

# ASSIST

BUILDING IDEAL COMMUNITIES



ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022

## PEOPLE REACHED

S. No.	Area	Villages	Total Families						Total Population		
			SC	ST	BC	OC	MN	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>GUNTUR</b>											
1	Bollapalli	13	1,644	481	418	97	7	2,647	5,542	5,271	10,813
2	Chilakaluripet	16	2,699	1,923	1,702	1,751	1,089	9,164	15,816	15,536	31,352
3	Piduguralla	17	2,105	721	1,707	152	485	5,170	10,054	9,840	19,894
4	Vinukonda	51	5,504	596	6,769	7,011	663	20,543	45,441	44,631	90,072
5	Veldurthi	7	-	2,499	-	-	-	2,499	4,883	5,531	10,414
	<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>11,952</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>10,596</b>	<b>9,011</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>40,023</b>	<b>81,736</b>	<b>80,809</b>	<b>162,545</b>
<b>PRAKASAM</b>											
6	Chirala	20	186	582	2,440	327	58	3,593	5,941	5,921	11,862
7	Darsi	20	1,458	262	3,517	3,457	169	8,863	18,672	18,229	36,901
8	Markapur	22	2,174	26	1,004	694	62	3,960	8,340	7,960	16,300
9	Ongole	42	4,799	2,724	5,405	5,673	401	19,002	37,960	36,433	74,393
10	Mundlamuru	2	45	98	120	284	29	576	630	756	1,386
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>8662</b>	<b>3,692</b>	<b>12486</b>	<b>10,435</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>35,994</b>	<b>71,543</b>	<b>69,299</b>	<b>140,842</b>
<b>KRISHNA</b>											
11	Avanigadda	10	229	46	2,205	28	2	2,510	3,952	3,861	7,813
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>7,813</b>
<b>WEST GODAVARI</b>											
12	Kamavarapukota	6	633	8	1,012	713	50	2,416	3,754	3,570	7,324
13	Devarapalli	5	1,637	12	2,534	2,957	18	7,158	10,413	10,367	20,780
14	Jangareddygudem	6	1,554	35	2,136	2,810	52	6,587	11,842	11,816	23,658
15	Koyyalagudem	5	2,528	502	3,086	3,864	112	10,092	18,049	18,531	36,580
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6,352</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>8,768</b>	<b>10,344</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>26,253</b>	<b>44,058</b>	<b>44,284</b>	<b>88,342</b>
<b>NELLORE</b>											
16	Kavali	2	96	102	216	482	66	962	1,265	1,892	3,157
17	Vinjamur	3	45	650	290	650	90	1,725	1,630	1,982	3,612
18	Udayagiri	4	126	45	456	359	230	1,216	2,202	3,556	5,758
19	Duttaluru	3	78	45	560	490	96	1,269	1,642	1,862	3,504
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>6,739</b>	<b>9,292</b>	<b>16,031</b>
<b>CHITTOOR</b>											
20	Ramachandrapuram	1	120	64	420	312	58	974	1,620	1,553	3,173
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>3,173</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>27,660</b>	<b>11,421</b>	<b>35,997</b>	<b>32,111</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>110,926</b>	<b>209,648</b>	<b>209,098</b>	<b>418,746</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>24.94%</b>	<b>10.30%</b>	<b>32.45%</b>	<b>28.95%</b>	<b>3.37%</b>	<b>50.07%</b>	<b>49.93%</b>			

SC-Scheduled Caste; ST-Scheduled Tribe; BC-Backward Classes; OC – Other Classes; MN – Minorities

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# Foreword

Another year has continued to be influenced by the coronavirus pandemic, but the vaccination drive has given the people greater courage and confidence to slowly get back into their normal professions. Though the first half of the year was dominated by the pandemic, more and more people started going back to work in the second half of the year, and educational institutions have now started functioning. Irrespective of the controversies on the results of different types of vaccinations, the majority of the population opted for vaccination. ASSIST also inspired the people in the remote areas to get vaccinated by extending logistical support through its projects.

All ASSIST field staff have resumed their active presence in their respective locations with continuous sensitisation activities, capacity building trainings to the leaders of community-based organisations, reviving the self-help groups with regular savings and internal lending, and motivating the children, adolescents, and youth to renew their studies. However, we have observed how the comprehensive community development process initiated over the years has been disturbed in ASSIST's target villages by the coronavirus pandemic. Social relations have been disrupted, confidence levels have come down and communities have more doubts about the future.



These challenges have become the motivation for us to proceed apace with the development of these villages. It made us strive to develop appropriate strategies to overcome the situation and to bring the comprehensive community development process back on track to progress towards sustainable development. It has not been easy as the coronavirus pandemic created a sense of shock and threatened everyone in the world. However, all partners have given greater support, courage, and confidence to enable us to continue in this process with the necessary changes and strategy to continue our commitment to ongoing support for our target villages.

With this brief introduction, we are presenting you the activities implemented, difficulties encountered, lessons learnt, and achievements made in the year 2021-22 (April 2021 to March 2022). We take this opportunity to specially thank all our partners who made it possible and to all the staff who have worked extremely hard in this pandemic period, including putting their own lives at risk. Finally, we say special thanks to Providence who has been an instrument to enable us to continue this mission for the betterment of everyone in society.

## ASSIST's Approach to Emergency and Development Work

In the following pages of this Annual Report, the achievements, and deliverables from ASSIST's work over the year 2021-22 are presented in a specific format.

Firstly, we provide a summary of the emergency work completed during the past year. Unsurprisingly, the focus of this type of work has once again been on coronavirus related relief and prevention, as the pandemic became the predominant crisis in all countries across the world. We are pleased to have been able to intervene to support communities in our operational area at critical junctures of the first and second waves of the virus, often working hand in hand with local government agencies to deliver critical resources such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), hospital equipment and to boost the drive for vaccination. ASSIST is able to intervene and respond to humanitarian emergencies when the need requires, and also to use its socio-educational programme to prepare communities to be resilient against future threats, through a disaster risk reduction process. However, short term, emergency interventions remain the exception to the main focus of ASSIST's work, which is to work on a long-term basis alongside local communities to enable them to transform into viable units for their own development.

Comprehensive community development is the holistic approach to development that ASSIST has adopted over the past three decades and has been delivering across its operational areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. This holistic approach was adopted after ASSIST's first interventions around the issue of child labour. As an organisation we realised that the issue could be dealt properly only by addressing the fundamental social issues affecting village life in rural India, including but not limited to projects dealing with children. As such, the sequence of interventions presented in this annual report and across all of our work represent a chronological approach of three stages:

- ♦ Socio-Educational Development
- ♦ Infrastructure Development
- ♦ Economic Development

In practice, each village will have individual needs and may be faster or slower in their ability to group together and achieve the desired outcomes of each stage of the development process. Environmental, political, economic, and social factors all influence this process, and as such the projects are implemented on an ongoing and flexible process according to the specific needs defined by each community themselves. This three-step process acts as a tool for ASSIST to monitor the progress of each village along the path to achieving sustainable development, or to having become 'an Ideal Community' as per the vision of ASSIST.

The ideal or sustainable stage is defined by the community having become a viable unit for its own development: having an active and confident Village Development Society (VDS), adequate infrastructure supporting education, health and livelihoods, and the ability to mobilise financial resources to invest in future development activities independent of ASSIST. The past two years of the coronavirus pandemic, including the health dangers and the restrictions on movement and freedoms across India, have posed a direct challenge to the confidence that communities need to become sustainable. Nevertheless, ASSIST remains resolute that the comprehensive approach remains the best way to reach this goal.

JASHTI RANGA RAO  
*Operational Director*

# Redefining CSR:

## What It Means to Be Socially Responsible During a Pandemic!

The Covid-19 pandemic caught the world by surprise, spreading like wildfire and causing fatal illness and economic hardship for individuals and organizations alike. The implications of the pandemic's spread have resulted in widespread socio-economic disruption, halting supply chains, global trade, the ways businesses and organizations access finances and other associated "normal" business activities. As such, the ability for the public and businesses to cope has rested primarily on government initiatives, which don't always work as intended. Thanks to this, we are now seeing an upswing in the number of large businesses and enterprises pooling together and offering



support to their smaller counterparts as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. This movement will be vital in our work to reclaim the future and kick start local economies.

CSR is nothing new and is usually used in softer contexts than a global pandemic, like companies that announce they are "going green" by donating a percentage of earnings to an on-brand charity sharing it as a part of social responsibility for the betterment of the society. Especially, in lock-down period, many corporates have gone beyond their stipulated norms to respond to the needs and demands of the society.

While improving the economy, many CSR initiatives are focusing on high-street businesses as the pandemic has highlighted the role these businesses play as an integral part of the community. These establishments are often community hubs where the focus is on building genuine relationships with members. In short, helping these businesses is more about ensuring local culture and charm can be perpetuated than it is about helping the merchants sell more products.

**Final Thoughts on Corporate Social Responsibility:** It is important to recognize socially responsible companies, not just to commend their efforts, but to encourage other organizations to incorporate social good into their missions. With so many types of corporate social responsibility, it is easy for a company to engage with one or several that best suit their size, business model, and operational goals. When we all work for impact, we can help to support a greener, more equitable future.

ASSIST could get tremendous response from the corporates in the health and sanitation and vaccination programmes during the Covid critical times besides the continued support towards other developmental activities. This wonderful gesture of Corporates of rising to the occasion is truly felt and appreciated by the target communities which brought them closer to the community more than the earlier periods.

K.S.R. MURTHY  
*Executive Director*

# Response to Covid

Throughout 2021-22, Covid-19 did not leave us, with its various variants and post-covid consequences on the general health status of the people. In addition to health, rural livelihoods have been affected, and the families of the deceased are in a precarious condition.

Under the circumstances, the humanity rose to the occasion and the donor agencies, notwithstanding their own people's suffering, have come to the rescue of the target communities of ASSIST through medical support in the form of aids and equipment, financial assistance towards relief and supporting livelihood units of the families of the survivors and in whatever form they could help the victims. ASSIST, in addition to the

relief, rehabilitation, distribution of medicines and other equipment to the hospitals and the hospital staff, also made health awareness an important focus area, especially in reinforcing precautions and following Covid appropriate behaviour, availing of vaccinations and care and empathy towards Covid survivors. ASSIST, through several interventions, aimed to make the lives of the target communities and the families of the suffering and the survivors as comfortable as possible. The field staff took the lead role in implementing activities with the target communities, though some of them contracted the disease themselves despite precautions.





Following are the activities implemented towards relief and rehabilitation of Covid affected families and the distribution of equipment to the hospitals:

- ♦ Supply of 50 oxygen concentrators of 5 litres capacity and 15 of 10 litres capacity to St. Joseph's Hospital, Guntur.
- ♦ Supply of required medical items to 12 Government Hospitals and 1 Private Hospital.
- ♦ Giving essential commodities to 600 COVID affected families.
- ♦ Income Generation Units provided to 103 Covid deceased families.
- ♦ Through "SANJEEVANI" campaign covering 200 villages, 25,065 people vaccinated, 35 vaccination centres received the medical equipment material, and a vehicle for the transportation of the people to vaccination centres of Guntur District.
- ♦ 1,129 man-days generated to clear of thorny bushes and shrubs in the communities.
- ♦ 300 families provided with 8 varieties of vegetable seeds, 4 varieties of green leaves seeds and vermi-compost and 44 Income Generation Units provided in Piduguralla and Markapur areas.
- ♦ 152 acres of wasteland developed for 110 families and brought under cultivation in four target villages of ASSIST.



Through the delivery of these activities, ASSIST has continued to play a flexible role by responding to humanitarian needs alongside its ongoing community development approach. Though these activities come under the category of emergency response, the public information and vaccination campaigns required close coordination with local government officials and primary healthcare centres, as well as working with the Village Development Societies (VDS) structures at all stages to understand and respond to the most urgent needs.



# Case Study: Sharmila and her Daughter

Sharmila lost her husband during the devastating second COVID wave in 2021. He worked as a watchman for the high school in Vidya Nagar (Chirala) and the extremely poor family lived in a small, rented house in the village. With his demise, Sharmila and her daughter got mentally disturbed, lost their family income and were evicted from their house. As part of ASSIST's income generation activities, Sharmila and her daughter moved to the house in the campus of the high school where they could live rent-free. They were also supported with a refrigerator and a selection of petty shop items as a gift. From their house they sell cool drinks and chocolates from the fridge, and packaged snacks and sweets to the high school children on the campus. The combination of free rent and their modest income from the sales has provided them with a sufficient and sustainable livelihood. They also very much enjoy their daily contact with the students.



# Sensitisation

The first stage of the Comprehensive Community Development process is Socio-Educational Development. What is important to understand about ASSIST's target communities is that they are selected on the basis of need, and all intervention areas will be made up of the most disadvantaged communities in society. Whether due to cultural expectations, economic condition, remote location or a combination of all these issues, the target communities must first - before any project is implemented - adopt a positive and confident mindset; they need to believe that they really can improve their lives and take the path towards sustainable development.

Sensitisation literally means making people 'sensitive' about an issue. This is the core of awareness raising and is what you ideally want to achieve - that people become aware and react to certain issues.

- ♦ ASSIST reached 418,746 people in 255 villages of 6 districts across the State of Andhra Pradesh with various development interventions among the lower socio-economic sections of the rural population irrespective of caste and gender. This has become possible through sensitisation of the target communities which otherwise means and implies exposure, stimulation, preparation, and constant process of awareness generation through various strategies adopted as per the local conditions.



- ♦ The main strategy adopted by ASSIST is conducting cultural camps in the target communities on various social issues affecting the population stimulating thoughts and awareness among the population on their day-to-day problems and making them alert and preparing them in finding out solutions together. The cultural camps are designed in such a way that the team makes a study of the issues prior to conducting camps to inspire and attract the audience by adopting locally understandable dialect using the most appropriate communication skills. Methods used are songs, skits, and playlets.
- ♦ The cultural programmes are followed up by house visits to further interact with members of the households at their residence and in their natural surroundings to make a greater impact of the awareness generation by taking live examples of the issues, especially health, personal and environmental. Key issues usually include like water availability, accessibility, and utilisation, sufficient housing, and sanitation.
- ♦ During 2021-2022, ASSIST continued its rigorous efforts towards sensitisation by conducting as many as 297 events in 10 areas. That means, the cultural team - MELUKOLUPU - worked almost every day of the year in different villages, creating an impact on the rural population. The field staff then visited 58,721 houses furthering the impact on the people.
- ♦ Wall paintings are another tool of awareness generation in villages, and ASSIST displayed 87 wall paintings at critical locations depicting socially relevant messages related to public health, education, and livelihoods. These messages with pictures create an equal impact on both the literate and illiterate equally.
- ♦ The Participatory Rural Appraisal -PRA- exercises wherein the villagers themselves are made to realise the geographic surroundings and natural resources of their habitation through drawing maps together in consultation with each other and under the guidance of ASSIST senior staff were done in 15 villages during the year under review.

Sensitisation has been challenging to implement during the past years influenced by the coronavirus pandemic, but in equal measure it has been critically important. The confidence of village communities during a time when people were confined to their homes and migrant labourers were unable to move to cities, was definitely affected. We are pleased that ASSIST's community outreach workers have now been able to renew their work fully.

# People's Organisations

The strength of the whole network of ASSIST is VDS - the Village Development Society. ASSIST insists and relies on people's strength. The first engagement with the village and the final handover to the village post-project is done under the responsibility of VDS. All families of the target community become VDS members. The VDS is registered, and membership is paid by all its members. Further, VDS elects a committee representing all segments of the target population. Each committee member caters to the development of the segment of the population he/she is representing. The problems, issues and priorities of their respective representative segment are highlighted by the members by bringing them forth before the VDS committee.

The committee on the whole ensures full participation of people in all the developmental activities. The committee oversees the activities initiated by ASSIST by following up the implementation to its logical conclusion. Examples are 100% enrolment and attendance of school children, attendance in medical camps and vaccination, identification of priority beneficiaries for financial benefits and creation of infrastructure, facilitating government assistance to the eligible and pursuing further developmental works.



During the year 2021-2022:

- ♦ 4 new VDSs formed
- ♦ 11 VDSs registered
- ♦ 63 VDSs Committee training camps organised

VDS members, women leaders, village elders and self-help group leaders are all

trained through regular and periodic capacity building programmes on their roles and responsibilities. ASSIST believes in and promotes democratic ways of organizing projects by taking forward all members of the target community irrespective of gender or caste barriers. Thus, VDS plays a crucial role inclusive of all the target families in the development of the community as a whole. Each and every activity implemented in the community is on the recommendation and approval of VDS.

Each of the activities described in the following sections of the report were completed with the dynamic participation of the people and under the overall leadership and cooperation provided by the VDS committees.



# Child Development

ASSIST's journey to developing its Comprehensive Community Development approach started with its earliest interventions designed to address the issue of child labour. In ASSIST's operational area, we are pleased to know that the issue of child labour is no longer endemic, but constant support in the area of child development is still required. Our schools are the building blocks of society. The smallest unit of a society is the individual and it is the very individual who is to be shaped to become the pillar of future society. If our society is to be truly great, we need our children to be truly great. And that happens in our schools, our homes, and communities.

ASSIST focuses on the development of children in and outside school. From Anganwadi (pre-school) children to college students, ASSIST undertakes various developmental activities regarding school going children. Interventions range from providing study material like schoolbags, slates and notebooks to bicycles for college students. At every stage of their lives, children's needs are identified and fulfilled.

During 2021-2022, ASSIST continued these activities in a more vigorous way. As the schools reopened after a long gap, children needed support in terms of motivation to go to school as well as learning. Hence, ASSIST aimed to re-establish 100% enrolment, especially in villages where children had been forced to work as child labourers due to the deteriorating financial situation at homes during the coronavirus pandemic.



A notable achievement was in the field of the promotion of girls' education. ASSIST noticed that during and after Covid, the trend had once again shifted to early marriages among young girls. Lack of transportation and proper sanitation facilities in schools for adolescent girls were the priority areas identified by the VDS, so we focused on providing bicycles and sanitary facilities and products where they were requested. Also, recognising the lack of after-school care as a problem area, ASSIST took care of this issue by setting up after-school learning facilities and by encouraging admissions in our Residential Study Complex.

A summary of our activities in the area of Child Development in 2021-2022 are:

- ♦ ASSIST running Balwadi (Pre-School) for 100 children with nutrition and medical assistance and Transitional Education Centre (TEC) for 100 children in Piduguralla Area, where Government centres do not exist.
- ♦ Career guidance session conducted for 1,002 high school students (523 boys and 479 girls) in Piduguralla Area for two days explaining the availability of various study streams
- ♦ 6,883 children provided with school bags and notebooks
- ♦ 1,015 students received support for their higher studies
- ♦ 233 Anganwadi (Pre-school) children provided with uniforms and slates
- ♦ 349 bicycles provided to high school going children
- ♦ Scholarships provided to 87 children from poor families for their education
- ♦ Sanitary products provided to 643 school going girl children
- ♦ Sanitary cleaning material provided to 6 government schools
- ♦ 100 children residing in ASSIST's Residential Study Complex of Bollapalli attending classes in Government schools.
- ♦ 29 child forums formed
- ♦ After-school programmes conducted in 30 villages
- ♦ 24 schools provided with additional facilities





# Women's Empowerment

Women are dynamic stakeholders in all areas of ASSIST's developmental activities. Their participation ranges from committed involvement in VDS meetings to taking care of child-related activities, health and sanitation issues and from kitchen gardens promotion to asserting leadership as Village Presidents. However, the most notable contribution of women in the target communities is controlling the financial matters through regular savings, loans through bank linkages, strengthening their unity by forming more and more SHGs and MACTS (Mutually Aided Cooperative Thrift and Credit Societies), and increasing income generating units.

During 2021-2022, 34 new groups of women SHGs were formed with an increased involvement in leadership training camps and capacity building activities.

Women in India, especially those from marginalised groups within society, have historically been marginalised within society. With this general background, the women in the target communities have been consistently improving their records in numbers, both in participation with People's Organisations, and being lead contributors to making savings and successfully taking loans within these organisations. They have earned a reputation for regular savings and loan repayments and maintenance of records. The fact that they are being offered more loans from banks proves their credibility. This has been made possible through the intensive efforts of motivation and capacity building by ASSIST.





## Case Study: Female VDS Vice President

Devi Shiva Kumari is the Vice President of the Village Development Society (VDS) in Thotavaripalem, one of the ten weavers' villages supported by ASSIST.

During a recent meeting of the VDS, she stepped forward and said: "Ever since the women in our village have been empowered, we have the courage to come out of our houses to participate in the VDS meetings. We are no longer afraid to speak up and share our thoughts and opinions on important village issues. We are taken seriously by male as well as female members, and I can truly say that the women are now playing an important role in decision making in our village."



# Community Health

Good health is central to human happiness and well-being and contributes significantly to prosperity and even economic progress. Community health is a medical specialty that focuses on the physical and mental well-being of the people in a specific geographic region. The health status of the people living in the target communities of ASSIST is as important as any other aspect of community development in our operational areas, and this was the case especially during the pandemic.

The interventions of ASSIST in the area of community health include awareness generation on the importance of good health, personal hygiene and environmental sanitation. By conducting awareness and medical camps for general health check-up of the target communities, ASSIST focuses on prevention of diseases as well as treating those by providing medicines and medical assistance to patients, and on care for the physically and mentally challenged persons with various supportive mechanisms. To promote community health, ASSIST also concentrates on the promotion of kitchen gardens that provide healthy, home-grown organic vegetables and greens and fresh fruits to all families. As water is the main carrier of diseases, ASSIST further emphasises water quality, access to and availability and utilisation of water, prevention of stagnation and construction of washing platforms. Therefore, ASSIST follows a multi-pronged approach towards community health by providing health education to the community focusing on prevention, promoting good hygiene and sanitation through interventions and direct support to those who are suffering.

During 2021-2022, ASSIST organised 32 general health camps, wherein 3,120 patients attended, as well as 16 camps for people with challenged persons. Medicines, vitamins, aids and accessories were provided during these camps. Seeds for kitchen gardens, dustbins for proper waste disposal and washing platforms were constructed. The data is given in the following table:



S. No.	Area	People attended
1	Bollapalli	268
2	Chilakaluripet	37
3	Vinukonda	1,076
4	Darsi	973
5	Chirala	222
6	Markapur	353
7	Ongole	191
	Total	3,120



- ♦ 2 rickshaws provided with cleaning material in Thotavaripalem, Chirala area
- ♦ 2,049 people in 70 villages of Vinukonda and Darsi provided with vitamin supplements
- ♦ 250 patients suffering from chronic diseases provided with medicines
- ♦ Physically and mentally challenged children supported during 16 health camps, medicines provided to 265 children, 2 children received hearing aids, 13 children underwent physiotherapy, 2 received tricycles and 5 underwent eye operations
- ♦ 15 community dustbins provided
- ♦ 180 washing platforms with soak pits constructed
- ♦ 400 kitchen gardens promoted by giving seeds and manure



# Social Housing

Housing is a basic right for any human being and has always been prioritised by the Village Development Societies, who construct new houses and renovate existing dwellings with the support of ASSIST. Government subsidies are insufficient for families to complete the construction of their houses, and renovations and repairs are often needed. As such, most of the houses in the target communities are dilapidated and showing leakages, cracks, damaged floor and crumbled plastering; all posing health risks and fire hazards. ASSIST provides materials to the families who take the lead in the construction and renovation of their own houses, taking pride in completing the works themselves and - in case of renovations - making their houses secured again. In 2021-2022, 680 families benefited from this programme, and now have the dignity of a home of their own with basic facilities.

S. No.	Area	No. of Villages	No. of families benefited
1	Bollapalli	11	198
2	Chilakaluripet	1	10
3	Piduguralla	1	19
4	Chirala	1	35
5	Markapur	3	108
6	Avanigadda	6	310
	Total	23	680



# Water and Sanitation

Another key priority expressed by the target communities through the Village Development Societies is water and sanitation. Contaminated water and poor sanitation are linked to the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, and polio. Absent, inadequate, or inappropriately managed water and sanitation services expose individuals to preventable health risks. Water is not only the basic requirement for human life, but also to all living organisms including domestic animals. Water is needed for cooking purposes and for cleaning and washing items and clothes.

Based on the priorities expressed by the community in the target villages, ASSIST tackled several issues related to water and sanitation, which are of course inter-linked. Provision of safe drinking water and promoting personal hygiene and environmental sanitation by supporting the construction of toilets remained a top priority. Community health is also promoted through awareness creation on health and sanitation.

The specifics of the water and sanitation programme in 2021-2022 are:

- ♦ 59 bore wells provided benefiting 1,475 families with 6,578 population
- ♦ 2 filter beds renovated for rural water supply schemes
- ♦ 13 mini water storage tanks constructed
- ♦ 2 drinking water storage tanks renovated

S. No.	Area	No. of Toilets
1	Bollapalli	35
2	Piduguralla	39
3	Chirala	55
4	Markapur	112
	Total	241

In terms of providing access to water in difficult times, renovation of existing water sources have also been taken up to ensure the dilution of excess fluoride levels.

The main intervention under sanitation has been the construction of household toilets. During 2021-2022, a total of 241 toilets were constructed:

ASSIST interventions regarding sanitation do not stop with the mere construction of toilets. It goes beyond that and the projects also cover ensuring the proper usage and maintenance of the toilets and other water and sanitation facilities such as drinking water sources. In all these aspects, the VDSs are actively involved.

The main method of providing safe water in the areas, where the water is chemically unfit for drinking, is the reverse osmosis (RO) system installed through community-owned, managed and controlled water treatment plants. To function properly, these plants require a ground water source preferably. ASSIST is also looking into new innovations such as rainwater harvesting at the household level.



The table below shows the details of the water treatment plants installed during the year:

Area	Village	Capacity	Families	Population
Bollapalli	1. Sarikondapalem	1000 LPH	361	1,559
	2. SarikondapalemThanda	1000 LPH	162	645
Chilakaluripet	3. Kukkallivaripalem	500 LPH	240	1,020
	4. Nagarajupalli	500 LPH	290	1,190
	5. Gollapudi	1000 LPH	490	2,150
Veldurthi	6. SrirampuramThanda	1000 LPH	525	2,700
	7. Morsapenta	1000 LPH	352	1,400
	8. HanumapuramThanda	1000 LPH	250	1,000
	9. Ramachandrapuram	1000 LPH	200	1,100
	10. PitchaiahbaviThanda	1000 LPH	132	568
Vinukonda	11. Puvvada	1000 LPH	258	825
	12. Naragaipalem	1000 LPH	556	1,786
Darsi	13. Mylavaram	1000 LPH	390	1,665
	14. W.Venkatapuram	1000 LPH	136	633
	15. Doddavaram	1000 LPH	1,243	4,760
Markapur	16. Lakshmikota	1000 LPH	456	1,226
	Total		6,041	24,227



ASSIST has also given the plethora of challenges in the area of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). IWMP aims to restore ecological balance by utilising, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetation and water and helps in the prevention of soil erosion, regeneration of natural vegetation, rainwater harvesting and recharging of the groundwater table. These advantages enable farmers to adopt multi-cropping and start diverse agro-based activities, which can help provide sustainable livelihoods to a large number of people residing in the watershed area.

- ♦ Improves water availability especially in non-rainy seasons and improve the sanitation and hygiene situation by making water available for bathing, washing and toilet use.
- ♦ Leads to increased awareness regarding water handling and acts as a barrier preventing faecal coliform contamination of household drinking water and lower number of households with occurrence of diarrhoea.
- ♦ Reduces the work burden of women who had to walk long distances to fetch water and also reduced school dropouts among girls who had to accompany their mothers to fetch water earlier.
- ♦ Improves the variety of crops cultivated, the choice of food grains and the consumption of vegetables and fruits.
- ♦ Reduces migration as compared to villages where IWMP was not implemented because of the generation of employment opportunities within the village.





# Case Study:

## Water supply in the tribal area of Veldurthi

Nagul has been coordinating the recent construction of an RO plant in his village PitchaiaBaviThanda. It is one of the seven villages in the tribal area of Veldurthi (Guntur District) where ASSIST has been implementing a horticulture programme. The provision of RO plants in each village is a supplement project of the programme.

Just like the other villages, PitchaiaBaviThanda is remotely located in the forest, about 5 km. from ASSIST's area office in Sirigiripadu, and can only be reached through an unpaved and extremely rocky path. The area is coping with lack of water sources and only a few shallow open wells provide water through improvised constructions. Pipelines lead to a community water source in the village and from there a disorganised system of tubes leads the water to the houses. Those who are not connected by tubes just come to the source to collect their daily water supply. It is a fragile system, not only because of the improvised construction, but also because water is not guaranteed in case of drought. However, the water available in the village is not potable one as it contains excess fluoride.

RO plants are solid constructions and provide the villagers with safe drinking water throughout the year, regardless of the amount of rainfall. And Nagul will happily continue to manage the use and maintenance of the RO plant in his village PitchaiaBaviThanda.



# School Infrastructure

When working on infrastructure development, the concerned community, in partnership with ASSIST, also highlights the challenges and needs in the area of school infrastructure. Only in a positive and safe learning environment, the Child Development activities can be completed and socio-educational projects fulfilled. As you can see from the below list of deliverables over the past year, the facilities installed have often also contributed towards improved health through sanitation and water linked facilities at the schools. It is essential that children adopt good practices at a young age to ensure comprehensive community development.

Village	School	Work Executed
GUNTUR DISTRICT:		
01. Gangineni Colony	Primary School	Play equipment
02. Sarikondapalem	Primary School	Play equipment
03. Balajikata	Child care centre	Restoration of child care centre with roof repair, floor tiles, electricity and painting.
04. Adarsha Nagar	Transitional Education Centre & Child care centre	Two urinary cubicles in two blocks, New borewell with submersible motor and pump set with overhead storage tank, Hand wash provision, Power supply, electrical fixtures and Painting of two blocks both inside and outside.
05. Patha Reddypalem	Anganwadi centre	Toilet block and Hand wash station
06. Patha Cherukumpalem	Anganwadi centre	Toilet block and Hand wash station
07. Vaddemgunta	Anganwadi centre	Toilet block and Hand wash station
08. Vaddemgunta	Primary School	Toilet block, Hand wash station and Compound wall
09. Bollapalli	High School	Hand wash station
10. Timmayapalem	Anganwadi centre	Toilet block and Hand wash station
11. Jalalapalem	Primary School	Toilet block, Hand wash station and Compound wall
12. Patha Nagireddypalli	Primary School	Compound wall
13. Patha Tripurapuram	Primary School	Hand wash station
14. Patha Uppalapadu	Primary School	Hand wash station
15. Kotha Uppalapadu	Primary School	Toilet block and Hand wash station
16. Venkupalem	Primary School	Toilet block and Hand wash station
17. Kondramutla	Primary School	Compound wall
18. Vengayapalem	Primary School	Safe drinking water, Class room infrastructure, Toilet block, Landscaping, fencing with gate, Sports material and painting
19. Nadipalem	Primary School	Safe drinking water, Class room infrastructure, Toilet block, Landscaping, fencing with gate, Sports material and painting

Village	School	Work Executed
PRAKASAM DISTRICT		
20. Vemulapadu	Primary School	Safe drinking water, Class room infrastructure, Toilet block, Landscaping, fencing with gate, Sports material, painting and bore well digging
21. Danterapalli	Primary School	Safe drinking water, Class room infrastructure, Toilet block, Landscaping, fencing with gate, Sports material, painting and bore well digging
22. Kothuru	Primary School	Safe drinking water, Class room infrastructure, Toilet block, Landscaping, fencing with gate, Sports material and painting
23. Thurpupalli	Primary School	Safe drinking water, Class room infrastructure, Toilet block, Landscaping, fencing with gate, Sports material and painting
24. Gangannapalem	Primary School	Safe drinking water, Class room infrastructure, Toilet block







# Sustainable Agriculture

The first step in the economic development in the comprehensive community development is agriculture. Without development of agriculture, there is no future in an agrarian society like ours. Agriculture and its related farm activities provide livelihood to most of rural men and women in India. However, the agriculture sector is facing crisis with a number of factors adversely affecting farmers because of unpredictable rainfall on the one hand and flooding on the other hand when rain is more and harmful to the crop, lack of irrigation water, lack of power, lack of marketing and no profitable rates, middlemen exploitation, lack of storage facilities and many more.

With all these challenges, it has become a Herculean task for the farmers to survive on agriculture alone. Alternative employment creation has become a necessity. ASSIST's strategy is to support communities to develop land resources and bringing the barren lands into use while providing alternative livelihoods for the vast majority of poor and marginal farmers. The goal is also to mitigate migration for work which leaves the families uncared for.

During the year 2021-2022, the following activities were implemented towards land development:

- ♦ 5 farm ponds constructed
- ♦ 3 check dams constructed
- ♦ 4 percolation tanks renovated
- ♦ 261 acres of wasteland developed benefiting 207 families

In 2021-2022, a unique project has also been launched with the support of NABARD-National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development-to support Scheduled Tribes population to raise their living standard by promoting horticulture crops. Accordingly, 7 villages of Veldurthi mandal have been selected for this project covering 481.05 acres of land belonging to 487 farmers. Soil and moisture conservation work was done in order to control soil erosion and to increase soil moisture capacity. The following table gives details of the horticulture plants planted in 189.07 acres of land in the first year of the project:

Plant variety acres	Plants per acre	Total plants for 189.07
Mango	50	9,450
Guava	25	3,061
Sweet lemon	25	1,664
Teak	25	4,725
Cranberry	225	42,525



In addition to this, ASSIST has promoted Farmers Producers Organisations. FPOs are made up of farmers, who act collectively to provide end-to-end support and services to small and marginal farmers, and cover technical services, marketing, processing, and other aspects of agriculture inputs. This year ASSIST has promoted 10 FPOs. A total of 45,450 acres of land covering 10 mandals in four districts of Andhra Pradesh are brought under the FPOs. As a result, 32,220 farmers are benefiting. The details are as follows:

District	Village	Farmers	Acres	Crop Details
1. West Godavari	1. Kamavarapukota	2,653	4,318	Citrus, Oil palm, Paddy, Maize
	2. Devarapalli	3,863	9,148	Citrus, Paddy, Maize & Tobacco
	3. Jangareddygudem	4,038	12,548	Citrus, Oil palm, Paddy
	4. Koyalagudem	14,500	7,096	Citrus, Paddy, Maize & Tobacco
2. Prakasam	5. Mundlamuru	800	1,250	Paddy, Sweet lemon, Black gram, Green gram
3. Nellore	6. Kavali	896	1,800	Paddy, Chillies, Cotton, Black gram, Mango, Vegetables
	7. Vinajamuru	1,200	1,950	Finger Millet, Pearl Millet, Sorghum, Black gram, Banana, Chillies, Bengal gram, Cotton, Mango, Papaya, Sweet orange
	8. Udayagari	1,650	3,800	Finger Millet, Pearl Millet, Sorghum, Millets, Black gram, Banana, Chillies, Bengal gram, Cotton, Mango, Papaya, Sweet orange
	9. Duttaluru	1,250	1,850	Finger Millet, Pearl Millet, Sorghum, Millets, Black gram, Banana, Chillies, Bengal gram, Cotton, Mango, Papaya, Sweet orange
4. Chittoor	10. Ramachandrapuram	1,370	1,680	Sugarcane, Paddy, Mango
	Total	32,220	45,440	



# Skill Development

Youth constitute a significant portion of the Indian population and in terms of contribution, they have a major role to play in all aspects of family and society. As individuals and as responsible citizens of society, they are the present and future of the nation and as such they bear the crucial task of nation building. However, majority of the youth, whether educated or uneducated, especially in the rural areas are not equipped to take up this major task as they are lacking in technical and communication skills. Realising the need to enhance the power of youth, ASSIST has been focusing on this area. Post-covid, many youth are neither in educational institutions or in employment. Hence, ASSIST identified certain skills for providing vocational training to both male and female in identified trades, carefully keeping the local resources and marketing demand in view. Following are the details of the skill/trade and the number of youth that benefited during the year 2021-2022.

It is significant to note that last year there was a significant majority of female participants in the vocational training programmes, which is a major achievement towards the goal of Women's Empowerment as many of the occupations covered in the training are traditionally expected to be for men only.

S.No.	Area	Skill/Trade	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Chilakaluripet	General Duty Assistant (GDA)	58	57	115
2	Piduguralla	Fashion Design	-	70	70
		Computer Applications	-	70	70
		Beautician	-	35	35
3	Chirala	Tailoring	-	25	25
4	Markapur	Fashion Design	-	40	40
		Computer Applications	-	35	35
5	Ongole	Tailoring, Embroidery, Jute bags making	-	163	163
6	Hyderabad	Security Infrastructure	131	55	186
		Associate Analytics	46	46	92
		Total	235	596	831

As a consequence of vocational training, among 831 got trained in the year:

- ♦ 531 persons (63.90%) employed or started own work units
- ♦ 240 persons (28.88%) searching for jobs
- ♦ 60 persons (7.22%) pursuing higher education







# Livelihoods

Livelihood is defined as the set of activities necessary for daily living performed during one's lifetime. Such activities include water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing. Livelihood is an essential part of human existence. Populations need livelihoods that sustain and support their families in order to survive. Economic growth creates opportunities for wider livelihoods. Economic Development is the creation of wealth from which community benefits are realised. It is more than a jobs programme, it's an investment in growing one's economy and enhancing the prosperity and quality of life for all community.

Without financial stability, sustainable development of the community is not possible. Therefore, ASSIST supported the Village Development Societies to deliver the following economic development activities for traditional handloom weavers in Chirala Area, including setting up and promoting Income Generating Units:

- ♦ Computer designing training to 40 persons
- ♦ Jala technique training to 20 weavers
- ♦ Cut work Jacquard training to 40 weavers
- ♦ Jacquard motors training to 20 weavers
- ♦ Flood relief assistance to 1,050 families
- ♦ 452 Income Generation Units promoted





# Case Study:

## Uma Devi - weaver and business woman

Uma Devi is a genuine business woman in Chandramoulinagar (Chirala). With a Zero Kap Loan, she purchased a weaving loom and set up her saree weaving business. But not only that! She also buys sarees produced by the local weavers and sells them to the general public in the area. Given that she buys and sells about 60 sarees per month with the marginal profit of Rs. 200- per saree, her monthly income is Rs.12.000, not at all a scanty income in these villages. But since she also weaves and sells her own sarees, around Rs. 8.000, is added to her monthly income, which makes her a relatively successful business woman with the monthly income of about Rs. 20,000.



## Supporting Livelihood Promotion for the Year 2021-22

S. No.	MACTS and Area	No. of families		Loans Given Amount INR		Non-Farm Enterprises				Animal Husbandry				Agriculture			
		2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	No. of Loans	Amount INR	No. of Loans	Amount INR	No. of Loans	Amount INR	No. of Loans	Amount INR	No. of Loans	Amount INR	No. of Loans	Amount INR
1	Chaitanya	352	354	6,910,000	7,480,000	168	3,280,000	3,445,000	67	1,310,000	1,975,000	117	96	2,320,000	2,060,000		
2	Pragathi	404	447	7,790,000	10,805,000	239	4,450,000	6,445,000	95	1,815,000	2,925,000	70	61	1,525,000	1,435,000		
3	Prasanti	681	822	13,580,000	17,930,000	549	10,940,000	13,735,000	50	1,000,000	1,840,000	82	107	1,640,000	2,355,000		
	Sub-Total	1437	1623	28,280,000	36,215,000	956	18,670,000	23,625,000	212	4,125,000	6,740,000	269	264	5,485,000	5,850,000		
1	Chlialakuripet	2	93	150,000	1,860,000	2	150,000	1,860,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2	Bollapalli	-	30	-	300,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	50,000	-	10	-	100,000		
3	Gulapalli	-	150	-	1,500,000	-	-	890,000	-	-	610,000	-	-	-	-		
4	Piduguralla	60	1	600,000	50,000	33	333,000	50,000	22	220,000	-	5	-	50,000	-		
5	Veipalem	13	48	200,000	745,000	13	200,000	745,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Avanigadda	-	25	-	250,000	-	-	120,000	-	-	80,000	-	5	-	50,000		
7	Markapur	59	-	830,000	-	25	250,000	-	19	280,000	-	15	-	300,000	-		
8	Martur	-	5	-	49,000	-	-	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Sub-Total	134	352	1,780,000	4,754,000	77	933,000	3,864,000	41	500,000	740,000	20	15	350,000	150,000		
	Grand Total	1,571	1,975	30,060,000	40,969,000	1,029	19,603,000	27,489,000	253	4,625,000	7,480,000	289	279	5,835,000	6,000,000		

## Category of Livelihood Units Promoted in the Year 2021-22

S. No.	Category	MACTS	MICRO -CREDIT	Total
1	Sheep & Goat	70	12	82
2	Milk business	9	5	14
3	Mutton & Fish business	109	15	124
4	Fruits business	75	11	86
5	Vegetable vending	100	10	110
6	Canteen	53	4	57
7	Petty shop	122	27	149
8	Cloth business	65	6	71
9	Sewing machines	30	6	36
10	Rice business	25	5	30
11	Auto repairs	74	10	84
12	Fancy goods	18	5	23
13	Basket making	12	4	16
14	Weaving	21	48	69
15	Quarry business	5	5	10
16	Iron scrap business	23	4	27
17	Cycles	11	0	11
18	Housing	25	5	30
19	Grinder business	10	1	11
20	Health	46	2	48
21	Education	65	2	67
22	Sanitation	25	4	29
23	Soda business	0	2	2
24	Tarpaulin sheets	0	7	7
25	Coconut business	8	0	8
26	Tanning business	0	2	2
27	Vessels business	5	2	7

S. No.	Category	MACTS	MICRO -CREDIT	Total
28	Mixer grinder	7	3	10
29	Hair business	2	0	2
30	Tailoring shop	9	20	29
31	Computer	15	20	35
32	Mike set	2	0	2
33	Cell shop	6	5	11
34	Fish business	0	7	7
35	Onion business	0	1	1
36	Fire wood business	8	0	8
37	Chilli powder Mill	7	0	7
38	Centring	0	3	3
39	Milch animals	297	74	371
40	Agriculture	264	15	279
	Total	1,623	352	1,975

## Revolving Fund

To enable the target families to have an easy access to credit at their doorsteps to enhance the livelihood promotion opportunities in their communities, the community-based revolving fund owned, managed and controlled by the respective Village Development Society is promoted by ASSIST to lead their communities towards sustainable development. The revolving fund is vital for community as they get easy and convenient finance. Similarly, it is essential for the users as they get the return on investment and borrowing option in case of need, and that too at affordable rates. It is essential as they get the return on funds provided by the borrower, which is also used for that specific purpose. In ASSIST, a revolving loan facility enables the borrower with the ability to withdraw, repay and withdraw again. A revolving loan is considered a flexible financing tool due to its repayment and re-borrowing accommodations.

## Details of MACTS for the Year 2021-22

S. No.	Area	MACTS	Place	As on 1st April 2021			Additions during			Refunds during the year			As on 31st March 2022		
				Number	Savings	Internal Lending	Number	Savings	Internal Lending	Number	Savings	Internal Lending	Number	Savings	Internal Lending
1	Etlapadu	Adarsha	Nadendla	354	-	9,425,500	-	-	-	-	-	354	-	9,425,500	
2	Etlapadu	Prathibha	Etlapadu	308	575,305	14,166,500	-	-	-	-	-	308	575,305	14,166,500	
3	Etlapadu	Pragathi	Komatinenivaripalem	327	197,893	6,045,200	-	-	-	-	-	327	197,893	6,045,200	
4	Ballikurava	Naveena	Ballikurava	490	545,412	4,595,500	-	-	-	-	-	490	545,412	4,595,500	
5	Ballikurava	Cheyutha	Santhamaguluru	332	165,145	1,066,929	-	-	-	-	-	332	165,145	1,066,929	
6	Martur	Mahila Dairy	Martur	1,689	-	19,553,527	-	-	-	-	-	1,689	-	19,553,527	
7	Piduguralla	Prasanthi	Maruthi Nagar	787	20,862,00	94,976,000	-	287,200	17,930,000	18	44,700	769	2,328,700	112,906,000	
8	Piduguralla	Chaitanya	Mallavolu	475	1,261,500	45,780,000	-	153,400	7,480,000	6	17,400	469	1,397,500	53,260,000	
9	Piduguralla	Pragathi	Janapadu	574	1,143,900	49,652,000	11	236,900	10,805,000	8	16,850	577	1,363,950	60,457,000	
10	Piduguralla	Navodaya	Patha Ganesunipaidu	393	15,800	425,250	-	-	-	-	-	393	15,800	425,250	
11	Velapalem	Ushodaya	Velapalem	232	152,130	8,218,270	-	-	-	-	-	232	152,130	8,218,270	
12	Velapalem	Maa Pragathi	Tarakarama nagar	182	72,215	3,404,114	-	-	-	-	-	182	72,215	3,404,114	
13	Velapalem	Patyusha	Desaipet	385	361,814	4,229,500	-	-	-	-	-	385	361,814	4,229,500	
14	Velapalem	Ankamma	Kukkalavaripalem	144	60,000	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	144	60,000	1,300,000	
15	Kondepi	Maa Cheyutha	Dasireddyapalem	210	100,150	3,602,300	-	-	-	-	-	210	100,150	3,602,300	
16	Kondepi	Mitra	Kattavaripalem	331	119,325	4,056,482	-	-	-	-	-	331	119,325	4,056,482	
17	Avanigadda	Adarsha	Elachelladibba	362	262,880	3,644,000	-	-	-	-	-	362	262,880	3,644,000	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,575</b>	<b>7,119,669</b>	<b>27,414,072</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>677,500</b>	<b>36,215,000</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>78,950</b>	<b>7,554</b>	<b>7,718,219</b>	<b>310,356,072</b>	



# Comprehensive Community Development

A flagship and a unique programme of ASSIST, Comprehensive Community Development Programme - CCDP- this model of development covers all sectors of development and all sections of people. To put it simply, this approach involves a systematic delivery of each of the individual activities, taking the village through the Socio-Educational, Infrastructure and Economic Development stages one by one, over a 3 to 5 year period. The philosophy behind this approach is that unless and until human needs are looked in holistic perspective, total community development cannot be achieved.

CCDP is going on in 27 villages covering nearly 5,826 families by the end of this reporting period.

S. No.	Area	Villages	Families
1	Bollapalli	1. Lakshmipuram Thanda	56
		2. Bollapalli	215
		3. Gangulapalem	85
		4. Mugachintalapalem	138
		5. Ambedker Colony	164
		6. Ganginenicolony	93
		7. Vaddemgunta	217
		8. Sarikondapalem	361
		9. Sarikondapalem Thanda	162
		10. Vellaturu	308
		11. Naidupalem	148
		12. Sangineedupalem	62
		13. Marrisipalem	215
2	Chilakaluripet	14. Suravarapupalli	86
3	Piduguralla	15. Chandrapalem	335
4	Chirala	16. Thotavaripalem	704
		17. J andrapet	144
5	Markapur	18. Ambapuram	229
		19. Narapureddypalli	176
		20. Rudrasamudram	192
6	Avanigadda	21. Nachugunta	441
		22. Brahmaiah Gari Moola	187
		23. Gollamanda	126
		24. Edurumondi	584
		25. Yesupuram	119
		26. Krishnapuram	137
		27. Lakshmipuram	142
	Total		5,826

# Future Goals



Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic welfare of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. India is emerging as a major power economy and our cities and urban centres are beginning to display marks of affluence. Unfortunately, our development is lopsided. The rural hinterlands are not able to march in tandem with urban India. About 69% of the country's total population continues to live in rural India. There is little or no trickledown effect. The benefits of economic growth are not percolating to more than two-thirds of the people.

Economic development in any country to a greater extent depends on rural development and it assists the economy to grow and sustain. In rural areas, agriculture is the people's main source of livelihood. There is a direct relationship between agriculture production, income, and the demand for industrial goods. People living in the rural areas have to struggle to earn wages or are forced to migrate to urban areas. The migration pattern varies with the region, opportunities, and the socio-economic status of the families. The poorest, particularly the landless and marginal holders owning poor quality land tend to migrate with the entire family. Many tribal families migrate to cities as construction workers and return at the onset of the rains. Such migrations severely affect the quality of life, due to poor health, lack of education and social pressures leading to erosion of moral values. Continuous efforts are needed for the development of all villages.

NGOs like ASSIST can play a significant role in strengthening local self-government by facilitating interaction and co-operation with state departments and also acting as catalysts to effectively implement various departmental schemes. We continue to be made aware of the struggles of rural India, which have been highlighted by the Coronavirus pandemic again last year, but we remain committed to continue to stick to our core approach of Comprehensive Community Development led by the target villages, and with the ongoing support of our partners, we hope to continue to deliver innovative projects for the support of the most vulnerable members of society.



Dr. RAVI VADLAMANI  
*President*

# Partners in Progress

S.No.	DONOR / AGENCY	PROGRAMME
1	ANNELLA WEHLAGE, CANADA	♦ Community Development Works
2	CHIRAG, USA	♦ Rotary Limb Project, Khammam
3	CONCERN INDIA FOUNDATION, MUMBAI	♦ Integrated Village Development
4	DECCAN TOBACCO CO., GUNTUR	♦ Community Development Projects in Tobacco Growing Area of Prakasam District
5	DDU-GKY, NEW DELHI	♦ Vocational Training
6	DKA, AUSTRIA	♦ Lead Ten Weavers' Communities towards Sustainability in Chirala Area
		♦ Women Rights protection at work places
7	ENGINEERS WITHOUT BORDERS, USA	♦ House Construction programme for 32 Scheduled Tribe Yanadi families in Chakicherla Pedapattapu palem
8	FEMI, THE NETHERLANDS	♦ Comprehensive Community Development Programme in Thotavaripalem, Narapureddypalli and Suravarapu palli
		♦ Supporting Children with Disability
		♦ Provision of Oxygen Concentrators
		♦ COVID-19 Response - Livelihood Interventions
9	FLEXI-PLAN, THE NETHERLANDS	♦ Comprehensive Community Development Programme in Rudrasamudram SC and Jandrapet ST
10	FONDAZIONE SAN ZENO ONLUS, ITALY	♦ Comprehensive Community Development Programme in Ambapuram and Marripalem
		♦ Combating the problem of Child Labour in Piduguralla
		♦ COVID-19 Response - Support Government Hospitals
11	GIVE2ASIA, USA	♦ Post Covid Response
		♦ Scholarships to College Students
		♦ Vocational Training for female candidates
12	GIVE FOUNDATION, BENGALURU	♦ Child sponsorship
		♦ Bore wells
		♦ General Fund
13	GIVING FOUNDATION, UK	♦ Child Sponsorship Programme
14	GSRD FOUNDATION, THE NETHERLANDS	♦ Vocational Training Programme, Piduguralla

S.No.	DONOR / AGENCY	PROGRAMME
15	GODFREY PHILLIPS INDIA LIMITED, NEW DELHI	♦ Improving the lives of women tobacco leaf graders in Ongole Area & Burley Tobacco growing farmers in Vinukonda Region
16	GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH	♦ Household Toilets Programme ♦ Balahitha Special Schools, Guntur District
17	ICM, GANAPAVARAM	♦ Community Development Works
18	IFS, THE NETHERLANDS	♦ Relief of the Disabled
19	INSIEME SI PUO, ITALY	♦ Child Sponsorship Programme
20	ITC LIMITED, KOLKATA	♦ Community Development Programme in 34 villages of Guntur District
21	JOHN REHRER, USA	♦ COVID Response
22	KALMAR ROTARY KLUB, SWEDEN	♦ Provision of Oxygen Concentrators
23	MISSION BAMBINI FOUNDATION, ITALY	♦ Distance Adoption Programme in Bollapalli and Markapur Areas
24	NCDC, NEW DELHI	♦ FPOs in Prakasam, Nellore and Chittoor Districts
25	NABARD	♦ Tribal Development Fund ♦ FPOs in West Godavari District
26	NASCOM FOUNDATION	♦ Community Development Works
27	PHILIP MORRIS, SWITZERLAND	♦ Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour through After School Activity in burley Tobacco Growing villages of Vinukonda Region ♦ Prevention and Elimination of Child labour through School Infrastructure Development in burley tobacco growing villages of Vinukonda Region ♦ Pilot project for empowering the women through economic empowerment in two villages of burley tobacco growing Vinukonda Region ♦ Farm Ponds
28	REBA CORPORATE SERVICES	♦ Community Development Works
29	ROTARY AUSTRALIA WORLD COMMUNITY SERVICES	♦ Oxygen Concentrators ♦ Water Treatment Plants

S.No.	DONOR / AGENCY	PROGRAMME
30	RRDF, THE NETHERLANDS	♦ Comprehensive Community Development Programme in Nachugunta, Brahmaiah Gari Moola, Gollamanda, Edurumondi, Yesupuram, Krishnapuram and Lakshmipuram
		♦ Support to Government Hospitals
		♦ Support to Staff in response to COVID
		♦ Bicycles, Dubai trip and other expenses
31	SIR HORACE KADOORIE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, HONG KONG	♦ CCDP in 10 villages of Bollapalli Mandal
32	SONNENHAUS, GERMANY	♦ Combating the problem of Child Labour in 20 costal scheduled tribe Yanadi colonies, Prakasam District
33	SRI DHANALAKSHMI COTTON AND RICE MILL	♦ Community Development Works
34	SRI LAKSHMI AGRO PRODUCTS	♦ Community Development Works
35	SUZANNE WAGENAAR, NETHERLANDS	♦ Bicycles for female students going to high school
36	SYNCHRONY INTERNATIONAL SERVICES, HYDERABAD	♦ Water Treatment Plants ♦ Livelihood Interventions ♦ Tribal Development Project ♦ Support to COVID Ward in Military Hospital ♦ Laptop to a tribal student
37	TELUGU ASSOCIATION OF MEMPHIS, USA	♦ Covid Response
38	TERESA, USA	♦ Safe Water, Hygiene and Livelihood ♦ Support to Government Hospitals
39	UNITED BREWERIES LTD., BANGALORE	♦ Relief assistance - Provision of Masks, Sanitizers and Digital thermometers at Chamundi Breweries, Mysuru, Karnataka State ♦ Support to Srikakulam Volunteer Teachers Honorarium
40	UNITED WAY, HYDERABAD	♦ Sanjeevani Project
41	VENKATA SURESH ENTERPRISES	♦ Community Development Works
42	VISWA YUVAK KENDRA, NEW DELHI	♦ Covid Relief assistance
43	ZERO KAP, THE NETHERLANDS	♦ Micro Credit

# Executive Committee



## 1 Rtn. Ravi Vadlamani

F.C. A - Chartered Accountant - PRESIDENT

Umamaheswara Rao & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
D.No.3-26-2, Flat No.B1-59  
1st Line, Ravindra nagar  
New Pattabhipuram, Guntur - 522006  
Cell : 9848132565



## 2 Fr. Antony Santiago

B.Sc. - Social Worker - VICE PRESIDENT

c/o Loyola High School  
Kotipi road, Weavers Colony,  
Hindupur,  
Andhra Pradesh 515211



## 3 Fr. N. Bala Showraiah

B.A - Parish Priest - EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

S/o Anthaiah  
4-5-38, Bishop house  
Chandra Moulinagar  
Guntur - 522007  
Cell : 9959766334



## 4 Mrs. B. Lakshmi Singh

B.Com. - Social Worker - JOINT SECRETARY

401 - Fortune villa  
5th line, Rajendhra Nagar  
GUNTUR - 522006  
Ph: 9848157279



## 5 Mrs. Tella Naga Harshitha

M.B.B.S, D.G.O - Doctor - TREASURER

W/o Dr. Sathyam Babu  
Near Bhaskar Theater  
Chilakaluripet -522616  
Ph: 08647 - 54362(O)252871  
Ph:9959953655



## 6 Mrs. G. Sarojini

Intermediate - Social Worker - MEMBER

W/o Dr. Ranga Rao  
Manju Nursing Home  
7-107, Main Road, Gandhi Pet  
Near Post Office  
Chilakalluripet - 522616  
9390017729



## 7 Mr. K. Anji Babu

B.A. - Social Worker - MEMBER

S/o Venkata Narayana  
4-338-1, 3rd line  
Panduripuram  
Chilakaluripet - 522616  
9849638244



## 8 Mr. D. Satyanarayana

B.Sc. - Social Worker - MEMBER

1-2-93 A/1 Nandanavanam  
Near 6th cross, SVN Colony  
Near Venkateswara Temple  
GUNTUR - 522006  
Ph:9848487172



## 9 Mr. Muthineni Venkateswarlu

B.V.Sc. - Business - MEMBER

S/o Punnaiah  
5-512, Lakshmi Narayana Puram  
Geetha Residency, Flat No 4  
N.R.T Centre, Chilakaluripet  
Guntur Dist -522616  
Cell:9848157219

# Independent Auditor's Report

To  
The Members  
ASSIST

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ASSIST (the Society), which comprise the Balance Sheet at March 31, 2022, the Income and Expenditure Account and Receipts and Payments Account for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view of financial position of the Society as at March 31, 2022, and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by ICAI. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Society in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Responsibilities of Members and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the aforesaid Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as members determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the society and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, members are responsible for assessing the Society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Society's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Society to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards

Further We report that,

- a) 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.
- b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by the law have been kept by the society so far appears from our examination of the books.
- c) Receipts and Payments, Income and Expenditure and Balance Sheet dealt by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, Receipts and Payments, Income and Expenditure and Balance Sheet comply with the relevant accounting standards.

*For K. Anuradha & Associates,  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg No.: 017328S*

*Sd/-  
(CA. K. Anuradha)  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 210171  
UDIN: 22210171ASWOVN4866*

*Date: 30-08-2022  
Place: Guntur*

BALANCE SHEET AS ON	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
	INR	INR
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Unrestricted Funds	9,933,998	10,401,757
Restricted Funds	26,825,267	20,763,210
Loan Funds	14,320,636	16,998,342
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,079,901</b>	<b>48,163,309</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Fixed Assets	19,444,450	16,289,023
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	31,635,451	31,874,286
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,079,901</b>	<b>48,163,309</b>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED INR INR	31st March 2022 INR	31st March 2021 INR
<b>INCOME</b>		
Donations and Grants	914,659	3,074,756
Interest and other Income	14,601,654	2,137,531
Excess of Expenditure over Income	1,367,996	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,884,309</b>	<b>5,212,287</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Projects	14,598,688	197,622
Interest and Administration	970,448	546,012
Depreciation	1,315,173	1,043,500
Excess of Income over Expenditure	-	3,425,153
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,884,309</b>	<b>5,212,287</b>

Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts  
form part of accounts

PLACE: CHILAKALURIPET  
DATE : 30.08.2022

Sd/-  
PRESIDENT

Sd/-  
OPERATIONAL DIRECTOR

For K. ANURADHA AND ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
Firm Registration No.: 017328S

Sd/-  
(CA K. ANURADHA)  
PROPRIETOR  
Membership No.: 210171

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED	31st March 2022 INR	31st March 2021 INR
RECEIPTS		
Opening balances	20,674,042	22,716,486
Donations and Grants	176,896,527	158,189,054
Interest and other Income	9,533,136	2,757,129
Loans and Advances Received & Recovered	18,344,572	10,901,634
TOTAL	225,448,277	194,564,303
PAYMENTS		
Projects	185,873,233	166,611,608
Interest and Administration	760,025	392,522
Loans and Advances Given & Refunded	10,800,689	6,093,131
Fixed Assets	5,295,924	793,000
Closing balances	22,718,406	20,674,042
TOTAL	225,448,277	194,564,303

Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts  
form part of accounts

PLACE: CHILAKALURIPET  
DATE : 30-08-2022

S d/-  
PRESIDENT

S d/-  
OPERATIONAL DIRECTOR

For K. ANURADHA AND ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
Firm Registration No.: 017328S

S d/-  
(CA K. ANURADHA)  
PROPRIETOR  
Membership No.: 210171

# Notes Forming Part of Account

## 1. Organizational Status

ASSIST is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 vide registration certificate. S.O.C No. 229 of 1985. the main object of the society is to work towards the rural development

The society has been granted an exemption under section 12A of the income tax Act, 1961 vide Letter no. AAETA0791NE20211 dated: 30-05-2022 which has been renewed for a period of 5 years i.e., from Assessment Year 2022-23 to 2026-2027.

Further, the society has been registered under the foreign contribution (regulation) Act, 1976 for carrying out activities of social nature with registration no. 010190079 vide letter no. 0300003292021. Dated 18/12/2021 which has been renewed for a period of 5 years with effect from 01-01-2022.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies

### a. Basis of Preparation of financial statements

The Financial statement of the Society have been prepared under the historical cost convention and cash basis of accounting. i.e. income is recorded when cash is received, and expenses are recorded when cash is paid out.

In the income and expenditure account and receipts and payments account expenses are reported according to following functional classification:

1. Community Development
2. Livelihood promotion
3. Child Labour Welfare project
4. Water, Health and Sanitation
5. Sustainable Farming
6. Social Housing
7. COVID-19 & Flood Relief Assistance
8. Administration

### b. The Society may need to refund the contributions received from certain Agencies, if the same is not utilized for the sanctioned purpose as per the agreement.

### c. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost less depreciation. The cost of fixed assets includes taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenditure related to acquisition and installation.

### d. Depreciation

Depreciation on fixed assets is charged at the rates prescribed by income tax act on written down value method.

### e. Employee benefits

All eligible employees receive benefit from provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the Society make monthly contribution to the fund, which is equal to a specified percentage of the covered

employee's basic salary. The Society has no further obligations under this plan beyond its monthly contributions. Monthly contributions made by the Society are charged to respective projects.

- f. Materials issued to the villagers for various construction purposes are treated as materials consumed during the year.
- g. The disclosure of contingent liability is made when, as a result of obligating events, there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. There are no contingent liabilities
- h. Accounting for taxes on income:  
Accounting for taxes on income is not applicable to this society as this society's income is exempt under the income tax act 1961.
- i. Interest received under receipts and payments account includes interest received on staff loans.

### 3. Unrestricted Funds

- a. Corpus Fund
  - i. Corpus fund relates to fund contributed by the founder members at incorporation and fees received on admission of members in the Society.
  - ii. Donations received from donors with a specific direction to form part of the corpus fund.
- b. General Fund

General funds are unrestricted funds which neither have any restriction on their use nor have been designated for any specific purposes as they are available for use at the discretion of management in furtherance of objectives of the Society.

The balance, if any, in the income and expenditure account i.e., surplus / (deficit) is transferred to this fund.

Assets acquired out of restricted funds have been added to General fund

### 4. Restricted Funds

Restricted funds are funds subject to certain conditions set out by the contributors and agreed to by the NGO when accepting the contribution or funds subjected to certain legal restrictions. Unexpended funds in the restricted funds at the end of year are shown as liability.

- 5. The figures for the previous year have been regrouped or rearranged where ever considered necessary to confirm the current year classification.
- 6. Foreign currency transactions are recorded using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the respective transactions. Exchange differences arising on Foreign Currency transactions settled during the year are recognized in Income & Expenditure Account.

For ASSIST

Sd/-  
Ravi Vadlamani  
President

Sd/-  
J. Ranga Rao  
Operational Director

For K. Anuradha & Associates,  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg No.: 017328S

Sd/-  
CA. K. Anuradha  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 210171

Place: Chilakaluripet  
Date: 30-08-2022

## 1. SALARY AND BENEFITS OF THE HEAD OF THE NGO:

NAME	BENEFITS	AMOUNT INR
Mr. JASHTI RANGA RAO	Basic	15.000
	D.A.	15.000
	H.R.A.	10.000
	F.T.A.	8.000
	SPECIAL	77.000
TOTAL		125.000

## 2. STAFF REMUNERATION (Gross annual salary + benefits) in Rupees

	INR	
Highest Salary Paid (Mr. J.Ranga Rao, Operational Director)	1,500,000	per annum
Lowest Salary Paid (Mrs. G. Sujatha, Balwadi Teacher)	117,180	per annum

## 3. All remuneration and reimbursements to Board members : N IL

## 4. Distribution of staff according to salary levels:

Slab of gross salary per month (in INR) plus benefits paid to staff staff	Male staff	Female staff	Total staff
Less than 5,000	-	-	-
5,000 - 10,000	18	12	30
10,000 - 25,000	53	34	87
above 25,000	22	5	27
Total	93	51	144

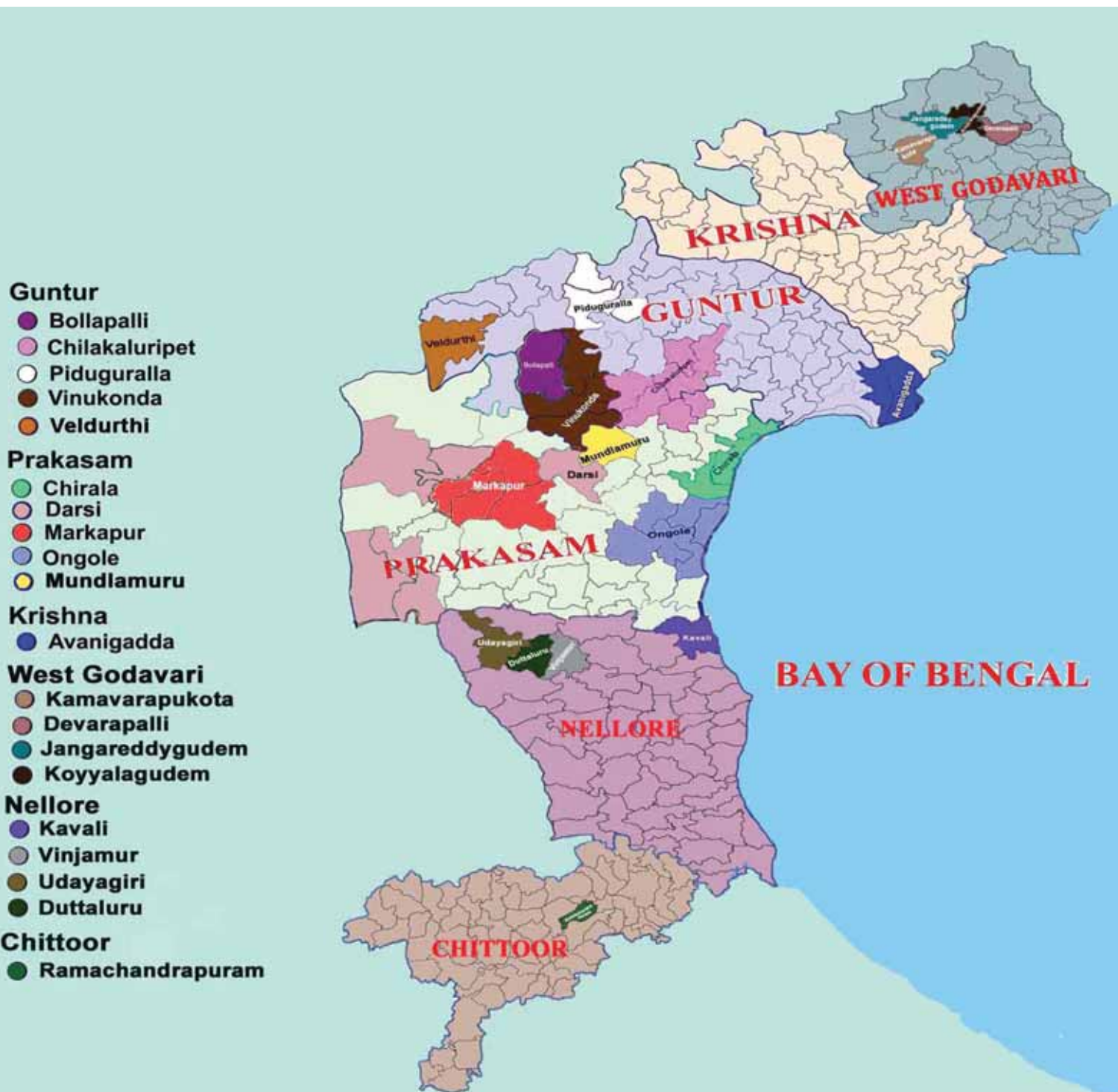
## 5. Total cost of international travel by all personnel (including volunteers)

Name & Designation of the person (s)	Destination	Purpose	Gross Expenses INR	Sponsored by external organisation
J. Ranga Rao - Operational Director	Dubai	Project Work	259,612	RRDF, The Netherlands

## 6. Total cost of National travel by all personnel (including volunteers) : INR 86,541/-

# Our Operational Areas

## Andhra Pradesh



## HEAD OFFICE

Chilakaluripet - 522 616  
Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh, India  
Tel : + 91 8647 254934  
E-mails : assistranga@gmail.com; ranga@assist-india.org

## LIAISON OFFICE

6th Line, Ramnagar,  
Ongole - 523 001  
Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh, India  
Tel : + 91 8592 233776  
E-mail : assistog@hotmail.com  
Web : <https://assist-india.org>

