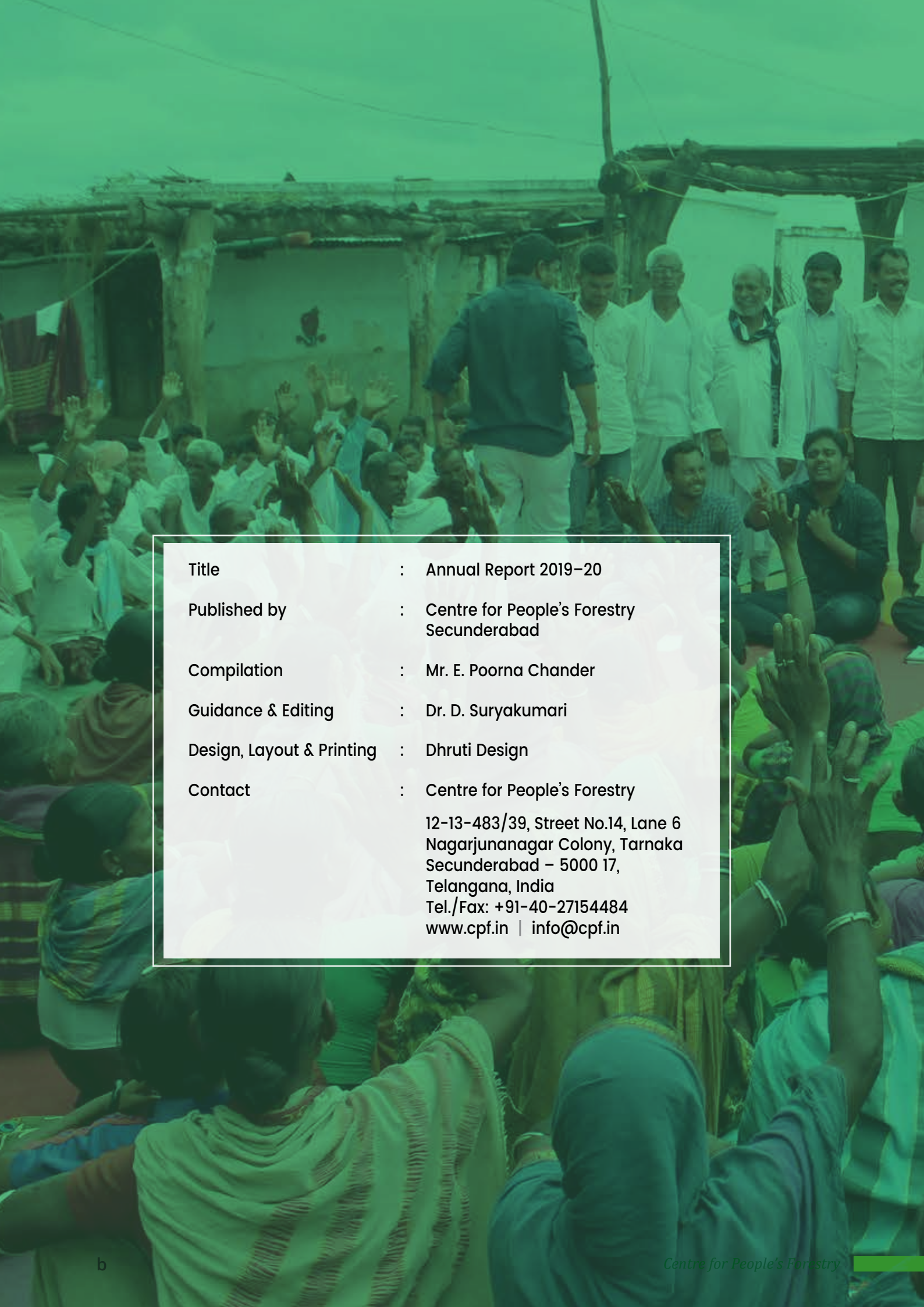




ANNUAL REPORT
2019-20



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I. 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.

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.

CROSS-CUTTING AREA

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.

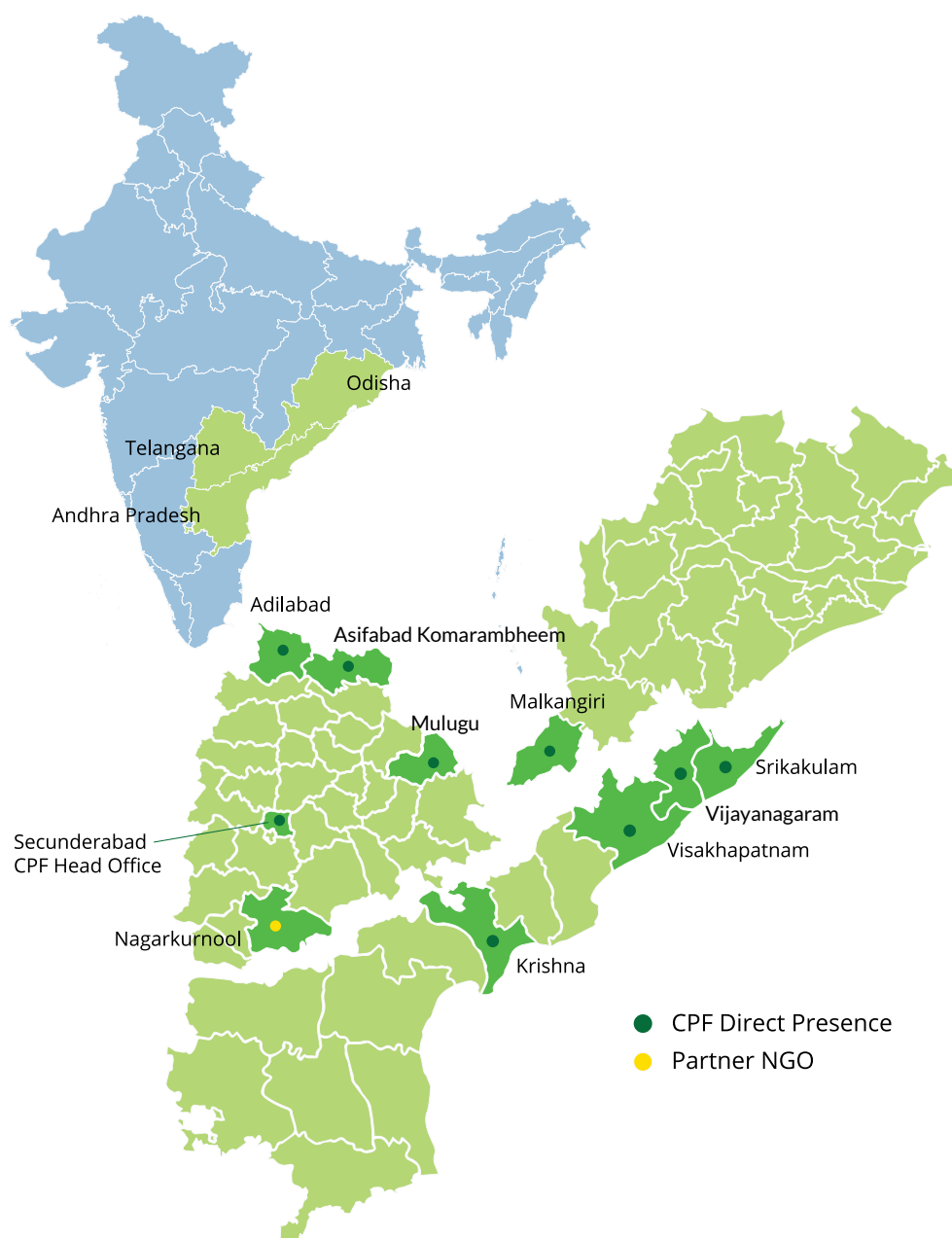


STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

- 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
- 2020 : Tax exemption recognition under section 80 G of the Income Tax Act, 1961

OPERATIONAL AREAS

The map below identifies the Project Locations, Field Offices and Partners NGO.



S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Districts	No. of Villages
1	Andhra Pradesh	5 – Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Krishna and Kadapa	175
2	Telangana	3 – Adilabad, Mulugu and Nagarkurnool	116
3	Odisha	1-Malkangiri district	12
	3 States	9 districts	303 villages

Additional operational areas:

Facilitation of CFR Claim submission in 657 Villages in 6 districts of three states



IMPORTANT ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS DURING THE YEAR

80 G Certificate

Tax exemption recognition under section 80 G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been received

Mobilizing Individual Donations

Donation page created and integrated in CPF website to get individual donations.

CPF intends to provide some small support and necessities by raising donations from individuals who have concern for the Tribal Communities. Five different categories have been identified and listed, from which the donors can choose the category of their interest. The five categories are:

1. Educational Aids – for Children
2. Games & Sports Material – Youth
3. Recreation Material – Women
4. Organic Farming & Implements – Farmers
5. Unspecified – To use in unforeseen natural calamities



II. MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(APRIL 2019 TO MARCH 2020)



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.

OUTREACH

During the period, 14784 Households from 232 villages belonging to Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Krishna and Kadapa districts of Andhra Pradesh; Adilabad, Mulugu and Nagarkurnool districts of Telangana and Malkangiri district of Odisha states are reached out. Among these households, 16148 people (8631 Male + 7517 Female) are benefitted under Rights & Entitlements, 13621 (7749 Male + 5872 Female) are benefitted under Participatory SNRM & Sustainable Livelihoods and 8825 people (4954 Male + 3871 Female) are benefitted under Adaptation to Climate Change core areas which are being implemented in Forest Communities Programme.

Besides an amount Rs. 30603578 from donor supported projects, Rs. 73.44 lakhs were leveraged from various Government departments like Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Agriculture, Rural Water Supply, Forest Department and Rural Development, Education departments. And an amount of Rs. 20.25 Lakhs in IWMP – Mangrool, Rs. 100.014 lakhs in IWMP-Peddasunnapuram was also spent directly by the community from the projects supported by Government agencies.



1. RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

Community Forest Resource Rights (CFRs)

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, initially by strengthening the JFM programme and later through the provisions of Forest Rights Act. Though IFR (Individual Forest rights) settlement took place, CFRs settlement did not take off due to unwillingness of Governments.

During the year, CPF facilitated formation of Forest Rights Committees (FRCs) at Gram Sabha level in 620 villages to submit claim for Community Forest Rights (CRs) & Community Forest Resource Rights. 75 (50 Male + 25 Female) volunteers are identified to facilitate the CFR claim preparation. Trainings are given to FRC committees on the process of claim submission including joint verification system. Along with this training, Volunteers are trained on collection & verification of old records, facilitation of Gram Sabha meetings and claim were submitted to Sub divisional committee.

In addition, 47 villages were also facilitated to draft the community forest resources management plan.

Entitlements

An entitlement is a welfare benefit to which a person has a lawful right if they meet certain eligibility requirements; and it plays a very important role in development, pertaining to equitable distribution of goods and services.

As most of the tribal/ Forest dwelling communities are in the hilltop and remote areas; government is

also facing troubles to ensure its services. In the above context, since 2015, CPF initiated Village Coordination Groups (VCGs – Selected members from existing committee members from the same village) and strengthened these groups to access available government schemes and services at Community & Individuals level. During 2019-20, VCGs are functioning effectively in 100 tribal villages of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha.

Social Security:

VCG 's efforts gave benefits to 97 percent (1667 out of 1716) of eligible people under social security programs, i.e., old age pensions, widowed pensions, and disabled retirement.

Health:

VCG is monitoring the Mother's Committee, thus strengthening it to avail Anganwadi facilities. The outcome of this capacity building is that 88 % (2058 out of 2346) eligible individuals received regular and quality services from Anganwadi centres. Along with it five Anganwadi centres got renovated.

Education:

School Management Committees (SMCs) are capacitated through VCGs. SMCs got involved in monitoring punctuality of teacher and strived to make teachers attend school regularly. In fourteen villages, applications are submitted for new/ renovation of school

¹Since 2007, CPF facilitated Recognition of Forest Rights under 2006 (RoFR act). Around 9460 forest dependent and dwelling households received IFR (Individual Forest Rights) title for the agriculture land (20045 acres) in the forest area of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha.

buildings. Out of these, two school buildings got sanction for renovation with an intention to improve the facilities at government Primary schools of tribal children; CPF with support of Care n Share Italia took up renovation and refurbishment of primary school in Panasapalli village at Vishakhapatnam district. Renovation and refurbishment include – repairs of roof tops, new flooring with tiles, painting to walls and messages with pictures.

Tribal Culture and Education

In India several NGOs work for Adivasi communities with a focus on integration into the mainstream society, supporting the Adivasis to gain access to resources, such as credit, market linkages, connectivity, land titles, health and education. On the other hand, Bread for the Word (BfdW) supporting NGOs also observed that the Adivasi communities have a heritage of culture, vast knowledge and wisdom of living with nature, forest and water bodies, and the traditional and cultural practices revolves around the livelihoods, agro-ecological practices, etc., yet some of these knowledge is not transferred to younger generation, and gradually declining. On this background, a joint network project with five models (Asta-Rajasthan, CPF- Andhra network, Ekta Odisha, Living Farms, Odisha and Samvad/LEADS-Jharkhand) with central coordination by CPF was developed and approved for funding by BfdW for a period of 3 years, beginning 1. October 2019.

Thrust of the Programme is to build a network of NGOs working with Adivasi communities is created and facilitating debate, mutual learning and cooperation once in six months. End of the project period five different approaches of knowledge management for Adivasi children and youth are created to maintain Adivasi traditions, rights and culture.





Major activities carried out

- Till now two workshop were held to discuss Adivasi communities to maintain their culture and prepare for the future. First one was held in November 2019 in Hyderabad, hosted by CPF and second one was held in March 2020 in Udaipur, hosted by Ashtha, in Udaipur, Rajasthan.
- In the first workshop the network partners have identified seven common issues to work together. The common issues identified are: Sharing of best practices of Adivasi culture and tradition; Migration tribal community; Youth empowerment; Tribal perspective of development; Forest land right – Community Forest Rights and Community Forest Management; Adivasi based self-rule and Climate resilient agriculture in Adivasi area.
- Network partners are agreed to work on youth empowerment issues which were identified in November workshop. To this effect, all partners are agreed to conduct a participatory action research study on Skill Development. The Terms and Reference (ToR) was developed in second workshop.

Agriculture:

Farmers are eligible for accessing crop loans, input subsidies, technical and farm machinery support etc. Tribal farmers in remote locations, often fail to reach out to this programme. In this context, CPF supported farmers in its operational area by helping them to establish Tribal Farmers Service Centre (TFSC) which would guide and facilitate farmers to avail the agricultural benefits. In the current reporting period, 2619 farmers out of 4142 have received sanction for at least one support from Agriculture department and ITDA with the facilitation of TFSC. Further 6312 Farmers benefitted out of 7580 by availing Government schemes in various project locations through CPF interventions.

Women development issues addressed through VCG:

Tribal women participation in the VCG meetings and promotion of their leadership results in identifying women related issues along with general development issues in villages, which starts from proper delivery of ICDS service with ensuring quality, quantity and timely to pregnant women, lactating mother, and adolescent girls and children which have significant outcome on nutrition and health hygiene issues. Mainstream exposure and empowerment of women attained through approaching government departments and officials for VCG activities, which leads in benefiting awareness on various Government Schemes such as water and sanitation, bank linkages, gas subsidy, social welfare benefits to women and other women development schemes naming a few.

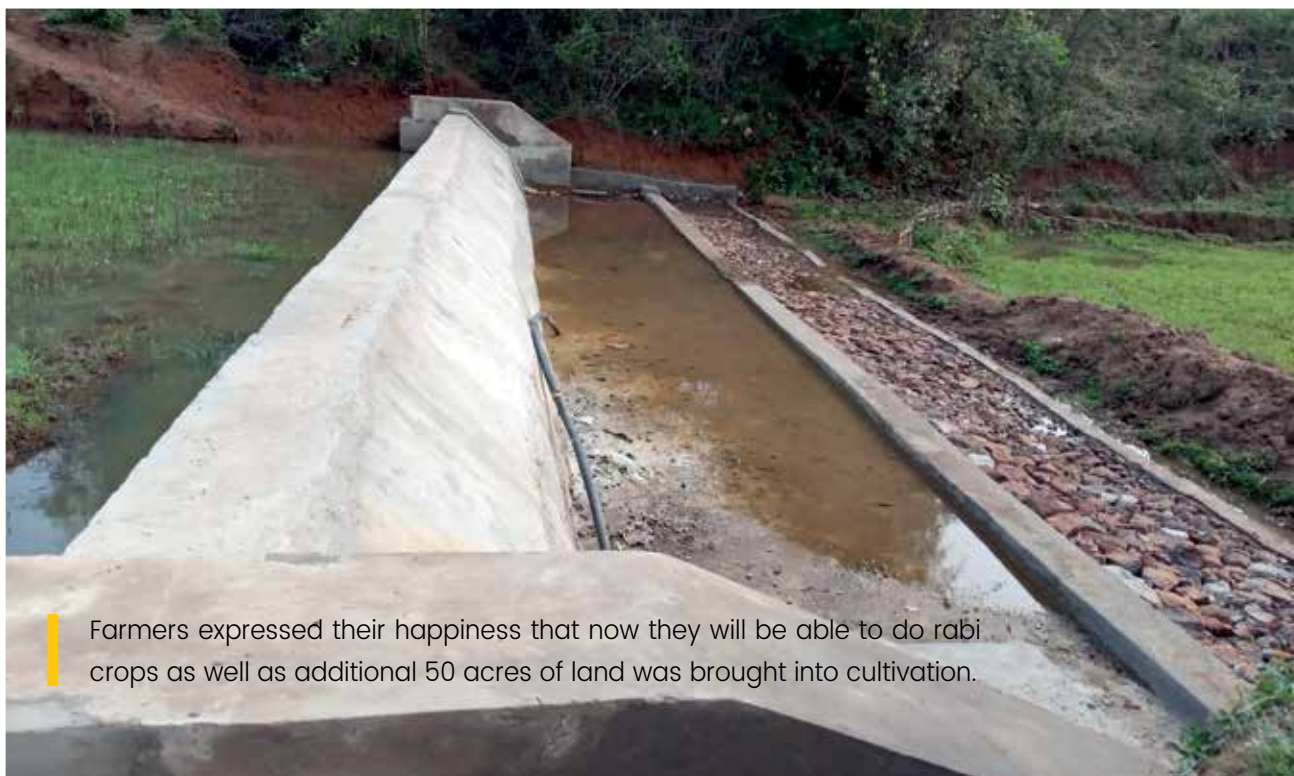


Enhancing the agricultural potential of the farmlands

A Panasapalli village is a small, remote tribal village in the Visakhapatnam district of Paderu Mandal, Gabbangi Gram panchayath with total 64 tribal household from Kotiya and Kammari community. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for all the household with 196.8 acres of agricultural land.

The village is based at hill top and most of the agricultural land are in sloppy terrain without having any rain water conservation structure for supporting irrigation facilities in Rabi season. Hence farmers were depended on rains for agriculture and were able to cultivate rain fed crops only.

In the year 2018, CPF started working in Panasapalli village through BftW project. As a part of implementation of the project, CPF staff and CFF of the village organized CBO meetings and formed VCG committee by taking representatives of all the CBOs in the village. Subsequently, the committee identified and wanted to resolve the issues of irrigation as the first priority. The issue was submitted to the ITDA PO by the VCG Committee in the year of 2019. Later the follow up has been done for 4 times to get the sanction of Check dam. Finally, they got sanction for the Check dam with an amount of Rs. 5.5 lakhs. The construction of Check dam is completed; which will irrigate 125 acres of land out 196.8 acres and further additional 50 acres (total 175.8 acres) benefitting 40 farmers in the village.



Farmers expressed their happiness that now they will be able to do rabi crops as well as additional 50 acres of land was brought into cultivation.



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.

Study Completed

Post title scenario of community forest resource area- Management protocols (Including forest foods)

Objectives of the study

- To study the implementation status of community forest rights and community forest resource rights and governance challenges.
- To study the level of engagement of the communities with the other stakeholders to pursue the CFR Plans implementation and governance challenges
- To Study the contribution of forest food in the tribal community food basket and its conservation plan.

Theme	Location	Community
	BR Hills- Karnataka	Soligas
	Simlipal tiger reserve area (STR) - Odisha	Kol, Mundas, Bhatudi
Grassland	Banni grassland of Gujarat	Maldharis
MFP- Bamboo	Panchgaon village Chandrapur Maharashtra	Kapewar and Gaadi Lohar
	Keonjhar, Odisha	Juang
	Sarguja, Chhattisgarh	Pahari Korwas

Findings of the study

The FRA legislation is a strong weapon to improve the lives of millions of tribal and forest dwellers. The study finds that recognition of rights i.e. Community Forest Rights (CRs) or right to use, harvest and sell forest produce has been vested with the community but Community Forest Resource (CFR) Rights or right to protect, regenerate, or conserve or manage forests within the customary boundary of a village (Section 3 (1) i of FRA) is not recognized in true spirit. And where rights have been recognized it was mostly the effort of the local people and civil society organizations mostly as in case of BR Hills of Karnataka , Banni Grassland of Gujura , without support from the forest department or with the interest and diligent efforts of District collector as incase of Simlipal Tiger Reserve . Along with the unsupportive behavior of forest department, for recognizing the rights, the challenges of understanding the law and lack of opportunities for making the claims is a major setback to reach out to the main thrust of the Act.

The amended rule 4(e) of the act empowers the community to manage the forest resources. Although there is no proper documented management plan in the study area; the study reveals that the forest dwelling community are conserving and managing the resources from times immemorial, it is embedded in their roots of existence. The traditional practices of tribal and customs related to forest resources and nature shows their indigenous knowledge of conservation, protection and management of the natural resources and forest resources on which their survival is dependent. They have clear understanding on importance of the forest resources and based on this understanding their customary rules and law are in

place to manage the resources equally without its depletion. And till now there is no proper engagement between communities and other stakeholders (FD) to pursue the CFR Plans implementation and governance challenges. There are almost no efforts towards co-existence and collaboration with local people for conservation and governance despite FRA and Wild Life Protection Act providing for the same. Nor the study finds any initiatives taken to incorporate the management plan drafted and implemented by the community into forest department working plan (as in case of STR).

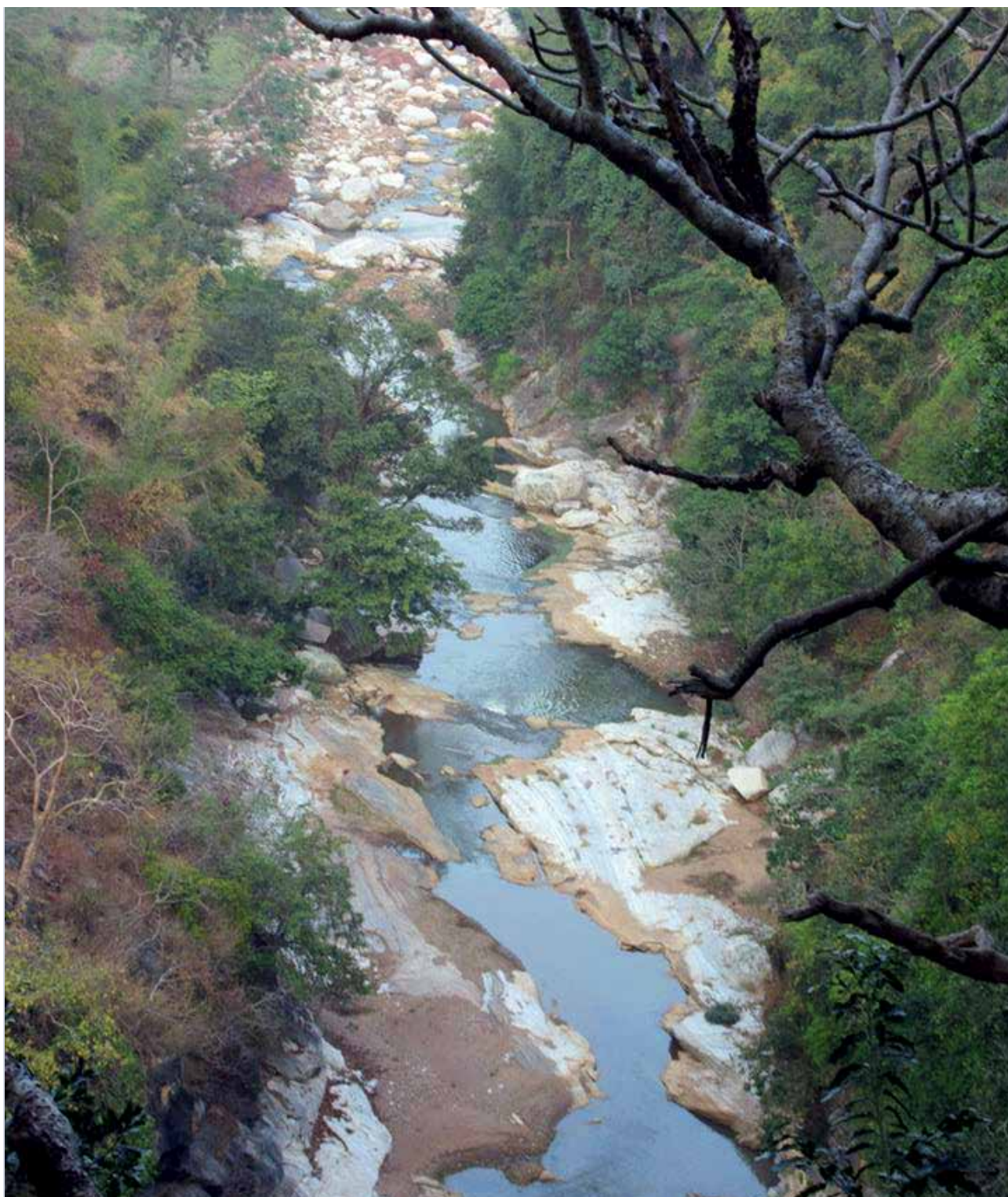
Traditionally tribal communities were dependent on forest foods for their daily consumption. Proportionately 80 percent of the daily dietary consumption was from forest items. Extensive Farming was not much in practice, only millets were cultivated and remaining food items were collected from forest i.e. tubers, green leaves, fruits, nuts, seeds, tamarind, honey, mushrooms, bamboo shoots, other wild vegetable species and animal meat. With time forest is depleting and with the expansion of human settlement, the forest is not as nearer to the settlement as before. Along with it the facility of TPDS has now reached to most of the areas and the dependency on it has increased. The community is now not willing to take the hardship to go into deep forest to collect the food item. The dependency on forest food has reduced to almost 30 percent, and food items are collected occasionally from the forest. The collection of food from forest is now based on family size, economic status. Collection of forest food is an allied activity along with fuel wood collection.

Recommendations

- Capacity building of stakeholders: It is often noted that the potential of this legislation and its most important provisions are still not known by target communities, and implementing authorities. Officials responsible for informing the Gram Sabha members are themselves found to be “thoroughly ignorant” about the Act. Awareness building and the strengthening of local community-based organization on FRA-2006
- Alignment of legislation and other forest governing laws with FRA-2006: Since 2008, when the FRA was brought into force, the settlement of forest rights has been sluggish partially and often denied. The conflict between various ministries, department, related laws, policies and programmes has slowed down the implementation of the Forest Rights Act. At fundamental level, the decentralized paradigm of the Forest Rights Act calls for a deeper change in governance. The new forest policies i.e. CAMPA bill, and draft new forest policy should be in alignment with the FRA-2006.
- The relationship between the Gram Sabha and the Forest Department needs to be clarified. The Forest Department should respect the Gram Sabha’s authority for managing and protecting forests, and support the committees set up by the Gram Sabhas. However, the structure of such committees should not be dictated by government departments and must evolve out of existing bodies guided by an informed Gram Sabha.
- Recognition to the traditional knowledge, Traditional governance system within the clan: The forest governance and management system are inbuilt in tribal culture. That needs to be recognized and mainstreamed into the present system for the sustainable development of tribal community and sustainable management of resources.
- Consultation with the tribal leaders from traditional administrative structure for recognizing the habitation rights: There should be support to community for documentation of their claim process and evidences generation. The government should also derive guidelines for process of recognition of habitation rights for the PVTG.

Advocacy Efforts

As part of facilitation of Community right and Community Resource right claim, under FRA-2006; earlier CPF took advocacy measures to bring the attention of the state government officials for their active involvement and support, where Tribal welfare department is the nodal agency for implementation. As a result of these efforts, the Tribal welfare department of Andhra Pradesh issued a letter to all ITDA -POs to extend necessary support to the community and CPF for facilitating the claim submission. Those letters were followed up at field level with the ITDAs and further letters were issued to the district and block level officials by the ITDA-Pos for supporting the facilitation process.



Strong Evidences; Recognition of Rights for OTFDs

Forest right Act -2006 recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in Forest land in forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes (FDST) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD) who have been residing in such forests for generations. In claim document preparation under FRA-2006, filing of adequate evidences in support of the claim document is of great importance; and even more so specifically in case of OTFDS. In case lack of proper evidence (proof for three generation of residence or access to the resource), the claim gets rejected.

The Maldhari pastoralist community (OTFDs) in Banni grass land have submitted their CFR claim in the year 2009-10 which was reverted back to them for lack of evidence.

After that the association of Maldharis i.e. Banni Pashu Uchherak Maldhari Sangathan (BPUMS or the Banni Breeders' Association) with more than 1200 pastoralist from 54 villages of 19 panchayats called for their meetings and discussed and tracked their existence in the geographical area. Each member went back to their villages and tried to accumulate the grazing tax paid by their family to various rulers in various periods of time. In due course of collection of grazing tax receipts few other interesting old documents also came out. i.e. the Case dispute resolved by the then representative of king between two villages, A government order issued to the villagers by Political agent of East India Company etc.

With such strong evidences the claim document was resubmitted again for the complete grassland of 2500 km sq. by the 54 villages and 19 Panchayat all together which got the approval of District level committee in 2016.



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 our interventions with regard to forests and natural resources.

Establishing of TFSCs for Agro-ecological Practices and Organic Farming

As part of the livelihood promotion and food security enhancement activities, these TFSC members discussed and shared new learning and experience of agriculture to other fellow farmers in village level meetings and interactions with the farmers and small farmers groups are going on, it is encouraging the farmers to practice Agro-ecological methods and organic farming. As part of strengthening the TFSCs, in all 100 TFSC have opened bank accounts in their respective local bank branches in all 5 locations. and almost of the TFSC have procured necessary agriculture implements. These implements will be used by TFSC member farmers on a rental basis, it is always less than the market rate.

These farmers have got these agriculture implements in various ways, some of them got through project

support, some from government subsidy and some other are with TFSC's own fund. Now, maintenance of the implements is needed. To this effect, our team facilitated to identify the TFSC office places for storage of the agricultural implements and conducting of TFSC monthly meetings. The TFSC offices will have agriculture implements, and meeting requirements materials like TFSC resolution register, stock register, rental details register, agro-ecological practices register and Bank pass book etc. It also has banners and posters related to agro-ecological practices, TFSC small groups list, implements rental rate chart and banner with display the name of the TFSC members, etc. As a part of sustainability of TFSCs, as of now our teams have facilitated to identify 67 TFSC offices out of 100 TFSCs and remaining TFSC identification is going on. Generally these offices are free of cost, many of them are in public buildings and some of them are in private houses (for which farmers made proper resolutions) and some of them are with very minimal rent, for which the committees are agreed to bear the cost.



Encouragement of Mutual Sharing in Agriculture Works through TFSC Grain/seed exchange among and between TFSCs

In response to the involved arduous physical labour and drudgery in Agriculture, need based Agriculture implements for the tribal farmers, facilitated to procure farm implements in 39 village of three project locations (Adilabad-13+Malkangiri-12+ Nargarkarnool-12+Visakhapatnam-2+ Srikakulam-2). Details of the farm implements are given in the table below:

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Name of the Equipment	No. of Farmers benefited		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Nagarkurnool	Power Weeders, Tarpaulin Sheets and Plastic Drums	274	76	350
2	Adilabad	Power Weeders, Petrol Pump, Battery Sprayers, Power Sprayers, Tarpaulin Sheets, Diesel Engine and Plastic Drums	380	129	509
3	Malkangiri	Diesel Engine, Battery Sprayers, Pickaxe, Powrah, Plastic Drums, Plastic Gamla, Sovel (Square mouth) and Harvesting Sickle	773	100	873
4	Visakhapatnam	Diesel Engine, Power Sprayers	75	9	84
5	Srikakulam	Paddy Pulveriser	30	50	80
Total			1532	364	1896

Across the field locations, facilitation support extended for procurement of agriculture implements to equip the TFSCs for use of the farmers. These farmers are using the farm implements with minimal rental charges. The rental charges are being collected from the farmer and deposited in the respective TFSC banks accounts. This money is used for maintenances of the TFSC centre and available implements and procurement of need based implements of the village farmers. Our team putting efforts to encourage the farmers for use the TFSC implement, in addition exchange of farmers implements based on the needs and in all 100 habitation to reduce the farm labour cost.

Sustainable Forest Management

As a part of sustainable forest management, Tribal Communities from eight villages of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh put special efforts on natural regeneration of forest. The villagers have conducted random survey to identify the degraded species like Neem, Pongamiya, Henna and Maredu and fruit bearing species such as Custard apple, Tamarind, Black jamun and Almond. The benefits provided by these species includes eco-system services and ecological functions, social and cultural benefits, income benefits by selling the Minor Forest Produces and very useful to prepare organic pesticides. To generate the forest, our team facilitated the communities to plan 31653 saplings (19690 fruit bearing and 11963 fuel wood) in community forest area with the support of forest department.

Promotion of better cotton cultivation practices along with Agro-forestry

This activity has been introduced in 2018, in the 28 tank catchment areas belonging to 32 villages of three Mandals in Mulugu district. This was promoted to restore the tanks ecological system and to retain moisture content by reducing the usage of chemical applications. Total 3198 farmers are

covered in formation of Learning Groups (LGs). These 3198 farmers are motivated to follow package of practices on better cotton cultivation (plant spacing, SMC works, applying fertilizer/ pesticide only as per the requirement, maintain fiber quality while harvesting, providing basic facilities to workers etc). Total 732 farmers (104 Female and 628 male) completed plantation in their 772.5 acers fields in 55 villages of 3 mandals (Mulugu, Venkatapur, and Govindaraopet of Mulugu District). Total 15571 Mango saplings, and 60225 Teak saplings plantation completed. In that there are 85% of plants survived with healthy and good growth. Total 13269 Mango plants and 51672 Teak plants survived.

Productivity System Improvement (PSI)

As a part of PSI (Productivity System Improvement), we have facilitated to distribute the following agricultural implements in order to enhance the income of the farmers:

S.No	Name of the agricultural input/ agricultural implement	Number of agricultural input/ agricultural implement	Total Amount of the agricultural input/ agricultural implement	Total Number of beneficiaries
1	Vegetable Mini Kits	1732	311760.00	1732
2	Crates	500	117000.00	500
3	Oil Engines	40	827202.00	40
4	Battery Sprayers	129	488250.00	129
5	Taiwan Sprayers	34	484800.00	34
6	Tarpaulin sheets	1455	3011650.00	1455
Total		3890	5240662.00	3890

SMC works in watershed approach

The watershed activities are being implemented under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, (PMKSY) in two locations (18 villages in Adilabad district of Telangana and in 35 villages of Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh state). In Adilabad district, 6 Check dams and 19 Gabion Structures (for SMC/ Water storage) were constructed. In Srikakulam district, 17 check dams, 2 Check walls, 5 Threshing floors, 4 Percolation Tanks, 4 Repair of percolation tanks, 1 Repair of Mini Percolation Tank and 2 Surplus weirs constructed. As a result, 335 acres of land was treated in Adilabad district and 682 acres of land was treated under Peddasunnapuram IWMP, Srikakulam district.



Agro-ecological practices in Food crop cultivation

A story of Guruvaiah's learning of Agro-ecological Practices and his improvement in living standards

Back ground

In Nallamala forest area, the village named as Macharam, Amrabad mandal and Nagarkurnool district, Telangana State. The total ST families in the village is 57, and the population is 159 (Male-80 and female-79). In the village farmers are 37 where male farmers-22 and female farmers-15. Major occupation of the villagers is agriculture. But they are not having agriculture implements such as Plough, Weeder, Plastic Drums, Sickles, Spades, Pickaxe, Manual Sprayer and Power Sprayer etc., for basic agriculture operations, these implements are essential. So, they used to bring implements from other village at higher rental charges, which is expensive. Often, during the peak agriculture season, the communities unable to get implements at right time to conduct the agriculture operations, sometimes they not able to afford the rental charges too. Because of this reason they used to give their land to other community farmers in lease basis.

'In this back ground, a tribal farmer's challenge is captured to understand the issue to better in his own expression. My name is Guruvaiah (48) from B.K.Uppununthala village, Amrabad mandal and Nagarkurnool district. I belongs to Chenchu tribal community, forest dependent family. I am a school dropout and was working very hard in the fields along with my parents to meet day to day basic needs. My wife name is Mandli Lingamma, we are blessed with have 6 children, along with our parents, total 8 members forms our family. We depend on forest lands, as we do not have cattle and agriculture land for cultivation, we are facing many problems because lack of knowledge in agriculture and methods. So I could not able to do the agriculture before TFSC intervention'.

Project Intervention

At this critical juncture, as a part of implementation of the project under "Sustainable Livelihood and empowerment to Adivasi Communities in Andhra Pradesh" our team explained about the activities of the project and agriculture related intervention in B.K.Uppununthala village. They explained about cultivation of four types of crops such as: Pulses, Millets, Cereals and Vegetables to promote self-consumption and earn some income. The food crops cultivation with practicing of agro-ecological practices is very much interested to the famers (Guruvaiah) and he learned a lot from the project intervention.

After the project intervention, impact of TFSC and its witnessed change in Guruvaiah's agriculture and living standard improvement is captured in his own expression.

After the intervention, I have taken the 4 acres of land for lease to grow the food crops. After completion of sowing, I need to apply pesticides and fertilizers so I needed drums and sprayers. Through TFSC, I could able to get agriculture implements within the time at lower rental charges. Earlier the project intervention and TFSC intervention began, if I has to take one drum per day, it would cost rent Rs. 200 per day. Now after establishment of TFSCs through the BfdW supported Project, I used to take drum for rent @Rs.50 per day, it is save three times of inputs cost before the project intervention. Under this project, I learned agriculture practices, started cultivation by own with less input costs and yield is also good, our family consumes the produces and sometimes sale to meet basic needs.

Further, he emphasized that the amount which is collected as a rental charges in TFSC, we are using for repairs of the agriculture implements as well as buying the new agriculture implements based our village needs. From the TFSC, we are as TFSC office bearers and small groups members not only using implements but also providing knowledge about agro-ecological practices such as land preparation, seed treatment, SMC works, Soil testing, Organic fertilizers application, Organic Pesticides application, Weed removal and Seed storage.

We the farmers from B.K. Uppanuthala village we are very happy and expressing thanks to services of TFSC. And also expressing gratitude to implementing agency CONARE, CPF and financial support agency BfdW.



Installation of Paddy Pulveriser–Lessened difficulties in Paddy Processing

Introduction

In Andhra Pradesh state, in the district of Srikakulam, Patapatnam mandal, Shobha Gram Panchayath has 10 smaller habitations (Kommalguda, Karadasingiguda, Renuguda, Laxmanaguda, Kurrangiguda, Benneduguda, Gulimisingiguda, Chinthaguda, Burujuguda and Jinniguda). It has total 150 households in Shobha GP. Inhabitants of these habitations derive their livelihood from agriculture and livestock rearing. The major crops grown in this area are Paddy, foxtail millet, Sorghum and Red gram. The crops cultivated by these tribes mostly depend upon middlemen. After harvest of their crop, they face lot of difficulty in processing the paddy for self-consumption, as they do not have rice mill nearby area, traditional processing through pestle is declining. Majority of the farmers sale the produce to middleman, not even in government market yards (where the produces can sold for minimum support price) far off from their habitations. And they buy processed rice for their consumption need. It is uniquely unbelievable phenomenon.

Situation of the farmers before Project Intervention

Near to those habitations, they do not have rice mills, in chance, they want to process the paddy and convert into rice self-consumption, they has to go Seedhi or Korasavada villages which are located at least in distance of 10 to 15 kms these habitations. Moreover, even if they want made their mind to process the paddy into rice by going either of Seedhi or Korasavada villages, they have hire a vehicle (preferably auto), which costs Rs. 500 for transportation of paddy, and in the rice mill too charge Rs.60 per each as processing charge along with some quantity of rice. To avoid all these difficulties, farmers of these habitations make shortcut by selling all the agriculture produce and sale to middleman and in turn buy processed rice for their self-consumption.

Intervention of TFSC, made available to the farmers a Paddy Pulveriser lessened the difficulties of paddy processing and self-consumption of their own produce.

TFSC intervention

To lessen difficulties facing by the farmers in processing paddy into rice nearby their village, under the “Sustainable Livelihood and empowerment to Adivasi Communities” project provided a Pulveriser at Kommalguda village, and established a unit managed by TFSC of same village and providing service to all 10 habitations. Our team facilitated to convene a meeting with all these 10 villages and decided how to use these paddy pulverisers. In the meeting, they have decided to use properly with minimum rental basis @ Rs. 2 per kg. They also have appointed one person to manage the unit and

processing, his honorarium is born by TFSC based on the works. Unit is properly being maintained, books of accounts and register and rental charges etc. in every operating every day. Income earned from the Pulveriser unit will be deposited @TFSC account and as per need and discussion in the TFSC meeting, deposited money will be used. This is how Intervention of CPF through TFSC, made available to the farmers a Paddy Pulveriser lessened the difficulties of paddy processing and self-consumption of their own produce

Benefit gained by the community through these initiatives

- Agriculture produce compulsion sale is stopped unless they have more than enough for their self-consumption
- Transportation cost and times for doing all these activities got saved (these 10 habitations to Korasavada or Seedhi villages, where the rice mill is there).
- They can process their own produce and consume it, which is good for health and sale in the market higher price if needed.



■ Paddy Pulveriser processing rice@ Kommalaguda, Srikakulam district

4. ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

It was clear that climate change would impact forests and the communities living in forests. In the project villages of CPF, it has been promoting Climate resilient agriculture and other adaptation practices. The temperature in the forest areas are also increasing along with plain areas. The increased gradual temperature year by year is affecting the survival of the crops and yield in quantity. To minimize this issue, climate resilient agro eco practices and SMC works in watershed approach are being promoted, which are narrated in section-3 of this report. The details of these activities are summarised below in this section.

Climate resilient agriculture practices:

The practices are selection of seed, seed treatment, SMC works, organic applications and seed storage. These practices are promoted among 4412 tribal farmers in 100 villages of five districts in three states (Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh, Adilabad and Nagarkurnool in Telangana and Malkangiri in Odisha). Most of the tribal lands located in hill tops and slopes. The Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) works are required for these lands as per the geographical situation. The promoted SMC works are bund with stone or clay and trenches in the land where the slope is high. During Kharif, 850 farmers have done the SMC works.

The traditional seed varieties are good in germination and crops also survive in erratic rain fall & high temperature situation too. Hence, the tribal farmers are encouraged to share their traditional varieties of seeds with others farmer to adopt the practices of seed treatment before sowing (if seed is not stored in traditional approach). To this effect, 86 farmers could exchange their seed with other farmers during Kharif season and 882 farmer practiced seed treatment activity and after harvesting the crops, these 882 farmers stored the traditional variety of seeds for the next sowing season. Field team facilitated for soil test to 40 famers (32 farmers from Adilabad +8 from Malkangiri) (who are selected systematically covering all available cultivable land in Adilabad and Malkangiri location) for laboratory test in the district agriculture office. In addition, farmers from across the project operating location were provided technical support and build their capacities for seed treatment before sowing (nursery bed and line sowing, broadcasting), total 1964 farmers followed the seed treatment out of the total 3080 farmers, for whom these activities are required to practiced.

Several efforts are being made to encourage the farmers to adopt the 'organic farming'. To this affect, field team by approaching Agriculture department through the VCG and TFSC in Visakhapatnam, facilitated 64 farmers to avail 'green manure crops (sunhemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) locally called Janumu in 12 villages of Visakhapatnam project location. Government subsidy support was 90% whereas the farmers' contribution was 10%. Total 520 Kgs of the Janumu seeds availed by the farmers by bearing 10% of the price (its market price is approximately Rs. 50 per kg). After growing for at least 50 days (it grows 6 feet tall), the land to be ploughed again and allow to decompose the plants in the soil. The Sunhemp grass can also be used as mulching and fodder, that is how it will lead to increase of fertility of soil. In Utnoor project area, 17 demo farmers of 17 villages cultivated vegetable following organic methods during the Rabi season and got the net income on an average Rs. 14000/- to 15000/- . The vegetables grown are tomato, ridge guard and Okra. They prepared and applied Jeevamrutam, Vavilaku Kashayam and Neemastram instead of using chemical pesticides.



Additional Income through Vegetable Cultivation

By Organic Practices

As part of implementation of the project named as “ Sustainable Livelihood and empowerment to Adivasi Communities in Andhra Pradesh”, in Utnoor project area CPF facilitated to distribute vegetable seeds to 17 demo farmers of 17 villages in Rabi season. The vegetables seeds are Tomato, Ridge guard and Okra.

One of the demo plot farmer Mr. Chinnu Patel belongs to Umapathikunta village cultivated vegetables in his one acre of land during the Rabi season. He cultivated Tomato, Brinjal, Ridge guard and Beans through Organic cultivation only; he has prepared and applied Jeevamrutam, Vavilaku Kashayam and Neemastram instead of using chemical pesticides.

The below table is showing the income and expenditure of the vegetable cultivation

Particulars	Quantity in Kgs	Income A	Input Cost (Expenditure) B	
Tomato	200 x 20	4000	Ploughing and Sowing	1000
Brinjal	210 x 30	6300	Seed	1000
Ridge Guard	70 x 80	5600	Jeevamrutam 4 times	400
Beans	110 x 40	4400	Weeding 4 times	3200
Total		20300		5600
Net Income		B-A = Rs. 14700/-		

Net Income of Chinnu Patel for vegetable cultivation during the Rabi season is 20,300-5600=14700.

Hence Mr. Chinnu Patel is the model farmer who is giving trainings to other farmers about Organic Pesticides. Likewise in rest of the 16 project villages also, 16 farmers (one farmer per one village) cultivated vegetable cultivation during the Rabi season and got the net income on an average Rs. 14000/- to 15000/-.



 Vegetable Cultivation

RURAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME

This work is being carried out as an implementing partner to TATA Trusts and FREND.

1. Digital Initiatives
2. Skill Development



Key accomplishments of Rural Communities Programme are narrated briefly hereunder.

OUTREACH

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

Digital Initiatives: 750 Saathis were benefitted through Digital Livelihoods project in Andhra Pradesh. 967 Saathis were benefitted through Digital Literacy project in Telangana. The program covered 2011 villages and trained 350000 rural women on basic mobile operations and internet use.

Skill Development: During the period, 1873 Households from 71 villages belonging to Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh are reached out. Among these households, 1873 people (729 Male & 1144 Female) are benefitted under Skill Development programme which is being implemented in Rural Communities Programme.

Besides an amount of Rs. 26293360 from donor supported projects, CPF facilitated to conduct trainings and raised Rs.2.06 crores from various local training institutes through Skill Development.



1. 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.

Digital Livelihoods Programme in Andhra Pradesh

The Internet Saathi program is a jointly developed and implemented program by the Tata Trusts and Google India Private Limited, aimed towards promoting digital services and its various utilities in the villages of Andhra Pradesh (AP). Tata Trusts partnered with SERP for AP state wide roll out of the Internet Saathi program. Center for people's Forestry (CPF) as an implementation partner of Tata Trusts for the initiative.

In order to convert villages in AP state as "Digital villages" and to create opportunity to the community to avail digital services to support their livelihoods as well as their day to day needs, it is proposed to take forward the learnings and experiences of trained Saathi's in AP state. Towards achieving "Digital Villages" in AP and creating an alternate income source for Saathis by providing digital services to the community, the following activities are undertaken.

Saathis profiling/Screening

In order to enhance Saathis income through entrepreneurship, kick start by doing Saathis complete profiling. While doing Saathis complete profiling, our team interacted with Saathis personally and collected data related to Saathis like income generating activities, family details, income sources, education details, financial status, existing skill set, having any entrepreneur activity, required skills to improve, feasible trades in their location, marketing linkages, purchase of raw materials, scope of marketing their products, interests of skilling and up skilling, etc.

Up skilling & Skilling to Saathis

Based on the Saathis profiling, it came to know us Saathis who are generating income and who needs up skilling by motivating and who are interested are willing to take up skilling and skilling on different categories. A total of 359 Saathis are willing for up skilling and skilling activities from 10 districts.

Saathis income generation

During this phase the target was to enhance the Saathis income by doing up skilling and skilling Saathis on their interest and also by promoting them as entrepreneurs. Saathis income generated data was collected and analysed. Based on the analysis, it was learnt that, 671 Saathis benefitted with an average income of Rs. 1627/- per month by doing various activities like Tailoring, E-Recharges, Products making and Beautician.

As part of Saathis as a entrepreneur model and skilling Saathis to enhance their income, some of the Saathis were linked to other Saathis and few initiatives was started by motivating Saathis like new BC points, e-recharge points, Internet centres, etc were made during the period. 738 Saathis earned an average income of Rs. 1996 per month in October, 2019. Clearly it was noticed that, 87% of Saathis average income was raised when it compared with April 2019 income.

Red bus activity

A pilot project on Red bus was initiated in Guntur district. Activity assigned to 20 Saathis for different blocks. Before going to start 20 Saathis were identified who are willing to do the activity. One day training to the selected 20 Saathis were provided on the Red Bus activity and clearly explained about their activities and targets. 17 active Saathis have reached 3584 out of fixed target of 5000 in three months.

Multi-link activity

A pilot project of Multi link was started in Kadapa district. Multi link activity is an online service which Saathi can do some online transaction activities like e-Recharges, Bus, Train, and Flight Tickets booking, DTH recharges, Hotel booking, etc. For every transaction Saathi will get commission based on the booking done. 76 Saathis were shown interest to do this activity. One day training had conducted to the selected Saathis.

Society for Women and Technology

In order to build the Internet Saathi network strong and providing sustainable livelihood to Saathi by finding various opportunities at their village and district level on their own, CPF come up with an idea to start a society by Saathis. CPF and FRENED will be the external facilitators for providing necessary advices to the society. Society by-laws were prepared as per the society registration act. On 25th September 2019, one day meeting was conducted with all the members who are ready to join in the society as a general body members. Following that, Executive Committee was elected by the general body members through general election process. Society was registered on 5th October, 2019.

Transform aspirational districts Initiative – NITI Aayog

Government of India (“GoI”) has formulated a “Transforming Aspirational Districts of India” program (TAD) for socio-economic development

of 115 aspirational districts by improving the performance of these districts in key areas of Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development, Basic Infrastructure.

On behalf of NITI Aayog, TATA Trust is validating performance of 76 of the 101 districts on a predefined set of indicators. The Validation would be done through quarterly survey. There are sectors which are important to all and if key indicators in these sectors (key areas) are monitored, they present a holistic picture of development in the District.

School children Re-survey

Re-survey was done for 6 students in the allotted villages and wards by district coordinator along with presence of block coordinator and Saathi. By proper planning and involvement of whole team and distributing responsibilities among all the team completed the re-survey activity within time line.

Pregnant women resurvey

District coordinators done the survey along with Saathis and block coordinator, 45 pregnant women data was captured by the district coordinator in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts.



Household, Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND) Survey

After conducting the residential training on household and VHSND survey at Vizianagaram and Kadapa districts, our team involved completely and completed 3065 Household survey and 31 VHSND surveys with the support of Saathis within the given timeline and submitted the report.

Gram Panchayat Planning Process (GPPP) Orientation and training

Three day residential training on GPPP were conducted to Saathis and block coordinators. Trainings were conducted simultaneously in Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and Kadapa districts. Following, Saathis and Block coordinators have collected the data like population of the panchayat, No of schools, Anganwadis and health facilities like CHC/PHC/SHC availability in the Gram Panchayat and submitted.

Internet Saathi Digital Literacy Program's training and implementation in Telangana State

The Internet Saathi program is a jointly developed and implementing program by the Tata Trust and Google India Private Limited. Both organizations were formed as a Foundation for Rural Entrepreneurship Development (FREND) to looking after Internet Saathi Program. It is aimed towards promoting digital services and its various utilities in the villages of Telangana State as a part of Digital India context. Centre for People's Forestry (CPF) as an implementation partner of FREND for the initiative is involved in executing and monitoring the program.

In order to roll out the "Internet Saathi Digital Literacy Program" in villages of Telangana, implementation partner organization CPF was selected the Saathis as per criteria in rural villages. FREND was provided trainings to Saathis along with devices. After the training, these trained Internet Saathis taught mobile basics to rural women in their allotted villages. Centre for Peoples Forestry's team was continuously monitored these trained Internet Saathis regularly and provided help where it necessary.



PHASE - I

Major Activities carried out during the period

- The “Internet Saathi Digital Literacy Program – Telangana” project was rolled out in 8 districts of Telangana state namely Bhadradi Kothagudem, Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalapally, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, Mancheri, Mahabubabad, Peddapalli and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri.
- Total of 467 were selected in 8 districts of Telangana state.
- 3 to 5 neighboring villages were allotted to each trained saathis based on their geographical locations. Each trained saathi was given training to 700 other rural women in their allotted villages.
- The program was covered 1896 villages and Saathis trained a total of 324490 rural women on basic mobile operations and internet use.

PHASE-II

- In March 2019, we rolled out Phase-II project in another 8 districts viz., Jogulamba Gadwal, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Medchal Malkajgiri, Nagarkurnool, Vikarabad, Wanaparthy and Warangal Rural in Telangana state
- Selected 500 Saathis on mobile operating and internet and provided two smartphones and umbrellas to them
- The program covered 2011 villages and Saathis trained total of 350000 rural women till now on basic mobile operations and internet use

Increase the Earning Capacity

Ms. Kamli is from Penimilla village, Uppununthala Mandal of Nagarkurnool district in Telangana State. She belongs to Schedule Tribe and working as Internet Saathi in our project. Her husband left her and she is staying alone with her two children. She is physically handicapped and her family is very poor. While she is searching for the other extra income, then she got know about Internet Saathi program and joined immediately. As part of this project, she trained other rural women on basic mobile operations and usage of internet very enthusiastically. At the otherside, she also learned some advanced designs of blouse's and dress material from Internet. Later, she started stitching of variety of blouses and received additional income. It is provided an opportunity go get some extra income to feed her family. Along with tailoring, now she is looking for other opportunities to secure her family with financially.

FREND program team selected her for all India saathis event in New Delhi, she shared her story in that event.

Impact

- Her self confidence enhanced
- Increase in family income @ Rs. 1500/- per month
- Digital knowledge gained
- Respect in community



2. SKILL DEVELOPMENT

The Informal Sectors Workers' initiative (ISWI) project otherwise known as Skill Development Project is a Tata Trusts supported initiative aimed towards creating a well-trained skilled workforce in Vijayawada and Andhra Pradesh state to realize aspirations of youth for sustainable livelihoods. The overall 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 Nandigama of Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency. In the month of February, Tiruvuru Block was withdrawn due to poor implementation and started operation in Nandigama Block since March 2018 onwards.

Registration, Counselling, Training and Placement

CPF partnered with several skill development training institutions in and around Krishna and Guntur districts to implement the project objectives and convergence was established with

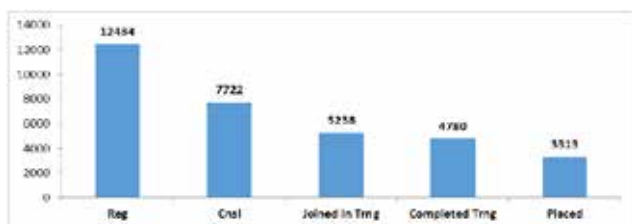
Central and State government skill development initiative schemes. In the Third year from April 2019 to March 2020 total 2421 (1206 Female & 1215 Male) beneficiaries were mobilized and registered while 1976 (905 Female & 1071 Male) were provided counseling. In the same period 1905 (Female 814 and Male 1091) candidates were enrolled for training in various trades whereas 1873 (729 Male & 1144 Female) were completed their training in trades and 1390 (545 Female & 845 Male) trained beneficiaries were placed in various business establishments and other were provided self-employment.

In three years of implementation, the project made impact in 72 Grama Panchayats by identifying 12434 (4957 Male & 7477) interested youth from the age group of 18 to 35 years and registered them. Out of these, provided proper counseling to 7722 (2929 Male & 4793 Female) candidates. Among these counselled youth, 5238 (2971 Male & 2267 Female) of them were facilitated in enrolling skill based training in their chosen training centers. In the process of implementation, CPF established tie ups with more than 100 odd small and large training partners. In various skill based trades a total of 4780 (2140 Male & 2640 Female) youth were completed their trainings

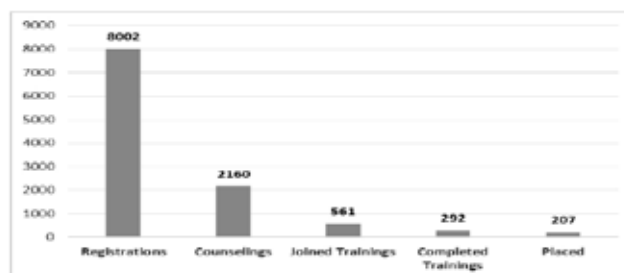


with certificates. In three years of implementation, the project achieved in creating a cadres of well-trained skilled youth by providing placement to 3313 (1481 Male & 1832 Female) candidates in different commercial establishments and others were provided self-employment with the use of their training skill with assured monthly earnings ranging from of Rs. 6000 to Rs. 10000 which is enabling to meet their livelihood needs, creates opportunity for earning sustainable livelihoods. Three year ISWI Project Achievement on Registrations, Counselling, Training and Placements presented in the given graph below.

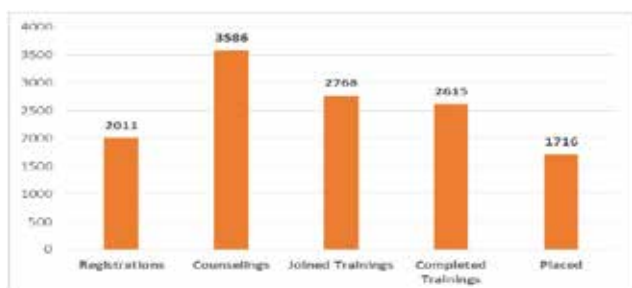
Project Period: June 2017 to March 2020



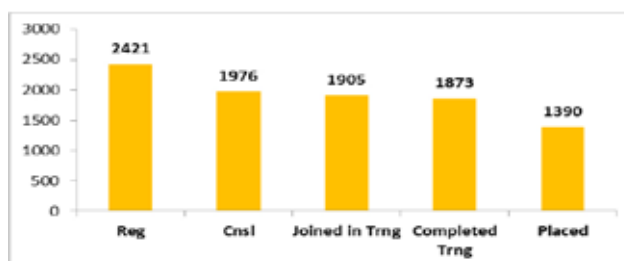
Year-1 ISWI Project Achievement: Period June 2017 to March 2018



Year-2 ISWI Project Achievement: Period April 2018 to March 2019



Year-3 ISWI Project Achievement: Period April 2019 to March 2020



The ISWI Project established tie ups and MoU with 100 odd training institution, Corporations, Business establishments and Udyoga Mitras to provide placement-linked skill based trainings. These training centres offering quality skill based training with free of cost with assured placements except few private training centres who provide training for minimum cost, which is met from ISWI Project cost.

Garage worker to Star Hotel Working Professional

Mr. Burdaganti Kamal (20) was resident of Elaprolu village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. He belongs to a very poor agricultural family and his parents are agriculture labour and daily wage workers. He and his elder brother Rajesh (24) are also supporting their family by working as agriculture and daily wage labour.

Mr. Kamal has a great deal of aspiration to pursue higher education and going abroad. He has a dream of having his own car and his own house and many other luxuries but due to a very poor economic background he was unable to pursue higher education, and he stopped studies after 10th standard.

To help his family, he started working in agricultural labour, in the lean season he used to garage work, where he used to bend iron rod and bars. This kind of hard work he started from his early age of 15 years. He struggled to support his family to earning livelihood along with his parents. Despite such as struggling time and for him and his family, he spare some time to go village library and study various magazines and the success stories. One day our skill mitra Swaroopa approached his brother and explained about the skill trainings and available benefits. Mr. Kamal also attended and expressed his interest towards hotel management.

Through persuasion to him and his family he reached CPF office, Ibrahimpatnam and to more about the training and under counselling. Our Block Incharge, Srinivas counselled him

and provide more information about various opportunities of skill training and he enquired many doubts and got clarification. Counselling process, provided him complete understanding and clarity about the skill training, then he showed interest to take Hotel Management training in Swarna Bharat Trust, Atkuru. With lot of interest and hardworking he successfully completed the course and got certified. Now his language and personality development skills also developed a lot and able to communicate in English with any level of people.

Immediately after completion of training he got opportunity to work in "THE KAY HOTEL" one of the top star hotels in Vijayawada. He started his career in service section with minimum salary of Rs.7500. He used to travel daily from his village to Vijayawada and attend his duty regularly with punctuality. Because of his professionalism and commitment of work, he got good appraisals and good support from his higher officials and currently his salary increased to Rs 10,000 per month.

He met many celebrities as part of his work and he is now very happy as he was able to lead his family and make his parents happy. He bought a Big LED TV and home requirements from his own salary and was very proud of it. His goal is to go abroad and settle in good position and best salary. He is very happy with the change that occurred in his life through the training, he is grateful the Tata Trust and CPF and Swarana Bharat Trust, where he undergone training.



III. DONATION UTILIZATION

Donation Utilization Report for the period October 2019 to March 2020

During the period, CPF received an amount of Rs. 1,40,565/- in the form of donations from individual donors. Of which Rs. 1,03,101/- have been spent by purchasing various items like School Bags, Carrom boards, Tennicoit sets, Water filters, Volley Ball+nets, Spades, Crow Bars and Dry Ration. The No. of items purchased and beneficiaries details are provided in the below table.

S.No.	Category	Local Institutions and No. Benefitted	Items Purchased
1	Educational Aids - Children	Primary Schools -7 ; Children -70	70 School Bags
2	Games & Sports Material - Youth	Youth Clubs - 15; Youth - 406	15 Volley Ball & Nets
3	Recreation Material - Women	Anganwadi Centres -45 Women - 285 (Children - 740)	45 Carrom Boards + 45 sets Tennicoits (5 in one set and total 225 nos)
4	Organic Farming & Implements	TFSCs - 15; Farmers - 209 (Female-122, Male-87)	Spades - 15, Iron Crow Bars-15
5	Community Needs	Anganwadi Centres -3 Women - 8 ; Children - 39	3 Water filters

A total of 56 villages covered in Four districts (Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Adilabad and Malkangiri) belonging to Three States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha).



IV. ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE INCEPTION...

(TILL MARCH, 2020)

FOREST COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME

I **Securing Forest Rights (IFR & CFR)**

Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts in Andhra Pradesh, Adilabad and Nagarkurnool districts in Telangana, Malkangiri district in Odisha covering 700 Villages. Period: 2008 onwards

a. IFR

- 9460 Titles received (20045 acres) through CPF facilitation covering 535 villages belonging to Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh, Adilabad and Nagarkurnool districts of Telangana, Malkangiri district in Odisha.
- Discrepancies could be addressed in titles of 986 belonging to 42 habitations. These titles were reissued. It took lot of effort to pursue with the officials.
- 198 people whose titles have discrepancy of land extent claimed and the extent in the title issued have been resurveyed and titles are reissued as per the GPS coordinates submitted by community. 164 of acres additional extent of land @0.8acre/person they could get.

b. CFR

- 700 CFR claims have been submitted so far in the States of AP, Telangana and Odisha. In Odisha (where 69 claims have been submitted), though the process is slow the Government is willing to process the claims. Recently they communicated that digital maps of the area for which title is claimed has to be submitted. This is being pursued currently by training the community members on use of GPS.

II **Promotion of Agro ecological practices**

Facilitating convergence and agro ecological practices for tribal farmers on IFR title lands: IFR title lands were not reached out by government earlier as they were seen as encroachments. Once the title is issued - bringing in convergence with the government agencies like MGNREGA, agriculture department and horticulture department and also involving the scientists of KVKs to provide guidance with regard to the interventions have been taken up

a. In IFR title lands

Chenchu Community in NSTR: 96 Villages, 725 Farmers, Period: 2009-13
Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts in Andhra Pradesh, Adilabad and Nagarkurnool districts in Telangana, Malkangiri district in Odisha: 100 Villages, 4982 HHs, Period: 2012 onwards

- 15171 acres of IFR title land has been treated by leveraging funds from MNREGA for land development. 3586 farmers could avail benefits and there is 28% net raise of income.

b. Rejuvenation of existing Cashew plantation - 14 villages in Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh, 658 HHs, Period: 2015 Onwards

- 658 tribal farmers cultivating cashew on 658 acres land could be benefitted with an increase of 35% in the net income. This amounts to INR 6020/ acre/farmer/annum
- On seeing our work, the PO-ITDA of Seethampet developed a project on Cashew rejuvenation for the entire ITDA area and started implementation.

c. Promotion of horticulture plantations in IFR title lands – 22 Villages in Utnoor, Adilabad district, Telangana

- 500 Farmers (500 acres) benefitted through Horticulture plantation of Mango
- 321 farmers initiated cultivating of vegetables and pulses as intercrop in Mango plantations.

III

Water resource development through Watershed development projects in forest fringe areas - 3 Projects in 2 locations (Adilabad and Srikakulam): 71 Villages, 7588 HHs, Period: 2010–20

- 16569 acres land treated. Increase in the extent of land under cultivation is 11%. 9.3% decrease in extent of rainfed agriculture land, increase in ground water availability by 66% and increase in moisture index by 166%.
- The IWMP Khandow project was appreciated by the District administration and the project officer was given an appreciation letter. The social audit team also noted that the project was implemented as per guidelines and in a participatory way.

IV

Value addition to Forest & Agri produce

a. Cashew nut processing - 14 Villages in Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh, 605 farmers, Period: 2015 onwards

- 294 cashew producers are benefitted with raise in annual income to the tune of 11.3%. This is because they have not processed their entire cashew, some they still continued with old practice of selling unprocessed cashew to earlier traders.
- One unintended benefit is (though not monetary), people started keeping some of the Cashew nuts processed, for their own consumption, which is good. Earlier they used to sell all produce.

b. Long Pepper - 15 Villages in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, 676 farmers, Period: 2015 onwards

- 135 people who regularly collect long pepper are benefitted. Additional income of Rs39/kg. Making women take up the activity needed lot of persuasion. After seeing the returns they got convinced.

c. Turmeric Processing - 15 Villages in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, 676 farmers, Period: 2015 onwards

- 162 farmers benefitted as the processing has been made easier. Processing time reduced along with reduction in drudgery and shelf life of turmeric enhanced.
- Additional income is Rs3/kg.

d. Adda leaf plate Making – 262 Villages in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, 7780 HHs, Period-2005-08

- 7780 HHs benefitted through this activity
- Average Annual income increased up to Rs. 3000/- per family
- Contribution of this activity to the annual HH income is 22%

e. Safe and Sustainable Rock Bee Honey Harvesting – 126 Villages in NSTR, 1534 Honey Harvesters, Period: 2006-11

- After the training, the members use protective gear and harvest the combs twice in a season (80 Per cent)
- Reduced the drudgery involved in honey harvesting
- Honey price increased from Rs. 80/- to Rs. 158/-
- The average rate at which honey was sold recorded a 45% increase in the case of trainees and just 11 % in the case of non trainees
- There is a 53% increase in income per annum per HH

V

Access to Entitlements to tribal communities

a. Individual level Entitlements

Health Service (Ananganwadi): 5523 lactating mothers, pregnant women and 0-5 years children accessing Anganwadi services.

Current Year 2019-20: 2058

Education (Primary School): 6668 children age group of 6-14 years accessing primary education

Current Year 2019-20: 2787

Social Security: 3611 individuals accessed government schemes like widow pensions, Old age pensions, Physically challenged pensions, IAY, NTR Gruhakalpa.

Current Year 2019-20: 1667

Livelihoods: 7709 individuals accessed various livelihoods schemes viz., selling NTFP to GCC, Livestock and Fisheries

Current Year 2019-20: 2102

Agriculture: 6640 individual benefitted through Crop loans, farm machineries, and subsidies.

Current Year 2019-20: 5974

MGNREGS: 8357 Job card holders are receiving work

Current Year 2019-20: 5351

b. Community level Entitlements

Health and Sanitation: Construction and renovation of Anganwadi centres, Drainage for the village, Construction of ISL

Leverage amount: Rs. 5752000

Education: Construction and renovation of Primary schools, construction of school compound walls and kitchen rooms and toilets

Leverage amount: Rs. 7305000

Livelihoods: Irrigation canals, construction of mini tanks, common threshing yard, common platform for crop storage

Leverage amount: Rs. 4626250

MGNREGS: Farm Ponds

Leverage amount: Rs. 287196

Infrastructure development: Community meeting halls, CC & Metal roads, solar street lights, rural electrification, culvert construction

Leverage amount: Rs. 27359700

RWS: Construction and repair of drinking water pipelines, bore wells, construction of bore well platforms

Leverage amount: 3737000

An amount of INR 4.90 crores leveraged in 72 habitations during the past five years (2015-20)



RURAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME

I Health

I.1 Swastha Kutumbam Health Insurance: 265 Villages, Period: 2016-19

- 207416 Swastha Kutumbam Health Insurance cards issued to rural communities
- 37980 (24255 Female + 13725 Male) Patients availed treatment services in various empanelled hospitals in Vijayawada parliamentary constituency, Krishna district.

I.2 Sanitation - Projects: SVM, ICEBERG, ICEBERG-Enhance & ICEBERG-RF: 265 Villages, Period: 2016 -18

- Total 7058 IHHLs were fully constructed
- 100 toilets along with 97 Hand wash platforms were constructed for Schools
- 84 toilets were constructed for Anganwadi centers.
- 184 soak pits were completed in schools and Anganwadi centers.
- Provided water pipe lines of 10000 meters for 80 GPs.
- Constructed 39 mini water storage tanks in 39 GPs for Drinking and Domestic water purpose.
- Distribution of 1010 TATA Swachh water filters for Anganwadi centers in all the 16 mandals of Vijayawada Parliamentary Constituency.
- 40 Battery Scooters were provided in 40 GPs for Solid Waste Management Sheds

II

Implementation of Village Development Plans: 265 Villages, Period: 2016 - 19

- 265 Village Development Plans prepared and being implemented in 265 GPs
- 264 Village Development Committees formed
- 5500 households got benefitted through installation of 34490 meters of drinking water pipe lines in 100 villages.
- Constructed 133 mini water storage tanks in 39 GPs for both domestic and drinking water purpose.
- Installed 39 animal travces in 39 GPs for the usage at the time of medical camps
- Provided 1010 TATA Swachh water filters in 1010 Angnwadi centers in 16 mandals
- District collector sanctioned an amount of Rs.10 lakhs for digging of percolation tank at Munagalapalli GP of Nandigama mandal, where 320 HHs were suffering with lack of domestick and drinking water facility.
- 10 Burial grounds have been renovated and 5 Village parks have been developed in convergence with MGNREGS

III

Digital Initiatives:

Digital Literacy Programme in Andhra Pradesh: 14582 Villages, Period: 2016-17

- 31,05,388 SHG members, 54619 Men and 12272 High School children were trained by 4454 Saathis

Digital Livelihoods Programme in Andhra Pradesh: 8812 Villages, Period: 2017-19

- 2,888 Saathis were benefitted through internet safety & security and other digital livelihood initiatives

- 2, 77,037 women beneficiaries were trained by Saathis

Digital Livelihoods Programme in Andhra Pradesh: 686 Villages, Period: 2019-20

- 750 Saathis were benefitted through various digital livelihood initiatives

Digital Literacy Programme in Telangana: 3907 Villages, Period: 2018-19

- 9,74,490 Rural Women were trained by 967 Saathis

IV

Informal Sectors Workers Initiative: 76 Villages, Period: 2017-20

- 12434 (Female 7477 and 4957 Male) beneficiaries were mobilized and registered
- 7722 (Female 4793 and 2929 Male) beneficiaries were provided counselled
- 5238 (Female 2971 and 2267 Male) candidates where enrolled for training
- 4780 (Female 2640 and 2140 Male) candidates completed training
- 3313 (Female 1832 and 1481 Male) beneficiaries were placed in various business establishments



V. ONGOING PROJECTS

Project Title	Resource Agency	Project Duration
Forest Communities Programme		
Enhancing and sustaining returns from agriculture and enabling access to government schemes for tribal communities of forest fringe watershed project locations in Adilabad district of Telangana state	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI)	June 2020 – June 2023
Integrated Tribal Development Programme for Tiryani Mandal of Kumurambheem district Telangana State	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	March 2020 – March 2025
Sustainable livelihoods and empowerment to Adivasi communities in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha	Bread for the World (BfdW)	April 2018–March 2021
Promoting agro forestry among cotton cultivated farmers to restore the tank eco-systems in Telangana state, India	World Wide Fund for Nature-India (WWF)	April 2018–August 2020
Empowering Gram Sabha's and Panchayats for accessing and managing forest and common resources in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha States	Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)	December 2018 to March 2021
Integrated Watershed Management Programme – Pedda Sunnapuram Mega Watershed	Department of Rural Development –AP	December 2013– March 2021
Integrated Watershed Management Programme – Mangrool	Department of Rural Development –TS	November 2010– August 2020
Education Matters for Tribals! Improving Primary Education (Tribal Cluster) in Andhra Pradesh	Care and Share-Italia Onlus	June 2018 – December 2019
Maintaining Adivasi Traditions and Culture-Preparing for the Future	Bread for the World (BfdW)	October 2019 – September 2022
Rural Communities Programme		
AP Internet Saathi – Digital Livelihoods	FREND	November 2017 – October 2019
Informal Sector Workers Initiative	TATA TRUSTS	June 2017 – May 2021
Transforming aspirational Districts Initiatives-Niti Ayog & Tata Trusts	FREND	April 2018 to March 2020
Internet Saathi Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Telangana-Phase-I	FREND	August 2018 to July 2019
Internet Saathi Digital Literacy Program's training and Implementation in Telangana-Phase-II	FREND	March 2019 to October 2019



SAMPATH & RAMESH

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Regd. No. (FRN) 005947S)

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 31st March 2020, 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.



101A, Sidhartha Harini Apartments, Besides DBR Mills, Lower Tank Bund Road, Hyderabad - 500 080.
Landline : 9100515906, 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 31st March 2020;*
- (b) in the case of the Income & Expenditure Account of the *excess of income over expenditure* 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: 26.10.2020

UDIN : 2020 4755 AAAABZ 6225

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 31.03.2020

PARTICULARS	Schedule No	AS ON 31.3.2020	AS ON 31.3.2019
Corpus Fund	1	4,000.00	4,000.00
Reserves & Surplus			
Specific Reserve	2	12,049,665.56	46,171,714.00
Add/less: During the Year (Surplus/Deficit)		1,720,045.03	(34,022,048.44)
(Excess of Income over Expenditure)			
		13,769,710.59	12,149,665.56
Depreciation Reserve		1,767,429.49	2,060,247.48
Net General Reserve		12,002,281.09	10,089,418.08
Interest transferred to Core fund		100,000.00	100,000.00
		13,669,710.59	12,049,665.56
Core fund	3	2,100,000.00	2,000,000.00
Interest added to Core fund		100,000.00	100,000.00
		2,200,000.00	2,100,000.00
Fixed Assets:			
Gross Block	4	2,319,511.42	2,810,903.94
Less: Depreciation		552,082.52	750,656.46
write off asset			-
Net Block		1,767,428.89	2,060,247.48
Deposits and Advances	5		
Telephone Deposit		2,250.00	2,250.00
Rental Deposit		91,400.00	81,400.00
Programme Advances -(Annexure-1)		3,931,550.00	3,251,965.39
Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)		468,995.00	506,075.00
		4,494,195.00	3,841,690.39
Cash & Bank Balances	6		
Cash in Hand		23,191.00	721.00
Cash at Bank		10,583,974.96	10,743,236.17
Fixed deposits at FC		1,744,371.00	1,775,783.00
Fixed deposits at Corporation Bank-Local		2,250,453.00	809,744.00
		14,601,989.96	13,329,484.17
Current Liabilities	7		
Audit fee		100,000.00	100,000.00
Project payable		4,889,903.00	4,802,714.90
Staff benefits and other payments		-	175,041.90
		4,989,903.00	5,077,756.80
		20,863,613.85	19,231,422.04



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CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY
H.No.12-13-483/39, Street No.14, Tarnaka, Secunderabad - 500 017



CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2020

PARTICULARS	Schedule No	AS ON 31.03.2020	AS ON 31.03.2019
SOURCE OF FUNDS:			
Corpus Fund	1	4,000	4,000
Reserves & Surplus			
Specific Reserves	2	13,669,711	12,049,666
Core fund	3	2,200,000	2,100,000
		15,873,711	14,153,666
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets:	4		
Gross Block		2,319,511	2,810,904
Less: Depreciation		552,083	750,656
Write off			
Net Block		1,767,429	2,060,248
Current Assets, Loans & Advances			
Deposits and Advances	5	4,494,195	3,841,690
Cash and Bank Balances	6	14,601,990	13,329,484
		19,096,185	17,171,175
Less: Current Liabilities & Provisions			
Current Liabilities	7	4,989,903	5,077,757
Net Current Assets		14,106,282	12,093,418
		15,873,711	14,153,666

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

for **CENTRE FOR PEOPLE'S FORESTRY**

(A.KRISHNA REDDY)
Partner
M.No: 204755
PLACE : HYDERABAD
DATE : 26.10.2020



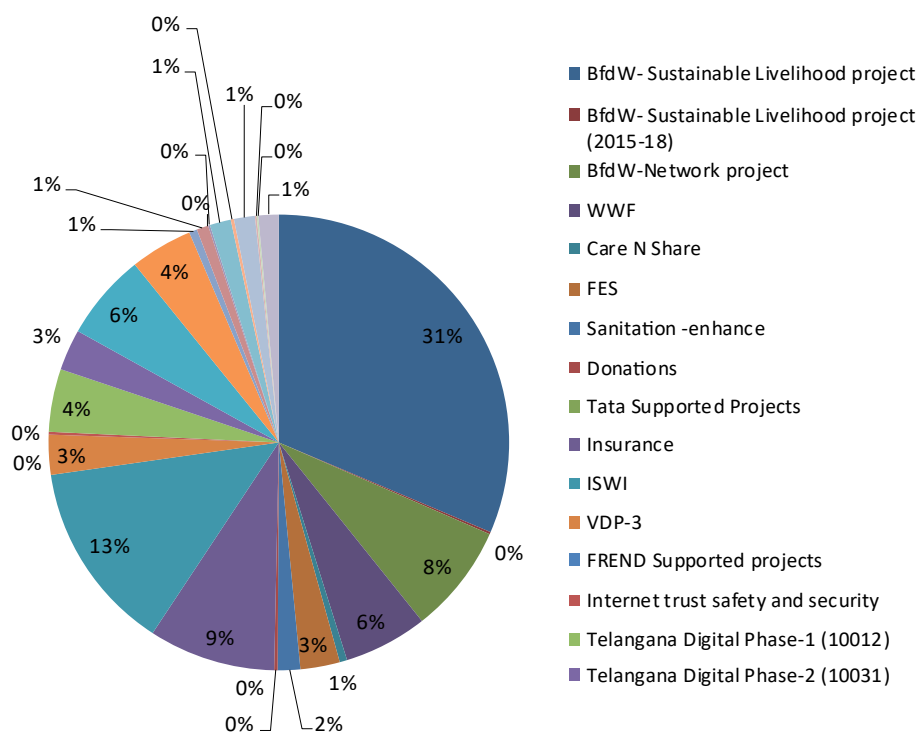
(DR.D.SURYAKUMARI)
Director

(DR.K.KAMESWARA RAO)
Managing Trustee

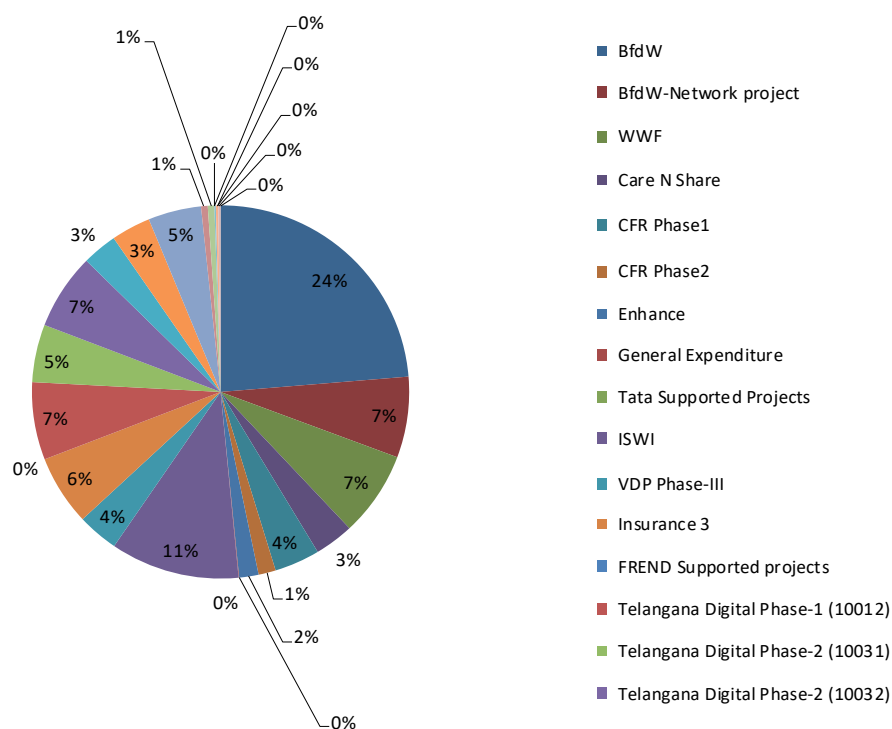


INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

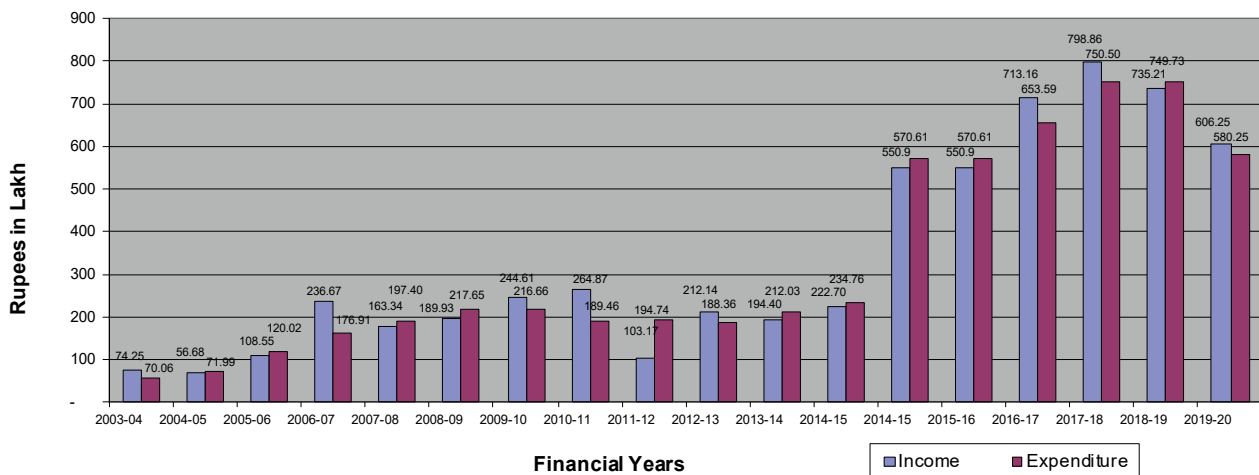
Summary of Programme Income: April 2019 to March 2020



Summary of Programme Expenditure: April 2019 to March 2020



Income and Expenditure from the Financial Year 2003-04 to 2019-20



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 (2019-20), no issues were brought to Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).

VII. RESOURCE AGENCIES

Brot
für die Welt



National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)



TATA TRUSTS

Department of Rural Development Govt. of AP



Department of Rural Development Govt. of Telangana



FREND



VIII. 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.

IX. HUMAN RESOURCE

Head Office- Hyderabad, Telangana

Dr. D. Suryakumari
Mr. V. Balraj Gupta
Mr. E. Poorna Chander
Dr. Devan Kumar Kuda
Ms. Gargi Das
Mr. D. Srinivasulu
Mr. M. Kishore Kumar
Mr. Md. Khaleel
Ms. Aparna Malayala
Ms. G. Shylaja
Mr. Md. Sadiq Pasha
Mr. Jeeva Prasad
Mr. J. Bhaskar
Ms. U. Rama

Field Office- Pathapatnam, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh

Mr. Y. Durgarao
Mr. Ch. Krishna Rao
Mr. N. Santosh
Mr. N. Dilleshwara Rao

Field Office – Parvathipuram, Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh

Mr. M. Neelakanteswara Rao

Field Office – Paderu, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh

Mr. G. Vamsikrishna
Mr. PV Ramana
Mr. P. Rameshbabu
Mr. K. Ramu

Field Office – Ibrahimpatnam, Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh

Mr. K. Satyanarayana
Mr. Allabakshu Shaik
Mr. S Srinivas
Mr. M Rajeswara Rao
Mr. K. Ramakrishna
Ms. T. Snigdha

Digital Initiatives Team – Niti Aayog, Andhra Pradesh

Mr. P. Vinod Kumar
Ms. Lakshmi Venusree Bobba
Ms. P. Chaitanya

Ms. Mamilla Vijayalakshmi
Mr. Sangili Balachandar
Mr. K. Prasad
Mr. M. Nagaraju
Mr. Ch. Bhagwan Naidu
Mr. M. Ashish Dora
Mr. R. Madhusudhana Rao
Mr. B. Gowri Shankar
Mr. S. Yedukondalu
Mr. Y. Sateesh
Mr. E. Damodar
Mr. L. Laxmimadhavan Sivakumar
Mr. B. Harikrishna

Field Office – Uttnoor, Adilabad district, Telangana

Mr. B. Rajender
Mr. J. Chandrakanth
Ms. M. Alivelu Mangamma
Mr. D. Prashanth

Field Office – Mulugu, Jayashanker Bhupalapally district, Telangana

Mr. M. Eswar Reddy
Mr. J. Saveen
Mr. A. Praveen

Digital Initiatives Team – Telangana

Mr. A. Naresh
Mr. A. Tirupathaiah
Mr. D. Vishnuvardhan Reddy
Mr. C. Mohanlal
Mr. S. Bagathkumar
Mr. Mannan
Ms. E. Lakshmidhevi
Mr. B. Swamy
Ms. K. Chaitanyaraju
Mr. V. Anjaneyulu
Mr. A. Surendra
Ms. Y. Gopika
Ms. S. Bhavani
Mr. K. Sunil
Mr. Md. Javid
Mr. M. Srinivas

Field Office – Malkangiri district, Odisha

Mr. Basanta Nayak
Mr. Erra Podiami

X. PUBLICATIONS

1. Post Title scenario of Community Forest Resource Area – Management Protocol (including forest food) – ISBN: 978-93-83820-49-8, August 2019
2. Traditional Livestock Management Practices of the Tribal Communities in the States of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana- ISBN: 978-93-83820-45-0, August 2018
3. Study Report on Traditional Medicinal Practices among the Tribal of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana – ISBN : 978-93-83820-41-2, August 2017
4. Empowering Tribal Community Through Village Coordination Groups – August 2017
5. CPF 15 years Brochure – August 2017
6. 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
7. Policy brief on Changing trends in the agricultural practices of Tribal Farmers: Need for Intervention – ISBN : 978-93-83820-39-9, August 2016
8. Impact Assessment Report – Integrated Watershed Management Program of Khandow Megawatershed, ISBN : 978-93-83820-35-1, December, 2015
9. “Samathula Poshakaahaara Maargadarshaka Karadeepika”, ISBN: 978-93-83820-34-4, November, 2015
10. Chenchus in NSTR – Impact of interventions made under the project CHELE, ISBN:978-93-83820-30-6, August, 2015
11. Policy brief on IFR–AP, ISBN:978-93-83820-31-3, August, 2015
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