DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA
NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION
(DAY-NRLM)

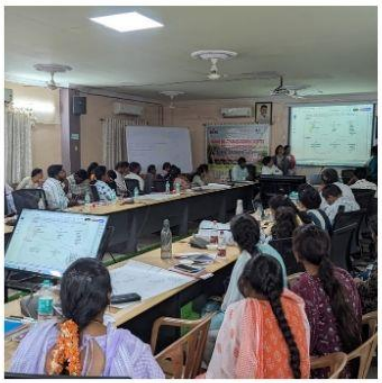
SERP AP

WASSAN








3 DAY

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR INTEGRATED FARMING CLUSTER (IFC) ANCHORS OF SERP ANDHRA PRADESH

April 6 - 8, 2026

TTDC Pendurthi, Zilla Mahila Samakya Office,
Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

3-DAY CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR INTEGRATED FARMING CLUSTER (IFC) ANCHORS OF SERP ANDHRA PRADESH

SUPPORTED BY

DAY-NRLM

IMPLEMENTED BY

SERP ANDHRA PRADESH

FACILITATED BY

WASSAN

DATE

6 -8 APRIL 2026

VENUE

TTDC Pendurthi, Zilla Mahila Samakya Office,

Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

DAY – 1 | 6th APRIL 2026

CONTEXT

A three-day training programme was conducted for **56 Integrated Farming Cluster (IFC) Anchor Persons** from 26 districts of Andhra Pradesh. The session began on a participatory and culturally rooted note, with a welcome song- (*Velugu Song)* initiated by Mr. Srinivas Senior official, from SERP Andhra Pradesh, setting a collective and inclusive learning environment. He introduced the training facilitators of WASSAN to the participants.

This training served as an induction for the newly recruited IFC anchors, introducing them to the concept of IFC and clarifying their roles and responsibilities within the cluster. It also aimed to build their understanding of natural resource linkages in relation to production systems and the overall village economy.

The program began with an introductory session, followed by self-introductions from the participants. The facilitators invited each participant to share their name, educational background, the cluster they are responsible for, and any prior experience or seniority they hold. Participants placed a bindi on an A3-sized outline map of Andhra Pradesh displayed on a board, indicating their area of representation and geographic spread across the state. As per SERP's plan, the trainees who attended the program will be deployed to their respective locations soon after the induction.

Out of the 56 participants, 29 were male and 27 were female. Among them, 19 had prior experience in the development sector, while the remaining participants were fresh candidates. 80% of them belong to agriculture families.

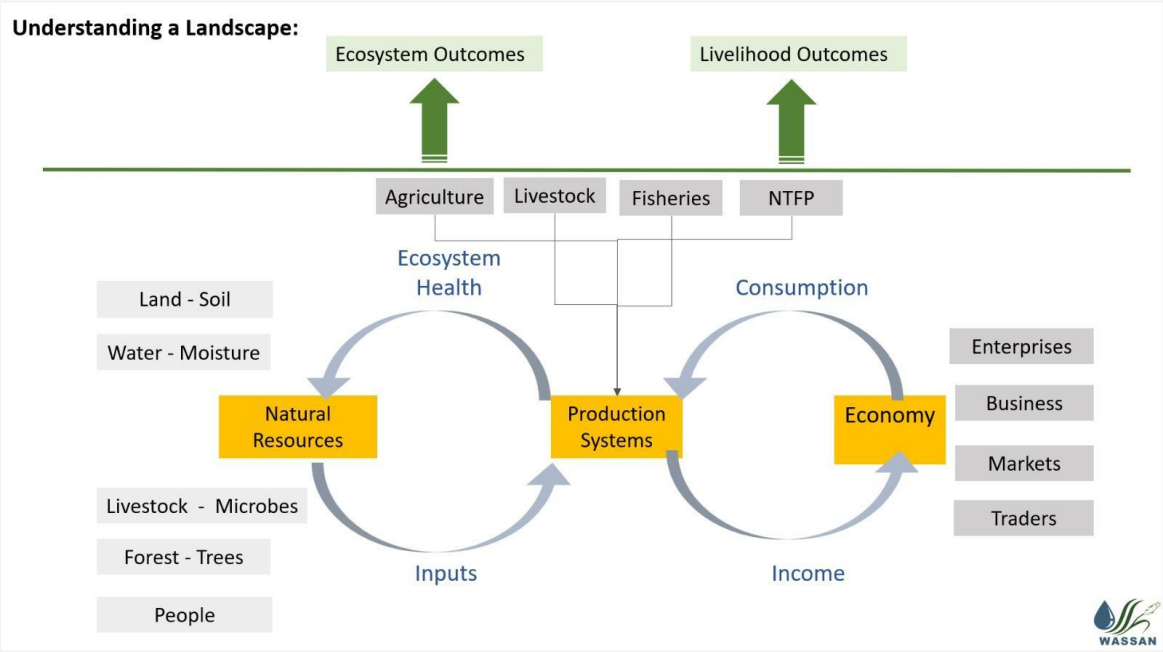
PARTICIPANTS EXPECTATIONS

The facilitators asked the participants to write their expectations for the training on flashcards, which were then grouped based on common themes.

- Understanding the concept and relevance of Integrated Farming Clusters
- Learning on agroecological and natural farming practices
- Clarity on the role and responsibilities of IFC Anchor Persons
- Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and market linkages
- Strengthening livelihoods and entrepreneurship opportunities

AGROECOLOGICAL LENS: LANDSCAPE AND SYSTEMS THINKING

The session was facilitated by **Mr. A. Ravindra**, WASSAN, focused on landscape mapping and systems thinking, central to the agroecology approach the session evolved through an interactive brainstorming process. Participants collectively mapped the interconnections between natural resources (soil, water, biodiversity), production sy stems (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, NTFPs, etc.), and the local economy (enterprises, markets, services). The discussion highlighted how soil fertility, water availability, livestock integration, forest resources, and human efforts are deeply interconnected.



Participants reflected on current practices, examining both their positive and negative impacts on ecological sustainability and livelihoods. The session reinforced the need to move towards integrated, regenerative approaches that strengthen both ecosystems and local economies.

PRODUCTION SYSTEMS ANALYSIS – GROUP WORK

To deepen understanding, participants were divided into thematic groups representing key production systems:

- Rainfed Agriculture
- Irrigated Agriculture
- Vegetable Cultivation
- Small Ruminants
- Fisheries
- Desi Poultry
- Services
- Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)

Each group analyzed its system in terms of resources, challenges, and opportunities, and presented its findings.

RAINFED AGRICULTURE – GROUP DISCUSSION

A sub-group discussed rainfed agriculture and shared key insights.

- Chemicals may give higher yields in the short term, but
- They lead to soil pollution, loss of beneficial insects, and poor pollination.

The group discussed how everything is connected:

- Soil, water, biodiversity → production → incomes → consumption

They reflected on key elements:

- Role of livestock, microbes, earthworms in soil health
- Use of local resources like neem and Pongamia
- Importance of diversified cropping / polycrops
- Need for storage, transport, and proper market timing

The discussion emphasized that while conventional practices may provide immediate returns, sustainable and integrated approaches are essential for maintaining ecological balance, improving resilience, and ensuring long-term livelihoods.

UNDERSTANDING THE SMALLHOLDER FARMER SYSTEM

Building on the group presentations, the discussion moved towards understanding the smallholder farmer as a system. Participants mapped the key assets and resources available within a typical farm household:

- Land
- Livestock
- Water resources
- Farm equipment
- Capital and credit access
- Family labour

The session emphasized how these resources interact and how strengthening their integration is key to resilience and productivity.

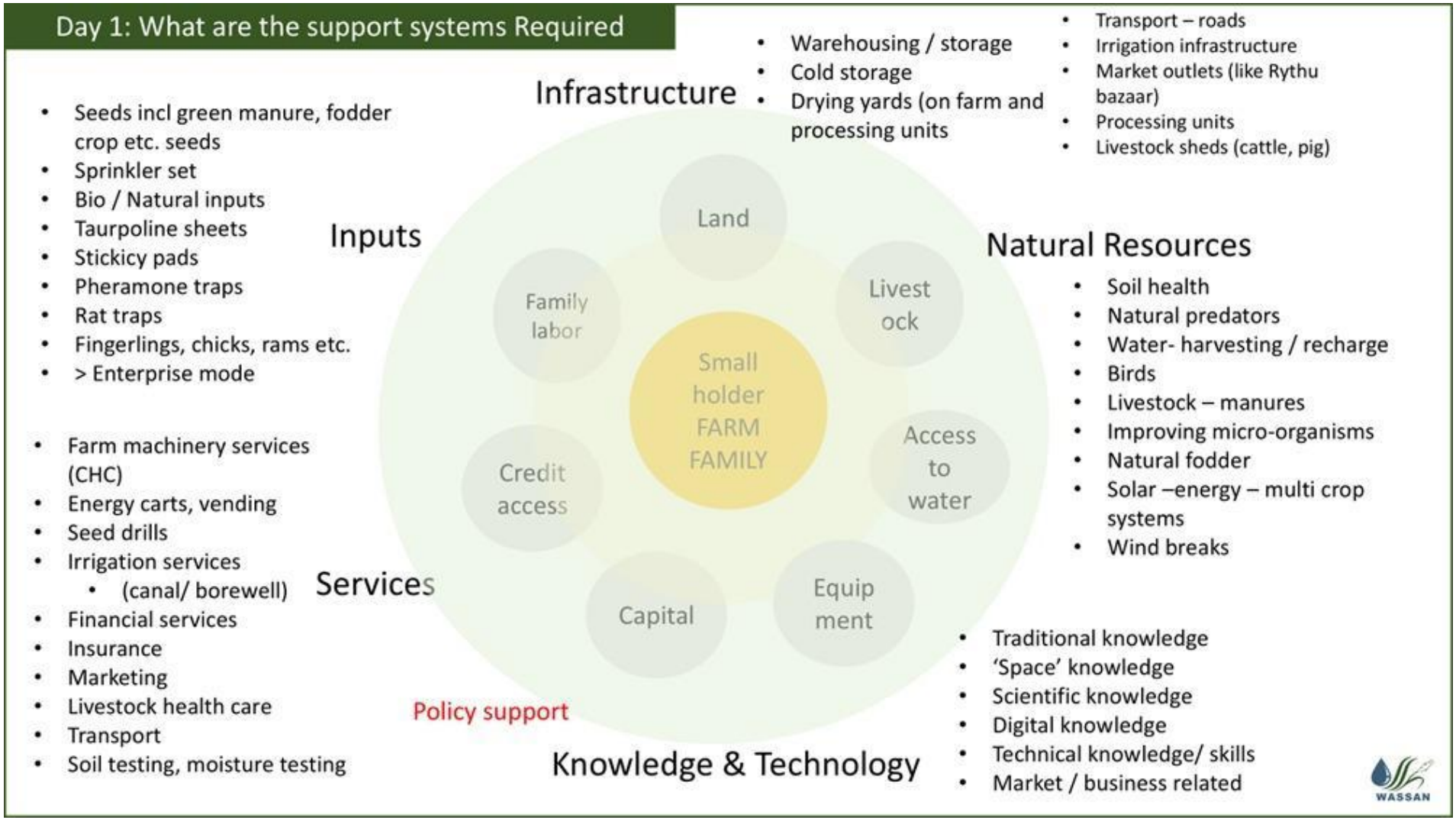
SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

A detailed mapping exercise was conducted to identify the support systems required to strengthen integrated farming systems. These were categorized as:

1. INPUTS ● Seeds, green manure, fodder crops ● Bio-inputs and natural formulations ● Farm tools and protective materials ● Livestock and fisheries inputs	**4. NATURAL RESOURCES** ● Soil health and microbial activity ● Water harvesting and recharge ● Biodiversity (birds, natural predators) ● Livestock-based nutrient cycles ● Renewable energy and diversified cropping systems
2. SERVICES ● Custom Hiring Centers (farm machinery) ● Irrigation and energy services ● Financial services and insurance ● Livestock healthcare ● Market and transport services ● Soil and moisture testing	**5. INFRASTRUCTURE** ● Irrigation systems ● Roads and transport connectivity ● Market infrastructure (e.g., Rythu Bazaars) ● Storage, warehousing, and cold chains ● Processing units and drying yards ● Livestock shelters
3. Knowledge & Technology ● Traditional and indigenous knowledge ● Scientific and technical knowledge ● Spatial and ecological understanding ● Market and enterprise knowledge	**6. Policy Support** ● Access to government schemes ● Institutional convergence ● Credit and subsidy linkages

The participants were divided into six groups, with each group assigned a specific thematic aspect for discussion. A consolidated slide was then presented to all groups, and members were invited to contribute their input. Through this collaborative process, a poster was collectively developed to visualize the support systems required for marginal and small farmers.


TRAINING ON INTEGRATED FARMING CLUSTER
(IFC) TO ANCHOR PERSONS
TRAINING ORGANIZED BY SERP
TRAINING COLLABORATED WITH WASSAN NGO
DATE :06-04-2026 to 08-04-2026
NRLM
WASSAN


Day 1: What are the support systems Required
Infrastructure
Warehousing / storage
Cold storage
Drying yards (on farm and processing units
Transport – roads
Irrigation infrastructure
Market outlets (like Rythu bazaar)
Processing units
Livestock sheds (cattle, pig)
Inputs
Seeds incl green manure, fodder crop etc. seeds
Sprinkler set
Bio / Natural inputs
Taurpoline sheets
Stickicy pads
Pheramone traps
Rat traps
Fingerlings, chicks, rams etc.
> Enterprise mode
Land
Family labor
Livest ock
Small holder FARM FAMILY
Credit access
Access to water
Capital
Equip ment
Natural Resources
Soil health
Natural predators
Water- harvesting / recharge
Birds
Livestock – manures
Improving micro-organisms
Natural fodder
Solar –energy – multi crop systems
Wind breaks
Services
Farm machinery services (CHC)
Energy carts, vending
Seed drills
Irrigation services
(canal/ borewell)
Financial services
Insurance
Marketing
Livestock health care
Transport
Soil testing, moisture testing
Policy support
Knowledge & Technology
Traditional knowledge
'Space' knowledge
Scientific knowledge
Digital knowledge
Technical knowledge/ skills
Market / business related
WASSAN

DAY – 2 | 7th APRIL 2026

RECAP AND TRANSITION TO PRACTICE

The second day commenced with a reflective recap of Day–1 by Mr. Jaya Prakash, enabling participants to revisit key concepts of agroecology, production systems, and integrated livelihoods. Building on this foundation, the sessions transitioned from conceptual understanding to field-tested, proven models developed and promoted by WASSAN, focusing on practical applicability at the village level.

SCALABLE MODELS FOR IFC CLUSTERS

- **MODEL: 1 DESI POULTRY AS AN INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD**

  Mr. Udaykumar, WASSAN shared a detailed session on the Desi Poultry model highlighting its role as a critical component of integrated farming systems, especially for small and marginal farmers. The model demonstrated how desi poultry can be effectively integrated within 0.5 to 1-acre farming systems, particularly in orchard-based livelihoods.

  The presentation outlined four key pillars of the cluster-based approach:

  1. Desi Poultry Breeding Units – Decentralized Chick production.
  2. Household-Level Poultry Units – Promoting desi poultry FPG
  3. Healthcare Services (Community Vaccinators) – Payment based service delivery mechanism
  4. Poultry Fund Mechanism – Risk management and Regularizing preventive health care services

  The model was explained in detail, and a process note on Desi Poultry was shared with the groups. Participants were asked to review the operational aspects, financial mechanisms, and related components. The note was designed to be self-explanatory, with comprehensive illustrations.

  After reviewing the document, participants raised the following concerns:

  - The model is entirely loan-based, with no grant component.
  - Orientation by senior team members may be required for Samakhya members.
  - Clarification is needed on whether the sourcing of materials will be centralized or decentralized.

  SERP administration may develop strategic decisions on the above raised concerns.

- **MODEL 2: RAINFED FISHERIES AND ECO FARM PONDS**

  Mr. Khalia Patro, WASSAN shared field experiences on rainfed fisheries and eco-friendly farm ponds, emphasizing their multifunctional role within farming systems. The session highlighted:

  - Mapping and assessment of potential water bodies in the cluster
  - Utilization of small water bodies for fish production
  - Bund intensification to produce fruits/vegetables and fodder.
  - Strategic irrigation for crops in the rabi and summer season.

The discussion reinforced the importance of water as a central resource, linking productivity, risk reduction, and livelihood diversification in rainfed regions.

Form a dedicated FPG for fish culture and establish necessary support systems, including sourcing of fingerlings, linkage with VB-RAM-G for pond desilting, coordination with the horticulture department for bund crops, and development of seed and feed entrepreneurs, along with provision of nets and ice boxes through custom hiring systems.

A participant highlighted an important insight: income generated from one activity can be reinvested to initiate and strengthen other livelihood activities. Similarly, what is often seen as waste, such as poultry litter and vegetable residues, can be reused as inputs to increase plankton growth to enhance fish production.

This reflects a fundamental principle: in a well-integrated system, outputs of one component become inputs for another. Such linkages between natural resources and production systems are essential for building a circular, efficient, and resilient farming system.

- **MODEL 3: SIRI-SAMA, AND GULI RAGI**

Mr. Narsing Rao, WASSAN delivered a detailed PPT presentation in an interactive manner, supported by several field photographs to enhance understanding. He explained crop models such as SIRI-SAMA, demonstrating how they can significantly improve little millet productivity per acre. The session also included visuals from Crop Cutting Experiments, along with feedback from farmers and insights from universities on mixed cropping systems. Short films were screened as part of the presentation.

Crop Diversity Models Discussed:

(a) Guli Ragi Method and (b) SIRI SAMA Method

The Guli Ragi method, a scientifically validated approach, can increase ragi yield from about 4 quintals to 12 quintals per acre, enabling farmers to earn an additional income of approximately ₹25,000 per acre.

The SIRI SAMA method is another important agronomic practice that enhances grain yield using locally available sama seeds. While the average yield is around 3 quintals per acre under conventional practices, adopting this method can help farmers earn an additional ₹20,000 per acre.

Manuals on GULIRAGI and SIRISAMA systems are readily available for the CCs and Anchors to keep them as reference materials.

- **MODEL 4: A3 VANAM MODEL**

  This is a multi-layer vegetable model implemented on 0.3 to 0.5 acres, combining perennial species with annual crops. Relay sowing is a key feature, practiced under a broad bed system.

  Significance of the Model:

  - Ensures continuous availability of food
  - Generates regular income streams
  - Improves household nutrition and overall well-being

  The model enables farmers to earn daily income through vegetable sales while enhancing household nutrition. It also promotes zero tillage and mulching practices, helping to conserve soil moisture.

FARMERS FROM MANYAM DISTRICT HAVE SHARED THEIR EXPERIENCES ON ABOVE MODELS:

Jammaya Poultry Farmer shared his experience of managing an integrated desi poultry breeding farm. His farm includes fruit crops such as banana, guava, lemon, and drumstick, creating a diversified system. He follows natural and ethno-veterinary practices to manage bird health. He earns around Rs 80,000 to Rs 1,00,000 per year from this activity and is reinvesting the income to further develop his farm. Last year, he strengthened the farm by constructing proper fencing. He also operates a small rice mill, which provides a regular supply of rice bran and husk for his poultry. This has also benefited other livestock rearers in the village, as they can access feed locally from his mill.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY PRESENTATION

Mr. Narayana and Mr. Savara Ganesh farmers from Mandadeesara Guda and Bhurjaguda villages of Seethampeta Mandal of Manyam District have shared their success stories, illustrating how integrated models have improved their livelihoods. A key highlight was the emergence of a local circular economy at the village level, where:

- Local mills function as service providers
- Crop residues and by-products are utilized as animal feed
- Processed produce is consumed locally, reducing external dependency

These examples demonstrated how resource recycling and local value addition contribute to economic sustainability and community resilience.

GROUP EXERCISE: PROVEN MODEL IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Participants were divided into four groups and given process notes for implementation of models a) Integrated Desi Poultry Breeding Farm and b) A3 Vanam.

- How farmers can access required services and inputs
- Institutional mechanisms needed at the village level
- Convergence opportunities with ongoing programmes
- Step-by-step strategies for field-level execution

WASSAN facilitators shared draft frameworks as reference points, and participants critically engaged with them, providing feedback based on their field realities.

The group presentations reflected a growing clarity among participants on operationalizing agroecological models within the IFC framework.

DAY – 3 | 8th April 2026

RECAP AND CONCEPT REINFORCEMENT

On the third day an exercise was carried out - where participants were asked for the key learnings from the last two days of workshop,

The participants were sharing the experiences and connecting the examples with connections and linkages between livelihoods, Productions systems and Economy. One of the Participants was sharing that high usage of chemicals in the agri fields can also drain it into the farm ponds, which can negatively affect the fisheries. Participants were trying to connect with many such examples.

After the recap session continued Scalable models as follows:

- Poshana Vanitha (Nutrition Program)
- Water Collective

- **MODEL 5: POSHANA VANITHA**

  This Initiative presented by **Mr. Narasimha Reddy (WASSAN)** focused on improving household nutrition through women-led nutrition sensitive agriculture, promoting dietary diversity, and strengthening the circular economy at the village level. Women are trained on millet recipes - cooked items like- ragi idli, ragi Dosa and ready to eat enterprises.

- **MODEL 6: WATER COLLECTIVE**

  A session on Water Collectives, presented by **Mr. T. Narasinga Rao (WASSAN),** emphasized the importance of E-PRA exercises in identifying water resources and developing micro action plans for the effective use of naturally available water sources to support rainfed crops. He shared a case study of a water collective village, illustrating how farmers came together, pooled contributions, and managed water sharing without conflicts. Key factors highlighted included appropriate crop selection, planned irrigation intervals, a strong governance system, and the creation of a corpus fund for risk management.

  After this session, a landscape planning tools to the anchors.

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING TOOLS

- **E-PRA:**

  This session was facilitated by **Dr. ML Sanyasi Rao (Sunny) - WASSAN**, who explained the key differences between PRA and E-PRA approaches.

  PRA is generally used for resource mapping and is often time-consuming. Ensuring active community participation during discussions is critical, but by the time conclusions are drawn, participation may decline. In contrast, E-PRA encourages the community to directly identify and map their lands and common resources using tools such as Google Earth. Once the facilitator initiates the process, the community can continue the mapping and complete it within about an hour, leaving additional time—up to two hours—for in-depth discussion. Through this process, farmers identify their lands, water resources, commons, grazing areas, and forest locations, and collectively analyze existing usage, issues, and challenges.

  The E-PRA approach emphasizes community-led analysis to identify and understand local resources, enabling IFC Anchor Persons to facilitate evidence-based and context-specific interventions. Through participatory exercises, participants learned to:

- Map land types and land-use patterns across the village
- Assess the availability and distribution of natural resources, including soil and water
- Conduct water resource mapping to identify opportunities for conservation, recharge, and efficient utilization
- Understand spatial variations and plan interventions based on local ecological conditions

This approach reinforces the principle that planning should emerge from the village context, ensuring that interventions are both relevant and sustainable.

■ FASAL CHAKRA: FOR CROP PLANNING AND CROP DIVERSIFICATION

The **Fasal Chakra** is a cyclical and season-based agricultural planning framework that helps farmers and communities systematically manage their farming activities throughout the year. It builds on resource mapping exercises like PRA and E-PRA by translating local resource understanding into actionable plans across seasons such as Kharif, Rabi, and Summer. The approach integrates crop planning, water availability, soil health, and livelihood activities to ensure that farming decisions are aligned with local ecological conditions. By promoting diversified cropping systems, integrated farming practices, and efficient use of natural resources, the Fasal Chakra supports both productivity and sustainability.

A key strength of the Fasal Chakra is its focus on continuous income generation, risk reduction, and community participation. It encourages farmers to adopt practices such as crop diversification, water budgeting, and integration of crops with livestock and fisheries to create resilient farming systems. The framework also emphasizes contingency planning for climate uncertainties, including droughts or delayed rainfall, and promotes collective decision-making through farmer groups and institutions. Overall, the Fasal Chakra enables a shift from seasonal, unplanned agriculture to a more structured, resilient, and livelihood-oriented farming system.

■ FARMER-CENTRIC ECOSYSTEM: SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

An interactive discussion was facilitated by **Ms. Gijivisha Khattry (WASSAN)** on the services and infrastructure required for smallholder farmers. Participants identified and listed key enterprises to be established at the Livelihood Service Center (LSC), presented the chart prepared during the session.

Further, the following key requirements emerged from the discussion:

- Access to quality inputs
- Strengthened market linkages
- Storage and processing facilities
- Timely technical and advisory services

The discussion emphasized the need to build a farmer-centric, ecosystem-based support system, where services, institutions, and infrastructure are aligned to improve productivity, sustainability, and incomes.

*All participants were divided into **FIVE** groups:*

1. Processing enterprises
2. Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs)
3. Support systems (BRCs, soil testing labs, vet kits)
4. Seed enterprises
5. Storage and marketing

Each group was given a task to explore how these can be developed as enterprises within the Livelihood Service Center (LSC).

CUSTOM HIRING CENTER – GROUP DISCUSSION

The group presented that demand can be generated from small farmers based on crop season and local needs. Key functions include:

- Providing farm machinery services
- Equipment maintenance and labour management
- Regular interaction with farmers and building trust

The focus should be on minimal profit with high service orientation.

- Estimated annual returns: around Rs. 1.65 lakhs.
- Infrastructure required: shed and basic setup, with an investment of Rs. 10–12 lakhs.
- Service coverage: up to 150 acres per season.

SEED ENTERPRISE – GROUP DISCUSSION

The group highlighted the following aspects:

- Planning: selection of retailers/wholesalers, understanding demand
- Licenses & compliance: seed certification, labeling, regulatory requirements
- Infrastructure: storage, grading, packing, and quality testing facilities
- Quality focus: proper seed selection and germination testing awareness
- Marketing: building farmer trust, location selection, and use of digital platforms
- Finance: initial investment and working capital planning

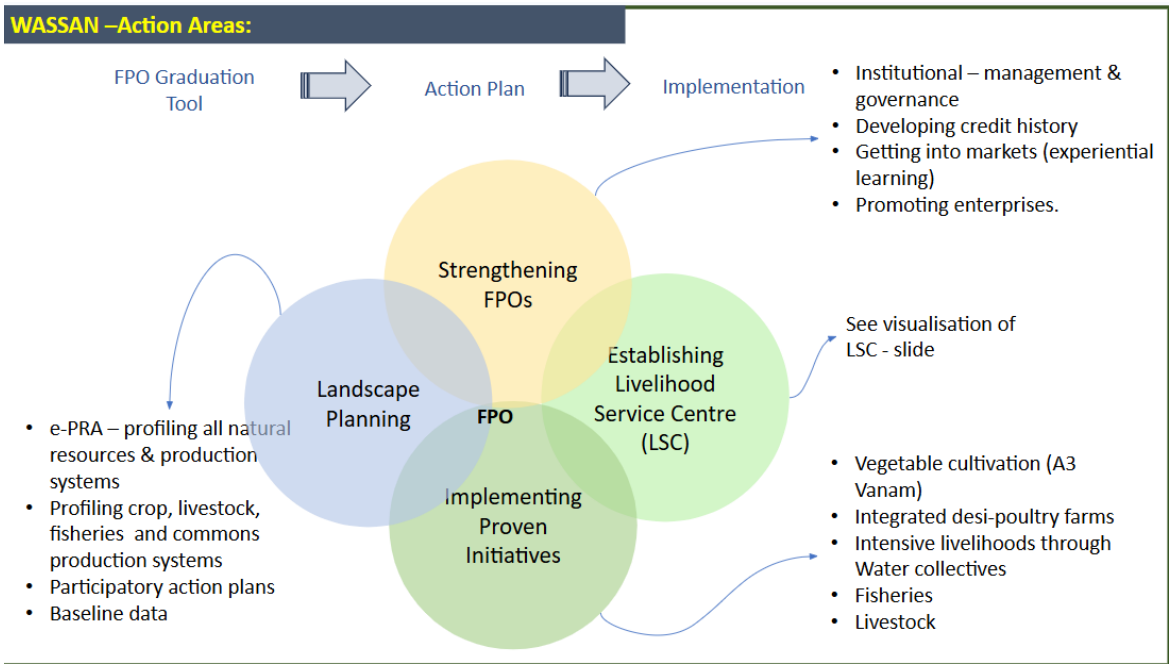
AGROECOLOGICAL VISION: TOWARDS SELF-RELIANT VILLAGES

In the concluding technical session, **A. Ravindra** addressed participants' queries and elaborated on key elements required to build self-reliant and sustainable village economies. The discussion reinforced the importance of:

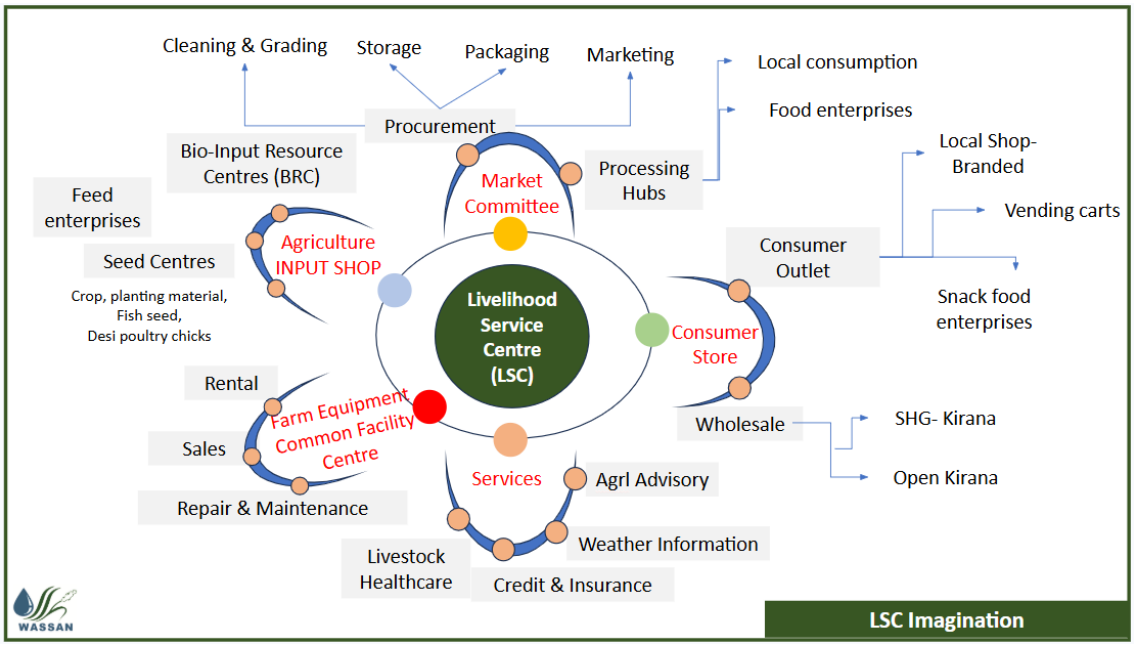
- Resource recycling and circular economy principles
- Integration of farm and non-farm livelihoods
- Strengthening local institutions and services

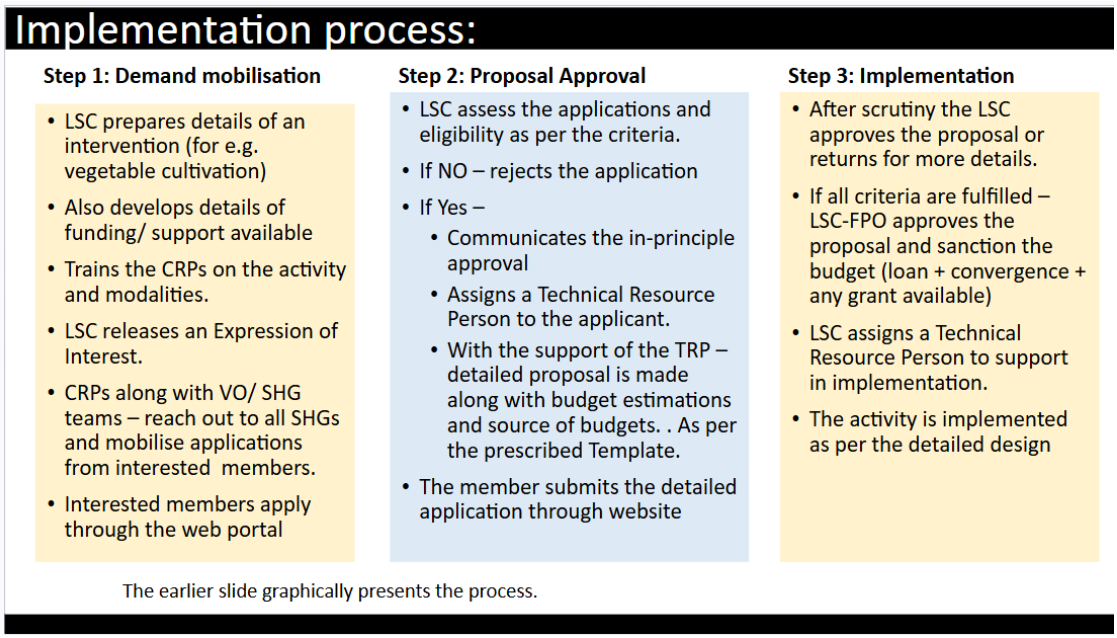
Towards strengthening FPOs, WASSAN IT team has developed an FPO Graduation Tool—a mobile-based application designed to assess institutional performance and translate findings into actionable plans by identifying critical aspects required for effective functioning.

Ms. Gijivisha explained the key parameters used to evaluate FPOs and demonstrated how the data is reflected on the dashboard, enabling anchor persons to easily identify gaps and develop appropriate action plans. The tool has already been field-tested, and the analysis was presented to participants. The facilitator further suggested allocating an additional two-hour session with anchor persons to provide hands-on guidance on data entry and the overall functioning of the application.



■ BROAD FRAMEWORK OF LSC



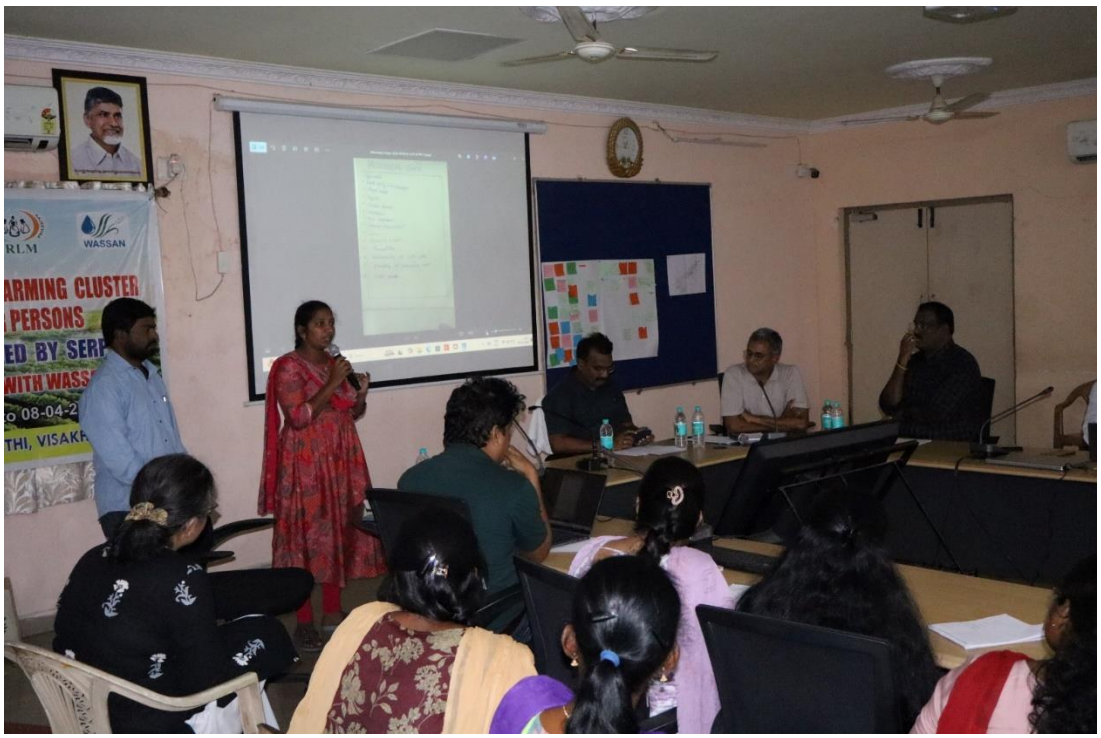


INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH SERP ADMINISTRATION

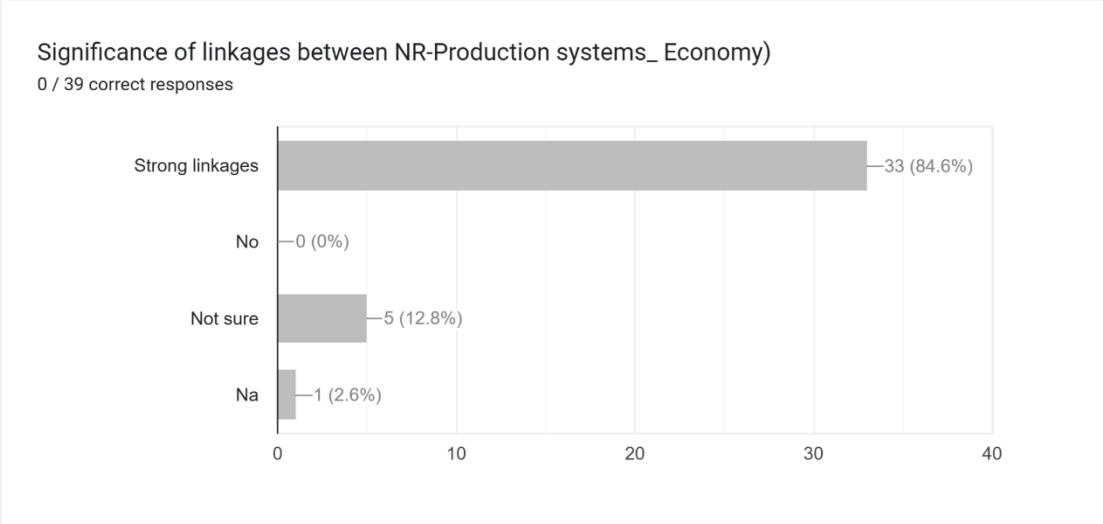
The Project Director (PD) and SERP team interacted with participants, providing clarity on field-level roles and responsibilities. During this interaction, **Mr Srinivasulu Naidu, ACEO** articulated a forward-looking vision: ensuring that each rural household develops at least ten diversified livelihood sources over the next five years, thereby enhancing economic resilience and stability.

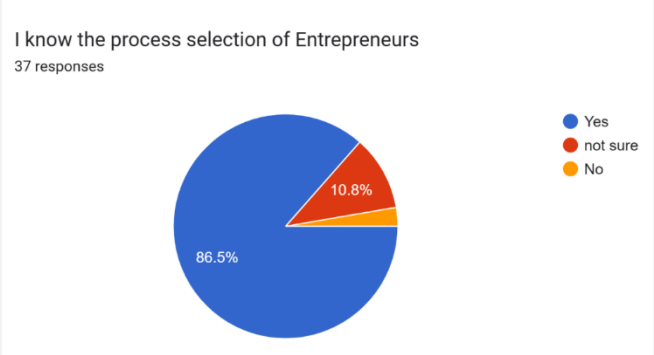
FEEDBACK SESSION

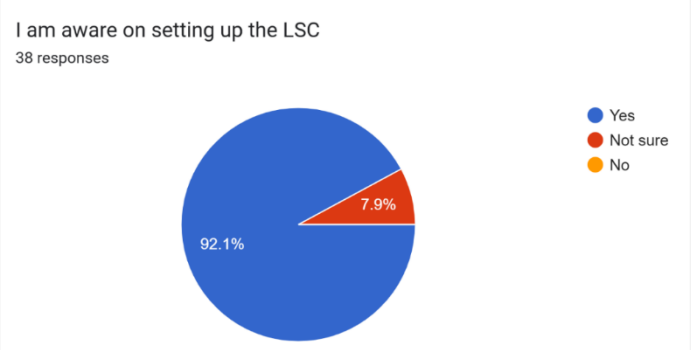
The training concluded with a feedback session, where participants shared their reflections, key learnings, and suggestions. The overall programme was highly participatory and insightful, providing both conceptual clarity and practical orientation for effective implementation of the Integrated Farming Cluster approach.

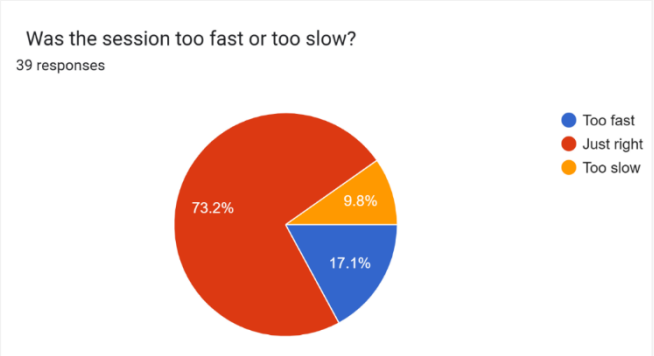


PARTICIPANTS FEEDBACK










BINDER CLIPS
Oddy
#DRINKITUP

PARTICIPANTS

S.no	District name	Name of the Mandal	Name of the participant	Father /Husband	Designation	Education	Experience	Gender	Age	IFC Cluster name	Phone number
1	Anakapalli	Kasimkota	N.Hima bindu	Sankar Rao	IFC Anchor	Betc AG 2025	Nil	Female	22	Kasimkota	9059148617
2	Anakapalli	Mungapaka	VDJ Rasagna	Jaya Sai Kumar	IFC Anchor	AG BSC	UTFORSK Teacher	Female	26	Munagapaka	8096414855
3	Ananthapur	Gooty	K.Raj Kumar	Ramanjineyulu	IFC Anchor	BSC AG	Field Exp	Male	29	Gooty	9652028139
4	Ananthapur	Uravakonda	B.Chiranjeevi	Narsimha	IFC Anchor	BSC AG	2 years	Male	25	Uravakonda	6304902743
5	Ananthapur	Raprolu	NK Adhinarayana	Narayana	IFC Anchor	BSC AG	Nil	Male	36	MB Palli	9985904723
6	Annamayya	Sambepalli	M.Vijaya bhaskar	Rajendra	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	Nil	Female	26	Vasalle	8374752963
7	Annamayya	K V Palli	U.Vijayalaxmi	Venkatayya	IFC Anchor	BSC BZC	Fertilize shop	Female	34	Kottaguttapalli	8341454502
8	ASR	Dumbriguda	K.Naveen kumar	Bonjubabu	IFC Anchor	AG Diplama	AES & SVDS (NGO)	Male	25	kiloga guda	6301491752
9	ASR	Paderu	TV Jaya Madhuri	Ramaswamy	IFC Anchor	MSC (ART)	FPO	Female	29	Irradapalli	9441846969
10	ASR	Dumbriguda	VbB Amrutha	Gopal	IFC Anchor	BSC BZC	Nil	Female	24	Killogda	9346671119
11	ASR	G madugula	KVD Pradeep Kumar	Balayya	IFC Anchor	MSC (Chemistry)	Nil	Male	26	Andrangi singh	8307146407
12	Bapatla	Marutur	A.John babu	Yohan	IFC Anchor	AG Diplama	Natural Farming	Male	24	Dorakapadu&Vasaparla	8008964511
13	Bapatla	Nijampatnam	CH.Prasanna laxmi	Srinivas	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	MPEO in Agriculture	Female	28	Borravaripalem	9010184193
14	Chitturu	Bangarupalem	S.Sabiya	Sriram	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	worked as APMeS CEO	Female	22	Tekumanda	9177226858
15	Chitturu	Santhipuram	A.Himavathi	Krishnappa	IFC Anchor	BSC BZC	Nil	Female	37	Boinapalli	9347687329
16	East godavari	Chegal	K.Chandu	Sudhakar	IFC Anchor	AG Diplama/2017	AGS Kotanandhuru	Male	27	Unagatla	6302928662
17	East godavari	Kovvuru	Bachala Prasanth	Udaykumar	IFC Anchor	AG Diplama	APRIGP project	Male	28	Kapuvaram	9603656227
18	Eluru	Unuguru	K.Venkata Adithya	Shekhar	IFC Anchor	AG Diplama	Nil	Male	21	Vella milli	9912353348
19	Eluru	Agiripalli	Ch. Venkata Sivaram Prasad	Venkateswarao	IFC Anchor	BSC AG	Surya as DAI Company	Male	26	Agiripalli	9381483747
20	Gunturu	Prattipadu	CH.Vineela	Srinivas Rao	IFC Anchor	MSC (Chemistry)	Nil	Female	22	Prattipadu	9618550919
21	Gunturu	Duggirala	SK .Abida	Rahim	IFC Anchor	BSC ART	Nil	Female	23	Duggirala	9347851180
22	Kadapa	Rajupalem	P.Naga Teja	Nagaraju	IFC Anchor	AG Diplama	AIC	Male	25	Raj palem	7036494403
23	Kadapa	Mylavaram	N.Harinadh	china narayana	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	Nil	Male	20	Mylavaram	9676899513

S.no	District name	Name of the Mandal	Name of the participant	Father /Husband	Designation	Education	Experience	Gender	Age	IFC Cluster name	Phone number
24	Kakinada	Jaggampeta	Sri Ram Satya Manikanta	Durga Babu	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma/2025	Agriculture MDO office at Jaggayyapeta	Male	19	Jaggampeta	9000485404
25	Kakinada	Yeleswaram	P.Kalyani	Lova Kumar	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	AES Rothulapudi	Female	25	Yeliswaram	7993612221
26	Konaseema	Ramachandrapuram	B.Sai Srinivas	Ganeswara Rao	IFC Anchor	BSC AG	NILL	Male	27	Ramachandrapuram	8247522147
27	Konaseema	Mummadivaram	M.Jagan	Gannayya	IFC Anchor	Betc AG 2024	Beyer Crop PVT LTD	Male	23	Mummidivaram	9381076671
28	Krishna	Mopidevi	K.Mojesh	KTV Prasad	IFC Anchor	BSC BZC	NILL	Male	19	Mopidevi	9010243909
29	Krishna	Gantasala	N.Vidya sagar	Krishnappa	IFC Anchor	MSC AG	NCML	Male	33	Gantasala	7794982640
30	Kurnool	Nandavaram	E.Eresha	Ramalngappa	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	Field Exp	Male	26	Nandavaram	6304130533
31	Nandyala	Panyam	G.Nagamani	Kumar	IFC Anchor	MSC Organic	Agriculture Asst	Female	29	Panyam	7075304149
32	Nandyala	Atmakur	K.Santhi	Dharmareddy	IFC Anchor	BSC BZC	NILL	Female	30	Atmakur	9347762148
33	Nelluru	Kaluvoya	G. Nava koti	Koteswarao	IFC Anchor	AG BSC	Syngenta India PVT Ltd	Male	25	Kaluvoya	9182221933
34	Nelluru	Sejerla	N.Penchula Krishna	Senchula reddy	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	Bayer	Male	29	Chejasia	8106992411
35	Nelluru	Nelluru	G.Sabareesh babu	Siddiyya	IFC Anchor	AG BSC	Nova Agri Tech	Male	27	Kothuru	9502779005
36	NTR	Vatsavai	K.Madhava rao	Narayana	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	Nil	Male	24	Vatsavai	6305447814
37	NTR	Vissannapeta	K.Sivaji	Srinivas Rao	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	FPO - AES	Male	26	Vissannapeta	9515499212
38	Palnadu	Bellamkonda	G.Raj Kumar	Jayaram	IFC Anchor	BSC (Chemistry)	Feeld Assistant	Male	30	Bellamkonda	9701457674
39	Palnadu	Amaravathi	SK.Ameenavali	Piruvalli	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	Web operator	Female	25	Amaravathi	7032099543
40	Palnadu	Yedlapadu	SK Shahanaj	Mstan valli	IFC Anchor	Betc AG	Nil	Female	25	Yedlapadu	7207203147
41	Parvathipuram manya	Komarada	J Sukanya	J.Srinu	IFC Anchor	MSC Ch.2018	Nil	Female	28	Komalada	9391223817
42	Parvathipuram manya	Sangamvalasa	Ch.Janani	Ch.Srinu	IFC Anchor	BSC BZC 2024	Nil	Female	23	Sangamvalasa	9908736203
43	Prakasam	Domala	Y.Aruna	Atchaich	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	Agriculture AGS	Female	25	Yedavalli	6281051037
44	Prakasam	KK Mitla	B.Navya	Balayya	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	Nil	Female	21	Konakalamitla	7337276653
45	Satya sai	Parigi	K.Sravani	Beerlingappa	IFC Anchor	BSC BZC	Nil	Female	25	Goravanahali	9059499004
46	Satya Sai	Thanidepalli	T.Naveen kalyan	Thippaswamy	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	FPO	Male	26	Thanidepalli	6281523157
47	Srikakulam	Santhabommali	P.Prasanthi	Madusudhanrao	IFC Anchor	Betc AG 2020	Nil	Female	26	Santhabommali	7093766510
48	Srikakulam	Kaviti	D.Sowjanya	Hemaraju	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	Nil	Female	19	Kaviti	9182504114
49	Tirupathi	Vadamalapeta	B.Neeraja	Guravayya	IFC Anchor	BSC AG	Nil	Female	21	Vadamalapeta	7702618117

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50	Tirupathi	Narayana Vanam	S. Mounika chowdiri	Venkateswarao	IFC Anchor	Betc AG	Nil	Female	23	Arnyamkandriga	7981615060
51	Visakhapatnam	Pendurthi	T.Arunakumar	Narasingharao	IFC Anchor	AG Diploma	Nil	Male	25	Chinthagatla	8008099427
52	Visakhapatnam	Padmanabham	V.Bhavani	Ramesh	IFC Anchor	Betc AG	District CRP	Female	33	Reddipalli	9491249195
53	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	P.Mary Rani	Ravi	IFC Anchor	BSC BZC	Nil	Female	29	Gantyada	9676957262
54	Vizianagaram	Gajipathinagaram	B.Swathi priya	Srinivasrao	IFC Anchor	BSC AG	Nil	Female	23	Gajipathinagaram	8374170520
55	West Godawari	Narayanapuram	D.Krishna Kumar	Venkateswarao	IFC Anchor	BSC AG	MS CO	Male	32	Tiruputallu	8096067588
56	West Godawari	Tadepalli gudem	PBN VS Sri Vani	Ramesh	IFC Anchor	BSC BZC	Digital Assistant GP	Female	42	Tadepalli gudem	9491015015

Organization	Name of the Participant	Designation	Phone number
SERP – Andhra Pradesh	Sriramulu	A. CEO	-
	Lakshmipati	PD - DRDA	-
	Chakravarthi	Admin - Director	-
	B. Srinivas	PE	6309932650
	K. Satyam Naidu	DPM	8500038152
	D. Vallayya	APM	9100061049
WASSAN	A. Ravindra	Director	9440621861
	ML Sanyasi Rao	Associate Director	9989977835
	J V Jayaprakash	Team Lead	9182504677
	Gijivisha khatry	Team Lead	8299300402
	K. Prasad Rao	Project Officer	9492824897
	DK Patra	Project Officer	8763561116
	B. Narsimha Reddy	Project Officer	9164692887
	T. Narsinga Rao	Project Officer	9491787476
	K. Uday Kumar	Project Officer	9441320903


Strengthening Local Circular Economies
Theory of Change
Production Ecology
Sustainable, Circular Bio-Economies
Wellbeing Consumption
1
Circular Economies
Builds local loops in production & consumption
Internalises the input & consumption expenditure into the local economy through technology, local enterprises & appropriate business models
2
Sustainable Bio-Economies
Contributes to Regenerative production systems
Aiding in transition to Agro-ecology
Scope for Renewable energy
Regenerating landscapes including commons
Biodiversity, nutrition (soil, people and animals)