

Community Services Trust Salem  
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Tamil Nadu, India

# **REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL COOPERATION**

***Aiming for  
community development  
and  
empowerment***

Submitted by:  
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## **COMMUNITY SERVICES TRUST**

Community Services Trust Salem is an independent and secular NGO, registered under the Indian Trust Act of 1882. It focuses on the poor and neglected tribal, rural and urban slum populations in the Salem and Namakkal districts of Tamil Nadu, India.

CST initiates various projects which are culturally valuable, socially acceptable, ecologically sound, humane and gender sensitive to realize community development and empowerment. This strategy is subdivided into realistic goals of which the core activities comprise: women empowerment, child development and health care. The other economic, social development and environmental protection activities take about 20% of the organization's time and personnel resources. These projects are implemented to achieve the wider view of community development.

Below are listed CST's main objectives and the programs that comprise them.

### **CHILD DEVELOPMENT:**

- Child Development Day Care Center (CDC)
- Half-Way Home (HWH)
- Child Rights Advocacy (CRA)

### **WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT:**

- Mahalir Thittam (MT)
- Family Counseling Center (FCC)
- Vocational Training Program (VTP)

### **HEALTH IMPROVEMENT:**

- Community Health Action Project (CHEAP)
- AIDS/HIV Prevention Program (APP)
- Dr. Tiphagne Blood Donors Club (BC)

### **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:**

- Sanitary Mart Project (SAM)
- TVDC Village Development (TVDC)
- Physically Challenged People Project (PCP)
- Bonded Labour Project (BL)

### **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:**

- Organic Farming (OF)
- Environmental Action Green Belt (GB)

CST has proved its competency as a socially responsible organization by initializing and maintaining these well-performing projects. Only 15% of all received funds are used for overhead and staff salaries, so 85% of funding is going directly to the needy people. However, the lack of financial resources weakens CST's performance, independence, self-sustainability, self-identity and initiation of voluntary projects. The organization is highly dependent on the government, which has proved to be unreliable in its bureaucracy and strict economy. To enable real success in initializing projects, it is crucial to collaborate and partner with independent and objective NGOs. Coordinating projects built on the existing strong Self Help Group network are preferable as they will prove the best opportunities for successful community empowerment.

In 2002, CST will be focusing its resources in the field of child development. CST has achieved great accomplishments in recent years in the fields of women's development and health improvement through initiation of the Mahalar Thittam and Community Health Action Project with financial support from the Indian government and the Danish agency DANIDA. The future plans are to initiate a program to enroll children in school and thereby decrease the alarming problem of child labor. CST is currently searching for NGO cooperation or corporate financial sponsorship to enact this project.

## ONGOING PROJECTS

The goals of CST are accomplished by initiating numerous community development and empowerment projects in the 10 block surrounding areas of Salem and Namakkal. Below, these projects are outlined. All projects are discussed in terms of their goal, reason for implementation, means of realization, results and main constraints. Thus a first impression is given. More detailed information about certain projects can be sent at request.

### 1. Child Development Day Care Center (CDC)

Panchantangiyeeri is a slum area of Salem where all the city waste is dumped. Living in this slum, people are struggling daily just to survive and their cooperation and nurturing capacity for their children is very low. Since 1997, CST has conducted a day care center for the children of the area. The center provides food, education and health care for the development of 26 children until the age of 5. The goal is to give these underprivileged children more perspective and advantage in life by nurturing them through educational play. When the children are 5 years old, they are sent to school. They are all making good grades, which testifies the program is doing well.

### 2 Half-Way Home (HWH)

In 1999, CST opened a shelter at Namakkal for neglected and disadvantaged girls between 12 and 21 years of age. This shelter, conducted with financial assistance from the Directorate of Social Defense, was created as a means to develop and empower young women with no other access to assistance. The girls who are selected are those with parents who are unable or unwilling to support them, girls who are abandoned, on the street or whose families are affected by AIDS. For at least one year they are provided with nutrition, accommodation, medical assistance, counseling, education and vocational training in small arts. 46 girls have been admitted to the home, of which 26 have been discharged. These girls succeeded in self-sustainability by learning either tailoring, screen printing or card making.

In order to coordinate and assist the Half-Way Home, a subcommittee has been formed. Also, once a month, a parents' meeting is conducted. On 28/01/01, Home Day was celebrated to commemorate the completion of one year, and the girls put on a cultural program. Representatives of CST and the Inspector of Namakkal were present as well as the parents and relatives of the students.

### 3 Child Rights Advocacy (CRA)

Many children in poverty stricken areas in India are deprived of the basic human rights such as freedom, health, care and education. CST organizes campaigning activities to advocate child rights and combat child labor. CRA is a voluntary networking program in collaboration with other NGOs associated with the Forum for Elimination of Child Labor in the Salem and Namakkal districts. Ten block coordination committees, with the aid of the Self-Help Groups (see Mahalir Thittam project), work for enrollment activity programs, rallies, workshops and government meetings to eradicate child labor and ensure child rights. The aims of this program, and the lives of many neglected children, will be expanded with the implementation of the proposed Child Enrollment Program for 2002.

### 4 Mahalir Thittam (MT)

Mahalir Thittam brings together the women of poor communities and teaches them their worth and value and how to support and better themselves. The program was initiated by the government with assistance from the Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project, and has since become CST's largest and most successful endeavor. Through this program, CST has made possible the eChilssistan4 9.75 Tf 0o0 n ond bm t 151.25o advocate childendnor

- Development of business competence, through entrepreneurship training, networking, and market possibility research

CST actively supports these activities to meet their goals. It has facilitated the creation of 1748 SHGs throughout 260 villages within a 10 block area, covering a population of 500,000. CST provides a block coordinator, block manager and field supervisors from their staff to each SHG; as well as training for the animators and representatives in the group itself. Some of these Self-Help Groups are linked with the Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swaroigar Yojana Scheme (SGSY), initiated by the government. Under this plan, self-employment and poverty eradication among 122 SHGs have been encouraged through training and workshops.

Each SHG is part of a saving system with a Rs.100,000 rotation. The savings per person is about Rs.30 per month with a total sum of about Rs.26,000. 400 of the groups are linked with bank credit for investment in self-employment activities. Many of the women have started their own successful businesses, such as a honey-bee farm, food ration shop, and herbal farm. A lot of the women use the money to provide themselves with daily livelihood by buying livestock or jasmine flowers which they use to make Hindu hair wreathes to sell. The credit, however, is inadequate for micro-credit purposes. A micro-credit program has been devised by CST in order to make this program self-sufficient. Outside funding for the initiation of the micro-credit program is being sought.

CST supports the SHGs to take common interest in public issues in their own villages to develop themselves as well as their community. Thus, in the year 2000, 499 social and community action programs were carried out. Village roads were laid, trees planted, water tanks built, trash pick up improved, school campuses cleaned, and sewage systems and drinking water improved. These established SHGs have been a crucial foundation for enacting human rights and development programs, such as female infanticide education, AIDS/HIV awareness and [Child Rights Advocacy](#). The groups will also become an integral part of the enactment of the [Child Enrollment Program](#) in 2002.

### **5 Family Counseling Center (FCC)**

The counseling center reaches out to distressed families, mostly women and children, who are in need of counseling support. Supported by the Central Social Welfare Board, the center provides counseling so that families and individuals may achieve a relatively stress-free quality of life and freedom from abuse. Help is given to needy persons in case of family and marital discord, maladjustment, dowry demand, abuse, desertion and legal problems. Rehabilitative services are also provided for women in distress, ensuring protection of the rights of women and children. The center has exceeded all expectations: in 2000, 169 cases were registered and treated. Also, 19 women's awareness program classes were conducted for a total of 5,500 women.

### **6 Vocational Training Program (VTP)**

This program is focused on the technical development of young underprivileged women. With financial assistance from the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board, vocational training courses in typewriting are organized to educate young women with technical skills. As of now, 22 girls in the area of Kolli Hills (Namakkal) have been trained fully. However, only 11 attended and passed the exam, due to a cyclone hit followed by heavy rain which isolated the Kolli Hills for over a month during the exam period. CST has plans to expand this program in the coming year and continue to bring the neglected rural villages into the new millenium, through the empowerment and employment of the women.

### **7 Community Health Action Project (CHEAP)**

The aim of this health action project is to bring health services to the doorsteps of those not yet reached by modern healthcare, especially to women and children. The activities concentrate on care for pregnant mothers, immunizations for children, life education for adolescent girls and education about water purity and hygiene.

The pilot project, initiated at the end of the year 2000 by CST with support from Danida, proved to be a great success. This pilot project covered the rural tribes, living in 14 panchayats (10-20 villages per panchayat) in Kolli Hills, comprising around 46,000 people. After the success of the pilot project, CHEAP was initiated in all ten block areas. CST staff members make the extra effort to be sure they reach all of the people who need them, despite the difficulty of traversing some terrains to the villages and the limited access to communication links. The most prominent operational tasks of CST are to link the workers from the village Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with the local government health network to create a stronger health care system. CST is committed to putting health on the agenda of the SHGs.

The activities that CST coordinates, especially on the SHG level are:

- Village Health Networking and registration of Ante-Natal Care Mothers
- Immunization
- Women's Health Action Committee Meeting
- Health education through creating awareness of the need to boil drinking water, emphasis on personal hygiene and on hygiene at school
- Creating awareness through health dramatizations
- Life education for adolescent girls
- Referral training
- Medical Camp for the distribution of DDK (for Safe Delivery), ORS and FST and goiter control measures

Danida, a Danish health agency, has partnered with CST to support CHEAP financially and technically for the period of one year. This partnership has formed a tight and successful program with great results, and has been very encouraging for CST.

### **8 AIDS/HIV Prevention Program (APP)**

AIDS/HIV has become one of the most serious problems threatening the third world, and Namakkal is one of the highest AIDS affected areas in all of India. The AIDS/HIV Prevention Program, conducted under chairmanship of the District Collector, combats the spread of the disease and assists those effected by it. In 2000, the program focused on educating adolescent youth for AIDS/HIV prevention and good health. Also, CST distributed 6000 condoms supplied by the District Family Welfare Bureau and issued 400 informational booklets to the public. The education and campaigning efforts are carried out through the Self-Help Groups established in the areas (see Mahalir Thittam project). In addition, the program provides counseling to persons infected with AIDS/HIV and their relatives. This year, CST will focus on combating AIDS/HIV among the truck driver population - especially the women - in assistance with the Lorry Owners Association.

### **9 Dr. Tiphagne Blood Donors Club (BC)**

The Blood Donor Club is a network of 40 volunteers in Salem and Namakkal who promote blood donation. Their message - stressing the importance of donating blood in order to save lives - is spread via several blood donors clubs to the general public. Referral help is also available in emergencies.

### **10 Sanitary Mart Project (SAM)**

The Sanitary Mart Project (SAM) and the TAHDCO Village Development Coordinators (TVDC) are projects to better the lives of the scheduled caste and tribe communities, who have been neglected educationally, economically and socially. The programs aim to provide holistic development and training so that villagers can become self-sustainable. The following sections detail the aims and accomplishments of these two interrelated projects, which have been initiated by TAHDCO (Tamil Nadu Adidravida Housing Development Corporation Ltd.) and coordinated by CST.

CST, with the financial cooperation of TAHDCO, has created an economic rehabilitation program to serve the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities. The program aims to enhance the life positions and economic standing of their community through establishing a Sanitary Mart in their area. The Sanitary Mart is a shopping and service center where sanitary wares are produced and sold. Profits are distributed evenly over the members. Four groups in Salem and five groups in Namakkal were formed with a total reach of 180 families. The groups received training in human resource development for leadership skills, group dynamics and time management while being taught to produce Phenyl, bleaching powder, incense sticks, candles and soap powder to sell in the mart. Four out of the nine groups have already succeeded in setting up the Sanitary Mart, the other five are still in the process.

### **11 TVDC Village Development (TVDC)**

The TAHDCO Village Development Coordinators (TVDC) is a holistic development project wherein volunteers from the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe villages are chosen to receive training in how to get resources from the government for the development of their villages. CST conducts training and follow-up and also provides advice in getting financial assistance from the bank and DRDA. In total, 171 members of 35 villages - 20 in Salem and 15 in Namakkal - were selected. Eventually, 148 volunteers were trained in 30 TVDC-groups. Through this program,

about 12 of the villages have already achieved improved infrastructure and economic development from the government; others are still in the process.

### **12 Bonded Labor Project (BL)**

Bonded labor, although illegal, is still a current problem in Southern India. Many children are forced into slave work because of the desperate economic situation of their parents, and are unable throughout their lives to become independent. The government has succeeded in releasing 800 bonded laborers. These laborers needed an economic rehabilitation project, which CST now provides voluntarily. The District Adidravida Welfare Officer looks after the project, while CST unionizes the people into Self-Help Groups and helps them become self-sustainable and self-employable. Ten Self-Help Groups have been formed with 200 members in total. CST would like to make a credit union for all 800 released bonded laborers to help them make an economic and professional future for themselves.

### **13 Physically Challenged People Project (PCP)**

CST voluntarily provides scholarships to 20 handicapped people for education and skill training so that they can achieve a relatively normal life and become self-sustainable. Additionally, CST directs and guides the disabled and neglected persons to government provided aide for further assistance.

### **14 Organic Farming: AGROFEM (OF)**

The condition of our natural environment directly affects our health and well being. Environmental protection has been recognized worldwide as a crucial priority for our sustainability on the planet, and is becoming a priority for the people of Southern India. Pollution of the natural environment and of our bodies can be controlled by adopting organic farming practices to recultivate the soils health and reduce the amount of pollutants being added to the natural environment and ourselves. The Organic Farming project aims at teaching environmentally friendly practices to the farmers in Pallapatti and Thailanur.

In each village, twelve meetings are conducted each year to promote organic farming. The project is partnered with LEISA, which financially supports one CST staff member to provide technical project knowledge directly to the farmers. Twenty farmers, selected by CST, are motivated by the staff member in organic manure and herbal ticoction use instead of chemical fertilizer use.

### **14 Environmental Action: Green Belt (GB)**

A rising problem in the Salem area, as in all of India, is deforestation as a result of heavy population growth and industrialization. Green Belt came into being as a reforestation project under the chairmanship of the District Collector and in cooperation with the Forest Department, Pollution Control Board, Corporation of Salem and CST. Under this program, CST coordinated a Green Club of voluntary youths to plant and maintain 300 Neem tree seedlings, supplied by the Forest Department. The planting took place in the slum areas in the outskirts of the city where the environment was suffering badly. The members of the Green Club have shown a great eagerness and dedication to protecting the environment, not only for the present, but also for future generations.

## FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

This part of the appendix elaborates the financial position of CST from the previous three years: 1998, 1999 and 2000. It gives information about the financial health and structure via the balance sheet and income statement, presented in Rupees only<sup>1</sup>.

**The annual turnover for 2001 is Rs 3,500,000 (\$74,500). The Community Health Action Project with a budget of Rs. 1,500,000 is included. The loans taken from money lenders for 2001, in total is Rs 710,000 (\$15,110), mainly due to the Mahalir Thittam project.**

All information and explanations of the following balance sheets and income statements are derived from the approved audited annual reports. These annual report are all in agreement with the books of accounts, controlled by R. Raveendran, financial controller accountant, chartered accountant, M.no. 200678.

### Balance sheet as at March 31

	2000	1999	1998
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and deposits	51,160.66	76,783.65	4,639.74
Rent advance	46,500.00	27,500.00	7,000.00
Grants receivable	98,705.00	0.00	0.00
Net fixed assets	88,187.00	31,152.00	20,944.00
Excess of expenditure	387,146.74	246,760.25	52,762.16
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>671,699.90</b>	<b>382,195.90</b>	<b>85,345.90</b>
	<i>\$ 14,300.62</i>	<i>\$ 8,137.03</i>	<i>\$ 1,817.03</i>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>			
Current liabilities	648,850.00	381,550.00	84,700.00
Vehicle liability	22,204.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Equity</b>	645.90	645.90	645.90
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>671,699.90</b>	<b>382,195.90</b>	<b>85,345.90</b>
	<i>\$ 14,300.62</i>	<i>\$ 8,137.03</i>	<i>\$ 1,817.03</i>

Figure 3 Balance sheet for CST over 1998, 1999 and 2000 in Rupees and dollars

<sup>1</sup> On 25-07-2001 the exchange rate of Rupees is:

1 dollar	= 46.97 Rs.	1000 Rs.	= 21.3 dollar
1 Euro	= 40.16 Rs.	1000 Rs.	= 24.9 Euro

**Income statement for period to March 31**

	2000	1999	1998
<b>Financial income</b>			
<b>grants and funds</b>	<b>1,996,398.00</b>	<b>1,279,177.00</b>	<b>190,520.00</b>
	\$ 42,503.70	\$ 27,233.92	\$ 4,056.21
<b>Financial expenses</b>			
operating expenses	2,077,330.30	1,412,908.27	481,510.06
administrative expenses	59,934.19	62,580.82	26,987.90
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>2,137,264.49</b>	<b>1,475,489.09</b>	<b>508,497.96</b>
	\$ 45,502.76	\$ 31,413.43	\$ 10,826.02
<b>Net profit/(loss) from operations</b>	<b>-140,866.49</b>	<b>-196,312.09</b>	<b>-317,977.96</b>
	- \$ 2,999.07	- \$ 4,197.52	- \$ 6,769.09
<b>Non-operating incomes</b>			
donations/local contribution	0.00	2,100.00	278,300.00
interest income	530.00	214.00	0.00
<b>Total profit/(loss)</b>	<b>- 140,336.49</b>	<b>- 193,998.09</b>	<b>- 39,677.96</b>
	- \$ 2,987.79	- \$ 4,130.76	- \$ 844.75

Figure 4 Income statement for CST of 1998, 1999 and 2000 in Rupees and dollars

The financial expenses, mentioned in the income statement for the period to March 31 2000, 1999 and 1998, comprise training expenses, fixed costs, salaries etc. Postage, telephoning, stationary and printing are assigned to the administrative expenses.

Grants are received from TNSWB - Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board, CSWB - Cental Social Welfare Board, THADCO - Tamil Nadu Adidravida Housing Development Corporation Ltd., and TNCDW – Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women.

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

CST has almost entirely relied on local government funding to support its many activities. These funds have recently proved insufficient and unreliable. In reaction to this, CST is optimistic to partner with other NGOs and corporations to provide ongoing operating support for their projects. With the aid of outside financial support, the lives of countless people can be changed for the better through this CST's social intervention and empowerment programs.

Sponsorship is pressing requested for the following projects, which are not yet self-sustainable:

- Child Development Center
- Half-Way Home program
- Mahalir Thittam
- Vocational Training Program
- Physically Challenged People Support
- AIDS/HIV Prevention Program
- Organic Farming Program

There are many benefits to relieving the burden of CST through sponsorship. You will be able to see the results of the program on the precious lives of the people of India and feel the satisfaction of being responsible for them. Corporate Social Performance will be imbedded in your strategy and you will be considered a more sincere organization. Ongoing sponsorship will only strengthen this position.

The next sections are devoted to specific financial needs for sustainability of each of CST's no self-sustaining ongoing projects. The amounts in the tables are mainly represented in Rupees. An exchange rate for dollars is taken in this proposal as Rs. 46.97 for US\$ 1.00 (as on 25/07/2001). However, CST is not responsible for changes in exchange rate.

### ***Sponsorship for Sustainability***

To be sustainable in the future, most of CST's activities need sponsorship. In the first few years of our existence, we could rely on our general fund. This general fund is now proving insufficient to support all of CST's extensive, ongoing projects. As prospects for funding from local government bodies only worsen, we are in tremendous need of additional support to operate all projects the coming years.

Support is pressing requested for the most prominent projects which are not self-sustainable: the Child Development Center, Half-Way home program and Mahalir Thittam. Additionally, a few issue-based programs need support to endure. We have realized that we have to focus on our core skills and competencies: Child Development and Women Empowerment. But we sincerely would like to complete the other initiated community development projects:

- A grant of Rs 30,000 (\$640) is needed to offer 30 children full development physically, intellectually and emotionally. This additional Rs 1,000 per child is necessary to supply sufficient nutrition, health care and education
- The Half Way Home needs Rs. 100,000 (\$ 2130) to offer 25 vulnerable girl children a life of care, devoid of mental and physical abuse. These girls will be developed to self-reliant and strong women through providing them with counseling, vocational training, nutrition and a home.
- The Family counseling center needs Rs. 100,000 (\$ 2130) to initiate more awareness programs and rallies to address women issues. Home visits to clients are requested, which burden the budget. Marketing (included in overhead), monitoring and coordination costs all will contribute to the success of the Family counseling center.
- The most demanding project of CST is the sanctioned Mahalir Thittam project, but without any fund from government for next year as the training budget is depleted. This project demands an ongoing grant of Rs. 1,200,000 (\$ 25,550) to serve 1748 women Self Help Groups. Our plan is to conduct 10 different skill trainings in the 10 blocks to realise economic empowerment to 2500 women. This only will demand Rs. 500,000. Then 2 awareness programs addressing female issues like female infanticide, gender awareness and legal awareness. Last year, the community activity programs were a real success. Community development is an important instrument to empower women and realise prosperity for the whole community. Budget of Rs. 250,000 for 25 community activity programs per block is reserved. Consultancy, monitoring and meetings are ongoing tasks to control and direct the project.

- The issue-based activity programs for prevention of AIDS and to support Physically Challenged people demands a fund of Rs. 15,000 (\$ 320) each. This money is either used to realize the program or to provide scholarships to 20 disabled persons. In previous years these voluntary programs were funded from the general fund of CST, which is depleted now
- The Sanitary Mart project annex TVDC Village development program and Organic farming program needs follow up, mainly to train the people additionally, to monitor them and supervise them. Therefore we require Rs. 15,000 (\$ 320) and Rs. 30,000 (\$ 640) respectively. For Organic Farming incentives to farmers are requested to purchase seeds, manure and to construct of vermi composte tanks.

We desire to extend the Vocational training program in the Salem district and contribute to relieving the burdening positions of girls. A sanction from government board has come to initiate a bigger Vocational Training Project with a budget of Rs. 250,000. Government will only contribute Rs. 150,000. A budget of Rs 100,000 (\$ 2130) is therefore needed to cover all training and educational expenses. In total 50 poor women must be reached with training in type-writing, shorthand writing and office secretary work.

### **Budget Financial Requirements**

In the former two paragraphs, the needs for financial sponsorship are discussed. This paragraph will quantify these data and present the needs in four different tables, presented below. A distinction is made to present the Mahalir Thittam project next to the other community development programs.

Table 3 and 4, present the requirements for Mahalir Thittam project. This project urgently needs financial support for ongoing costs. No government fund is available for next year 2002. However, trainings and programs must be conducted to ensure social and economical empowerment for the women in the 1748 Self-Help Groups in the 10 blocks of the Salem and Namakkal districts.

#### **Mahalir Thittam**

The first table shows the ongoing needs of the Mahalir Thittam project. Each skill training is budgeted for Rs. 5,000. Per training 25 people are educated in (non)farm, and (non)traditional activities. Examples are production of home-need products, like soap powder and sanitary ware, training on animal husbandry and cottage industries. In total, 2500 women will be trained on economic self-employment. Included in the training costs are resource fees for technical guidance, trainer fees for coordination, raw materials, training materials and rent.

Awareness programs will address topics like female infanticide, gender awareness, legal awareness and social planning. Rs 1,000 is budgeted for each community activity program. Close monitoring, guiding, consultancy and coordination is crucial to direct and control the Mahalir Thittam project sufficiently.

<b>Mahalir Thittam ongoing needs</b>						
				<b>Ongoing needs</b>		
		<i>Expenses per act</i>	<i>nr.of acts</i>	<i>Nr.of blocks</i>		
Trainings		5,000.00	10	10	500,000.00	
Activity programs		1,000.00	25	10	250,000.00	
Awareness programs		5,000.00	2	10	100,000.00	
Meetings		2,000.00	6	10	120,000.00	
Monitoring		500.00	24	10	120,000.00	
Consultancy					50,000.00	
Coordination					50,000.00	
Overhead					40,000.00	
<b>Total required</b>					<b>1,230,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 26,187</b>

Table 3 Required project costs for the Mahalir Thittam for 2002

## Community Development

In table five, an overview is presented of all required project needs. The different needed ongoing costs are allocated to its different activities for each project. As a result, more insight is given to the assignment of all money.

Ongoing needs Community development projects								
	CDC	HWH	FCC	APP	PCP	SAM/TVDC	OF	
<b>Total required</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>
Expenses	\$ 640	\$ 2130	\$ 2130	\$ 320	\$ 320	\$ 320	\$ 320	\$ 320
Education			10,000.00		15,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	
Vocational training		25,000.00						
Educ. Material	5,000.00	5,000.00						
Play material (educ.)	3,000.00							
Act/aware programs			40,000.00	9,000.00				
Nutrition	12,000.00	50,000.00						
Health	4,000.00	5,000.00						
Guiding/counseling			10,000.00			3,000.00		
Coordination	500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00		1,000.00	2,000.00	
Monitoring	500.00	3,000.00	8,000.00	3,000.00		6,000.00	3,000.00	
Overhead/rent	5,000.00	10,000.00	18,000.00					
Travel			12,000.00					
Seeds/menure/tanks								22,000.00

Table 5 Required project costs for the different community development projects, CST has

## LAST NOTE ON COOPERATION

We are in urgent need of foreign support in order to continue to provide committed and sustainable works towards empowering the community. We greatly desire the cooperation of your organization to fulfill our noble goals. Your organization will be held in the highest esteem by CST and presented in all our project areas and in all of our publications as a most generous sponsor.

In short, these are our needs. Please consider them carefully and with an open heart. Thank you.

Required Sponsorship				
	<i>last year</i>	<i>year 2002</i>	<i>year 2002</i>	
	<i>in Rupees</i>	<i>in Rupees</i>	<i>in dollars</i>	
A Child Development Creche	50,000.00	78,000.00	\$ 1,661	
B Half Way Home	50,000.00	100,000.00	\$ 2,129	
C Vocational Training Progr	40,000.00	100,000.00	\$ 2,129	
D Physically Challenged People	-	20,000.00	\$ 426	
E AIDS Prevention Program	-	20,000.00	\$ 426	
F Organic Farming	-	30,000.00	\$ 639	
<b>Total required sponsorship</b>	<b>140,000.00</b>	<b>348,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 7,409</b>	

Table 8 Overview of required sponsorship per project