

**Annual Report 2008 – 09**



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## Introduction:

Rural Reconstruction Development Society (RRDS) is a registered non-governmental organization working for the development of Dalith, Adivasi, Women, Children, Physically challenged people and people living with HIV- Aids. Community based organizations have been formed and strengthened to bring social justice and to work s as a tool in order to the set objectives.

RRDS has strong Institutional base with committed human resources. It is committed to work with Dalits, Tribes and fisher folk for reduction of poverty through people institutions which will empower poorest of poor community towards sustainable development.

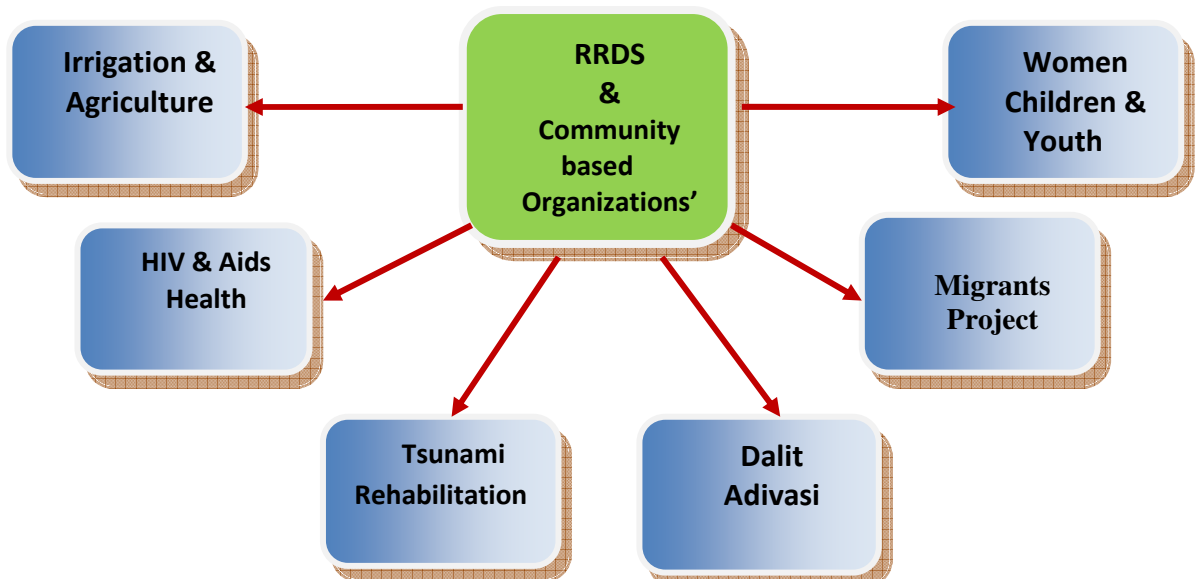
**Vision:** Improving the livelihoods and of livelihood, education health and social justice of the marginalized Communities

**Goal:** Empowerment of oppressed and depressed Communities

**Mission:** To create self confidence among the Dalit, Adivasi, Fishermen and Minorities, women and other deprived sections of the society by facilitating to develop their inherent skills.

RRDS Approach: Participatory stakeholder centered community development is a right based approach in which their families and communities are active and leading in their own development. It enhances their capacity and opportunity to work together with others to address the structural

## RRDS – AREAS OF SERVICES



## Area of operation

S.No	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	No. of Families				
			Dalit	Adivasi	F F	Others	Total
1	<b>Vakadu</b>	Kondurupalem		25	125	0	150
2		Anjalapuram		15	90		105
3		Srinivasapuram		10	83		93
4		Dugarajapatnam		45		31	76
5		Tupilipalem			63		63
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>487</b>
1	<b>Kota</b>	Srinivasasatram		17	41		58
2		Gunnampadiya				37	37
3		Kothapatnam	100	33			133
4		Govindapalli		53			53
5		Pattapupalem			180		180
6		Vailadoruvu		60			60
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>521</b>
1	<b>Chillakuru</b>	Varagali		86	73	9	168
2		Lingavaram	50	51	63	6	170
3		Momidi	55	48	67	51	221
4		Teegalapalem		5		31	36
5		Gonugunta		20			20
6		Gummaladibba			190		190
7		Midderevu			85		85
8		Kotturu			110		110
9		Thamminapatnam	125	95			220
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1220</b>
1	<b>Muthukuru</b>	Padamati nagalagorvu	4	68			72
2		Dorlapalem		53			53
3		Balijasangam		72			72
4		Banagaladibba		60			60
5		Gajuvaka		45			45
6		Utlal Balijasangam		92			92
7		Krishnapatnam		120			120
8		Kollamitta		55			55
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>569</b>
1	<b>Indukurupet</b>	Mypadu ST		128			128
2		Koruturu		50			50
3		Ramudupalem		61			61
4		Kudithipalem		111			111
5		Dibhameedacolony		38			38
6		Buddasangam		65			65
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>453</b>
1	<b>Vidavaluru</b>	Chembadipalem	27	-	27	-	-
2		Kancharlapalem	23	23	-	-	-
3		Sri Gouripuram	128	-	-	128	-
4		Venkatareddypalem	84	-	-	84	-
5		Indiramma Colony	174	-	174	-	-
6		Busagadipalem	60	-	60	-	-

7		Ramatheertham	175	45	130	-	-
8		Ponnapudikotturu	60	30	30	-	-
9		Chandrasekharapuram	20	-	-	20	-
10		Ramachandrapuram	105	-	-	105	-
11		Anjaneyapuram	56	-	-	56	-
12		Pallipalem	128	-	-	128	-
13		Ramalingapuram	126	-	-	126	-
14		Venkatanarayanapuram	36	-	-	36	-
		Choukacharla	21	-	21	-	-
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>2404</b>
1	<b>Bogolu</b>	Pathakadapalem			101		101
2		Kothakadapalem			84		84
3		Tenkayachetlapalem			100		100
4		Bangarupalem		8			8
5		Siddanapalem		30			30
6		Venkateswarapalem		45			45
7		Juvalladinne		43			43
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>411</b>
							0
1	<b>Sydapuram</b>	Adurupalli	-	45		50	95
2		Ananthamadugu	162	22		119	303
3		Annamrajupalli	-	42		31	73
4		CH. Rajupalem	-	50		86	136
5		Chaganam	162	48		152	362
6		Cheekavolu	210	70		210	490
7		Chenchurajupalem	98	-	-	30	128
8		Cherlopalli	100	105		155	360
9		Dadisettypalli	25	5		150	180
10		Devaravemuru	55	48		63	166
11		Ekanadrika	-	-		-	0
12		Gandgadevipalli	60	21		68	149
13		Giddaluru	125	52		48	225
14		Gokulabrundavanam	48	45		48	141
15		Gulimcherla	75	50		45	170
16		Japalapuram	-	40		48	88
17		Jogipalli	72	60		88	220
18		K.G.R.Palem	55	70		65	190
19		Kalichedu	138	78		210	426
20		Kammapalli	63	35		46	144
21		Kammavaripalli	-	59		55	114
22		Katubadipalli	75	60		110	245
23		Kommipadu	82	45		45	172
24		Krishnareddypalli	55	31		65	151
25		Lingapalem	-	64		75	139
26		Lingasamudram	-	50		85	135
27		Malichedu	60	58		158	276
28		Mangapadu	32	42		45	119
29		Marliapudi	170	98		152	420
30		Molakalapundla	74	-		58	132

31		Nballabatlapalli	-	85	-	85	
32		Orupalli	48	39	58	145	
33		Palururajupalem	83	55	102	240	
34		Panasareddypalli	162	95	172	429	
35		Paramrajupalli	-	30	42	72	
36		Parlarajupalem	-	82	-	82	
37		Patalapalli	-	-	32	32	
38		Perumalapadu	64	53	89	206	
39		Perumallpadu	-	-	-	0	
40		Pokandla	70	50	62	182	
41		Pothegunta	74	52	93	219	
42		Raganaramapuram	-	60	-	60	
43		Ramasagaram	85	23	-	108	
44		Siddaloyakona	-	17	-	17	
45		Sydapuram	298	200	498	996	
46		Talupur	150	98	350	598	
47		Thocham	32	32	31	95	
48		Thokalapudi	120	-	102	222	
49		Thurupundla	150	71	308	529	
50		Tippireddypalli	60	-	35	95	
51		Turimerla	105	75	85	265	
52		Tutillasangam	-	60	-	60	
53		Utukuru	89	75	180	344	
54		Vemalachedu	82	-	65	147	
55		Yerrasangam	-	32	-	32	
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3497</b>	<b>2677</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4619</b>	<b>10793</b>
1	<b>Gudur</b>	Chennuru	20	35	90	145	
2		Potupalem		35		35	
3		Puritipalem (Rotary Nagar)		91		91	
4		Neelagirisangam		13		13	
5		Chavatapalem ST		127		127	
6		Chembadipalem SC	75			75	
7		Girisasthri Kandriga		20		20	
8		Madhureddy colony		62		62	
9		Vinduru	37	12		49	
10		Vinduru Kandriga		95		95	
11		Nellaturu		162		162	
12		Vemalapalem		121		121	
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>995</b>
1	<b>Doravarisatram</b>	Mylangam	150	30	-	110	290
2		Pulathota	45	40	-	70	155
3		Kalluru					0
4		Minamalamudi					0
5		Vetagiripalem					0
6		Bhuduru					0
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>445</b>

1	<b>Atmakuru</b>	Yerraballi				120	120
2		Gandlaveedu				211	211
3		Chotakarlapadu				195	195
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>
1	<b>Vinjamuru</b>	Gundemadakala	152			700	852
2		Nallagondla	95			300	395
3		Rayalavaripalem	35			250	285
4		Sankaravaram	41			125	166
5		Byravaram	35			150	185
6		Turakapalli	46			234	280
7		Neredupalli	65			247	312
8		Bukkapuram	56			194	250
9		Nandigunta	24			183	207
10		Utukuru	54			124	178
11		Vinjamuru	56			295	351
12		Venkatareddypalem	65			246	311
13		Gangireddypalem	67			274	341
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1250</b>	<b>2041</b>
1	<b>Duttaluru</b>	Kammavaripalem	25			100	125
2		Lakshmipuram	42			350	392
3		Duttaluru	62			350	412
4		Buddavaripalli	58			122	180
5		Janganapalli	54			165	219
6		Yerrakollu	24			241	265
7		Somalaregada	25			256	281
8		Venkatampeta	62			124	186
9		Mutharasipalli	43			254	297
10		Brahmeswaram	29			216	245
11		Nandipadu	39			125	164
12		Lakshmipuram	46			255	301
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2558</b>	<b>3067</b>
1	<b>Kaligiri</b>	Cheemalavaripalem	54			255	309
2		Vempativaripalem	65			248	313
3		Abbasayipeta	85			264	349
4		Veerlakallu	64			255	319
5		Jirraripalem	45			249	294
6		Kaligiri	43			191	234
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>1818</b>
1	<b>Udayagiri</b>	Masayipeta	63			188	251
2		Appasamudram	54			152	206
3		Udayagiri	42			245	287
4		Veerareddypalli	62			148	210
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>954</b>
1	<b>Marripadu</b>	Nagarajupalli	151			218	369
2		Marripadu	35			125	160
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>529</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7228</b>	<b>5255</b>	<b>1876</b>	<b>12023</b>	<b>26382</b>

## Activities

### I. Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project

#### Background of the Project

Andhra Pradesh state is having highest number of small irrigation tanks (around 80000 tanks) across the state and contributing for intensive agriculture and protecting rural lives with the food security. After the large dams, these are the major source of irrigation in the state with an Ayacut of 20.50 lakhs. With the assistance from World bank, Govt. of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh as well as from the community, the selected 3000 tanks have been taken up for renovation based on the gap Ayacut which have a minimum of 25% of total ayacut. The activities adopted through the project are not only to reconstruct the damaged irrigation systems but also to enhance the agriculture productivity and to strengthen the CBO Viz., the tank based Water User Association (WUA). The project will be implemented through the District Project Unit at district level, which is under the purview of irrigation department of GOAP and by the WUA at tank level. Voluntary organization will work as a Support Organization (SO) for the DPU and WUA. At the state level the Project Management Unit (PMU) will coordinate, manage and monitors the project.

#### About the Support Organization - RRDS

RRDS is working for the children, women, Fisher men, Adivasis and farmers. In the process of tank development and management RRDS had accepted to be a Support Organization (SO) for the APCBTMP, as per the guidelines of the project. A team of qualified and committed staff have been recruited and deputed for the for effective implementation.

#### Area of operation

RRDS is working in Doravarisatram and Sydapuram Mandals regarding irrigation tanks. Under APCBTMP RRDS is intervening in renovation of 15 irrigation tanks covering 15 villages with the total Ayacut of 1515.15 Hectors / 3743.94 Acres and the farmers covered are 2834. The focused involvement of the organization is

- Pre planning,
- Conducting of PRA,
- Vision development among the community
- Data base and identification of stake holders
- Creating project awareness
- Formation of WUA and Strengthening
- Conducting rapid assessment
- Facilitating MOU between WUA and DPU.



S.No	Mandal	Village	Name of the tank	Total Farmers	Ayacut	
1	Sydapuram	Sydapuram	Sydapuram Tank	140	222	89.84
2	Sydapuram	Cheekavolu	Cheekavolu Big Tank	207	163	65.97
3	Sydapuram	Devara Vemuru	Devara Vemuru Tank	195	231.34	93.62
4	Sydapuram	Thummala Talapuru	Thummala Talapuru Tank	256	207.05	83.79
5	Sydapuram	Cheekapvolu	Pillalacheruvu of Cheekavolu	326	130.03	52.62
6	Sydapuram	Thurpupondla	Ramasagaram Naidu Tank	380	230.92	93.45
7	Sydapuram	Thurpupondla	Thurpupondla Tank	354	245.47	99.34
8	Sydapuram	Chaganam	Chaganam Tank	194	113	45.73
9	D.V.Satram	Poolathota	Peddamadara Tank	45	254	102.79
10	D.V.Satram	Minamalamudi	Minamalamudi Tank	46	137.13	55.5
11	D.V.Satram	Ekollu	Ekollu Big Tank	295	829	335.49
12	D.V.Satram	Mylangam	Mylangam Big Tank	136	355	143.67
13	D.V.Satram	Kalluru	Kalluru Kandriga Tank	85	275	111.29
14	D.V.Satram	Buduru	Buduru Tank	114	210	84.99
15	D.V.Satram	Vetagiripalem	Kallikkayala Tageli Tank	81	141	57.06
<b>Total</b>				<b>2854</b>	<b>3743.94</b>	<b>1515.15</b>

### Out come

During the reporting period with the implementation of 15 tanks renovation in belongs to 15 villages people could able to see lot of results. Previously farmers are not able to take up 100% land in to irrigation. There was a gap of 25%. Tail end lands could found difficulty to get the water supply for their corps. Tank did not properly manage by the farmers as there is not collective effort. Due to lack of in timely repairs there was poor water storage, which leads to for less cultivable land. Dependent people have lost livelihoods in relation to tank like shepherds, cattle grazers and fishing activity etc.

With the renovation of these tanks the following benefits that people could able to enjoy.

- Social responsibility among the farmers / people has increased there are WUA, farmers committees etc.
- 1515.15 Hectors / 3743.94 acres of land brought in to irrigation
- Nearly 2834 farmers / families could able to sustain their agriculture which was a gap for last few years.
- Livelihood has been well established for the farmers and the dependents
- Tanks are being used for fish culture and supporting Yanadhi community and village economy.
- Social forestry has developed which helps to develop the corpus fund.
- Corpus fund is increased with the farmers' contributions as well as from the revenue through fishing activity in the tank and through social forestry.
- Ground water levels have increased.
- People are aware of the systems regarding tank management.
- The Issue of food security has been addressed with the improvement of Origination for 100% of the Ayacut.
- People from near by villages are pressurizing for the renovation of tanks form their area.

## **II. Integrated Management for Tackling Moisture Stress in Dry land Agriculture**

### **OBJECTIVE:**

In order to ensure good yields and quality crops, it is imperative that tobacco and other farmers are protected with soil and moisture conservation practices and other such initiatives that will enhance the farmer's productivity and income. On the other hand it was ensured to develop the wasteland.

### **Activities**

- Village Capacity Building
- Soil & Moisture Conservation
- Micro Enterprise Development
- Plantation
- Trainings

### **Critical Assessment:**

RRDS have started watershed program Since January 2006, wasteland development program since September 2006 and farmers are being supported for casuarinas plantation with support of Mission Sunehra KAL (MSK) since October 2007. The farmers have understood the concept and started implementing the program.

### **Issues**

Farmers in the area are being motivated to pay 25% towards local contribution. They are interested to contribute for Trench cum bunding and Farm ponds. But regarding the contributions for percolation tank there was reluctant from the farmers due the external influences i.e. politicians etc. This has created some problems to complete the tank work in timely as per the specified plan. Secondly hiring of tractors for works has caused another problem. Tractor owners did not accepted to hire for proposed hire charges

### **Activities**

Activities plan was made to achieve with the consultation of the community In the documentation part, initially beneficiaries meeting is conducted, in the meeting soil & moisture conservation and plantation activities, decisions, resolutions, user groups' formation etc discussed, which details are entered into village wise minutes book. After

fulfil of the above activities we have documented the activities in relating to soil and moisture conservation and plantation which are as follows.

1. Village Capacity Building programs
2. Conducting of Survey
3. Training of soil and moisture conservation:
4. Soil and Moisture Conservation Practices
5. Farm Ponds:
6. Renovation of the Percolation Tank
7. Renovation of the Check dams
8. Micro Enterprise Development

### **1. Village Capacity Building programs**

Farmers' capacity building programs have been organized in the area regarding the importance top soil, protection of it, moisture consecration and methods,

### **2. Conducting of Survey**

It was planned collect neem seed during the

Season for the farm use. In this regard a survey was conducted pertaining to neem fruits in 58 villages from 7 Mandals {Balayapalli (6) Venkatagiri (11) Sydapuram (20) Duttaluru (6) Udayagiri (3) Kaligiri (4) Vinjamuru (5)}

### **3. Training of soil and moisture conservation:**

Farmers' trainings have been conducted regarding soil and moisture conservation etc. to equip them about the concepts for effective implementation. These trainings are conducted in Brhameswaram village of Duttaluru Mandal, Juvvaladine of Kaligiri, Kotturu, Peddaru, Krishnareddypalem and Chandra reddypalem of Kaligiri Mandal. Some of the key contents covered in the training are

- 1) Methods in Land Cultivation
- 2) Water Management techniques
- 3) Promotion of organic Manure through compost pits
- 4) Alternative crops.

#### **4. Soil and Moisture Conservation Practices**

**Trench cum Bunding:** Farmers are interested in Trench cum bunding work as lands are degrading with soil erosion as well as the quality in land in the rainy season.

Due to water ways i.e. streams formed in the lands are causing lot damage to the land. Some time the impact would be to 2-to 3 feet which is highly impossible to replace the same. This situation is the main cause for which farmers prefer to take up the activity.

This activity has been implemented in Kothuru, Pedapadu, Krishnareddyapalm, Chandrareddypalem, Mutharasapalli, Raghavareddypalli, Duttaluru, Garndalaveedy and K.Dennepalem villages of Kaligir Mandal. A transect walk was made to see the locations where soil erosion has been take place. Farmers they personally explained the details and what can be done to address the issue i.e. run off, land slope and the measure. During the year work has taken place regarding field bund cum trenching in 7159.69 acres.

#### **5. Farm Ponds**

399.26 Cu.m of Farm ponds have been promoted with an objective to develop to make use the water for cattle and other agriculture related works like spraying the pesticides etc. It also works for better percolation which can help for the increase in ground water. During the 4 Farm Ponds have been completed covering 399.26 acres to take up crops. Bund formation has been promoted in Kothuru village of Kaligiri Mandal. The Size of each farm Pond 8 X 10 X 10 meters.

#### **6. Renovation of the Percolation Tank**

To improve ground water and to have water source for cattle during summer these percolation tanks promotion was started. During the year the work has been completed till bud formation and the rest need to be completed in Chandrareddypalem village of Kaligir Mandal. It is situated in Survey No.1442 with a distance of 9 Km to Northern side of chandrareddypalem village. With this farmers will have an access to 118 acres to take up tobacco cultivation. It is reported that 32 farmers can be benefited by the formation of new structure. The catchment of the stream consists of agricultural lands and fallow lands located on the North side of the village. The fallow land consists of small hillocks and



**Farmers in Training Program (MSK)**

vegetative shrubs. The block soil is observed near the site. Measurements of earthen bund are a depth of the bund is 1.80 Mts, the width 4.25 Mts, and the length 140 Mts.

## **7. Renovation of the Check dams:**

The check dam in Mangala Vagu (local name), of Krishnareddypalem village of Kaligiri Mandal, has been completed up to formation of the bund. It is Survey No.1816 with a distance of 7km to south to north side of the village. Total 112 acres of 19 farmers will get benefit where Tobacco cultivation is taking place.

Mangalavagu (local name) is meant for the increase in ground water level. It is undertaken earth work excavation for formation of earthen bund in the area of width 4.50mts, depth 1.5mts and length 75.00 mts. It is reported high flood depth of the stream is around 1.00 mts to 1.10 mts. The water will be available in the stream from September to January.

## **8. Micro Enterprise Development**

### **a) Awareness meetings**

Community awareness meetings have been organized at village level regarding neem fruit / seed collection women self help groups (SHGs) Women were explained about ways of collection, uses, how to make use in agriculture etc. They were told to procure the neem seed at community level for which they will be given some investment to pay for the families who sell to committee. With these middle men who collect at lower prices will be stopped and the women groups will get the benefit.

### **b. Plantation**

### **b) Village level meetings and survey:**

Village level meetings have been conducted to take up survey regarding casuarinas plantation in Molakalapundla, Pathalapalli, Palururajupalem, Vemalachedu, Paluru, Gangadevupalli, Chuttupalem and Anantamadugu villages. After identification of farmers from small and marginal groups, committees have been formed along the resolutions and application from the farmers to take up plantation. Land identification was made accordingly.

Finally this program was successfully implemented in 8 villages with 223 farmers in 473.50 acres of land.

### **Program Impact**

- People from 9 villages have been given inputs regarding the concept of Soil and Moisture Conservation

- Earth works, bund formation, site clearance and revetment works are implemented
- Revolving fund has been developed in one village
- Casuarinas plantation has been promoted in 472.50 acres
- Staff capacities have been developed through trainings and exposures.

### **III. Andhra Pradesh State Aids Control Society - APSACS**

The target area of RRDS has been earmarked Migrants consternating in Gudur and Nellore Division as an SEZ and the development of industry has led to a steady inflow of labor force in large numbers. Similarly many brick industries in the neighboring Mandals employ workers brought in from outside. These migrant workers who are away from their families are habituated for unsafe sex and alcohol. Illiteracy and ignorance influences this very much. Hence this group has to be educated to come out from the issues.

#### **Objectives**

The overall objective is to reduce the STI & HIV/AIDS prevalence among migrants

- To understand the prevention under NACP –III and the service package targeted intervention for bridge groups.
- To identify the causes of poor health among the target group and develop strategies in a participatory way.
- To assess the appropriate type and role of participation by different stakeholders
- To Increase preparation STI/PLHA receiving care support and treatment.
- To promote enabling environment to sustain the desired positive behavior changes
- To Identify and promote the formation of community stakeholder groups and potential VPLS.

#### **Interventions**

RRDS proposes to work in the three technical areas namely BCC, STD and Condom Promotion in its bid to reduce the severity of the AIDS epidemic.

#### **BCC Methods**

##### **1. Outreach and Communication**

Sex is the most prominent mode of transmission of the AIDS virus. Having sexual activity with multiple partners is another cause in this situation advocating safe sex and this behavior of people is an important one. RRDS believes that behavioral Change can be achieved only by educating the community of the risk involved in HRB. Once individuals are made aware it will be passing on to others.

- Organizing community meetings and initiate discussion regarding HIV- Aids etc. along with general health issues.
- Voluntary Peer Leader (VPL) will be identified and trained to educate the community.



- The counselor will enable the members in motivation and decision making.
- Organizing cultural campaigns for effective motivation and communication.

## **2. Services**

### **Condom Promotion:**

Many persons indulging in HRB are in danger of contracting STIs' and if left untreated they can lead to further complications. In most cases the affected persons resort to treatment provided by unqualified persons who provide the basic treatment but since the complete course is not provided the infection becomes gram resistant and due to the inability of the victims to go in for more expensive treatment regimens, ends up as a potential victim of dangerous repercussions and especially HIV/AIDS. Very often the victims of STIs' are afraid to confess or report their condition and end up suffering untold miseries.

- ✓ Safe sex by avoiding sex with multi partner and use of condom.
- ✓ The practitioners of HRB are educated regarding safe sex and availability of free condoms. These condoms can also be soled.
- ✓ Demonstration and proper usage of the condoms.
- ✓ Promotion of condom outlets.
- ✓ Persons with high risk are educated about the diseases, Social stigma and available resources regarding STI, HIV/AIDS.
- ✓ Conducting screening camps for STIs with qualified persons

### **3. Enabling Environment**

To educate the community it was felt the need to bring different stakeholders to a common understanding. Similarly there are power structures which oppose and hinder any changes in the existing socio-economic and cultural structures which are difficulty to bring necessary changes. It also essential to create structures and platforms to face and solve the issues. This can be achieved by involving government departments to access entitlements along with NGOs who are working for similar cause.

### **4. Community Mobilization**

RRDS believes in community participation in all it' interventions. It also believes community cadre should be developed and strengthened before handing over at the end. People institutions will be given appropriate trainings to take the proposed activities. With this they can mobilize the government programs / activities effectively.

## 5. Staff Capacity Building

Staff of any the organization is responsible for the implementation of proposed activities. Hence they need to be equipped with requires skill and information. This will enable those to given inputs to the community. They are trained in aspects survey, data collection, data analyzing, self development, education and HIV/AIDS etc.

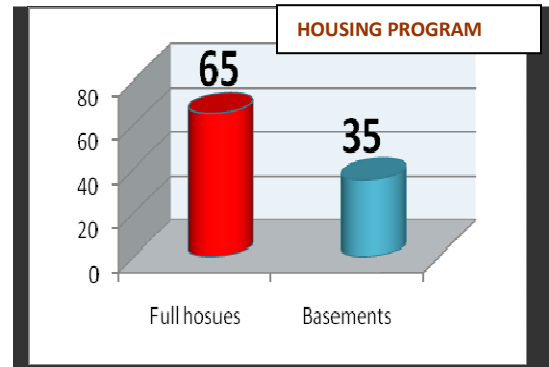
### Impact

- Awareness camps - 6
- 1-1 BCC sessions - 2228
- 1- Group - 289
- Free condoms distributed - 524729 + 3286
- Condoms – Social Market - 563 condoms
- ICTC referrals - 463
- ICTC Treated - 204
- Counseling - 620
- Out lets - 50
- Health camps conducted - 21
- Street plays - 16
- Exhibitions - 12
- Drama and songs - 4
- Advocacy meeting - 4
- Networking with CBO - 7

## IV. Tsunami Rehabilitation Program

### 1. New house Construction

This is one of important programs supported for the families in post tsunami. Families who lost their house have sanctioned housing could not in apposition to complete with the given amount. More over government will release the funds only after the completion of basement which is a difficult task for them. Hence RRDS had intervened in taking up basement completion for such families. From the Government During the year - 2008 – 09 support has been extended for 100 families to take-up basement / foundation from 34 houses in Ramathirdham Shelter colony (ST 14, Ramatheertham Pathuru SC 15 and Ramathirdham SC 5) and the rest 65 are full house construction.



### 2. Advocacy and Follow up of Housing

As per the plan the follow up of housing program has been continued. In the process Sri. P.Srinivasula Reddy MLA has visited Busagadipalem and chembadipalem villages and had interactions with the community. People have submitted applications regarding electricity, drinking water and other issues. He assures to complete the electrification and discussed with the concerned officials in the spot. Soon after his visit electricity department officials started the process. Electricity Work was completed in Ramathirdham ST colony and Ramasagaram ST colony. In Ramathirdham Shelter colony drinking water problem was also solved.

Secondly project staff are regularly monitoring and supporting the community in resolving the pending works during grievances with officials.

The program could not complete due to the delay in payments made by the housing department. Secondly availability of brick and skilled labor was another program as several construction works has been started by the government. More over, political interference also causing the delay.

## Housing status

- Ramatheertham SC- 34 houses and in ST colony 60 houses have been completed up to slab level. Plastering work is in progress
- Ramasagaram ST 20 houses completed up to slab level. Plastering work is in progress.
- Ramatheertham Shelter colony 7 houses walls constructed up to 9 feet and the rest 7 houses are completed up to slab level.
- Busagadipalem ST 46 and Chembadipalem 20 houses 3<sup>rd</sup> phase Indhiramma housing programme is sanctioned the housing work is under progress.
- Chembadipalem 10 houses are at slab level and Busagadipalem 36 houses completed up to 9 feet level.

### **3. Disaster Preparedness**

This activity has been dealt to some extent. The unspent amount of Rs.66, 727/- transferred to full housing program with prier approval.

### **4. HIV/AIDS**

General awareness has been given to the people as well as PLHAs The identified 137 PLHS have been referred to service locations and provided travel expenditure. HIV-Aids has become one of the key issues in all meetings as the magnitude of the is severe.

### **5. Education**

Children education program is one of the important interventions of the project. It was aimed to ensure 100% enrollment of the eligible children and retention of the enrolled children from the area. In addition to this village level committees will work for enrolling children in to hostels and residential schools. Regarding the amounts part of the allocated amount for education assistance Rs.75, 000/- has been transferred to full housing program with approval.

### **6. Livelihood Restoration**

The situation of PLHAs has become an issue. They found difficulty to have proper food and medicines. Regarding social stigma awareness and motivation meetings are camps have been organized. Regarding livelihood issue 41 PLHAs' have been supported with Rs.5000/- each to take up Income generation activity either by them directly or from their dependents. With this they will have nutritious food with out any problem. Total Rs.2, 05,000/-. Have been given and Rs.45,000/- has been transferred to full housing program.

## **7. Impact and achievements**

In the entire process Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Children and People Living with HIV/AIDS are have been considered as the beneficiaries. This group has threats from dominating communities. Regarding PLHAs' they have additional social stigma from their own family members as well as from the fellow community.

A committee has been formed from the community to planning, beneficiary selection, implementation of work and monitoring and evaluation the specified work. Hence importance was given at all level. These committees has conducted meetings regularly and reviewed the process and documented the same in minute's books etc.

## **8. Community Capacity Building**

Community capacity building is one of the important activities. The organization has started providing inputs to community cadre i.e. women. Men, youth and children since from it's inception. For effectiveness community based organizations have been formed and capacitated in various aspects i.e. program planning, monitoring, government programs, entitlements and Acts etc. to achieve the specified objective regular meetings have been organized to develop their capacities. A separate committee has formed to take up the housing activity and provided with required capacities. The communities have actively participated the implementing the programs and lobbying with concerned government departments and their elected representatives. With this they could able to resolve the issues raised in work execution and at community level.

## **7. Leanings and Experiences – Issues taken**

Organization could able to gain lot of experiences and learned many things. With that RRDS could able to taken the issue of claimant change and discussed at CBOs level. The issue PLHA's and their children have faced several problems and they could not able to get any support. Hence PLHA's and their children's need nutrition and food security programs. It was discussed in the staff meetings and discussed about communal rights issue and terrorism in India 24<sup>th</sup> November 2008 terrorist attack in Mumbai. In the year 2008 minorities attacked fundamentally issues specifically converted Christian tribal in Orissa. The peace and development is a challenging issue.

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