regularly conducted by the Principal in which she has given proper directions to the instructors to take special attention in the performances of students. The staffs are working as caretakers of students on their general discipline, studies and behavior in the school.

Sports Events

The sports events of students were conducted on 10.01.07 and 11.01.07 on the eve of School Annual Day. The winners were promptly appreciated and awarded the prizes on the school Annul Day held on 12.01.07.

District level sports Meet

- ❑ In the district sports conducted for disabled students on 2.12.06 in the celebration organized for "World Disabled Day", S.Sahaya Rani, a handicap(physically challenged) girl student of cutting and tailoring trade got awarded I and II prizes with merit certificates for the events ie. Shooting ball in the basket and throw ball respectively
- ❑ The District level sports meet was conducted in Dindigul for all private industrial schools for boys and girls separately on 23.03.07 and 24.3.07 respectively. It is delighted to note that among boys events, the boys of our school have come out in I place in 100 meters race, 200 Meters race, High Jump and Long Jump and got II Place in javalin throw and III Place in shot put.
- ❑ Among the girls events our girls have got I Place in volley ball, II Place in Tenniquoit III Place in 100 Meters race and 4x100 Meters Relay race.
- ❑ The District sports officer, Dindigul presented the awards.
- ❑ The Principal and all other staff attended the sports meet and encouraged the students who had participated in the events.

Other extra activities

1. The mutual discussion meeting for the staff in service was held in the school on 27.7.06 for both projects PIS and IWMP, Thasaripatty.
2. On 31.08.06, a film on "Mahatma Gandhi" the Father of the Nation, was screened to all students for the purpose of promoting the ideology of "Peace and Non- Violence"
3. Dindigul fire service department official's team had visited the school on 7.09.06, and had conducted a

class on prevention of fire accidents. And the various methods to combat it. All the students and the staff had considered this programme useful.
4. On 15.09.06, all the students and the staff had listened

to a special live programme in Kodai FM Radio on "Solid Waste Management", a timely needed programme addressed by the Chairman, Peace Trust.

Capacity building programmes

S.No	Programme	Dates	Resource persons/guests	Outcome
1	The quiz programme	4.4.06		The winners were given prize and encouraged
2	The Kodai F.M Radio	12.04.06	chairmanPeace Trust	The students exposed their talents
3	"All India Level" essay competition on "Eco-Friendly system"	20.05.06		P.Chithra, embroidery trade student, received meritorious certificate
4	student's literary association meeting with competitions	6.9.06 and 15.12.06	Principal	The students hidden talents were stimulated
5	Community radio Trainings on audio recording, editing and broadcasting techniques	5.10.06	By experts.	10 students
6	Computer Trade special exam	13.03.07	Dr.M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation	Students have exposed their talents
7	"Personality Development	22.07.06	Dr.Kandasamy,the consultant of Peace Trust	Students learned better personality traits and leadership skills
8	Environmental issues of coastal regions"		Mr. Mohanraj, Disaster Management Specialist, Government of India.	The root causes for natural disaster, the main factors threats to environments, preventive methods and alternative solution to tackle the situation.
9	Managerial skills training for the staff	19.08.06	Dr.Kandasamy,the consultant of Peace Trust	Staff enriched their knowledge on managerial skills and better coordination with the students
10	Child Trafficking".	9.11.06	Miss.Anitha, Child Rights Coordinator, Peace Trust	Created a serious awareness on the subject.
11	"Moral Discipline"	22.02.07	Principal	Students had better moral guidance
12	Get together Meeting	10.08.06	Principal	Associations for sports and games, library, eco-friendly, were formed
13	Demonstration class on Naturopathy and Yoga awareness programme	9.10.06 to 10.10.06,	Dr.A.E.Devaraja and Dr.D.Hamsa Lakshmi of Feswa nature cure Hospital and Yoga center	Health awareness and proper food behaviour.
14	World Aids Day -Aids awareness procession march	21.02.07,	District Collector, Dindigul	Awareness on HIV/AIDS
15	School Annual Inspection:	19.02.07	Mr.N.Palanichamy, Training Officer, Government ITI, Dindigul	
16	Joint Director Meeting-chennai	7.10.06		The formation of association of all industrial Schools within the region has been decided,

Special Events**The School Annual Day for the Academic Year 2005-06**

The Sixth School Annual Day was celebrated on 11.04.06. The Chairman, Peace Trust presided over the function. The principal of the PIS presented the school Annual Report for the year 2005-06. Mrs. C. Laxmi, District Social welfare officer, Dindigul, Thiru A. Amala Doss, Branch manager, Canara Bank, Thadicombu and Prof. Dr. C. Gurusamy, HOD, Social sciences Department, Gandhigram had participated and addressed the function. Prof. Dr. C. Gurusamy distributed the prizes to the winners in the various competitions.

The School Annual Day for the Academic Year 2006-07:

The seventh school annual day was celebrated on 12.01.07. The Chairman, Mr. J. Paul Baskar Peace Trust had presided over the function. The principal presented the school annual report. The Vice Chancellor, Gandhigram Rural University, Dr. T. Karunakaran distributed the prizes to the winners of sports events and other competitions. During his special address, the Vice Chancellor exhorted the students to stimulate their hidden talents and be risk takers and not be comfort seekers. He also emphasized that the students must be able to overcome all obstacles with total confidence and should be fostered in a positive environment in order to blossom as productive human beings.

Special Note in the Academic History

The special commissioner, Department of Employment and Training, Government of Tamilnadu had awarded the special merit certificates for 8 students of our school for scoring top ranks in the state level Government Examination conducted in June, 2006, in appreciation of the splendid efforts put in by the students during the academic year 2005-06.

Our Future Aim and Ambition/Our Dream

Other than the regular curriculum activities, various capacity building programmes will be carried out in the next year also for the students to inculcate more knowledge and positive thinking, to gain expertise in various fields, and to promote them to stand on their own.



Peace Sustainable Agriculture / Watershed Development

Periyakottai Watershed Development Project (PWDP)

Introduction

Periyakottai watershed is a rain fed and rain dependent area where the average rainfall is 750mm/year. But even though a favorable condition exists, lack of maintenance of tanks/over exploitation of water from wells for years together, and lack of knowledge on soil and water conservation have made the water bodies and the land to be very low productive and in most cases barren. One of the thrust areas of Peace Trust is the management of natural resources in the drought prone areas of Dindigul district for the sustainable development. The salient features of this project are to increase the standard of living of the watershed dwellers by providing employment opportunities and to increase the agricultural output with low-cost inputs. Periyakottai watershed covers 10 hamlets with an area of 1207 hectares in Periyakottai Panchayat of Dindigul District. Peace Trust intervened effectively for the restoration of the natural resources in Periyakottai village with the assistance from the Watershed Development Fund (WDF) of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). After CBP phase, Peace Trust and Periyakottai Village Watershed Development Committee implements Periyakottai Watershed Development project with the support from TAWDEVA Tamilnadu Watershed Development Agencies and DWDA District Watershed Development Agencies and the financial assistance is from NABARD in the form of loan.

Project Purpose

Augmenting and conserving soil and water resources (Surface/ground), as a means of providing sustainable livelihood and reducing vulnerability to droughts, thereby improving the living standards and conditions of the population in Periyakottai village of Dindigul District.

Objectives

- To adopt easily applicable measures to control soil erosion, soil degradation and promote water conservation in fields.
- To execute drainage line treatments such as desilting of tanks, setting up of artificial recharge structures or the conservation water.
- To provide micro credit to the landless community to establish micro enterprises.
- To encourage restoration of ecological balance in the village through sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created.

Full Implementation Phase

First year activities of the full implementation phase of the project have been successfully implemented with the active participation of the stakeholders.

Implementation

Activities and Results

Formation of Watershed Institutions

Periakottai Village watershed committee

After the capacity building phase, a village watershed committee was formed in the project area, which consists of 14 members representing each of the 10 hamlets of the periyakottai panchayat. Five women members represent the committee and it had been registered under society act. Capacity building trainings were conducted for the VWC members to effectively, plan, implement and monitor the project activities. This project is a participatory watershed development project and the beneficiaries were involved in the planning process.

Self Help Groups (SHG)

The women in the village are organized in the SHG's, since inception of the project and 30 groups are functioning well.

Dairy Farming under Livelihood Programme for Landless People

Majority of the people in Periyakottai Watershed depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. A major part of the area is under rain fed cultivation and fodder crops are grown in plenty. Traditionally, several families in this area are involved in dairy farming as an allied activity for income generation. The people are experienced in animal care and there is an existing marketing scope for milk.

Therefore, on a pilot basis, assistance is provided to families of those who are willing to do Dairy Farming. Since this is an economic activity that the people are already familiar with and due to its remunerative nature, it is expected that there will be a rise in the income levels of the families covered. This will act as a buffer during the lean months of agricultural under-activity.

Assistance is offered to SHG members through their Federation. Federation was formed in the watershed level. Bank account of the Federation was opened in the Nehruji Nagar branch of the Indian Bank, Dindigul to

handle their account. Office bearers from the Federation are having the rights to operate the account. Office bearers are selected from different SHGs of Periyakottai Watershed area. At present nine groups from different habitats are the members in the Federation.

A total of Rs.1, 57,500/- was transferred in two instalments to the Federation from VWC account. The Federation has given an amount of Rs.5000/- to each member from different SHGs. The members are repaying their dues in 10 instalments with 1% interest. Dues are collected every month. Fines are also collected if the member fails to repay the dues in time. Collected amount is reinvested and given to new beneficiaries. They can utilize the loan to maintain their cattle and to increase their economic activity.

Area treatment

Farm bunding

To minimize the runoff in the land area and to increase the infiltration rate, farm bunds were constructed in the fields. It helped to maintain the ground water table, reduced the runoff, withholding the nutrient content of the soil. This activity has provided good employment opportunity for the landless families in the project area. In 240 acres, farm bunds were made and 120 farming families have benefited by this activity.

Stone outlet

To avoid the breaches in the field funds due to erratic showers and to ensure more water storage stone outlets were made in the farm bunds. It helps to let out the excess water at the drainage point. Normal delivery of rainwater was ensured and it was the suitable structure to safe guard the bunds. 900 stone outlets were made and 120 farming families have benefited by this activity.

Agro Horticulture and Dry Land Horticulture

To ensure the agricultural income, with the available water resource and simultaneously increase the income of the farmers, agro horticulture and dry land horticulture were promoted among the farmers in the project area. Agro horticulture plant species like mango, sapota, and dryland horticulture species such as lime, amla and tamarind were supplied to the farmers. These species were suitable to the local soil conditions. The plant species helped to minimize the water use with low inputs. Now the wetland farmers have started to substitute their wetland crops like paddy, sugarcane and banana with sapota and amla in the watershed area. Due to this cropping pattern the use of water has been reduced and the area of farming has been increased.

S.No	Name of the species	Number of plants
1	<i>Agro horticulture</i>	
	<i>Mango</i>	3300
	<i>Sapota</i>	1350
2	<i>Dry land horticulture</i>	
	<i>Amla</i>	1150
	<i>Lime</i>	100
	<i>Tamarind</i>	550
	<i>Total</i>	6450



Low cost drip irrigation

Low cost drip system was installed to two farmers in 2.5 acres of dry land. Flower cultivation is successfully done in the 2.5 acres.

Water harvesting in open wells

60% of the open wells were dry due to ground water depletion in the project area. Special efforts were made to adopt artificial recharge structures in the well. Rainwater from the fields are collected through channels, passed through a silting pit, and later drained into the well. 50 wells were selected for this water harvesting measure. It has contributed for the ground water recharge and raised the water table.

Drainage line treatment

Tank rehabilitation

Water harvesting structures such as tanks and percolation ponds in the project area were degraded due to lack of maintenance and were not serving the purpose. Project has arranged for the rehabilitation of the tanks in two villages.

Ground water table surrounding the tanks improved due to the direct recharge into the tanks, which helped the farmers to carry out their farming activities. Tank rehabilitation is a vital activity of this project and it required proper maintenance. Sufficient input to the various stakeholders was provided to maintain the tank.

S.No	Name of the Tank	Name of the village
1	Ammakulam	Sakkinayakkanpatty
2	Namachivayankulam	Annainagar/Komayanpatty
3	Machakarankulam	Pillamanaickenpatty
4	Rettaikulam	Kasthurinaickenpatty

Shallow depth bore well

Due to silt deposition the infiltration rate had been reduced in the water harvesting structures. In order to overcome this, 5 Nos. of shallow depth bore wells were sunk in appropriate places in the Machakaran tank, erattaikulam and paraikulam. It helped to reduce the water loss through evaporation.

Impact

The rehabilitation of the tanks has helped in increasing the ground water level during precipitation. By horticulture plantation farmers have started to utilize the

available water resource effectively. Through farm bunding the productivity of the land has been increased, which helped in arresting soil erosion, and protecting the land nutrients without being washed away and which also helped in raising the ground water level. Training activities have imparted skills in effective utilization of the available resource without degrading the environment. Watershed dwellers have started to realize the need for their participation, which helped in protecting the environment and improving the economy of the people.



Integrated Watershed Management For Equitable, Productive And Sustainable Village Ecosystem Development In Vedasandur Block Of Dindigul District

Objective

The overall goal of the project is to improve the living conditions of people, residing in the rural belts of Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu, India. It aims at improving the livelihood and habitat of the poor through sustainable management of natural and other resources in the four drought prone villages Kuttam, Pudukottai, Poothipuram, Viruthalaipatty of Vedasandur block in Dindigul District through community initiatives. Project was started on 1st January 2002 and ended on 31st, December 2006. The project was supported by the European commission, KarlKubel Stiftung, Germany.

Activities

Conservation of water resources, protection of soil, sustainable utilisation of natural resources, conversion of fallow and degraded lands into productive lands, and economic and social upliftment of the community through these measures were the strategic action programmes under taken in the project.

Targeted user community has mobilized contribution for the execution of soil and water conservation measures in farmland, construction of new water harvesting structures as well as the rehabilitation of the degraded water harvesting structure.

Peace Kudaganar Watershed Management Society

During this year the village watershed committees in the six watersheds were federated and registered as a society called "Peace Kudaganar Watershed Management Society" under the societies act. The governing members were selected from the village watershed committees and they were capacitated for the future maintenance of the watershed assets created under the project.

Vedasandur Horticulture Farmers Association

The organic farmer's user groups were also federated and registered as a separate organization called "Vedasandur Horticulture Farmers Association". Now it was linked with the agro processing and export units for getting just and fair prices for the farm produces. Project has facilitated for the linkage and arranged workshop and exposure visits for the farmers to the agro processing units. 6 capacity building programmes for the Vedasandur Horticulture Farmers Association (VHFA) were also organized.

Trainings and Meetings

The leadership and capacity of these units of action were strengthened through training and demonstration sessions. For effective planning and implementation of the various activities of the project, regular capacity building programmes were organised for the community-



based organisations. Six training programmes in watershed management were organised for the Village Watershed Committee members. Regular meetings were organised for the VWC members to plan, implement and monitor the watershed activities.

Trainings on Micro Finance and income generation programmes

Motivation trainings were organised for the User Groups and Self Help Groups (SHGs) for effective implementation of the project. SHGs were also trained in savings and credit management and income generation programmes (IGP) 43 training programmes in SHG management and 14 programmes in IGP were organised during the reporting period. A workshop on micro finance and micro enterprises was organised at KKID for the project staff to enhance their knowledge.

Trainings on sustainable agriculture

Farmers were given training, demonstration and exposures to acquire practical knowledge on sustainable agriculture, including soil and water conservation methods. 29 training programmes in soil and water conservation were organised for 280 farmers and another 26 programmes in sustainable agriculture were organised for 230 farmers in the watershed area. 4 exposure trips were organised to various places for 52 farmers to learn



STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING PROGRAMMES

SNo.	Name of the Training	Organized By	Duration	Attended By
1.	Renewable energy	KKID, Coimbatore	09-01-06,	B. Walter Kennedy
			11-01-06	S. Kaverimani
2.	CBO Management	KKID	06-04-06	S. Srinivasan
			07-04-06	N. Manikandan
3.	Micro Finance	KKID	11-08-06	B. Walter Kennedy
			13-08-06	A. Srinivasan
				N. Manikandan A. Gandhimathy
4.	Water Budgeting	KKID	04-09-06/07-09-06	M. Manikandan
5.	Nursery and Plantation Management	KKID	24-10-06	S. Kaverimani
			25-10-06	

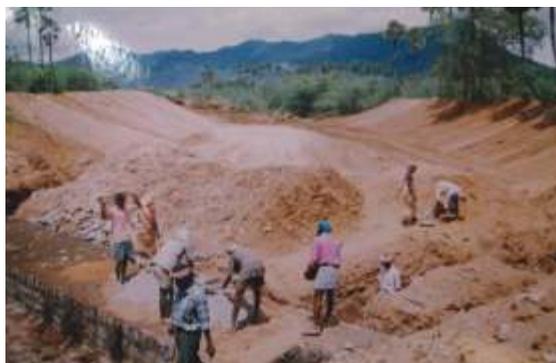
the best practices in organic farming and sustainable farm planning. Apart from this 35 training programmes on agriculture marketing, animal husbandry, crop specific skill enhancement trainings were also organized for the farming community.

State level workshop on “Watershed Management for Sustainable Development in Semi Arid Region”

A two-day state level workshop on “Watershed Management for Sustainable Development in Semi Arid Region” was jointly organised by Peace Trust, KKID and CEVA on 20th and 21st December 2006 at KKID Coimbatore. This workshop was aimed at helping NGO personnel working in the semi arid region in acquiring more knowledge on watershed management. Around 50 participants from NGOs all over the Tamilnadu state participated.

Water conservation has Positive Impact on watershed activities.

Establishment of water harvesting structures resulted in rise in the ground water level in the watershed. Water harvesting structures allowed more time for water to percolate in the ground and thus helped in recharging the ground water table. Wells nearby the water conservation structures were full even during the last summer. Due to abundant water availability farmers successfully cultivated crops even for the three seasons. Income level from this semi arid agriculture land was increased. Silt which accumulated in the water harvesting structures was used for nursery plants and used in the fields for increasing organic matter in the fields. Drought proofing work and problem of drinking water has been solved. Agriculture activity was stabilized, as water was available whenever it was required.



Community Participation in Project Activities

Soil and water conservation structures such as gully plug, loose rock check dam, water absorption trench etc are simple techniques. They were easily constructed by the community. The community also had done even the major structures such as construction of check dam and percolation tanks, and desilting of tanks and canals and thus the participation of the community in each and every stage of implementation of the project was ensured. Earthen works were labour oriented and provided gainful employment to the landless community

in the watershed. Skilled works provided employment opportunities to the artisans in the village. Thus the entire work was done considering village as a unit. Intensive training instilled self-confidence for enabling the villagers to achieve more. External lending was arranged by the project to the landless people to start income generation activities. A garment-manufacturing unit is providing sustained income to the landless community in the watershed.

Water-harvesting structures

During this period, 13 water-harvesting structures were constructed and rehabilitated in the watershed area. More than 250 farmers in the project area have benefited from the water harvesting structures and around 1300 acres of farmland get irrigation through these structures. During this period, 1248 acres of degraded lands were converted into agricultural lands and 230 farmers benefited in the project area. The measures also helped to improve the availability of more grazing lands for the farmers. A large area of fallow lands in the watershed area was converted into cultivable lands for sunflower.



Encouraging Organic farming for productive Agriculture.

Farmers were made aware of the deleterious effects of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. They were encouraged to shift to organic farming by adopting organic farming techniques such as compost making, crop rotation, crop diversification, mulching, making organic pest repellents, using organic growth regulators, multi-cropping and selection of crops according to seasons. The cost of cultivation was thus brought down. But then yield increased, making the farmers economically self reliant and making the dependent members of the community like the farm labourers more gainfully employed. During this period, the project has organised more than 230 farming families to practice sustainable agriculture. The project has facilitated linkage between farmers group and agriculture marketing units for helping the farmers to get a higher price. Though the rainfall was less in the watershed during the reporting period the wells have received enough recharge as all the water harvesting structures have collected the rainfall properly. There was a huge demand for agriculture labourers as all the farmers in the project area were actively involved in prosperous food grain production through cultivation operations. The project

has changed the whole exploitative atmosphere that prevailed in the target villages. Higher productivity and better employment opportunities resulted in a qualitative change for the better in the life of the community.

Impact to date

Regeneration of the natural resources in the watershed helped the farmers to confidently plan the appropriate cropping pattern. Agricultural land that was once a parched stretch because of acute drought at the project villages has now become a flourishing ground for paddy, groundnut, maize, sunflower and mulberry plants. Humidity level increased due to increase in biomass. Substantial improvement in the water table has made the farmers to convert their fallow lands under cultivation. More than 1420 acres of fallow land area has now been converted into cultivable land. With a massive development of grazing area, milk production had shot up and evening some villages new milk cooperative society were opened. Farmers have avoided the distress sale of cattle.

Farmers have got bumper harvest this season and they have planned to go for onion and tomato as second crop. Cheers on the people's faces now came because of their hard work and collective action made them to see their land greenish. Wages for agricultural laborers were catapulted and now unemployment in the villages has been gradually reduced and migration is curtailed. The family life of the watershed community is thus integrated. Availability of food grains has improved and the quality of seeds has also improved due to organic farming methods. It has contributed for the self reliance in the economy among the farming community.

Lessons learned

- After seeing the impact of the various watershed measures in the target area the farmers really cooperate well and enthusiastically participate in the trainings and exposures.
- More number of farmers started to practice sustainable agriculture measures.
- Regular motivations by the VWC members have resulted in timely organisation of user groups, collection and contribution for the creation of water harvesting structures. Now the cash contribution for the common assets also invariably improved and farmers are tend to learn various good practices which farmers should follow to enhance the farm productivity in a sustainable manner.
- Though the watershed received poor rainfall during the last north east monsoon the water level in the wells increased due to proper conservation of water by the water harvesting structures, young people who were migrated to town were back to village and now engaged in agriculture.

Promotion of horticulture is spread to farmers, and more number of farmers practised dry land horticulture

Peace Environment Education And Awareness Campaign

National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC)

Introduction

Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has appointed Peace trust as its Regional Resource Agency to coordinate the National Environment Awareness Campaign in 17 Districts of Tamilnadu South. The following Districts were selected: Madurai, Dindigul, Karur, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Virudhunagar, Pudukottai, Theni, Tanjore, Thiruvavur, Nagapattinam and Trichy.

Information Dissemination through Mass media

More than 2000 applications were circulated to the grass root level, locally based NGOs. Media played a prime role to reach the various organisations and made them aware of the NEAC. NGOs were reached through letters, mass media and internet. Radio programming was broadcasted with the help of Prasar Bharati-Rainbow FM which reached around 18 districts for disseminating the information on NEAC. The programme was broadcasted during the prime time of 10-11AM. The programme was phone in type and around 30 persons participated and



Post sanction workshop Programme Schedule

The post sanction workshops were conducted as per the following schedule.

S.No.	Date	Time	Venue	Districts
1.	04.01.07	10.00-01.00	Peace Trust Dindigul	Dindigul, Madurai, Theni
2.	04.01.07	02.00-05.00	Peace Trust Dindigul	Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Nagapattinam
3.	05.01.07	10.00-01.00	Peace Trust Dindigul	Trichy, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Karur
4.	05.01.07	02.00-05.00	Peace Trust Dindigul	Thiruvavur, Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Coimbatore, Nilgiri

clarified doubts on SWM from the Chairman of Peace Trust who was the resource person of the programme. Corresponding Press releases were made to disseminate the information. A resource material in the regional language had been published and circulated to the participating organizations. Mass media was effectively utilized to disseminate the NEAC information.

Proposal Scrutinizing Work

PEACE Trust had printed the Proforma and sent to NGOs through post. Some of the NGOs had received the proforma in person and through Internet. A committee was formed with experts in the field of development and environment issues. Pre-proposal workshop was conducted on 4th and 5th October, 2006. Nearly 193 NGOs participated in that programme.

Initially the committee had gone through the proposals and had confirmed that all the organizations had applied according to the guidelines provided in the Proforma. Those proposals that had not complied to the need had been rejected and the reasons for rejection had been noted. Further much importance was given to the proposals that had a concrete awareness and action component and a long-term out come with regard to solid waste management. The works carried out by the organizations and its reputation in the field was also taken into consideration as recommendations to the committee. Finally brief summary of the proposals were prepared district wise with all the components and submitted to the Ministry for approval.

The proposals received

The total number of Proposals received for this year was 868: The number of proposals recommended was 742 and among them the number of proposals approved was 422.

Comparing to last year, this year more NGOs were sanctioned grants for NEAC programme. In the previous year, in South Tamil Nadu the number of NGOs sanctioned for NEAC were 234. In addition to this for the NEAC 2006-2007, 194 new NGOs were sanctioned the programme to be carried out.

Summary of feedback received from the participants

- The Post Sanction Workshop provided the clear idea on the importance in carrying out both the action and

awareness component.

- The need for involving as many stakeholders and to make the people to own the programme.
- Understood the need for the long-term impacts by the programme and the procedures to be followed in effective utilization of the grant and the need to keep the time frame in submitting the report and the utilization certificate.

The initiative taken in Training & capacity building of participating organizations in terms of skills, material development, etc.

A clear idea on the need for carrying out the programme for a sustainable future was explained to the participants. The nature and the content of the awareness component were explained with examples and practical demonstration in the field. This had helped the participants to get a clear idea about the programme. Different successful models in handling the waste were shared through small document films.

Educational/training material developed by the participating organizations.

Training and education materials played a major role in making the programme effective. Many organizations had produced effective resource materials in simple formats covering bit notices, pamphlets, booklets, charts, etc, which helped all the stakeholders to understand and act according to it.

Resource Material on Solid waste management

In disseminating the information on solid waste management a booklet on solid waste management was prepared and distributed to the agencies. The resource was prepared in such a way that it can be used as a manual to handle and make use of the solid waste as well as to disseminate information on the importance of the need for solid waste management.

Sharing and networking among the organizations

Almost all the organizations and the agencies involved in the programme utilized the National Environmental Awareness Campaign as a common platform to share the ideas in overcoming the issues in handling and managing the waste. The resources were effectively shared among different organizations. This had helped to tackle the problem effectively at larger levels. Many organizations

also came forward to work united, which helped to exchange the ideas and to utilize the available resource effectively from each organization. Such team efforts would help to manage the problem at larger levels in an effective manner by innovative technologies. This kind of networking would be long lasting in solving the issues. Many had also come forward to form a forum to handle solid waste.

Documentation of the activities conducted under NEAC

All the activities carried out right from the pre- proposal workshop were documented. Apart from this the activities carried out by the agencies covered under the awareness and action component were also covered and reported. The programmes published in various media were also documented.

Some case studies of follow-up activities initiated by participating organizations.

Flower market waste becomes organic manure.

One organization named Social Secular Service Society-Dindigul is in practice of converting the flower waste into compost. The flower market in Dindigul is one of the largest markets in Tamilnadu, where the produce are marketed to the whole of south India. . The organization had chosen this flower market, as the waste collected each day was quite large and disposed randomly around the market, which was a great concern. Apart from this, due to the decomposing of the waste, it also had led to the unhygienic conditions. To over come this situation the organization under the solid waste management programme had come forward to regularly collects the waste from the market and process it. The wastes collected are composted in a larger pit within the market. The Self-help groups maintain the compost pit and the compost produced are utilized by the same farmers, who cultivate flowers. Many farmers say utilizing this organic manure has also enhanced their out put. This process has

also helped to keep the market clean and simultaneously utilize the waste effectively.

In Karisalpatti village of Dindigul district, most of the farmers cultivate pulses crops in their field due to black cotton soil. Almost all the produce processed produce enormous waste, which were thrown away on the road side. On most occasions they were burnt away, which caused pollution and also affected the trees on the road side. It was also a great disturbance to the public and the transport vehicle, leading to accidents on many occasions.

Taking this aspect into consideration Simcodes, an organization had educated the farmers to convert the waste into manure. Before the programme, as this waste takes more time to compost they were thrown away. During the programme, practical demonstrations were made in explaining how to compost the waste effectively in a shorter span of time. After that, most of the farmers who were trained in compost-making, have stopped the practice of throwing away the agriculture waste, and started utilizing them effectively.

Media coverage and RRA events

Most of the programmes carried out by the RRA had wide media coverage, which had further helped to disseminate the information to a wider extent. The programme was highlighted in the print media, AIR and through telecasting channels. Almost all the organizations had good response from the media and the program was highlighted to a greater extent in the local dailies.

Monitoring

Concurrent monitoring was done by the RRA and Peace Trust. 110 agencies were physically monitored: 65agencies were monitored during the event: 45after the event. 383 agencies had submitted satisfactory reports & accounts by the date specified.

The person-hours spent by the staff

S.No	Details of Activity	Total no. Of Persons involved	Total Hours Spent
1	Pre NEAC - Campaigns	7	70
2	Material Preparation and Translation into Tamil	3	45
3	Proposal Scrutinizing Work	6	120
4	Attending RRA-South Committee Meeting	5	75
5	Monitoring Visit	5	200
6	Final Reporting	10	300
	[Includes Preparation of Evaluation Report, Monitoring Visit Report, Utilisation Certificate and Documentation]		
		Total Hours	810

Peace Health Awareness Programme And Peace Migrant Workers Rights Programme (MWRP)

Prevention Of Trafficking And Hiv/aids Among Women And Girls In Dindigul District

Introduction

Trafficking in persons can be defined as the illegal and highly profitable recruitment, transport, or sale of human beings for the purpose of exploitation and slavery. Trafficking clearly violates the fundamental right to live with dignity. It violates, right to health and health care, right to liberty and security of person. In India alone, there are an estimated 2.3 million in prostitution, a quarter of these being minors and children. In Dindigul District, trafficking in the form of commercial sexual exploitation, internal migration, domestic labour, and bonded labour is widely prevalent. The proposed project carried out in the district benefited the affected target survivors and the vulnerable people in the area of intervention. With no clear data available regarding the trafficked victims due to the fear of social isolation, the targeted community was identified through sample surveys and action researches. The project benefited directly the women and girls and indirectly all the stakeholders including the law enforcing officials, police officials and the women.

Geographical area of coverage

The proposed project was implemented in the Dindigul district covering two blocks namely Dindigul and Veda sandhur. In the two blocks totally 15 panchayats, ten from Dindigul and five from Veda sandhur, were covered for the area of intervention. Totally 233 villages and 2660 SHG women were covered for the intervention and used to identify the target groups.

Goal

To create an environment with reduced incidences of trafficking and HIV/AIDS among women and children in Dindigul District.

Project objectives

- ❑ To inculcate the SHG women with the concepts of trafficking and HIV/AIDS in order to bring a general awareness in the related sectors.
- ❑ To identify the target group which includes both the women and children who had been exploited by various forms of trafficking.
- ❑ To provide psychosocial support to the trafficked PLHAs and empower them against all forms of stigma and discrimination.
- ❑ To provide livelihood support to the affected women through vocational trainings and assistance for micro enterprises, Income generation programmes etc.
- ❑ To organize mass media campaigns to disseminate the information and to raise voices for the affected trafficked survivors.
- ❑ Advocating and lobbying the issue to bring changes in the Governmental policies and schemes available.

Activities

Preparation and Data collection

The baseline data was to be collected from the selected 15 Panchayats in Dindigul on total population, men-women ratio, village watchdog committee, commercial sex workers, SHGS, destitute women and youth groups. The baseline data had helped to understand the attitude and knowledge of people in trafficking issues. The vulnerable mapping of the villages was also done with the help of base line data available which helped for carrying out the community based awareness programmes in the selected villages.. The target groups identified were SHG women, Adolescent girls, Red ribbon club members, Commercial sex workers, PLWHAs, youth groups, construction workers etc.

IEC material preparation

IEC material was prepared and distributed to the wider public and the SHG women. The notices illustrating the activities of UNDP-TAHA project in the Dindigul district was prepared and distributed to the SHG women, adolescent girls and the youth groups during the training programmes. The posters specifying the protecting of women rights and prevention of trafficking of women and children was also prepared and distributed to more than 500 SHGs.

Community Based awareness programmes on Trafficking and HIV/AIDS

In the project area of intervention, the vulnerable villages were mapped and selected for the community based awareness programmes. Totally 23 training programmes had been conducted covering around 2700 SHG women. The training programmes were conducted incorporating the Police officials, government officials, local leaders, PRI members and a Government Doctor or a lawyer from District legal services.

Activation of Village Watch Dog committees

Out of the 15 panchayats, in 12 panchayats the village watch-dog committees were activated and the members were sensitized about the need for functioning of the village watch dog committees in the panchayats. Sensitization meet was conducted for Panchayat presidents before the activation and the leaders were

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- ❑ To identify the target group which includes both the women and children who had been exploited by various forms of trafficking.
- ❑ To provide psychosocial support to the trafficked PLHAs and empower them against all forms of stigma and discrimination.
- ❑ To provide livelihood support to the affected women through vocational trainings and assistance for micro enterprises, Income generation programmes etc.
- ❑ To organize mass media campaigns to disseminate the information and to raise voices for the affected trafficked survivors.
- ❑ Advocating and lobbying the issue to bring changes in the Governmental policies and schemes available.

Activities

Preparation and Data collection

The baseline data was to be collected from the selected 15 Panchayats in Dindigul on total population, men-women ratio, village watchdog committee, commercial sex workers, SHGS, destitute women and youth groups. The baseline data had helped to understand the attitude and knowledge of people in trafficking issues. The vulnerable mapping of the villages was also done with the help of base line data available which helped for carrying out the community based awareness programmes in the selected villages. The target groups identified were SHG women, Adolescent girls, Red ribbon club members, Commercial sex workers, PLWHAs, youth groups, construction workers etc.

IEC material preparation

IEC material was prepared and distributed to the wider public and the SHG women. The notices illustrating the activities of UNDP-TAHA project in the Dindigul district was prepared and distributed to the SHG women, adolescent girls and the youth groups during the training programmes. The posters specifying the protecting of women rights and prevention of trafficking of women and children was also prepared and distributed to more than 500 SHGs.

Community Based awareness programmes on Trafficking and HIV/AIDS

In the project area of intervention, the vulnerable villages were mapped and selected for the community based awareness programmes. Totally 23 training programmes had been conducted covering around 2700 SHG women. The training programmes were conducted incorporating the Police officials, government officials, local leaders, PRI members and a Government Doctor or a lawyer from District legal services.

Activation of Village Watch Dog committees

Out of the 15 panchayats, in 12 panchayats the village watch-dog committees were activated and the members were sensitized about the need for functioning of the village watch dog committees in the panchayats. Sensitization meet was conducted for Panchayat presidents before the activation and the leaders were explained about the activities and the members of Village Watershed Committees as specified by GO138.

Community based Training programme for peer educators

Community based training programme for peer educators was conducted for 6 different target groups involving the

- ❑ Peace Industrial school students
- ❑ Red ribbon club members
- ❑ Commercial sex workers
- ❑ People living with HIV/AIDS
- ❑ Construction workers

Totally 13 peer educators and volunteers were formed in the peace Industrial School and 31 peer educators formed among CSWs.

District Advisory Workshop for Prevention of Trafficking and HIV/AIDS

District Advisory Workshop was organized for the District advisory committee members on prevention of

Prevention Of Trafficking And Hiv/aids Among Women And Girls In Dindigul District

Introduction

Trafficking in persons can be defined as the illegal and highly profitable recruitment, transport, or sale of human beings for the purpose of exploitation and slavery. Trafficking clearly violates the fundamental right to live with dignity. It violates, right to health and health care, right to liberty and security of person. In India alone, there are an estimated 2.3 million in prostitution, a quarter of these being minors and children. In Dindigul District, trafficking in the form of commercial sexual exploitation, internal migration, domestic labour, and bonded labour is widely prevalent. The proposed project carried out in the district benefited the affected target survivors and the vulnerable people in the area of intervention. With no clear data available regarding the trafficked victims due to the fear of social isolation, the targeted community was identified through sample surveys and action researches. The project benefited directly the women and girls and indirectly all the stakeholders including the law enforcing officials, police officials and the women.

Geographical area of coverage

The proposed project was implemented in the Dindigul district covering two blocks namely Dindigul and Veda sandhur. In the two blocks totally 15 panchayats, ten from Dindigul and five from Veda sandur, were covered for the area of intervention. Totally 233 villages and 2660 SHG women were covered for the intervention and used to identify the target groups.

Goal

To create an environment with reduced incidences of trafficking and HIV/AIDS among women and children in Dindigul District.

Project objectives

- ❑ To inculcate the SHG women with the concepts of trafficking and HIV/AIDS in order to bring a general awareness in the related sectors.
- ❑ To identify the target group which includes both the women and children who had been exploited by various forms of trafficking.
- ❑ To provide psychosocial support to the trafficked PLHAs and empower them against all forms of stigma and discrimination.
- ❑ To provide livelihood support to the affected women through vocational trainings and assistance for micro enterprises, Income generation programmes etc.
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Totally 13 peer educators and volunteers were formed in the peace Industrial School and 31 peer educators formed among CSWs.

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100 participants attended the programme and benefited.

Advocacy and lobbying

Peace Trust, involved in highlighting the migrant and health issues to the media, appealed to the chief minister, prime minister, minister of external affairs, ministry of labour and foreign embassies. With the continued efforts of Peace Trust, the chief minister urged the prime minister and external affairs minister to look into the cases of migrant labourers in Malaysia.

Documentation

Documentation was done regarding the media published information, related to migration (123) Health and HIV(62) ,programs and services of peace trust (11). These pieces of information were collected from Tamil and English newspapers and documented. Around 500 advertisements of the employing companies were also collected and filed. The collected information was updated and used in the programmes and in the newsletter publications.

Other Activities:

Formation of HIV/AIDS federation

Peace Trust had helped for the formation of the federation of PLHAs and more than 30 migrants and the spouses were the members of the federation. The federation helps for the access to ART services, treatment care and support for the family members and to avail the support systems of the Government.

Condom Box Distribution

Peace Trust has been coordinating with District positive federation in the care and support programme given to the HIV positive migrants. Peace Trust has also placed condom boxes at the important transit points like banks, petrol bunks, bars, auto stands and lorry stands.

Right Ranga Youth HIV/AIDS club formation

In Sivagangai, Peace Trust formed and supervises functioning of Right Ranga clubs (the clubs which are involved in dissemination of HIV/AIDS prevention) among the rural youths who are the prospective migrant workers and also departing migrant workers. The clubs help ensure the safer lifestyle and also safer migration.

Staff Capacity Building:

The staff was given training programme on the strategies on Micro Credit linkages and enterprises to facilitate the spouses and to organize them in self-help groups and arrange micro credits for them. Additionally the staff was given training on Reporting and Documentation to maintain the reports and documents properly. The staff had also attended training programmes on HIV/AIDS and its impact, its cause and effects and its interlink with migration. All these capacity building trainings helped them to implement the programme effectively.

Peace Women Development & Empowerment Programme (wdep)

Shg Formation And Micro Credit

In Peace Trust, the Women Development activities are carried out mainly for the overall development of women folk than focusing on mere Economical Development. So the groups are mainly involved in addressing the Development issues like Child labour, Environment awareness programmes watershed and villages' development issues etc.

Peace Trust has been involved in Women development activities since 1997. The groups are linked with TamilNadu Women Development Corporation since 1999. Totally the Women Development activities are carried out in 20 Panchayat in Dindigul District, 12 Panchayat in Dindigul Block and 8 Panchayat in Vedasanthur Block. The total group strength is 682. This membership strength is 10230 in Dindigul District. Among the groups 230 are formed in Vedasanthur Block and 452 groups are formed in Dindigul Block. To support the women in their development activities, youth groups are also formed in certain villages. Totally 70 Youth groups are formed and the membership strength is 1050.

Major Activities

Objective of the programme is to improve the social and economic conditions of the Rural Women through capacity building programmes and credit linkage.

Group Formation

Capacity Building programmes

Group Monitoring - Group visit, Record maintenance, problem solving, monthly meeting etc.,

Credit rating - A performance appraisal process in which the members of the SHG are graded to get credit

Credit Linkage - Revolving Fund (RF), Economic

Assistance (EA), NABARD direct linkage are given to the SHG.

Group Savings

Block	Total SHGs	Total Members	Savings (in lakhs)
Dindigul	315	4725	94.7
Vedasanthur	230	3450	70.5
Town Panchayat	137	2055	58.6

Group Sanga Loans

Block	Total SHGs	Total Members	Sanga Loan No.	Amount (in lakhs)
Dindigul	390	6100	4565	87.23
Vedasanthur	158	2370	2118	69.3
Town Panchayat	124	1860	1981	21.08

Economic Development:

To bring about economic development, the groups are linked with Banks and other governmental departments for Credit facilities. All the 555 groups are benefited under the various government schemes such as SGSY, (SWARNA GAYANTH SOJGAS YOJANA) THADCO (TAMILNADU ADIDRAVIDER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION) and through NABARD Direct Linkage.

S.NO.	Scheme	Amount	Beneficiaries
1.	SGSY RF	62.5 Lakhs	6500 members
2.	SGSY EA	75.0 Lakhs	2585 members
3.	THADCO RF	43.5 Lakhs	875 members
4.	THADCO EA	65.0 Lakhs	1600 members
5.	NABARD	653.83 Lakhs	7500 members

Social Development

In Peace Trust, Women Development Activities are carried out for the Social development. So the groups are mainly involved in understanding and addressing the social issues,

- The groups are encouraged to act against drugs, child marriage, female infanticide, child labour, dowry in society.
- Programme on "Noise Pollution Control" was conducted.
- The groups were educated on family welfare and Health activities

Training Programmes

Training is molding the people to become trainer in the group. Different training programmes were conducted to equip the women with needed skill. The following table shows the type of trainings and the number of people trained in various field. They are

- a. Animators, Representative A&R Training - 470 beneficiaries
 - b. SHG Training-3275 Beneficiaries
 - c. VTP Training as follows
 - a. EDP Training-40 Beneficiaries
 - b. PLF Training-2 Batch
 - f. Staff Training-
 - 1. Aids Monitoring Training-Mrs.Renuka
 - 2. TamilNadu Rural Employment - Mrs.Liysa, Mrs.Renuka
- Guarantee scheme Training
(Block Level)



Auto Driving Training	5 Beneficiaries
Two-Wheeler Mechanism	10 Beneficiaries
Book Binding	20 Beneficiaries
Catering Technology	10 Beneficiaries
Palm Leaf Training	30 Beneficiaries
Computer Training	1 Beneficiary
Palm Leaf Training	21 Beneficiaries
Napkin Training	15 Beneficiaries

S.No.	Name of the Trade	No. of Days	Participants
1.	Beautician Training	25	10 members
2.	Catering Technology	7	30 members
3.	Terracotta and Handmade things	7	15 members
4.	Agriculture based training	7	25 members
5.	Napkin Training	7	10 members
6.	Preparing Juice, Jam and Pickles	7	12 members
7.	Bakery training	7	20 members
8.	Animal care training	2	46 members
9.	Jute bag training	7	38 members
		Total	216 members

Block Level Co-ordination Committee Meeting

In Dindigul Block, on third Tuesday of every month, meeting used to be held in Peace Trust Office. The resource persons invited used to deliver special address on various issues such as health, Insurance Coverage and Marketing systems. Through these meeting 3285 persons had benefited. In Vedsanthur block, on second Wednesday of every month, meeting used to be held in the premises of Integrated Watershed Development Centre at Thasaripatti.. 79 groups had attended those meetings and nearly 1185 persons had benefited through the programme.

“Manimegalai Award”

This Year Mahalir Thittam had selected 8 best SHGs and one Best PLF for “Manimegalai Award”. Each PLF received Rs.10,000 from Women Development Corporation, Chennai for this Award.



Peace Vocational Training And Production Center (VTPC)

Peace Production Unit

Skill up gradation and economic development plays very important role in women empowerment. Hence to train the women in different vocational trades and to start production activities Vocational training & Production Center is functioning in Peace Trust since 1998 and continuing its services till date for the poor women and youth. The organized poor women Self Help Groups (SHG) are motivated to undergo short term Vocational Training in different trades, which include traditional and non traditional activity. This helps the women to get skill up gradation and to get additional regular family income. As most of the families in the project area are agricultural laboureres or small farmers, this additional income helps them a lot, though it is a meager amount.

Peace Trust Vocational Training and Production Center (VTPC), conducts various short term vocational training in trades such as Greeting Card Making, Tailoring, Wire Basket Making, Palm Leave Crafts Products, Soft Toys, Weaving, Bhathik Printing, Screen Printing etc. Peace Trust is supporting the women members in marketing the products both at national and international channels. Women are trained in traditional trade such as tailoring, which needs less education and more observation. As it has continuous demand in the local area and also satisfies the family needs, women are more interested in tailoring.

Trainers

Six trainers are involved in the training process. The following Table shows different trades available:

S.no	Trade	No.of people trained	No.of items produced	No. of items sold
1	Greetings cards & Cover, & Palm leaf products :2	50	15000	14000
2	Wire bags :2	80	200	180
3	Soft Toys :2	20	-	-

Peace Garments - Income Generation Programme

Peace Trust works for rescue and rehabilitation of child Labour from hazardous occupations like leather tanning, cotton spinning mills, dyeing and bleaching industries for empowering women workers through micro credit income generation programmes and watershed development programmes. Peace Trust runs a vocational training and Production Center each in Dindigul, Karur and Vedasanthur as these areas have more child laborers and their families are suffering from poverty. The industries such as tanneries in Dindigul, cotton spinning and textile mills in Vedasanthur region, weaving units and bus bodybuilding units in Karur region, etc., are acting as a pulling factor of child workers. Agricultural failure owing to frequent drought in these three regions is the pushing factor. The family background such as single parented ness, alcoholic addicted parents are also some of the factors which promote child labour. To abolish child labour, Peace Trust has taken steps to give self-employment to mothers of child labourers and from this they can raise the family income and can allow the children to study. As part of the watershed activity for the four village panchayats in Vedasandur block, PEACE Trust has started a Garment Manufacturing Unit at Peace Industrial School, Dindigul. and is providing livelihood opportunities for 40 landless women and poor young people who are socially and economically weak in the society. These beneficiaries had undergone a specialized two months training course on tailoring under the supervisions of skillful and experienced trainers. At present each woman is earning Rs.1500/- as an additional income per month from the project, which helps them to lead a normal life. Capacities of these beneficiaries would be improved through trainings so that they can manage the unit on their own in due course.



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The unit has the following advanced machineries, accessories and other resourced in its production unit.

- ☐ Garment Unit of 2800 sq.ft
- ☐ Single stitch sewing machines JUKI 28 NOS
- ☐ Double stitch sewing machines(JUKI)-2NOS
- ☐ Four line stitch sewing machines(JUKI)-1 NOS
- ☐ Button hole -1 no
- ☐ Button stitch 1 no
- ☐ Experienced supervisor(Seven Years Experience in the Similar Field) 2
- ☐ Trained Tailors-40

Our Areas of Expertise are

- ☐ Women outfits-Chudi, Frocks, Midi, Kerchiefs, Home Furnishing,
- ☐ Men Out fits: Shirt, T-shirts, Pants, Bermudas,
- ☐ Industrail Material Apron, Curtains etc.

Maintenance

The centre is maintained by a well experienced trainer, who runs the project in a systematic and efficient manner. On Every Friday, regular weekly meetings are held and the people involved discuss about their order and plan for the next week schedule. The unit has been maintaining a work report. The daily activities are noted down by the in- charge person. The Weekly Production Profit and Loss statement and monthly report are prepared by the unit in- charge and one copy is sent to the chairman. The chairman is providing concurrent guidance and monitoring. This year the unit had completed orders taken from the districts of Karur, Madurai, and Thirupur.

Peace Information Dissemination (PID)

Each project activity related information's were circulated among the beneficiaries and other stakeholders through brochures and booklets. All the project activities



were properly documented in Tamil and English

Peace Projects In 2007-2008

Peace College Of Education

- ❑ The status of the Teacher truly reflects the status of the Nation, its cultural and social ethos and the levels of its ability, openness, commitment and achievements. Hence PEACE TRUST's endeavor is to regularly prepare well-qualified teachers with professional competence of a high order, dedicated responsibility and a commitment to strive continuously to raise the learning and teaching capacity of the students to appreciable levels. It has a mission to workout innovative teaching methods to provide literacy to a large section of people, particularly the poor and marginalised in our country
- ❑ The Peace College of Education is established at the Vittalnaickenpatty Campus on the Dindigul Vedasandur Road 15 Kilometers from Dindigul. The Peace College of Education has got the relevant recognition from the National Council for Teacher Education its Southern Regional Committee, Bangalore and is affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University. Peace College of Education is functioning from academic year starting with June 2007 onwards.

Aims

- ❑ Peace College of Education has envisaged a vision to look beyond the present times, to provide the best available teaching practices in Asia and to make the students innovative and capable to face the present Global needs and the future challenges.
- ❑ It has started with a mission to achieve well planned and systematically coordinated development of Teacher Education at the graduate and post graduate levels in line with the changing perspectives of the new academic environment and to equip batches of Teacher Trainees to face challenges that face the present education system

- ❑ It has a lofty aim to provide quality education to the poor, exploited, down trodden and marginalized children, especially industrious and best among them, and to modify the methods of teacher training to suit their requirement and to make them vibrant intelligent and committed citizens of India.

Eligibility

- ❑ Age - No age limit
- ❑ Medium of Instruction-English
- ❑ For undergraduate students (B.A, B.Sc, B.Com, B.C.S, B.C.A, B.Lit students etc) a minimum of 45% of marks in part III of their U.G Degree (for candidates who belong to SC/ST communities a pass is sufficient)
- ❑ For post graduate students (M.A, M.Sc, M.C.A etc) a pass is sufficient.
- ❑ Candidates with more than one main subject in part III of their UG Degree have to choose any one of the main subjects offered in our B.Ed Course.
- ❑ Candidates with one major in U.G / P.G shall have to choose two optional subjects. Among these one should be their major subject at the degree level and the other English (Language optional).
- ❑ Candidate with BA Degree Branch English / Tamil may choose English / Tamil, which are equivalent to two optional subjects.
- ❑ Optional-Major subject (Major or Language), Tamil major Branch XII students Tamil, English language for others.
- ❑ Each Candidate has to choose any one of the electives -Computer Science, Special Education, Guidance and Counseling.

Facilities

- ❑ Hostel-Well-equipped and separate hostels are available for male and female.
- ❑ Library-a well-equipped library with latest books, journals, CDs and research papers are available for use of the students in the library. Internet Connection is available.
- ❑ Physical Education- Play ground with needed play materials and facilities
- ❑ Scholarship--Government and Corporate scholarships are provided for eligible male and female students as per the norms prescribed.
- ❑ Placement --Campus interview to present the best of our students and their placement in various Govt aided and private schools will be conducted every year.

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Peace Community Fm Radio - Pasumai Fm.90.4

Peace Industrial School, one of the Peace Trust's educational institutions has established Pasumai 90.4 FM community radio to disseminate development information among the masses.

- ❑ "Pasumai Radio is innovative, new, and true"
:"Pasumai Radio gives voice to the voiceless"
- ❑ "Pasumai Radio is pro-poor, pro-nature, pro-women"

Peace College Of Education

- ❑ The status of the Teacher truly reflects the status of the Nation, its cultural and social ethos and the levels of its ability, openness, commitment and achievements. Hence PEACE TRUST's endeavor is to regularly prepare well-qualified teachers with professional competence of a high order, dedicated responsibility and a commitment to strive continuously to raise the learning and teaching capacity of the students to appreciable levels. It has a mission to workout innovative teaching methods to provide literacy to a large section of people, particularly the poor and marginalised in our country
- ❑ The Peace College of Education is established at the Vittalnaickenpatty Campus on the Dindigul Vedasandur Road 15 Kilometers from Dindigul. The Peace College of Education has got the relevant recognition from the National Council for Teacher Education its Southern Regional Committee, Bangalore and is affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University. Peace College of Education is functioning from academic year starting with June 2007 onwards.

Aims

- ❑ Peace College of Education has envisaged a vision to look beyond the present times, to provide the best available teaching practices in Asia and to make the students innovative and capable to face the present Global needs and the future challenges.
- ❑ It has started with a mission to achieve well planned and systematically coordinated development of Teacher Education at the graduate and post graduate levels in line with the changing perspectives of the new academic environment and to equip batches of Teacher Trainees to face challenges that face the present education system
- ❑ It has a lofty aim to provide quality education to the poor, exploited, down trodden and marginalized children, especially industrious and best among them, and to modify the methods of teacher training to suit their requirement and to make them vibrant intelligent and committed citizens of India.

Eligibility

- ❑ Age - No age limit
- ❑ Medium of Instruction-English
- ❑ For undergraduate students (B.A, B.Sc, B.Com, B.C.S, B.C.A, B.Lit students etc) a minimum of 45% of marks in part III of their U.G Degree (for candidates who belong to SC/ST communities a pass is sufficient)
- ❑ For post graduate students (M.A, M.Sc, M.C.A etc) a pass is sufficient.

- ❑ Candidates with more than one main subject in part III of their UG Degree have to choose any one of the main subjects offered in our B.Ed Course.
- ❑ Candidates with one major in U.G / P.G shall have to choose two optional subjects. Among these one should be their major subject at the degree level and the other English (Language optional).
- ❑ Candidate with BA Degree Branch English / Tamil may choose English / Tamil, which are equivalent to two optional subjects.
- ❑ Optional-Major subject (Major or Language), Tamil major Branch XII students Tamil, English language for others.
- ❑ Each Candidate has to choose any one of the electives -Computer Science, Special Education, Guidance and Counseling.

Facilities

- ❑ Hostel-Well-equipped and separate hostels are available for male and female.
- ❑ Library-a well-equipped library with latest books, journals, CDs and research papers are available for use of the students in the library. Internet Connection is available.
- ❑ Physical Education- Play ground with needed play materials and facilities
- ❑ Scholarship--Government and Corporate scholarships are provided for eligible male and female students as per the norms prescribed.
- ❑ Placement --Campus interview to present the best of our students and their placement in various Govt aided and private schools will be conducted every year.
- ❑ B.Ed Camps-Students must attend the special annual camp, which is part of the course curriculum.



- ❑ Students will be encouraged to prepare and present radio programmes.

Activity work plan:

S.No	Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Formation and strengthening of Migrant Associations	*	*	*					
2.	Training programmes for the migrant associations			*	*	*	*		
3.	Migrant information cell	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4.	Electronic media advocacy programme	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5.	Migrant Newsletter			*			*		
6.	Advocacy and lobbying	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
7.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting		*		*		*		*
8.	Documentation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Peace Child Rights Programme For Global Friend's Award

Introduction

World Children Prize for the Rights of Children is working for the rights of children all over the world with Sweden as its headquarters. WCPRC selects three NGO members who are working for the rights of children. In the 86 countries where its activities are spread nearly 50 lakh children are involved in electing and selecting the WCPRC prize winners. The Non- governmental Organizations [NGO's] from 40 countries are involved in this process. Peace Trust, Dindigul is also working for WCPRC in Tamil speaking areas like India, Srilanka, Malaysia, Singapore and Pondicherry.

About WCPRC

The World's Children's Prize for the Rights of the Child (WCPRC) is based on the UN Child Convention. The WCPRC strengthens the voices of children and young people, promotes their 'humanitarian growth' into global citizens, and helps them to demand respect for the rights of the child.

Children's World

The Swedish non-profit organisation has established The World's Children's Prize for the Rights of the Child. Children's World is a communication project for global friendship, democracy and the rights of the child. Children's World was created in 1979, the UN Year of the Child.

Aim Of Global Voting

Global Voting is mainly to safeguard the poor, needed and refugee children all over the world irrespective of caste, region and religion. The funds and the benefits are used for the poor children for free medical treatment and education and for girl children who are in trouble, etc.

Basic Principles Of The Convention

All children have the same rights and are of equal worth.

- ☐ Every child has the right to have his or her basic needs fulfilled.
- ☐ Every child has the right to protection from abuse and exploitation.
- ☐ Every child has the right to express his or her opinion and to be respected.

Five Steps In WCPRC

- ☐ The rights of the child.
- ☐ Meeting the prize candidates and the children they are fighting for.
- ☐ Preparing for global vote.
- ☐ The student global vote day.
- ☐ Listening to the young people and continuing the work.

Three Awards Of WCPRC

The WCPRC awards the world's children's two unique prizes for outstanding contributions to the rights of the child;

The World's Children's Prize, which is awarded by the child jury; and

The Global Friends' Award, which is awarded by all the children who vote.

The World's Children's Honorary Award for the nominees who had not received the above awards.

Nominees In Global Voting, 2007

The 2007 final candidate selected as the WCPRC prize winners are:

(i). **Ms. Betty Makoni, Zimbabwe** working and fighting for the rights of the girl children. Her main aim is to provide equal rights and opportunities to all children without any gender discrimination.

Why has Betty Makoni been awarded?

Betty Makoni received The Global Friends' Award and The World's Children's Prize 2007 WCPRC for her long struggle for girls in Zimbabwe to be freed from abuse and to have the same opportunities in life as boys.

Through the Girl Child Network (GCN) Betty has built

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(ii) Dr. Cynthia Maung, Burma was one of the nominees selected for the WCPRC election. For the past 20 years Dr. Cynthia Maung is working for the refugee children in and around Burma. Dr. Cynthia Maung is running a hospital in Thailand from 1989.

Why has Cynthia Maung been awarded?

Doctor Cynthia Maung received The World's Children's Honorary Award 2007 for her near 20-year struggle on behalf of hundreds of thousands of children who live as refugees in and outside Burma. Cynthia has been running the Mae Tao Clinic in Thailand since 1989. Over 200,000 refugees and immigrants from Burma receive free healthcare here. Most of these are children. The clinic also trains medics who return to their villages in Burma or to refugee camps in Thailand to work. The clinic sends hundreds of "backpack medics" to Burma. They carry medicine, train children in health and hygiene and treat 150,000 internally displaced people, many of them children. Cynthia's clinic gives birth certificates to



Peace Upgrading Medical Equipments In Government Hospitals

Objective

To upgrade the medical equipment of the Government head quarters hospital, at Perambalur and six Taluka Hospitals in the same districts in Phase I and II and Primary Health centre in Phase III. The supply of such equipments will enhance the services of hospitals and Primary Health Centres in reaching the poor rural people in a more efficient manner.

About The supporters

Jamsetji Tata Trust, a trust registered under the Bombay Public Trust, 1950 and having its registered office at Mumbai.

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (www.dorabjitatatrust.org) was established in 1932 by Sir Dorabji Tata, the elder son of Group founder Jamsetji Tata, and is one of the oldest, non-sectarian philanthropic organisations in India. The Trust's vision of constructive philanthropy has been sensitive to the fast-growing needs of a developing nation and the work initiated by the Trust bears contemporary relevance.

The grant-making pattern of the Trust involves three broad areas: endowment grants (grants to Institutions), NGO grants and individual grants (medical and educational grants). During 2006-07, the total disbursements made by the Trust amounted to Rs 86.05 crores.

Need of the project

Need assessment was done at the Perambalur and other six Taluka Hospitals and in Primary Health centres and found that some of equipments should be upgraded as necessary to serve the rural people better. The upgrading of these medical equipments will be carried out in Phases as per district headquarters.

Perambalur parliamentary constituency is one of the poorer districts in Tamil Nadu. It covers ~ 3690 sq kms of land, which is served by the statewide health delivery system run by the Tamilnadu State Government consisting of a scattered network of primary health centers (PHC) & secondary care hospitals. Tertiary healthcare needs can only be met at Tiruchirapali, Tanjore or Chennai hospitals. The consumers are the local population (~12 lakhs by provisional 2001 census/ density 281/sq km) from surrounding villages and a small town. No user fee is charged. Private healthcare providers are far and few, especially in the rural areas.

The following healthcare centers were visited for the need analysis:

1. Government District Headquarters Hospital, Perambalur
2. Meenasurutti Primary Healthcare Centre
3. Jayankondam Taluka Government Hospital
4. Udayarpalayam Non Taluka Government Hospital

5. Ariyalur Taluka Government Hospital
6. Kare Primary Health Care Centre
7. Veppur Taluka Hospital
8. Krishnapuram Government Hospital
9. Eye Hospital, Perambalur

As per the need analysis, a request has been made by the Perambalur Parliamentary constituency to Sir Dorabji Tata Trust for monetary assistance in procuring medical and non-medical equipment in the above mentioned hospitals.

The present healthcare delivery network at Perambalur district is better managed than in most other districts. It seems to be the largest, and in some areas the only, health service provider for an impoverished, scattered & isolated population. The utilization numbers are fairly high in all services.

The present health services have the need, scope and potential for improvement in all operational areas. Equipment upgrades will go a long way to enable delivery of better patient care.

The upgradation of medical equipments will be disbursed in three modular phases starting with Perambalur HQ hospital followed by Ariyalur & Jayankondam and finally the rest of the hospitals and primary health care centers.

Location	Phase
Perambalur District HQ hospital	I
Phase I	
Jayankondam Govt Taluka Hospital	II
Ariyalur Govt Taluka Hospital	II
Phase II	
Thuraiyur Govt Taluka Hospital	III
Sendurai, Veppur Krishnapuram	III
Udayarpalayam non taluka hospital	III
Primary health care centres (10)	III
Phase III	
	Others

The purchase and installation of equipments in phases will be initiated by Peace Trust. Peace Trust will facilitate the follow-up service between the government and the suppliers. Through this project Peace Trust tries to achieve the effective usage of the installed medical equipments. It also strives to attain the goal of reaching the rural poor towards better medical services.



Peace Future Plans

Peace Home For Youth A Residential Accommodation For Women

Introduction

Nagapattinam district in Tamilnadu was one of the worst affected districts. The district covers an area of 2,614.33 Sq kms, and has a population of 22, 25,342. Thousand lost their lives and livelihood. Almost all the houses were destroyed along the coast.

- ❑ As the disaster has created enormous damages to the life of the people, regaining will be a long process. Many NGOs, corporate and government bodies were involved both in short term and long term rehabilitation work. Most of the NGOs involved in temporary relief and short term work have completed their work and has moved away.
- ❑ But many organizations are staying on to carry out programmes on long term basis. Most of them stay either in hotels or in rented houses, which are costly and can't be afforded by a single person.
- ❑ Most of the people involved in the rehabilitation work are mostly youths and are bachelors. After the disaster, as the demand for such rented houses or rooms the cost has escalated to such a high extent that an individual can't afford it on a long term basis.

Need for a homely hostel

- ❑ Vast number of social workers, student volunteers, researchers and technical professional from all over the world and covering the whole of India are involved in the rehabilitation programme.
- ❑ Most of the people try to adapt to the present situation, out of the people involved in the rehabilitation work youth force contribute a lot and especially girls. Presently many girls stay either in hotels or in rented houses.
- ❑ Many face much inconvenience in staying in rented house or hotel. The other aspect is that the quality of

food available in hotels. Due to the constraints in availability of time they depend on hotels for their food, which is often costly and substandard.

- ❑ In such situations many people expect a home, which can full fill the basic needs like safety and good atmosphere to continue their work, staying at a reasonable cost.

Location of Peace Home for Youths

In addressing the above said issues of youth, The Peace Home for Youth is located along the East Coast Road in Velankanni Village of Nagapattinam District. Velankanni is a famous pilgrimage centre, which has good transport facilities, from the whole of Tamilnadu. Apart from this, there are also frequent local transport facilities. The place, where the home is located is calm, peaceful and ensures safety.

Security

The whole campus is fenced and guarded by two security guards around the clock. No outsiders are allowed to enter the campus without prior permission. The campus also has a free space and a park around the home, which can be utilized for morning walk and relaxing.

Facilities in the Peace Home for Youth

Accommodation

- ❑ The Peace Home for Youth has a ground floor with 8 rooms and a first floor with 8 rooms. In total there are 16 rooms for accommodation. 4 persons can stay in a room. The room is furnished with four single cots, bed, blankets, pillow and good lighting facilities. Each room is spacious and has good ventilation. The cot has also individual safety lockers for the occupant, which is used to keep the most necessary things.
- ❑ The accommodation room will be cleaned regularly by the aaya. The rent per person, per month is Rs.750.
- ❑ Food Facilities: In boarding special care will be taken in preparing and serving the food.

A nominal cost is fixed for food i.e. Rs.35 will be the cost of the food for three times per day. The cost of the breakfast and dinner will be Rs. 10 and the lunch will be Rs.15. The cost will be worked out depending on the intake of the food.

Non-veg food will cost Rs. 20 per time.

Bathrooms and toilets

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Wind

Dust Storms whirl winds and dusty winds blow from various quarters towards the end of May. Cyclonic storm with varying wind velocity affects once in 3 or 4 years during the month of November-December. Both these storms affect the plantation crop.

Rainfall

The Northeast monsoon contributes about 60% of the total annual rainfall. The Southwest monsoon rains accounts equally for the rest of the annual rainfall. The monthly average rainfall in the district was 108.87 mm in 1991-96.

Cyclone

Cyclonic storm brings havoc normally once in 3 or 4 years and heavy downpour during Northeast monsoon leads to flooding of the district and damages field crops and wealth of soil. About 7.09% of the lands are affected by water logging and marshy land and 56.21% are prone to floods.

However it has been ascertained from the available information that all the 6 Taluks and 12 Blocks were affected by Flood during the year 1991-92 and affected by Cyclone during the year 1993-94.

Fisheries Production

The Nagapattinam district has a coastal line of 165 kms. The Inland Fresh Water area spreads for about 1,000 (10 Sq. Km.) hectares. Marine fishing is practised in 60 coastal villages of the district. The fish production fluctuates in both quantity and value from 1990-96. Fishery: Since the district is a coastal region, marine fishing assumes importance. The marine fish catch mainly comprises of leognathics, sharks, flying fish, chank, catfish, prawns, silver bellies, crabs, rays and other miscellaneous varieties.

Mechanised boats, catamarans and country canoes are all used for fishing. A fish-landing jetty has been constructed at Kodikarai, which caters to the needs of marine fishermen and is the only workshop in this coastal area. A comparison indicates that the Coastal Fish Production is higher than the Inland Fish Production.

1.2 Project targets

- i. The Tsunami has caused significant damage to infrastructure that has caused damage to livelihood of fisher communities. Fishing communities have lost everything: their boats and nets destroyed, shopkeepers' shops vanished, children have lost their schools, medical centers and a lot of other infrastructure have been destroyed. Almost half of the population had lost all their belongings.
- ii. Peace Trust strongly believes that rehabilitation will be the long haul, given the shock suffered by the victims. Peace Trust had identified the worst affected families among the poor in the selected village. Reconstruction measures are focused on assisting people to get back to their life before

the disaster or better than that. To serve best the communities that have suffered from the disasters, a steady mix of relief, rehabilitation and developmental activities forming a comprehensive settlement plan is to be implemented in the affected village.

1.3 Instruments and measures applied to achieve project purposes

- i. During the last few years, NGOs got involved in three major relief and rehabilitation programmes Housing, Infrastructure and Livelihood support, starting from Orissa cyclone, then Gujarat earthquake and now the Tsunami tragedy. The experience gained by the NGOs in these three calamities has been enormous. From operational issues like organising relief camps to technical issues like reconstruction, from taking care of the orphaned and injured people, the safe disposal of dead bodies, the various fund raising and resource mobilization agencies learnt a lot of methods and mechanisms. NGOs lobbied for the rehabilitation to gain momentum. NGOs have better partnership with the Government in the disaster relief and reconstruction measures.
- ii. **Housing**
 1. Priority would be given to provide safe and convivial houses at an adequate distance from the HTL. New concepts to community housing would be promoted and that old approach of "slum clearance" and replacement by matchbox flats will be done away with.
 2. To encourage creative architects to provide alternative designs, keeping in mind family structure, resistance against earthquake, cyclone, etc. and socio cultural realities. To engage the community in a dialogue on the issue of alternative sites and housing plans. Conceive a plan where space is provided around a house and only the basic 'shell' is standardized with the possibility to innovate around it.
 3. A sense of ownership can ensure acceptance and maintenance of the houses to be built so the process has to be owner driven. The owners have to be involved in deciding the policy, site location, site planning, individual unit designs and disbursement of finances. This would also lead to speedier and better quality construction.
 4. For construction, the work will be outsourced to one or two construction companies. Tender or advertisement in this respect will help us to choose the competitive construction companies. Three quotations will be collected and the work will be assigned specifying the agreements. Money could be handed out in stages and Peace Trust will play a facilitating role in terms of providing advice on building guidelines.
 5. Procuring and setting up materials and labour

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Rainfall

The Northeast monsoon contributes about 60% of the total annual rainfall. The Southwest monsoon rains accounts equally for the rest of the annual rainfall. The monthly average rainfall in the district was 108.87 mm in 1991-96.

Cyclone

Cyclonic storm brings havoc normally once in 3 or 4 years and heavy downpour during Northeast monsoon leads to flooding of the district and damages field crops and wealth of soil. About 7.09% of the lands are affected by water logging and marshy land and 56.21% are prone to floods.

However it has been ascertained from the available information that all the 6 Taluks and 12 Blocks were affected by Flood during the year 1991-92 and affected by Cyclone during the year 1993-94.

Fisheries Production

The Nagapattinam district has a coastal line of 165 kms. The Inland Fresh Water area spreads for about 1,000 (10 Sq. Km.) hectares. Marine fishing is practised in 60 coastal villages of the district. The fish production fluctuates in both quantity and value from 1990-96. Fishery: Since the district is a coastal region, marine fishing assumes importance. The marine fish catch mainly comprises of leognathics, sharks, flying fish, chank, catfish, prawns, silver bellies, crabs, rays and other miscellaneous varieties.

Mechanised boats, catamarans and country canoes are all used for fishing. A fish-landing jetty has been constructed at Kodikarai, which caters to the needs of marine fishermen and is the only workshop in this coastal area. A comparison indicates that the Coastal Fish Production is higher than the Inland Fish Production.

1.2 Project targets

- i. The Tsunami has caused significant damage to infrastructure that has caused damage to livelihood of fisher communities. Fishing communities have lost everything: their boats and nets destroyed, shopkeepers' shops vanished, children have lost their schools, medical centers and a lot of other infrastructure have been destroyed. Almost half of the population had lost all their belongings.
- ii. Peace Trust strongly believes that rehabilitation will be the long haul, given the shock suffered by the victims. Peace Trust had identified the worst affected families among the poor in the selected village. Reconstruction measures are focused on assisting people to get back to their life before

the disaster or better than that. To serve best the communities that have suffered from the disasters, a steady mix of relief, rehabilitation and developmental activities forming a comprehensive settlement plan is to be implemented in the affected village.

1.3 Instruments and measures applied to achieve project purposes

- i. During the last few years, NGOs got involved in three major relief and rehabilitation programmes Housing, Infrastructure and Livelihood support, starting from Orissa cyclone, then Gujarat earthquake and now the Tsunami tragedy. The experience gained by the NGOs in these three calamities has been enormous. From operational issues like organising relief camps to technical issues like reconstruction, from taking care of the orphaned and injured people, the safe disposal of dead bodies, the various fund raising and resource mobilization agencies learnt a lot of methods and mechanisms. NGOs lobbied for the rehabilitation to gain momentum. NGOs have better partnership with the Government in the disaster relief and reconstruction measures.
- ii. **Housing**
Priority would be given to provide safe and convivial houses at an adequate distance from the HTL. New concepts to community housing would be promoted and that old approach of "slum clearance" and replacement by matchbox flats will be done away with.



Peace Trust Achievements

- ▣ Peace Trust, has been established in 1984 at Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, working for the improvement of the living conditions of economically marginalized people especially the child labourers, poor rural women, farmers from the drought prone, disaster prone and neglected areas and the migrant workers. Our vision is to create an environment, free from exploitation. Apart from grassroots activities Peace Trust is also involved in planning and advocacy and lobbying activities at the State level, National level and International level. Peace Trust is a consultative member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Peace Trust is a member of Tamilnadu Coastal Zone Management Authority and a Regional Resource Agency for Ministry of Environment and Forest. Presently, It is working in Dindigul, Sivagangai, Nagapattinam districts and also has a liaison office in Chennai, Tamilnadu -India.

- ▣ After the span of two decades through the committed work and programs, Peace Trust has achieved the following::

Child Rights Protection

- ▣ Peace Trust has so far released 7000 child workers from employment and motivated them to go to school
-
- ▣ Peace Trust, realizing the need for child labourers and poor rural youth, established Peace Industrial School and provided technical training to more than 500 students.(with Government certificate)
- ▣ From 1986 to 1997 more than 3000 children were released from the work places and rehabilitated with school education.
- ▣ In 1998, 181 child labourers were released from the hazardous spinning mills in Vedasandur Taluk in Dindigul and rehabilitated with formal education, skill training and vocational training. Family support

stipends were also arranged for these children. Besides this special capacity building programmes were also given to these children. It has changed their attitude towards education, continuing higher education. They were made aware of the social issues and they have acted as volunteer for addressing social issues.

- ▣ Since 1999 to 2003 Peace Trust had carried out Anti Child Labour Action Programme to bring a better future for the children. 750 child labourers were rehabilitated by this programme.
- ▣ In 2002, 20 bonded children were identified, released from the bondage, and enrolled in the formal school to continue their education and to enjoy their rights. In the same year, Domestic child labour issues were highlighted among the 22 districts. The programme was more towards sensitizing girl child labourers towards formal schooling. They had also undergone skill training as a rehabilitation and substitute to the economic activity.
- ▣ Because of Peace Trust's advocacy, the Human Rights Commission member had urged the Government to start the rehabilitation process of child labourers and pressed the Govt. to set up a separate department for child welfare with adequate budgetary allocation to address only the rehabilitation of rescued child workers.

Environment protection

- ▣ Peace Trust's long lasting struggle through campaign and advocacy against Tannery pollution since 1989 in Dindigul District in Tamilnadu paved way for regulating these potentially hazardous industrial units. These industrial units have now established a common effluent treatment plant to treat the toxic wastewater coming from their units (which have earlier contaminated the water and land resources in the adjacent area). Based on the fact-finding report Supreme Court verdict in July 1996 had directed the polluters (industrial units) to pay compensation to the affected community, based on the polluters pay principle under the Environmental Protection Act of 1986. This campaign activity has benefited 1645 families in 27 villages in Dindigul district.
- ▣ Peace Trust had organized an International Ground Water Conference (IGC 2002) in association with various scientific institutions in Dindigul district, which is one of the victims of water scarcity, tannery pollution, and low ground water source due to hard rock structure. More than 120 scientists from India and abroad participated in the conference and presented thematic papers on ground water issue with specific reference to semi arid hard rock region.
- ▣ Peace Trust's campaign activity against the socio-environment deprivation due to the unsustainable industrial growth and the consequent increase in the number of hazardous industries situated on the banks of Noyyal, Amaravathy and Bhavani rivers (causing an alarming raise in pollution load due to the

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- ❑ Peace Trust's campaign activity against the socio-environment deprivation due to the unsustainable industrial growth and the consequent increase in the number of hazardous industries situated on the banks of Noyyal, Amaravathy and Bhavani rivers (causing an alarming raise in pollution load due to the discharge of the toxic effluents from these industries) has succeeded in empowering the mass movements to lead the environment protection campaigns. Community action networks were formed in the Erode, Karur and Coimbatore Districts to campaign against the Noyyal, Amaravathy and Bhavani river pollution. Peace has facilitated the campaign and advocacy through the community action groups. Consequently many polluting industries located on the riverbank have set up wastewater treatment facilities. Highly toxic industrial units like South India Viscose (SIV) Industries Ltd., one of the viscose manufacturing industry and potentially hazardous industry were closed down by court action.
- ❑ Peace Trust had lobbied and advocated against the unviable industrial development such as setting up of a Tannery park near SIPCOT, Cuddalore, where already many toxic units are operating and the surrounding environmental resources were already

S.No	Focus Areas	Project Title	Funding Partner	Location	Project Nature
A	Child Rights	World's Children's prize for the Rights of the Child - WCPRC	Childrens world, Sweden	Dindigul	Ongoing
		Early Childhood Care Programme	Save the Children, UK	Tsunami in Nagapattinam District	Ongoing
B.	Disaster Management	Manitese Peace Home for Children	Manitese and the Region of Lombardia	Tsunami in Nagapattinam District	Completed
		Strahlemann Peace Support Centre for Children	Karl Kubel Stiftung (KKS), Germany along with Strahlemann Initiative and Fraport	Tsunami in Nagapattinam District	Ongoing
C	Education	Peace Industrial School	Indiska Magasinet Of Sweden.	Dindigul	Ongoing
D	Environment And Sustainable Development	National Environment Awareness Campaign	Govt. of India Environment Ministry, New Delhi	17 Districts of Tamil Nadu	Ongoing
E	Sustainable Agriculture / Watershed Development	Periyakottai Watershed Development Project(PWDP)	NABARD	Dindigul	ongoing
		Integrated Watershed Management for Equitable, Productive and Sustainable Village Ecosystem	Karl Kubel Stiftung (KKS),	Vedasandur,Dindigul	Completed
F	Women Development		Women Development Corporation,Tamilnadu	Vedasandur and Dindigul Dt	ongoing
G	Labour Rights	Migrantworkers-	CARAM Asia-malaysia	Sivagangai Dt	Completed
		Migrant Rights Work	ACILS	Dindigul and Sivangani, Nagapattinam, Chennai District	Ongoing
H	Health	Prevention Of Trafficking And Hiv/aids Among Women And Girls In Dindigul District	UNDP	Vedasandur and Dindigul Dt	completed
I	Housing	Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme	KKS and BMZ,Germany	Vellapallam, Nagapattinam	completed
J	Information Dissemination	Web Radio	Self Finance	Reaching Tamil speaking community all over the world	Ongoing
		Sutruchoolal Puthia Kalvi (printed)	From Newed Publication	Dindigul	Ongoing

Our Focus Areas

CHILD RIGHTS

ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION, AWARENESS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT

LABOUR RIGHTS

HEALTH EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

HOUSING

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION / NEWS UPDATES

WEB RADIO

FM RADIO

OUR BOOKS as on 2007

Tamil Books

Neer Indri Amaiyathu Ulagam (Without Water there is no life) By Mr. J. Paul Baskar

Neer Uyara Neelam Uyarum (Water resource development leads to the land resource development) By Mr. J. Paul Baskar

Thanner Yarukku Chontham (Water is for whom) By Mr. J. Paul Baskar

Vazha Vazhali Kattum Iyarkkai Pannaiyam Peace Trust experience on Sustainable Agro agriculture - By Mr. J. Paul Baskar

Tamilnadu Suttru Cholal Nettru, Indru, Nalai

(Tamilnadu environment Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow) - By Mr. J. Paul Baskar

Pongum Thippusultan

Niyaya Vanigam (True / Fair Trade) - By Mr. J. Paul Baskar

Tamilzhargal Marathum Marakathathum (Tamilians forgotten unforgotten things) By Mr. J. Paul Baskar

Nilavai Pittiitha Makkal (People who captured the Moon) By Mr. J. Paul Baskar

English Books

Good Governance People's Participation beyond voting By Mr. J. Paul Baskar

Water food and Environment a call for Sustainability By Mr. J. Paul Baskar

Solid Waste Management Peace Trust Publication

Bio Diversity Peace Trust Publication

OUR JOURNALS as on 2007

SUTRUCHOOLAL PUTHIA KALVI (TRIMONTHLY)

KADAL KANDTHA THOZHILALI (MONTHLY)



JALLIKKATTU

Jallikkattu is the 'ritual taming' of the bulls, during the Tamil Harvest Festival of Pongal, in a few districts of southern Tamil Nadu State. Thousands of bulls are raised for this sport or ritual with special body building diet and training to increase their strength and stamina. These bulls are starved for a few days and then fed with rice and local liquor just before being let loose into a crowd of young men who compete with the bulls and other participants to get a small bag of coins tied to the sharpened horns of the bulls. The riotous clamour of the crowd infuriates the bulls and several people die, with more sustaining serious injuries.

Neither the exhortations by social reformers and friends of animals, nor a recent ban by the Supreme Court of India, could dampen the enthusiasm of the jallikkattu fans. The State Government had to approach the Supreme Court and get a partial lifting of the ban. All the jallikkattu events took place as usual, accompanied with all the barbaric practices. While the elite enjoyed the spectacle and made cash out of bets and challenges, the poor young men grappled with the maddened bulls for the paltry coin bags. Several more families have been debilitated by this year's jallikkattu, as their earning male members convalesce in hospitals with injuries and the women and children take their place as breadwinners.



May their colours never fade
In the sun or in the shade



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