



Annual Report
2017-18

Rural Development Trust
Catalysing change,
inspiring hope



VicenteFerrer



Credit: Quim Botey

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VicenteFerrer



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inspiring hope






Kurnool experiences its share of distress migration. RDT works with communities to create diversified livelihood choices, especially with rain-dependent farmers.




Vision

A caring, just and equitable society



Mission

Empowering rural communities
in India and supporting them
in their struggle to eradicate
poverty, suffering and injustice



Abbreviations

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ART: Anti-retroviral Therapy

ASA: Anantapur Sports Academy

ASV: Anantapur Sports Village

CBR: Community-based Rehabilitation

CDC: Community Development Committee

DDF: Disabilities Development Fund

DRDA: District Rural Development Agency

FRA: The Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers
Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006

FVF: Fundación Vicente Ferrer, Spain

Gol: Government of India

GSN: Grama Swarajya Nidhi (Small Republics Fund)

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IFI: India for India

LSIP: Large-scale Interactive Process

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation

MNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment
Guarantee Act, 2005

PWD Act: Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

PWD: Person with Disability/ Persons with Disabilities

RDT: Rural Development Trust

ROFR: Restoration Of Forest Rights

SAT: Social Action Team

SHG: Self help Group

VFF: Vicente Ferrer Foundation, USA

WDF: Women's Development Fund

Notes

Aadhaar: a government-mandated unique identity
number linked to various employment-benefit and
subsidy schemes by the government

Agarbatti: incense stick

Anganwadi: rural child care centre for children
below six years; part of the Integrated Child
Development Services by the Government of India

Chandranna Arogya Bima: state health insurance
scheme

Charcha vedikal: discussion forum

Chenchu: a forest-dwelling hunter-gatherer
tribe who live in the forests of Andhra Pradesh
and Telangana

Patta: legal papers pertaining to ownership of land

Swachh Bharat: Clean India

Vikalangula sangha/sangham: Self help group
of persons with disabilities

Vikalangula mandal samakhya: apex body
of federated *vikalangula sanghams*

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01

Message from Executive Director

We are very thrilled. RDT is completing 50 years of work in Ananthapuramu District, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in January 2019. 2019 will be a special year for us. But first, let us tell you about the year past.

We have seen great progress. People have come out of extreme poverty. They have made themselves a happy, successful life, and have hope for their children's future. Men, women and children have faced hard times, and have overcome obstacles and suffering to achieve a dignified life equal to others in society. We are very happy to have shared their success and their progress.

We look forward to the next 50 years; however, hundreds and thousands of people are still waiting for that opportunity and for that moment to have a prosperous, healthy and happy life. RDT is always there to support people in their struggles, always ready to adapt, always ready to change, and always ready to take on new challenges.

So many socially and economically poor families work hard to put their children through school and college. Yet, many youngsters complete their education with insufficient skills to find a job. In 2017 and 2018, RDT made great progress in initiating new professional courses for youngsters. RDT collaborated with government bodies and NGOs for helping persons with disabilities build skills for employment. The government partnership helped RDT network with companies to update their understanding on diversity issues and the rights and capabilities of persons with disabilities in the job market. Working together we were able to support hundreds of boys and girls to follow a professional course and secure a job, helping them and their families repay debts and lead a life of dignity.



Credit: Ramamohan/ RDT

One of the main objectives in RDT's work has been strengthening leadership capacity of people, both, as individuals and as community groups. RDT has been working with Chenchu tribals in the Srisailem Region of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana since 2010. In ten years since, we have made concerted efforts in awareness, capacity building and promoting interaction between people and government departments to enable Chenchu tribals take rights-based action for improving resources and facilities to their villages. Chinnarutla in Dornala *mandal* did not have electricity. Interacting with different government departments over a period of six months, people succeeded in getting approval for the electrification of their colony at

an estimated cost of Rs. 24,00,000/-. It was an achievement of the people.

In Nellore district, at the initiative of the District Collector, the government and RDT collaborated to get 254 families out of a cemetery where they had been living in tents for 40 years. They will soon be the proud owners of new houses constructed by RDT on land given by the government.

People are demonstrating solidarity with their brethren, others as poor, or more vulnerable than them, by collecting more than Rs. 5,00,00,000/- every year through hundi movement: collecting every day—illustrating 'each drop an ocean makes' paradigm. These funds are helping more than 1500 orphan girls and boys get a good education.

This year, RDT started its own internal moves into the future. By building in a second tier leadership that will grow into senior positions soon. RDT needs to harness new technology and bring in new ideas to hasten the process of development so that everyone has a chance of a dignified and prosperous life. Thanks to the contribution of every single one of you, your hard work, dedication, and that of all our friends and supporters, thousands of people have left poverty behind and are able to lead their lives without depending on anyone and with dignity.

Anne Ferrer





Credit: Nagappa/ RDT

What RDT does

Catalyze change. Inspire hope.

RDT works on poverty alleviation in Ananthapuramu and surrounding districts in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

It has become increasingly obvious that the status of the environment is linked to the fate of human beings. This is more evident in the developing world, where the poor depend on nature for sustenance and livelihood. RDT works with extreme poverty in Ananthapuramu and its surrounding districts. Ananthapuramu is representative of the poverty in dryland India, where farmers gamble

on unpredictable rainfall. RDT works with the fragile land and the people who depend on it.

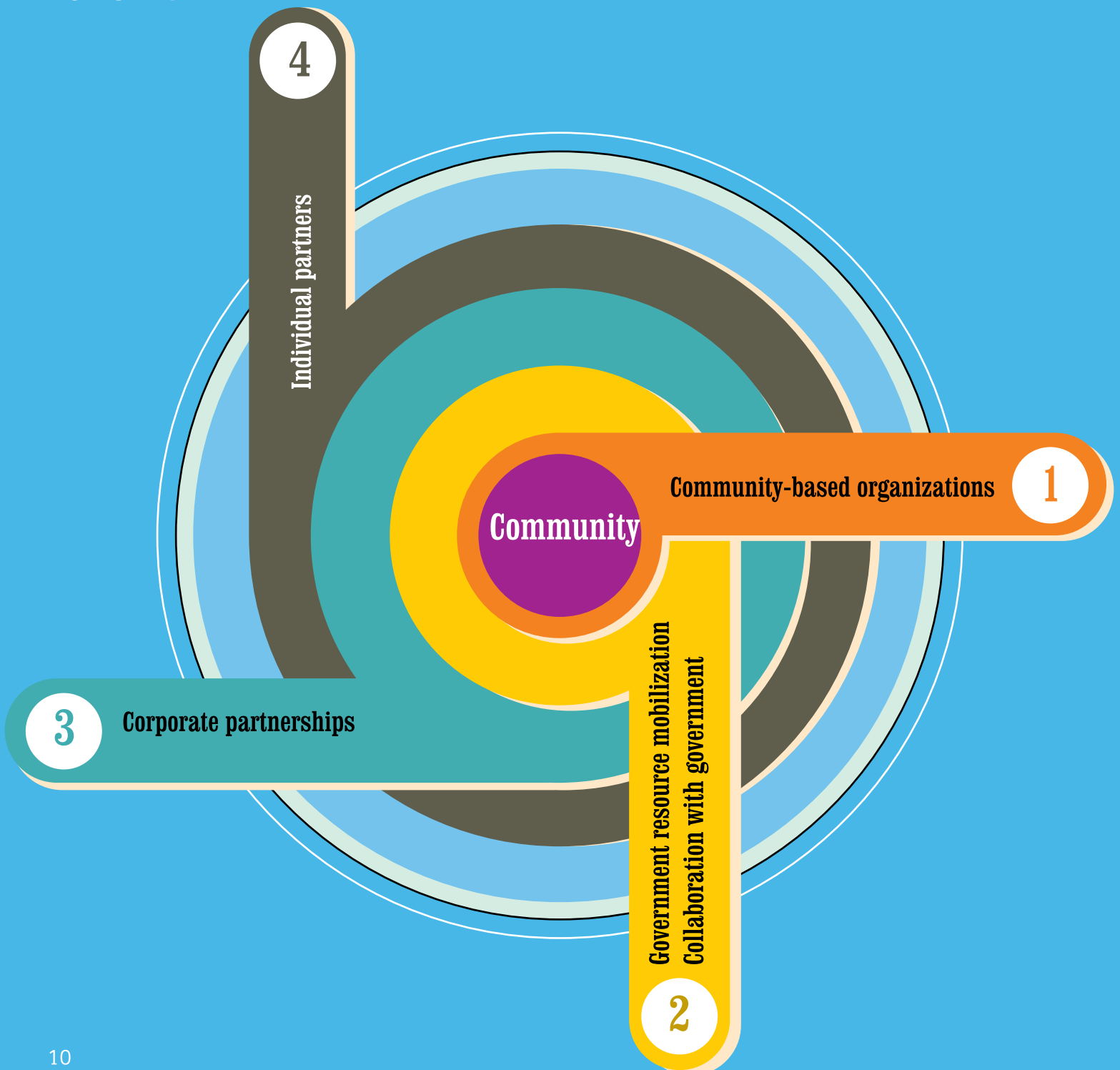
Due to RDT's long focus on Ananthapuramu, it is uniquely positioned to study the long-term impacts of strategies to address poverty. Impacts traced back across three generations show progress in the form of better coping mechanisms, improvement in opportunities and a progressively rights-based approach to access resources and facilities. RDT has always taken its cue to action from

the aspirations of the poor with whom it works. This was a necessary starting point to building trust and starting a dialogue. Within a few years, Vicente Ferrer and his team systematized access to education, skill improvements and health. Now, three generations down, many households have left the trajectory of poverty. This report will highlight some of the ways that the present-day community has taken charge of its own success stories.

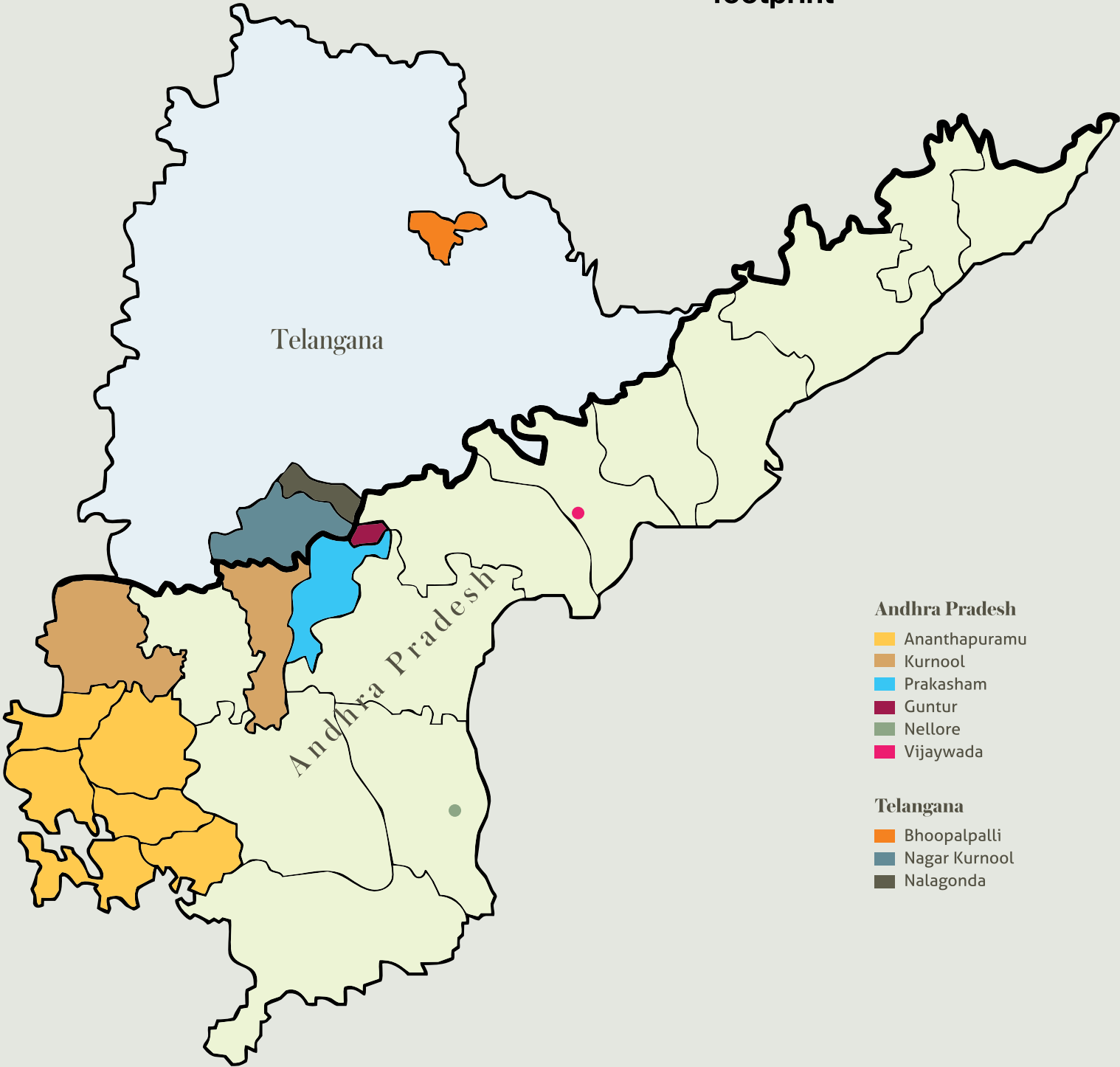


- Immediate individual and household gains
- Long-term development gains

How RDT reaches
the communities it
works with



Geographical footprint



02

Empowering communities, empowering individuals

Community mobilization helps communities identify common priorities, resources, needs and solutions in a way that promotes representative participation, good governance, accountability and change. In Ananthapuramu, the formation of organized community groups is a precursor to community-planned development.

Community-based organizations as agents of change

RDT precipitates the formation of citizen groups in the form of community-based organizations (CBOs) like community development committees (CDCs) and self-help groups (SHGs) in villages. CBOs serve to stimulate cooperation, participatory voice and collective decision-making that cut through gender and caste divides. They deal with issues that concern community lives and relationships. CDCs discuss and act on total village needs, including village funds utilization.

Women participating in decision-making

3564 CDCs

13,931 men

13,610 women

88 all-women CDCs

8082 SHGs of women

1,12,864 members

Across 3033 villages

Women and Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) are better able to address common issues of equality and social justice from their respective CBO platforms to counter discrimination. Self help groups of women identify individual, family and community gender issues such as domestic violence, economic inequality in the family and gender attitudes and their consequences in the community. They discuss these issues, take decisions, assign responsibilities and act to change situations. RDT looks for ways to improve women's socio-economic status through entrepreneurship,



Credit: Nagappa / RDT

Community-based organizations deal with issues that concern community lives and relationships.

creation of assets, making education accessible to her, providing her vocational and skills training; and campaigning with men against violence towards women.

Freedom from dependence

2600 Vikalangula sanghams

45,804 members

69 Vikalangula mandal samakhyas

27,696 members

504 male and 299 female executive members

SHGs of PWDs are called *vikalangula sangham*. These act on issues particular to PWDs in areas of health, education, welfare, income generation and the rights and opportunities legally due to PWDs as per Indian law.

Mobilizing government resources

CDCs and SHGs work towards mobilizing government resources in the areas of health, housing and sanitation facilities; and on obtaining land *pattas* for building houses. The RDT mechanism to initiate action with government is through Large-scale Interactive Processes (LSIP). LSIPs are workshops on issues,

to which government officers of relevant departments are invited to interact with community leaders. The community leaders follow up on the interactions with the various government departments after the workshops. The Chenchus in Srisailam region and *vikalangula sanghams* are in the forefront in mobilizing resources from the government on the strength of government policies that favour forest-dwelling tribals and persons with disabilities, respectively.

In Srisailam tribal areas, the forest dwelling community of Chenchus have the advantage of government policy support in the form of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest

Dwellers Recognition of Rights Act (FRA). RDT's foundational work, begun in 2010, has consisted of community organization towards processes that can help *Chenchus* ascertain their rights, protect their cultural heritage and access resources and services due to them under the provisions of the FRA.

Leveraging the Forest Rights Act

11 Chenchu families obtained 26 acres of land under Restoration Of Forest Rights (ROFR) revenue land mobilization

38 Chenchu families received land pattas covering 33 acres

291 families benefitted from conversion of non-agricultural land to agricultural across 390 acres

1109 Chenchu families in 34 villages received housing pattas

15 Chenchu families in one village got rights on tanks covering five acres of land.

256 Chenchu families obtained voter cards

320 Chenchu families obtained Aadhaar cards

2533 Chenchu families obtained MGNREGA job cards

As a result of the above paper work, 333 Chenchu families were able to access Rs. 1,50,00,000/- in agricultural bank loans. 299 Chenchu families got Rs. 2,74,75,000/- as commercial bank loans.

Similarly, *Vikalangula sanghams* provide awareness on the 2016 PWD Act. These *sanghams* help individual members access government resources in the form of medical



certificates, scholarships, marriage incentives (by government, to non-PWDs who marry PWDs), pensions,

Economic self-reliance of PWDs

7962 persons with disabilities
Earn Rs. 8,75,66,109/-

Off 3,25,149 cumulative working days through MGNREGA

26,948 PWDs of 2197 *vikalangula sanghams* have a balance of Rs. 20,05,64,088/- in mini banks. Of this, Rs. 4,30,22,952/- is in rotation, Rs. 14,43,53,552/- is in savings accounts and Rs. 1,31,87,584/- is in the form of fixed deposits.

Aadhaar cards, ration cards, bus travel concessions, train travel concessions, 506 government house sites/*pattas* and 112 government houses. Houses were constructed for 93 PWDs, toilets for 117 PWDs.

Resolving common issues

CDCs and SHGs encourage dialogue so that communities take decisions on matters that affect them. The genders are equally represented; 88 out of 3564 CDCs are all-female groups. Systemic improvements are part of self-governance: in 2017-18, the *vikalangula sanghams*, with RDT, reviewed and reformulated membership and leadership



Credit: Nagappa/ RDT

criteria, along with a review of the *sangham's* objectives. The functioning of groups was assessed with tools that were democratically developed in 2017-18.

Village communities are provided a corpus called *Grama Swarajya Nidhi* (GSN). This is a village development fund that exists as a fixed deposit for each village. Every year, the annual interest is used for development activities, which are decided collectively by the community. For example, a village may decide to construct compound walls around a community school building; install a water purification plant; or

construct bathrooms cum latrines for households. This year's cumulative GSN funds of Rs. 176,55,66,280/- provided for 65,395 families in 988 villages, to utilize for community or individual development activities decided by the community.

Community for community

Pemmanakuntapalli in Nallamada area is an exceptional village. Their community development committee is generous as well as creative in the utilization of their *Grama Swarajya Nidhi*. They first provided 210 school bags for *Chenchu* children in the residential school near their village. Then they visited the remote Chinnapalli Chenchugudem in Srisailem region and interacted with children, women, youth and elders of the village, took stock of their needs, adopted the village, and are using the interest on *Grama Swarajya Nidhi* for nutritional needs of school going children.

Cheruvu Muneppagaripalli in RDT's Nallamada area is another village, which used *Grama Swarajya Nidhi* interest for helping another community. They provided desks to the government primary school in their village. Does the move from floor to desk make the children happy? Yes! It certainly does!

Leadership for community

Thummalabailu Chenchugudem, in Prakasam district, is 25 kms away from Dornala. Its population is 415. RDT conducted a large-scale interactive process for community leaders from 74 villages of Dornala to provide information on government programmes benefitting

forest-dwelling tribes and facilitate interaction with relevant government departments.

Armed with this information, Thummalabailu *Chenchu* leaders submitted a memorandum of their needs to government officials. The first application was for drinking water. RDT had supplied drinking water with 125 tankers for 45 days. But that was only for summer. The government responded and drilled six bore-wells, of which three yielded water. The government fixed three submersible motors with three hand pumps. With this, the *Chenchu's* drinking water problem was solved.

Then the community leaders got 98 bathroom-cum-toilets sanctioned to their village. Ten families received ten pairs of bullocks for cultivation. Community leaders continue to interact with government to mobilize resources to their Chenchugudem.

Gender-related awareness and anti-violence programmes

RDT's focus on women and the girl child encompasses health and nutritional needs (see page 26), education (page 18), and gender sensitization, especially gender violence. International Women's Day has become a vehicle for sensitizing

Saying no to child brides

156 early marriages prevented in 141 villages

+ 105 marriages prevented through child helpline

men and women to women's roles in domestic and social milieus. Communities participate in International Day for Elimination of Violence through role plays, discussions and resolutions on elimination of violence. Village-level Social Action Teams (SATs) identify and deal with domestic violence against women and stop early marriages. Kadiri and Madakasira regions held workshops for boys, girls, men, women and leaders of SHGs on the causes of gender discrimination and ways to address it.

SHGs address displacement distress brought on by migration, especially its impact on women. RDT has six counselling centres addressing vulnerabilities related to migration and for issues of discrimination and violence against women: at Dharmavaram, Kalyandurg, B.K. Samudram, Uravakonda, Gandlapenta and Kokkanti Cross. This year, 1565 migration and violence-affected women were counselled.

Involving parents in education

RDT encourages parental and community ownership of the quality of education delivered to its children. It builds the community's capacity to monitor tuition centres, functioning of government schools, and girls' education. Community Development Committees conduct discussion forums—*charcha vedikalu*—to talk about infrastructure in schools, teaching staff capacity, school and college dropout issues, student attendance etc. These discussions take place with a cross section of community members, including educated youth, opinion

leaders, sarpanches, *mandal*-level leaders, government teachers etc. This year, *charcha vedikalu* were held in 108 villages; 22 villages organized village-level youth workshops.

The community has demarcated community centres—community-owned assets—as spaces for teacher training and children's coaching after school and in summer months.

Awareness and capacity building

A constant and basic approach in all RDT's work is awareness and capacity building. It is the tool that gives people knowledge, strength and confidence to tackle their problems individually and collectively.

Learning from others

Srisailam is a recent addition to RDT project areas. To demonstrate advantages of community mobilization, RDT organized an exposure visit of Chenchu tribal leaders to Mendha Lekha in Maharashtra. Mendha Lekha is a case study on the successful leveraging of the Forest Rights Act. It was the first site in India to successfully assert community forest rights, like access to forests for grazing and collection of non-timber forest produce. This visit, tailored for Chenchu leaders, aimed to borrow from community organization processes at Mendha Lekha, leading to assertion of forest rights.

Celebration of special days

RDT uses the readymade handle of 'International Days' to reinforce the importance of the activities

aimed towards addressing social issues through the year. When celebrating International Women's Day, for example, RDT reiterates messages on gender violence, female health, education of the girl child etc. Similarly, issues like literacy, conservation of natural resources, disability inclusiveness etc. are brought into focus across regions to underscore the significance of individual decision-making, attitudes and behaviour towards these. This year, 12,371 women and men participated in the International Day for Elimination of Violence, conducted in two areas of each region. 18,564 PWDs and relatives participated in International Day for Persons with Disability, Mental Health Day and Carers Day.

Trainings and workshops

The concept of saving and money management may be alien to a daily wage labourer. The concept of gender equality may be alien to women and men brought up on rigid gender roles. Changes in attitudes, behaviour and habits require reinforcement and experiential learning. Gender discourses, integration of persons with disabilities into a household and community, reorienting ideas on girl education etc. form part of behaviour-change learning conducted by experts from RDT, or by invited trainers.

On the other hand, training in operational and logistical processes, for example, application for scholarships, insurance schemes, subsidies, housing, Aadhaar card etc may

be immediately applied. RDT held three Large-scale Interactive Process workshops on government resources mobilization this year.

Leadership programmes and workshops, sensitization trainings, grooming, form the subject of another kind of training conducted at RDT. RDT held five regional workshops on team building for ten days.

The role of laughter, tears and dramatics in creating awareness

RDT's cultural department seeks impact through simple, straightforward storylines that critique practices that are counter-

development and discriminatory. Kurumala village near Nallamada reported issues of early marriages and lagging girl child enrolment in school. Gender discrimination at home was considered normal. So, the area team, together with a team of cultural organizers from Kadiri, put together songs and scripted a play called '*Cheyutha*', meaning 'Support', to address gender issues.

The story depicts an alcoholic husband who beats his wife and forces his daughters to drop out from school. When elders advise him, he chases them away. Then he plans to get his under-age daughter married. The RDT anti-violence team descends

on the family, accompanied by the same relatives and elders who were earlier humiliated by the man. They counsel him on family issues and warn him that he will be handed over to the police if he doesn't stop his daughter's marriage immediately. The combination of counselling and punitive legal consequences convinces the man to change his mind for the better.

After the play, the elders formed an action committee to monitor and address incidents of domestic violence.



The play, Cheyutha, was performed on the night of 27th September 2017 at Kurumala. After the play, the community came on stage and promised to prevent early marriages, continue girls' education.

Credit: RDT



Credit: Nagappa/ RDT

Bicycles have been employed as a persuasive negotiating device to close distances to school.

Education for change

Education is one of RDT's long-term strategies for poverty alleviation and social change.

Primary and secondary education

Enrolment and retention

Enrolments have been high this year. Retention, in secondary school, is still a challenge. RDT strategy is to address observed impediments to continued schooling. Retention strategies have taken the form of improved teaching through teacher trainings, provision of bicycles to

girls and boys for whom distance is the dissuading factor, holding parent interactions to garner their support, paying special attention to girl child retentions, monetary support for meritorious students, and grooming

for those who would be competing with urban counterparts. RDT tries to make sure that children complete studies till at least their 10th grade, while persuading them of the merits of continuing studies even after secondary school.

Aim: 100% enrolment

**Achieved: 99.7% enrolment
in primary school
~50% girls**

**Retention in primary: 95%
Girls: 95%
Boys: 95%**

To prevent dropouts before secondary schooling, RDT held meetings in 407 government high schools to share with students the importance of education, opportunities after secondary education, and counselling on the negative consequences of early marriage.

RDT has initiated a children's savings scheme called Balala Bhavishya Nidhi. This is specifically for retention and economic support for further education. RDT earmarked grants amounting to Rs. 9,52,70,120/- for 1,38,523 (67,945 girls) children's savings in 2017-18.

No child left behind

To ensure that no child is left behind, RDT believes that the child should understand what is being taught. This year, RDT conducted summer coaching courses in 167 centres, tutoring 3571 primary school boys and girls, in almost equal numbers. Senior boys and girls are roped in to guide these classes.

**3344 tuition centres
in 2718 villages**

862 teachers trained

**Sports kits to 22 government
schools**

**Lab material to 17 government
schools**

**Mobile libraries in 8 villages in
Kosigi area.**

Girls are more likely to drop out for an early marriage or other social reasons. RDT sensitizes parents and high school students to the advantages of continued learning and drawbacks of early marriage. 2901 parents of potential dropouts participated in meetings.



Jayaramulu praises his daughters: "We were determined to educate them...the girls also needed to have the will power and perseverance to keep studying."

Credit: Ramamohan/ RDT

Sibling rivalry that contributes to the GDP

This is a story of a family with three daughters. Jayaramulu and Rudramma belong to Gubanapalli village near Kalyandurg. While other families were educating only sons and packing off their daughters in marriage as early as possible, Jayaramulu and Rudramma were determined to educate Bhavani, Vani and Jayavani.

They cultivated their three acres of dryland and worked in others' fields. Bhavani completed her primary education in Gubanapalli and graduated in engineering from GATES Engineering College at Gooty. She now works as Panchayat Secretary in Bramhasamudram Panchayat. Vani, the second daughter, received a school scholarship from the District Collector. Vani decided to be a dentist

and got admission in the Pullareddy Dental College in Kurnool. She works as a dentist in a private hospital in Ananthapuramu. Jayavani has followed the path of her first sister and become an engineer. She works at Bharat Electronics Ltd. in Bengaluru.

Jayaramulu is a proud father. He says, "Hats off to my daughters: they competed with one another to reach the stage that they have reached. I am proud of them." Rudramma acknowledges the grants and scholarships the girls received for their higher education and she thanks the government for it.

Education for children with disabilities

RDT runs 17 special schools for differently-abled children. The schools serve as centres for education, development and integration for these children. There are four schools (three primary and one secondary) for visually impaired children. There are four primary and one secondary school for children with hearing impairment. RDT runs five schools for children who are intellectually disabled, three for children with cerebral palsy.

Disability enrolments

552 in primary and secondary special schools

2119 in mainstream

305 hearing and visually impaired in special college (Intermediate to post graduation)

548 in mainstream category (Intermediate to PG, all disabilities)

218 in professional and technical institutes (all disabilities)

5813 children with disabilities are covered by savings schemes amounting to Rs. 40,69,800/-. 596 students with disabilities have made use of higher education grants.

Also read about children with disabilities preparing for the Special Olympics on opposite page.



Credit: Nagappa/ RDT

RDT's inclusive schools are trained to teach visually impaired along with children with sight.

Higher education

As one of the ways of breaking the cycle of poverty, RDT tries to help poor youth land higher paid jobs. The Special Education Programme is geared to achieve this. Meritorious students go through the Special Education Programme to gain entry to junior colleges. Girls and boys who are interested in further studies can avail of special coaching classes to qualify for professional courses and technical training. The professional school of foreign

languages helps graduates develop proficiency in a foreign language for better employment opportunities in multinational companies. This year, 386 students sought admission to the professional school of foreign languages; 102 students are continuing their studies from last year. Of the 273 students who have completed this course; 236 have secured jobs. RDT also runs an Intensive English Course at Bathalapalli to groom graduates for employment.

Role of sports and culture

Historically, caste has been a great divider of community. In RDT's sport programmes, students of all castes and communities participate. This is early sensitization to ideas of equality and non-discrimination. RDT pays equal importance to sports, studies and self-improvement. The more talented have the option to pursue sports professionally.

Sports training

There are three levels to the RDT sports programme.

Sports outreach or grassroots-level sports reaches 7473 students (2772

girls) training in cricket, football, kabaddi, kho-kho and hockey in grassroots centres. RDT provides material support to the government schools and colleges.

At the mid-level are coaching centres, serving 529 students at present. The hockey-coaching centre is at Dharmavaram. Coaching centres for football, kabaddi and kho-kho are at Atmakur and Bathalapalli. There are 13 cricket-coaching centres.

The Anantapur Sports Academy (ASA) is the centre of excellence for the sports programme. The Anantapur Sports Village (ASV) houses residential academies in

410 students training

116 girls

294 boys

Cricket

3 girls

45 boys

Football

69 boys

Hockey

27 girls

29 boys

Judo

13 girls

12 boys

Tennis

73 girls

139 boys



Credit: Antony/ RDT

The redoubtable Bhavani: "Whether or not I play international hockey, I will be an intelligent hockey player and a good human being,"

hockey, football, judo and cricket, and a non-residential coaching centre for the Rafa Nadal Tennis and Education Project.

Children with disabilities will represent India in the Special Olympics. 34 girls and 36 boys are training hard at the Special Olympics Coaching Centre at Bathalapalli, in preparation for the national selections for the Summer Special Olympics in Abu Dhabi in 2019.

The making of a hockey player

M. Bhavani is the daughter of a daily wage labourer from Yalamanchili, a village 48 kms. away from Visakhapatnam. She has made it big at the National Hockey Academy. As a very young girl, Bhavani used to accompany her brother to play hockey with the boys. Observing her interest, the local coach encouraged her to play. Her parents

were apprehensive. “She is a girl”, they said. The coach managed to convince them to admit Bhavani to a government sports school in Karimnagar. In 2014, at age 16, she was selected for the RDT hockey academy. “Here I received not only good hockey coaching but also good food and education,” recalls Bhavani. Ritu Rani and Rajani Etimarpu are her favourite hockey players on the Indian women’s team. Her selection to the National Hockey Academy came in June 2017.

Arts and culture

RDT routinely engages its Department for Culture to organize thought-provoking and call-for-action cultural performances for rural audiences, on issues close to their hearts.

School children are trained in the performing arts from an early age. Community centres serve as spaces for training in cultural activities. There were 98 such training centres this year. 428 students train weekly in music vocals across 13 government residential schools. 139 differently-abled children are learning

instrumental music and 215, classical dance. Those interested in further studies are supported through college degrees in the fine arts, this year’s crop of students pursuing graduate degrees in music or dance being 21 in number.

Children frequently participate in programmes outside school. RDT’s own cultural fest, held in June 2017, is called *Vikasam* (Progress).

India on the sports map

N. Jagadish is Assistant Coach in the softball programme, started 2014-15, in Anantapur Sports Academy. As a boy he practiced hard for 6-7 hours every day, even while doing his undergraduation. Now that he has become a coach, he wants to give back to the game and groom a softball team for Andhra Pradesh and India. Talking about the Junior and Senior World Cups he says, “It was great learning experience, representing India. It may be difficult for a softball player to get the same recognition as players of other sports but it will be through promotion of various sports that India with its population can become a real sports power.”

N. Jagadish played in the World Softball Championship in Canada in July 2017; has represented India in the Junior World Cup in Argentina and the Junior Asian Softball Championship, Thailand.



Credit: Antony/RDT



The performing arts serve as a means of communicating beyond words, through emotion and spectacle.

Credit: Nagappa/RDT

Building skills for income enhancement

Having an alternative income source is insurance against crop failures in Ananthapuramu's rain-dependent agriculture economy. Contribution to income by men, women, youth, PWDs, reinforces the coping capabilities of households.

Income generation programmes for women range across diverse skill capabilities: book binding (of which RDT has three training centres), sanitary napkin-making (two centres), phenyle making (three centres), *agarbatti* rolling and *kalamkari* printing on cloth (one centre). This year, RDT trained 298 women across eight handicraft units.

Trained and earning

557 PWDs (405 men) trained in one of the crafts; 294 got jobs related to their skills

222 men (53 Chenchu) trained in Ram Lakhan drums

37 Chenchus trained as tiger trackers

11 Chenchu families applied for flour mills

40 youth trained in driving, 26 in band sets, 48 in tailoring and, 89 young chose to develop computer skills as a means of getting employed

Power sprayers as a hireable service and employment option for rural youth

RDT provides employable-skills trainings at the shelter home, at Bathalapalli, for women and girls in difficult situations. Widows of farmer suicides receive support in the form

of income generation activities such as dairy farming, sheep and goat rearing, cloth business, petty shops and tailoring.

What it means to stand on my own feet

"My name is Jyothi. I am 28 years old. My parents are farm labourers. When I was six months old, both my legs were affected by polio. Till my 7th grade, I attended the village school. For 8th grade, I had to go to Mudigubba. My father or sister used to carry me on their shoulders to and from the school, but I was getting too big to be carried. I had to drop out after 8th. I wanted to study, but I could not. I wanted to attend marriages and family events; nobody would take me. My mother said, 'Who will carry you all the way? It is extremely difficult. You stay at home'.

My relatives said, 'This girl can do nothing. She has to depend on her parents all her life'. I cried. I was desperate to live an independent life. Then, in 2009, RDT staff enrolled me in the jute crafts centre at Bathalapalli. I learnt to make ropes, baskets, pen stands, star mats, tablemats and other jute products. I started earning. My food and accommodation are free. I am living independently. I work alongside 49 other women with disability. I, who was always lonely, interact with people everyday. I, who was once a burden to the family, am today not only standing on my own feet, but also helping my family. When I think of this, I cry, not with sadness but with joy."



The girl who 'could do nothing' saved Rs. 1,00,000/- and gifted Rs. 80,000/- to her parents.

Credit: Saraswathi/RDT

Role of community-based organizations in income enhancement

SHGs help promote entrepreneurship and money-management capabilities within communities. RDT has created a Women's Development Fund (WDF) and a Disabilities Development Fund (DDF) from which women and persons with disabilities can borrow for income generation activities as individuals or as a collective.

Vikalangula sangham members have paid back 63% of loans amounting to Rs. 1,61,33,850/-. Women have repaid 40% of Rs. 6,11,22,500/- borrowed. Women-centric programmes exist in 1781 villages. Women from across 8082 SHGs manage the Women's Development Fund of Rs. 6,18,87,567/-. This fund is accessible to 1,14,591 women for loans for income generation activities such as sheep rearing, petty shops, vegetable vending, *agarbatti* making, dairy etc. The women also handle a separate women's savings fund, which is now at Rs. 2,29,42,163/-. 8774 women have put aside individual fixed deposits of Rs. 3,25,24,316/-.

DDF use

Rs. 2,01,84,750/- in sustainable business activities

Rs. 5,04,35,732 /- in sustainable income generation activities

In 2017-18, 660 PWDs utilized the Disabilities Development Fund for starting small enterprises like vegetable and fruit vending, cycle



Credit: Sreenivasu Reddy/RDT

Lakshmi Narasamma, with her colourful basket of livelihood options, charges Rs 1500/- per show, for makeup.

repair, auto rickshaw driving, photo studio, flour mill, welding shop, tent house, making/ selling agricultural implements, animal husbandry, tailoring and embroidery, tractor driving, providing power sprayer services, computer maintenance, TV repair, carpentry, and catering.

Resourcefulness finds a way

"I am Lakshmi Narasamma from Kodapaganipalli village. After my husband died in 2000, I joined the women *sangham* in my village. Before this, I had only worked as farm labour.

I became group leader in the *sangham* and trained to be a community health worker. RDT's widows' nutrition programme provided me monthly provisions.

I got a loan from the Women Development Fund to rear rams.

Then I borrowed Rs. 10,000/- and bought a sewing machine, learnt tailoring in the government's skills-training programme and saved to buy an electric sewing machine. Now I am a tailor and earn Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- daily. That's not all. At one time I also trained as a makeup artiste. This gets me additional income when RDT and other organizations around Ananthapuramu hold cultural programmes. I charge Rs. 1500/- per programme.

Through these various sources of income, I was able to educate my children and get my daughter married. My elder son has been a *Panchayat* Secretary since 2007." Lakshmi Narasamma adds, "Economic strength gave me confidence. Confidence gave me leadership. Skills gave me respect and recognition."

Health and wellbeing

RDT provides affordable, quality healthcare to rural, low-income families in Ananthapuramu and neighbouring areas through field outreach, mobile clinics and well-equipped hospitals at three locations.

Community health through field outreach

The community health programme focuses on promotive, preventive and curative health at village level. Community health workers and health organizers provide basic healthcare, conduct educative programmes on food and nutrition, clean drinking water, personal hygiene and sanitation, vaccinations and prevention of common diseases. Through health workers, community gets information on government health schemes and on eligibility and enrolment into government-sponsored health insurance schemes like *Chandranna Arogya Bima* and District Rural Development Agencies' (DRDA) health programmes. Patients with chronic symptoms, disabilities, or those needing a physician's attention are referred to primary health centres, or to hospitals for secondary healthcare.

RDT collaborated with government immunization drives for pulse polio, BCG and pentavalent vaccine for prevention of polio, measles and rotavirus. RDT dentists held 14 dental camps and examined 2792 patients. 342 cataract surgeries were performed. Four blood donation camps drew 287 donors. 392 men and women were diagnosed and treated under the government's Revised National Tuberculosis



Credit: Salamma/RDT

The prognosis of patients like Yagna is brighter because community health workers identify symptoms of chronic illnesses in time.

Control Programme in the villages of RDT project area.

Not just medicines—1

Manjula and Gangadhar are from Beluguppa village in Atmakur. They earn their living by selling baskets that they make. Yagna is their six-year old daughter. She is in grade 1. Yagna had fever and cough. The health organizer directed them to the Kalyandurg RDT hospital where she was prescribed antibiotics. But the coughing increased. Blood and sputum investigations confirmed tuberculosis.

The doctors advised Yagna's parents about her medication and nutritious diet for six months. She was kept in the hospital for 15 days. The health organizer monitored Yagna's dietary intake after her discharge. Yagna has been taking egg and ragi malt every day. She went to the hospital every month for a check up. Yagna is now perfectly well. She goes to school and plays with her friends.

Woman and child special

Women and child health are a core focus area. RDT carries out awareness outreach to promote health consciousness and good health practices among women and girls in different stages of development: from puberty to child bearing, with emphasis on antenatal and postnatal care. RDT held regular trainings for community health workers and health organizers on reproductive health, hospital deliveries, immunization, dietary practices to combat nutritional deficiencies, and treatment of minor ailments.

In separate programmes, RDT conducted school health check ups to assess haemoglobin levels of 12,209 children, and workshops on anaemia for 21,972 adolescent girls with the aim of bringing down incidences of under-nutrition. Girls diagnosed anaemic were given iron pills. Boys received counselling on puberty-



Credit: Nagappa/RDT



related health issues. There are 1465 nutrition centres. These provide supplementary nutrition to 38,597 children, pregnant and lactating mothers, geriatrics and chronically ill men and women across project areas. In addition, there are 204 exclusive nutrition centres in Srisailem region, which supported the nutritional needs of 5212 individuals, this year. Pregnant women were monitored and 958 at-risk pregnancies were identified and directed to better medical facilities.

Chronic disease follow up

Follow up care forms a large part of RDT field worker activity. RDT rehabilitates vulnerable families of HIV/AIDS patients through medical services, social awareness and psychological counselling, nutritional and economic support. In 2017-18, 432 HIV affected/infected women were organized into 40 groups for savings and income generation activities.

Bathalapalli and Kanekal run centres for HIV affected orphans. 48 boys are in the children's home at Kanekal and 50 girls in Bathalapalli. Outside these homes, 619 infected/

affected children received a regular education through RDT support.

Early detection and intervention

To detect disability early and to give children with disabilities the greatest chance for improvement and better life, as well as to create a supportive environment at home, RDT follows an early detection and intervention programme. In 2017-18, 539 children with disabilities benefitted as a result of this exercise. 1562 PWDs attended orthopaedic screening camps; of these, 416 were identified for surgery, performed by RDT doctors. Surgery types ranged from orthopaedic to rehabilitative, for cleft palate and harelip. Tools and appliances ranged from prosthesis to callipers, splints, crutches, special footwear, ergonomic seating, wheel chairs, waterbeds and other specialized appliances. Physiotherapy forms part of patient rehabilitation services.

With guidance from RDT group organizers, 7158 PWDs enrolled, and 204 received reimbursement amounting to Rs.10,62,843/- under the Government of India's new Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme.

Access to quality healthcare through hospitals

RDT hospitals are equipped for paediatrics, general surgery, family medicine, gynaecology and obstetrics, orthopaedics, anaesthesia and dental care. The Hospital for Infectious Diseases concerns itself with treatment as well as awareness, health education and follow up of HIV/AIDS affected/infected patients and TB patients. The hospitals have

a combined capacity of 562 beds across Bathalapalli, Kalyandurg and Kanekal hospitals. This year, these hospitals served 8,78,606 outpatient visits; 80,441 admissions; 322 orthopaedic surgeries and 19 rehabilitative surgeries. Paediatric OPDs clocked 2,15,228 visits; 3504 babies took advantage of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. There were 13,510 institutional deliveries. Patient footfall in the RDT's Hospital for Infectious Diseases was 71,882. Of these, 7614 patients are going through anti-retroviral therapy.

Not just medicines—2

Majority of maternal deaths in India are due to post delivery bleeding. If such a mother is HIV/AIDS infected, the situation can be very serious. One such mother came to Bathalapalli RDT hospital at 40 weeks of pregnancy. Until then, she had not undergone any kind of medical examination anywhere. Delivery was safe but there was excessive uterine bleeding. She was also diagnosed as hypertensive. The hospital put her on platelets, vitamin K and other necessary supplements and shifted her to the ICU. She continued in a semiconscious state on ventilator and cardiac support, fought with death for three days and came out alive. The doctors and the hospital staff were pleased with the outcome. HIV/AIDS patients generally find it hard to get admissions to hospitals because of the stigma attached to HIV/AIDS.



Credit: Nagappa/ RDT

Housing and community assets

RDT builds infrastructure that caters to community's socio-economic, educational and developmental needs. Community centres serve as common property resource.

These buildings multitask as supplementary schools/ tuition centres and community meeting halls, also as medical service centres, nutrition centres and cultural centres. This year, 21 school-cum-community centre buildings were constructed in Chenchu villages, and 31 in other RDT areas. Besides this, RDT constructs houses as assets for women and PWDs, and undertakes public works like rural road laying and building water conservation structures.

Asset creation for women and PWDs

RDT improves quality of life of the very poor by building permanent shelters for households in rural areas and, this year, in urban areas of Nellore with government-allotted land. Functionality, structural safety and liveability are the key criteria in designing the houses. The houses are registered in the name of the woman in the family or person with disability, to improve their standing with asset creation. RDT built 2706 houses this year, of which 2599 are owned by women and 107 by PWDs. An additional 4699 houses were built with government collaboration. For Chenchus, 271 houses were constructed in 11 villages in Srisailam region.

Identifying need

The remote village of Ankamma gudem in Srisailam witnessed a major fire in 1996, when the huts of all 30 families living there were burnt to the ground. Nothing remained, not even livestock, though the people escaped.

RDT entered this village in 2015. The community requested a housing programme, which RDT also felt was needed. It was not easy getting government permissions for initiating the housing project. After concerted effort, including a meeting with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Chandrababu Naidu, permissions were granted and the work could begin in 2017-18. The families actively participated in the construction of their homes. They are happy that they do not face the dangers that existed when they were in huts.



Collaboration with government in housing and sanitation

RDT supplements public works undertakings for water access and conservation, road connectivity, electrical connectivity and sanitation.

This year, RDT worked on purified, piped water supply for safe drinking water. This kind of enterprise is carried out in association with the villagers and with the consent of Gram Panchayats. After commissioning, these are handed over to water user committees for management. In 2017-18, five pipeline-cum-storage tank systems

were installed. In Srisailam, public has access to 30 drinking water bore-wells. Three cisterns were installed in Chenchu villages. Seven water purification plants were installed, nine in Srisailam.

Srisailam received special focus, being the latest to join the RDT family and an under-developed tribal area. Under the Indira Jalaprabha programme, 23 bore-wells were dug for 39 Chenchu families in four villages, supplying water for irrigation to 108 acres of land. Outside this scheme, RDT dug 96 bore-wells for use by 4138 Chenchu families in 83 villages.

Seven Chenchu villages were electrified, making 232 Chenchu families happy. 286 Chenchu families in 47 villages received ration cards. Roads, built this year, will make 5242 Chenchu families in 91 villages more accessible.

RDT conducts awareness workshops on sanitation and, under the aegis of the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Mission, constructs toilets for households with government finances. So far, 124 Gram Panchayats have benefitted from the Swachh Bharat Mission. RDT conducted 331 awareness workshops on sanitation across 137



Work on sanitation

Work orders to RDT from GoI in 2015, for which RDT constructed 42,463 bathroom-cum-toilets as of March 2018

25,629 built under Swachh Bharat Mission

16,834 built with RDT funds

villages for 13,256 people. This led to 135 construction committees being formed to take care of material, supervise construction and assist masons in the construction.

RDT supports government schools and colleges by building classrooms,

laboratories and toilet blocks. This year saw 33 additional classrooms and one library constructed for three high schools and one college. One library was built in a village.

In the summer of 2017, RDT supplied drinking water to 205 villages facing critical water scarcity.

With government: parallel objectives

There is a government *anganwadi* centre in every village. It is the central point for most mother and child healthcare programmes of the government. *Anganwadis* cater to pregnant women, lactating mothers,

infants and under-five age children. These children are provided pre-school education and nutrition. Since this is also an RDT focus area, RDT wanted to support this programme. With requests from several parts of Ananthapuramu district, RDT has been constructing new buildings for *anganwadi* centres since 2015. So far, RDT has constructed new buildings at B. Kothapalli in B.K. Samudram *mandal*, Loluru in Singanamala *mandal*, in four villages in Narpala *mandal* and in Gondireddipalli in Rapthadu *mandal*.

03

Sustainable environment and livelihoods

Ananthapuramu vies for top position as one of the most drought-prone areas of India. RDT's ecological programmes are landscape-level interventions that act on harnessing and conserving rainwater, improving soil health and increasing green cover through social forestry, avenue plantation and barren hillock regeneration. Given the uncertainty of a good crop, RDT advocates farm-related livelihoods, backyard gardens for meeting nutritional needs, and alternative income generation practices.

Farming with ecological awareness

Ananthapuramu practices rain-dependent agriculture; 36% population is dependent on farming. Farmers adapt to the variability of rainfall by adjusting crop choices and timings as per anticipated rainfall. To mitigate the risk of crop failure and promote sustainable land-use practices, RDT helps farmers make informed decisions regarding alternative crop choices, land-use and efficient irrigation alternatives. Creating structures for storing water for use at crucial stages of crop

Tank silt application: on 426 hectares

Natural vegetation cover: 318.27 hectares

Social forestry: 33.3 hectares

Avenue trees: along 36 km of road

Forestation: 16,39,050 plants dibbled

growth is a key investment. RDT has put up rainwater harvesting structures to raise groundwater levels, enable bore-well irrigation and supply drinking water in RDT's areas of operation.

A mix of stakeholders—farmers, labourers, women, shepherds, cattle grazers, water users, artisans—form Ecology Development Committees. The aim of these collectives is to protect natural resources; create planned assets in soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting, agronomy, forestry, horticulture, livestock development etc. to seed awareness of customs and practices for an eco-friendly social environment. RDT conducts sensitization campaigns in educational institutions focusing on vegetation and avoidance of plastics. Celebrating World Environment



Credit: Nagappa/ RDT

Educating farmers on farming practices and decision-making suited to the soil and climate is part of the ecological effort.

Day in June, every year helps instill ideas of environment vulnerability, erosion and conservation.

Technical solutions to conservation

Water management conservation is a key focus area and takes the form of constructing and renovating water bodies, advocating use of micro-irrigation technology and educating farmers on cropping patterns. Water harvesting structures in the form of 15 percolation tanks, two check dams, 171 farm ponds were maintained. 68 old water bodies

were improved, and two roof water recharges carried out. Water troughs were constructed in four villages.

RDT promotes micro-irrigation in the form of drip irrigation, sprinkler and micro-sprinkler irrigation, for efficient water use. RDT has facilitated drip irrigation for 1363 farmers across 41 villages this year; sprinkler irrigation for 957 farmers in 65 villages; micro sprinklers for 63 farmers in five villages. Coverage of drip irrigation is 1424.93 hectares.

RDT promotes the use of renewable energy. Solar irrigation with the

use of solar powered photovoltaic pumps has further enabled micro-irrigation by making it independent of erratic electricity supply, while solar power also lights up streetlamps in villages.

Sixteen biogas units were set up in three villages. 6350 smokeless stoves were provided. 62 farmers across 38 villages were provided 62 solar lights.

Farm-related livelihoods

Diversified agriculture

RDT advises intercropping. With guidance, farmers are exploring horticulture and organic farming alternatives to minimize water use and earn a guaranteed minimum income. RDT is also promoting backyard kitchen gardens to improve household self-sufficiency and supplement family food rations with seasonal, nutritious fresh vegetables and leaves.

276 farmers in 14 villages took to crop diversification across 230.14 hectares

982 families in 28 villages took to growing fruit plants

18,280 plants were planted by 28 farmers in three villages using 28 solar photovoltaic panels to provide electricity for pumping water in 94.28 hectares of land

1,33,751 new kitchen gardens added

RDT's land development programme released 1810.7 acres of land for cultivation. This has benefitted 1991 families in 49 villages. 403 Chenchu families from 32 villages received agricultural seed for 1370 acres of land. 27 Chenchu families from six villages received 17 pairs of bullocks as draught animals.

Role of informed decision-making in poverty alleviation

Obulesu, from Antharaganga village in RDT's Uravakonda area, used to work as contract labourer in a farm. His pay, 35 years ago, was a meal and Rs 5/- a day. His wife too worked as farm labour.

The land distribution programme of the Government of India was a turning point in Obulesu's life. He was allotted five acres of rocky land. While working with his landlord employer, Obulesu and his wife also gradually cleared their land of boulders and bushes. This was carried out under RDT's Food for Work programme—another important event that gave Obulesu sovereignty over his piece of land, which was now cultivable.

Obulesu is now 65 years old. Over the years, he has experimented with different crops and farming practices. Today, he owns 30 acres of land, all drip irrigated with electricity from a solar pump set, growing a mix of mango, sweet lime, sapota, watermelon, tomato and paddy. He provides daily employment to at least 10 persons. He has bought two tractors and constructed a house at Kuderu. His eldest son is a government school teacher and his younger son, who studied up to 10th class, helps him on the fields. The grandchildren go to school. Obulesu was elected village sarpanch and served the village for five years during which he oversaw the making of roads, access to drinking water and various livelihood programmes in the village. Obulesu says, "My family and I feel that we are now well respected."



Credit: Ramamohan/ RDT



Credit: Nagappa/ RDT

Alternative livelihood options to cope with drought

Dairy farming is an alternative farm-related livelihood option that empowers women farmers while also providing on-farm manure. RDT provides training in the management of improved varieties of milch cattle such as crossbred Jerseys and graded Murrah buffaloes. RDT has demarcated fodder plots by the side of water harvesting structures as

Improving area productivity

1147 cattle heads were provided to 1146 women in 32 villages

23,725 poultry birds were provided to 2274 families in 82 villages

18,90,000 fisherlings were provided to 359 families in 12 villages, along with 83 fishing boats

common pool resources for cattle grazing. 1300 kg of hamata seed, a leguminous drought-resistant pasture species, and 159 fodder slips were provided. Poultry and inland fisheries are alternative, seasonal livelihood options.

14 youth from 4 villages were trained in driving. 206 sprayers were provided to 207 farmers in 124 villages as a hireable service.

04

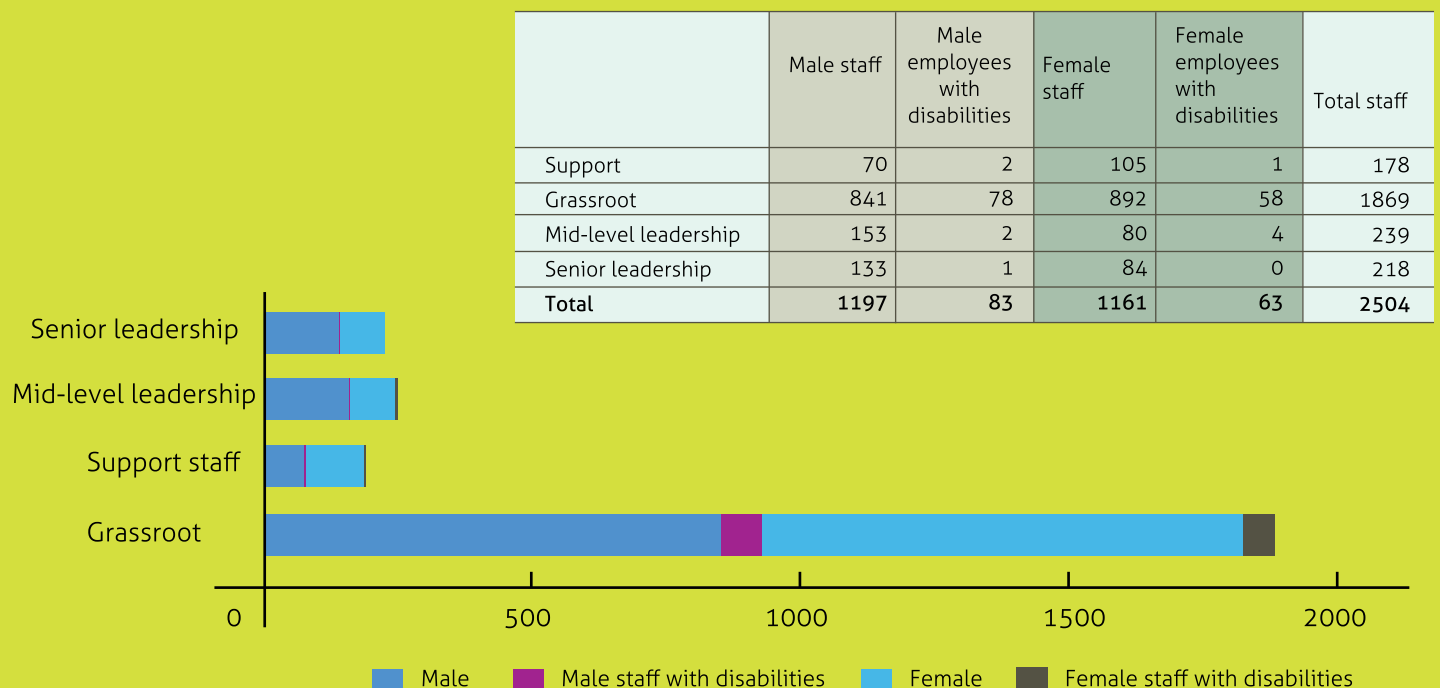
Human Resources Development

The HRD Department regularly orients staff and volunteers on RDT values, its vision, mission and dharma. Issue-based trainings orient staff on ideas, philosophy and vocabulary pertaining to policy, gender,

caste etc. in a manner that is respectful to and preserves the dignity of the community RDT partners. Trainings are also held on processes and best practices that improve the efficiency of staff and RDT.

Diversity at RDT

RDT makes conscious efforts to achieve gender balance in its staff, especially at the leadership level; similarly, to employ more people with disabilities across sectors.



Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation tracks and evaluates sector and department-wise programmes and projects. It assesses evidences for effectiveness and impact and documents them. It works in liaison with other sectors, including Finance, Projects, IT and Communications.

This year's highlights from M&E are:

- ▶ A study on migration covering 2032 families in 72 villages across 35 areas. Digitization of data and analysis in progress.
- ▶ Updation of village-wise directory for better decision-making by middle and senior staff.
- ▶ A study on the impacts of training of youth in driving shows that 49% of those who were trained in driving had opted for it as their primary source of livelihood. Educated youth, especially school and college dropouts, preferred to learn driving because they liked driving. They also chose driving because they felt that it offered employment opportunities for earnings within a couple of months of training.
- ▶ A study on the impact of housing, covering 1056 families across 19 villages in 15 project areas, showed that 78% houses built by RDT were occupied. The recommendations from the study are that planning for constructions in a remote area should take into account infrastructural facilities, especially roads, electricity, sanitation and water availability, failing which it would be more likely that the houses remained unoccupied.
- ▶ Comprehensive household survey has been initiated, to establish baseline data to track benefits accruing to a family through RDT. So far, 10,914 families have been surveyed in 235 villages. The IT Department has developed special software for the survey.
- ▶ Projects that were approved and executed during 2017-18 include building 1236 houses, construction of 13 school building-cum-community centres, construction of additional classrooms in public institutions in eight locations, bicycles project (2655 bicycles) for high school children, women health project, skills training in herbal phenyle making for women, child health care project, sustainable livelihood projects etc.



The Anantapur Ultra Marathon goes through dirt and paved roads that are shared by villagers, rickshaws, livestock, and trucks. It covers areas in Ananthapuramu where RDT has been working for 50 years.

06

Partnerships in Resource Mobilization

RDT mobilizes funds through Fundación Vicente Ferrer (FVF) in Spain, Vicente Ferrer Foundation (VFF) in USA and through resource mobilization offices in Mumbai, Ananthapuramu and Vijayawada in India.

The greater part of RDT funding is sourced through Fundación Vicente Ferrer (FVF) in Spain. FVF was established by Vicente Ferrer in 1996 for the express purpose of raising awareness and funding for work in Ananthapuramu. FVF celebrated its 20th anniversary two years ago. The Fundación raises funds through individuals, public institutions and projects for child sponsorship programmes and special projects. It holds fund raising and awareness building events in Spain. One of the most popular events in collaboration between India and Spain is the

Anantapur Ultra Marathon (AUM), held in Ananthapuramu in January every year. Its appeal is One Km, One Life—a child is sponsored for every km run, for 170 km of the AUM. The FVF head office is in Barcelona. At present, FVF has 1,54,068 partners.

The US office, Vicente Ferrer Foundation, USA (VFF) was launched in 2015-16 in Washington DC, to support the work of RDT. VFF has contributed to a housing colony project at Mekenai Thanda (Dharmavaram area), for a school building at Thappetavaripalli (Mudigubba area), for skills training in herbal phenyle making

at Kothacheruvu, for an income generation programme for PWDs at Penukonda and for bicycle projects at Narpala and Atmakur. VFF was given an opportunity to join the Government of India and the US State Department to showcase its work as part of the Global Entrepreneurship Summit in Hyderabad in November 2017.

RDT's Resource Mobilization office of six years in Mumbai has forged corporate partnerships to fund medical equipment and ambulances, and construction of a microbiology lab in one of the RDT hospitals. The office shifted



Credit: Nagappa/ RDT

The hundi concept was initiated by the community, to support vulnerable citizen groups. It makes it possible for anybody to contribute.

to Ananthapuramu in March 2018. It channels funds towards RDT hospitals and other projects, water and sanitation, including construction of toilets; water bodies for water conservation; and towards community centres cum supplementary schools for children's education.

The India for India movement is a popular fund raising initiative based on the familiar practice of 'hundi' collections. A *seva hundi's* purpose is to collect in small, everyday amounts for a larger object.

Spandichu. Sayam Andinchu: Let your hearts respond and hands help. RDT wants to increase the reach of the India for India movement and take it mainstream to the people of India. The goal will be to sensitize individuals and institutions across the country to help those in need. Symbolically, the proceeds from these *hundis* are collected on April 9, Vicente Ferrer's birthday. In 2017-18, 1,54,565 families participated in the *hundi* programme. The amount collected was Rs. 5,01,82,025/-. The number of individuals, who donated from their salaries as part of India for

India, reached 5210. Historically, the community has decided where this money should be spent. Since 2012, the *hundi* funds are used towards orphans' education and on nutrition of needy Chenchus in Srisailem region. The total amount spent in 2017-18 was Rs. 4,79,86,627/-.



V.K. MADHAVA RAO & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Date : 27-09-2018

AUDIT REPORT

1. We have audited the attached Balance sheet of Rural Development Trust, Ananthapuramu, as at 31st March 2018 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 2018.
 - 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.

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



Sudhakar
V.M.SUDHAKAR)
Proprietor
F.R.No.0019085

Off : 3-45-75, Plot No. 31, Wellington Road Vijaynagar Colony,
Picket, Secunderabad - 500 009. Tell : 91 40 27847769, Mob : 98855 26495.
e-mail : sudhakarvelore@gmail.com

RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST :: ANANTHAPURAMU
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1st APRIL 2017 to 31st MARCH 2018.

RECEIPTS	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹.	PAYMENTS	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹.
Opening Balance:					
Cash	SCH - I	7,06,856.00	Education Programme	SCH - X - A	41,30,44,573.09
Bank		7,88,08,947.64	Ecology Programme	SCH - X - B	32,45,20,653.03
Field / Area Offices	SCH-IA	2,06,83,444.09	Community Health Programme	SCH - X - C	21,36,02,343.06
Grants Received :			Hospitals Programme	SCH - X - D	55,06,57,706.62
Foreign Grants		228,42,79,794.02	Women Programme	SCH - X - E	8,67,96,463.97
Foreign Grants - Specific	SCH - II	78,77,496.00	Community Habitat Programme	SCH - X - F	62,59,34,000.94
Specific Grants		2,02,07,187.00	Community Based Rehabilitation Programme	SCH - X - G	15,46,43,180.98
Donations		14,74,58,296.83	Sponsorship Programme	SCH - X - H	3,96,41,069.45
Other Receipts / Income :			Area Development Program	SCH - X - I	18,05,28,678.46
Interest		48,21,68,071.90	Rural Sports Programme	SCH - X - J	34,25,092.00
Dividends		13,43,837.72	Central Offices and Campuses Departments	SCH - X - K	16,18,10,292.68
Income on Investments	SCH - III	48,13,052.00	Monitoring & Evaluation Department	SCH - X - L	93,17,941.33
Other Receipts - Insurance Claims / Other Income		12,15,168.00	Revenue Expenditure - Charities	SCH - X - M	4,92,85,389.00
Hospital Income		20,60,55,764.00	Inter Program Transfers [as per Contra]	SCH - X - N	60,00,000.00
Sale of Scrap		4,45,423.00	Capital Expenditure	SCH - X - O	15,74,67,163.51
Sale of Fixed Assets :					
Sale of Fixed Assets	SCH - IV	44,61,861.00			
Current Liabilities - Staff Welfare :					
Gratuity & Welfare (Gratuity & Health Subsidy)	SCH - V	3,73,22,336.82			
Inter Program Transfers [as per Contra]	SCH - V - A	60,00,000.00			


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 SECUNDERABAD.

RECEIPTS	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹	PAYMENTS	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹
Advances :-			Revenue Expenditure - Payment against Current Liabilities	SCH - X - P	2,71,81,091.00
Advances from Other Programs		3,90,90,000.00			300,38,55,639.12
Advances from Other Projects		5,00,000.00			
Recovery of Staff Advances [Salary]		4,05,180.00	Current Liabilities - TDS - Income Tax :-		
Advances to Suppliers & Others	SCH - VII	20,49,960.00	TDS - Deducted and paid this year	SCH - VI	1,06,56,839.00
Advance from Government [BHT Project]		7,76,987.00	Advances :-		
Refund of TDS-from Income Tax [Advances]		4,89,992.00	Advances to Other Programs		3,90,90,000.00
			Advances to Staff		7,34,676.00
Realization of Fixed Deposits / Investments :-			Advances to Suppliers & Others	VII	1,29,03,094.00
Bank Investments [Fixed Deposits]	SCH - VIII		TDS& TCS on Interest Receivable from Income Tax		4,55,08,362.06
		12,00,00,000.00			9,82,36,132.06
Realization of Grants Receivable for the FY - 2016 - 17			Bank Investments / [Fixed Deposits] :-	SCH - VIII	
Realization of Grants Receivable	SCH-VIII-A	8,18,25,457.00	Bank Investments / [Fixed Deposits]		21,89,45,552.49
			Other Deposits :-		
Current Liabilities - GST :-			Other Deposits	XI	9,57,215.00
Current Liabilities - GST collected and due	SCH - XIII	62,559.00	[NSC, GAS, Telephone & Electricity]		
			Current Liabilities - EMD :-	SCH - XII	
			Earnest Money Deposit		2,89,498.00
			Closing Balances:		
			Cash:		8,11,829.00
			Bank:	SCH - I	11,58,29,284.05
			Field / Area Offices	SCH - IA	11,66,41,113.05
TOTAL ₹		354,90,47,671.02	TOTAL ₹		354,90,47,671.02



K. K. Madhava Rao & Co.,
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 SECUNDERABAD.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST :: ANANTHAPURAMU
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1st APRIL 2017 to 31st MARCH 2018.

EXPENDITURE	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹.	INCOME	SCHEDULE Nos	AMOUNT ₹.
Education Programme	SCH - X - A	41,30,44,573.09	Grants Received :		
Ecology Programme	SCH - X - B	32,45,20,653.03	Foreign Grants - Specific [Specific Grants to the extent utilized]		228,42,79,794.02
Community Health Programme	SCH - X - C	21,36,02,343.06	Specific Grants [including grants receivable or received in advance]	SCH - II - A	8,42,312.00
Hospitals Programme	SCH - X - D	55,06,57,706.62	Donations		2,25,69,385.00
Women Programme	SCH - X - E	8,67,96,463.97	Other Receipts / Income :		14,74,58,296.83
Community Habitat Programme	SCH - X - F	58,38,02,425.94	Interest		
Community Based Rehabilitation Programme	SCH - X - G	15,46,43,180.98	Dividends		48,21,68,071.90
Sponsorship Programme	SCH - X - H	3,96,41,069.45	Income on Investments		13,43,837.72
Area Development Program	SCH - X - I	18,05,28,678.46	Other Receipts - Insurance Claims / Other Income	SCH - III	48,13,052.00
Rural Sports Programme	SCH - X - J	34,25,092.00	Hospital Income		12,15,168.00
Central Offices and Campuses Departments	SCH - X - K	16,18,10,292.68	Sale of Scrap		20,60,55,764.00
Monitoring & Evaluation Department	SCH - X - L	93,17,941.33	Income on Sale of Fixed Assets :		4,45,423.00
Revenue Expenditure - Charities	SCH - X - M	4,92,85,389.00	Income on Sale of Fixed Assets	SCH - IX	32,60,317.00
Depreciation	SCH - XIV	9,82,97,075.18			
Excess of Income over Expenditure transfer to Balance Sheet	SCH - XVII	28,50,78,536.68			
TOTAL ₹.		315,44,51,421.47	TOTAL ₹.		315,44,51,421.47

(0.00)




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

RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST :: ANANTHAPURAMU

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2018.

LIABILITIES	SCHEDULE Nos.	AMOUNT (₹.)	TOTAL AMOUNT (₹.)	ASSETS	SCHEDULE Nos.	AMOUNT (₹.)	TOTAL AMOUNT (₹.)
FUND ACCOUNT:				FIXED ASSETS:			
Capital Fund Account		163,22,63,280.27		Fixed Assets	SCH - XIV		163,22,63,280.27
General Fund Account		55,84,04,789.05	2,19,06,68,069.32	FIXED DEPOSITS / INVESTMENTS:			
				CORPUS:			
CORPUS FUNDS:				Health Corpus Fund Investments		391,19,01,325.40	
Health Corpus Fund Account		391,19,01,325.40		Projects Corpus Fund Investments		92,79,65,941.00	
[For Sustainability of Hospitals]							
Projects Corpus Fund Account		92,79,65,941.00					
[For Sustainability of programs]							
C.B.R.Institutions Corpus Fund Account	SCH - XVII	90,08,45,951.00	574,07,13,217.40	C.B.R.Institutions Corpus - Investments		90,08,45,951.00	574,07,13,217.40
[For Sustainability of Disability Schools and Institutions]				FUTURE PROGRAM FUND INVESTMENTS:			
				FORM - 10:			
FUTURE PROGRAM FUND UNDERFORM - 10:				Housing Program Fund	SCH - XV	51,80,00,000.00	
Housing Program Fund [to be utilised within 5 Years]		61,80,00,000.00		Ecology Program Fund		15,00,00,000.00	
Ecology Program Fund [to be utilised within 5 Years]		20,00,00,000.00		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	76,80,00,000.00
Health Program Fund [to be utilised within 5 Years]		5,00,00,000.00	91,80,00,000.00	GENERAL FUND / OTHERS:			
				Other Security Deposits		52,40,670.89	
OTHER LIABILITIES (Staff Welfare Fund):				General Fund Investments		25,62,75,820.51	26,15,16,491.40
Gratuity & Welfare		12,56,08,629.30					
Staff Health Benefits		8,59,86,526.32		STAFF WELFARE FUND INVESTMENTS:			
Sub Total :		21,15,95,155.62		Staff Welfare Fund Investments		20,84,37,650.30	20,84,37,650.30
OTHER LIABILITIES - EMD :							
Earnest Money Deposit	SCH - XVIII	57,13,764.00		ADVANCES - RECEIVABLE:			
				Advances to Other Programs		9,43,45,061.00	
G S T - PAYABLE :				Advances to Other Projects		2,00,000.00	
GST Collected Amount to be payable to the Govt.		62,559.00					
OTHER LIABILITIES - RECEIVED IN ADVANCE FROM GOVERNMENT / INSTITUTIONS				Advances to Suppliers & Others	SCH - XVI	1,87,83,357.00	
Advance from Government & Other Institutions		1,30,90,907.00	23,04,62,385.62	Advances to Staff		19,75,868.00	
				TDS receivable from Income Tax Department		17,16,26,569.62	
ADVANCES - PAYABLE :				TCS receivable from Income Tax Department		1,45,155.00	
Advances from Other Programs	SCH - XIX		9,43,45,061.00	Amount receivable from Government & Banks		6,00,75,288.00	34,71,51,298.62
				CURRENT ASSETS :			
				CLOSING BALANCE:			
				Cash	SCH - I	8,11,829.00	
				Bank		11,58,29,284.05	11,66,41,113.05
				Field / Area Offices	SCH - I - A		9,94,65,682.30
TOTAL : ₹.			917,41,88,733.34	TOTAL : ₹.			917,41,88,733.34



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 SECUNDERABAD.

<https://rdtfvf.org/>

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 80G of Income Tax Act. RDT is registered under FCRA.

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