



VicenteFerrer



Rural Development Trust
Annual Report 16/17





VicenteFerrer

Rural Development Trust

Annual Report 16/17

Dharma

- Concern for the poor and needy
 - Work beyond duty
 - Pursuit of excellence in work
 - Reaching as many poor as possible
-



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Srisailam

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Uravakonda

P. Mahaboob Bee

Abbreviations and definitions

AIDS

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

Anganwadi

Rural mother and child health care centre of the Government of India

ART

Anti-retroviral Therapy

ASV

Anantapur Sports Village

CASA

Church's Auxiliary for Social Action

CBR

Community-based Rehabilitation

CDC

Community Development Committee

VFF

Fundación Vicente Ferrer, Spain

GSN

Gram Swaraj Nidhi (Small Republics Fund)

HIV

Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IFI

India for India

ITDA

Integrated Tribal Development Agency

KRC

Key Resource Centre

LSIP

Large Scale Interactive Process

M&E

Monitoring and Evaluation

Mahila Sangha/Sangham

Women self help group

Patta

Legal papers pertaining to ownership of land

PWD

Person with Disability/ Persons with Disabilities

RDT

Rural Development Trust

SHG

Self Help Group

Vana Samrakshana Samithi

Forest Protection Committee

VFF

Vincent Ferrer Foundation, USA

Vikalangula Sangha/Sangham

Self help group of persons with disabilities

WaSH

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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Financial Statement

Vicente Ferrer **“Hope is a beautiful word that should never disappear from our lives.”**



Message from Executive Director

One of the highlights of 2016-17, was the joint effort of the Andhra Pradesh government and RDT to help almost 300 families relocate from a cemetery in Nellore. These families will now live in houses constructed by RDT, on land provided by the government. One more step towards a just and equitable life for all.

RDT's geographic footprint has reached Bhoopalpally district of Telangana state. We have initiated work in 276 villages with *Chenchu* tribals who have been relocated from the forest, under the aegis of the Forest Rights Act, and are facing the challenges of making a life for themselves and their children in a new environment. RDT has a team there, of three staff, who are working with people, discussing their problems and exploring solutions.

An important focus in 2016-2017 has been the strengthening and continuation of Large Scale Interactive Processes in all the regions of RDT.

These LSIPs bring together representatives: men and women from all villages in a region, to talk about their needs, to look for solutions and to promote a closer working relationship with government officials. The objective is to promote leadership qualities in men and women so that they can take greater responsibility in the development of their communities.

The professional school of languages started in 2012 and has had great success. More than 80% youngsters secured good jobs every year in the cities. So RDT opened a new school in its complex at Bukkarayasamudram. With this additional school, RDT can accommodate, every year, 100 youngsters – boys and girls. In this work, we appreciate the dedicated effort of the highly motivated volunteer teachers from Spain and other countries, who impart skills and share their knowledge with the youngsters.

As was Vicente's dream, RDT is always trying to reach more villages, more

people, to support them in building a better future for themselves and for their children. In 2014, RDT decided to take stock of the direction the organization was headed in and in plotting a course for the future. 540 staff members, external consultants and over 600 community members participated in the articulation of strategic plans for the next 10 years and the organizational changes required to get there.

RDT's overall goal is to see that all discriminated persons and communities, most particularly children, women, persons with disabilities and drought affected farmers become empowered and make a giant leap in their ability to exercise their rights, and in their quality of life.

Our thanks to all of you and to the many people whose hard work and contribution makes everything possible.

Anne Ferrer
November 2017

Vicente Ferrer “Poverty and suffering are not here to be understood, but to be resolved.”



Context

The people

RDT's goal is not just to make poor communities economically self sufficient. RDT's goal is to enable the poor to be self-reliant through education and learning so that they can be the prime movers in their growth and development. The poor occupy the fringes of society: economically, socially, politically. This is the community that RDT works with.

The land

Anantapur suffers from a natural disaster every year. Drought—the absence of rain, or untimely, unpredictable, scanty rainfall—is a natural disaster. The land is turning into a desert. Rocky, uneven terrain, the non-absorbing thin top layer of soil, the lack of vegetation—does not help. The land yields grudgingly, in an area where 36% are farmers, entirely dependent on unreliable rainfall. The last good rain was in 2010. This year, Anantapur received 98 mm of rain.

RDT approach

- ▶ Sustainable, long-term development as a goal
- ▶ Community as main actor in its development
- ▶ Knowledge, awareness, learning, skills and community organization as empowering means to take decisions, assert autonomy and move towards greater security

Snapshot 2016-17

The poor are not so poor, not so backward, not disenfranchised. Not just wards of the state, not 'beneficiaries', but contributing members of the society in which they live.

The story of RDT is the **story of Suryanarayana**, who was destitute once upon a time, and who now helps others by contributing ₹3000 every year to the India for India fund.

The story of RDT is the **story of B. Nagalakshmi**, who dropped out of school in Class 9, but has ensured that her daughter completes her BSc in Nursing.

It is the **story of Lok Sai**, a child with disability, who brought home a gold medal in the Special Olympics of 2015.

It is the story of one of the most drought-prone regions of the country becoming the **fruit basket of Rayalseema**.

It is the **story of increasing autonomy, self-reliance, self-confidence, self-respect and dignity of a community** whose main impediments to these were a lack of financial resources and a social hierarchy that limited their opportunities.





Broad areas of focus

RDT has spent 48 years in the field. Each step forward has been a stepping-stone to the next step. Each step has been arrived at with a view to long-term resolution of deep-rooted issues.

Solutions have been the result of understanding what is valuable to an individual and the community and distilling these down to the most responsive strategies in alleviating poverty:

1. Empowering the community

Education for empowerment

Investment in the child to build community potential to come out of poverty

Community organization

Balancing community and individual interests, self-help, self-governance, democratic participation of diverse groups, collective decision making

2. Empowering the individual

Skills for income and livelihoods

Resilience through better coping mechanisms, improved skill sets, alternative opportunities, especially for more vulnerable members of the society

Awareness and solidarity

Awareness and understanding of rights and resources, community feeling and solidarity

Primary and secondary care in community health

Basic health; water, sanitation and hygiene; rural clinics; hospitals

3. Nurturing the land

Ecology

Water harvesting, conservation and management; decision making that is suited to the land that is getting increasingly desertified; non-conventional energy sources

Creating community assets

Creating corpus in the form of community assets and secure housing, village development funds, microfinance through SHGs



Districts covered by RDT

RDT's work extends to 3662 villages in eight districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana across 40 operational areas covering eight regions, namely BK Samudram, Bathalapalli, Kadiri, Kalyandurg, Uravakonda, Madakasira, Adoni and Srisaiflam.

Districts covered are Anantapur, Kurnool, Prakasam, Guntur, Nalgonda, Nagar Kurnool, Bhoopalpally, Nellore.

RDT started working with *Lambada* and *Chenchu* tribal communities in Jayashankar Bhoopalpally District in Telangana in 2016. There are 525 families living in 19 tribal hamlets. The *Chenchu* are hunter-gatherers. They collect forest produce and barter these for rice and provisions with Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA).

RDT has set in motion a system of regular meetings where communities

discuss needs, problems and issues and act on them.

Communities have organized to mobilize government resources like ration cards, drinking water, electricity and housing sites. RDT conducts awareness workshops on children's education, health, nutrition, sanitation and on gender discrimination and violence.



1969
2016

Vicente Ferrer **“I have witnessed at first hand that this world can change.”**



Timeline

1969



Vicente Ferrer and Anne Ferrer set up Rural Development Trust

1970-75

▶ Food for Work programme with funding from CASA

1978

▶ Community organization and land development with ICCO-EZE
▶ Health programme initiated

1982

▶ Initiated Education programme with Action Aid
▶ Cultural programme
▶ Women Sector SHGs formed

1985

▶ Aide et Action (AeA) Sponsorship

1987

▶ Initiated Ecology work
▶ Immunization programme

1993

▶ Community-based Rehabilitation for people with disabilities
▶ Special needs schools set up

1995

▶ Launched Fundación Vicente Ferrer (FVF) in Spain

2002

▶ Inaugurated Anantapur Sports Village and upgraded sports programmes

2010

▶ Srisailam as base to work with *Chenchu* tribe

2012

▶ New resource mobilization centre in Mumbai
▶ India for India (the *hundi* movement)

2014

▶ Strategic planning workshop

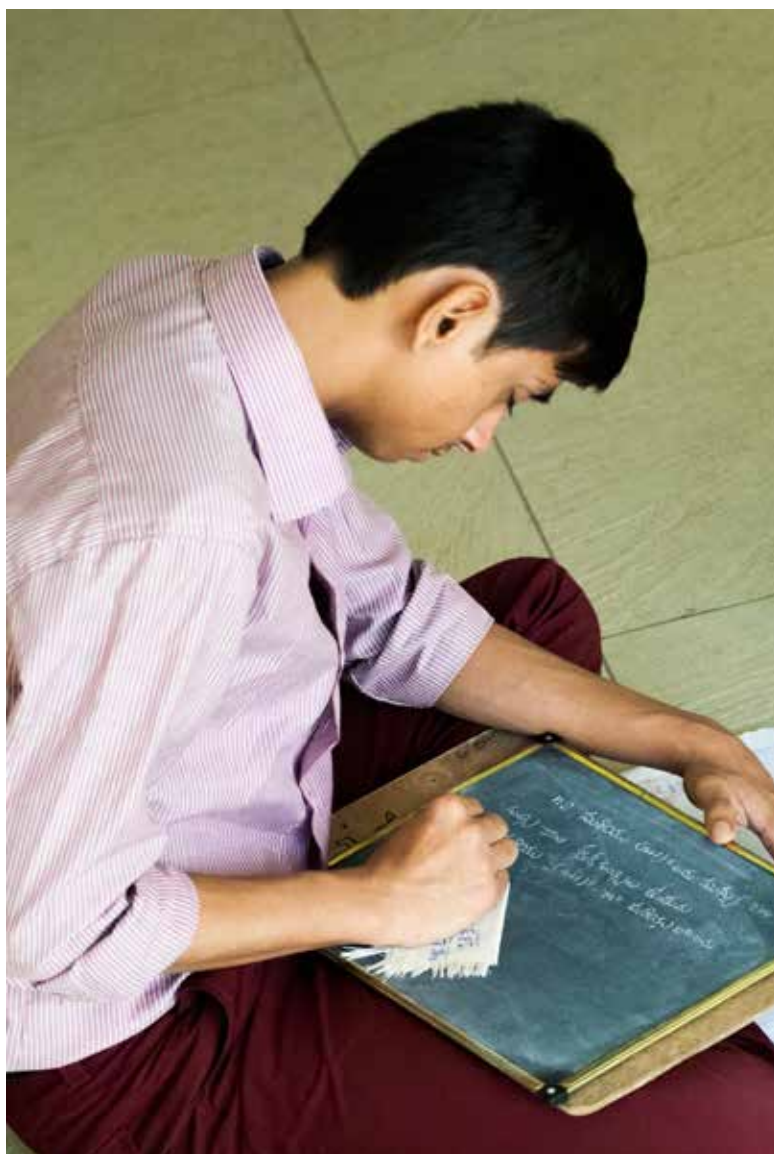
2015

▶ Washington office, Vincent Ferrer Foundation (VFF), in operation
▶ Work begun in three new areas in Kurnool district

2016

▶ Expanded to Bhoopalpally and Nellore

Vicente Ferrer “I have faith
in people and their capacity
for action.”



Empowering the community

Education for empowerment

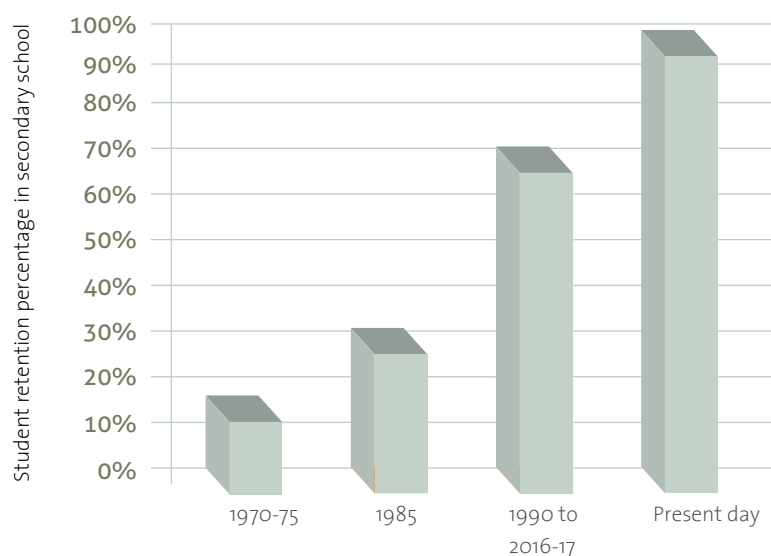
In Anantapur, the most compelling motivation for education has come from children who went ahead and did well.

From cajoling first generation learners to stay in school, today, RDT has to hold a common entrance test to screen students competing for scholarships for higher studies.

Education as long term strategy for empowerment

RDT started education outreach in 1975-76. Communities accepted the idea of education as a means to advancement and empowerment only in the 1990s. It was slow progress because it required a change in attitude.

- ▶ In 1970s, only 15 out of 100 children went on to secondary school.
- ▶ By 1985, this number changed to 30 out of 100 children staying on.
- ▶ Between 1990 and 2016-17, retention climbed to 70%.
- ▶ Present day retention is 99.5%.



RDT persevered through the simplest of methods in the early days:

- ▶ Making parents aware of the value of education
- ▶ Encouraging enrolment
- ▶ Rewarding retention
- ▶ Creating means for students to catch up with peers through supplementary schooling before and after normal school hours

- ▶ Creating community assets/ public spaces where children could be groomed for school
- ▶ Vesting power in parents and communities, through community development committees, to have a say in supplementary school functioning, regularity of children and teacher recruitments.



**Education snapshot:
a then and now picture**

- ▶ Forty years ago, a poor child going to school was an achievement.
- ▶ 2016-17, we have 99% and 99.5% enrolments in primary and secondary government schools.

- ▶ In the 1970s, the gender ratio was 1:5 in favour of boys in primary school. In a cluster of ten villages, there would be 1 girl attending secondary school.
- ▶ Today, the boy : girl ratio in primary and secondary schools is 1:1.

- ▶ In the 1980s, dropout rates were 70%.
- ▶ Today, retention rates are 99.5%, and children vie for RDT scholarships to study beyond 10+2 schooling.

- ▶ Yesterday, day-to-day subsistence living was a challenge.
- ▶ Between 2010 and 2016-17, 80 boys and 38 girls who came through RDT's special education programme got government jobs; 106 boys and 89 girls are in corporate positions.



Achievements in education

Scholarship

30% of the education budget is spent on providing scholarships for undergraduate and postgraduate courses. Students who perform well in secondary schools are incentivized to attend quality colleges and universities and secure higher-level employment. 40% are girls.

Coaching

RDT recognized that a degree was not enough to compete in the job market. The students needed to work on skills like language, articulation and expression; computer skills; personality development in order to compete in the job market. As part of general education aid programme to individual students, 22 boys and 41 girls are undergoing long term coaching for professional education; 934 students (431 girls) are studying in professional colleges.

Professional school for foreign languages

In addition, students undergoing coaching learn French, German, Spanish or Portuguese for one year, in tie up with Alliance Française,

Goethe Institute and Institute of Foreign Language and Culture. So far, 138 girls and 135 boys have completed the course and 131 students (71 girls) are presently studying.

Incentivizing girls to continue school

Girls dropping out of school usually coincides with underage marriage. Persuading girls to complete intermediate is a tactical manoeuvre to offset early marriage. To incentivize continued education, 1016 girls were given bicycles. Till date, 15,273 bicycles have been distributed.

112 potential early marriages were prevented through counselling by social teams facilitated by inter-sectoral staff.

Talent outside textbooks

See report on identification of talent in sports and culture, on pages 26, 28 and 29.

Every number is an individual

"I am Rajesh from Gajekhanpalli village, 125km from Anantapur. I am a government engineer now. But the journey was long and hard. I had this ambition of becoming a government employee since I was a child. But my parents were too poor to pay my school fees.

Knowing that education alone makes poverty irreversible, I studied hard up to Class X in the village government school with good results. At this juncture, RDT came into my life. With RDT support, I got into Sri Chaitanya Junior College and then, Sri Venkateswara University Engineering College in Tirupati. RDT sponsored my education and hostel accommodation. Soon after my graduation, I got a job with TCS.

But I was not satisfied. I went on to do my post graduation and became Assistant Engineer in AP government Power Generation Centre. My father, Venkata Ramana, still works for daily wages as an agricultural labourer. Not for long. I am educating my brother and sister. Poverty is now a thing of the past. My children will not believe, when I will tell them that their grandparents once roamed like nomads for work. They will think it is a folk tale."



Special-needs schools

What does it mean to have a special needs education? Special needs children need specific resources. RDT has developed the first sign language dictionary culturally relevant to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh after two years of field research. The dictionary has 2400 words, and age-relevant language textbooks are being developed for each class.

Special teachers translate class textbooks to Braille. RDT has a Braille printing press that uses recycled paper created in the Skills and Development unit of the special-needs school.

The health programme and community based organization, *Vikalangula Sangham* for the differently abled, converge efforts to identify children with special needs in the Early Detection, Early Intervention effort. Early detection and intervention helps families through timely rehabilitation of children with special needs.

Education and CBR in special-needs schools

- ▶ RDT has 16 special-needs primary schools and two secondary schools. The plan is to make all special-

needs schools inclusive from the academic year 2017-18.

- ▶ 683 students with disabilities are pursuing higher education and 241 students technical/professional education.
- ▶ In the international arena, they wiped the floor with host country, Austria, in the floor ball finals and got home a Winter Special Olympics gold medal in 2017. See *Lok Sai's story on the opposite page*.



Every number is an individual

Lok Sai's mother, Nagamani, is proud of her son. Lok Sai was born to a poor family at BK Samudram. His intellectual parameters were below normal and his parents could not understand what was wrong. They went to doctors in Anantapur, Bengaluru and Hyderabad, spending thousands of rupees. The doctors told them that Lok Sai was mentally retarded and there was no medical remedy.

In 2010, Lok Sai's mother heard about RDT's special school for intellectually challenged children at Uravakonda and she admitted him there. Lok Sai started by learning life skills like bathing, brushing, dressing and eating. He learnt dance. His teachers identified his potential for sports and admitted him in the Bathalapalli Special Olympics coaching centre. Lok Sai attended floor hockey and floor ball coaching camps in Himachal Pradesh. He was selected

for the India floorball team for Winter Special Olympics, 2017, in Austria. The Indian team was pitched against hosts, Austria, in the final. Lok Sai stole the show and scored four goals and India won the Olympic gold. This has changed not only Lok Sai, but also his family. Lok Sai now communicates effectively and has developed leadership qualities.

Vicente Ferrer “We cannot make every poor person rich, but we can make an organized community strong.”





Community organization

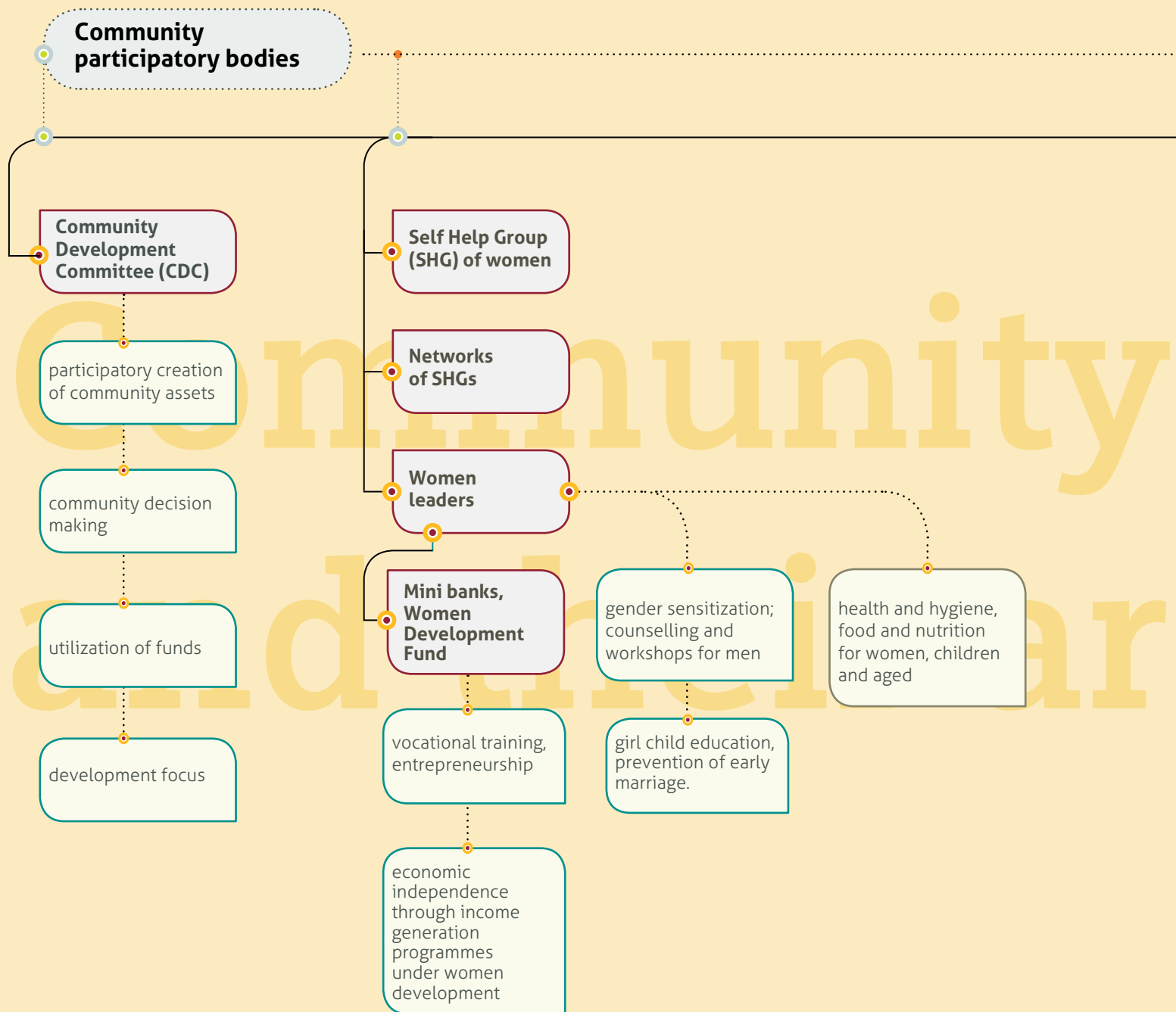
When we started in 1969, RDT was the prime decision maker in its project area, in the battle against poverty. Between 1969 and 2017, the community has taken ownership of issues through participatory, informed decision-making.

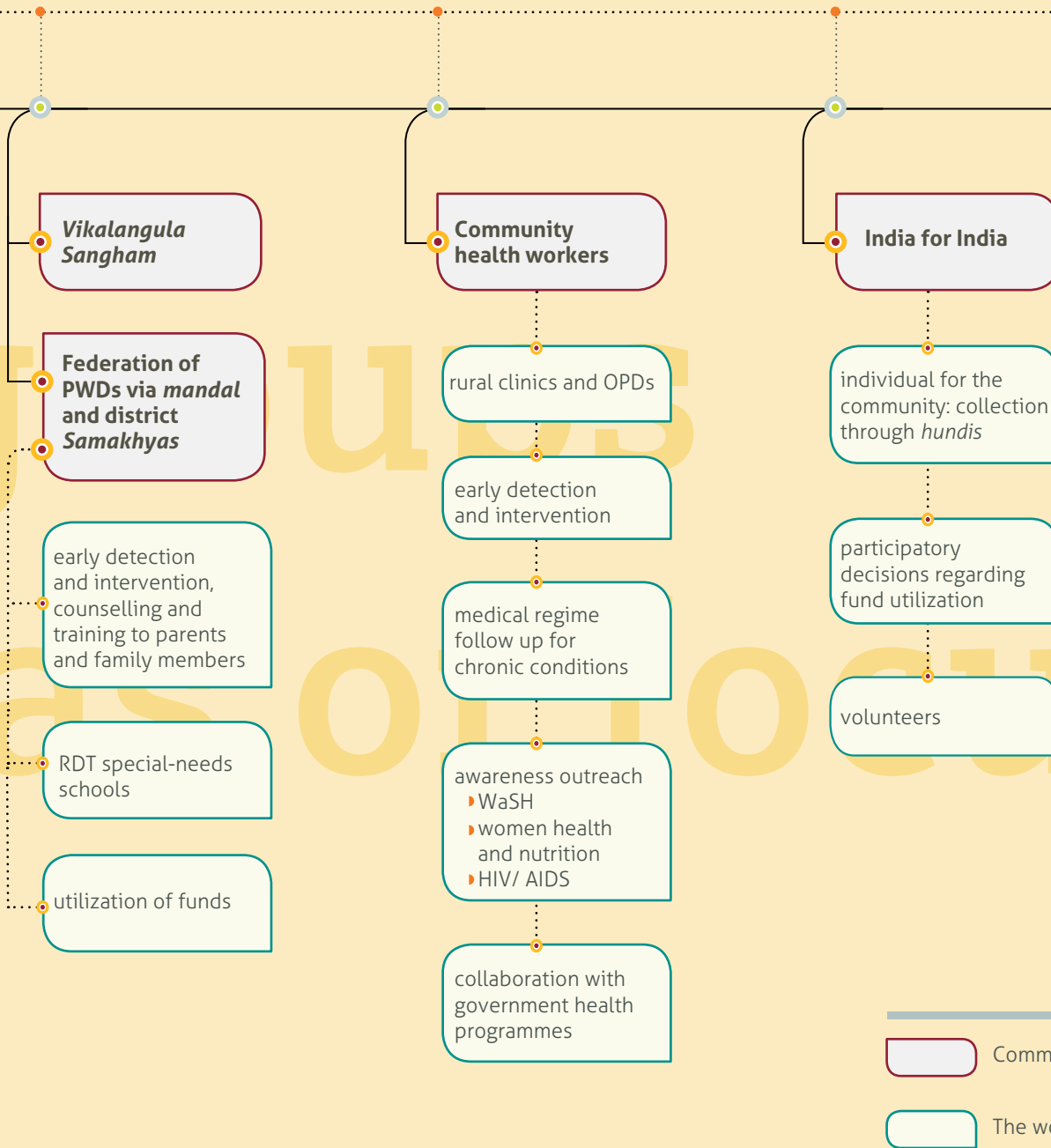
RDT, now, largely plays a facilitating and guiding role to communities in varying stages of development.

Organizing communities has made the following possible:

- ▶ Getting the community talking. Getting women talking. To RDT. To each other, to their families, to the government.
- ▶ Creating shared community assets. In the form of public meeting spaces, which the community can call its own: where people meet, discuss, celebrate, and school their children.
- ▶ Creating groups/*Sangham*s that focus on issues pertinent to these groups. At village level, then at *mandal* level. *The graphic on pages 18 and 19 shows the different groups that are joined by common purpose.*
- ▶ Involving people in collective decision-making. Organized groups are forums that allow voices to be heard, resulting in more democratic outcomes.

Community groups and their areas of focus





Achievements of organized community groups

Planning community assets

1,02,178 women in 1586 villages have been independently managing mini banks with monthly savings, which they rotate as credit among themselves to meet basic and emergency needs. Once in a while, they withdraw part or all of their savings for use in income generating activities or for individual fixed deposit bonds to meet future needs. A mini bank amount of ₹25,85,98,970 was in circulation as on 31 March 2017.

RDT has constituted *Gram Swaraj Nidhi* (small republics fund) in 988 villages. Under this, a fund of ₹130.57 crores, covers 65,395 families in the form of fixed deposit bonds. The annually accrued interest will be utilized for prioritized collective or individual needs by communities (for example, approach roads, domestic toilets/bathrooms, electrification, drinking water, compound walls, community centres etc.)

Women empowerment

Mahila Sanghams were formed in 1982-83. Women needed economic assets to have an identity and the *Mahila Sanghams* of the first 20 years helped them build savings and become entrepreneurs. Today, there are 8138 *Mahila Sanghams*, with 1,12,367 members.

The focus for this decade has been gender equality and social justice. But what is the use of sensitizing only women? Men were roped in as advocates of gender equality after sensitization training in issues of gender discrimination. Currently, 405 social action teams are working on issues of violence against women and on early marriages.

Six women's counselling centres at Dharmavaram, Kalyandurg, BK Samudram, Uravakonda, Gandlapenta and Kokkanti Cross, counselled 638 women in 2016-17.

Self help in handling community issues

Community Development Committees (CDCs) work on issues of community and village development through mobilization of government resources for community needs. This decade's focus has been on the functioning of government and community schools.

Of the 27,148 members, 13,627 are women. 13,292 women leaders, across 1258 network groups work towards strengthening women groups and supporting social action teams working on violence against women and girls.

In the *Chenchu* tribal region (Srisailam), 2139 members (1089 women), are working across 267 CDCs towards their own development, and in particular, towards mobilization of government resources. Leveraging the statutes of the Forest Rights Act to obtain individual land rights has been a major achievement of the Srisailam CDCs.



Community-based rehabilitation

RDT's Community-based Rehabilitation sector focuses on the needs of persons with disabilities.

Vikalangula Sangha—groups for and by persons with disabilities (PWDs)—are the most evolved of the organized groups. They are organized into mandal-level and district-level federations, called *Mandal Samakhyas* and *Zilla Samakhyas*.

Vikalangula Sangha have a rights-based approach with a clear philosophy of non-dependence. One of their mandates has been the implementation of the recently passed PWD Act 2016. They were the first in India to publish the Act in vernacular (Telugu) so as to make it accessible to the community.

The CBR sector plans to cover new villages and create awareness on Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme of the Government of India. RDT also plans to initiate supported living programme for persons with severe and multiple disabilities.

Leveraging state resources

- ▶ There are 2460 *Vikalangula Sanghas* with 29,682 members working for solidarity, justice, health, education, employment and economic development, welfare and equal opportunities for PWDs according to PWD Act 2016.
- ▶ *Vikalangula Sangha* work closely with the health and education sector for early detection and early intervention of children with special needs.
- ▶ These groups act as vital support for parents of children with disabilities, training them for special needs care and more inclusive, less discriminatory outlook for their children.
- ▶ Till date, 33,708 PWDs have mobilized ₹47,97,40,327/- from government programmes, for livelihood activities. This year's figure is ₹3,43,55,600/- towards 1775 PWDs.

Every number is an individual

"My name is Nadimidoddi Adilakshmi. I am 29 years old. I was struck by polio when I was 8 months old. I joined school but other children made fun of me because I was physically disabled. I was very depressed, became irregular, and eventually dropped out. My elder sisters got married and I was alone with my parents. My parents and I joined the Vikalangula Sangham of my village in 2003. In the Sangham, we learnt about savings, government resource mobilization and working on issues of people like me with disability. Then RDT started a papier mâché centre in BK Samudram. I joined it. Having missed proper education, I was determined to be a good crafts person. I became so efficient, that I was appointed as instructor in 2013 in the same centre where I learnt my trade. My confidence went up. Twenty-six young women are training under me. Our products are sold in the international market. We feel so proud. The craft has made us self-reliant. Having seen my worth, one of my cousins proposed to me. I made it clear to him that I will continue to work in this centre even after marriage. He gladly accepted."



Vicente Ferrer “If we show people that they need not be poor, we will lead them out of misery.”



Empowering the Individual

Learning and skills for employability and entrepreneurship

In Anantapur, where 72% population is made up of farmers, non-agricultural entrepreneurship has grown significantly as a result of alternative skill development programmes by government, RDT and other NGOs.

Diversifying livelihoods is a key strategy against the unpredictability of rain and uncertain income from the farm. Alternative means of earning protects the farmer against the exigencies of drought and crop failure.

Meanwhile, education has set the younger generation on the path to greater learning and employability. There are many facets to education which bring out various talents in children. Children with interest and talent in culture and sports are given higher cultural and sports education so that they may excel in those fields.

Women and people with disabilities who traditionally had never ventured out of home and were discriminated by, both, family and society, have found dignity in labour. They are financially self-reliant and contribute to family income. Education and development funds for women and PWDs, and skill training programmes are designed to further enhance their quality of life.

Vocational training

In the last 10 years, 39 students have completed degree or diploma in professional courses related to music, dance and sports, and have secured jobs in government or at RDT or are working as freelancers. Six hundred and twelve young men from 404 villages were trained in driving (77 from 61 villages 2016-17). Eight groups of 13 young men each were trained in *Ram Lakhan* drums.

A group earns ₹10,000/- for a temple festival or marriage. This seasonal opportunity provides them an annual supplementary income of about ₹20,000/-.

This year, eight young persons from three villages were trained in tailoring. On average, they earn approximately ₹8000/- per month. Eighteen young persons from 17 villages were trained in data entry in 2016-17.

Women focus

In the last decade, the Women Sector has trained 8346 women in income generation skills like *agartbatti* rolling, tailoring, chalk making, book binding, *kalamkaari*, making sanitary napkins and herbal phenyle. Those trained in book binding and sanitary napkins work in the RDT production centre, others are self employed.



PWD focus

Handicrafts are a creatively and aesthetically rewarding occupation. 284 young women with disability are currently undergoing training in various handicrafts: in papier-mâché, making disposable plates and bowls with tree bark, embroidery, creating jute products, jewellery making, tailoring, in making artisanal hand crafted paper. The finished products find a market through handicraft outlets and are also sold on the RDT Anantapur campus through the Handicrafts Department of RDT. The products have entered Bangalore handicraft *melas*, and are exported to Spain. The handicrafts section is tied up with the World Fair Trade Forum.

Six hundred and fifty eight students with disabilities are pursuing higher studies and 241 students are in technical/professional courses.

Every number is an individual

"I am B. Nagalakshmi. I am from Kadiridevarapalli village, 20kms from Kalyandurg. When I was in Class 9 and only 16 years old, my parents got me married. By the time I was 22, I had a daughter and a son. Meanwhile, my husband met another woman and deserted my children and me. I came back to my village and started working as farm labour.

Some women told me about RDT Hospital at Kanekal and I joined as a cleaning staff there, leaving the children with my mother. I decided that I should continue the studies that I was forced to stop when I got married. I passed Class X through Open School Society and went on to complete my intermediate. I did not stop there. I passed the ANM course and became a nurse in the same hospital where I had worked as cleaning staff. I felt very happy.

My daughter also became a general nurse and midwife. She now works in Star hospital in Hyderabad. My son has passed his intermediate. I was not

satisfied with the ANM course. I am now doing the GNM course. If everything goes well my daughter will also graduate as a nurse. I am happy that I am able to look after myself and my family with dignity.

Farmer focus Mitigating agrarian risk

Given farmers' dependence on rain, and Anantapur's drought-prone nature, agrarian entrepreneurship is risky business. RDT encourages farmers to explore alternative farm-associated enterprises that are comparatively impervious to the uncertainty of the rains and do not degrade the land.

Anantapur has a rocky, uneven terrain. Every year, RDT helps farmers clear some of this land in order to make it cultivable. Till date, RDT's land development programme has carried out this exercise with 68,804 farmers across 1515 villages, clearing 1,42,381.12 acres of land. This year, 5365.28 acres of land belonging to 1869 farmers in 52 villages was



cleared of boulders and bushes, releasing an additional 4299.25 acres.

One of the ways that farmers are seeking to spread risk over the year is through horticulture. Anantapur is now considered the fruit bowl of Rayalseema, supplying rainfed-suited fruit like mango, *sapota*, *jamun*. The diversification into fruit orchards also has ecological ramifications: *Turn to page 36 in Ecology reporting, for more on this.*

Livestock rearing is an integral part of the productivity of mixed, rainfed farming systems; linked to agriculture but not subject to the impulses of the weather. Livestock is a more equitably distributed asset, engages both genders, and for landless farmers, livestock is insurance against hard times.

Farming-associated livelihoods

Livestock and pisciculture provide a safety net to farmers in drought months.

- ▶ RDT distributed 722 milch cattle benefitting 722 families in 48 villages in 2016-17.
- ▶ Poultry is another component of contingency planning for drought. 8861 birds were distributed among 884 families in 125 villages in 2016-17.
- ▶ 355 piglets were distributed under piggery farm development programme in the last five years, benefitting 21 families in 21 villages.
- ▶ 1,77,48,916 fisherlings and 83 fishing boats were distributed under the pisciculture programme in the last five years, benefitting 1982 families in 53 villages.
- ▶ 60,726 poultry heads were distributed under the poultry development programme, benefitting 9655 families in 549 villages in the last five years. Of these, 8861 birds were distributed among 884 families in 125 villages in 2016-17.

Every number is an individual

Raganapalli village is about 100km from Anantapur. A group of 16 families, 15 of them landless, approached RDT in 2014-15 to support a dairy farming enterprise. RDT facilitated purchase of 18 jersey and half crossbreed cows. The dairy farmers started delivering milk to the Nallamada dairy on bicycles. In 2016-17, the group size increased to 26 members and made it practical for the dairy workers to visit the farmers for milk collection. The farmers have a net income of ₹12,500/- per month and are repaying their loans for purchase of cows at ₹2500/- per month. RDT provides free fodder in the difficult summer months.

The landless earn additional income from wages, and the landed say, "We can get organic manure for our fields from dairy. We have better crops in our fields." All of them say, "Once our loans are repaid, we earn ₹15,000 per month. We can buy an additional cow every year. We can have LIC policies. Our children are receiving a good education.



Dairy farming and fodder growing are not affected by rainfall. We need not migrate. We will slowly emerge as a dairy village with more members joining. We will also form a milk-marketing co-operative and a milk collection centre. We now contribute to RDT through hundis.”

Building awareness and solidarity

The tools to help communities negotiate injustice, discrimination and inequality with dignity are varied.

Here we focus on promotion of the idea of equality, sports, culture, and the India for India scheme as positive tools to promote solidarity, pride and social harmony.

Promoting equality

- ▶ Community groups and leadership deal with issues that concern their life and relationships with others. They are aware of their

constitutional rights and that they are equal before the law. These disadvantaged communities are moving forward with self-respect and solidarity.

- ▶ The *Chenchus*, have leveraged government policies that help them assert their rights and cultural heritage, as well as access resources and services made available by the government.
- ▶ Women hold 50% of the leadership positions in community and village-level leadership forums. They take the lead in addressing issues of violence and discrimination against women and girls.
- ▶ Persons with disabilities are battling for equal rights and opportunities in all areas of development. One of their primary resources is the PWD Act 2016.

Culture and excellence

- ▶ The RDT Cultural sector produced a feature film, *Moodha Nammakalu*,

to spread awareness on superstitions among the *Doddi Golla*, a backward caste, for awareness outreach.

- ▶ A training of trainers for 160 youth prepared them to assist cultural organizers in awareness performances and in training children in special cultural schools. Fifty-two staff members and their teams were trained in *Kuchipudi* dance, modern theatre, musical instruments and makeup. This resulted in 1444 cultural camps involving 4804 schools and 6248 children.
- ▶ 13 students have taken up music and dance in undergraduate studies.
- ▶ 312 youth were trained in *Ram Lakhan* drums this year, which helps them earn a living.





Excellence in sports

Excellence in sports cuts across the very rigid social and caste barriers in Anantapur and helps promote social inclusiveness from a very young age. The Anantapur Sports Village (ASV) has shown to improve perceptions of self-worth, self-esteem and confidence among children and has been a healthy way to demonstrate the merits of investing in self improvement.

Every year, on National Sports Day, parents and children are invited to the Anantapur Sports Village, where children can try their hand at different sports and can register on the spot for further training. Besides this, talent

spotting and counselling helps draw the best talent to the sports academy.

The ASV infrastructure supports cricket, hockey, football, tennis, judo, softball and archery across residential and non-residential programmes. An academy trains 25 to 40 children in a year, in ages ranging from 13-18 years. Where the coaching is residential, children attend regular school in the vicinity. Classroom performance is monitored closely so that sports and education receive equal focus.

Achievements in sports education

- ▶ 459 students are being coached in cricket, hockey, football, tennis, judo and softball in the Anantapur Sports Village.
- ▶ Juan Manuel, Spanish marathon runner, and his teams from Spain and India, ran an Ultra-relay marathon of 170km, from Muddinayanapalli to Bathalapalli on 24th and 25th January 2017 for the cause of children's education.
- ▶ Indian floorball team, led by RDT's Lok Sai, won the gold at the Winter Special Olympics in Austria.
Read Lok Sai's story on page 15.



Every number is an individual

Anusha comes from a family of agricultural labourers in Bandlapalli village, 60km from Anantapur. She had been fond of cricket from her childhood.

After she joined high school, she learnt cricketing basics from her physical education teacher. She started playing as an opening bowler for her school team. Soon, she got the opportunity to participate in the RDT Rural Girls Cricket Tournament.

With consistent performances in that tournament, she caught the attention of the coaches. The district cricket

association included her in the summer coaching camp in 2014. With hard work and strong will, she developed as a left-arm medium pace bowler.

From the district team, she went on to Andhra U-16, U-19 schools teams. She played in the National Schools Cricket Tournament in Madhya Pradesh. She took nine wickets and her team won the trophy. In 2016, she played in Andhra U-19 team in Ranchi and her team was runner-up. She is presently studying at Anantapur and gets regular coaching from KS Shahabuddin (ex Ranji cricketer), Srivas Reddy,

Yugandhar Reddy and physical trainer Bommanna. "I am working on improving my run-up and action and I will certainly perform in the coming South Indian tourney," says Anusha.

Vicente Ferrer “Many good actions together make a great big one.”



India for India

Spandichu. Sayam Andinchu:
Let your hearts respond and hands help.

RDT introduced the *seva hundi* concept in a few project villages in 2012. *Seva hundi* are terracotta piggy banks in which, traditionally, a family collects small amounts on a regular basis, for offerings to the family deity. RDT adapted this idea to pool together small donations from and around the RDT project area to support the common cause.

The success of the *seva hundi*, which forms the foundation of the India for India programme, lies in the fact

that the rural poor, save money in *hundi*s for those in need. In 2016-17, the number of *hundi*s reached 1,44,596, and the amount collected, ₹4,46,54,175/-. Right from the first year, 2012, it was the communities who decided that this money should be spent on orphans' education. So, ₹3,01,72,266/- was used towards the education of 995 orphans, and ₹83,35,368/- for nutrition towards 5,550 *Chenchu* in Srisailam region.

The goal of India for India is sensitizing individuals and institutions across the country to help those in need. By sharing

and spreading the message to be a part of the larger social movement, creating a new hope, and paving the way for transformation of millions of lives. Symbolically, the proceeds from these *hundi*s are collected on April 9, Vicente Ferrer's birthday.





Healthcare

Though 70% India is rural, more than 70% medical facilities and professionals are city-based. In the last 20 years, RDT has built medical infrastructure to bring quality healthcare closer home.

RDT put up three general hospitals— at Bathalapalli, Kalyandurg and Kanekal; an AIDS specialized hospital; seven rural clinics; and community health outreach for primary healthcare, in collaboration with women SHGs, *Vikalangula Sangha*, family counsellors and outreach workers, to reach immediate project catchment and surrounding areas.

Hospitals

The philosophy of the hospitals is compassionate, empathetic healthcare that is accessible to people, and affordable. The hospitals are closely linked with grassroots-level community health workers and rural clinics for *in situ* OPD services, early warning systems in health, and for follow up care. The Bathalapalli hospital is equipped with departments in Medicine, General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Traumatology, Anaesthesia, Emergency, Intensive Care for adults, children and neonates

and, Pain and Palliative Care. There is an infectious diseases hospital, which provides government-recognized anti-retroviral therapy for AIDS patients.

Hospital use in 2016-17

- ▶ The hospitals saw 49,795 inpatients and 7,84,264 outpatient visits.
- ▶ Performed 1762 general surgeries, 6,354 family planning surgeries, 718 orthopaedic surgeries and 185 urology surgeries.



- ▶ 9071 child inpatients and, 1,89,388 child outpatients received paediatric care services.
- ▶ Delivered 14,407 babies.
- ▶ There were 3055 users of neo-natal intensive care unit and 1,617 users of neo-natal mothers ward.
- ▶ 5800 persons with HIV/AIDS received anti-retroviral therapy (ART) in 2016-17. ART is lifelong therapy.
- ▶ All HIV positive pregnant women who came to RDT's HIV/AIDS hospital received ART during pregnancy. Therefore, their babies were born HIV negative.
- ▶ Field health centres referred 9552 chronic/acute cases to RDT hospitals. 1650 cases were referred by the hospitals to higher medical institutions.

Primary health at grassroots level

Good primary healthcare reduces the burden of disease. This is the objective of the rural and mobile clinics and community health workers. Their mandate is to:

- ▶ Spread awareness of basic preventive practices for common conditions like diarrhoea, through understanding of sanitation, personal hygiene and safe drinking water (WaSH); relationship between nutrition and anaemia; implications of consanguineous and early marriages; gender and health aspects with a special focus on gynaecological problems, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS.
- ▶ Shift OPD load from hospital to rural clinics and mobiles.
- ▶ Early detection of cases requiring medical attention and referral to hospitals.
- ▶ Early detection and intervention for cases requiring community rehabilitation.

- ▶ Follow up on pregnant and lactating mothers, infants.
- ▶ Follow up and outreach on importance of adherence to medical regime for cancer and AIDS.
- ▶ Collaboration with government health programmes on immunization, family planning and tuberculosis. Awareness of access to government resources.

Achievements in grassroots health outreach

- ▶ 5443 health awareness workshops organized for 1,74,387 women and adolescent girls in 27,878 villages on the subject of WaSH and its relationship to health, anaemia and early marriage.
- ▶ Six RDT rural clinics, of which two were mobile clinics, treated 92,651 patients.
- ▶ Timely medical intervention helped special needs children deal better with their particular disability by providing specialized equipment to alleviate their condition, and through early enrolment of family and PWD in rehabilitative care.
- ▶ RDT supported 706 HIV-infected (415 women and 291 children) with medical/ educational/economic/ community home care/nutrition support. The plan is to also sensitize people against the social stigma associated with HIV/AIDS patients. Awareness activities are planned in Adoni, Srisailam and Madakasira regions in 2017-18.
- ▶ The sector will collaborate with the government in 2017-18 for the NTR Vaidya Seva, National Immunization Programme, National Rural Health Mission and AIDS Control Programme.
- ▶ There are 944 community health workers across 924 villages.

Every number is an individual

"I am Lakshmi from Indukuripalli village in Anantapur District. I am 14 years old and study in Class 9. I was one of 25 girls who participated in the adolescent girls workshop in my high school at Thavalammari. They tested my haemoglobin: it was 7gm/dL.

I was shocked to know that I was anaemic. The health organizers of RDT consoled me and told me that I should take nutritious food consisting of groundnuts, jaggery, drumstick leaves, other leafy vegetables and above all, my favourite ragi mudda.

They also spoke to my parents. I was determined to improve my health and followed the diet suggested by RDT staff. There was another workshop in my high school after 3 months. I was delighted to see my haemoglobin go up to 9gm/dL. I told the health organizers that I will continue the diet and will reach 12gm/dL as quickly as possible.



Nurturing the Land

Ecology: water and land use management

Anantapur is turning into a desert. It records the least amount of rainfall in India, after Rajasthan. Surface water and groundwater are scarce. The land is as poor as its people.

Being a farmer in Anantapur means managing water in a way that mitigates the risks associated with low and uncertain rainfall.

The technical solutions are water harvesting and reducing water wastage. Long-term, sustainable solutions pertain to soil conservation and resuscitation: cropping choice and cropping patterns need to be tailored to the capacity of the land to deliver, and require the farmer to be able to quickly respond to the status of the rains.

RDT has adopted simultaneous parallel approaches:

1. Outside farms: long term afforestation, increase in vegetation cover

2. In farmlands: water harvesting, soil conservation, crop diversification, crop choice, horticulture

3. Non-conventional energy means: solar and biogas

Water management

In the last 10 years, RDT has built 3152 structures for water harvesting and groundwater replenishment: percolation tanks, check dams, pickup anicuts, sub surface barriers etc. This year, 36 such structures were constructed.

Promoted micro irrigation systems like drip irrigation, and sprinklers for judicious use of groundwater.

Drip irrigation promoted in 2402.48 hectares, across 2129 farmers from 757 villages.

686 sprinkler systems put up in 650.2 hectares across 657 farmers from 194 villages.

Land use management

Groundnut is a crop that is suited to rainfed agriculture. However, as the only crop grown year after year, it has depleted the land of soil nutrients and made the crop vulnerable to disease. This monocropping is detrimental to soil ecology as well as to crop production. Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides also adversely affects soil quality and the quality of crops.

RDT's Ecology Sector is creating awareness of demonstrable gains in alternative cropping patterns, with crop choices that protect the soil, as well as improve the grower's food security and nutrition.

Horticulture has been promoted as a strategy to increase green cover, improve area productivity per annum, decrease dependency on rains, and provide long-term gains to the farmer.



Every number is an individual

"My name is J. Gouramma. We belong to KP Doddi village, which is about 35km from Rayadurg. Like all farmers, I was crazy about groundnut crop, despite incurring losses year after year. In 2001, after attending an RDT-organized workshop on horticulture, I decided that I should try it.

In 2002, I planted mango in 4 acres, which is half of my land. Three years convinced me and I planted mangoes in my entire land. But I was still doing it in the irrigated way, wasting a lot of precious water. RDT proposed drip irrigation. Changing to drip saved me a lot of water, transportation and labour. Between 2008 and 2017, I had two drip irrigation units installed in my field.

By 2017, my net income increased to ₹4,00,000/- per year. The income did not drop even in drought years. My family and I are happy not only for our economic growth but also for contributing to the increasing vegetation in our village."

Five-year overview of long-term measures

- ▶ As part of soil conservation measures, carried out earthen bunding in 75,222 hectares, stone bunding in 14,997 hectares and pebble bunding in 22,265 hectares. Constructed 368 rock fill dams and 682 waste weirs. Tank silt application was carried out in 4195 hectares, for better water percolation.
- ▶ 87,24,499 fruit plants were planted, benefitting 26,901 families in 3293 villages in the last five years. This year's count is 2,81,390 plants across 1310 families in 399 villages.
- ▶ 9,58,879 banana plants were grown in a tissue culture lab. The benefits of this will accrue to 370 families in 95 villages.
- ▶ 269 vermi-compost units have helped to further the tenets of organic farming in the last five years.
- ▶ Backyard farming saw 446.4 kg of vegetable seed sown across 428 backyards in 82 villages.

Outside farms: five-year perspective

RDT has been working with the government for over 30 years in its afforestation and greening efforts to slow down an advancing desert. The joint efforts include afforestation and conservation of existing forests and other forms of vegetation with RDT-led people's participation in an organized manner.

- ▶ 950.5 hectares of barren hillocks were taken up for conservation and plantation in 2016-17.
- ▶ Avenue trees planted along 203.65km in the last five years.
- ▶ Social forestry taken up with *Vana Samrakshana Samithi* (Forest Protection Committee).

Unconventional energy sources

- ▶ RDT installed 69 solar photovoltaic systems serving 227.4 hectares this year, benefitting 69 farmers across 44 villages.
- ▶ In the last eight years, five villages have been provided electricity by the Habitat Sector.

Creating Community Assets

Habitat Sector

The objective of RDT's Habitat Sector is to provide habitable environments, with attendant gains in security, safety and dignity, and community infrastructure as a way to bridge social disparity arising from lack of resources.

The Habitat Sector carries out its work in collaboration with the government, where possible. On its mandate are:

- ▶ Houses for poor and vulnerable sections
- ▶ Community assets in the form of community halls-cum-schools
- ▶ Village roads and causeways linking villages separated by water or rivers
- ▶ Infrastructural amenities like water pipelines, electrification, water purification plants

Every number is an individual

D. Gollahatti is a hamlet of the Doddi Golla community who are either landless or own marginal holdings. It is a remote village in Rolla area, about 175km from Anantapur. This is a hamlet in which women had to walk to faraway fields or tanks or open wells to fetch even drinking water. Men helped women, losing wages. Children were irregular to school, as they had to help their mothers fetch water. The Doddi Golla approached RDT for help.

RDT dug one borewell. It yielded two inches of water. This was sufficient for the eighty Doddi Golla families living there. Needless to say, they are happy. Women are able to cook on time; children go to school on time and men also can go to their work.

RDT's Habitat Sector is an example of how RDT's principles, pertaining to women empowerment and equality, self-help and democratic participation, play out in practice. It is government rule to give *patta* (land deed) in the name of women. People's groups insist, while receiving *pattas* from the government officials, to give them in women's names. This has done much to disrupt traditionally austere notions of a woman's worth; raised the status of the woman in her home, besides giving her grounds to feel more secure and confident. Two, self-governance comes into play when beneficiaries are selected based on criteria laid down by the people. SHG women's groups organize to procure *patta* for those selected.



95% houses are built *in situ*. Each house has two rooms and a verandah, plus a bathroom and toilet. The family contributes through labour and supervision, plus an investment of ₹5000/-.

Every number is an individual

Yerramanchi Gangulappa is a farmer from Buchaiahgaripalli village, which is about 100km from Anantapur. He has 5 acres of land with a bore-well hand pump. Gangulappa spent ₹5500/- and bought 200 mango seedlings and planted them in his land.

He, his wife and his eldest son worked hard to water the plants. They used to fill water into four drums from the hand pump and carry the drums on a bullock cart and then pot water the plants. With their hard work and occasional rains, the plants did well. In 2011,

Gangulappa applied to RDT for a solar pump set and RDT sanctioned it. Now, with a combination of a solar-powered pump and borewell, Gangulappa laid pipelines to water the plants.

This reduced the labour in watering the plants and also water wastage. The number of mango plants increased to 370. The plants grew healthy. Gangulappa got eight tons yield and ₹15,000/- per ton in the Dharmavaram and Kothacheruvu markets. Excluding ₹20,000/- spent on fertilizers and pesticides, Gangulappa received a net income of ₹1,00,000/-. Gangulappa says, "Workload has diminished and fruit size has increased. I have been earning ₹1,00,000/- every year, since 2011. I am able to buy ₹30,000/- worth of rice for my family and clothes and books for my children's education. I could repay ₹50,000/- of my previous loans. Now I am even able to help others in need."

Achievements 2016-17

- ▶ RDT built 34 school buildings-cum-community centres in 2016-17, and 2489 houses.
- ▶ RDT was key resource centre (KRC) for the government's *Swachh Bharat* mission. Under this scheme, RDT constructed 13,990 toilets this year, in villages allotted to RDT by the government.
- ▶ Dug 34 drinking water bore-wells, built one cistern and constructed four water purifications plants. This was carried out under the aegis of the *Gram Swarajya Nidhi*, wherein the village development committee decides how to use the interest accrued, of a corpus created to serve village infrastructural needs. This corpus—in the form of a fixed deposit—is directly proportionate to the population of the village.

Awards and Recognition

1. Saakshi group of companies presented Saakshi Award for Qualitative Education to RDT. Received by Moncho Ferrer, April 2016.
2. North American Telugu Association (NATA), presented Vincent Ferrer Foundation (VFF), USA, an award in recognition of services rendered to vulnerable sections of society in Andhra Pradesh. Programme Director, Moncho Ferrer received this award on 26 May 2016 in Dallas, Texas.
3. Indian Red Cross Society recognized the remarkable services of blood banks in RDT hospitals. His Excellency Shri E.S.L. Narasimhan, Andhra Pradesh Governor, presented the award to Mr. B. Sirappa, Director, Community Health on 18 November 2016 in Visakhapatnam.
4. The Honourable Health Minister, Dr. K. Srinivas, Government of Andhra Pradesh, recognized RDT services in Anti-Retroviral Therapy on World AIDS Day on 1 December 2016. Received by Mr. Krishna Reddy, Regional Director, Vijayawada.

09

Human Resource and Capacity Building



How does RDT communicate its vision, mission and dharma to its staff? 85% of RDT staff is locally hired. In dealing with communities that occupy the margins of Anantapur society, how does staff accord dignity and respect to interactions with communities, in keeping with RDT values?



Orientation for new staff is conducted whenever a new batch is recruited. Gender sensitization and leadership trainings are regularly conducted for existing staff. Senior staff undergoes cross-sectoral and cross-regional exposures conducted by experienced directors, who share anecdotes and experiences outlining RDT's history, and the practical application of RDT's Dharma, Vision and Mission. Leadership/ gender/ values/ community organization and development trainings were conducted for 21 groups of staff covering 535 persons. 2776 people attended 34 trainings in 2016-17.



Besides staff, the Human Resource Development team creates, coordinates and oversees capacity

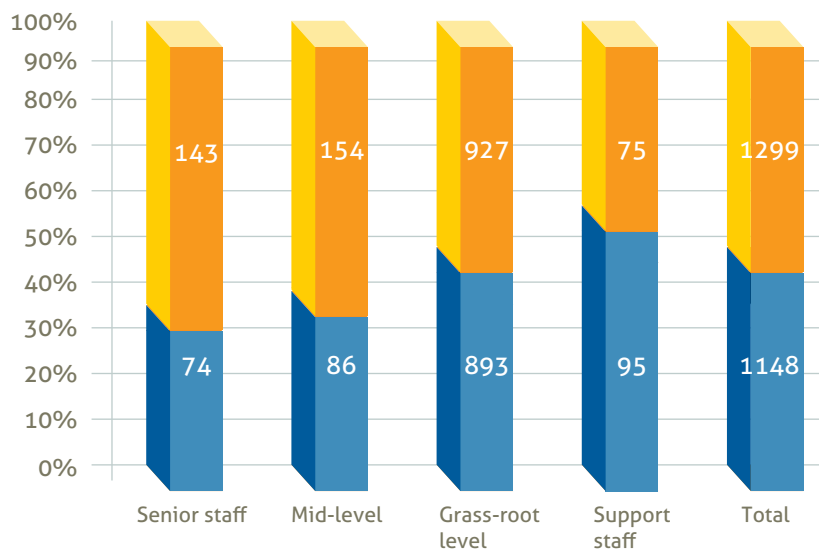
building trainings for members and leaders of community based organizations. Large scale interactive programmes for members and leaders of CBOs focuses on mobilization of government resources.

It is difficult to get experienced professionals in rural Anantapur. Experienced volunteers from India and abroad fill this gap. They help our staff upgrade knowledge and skills.

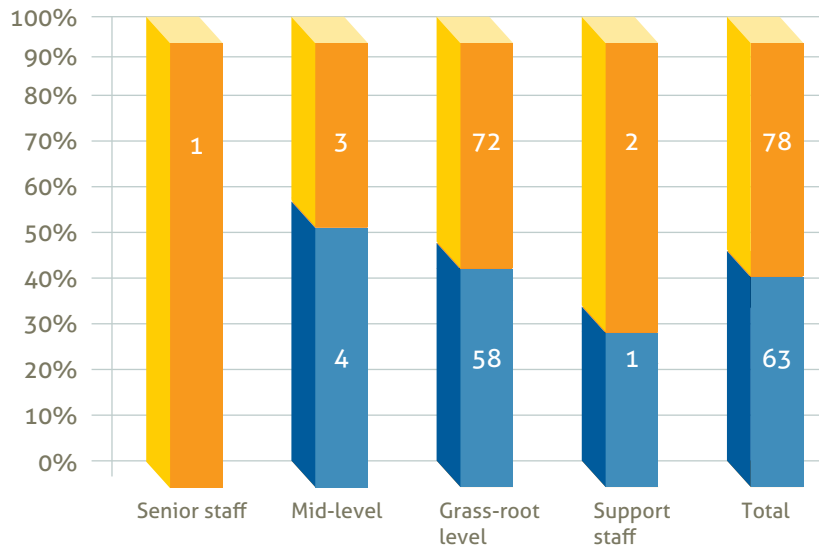
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is one of RDT's support departments. It works in liaison with other sectors, including other support departments like Finance, Projects, IT and Communication. M&E evaluates programmes and projects and provides quality information for publicity, communication and fund raising. In 2016-17, M&E undertook a baseline survey for the comparatively new areas of Adoni and Srisailam. It also undertook a study of slum households in Vijayawada, and compilation of housing and village directory.

A directory on water bodies, impact study of micro-irrigation, household sample survey and use of Skype in project monitoring will be major initiatives in 2017-18.

Diversity figures at RDT



Women at RDT:
Almost 50% of RDT staff are women. 35% are in leadership roles



RDT recruitment policy actively provides opportunities for people with disabilities



Vicente Ferrer “To eradicate poverty takes many hands. I have only two.”



Partnerships in Resource Mobilization

RDT mobilizes funds through its Resource Mobilization offices in Mumbai, Vijayawada and Anantapur in India, Fundación Vicente Ferrer in Spain and Vincent Ferrer Foundation in USA.

Our Mumbai office has forged valuable corporate partnerships in the last few years. Canara Bank took up the construction of two supplementary schools-cum-community centres. Bajaj Auto Ltd. sponsored the construction of five supplementary schools and one percolation tank. The purchase of radiant warmers by Syndicate Bank, purchase of six non-stress-test foetal monitors, pulse oximeters and ETO sterilizers and, construction of five *anganwadi* centres and microbiology lab by General Insurance Corporation of India, community-based rehabilitation for persons with disability by Alisha Torrent Closures India Pvt Ltd., integrated development of Valasa village by

United India Insurance Company Ltd. and, construction of 110 toilets by Roca were other significant contributions by our friends in the corporate sector.

The Vijayawada office concentrates on creating awareness about India for India (IFI) movement in places like Vijayawada, Bapatla, Guntur, Narasaraopeta, Machilipatnam, Jangareddigudem and Nandigama, covering schools, colleges and universities, business centres, industries and individual donors.

The foundation of India for India movement is the *hundi* concept, which has caught the imagination of many donors. A temple priest in Anantapur

has installed an India for India *hundi* at the temple, for devotees to contribute to. Government employees make periodical contributions to India for India. The *hundi* concept has caught the attention of donors in Spain and USA also.

In 2016, RDT celebrated 20 years of partnership with Fundación Vicente Ferrer (FVF) in Spain. FVF now has 1,54,068 partners.

Vincent Ferrer Foundation (VFF) in USA was started in 2015-16. This centre will help RDT expand its present area of action to three new areas in Adoni region in Kurnool district.



V.K. MADHAVA RAO & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

AUDIT REPORT

1. We have audited the attached Balance sheet of Rural Development Trust, Ananthapuramu, as at 31st March 2017 and also the annexed Receipts and Payments Account and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the Society. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. We had conducted the audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. **Further, we report that :**
 - a) We have obtained all the information and explanation, which to the best of our Knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - b) We have obtained all the information and explanation, which to the best of our Knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - c) In our opinion, the accounts are maintained in conformity with the requirements of the relevant laws as applicable.
 - d) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statements together with the schedules attached give a true and fair view:
 - i. In the case of Balance sheet, of the state of affairs as at 31st March 2017.
 - ii. In the case of Receipts and Payments account of total receipts and payments for the year ended on that date, And
 - iii. In the case of Income and Expenditure account of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

Place: Ananthapuramu
Date : 16-09-2017

V.K.Madhava Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants



RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST :: ANANTHAPURAMU

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2017.

RECEIPTS	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹.	PAYMENTS	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹.
Opening Balance:					
Cash	SCH - I	4,97,375.00	Education Programme	SCH - X - A	39,48,26,040.68
Bank		9,41,01,280.54	Ecology Programme	SCH - X - B	33,43,38,540.55
Field / Area Offices	SCH-IA		Community Health Programme	SCH - X - C	18,60,31,380.19
Grants Received :			Hospitals Programme	SCH - X - D	51,43,19,649.15
Foreign Grants		215,82,93,788.77	Women Programme	SCH - X - E	9,07,11,354.71
Foreign Grants - Specific - [Education Program]	SCH - II	21,31,381.00	Community Habitat Programme	SCH - X - F	69,14,65,387.72
Specific Grants		19,86,11,885.00	Community Based Rehabilitation Programme	SCH - X - G	14,05,77,738.41
Donations		13,63,46,093.38	Sponsorship Programme	SCH - X - H	3,75,49,523.98
Other Receipts / Income :			Area Development Program	SCH - X - I	13,67,17,643.11
Interest		52,59,35,948.25	Rural Sports Programme	SCH - X - J	37,57,441.00
Dividends		10,12,706.59	Central Offices and Campuses Departments	SCH - X - K	13,63,04,373.90
Income on Investments	SCH - III	24,08,803.00	Monitoring & Evaluation Department	SCH - X - L	82,93,883.09
Other Receipts - Insurance Claims / Other Income		10,52,795.00	Revenue Expenditure - Charities	SCH - X - M	4,44,76,655.00
Hospital Income		18,15,55,871.00			
Sale of Scrap		2,94,480.00			
Sale of Fixed Assets :					
Sale of Fixed Assets	SCH - IV	27,54,400.00			
Current Liabilities :					
Gratuity & Welfare (Gratuity & Health Subsidy)	SCH - V	3,97,76,655.40			



(Signature)
M/s. V.K. Madhava Rao & Co.,
 Chartered Accountants
 SECUNDERABAD.

RECEIPTS	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹.	PAYMENTS	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹.
Realization of Current Assets :					
Realization of Telephone Deposit	SCH - VI		Capital Expenditure	SCH - X - N	14,68,72,537.50
		5,000.00			
Advances :			Revenue Expenditure -	SCH - X - O	2,04,68,375.00
Advances from Other Programs		28,00,000.00	Payment against Current Liabilities		288,67,10,523.99
Repayment from Staff and Others [Advances]	SCH - VII	1,69,39,223.00	Advances :		
Advance from Government [BHT Project]		19,77,900.00	Advances to Other Programs		28,00,000.00
Refund of TDS-from Income Tax [Advances]		3,32,13,925.00	Advances to Other Projects	VII	2,00,000.00
			Advances to Staff & Others		48,40,435.00
Realization of Fixed Deposits / Investments :	SCH - VIII		TDS on Interest Receivable from Income Tax		2,71,90,055.98
Bank Investments [Fixed Deposits]		21,29,81,004.63			3,50,30,490.98
Current Liabilities - EMD :	SCH - XII		Bank Investments / [Fixed Deposits] :	SCH - VIII	
Earnest Money Deposit		1,97,294.00	Bank Investments / [Fixed Deposits]		62,68,47,892.74
Current Liabilities - TDS - Income Tax :	SCH - XIII		Other Deposits :	XI	
TDS - Deducted and due		1,06,36,839.00	Other Deposits [NSC & Electricity]		1,78,680.00
			Closing Balances:		
			Cash:	SCH - I	7,06,856.00
			Bank:		7,88,08,947.64
			Field / Area Offices	SCH - IA	2,06,83,444.09
TOTAL ₹.		364,89,66,835.44	TOTAL ₹.		364,89,66,835.44



Heaven!
M/s. V.K. Madhava Rao & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 SECUNDERABAD.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST :: ANANTHAPURAMU

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1st APRIL 2016 to 31st MARCH 2017.

EXPENDITURE	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹.	INCOME	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹.
Education Programme	SCH - X - A	39,35,41,925.68	Grants Received :		
			Foreign Grants		215,82,93,788.77
Ecology Programme	SCH - X - B	33,43,38,540.55	Foreign Grants - Education Program	SCH - II - A	21,31,381.00
			Specific Grants		11,17,48,057.00
Community Health Programme	SCH - X - C	18,60,31,380.19	Donations		13,64,47,153.38
Hospitals Programme	SCH - X - D	51,43,19,649.15	Other Receipts / Income :		
			Interest		52,59,35,948.25
Women Programme	SCH - X - E	9,07,11,354.71	Dividends		10,12,706.59
Community Habitat Programme	SCH - X - F	60,88,38,487.72	Income on Investments	SCH - III	24,08,803.00
			Other Receipts - Insurance Claims/Other Income		10,52,795.00
			Hospital Income		18,15,55,871.00
Community Based Rehabilitation Programme	SCH - X - G	14,05,77,738.41	Sale of Scrap		2,94,480.00
Sponsorship Programme	SCH - X - H	3,75,49,523.98	Sale of Fixed Assets :		
			Sale of Fixed Assets	SCH - IX	27,37,015.00
Area Development Program	SCH - X - I	13,67,17,643.11			
Rural Sports Programme	SCH - X - J	37,57,441.00			
Central Offices and Campuses Departments	SCH - X - K	13,63,04,373.90			
Monitoring & Evaluation Department	SCH - X - L	82,93,883.09			
Revenue Expenditure - Charities	SCH - X - M	4,44,76,655.00			
Depreciation	SCH - XIV	9,57,37,656.30			
Excess of Income over Expenditure transfer to Balance Sheet	SCH - XVII	39,24,01,746.20			
TOTAL ₹.		312,36,17,998.99	TOTAL ₹.		312,36,17,998.99



RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST :: ANANTHAPURAMU
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2017.

LIABILITIES	SCHEDULE Nos.	AMOUNT (₹.)	TOTAL AMOUNT (₹.)	ASSETS	SCHEDULE Nos.	AMOUNT (₹.)	TOTAL AMOUNT (₹.)
FUND ACCOUNT :				FIXED ASSETS :			
Capital Fund Account		157,42,94,735.94		Fixed Assets	SCH - XIV		157,42,94,735.94
General Fund Account		39,07,44,139.90		FIXED DEPOSITS / INVESTMENTS :			
				CORPUS :			
CORPUS FUNDS :				Health Corpus Fund Investments		377,36,74,984.50	
Health Corpus Fund Account [For Sustainability of Hospitals]		377,36,74,984.50		Projects Corpus Fund Investments		92,73,42,288.36	
Projects Corpus Fund Account [For Sustainability of programs]		92,73,42,288.36		C.B.R.Institutions Corpus - Investments		89,94,79,341.17	
C.B.R.Institutions Corpus Fund Account [For Sustainability of Disability Schools and Institutions]	SCH - XVII	89,94,79,341.17		Sub Total : ₹.		560,04,96,614.03	
Corpus Fund Sub Total : ₹.		560,04,96,614.03		FORM - 10 :			
FORM - 10 :				Housing Program Fund	SCH - XV	59,80,00,000.00	
Housing Program Fund [to be utilised within 5 Years]		71,80,00,000.00		Ecology Program Fund		19,00,00,000.00	
Ecology Program Fund [to be utilised within 5 Years]		19,00,00,000.00		Education Program Fund		5,00,00,000.00	
Education Program Fund [to be utilised within 5 Years]		5,00,00,000.00		Health Program Fund		5,00,00,000.00	
Health Program Fund [to be utilised within 5 Years]		5,00,00,000.00	857,35,35,489.87	GENERAL FUND / OTHERS :			
OTHER LIABILITIES (Staff Welfare Fund):				Other Security Deposits		42,83,455.89	
Gratuity & Welfare		11,35,74,426.47		General Fund Investments		19,39,91,789.22	
Staff Health Benefits		7,86,46,743.50		STAFF WELFARE FUND INVESTMENTS :			
Sub Total :		19,22,21,169.97		Staff Welfare Fund Investments		19,19,92,732.47	687,87,64,591.61
OTHER LIABILITIES - EMD :				ADVANCES - RECEIVABLE :			
Earnest Money Deposit	SCH - XVIII	60,03,262.00		Advances to Other Programs		12,24,35,061.00	
TAX DEDUCTED AMOUNT PAYABLE TO INCOME TAX DEPT				Advances to Other Projects	SCH - XVI	7,00,000.00	
TDS Collected Amount to be payable to the Govt.		1,06,56,839.00		Advances to staff & others		95,76,595.00	
OTHER LIABILITIES - RECEIVED IN ADVANCE FROM GOVERNMENT / INSTITUTIONS				TDS receivable from Income Tax Department		12,67,53,354.56	
Advance from Government & Other Institutions		76,40,934.00	21,65,22,204.97	Amount receivable from Government & Banks		9,97,69,170.00	35,92,34,180.56
ADVANCES - PAYABLE :				CURRENT ASSETS :			
Advances from Other Programs	SCH - XIX		12,24,35,061.00	CLOSING BALANCE :			
				Cash		7,06,856.00	
				Bank		7,88,08,947.64	7,95,15,803.64
				Field / Area Offices	SCH - I - A		2,06,83,444.09
TOTAL : ₹.			891,24,92,755.84	TOTAL : ₹.			891,24,92,755.84



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Rural Development Trust (RDT) is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and 12A of the Income Tax Act. Donations to RDT are exempt under section 8G of Income Tax Act. RDT is registered under FCRA.

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