



# ANNUAL REPORT

2017-18



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# 1. About the Organisation

CPF (Centre for People's Forestry) is a Civil Society Organisation established on 6th August 2002. It is a non-profit, non-political and secular organisation, working for the development of forest, rural communities and other resource poor people, especially the deprived and marginalised sections.



CPF strives towards the emancipation of the forest and rural communities through the realisation of their rights and access, control and management of their natural resources in a sustainable way. Capacity development, advocacy and policy influence for an improved quality of life and increased livelihood opportunities are the organisation's key initiatives and contributions for the underprivileged.

Besides implementing directly through its field offices, CPF works in partnership with local NGOs, and in collaboration with the Government agencies at State and National levels.

## The Approach

CPF follows a constructive, critical and collaborative approach for all its activities and projects. On one hand, it forms and/or works with a network of local NGOs and Community based organisations (CBOs) and on the other, it liaisons with the State and National Governments to deliver the best service to the communities.

Before planning an intervention, CPF carries out action research to understand the situation at all levels, identify gaps and define the role to be played by CPF and other stakeholders in it. It disseminates learning and data through documentation and workshops. A policy of transparency in all activities has helped CPF to create a healthy work environment which makes it easy for the organisation to enlist support from Government, NGOs and academic institutions to realise various project goals.

### VISION

*The marginalised sections (women, tribals & dalits) among forest and rural communities will manage and utilise forest and other resources sustainably, with due regard to conservation of biodiversity and attain livelihood security through skill diversification*

### MISSION

*Promoting capacities, diversifying skills and enhancing livelihood security of the marginalised sections among the forest and rural communities*



## Values

### Participation

Participation at all levels is central to the way CPF functions. The organisational structure of CPF is non-hierarchical and thus has a built-in mechanism to encourage both team spirit and participation of all staff members. The philosophy and central goal of CPF encourages the participation of other stakeholders and thus ensures the flow in of different points of view.

### Transparency

CPF maintains openness in its functioning by proactively making information easily accessible through reports, organisation website and through open presentations at the Annual Meetings. Thus all stakeholders have automatic access to both programme and financial information in annual reports of CPF. The organisation strives to ensure this practice among NGOs and various CBOs with whom it partners with.

### Accountability

Accountability is reflected in how CPF collects and uses data, organises multi-stakeholder platform meetings, produces reports taking independent views on contentious issues, derives mandate from the partners' meetings held annually and shares information including that of finances with all concerned. CPF staff is present at Board of Trustees (BoT) meetings held twice a year. Here both the Director and the staff are accountable for their functioning to the independent board.

### Equity & Equality

CPF always strives to ensure equity and fairness in its functioning. This includes equality in gender relations. CPF also strives to ensure that the changes it proposes to bring at the community level are equitable. The selection of project locations is done with positive discrimination to the vulnerable and marginalised sections.

## Gender

Gender sensitivity and correction of wider social disparities are an integral part of CPF's workplace ethics' policy. It aims at mitigating concerns of Gender in all its programmes. It achieves this through building capacities of CPF staff, partner NGOs and target communities.

## STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

2002 : CPF registered under Trust Act on 6th August, 2002

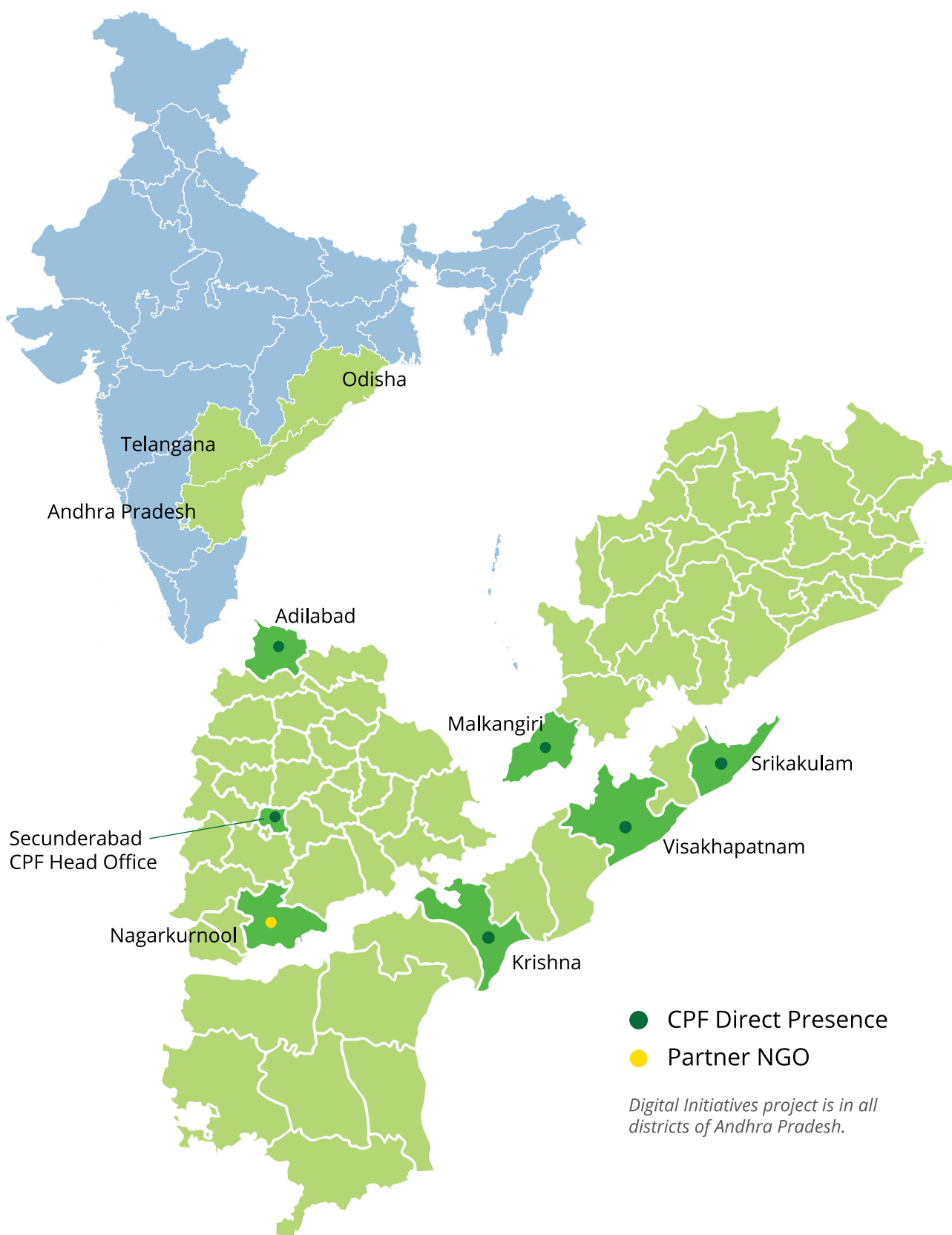
2003 : Registration under 12A (a) of the I.T. Act, 1961

2006 : Registration under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 1976

2016 : FCRA Renewal till 2021



## Operational Areas



CPF has been active in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana since its inception. It initiated work in Odisha in the year 2007.

Project Locations	Mode of operation	Forest Communities Programme	No. of Villages		
			Rural Communities Programme		
			Internet Saathi Project in Andhra Pradesh		In Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency
			*Digital Literacy	Digital Livelihoods	
Andhra Pradesh					
Srikakulam	CPF direct	81	750	779	
	Partner NGO	14			
Vizianagaram			1700	356	
Visakhapatnam	Partner NGO	12	2471	660	
East Godavari			1332	687	
West Godavari			967	744	
Krishna	CPF direct		530	282	265
Guntur			682	663	
Prakasam			926	615	
Nellore	CPF direct		1103	814	
	Vanasamakhya	25			
Kurnool			872	650	
Kadapa			827	636	
Ananthapur			972	743	
Chittoor			1450	757	
Telangana					
Adilabad	CPF direct	47			
Nagarkurnool	Partner NGO	12			
Jayashanker Bhupalapally	CPF direct	20			
Odisha					
Malkangiri	CPF direct	12			
<b>Total Villages</b>		<b>223</b>	<b>14582</b>	<b>8386</b>	<b>265</b>

\*Digital Literacy project is completed in the month of October, 2017.







## Important Organisational Matters during the Year

### Managing Trustee

One major change in the organisation during the year is the change of leadership at the Board of Trustees level. Dr. Urmila Pingle who has been serving as the Managing Trustee for the past ten years handed over charge to Dr. Kameswara Rao on 4th August, 2017. Dr. Urmila Pingle has kindly consented to continue as Trustee hereafter.

### Organisational Policies

Several policies have been developed and approved by the Board of Trustees, for the effective functioning of the organisation. These are Anti sexual harassment policy, Child protection policy, Common Cost Policy, Conflict of Interest Policy, Gender Policy and General Terms of partnership with Resource/Donor Agencies.

## II. Major Accomplishments





# FOREST COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME

Areas of work under Forest Communities Programme:

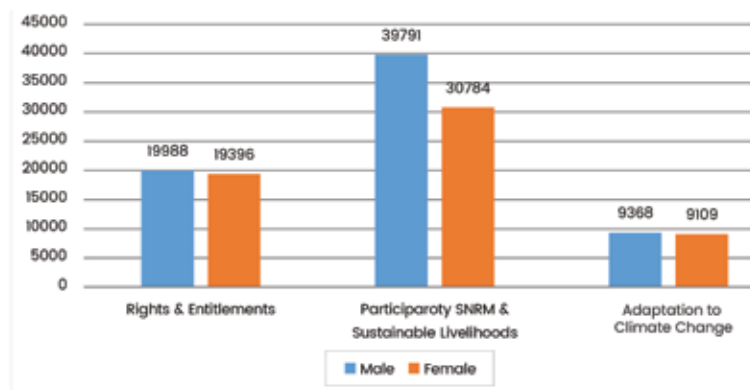
1. Rights and Entitlements
2. Action Research and Policy Advocacy
3. Participatory SNRM and Livelihoods
4. Adaptation to Climate Change



Key accomplishments of Forest Communities Programme are narrated briefly hereunder.

## Out Reach

People benefitted under Forest Communities Programme are shown in the figure:



# 1. RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

Forest communities should have the right to ownership of the forests they live in and depend on, in order to effectively conserve and manage them, utilise their resources, and have security of livelihood. CPF has been working on securing Community Forest Resource rights since inception.

CPF organised workshops and provided inputs to the draft bill (RoFR-2006) on Forest Rights, Rules and also for the amended Rules. During the implementation of the Act, the organisation worked on facilitating submission of 17,633 individual forest rights claims (for an extent of 18986 acres), of which 9460 titles are issued. Later, it focused on identification and addressing the discrepancies in the titles (3315) issued.

CPF also facilitated submission of 183 claims for Community Forest Rights and 68 Community Forest Resource Rights (CFRe) in three states namely Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha.

This is the 12th year of enactment of Forest Rights Act but its implementation status is very poor with regard to recognition of the community rights in the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. A continuous effort is being made to bring the focus of the state governments on the same.

Presently, CPF is working on the titles (IFR and CFR) under RoFR-2006, in 42 villages of Adilabad, 12 in Nagar Kurnool of Telangana state, 15 in Visakhapatnam, 47 in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh and 63 villages in Malkangiri district of Odisha. 91 Forest Rights Committees (FRC) meetings have been conducted and 238 members (150 m + 88 f) attended the meetings. These meetings resulted in plantation of traditional

fruit bearing species such as Pongamia, Black jamoon, Neem, Custurd Apple etc., in 118 acres and fuel wood species viz., Nallamaddi, Tellamaddi, Palakodisa, Kodisha in 32 acres, SMC works, forest fire trench works and organic agriculture practices at community forest level are being implemented in 5 Villages.

“*CFRe claims submission in 63 villages has been facilitated in Malkangiri district of Odisha state.*”

## Entitlements:

### Services

**Education:** CPF is facilitated and capacitated School Management Committees (SMC) in 96 villages to manage their schools effectively. Monthly meetings are being conducted to understand and analyze the quality of education being provided by teachers and observe the children attendance. As a result, 4128 children between 6 to 14 years attending school regularly and availing services in 96 villages.

**Health:** CPF facilitated Mothers Committees (MC) in all its 96 operational villages to assess and review the quality of services being provided by Anganwadi centres. After effective facilitation of these meetings, the institutional delivery came up to 88% in Utnoor area. Earlier it was 64% as per our records. 3596 women are regular receiving nutrition support from Anganwadi centres and availing immunisational services.

### Schemes

- CPF facilitated Village Coordination Group (VCG) members for submission of 248 applications/petitions to access government schemes and services and followed up nearly 650 applications including pervious two years applications
- After continuous follow-up with line departments, an amount of Rs. 1.25 crore worth of works are sanctioned and succeeded in spending around 0.75 crores at field

“*During the year, 3075 acres of land under Individual Forest Rights belonging to 829 title holders has been covered for Agro-eco practices. Convergence of different Government schemes for development of this land has also been undertaken. In the process, INR 5.6 crores is leveraged.*”



“

## Water Security through VCG (Village Coordination Group) efforts

Kabasiguda village is located in Kalimela block of Malkangiri district in Odisha. A total of 42 HHs are residing in this village with a population of 158 (88 male and 70 female). The major sources of livelihood of these households are Agriculture, NTFP collection and wage labour. The sources for the drinking and sanitation water collection for the HHs in the village are streams in forest and wells in nearby village. These two source areas are away from 3 to 4 kilo meters from the village. In summer, these HHs used to face serious water crisis for drinking as well as to meet their daily needs. Diarrhoea and dysentery during the monsoon season are common ailments.

In August 2016, CPF initiated interventions on empowering forest dependent & dwelling communities on rights and entitlements. In this context, Village Coordination Group (VCG) was formed in this village with the representatives of all existing committees. During their monthly meetings, the drinking water issue was discussed and it was decided to submit an application to Project Administrator (PA), ITDA, Malkangiri. They did so and the VCG members pursued continuously with ITDA officials and finally they got the sanction for construction of one mini tank and a pumpset with an estimated cost of INR 2 lakhs. The pumpset was installed to a hand pump which was not in use since many years due to repairs. The VCG members actively participated in completion of the sanctioned work and finally the work was completed in the month of June 2017. Presently, all HHs are able to collect the drinking water within the village and expressing that, this year there will not be any incidences of waterborne diseases.

”



“

### **VCG efforts towards construction of kitchen shed in the school**

Geddamputtu village is located in Thumpada Gram Panchayat, Paderu Mandal of Visakhapatnam district. There are total 108 HHs in the village with 102 tribal HHs (190 male and 205 female). Agriculture and forest dependency is the major livelihood source of the HHs in the village. In this village 35 children (6 to 14 years) are going to primary school. The school building in the village was constructed in 1988. In 1990, the government sanctioned Mid-day meal schemes for all the schools in the state. There was no kitchen shed in the school premises. Hence the mid-day meal used to be prepared under the trees. In monsoon, it was difficult for the cook to prepare the meals for the children. Sometimes, mid-day meal preparation was stopped due to heavy rains. The School Management Committee (SMC) approached local authorities for several times but there was no positive response.

A Village Coordination Group (VCG) has been formed in 2015 with CPF efforts. The VCG consists of all the representatives from all the existing committees. In January 2016, the representatives from SMC coordinated with VCG members for approaching MEO, Paderu and ITDA, Paderu for construction of new kitchen shed in the school premises and submitted an application on 16.01.2016 to the concerned officials. After continued persuasion and pressure building by communities, the application was sanctioned in the month of February 2018, with estimated cost of Rs. 1,85,000/-. The construction was immediately initiated & completed under the supervision of SMC and VCG members. With the creation of kitchen shed asset, the quality of mid-meal is properly maintained which ensures health and hygiene to the students. The teachers and parents of the children are expressing gratitude to the VCG members for the same.

”



# 2. ACTION RESEARCH AND POLICY ADVOCACY

Since inception, CPF has been regularly carrying out Participatory Action Research for analysis of forestry related policies and practices, livelihood enhancement needs and opportunities and biodiversity. The results are used for policy advocacy and for formulating appropriate interventions. During the year 2017-18 the accomplishments are:

### I. Traditional Livestock Management Practices among the tribals in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states

The objective of this study is to understand the viability of livelihood option and agriculture practices. The study was conducted in eight sample villages, interactions and Focused Group Discussions were held with seven tribes viz., Gond, Kolam, Lambadas (Adilabad), Jatapu, Kapu Savara (Srikakulam), Kondadora and Khond (Visakhapatnam), households are having Milch animals, small ruminants like goat & sheep and birds (hens).

#### The major findings during the study:

- Milk has never been consumed and dairying has never been part of intrinsic livelihood of tribal community
- Recently few families of Adilabad and Srikakulam in the study locations have started rearing buffaloes for milk
- Cows are mostly kept for manure and breed development. Bullocks are mostly used for ploughing and cart pulling
- Mostly men are involved in taking the animals for grazing. During the agricultural seasons it is taken up by the children or women depending on the household size and composition
- Stall feeding practice is also being followed for livestock such as cows, bulls, goat and sheep



#### **Action Research Studies Completed**

**I. Traditional Livestock Management Practices among the tribals in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states**

**II. Traditional Agricultural Practices in Malkangiri district of Odisha state:**



#### Recommendations:

#### **1. There is need to improve livestock diversity in the study areas. Policy Framework to be strengthen Livestock Diversity by:**

- Breed-specific, breeding policy that take into consideration local agro ecological niches and community requirements
- Planned breeding programme for development of indigenous genetic resources





- The promotion of indigenous breeds' calls for the need to facilitate community based breeding programs that will provide local breed stock for livestock, and enhance breed development to increase yield and adaptation to local environments

## 2. To address the problem of livestock diseases it is suggested

- There should be a stronger collaboration with the government veterinary health workers responsible for the areas
- Health care monitoring and reporting systems need to be adopted and rooted at the village and the panchayat levels
- Health services to be delivered by the Govt. through disease control & eradication mode (minimum of 75-80 percent of animals need to be vaccinated)
- In view of the above points –health cover needs to be free with timely availability of vaccines for all diseases for all types of livestock

## 3. Fodder Security:

- Need to protect CPRs for livestock grazing –further reduction should be stopped, conservation & management of CPRs through community based groups. Efforts should be made to develop pasture lands involving local communities through soil and water conservation, introduction of improved legumes and grasses, forage tree species and prevention of grazing
- Droughts occur quite frequently–attention to fodder availability is paid only when drought is declared – need to have a pro-active fodder policy (fodder banks during good years
- Establishment of fodder banks in fodder scarcity regions through Dairy Federations and People's Organizations can help small farmers to feed their livestock during scarcity. In paddy and wheat growing areas where the straw is wasted, facilities for compacting straw should be installed and arrangement should be made to collect and pack them. Fodder banks can play a critical role in timely supply of feed to livestock owners during the drought years

## 4. Support for small farmers for calf rearing, feed subsidy, insurance coverage, venture capital, etc. may be given to ensure their active role in dairy development and rearing of small ruminants for purchase of bullocks and goat





## II. Traditional Agricultural Practices in Malkangiri district of Odisha state:

The study was conducted among three major tribal communities i.e. Koyas, Parajas and Kondh. The objective of this study to document the traditional agricultural practices and the transition of change among major tribes of Malkangiri district. Also to observe, what extent the traditional practices are climate resilient. Another objective is to understand the food security and nutrition in terms of cultivated (farm-based) and uncultivated (forest-based) food, and the role of women. Details are collected from 175 households in five villages

### The major observations of the study are:

- There are only 2 varieties of millets in cultivation and consumption. Earlier there are 12 varieties of millets
- The food basket was 50% from forest (uncultivated food). Currently, the uncultivated food is only 10% in dietary course. The vegetable cultivation (10%) is partly substituting the uncultivated food, which was not there before one generation
- Seed storage is not following by the tribal farmers for next cropping season

### Recommendations:

The recommendations and suggestions have been made for all the stakeholders – Agriculture Department, ITDAs, Forest Department, Communities and NGOs who has stake to influence the agriculture practice of Malkangiri tribal farmers. The recommendation and suggestions are as follows:

- Agriculture farming should be able to sustain its economic viability
- It should address human food, fiber, feed and biofuel needs
- It should improve the quality of life for farmers, especially the small and medium farmers and farm labourers
- It should protect and enhance environment quality and natural resources
- It should be able to converge traditional practise with modern scientific knowledge
- Agriculture programs and extension services: Agriculture research, programs and extension services should align modern technology with traditional practice and build on traditional knowledge and not ignore it



- There is a need to revive the agricultural practice of mixed cropping and intercropping, and organic/ nonchemical farming. This can address the issue of food availability, nutrition, soil and water degradation and, most important, reduce climate-related vulnerability. The practice should be scaled for it to be a viable option
- The solutions and policy decisions should not be based on a top-down approach but should evolve through a bottom-up approach
- All the schemes that are to be implemented to propagate livelihoods- farming and non-farming- should undergo a sustenance audit and should be organic in nature to ensure that the outside knowledge and practice does not undermine their core philosophy of sustainable livelihood
- Small farmers have not benefited from mechanization in agriculture as it is not economically viable due to the high cost of equipment. Institutional mechanism needs to be improved, where the “Custom Hiring Centre” scheme of the Agriculture Department should be revived and strengthened to benefit and support mechanization amongst small and marginal tribal farmers



### 3. PARTICIPATORY SNRM AND LIVELIHOODS

The livelihood security of the people living in and around forests depends on sustainable management of natural resources and CPF has concentrated its interventions on this crucial aspect. There is a direct link between the quality of a forest or natural resource managed on a sustainable basis and the sustainability of livelihoods of the community. This truth formed the basis for all CPF interventions with regard to forests and natural resources.

#### Sustainable Forest Management:

During the reporting period, CPF made efforts for strengthening the institutions in sustainable management of three priority areas of natural resource i.e. forest, land (agriculture) and water; to enhance their livelihoods. CPF facilitated for preparation of 10 Community Forest Resources Management Committee (CFRMC) plans. In two villages of Adilabad district, two CFRMC plans have been developed on natural regeneration of fuel wood saplings. In these two villages, earlier they used to go for collection of fuel wood within one kilometre radius from their village location. Currently, they are walking around 5 to 7 kilometres to collect the same. In 2017, applications are submitted to Forest Department by these villages for the fuel wood saplings. After continuous persuasion with Divisional Forest Officer, one village (Thatiguda) received 1000 fuel wood saplings and those are planted by the forest communities in common lands, waste, barren lands and nearby forest fringe areas.

A special focus was done in five villages of Visakhapatnam district, on preventing forest fires and traditional tree plantation activities. Of which, four villages got succeeded in receiving traditional fruit bearing species such as Pongamia, Black jamoon, Neem, Custurd Apple etc., planted in 118 acres and fuel wood species viz., Nallamaddi, Tellamaddi, Palakodisa, Kodisha planted in 32 acres. In Srikakulam district, three CFRMCs have been developed with focus on sustainable harvesting practices and natural regeneration of NTFPs. The practices of sustainable NTFP and uncultivated food have been promoted among all community members in all project locations.

Forest communities in the project locations have been capacitated on accessing government schemes and services. In this regard, 475 meetings have been conducted in 96 villages. A total of 4596 individuals (2790 m + 1806 f) attended these meetings and got the clear understanding about the government schemes and services available for them. VCGs are being capacitated through monthly meetings towards addressing the community level concerns. Now they are submitting the applications to concerned departments to resolve the community issues based on the requirement.



- *CPF facilitated for preparation of 10 Community Forest Resources Management Committee (CFRMC) plans.*
- *1000 fuel wood saplings planted in 32 acres in 5 Villages*
- *Plantation of traditional fruit bearing species in 118 acres in 39 villages*
- *631 farmers are cultivating intercrop out of 658 cashew growing farmers*
- *1615 farmers are trained on agro ecological practices*
- *Treatment in 1400 hectares to improve SMC*
- *Grafting and Top Work has been promoted for 1500 Cashew plants belonging to 45 tribal farmers*





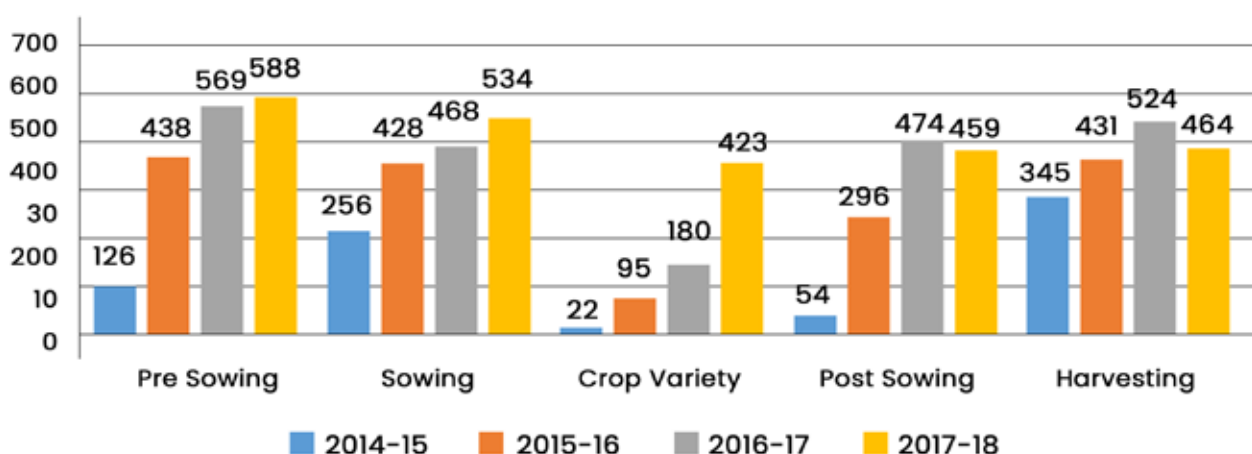




## Sustainable land use:

CPF promoted Horticulture plantations with intercropping and Agriculture with diversified food varieties in IFR title holder lands. In Adilabad, 470 farmers are growing mango plantation in IFR lands. After continuous motivation by our team, currently 325 farmers are cultivating maize, red gram and vegetables as intercrops in their mango plantations. Irrigation facilities like sharing of water from 35 wells are provided to 120 farmers to improve the productivity of land. The regulations are being facilitated by the CPF. In Srikakulam district, 658 farmers are growing cashew plantation. The agro ecological practices from soil testing to applying of organic pesticide are being promoted through FFS among the farmers. Presently, 631 farmers are cultivating intercrop with turmeric, ginger and pine apple in cashew plantations in 14 villages of Srikakulam district. The average additional income per acre per farmer is Rs. 2,800/- through intercropping practice. In Nagarkurnool, Visakhapatnam and Malkangiri districts, 1615 farmers are trained on agro ecological practices in cultivating food crops. They are given the information of the soil status and recommendations to improve the soil fertility. After frequent motivation, presently, 1246 farmers are cultivating pulses, cereals, millets and vegetables for self consumption as well as market the same in 39 villaes. The community are very happily expressing that they are now moving towards self reliant in meeting the requirements with regard to food security. Input cost has been reduced up to Rs.2000/- per acre per farmer among 588 farmers in 15 villages.

**Transition of Agro Eco in Mixed Cropping, Visakhapatnam Dist.**



## Water resource development and effective utilization:

Three Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) projects are being implemented in Srikakulam (2) and Adilabad (1) districts. During the reporting period, around INR 1.5 crore spent on the NRM works viz., construction of check dams, rock fill dams, mini percolation tanks, loose boulder structures etc., After grounding all these activities, an extent of 1400 hectares of land was treated to improve the moisture holding capacity and will be saved from soil erosion. In Adilabad, four rain water recharge structures have been constructed to the agriculture open wells. Due to this intervention, water level has been increased by 5 meters in open wells and sufficiently pumping 5 to 6 acres for irrigation. Earlier, each well use to support irrigating only two acres of land.

## Top working to Cashew Plantation:

658 farmers are growing cashew plantation (25 years old trees) in Srikakulam district. As the cashew plants are one generation old, the yield is getting less. In this context, grafting and Top Work has been promoted as a pilot activity in Cashew plantation along with other regular agro eco practices among 45 farmers. The success rate of the top work is 40% out of around 1500 plants. Farmers expressed that yield will be increased more in the next year onwards due to initiation of top work activity.

“

## Support to IFR Title holders in Production and Processing

In Srikakulam district, CPF has been working in 14 villages that are located in Saravakota, Seethampeta and Hiramandalam mandals. In these villages a total of 658 tribal farmers are having 1510.3 acres of IFR title land, on which farmers were cultivating cashew plantation. It was noticed that, as the farmers are not practicing silviculture practices, the cashew yield was not up to the expectations. In 2012, CPF facilitated promotion of agro ecological practices along with intercrop to these tribal farmers. As a result, the cashew yield started improving year by year. The farmers (631 out of 658) also started practicing intercrop (turmeric, ginger and pineapple) cultivation. The intercrop also provided an additional income of Rs. 2,500 per acre per farmer in cycle of two years. During the interventions, few tribal farmers requested CPF for processing of raw cashew shells into processed nuts.

In this context, CPF facilitated exposure visit to the community to get knowledge on the cashew processing units. As a pilot, the processing unit idea was initiated in Heeramandalam mandal covering 6 villages (320 farmers). Facilitation was made towards formation of board for registering Mutually Aided Cooperative Society (MACS). In 2015, 35 enthusiastic members came forward to get registered as MACS. They also enquired in nearby towns and procured the machinery, with project support.

The project discouraged the community of the idea of procuring and processing of cashew by MACs and motivated them to use the common facilities created by the project with collective responsibility and individuals have to use the facility and process their cashew. They have to pay charges for processing which will be used for maintenance of the centre.

In 2016, board members made trial run. It was observed that, Rs. 35/- is additional benefit after processing of one KG of raw cashew (raw cashew price Rs.160 + processing charge Rs. 18/- and the processed nuts fetched Rs. 213/-). In 2017, the board members created awareness about this result in all six villages. Presently, MACS board members are motivating the tribal farmers to process the raw cashew shells in the processing unit, instead of selling them to the vendors directly who are coming to their villages.

As of now, 156 members utilized this unit and processed 1650 KG of raw cashew. 135 members are consuming the processed cashew in their households contributing to their nutrition.

”



## FOREST COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME

### 4. ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

It was clear that climate change would impact forests and the communities living with forests. In the project villages of CPF, it has been promoting Climate resilient agriculture and other adaptation practices.

CPF promoted agro ecological practices in agriculture, plantation of traditional species in forests and implementation of SMC works in forest & agriculture lands. Also promoted climate change adaptation practices and mitigation initiatives in all CPF operational forest fringe areas. A total of 4940 households belongs to 87 villages are following these practices.

#### **Agro ecological practices:**

These practices are promoted in Agriculture and Horticulture plantations. In Horticulture, intercropping is the additional practice to enhance their income. Stone or soil bunds are promoted to prevent the soil erosion, Trenches, bunds and farm ponds are promoted to increase moisture holding capacity in Agriculture fields. These bunds with soil and rocks are helping lot in terrace and slope lands.

During the reporting period, 952 farmers practiced intercropping (pulses, vegetables in mango and turmeric, ginger, pineapple in cashew) out of 1128 farmers in both Adilabad and Srikakulam districts.

Apart from the above, CPF also promoted agro forestry in Agriculture to reduce the soil erosion and to provide shade to farmers during summer season. Presently, 926 farmers have initiated and continuing the agro forestry in their farm lands.

#### **Water resource development:**

Irrigation source is the major solution for the rain-fed agriculture farmers. In this regard, CPF facilitated to improve the traditional irrigation systems by currently available technologies. In Visakhapatnam, earlier, two springs used to support less than 50 acres of land and mostly goes in waste. After orientation and motivation on currently available technologies, the farmers pursued with local authorities and able to get support for construction of cement channel. Now, the water flowing through this cement channels is leading to irrigate around 430 acres.





“

### **Source Sustainability to Agriculture Open Wells being used on sharing basis**

Luxettipet village is located in Uttoor Mandal of Adilabad district, Telangana state. It is 12 km away from the Mandal & 55 km from the district head quarters. There are 113 tribal HHs out of total 122. The village population is 308 male and 313 female (total 621). The major livelihood sources are agriculture and forest dependency. In this village, 97 tribal farmers (62 m + 35 f) are having lands issued under Recognition of Forest Rights (RoFR) 2006. As the lands are under RoFR titles, they used to face problems in availing crop loans, input subsidies etc.,. During 2012, CPF initiated interventions in this village and promoted horticulture for enhancement of the tribal HHs income in Individual Forest rights (IFR) title holder lands. Under this activity, one acre each of 34 farmers has been covered. In each acre, mango, amla, custard apple saplings are planted. Also, intercrop has been promoted in the plantation and most of the farmers adopted the same. Along with horticulture, water resource development was done through open wells in sharing mode. Total three open wells were dug in this village for sharing of water among 18 farmers' for horticulture plantations (each one acre). Initially, these wells supported all sharing farmers sufficiently. Since two years, these wells are not supporting to irrigate all the horticulture plantations. This is impacting the survival rate of mango plantation and intercropping has been stopped. Hence, farmers requested to provide source sustainability to their mango plantations.

In this context, in January 2018, as a pilot initiative surface runoff rain water recharge structures were constructed to three sharing open wells. The expenditure of each structure is Rs. 7,500/-. In this expenditure 90% was met through TDF plus project and 10% was farmer contribution in Kind. After the construction of recharge structure, presently three open wells are full after the rains. All sharing farmers under this open wells are feeling that, there will not be any mortality rate of mango plants during this summer. Also, these farmers are confident that, now they can cultivate intercrops in mango plantations.

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# RURAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME

Areas of work under Rural Communities Programme:

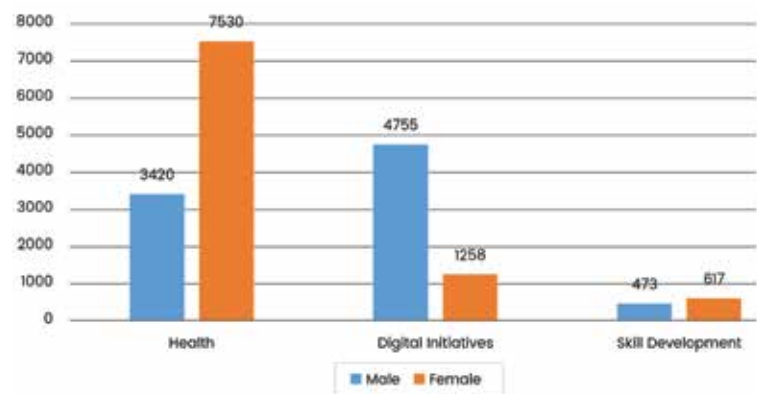
1. Health
2. Village Development
3. Digital Initiatives
4. Skill Development



Key accomplishments of Rural Communities Programme are narrated briefly hereunder.

## Out Reach

People benefitted under Rural Communities Programme are shown in the figure:



\* Village Development Project is being implemented in 265 GPs of Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency, Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh



## RURAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME

### 1. HEALTH

Focuses on health Insurance and Sanitation improvement conditions in the villages of rural communities in a sustainable way. Awareness among people about the need for proper sanitation and hygienic facilities are concentrated and construction of toilets has been taken up in collaboration with Government.

#### 1.1 Health Insurance

- For providing health insurance support to rural communities, during the year, CPF facilitated distribution of 87,783 Swasth Kutumbam Health Cards to rural the rural communities in 265 Grampanchayats of Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency. A total of 207729 health cards have been distributed in the Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency till 31st March, 2018.
- Trained Insurance Facilitators were collected an amount of Rs. 44, 25,904 from 5426 transactions in 265 villages through Aadhaar based money transaction APP.
- During this year a total of 10950 patients (7530 Females and 3420 Males) availed treatment services from various empanelled list of hospitals.
- Facilitated for formation of 166 Bheema committees in 150 Grampanchayats
- 264 “Kalajaatha” programmes were conducted across 16 mandals and created special awareness among the rural people regarding the importance of health insurance and swastha Kutumbam health cards services in the villages.
- Facilitated the launch of “SWASTH KUTUMBHAM CLINICS” where Hon’ble Finance & Planning Minister, Govt. of AP Sri. Yanamala Rama Krishnudu, Hon’ble MP Sri. Kesineni Srinivas (Nani), Hon’ble MLA Smt. Tangirala Sowmya (Nandigama) and Hon’ble MLA Sri. Sreeram Rajagopal (Jaggayyapeta) and Krishna district Collector Sri. B. Lakshmikantham were participated as guests. During the event Telemedicine kits were distributed to the telemedicine clinic staff by the guests.

“10950 patients (7530 Females and 3420 Males) availed treatment services”



“

### **Hassle free medical care to the resource poor people in Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency**

Swastha Kutumbam Health Insurance beneficiary community in the project villages are un-equivocally expressing their opinion about the free health care facility in the following words: It is one of the best opportunity for the needy and poor people, especially for the resource poor people, who are not in a position to meet the medical expenses of critical and life threatening ailments, particularly in corporate and multi-speciality hospitals. Swastha Kutumbam Health Insurance service enabled to access hassle free medical care to the rural Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency village community. Under this programme several needy subscribers of different life threatened ailments starting from cancer, tumor, liver infections and major accident cases, maternity cases were treated and derived benefit out of it.

A case on cancer and tumour was successfully treated under Swastha Kutumbam Health Insurance. In detail, a middle aged woman named Ms. Ajmeera Dharmi from Pondugala village of Mylavaram mandal, Krishna district, was suffering from cancer and tumour ailments. She got treatment in Nagarjuna hospital located in Vijayawada with the use of the policy, which is financially supported by Tata Trusts and implemented by CPF.

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SKIF taking feedback from the patient about the treatment – 2018



## 1. 2 Sanitation

With the financial support of Tata Trusts, CPF undertaken for conducting micro planning in 265 GPs of Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency and subsequently played pivotal role in implementation of Swachh Vijayawada Mission (SVM) with the Revolving Fund (RF) Projects supported by Tata Trusts for creation of health and sanitation infrastructure along the lines Swachh Bharat Mission with the government support facilitated participatory processes in implementation of health and sanitation improvement conditions in the villages.

- During the reporting period under sanitation project CPF constructed 3766 IHHLs and total 7058 for full project till date. Approximately 30,000 people were benefitted by usage of these IHHLs, those who were defecate in open places
- To inculcate good hygiene practices in children, 100 toilets and 97 Hand wash platforms were constructed in 100 Primary, Upper Primary and High schools in project area. Approximately 20,000 students were benefitted by usage of these toilets
- To provide a healthy environment in Anganwadi centers, construction of 84 toilets done with a western basin for pregnant women and a rural basin for kids. With the usage of these toilets approximately 2000 pregnant women and kids were benefitted
- 20 WASH committees were formed in to maintain good and healthy environment in school premises
- 30 awareness programs were conducted in special occasions like 'World Toilet Day', 'World Environment Day'
- 100 Door to Door campaigns were conducted to interact with the community on prevention of Open Defecation in villages

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- *During this year, 3766 IHHLs constructed*
- *Over all 7058 IHHLs constructed for full project period*
- *100 toilets and 97 Hand wash platforms were constructed in Primary, Upper Primary and High schools*

”



“

### **Sanitary Latrine: Enhances the Safety, Health and Hygiene**

Like any other village of rural Andhra Pradesh, Chevitikallu is a village in Kanchikacherla Mandal of Nandigama Constituency, Krishna district, where marginalized people used to go outdoors for defecation early in the morning carrying a pot of water, with fear of snakes and other wild animals. A social intervention to such scary and unhealthy situation, CPF with the support of Tata Trusts initiated construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) under Swachh Bharat Mission. In this initiative, Tata Trusts advanced the money for construction of toilets which was later reimbursed by the Government. In response, the village community (beneficiaries) overwhelmingly extended their support of labour works for digging pits and cooperated in construction works as required and took the ownership of the IHHL. In Chevitikallu 81 IHHLs were constructed. Through the created sanitary latrine assets, beneficiaries are in a position to overcome open defecation related issues such as women Safety, Health and Hygiene.

One of the beneficiaries, Mr. Venkaiah (20), from Chevitikallu village who is polio virus affected, physically impaired person accessing conveniently the created facility to respond to his nature's call otherwise it was troublesome to him, where he used to relieve himself by crawling long distance carrying water bottle with the fear of snakes into the fields for defecation.

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### 2. VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

Facilitate participatory processes in preparation and implementation of Village development plans in collaboration with government and other agencies towards sustenance and development of basic amenities in the rural villages.

The facilitation of community mobilization and Micro planning in 265 GP's in Vijayawada last year, led to implementation of village development plans this year. This initiative was to help the community to develop their Village Development Plan (VDP) in a participatory manner which includes Personnel development, human development, social development, economic development, Environmental development and captured needs of all sections in these villages.

Implementation of VDP got initiated in 16 mandals in Vijayawada parliamentary constituency by taking the learning's of previous year. Further, the concerns from the project villages (voice of village heads & marginalized community) were put forward to the government and Tata Trusts regarding taking up some need based activities. In this regard, conducted gramsabhas and focused group discussions in coordination with concerned departments to identify the villages where these basic needs are to be addressed and further would create an impact on the whole village. Taking this aspect in to consideration identified those GPs where the SC population was above 50% and ST population above 30%. In the process finalized 80 Grampanchayats across 16 project Mandals.

#### Major Activities:

- Water pipelines: Provided 10,000 metres of water pipelines in 80 GPs for domestic water purpose. The pipes were connected from main water tank to households by shramadan of beneficiaries. Through each pipeline on an average 30 to 35 households of SC community were benefited.
- Mini water storage tanks: Constructed 39 mini water storage tanks in 39 GPs for both domestic and drinking water purpose. 25 households got benefitted
- Animal Traveces: Installed 39 animal traveces in 39 GPs for the usage at the time of medical camps by veterinary doctors
- Battery Scooters: Provided 40 battery scooters in 40 GPs in which Solid Waste Management Sheds were completed
- Burial Ground development: Developed 4 Burial grounds in 4 GPs
- Water filters: Provided 1010 TATA Swachh water filters in 1010 Angnwadi centers in 16 mandals of Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency
- Village parks: Developed 4 village parks at the banks of lake in 4 GPs
- Formation of VDC: Village Development Committees(VDC) were formed in 100 focused GPs. Total 9 members will be in committee including Sarpanch, Secretary, SHG women, Ward members, School HM, Anganwadi worker, Villagers, Student, SMC member. These committees will take the responsibility of survival all activities in villages
- Formation of SMC: School Management Committees were formed in 4 Schools.





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### **Bringing qualitative change: A case of drinking water at Thakellapadu**

Thakkellapadu is one of the interior villages located in Nandigama mandal which is 9 km away from the NH-65 on the way to Hyderabad and almost 11 km away from Nandigama town. The main mode of transportation to the village is only by auto rickshaws. It has a total of about 612 households whose livelihood depend on agriculture and daily wage labor works. The village has two school and two Anganvadi centers. Like many villages in rural Andhra Pradesh for that matter rural India, Thakkellapadu villagers have been facing drinking water crisis, mostly in summer months. A part of village, a Scheduled Caste Colony of Thakkellapadu, around 35 families struggling to access drinking water when the exiting hand pump went unfunctional and damaged.

This situation was witnessed in the field visit by the VDP project team. By noticing such acute water crisis of the Colony, attempts were made to communicate to the concerned government functionaries and there was no response.

The committed VDP team mobilized village community and requested for minimum financial and labour contribution so as to do repair of the hand pump. Village Community responded to the efforts of VDP team and its intervention and could able to mobilize and contribute for the community cause and purchased a new hand pump set worth of Rs. 1100 through which the hand pump successfully get replaced.

Now the hand pump is in a good condition and functioning properly and accessed by SC Colony families for not only drinking water but for domestic use too. Initiative of Tata Trusts and CPF through VDP Project is always ready to lift up the standards of the villages and provide them basic necessities and bring qualitative change.

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## RURAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME

### 3. DIGITAL INITIATIVES

Provision of access to internet on various aspects of interest / needs of the communities concerned, in partnership with various organizations, such as Google India and Intel.

The Internet Saathi program is a jointly developed and implemented program by the Tata Trusts and Google India Private Limited. Tata Trusts partnered with SERP for AP state wide roll out of the Internet Saathi program, Center for People's Forestry (CPF) is an implementing partner for the initiative. This initiative aims towards promoting digital villages in AP state and provide opportunity to the community for availing digital services, day to day needs, create alternate income sources and livelihoods for Saathis. In continuation with the Digital Literacy programme, a new initiative called "Digital Livelihoods" project started from 1st November 2017 by taking forward the learnings and experiences of trained Saathi's in AP state.

#### Haqdarshak

Under Digital Livelihoods project a pilot programme called "Haqdarshak" was started in Krishna, Kurnool & Vizianagaram districts. In this activity 378 Saathis were trained on Haqdarshak App. A total of 3,877 screenings were done and 1,314 schemes were applied in three districts. Under this activity, Rs.233315 was collected by Saathis from the beneficiaries.

#### G-Suite Trainings

In order to track each and every device used by Saathis, G-Suite APP installations were done in all working Tabs and Smart phones. Along with installations of G-Suite App, trainings have been organized across 13 districts of AP with 8 PMG teams from New Delhi. A total of 81 trainings were conducted in two phases to cover 7889 devices. Of which 6890 were recovered and 4285 G-Suite ID were done

#### Kantar Trainings

A baseline study is planned to conduct by Google by engaging Internet Saathi Network in AP. The study will capture the perceptions and behavior of rural population across multiple parameters includes government policies, employment, health care, agriculture, finances, media etc. to implement this activity, Kantar team has given one day training on APP usage to the participants (Zonal Coordinators and Cluster Coordinators), which was held in Kadapa and Krishna Districts of AP. A total of 1,334 Saathis were showing interest to conduct the survey across 13 districts, which will be held in the coming months.





“

### **Digital Lieteracy Skills for Saathis: is an Asset and Income**

V.Sugunamma is a home maker in Chilamanuchenu village of Nellore District, who was active in Velugu activities before joining as Internet Saathi. Because of her active involvement in Velugu activities she got an opportunity to work as Internet Saathi in “Digital Livelihood Project” and where she enhanced her working skill on smart phone and tablet. When she learned basic level of expertise in internet service, she started sharing her knowledge to the villagers and stood as noticeable woman among the villagers and even among the Internet Sathi community.

Because of her working skills on smart phone and tablet, Srinidhi Bank offered her an opportunity as Andhra Bank Business Correspondent. She rendered bank service activities to villagers who are in need of it. In addition, she also helped in installing some mobile apps like APSPDCL, PAYTM and others on smart phone and giving services on use of internet. Further, Velugu/DRDA department created an opportunity to enhance her skill by providing One Stop Shop (OSS), through which, she rendered services to her villagers on several transaction such as cash less transactions, withdrawals, saving accounts, etc. By providing such services, she started earning Rs. 12000 per month. She described gradual change of her life, especially through internet and soft skills as an “asset” which generates income.

”



## RURAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME

### 4. SKILL DEVELOPMENT



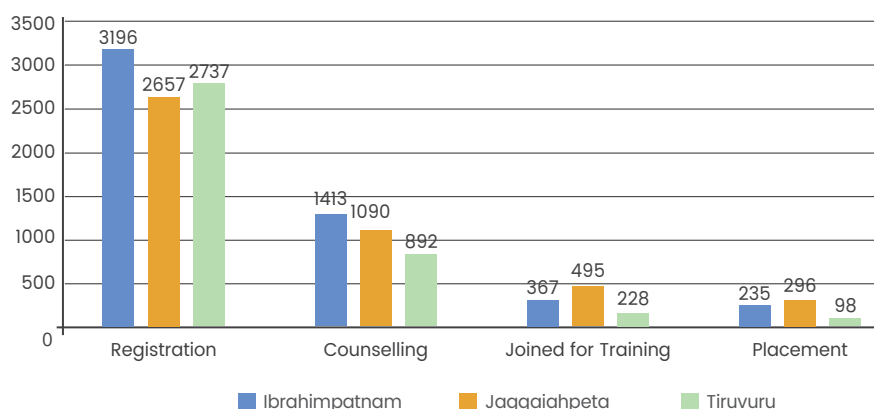
The major focus is to enhance the capacities of the communities and addressing various issues for livelihood enhancement of rural communities in the project villages. As part of these, the skill development trainings and exposure visits are the key initiatives.

The Informal Sectors Worker's initiatives (ISWI) project otherwise known as Skill Development Project is a Tata Trusts supported initiative aimed towards providing placement-linked skill based training to the unemployed youth to earn means of better livelihood. The over all objective of the project is to mobilize the unemployed youth and counsel them for choosing a desired skill based training under various categories includes "on job training", "Entrepreneurship mode job oriented skill training", "Partnership led job oriented skill training and Information and technology support". The project is being implemented in three Mandals viz., Ibrahimpatnam, Jaggayyapeta and Tiruvuru of Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency. The Project Launch program was held on 4 November 2017.

#### Registration, Counselling, Training and Placement:

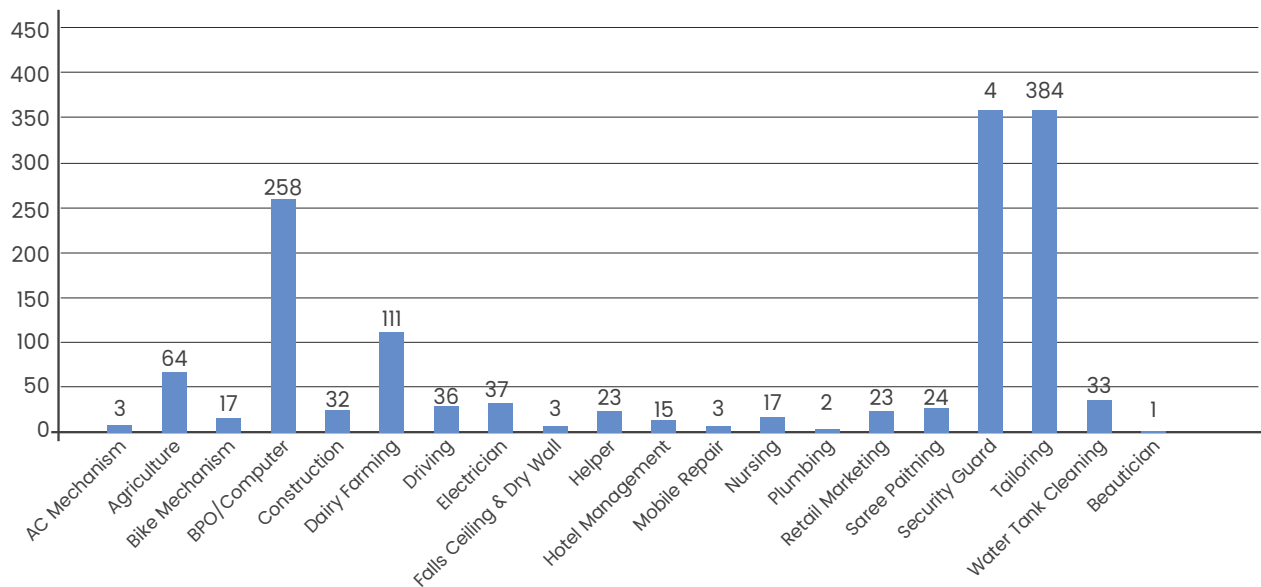
During the year, Skill Mitras mobilized and identified 8590 interested youth under the age group of 18 to 35 years in the villages and registered them. Later referred to Block In-Charge (BI) for counselling where a total 3395 candidates were counselled and referred for suitable skill based training trades. Out of counselled youth a total of 1090 were undergone training in various trades, among them 629 got placement in different commercial establishments with average range of monthly earnings Rs. 6000 to 10000.

#### Details of Mandal wise Registrations, Counselling, Training and Placements



## Partnership led Training centres:

Identified 47 various partnership led training centres and established tie-ups with them to provide placement-linked skill based trainings. Most of the trainings are providing quality training skills with free of cost with assured placements. The details of the trained beneficiaries in various trades are indicated in the graph.





“

## Skill based training makes easy to earn and meet the basic needs

Chinnammulu (19) from Kothagate village set an example in the Skill Development Project because of her determination—despite early loss of her parents at the age of 12 years; she complete her school education. Chinnammulu along with her two sisters struggling to make out their day to day ends largely drawing from daily wage labour as they come from the resource and asset less family. The situation of despair and haplessness was left behind with the information of skill based training and raises their aspiration for better living condition. With the reaching of Tata Trusts-CPF initiative of Placement linked Skill development training” she grabbed the opportunity and attended in a mobilization meeting in their village, registered for the programme facilitated by Skill Mitra and subsequently undergone counseling .With the guidance and suggestions of Block Incharge, she decided to join for Hotel Management course and undergone training at Shri Technology Institute, Guntur for three months. After successfully completing her course, she faced campus interview conducted in the training center and placed at Hotel Vasanth Kokila at Eluru with starting salary of Rs.7000 along with food and accommodation facilities. Chinnammulu is happy with her job where she could able to earn and support her family comfortably. Her own expression was captured for changed life as follows **“skill based training makes easy to earn and meet the basic needs”**.

”



### III. Projects Concluded

1

**Project title** : “Sustainable livelihoods and empowerment to Adivasi communities in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states”

**Supported by** : Bread for the World (BfdW)

**Duration** : 3 Years (April 2015 to March 2018)

#### Achievements:

- Three studies i.e. Tribal traditional agricultural practices, Traditional healers and traditional livestock management practices have been completed. Publications on the first two studies have been brought out.
- 2273 farmers (1844 Male + 429 Female) adopted agro ecological practices in 96 villages of the five districts i.e. Adilabad, Nagar Kurnool (Telangana state), Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh state) and Malkangiri (Odisha state). Out of these farmers 1615 (1361 m + 254 f) farmers adopted agro eco practices in food crop cultivation and 658 in horticulture plantation (Cashew). In Visakhapatnam district, after adopting line sowing, all the farmers received Rs. 5,000/- additional income, per acre. The farmers having cashew plantation practiced intercropping (Turmeric, ginger and turmeric) have gained Rs. 2,500/- additional income per acre.
- Three community enterprises i.e. cashew, turmeric, and long pepper have been initiated and strengthened with 591 producers from 29 villages. One MACS has been registered for cashew enterprise and had 274 farmers membership. 128 women undergone for the training on cutting long pepper & practicing the same and enhanced their income by 70/- per KG. 189 Turmeric producers shifted their processing from traditional to drum processing system. After adopting this, they saved 36 minutes time and gained additional income of Rs. 15/- per each KG.
- Village Coordination Groups have been established for 96 villages to ensure quality of services for their 5557 households. After contentions review of the VCGs 99% of the eligible individuals (out of) accessed services under education. Its 99% in health, 62% in MGNREGS, 44% in Agriculture, 88% social security and 83% in Livelihoods. These VCGs made efforts to submit 938 applications to on common requirement at community level (Health & Sanitation, education, Agriculture, livelihoods and infrastructure development such as roads and community halls) different government departments. Out of these, 245 applications got sanctioned and 192 works have been completed. Total INR 5.25 crore was sanctioned for these villages' needs and INR 2.85 crore was spent in 52 villages.
- 10 Community Forest Resource Management Committees have been facilitated to tap government schemes to implement their plans. All the CFRMCs got any one of the works like plantation of traditional species / forest fire trench works/ SMC works etc.,

**Project title** : “Promoting effective use of land and water resources using technical interventions for livelihood enhancement of Tribals in Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh”

**Supported by** : Department of Science and Technology (DST), Govt. of India

**Duration** : 3.3 Years (August 2014 to October, 2017)

### Achievements:

- Promoted to use 50 energy efficient devices to the community
- 10 bio-gas plants have been installed
- Introduced organic and diversified agriculture among the 75 tribal farmers
- Promoted vegetable cultivation in project locations
- 10 Vermi compost units established
- 25 Horticulture plantations have been established In 25 acres
- Established three Seed Banks





## IV. Ongoing Projects

PROJECT TITLE	RESOURCE AGENCY	PROJECT DURATION
<b>FOREST COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME</b>		
Food Security and Empowerment to (Target) Adivasi communities in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha	BfdW	April 2018–March 2021
Promoting agro forestry among cotton cultivated farmers to restore the tank ecosystems in Telangana state, India	WWF–India	April 2018–September 2019
Plantation Project (50,000 plants of Forest Species) in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States	PANGEA EcoNet Assets Private Limited (PANGEA–Growtrees.com)	April 2018–March 2020
“Education Matters for Tribal! Improving Primary Education” (Tribal Cluster) in Andhra Pradesh	Care and Share–Italia Onlus	June 2018–May 2019
Promoting effective use of land and water resources using technical interventions for livelihood enhancement of tribals in Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh.	Department of Science and Technology (DST)	August 2014–October 2017
Maathota–Tribal Development Fund	NABARD	January 2011– September 2018
Produce Fund–Promotion of Farmer producer Organization	NABARD	July 2015 – June 2018
Integrated Watershed Management Program–Mangrool	Department of Rural Development–Telangana	November 2010–December 2018
“Integrated Watershed Management Programme–Pedda Sunnapuram Mega Watershed”	Department of Rural Development–AP	December 2013– March 2019
“Integrated Watershed Management Programme–Nowtala Mega Watershed”	Department of Rural Development–AP	January 2015– March 2020
<b>RURAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME</b>		
Health Insurance	Tata Trusts	January 2018–December 2018
AP Internet Saathi–Digital Livelihoods	Tata Trusts	November 2017–October 2018
Informal Sector Workers Initiative	Tata Trusts	June 2017–May 2020
VDP Implementation	Tata Trusts	May 2016–June 2018
Institutional support to CPF	Tata Trusts	April 2016–March 2018
ICEBERG–Enhance	Tata Trusts	March 2017–May 2018
Sanitation Project – ICEBERG Revolving Fund	Tata Trusts	April 2017–June 2018
Sanitation–ICEBERG	Tata Trusts	April 2017–June 2018
Swachh Vijayawada parliamentary Constituency Mission (SVM) Pilot	Tata Trusts	April 2016–March 2018
Transforming aspirational Districts Initiatives–Niti Ayog & Tata Trusts	FREND	April 2018 to March 2020



## SAMPATH & RAMESH

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Regd. No. (FRN) 0059475)

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To  
The Managing Trustee  
CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY  
SECUNDERABAD.

#### Report on the Financial Statements:

We have audited accompanying Consolidated financial statements of CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY ("the Trust") H. No. 12-13-483/39, 1st Floor, Lane 6, Street No.14, Nagarjuna Nagar, Colony, Tarnaka, Secunderabad -500017 Telangana, which comprise Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 and annexed Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements:

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the Trust Act and accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility:

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Trust preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Accu



Off. : 101A, Sidhartha Harini Apartments, Besides DBR Mills, Lower Tank Bund Road, Hyderabad - 500 080.  
Tel : 040-65585906. 040-27617319. Email : sampathandramesh@yahoo.com

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

**Opinion:**

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by *the Trust Act* in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) in the case of the *Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018;*
- (b) in the case of the Income & Expenditure Account of the *excess of expenditure over income* for the year ended on that date.
- (c) In the case of Receipts & Payments Account, of the cash Flows for the period ended on that date.

For SAMPATH & RAMESH  
Chartered Accountants  
(FRN 005947S)



(CA. KRISHNA REDDY. A)  
Partner M. No: 204755

Place: Hyderabad.

Date: 25.07.2018



# **CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY**

H.No.12-13-445, Street No.1, Tarnaka, Secunderabad - 500 017

## **SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2018**

PARTICULARS	Schedule No	AS ON 31.3.2018	AS ON 31.3.2017
<b>Corpus Fund</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>Reserves &amp; Surplus</b>			
<b>Specific Reserve</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,87,37,829</b>	<b>58,54,955</b>
Add/less: During the Year (Surplus/Deficit)		(24,66,115)	4,29,82,874
(Excess of Income over Expenditure)		4,62,71,714	<b>4,88,37,829</b>
<b>Depreciation Reserve</b>		18,28,878	
<b>Net General Reserve</b>		4,44,42,836	
Interest transferred to Core fund		1,00,000	1,00,000
		<b>4,61,71,714</b>	<b>4,87,37,829</b>
<b>Core fund</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19,00,000</b>	<b>18,00,000</b>
Interest added to Core fund		1,00,000	1,00,000
		20,00,000	<b>19,00,000</b>
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>			
Gross Block	<b>4</b>	<b>25,70,826</b>	<b>24,50,248</b>
Less: Depreciation		7,41,948	4,75,585
write off asset		-	-
Net Block		18,28,878	<b>19,74,663</b>
<b>Deposits and Advances</b>	<b>5</b>		
Telephone Deposit		2,250	2,250
Rental Deposit		1,16,950	91,900
Programme Advances -(Annexure-1)		80,43,521	92,14,031
Staff Loans - (Annexure - 2)		-	8,550
Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)		3,84,484	1,84,359
		<b>85,47,205</b>	<b>95,01,090</b>
<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>	<b>6</b>		
Cash in Hand		2,802	25,862
Cash at Bank		3,93,48,701	3,68,77,111
Fixed deposits at FC		10,16,366	10,00,000
Fixed deposits at Corporation Bank-Local		3,31,000	25,00,000
		4,06,98,869	<b>4,04,02,973</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>7</b>		
Audit fee		1,00,000	67,000
Project payable		27,99,238	5,65,500
Staff benefits and other payments			15,600
TDS payable			5,88,797
		28,99,238	<b>12,36,897</b>
		<b>5,10,74,952</b>	<b>5,18,78,726</b>



# CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY

H.No.12-13-483/39, Street No.14, Tarnaka, Secunderabad - 500 017

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2018

PARTICULARS	Schedule No	AS ON 31.03.2018	AS ON 31.03.2017
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS:</b>			
Corpus Fund	1	4,000	4,000.00
Reserves & Surplus			
Specific Reserves	2	4,61,71,714	4,87,75,911.00
Core fund	3	20,00,000	19,00,000.00
		<b>4,81,75,714</b>	<b>5,06,79,911</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>			
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>	4		
Gross Block		25,70,826	23,50,725.00
Less: Depreciation		7,41,948	4,44,970.00
Write off			
Net Block		<b>18,28,878</b>	<b>19,05,755</b>
<b>Current Assets, Loans &amp; Advances</b>			
Deposits and Advances	5	85,47,205	94,37,735.00
Cash and Bank Balances	6	4,06,96,869	4,05,32,427.00
		<b>4,92,46,074</b>	<b>4,99,70,162</b>
<b>Less: Current Liabilities &amp; Provisions</b>			
Current Liabilities	7	28,99,238	11,96,006.00
Net Current Assets		<b>4,63,46,836</b>	<b>4,87,74,156</b>
		<b>4,81,75,714</b>	<b>5,06,79,911</b>

As per our report of even date attached  
for SAMPATH & RAMESH  
Chartered Accountants  
FRNo.005947S



for CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY



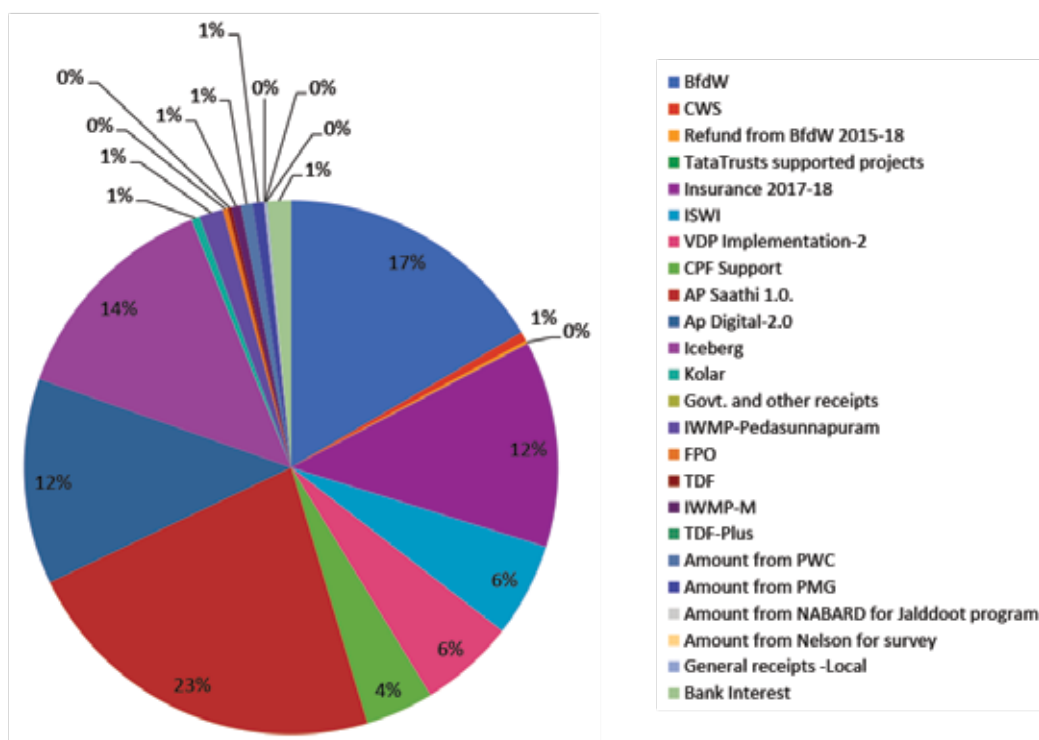
  
(DR.D.SURYAKUMARI)  
Director

  
(DR. KAMESWARA RAO)  
Managing Trustee

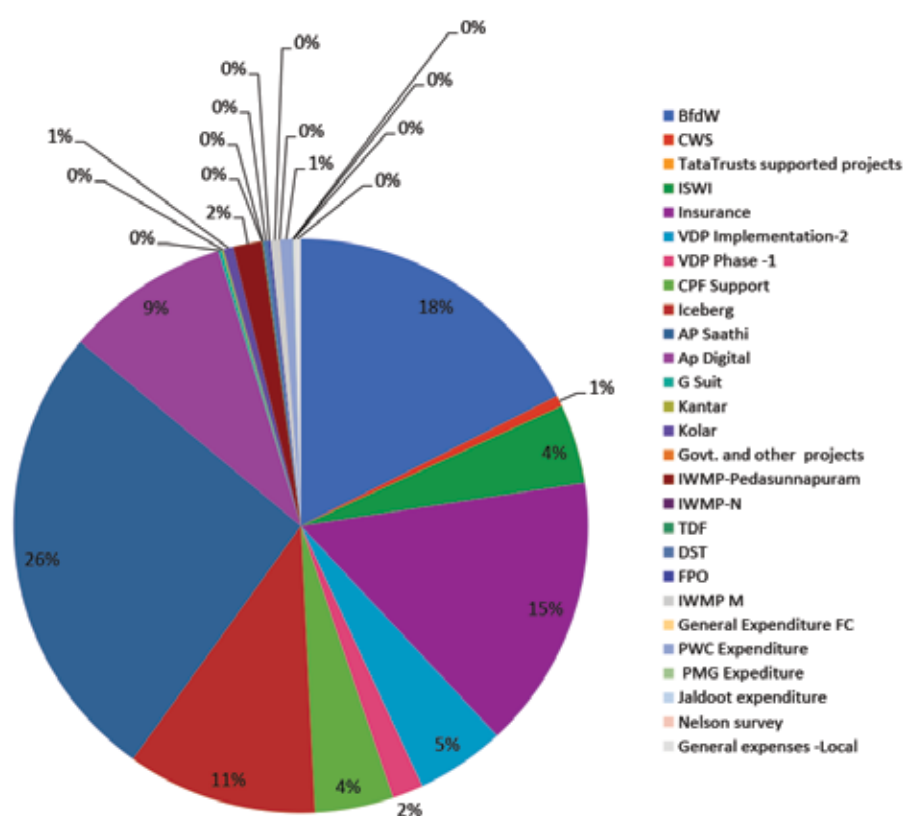
PLACE : HYDERABAD  
DATE : 25.07.2018

# Income and Expenditure

## Summary of Program Receipts : April 2017 to March 2018

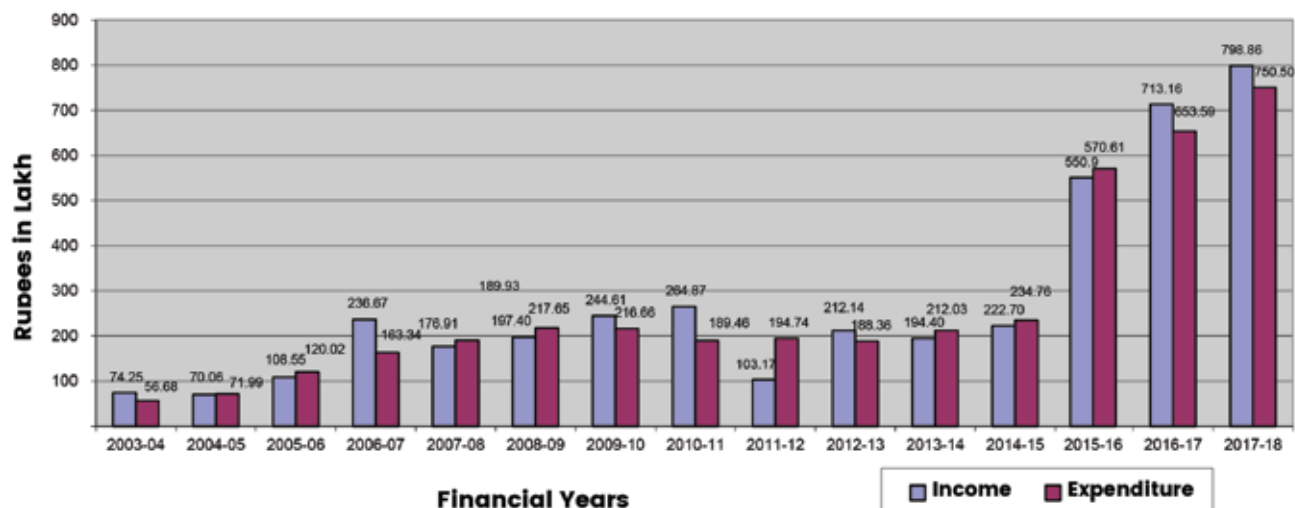


## Summary of Program Expenditure : April 2017 to March 2018





## Income & Expenditure from the F.Y.2003- 04 to 2017-18



Note: In FY 2017-18 fund received of Rs.992.78 lakh and spent of Rs.1065.75Lakh which is not reflected in the above graph

## CPF Anti-sexual Harassment Measures

CPF strives to have a workforce which reflects diversity and gender balance, and applies an equal opportunities approach. In order to safe guard and provide cordial environment in the work place to its women employees a committee against sexual harassment at workplace was formed in the year 2005, (Based on Supreme court Guideline, popularly known as Vishakha guidelines)

In the year 2017-18, a policy on “Anti sexual harassment” has been developed and approved by the Board of Trustees, for the effective functioning of the organisation.

During the period, no issues were brought to Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).



## VI. Resource Agencies



## VII. Board of Trustees



**Dr. Kameswara Rao (Managing Trustee since 2017)** holds a PhD in Environmental Science and is currently Professor of Environmental Sciences in Andhra University. His professional experience is immense, and includes more than 32 years in teaching, research, and scientific consultations and 10 years in administration. He has more than 44 researches, three books, and 21 technical reports to his credit and has guided 24 scholars for their doctoral degrees. He has been and continues to be as a member of Board of Studies of various universities, and served as guest/visiting faculty at eight different universities. He has held many other honorary positions previously as a member of the Thematic Expert Group on Wildlife Research, MoEFCC, Kolleru Committee of MoEFCC, World Bank Supervision Mission on APCFM; AP State Pollution Control Board; AP State Wildlife Advisory Board, and currently serves the AP State Expert Appraisal Committee, MoEFCC.



**Dr. Urmila Pingle (Trustee since 2005)** is a social anthropologist with an MBBS degree as well as a PhD in Population genetics from Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata. She is member of the Managing Committee of a National NGO, Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation which focuses on holistic tribal development in the Central Indian states. She has been consultant for many projects and studies of international and national organisations as well as for governments at state and national level. She is a member of many professional societies, has four decades of diverse field research experience in tribal/forestry areas of central India, experience in formulating natural resource development policy and tribal development policies in India, and has published two books and several articles in reputed journals. She has been a member of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, a Central government statutory body under the Ministry of Environment and Forests. She was awarded the Indian Council of Medical Research Prize for contributions to "Bio-medical Research in under developed areas, 1989".



**Dr. Sheela Prasad (Trustee since 2002)** is currently a Professor at Centre for Regional Studies, University of Hyderabad. She holds a PhD in Geography from Jawaharlal Nehru University. Her research interests include urban and regional geography, health and environment issues. She has a number of research articles and three books to her credit. She has been part of various teaching/research assignments abroad, at University of Nottingham (UK), University of Pittsburgh (USA), Dartmouth College (USA) and National University of Singapore. She is associated with Anveshi Research Centre for Women, Hyderabad and was on the board of Mahila Abhirudhi Society and COVA, Hyderabad.





**Dr. Manmohan Yadav (Trustee since 2005) is Associate Professor of Marketing at Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal.** He is the Coordinator of Marketing Area and the Centre for Sustainable Forest Management & Forest Certification at IIFM. He has worked for ten years in dairy industry. Since 1996, he is teaching & conducting research in the area of international business, sustainability, green marketing and environmental-labelling. He has authored five books and has published articles in peer-reviewed journals.



**Sanjay Upadhyay (Trustee since 2004), Advocate, Supreme Court of India,** is the founder and managing partner of the India's first environmental law firm, Enviro Legal Defence Firm. Sanjay has been practicing environment and development law since 1993. An India Visiting Fellow at the Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California, Berkeley (Fall 1996) and a legal intern to the Earth Justice Legal Defense Fund, San Francisco, a Global Fellow in Marine Policy at the Duke University, North Carolina, he started his professional career at the World Wide Fund for Nature– India at the Centre for Environmental Law. Sanjay has served as an environmental and development law expert to most well known International, Multilateral, national and state Institutions including the World Bank, ADB, IUCN, DFID, AFD, FAO, UNDP, IIED, ODI to name a few. He has been in the drafting Committees of several laws in India and abroad including Wildlife Act, Forest Rights Act, Nagaland Biodiversity Rules, Land Acquisition law of Afghanistan, Forest Sector Policy of Himachal Pradesh, Medicinal Plant Policies of Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand among others. Sanjay practices in the Supreme Court of India and particularly in the National Green Tribunal.



**Dr. N.H. Ravindranath (Trustee since 2005) currently a professor at Centre for Sustainable Technologies, holds a PhD from IIT Bombay.** His focus areas of research and development are climate change, bio-energy and biomass production, community forestry and environmental/ecosystem services. He has been and continues to be member of editorial boards of many journals. He held memberships in Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), Panel of Experts for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and various national expert committees regarding climate change and other related issues. He has 164 scientific publications to his credit which include 114 articles in peer-reviewed journals, nine books, nine Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) publications, 16 book chapters, four peer-reviewed reports, and others in journals, bulletins, and other publications.



**Ms. Kalamani (Trustee since 2012) has held various positions in educational institutions, funding agency and NGOs.** She is currently Chief Operating Officer and Executive Director at APMAS. She was involved in advancement of women's rights and supported especially women headed organisations and networks to play a vital role in promotion of gender equality and in mainstreaming gender concerns in various development programmes. She has undertaken many consulting assignments (evaluations, studies, mainstreaming HIV concerns, gender concerns and developing policies etc) for the NGOs, government and donors. She has travelled extensively and gained exposure through visits to other countries on official capacities for new learning, meetings etc.,



### **Ex-Officio Secretary since 2002**

**Dr. Suryakumari (Ex-Officio Secretary since 2002), with a PhD in Botany and a Post-doctoral to her credit, is the accomplished Founder-Director of Centre for Peoples Forestry since 2002 and has worked in many capacities prior to her current position.** She is a specialist in social, livelihoods (including micro-enterprises), and policy issues of community-based forest management and has been associated with the communities since 1991 through farm forestry, women's self-help groups, participatory irrigation management, and Joint/Community Forest Management in Andhra Pradesh. In her various capacities, she participated in various international meetings, facilitated organisation of training programmes and development of resource materials, and served as member for many of the Government's policy formulation committees (Green India Mission, CAMPA, IWST, and others). Many reports, papers, publications, active involvement in research are included in her work.



## VIII. Human Resource

### Head Office:

#### Hyderabad, Telangana

Dr. D. Suryakumari  
Mr. Vasu. C \*  
Mr. P. Rajanikanth  
Mr. V. Balraj Gupta  
Mr. E. Poorna Chander  
Ms. Gargi Das \*  
Dr. Devan Kumar Kuda  
Mr. B. Umamaheswar Rao \*  
Mr. D. Srinivasulu  
Mr. Md. Khaleel  
Ms. Aparna Malayala  
Mr. G. Veeranna  
Mr. K. Mahender Reddy \*  
Mr. B. Shankaraiah  
Ms. G. Shylaja  
Mr. Md. Sadiq Pasha  
Mr. J. Bhaskar  
Ms. U. Rama

### Field Office:

#### Utnoor, Adilabad district Telangana

Mr. M. Kishore Kumar  
Mr. J. Chandrakanth  
Ms. M. Alivelu Mangamma  
Mr. Dileep Rathod  
Mr. D. Prashanth  
Mr. B. Rajender

### Field Office

#### Pathapatnam, Srikakulam district Andhra Pradesh

Mr. U. Tirupathi Rao\*  
Mr. KV Ramakrishna  
Mr. M. Krishna Rao  
Mr. Y. Durgarao


### Field Office

#### Ibrahimpatnam, Krishna district Andhra Pradesh

Mr. K Satyanrayana  
Mr. Allabakshu Shaik  
Mr. P sudheer kumar  
Ms. Ch Devi  
Mr. P Rama Subbarao

Mr. Sk John Pasha \*  
Mr. B M Ragavendra Kumar  
Mr. N Nagendra Babu \*  
Mr. K Sambasiva Rao  
Mr. K Yedukondalu \*  
Mr. Anji Reddy \*  
Mr. S Kishore Babu  
Mr. P Vara Prasad  
Mr. M Eswara Rao  
Mr. Prattipati Kiran  
Mr. Palam Sambaiah  
Ms. Pagadala Naga sirisha  
Mr. D.Vijay \*  
Mr. Jalli Udaykumar \*  
Mr. Kota Lakshman  
Mr. Pagadala Ramarao  
Mr. A Anjeneyulu  
Mr. V Sudhakar \*  
Mr. Urla Boyaju  
Mr. P Vara Prasad  
Mr. Eluru Venu Gopala Krishna  
Mr. Nallamettu Harikrishna  
Mr. Nandigam Naresh  
Mr. Rayala Prasanth  
Mr. S Dinesh Kumar  
Mr. G Bala Krishna \*  
Mr. Ram Kiran  
Mr. M Siva Lakshmi \*  
Mr. B Arun Kumar  
Mr. V Sunil Kumar \*  
Mr. G Vamsi \*  
Mr. M. Eswar reddy  
Mr. B Girish Kumar  
Mr. D.Sudheer  
Mr. H Lakshminaryana Reddy  
Mr. V Praveen kumar  
Mr. P Nagaraju  
Mr. CH Raviteja  
Mr. M Ganesh \*  
Ms. T Sapura Begam  
Mr. V Sridhar  
Mr. S Srinivas  
Mr. P Praveen Yadav  
Mr. M Rajeswara Rao  
Ms. Lakshmi venusree Bobba  
Mr. B Gopi  
Mr. K Narasimha Rao





Mr. Asha Iatha \*  
 Mr. P Haribabu  
 Mr. B.Konda Nayak  
 Mr. S Kishore Babu  
 Mr. K Rajeshn \*  
 Mr. JRT Venkata Vishnu  
 Mr. P V Satyanarayana  
 Ms. K Yesu Mariyamma  
 Mr. Venkateswarlu N \*  
 Mr. D Sudhakar  
 Mr. K.Anil kumar \*  
 Mr. D Gangadhara Rao  
 Mr. M.Siva rao  
 Mr. P.Vithal  
 Mr. P.Rajasekhar  
 Mr. S BalaSaida babu  
 Mr. V Vamsi \*  
 Ms. Ch Bhagya Lakshmi  
 Mr. Venkateswarlu L  
 Ms. N.Lavanya kumari  
 Mr. Y Naraiah

### Digital Initiatives Team

#### Andhra Pradesh

Mr. P. Vinod Kumar  
 Mr. Gosti. Kartheek Kumar  
 Mr. Amuri Nagaraja  
 Mr. Devasani. Vishnu Vardhan Reddy  
 Mr. T. Ramesh Reddy \*  
 Mr. Kanugala .Bhaskar  
 Mr. Eddula. Dilli Babu  
 Mr. Laxmi Madhavan Siva Kumar  
 Mr. N. Veera Kumar  
 Ms. V. Bharathi  
 Mr. G. P. E. Gupta  
 Mr. B. Hari Krishna  
 Mr. Ch. Vijay Ramarao Naik  
 Mr. B. Prabhakara Rao  
 Mr. L. Ashoka Kumar  
 Mr. B. Balaji  
 Ms. K Venkateswaramma  
 Ms. K. Umamaheshwari \*  
 Mr. V. Anil Kumar  
 Mr. K. Rama Krishna  
 Mr. K. Sareen  
 Ms. A. Vara Lakshmi  
 Mr. K.V.S.R. Krishna  
 Mr. M. Sudeep  
 Mr. M. Venkat Kumar  
 Mr. V. Sankara Chary  
 Mr. Ch. Chandrasekhar Babu  
 Mr. M.V. Kesavulu

Ms. P. Chaitanya  
 Mr. Hasanapuram Siva  
 Ms. Mamilla Vijayalakshmi  
 Mr. Yannam Jayachandra  
 Mr. Sangili Balachandar  
 Mr. Y. Sateesh  
 Ms. T. Anitha  
 Mr. M. Umashankar  
 Mr. V. KanaKadri  
 Mr. M. Santosh Kumar  
 Mr. K. Prasad  
 Mr. M. Nagaraju  
 Mr. V. Nagaraju  
 Mr. N. Shanmukha Rao  
 Mr. B. Ganga Raju  
 Ms. Gangathalli  
 Mr. Hanumanthu Raju  
 Ms. S. Aswini  
 Mr. H. Prasanth  
 Ms. L. Satyavati  
 Ms. V. Mounika  
 Mr. S. Yedukondalu  
 Mr. P. Sivakumar  
 Mr. D. Chennakesavulu  
 Mr. Sk. Md Haneef  
 Mr. R. Venkata Rao  
 Mr. G. Govardhan Rao  
 Mr. M. Ashish Dora  
 Mr. Ch. Simhachalam  
 Mr. R. Madhusudhana Rao  
 Mr. M. Nikhil  
 Mr. B. Gowri Shankar  
 Ms. K. Mounika  
 Ms. J. Kausalya  
 Mr. J. Suresh Babu  
 Mr. G. Venkatesh  
 Mr. M.C. Sreenivasulu  
 Mr. P. Sreenivasulu  
 Ms. K. Savitrusree  
 Mr. P. Sai Kumar Reddy  
 Mr. S. M. Sudheer Arthur Pray  
 Mr. S. Ravindra Kumar  
 Mr. C. Venu Gopal

### Field Office:

#### Malkangiri district, Odisha

Mr. Ramachandra Tosh  
 Mr. Erra Podiami

\* Left during the Year

## IX. Publications

1. Study Report on Traditional Medicinal Practices among the Tribal of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana - ISBN : 978-93-83820-41-2, August 2017
2. Empowering Tribal Community Through Village Coordination Groups - August 2017
3. CPF 15 years Brochure - - August 2017
4. A Study of Indigenous Agricultural Practices among the Tribes of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The Trajectory of Transition and Impacts on Livelihoods and Food Security - ISBN : 978-93-83820-37-5, August 2016
5. Policy brief on Changing trends in the agricultural practices of Tribal Farmers: Need for Intervention - ISBN : 978-93-83820-39-9, August 2016
6. Impact Assessment Report - Integrated Watershed Management Program of Khandow Megawatershed, ISBN : 978-93-83820-35-1, December, 2015
7. "Samathula Poshakaahaara Maargadarshaka Karadeepika", ISBN: 978-93-83820-34-4, November, 2015
8. Chenchus in NSTR - Impact of interventions made under the project CHELE, ISBN:978-93-83820-30-6, August, 2015
9. Policy brief on IFR-AP, ISBN:978-93-83820-31-3, August, 2015
10. VMWDF Process documentation, ISBN:978-93-83820-32-0, August, 2015
11. FRA - FAQs, ISBN:978-93-83820-33-7, August, 2015
12. IFR Title Holders in Telangana State: What they are looking for. ISBN: 978-93-83820-28-6, December, 2014
13. Vanishing Forests: Critical need to regenerate fuel wood species in the forests of Adilabad district, Telangana. ISBN: 978-93-83820-27-6, December, 2014
14. Collaborations for forest land treatment in forest fringe watersheds. ISBN: 978-93-83820-24-5. March, 2014
15. Field Guide on Forest Carbon Measurement. ISBN: 978-93-83820-00-9. February, 2013
16. Urge for Forest Rights, ISBN: 978-93-83820-15-3. 2013
17. Holistic Development of Chenchus in Tiger Reserve, March 2012-February 2013. ISBN: 978-93-83820-16-0. 2013
18. REDD+ and Perspectives of Community Forestry Stakeholders in India. ISBN: 978-93-83820-01-6. May, 2012
19. Holistic Development of Chenchus in Tiger Reserve, March 2011-February, 2012. ISBN: 978-93-83820-17-7, 2012
20. Community Forest Management: Members' Welfare & Development Fund. ISBN: 978-93-83820-18-4. 2012
21. The Alliance of the Forest Guardians. ISBN: 978-93-83820-02-3. August, 2010
22. Study Report on Harvesting and Marketing of Bamboo. ISBN: 978-93-83820-03-0. May, 2010
23. Community-based Enterprise on Sal and Karanj Seed Oil Extraction in Hazaribagh District of Jharkhand. ISBN: 978-93-83820-04-7. March, 2010
24. Proceedings of State Level Stakeholder Consultation on Impact of Andhra Pradesh Community Forest Management. ISBN: 978-93-83820-05-4. March, 2010
25. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. ISBN: 978-93-83820-06-1. February, 2010
26. Evolving strategies for holistic development of Chenchu community with special emphasis on conservation of ecosystem in NSTR with multi stakeholder participation. ISBN: 978-93-83820-07-8. January, 2010
27. Interface with Watersheds in Forest Fringe Villages. ISBN: 978-93-83820-08-5. 2010
28. Impact Assessment of CHELE Livelihood Enhancement Project. ISBN: 978-93-83820-09-2. December, 2009
29. A Comparative Study of the Performance of VSSs under the APCFM and FDA Programmes in Andhra Pradesh. ISBN: 978-93-83820-10-8. July, 2009
30. Chenchus in Transition in Tiger Reserve. ISBN: 978-93-83820-19-1. 2009
31. Enhancing Lives of Adda Leaf (NTFP) Collectors. ISBN: 978-93-83820-20-7. 2009
32. Striking a Balance towards Livestock Based



- Livelihoods & Use of Natural Resources. ISBN: 978-93-83820-22-1. 2009
33. Livelihood Enhancement through Adda Leaf Plate Making Activity in Visakhapatnam Forest Circle. ISBN: 978-93-83820-11-5. December, 2008
  34. A report on Assessment of the Performance of VSSs in CPF Project Area. ISBN: 978-93-83820-12-2. November, 2008
  35. Evaluation Report of Core Programme of Centre for People's Forestry. ISBN: 978-93-83820-13-9. August, 2008
  36. A handbook on Forest Rights Act-2006 Implementation. ISBN: 978-93-83820-14-6. March, 2008
  37. Action Tools for Result-oriented Action in Participatory Forest Management. ISBN: 978-81-906691-5-3. 2008
  38. NTFP – Enterprise and Forest Governance in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha: Bamboo, Mahua, Tendu Leaves, Tamarind & Sal Seed. ISBN: 978-81-906691-7-7. 2008
  39. Turning a New Leaf. ISBN: 978-81-906691-6-0. 2008
  40. Non-Timber Forest Produce in Central India: Governance, Challenges and Opportunities. ISBN: 978-81-906691-0-8. 2008
  41. Participatory Forest Management: Training Manual for Facilitators. ISBN: 978-81-906691-4-6. 2007
  42. Training Manual Series in Participatory Forest Management: Facilitation Skills, Conflict Resolution & Gender Mainstreaming. ISBN: 978-81-906691-3-9. 2007
  43. Multi-stakeholder Workshop on Restoring Balance between Livestock-based Livelihood and Natural Resources. ISBN: 978-81-906691-2-2. 2007
  44. Connecting Lives: Five Years in People's Forestry, ISBN: 978-81-906691-1-5. 2007
  45. Multi-stakeholder Consultation for Defining Micro-enterprise Friendly Forest Governance. ISBN: 978-81-905419-8-2. 2007
  46. Safe and Sustainable Practices of Rock Bee Honey Harvesting: Training. ISBN: 978-93-83820-21-4. 2006
  47. Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) – Markets for the Poor. ISBN: 978-93-83820-23-8. 2006
  48. Biodiversity Register Process. ISBN: 978-81-905419-8-5. 2005
  49. National Consultation with Civil Society Organisation on Non-Timber Forest Produce Policy and Management. ISBN: 978-81-906691-8-4. 2005
  50. Training Manual on Facilitation Skills to Community Extension Workers (CEWs). ISBN: 978-81-905419-7-8. 2005
  51. Training Manual on Conflict Resolution. ISBN: 978-81-905419-6-1. 2005
  52. Training Manual on Gender Mainstreaming. ISBN: 978-81-905419-5-4. 2005
  53. Community Forestry Micro-plan Training Manual for Facilitators. ISBN: 978-81-905419-4-7. 2005
  54. Monitoring by Stakeholders – NTFP. ISBN: 978-81-905419-3-0. 2005
  55. Proceedings of the National Conference on Dalit Concerns in Forestry. ISBN: 978-81-905419-2-3. 2004
  56. Study on VSS Sustainability and the Role of GCC (NTFP marketing) in Connection with CFM in Andhra Pradesh. ISBN: 978-81-905419-0-9. 2003
  57. Bamboo in VSS of Andhra Pradesh (Harvest, Marketing & Benefit Sharing). ISBN: 978-81-905419-1-6. 2003
  58. Forest Biodiversity Registers. ISBN: 978-81-906691-9-1. 2002
  59. Stakeholder Consultations on Community Forest Management. 2001

### Films:

1. Interface with Watersheds in Forest Fringe Villages
2. Urge for Forest Rights
3. Community Forest Management: Members' Welfare & Development Fund
4. Chenchus in Transition in Tiger Reserve
5. Enhancing Lives of Adda Leaf (NTFP) Collectors
6. Holistic Development of Chenchus in Tiger Reserve March 2012–February 2013
7. Holistic Development of Chenchus in Tiger Reserve March 2011–February 2012
8. Safe and Sustainable Practices of Rock Bee Honey Harvesting: Training
9. Striking a Balance towards Livestock based Livelihoods & Use of Natural Resources
10. Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) – Markets for the Poor









Rights | Livelihoods | Conservation

#### **Registered Office & Head Quarters**

CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY  
12-13-483/39, Lane 6, Street No.14  
Nagarjunanagar Colony, Tarnaka  
Secunderabad - 5000 17  
Tel: 040-27154484  
www.cpf.in | info@cpf.in

#### **Field Offices**

##### **TELANGANA**

###### **Adilabad District**

CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY  
Gangannapeta, Beside ITDA office,  
Uttoor Main Road, Adilabad district-504311

##### **ANDHRA PRADESH**

###### **Srikakulam District**

CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY  
Above Lakshmi Chit funds,  
Duvuri Street, Pathapatnam-532213  
Srikakulam District.

###### **Krishna District**

CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY  
Kerala Hotel Centre,  
Ground Floor, D.No: 11-99,  
Ibrahimpattam, Krishna District-521456

##### **ODISHA**

###### **Malkangiri District**

CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY  
Near Electric Office,  
Podia Road, Post Kalimela-764047  
Malkangiri district, Odisha