



BLESS



BLESS is currently running a project that consists in building 300 individual household toilets, which will benefit to Dalit and Tribal families in Cuddalore district.

Brief analysis of the situation :

According to UNICEF and WHO estimations, about 1/7th of world population still openly defecates in the absence of any toilet/latrine, of which 60% live in India. Global impact of poor sanitation on human health and infant/child death is profound. Estimated 10 million children under 5 die globally every year, out of which 2.4 million are in India. 60% (626 million) of the Indian population does not have toilets. This makes India the number one country in the world where open defecation is practiced.

Fecal pollution is a real issue since drinking the polluted water causes many diseases because of food contamination.

The project is to be implemented in Cuddalore district, where a majority of the population is from the Dalit and Tribal communities, among whom 96.72% are practicing open defecation because of a lack of toilets

Brief description of the project :

In order to improve the situation and help resolving the issue of open defecation, Bless will build 300 Toilets in different poor villages of Cuddalore District. They will be *pour flush toilets*, functioning as any toilet of this kind. The content of the septic tanks will be used ecologically as a fertilizer.

In order to ensure the usefulness of the built toilets, Bless will organize an awareness outreach phase to educate the beneficiaries for the use of the new toilets. This capacity building will be achieved thanks to a pre-education phase (*focused group discussion*), technical support and helping beneficiaries getting used to this new practice.

Brief explanation of the costs of the project :

This project, which follows the Millennium Development Goals, needs funds to be achieved. Each toilet costs a total of Rs. 16.600 (200€/262,65\$) and the Government helps with a Rs. 10,200 subsidy for each toilet. As the beneficiaries contribute by giving Rs. 900 in cash or labor, each toilet only needs Rs. 4,900 more to be built.

If you are interested in helping the project, please read the following description, which contains all the complementary information.

Thank you.

300 Toilets Project

BLESS

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Reddychavadi, Cuddalore Dt 607402

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WEB

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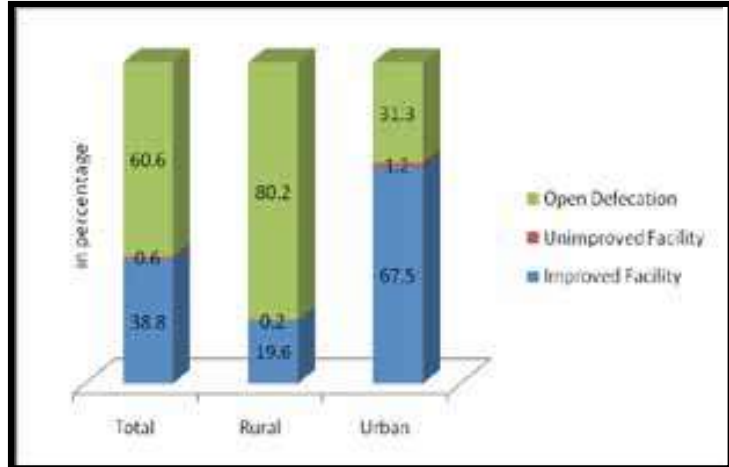
1. Name of the project:

Individual household toilets for 300 Dalit and Tribal Families in Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu, India.

2. Situation analysis:

a. Background:

According to UNICEF and WHO estimations, about 1/7th of world population still openly defecates in the absence of any toilet/latrine, of which 60% live in India. Global impact of poor sanitation on human health and infant/child death is profound. Estimated 10 million children under 5 die globally every year, out of which 2.4 million are in India. 60% (626 million) of the Indian population does not have toilets. This makes India the number one country in the world where open defecation is practiced. Less than 10% of Gram Panchayats in India are open defecation free.



Fecal pollution is a real issue since drinking polluted water leads to food contamination: fruits & vegetables, animals (direct contact, flies & rodents) and cause water borne diseases like Viral gastroenteritis, Typhoid, Cholera epidemics, Diarrhea (annually kills 5 Lakhs children), Viral hepatitis (100 cases per 100,000 people), Organic pollution, and Aesthetic nuisance.

India is facing a major sanitation crisis with 65% of its population without toilet facilities, according to the 2011 *Census* report. Tamil Nadu was the pioneer in the field of sanitation until 2006.

The latrines became dysfunctional due to inappropriate selection of toilet models, lack of superstructure, water scarcity, and lack of technical support services. Safe disposal of human waste and the age-old practice of open defecation are posing serious sanitation and health hazards, as explained by the *UNICEF* 2011 report.



The civil society organizations do not have the money or human capacity to build everyone a latrine. The programs on latrine building often struggle to reach scale of impact.

b. Target Area Background:

Cuddalore district, one of the most backward and major agrarian districts in Tamil Nadu state, has a population of 2,600,880, according to the 2011 *Census* report. The district has a population density of 702 inhabitants per square kilometer (1,820 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 13.8 %. Cuddalore has a sex ratio of 984 females for every 1000 males. The literacy rate in the district is of 71.85% which is lesser than the state's average.

The program is to be implemented in Cuddalore district, in which 96.72% of the population, constituted by a majority of rural Dalit and Tribal families practicing open defecation and 63.92% households (Dalit and Tribal) are without latrines.

It is estimated that Cuddalore district needs around 450,000 Individual Household (IHH) Toilets, but from 2000 to 2013, only 272,119 IHH Toilets have been constructed, which means that there is still a gap of 177,881 toilets to be constructed. The Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, wishes to succeed in having an open defecation free India before 2017 and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has drawn plans to elevate Tamil Nadu state as a Total Sanitation State in India before the end of 2015.



3. **Problem Statement:**

The problem the community is facing in India is that the construction of IHH Toilets is being based on a *supply driven* strategy instead of *demand driven* strategy. Moreover, the genuine demand for the IHH toilets among the Dalit and Tribal communities is very low due to the following reasons:

- Most of the Dalit and Tribal communities have no land in their name or have very limited space as dwelling space.
- Water facilities are very limited and the supply of water by the local bodies is always erratic.
- Community participation in sanitation project is not sufficient.
- The Government machinery is a little bit reluctant in releasing the subsidy amount for the IHH in time.
- The Dalit and Tribal, being daily casual workers in farming, construction etc. have been unable to invest money on the IHH toilet in advance.

- Lack of awareness, capacity building and IEC materials on Sanitation.
- No planned approach from the Government Line Departments for sustaining the habit and changed sanitary behavior among the vulnerable Dalit and Tribal communities.

4. Aim of the project

Collaborate on the project Nirmal Bhārat Abhiyān, sponsored by the Government of India with the participation of State governments, in this case the Government of Tamil Nadu, providing the economical complementary resources, organization and logistics to build 300 household latrines in six villages of Keerapalayam Block (Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu State, India), giving to direct beneficiaries the relevant training on daily and correct use of such latrines, and spreading awareness among general population about the inappropriateness of open defecation.

5. Description of the project

a. Nirmal Bhārat Abhiyān (Campaign for a clean India)

The project Nirmal Bhārat Abhiyān is the third phase of an initiative having been launched by the Central Government of India since 1986 under the name of *Central Rural Sanitation Program*, with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people on the matters of environmental preservation, personal hygiene and general health.

In a second step, renamed *Total Sanitation Campaign*, the emphasis shifted more on activities such as information, education and capacity building, in order to increase awareness among the rural people and generate demand for sanitary facility.

Keeping acting on awareness and in raising the demand for sanitary facility, the logical following step should be the construction of an appropriate technical solution, that's exactly the current phase renamed *Nirmal Bhārat Abhiyān*, in which great emphasis has been placed in tackling the yet very frequent practice of open defecation.

In this third phase, all efforts have been made in order the project could be really based on a bottom to top approach, avoiding to impose supply-driven solutions dictated by criteria resulting as alien to local contexts: this time, the elected peoples' representatives (normally the Presidents of Panchayat Raj institutions) are called to define the sanitation issues and needs of their territory, and to identify the most appropriate partners to resolve them.

b. Bless's relationship with the backward social classes:

For a long time, Bless has been developing close relationships and proximity with the still neglected Dalit and tribal communities, working for their benefit on a wide range of projects, always with the ultimate goal of making them more autonomous, capable of

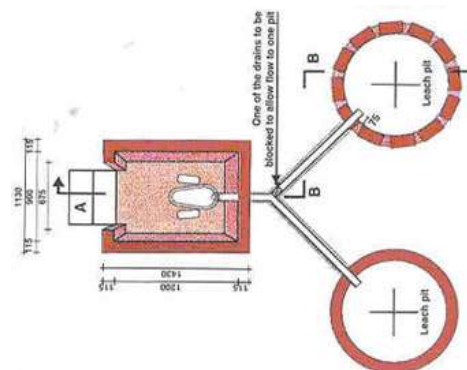
getting themselves free from their state of subordination, acting responsibly as a social subject to fight for their denied rights. Thus, the relationship between these communities and Bless goes beyond the simple and temporary realizations of projects: it configures as a long-standing connection based on mutual trust and respect, which, even in this specific case, has led the authorities of six villages in Keerapalayam Block mainly inhabited by these outcast people, to having approached Bless about the sanitation program.

The aim of our intervention is to build 300 individual household toilets in six Dalit and tribal villages, to strengthen the health aspects of these communities and, also to raise their pride and prestige, combining the physical construction with systematic awareness lectures on the health hazards, in particular, those caused by the last standing practice of open defecation.

c. Bless IHHT functioning:

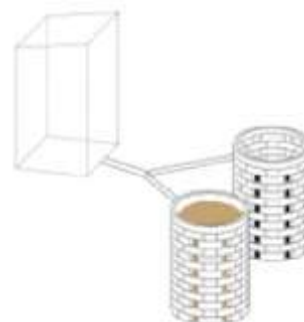
As you can see on the plans available in the Annex, the toilets we will build are *squat pour flush toilets*, which is the most widespread model in India.

Their functioning is the same as any squat toilet: there is a tray to put the feet on, in which a hole is open, leading to the leach pits after crossing a junction box. The term pour-flush toilet basically states a latrine like the cistern flush toilets we can find in Europe, except that the water does not come from the cistern but it is poured in by the user from a bucket. A siphon (B-trap), placed under the latrine tray, ensures that a certain amount of water could always remain there, against odors that may come from the pipes, as well as an obstacle to the ascent outwards by insects or other animals.



Our toilets are accompanied by two twin pits, where the wastewaters are sent. This technology consists of two alternating leach pits connected by a Y-junction to the pour-flush toilet. The beneficiary seals one of the two channels leading to the pits with a small cement-like cap, easy to fabricate with materials available on site (lime, sand and water): when he/she pours the water into the hole, thanks to the seal, the excrements go into just one of the leach pits.

Once the first leach pit is full (in 6 – 12 months, on the basis of the family members), the user breaks the first seal, so changing the direction of wastewater towards the second pit, and assembles a new seal at the entry of the full pit, to protect it. As the pits are not septic tanks and their walls are made of perforated cement rings, excreta and wastewater collected in the pits progressively infiltrate into the soil. During this slow



soil infiltration, the pathogens are naturally filtered, which avoids polluting the groundwater. After some more weeks passed, the solids in the pit are sufficiently dewatered and can be manually removed with a shovel, to be used by the beneficiaries as fertilizer in small domestic crops (farming is not the main activity for these communities).

In all six villages concerned by the project, households obtain water in a common access point, located in a central part of the village, at a reasonable distance from all houses, so that it is not difficult for anyone to reach it by foot. Here everyone can get the necessary water, both for their home and for their future toilets. Normally people regularly fill here a quite large water tank, which later is taken to home, so they do not have to walk to the access point every time they need water. Thanks to this chain system, the beneficiaries can later fill a bucket with water from their household tank, and pour it into the toilets.

d. The awareness outreach phase

To people who were always used to have toilets, it might seem that giving a toilet to those who do not have it could be an initiative whose positivity does not need further explanation and justification, as also suggested by the above mentioned hazards and risks inherent in the open defecation. However, in India things are not exactly like this: an intense extra effort of awareness is needed to change the mindset of a major portion of the population habituated to open defecation.

The two previous campaigns to the *Nirmal Bhārat Abhiyān* have been accused of being supply driven, and not demand driven: they had sought a solution to the problem of open defecation starting from arbitrarily planned assumptions, on the basis of available resources, and espousing the idea that, definitely, people would have favorably accepted and spontaneously used the most rudimentary latrines built in those years. The need by the people of internalizing the big novelty constituted by the toilet was not brought to the attention; the demand for these latrines had not been properly fed, for example illustrating all the positive consequences they may entail.

It would not have been an easy task, in any possible case, because generating a genuine demand for individual household toilets among the Dalit and tribal communities is a hard matter, due to several reasons:

- Dalits and tribal, being very poor, daily casual workers, are generally unable to invest money in advance on an individual household toilet, if let alone and not assisted by any civil organization;
- The same civil society organizations do not have enough money or human capacity to build a latrine to any family. The programs on latrines building often struggle to reach a scale necessary to create a significant impact;
- Most of the Dalit and tribal communities have no land in their name, or very limited dwelling spaces, where building toilets and digging pits.

But it is clear that, considering as a fact the structural economic weakness of these social categories, added to a lack of awareness and motivation for change makes highly predictable obtaining a negative result in the rural areas.

So, it happens that the same Indian central government informs that, in many cases, even if rural Indians get to receive a toilet, they still prefer to defecate in the open: therefore, now the biggest challenge seems to trigger behavioral changes in vast sections of rural population regarding the opportunity to use toilets.

That is why, as also requested by the Tamil Nadu government to all implementing agencies participating in the campaign, Bless will organize an awareness phase, in order to train the beneficiaries in using the new toilets. Bless' awareness and capacity building program is scheduled in accordance with the following steps:

- *Step 1 - focused group discussion.* It's a pre-education phase taking place before the approval by the beneficiary for the construction of the individual household latrine. A Bless' employee sits with the families and, through simple pictures and graphs, explains the various issues related to open defecation (as the pollution and the diseases it causes), as well as the necessity of having toilets. Thanks to this phase, a need for a latrine is created, but the toilets will not be built without the families' permission;
- *Step 2 - technical support.* Once the toilets have been built, we will explain the beneficiaries how to use and preserve them, how to refill the water, what to do in case of any functional problem, and all eventual other subjects relevant to the use of the toilet;
- *Step 3 - using the toilets.* During this final step, we will try to get definitely rid of the beneficiaries' old habits of practicing open defecation, and to replace it with the regular use of the new toilets in a hygienic way.

e. Bless's past related activities in the area

This year Bless is celebrating 25 years of activity, and all along this extended trajectory the issue of sanitation has always been present between its main projects: the participation in the *Nirmal Bhārat Abhiyān* project is neither occasional nor accidental, but is part of a real program developed on several different fields, starting from children awareness and finally purposed to install a toilet in every home.

In fact, Bless has achieved great results through schools, taking part in another popular campaign, the one called *Support My School*, and building in seven schools of Keerapalayam Block, involving about 350 children in total, toilets and facilities for the supply of clean water. Thus, children are already accustomed to using the toilet thanks to the education provided by their teachers, who, in turn, were trained by Bless. So, when they return home, they complain that there are no toilets and are reluctant to open defecation, and this greatly helps to educate their parents too.



Toilets built by Bless for "Support my School"

For its part, Bless, during the awareness sessions with adults, insists on the fact that their children, more than themselves and other mature family members, are those who suffer more because of sickness basically caused by fecal matter being transmitted, by flies or other ways, to the food they eat.

Bless' officers working in Keerapalayam Block judge as very successful the awareness realized so far: villages are now conscious about the issue of sanitation, and became reluctant to open defecation, as demonstrated by the excellent response received from the first pilot latrine that our Italian partner NGO *Antigóna* helped to build in the village of Palayamserndhangudi. Once the first toilet has been completed, the demand for latrines in the block is now very strong!



The pilot toilet in Palayamserndhangudi

f. Costs of the project:

As requested by the Tamil Nadu programme, the beneficiaries are willing to contribute a share of Rs. 900 towards the construction cost. Government subsidies will rise to a total amount of Rs. 10.200, shared between the Government of India (Rs. 7.700) and the Government of Tamil Nadu (Rs. 2500) and the MGNREGS (Rs. 4500). The cost for building an IHHT being of Rs. 16.000, as you will see in the Budget, Bless will need Rs. 4900 for each toilet.

The detailed budget is available in the Annex.

6. Key Objectives:

- Accelerating the process of global sanitation coverage in rural areas;
- Enhancing the health status of children, women, invalid and aged from Dalit and tribal communities in Keerapalayam Block through sanitation measures;
- Eliminating open defecation, in order to minimize the contamination of drinking water sources and food, and the risk of rape or violence suffered particularly by women and children, at the same time protecting the privacy of those in need to relieve themselves;
- Converting dry latrines, wherever in existence, to pour-flush latrines, in order to eliminate manual scavenging practice;
- Promoting, through awareness raising and health education, a felt-demand for sanitation facilities, and, more generally, clean and healthy habits, and also personal hygiene, among the target communities;
- Developing a cleaner and healthier neighborhood in the target villages;
- Bringing about an overall improvement in the general quality of life of the target communities.

7. Methodology:

- Surveillance and data collection.
- Selection of beneficiaries.
- Report building with the community and Government Departments.
- Outreach and Capacity building.
- Construction of IHH Toilets.
- Pre and Post Project Assessment.

8. Project Activities:

- Preparation of proper information, education and communication materials on sanitation;
- Survey in the target villages to update all relevant data about the population, and conduction of Step 1 of the awareness phase (see more details in a following section);
- Agreement with the interested families, including the deposit of their share of contribution to the project, and final definition of the 300 beneficiaries' list;
- Considerations about the design of the individual household latrine as per any specific situation;
- Construction and handing over of 300 individual household latrines in phases. A minimum of 20 toilets will be built at a time in the same village, in order to reduce the transportation costs and benefit from economies of scale;
- Steps 2 and 3 of awareness phase, capacity building exercises on sanitation: proper usage and maintenance of the latrines;
- Monitoring of the program and evaluating the progress in regular review meetings;
- Submission of all details and report about the built latrines and the whole project to local authorities, for the governmental subsidies to be released, and to other funding agencies.

9. Project Impacts:

- ✓ 300 families will have IHH Toilets at their homes
- ✓ Approximately 1.400 family members will enjoy the accessibility to IHH Toilets and also privacy
- ✓ The children, women, invalid and the aged will gain accessibility to IHH Toilets.
- ✓ Around 12.000 Dalit and Tribal community members will gain awareness on Sanitation.
- ✓ 300 beneficiaries (young women, adolescent girls and women) will gain knowledge in usage and maintenance of IHH toilets through the Capacity Building exercises.
- ✓ The Dalit and Tribal communities will be able to maintain personal hygiene.
- ✓ The Dalit and Tribal communities will live in clean and healthy neighborhoods.
- ✓ 1.400 persons will have abandoned open defecation.

10. Project Location:

List of the Cuddalore District villages where the project will be carried out :

- Palayansenthankudi (India, Tamil Nadu)
- Melavanniur (India, Tamil Nadu)
- Ennanauram (India, Tamil Nadu)
- Thenharirajapuram (India, Tamil Nadu)
- Kannanikud (India, Tamil Nadu)
- Vyalur (India, Tamil Nadu)

11. Target Communities:

Dalit and Tribal Families.

12. Project Duration:

One Year.

13. Related projects

This 300 Toilets project is part of a group of projects implemented by BLESS in order to improve livelihood, sanitation and health in Cuddalore district. Indeed, BLESS is running two other related projects :

- Medical Camps for the Helpless;
- Tailoring for Livelihood.

These projects are logically linked since when the three of them will be achieved, the beneficiaries will have been provided with a sustainable job, toilets and medical assistance. During each of the projects, BLESS makes sure that awareness is gained on the related issues. Therefore, at the end, the beneficiaries will have adopted healthy and hygienic habits and will have abandoned open defecation.

14. Partner/ Proponent Organization:

Bless is a non-profitable and non-government voluntary organization working for the social, economic and cultural upliftment of the marginalized village community. It was founded in 1989 in Cuddalore by Mr. L.S. Anthony Samy, who has built his experience in village development programs operating for 7 years in the Village Reconstruction Organization under Fr. Windey S.J., a Belgium missionary and a pioneer in social work.

Bless is registered under the Tamil Nadu societies act of 1975, and is entitled to receive foreign contribution.

Generally inspired by the living examples of Gāndhī and Mother Theresa, the vision of Bless has been developed from the idea of the village as the future of a nation, conceived by Fr. Windey S.J., founder of the Village Reconstruction Organization.

Bless targets the social transformation of hopeless, helpless, voiceless, powerless, and faceless people, developing solidarity and cooperation between the rural community, promoting women, youth and unskilled farm workers organizations and fostering the small savings culture. It aims to favor a direct relationship between the backward sectors of society and government and public sector agencies. It works to promote hygiene, sanitation and safe environment in the villages, providing opportunity for awareness and education and training for self-reliance, and promoting the self-employment through vocational training. Empowering poor people, Bless helps them to become economically self-sustainable and independent decision makers both in their family and in the society. The main instrument to obtain this result is the community-based small organization called Self Help Group.

After 25 years of uninterrupted activity, Bless has gotten a well established organizational infrastructure, including a central administrative office and a field office in Keerapalayam, trained and experienced field staff and good relationships with government departments. Bless' operational area includes around 300 villages in five districts of Tamil Nadu.

Bless is used to realize its projects in partnership with Indian and international agencies and organizations. Generally, funding sources are precisely these international partners, either foundations or big charities, trusting in Bless for the field implementation of their social programs.

Contact Details:

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Do you want to help us?

This project, which follows the Millennium Development Goals, needs funds to be achieved. Building one toilet only costs 200€ (262,65 \$) and since we already get a 120€ per toilet government subsidy, added to 20€ given by helped families, the lack for building a toilet is only of 60€ (78,8 \$). Hence, any financial contribution, however symbolic, would be welcome.

That's why we ask to people as well as governmental organizations or NGO and private companies to help us. The value of the donations is your call and any kind of help would be appreciated and followed by great results, ameliorating, even slightly, hygiene and health in India. Therefore, anyone can help according to their affordability and give us the amount of their choice so we can achieve the project.

If the project interests you or if you care about it, you can let us know by donating or simply by sending a message of support to the e-mail address available above. Concerning donations, they can be sent thanks to the bank detailed mentioned in the Annex (p. 11).

If you wish to get more details or precisions, we will be happy to give them to you.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Annex

Budget (Rupees):

Details	Units	Cost/unit	Period	Total INR	Govt of TN	Beneficiaries	Sponsor
Human Resources							
1. Project Coordinator - Civil Engineer	1	12500	6	75000	0	0	75000
2. Site Supervisor - Community Organizer	3	6000	6	108000	0	0	108000
3. Accountnat (Part time)	1	3000	6	18000	0	0	18000
4. Documentation Officer (Part time)	1	3000	6	18000	0	0	18000
Sub Total				219000	0	0	219000
Travelling Expenses							
1. Project Coordinator - Civil Engineer	1	3000	6	18000	0	0	18000
2. Site Supervisor - Community Organizer	3	1000	6	18000	0	0	18000
Sub Total				36000	0	0	36000
Pre-Project							
1. Survey & Data collection	3	3000	1	9000	0	0	9000
2. Selection of beneficiaries	3	1000	1	3000	0	0	3000
3. Preparation of toilet design and construction plan	1	1000	1	1000	0	0	1000
Sub Total				13000	0	0	13000
Awareness Outreach							
1.Preparation of IEC materials - Handbills, Booklets	1	25000	1	25000	0	0	25000
ii. Training on Toilet usage and maintenance	300	150	1	45000	0	0	45000
Sub Total				70000	0	0	70000
Toilet construction							
Toilet construction	300	16000	1	4800000	3000000	360000	1440000
Sub Total				4800000	3000000	360000	1440000
Operations & Management							
i. Telephone & Internet	1	1000	6	6000	0	0	6000
ii. Monitoring & Evaluation	1	500	6	3000	0	0	3000
iii. Reports & Documentation	1	500	6	3000	0	0	3000
iv. Auditing	1	10000	1	10000	0	0	10000
Sub Total				22000	0	0	22000
Grand Total				5160000	3000000	360000	1800000

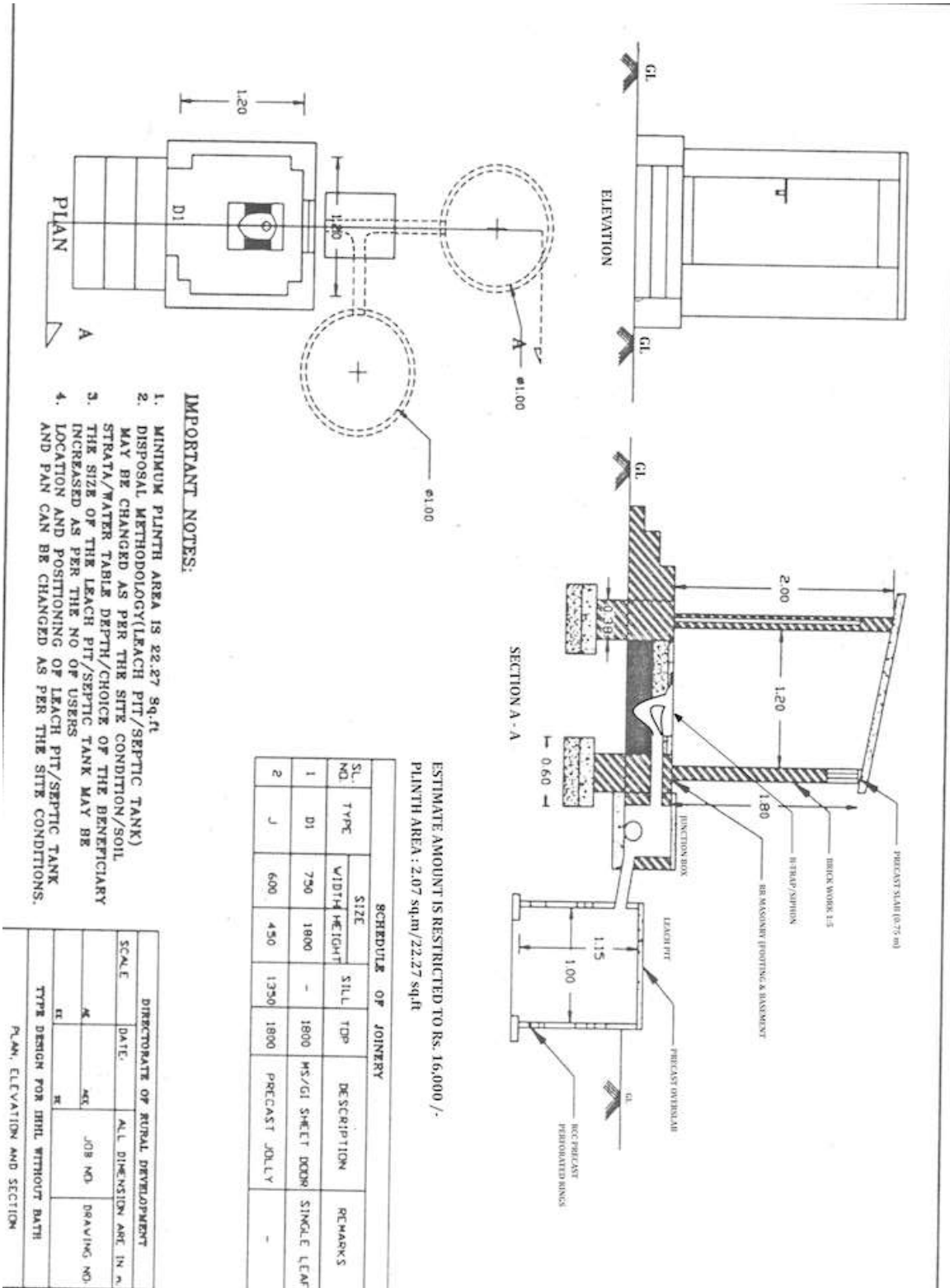
Budget in Euros:

Human Resources				2738	0	0	2738
Travelling Expenses				450	0	0	450
Pre Project				163	0	0	163
Awareness Outreach				875	0	0	875
Toilet construction				60000	37500	4500	18000
Operations & Management				275	0	0	275
Grand Total				64500	37500	4500	22500 € = 29.548 \$

Budget for a Flush toilet (Size: 4'x5') (Rupees):

S.No	Items	Unit	Unit cost	Total
1	Solid Cement Brick (15*4*8)	180	28	5040
2	Basin set (Basin with Ptrup)	1	500	500
3	Sand 1 unit	1	500	500
4	Cement Bags	2	350	700
5	Top Cement Slab (4'*5')	1	1200	1200
6	Cement Ring (3*1)	6	300	1800
7	Cement Ring Slab (3*1")	2	300	600
8	pvc pipe (4"x2m)	2	280	560
9	Door with clamb set (2.5'x5.5')	1	1200	1200
10	Cement Jali (1x1)	1	100	100
11	white wash (material with labour)	1	200	200
12	Door Primer Painting (Material with Labour)	1	200	200
13	Labour for Earth work	2	450	900
14	Mason	2	650	1300
15	Helper	2	350	700
16	Transport for Materials	1	500	500
				16000 Rs = 200 € = 262,65 \$

Blueprints:



Bank details

Name of the account : BLESS

FCRA Number : 076010115

Account Number : 0104000100086244

Type of Account : S/B – (Saving Bank Account)

Address of the bank : Punjab National Bank, 112, Bharathi Road, Cuddalore – 607 001 Tamil Nadu, India

SWIFT Code : PUNBINBBCNG (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication must transfer)

IFSC/BIC: PUNB0010400 (Indian Financial System Code/ Bank Identification Number)

Certificate of Registration

FORM No. II.

(See rule 8 of the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Rules, 1978.)

Certificate of Registration Under Section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975).

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES.

S-No: **35** of 19**89** **BLESS**

I hereby certify that (name of the Society)

has this day been registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975).

Given under my hand at **Cuddalore**

this **1** day of (month) **May** (year) **1989**

Seal.

Signature of the Registrar.

Station : **Cuddalore**

24/5/89

Let's act together for the Millennium Development Goals

