

ACTION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (AID)



ANNUAL WORK REPORT From 01-04-2025 to 31-03-2026



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CONTENT

| Sl No | PARTICULARS | PAGE NOS |
|--------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 3 |
| 2 | ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANISATION | 3 |
| 2.1 | Environment Awareness Program | 3 |
| 2.2 | Awareness on Elimination of child labour, child trafficking, Child Sexual Abuses and Child Marriages | 7 |
| 2.3 | Skill development programs to VSS members | 16 |
| 2.4 | Distribution of Educational Materials to school children | 16 |
| 2.5 | Health Awareness and Check up camps | 17 |
| 2.6 | Water conservation awareness programs:- | |
| | World Water Day event at Z P H S, Raghunadhapalem | 17 |
| | World Water day Event at Manuguru, Manuguru Mandal, Bhadradi Kothagudem District | 18 |
| 2.7 | Road safety Awareness programs:- | 19 |
| | Awareness on Road Safety and Distribution of helmets to Govt.& Givt Aided school children at Pune city, Maharashtra | 19 |
| 3 | Conclusion | 21 |

1. INTRODUCTION:

The organization activities cover the period from 01-04-2025 to 31-03-2026. During the period the organization was implemented the programs of community organization support to awareness on different revenue and forest laws, Livelihood development, Access to Justice for children of Elimination of child labour, child trafficking, child sexual abuses & legal intervention, promotion and awareness of Ground water resources through conservation and strengthening of water resources, Health awareness & free health check up camps, VSS members livelihood development, Skills up gradation, linking with government and welfare activities, Road safety awareness & Helmet distribution programs, virtual meetings on organization legal compliances, training programs and other welfare of the programs in our target villages.

2. ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANISATION:

During the period the organization was implemented the programs with the support of “**Global Green grants funds, USA, Access to Justice for Children (KSCF)-USA, Samdasani Foundation, WOCHET, New Delhi, Indian Head Injury Foundation, New Delhi, Mr. Eswaraiah RIDO & Mrs. Supriya, Bangalore &, Telangana Ground Water Departments, other agencies in target areas.**

2.1. Environment awareness programs (Strengthening of women Tribal community on Environment Protection activities and promotion of livelihood activities through NTFP value additions):

In continuation of the previous grant, the organization carried out activities with the specific objective of promoting sustainable development among the target community, particularly the Koya tribal population in the selected villages of Dammamet Mandal, Bhadradri Kothagudem District. With the support and collaboration of government departments—especially the Forest Department, Revenue Department, and the Girijan Co-Operative Corporation (GCC)—the organization implemented various awareness and capacity-building programs focused on forest protection & conservation, Agricultural activities, Livelihood development, legal rights on forest and Revenue lands and ecological balance. Initiatives also promoted alternative livelihoods through Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), sustainable use of forest resources, dryland farming practices and the establishment of vegetable kitchen gardens to enhance household food security and income generation. With the inspiration, support, and encouragement of the Global Green Grants Fund (USA/UK), “Action for Integrated Development (AID)” extended and rendered its services to 10 tribal target villages in Dammamet Mandal, Bhadradri Kothagudem District. During the project period from 01-04-2025 to 20-03-2026, the organization implemented the planned interventions in accordance with the objectives and activities outlined in the approved project proposal.

As stated in the approved project proposal, the organization implemented activities in the selected tribal villages with a primary focus on strengthening awareness of rights and entitlements related to forest and revenue land, Podu Pattas governance. The central objective was to ensure that tribal communities clearly understand their legal rights, access to government schemes and provisions under existing forest and land policies. To achieve this, the organization conducted workshops, awareness campaigns, and village-level



community meetings convergence meetings with line departments. These programs were designed to be participatory and inclusive, with special emphasis on engaging youth and community leaders. Participants were oriented on relevant laws, state policies and procedures related to forest rights, land records, and access to welfare schemes. The initiative also facilitated constructive dialogue between tribal communities and concerned government officials, creating a platform for mutual understanding and problem-solving. By improving awareness, building confidence and encouraging collective action, the project contributed to sustainable development, strengthened community-level

governance and promoted the effective utilization of available resources. Ultimately, these efforts aim to ensure fair treatment, social justice, and empowerment of historically marginalized tribal communities.

1. Awareness Programs:-

a) Legal Rights Education:

Community members—especially women and children—were educated about their legal rights and entitlements. This initiative enabled them to better access justice systems and government welfare schemes, strengthening their confidence and participation in public life.

b) Health and Nutrition Awareness:

Health awareness sessions focused on preventive healthcare, hygiene, and the importance of balanced nutrition by consuming high value nutritious vegetables. Special emphasis was placed on children, adolescent girls and women to address and reduce malnutrition within the community through awareness with subject specialists and local health department representatives.



2. Skill Development:-

a) Training in Dryland Farming:

Since agriculture is the primary livelihood in these areas, farmers were trained in dryland farming techniques, multiple cropping methods, consumption and promotion of non chemical fertilizers and pesticides suited to low-water conditions. These practices aim to enhance productivity, improve crop resilience, and increase household income.

b) Promotion of Kitchen Gardens:

The introduction of integrated high-yield vegetable kitchen gardens has empowered families to cultivate their own nutritious food. This initiative reduces dependency on external food sources, improves dietary diversity, and contributes to lowering malnutrition rates.



Capacity Building:-

a) Knowledge Upgradation Programs:

Workshops and training sessions were conducted on modern and sustainable agricultural practices. These programs

strengthened the community's technical knowledge and enhanced their capacity to adopt improved livelihood strategies.

b) Focus on Women and Children:

Recognizing that women and children are often the most vulnerable, the project prioritized their empowerment. By enhancing access to knowledge, health awareness, and skill-building opportunities, the initiative aimed to improve their social status and decision-making roles within the community.

Long-Term Impact:-

a) Improved Health and Nutrition:

Through nutrition education and the promotion of vegetable gardens, the project is expected to improve the overall health and nutritional status of vulnerable groups, fostering healthier and more resilient households

b) Increased Agricultural Productivity and Food Security:

Adoption of dryland farming techniques is anticipated to result in higher agricultural yields, improved food security, and enhanced income stability.

c) Community Empowerment:

Legal literacy and skill development initiatives have strengthened the community's confidence and participation in local governance and socioeconomic activities, particularly among women.



3. Changes or outcomes based on work:-

The implementation of this project has brought meaningful and lasting positive change to the indigenous communities of Dammamet mandal, particularly among the Koya tribe and other tribal groups who are the primary beneficiaries. The key impacts and successes are outlined below:

1. Awareness of Tribal Rights and Legal Protections:-

a) Understanding Legal Safeguards:

Community members gained knowledge about constitutional provisions and tribal protection laws that safeguard their land, forest, and livelihood rights. This awareness has strengthened their confidence to assert their rights and seek redress in cases of injustice or exploitation.

b) Orientation and Review Meetings with Authorities:

Regular orientation sessions and review meetings were organized with concerned government department officials. These interactions created a structured platform for dialogue, enabling community members to present their issues, seek clarifications, and collaboratively work toward amicable solutions.

c) Advocacy and Self-Representation:

Through continuous engagement and legal awareness initiatives, the communities have developed the ability to approach authorities, articulate their concerns effectively, and advocate for necessary support. This has enhanced their self-reliance and reduced dependency on intermediaries.



2. Environmental Stewardship and Sustainable Practices:-

a) Commitment to Forest and Environmental Protection:

A notable transformation has occurred in the community's outlook toward natural resources. Recognizing that forests are central to their culture and livelihoods, community members have taken on an active role in protecting forest resources and preventing environmental degradation.

b) Promotion of Sustainable Practices:

Environmental protection programs integrated into the project encouraged sustainable land use and conservation-oriented practices. This has fostered a sense of responsibility toward preserving biodiversity and ensuring that natural resources remain available for future generations. The project has led to substantial progress among the indigenous communities, particularly the Koya tribe and other tribal groups, by strengthening their agricultural capacity, nutrition practices, and institutional access. The key outcomes are outlined below:

3. Skill Development in Agriculture:-

a) Dry land Agriculture and Inter-cropping:

Community members have gained updated knowledge and practical skills in dryland farming and intercropping systems. These climate-resilient techniques are especially important in areas with limited water availability. By cultivating multiple crops simultaneously, farmers can optimize land use, improve soil fertility and reduce the risks associated with crop failure.



b) Enhanced Food Security and Sustainability:

With diversified cropping systems, families are now able to grow a variety of food crops, ensuring year-round food availability. This reduces dependence on external markets and strengthens resilience against food shortages, erratic rainfall, and price fluctuations.

1. Improved Nutrition and Health:-

a) Adoption of Nutritious Food Habits:

The promotion of kitchen gardens has encouraged families to incorporate fresh, nutritious vegetables into their daily diets. This dietary shift has contributed to improved immunity, better child growth, and enhanced overall health among women, children, and the elderly.

b) Reduced Dependence on External Markets:

By producing their own vegetables and food crops, households are less reliant on distant or costly markets. This not only ensures consistent access to nutritious food but also results in financial savings for families.

2. Access to Government Schemes:-

a) Increased Utilization of Welfare Programs:

Through awareness-building and capacity development initiatives, the community has improved its understanding of various government schemes and entitlements. Members are now better equipped to navigate administrative systems, apply for benefits, and advocate for their rightful access to welfare programs.



3. Collaboration and Institutional Support:-

a) Role of the Supporting Organization:

The consistent cooperation, mentoring, and facilitation provided by the implementing organization have played a crucial role in enabling these transformations. Ongoing guidance has helped build community confidence, technical knowledge, and leadership capacity to address local challenges effectively.

4. Overall Transformation:-

The project has catalyzed a significant shift in the socio-economic and environmental landscape of the community. Empowerment through legal awareness, sustainable agricultural practices, improved nutrition, and better access to government support systems has laid a strong foundation for long-term development. Today, the Koya and other tribal communities demonstrate greater self-reliance, resilience, and proactive engagement in securing their rights, protecting natural resources, and ensuring household food security. The initiative's success is reflected in the community's growing confidence, collective action, and sustained commitment to building a secure and sustainable future.

5. Overall Impact:-

The project has not only enhanced legal awareness and advocacy skills but has also nurtured a strong culture of environmental stewardship. By empowering the Koya and other tribal communities with knowledge, platforms for dialogue, and sustainable practices, the initiative has strengthened their social, legal, and ecological resilience—laying the foundation for long-term, community-led development.

6. Changing Mindsets of Men and Women:

Sustained awareness initiatives targeting both men and women have gradually transformed community attitudes toward gender roles. Men have increasingly begun to recognize the value of women's perspectives and contributions in the development process, leading to more inclusive and collaborative decision-making. At the same time, women have gained confidence to step forward and assume leadership responsibilities, supported by both constitutional provisions and growing community acceptance.

7. Active Participation of Women in Development:

Women are now more actively involved in key areas of community development, including environmental conservation, healthcare awareness, education initiatives, and agricultural

activities. Their participation has contributed to more balanced and comprehensive decision-making processes. By working alongside men, women are helping to ensure that development interventions address the diverse needs of the entire community, resulting in more equitable and sustainable outcomes.

B. ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN:-

In continuation of previous period of activities under Access to Justice for Children program, the organization was carried out the various awareness and capacity building programs on eradication of child labour, child trafficking and child marriages in target areas of districts along with other villages. Particularly in child sexual abuses counseling and emotional support was provided continuous support to come out from that trauma.

1. Strengthening Child Rights Protection Systems

Action for Integrated Development (AID) significantly intensified child rights protection efforts across Khammam, Bhadrachari and Kothagudem districts through sustained and strategic multi-agency collaborations. By working closely with key government institutions such as the District Administration, District Legal Services Authority, District Child Protection Unit, Labour Department, Police Department, and Anti Human Trafficking Unit, AID has positioned itself as a key driver in safeguarding vulnerable children.

At the heart of AID's approach lies a strong emphasis on partnership and coordination. Regular monthly interface meetings with stakeholders created a robust platform for information sharing, joint planning, and rapid response. This ecosystem-based strategy enabled AID to extend its reach into remote mandals, high-risk worksites, and marginalized communities, ensuring that no child was left behind.

A defining moment in this reporting period was AID's active participation in the prestigious Operation Smile 2026. Recognized as one of the leading NGOs, AID received invitations from senior district officials across three districts to play a central role in the initiative. Under the leadership of Director Mr. P.S.S. Hari Prasada Rao, AID teams worked alongside government agencies in a well-structured operational framework.



Division-wise multi-agency teams were formed, bringing together AID members with officials from the Labour Department, Police, Child Protection Unit, and Child Welfare Committee. These teams relied on real-time intelligence gathered from communities, brick kilns, farms, and informal workspaces to identify children in vulnerable situations. Rescue operations were conducted systematically, with immediate documentation, production before the Child Welfare Committee, and placement in safe shelters such as open shelters and Bala Raksha Bhavans facilities.

Parallel to rescue operations, AID implemented an intensive awareness campaign under the Bal Vivah Mukta Bharat Campaign (100 Days). Covering more than 75 mandals and 700 villages across the three districts



with two wheeler and 4 wheeler "Balviva Mukta Ratha Yatra", the campaign focused on preventing child marriages through targeted outreach in educational institutions and community platforms.

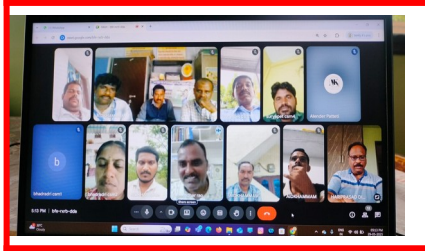
Awareness sessions were conducted in junior colleges, government schools, and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, as well as during mandal-level meetings and community gatherings. The campaign adopted a comprehensive approach

—educating communities on the legal provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), highlighting the health risks associated with early marriage, and emphasizing the long-term benefits of education. Parent-teacher interactions and door-to-door campaigns further strengthened community engagement.

The impact of these coordinated interventions has been substantial. During the reporting period, AID team and its partners successfully rescued more than 303 **children out of this Girls are 79 and boys are 224** from child labour across the three districts. All rescued children were produced before the Child Welfare Committee and provided immediate protection in shelters. Efforts were made to reintegrate them into formal education systems, while age-appropriate vocational training programs were introduced to support long-term sustainability.

AID's reintegration model stands out for its holistic approach. It ensures immediate protection through legal mechanisms, restores access to education, builds vocational skills, and engages families through counselling to prevent re-trafficking and re-entry into labour. This comprehensive framework not only addresses the immediate crisis but also tackles the root causes of child vulnerability.

The organization's impactful work has received formal recognition from district authorities. The Commissioner of Police awarded special commendation certificates, acknowledging AID's critical role in child rescue and protection efforts. Authorities also emphasized the importance of continuing such collaborative efforts in partnership with Just Rights for Children, recognizing AID's model as scalable and replicable for future interventions.



Through its integrated and collaborative approach, AID has demonstrated that sustained partnerships, community engagement, and structured interventions can create meaningful and lasting change. The organization continues to move forward with a strong commitment to ensuring that every child is protected, empowered, and given the opportunity to build a better future.

2. CHILD TRAFFICKING AND RESCUE OPERATIONS:

During the reporting period, we actively participated in the raid and rescue of vulnerable children under **Operation Smile (January 2026)**. This initiative was organized by the DCRB and Anti-Human Trafficking Unit



of the Police Department, in collaboration with various state government departments, including the District Legal Services Authority (Para Legal Volunteers), Women Development & Child Welfare Department, Labour Department, Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Child Helpline, Education Department, NGOs, and other stakeholders across Telangana.

AID organization was invited to join these rescue operations. Our staff actively participated in both convergence meetings and field-level operations. Team members were assigned to division-level rescue units comprising Sub-Inspectors of Police, Assistant Labour Officers, CWC members, District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), CDPOs, Women & Child Development officials, AHTU personnel, and other line departments.

All division teams collaboratively carried out rescue operations in their respective target areas. Additionally, a district-level team was formed, including officials from all departments along with our Project Coordinator and staff members. These teams conducted planned visits to Child Care Institutions (CCIs), workplaces, hotspots, and vulnerable locations where children were engaged in labour—such as shops, establishments, brick kilns, hotels, dhabas, automobile workshops, transport hubs, and street-based settings.



The month-long operation resulted in the identification and rescue of **269 children** from various exploitative conditions, including child labour in brick kilns, karkhanas, construction sites, street situations, and begging.

All rescued children were produced before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), which took appropriate decisions in their best interest. Our counselors provided emotional support, guidance, and motivation to encourage children to continue their education. The Labour Department issued notices to employers, imposed fines amounting to ₹ 160,000-00, and registered 269 FIRs, 24 General Diary entries, and 49 departmental challans against violators.



The rescued children were temporarily placed in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and open shelters. Based on Home Enquiry Reports submitted by the team, the CWC recommended rehabilitation measures, including enrollment in ITI training institutes, Advanced Technology Centers, formal schools, Open 10th and Intermediate courses, and various skill development programs.

With continuous support from our team, most children have been successfully placed in appropriate educational or vocational institutions. We are maintaining regular follow-up with the children, their families, and institutional authorities to ensure retention and to prevent re-victimization.

Rescue and Rehabilitation of child Bonded Labour:-

In the first week of March 2026, information was received from one of our NGO network partners working on bonded labour issues in South India. According to the information, 17 children had gone missing from Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu. Subsequently, some of these children were traced and rescued both within and outside the district. Out of the 17 children, 4 were found to have been trafficked and engaged as bonded labourers in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Among them, 3 children were identified as working in Khammam District in duck rearing activities under bonded labour conditions. During field visits to identified hotspot areas, our team located these 3 children in Kamepally Mandal of Khammam District. Upon verification, it was confirmed that they were engaged in bonded child labour.

Following this confirmation, the information was immediately shared with the concerned line departments, including AHTU, Revenue Divisional Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Additional DCP of Police, DCPU, and CWC. Acting promptly, the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) initiated a rescue operation and formed a joint team comprising members from all relevant departments along with the AID team. The joint team conducted a raid at the worksite in Patha Lingala village of Kamepally Mandal, Khammam District, where the children were found working. Local Police and Revenue



Department officials were informed and reached the location. The Revenue authorities conducted a panchanama and recorded the statement of the contractor (Tekedhar) and duck rearing owner, Mr. Gopi. Based on the findings, a complaint was registered against the accused.

Subsequently, an FIR (No. 40/2026) was filed under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act (BSA) Sections 16, 17, and 18, along with Section 79 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

The rescued children were then produced before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and placed in a Child Care Institution (CCI) in Khammam. After completion of legal formalities, the children were safely repatriated to their parent district, Krishnagiri, under the escort of SJPU and DCPU officials, and presented before the Krishnagiri Child Welfare Committee.

| DISTRICT | Child Labour/ Child Trafficking/Bonded Labour/Forced labour | | | Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation | |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Total Number of FIR registered | Total Number of GD Entry where no FIR was registered | Total Number of Challans issued by Labour Department /SDM/DM | Total Number of FIRs registered under Kidnapping / Abduction of Children | Total Number of FIRs where children/minors were rescued under ITPA |
| KHAMMAM | 31 | 6 | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| BHADRADRI | 34 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| SURYAPET | 81 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 146 | 24 | 44 | 8 | 0 |
| G. TOTAL (FY) | 483 | 101 | 121 | 61 | 0 |

3. CHILD MARRIAGES:

a) CHILD MARRIAGES PREVENTED/STOPPED:

AID organisation JRC partner took the inspiration from the movement ‘ CHILD MARRIAGE FREE BHARAT’continued our efforts to prevent and stop child marriages in Khammam, Bhadradi Kothagudem and Suryapet districts. During this period team was organized orientation to the children, parents, community people and others who are performing & trying to perform child marriage events in and around the target villages and mandals. Totally team approached **1879** families and girl child parents and explained about the importance of education and problems in child marriages and taken the **1054** undertaking forms from the parents from 150 target villages of districts in Khammam, Bhadradi Kothagudem and Suryapet, Telangana state. Our team got very good rapport with the CMPOs, Panchayath department, Revenue Department, Police dept., as well as Child welfare



committee. Our teams conducted awareness programs to the children and parents as well as to relatives, counseled the children, explained about CMPA act 2006 and convinced them to stop the marriage and continue education of the children. The team keeps in touch with village level stakeholders like Anganwadi workers, Panchayath secretaries, Asha workers, ANM, GNM, VCPCs, CWPCs and community

elders and enquiring about any child marriages happening or preparing to perform. At the same time the CSM s are visiting the villages randomly and meeting with secretaries to keep the marriage registers up to date. This follow up made an outstanding impact on the stakeholders to prevent child marriages in the target villages. During the period the total pledges were taken 296402 among the community, group, individual and family members.

4. CHILD SEXUAL ABUSES (POCSO CASES) FIR & GD:

The CSA program is implemented in the KHAMMAM district only, but our teams in the B Kothagudem and Suryapet follow up with Police, BHAROSA and DCPU to support and give emotional support and guidance to the POCSO victims to become normal and continue their education, privacy of the children etc., During the reporting period our counselors done follow up with the previous cases which were intervened previously and supported 20 CSA cases in the reporting period. All the children were school going and well preparing for upcoming board examinations. Our counselors were well experienced and they know how to deal with children in this vulnerable situation and sensitivity. Through our team’s continuous dedication, all the children are recovering and leading normal lives again. They gave emotional support and guidance and assured them to support until they get justice through act. Those 21 cases were in under trail and the children becoming normal with the support of our team and other officials.



| DATA REPORTING FORMAT - CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE Data Period : 1st June to 31 st March 2026 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Child Sexual Abuse - includes all cases (Cases from Phase 1, cases transferred and new cases under Phase 2) | | | | | | | |
| Total Number of cases Supported | Total Number of Children supported in these cases | Total Number of cases where support persons are appointed by CWC | Total Number of cases where counselling/ mental health support is provided to victims | Total Number of cases where accused was convicted | Total Number of cases where application of compensation was filed | Total Number of cases where compensation was awarded | Total amount of compensation awarded |
| 61 | 61 | 5 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

5. Child Marriage Free India Rath Yatra



In response to the call given by Just Rights for Children, Action for Integrated Development (AID) undertook a powerful and large-scale awareness initiative—the Child Marriage Free



India Rath Yatra with four wheel and two wheeler —across Khammam, Bhadradri Kothagudem and Suryapet districts. This initiative was not just a campaign, but a movement aimed at addressing the deep-rooted social issue of child marriage and reinforcing the urgent need to achieve a child marriage-free India by 2030.

The Rath Yatra was inaugurated with great enthusiasm by district-level officials and public representatives, including senior police officials, local MLAs, and MPs. Their presence symbolized strong institutional commitment and set the tone for a campaign built on collaboration and shared responsibility.



Designed as a grassroots outreach effort, the Rath Yatra travelled extensively through urban and rural landscapes. Vehicles—



both four-wheelers and two-wheelers—were equipped with campaign messages and awareness materials, carrying the voice of change into the heart of communities.

Covering nearly 250 kilometers each day for a continuous period of 30 days, the campaign reached every mandal and extended to even the most remote villages.



At every stop, the campaign brought together key stakeholders —Mandal Development Officers, revenue and police officials, and education department representatives—ensuring that the message against child

marriage was not only heard but collectively owned. The response from communities was overwhelming. Villagers, youth, teachers, and local leaders actively participated, turning each visit into a platform for dialogue, awareness, and commitment.

One of the most significant outcomes of the Rath Yatra was the strengthening of grassroots child protection systems. AID worked closely with village-level stakeholders including Sarpanches, Village Secretaries, Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, teachers, and youth leaders. Through continuous engagement and persuasion, communities were encouraged to take ownership of child protection by establishing Village Child Protection Committees (VCPCs).



6. Strengthening of Child Welfare protection committees:-

In the month of December local bodies elections were conducted by the election commission and new people representatives were chaired in panchaiths. After that the organization was conducted child welfare protection committees with the support of local Grampanchaith authorities, Education, Anganwadi, Health and line departments.

As a result, 150 **villages** across the three districts successfully formed VCPCs, many of which are now actively functioning to monitor and prevent child marriages. These villages have taken

collective steps toward becoming child marriage-free, marking a significant shift in community attitudes and practices.

Recognizing the influential role of faith in shaping social norms, AID also engaged extensively with religious leaders. With the support of Just Rights for Children, leaders from Hindu, Muslim, and Christian communities were mobilized and sensitized. Awareness programs were conducted in temples, mosques, and churches, transforming these spaces into platforms for social change.



Through this effort, nearly **600 religious leaders** became active partners in the campaign, advocating against child marriage and reinforcing the message within their communities.



The Rath Yatra successfully created a strong convergence between government systems, community structures, and civil society. It not only raised awareness but also built accountability and local ownership. The campaign

reached thousands of people, including those in the most marginalized and hard-to-reach areas, ensuring that the message of child protection left a lasting impact.

This initiative stands as a testament to what collective action can achieve. By bringing together officials, communities, and faith leaders on a single platform, AID has laid a strong foundation for sustainable change. The journey toward eliminating child marriage continues, but with the momentum generated through this Rath Yatra, the vision of a **Child Marriage-Free India by 2030** feels more achievable than ever.

7. Strengthening Child Protection Systems through District-Level Convergence:-

Action for Integrated Development (AID) is most needful NGO, In vulnerable regions like Khammam, Bhadradi Kothagudem, and Suryapet districts, children continue to face multiple risks including school dropout, child marriage, trafficking, and sexual abuse. These issues are often interlinked and require a **coordinated, multi-sectoral response** rather than isolated interventions.



Recognizing this critical gap, Action for Integrated Development (AID) adopted a **systems-strengthening approach**, placing convergence at the center of its child protection strategy. The initiative aligns with the broader vision of ensuring **“Access to Justice for Children”** by strengthening institutional coordination and accountability.

Strategic Intervention: District-Level Convergence Platforms: Over the past three years, AID has institutionalized **District-Level Convergence Meetings** across the three districts, creating a robust platform for collaboration among key stakeholders.

The initiative brought together: District Administration, Police Department, Labour Department, Education & Intermediate Departments, Women & Child Welfare Department Child Welfare Committee (CWC) Railway Protection Force (RPF) & Government Railway Police (GRP), Childline Services.

Through structured engagement and pre-planned coordination, these platforms enabled **real-time problem-solving, shared accountability, and synchronized action**.

Key Resolutions and Commitments: The convergence meetings resulted in **unanimous adoption of actionable resolutions**, including:

- ✓ Ensuring every child’s right to a **safe, healthy, and dignified childhood**
- ✓ Achieving **100% school enrollment and retention**
- ✓ Establishing **early warning and rapid response systems** to prevent child marriages
- ✓ Strengthening surveillance and reporting mechanisms to combat **child trafficking and sexual abuse**
- ✓ Institutionalizing **tracking and reintegration of school dropouts** through Child Protection Committees



These resolutions laid the foundation for **district-wide coordinated action**.

Implementation Approach: AID translated these commitments into action through:

Village-level awareness campaigns targeting child marriage, child protection, and education

Strengthening **last-mile coordination** between frontline workers and district authorities
Immediate response mechanisms for child protection cases

Large-scale **government schemes awareness and enrollment camps** under the *Just Rights for Children* initiative

Special focus was given to **marginalized and underserved communities**, ensuring inclusion and equity in service delivery.

Transformational Impact: The convergence model has yielded **measurable and systemic outcomes**:

Significant reduction in school dropout rates, ensuring continuity in education

Strengthened prevention systems leading to **decline in child marriages**

Increased awareness and vigilance contributing to a **reduction in child sexual abuse cases**

Enhanced **access to justice and child protection services**

8. Linking with Government schemes to the vulnerable families in target areas:

Families form the bedrock of every child’s growth, protection, and well-being. Across India, the evolving discourse on child rights and protection consistently underscores the critical role families play in creating resilient and nurturing environments where children can thrive. Within this context, the **Family Strengthening (FS) framework** emerges not as a standalone initiative, but as a strategic and systemic approach aimed at preventing family breakdown, reducing vulnerabilities, and restoring a family’s capacity to meet the needs of its members—especially children. At the core of this framework is the need



to enhance access to social protection schemes, empower communities through local governance institutions such as Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies and ensure meaningful convergence across sectors. Equally important is the recognition and strengthening of the social service workforce, whose dedication and efforts are central to driving sustainable and systemic change in child protection and family well-being. Family strengthening is a process aimed at enhancing the capacities of parents, caregivers, and children to build positive relationships within families, while enabling access to essential social protection services. These services are critical in addressing factors that may lead to family separation or placement of children in alternative care. It serves as a preventive approach by supporting vulnerable families—particularly those affected

by poverty, social discrimination, or other forms of distress—to develop protective factors and resilience.

Building on the above Family Strengthening framework, during the project period we initiated support services for vulnerable families across the target areas by facilitating access to various State and Central Government welfare schemes. This was achieved through group meetings, awareness sessions, and sustained advocacy with concerned departments in the target districts. In addition, the organization established help desks in all target blocks/mandals and at integrated District Collectorate complexes, with the support of local youth volunteers. These help desks served as facilitation points to guide families in accessing entitlements, submitting applications, and navigating government systems.

Through these concerted efforts, **12,032 families** successfully accessed benefits under various welfare schemes across the target districts. Beyond the numerical achievements, the initiative has contributed to a positive shift in institutional behavior, fostering a culture of collective responsibility, improved convergence among departments, and more proactive, responsive governance.

Recognition and Sustainability

The model has received strong appreciation from **district, mandal, and village-level authorities**, recognizing it as a **replicable best practice** in child protection. By embedding convergence within existing government systems, AID has ensured that the approach is **sustainable, scalable, and locally owned**. The District-Level Convergence initiative demonstrates that **systemic change is possible when institutions work together with a shared vision**. By bridging gaps between departments and strengthening accountability, AID has created a **resilient child protection ecosystem**. This initiative stands as a compelling example of how **strategic collaboration can translate policy into impact**, ensuring that every child is protected, educated, and empowered.

9. Empowering Women and Advancing Gender Equality through Awareness and Action:-

International Women’s Day & World Water Day Interventions Implemented by: Action for Integrated Development (AID) in partnership with Just Rights for Children. Women and girls, particularly in vulnerable communities, continue to face systemic challenges including limited access to education, health, and essential resources such as water. These barriers not only impact their well-being but also restrict their ability to participate fully in social and economic development. Recognizing the intersection between **gender equality, education, and access to basic resources**, Action for Integrated Development (AID), in collaboration with Just Rights for Children, designed integrated awareness campaigns aligned with **International Women’s Day (March 8)** and **World Water Day (March 22)**.



“International Women’s Day” Celebrations – Promoting Leadership and Gender Equality:-

To mark International Women’s Day, AID organized **district, mandal, and village-level programs** across Khammam, Bhadradri Kothagudem, and Suryapet districts.



Key highlights of the intervention include:

Participation of **distinguished women leaders and government officials** who have made significant contributions to society

Organised **essay writing and debate competitions** for adolescent girls and young women to build awareness on gender equality and leadership

Recognition and felicitation of participants and achievers through **formal award ceremonies** Community-level awareness on the **importance of women's empowerment and girls' education**. During the events, invited dignitaries acknowledged AID's sustained efforts over the past three years in advancing the welfare of women and girls. District-level authorities also reaffirmed their commitment to continue supporting such initiatives.

10. WORLD WATER DAY ACTIVITY WITH A THEME OF GENDER AND WATER:-

ACTION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT (AID), KHAMMAM took another initiative event On the occasion of World Water Day, an awareness program on groundwater usage, management, and recharge methods was organized on 25 March 2026 at Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), Raghunadhapalem and Girijana Ashrama Gurukula Patashala, Manuguru of Bhadradri Kothagudem districts in association with local government officials of District Ground water departments.

In the district the following Guests were attended in the program:

In each district the resource persons were explained Mrs G Bharathi, Chairperson ,CWC Khammam, Mr V Ashok Kumar, MPDO, Raghunadha palem, , Mr G Vishnu, Assistant Hydrogeologist, GWD, Khammam, Ms. S Karuna, Horticulture Officer, Raghunadhapalem, Mr B Ganesh, Assistant Hydrogeologist, GWD, Khammam, Ms Soujanya, Special Officer , KGBV, Raghunada palem and AID team members of Khammam



district. Mrs. Swarnalatha Lenina, District Welfare Officer, Mr. Ramesh, District Ground Water Officer, Mr. Naresh, Mandal Revenue Officer, Mr. Venkateswarlu, MPDO, Mr. Rahul Reddy, Agricultural Officer,



Mr. Nagababu, Circle Inspector, Mr. Gowri Prasad, Superintendent, Area Hospitals, Mr. Krishna, Sarpanch, Muthyalamma Nagar, Mr. Sai, Panchiath Secretary, Mutyamma Nagar, Smt. Mahalaxmi, Principal, Ashram Gurukula Balikala Pathashala, Manuguru and Sri. Tata Rao, Asistant Director of Agriculture were attended as a program guests along with AID team members in Bhadradri Kothagudem district.

The resource persons and guests were addressed the gathering and emphasized that water is the fundamental source of life for all living beings. He stressed the importance of conserving water and using it judiciously. He explained that 97% of the Earth's water is seawater, while only 2.8% is fresh water. Of this, 2.2% is surface water and 0.6% is groundwater, and only about 0.25% is available for human use. Highlighted that awareness about water conservation at the student stage can influence three generations. She encouraged girl students to take an active role in spreading awareness about groundwater conservation and achieving gender equality through education.

This year we are taken that the theme for World Water Day 2026 is "Water & Gender." pointed out that in rural areas, women and girls often travel long distances to fetch water, which affects their education and health. He emphasized that ensuring easy access to water for all promotes equality in society, stressed the importance of rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge, stating that conserving rainwater is an investment for the future, explained that modern irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler systems (micro-irrigation) help achieve higher crop yields with less water.



As part of the program, essay writing and other competitions were conducted for students on the importance of water conservation, and prizes were distributed to the winners. A model woman farmers were honoured by guests who achieved high yields using drip irrigation methods.

A water conservation pledge was administered to officials, farmers, and students who participated in the event. Water scarcity is becoming a serious global and local concern due to increasing population,

climate change, urbanization, and mismanagement of water resources. In many rural areas, groundwater levels are rapidly declining due to excessive extraction, while irregular rainfall patterns reduce natural recharge. At the same time, water wastage in agriculture, households, and industries further aggravates the problem. Lack of awareness, inefficient irrigation practices, and poor water management systems also contribute significantly to water stress. Through these interventions, AID significantly contributes to improving water availability, promoting sustainable usage, and building resilient communities

C. DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS:

With the support of the Samdasani Foundation, the organization provided educational materials to the poorest tribal children studying in Government Primary Schools in Guttamallaram village of Manugur Mandal and Thatisubannagudem village of Dammamet Mandal in Bhadradi Kothagudem District. Throughv this grant, we distributed school notebooks, school bags, water bottles, and other educational materials to students studying up to 6th class in the primary schools. In addition, we organized an orientation program for parents to create awareness about the importance of education in shaping children into responsible citizens and improving their future opportunities. During the program, we also explained the various facilities and support provided by government departments to encourage children’s education.



D. HEALTH AWARENESS AND HEALTH CHECK UP CAMPS:

During the period the organization was conducted the 9 health awareness and check up camps were organized in slum areas of Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Medak districts with the support of coco-cola company through Rural Integrated Development Organisation (RIDO), Gurramkonda as a nodal agency for south India and donation from Mrs. Supriya, H R Manager Mantri Developers, Bangalore.



The main objective of the program is as follows:

- To bring the awareness on health measures.
- To bring awareness on



precautionary measures to be prevention of pandemic diseases and remedial measures to be take by the community.

- To aware the community on importance of value of nutrient food and
- To bring the awareness among community on maintain the social distance and follow the government instructions.
- To make the use of local health infrastructure facilities and maximum utilization of available resources.
- To identify the chronic diseases among affected people and provide alternative suggestions for proper care and correct diagnosis

Schedule of the health check up camps in the target villages:

| Sl No | Name of the village | Mandal | District | Date of camps | | No of beneficiaries in the camp |
|-------|---------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | Pre health camp | Health check up camp | |
| 1 | Ameena pur | Ameenpur | Sangareddy | 17-12-2026 | 18-12-2026 | 206 |
| 2 | Ilapur thanda | Ameenpur | Sangareddy | 18-01-2026 | 19-01-2026 | 282 |
| 3 | Ilapur | Ameenpur | Sangareddy | 20-01-2026 | 22-01-2026 | 251 |
| 4 | Kistareddy peta | Ameenpur | Sangareddy | 18-02-2026 | 19-02-2026 | 373 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----|
| 5 | Kalakkal | Manoharabad | Medak | 05-02-2026 | 06-02-2026 | 300 |
| 6 | Meenajipet | Wargal | Siddipet | 11-02-2026 | 12-02-2026 | 252 |
| 7 | Banda Thimmapur | Ameenpur | Sangareddy | 23-02-2026 | 24-02-2026 | 296 |
| 8 | Kokkonda | Mulugu | Siddipet | 19-02-2026 | 20-02-2026 | 253 |
| 9 | Kothur | Mulugu | Siddipet | 26-02-2026 | 27-02-2026 | 302 |

The program details are as follows:

a) **Pre health camp propaganda and awareness program:**

One day before on each health camp, the organization was fully aware of the community on importance of the program by propaganda through colourful posters, banners, public address by vehicle providing the pamphlets and other media in the village to people participation in the program for utilization of available camp facilities.

During the health awareness camp, the organization was organized a rally, specified pamphlets, banners and posters were displayed in a common places and floating areas, road side etc in the village to make the propaganda and identify the importance of health camp during the pandemic situations. In the pre health camp program, we utilized the services of local youth, children, health department staff and panchaith representative members were actively participated in the program.



b) **Health check up camp:**

After the successful completion of the pre-health camp, the organization conducted free health check-up camps in locations of Ameenapur, Ameenapur thanda, Banda Thimmapur, Kalakkal, Meenajipet, Kokkonda, Kothur, during the reporting period. For this program, community and villagers utilized the health camp services. During the camps, resource persons explained the importance of nutritious food, precautionary measures for maintaining good health, healthy food habits, and preventive measures against chronic and pandemic diseases. They also conducted eye testing and emphasized the importance of following government guidelines such as wearing masks and seeking immediate medical attention at local health institutions if any health issues are identified.



Subsequently, health check-ups were conducted for participants. Individual measurements such as SPO2 levels and body temperature were recorded, and participants' health concerns were assessed. Based on the findings, appropriate remedial measures were suggested, and necessary medicines were distributed. The organization provided basic generic medicines to participants, and in cases requiring further treatment, individuals were referred to nearby hospitals for proper care and speedy recovery.



The program was supported by Dr. Babi Reddy and Dr. Shushruth and ANMs from the local Primary Health Department and local Panchayat members and youth from all target villages all of whom actively contributed to the success of the health camps.

On behalf of the sponsoring and implementing organizations, we express our sincere gratitude to all those who supported and contributed to the successful implementation of the health check-up camps.

E. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR VSS MEMBERS & FOREST DEVELOPMENT:

The organization entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the District Forest Officer, Khammam, through the Forest Development Officer, Sathupally, with the aim of strengthening six Village Forest Committees (VSS) for their holistic development and effective forest protection activities. The main objective of the program is to empower communities through skill upgradation, livelihood development, and the preparation of a five-year action plan for village and member development as well as forest development programs.



The initiative also focuses on organizing capacity-building programs to ensure sustainability and promote forest development activities in their respective areas.



The details of VSS villages are as follows:

| SI No | Name of the VSS | Beat | Section | Range | Division |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Guntupally Gopavaram | Guntupally Gopavaram | Jamalapuram | Madhira | Khammam |
| 2 | Venkatapuram | Venkatapuram | Gowraram | Madhira | Khammam |
| 3 | Guduru | Gudur | Kalluru | Thallada | Sathupally |
| 4 | Lokaram | Lokaram | Kalluru | Thallada | Sathupally |
| 5 | Chandraipalem | Yathalakunta | Lankapally | Sathupally | Sathupally |
| 6 | Tallapenta | Tallapenta | Lingagudem | Thallada | Sathupally |

Objectives and Proposed Activities:

- a) Revisiting and preparing VSS-wise micro plans for the upcoming years.
- b) Organizing VSS-wise group meetings to identify and finalize active members.
- c) Conducting various capacity-building programs on: Forest Management, VSS Management, Bookkeeping methods Protection and maintenance of assets procured at the VSS level
- d) Organizing quarterly review meetings to assess progress and outcomes.
- e) Facilitating convergence meetings with local line departments to enhance coordination and resource utilization.
- f) Motivating community members to actively participate in forest development and environmental protection activities.
- g) Coordinating, supporting, and liaising with the Forest Department on behalf of the community, in collaboration with managing committee members.



Implemented activities details are as below:-

PREPARATION OF REVISED MICRO PLANS:

Under the JFM/CFM programme, the VSS members undertook eucalyptus plantations for forest regeneration and to promote the sustainability of members through income generated from harvesting and sale proceeds. With the guidance of the Forest Department, the VSS units planned and prepared micro-plans for forest development through block plantations in their respective areas for the forthcoming five years, utilizing the returns obtained from plantation activities.

With the support of the department, all targeted VSS units successfully prepared and submitted the micro-plans along with the required supporting documents for necessary approval of the next five-year forestry and member development plans in their respective Vana Samrakshana Samithis.

b) ORGANISING THE SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:

In association with various organizations, different skill development programs were conducted for the VSS members on subjects such as honey bee keeping, motor winding, leaf plate making, marketing, jute bag making, coir rope preparation, pickle making and packing systems, and bio-fertilizer production using green leaf waste materials. These programs provided knowledge and practical skills to women, youth, and other interested members in the VSS villages, helping them enhance their livelihoods and self-employment opportunities.

c) CAPACITY BUILDING OF BOOK KEEPING METHODS:

To inculcate the interest among the vana samrakshana samithi members, we organized the book keeping methods on preparation of forest development, village development, members development activities, book keeping methods like recording the organise members meetings of Executive committee and General body members meetings, accounting systems for the payment to the members, update and recording the minutes of meetings, preparation of action plans on forestry activities in their respective allotted areas in consultation with forest department and line departments , to the samithi Executive committee members. In addition to this the some interested VSS members were participated in exposure visits already existing established units on the specific subjects in and near by places under the supervision of forest department officials.



d) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:



Out of their Harvesting income from VSS plantation areas, the target vss members as per the requirement, interest and need of the communities, the following income generating assets were procured and supplied to the members of the communities. In 6 Vanasamrakshana samithi members got and procured the assets out of their

50% share amount of harvesting money outcomes for their sustainbale livelihood income. The Assets details are as follows:

1. 8 Agricultural tractor units.
2. 3 DJ Sound systems
3. 4 Honey Bee boxes as a unit for selected vss members in 15 families in each VSS village
4. 1 Cement Bricks preparation unit to Chandrai palem VSS members.
5. Candle making units to the women VSS members in the village.

e) LINKING WITH DIFFERENT GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:

In addition to this the coordinator organized various interaction meetings with line departments of Housing, Irrigation, Agriculture, Education and conducted the advocacy meetings with Vanasamrakshana Samithi members and provided the support to community to get the government department facilities to the vulnerable families in the villages.

F. ROAD SAFETY AWARENESS AND HELMET DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM AT PUNE:

With the support of WOCHET & IHIF the organization was carried out the Road safety awareness, capacity building programs in 16 different government aided schools and distributed 2808 units of helmet Pune cororation of Maharashtra state to the below 11 years age students in the government and government aided school children.



Under the guidance and suggestions of Mrs. Chitra, Chief Operating Officer of the Indian Head Injury Foundation (IHIF), along with representatives from the Women Child Education Trust (WOCHET) and Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited, the programme focused on creating awareness among school children and parents about the importance of helmet usage and road safety.



In this context an inaugural program was planned to initiate the distribution and awareness program organized at M/s. Late.Shevantabai Bandoji Chavan Kannya Patashala, Dhayari Pune on 17-12-2025. For this program we invited the resource persons from local Corporation representatives, police department, traffic, transport, Education, Kotak Mahindra representatives, WOCHET & IHIF and school representatives for the inaugural program along

with community people. During the meeting the resource persons were explained the importance of helmet wearing during the two wheeler riding alongwith parents. As part of the suggestions of the guests, the main objective is as like India is a vast country with a large population and an increasing number of vehicles on the roads. With this comes a greater need for road safety awareness and adherence to traffic rules to reduce the risk of accidents. In India, it is essential to follow road safety rules while driving, not only for personal security



but also to avoid any legal consequences. The motor insurance sector in India also plays a significant role in road safety. Traffic signals and signs are crucial in ensuring the smooth flow of traffic on Indian roads. Following these signals and signs can prevent accidents and improve road safety. Motorists should pay



attention to traffic lights, stop signs, and other signs indicating speed limits, no overtaking, and no entry. Disobeying traffic signals and signs can result in accidents, and if you are caught, it can lead to hefty fines or even imprisonment. Wearing a seatbelt is essential for driver and passenger safety. In India, it is mandatory to wear seat belts while driving or riding in a car. Seatbelts can prevent serious injuries during accidents by reducing the impact of the collision on the occupants. From

an insurance angle, if a person is injured in an accident while not wearing a seatbelt, it may affect their claim settlement. Therefore, wearing a seatbelt is not only essential for personal safety but also for a life saving process. Driving under the influence of alcohol is one of the leading causes of road accidents in India. Alcohol impairs judgment, vision, and reaction time, which can lead to fatal accidents. Maintaining a safe distance between vehicles is crucial to avoid accidents. Following the 2-second rule, where a motorist should maintain a gap of at least two seconds between their vehicle and the one in front, can prevent rear-end collisions. It is especially important to maintain a safe distance during adverse weather conditions such as heavy rain or fog. Exceeding the speed limit is a common cause of accidents in India. Speed limits are set to ensure road safety and prevent accidents. Motorists should pay attention to speed limit signs and adjust their speed accordingly.



One day before on 16-12-2025, we organized the drawing competitions among the school children on the theme of present scenario on road accidents and its effects in human beings and their families. All the children were actively participated in the competitions and awarded the 5 prizes to the best drawings among those. Awareness sessions were organized in 16 government and government-aided schools in Pune, reaching a large number of students and their families. More than 5,500 school students, 4,000 parents, helmet beneficiaries, and teaching and non-teaching staff participated in these programmes. Between November 2025 and March 2026, a total of 2,808 ISI-certified helmets were distributed to school children.

The initiative aimed to instill safe riding habits from an early age and significantly reduce the risk of head injuries, especially among children travelling as pillion riders with their parents on two-wheelers. To strengthen awareness beyond the classroom, wall paintings using enamel colours were created at prominent public locations in Pune. These paintings highlighted the importance of helmet usage and traffic signal awareness, helping spread road safety messages among the wider community of two-wheeler riders.



As part of the programme, awareness meetings were conducted in government and government-aided schools, where students and parents were educated on road safety practices and precautionary measures for two-wheeler riders. Resource persons invited for the programmes included officials from the local district administration, traffic police, transport departments, school administrations, and local community representatives. Through these combined efforts, the initiative seeks to promote a culture of road safety and contribute towards building a safer future for children and their families.

11. Conclusion:

The success of the above programmes is credited to the dedicated efforts and commitment of the entire team members of AID. During the period, the organization worked with great spirit towards the protection of child rights and development, environmental conservation, skill development, welfare, and livelihood promotion, and successfully implemented various programmes in line with the objectives of the projects. The organization expresses its sincere gratitude to collaborating organizations such as Access to Justice for Children (Kailash Satyarthi Children Foundation (US), Global Green Grants Fund, Indian Head Injury Foundation (IHIF), Women Child Education Trust (WOCHET), the Telangana Forest Department, the Telangana Ground Water Department, other partner organizations, and government departments for their valuable cooperation, guidance and support in the successful implementation of programmes in the target areas.

Place: Khammam.

Date: 20/05/2026

FOR AID
V. K. Malleswari
President

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