

towards drought
proofing ananthapuramu

annual report

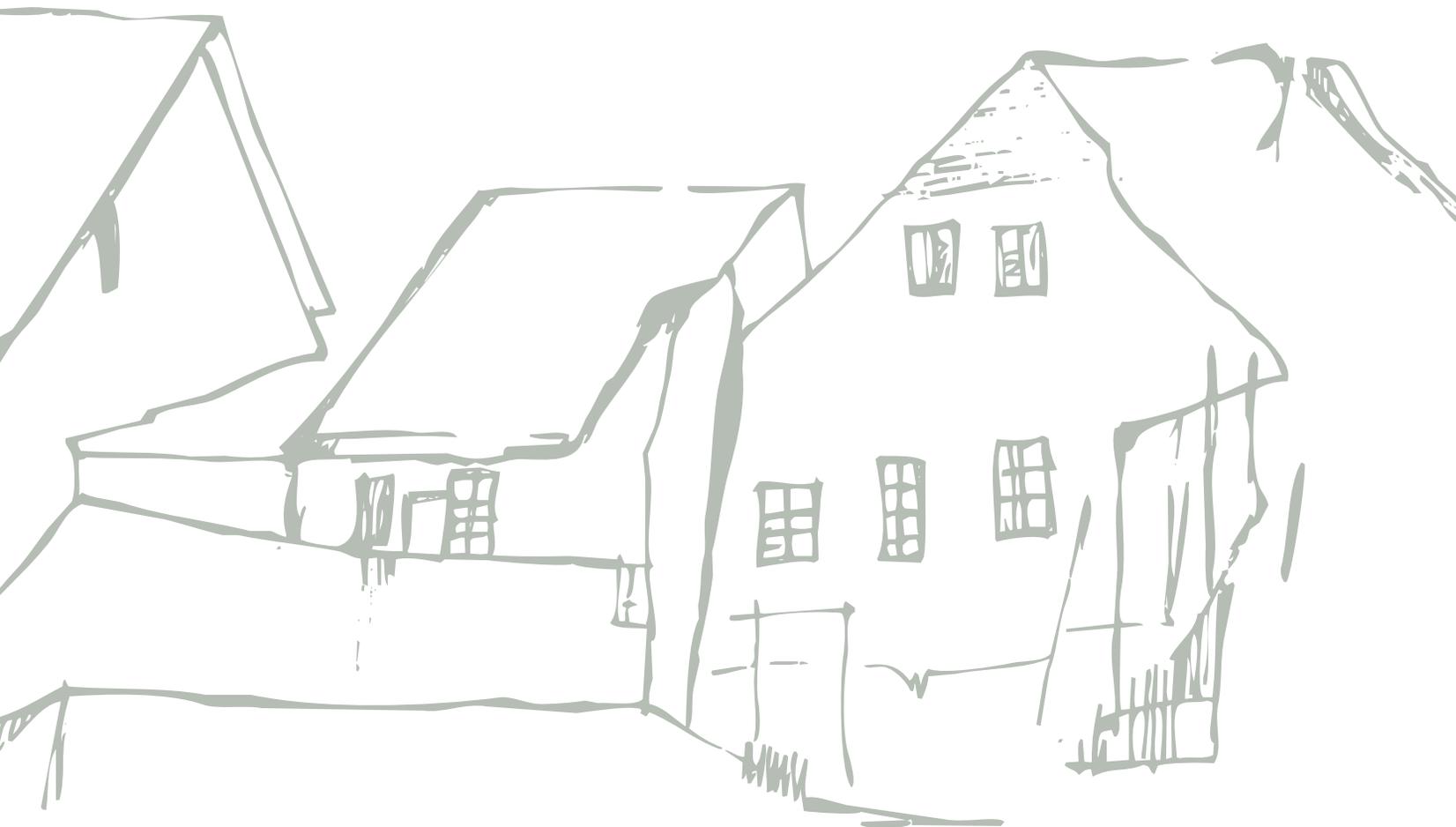
2017-18

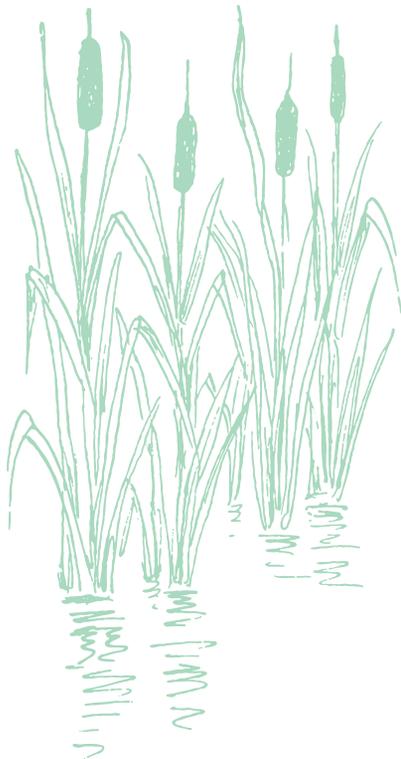


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AF	Accion Fraterna
ANGRAU	Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University
ADATS	Agricultural Development and Training Society
APMAS	Andhra Pradesh <i>Mahila Abhivruddhi</i> Society
AP-MARKFED	Andhra Pradesh Marketing Federation
APPI	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives
ASMS	Apex <i>Sasya Mitra Samakhya</i>
BC	Backward Classes
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CMSS	Community Managed Seed System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit- German Society for International Cooperation
GSMS	<i>Grama Sasya Mitra Samakhya</i>
HMV	Heavy Motor Vehicle
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IGP	Income Generation Programme
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau - Reconstruction Credit Institute
LMV	Light Motor Vehicle
LEISA	Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MSMS	<i>Mandal Sasya Mitra Samakhya</i>
MVK	<i>Mana Vitthana Kendram</i> ("Our Seed Centre")
MACS	Mutually Aided Cooperative Society
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
RDT	Rural Development Trust
SMG	<i>Sasya Mitra Group</i>
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VWDC	Village Watershed Development Committee
WASSAN	Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

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Overview from the Director

A year of added opportunities and challenges!



Our Core Project

Sustainable Agriculture and Diversified Livelihoods Project (SADLP) supported by Bread for the World became a central hub to generate scalable solutions for drought. Now SADLP is attracting and influencing projects beyond the project boundaries of AF and covering the entire state of AP, forging new partnerships with, Government Departments, farmers' organizations, individual funders, industry and NGOs.

Accion Fraterna Ecology Centre is emerging as a strategic organization, playing crucial roles; impacting beyond the project area in designing and shaping projects that focus on drought mitigation, climate-resilience in farming and stabilizing the livelihoods of small and marginal farmers, involving government, private philanthropists, multilateral agencies.

Following the recommendations of the External Evaluation and Strategic Planning in 2017, AF EC began to expand the non-farm and off-farm livelihood interventions. New trades like Motor Cycle mechanism, Auto Driving for Women, Advanced Training in garment making for women, Cell Phone repairs were introduced. Further AF began to work with Pro-skills a reputed consultancy firm in garment making in order to train women to the standards of branded Garment Industry



in Bangalore, and link the Garment Industry at the door steps of trained women as opposed to the women migrating to Bangalore to work in Garment Factories. In the first phase, AF plans to provide employment for 200 women in Garment Industry at their door step by March 2019 with firm plans for further expansion.

Our larger strategy is to bring branded garment manufacturing units from Bangalore city to rural areas in Ananthapuramu District. We are working to build an ecosystem for a decentralized home based garment manufacturing in our project villages as opposed to a centralized factory setting located in Bangalore. AF is pursuing to expand and intensify working with other vocational training institutions and link the under-educated rural youth, (with emphasis on women) and promote skilled employment opportunities.

Accion Fraterna also focused on another important recommendation of the External Evaluation. That is to consolidate and intensify the most effective drought mitigation technologies and practices. The key question is how can we save the rainfed crops from droughts? So we are now focusing on the technologies like protective irrigation, on farm rain water harvesting, timely sowing in the absence of rains.

The third focus is on strengthening SMGs, savings and credit, and farmers MACS. Eight Farmers Mutually Aided Cooperatives (MACS) have been promoted in the

project area. As on 31st March, 2018, 11,515 families paid membership of Rs. 12,66,650/- and of them, 5348 families paid share capital of Rs. 49,16,500/-. The cooperatives have been successfully accessing the Government programmes like CMSS and MSP for the benefit of farmers and emerging as voice of rainfed farmers acquiring an identity and credibility.

Accion Fraterna Ecology Centre (AFEC) has been selected as the Resource Organization by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for the CRZBNF (Climate Resilient Zero Budget Natural Farming) Programme). This 3 year programme is being implemented across the state by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. The objectives of the programme include stabilizing farmers' livelihoods by transforming 5 lakh farmers covering 5 lakh hectares into climate resilient, chemical free and regenerative agriculture. This programme is co-funded by the State & Central Governments and by APPI (Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives). It involves working closely with Government, Department of Agriculture and several field based NGOs (FNGOs) and training over 3000 Master Farmers, who in turn transform the present paradigm of agriculture to be remunerative to the farmers, making it to be chemical free, drought & climate resilient and regenerative. Various drought mitigation technologies & practices and climate resilient cropping systems evolved by SADLP are incorporated into the project to cover across all drought-prone areas in Andhra Pradesh.

Accion Fraterna Ecology Centre has been selected by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh as a Lead Facilitating Agency (LFA) for a part of Ananthapuramu District for implementation of APDMP (Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project), a project funded by IFAD. It covers 5 most drought-prone districts in Andhra Pradesh viz., Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, YSR Kadapa, Kurnool and Prakasam Districts. The objective of this programme is to enhance income of 1.65 lakh farmers by 25% through various drought mitigation interventions. All the drought mitigation technologies and practices developed by AFEC have been integrated into this program also. Being an LFA, it is also mandated to appoint 2 or 3 other NGOs as Facilitating Agencies (FAs) who would be responsible for implementation in the field.

Both the above programmes are well aligned with AFEC's objectives and an access to policy forums for pursuing policy advocacy and lobbying.

As the two new time-bound projects are added rather suddenly, it enhanced the complexity in the organisation and added new challenges. The main challenges are a) the change management b) enhanced staff requirements c) the need to change internal systems and structures d) to manage multiple partnerships, converge and synergize on the strengths of multiple stake holders like Government, Private funders, NGOs, multi-lateral donors like IFAD, Farmers Cooperatives, Panchayat Raj Institutions etc. However we are sure of making the best use of

opportunities and overcoming the challenges. I, on behalf of the people, staff and the Board of Trustees, heart fully thank Bread for the World our core partner, for their understanding and continued support for SADLP. I thank the Government of AP, particularly DWMA, Dept. of Agriculture, Government of India, IFAD, APPI, NABARD, ICRISAT, GIZ, FCN for their financial support to various projects. Further I thank RDT, ADATS, WASSAN, APMAS, TIMBAKTU, KVKs, Regional Agriculture Research Stations and a network of activists, friends and well-wishers from CSOs, Government, practitioners and experts who have been with us and sharing their experiences.

I wish to thank all the people and their CBOs that have collaborated with us in fighting against drought and poverty; the SMGs, their federations, Farmers Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies, Watershed Development Committees etc.

Last and most important I thank our Board of Trustees and our personnel for working with passion in pursuing the Goals and Objectives of the organisation.



Dr. Y. V. Malla Reddy
Director



Introduction

About Us

Accion Fraterna was founded by Father Vicente Ferrer in 1982 and is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. Since its inception, AF is working with poor rainfed farmers in order to find solutions to the problems of drought and poverty in this chronically drought affected Ananthapuramu district, Andhra Pradesh.

The solutions to drought and poverty include various practices and programs on sustainable agriculture, drought management, watershed development, job oriented training and skill building etc. Through its work over the years, AF could demonstrate the effectiveness of community centric approaches and practices for mitigating ill effects of drought and improving livelihood security. The program interventions offer multiple options to people for diversification of income opportunities across farm, off-farm and non-farm sectors. Through policy advocacy and community centric lobbying, AF was able to mainstream of its experiences into government programs/ schemes.

Accion Fraterna currently works directly with more than 40,000 families of small and marginal rainfed farmers and farm labour who live in 14 mandals (sub-divisions) of Ananthapuramu District: Atmakur, Beluguppa, Dharmavaram, Kalyandurg, Kuderu, Kundurpi, Rappthadu, Settur, Kanaganapalli, Ramagiri, Amarapuram, Brahmasamudram, Gummagatta and Kambadur.

Board of Trustees

Mr. Moncho Ferrer, Chairperson

Dr. Y.V. Malla Reddy, Managing Trustee

Mr. Thippe Swamy, Trustee

Ms. Prameela Kumari, Trustee

Our vision

“All people in rural areas lead a respectable and dignified life with economic security, social equity, gender equity, in an atmosphere of democracy, peace, cooperation and community support; and all the people and institutions live as ‘Eternal Trustees of Mother Earth’, and follow a culture of simple living and the ethics of conservation. Thus, people and nature live in harmony with each other, showing due care for sustainable ecology, environment and biodiversity.”

Our mission

Accion Fraterna’s mission is to secure livelihoods of rainfed farmer and farm labourer families in the drought-stricken Ananthapuramu district through promotion of vibrant CBOs, climate smart sustainable agriculture, drought proofing technologies & practices, participatory natural resource management and diversified livelihoods



Our dharma

Accion Fraternas guiding principles and code of conduct for itself and its staff:

Concern for others

Work beyond duty

Pursuit of excellence in work

Reaching as many needy people as possible

Our core values

Basic Human Values: Compassion, Concern, honesty, sincerity, hard work

Social Equality and Gender Sensitivity: equality of human beings, particularly women, poor, disadvantaged

Concern for Sustainable Environment: Bio-diversity, ethics of conservation, sustainability

Influencing Government policies and programmes: to be people centric particularly the poor and eco-sensitive

Pursuit of highest quality in work: Excellence in execution of activities

Relevant and learning: rooted in the local context, reflecting, learning & charging

Participation and Team work: inclusive, participatory in decision making, planning & implementation.

Transparent and Accountable: transparency in all transactions and accountable to all stake holders

Strategic Approach

Accion Fraterna's Strategic Approach integrates the following key aspects.

- Promoting vibrant peoples' institutions: in order to actualise their own potential and access opportunities with Government Banks, Private sector, NGOs etc., Gender and Social equity are an integral part of people's institutions.
- Developing models of integrated farming systems and strategies for coping with droughts and enabling livelihood security for rainfed farmers. It includes rainfed agriculture, on-farm, off-farm and non-farm interventions.
- Demonstrating effective proven and scalable practices, technologies and models at a visible scale to the farmers, Government functionaries, policy makers, CSOs etc.
- Public opinion building and policy advocacy for pro-poor and pro-environment policies and programmes.

Our Journey

1982

Generating awareness on poverty and development of dalits & tribals.

Exclusive focus on dalits and tribals; improving awareness of government programs addressing poverty, illiteracy and health.

1986

From being farm labour to being farmers an upward social mobility.

Focus on participatory development of dalit and tribal land-holdings for natural resource management, drought mitigation, soil and water conservation activities with the objective of mainstreaming dalits and tribals from farm labour to farming.

1995

Watershed development

Moved to area approach (micro watershed development) that covered all farmers, not just dalit and tribal, in the village. Micro watershed based natural resources development activities following ridge-valley treatment in order to improve natural resource endowment were undertaken.

2007

Focus on sustainable rainfed agriculture and small & marginal farmers

With the government's MGNREGS initiative and investment in watershed development, AF shifted to focus on small & marginal farmers, rainfed agriculture in order to make it drought resilient viable and sustainable

2017-2018

Drought mitigation, sustainable farming systems & diversified livelihoods

Intensified the work on drought mitigation technologies and cropping systems in rainfed agriculture and promoted skill based livelihoods. And started to grow as knowledge based resource organization in Ananthapuramu eco-region for out-scaling the interventions through multiple projects in which the GoAP is a key stakeholder.



Major Interventions/Projects

during 2017-18

The interventions during 2017-18 gave a definitive direction and offered several interesting opportunities to move forward. These efforts/ initiatives could be grouped into the following themes. This annual report presents an over view of the efforts made by AF during this year, around these themes.

- ▶ Farmers Groups and Institution Building
- ▶ Climate Resilient Cropping Systems
- ▶ Drought Mitigation
- ▶ Alternate Livelihoods
- ▶ Watershed Development
- ▶ Soil Development Project (In partnership with NABARD)
- ▶ AP Drought Mitigation Project
- ▶ Climate Resilient Zero Budget Natural Farming
- ▶ AF Biogas CDM Project (Climate Change Mitigation Project)
- ▶ Action Research Project in collaboration with GIZ and MGNREGS
- ▶ Collaborations and Policy Advocacy
- ▶ Human Resource
- ▶ Updated major achievements
- ▶ Financial Information



1

Farmers Groups and Institutional Building

Overview

Accion Fraterna believes that people's institutions are the means for driving the development actions and social transformation. These institutions are primarily meant for streaming people's energies and resources, towards enhancing livelihoods options, promoting eco-friendly agricultural practices and reduce risks in rain-fed farming. AF has been promoting people's institutions at community, village, cluster and mandal level.

Accion Fraterna established project based people's institutions as per the guidelines of NABARD and IWMP watershed development. The focus of 2017–18 has been on enabling democratic functioning of these institutions working at mandal level.

Sasya Mitra Groups:

Over a period of time, AF established 850 Sasya Mitra Groups (SMG) of SC, ST and other small & marginal farmers at community level in 230 project villages. At present, 809 groups are active covering 18,189 families. Each SMG consists of approximately 25 members including at least 13 women members. Members of each SMG elect convener and co-convener. As per AF's norms, the convener is always a woman.

The members of SMG save money every month regularly, an amount ranging from Rs 50 to 100 Member/ Month.

Sasya Mitra Group - Supporting the lives of poor rural women

In Kalagalla Village of Kuderu Mandal, a Sasya Mithra Group formed with 24 women members from SC, ST, BC communities is running successfully. The group has an amount of Rs. 3,29,000/- from savings. The Group meets on evening of 23rd of every month promptly with full attendance.



This particular group is following all the norms like regular meeting, regular savings, regular internal lending, regular re-payments and regular record keeping etc. The group members have mutual concern and support each other in agriculture activities. Most of the group members are agriculture labourers.

All the members of the group have awaited loan from group savings. Initially members were taking loans mostly for needs like grocery (food grains), hospital expenditures etc. Later when the savings amount is increased they are taking for improving livelihoods.

Two members belonging to ST community took the loan for broomstick business. One member belonging to SC community and another member from BC community took the loan separately for sheep rearing (two sheeps to each member).

One group member Smt. Yerramma (38 years) is an agriculture labourer has a daughter and a son. Her husband, who used to be a tailor mentally ill. Now, the entire family

depends on Yerramma. Apart from her wage employment in agriculture she also does tailoring to earn some income. She earns about Rs. 2000 every month from tailoring. Yerramma borrowed Rs.15000/- from the group and got her husband treated and repaid. She is planning to take next loan for purchasing a new sewing machine. Like Yerramma every family borrowed from the group and benefitted.

One of the group member Smt. Sarala expressed that, "Joining the group and saving regularly is very good decision. Now, I am confident that I can meet my day to day financial needs through my group and I need not borrow at higher interest rates from money lenders".

The group also provides a platform for sharing mutual issues, mutual concerns and also gives lot of moral strength. The members say that, they don't feel alone anymore because of the group. The group strength has increased to 30, because of better services and support to each other.

Grama Sasya Mitra Samakhyas (GSMS):

SMGs are informally formed at village level as Grama Sasya Mitra Samakhya (GSMS). Currently, there are 217 GSMS in the project villages. They provide useful information to the SMGs and procedures for accessing and executing various project interventions, including government projects/ scheme in the village. GSMS are able to manage various project activities including commonly owned equipment for protective irrigation.

From informal to formal institutional arrangements

Mandal Sasya Mitra Samakhyas and Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies:

The GSMS are informally formed at mandal level as Mandal Sasya Mitra Samakhyas, (MSMS). These MSMS undertake project planning and monitoring, experience sharing, and lobby with mandal level line departments for access to public schemes and entitlements.

Mandal Farmers Mutually Aided Cooperatives also known as FPOs. (Farmer Producer Organizations)

During 2016-17, AF initiated the process of establishing Mandal level Farmers Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies. The purpose of these MACS is to enable small and marginal Rainfed farmers to reduce cost of cultivation and increase productivity through better

utilization of Government schemes and providing services like credit, input and market facility. Only the members of Sasya Mitra Groups are being enrolled into mandal level Mutually Aided Cooperative Society (MACS). This process was intensified during 2017-18.

Red gram Procurement Program managed by MACS:

During the February 2018, the price of Red gram has plummeted to Rs 3,500 per Quintal. The farmers had harvested the produced and were forced to sell at a loss.



At this point, three mandal MACS (Kuderu, Raphthadu and Atmakur) have opened procurement centres in collaboration with AP MARKFED and procured 12,564 Quintals of Red gram at MSP of Rs 5,450/- benefiting 1,595 farmers. Each farmer benefitted about Rs. 1,500 to 2,000 per quintal. Consequently, the purchase price of Red gram in the open market has also increased benefiting thousands of other farmers. The concerned MACS also earned a commission of about Rs 5,00,000/- for undertaking this operation.

Enhancing Women's Membership in MACS:

Though women are major part of SMG, it is important to make sure their participation in the MACS too. AF is making conscious effort to ensure that women farmers

are part of these formal institutions at all levels. During the reporting period, 2,550 women were enrolled as members and 1,670 of them paid full share capital of Rs.1,000/- each and became shareholder members.

50% of the positions in MACS Board of Directors (BoD) are reserved for women. There are 15 members in each BoD and 8 members are women.

Currently, the leaders of MSMS and MACS have some overlapping functions and roles. Eventually, when these institutions merge and become one formal institution, these overlaps and confusions would be minimized.

Apex Sasya Mitra Samakhya (ASMS)

An Apex Sasya Mitra Samakhya (ASMS) was constituted in 2014 with 5 leaders from each of 8 MSMSs, 5 from WDC (Watershed Development Committees) and 5 progressive farmers who have passion for sustainable agriculture. This is an informal apex representative body of target groups providing advisory and consultative roles for AF and lobbying with government for better policies and programs. This institution continues to lobby for better policy and program support for rain-fed farmers and spreads the message of climate friendly agricultural practices.

Highlights

SMG level:

SMGs are the partners at community level for implementing all Sustainable Agriculture and Diversified Livelihoods Project. They are responsible for planning and implementation.

809 SMGs have a membership of 18,189 families. More than 50% of them are women. Their own savings in the groups stood at Rs. 3.23 crore.

They disbursed 12,000 small loans this year, ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 20,000 in order to meet the families consumption needs as well as income generation activities.

During the year, 1,580 farmers hired a variety of equipment (Ananta Planter, Tanker Planter, Cycle Seeder/weeder and so on), from the SMGs and GSMS for their agricultural needs.

138 SMGs are equipped with necessary equipment like water pump sets, drip systems etc., in order to enable the members to provide protective irrigation to their crops.

Mandal level:

There are eight MACS with 11,515 farmers enrolled as primary members and 5,438 farmers as shareholders with cumulative membership and share capital of Rs. 61,83,150/-. This process of enrolling will be continued till all members of SMGs are enrolled into mandal level MACS.

Community Managed Seed System (CMSS) managed by MACS:

During 2017 Kharif season, 8 mandal MACS have implemented CMSS program with support of Department of Agriculture, GoAP and distributed quality seed to farmers in time.

The MACS procured, processed, packed and distributed 5543.4 quintals of groundnut seed to 4,642 members at a lower price of over Rs.700/- per quintal than normal distribution price with a total financial benefit of about Rs. 40,00,000/- to the farmers.

The MACS have also distributed 8,976 Navadhanya seed kits (containing 9 varieties of Millets, Pulses and Vegetable seeds) under CMSS on 75% subsidy to 6,000 SMG members in order to break the mono-cropping of groundnut and encourage crop diversification.

Also the MACSs have distributed 1,750 quintals of Foundation seed of groundnut to 1,940 seed farmers for multiplication of seed in Rabi 2017 under CMSS. The produced seed will be procured by the concerned MACS and will be distributed to Rainfed farmers at subsidy price during Kharif 2018.



2

Climate Resilient Cropping Systems



Overview

Accion Fraterna believes that people's institutions are Rainfed agriculture is increasingly non-viable. Consequently all the rural livelihoods, particularly rainfed farmers' livelihoods are severely affected. There are approximately 5 lakh rainfed farmers in the district. Most of them are small & marginal and are forced to migrate to cities to work as daily wage seekers.

40 years ago, farmers in Ananthapuramu district practiced crop diversity that was able to withstand the dry-spells and droughts at least partially. Over a period of time, rainfed farmers switched over to mono-cropping of groundnut. Mono-cropping together with the adverse effects of climate change accentuated droughts and distress in the rainfed agriculture. With this background, the decade long experience of AF in promoting a shift from mono-crop of groundnut to millets and pulses is proving more climate resilient. AF promoted climate resilient cropping systems with a focus on crop diversity with inter-cropping and mixed cropping including fodder crops support to livestock sector.

The activities implemented in partnership with SMGs during the year include:

- ▶ Crop Diversification with millets and pulses (Navadhanya system) inter-cropping & mixed cropping of red gram, green gram, fox tail millet, groundnut and castor with tree crops like mango, jamun etc.
- ▶ Contingency cropping with horse gram, jowar, green gram where main crops could not be sown for want of timely rains.
- ▶ Fodder development in common lands – Support to cattle and livestock based livelihoods, pasture development in promoted in common lands as well in private lands with local grass varieties like pillipesara and hamate.
- ▶ Campaign on Productivity Enhancement of rainfed mango by demonstrating benefits of providing critical irrigation, mulching and pruning.
- ▶ Promoting backyard poultry with local and improved breeds for nutrition improvement in the family and supplementary income



- ▶ Introduction of Cycle Weeder/seeder for weeding and sowing particularly beneficial for women small & marginal farmers.
- ▶ Introduction of three layered bags for storage of own seed of farmers for next season.
- ▶ Farmers Field Schools for innovation, experience based learning and transfer of technology and good practices.

Highlights

- ▶ Short duration Ujwala Red gram gave better yields for 965 farmers (covering 1018 acres) compared to farmers who have sown long duration varieties.
- ▶ Contingency crops in 7,733 acres benefited 4,278 farmers with fodder yields
- ▶ More than 6,000 farmers benefited with crop diversity with Navadhanya compared to groundnut mono crop. Their investment was low and yields were better than groundnut.
- ▶ 544 families with livestock benefited from fodder development initiatives covering over 600 acre of land (by promoting fast growing and resilient pasture legume Stylosanth eshamate fodder on common lands/ fallow lands).
- ▶ 264 farmers benefited with Mango gap filling of 14,598 new grafts under rainfed conditions.
- ▶ 1070 families benefited with supplementary nutrition and also small income by starting backyard poultry with 4869 chicks of Swarnadhara.
- ▶ 448 farmers benefited with cycle weeder/seeder by saving costs on tractors, labour and also drudgery.
- ▶ 903 families benefited from 7,189 three layered bags by storing their own seed for next season.
- ▶ 9,347 Farmers (50% women farmers) benefited from Farmers Field Schools.
- ▶ 10,000 farmers were exposed to climate resilient cropping systems and drought mitigation technologies by organizing 178 field days to educate on the efficiency of technologies and practices of climate resilient cropping.

3

Drought Mitigation

- Overview
 - Highlights
-



Overview

Consecutive droughts have become a regular phenomena given low and erratic rainfall accentuated by climate change. Prolonged dry spells in the crop season are resulting in either unable to sow the seed in time or withering of the crop sown.

So, AF has been focussing on this key problem. Various technologies and practices are being demonstrated and introduced to the farmers as well as other NGOs, Govt. officers and policy makers, to create a favourable policy for protective irrigation for drought mitigation.

Key measures

40 years ago, farmers in Ananthapuramu district practiced crop diversity that was able to withstand the dry-spells and droughts at least partially. Over a period of time, rainfed farmers switched over to mono-cropping of groundnut. Mono-cropping together with the adverse effects of climate change accentuated droughts and distress in the rainfed agriculture. With this background, the decade long experience of AF in promoting a shift from mono-crop of groundnut to millets and pulses is proving more climate resilient. AF promoted climate resilient cropping systems with a focus on crop diversity with inter-cropping and mixed cropping including fodder crops support to livestock sector.

Ms. Tulasamma demonstrates the benefits of protective irrigation:

Ms. Tulasamma, a dry land farmer of Settur mandal, is a member of Sasya Mitra Group in the village. She had sown red gram in 1.5 acre land in June 2017, but a dry spell followed for the entire July and Aug 2017. The crop started to wilt. She knew about the benefits of protective irrigation during dry spells and the support provided by AF for this purpose. Ms Tulasamma provided protective irrigation with support of AF team to her red gram crop in Aug 2017. In the first round, she provided 8,000 litres of water by availing water from a bore well of another farmer. She paid Rs. 500 for water. And subsequently she provided one more irrigation in Sep 2017. Because of protective irrigation, she was able to harvest 3.5 quintals of red gram per acre, whereas other farmers in the village who could not provide protective irrigation could harvest only 0.5 quintal per acre. She earned Rs. 16,000 from 1.5 acre from red gram this year. She spent Rs. 1,800/- on protective irrigation, which is an additional expenditure. However, the net profit from her crop is Rs. 9,000/-.

Ms Tulasamma stands as a testimonial for the benefits of protective irrigation during dry spells. Now many farmers are motivated to take up protective irrigation in the village.



Rain water stored for a non-rainy day!

Mr. Lokanna from Vitlampalli of Beluguppa Mandal is a dry land farmer. He constructed a farm pond with the support of MGNREGS on his 10 acres land to harvest rain water and use for watering the fruit trees. But water in this farm pond was quickly percolating into the soil and not available during dry spells. With the support AF, he lined the farm pond with cement plaster. It prevented the seepage of harvested rainwater and helped him store it for more than 40 days. The water is now available for him, when the crops needed most. Apart from watering his mango trees, he also gave protective irrigation to groundnut and castor crops which saved them from wilting during dry spell of Kharif 2017. Both the mango plants and groundnut crop are saved. Inspired by this, eight more farmers came forward and constructed farm ponds under MGNREGS and AF supported for lining the farm pond, with cement plaster. A small additional investment (for cement lining) to the existing farm ponds made all the difference to rain-fed farming in the village



Protective Irrigation

Various Methods of providing protective Irrigation for Mitigating Drought

It has been proved that spending an additional Rs.2,000/- per acre on protective irrigation increases chance of registering a positive net income of Rs. 4,000/- to Rs. 6,000/- per acre. Cost of in-action during dry spell could result in the crop wilt and total loss of crop investment.

Promoting protective irrigation in(2017-18)

Source of Water	Area under Protective Irrigation (Acres)	Number of Farmers
Tankers	824	549
Farm Ponds	106	45
Bore Wells	3136	1139
Reservoirs	162	100
Canals	485	136
Own & Mutual Cooperation	1917	1143
Total	6630	3166

Row Water Sowing

Accion Fraternal introduced a new technique last year on a very small scale for sowing widely spaced crops like red gram and castor in the absence of timely rain. 10,000 litres of water would be required for sowing castor or red gram on one acre of land. Water drawn from outside in a tanker was let in the furrows using pipes and the furrows were closed with a plank. Then the seed is sown or dibbled in the watered furrows. This helped the farmers timely sowing of crops in the absence of rains in time.

Ms. Nagamani from Ipperu Village of Kudair Mandal has 7 acres of dry land. She could not sow as the village did not receive adequate rain during the sowing season Kharif 2017. In spite of insufficient soil moisture, she took a bold decision of sowing Redgram using furrow watering and sowing method in 3 acres by lifting water from nearby canal. She hired the required equipment (Pipelines, oil engine) from Grama Sasya Mitra Samakhya. The same week, there was rainfall and the germination was good. Later she also provided two protective irrigations using the same equipment during the crop season to protect her crop during dry spells. She made additional investment of Rs6000 but made an additional income of Rs 12000/-. With this demonstration, 70 farmers in the village were inspired to follow the same.

Highlights

- ▶ Demonstrations of row water sowing method were carried out on 439 acres of land belonging to 307 rain-fed farmers in the project area. More than 70% of the sown area registered yields like normal sowing and the farmers benefited ranging from Rs.2500/- to Rs.5,000/- per acre.
- ▶ 3166 farmers benefited from protective irrigation and protected from drought their rain-fed crops in 6630 acres of land. These farmers drew water from canals, reservoirs, groundwater and lined farm ponds. They also shared water with each other, during the critical stages of the crops.
- ▶ 106 acres was given protective irrigation using 45 lined farm ponds. This approach is found to be very cost effective and beneficial to farmers to mitigate the negative impacts of drought provided the farm pond is filled by early rains.
- ▶ Portable pump sets and pipes were provided to 138 Sasya Mitra Groups and Grama Sasya Mitra Sanghas at 33% subsidized cost with guidelines and institutional agreements at the group for proper utilization of about 3500 members.



4

Alternate Livelihoods

- Overview
- Highlights

Overview

Ananthapuramu district is experiencing consecutive droughts and the livelihoods based on rainfed agriculture and allied sectors are being grossly destroyed. Consequently, poverty, rural indebtedness large scale migration, both seasonal and permanent is ever increasing.

The under-educated youth and women are worst affected by the droughts and poverty. While the efforts are being made to mitigate droughts, is crucial to provide additional and alternative sources of livelihoods, particularly to the under-employed youth and women, so that they are able to cope with the damage of consecutive droughts.

This year AFEC intensified its efforts on diversification of rural livelihoods; off-farm and non-farm with particular focus on youth and women. The following measures are initiated.

- Imparting job-oriented skills in AF youth Centre and facilitate skilled employment or self-employment
- Facilitating savings, credit and financial services for micro business/ micro enterprises.
- Facilitating institutional credit with Banks for home based small enterprises.
- Linking rural youth to vocational training and placement organizations.

Accion Fraterna Ecology Centre youth centre: imparting the following employable skills for rural youth

Driving Schools for LMV and HMV

These schools offer professional training programs for budding drivers of light and heavy motor vehicles, designed to access jobs as soon as the training programs are completed. Special efforts are made to train women as 3 wheeler auto-operators. Twenty women are now proud auto-owner cum operators. They transport passengers between their village and the nearby town. This provided an opportunity to AF to break the gender stereo types in the villages and small towns, where drivers used to only men. When trained women are operating auto services, they are also sending a new message to the society that this is a possibility.

“...Few months back, I never imagined that I will have a stable and regular income.... As I am not well educated, the opportunities of getting a job in government/ private sector are limited. Though we have 3 acres of land, the income from this land is not sufficient for all our family members to survive.... After my father’s death, the family is dependent on my income. I had to earn money for supporting my family and for my own life... There were limited opportunities in rural areas... I was helpless in those days. However, my life changed after I enrolled myself in the AF Driving School, Kalyanadurg. I sincerely learned all aspects of vehicle driving; theory, practical’s and personality development sessions. As soon as I completed my certificate program at the AF Driving School, I got a job. Now, I am earning 8000 Rs/month. I am able to support my mother and other family members in leading a decent life... I have a new respect in the society too.”

B. Hanumantha Rayudu, a young dalit from Chapiri village



Ramalaxmi breaks the gender barrier!

“... It was strange profession for women. It is not common to find women auto rickshaw drivers in small towns/ villages of Andhra Pradesh. It is entirely men’s domain. When AF Driving School started the first batch of certificate program for women drivers, everyone was surprised. “Is this a possibility?” everyone questioned. But slowly, we realized that it is not impossible. Several women from rural areas got enrolled and passed out of this certificate program. I also came to know about it and wanted to enroll myself in this program. As my husband is also an auto rickshaw driver, I am familiar with profession. I thought it is possible for women to ply the auto rickshaw. My husband also supported me in this process. I enrolled in this program in the second batch for women at AF Driving School and passed out with a

certificate and driving license. I applied for loan for buying the auto rickshaw. As it is taking time, I hired an auto rickshaw. I am able to earn a decent income – Rs. 500/- day and support my family now. I live in a village and operate my auto rickshaw between my village and Anantapur town. I am also training other women trainees in the 4th batch at AF Driving School... My neighbours, relatives and everyone respects me... I am very happy with my new profession... ”

C Rama Lakshmi, a mother of two children from Prasannayapalli village, Raphthadu mandal is among the new breed of women drivers in Anantapur district.

Motor Cycle Repairing

As the number of motor cycles increased in villages, there is a demand for repair and maintenance mechanics. After completing the 60 days training certificate programs in Motor cycle repairs, each participant also got a tool kit from AF. The trained youth are either self-employed in their own village or working in established mechanic shops in the district. They are earning a decent amount 7,000 to 10,000 Rs/Month.

Cell Phone Repair

Similarly, repairing cell phones is a day to day requirement in all villages. Considering the demand for repairing services of mobile phones, AF started a special certificate program for repairing of mobile phones. Most of the youth trained in cellphone repair are now self-employed in their own village and earning a decent income of Rs. 200 to 300 per day.

Devadulakonda SMG shows the way !

Accion Fraterna organized an exposure visit to Devadulakonda SMG member to Mulakanur cooperative in Warangal District in 2012. Kullayamma, an elderly woman farmer and convener of the SMG in Devadulakonda, was one of them. Kullayamma said "Mulakanur cooperative was supporting livelihoods like dairying, livestock, milk business". We were so inspired with what we had seen motivated our group to think of such livelihoods to improve our lives." .

So we discussed and agreed to add dairying in our livelihoods. We all women, as a group approached Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank (APGB) for credit to cover all the 21 families. They agreed to sanction a loan of Rs. 70,000 to each member in two instalments. AF facilitated the entire process. Each of us purchased two buffaloes in 2016. Consequently:

There is an additional income of Rs. 8,000/- to 10,000 per month from dairying activity

Increased nutrition for family members, particularly for women and children. Earlier they were buying limited quantities of milk for consumption, but now they have enough supply in their houses.

Farmers are making farm yard manure and using in their fields which increased crop yields. There is less use of chemical fertilizers, thus farmers are saving on cost of cultivation.



Villagers are growing fodder in waste land which was otherwise barren.

The families are giving high priority to children's education and spending their additional earnings on it. Bank loans are repaid regularly. "There is a visible change in our living conditions and social status, particularly of women" says Kullayamma. "Coming together as an SMG provided us the opportunities to beat the drought" says Anand a member.

Training Women in Garment making and linking them to the Garment industry:

Accion Fraterna Ecology Centre started a 60 days advanced training in garment making for rural women at Kalyandurg. The industry provides the cut-cloth to the trained women and takes back the finished garments. The training centre has a capacity to train 60 women in 60 days. As on 31.3.2018, 60 women were trained and they are being linked to the garment Industry.

In Garment making, AF collaborated with Proskills Pvt Ltd to train the candidates as per industry standards and provide industry/ market linkages for the village level micro units. These units will be linked to banks for purchase of sewing machines under Joint Liability Groups (JLG) mode. They are also improving their social skill set and bargaining capacities with garment industries in this process.



There are many families that are engaged in rug weaving with sheep wool in Kundurpi. These families traditionally have expertise on rug weaving that is transferred from one generation to next. However, these families reduced rug production as they did not have adequate capital to procure raw material (wool). AF established a group of 14 weavers and encouraged them to save money. After establishing their financial discipline, AF lent them 70,000/- as a revolving fund. This fund helped them to buy raw material in bulk and stabilize the production of rugs on regular basis. Mukunda says – “we rather do our traditional occupation of weaving

rugs rather than work as agricultural labourers. With the increased capital, we are able to buy large quantity of wool now and increased our production. Several women in our families are actively engaged in this occupation now on a regular basis... Each family could weave five to seven rugs per week. One of the members of the group collects the rugs from all families and sells them to a rug dealer in Jadcherla town. Sasya Mitra Group are able to promote not only new mini-enterprises but also nurture traditional occupations.

Dharmapuri village has many weavers of silk sarees. Many of them do not have their own loom and work as laborers on looms of master weaver. As a result their incomes are meagre, even after putting considerable hard work in weaving sari making. Sasya Mitra Group of these members supported these members. AF provided a matching grant to their savings. The weavers from these groups borrowed money to buy new loom and established themselves as independent weavers. Chennakesavulu and Adilakshmi are among these weavers, who are now independent weavers... "Each loom costs Rs 60,000 to 70,000/-. I invested Rs 20,000 from my savings; borrowed money from bank (Rs 10,000/- friends (Rs 30,000/-) and group (Rs 5,000/-). I purchased a loom now and started weaving sarees on my own loom. Earlier, I used earn 1,500 Rs per sari as wage. Now my income doubled for each sari. I will repay all loans in due course of time..."

Chennakesavulu shares his experiences of becoming independent weaver of silk sarees.



Highlights

Skills for employment or self employment:

- ▶ AF Driving Schools trained totally 1705 rural youth as on 31.03.2018. 60% of them are employed or self-employed and earning Rs. 8,000 to 15,000 per month.
- ▶ 90 rural women were trained in auto driving. 30% of these women have already been facilitated to purchase autos through bank loans and started plying the autos between their village and their nearest town. They are earning Rs. 600 to 1,000 a day. Some other are renting an auto and operating. They also earn Rs. 400 to 600 after paying the rents.
- ▶ AF Driving School trained 54 rural youth on repairing and maintenance of the two wheelers. They are earning a decent amount Rs. 7,000 to 10,000 per month.
- ▶ 25 youth were trained in repairing of cell phones and got a tool kit by the end of this training program during 2017-18. Most of them are now self-employed and earning a Rs. 7,000 to 8,000 income per month.
- ▶ First batch 58 women were trained in the centre on advanced garment making. They are being linked to Garment Industry.

Credit support for enhancing livelihoods:

- ▶ Approximately 800 Sasya Mitra Groups are providing small loans ranging from Rs. 2,000 to 20,000 of their members for enhancing their livelihoods. With this assistance, the members are diversifying their livelihoods in the form of livestock based livelihoods; petty business; traditional arts/ trades and also agriculture related livelihoods.
- ▶ Four VMACS (Village Mutually Aided Cooperatives) of NABARD watershed villages provided livelihood loans this year to 345 families amounting to Rs. 1,02,20,000 for various livelihood activities including dairy, sheep rearing and other enterprises.
- ▶ IWMP watershed projects provided livelihood loans this year to 254 families amounting to Rs. 64.46 for various livelihood activities including dairy, sheep rearing, and other mini-enterprises.

5

Integrated Watershed Management Project (IWMP)

- Overview
 - Highlights
-

Overview

For last 30 years, Accion Fraterna has executed watershed development programmes in 200 villages, covering 2.25 lakh acres of land. AF believes that micro watershed development as a necessary condition for conserving scarce rain water and top soil but not sufficient to secure farm based livelihoods due to low and very erratic rainfall in Ananthapuramu district. AF collaborated as Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) with Government of Andhra Pradesh and NABARD. Earlier from 1986, Bread for the World supported Accion Fraterna-Ecology Centre for promoting participatory watershed development upto 2007.

Integrated Watershed Management Projects (IWMP) in collaboration with Government

During 2017-18, AF has completed the implementation of Muttala 'Mega Watershed' project covering approximately 3,000 hectares under Integrated

Watershed Development Programme (IWMP). The watershed projects are being implemented in a participatory approach with Village Watershed Development Committees. Two more watershed projects under IWMP are being implemented in Bandameedapalli cluster of 5 villages in Rappthadu mandal; and Kuderu cluster of 5 villages in Kuderu mandal of Ananthapuramu district. The watershed projects have a combined financial outlay of Rs.14.17 crore, with project funds directly being transferred to the concerned beneficiaries or suppliers.

These three watershed projects are recognized as model projects for watershed management in Andhra Pradesh for consecutively three years. AF established robust community based systems for planning and executing various development works in the villages. One of the important interventions of this project is creating funds at village level for promotion of off-farm and non-farm livelihoods for the poor in the villages.



Narayanaswamy is freed from debts and poverty and secured sustainable livelihood

Mr. Narayana Swamy is a farmer residing in Bandameedipalli Village of Rappthadu Mandal having 9 acres of Rainfed land. Prior to Watershed program, due to continuous crop failures the debt amount taken by him from money lenders had accrued to Rs 4 lakhs. His family consisted of 8 members and the household expenditure was high. He was not even able to support his children education. Mr. Narayanaswamy had no respect in the village, with frustration he was habituated drinking and was planning to migrate.

The IWMP program had started in Bandameedipalli village in 2010–11. Narayanswamy had applied for Dry land Horticulture (DLH) program with 2 job cards for his family. The DLH scheme for mango plantation was sanctioned to his 9 acre land. All his family members had got wage employment in digging pits, planting the saplings, soil work, watering the plants, pruning etc. Their family expenses were met adequately with these wages.

Narayanaswamy also dug a farm pond in his land under IWMP. He gave watering to the plants from Farm Pond using 1 HP motor. The Mango plants came up well as he took good care of them using the maintenance amount from NREGS in the first 3 years.

The Mango plantation started yielding from 2014-15. In the first year, he got an income of Rs. 40,000/-. In the second year he got yield of 2 tons and an income of Rs. 1,00,000/-. In the third year, in addition to crop income, he also availed an agriculture loan of Rs. 6,00,000/- from HDFC Bank for a lesser interest rate. He repaid all the debts taken from money lenders and also purchased 30 sheep with the remaining amount.

From 4th year onwards, Mr. Narayanswamy is getting regular income from Mango Garden and Sheep rearing. Now he has adequate income to meet his family needs. His land value has increased from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 2,00,000/- per acre. He is now a respected and happy farmer in the village. He is one of the thousands of farmers who have beaten the drought with horticulture program under watershed project.

Impact and Highlights of the projects

- ▶ 1642 farmers benefitted with increase under bore well irrigation from 2,485 acres to 6,212 acres
- ▶ 322 farmers benefited from change in land use to mixed fruit tree cropping under dry land horticulture, with increase from 180 acre to 1,500 acres.
- ▶ 67 farmers benefited from ground water recharge of 89 defunct open wells.
- ▶ 1534 families benefited with increase in the area under inter/mixed cropping under rainfed conditions from 1,012 acres to 6,472 acres.
- ▶ 372 families particularly women benefited with livelihood diversification to off farm and non farm IGP's.
- ▶ Distress migration halted in the eight IWMP watershed villages, by creating 1,13,509 person days of employment which benefited 1,039 labor families with Rs. 5 crore payments through online direct payments to wage seekers.
- ▶ 151 farmers benefited from the treatment of 180 acres with measures like soil and moisture conservation, Rock fill dams, Loose boulder and staggered trenches.
- ▶ 702 farmers benefited with 1,837 acres of land treated with farm ponds, dugout ponds and percolation tanks check dams, resulting in on farm harvesting of water, less soil erosion, more surface water and improved ground water table and increased water supply in the bore wells.
- ▶ Greening of hillocks in 45 Acres of common lands in Antharaganga, Kammuru and Yerragunta.
- ▶ 3,000 acres of Dry land horticulture belonging to 632 farmers started yielding with perennial fruit tree crops like mango planted in the last 5 years.
- ▶ Vegetation development in 60 acres of common land in IWMP villages in Yerragunta, Bandamedapalli the assets are to be handed to Gram panchayat and endowment trust.

For more information about IWMP please visit www.iwmp.ap.gov.in

Employment under Watershed Projects – a stepping stone to beat the poverty and drought

Mrs Chamundeswari is a small farmer in Kuderu Village, belonging to SC community, having 2 acres of Rainfed land. Agriculture was a continuous loss due to failure of monsoon year after year. Her husband Ramanjineyulu was an agriculture labour. Their 2 kids were studying in local Government school. They wanted to send them to English convent school.



Ramanjineyulu wanted to dig bore well and irrigate the land but could do so due to lack of investment. During year 2014-15, IWMP Watershed program started in Kuderu village. As part of this program, Mrs. Chamundeswari and her husband availed wage employment regularly and saved Rs 30,000/-. With this amount, they dug a bore well in their land, which gave good yield of water. Chamundeswari took loan of Rs 25,000/- from her SHG and fixed a motor pump set and electricity connection. They also took loans from money lenders for crop investment.

During the year 2015-16, they grew green chillis in 1 acre and field beans in another acre. They got net profit of Rs 28,000/- from the crops. Next year, they set up drip with support from Micro-irrigation department and purchased sprinklers with subsidy support from RDT.

As the water was sufficiently available with micro irrigation facility, in the year 2017-18, Chamundeswari leased 3 acres of adjacent land and cultivated Tomatoes and Groundnut crop in addition to vegetables. They had also utilized all the employment available in NREG Scheme. They got good crop, saved money and repaid all the debts. They deposited the surplus amount Rs 55,000 for their children education.

Off-farm and non-farm livelihoods under IWMP watershed projects.

There is a Livelihood Fund of Rs. 64.46 lakhs available under three IWMP watershed villages for promoting off-farm and non-farm livelihoods. During the year 254 families benefitted with loans for dairying, sheep rearing and a number of non-farm mini-enterprises.

6

NABARD Watershed Development Projects

- Overview
- Highlights

Overview

Soil Development Project (SDP) in partnership

The objective of this project is to strengthen the adaptive capacity of soils and farming community and reduce their vulnerability to climate change. Accion Fraterna has implemented six watershed development projects with the support from NABARD in Garudapuram, Mallipalli, Papampalli, Gubanapalli, Dasampalli and Battuvanipalli villages in Kalyandurg mandal, Ananthapuramu District during 2010-2015.

Currently NABARD funded Soil Development Projects (SDP) and Sustainable Development Plans have been taken up in Battuvanipalli, Garudapuram, Mallipalli and Gubanapalli villages to improve the climate resilience and sustainability in watershed areas. Under these two initiatives, AF is working on soil improvement for climate resilience through farmers in the villages

The following activities have been planned and implemented by the watershed based farmers cooperatives called Village Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies (VMACS) organised and facilitated by AF Ecology Centre as part of post watershed intervention.

Highlights

- Contour bunding covering 120 acres benefiting to 10 families
- Gully plugging covering 320 acres benefiting 45 families
- Water absorption trenches covering 3,195 meters benefiting the common lands.

- Tree based horticulture in 95 acres benefiting 142 families
- Soil depth improvement in 95 acres benefiting 64 families
- Tank silt application in 3,400 acres benefiting 430 families
- Soil testing and soil health covers in 850 acres benefiting 137 families
- Climate Resilient cropping practices in 480 acres benefiting 121 families.
- Trained approx.200 farmers on awareness on climate change and Adaptation Measures and technologies.
- Three VMACS provided loans to 345 families amounting to Rs. 1,02,20,000 for various livelihood development activities.

Summary of NABARD VMACS (Village Mutually Aided Cooperatives)

Number of Members	1,548
Membership Fees	Rs. 15,480
Share Capital	Rs. 1,54,800
Initial Funds – Livelihoods	Rs. 85,29,600
Livelihoods at Mar 2018	Rs. 1,95,47,320
Maintenance Fund (Initial)	Rs. 29,58,320
Maintenance Fund (Mar 2018)	Rs. 66,99,357

For more details of the project, please visit www.nabard.org

Tailoring increased my income

My name is Shantamma, from to Mallipalli village. The NABARD funded Watershed Programme implemented by AF has helped me improve my livelihood. Five women of our village formed as JLG named "Venu livelihood group" and approached the VWC for a loan to purchase sewing machines. A loan of Rs. 20,000 was provided to us by Mallipalli VWC. I purchased a sewing machine, with my portion of the loan Rs. 4000/-. As I already knew tailoring, I started stitching the clothes, especially blouses, petty coats for women and dresses for children. I earn about Rs 100 per day and about Rs. 2000/- per month. This is an additional income apart from the agricultural activity of our family. I am repaying the loan regularly in instalments of Rs. 350/- + interest per month. I still have to pay 2 instalments.

I am proud to say that, I have already earned an additional income of Rs. 10,000/-.

Thanks to NABARD (WDF) Programme, the W.D.C and Accion Fraterna.



Dairying added to our livelihood

My name is Pathalinga resident of Garudapuram village. I participated in watershed meetings and understood the activities of the programme. Then, myself and four other members formed into a common interest group and approached the WDC, for loans to purchase cows. We accepted to abide by the norms set by the VWDC for repayment. Then I obtained a loan of Rs.10,000/-. I purchased a cow for Rs.16000/-. The other members of the group also purchased the milch animals. The Cow is regularly yielding 6 litres of milk per day. I am selling the milk at Rs 15/- per litre. During the last 6 months I earned Rs.16,200/- from milk and spent Rs 9750/- on maintenance of cow. I want to buy another cow now.

Now many families have taken up dairy in my village. I am happy because of increase of income. The milk production in our village is also increased due to increase of milch animals through loans provided by the VMACS under livelihood programme of NABARD watershed programme.



7

Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project – APDMP



Overview

During January 2018, AF was selected as one of the three a Lead Facilitating Agencies (LFA) for Ananthapuramu District for Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project (APDMP). This is a five year project funded by IFAD and Government of Andhra Pradesh.

It covers 5 most drought-prone districts in Andhra Pradesh viz., Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, YSR Kadapa, Kurnool and Prakasam Districts. The objective of this programme is to enhance income of 1.65 lakh farmers by 25%, through various drought mitigation activities. Being a LFA, AF is mandated to appoint other NGOs as Facilitating Agencies (FAs) to work at grass root level and promote FPOs as implementation partners of the project. AF appointed Sahajeevan Trust and Accion Fraterna itself as Facilitating Agencies. The Facilitating Agencies are required to implement activities through Farmer Producer Organization to be formed and strengthened.

The goals and objectives of APDMP are very much aligned with AF's goals and objectives.

The project initiation has started in January 2018.



Following the guidelines and protocols, AF identified 12 clusters of villages for project in 12 mandals (i.e. Kuderu, Atmakur, Kalyandurg, Rappthadu, Kanaganapalli, Ramagiri, Kudndurpi, Kambadur, Amarapuram, Beluguppa, Bramhasamudram and Gummagatta) covering 36 Grama Panchayats (GP). AF conducted situation analysis in these villages for developing action plans. The important strategy under this project is to establish 12 Farmers' Producers Organizations (FPOs) as implementing partners at grass root level. Other initiatives under this project are – conducting farmer's field schools; developing detailed drought mitigation plans including ground water management and collectivization, climate smart rainfed agriculture, improving productivity of livestock and cattle, establishing the farmers information centres among others. Series of awareness camps and training programs are conducted for the farmers, partners and AF staff.

For more about this project please visit www.apdmp.in

8

Climate Resilient Zero Budget Natural Farming – CRZBNF



Overview



**Azim Premji
Philanthropic
Initiatives**

During July 2017, AF has been selected as the Resource Organization for the CRZBNF (Climate Resilient Zero Budget Natural Farming) Programme in Ananthapuramu District, Andhra Pradesh. Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing this programme in collaboration with Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI).

The main objective of this program is to transform agriculture paradigm to be low-cost, climate resilient, chemical free, eco-regenerative and remunerative to the farmers. As a Resource Organization, AF started working closely with APPI and Department of Agriculture (GoAP) and several field based NGOs (FNGOs). The project is being implemented in 28 clusters covering 140 villages in the district.

The main objectives that AF-EC has to achieve are:

- ▶ Train 3000 Master Farmers in CRZBNF paradigm of agriculture and climate resilience and drought mitigation activities; and hand-hold the Master Farmers in their work in the villages.
- ▶ Develop 3 model villages to integrate and demonstrate CRZBNF and drought mitigation.
- ▶ Develop Chintharlapalli cluster of 5 villages in to 100% CRZBNF villages
- ▶ Develop Organizational Capacities of AF to a higher level in terms of leadership development, Systems development, HR policy development, PME systems development, website development in order to enhance its relevance, efficiency and effectiveness.

As on March 31, AF prepared itself to take up implementation of the project.

For more details of the project, please visit www.apzbnf.in

9

Biogas Project for Carbon Emission Reductions (CERs)



AF Biogas Project under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); Climate Change Mitigation Project

Accion Fraterna is one of the founding members of the Fair Climate Network (FCN). Please visit www.fairclimate.com. In March 2008, AFEC decided to register a Biogas CDM Project to build 15,000 domestic Biogas units for as many farmers families in Ananthapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh.

It took us 4 years to collect demographic and energy usage data on families, prepare the PDD, obtain Govt of India permission, engage a Carbon Auditor, and finally register with the UNFCCC in April 2012.

In February 2014, the Fair Climate Network entered into a partnership with IndiGo, India's largest domestic airline, to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG). Under this Agreement, IndiGo encourages its passengers to reduce their carbon footprint. Passenger Contributions are used to fund a series of Carbon Emission Reduction (CER) initiatives in villages across the country.

In January 2015, under an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA), the Fair Climate Network purchased 66,523 yet-to-be-generated CERs from AF EC for a total of Rs. 8.5 crore (average price Rs. 1,277 per CER). These CERs will not be traded in the International Carbon Market; they will be retired in the UNFCCC Retirement Registry and handed over to IndiGo.

The total quantity of Greenhouse Gases avoided as on 31 March 2017 was verified by a UNFCCC accredited Carbon Auditor and 7,817 tCO₂-e were retired and handed them over to the Fair Climate Network. In this manner, AF EC "repaid" Rs 99.82 lakh of the Rs 4.12 crore advance taken, as on 31 March 2017, to build 2,500 units. Every year CER's generated will be verified and repaid to Indigo Airlines.

As of 31 March 2018, functionality was at 91% — i.e. 2,277 of the 2,502 Biogas units were working. End User women had avoided 15,681 tonnes of Greenhouse Gases from being released into the atmosphere by not burning biomass like firewood, kerosene, etc. These have to be once again be verified and some more of the advance has to be repaid to the Fair Climate Network.

10

Achieving Gender Equality through Empowerment of Women in Agriculture (AGEEWA)



The overall objective of the project is to achieve gender equality through enabling institutional platforms of women in agriculture.

This is a project is funded by AEIN LUXEMBERG being implemented by a consortium lead by APMAS (Andhra Pradesh Mahila Abhivruddi Society and 4 implementing partners: 1) Accion Fraterna 2) Rural Environment Development Society 3) GMM and 4) PEACE. This 3 year project began from 01.04.2017

The Objectives of the project for AF part include:

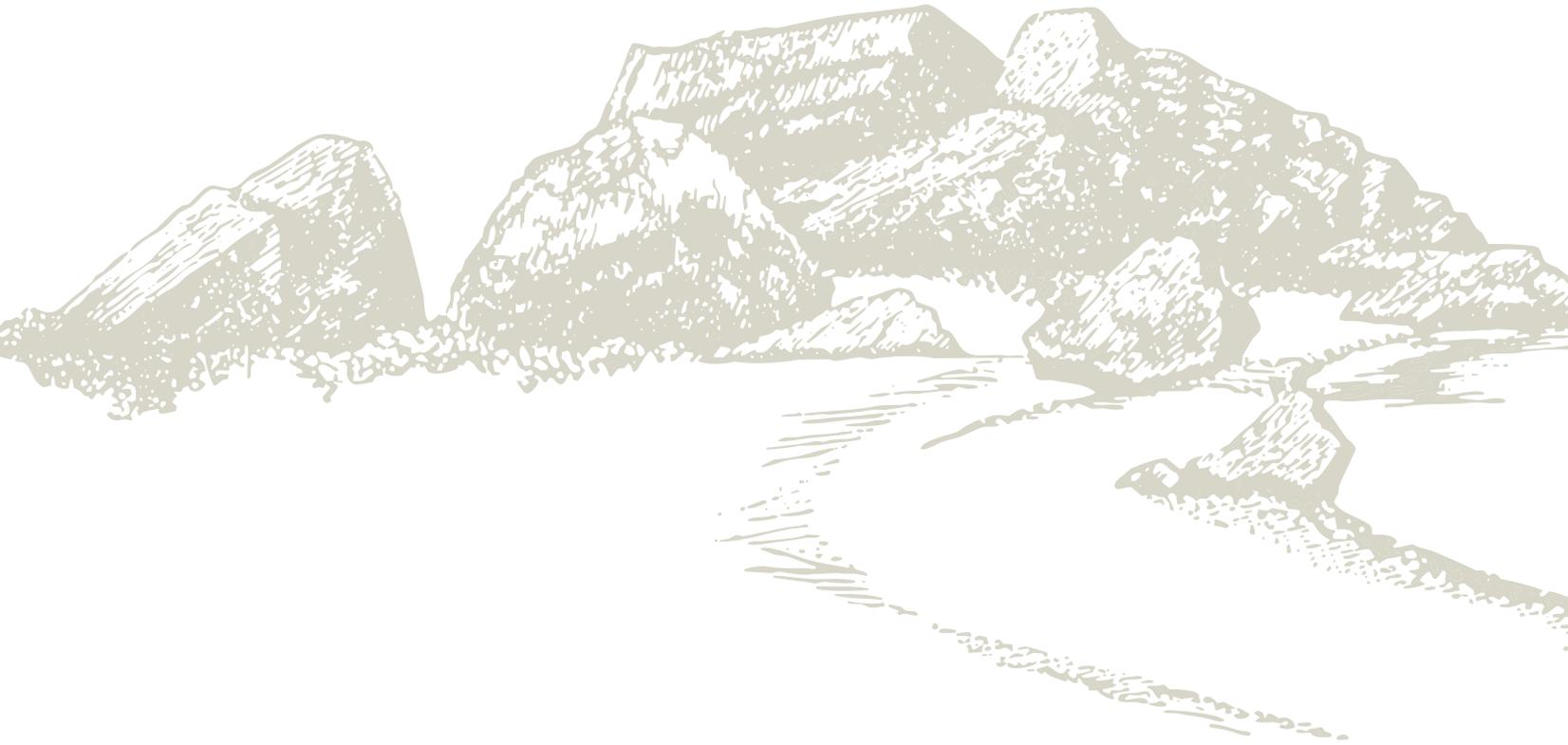
- ▶ Promote and strengthen women farmers association covering 500 women.
- ▶ Promote innovation in sustainable agriculture through women farmer association, including value chain development.
- ▶ Support and capacitate landless women with supplementary livelihood activities.
- ▶ Support advocacy plat forms of women farmers, access various services and asset their rights and entitlements.

Achievements during the first year:

- ▶ Identified 9 villages suitable for the project.
- ▶ Awareness meetings were organized by mobilizing women in each village to educate on the purpose and objectives of the project.
- ▶ A Women Farmer Producer Organisation is formed and enrolled 555 women.
- ▶ Convergence meetings with Government officers have been organized at Village level, Mandal level and District level to educate about Government programs meant for farmers and access them.
- ▶ New varieties of high yielding seeds of red gram and castor are procured and demonstration farms were organized covering 16 women 51 acres.
- ▶ Groundnut seed and Navadhanya seed was accessed by the FPO for 31 farmers to cover 31 acres from the Government under convergence.
- ▶ Contingency crop were grown covering 80 women and 60 acres with Jawar, 80 women and 160 acres with horse gram and 6 women in 6 acres with green gram.
- ▶ Ten landless women were given loans for landless women for taking up micro businesses like vegetable vending, grocery shop, ram lamb rearing etc.

11

Action Research Project in collaboration with GIZ and MGNREGS



Accion Fraterna partnered with GIZ and Government of Andhra Pradesh for a) demonstrating on the ground the processes/ protocols/ technologies for enhancing the environmental benefits and b) enhancing women's participation in planning of MGNREGS.

The Action Research has been implemented in Bukkapatnam Gram Panchayat in Ananthapuramu District. During year, the focus of the action research was on natural regeneration of commons/ barren hillocks and effective conservation of rainwater in lined farm ponds. These experiments were well organised and were well documented. GoAP and Govt of India are keen to create favourable policies based on the Action Research in order to out scale the good practices across the state of Andhra Pradesh and the country.

Highlights

- ▶ Based on the very positive results of the integrated package of measures for greening of hillocks by the project, Govt of India introduced the policy for "Greening of barren hillocks".
- ▶ Consequently afforestation of barren hillocks in highly drought-prone areas has been enlarged to 10,150 hectares.
- ▶ Similarly Govt. of AP and India have accepted to bring in another policy to take up lining of the farm ponds in order to store the rain water, which can be used for protective irrigation to save the crop from droughts/ long dry-spells. At present the farm ponds were not lined and were meant for recharging the ground water.

For more details about this project please visit <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/29773.html>

12

Collaborations and Policy Advocacy

Accion Fraterna Ecology Centre strongly believes that cooperation, collaborations and networking are necessary for securing synergistic impacts.

Civil society organisations, Farmer organisations, NGOs, Government agencies, Universities, Research & Development organisations, Banks, private businesses etc. are all stake holders in this process. Working together, particularly with various Government agencies provided enlarged scope for scaling up, out scaling, policy advocacy and lobbying. The sectors of policy advocacy included on natural resource management; drought proofing, sustainable agriculture, alternative livelihoods and people's institutions. AF EC also organises strategic events to show case the impact of its interventions and persuade the Government to scale up such interventions with creating a favourable policy environment.

As a result of collaboration and networking with various stakeholders the following policy changes have come about in the last 2-3 years.

- ▶ A policy for greening of hillocks by Government of India under MGNREGS as a result of AF – GIZ-MGNREGS Research project
- ▶ A policy for lining of Farm Ponds to store the water on-farm and use it for protective irrigation, as a result of demonstrating on the ground the impact by AFEC

and also exposing the same at Government of India level under AF-GIZ-MGNREGS Research Project.

- ▶ A policy for protective irrigation as a result of AFEC demonstrating on the farm, repeatedly for 3 years to the Hon'ble Chief Minister and other important policy makers.
- ▶ A policy for Community Managed Seed System (CMSS) as a result of pilot project under taken jointly NGOs and Government of AP in which AFEC, WASSAN other NGOs played major roles.
- ▶ A policy for crop diversification with multiple crops in order to break the mono-cropping of groundnut called Navadhanya as a result of demonstrating with thousands of farmers by AF EC and lobbying by AFEC, WASSAN and other NGOs.
- ▶ A policy providing water rights for rainfed farmers in order to provide protective irrigation from common water bodies like village water tanks, canals etc.

We acknowledge that several NGOs, GIZ, like-minded Government functionaries social activists, peoples representatives have lent their support in policy advocacy.



Human Resource Development

There are total of 108 staff by March 31, 2018. 35 of them are women. AF is equal opportunity employer with an equitable opportunity for women at all levels.

Accion Fraterna Ecology Centre believes that Human Resources are the most precious resource in the organization. The human resources at senior level consists of multi-disciplinary professionals with a very long hands on experience in the sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, natural resources management, institutional development, community organisation, gender, human resources development, PME, Financial management, ICT etc. The middle level consists of hands on experience in project management, agriculture, horticulture, watershed development, gender facilitators, institutional development, accounts & financial management etc. The grass root level staffs are all with rural back ground, under graduates and post-graduates.

The organisation is a repository of values, systems, culture and practices acquired through decades of working with people of Anantapur District. Personnel participation, Gender & Social equity, team work and inclusive culture acquired through decades of accumulated experience, make it unique and creates and good working environment.

Awards and recognitions during the year

- ▶ Certificate of commendation for Dr.Y.V. Malla Reddy,
- ▶ Director on the eve of 71st Independence Day on August 15, 2017.
- ▶ Certificate of appreciation by GIZ – German Cooperation
- ▶ A medal and certificate of appreciation for the Driving School by the State Police Transport Organization.



Physical achievements under Sustainable Agriculture and Diversified Rural Livelihoods Project

Achievements during 2017-18 and cumulative achievements for the project phase 2015 - 18.

Component / Activity	Units	During the year 2017-18	Households involved	During the phase 2015-18	Households involved
CBOS					
Sasyamitra Groups (SMG)	Groups	809	18189	811	18772
SMG Meetings	Meetings	7979	15958	24690	16895
Savings in SMGs	₹ in Lakhs	323	16245	323	16456
Grama Sasyamitra Samakhyas (GSMS)	Federations	217	3640	217	3640
GSMS Meetings	Meetings	2123	1960	5951	2122
Mandal Sasyamitra Samakhyas (MSMS)	Federations	8	428	8	428
MSMS Meetings	Meetings	90	415	274	415
Apex Sasyamitra Samakhyas (ASMS)	Federations	1	50	1	50
ASMS Meeting	Meetings	4	43	12	43
Mandal Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies (MACS)	Cooperatives	1	3862	9	11515
Cumulative Membership fees paid in MACS	₹ in Lakhs	3.8	3862	11.5	11515
Cumulative paid up Share Capital in MACS	₹ in Lakhs	27.6	2760	54.38	5438
Groundnut seed distributed under CMSS through MACS	Quintals	5543	4642	6749	5518
Navadhanya kits provided through MACS	Kits	8976	6000	13374	8669
Red gram Procurement at MSP through MACS	Quintals	12564	1595	19565	1951
Farmer Field School	Sessions	583	9347	1584	15540
Drought Mitigation Technologies & Practices					
Drought resilient crop demonstrations	Acres	11018	965	13737	13351
Fodder Development	Acres	600	544	1375	1113
Timely Sowing using "Row water sowing" method	Acres	439	307	3645	2672
Demonstration of Chemical Free Farming practices	Acres	0	0	2151	2099
Demonstration of contingency crops	Acres	7733	4278	26552	20537
Gap filling plants in Dry land Orchards	Plants	14598	264	18890	340
Protective Irrigation	Acres	6630	3166	12665	8192
Cement lined Farm Ponds for surface water harvesting	Farm ponds	157	157	406	406
Cycle seeders provided	Seeders	448	448	948	948
Three layered seed storage bags provided	Bags	7189	903	16774	3898
Diversified Livelihoods					
Women trained on tailoring	Women	159	159	787	787
Youth linked to Vocational Training Institutes	Youth	64	64	276	276
Trained women linked to Garment Industry	Women	50	50	50	50
Youth participated in job fairs	Youth	29	29	590	590
Youth trained on driving & two-wheeler mechanism	Youth	167	167	495	495
Promoting women micro entrepreneurs	Women	165	165	201	201
Number of women & youth employed	Numbers	122	122	648	648

Consolidated achievements of NABARD and IWMP

Watershed development in 2017-18 and cumulative total for 2015-18

Interventions	Area treated (in acres)			Number of families benefited		
	2017-18		2015-18	2017-18		2015-18
	NABARD	IWMP	Total	NABARD	IWMP	Total
Soil and moisture conservation activities	338	1837	6033	241	781	4962
Rainwater harvesting activities	—	262	17252	—	72	17324
Vegetation and biomass development activities	615	112	2404	218	community	1895
Tree based horticulture (mango, jamun, tamarind)	102	—	5877	54	—	5829
Good Cropping practices	302		970	668		1336
Increased cropping area			3727			1642

Consolidated off-farm and non-farm livelihood achievements under NABARD and IWMP in 2017-18 and cumulative total for 2010-18

Name of the watershed	Activities	Amount loaned (In ₹ Lakhs)			Number of families benefited		
		2017-18		2010-18	2017-18		2010-18
		NABARD	IWMP	Total	NABARD	IWMP	Total
Muttala (IWMP)	Buffaloes, goats, sheep rearing, shopkeeping etc.	0	18.36	45.76	0	86	290
B.M. Palli (IWMP)	Dairy farming, autos, photo studio, others	0	21.73	65.61	0	82	242
Kuder (IWMP)	Basket weaving, motor engine repairs, dairy farming, garment making etc.	0	24.37	55.17	0	86	200
Battuvanipalli (NABARD)	Sheep rearing, dairy farming, cultivation of commercial crops	62.70	0.00	201.78	169	0	651
Garudapuram (NABARD)	Petty shops, auto repairs, buffalo rearing, tailoring etc.	24.70	0.00	90.21	84	0	452
Mallipalli (NABARD)	Tailoring, rearing of goats, buffaloes etc.	14.80	0.00	56.34	92	0	534
Total		102.2	64.46	514.87	345	254	2369





V.K. MADHAVA RAO & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

AUDIT REPORT

We have audited the attached Receipts and Payment account, Income & Expenditure account and Balance sheet as at 31st March 2018 of **Accion Fraterna, Anantapur**, Andhra Pradesh. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trust. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Trust, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Further, we report that:

- 1) We have obtained all the information and explanation, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- 2) In our opinion, books of accounts as required by law applicable to Charitable Trust have been kept by the trust so far, as appears from our examination of such books.
- 3) The Balance sheet, Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account referred to in the report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- 4) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Balance Sheet, Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account together with the annexure thereon give the information required as per the law applicable to the Charitable Trust in the manner so required and give a true and fair view of:
 - In the case of **Balance sheet**, the state of affairs of the Trust as at **31st March 2018**.
 - In the case of **Receipts and Payments** account of total receipts and payments for the year ended on that date, and
 - In the case of **Income and Expenditure** account of the **surplus** for the year ended on that date.
- 5) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Receipts and Payments, Income & Expenditure Account and Balance sheet comply with the Accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Place : Anantapur
Date :26.09.2018


(V.M.SUDHAKAR)
Proprietor
M.No. 202151



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

Consolidated Receipts and Payments Account for the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018

(A) Receipts	Total (₹)	Grand Total (₹)	(A) PAYMENTS	TOTAL (₹)	GRAND TOTAL (₹)
Opening balance			1. Programme expenditure		
Cash		30,001.00	(a) Promotion of Sust. Agri. and diversified livelihoods		
Bank		4,464,137.90	Capacity building of CBOs	624,538.00	
Grants received			Sustainable Agricultural Practices	1,333,472.00	
(a) Foreign grants			Establishment of Rainfed Tree Crops	517,468.00	
Bread for the World, Germany - SA&DL Program	33,338,080.06	33,831,680.06	Drought mitigation technologies	9,348,123.00	
APMAS (Second Recipient) - AGEEWA program	493,600.00		Non farm/ Off-farm livelihoods	2,435,282.00	
			Salaries for Non farm/ Off-farm livelihoods staff	1,513,108.00	
			Rainfed Farmers Cooperatives	1,002,663.00	33,765,707.00
			Salaries for program staff	8,580,512.00	
			Rent for SA program vehicles & FTA to Field staff	1,494,692.00	
			Maintenance cost of Field offices	1,516,805.00	
			Policy advocacy on Sustainable Agriculture	2,958,425.00	
			Other Sustainable Agriculture Programs	2,440,619.00	
			Expenditure on AGEEWA Program	359,894.00	359,894.00
(b) Government/Local grants			(b) Expenditure on Government Projects:		
DWMA , IWMP Watershed Program	1,319,335.00		Integrated Watershed Management Program	2,688,494.00	
ATMA - Millets Program	400,000.00		ATMA - Millets Program	151,518.00	
ICRISAT, AP Primary sector Mission	390,000.00	3,491,786.00	ICRISAT, AP Primary sector Mission Program	220,146.00	4,539,460.15
JD, Agriculture department	739,851.00		CMSS & Ground water sharing Program	357,443.00	
NABARD Watershed Program	642,600.00		NABARD Watershed Program	1,121,859.15	
(c) CRZBNF- APPI Program		5,763,500.00	(c) Expenditure on CRZBNF-APPI Program	3,089,307.75	3,089,307.75
(d) Consultancy Contract from GIZ (German Development Cooperation Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)		959,392.00	(d) Expenditure On MGNREGS-EB Consultancy Activities		644,171.00
(e) 1. APDMP Program - LFA			(e) Expenditure on		
2. APDMP Program - FA 1	—		1. APDMP Program - LFA	1,598,684.00	1,598,684.00
3. APDMP Program - FA 2	—		2. APDMP Program - FA 1	689,142.00	689,142.00
	—		3. APDMP Program - FA 2	659,151.00	659,151.00
			2. Administration		9,066,877.50
			3. Capital Expenditure		1,738,112.00

(A) Receipts	Total (₹)	Grand Total (₹)	(A) PAYMENTS	TOTAL (₹)	GRAND TOTAL (₹)
Beneficiary Contributions		3,978,720.00			
Interest/Income/Capital gains		5,530,031.00			783,256.00
Other Receipts (EMD/Health Subsidy/Gratuity & welfare)		2,270,793.00	Revenue Expenditure - Other Likeabilities :		11,755,445.00
Advances (Other Programs)		10,880,671.00	Advances (Program/Salary/TDS)		
Fixed Deposits/Investments		60,718,562.00	Fixed Deposits/Investments		54,898,344.00
			Closing Balances :		
			Cash		3,000.00
			Bank		8,328,722.56
TOTAL (A) in ₹		131,919,273.96	TOTAL (A) in ₹		131,919,273.96

Program costs directly transferred to Village Watershed Committees by NABARD and IWMP watershed projects facilitated by Accion Fraterna for the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018

(B) Receipts	Total (₹)	Grand Total (₹)	(B) PAYMENTS	TOTAL (₹)	GRAND TOTAL (₹)
Funds released directly to Watershed Development Committees to meet watershed program expenses			Expenditure incurred by Village Watershed Development Committees towards watershed program activities		
IWMP watersheds	5,96,76,000.00	60,263,000.00	Watershed activities (IWMP)	5,96,76,000.00	60,263,000.00
NABARD watersheds	5,87,000.00	60,263,000.00	Watershed activities (NABARD)	5,87,000.00	
TOTAL (B) in ₹		60,263,000.00	TOTAL (B) in ₹		60,263,000.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B) IN ₹		192,182,273.96	GRAND TOTAL (A+B) IN ₹		192,182,273.96

Note: As for the NABARD and IWMP watershed projects, only Administration Costs related to Accion Fraterna are reflected in Accion Fraterna books of accounts. Whereas the Program costs of the funds are released directly to the Village Watershed Committees/beneficiaries for spending on program activities which are being facilitated by Accion Fraterna.


J Murali Krishna
Head Finance, Accion Fraterna
Anantapur

Dr. Y V Malla Reddy
Chief Functionary and Director, Accion Fraterna
Anantapur



V.K. Madhava Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm.Reg. No. 0019085
V.M. Sudhakar
Proprietor
M.No. 202151



Statutory auditors : M/s V.K. Madhava Rao & Co., Chartered Accountants, Secunderabad
Income tax consultants : M/s. P. Sivaramakrishna & Co., Chartered Accountants, Hyderabad

Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2018

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
General & Capital Fund Account		Closing balance	
General Fund	47,584,050.32	Cash	3,000.00
Capital Fund	38,216,765.00	Bank	8,328,722.56
Driving School Fund	3,219,921.00		
Gratuity & Health Fund Account		Deposits/Investments	
Gratuity & Welfare Fund:	6,797,645.81	General Deposits	36,801,259.00
Staff Health Subsidy Fund:	9,419,570.00	Gratuity Fund Investments	6,797,645.81
Staff Performance Incentive Fund:	575,648.00	Health Subsidy Deposits	7,402,950.00
		Driving School Deposits	3,943,546.00
Current Liabilities/Advances		Other Security Deposits	69,832.00
Advances from Other programs	9,000,000.00		
Earnest Money Deposit	19,752.00		
Unspent Specific Grants	4,036,366.25	Specific Govt. Grants Receivable	5,204,789.30
Advances		Advances	
Advances to Other Programmes		Advances to Other Programs	10,500,000.00
Accounts Receivable - TDS		Accounts Receivable - TDS	1,407,885.71
Accounts Receivable - Provident Fund	2,624.00	Accounts Receivable - Provident Fund	—
Program Advances		Program Advances	178,947.00
Salary Advances		Salary Advances	17,000.00
		Fixed Assets	38,216,765.00
TOTAL in ₹	118,872,342.38	TOTAL in ₹	118,872,342.38



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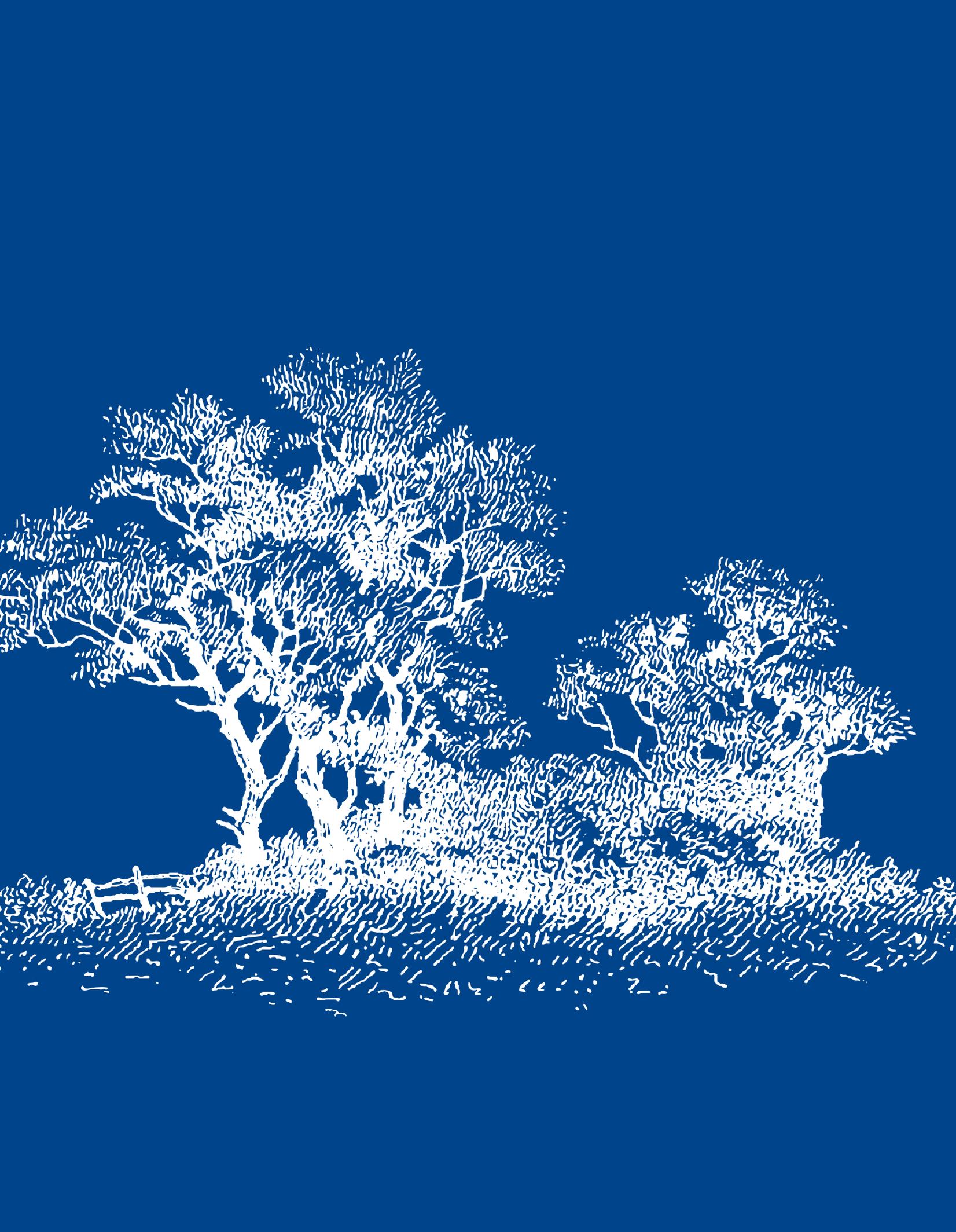


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Accion Fraterna is exempted from Income Tax under 12A of Income Tax Act.
Accion Fraterna is exempted for donations under section 80G of Income Tax.
FCRA Registration is renewed with Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
FCRA Registration No. 010120029 dated 23.03.1985 is renewed up to 31.10.2021.

We acknowledge with gratitude our partnership with Bread for the World
for Sustainable Agriculture and Diversified Livelihood Program.

Text and images

Accion Fraterna Ecology Centre staff

Content

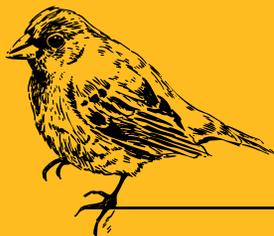
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