

ANNUAL REPORT

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FOR ~~the~~ the YEAR-2020

**SOCIAL ACTION
FOR INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT (SAID)**

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From the Director



We have been observing changes taking place around the world in every aspect of life. Unfortunately, some of the changes are negative, which has detrimental effect on human life. SAID is committed to initiating positive changes, especially in the life of the poor and needy people of the society, and it is continually working towards achieving this goal. These changes may, at times be marginal, but it results in making a big difference.

We have learnt much working with the poor and marginalized communities, our involvement and intervention with them and those of our partners working among them have in many ways changed the way we work and they are making a difference in our life.

I thank god for all that has been done so far, through there is yet much to be done. I express my appreciation to our supporters and prayers have encouraged and motivated us to press on towards our mission of "working towards a just, responsible and compassionate society".

With regards,


ROBERT NERELLA



Poverty Alleviation unit

Poverty is associated with a host of secondary social problems, high birth rates, lower life expectancy, higher child mortality, malnutrition, illiteracy, child labour, low and economic productivity over lifetime etc. The poor have no voice, lack opportunity and are extremely vulnerable to sickness.

In 2020, SAID with its partners implemented few projects, so that the people can live better lives.

Local self Government :

The key element in the process of development is empowering the people to take decisions about issues that effect their lives directly or indirectly. Local self governance facilitates the process of achieving civil rights. Existing local self government were strengthened and new village development councils were formed to identify issues and find solutions to their problems.

Adult and Primary Education:

SAID help both adults and children to experience the joy of learning and to be able to read and write. Animators and supervisors who conduct this entire programme were trained to be effective in bringing education to the deprived.



Self Help Group:-

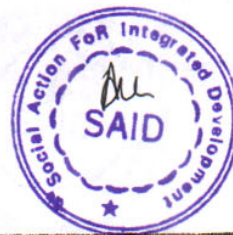
It was in this social context that SAID's self help group (SHG) strategy became relevant. Members of SHGs did not require outside intervention to stay together because they have common interests, belong to the same community, a common ancestry, occupation and generally the same economic status.

They were called "socially viable" groups. SAID's strategy was to work with each group to provide members with opportunities for training and self improvement, to build up their own institutions and to use credits as an instrument in the process of managing credit (Saving, lending and recovery) as well as during group training, they acquired the skills and confidence required for institution building and sustainability.

Role of SAID in Education:-

SAID has been working in the area from 1993 and has developed an identity. In the initial period, there was stiff opposition from the local vested interests such as the land owners and political exploiters. This has been overcome.

The interest of people in this poverty stricken area is on programs which touch them directly and immediately. There are several programs of SAID which touch people directly. Such as the Non-formal Education Centers (NFE Centers) which take in 500 local children in 20 Centers. This program has generated much enthusiasm towards education.





Coverage of Villages:-

20 schools are spread over 20 villages. 50 Children study in each school That later join the main stream government school SAID also has a regular Residential Bridge School for the DROP OUT CHILDREN, which is Being upgraded now

NFE SYSTEM:-

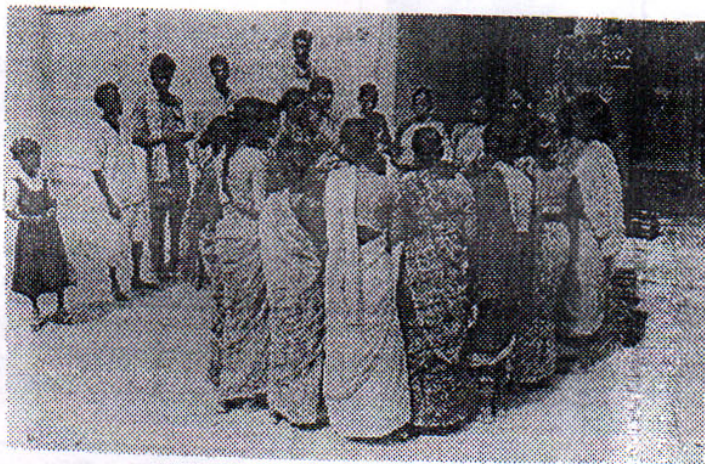
Each school takes in 25 Children from the families under the poverty line. The schools are conducted under the scheme of universalization of primary education and takes in children.

The NFE school is a school where the teacher is either from the same village or firm a nearby locality. The location o the classes are decided upon in a village meeting by the villagers. Either it is beneath a tree or in a shaded country yard. Sometimes the villagers also contribute towards building of an open shed. This education scheme is that classes from 1 to 10 are conducted simultaneously with a sorting done according to age and intelligence.



GENDER SENSITISATION;-

In our gender sensitization effort, one training was organized for 11 staff members to generate discussions on the issue of violence against women in society. The training was very useful, as it was able to bring out the Deep rooted beliefs and attitudes that characterize this problem.



HEALTH PROGRAMME: - The organizations in the area of Health were Carried out under the heads of Health Education and maternal and Child Health (MCH) The to components of the programme are distinctive in their strategy in terms of intervention and target group but are aimed towards the common goal of providing improve preventive, primitive and curative health care to the tribal and rural population of the area.



Economic empowerment:

Formation of self help groups. Credit Assistance and seed banks have helped the community to increase their house hold income marginally. They can afford to buy seeds from seed co-operative banks for cultivation and small business. New SHGs formed were able to save Rs.1,26,862/-.

Environment:

Believing that communities can regenerate their land contribute to the quality of life and growth, farmers were trained on watershed management, soil and water conservation techniques, the recharging of ground water and better agricultural techniques. As a result agricultural productivity has increased. But access to safe drinking water continues to be a great concern in rural areas. However, in villages where borewells were drilled, villages have access to clean and safe drinking water.

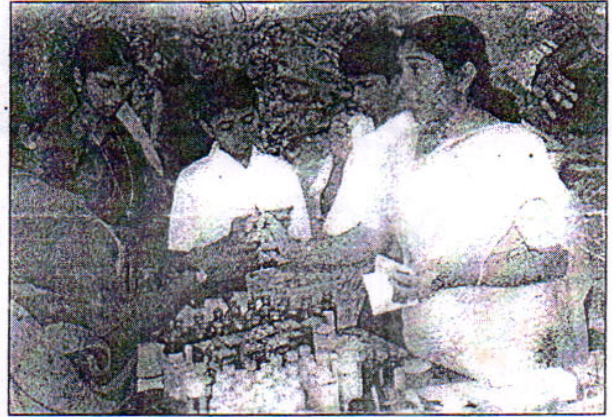


Capacity Building:

Capacity building is process by which awareness and sensitization have been created skills imparted through training, exposures and learning experiences to intervene and an environment provided to utilize the skills imparted for organization and individuals.

Care:

The two care programmes were focused on commercial sex workers. The skills training have helped some CSWs to find alternate methods of earning their livelihood.



SAID is an Social Development Organisation working in different parts of the Andhra Pradesh, community development, natural resources development, adult literacy, HIV/AIDS awareness and care, economic empowerment and capacity building. It works through its partners and intervenes directly to bring about positive changes in the community it works with.

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