

**ANNUAL REPORT OF HEAL MOVEMENT**  
**FROM APRIL 2015 TO MARCH 2016**

**Introduction**

HEAL has been working for the livelihood promotion of sea shell workers community and fishermen community in Kanyakumari district. The program components are; educational support to children, livelihood support to women and improving the natural resources. Given below are the details of the activities, result and outcome.

**Program -1**

**Intervention among the sea shell workers community.**

In the sea shell workers community, the girl children were denied access to higher education due to the influence of the traditional male chauvinistic ideology. The community was steeped in poverty with low income from the outmoded traditional kilns that pollute the environment. As a result, they borrow heavily from the money lenders, usually the middlemen, at exorbitant rate of interest, ranging from 36% to 60% interest per annum

**Goal**

Reducing the marginalization of the Sea Shell Workers Community through education and livelihood promotion programs

**Objectives**

- To invest in higher education among the girl children of the sea shell workers and increase the access to jobs through professional courses so that their status and independence in the community enhanced
- To empower the women of the sea shell collectors by giving seed money to start alternate source of income to ensure an additional income to the family
- To increase the income of the Federation through purchasing and selling of sea shells directly avoiding the middlemen

**Educational support to children**

Beneficiary Selection Committee of the sea Shell Workers Federation identified 15 girls from the poor families but with brilliant academic achievements. Three girls who opted for professional courses and the remaining 12 girls who wished to continue higher secondary classes received educational support. The three girls who opted for professional courses received Rs. 37,500 @ Rs. 7,500/ each beneficiary. 12 girl students who wished to continue higher secondary received Rs. 35,000 to support their studies. 10 students received @Rs.2,500 each to pursue certificate courses and 2 students received @Rs. 5,000 each to pursue diploma courses.

## Result

The three girls who received assistance to continue professional courses have joined the following courses; B.Sc Nursing, Diploma Course in Auxiliary Nurse Midwife and Computer Course,

## Outcome

The educational support program is very useful to the beneficiaries and it has given a motivation to the school going children to continue education without dropping out. The parents of the other children also realize the need for the education of their children and approached Heal to support the education of their children. The major outcome is that they are willing to contribute a portion of the educational expense.

### • Livelihood assistance to the vulnerable women

Five women from the below poverty line identified by the Beneficiaries Selection Committee received livelihood support. An amount of Rs.5,000/ per person was distributed to them to enable start viable income generation programs.

## Result

The 5 beneficiaries are now involved in the following income generation activities. They are; home based poultry unit, provision shop, vegetable vender, milk vending and rice vending. The average monthly income ranges from Rs.6,000 to 9,000 depending on the nature of the IGP.

## Outcome

The sea shell workers community knows only one trade viz. sea shell based activities. They have not taken any initiative to experiment with other micro enterprises. Hence during the lean season, the families suffer economic hardship. The socio economic condition of vulnerable women, say widows and women having more than two girl children is deplorable. The above initiative changed their traditional thinking. They have started diversifying the economic activities to improve their livelihood status.



## Result

Federation utilized Rs.80,000 out of the seed grant of Rs. 1,50,000 given to them by HEAL during the year 2013 – 14 to procure sea shells during the season period and store them. During the lean period it sold the shells at market price to the local traditional kiln owners, thereby facilitating the continuous production activity of traditional kilns. The remaining amount was utilized to procure baked lime powder from the traditional kilns at market price and sold to the dealers, thereby eliminating the middle men.

## **Outcome**

- The Federation is earning a small service charge from the sale of seashells during the lean season to the traditional kiln owners. This small income is able to meet the administrative expenses of the Federation. Apart from that 10 poor traditional kiln owners have received loans to continue seashell baking without borrowing from the money lenders with interest. As a result, their monthly income has marginally improved

- **Capacity building training to beneficiary women**

Three capacity building trainings were conducted for the beneficiary women.

A total of 92 women participated in the training programs. Out of this, 10 women are those who received livelihood support this year and the others are those who received support in the previous years and future potential beneficiaries.

## **Result**

Resource person of Heal sensitized them of the importance in the socio economic development of the community. This would be made possible through higher education of the girl children of the sea shell workers community. They now realized the need for the education of the girl children. The second training focused on the following topics;

Protection of women from domestic violence, role of culture in gender inequality, Laws for women and women entrepreneurship in community development. The women are now well informed of the laws that protect women from gender discrimination and domestic violence.

## **Impact**

The women are now well informed of the need for the education of the girl children. They are now lobbying with other women in the community to send their girl children to school. They are now well informed of their rights and protest against domestic violence through collective action. They are now confident of their self reliance in future through the support of the Federation.

- **Capacity building training to beneficiaries of educational assistance**

Two capacity building trainings were conducted for the beneficiaries of educational assistance. 15 girls who received educational support this year and 23 girls who received such support last year were invited for the training.

## **Result**

The training focused on the following topics; Career guidance, Life skill education and involvement in community development activities. Five girls have selected appropriate professional courses of their choice and the remaining 38 girls are well informed of the various job oriented courses available after their school education.

## **Outcome**

Previous batches of the beneficiaries have found jobs in private hospitals and business houses. As a result present beneficiary girls are now more confident of their future. Another notable outcome is that the young school going girls are also applying pressure on their parents to send them for higher studies.

- **Capacity building training to SSWF committee members**

15 Sea Shell Workers Federation Committee members received 3 one day Entrepreneurship training at ERC Training Hall of Heal.

## **Result**

The training dealt with the following topics; characteristics of entrepreneurs, motivation and attitude building, planning, problem solving, developing confidence, communication and leadership skills, market analysis, banking and insurance. The beneficiaries have developed skills to market the baked lime powder without the support of middlemen. They have skills to maintain the accounts and banking operations by themselves.

## **Outcome**

The Federation members are now more confident of sustaining the activities of the Federation. They have already started marketing the baked lime powder independent of the middlemen. Once the construction of the improved kiln is finished, the financial status of the Federation will improve considerably. This will enable them to work towards the total empowerment of the community.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The animator and the coordinator individually monitor the progress of the activities during field visit. They submit their monthly report in the staff review meeting held on the last working day of the month at Heal office. Similarly the coordinator and the animators submit their monthly monitoring report in the monthly meetings of the Sea Shell Workers Federation. The progress of the activities and results achieved are reviewed against the objectives and time frame outlined in the project proposal.

Besides an evaluation was conducted by an evaluation team to assess the impact of the programs/activities. The coordinator of the team consolidated the findings of the evaluation and submitted it to the Director of Heal with suggestions for future course of action.

## **Program -2**

### **Improvement of living conditions by improving protection of natural resources and sustainable resource management' in Kanyakumari district**

HEAL has started the implementation of the project 'Improvement of living conditions by improving protection of natural resources and sustainable resource management' in Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu, India is supported by BMZ through TdH, Germany in July 2013. This project aims at reduction of poverty and protection of the living area of marginalized coast inhabitants and it is to be carried out by improving protection of natural resources and sustainable resource management of 30 coastal communities in Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu, India.

#### **Project Goal**

Reduction of poverty and protection of the living area of marginalized coast inhabitants by improving protection of natural resources and sustainable resource management in the District Kanyakumari, India

#### **Objectives**

Water supply for drinking water and usable water for agricultural activities has been sustainable improved in the 30 target communities and 5 hamlets

The precarious nutrition- and income situation in the 30 target communities and 5 hamlets has improved through the targeted support of women and the preservation of the for the people important and useful fish population.

Children from poor fisher families complete their school education successfully and have practical knowledge in sustainable utilization of the resources around them.

#### **Restoration of ponds and wells**

Heal conducted stakeholder meetings with the people of the villages where open wells and ponds are selected. Water Users' committee comprising people who use ponds and wells are formed at each site. Local mapping of water resources and the traditionally utilized and defunct open wells and open wells which are in degraded conditions are identified.

12 Open wells have so far been cleaned and restored by HEAL since 2013. All the solid wastes found in the open wells are removed by the divers. Plastic bags, plastic bottles, metals, nylon wastes and other rubbishes are

removed. Algae and water weeds found inside the open wells are removed completely. Silts formed over the bed of the open wells which are sedimentation of sand particles over the years are carefully removed. Steel cover with opening facilities on both sides is fitted on the top of the open wells. Circular parapet walls of the open wells are cleaned and painted.

## **Result**

Quality of the water and its potability is checked by using the laboratories of Government agency Tamilnadu Water and Drainage Board in comparison with Standards on parameters of water quality. Water quality is improved by the restoration activity. The quantity of water is improving due to silt removal and the opening of springs of the wells. Silts removed from the bed of the open well are distributed as manure soil for plants and kitchen gardens.

1950 families using the 12 open wells in coastal villages have benefited as a result of restoration of open wells. About 120 families are using the Pond to take bath and washing clothes.

## **Outcome: -**

Nine water Users committees for open wells and ponds are formed for each and every wells and ponds. People are sensitized and motivated to take up the responsibility of maintaining and safeguarding water resources.. People who use the open well water and neighbourhood community is sensitized on the utility of open well water, need for protection of water resources, the need to improve overall ground water resources, gradual decline of salinity and prevention of sea water intrusion in the ground water resources. Water flow has increased to the ponds. As a result the village people are using the pond for bathing and washing clothes. Moreover, the children are using the ponds to learn swimming. Sanitation around the pond has improved. One of the important outcomes is that a sense of ownership of the water bodies has developed in the mind set of the community.

## **Re-naturation of sand dunes**

The field staffs of HEAL have conducted a survey to identify a sand dune based on the number of ponds, wells and bore wells to be benefited. Finally, the sand dune in Chothavilai was selected as there are 17 open wells and 19 bore wells located around Chothavilai. Moreover, it is a prospective tourist spot and hence there exists vast opportunity to create mass awareness on sand dune restoration. A nursery of four types of saplings was developed by HEAL with sand dune specific saplings like *Thespecia*, *Ervamatia*, *hyncena* etc. 1200 saplings have been planted in the sand dune so far.



## **Result**

Planting of saplings have started stabilizing the sand dune. The local village youth are taking active participation in the restoration activities. Sign boards placed in the beach are attracting tourists to visit the sand dune. This year 1,400 sand dune specific saplings had been planted along the sand dune to stabilize it from erosion.

## **Outcome**

The local youth have formed a Chothavilai Sand dune Protection Committee to monitor and protect the sand dune from misuse. The visit the sand dune regularly and remove plastic waste thrown by the tourists.

## **Sensitization of the farmers, and coconut fiber producers about the effects of non-sustainable production methods**

### **Input: -**

12 workshops on environment friendly agriculture practices had been conducted by HEAL for 466 farmers. Two expert resource persons have conducted the trainings for the farmers. The resource persons have highlighted how drinking water, climate and the environment, consequently the health of the people, are affected by the chemicals used in agriculture as pesticides and fertilizers.

Two workshops was conducted by HEAL for coconut fiber producers. The participants were sensitized on reducing water contamination through eco friendly measures, particularly adopting reed bed method. 95 small coconut fiber producers participated in the program.

## **Result**

Farmers are sensitized on the negative impacts of chemical agriculture in the coastal areas. They are motivated and enlightened on the various productive aspects of organic farming.

Through these workshops the 845 farmers are educated on the evil effects of chemical farming including the health impacts of farmers, agricultural workers and their families due to the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Farmers have learnt about the environmental impact of chemical farming especially, contamination of ground water resources, loss of soil fertility, declining agricultural productivity, contamination of water resources, entry of carcinogenic pollutants in food cycle, health hazards of human beings and animals, environmental health hazards, damage to biodiversity.

**Outcome: -**

Many farmers have come forward to practice natural farming in their lands. This is a successful beginning. It has enabled the project to assess the extent of involvement of the target group and participation of non target groups in the program. The participants are aware of the dangers involved in modern chemical based farming on community health and the environment. The farmers learned the benefits of our traditional organic cultivation methods and the danger of using chemical fertilizers and pesticides. They resolved to use the environment and people friendly methods of cultivation from now onwards.

The coir producers are aware of the damage caused to environment through contaminated water from their coir units. They have taken a decision to install reed beds near waste water discharge outlets.

Practical demonstration on reed bed and its impact on protecting the water resources and environment is a good outcome. The willingness of coir producers to adopt this strategy is another outcome of these two trainings.

**Livelihood support for poor fisherwomen**

**Input: -**

HEAL has promoted 50 women Self Help Groups (20 members per SHG) to enable them avail welfare schemes of Government. 286 disadvantaged women are selected based on poverty risk indicators through the support of community members. HEAL has supplied 224 Aluminium fish baskets to fish women vendors (fish mongers).

The members of the kitchen garden program received follow up trainings this year also on the techniques of raising kitchen and roof gardens. Additional 20 women, totaling 130 women received saplings seeds, manure and implements for raising gardens by HEAL.

14 women leadership training workshops for 405 women are conducted by HEAL. Rural banking, savings, availing credit facilities, micro grant, fixed deposits, opening savings accounts, women empowerment, leadership skills, communication skills, community action planning malnutrition, reproductive health, breast feeding, use of vegetable to overcome malnutrition, nutritional food, herbal medicines, organic food consumption, diet for healthy life and natural food as medicine are taught to them.

**Result**

The Ice boxes, Aluminum vessels and inputs for kitchen garden have marginally improved the food security in the families of the beneficiaries.



165 women have gained Government welfare assistance like old age pension, support to widows and disabled.

**Outcome:-**

Fish Ice Boxes and Aluminium Fish Baskets are in a way changing the fisher women vendors' livelihood. They have understood this valuable help and they are maintaining the investments provided by the project and it is a boon for improving their livelihood. Women have completed the first harvesting and are utilizing the vegetables for cooking. The beneficiaries raising varieties of vegetables in their own backyards are moving towards sustainable organic kitchen gardens.



Trainings on leadership, women empowerment and health have enhanced the knowledge, motivation and approach towards life. Formation of self help groups, regular meetings, responsibilities have sharpening them towards women empowerment. Poverty reduction aspects of the project addressed towards improving the living conditions of fisher women and other coastal poor women have achieved positive results in a short period of time. The investments on poverty reduction are showing valuable returns in the form of increase in income.



**Civic Engagement**

**Input: -**

Lobbying has been going on with govt. departments concerned to get permission for sand dune restoration. Besides, HEAL has conducted consultation with Boomi Pathukappu Sangam (an association for coconut farmers) to avoid water contamination through coir retting and involve in low cost reed bed technology to reduce further contamination. HEAL has lobbied with Manonmaniam Sundaranar University to establish Eco Park in the premise of the Center for Marine Technology. HEAL has lobbied with the Government to include the fisherwomen in the Welfare Board of Fisherwomen.



Sensitization programs are conducted in three educational districts on developing school/ roof garden in the campus. HEAL has conducted 6lobbying exercise with youths, women SHGs, Teachers, consumers and Panchayat Raj Institution.

### **Result**

65 new members of the Boomi Pathukappu Iyakkam are contacted through one day consultation meeting at Melakrishnanputhur. The Director and staffs of HEAL and five members from the SHGs met five officials from the fishery department. Director of HEAL and Technical Advisor have contacted Manonmaniam Sundaranar University to establish Eco Park.

### **Outcome**

The enrollment of poor fisher women in fisher welfare board is accelerated. Policy level acceptance on enrolling all fisher women in welfare board is reinstated. Members of Boomi Pathukappu Iyakkam are sensitized on ecology and environmental protection. Top level Officials of Water Resources Department are made aware of the need to maintain coastal irrigational structures for the protection of coastal ecology and they have promised to develop special packages to deal this issue.

Fisheries department's top officials have understood the difficulties faced by poor fish women vendors in gaining enrollment in welfare board. Officials of Water Resources Department have accepted the need to clean up coastal channels and canals to feed the tail end ponds and areas. Panchayat Presidents of Villages are motivated to change their villages as green villages. The support of Coconut Farmers Association (Boomi Pathukappu Iyakkam) is gained for organic farming and elimination of pollution in coir production. Lobbying activities have provided much required policy, planning and implementation thrust on protecting coastal ecology.

### **3.2.3. Restoration of Estuary**

#### **Input: -**

The children from the Eco Clubs gathered the seeds from the grown mangrove forest tress and 1,600 new seedlings were raised in the nursery. After deducting the casualty, 1,800 Rhizophora saplings were raised in the nursery through the innovative KEM method already developed and field tested by the Technical Adviser.

#### **Result**

3,400 Rhizophora saplings had been planted along the banks of the estuary. 64 children from the Eco Clubs and CACs, 42 youth members, 70 community members and local Panchayat members participated in the sapling planting activity. The children were sensitized of the adverse impact on environment by the saline water. The District Superintendent of Police

presided over the sapling planting program. The program was reported in the local TV and the vernacular press. Such publicity created a wider level awareness on the need to protect coastal environment.

## **Outcome**

Rhizophora exhibits number of adaptations to environment including the stilt roots that elevates the plants above water level and allows them to inhale oxygen even while their lower roots are submerged. The mangroves provide wide variety of foods to the system of species. Ecologically mangroves are important in maintaining and building the soil as a reservoir in the tertiary assimilation of wastes, and in the global cycle of carbon die oxide, nitrogen and sulfur. Mangroves protects against cyclone.



The local community is aware of the importance of the estuary and they are conscious of the pro active role played by estuary in their livelihood. They have constituted an estuary management committee to monitor the survival of the saplings planted. Various uses of mangrove forests are understood by the stakeholders and they are made committed to protection of mangrove forests through participatory planting and conservation efforts.

This is an important document for monitoring and evaluation.

## **Programs for children**

### **Input: -**

Children Activity Centres (CACs) are established to support children from poor fisher families for their completion of school education successfully. They provide practical knowledge in sustainable utilization of the resources around them. CACs empower children to understand coastal ecology and general environmental protection and prepare children for a better performance in their school lessons and provide support to do their home work with individual attention and explaining the difficult lessons. Children are taught to play, study and coaching including Songs, Dance, General knowledge and Environmental education.

### **Result**

Some of the special activities conducted by the CACs are given below: - Birthdays of the members are celebrated in the Center with planting a sapling to commemorate the child. Children's Sangam have been formed in 30 CACs. A special syllabus had been developed for the members. The

members had been equipped with skills to articulate the local ecology and coastal environmental issues and the problems of the children in appropriate forums.

Children's Day on 14 November and Child Rights Day on November 20<sup>th</sup> had been observed in 30 CACs. All the Eco Club and Child Activity Center members participated in these two events. Competitions on elocution, essay writing and paintings had been conducted and prizes are distributed to the winners.

### **Outcome**

Children's school education is improved. School drop out of children is stopped and they are prevented from becoming child labour. The school education of the children is improved and they are motivated to study. Coastal ecology and general environment awareness is built through CACs and environment education. It helps us to understand the interest and enthusiasm displayed by the students and school management in the programme.

The project has developed a Children's Protection Policy in consultation with the CACs and the important provisions of the policy has been nailed in the school. Village mapping is conducted by the members of the CACs to identify water bodies in the villages and assess their status. CACs have enabled the children to concentrate on and continue their studies. It has raised the confidence level of the children to be assertive in their personal and social life. CACs centers are providing a platform for children's creativity and for gaining awareness on child rights particularly ecological child rights.



### **School gardens and rainwater utilization systems and at schools**

#### **Input: -**

30 schools are selected for establishing the school gardens and the rainwater utilization systems. 10 schools are selected by each organization and totally 30 schools. School gardens are established in 12 schools and the rainwater utilization systems are established in 12 schools.

#### **Result**

Basically, 16 varieties of vegetables, 12 varieties of fruit bearing plants and 6 herbal plants are raised in each of the 12 school gardens. Vegetables harvested in the school gardens are used for cooking in the noon-meal



food. Approximately, overall quantity of 20 Kg of vegetables is harvested every month in each of the 12 school garden. Totally, 200 Kg of vegetables is harvested every month. Vegetables like lady's finger, brinjal, beans, leafy vegetables, cauli flower and chilly are harvested. The eco clubs are maintaining the gardens. Children use the water from the rain water harvesting structures for hand washing and use it for the garden.

**Outcome: -**

Sustainability in maintaining the school garden is achieved through routine maintenance and addition of organic manure. Soil fertility is achieved in school gardens and organic pesticides are used to curtail pests. Watering of the garden is done through water harvested in rainwater utilization systems. Vegetables provide nutritional supplement food for coastal children who have no access to vegetables.



**Eco-Clubs**

**Input: -**

Eco clubs are formed in 30 schools under the project. They received training to maintain school gardens and involve in protecting the natural resources in their area. There are 345 members in the eco clubs.

**Result**

School garden and rain water utilization systems are established with the support of eco club members. 55 members from the Eco Clubs participated in planting saplings in the estuary. 90 children have participated in tree plantings. 132 children have attended petitioning work for protection of environment at village level

**Outcome**

Under the guidance of the coordinators, community workers and supervisors eco clubs are functioning. These eco clubs are taking responsibilities such as the maintenance of the rainwater utilization systems, the school gardens, the pond banks in the villages and creating healthy environment in and around the school premises.

During the eco club meetings the children bring out the issues concerning their surrounding environment and the children discuss the issues and they take decisions to bring necessary change by taking responsibilities..

Children affirm an oath and commitment in the weekly meeting, reporting. The eco club members are involved on organic way of cultivation methods in

their ecological school gardens. The eco club members have been actively involved in rain water harvesting and its utilization.

### **Outcome**

It is the important structure of children to assert their ecological rights through participation, learning, planning and implementing environmental protection measures and generate outputs through alternative environmental action. It is an important document for monitoring and evaluation and an indicator of the involvement of the target group.

The members of the Eco club sensitized the family members and the SHG members of the need to have at least one kitchen garden per family. 200 families outside the target group have come forward to establish kitchen gardens. The children of the eco clubs had been divided into five groups and they are assigned the following book of duties.

### **3.3.3. Establishment of Eco Park**

#### **Input: -**

Since there existed certain technical difficulties to start the Eco Park in the premises of the Manonmoni Sundaranar Marine Science Research Center, it was decided to create an Eco Park near the Manakudy Estuary. An artificial pond was created and 2,500 saplings had been planted this year.

#### **Outcome**

Rhizophora is known for protection of coastal ecology and exhibiting its type and use by children. Documentation on growth of the mangrove species time after time is to assist the scientific reporting of the species and it is to help the research on mangrove.

Planting of Rhizophora saplings is part of the process of establishment of nature trail. It is an indicator of joint involvement of scientific community and environmentalist.

#### **Monitoring of the project**

For the management of a regular monitoring and the necessary project control 4 planning meetings with all employees of the project as well as monthly meetings of a seven-person so called Core Action Group are planned during the course of the project.

#### **Input: -**

HEAL conducted monthly review of the activities implemented by the respective organizations with the staffs and separately with the beneficiaries. Monthly work plan meetings are conducted with the staffs.

## **Result**

Activities are reviewed periodically during the project monitoring meetings conducted weekly and monthly. Activities of the each organization and work plan of each organization is tabled, discussed and reviewed in Core Action Group meetings.

## **Outcome**

Weekly and Monthly review meetings on project progress is instrumental in sharpening and shaping up the activities for effective implementation in order to achieve maximum results/outputs in each activities.

Effective monitoring is achieved through organizational level weekly and monthly meetings. Efficient work planning is carried out and deviations analyzed in review meetings are corrected. Core Action Group meetings are coordinating the implementation holistically to achieve good results as per the Goals and Sub Goals.

## **Documentation**

### **Input: -**

Prior to work and post work are documented through photography. Process and development of each activity is documented by minutes, activity reports and photo documentation. Half yearly activity and financial report is prepared.

### **Output: -**

The half-yearly activity report is based on the Goals and Sub Goals and corresponding input, output, uses of output and outcome. Financial report is prepared and it is including unaudited statement of accounts, receipts and payments, income and expenditure, balance sheets, budget versus actual.

## **Outcome**

Activity report and financial report is used to analyze the progress of the project work. It is useful in understanding the status of activities, their progress, outcome and impact. Financial report is the record on financial expenditure, areas of excess or less expenditure in each programme head, activities in tune with allocation of budget etc.

### 3.4.3. Capacity Building of the Employees

#### Input: -

HEAL has conducted 4 training workshops to build the capacity of the staffs through competent resource persons.



Familiarization of the project, protection and preservation of bio diversity, climate change, poverty analysis, and latest government schemes, environment protection, child rights to a healthy environment, ecological child rights, eco club formation and activities, networking, lobbying, inclusion of local ecological, social and economic processes into the planning are the themes covered in training workshops for staffs.

#### Result

During these training workshops and in house trainings the project staffs received clarity on the concept of the project, purpose, meaning of each activity and the expected outcome are understood by the staffs after training workshops.

#### Outcome

The training programmes are useful to project staffs to know about the thematic areas and programme activities of the project. The capacity of staffs is enhanced in terms of implementing the project effectively in order to achieve the maximum possible outcome as a result of the intervention of the project.

#### Other Activities

#### Total Number of Youth Group members in Villages / Communities

#### Programmes / Initiatives by Youth Members in the past one year:

S. No.	Initiative	Date	Venue	Program Information	Plastic Reduction Messages / activities in the program
1	World Water Day celebration	23/03/2016	Chothavilai	72 SLYNER members from 10 villages participated	420 Kg plastic waste and weeds removed from the



				in cleaning the sand dune from plastic waste	estuary
3	Training on Global warming	22/03/2016	Mela Manakudy	65 members of SLYNER participated	Awareness on the role of plastic waste in global warming imparted to the members through sensitization and IEC materials
4	World Earth Day	22/04/2016	Annai Nager	55 members of SLYNER network from ten villages participated	Cleaning the pond and wells of plastic waste
5	World Biodiversity Day and World Turtle Day	25/05/2016	Pallam village	34 members of SLYNER from Annai Nager participated	Awareness education on harmful effect of plastic waste given to the members.
6	Chothavilai School Annual Day	28/03/2016	Govt. Middle School, Chothavilai	24 SLYNER members, 173 school children and 123 parents participated	Certificates issues to 12 SLYNER members for their positive contribution to reduce plastic consumption

#### 4. Conclusion

This project to Reduction of poverty and protection of the living area of marginalized coast inhabitants and it is to be carried out by improving protection of natural resources and sustainable resource management of 30 coastal communities in Kanyakumari district has made a good start.

The sea shell workers community is marching towards self sustainability with the introduction of improved kiln.