Annual Report 2023-24

From the desk of the secretary……

It is great pleasure for me to endow the Annual report of the organization for the period 2023-24. In this period we established pet partnership with community institutions, government institutions, national level and international level donning organizations. We have mobilized huge resources for the socio-economic development of the target community. We are happy to say that the target community members and the institutions accessing the services and opportunities of the state and union government. The forest rights act 2006 is an advantage for the Adivasi community, we aware the target people time to time to utilize the benefits properly. In this period we could able to facilitate the target community to make use of the Giribhoomi portal for uploading the IFR title deeds, 3796 families of 152 target villages placed applications to the revenue authorities like that 759 families of 57 villages applied for 857.23 acres to enter in the Revenue Records.

In the present scenario the globe desires to work on global warming, as a responsible civil society we are also contributed out efforts through mass seed showing, planting horticulture species, identifying the endangered species and planting in the forest land. From last couple of years we encouraging target villages to collect and show seeds like mango, tamarind, jackfruit, clustered apple, karanja, neem in the forest area. In this year we encouraged 3 more villagers to involve in this activity. We record good response from the community members particularly the youth. We are also focusing on organic farming methods in agriculture and horticulture in this year 256 farmers from 36 villages using Ghan ajeeva amrutam, Drava Jeeva, Amrutam in their fields.

Livelihoods of the Adivasi community based on NTFP collection and selling, to ensure better price for the community we have 5 promoted formers producers' organizations and established linkage with government institutions such as ITDA-IKP, Digital Green foundation, resources mobilized for value addition of NTFP, storage house, cold rooms etc. with incredible support of BftW project. More over special emphasis given on natural farming, millet cultivation and youth employment in the farming sector, from which we could able to minimize migration of the youth to the nearby cities and towns in search of employment and made available of workforce in the project villages to work in the agriculture, horticulture sector and its allied activities.

All the time we like to enable the target members to make use of the services and opportunities of the government institutions. Our convergence and network efforts enabled the job card holders of the project villages with 150 days of work under MGNREGS. In this year we have established partnership with Azim Premji foundation to enable the target community with effective reach of the government social security schemes. Services and spotlight on natural farming. Special care has been taken to find out the eligible persons for different welfare

schemes and enable them to place their applications before the competent authorities; here the sincere, committed and service oriented youth played a crucial role in placing 256 applications from 56 villages for different welfare schemes. A healthy relation developed with grass root level government servants in the project area.

On behalf of the organization I extend my sincere thanks to the community members, partner organizations, management committee, project teams, extension officers of the district level and mandal level, grass root level servants, elected representatives and print and electronic media for their incredibal support in the journey of the organization to knockout the socio-economic development of the poor and marginalized community of the society by upholding the humanitarian ethics and values. We anticipate such hand hold support, guidance and valuable suggestions from all the stakeholders in the future to reach the desired goal of the organization.

With warm regards

Banala Sanjeeva Rao

Secretary

A brief note bout the organization

Velugu Association (VA) started its activities in the year 1998 with few likeminded individuals with long standing work experience with deprived sections of the community, having its head quarter at Kotturu of Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. It is registered with registered of societies under societies act and working with the most underprivileged community i.e. Adivasis in 6 Mandals of the district with a special focus on livelihoods development through Natural Resource Management particularly the land, water and forest. VA believes that the "development is in the hands of the community with home we work, the role of the organization is a genuine facilitator", community has the capacity to manage the implications, at this point needs proper guidance and facilitation. Being a responsive socio-economic development organization of the society our prime focus is to share information on the development and welfare activities on the Government organizations and build capacities of the community/community institutions by providing knowledge.

Velugu Association strongly believes on right based approach, in the process we facilitate the community to claim their legitimate rights as guaranteed by the constitution. With support of funding partners from national and international level we could able to reach the unreached communities in the district. During this 2 decades of development journey Velugu Association established partnership with national and international level organizations. We worked for the cause of the communities with the support of Bread for the World, Germany, ITC Kolkata, Both ENDS, Digital Green foundation with different project specifications. Promoted farmers producers cooperatives, forest rights committees, village development committees with special focus on women, children and people with special needs. We work on environmental issues and to realize the rights and choices of the Adivasi community.

The founders

A group of members with long standing work experience in social service sector came together and formed Velugu Association (VA) with its headquarters at Kotturu of srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh. Mr. K. Santa Rao serving as president of VA and working as a teacher in Government sector, Mrs. Bidika Hymavati serving as vice-president of VA, Mr. Banala Sanjeeva Rao associated with VA as secretary, Mr. Bevera Naryaana Rao associated with VA as Treasurer of the organization. There are other board members from different background meticulously associated with the organization activities and working committedly and sincerely for the cause of the target community.

General Information

Name of the Organization	:	Velugu Association
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Point Person /Designation	:	Mr. Sanjeeva Rao/Secretary
Contact No.	:	91 9440283837
Nature of the report	:	Organizational Annual report
Period of the report	:	April 2023to March 2024
Report written by	:	All project coordinators and Secretary
Date of Reporting	:	30.04.2024

Vision, Mission and Goal of Velugu Association

Vision: Establishing a society characterized by equity and sustainability, wherein the community resides in a state of harmonious coexistence and dignity, this endeavor entails the pursuit of social justice, economic fairness, and environmental sustainability, with the overarching aim of fostering inclusive development. The vision is to cultivate an environment where every community member has the opportunity to prosper, emphasizing both mutual harmony and a dignified quality of life.

Mission: Strengthen community led development initiatives to achieve constructive social, economic and environmental change in the rural pockets of Srikakulam, and Parvathipuram Manayam district and its adjourned areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Goal: Enable the empowerment of rural communities by augmenting the capacities of both individuals and institutions. This involves providing education on the judicious utilization of services, opportunities, and existing resources, thereby fostering selfrealization and encouraging collective action among community members.

Ethos:

Enable the empowerment of rural communities by augmenting the capacities of both individuals and institutions. This involves providing education on the judicious utilization of services, opportunities, and existing resources, thereby fostering self-realization and encouraging collective action among community members.

Values and culture:

The values that have guided Velugu Association as an organization, helped us make decisions in the most challenging situations and navigate through the phenomenon of violence and abuse are:

1. **Respect**: We respect our-selves, express our opinions, suggestions and feelings with dignity. We listen to and welcome diverse perspectives and have a deep regard for others even when their beliefs are different from our own.
2. **Accountability:** We deliver what we have promised. We take responsibility for our own actions and outcomes. We are responsible for ourselves, the organization and all internal and external stakeholders.
3. **Transparency**: We are transparent about our values and policies, our failures and mistakes and openly share our ideas and knowledge with all internal and external stakeholders.
4. **Integrity**: We value being honest and true to ourselves and being authentic and consistent in our behavior, actions and words.
5. **Quality Driven Excellence**: We strive to become better than we are today by challenging assumptions, demonstrating agility and being thoughtful. We are forever learners and

relentless in the pursuit of maintaining quality and evolving creative, innovative and effective solutions.

6. **Passion**: We are a passionate group of people who are not afraid to be hopeful, demonstrate enthusiasm and stand by our belief of an abuse-free world for children.
7. **Perseverance:** We believe everyone who takes an idea and makes it into something meaningful does it through hard work, tirelessness and diligence. We stay undeterred as we navigate through the phenomenon of violence and abuse un-damped by discouragement, opposition or failure.
8. **Empathy:** We work towards creating a caring environment internally and externally – we connect, listen, think and respond deliberately by understanding diverse perspectives and circumstances.
9. **Compassion:** We make an effort to know our external stakeholders and act on that knowledge with positive intent to support them in their journey of healing.
10. **Fairness:** We put in the effort, time and resource required to take just and equitable decisions for all internal and external stakeholders.
11. **Trust:** We have faith in human potential – both in being able to initiate change and to be resilient in the face of adversity.

Key Domains

- Social Mobilization and community empowerment with major focus on tribal empowerment
- Environmental protection and conservation Forest ,Land and Water
- Right based approach
- Effective Accountability and Governance issues
- Advocacy for achieving tribal rights and entitlements

Objectives:

- To create a sense of cooperation, integration, and unity among the target people, by promoting and strengthening community structures at different levels.
- To improve the livelihood base of the tribal community by sustainable use of available resources such as land, water, and forest.
- To enhancing the reach of State and Union Government Schemes and filling the critical gaps of service deficient in tribal areas.
- To develops the capacity of frontline workers of the community to meet their obligations and encourages rights holders to claim their legitimate rights.
- To create a scene of cooperation integration and unity among the target community and facilitate for participation, accountability, gender non-discrimination and equality, empowerment, and legality.

- To provide wider scope to safeguard the cultural practices and heritage of the target community and to arouse the people to work for the welfare of the fellow community
- To help the social groups and individuals in acquire knowledge on control of pollution, environmental degradation and involve them in the process of restoration.
- To conserve and promote extinctive plants, empower people of all classes, levels, and areas to conserve biological diversities, with a special focus on creating assured livelihood options.

Our partner organizations

- Bread For the World Germany
- ITC/MSK Kolkata
- Digital Green foundation, India
- Both ENDS
- Azim Premji Foundation

Institution building

Economic and social development is considered an essential goal for a society. The progress on rural development initiatives in the country depends on how well these programs reach the grassroots level. However the development efforts do not fully reach the real community for whom it is designed, despite the intentions of the government, due to structural inefficiencies (community Institutions). The lack of awareness about and benefits of the programs for sustainable rural development in India often result in lapses in execution.

Even after many years of independence, poverty remains a core challenge in development efforts. There is a growing recognition that all stakeholders in the country should benefit from efforts targeted at economic, environmental, and social sustainability. The true path to progress is dependent on programs that ultimately benefit marginalized sections of society. The last-mile reach of these efforts is key to sustainable rural development solutions that would make India an economic power.

Success of development programs is dependent on building transparency, a participative approach, and local capacity. Community-driven rural development is the way to reach remote and vulnerable groups in India. Therefore, community participation is essential so the intended beneficiaries are aware of the issues on the ground and can work toward their own betterment.

Local participation through community institutions and sustainability programs create awareness among communities and tend to have a beneficial effect in the reach of government programs. Working with communities to enhance knowledge and choices in village development programs is the way forward for inclusive and sustainable development.

Taking the above facts are in to consideration, Velugu Association focusing more on institution building at different level to address the community issues by their own, where VA playing role of a genuine facilitator. In the process based on the need of the community, structures has been developed and strengthened on the roles and responsibilities. In this period we oriented the Community forest rights committees, Farmers groups, farmer's producers' organizations, women groups, cultural groups time to time on the services and facilities made available from the government. The members in turn oriented the other fellow villagers for mass capitalization of the services.

We are working with the following groups and the front line leaders are oriented time to time on their roles and responsibilities and the service delivery system of the Government agencies. The eligible persons are also facilitated to access the schemes of the state and union Government.

SL No	Name of the community institution	Number	Covering		
			Mandals	Villages	Members
1	Farmers Producers organizations	05			
2	Forest Rights committees				
3	Community Action Groups				
4	Women Self Help Groups				
5	Mother committee				
6	Farmers groups				
7	Cultural committees				

We strongly believe on the input and output mechanism and we do apply the sane in the capacity building of the community, as a true facilitator we train up the members of the community institutions and provide information and knowledge on the available opportunities and services of the Government. With the enhanced capacities and the facilitation of the team the community members are accessing the programmers by placing applications before the competent authorities.

Natural Resource Management

Forests have played a vital role in the socioeconomic and cultural life of the tribal people. In Andhra Pradesh, agriculture is the highest source followed by wage income. Wage work, non-farm activities, remittances and pensions together surpass on-farm activities as a major source of income for Adivasis in Andhra Pradesh. Forests are an integral part of tribal social life, because its importance is not only economic but also social, psychological and religious. Tribes worship the trees, bushes and animals, which dwell in the forests, as totem and believe that their gods and ancestors' spirits reside in the forest.

Specifying the Context of the tribal livelihood it was emphasized that the Tribals depend for their livelihood on their surrounding natural resources, the main source of livelihood of Tribals

is Agriculture, Minor Forest Produce (Sal, Mahua, Amla, Harra, Behera, Char, Imli Tendu leaves, Mehul leave, Honey, forest roots. It is well-known that majority of the tribal population lived in isolation in the forested regions of India with harmony, security and trust for many centuries and developed a symbiotic relationship with the forest.

Productive resources of each locality need to be developed to enhance employment opportunities. It will help in diversification of production activities with a view of finding an alternative means other than crop cultivation (mostly shifted cultivation) to sustain life. There is a need to improve the quality of resources in rural areas. Forests contribute to the earth's water cycle by bringing rain. Forests support in the regulation of atmospheric temperature and oxygen levels.

In order to proper management of the natural resources by the target community as it (agriculture activities, podu cultivation, NTFP collection and selling) is the main source of the livelihoods, our organization focus more on the awareness and management of the available resources. We adopted the process of 3Rs i.e. Reduce, Reuse and recycle methods. Concentration on plantation of horticulture species, adopting natural forming methods, construction of soil moisture structures, mass seed showing etc.

In this year we aware the community through different level meetings and trainings on the natural farming, Sri Paddy cultivation, use of waste land, nursery raising.

With our sincere efforts 6 villagers of the operational involved in the mass seeding process and covered 15 hectors of forest land. They are make use of the MGNREGS program effectively and developed SMC structures such as half-moon trenches, stay guard trenches, stone bonding, percolation pits etc.

Encouraged the target members for plantation of broom suckers in the areas where there is more soil erosion, in this period 15000 broom suckers supplied to 350 members in 28 villages, who are supposed to supply other members in the second year. By this method we are facilitating the target members to cover more area with broom suckers. We are also orienting the members for improvement of vegetation in the forest.

In the entire project area in 28 Gram Panchayats of 2 districts i.e. Srikakulam and Parvathipurm Manayam districts there are 8505 job card holders in our working area, where 7983 job cards are in active condition, a total of 701965 man days of work generated under this programmer. This helped us to minimize the periodic migration of the community and generate employment in the off session, and total amount of Rs. 1794.8 lakhs of resources mobilized by the community members of the project area for different works.

In this period we have identified 376 sincere, committed and unemployed youth in the project area where 276 male and 109 female members. They have been oriented on NPM activities through different level trainings and motivated them to watch Pico-project shows on NPM activities displayed at the village level. As a result 80% of the youth involved in agriculture

activities and adopted NPM methods in the farm activities. This generated employment to the youth at their village level, increased workforce for the farming activities and checked migration.

Established 4 NPM shops in 4 Mandals of the project area for preparation and selling liquid pest, where the farmers purchase from the shop and use in their fields. These units created employment for the youth at the local area and very much useful to the other farmers.

In 14 villages of the project area with combined support of the project and horticulture department 14 farm ponds were dug which helped the farmer to retain soil moisture and on the bank of the ponds farmers grow vegetables and planted fruit bearing trees.

The farmers of the operational area apprehend the importance of millets, in this year a total of 462.53 acres of millet grown by 364 farmers from 58 villages. With this more number of farmers paying interest to grow millet in the coming season. Almost all the farmers are growing millets with organic method.

126 farmers of 28 villages in the project area have grown Sri Paddy in 159.5 acres, by using organic farming method, line showing by understanding the use of water in the farming sector. At present many farmers are using in short duration and commercial crops for better returns.

In the project area established 2 cold storage units to preserve pineapple, jack fruit and other raw products ensuring good price instead of selling immediately after harvesting. Like that processing units for cashew, turmeric, millets are also established in 3 centrally located villages which are managed by the farmers producers organizations.

Health and hygiene

Hygiene is a set of practices performed to preserve health. "Hygiene refers to conditions and practices that help to maintain health and prevent the spread of diseases." Personal hygiene refers to maintaining the body's cleanliness. Better hygiene leads to better health, confidence and overall growth. Good hygiene is critical for preventing the spread of infectious diseases and helping children and other mankind to lead long, healthy lives. In case of children, It also prevents them from missing school, resulting in better learning outcomes. Good health allows us to enjoy life, perform activities, and contribute positively to society. Good hygiene prevents the spread of diseases and provides a clean, healthy environment for everyone. Deprived hygiene can lead to various diseases, hampering one's health and quality of life.

Health, hygiene, and sanitation involve practices and measures aimed at maintaining cleanliness, preventing disease transmission, and creating a healthy environment. It includes activities such as proper waste management, access to clean water, hygiene practices, and the provision of sanitation facilities. Coming to the Adivasi community their access to health services is

moderately less, if we goes to remote edges it very less. Considering the above fact and conditions we are also functioning on health and hygiene.

- In this period with our collaboration and networking efforts we have organized 3 health camps in the remote village with the support of the District Health department where 326 patients were treated and 26 critical patients were referred to district head quarter hospital.
- 38 persons of the operational have their cataract operations under Sunetra program (District Blind Society)
- 3 Anganwadi centers are of the target in the close vision organization, regular immunization of children, pregnant, growth monitoring of the children, counseling of the pregnant, lactating mothers, adolescent girls is in progress.
- Organized one traditional food festival at Addangi village of Seethampeta Mandal where 32women cooked and displayed the traditional foods, where about 150 women from different villages visited and enjoyed the festival and the festival aided the younger generation to learn and adopt the process.
- Organized a Adivasi food festival (grain, leaves, tubers) at Dwarapadu village of Seethampeta Mandal here about 56 verities traditional food ingredients displayed, 126 members from 8surrounding villages joined in the event.
- We sensitized target community on health and hygiene aspects through different level meetings and trains, we are also aware on the health services and opportunities regularly.

Rights and entitlements

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs.

We enabled the eligible target members to access IFR CFR and Habitat rights as guaranteed by the act, through different level meetings and trainings to community members, forest rights committees. We are also facilitated the process to receive the title deeds.

In this period 19 claims are submitted to the authorities to get habitat rights for an extent of 10300 acres, which is in the consideration of District level committee (DLC- a group of members i.e. district level officers from revenue, forest department, elected representatives, project officer ITDA). Who are the issuing authority.

In this year 759 families' of 57 villages made application to include 875.23acres of ROFR title deeds to include in the revenue records, where 309.64 acres are included in the revenue records.

With our facilitation 3796 families of 152 villages uploaded 10142.42 acres IFR title deeds uploaded in the Giribhomi portal, it a government portal where the IFR title recognized to receive benefits from the government.

In this period 146 families of 6 villages from 5 Gram panchayats got 1 B for 309.64 acres, the farmers received Rs.13500/-under Raitu Bhorosa(a supportive scheme for the farmers) per family.

The right to information act: this Act was passed in the year 2005. An Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental there to.

Being a civil society organization Velugu Association using this act properly to collect secondary level data from the government organizations and shared the information with target members to access the services and facilities.

Right to Education Act: The Right to Education Act 2009, also known as the RTE Act 2009, was enacted by the Parliament of India on 4 August 2009. It describes modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children aged between 6-14 years in India. This act came into effect on 1 April 2010 and made India. It prescribes minimum norms for elementary schools in order to enhance the quality of education in the country.

In the process we facilitated the target members on education of the eligible children and also focus on the effective function of the school management committee, for a positive change in the school environment and in the education student. We are also made aware of the facilities available in the government schools and hostels through different level meetings and trainings. We encouraged the youth to track performance of the student and suggested to extend hand hold support in their studies. We are sure that the dropout rate in our project area comes down.

Legal support to poor and needy: Velugu Association supported the poor and needy people from the project area where there is a conspiracy, free legal services in civil and criminal matters for those poor and marginalized people who cannot afford the services of a lawyer for the conduct of a case or a legal proceeding in any Court, Tribunal or Authority, ensuring that justice is accessible to all individuals, regardless of their economic or other disadvantages.Like that Velugu Association also focuses to work on legal matters where there is detriment/harm for the target community.

Coordination and networking

Coordination is the function of management which ensures that different departments and groups work in same ideology. Therefore, there is unity of action among the organizations, groups, and departments. It also brings harmony in carrying out the different tasks and activities to achieve the organization's objectives efficiently. The process of working in joint harmony through the alignment of activities in order to achieve more efficient results for a positive change in the community with whom we are working.

Networking in the workplace benefits everybody involved. It is important because it helps build professional relationships, opens doors to new opportunities, and facilitates the exchange of ideas and best practices. It also helps in career advancement, personal growth, and success. It also helps to proactively work to connect, communicate, and collaborate in order to get the best out of yourself and your coworkers.

Velugu Association focuses on coordination and networking, we are building pet relation with the government organizations/departments, elected representatives, local extension officers. We always trust on the government organizations as they are the biggest resource agency and they are responsive for the social and economic development of the poor and marginalized community. In this connection we enabled the community with information and knowledge to access such development program.

In this year we mobilized services and resources particularly horticulture development from ITDA and Horticulture department about **183** acres of fruit bearing trees planted in the project area and services of the experts are properly utilized during pre and post plantation.

465 farmers of 56 villages adopted natural forming methods with the support of experts from Krishi Vigyan Kendra of Srikakulam and Parvathipuram Manayam district. They are reinforced with technical advice time to time.

100 to 150 days of working days enabled to 3484 job card holders of the project area and more number of soil moisture conservation structures developed, due to better convergence with the local extension officers and IKP-ITDA.

In coordination and cooperation of likeminded organization we could able to protect plantation of oil palm and minimize Betty cotton in the project, in this connection the district authorizes supported us by realizing the impact.

In this period we the like-minded organizations working on FRA created pressure collectively on the government for quick disposal of community claims particularly the IFR, CFR and habitat rights. In this regard we had a discussion with minister of tribal welfare and commissioner tribal welfare government of Andhra Pradesh for settlement of community claims particularly belongs to forest rights act.

Culture and education:

Adivasi traditions and practices pervade all aspects of Indian culture and civilization, yet this awareness is often lacking in popular consciousness, and the extent and import of Adivasi contributions to Indian philosophy, language and custom have often gone unrecognized, or been underrated by historians and social scientists. Education is one of the primary agents of transformation towards development. Education is in fact, an input not only for economic development of tribes but also for inner strength of the tribal communities which helps them in meeting the new challenges of life. Adivasis are not a homogeneous group; there speaking more than 100 languages. However, there are similarities in their way of life and generally perceived oppressed position within Indian society.

They take woods from the forests and prepare their food, prepare ornaments and decorative articles from leaves and flowers, baskets of bamboo, plates from leaves etc., and sell these in the market to earn their living. Adivasi society was built on a foundation of equality with respect for all life forms including plants and trees. There was a deep recognition of mutual dependence in nature and human society. People were given respect and status according to their contribution to social needs but only while they were performing that particular function. Such a value-system was sustainable as long as the Adivasi community was non-acquisitive and all the products of society were shared. Although division of labor did take place, the work of society was performed on a cooperative and co-equal basis - without prejudice or disrespect for any form of work.

In the present situation with the influence of urbanization and westernization the social bindings, cultural heritage and the concept of caring & sharing in the Adivasi community is slowly disappearing. The history says Adivasis are the nature lovers and their livelihoods are closely linked with forest and forest products, they are the role model to others particularly in togetherness and collective action. The detachment of children from the childhood in the name of education, they are almost ignoring about their culture and heritage. To uphold the spirit of Adivasi culture, heritage and to protect the nature lovers, we are focusing on transforming the skills, knowledge and practices to the younger generation.

In this year we organized 2 sharing secessions between the elderly persons (traditional herbal practitioners) and the interested youth on identification of meditational plants, its importance and use. 13 members participated in the tribal art training organized and sponsored by ITDA. Oriented the youth on playing of traditional musical instruments and supported from the project to prepare and buy traditional instruments. Engaged the educated youth to teach tribal language in the primary schools for better understanding of the student, they were paid a nominal amount as remuneration. It is fact that children whose is strong in mother language, it will be easy to him/her to learn other language.

Strengthening local governance

Local self-government can be best explained as an exercise in Democratic decentralization. Local self-government has the two core guiding principles i.e. Decentralization and grassroots empowerment. It is under the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment.There are primarily two types of local self-governments. One is the Panchayat self-government for rural areas and the second is the /Notified Area Council (NAC)Municipal/corporation self-government for urban areas, the main form of local self-government in Indian villages is the Panchayat.

The local self-governmental institutions are the best centers for imparting democratic thoughts and education. People prefer democracy because they want to live in an environment of equality and liberty. In local self-government, the members have close and intimate contact with the local people. The government giving more emphasis on implementation of development activities as well as the welfare activities through the local self-governance, in this connection VA like to strengthen the local bodied is the Gram Panchayat for effective functioning and reach of the services as well as the program to the community members.

Ensuring proper service delivery and use of the power and position of the PRI members we have organized an one day awareness program for the sarpanches, ward members of the project at Bhamini mandal where 38 members from 6 GPs attended. They are also oriented on importance of Gramasabha, MGNREGS activities, different government development programs etc. Distributed hand outs in the local language on Grama Sabha procedures, different development and welfare pakages of the state and union government. We facilitated to develop 3 GP level plans by using PRA tools and submitted to the authorities.

Our publications

During this period we published booklets in the local language on

- Forest Rights Act
- Roles and responsibilities of PRI Members
- Process of organizing Grama Sabha
- Tribal rights and Women rights
- Organic pest control methods
- Success stories
- Pre and post plant care

Our awards

- Our organization has been awarded as best service organization in the district during Independence Day calibrations at the district level.
- Our organization has been chosen as member organization in the district level vigilance committee.

Coronial call

We invite all likeminded individuals, institutions of the globe to lend a helping hand in the journey of development of the most deprived, undermined, socio-economically backward community and to carry out the objectives of the organization.

Our sincere thanks

We are very thankful to the community members, who are with us and supported wholeheartedly in implementing project activities. We extend our deepest gratuities to funding partners for extending support for put into action of different project activities. We are grateful to all the extension officers, elected representatives, leaders of village/area/mandal level CBO leaders for their support and pro-active involvement in realizing the government program and services. We appreciate the efforts of the project team, management and administrative squad for their support to stand this organization in this position.