



LAYA Annual Report 2016-17



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Annual Report 2016– 2017

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Executive Director's Note

We are glad to present our annual report for 2016 – 2017. The report highlights the key activities that were taken up and the achievements in the two dimensions of our overall engagement: safeguarding entitlements of adivasi communities and demonstrating sustainable development initiatives at the grassroots level.

On addressing entitlement issues, one of the key units of LAYA, the Resource for Legal Action (RLA) facilitates access to justice through legal and other administrative measures; empowers adivasi communities through awareness and legal education; generates data for training and promoting paralegals to play a vigilance role in safeguarding access to natural resources. This year RLA took up 377 legal cases of which 50 were successful, covering an extent of 415.22 acres, which included land entitlements for 16 adivasi women. Various programmes were organized throughout the year to reach out to various groups of adivasis for legal awareness, education and training including young adivasi men and women, CBO representatives, Gram Sabhas, students, paralegals and adivasi lawyers. Assistance for land and socio-economic entitlements, health, education, social security measures and local governance related issues was continued.

On Natural Resource Management (NRM) the major challenge has been to respond to the livelihood security needs of communities particularly from the perspective of optimum use and regeneration of natural resources and being culturally coherent. Last year the unit outreached to 292 villages and 6098 households across four districts, 8 mandals and 38 panchayats demonstrating sustainable agriculture initiatives in a comprehensive manner. The initiatives included soil and nutrient management, climate resilient natural farming, micro land development, promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI), mixed cropping, kitchen gardens, vegetable cultivation, horticulture and promotion of seed centres with rare seed varieties. Water related demonstrative initiatives such as gravity flow for irrigation in one village, rain water harvesting in 20 panchayats in 4 districts and pisciculture in 30 water bodies in 2 districts were also undertaken. The thrust of farmer based initiatives and collaboration with community based organisations continued. Orientations, skill share workshops and training processes were facilitated.

These initiatives of NRM were supported by science and technology interventions on agro-forestry including 6 species such as amla, tamarind, jamun, mango, orange and sweet lime. Communities were encouraged to follow protocols while harvesting non timber forest produce (NTFP) from surrounding forests. Besides, the Science and Technology Desk undertook a project to revive and retain brand Budithi metal crafts in Budithi cluster of villages in Saravakota Mandal, Srikakulam District.

With reference to decentralized energy options our work continues towards improving energy security for the vulnerable adivasi communities across the two districts of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari in Andhra Pradesh through energy clusters. Some of the technologies we promoted included fuel efficient cooking stoves, bio-sand filters for clean drinking water and hydrams for

access to water needs at the village level. In addition, we have also initiated a pilot project on community based slow sand filter. This has been initiated in Saryapalli village (36 households), Peddabayalu Mandal, Visakhapatnam District. The water is supplied to the village using a hydram system where water is drawn from a low lying stream. The work on pilot projects related to adaptation saw through another agricultural season. We encouraged cultivation of local drought and flood tolerant varieties of crops. It was observed that out of the many varieties of grains, pulses and tubers that was promoted 11 varieties stood out with the opportunity for sustained propagation. Besides the situation analysis has given us a credible base to propose 5 types of millets: ganti (pearl millet), sama (little millet), kora (foxtail millet), jonna (white millet) and chodi (finger millet) reaching out to a target of 1000 families and 1400 acres. All these types are drought resistant, pest resistant and can adapt to varied climatic conditions. During this period, we were able to extend the outreach beyond our target reaching 1400 families, 2150 acres in 10 Panchayats and 79 villages.

As shared in our earlier reports, our experience of the past 17 years in community health care through herbal medicine has demonstrated that it is affordable, reliable, efficient and accessible. We have learnt that herbal medicine can be potentially relevant and useful at least for basic illnesses in remote regions where allopathic systems of medicine find hard to reach. The unit provided treatment to 11628 patients (male – 6806; female - 4822) through Community Health Centres (CHC), Regular Health Centres at the market places), Need-based (Special) Health Camps in collaboration with the AYUSH Department and Vanantharam. Popularization of herbal medicine, capacity building of young adivasis men and women on herbal based health care and accompaniment of traditional health practitioners has been the cornerstone of our work. These efforts continued. The need of the hour is to continue to upscale our efforts so that we are better able to reach out to regular health needs of the community. This year we outreached to other like-minded institutions in Pondicherry and Jharkhand, organized special exposure and training for college students and other interested NGOs.

Underlying all our interventions the empowerment process with young adivasi men and women is embedded in our overall strategy of building social capital in the form of human resource development. LAYA has been involved in the process of engagement in leadership development of adivasi youth. Its outreach has been mainly 4 adivasi populated districts of Andhra Pradesh: East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, and Srikakulam. The specific objectives are to nurture adivasi young men and women for their self-development as well as on the development concerns of their communities. The overall perspective of the activities is to promote value based leadership potential among youth in this region. In this context we continued with our capacity building initiatives including issue based workshops, skill training processes, special initiatives on crash literacy programmes for potential women leaders and climate change education in schools.

Another cross sector engagement has been our documentation process which focuses on building an effective database on issues. Documentation, field based studies and publications of relevant materials, continued as a priority depending on the need and purpose of involvement. This unit

provided documentation services and support in organization of trainings, meetings, etc., to the other units as its contribution to the overall goals of the organization. Our publications included the quarterly newsletter in Telugu 'Mannem Lo', a booklet on 'Climate Friendly Technologies' demonstrated by LAYA for marginalized communities and a video on Climate Change in the local language for training purposes.

Our policy level initiatives this year involved diverse activities including the promotion of a public hearing on adivasi land issues in the Scheduled Areas of West Godavari District, facilitating pilot case studies in three cities of India: Pune, Visakhapatnam and New Delhi in collaboration with the Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC); promoting a campaign around 'plastic free' Addateegala through the active involvement of the panchayat; facilitating round tables on decentralized and renewable energy at various locations and organizing an expert consultation on 'Decarbonized and Decentralized Energy' at New Delhi.

LAYA's collaborative work and experiential sharing with other likeminded people and civil society organizations continued as well as collaboration with government at the grassroots level. Apart from the networking processes that were initiated at the unit levels, LAYA continued to be intensively associated with INECC, a national network, which has been engaging with the issue of Climate Change from a grassroots' perspective; and the Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE), a regional network that works towards promoting quality education for all comprising 4 sub-regions: South Asia, East Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific.

In terms of organizational governance our registration under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) was renewed for five years on November 2016. In recent times there has been a concerted focus on organizational governance. Hence several of the Board meetings focused on future governance practices and the 'succession plan' in LAYA. The strategic unit approach has helped to decentralize decision making for more effective functioning. Each unit has been encouraged to function autonomously with responsibility in planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting on activities, and collaborate through organic linkages with other units on the programme front. This year we were assisted in establishing monitoring systems for some of our projects with the help of a specialized agency.

In the final analysis we as an organization are constantly challenged into playing newer roles in the changing external environment. While understanding that the space for civil society is shrinking we also recognize the crucial role that we must continue to play in safeguarding the interests of marginalized communities.

Nafisa Goga D'Souza
Executive Director

President's Note

These are the trying times for civil society groups. Their space is shrinking - their constituencies are under radical transformation, and there is a noticeable change in the nature and scope of their work. In fact, it has been a challenging task for civil society organizations to continue their work without deviating from their vision and mission. I am happy to state that at LAYA, we were able to maintain this and I am sure we will continue doing this in future.

LAYA has been involved since a long time in the rights based work with adivasi men, women, youth, and recently with children on various fronts. The core areas of our work have been defending land rights and other socio economic entitlements, leadership development, alternative health care, gender issues, sustainable agriculture, natural resource management, and since more than a decade climate change and environment. We have carried out some interesting experiments in the areas of agriculture, water resources management, and decentralized energy alternatives. You will find more details about these activities in this Annual Report. All these activities have been taken up under the overarching theme of empowering the adivasis to find their voice.

In the contemporary times, networking has gained more attention as a strategy to create greater impact. One of the significant engagements of LAYA since a long time has been creating and nurturing useful networks both locally and nationally.

LAYA could create powerful networks based on its longtime engagement with youth both from adivasi and other disadvantaged communities. I have always felt that the local networks promoted by LAYA were more productive and people-centred. Thus, LAYA has significantly contributed in building networks of adivasi CBOs, women CBOs, THPs and CHPs, among others. These networks have a lasting impact on the tribal scenario of the regions where LAYA works i.e., northern Andhra Pradesh, East Godavari and the other contiguous areas of East Telangana, South Orissa, and South Chhattisgarh. The impact was in terms of conservation of traditional knowledge and leadership, local resources, and sustainable practices.

Nationally, one of our key initiatives has been the Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC) which is a collaborative effort with other partners in the country. Besides some major activities, one particularly interesting initiative of LAYA under INECC was 'Education in a Climate Changing World' through which we could reach out to stakeholders such as colleges, schools, farmers' groups, local print and electronic media, and panchayat representatives. A platform 'Yuva Drishti' was also created by LAYA to engage youth on Climate Change.

At LAYA we value these initiatives as they have created spaces for engagement with people and communities, and in the process left the foot prints of LAYA's engagement with adivasis in the region. These networks are in a way our robust engagements in the field with communities.

LAYA values transparency and decentralized governance. There have been consistent efforts to improve our systems to promote decentralization and strengthen transparency and accountability

in the organizational procedures. The unit approach that we adapted as part of decentralization of decision making was useful in forming creative and accountable units for issue based work with focus, autonomy and effective programme implementation.

We are living in a world where we have just forgotten that we belong to each other. Civil society organisations are legally valid collective voluntary spaces where people relate with each other for common good and collective wellbeing. They stand for the spaces where people connect with each other as human beings on their own terms - not as functional parts of some systems - be it state or market. However, besides the larger socio-political changes in the external environment, we are living in an era where the growing presence of virtual social connections, be it Facebook or WhatsApp to mention a few, are obliterating the physical presence in social interactions. This may radically change the nature of people's participation, human interactions and the very nature of 'connecting with each other'. It is time to ponder over these matters as they will have major implications to the manner in which we work in civil society groups and with communities.

B. Devi Prasad
President

1. Vision and Mission

Our Vision

We envisage a socially just and humanized society where the marginalized communities find a space for survival with dignity. The vulnerability of such societies are under greater threat from the forces of globalization and privatization on their day-to-day life situation.

Our Mission

Empowerment of marginalized communities for assertion of their rights and to promote relevant sustainable alternatives at the grassroots level.

Objectives

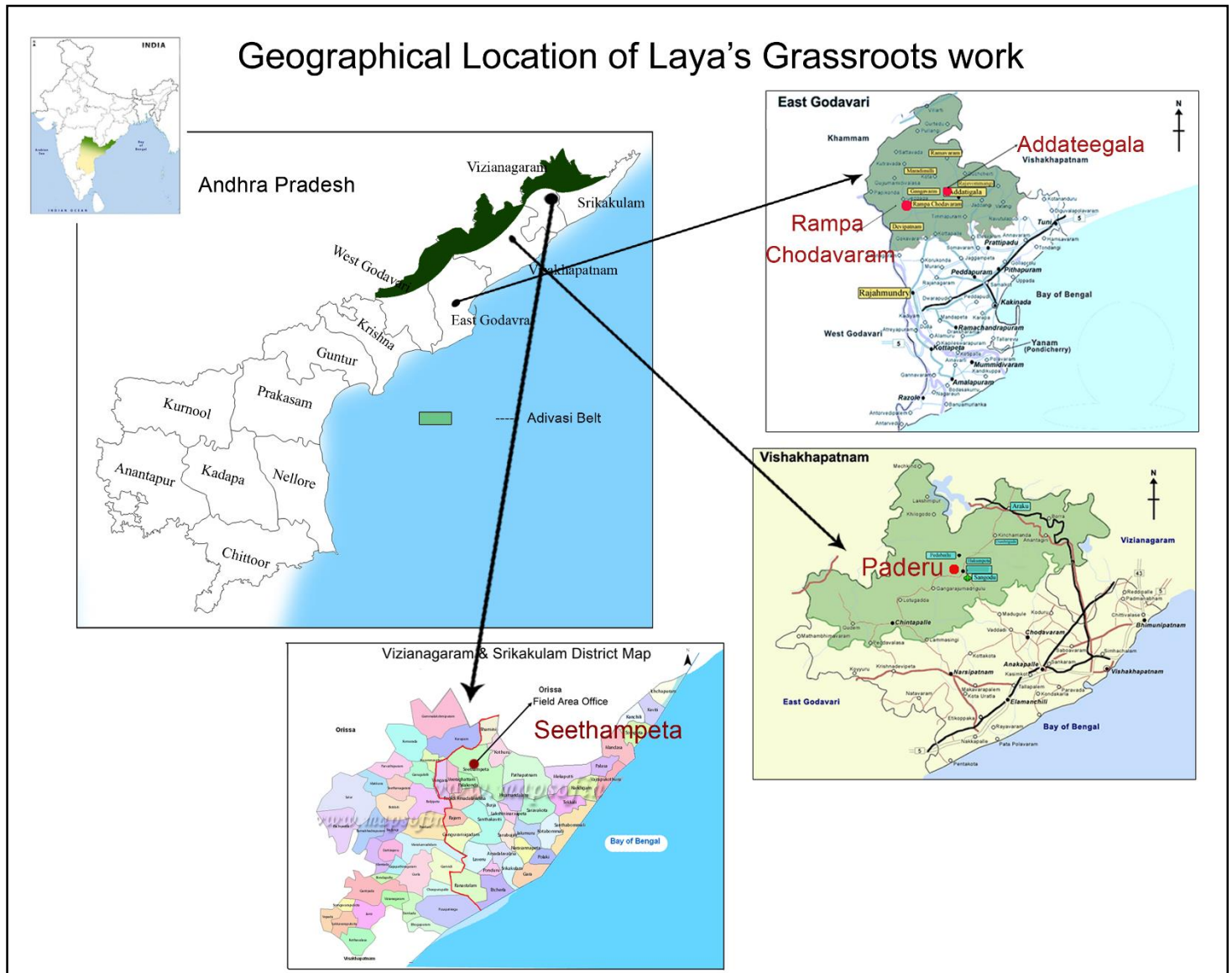
- To promote empowerment of communities in urban, rural, tribal contexts;
- To promote sustainable development initiatives at various levels;
- To undertake capacity development initiatives with various target groups, especially youth and women;
- To build strategic alliances with other voluntary organisations, networks and educational institutions for social development;
- To develop an alternative database through research and documentation to educate, influence policy and support local initiatives.

2. Context and Evolution

As per the 2011 Census, 48% of the adivasis of Andhra Pradesh are mainly located in 4 districts: East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam in the northern Andhra Pradesh region, which is part of a larger adivasi region comprising contiguous areas of East Telangana, South Orissa, South Chhattisgarh. This entire region is rich in natural resources - water, forests and minerals. The major issue affecting the adivasis in this region is displacement and land alienation. The region's high natural resource base is under threat by indiscriminate multiple market demands from agri-business, mining, hydro-power, etc. The special protective laws in the Scheduled Areas do not prevent violation of the rights of the adivasis: lack of access and control over natural resources; threat to livelihood; inadequate basic infrastructure for survival; lack of access to basic health and education; and threat to their identity. The nature of violations becomes more and more complex in an environment, which is more and more exposed to market forces.

3. Geographical Coverage

LAYA's **geographical spread** for its interventions is the adivasi belt of North Andhra Pradesh with an outreach to the adivasi areas of South Orissa and Chhattisgarh. Our direct engagement is mainly confined to the adivasi pockets of two districts: Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. LAYA's broader outreach is achieved through collaborating with adivasi leaders, networking with peoples' institutions and adivasi led community based organizations.



4. Programme Activities

4.1 Safeguarding Human Rights of Adivasi Communities

4.1.1 Accessing justice through the legal system

RLA has largely been involved in facilitating access to the legal system to ensure repossession of lands to adivasi communities, and take up public interest litigations, writ petitions and bails in favour of adivasis. Adivasi women have been given special attention in this engagement.

Type	Description
Land cases	Took up 377 legal cases - 50 were successful, covering an extent of 415.22 acres, which include land entitlements for 16 women
Conversion of rights into productive assets	Right to Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP): Gundrathi Grama Sabha decided to sell each Bamboo for Rs. 15/- in patta land and for Rs.10/- for the bamboo in banjaru land.
Cases related to women	Extended legal support to women in 11 cases related to matrimonial disputes under the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) process.

4.1.2 Empowering Adivasi Communities

Various programmes were organized throughout the year to reach out to various groups of adivasis for legal awareness, education and training.

Programme	Participation
31 legal education camps for adivasi youth on land rights, women's rights, human rights, Right to Information Act, Forest Rights Recognition Act, etc.	1020 adivasi youth attended: 583 women.
24 Legal orientation Camps to CBOs/Women Groups in 25 villages	668 CBO representatives participated: 613 women
88 Gram Sabhas facilitated for effective functioning of Gram Panchayats in East Godavari district.	4385 adivasis attended: 1861 women
International Women's Day was celebrated on March 8 at Buttayagudem mandal, West Godavari district, and Kunavaram Mandal of East Godavari District.	443 adivasi women leaders participated.
117 sessions on Human Rights Education were taken up in 6 Ashram Schools in the Rampachodavaram Division.	305 adivasi students attended: 90 boys and 215 girls.
One Paralegal Training programme conducted.	41 adivasi paralegals attended: 22 women.
One 2-day training for adivasi advocates, who practice at the ITDA level. Through this linkage these advocates pursue cases at higher level courts: District Court and High Court.	32 adivasi advocates, who are selected for training inputs and accompaniment to take up cases relating to adivasi issues.

4.1.3 Facilitating Socio-Economic Entitlements

Land

Representation made to Special Collector, Land Acquisition, Polavaram, regarding Displacement Compensation Package by 86 households (female - 114 and male - 104) 6 villages of Chinnaramanaiahpetta panchayat, Devipatnam mandal for land compensation for Polavaram project affected area.



Health

Conducted 46 meetings to bring awareness among ICDS/ Mothers' Committees' members of K. R. Puram mandal, West Godavari district and Kunavaram Mandal in East Godavari district on nutrition, health, etc.: 1101 women participated. Also, 17 Health Camps conducted (10 in Kunavaram Mandal, East Godavari district and 7 in Buttayagudem Mandal, West Godavari District): 2286 adivasis attended (919 men and 1367 women).

Education

A survey carried out on school going dropouts in 15 villages of Khammam, East and West Godavari districts: identified 45 drop outs (boys: 15 and girls: 30). Facilitated readmission of 33 drop outs (boys: 11 and girls: 22). Facilitated the sanction of scholarships of 1200/- each for 11 adivasi children: 6 in West Godavari and 5 from East Godavari District through Indira Kranthi Padham with bank linkages. Four students from Merakagudem village of Buttayagudem mandal, West Godavari District and 10 students from Manturu village of Devipatnam mandal, East Godavari District applied for tribe certificates.

Social Security Schemes/Local Governance issues

Identified 8 persons with physical disability from 6 villages of East and West Godavari districts: facilitated representations to seek identity cards to obtain government benefits; 102 households without ration cards in 24 villages of East and West Godavari districts and facilitated applications for the issue of ration cards as part of food security - 11 sanctioned; identified 33 households



without job cards in 9 villages of East and West Godavari districts facilitated applications for the issue of job cards under MGNREGA.

Identified 154 eligible persons for Old Age Pensions (OAP) from 54 villages of adivasi areas of East and West Godavari districts: facilitated applications to the concerned departments - 42 sanctioned. Facilitated sanctioning of social status (Scheduled Tribe) certificates to 10 adivasis from Manturu village of Devipatnam mandal, East Godavari District. Facilitated applications for the Rehabilitation Package under the Polavaram Project submergence for 76 adivasi youth (9 males and 67 female) who have crossed 18 years of age from Nelakota village of Devipatnam Mandal, East Godavari District. 102 adivasi widows facilitated to apply for widows' pension in 42 villages of East, West Godavari and Khammam districts: 25 'widow pensions' were sanctioned.

4.2 Natural Resource management (NRM)

The challenge in responding to the livelihood security needs of adivasi communities has two major dimensions:

- Facilitating processes for optimum use and regeneration of natural resources for higher productivity and sustainability; and

Being culturally coherent in the interventions, especially package of practices (POP) that are introduced.

4.2.1 Key Locations of NRM Involvement

District	Mandal	Panchayats	Villages	HH
Visakhapatnam	Peddabayalu	Peddakodapalli, Gamparayi, Galaganda, Sikari, Kimudupalli and Aradikota	68	846
	Paderu	Vanugupalli, Kinchuru, Batrothuputtu, G. Muchingputtu	36	798
	Hukumpeta	Mottujoru, Volda, Andibha and Boddaputtu	27	385
East Godavari	Addateegala	Addateegala, D.Ramavaram, D.Bhimavaram, Tungamadugula, Somannapalem Dhanyampalem	42	1202
	Y.Ramavaram	Pathakota, Daragedda, Boddagandi, Gurtedu, Kaniwada, Chinthalapudi, Yerramreddypalem K. Erragonda, Chamagedda, Yarlagedda and Dalipadu	99	2460
	Gangavaram	Marripalem, Yendapalli	5	135
	Rajavommangi	Kindra, Kirrabhu	7	82
VIZIANAGARAM	Gummalaxmipuram	P. Amiti and Manda	5	118
SRIKAKULAM	Seethampeta	Titukupayi	3	70
4	8	38	292	6098

4.2.3 Sustainable Agriculture Initiatives

Soil Nutrient Management

In the kharif season 1059 adivasi families practiced soil nutrient management covering 1764 acres in 77 villages of Visakhapatnam District; 1565 families practiced soil nutrient management covering 2450 acres in 113 villages of East Godavari District. Also, organic manures from coconut pith was demonstrated in 5 villages of Devipatnam mandal, East Godavari district. In addition, 188 adivasi families practiced soil nutrient management in 8 villages of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts.

Climate Resilient Natural Farming

30 adivasi farmers from 4 panchayats of Y. Ramavaram mandal were trained on natural farming package of practices. 120 farmers adopted climate resilient natural farming in nearly 150 acres. They were provided 60 drums to prepare 'Drava Jeevamrutham' with technical knowledge. A demonstration of a package of practices on natural farming was taken up in paddy and maize in 2 villages with 4 farmers with positive results in terms of less investment in fertilizers and pesticides and good yield.

Homesteads Development

The strategy of development of homesteads was introduced as part of building climate resilience, increasing biodiversity and economic security at the household level. The outreach comprised 649 acres in 142 villages relating to 956 households, of which 148 were women-headed households.



Micro-land Development

A common central nursery was developed in collaboration with Krishi Vignan Kendra (KVK), Pandirimamidi. Seedlings of gumkaraya, chili were raised in nursery and supplied for 250 families in 5 villages of East Godavari district. Also, pineapple suckers were supplied in 4 villages for growing in their backyards and in cashew gardens as inter crop.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI)



Facilitated 569 farmers to cultivate SRI in the kharif season in 26 villages in an extent of 360 acres in 'pallamu' (wet lands) of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts. The harvested crop showed an increased yield on an average of 40% per acre compared with the normal cultivated paddy. SRI cultivation was also facilitated in the rabi season among 156 farmers covering 86 acres in 36 villages of Visakhapatnam district. These farmers were encouraged to use drought, pests and disease resistant seed varieties.

Mixed Cropping

Mixed cropping was promoted in 1785 acres in 'podu', 'mettagaruvulu' and 'garuvulu' (slope) lands by 1281 households in 129 villages of East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts. The farmers adopted methods of line sowing and decreased seed rate in maize, red gram, and dry paddy. This enabled reduced drudgery from weeding; crop cutting was easier, and there was increased yield. Earlier the mixed crops were broadcasted, but now the farmers are sowing in lines and in a particular order. Systematic harvesting is now possible, with lesser chances of the crop washing out in spite of heavy rainfall.



Kitchen Gardens and Vegetable Cultivation



Kitchen gardens were promoted in 116 villages among 1800 households in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. The seed material was obtained from the State Horticulture Mission.

Facilitated vegetables cultivation in 145 acres with 290 households in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam district: seeds of brinjal, tomato, okra, 3 varieties of beans, gourds and leafy vegetables were provided to the farmers.

Domestication of Wild Tubers

Cultivable wild tubers seed materials were supplied in 4 villages of Devipatnam mandal. Alocasia, colocasia tuber demonstrations were taken up in Koyyalagudem village. The farmers were encouraged to domesticate important tuber species in podu lands and doddi lands.

Improved Agriculture Implements



Farmers are using the agriculture tools and implements obtained from the Government in 10 villages of Pathakota and Daragedda Panchayats villages: cycle weeders, secateurs, branch cutting hand saw sprayers, tarpaulin and sickles. The adivasi farmers find the tools useful as they reduce drudgery in manual labor, particularly the women workers. In addition, 12 farmers accessed water pumps from Agriculture Department and a Turmeric Boiler for the Pathakota Panchayat through the ITDA.

Horticulture

Facilitated horticulture plantation (mainly mango, cashew and banana) in 120 acres from 38 villages of 12 panchayats of 8 mandals, 4 districts in collaboration with the Government. Also, 500 mango grafts were supplied in 5 villages: two grafts per family. Cashew cultivation was facilitated in degraded forest lands of these 5 villages and cashew garden management demonstrations were taken up in 3 villages.



Seed Centers and Rare Seed Varieties

5 seed centers are being maintained by the community in 5 focal villages of Pathakota panchayat. Each seed centre has 20 traditional varieties of millets, pulses and oil seeds. Metal seed storage bins were provided to prevent damage to seeds by rats and pests. This year 256 farmers accessed seeds from the seed centers and utilized in 260 acres.



Alternate Marketing Structures

Facilitated 6 Millets Producers Groups (MPG) in East Godavari district and linked them with APMARKFED to procure millets. 4 MPGs have marketed millets in collaboration with the Girijana Primary Marketing Society (GPCMS), Maredumilli. Also processing of millets is being encouraged.

Linking Adivasi Farmers with Government Departments

Encouraged 1400 farmer families to take up millets cultivation in 2150 acres in 76 villages of 10 panchayats under the government's Comprehensive Revival of Millets" programme in Y. Ramavaram mandal, East Godavari district. Also, implementing Back Yard Poultry Project in Peddabayalu mandal, Visakhapatnam district through the Government of Andhra Pradesh Department of Animal Husbandry and WASSAN, nodal agency: 1000 women beneficiaries.

4.2.4 Water Related Initiatives

Feasibility studies of water bodies to provide irrigation and drinking water facility carried out in 3 sites:

1. Gravity flow for irrigation in one village benefitting 36 households;



2. Hydrant to supply water to 2 villages;
3. Rainwater harvesting structures in 20 panchayats in 4 districts.



Pisciculture in Water Bodies

Facilitated fisheries in additional 30 water bodies in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts. 30 beneficiaries from 21 villages were supplied 1,10,000 fish seeds purchased from the Fisheries Department. At the end of the February 2017 the fish weight was an average 600 - 750 gm. The families have harvested fish, consumed and also sold some fish, earning Rs.12000 - 30000.

4.2.5 Forest Regeneration and Non-Timber Forest Produce

Promoted agroforestry plantation in 20 acres of private lands of 19 families in 6 villages of East



Godavari district. Saplings of 6 species (amla, tamarind, jamun, mango, orange and sweet lime) were planted: 80 saplings in each acre. Also protocols were developed for palmyra fiber extraction and value addition, making of siguru from palm toddy and on wild tubers domestications. NTFP drying platform was constructed in one village. Communities were encouraged to follow protocols while harvesting NTFP from surrounding forests. Tamarind cake

making and adda leaf value addition trainings were conducted. Palmyra fibre extraction machine was installed in one village.

4.2.6 Capacity Building

- Two-day workshop was organized on 'Millets Recipes' for 28 adivasi youth farmers from East Godavari District;
- Organized 5-day first phase training programme on 'Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Resilient Agriculture' for 35 youth farmers (female and male -25) from East Godavari district.
- 60 adivasi youth farmers participated in 8-day training programme on 'Zero Budget Natural Farming';
- Pickle making process was demonstrated in 4 villages. 110 women were trained on sustainable use of surplus wild fruits such as citrus, wild mango and amla pickle making processes.
- Women from 5 villages were trained on cashew garden management, domestication of wild tubers, and pineapple cultivation.



4.2.7 Science and Technology

The action research in science and technology initiatives mainly focused on inculcating scientific temper in optimum use of common property resources. The number of demonstrations in agriculture, horticulture, domestication



of tubers, etc., listed above were taken up as part of this process. Besides, a project was taken up to revive and retain brand Budithi metal crafts in Budithi cluster of villages in Saravakota Mandal, Srikakulam District.



4.3 Decentralized Energy Options and Climate Change

Our work continues towards improving energy security for the vulnerable *adivasi* communities across the two districts of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari in Andhra Pradesh. We have been able to increase our outreach with regards to community access to decentralized energy technologies for improving energy security. In addition, to make agriculture more resilient to climate change we have promoted adaptive mechanisms in a remote adivasi pocket in Andhra Pradesh with regards to promoting drought resistant crops.

4.3.1 Exploring community based Carbon Projects

This initiative has provided us the opportunity to upscale viable energy technology solutions for access to tribal communities. Household solar technology, community based small hydro and fuel efficient cooking stoves and recently bio sand filters emerged as being potential options to meet basic energy requirement and clean drinking water of these communities. However, the potential for improved stoves, Bio sand filters were also found to be workable for a CDM/VER project.

LAYA Paderu Microscale Gold Standard Project

We continue to be involved in monitoring the use of 4000 energy efficient woodstoves with as many adivasi families in the region as a part of the “LAYA Paderu Micro Scale Gold Standard VER Project”. The computer based online monitoring Management Information System (MIS) interface that was designed in house last year is available for viewing through the web link “ver.laya.org.in”. It has helped communicate the progress in monitoring the stoves.



The preparation of the draft (second) monitoring report for the emission reduction in the period from August 1st – December 31st 2016) was initiated. The stoves have managed to reduce emissions by 11,003 CO₂e and generated as many Voluntary Emission Reduction (VERs) Certificates. Actual issuance from Gold Standard is scheduled to happen in the next reporting period.

LAYA Surakshana Gold Standard VER Project

The LAYA Surakshana VER Gold Standard project preparation period was finally registered in December 2014. Simultaneously the Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) was signed with Misereor to construct 6000 Energy Efficient Woodstoves by December 2015.

As of 2017 March 6071 stoves have been constructed. Subsequently the draft monitoring report for the 1st issuance of the project is being developed. This will include the period January 1st 2016 to June 31st 2017.

4.3.2 Pilots on Adaptation

The work on pilot projects related to adaptation saw through another agricultural season. Effective results were realized in conserving natural resources through watershed management in the attempt to identify, procure and propagate rare varieties of seed banks and encourage cultivation of local drought and flood tolerant varieties of crops. It was observed that out of many varieties of grains, pulses and tubers that was promoted 11 varieties stood out with the opportunity for sustained propagation. During this period 16 plots (0.5 acres each plot) were harvested with 11 varieties of crops and the seeds were stored for further propagation. A total of 16 families in 4 panchayats are involved in this process.

The situation analysis has given us credible base to propose 5 types of millets ganti, sama, korra, jonna and chodi (local names of millets) reaching out to target of 1000 families and 1400 acres. All these types are drought resistant, pest resistant and can adapt to varied climatic conditions. During this period, we were able to extend the outreach beyond our target reaching 1400 families, 2150 acres in 10 Panchayats and 79 villages.

4.3.3 Decentralized Energy Clusters

Pathakota and Bonjangi

The Alternative Energy cluster at Pathakota, East Godavari District continues to function well. Now with a good road constructed all the way to the village access has become much easier for follow up. The community based Micro Hydro is working thanks to the community effort to maintain it. Recently the village also chose to give up on government supplied electricity in favour of the Hydro due intermittent power cuts and rising charges of electricity. Once again the community was able to independently make repairs to the system without financial support from LAYA.

Munagalapudi

The pico-hydro in Munagalapudi, Y. Ramavaram Mandal, East Godavari District, continues to function well.

Both these systems are being used as backup to the grid electricity. Recently the government has made electricity free of cost up to 50 units for Adivasi communities. In order to conserve wear and tear of the machines the communities in both clusters rely mainly on grid electricity. However, there are extended period of time when electricity supply is cut. During those periods the hydro's become the only source of electricity. This situation could easily change once the subsidies are lifted.



4.3.4 New Initiatives

We have been trying to find ways to improve newer, better, faster and cheaper ways to develop technologies so that they may be accessible at a large scale.

This year the focus of research has been to find a new material to encase the medium for the Bio-Sand Filters. Concrete containers are heavy and with the medium the weight can exceed 80 Kgs. This make the filter extremely inefficient to transport particularly to remote hilly regions. In this context we have tried plastic with mixed results. Consequently, we were advised to fabricate the containers with fiber glass. The order for this has been given to fiber glass fabricators.

In addition, we have also initiated pilot project on community based slow sand filter. This has been initiated in Saryapalli village (36 households) Paderu Region. The water is supplied to the village using a hydam system where water is drawn from a low lying stream.

4.4 Alternative Health Care

For hundreds of years the adivasi communities have used herbal based medicines. This form of medicine is closer to Ayurveda but different from the conventional allopathic medicine. The medicinal plants, which are the source of this medicine, are abundantly available in the forests of this region. Moreover, the use of herbal medicines has been an integral part of adivasi culture. Herbal medicine can be potentially relevant and useful at least for basic illnesses. Our experience in community health care through herbal medicine in the past 16 years has demonstrated that it is affordable, reliable, efficient and accessible.

4.4.1 Promotion of health care at local level

Provided treatment to 111628 patients (male – 6806; female - 4822) through Community Health Centres (CHC), Regular Health Centres at the market places), Need-based (Special) Health Camps in collaboration with the AYUSH Department and in Vanantharam for referral cases.

Treatment Details from April 2016 to March 2017				
		Male	Female	Total
Community Health Centres (CHC)	46 CHCs and 20 THCs are providing health care in 220 villages in 4 districts: East Godavari-19, Visakhapatnam-26, Vizianagaram-17 and Srikakulam-4	5297	4068	9365
Regular Health Camps (RHC)	Regularly organize health camps in weekly market days in 5 centres	1211	604	1815

Treatment Details from April 2016 to March 2017				
		Male	Female	Total
Special (Need based) Health Camps	Organized special health camps in 36 villages and 8 village health camps in collaboration with AYUSH Department	298	150	448
Total		6806	4822	11628

Community Herbal Based Health Care was promoted through:

Mother and Community Herbal Gardens

Maintained 2 Mother Herbal Gardens in Gummaripalem (185 medicinal plant species) and in Addateegala (230 medicinal plant species). Also maintained 95 Community Herbal Gardens in 3 districts (64 in East Godavari district, 23 in Visakhapatnam district and 8 in Srikakulam district), which are established in primary schools, Community Health Centres (CHC) and Traditional Healing Centres (THC).

Medicinal Plants' Nursery

In Vanantharam with 40 species of medicinal plants: each species 50 to 200 - distributed to THPs, collages, schools, government institutions and NGOs.

Popularizing Herbal Medicine

Monitoring Community Health Centres (CHC) and Traditional Health Centres (THC): 66 CHCs and THCs in 4 districts. Attended Herbal Exhibitions (Yanam, Pondicherry), Tatanagar (Jharkhand) and



in Vanantharam: exhibited 200 species of plants/barks/seeds; one 2-day training for degree college 45 female students on preparation of *Herbaria*; one 2-day training for degree college 40 female students on 'medicine preparation'; one 3-day training program for 29 tribal youth (female 8) in Visakhapatnam district on 'awareness on medicinal plants and importance of herbal based medicines in tribal in collaboration with SMILE NGO; 3 botanical tours for 210 high school

students; a 6-day training program for 25 Youth (female 7) tribal youth in Srikakulam district on 'awareness on medicinal plants and importance of herbal based medicines in tribal areas' in collaboration with Montfort Brothers (NGO).

4.4.2 Capacity Building

Skill upgradation of Community Health Practitioners (CHP)

Organized 2 skill upgradation trainings in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts for 25 (female – 8 and male – 17) Community Health Practitioners(CHP): the focus was on the recap of treatment measures for common illness and prepared of medicines. Medicine preparation and storage for all trainees at the end of the training. Also a long term training on 'Herbal Medicine Preparation and Healing' was organized with 5 modules in collaboration with the Kovel foundation (NGO) for 24 tribal youth (2 female) from 6 districts.



Skill upgradation of Traditional Health Practitioners (THP)

Conducted two 3-day skill up gradation trainings for THPs: one in Paderu for 16 THPs (2 female) Paderu; and the other in Addateegala for 15 THPs (all male).



Conducted two 3-day trainings for 29 THPS from 4 districts in collaboration of the Kovel Foundation (NGO) and Amurtha Welfare Society(NGO).

Exposure visit to Tatanagar (Jharkhand): 14 THPs participated in Adivasi Samvadh organized by TATA Steel on 'Indigenous Medicine Practices.

4.5 Empowerment of Youth and Women

LAYA is involved in the process of engagement in leadership development of adivasi youth. Its outreach has been mainly 4 adivasi populated districts of Andhra Pradesh: East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, and Srikakulam. Its specific objectives are to nurture young adivasi men and women for their self-development as well as on the development concerns of their communities.

The overall perspective of the activities is to promote value based leadership potential among youth in this region.

4.5.1 Capacity Building

Training Programmes

Four 'MGNREGS Implementation Process' trainings in 4 districts: 196 adivasi youth and mates (male - 161, female -35) participated.

Eight 'Intensive Training Programmes for Adivasi Youth' from 4 districts to develop and strengthen youth leadership to respond to community issues and promote livelihoods.



Two Skill Training Programs Adivasi Youth: Telugu Reporting (30) and Bore Well Repairs (39). This main objective is to create and improve the local self-employment opportunities for adivasi youth and to facilitate their involvement in community development process.



Issue Based Workshops

17 issue based workshops for 140 adivasi youth (male - 103, female - 37) from 4 districts in order to intensively involve the youth in understanding their issues and collaboratively working with the community and government departments.

Fellowships

The fellowship programme reached out to adivasi youth, who are involved in adivasi youth empowerment: 19 adivasi youth from community based youth groups were supported with fellowships

Village Level Meetings

In the process of awareness building on issues we reached out to 10,137 youth in 4 districts through 459 village level meetings, which focused on relevant issues face by the communities.



4.5.2 Key Events

Adivasi youth participated in *International Women Day* in four districts: Vizianagaram district (32: male - 01 and female - 31); in Srikakulam district (32: male - 17 and female -15); in East Godavari district at 4 different locations (246: male – 48 and female - 198); and in Visakhapatnam district (110 adivasi women).



Adivasi youth participated in *International Indigenous Day* in 4 districts: in Vizianagaram district at 3 different locations (107: male - 59 and female - 48); in Srikakulam district at 2

different locations (91: male - 42 and female - 49); in East Godavari district at 2 locations (165: male - 95, and female - 70); and in Visakhapatnam district (68: male - 54 and female - 14).

Children's Day celebrations were held in 4 ashram schools in East Godavari district (Dalipadu, Panasalapalem, D. Bhimavaram and Addateegala). Altogether, 985 children (boys – 515 and girls - 470). Games, sports, essay writing and drawing were conducted in these events.

4.5.3 Adult Literacy

Adult Literacy for Leadership

Conducted 5 neo-literates' identification meetings at in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam: 158 young adivasi women participated



Conducted five 5-day Crash Adult Literacy Programme at in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts. In all, 138 adivasi women attended. Apart from the inputs on basic literacy and numeracy skills, input sessions on women's health, fuel efficient wood stoves, MGNREGS were taken up.

Also 72 neo-literates were followed up.

Legal Literacy

Conducted special Legal Literacy Orientation in East Godavari District: 65 adivasi youth (male - 28, and female - 37). The main focus on Civil Rights.

4.6 Alternative Data Generation and Documentation

The building of an alternative database on issues helped in disseminating relevant information to remote areas on one hand and attempted to sharpen the thrust of our intervention by influencing policy on the other.

Documentation, field based studies and publications of relevant documents, filing of relevant materials from 3 daily newspapers and 20 magazines and bulletins, preparation of training material continued as a priority depending on the need and purpose of involvement: sustainable agriculture, natural resource management, climate change, decentralized energy options, government policies and programs, environmental pollution, displacement, health, gender issues, human rights, literacy and education, etc.

4.6.1 Activities

- Prepared training material on the subject of "*Climate Change*" for the purpose of internal trainings;
- Disseminated information through training, participation in seminars, etc., and other processes.

4.6.2 Publications

Regular Publications (Newsletter)

‘Mannem Lo’: 4 Issues

- ☞ **April - June 2016:** Special focus on the capacity building program for tribal youth as “*Telugu Reporters*”;
- ☞ **July – September 2016:** Special focus on *Tribal Habitat Rights* (implementation of RoFR and other Rights).
- ☞ **October - December 2016:** Special focus on ***Impact of Current Government Policies of on Adivasis*** (e.g. Demonetization, Polavaram Project, non-implementation of MGNREGS and RoFR etc.);
- ☞ **January – March 2017:** Special focus on **Habitat Rights of Adivasis with special reference to PVTGs.**

Other Publications

- ☞ “CLIMATE FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES - Demonstrated by LAYA for marginalized communities”
- ☞ Videos: Making of four animation videos on **Climate Change** (Causes, Impacts and Alternatives) for internal training purpose are in process.

4.7 Policy Engagement and Networking

4.7.1 Towards Policy Engagement

Fact Finding on Tribal Land Issues

Mr. Chandra Kumar, former Justice of AP High Court and Palla Trinadha Rao, Advocate as part of a two-member fact finding team, conducted a public hearing on tribal land issues in West Godavari Scheduled Areas at the request of the Andhra Pradesh Girijana Sangham (APGS). The team recommended to the government for the resolution of the adivasi land issue. Some of the petitions were forwarded to the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority, West Godavari district, Eluru, for an enquiry.

Decadal Strategic Plan for Visakhapatnam City

LAYA in collaboration with INECC is facilitating pilot case studies in three cities of India: Pune, Visakhapatnam and New Delhi. These pilot studies are expected to develop a road map to meet critical needs such as energy access, mobility, housing, water and sanitation, cooking etc., from the perspective of the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). An inter-centre event was held in July 2016 at Visakhapatnam to share between the partners engaged in the study process followed by an interactional meeting with some knowledgeable persons at Visakhapatnam.

Sustainably Smart Pune

LAYA in collaboration with Samuchit Enviro Tech (SET) organized a round table discussion in February 2017 on 'Sustainably Smart Pune'. LAYA and SET have been engaged in a study project on a possible action plan for making Pune a Sustainably Smart City by 2030. The meeting was to share the conclusions based on the analysis and deliberations specifically on how to incorporate socio-economic equity and ecological concerns in the urban planning process in the context of Pune city.



Plastic-free Addateegala, East Godavari District

Plastic-free Addateegala campaign was initiated by the LAYA field area team in collaboration with the Addateegala Gram Panchayat. The campaign turned out to be a huge success. Posters, audio and video aids were utilized effectively in creating public awareness. The key objective of the campaign was to reduce and reuse plastic. The campaign finally resulted in the Panchayat deciding to ban plastic bags and glasses. A fine of Rs. 500 has been imposed by the Panchayat for violations of the ban.

Decarbonized and Decentralized Energy

A one-day expert consultation on "How is a Decarbonized and Decentralized Energy Future possible for India - The Energy Equity Link" was co-organized by INECC- LAYA and MISEREOR in November 2016 at New Delhi. In the backdrop of the NITI Aayog being on the brink of releasing a new Energy Policy for India, the consultation examined the current state of play of the Energy Landscape in India, reflected on Future Energy scenarios posited by various modeling groups and highlighted the value of community based decentralized renewable energy projects undertaken in several parts of the country.



4.7.2 Networking

4.7.2.1 At The Local Level

Accompanying State Level Adivasi Community Based Organizations' (CBO) Network

In order to strengthen youth engagement on different government schemes and policy issues, facilitated state level and district level meetings of the CBO Network, including a General Body meeting at Seethampeta: 126 members participated from 42 CBOs from 4 districts: East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam. They identified issues, prepared micro-plans and actively brought them to the notice of the ITDA authorities. As a result, 142 adivasi villages are benefiting from the implementation and access to the government programmes. The CBO Network was also facilitated to collaborated with Swaraj Abhiyan APVVU, NATWAN, YANADI SAMKYA and other local networks on the Recognition of Forest Rights (RoFR) Act.



Initiation of Women's Community Based Organization (WCBO) Network

Steps to initiate a WCBO Federation are underway in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts focusing on nature of issues the adivasi women are involving in and their strategic involvement in the process of development. Strategies were developed for the promotion of women leadership across the four districts. The WCBO group members play watch dog role in the implementation of government schemes and actively mobilizing community focusing on women and girl child for a better sustainable leadership; raise women's voices in grama sabha and at the panchayat level; and actively participate in the PESA implementation process.

Facilitation of Village Level Committees (VLC)

Facilitated the strengthening of 235 VLCs members in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts through village and panchayat level meetings to strengthen their capacities on women's health issues, gender issues and women's leadership. They were Involved in the issue of village level drinking water, bore well repairs, MGNREGS, follow up of Mother Committees, and SHGs.

Accompanying Traditional Health Practitioners (THP) Network

Facilitated THP network mandal/ district level meetings in of the East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram districts, in which they shared their experience, identified eligible THPs for skill up gradation; discussed how to strengthen the mandal and district level THP networks; raising community herbal garden, and maintaining Out Patient Registers.

Regularly monitoring 119 THPs in the 3 districts for to understand their medicine preparation practice, community herbal gardens and treatment details.

4.7.2.2 At the National Level

At the national level LAYA intensively associated with the Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC), a national network, which focusses on the issue of Climate Change from a grassroots' perspective, and the Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE), a regional network that promotes quality education and lifelong learning for all.

Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC)

LAYA serves as the secretariat of the INECC and in collaboration with some of the network partners is developing a vision for 'building community resilience' in an adivasi pocket in the East Godavari district of AP to face Climate Change' through development of package of practices (PoP) for promoting sustainable farming and adoption of decentralized renewable energy options. Also LAYA's thrust on 'Education in a Climate Changing World' by reaching out to various stakeholders: colleges, schools, farmers' groups, local print and electronic media persons, panchayat representatives, etc. The platform 'Yuva Drishti' was created by LAYA to engage youth on Climate Change.

Some of the key networking activities taken up in collaboration with INECC:

- ☞ Orientation for teachers on Climate Change and Sustainable Development: A one-day "*Teachers' Orientation Programme on Climate Change and Sustainable Development*", was organized in collaboration with Vikas Evam Shikshan Sansthan (VESS) and WH Smith School of Varanasi. It was attended by 68 teachers from across 16 schools of Varanasi. The key objective was to introduce the teachers to the concept of climate change and its vital link with sustainable development. The teachers resolved to take back the key learnings from the programme and explore ways of integrating it into the subjects they teach.
- ☞ Engaging Student Youth as part of Yuva Drishti: LAYA, in collaboration with Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC), Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University and Social Action and Research Centre (SARC) organized a two-day youth program: "Climate Change Action: We Can Make A Difference" in February 2017 in Varanasi. It was attended by 140 undergraduates, graduate and doctorate students. They were introduced to topics like basics of climate science, climate justice issues, international and national policies, and how to take up concrete actions.
- ☞ Interfacing with Young Green Entrepreneurs: A one-day workshop on 'Climate Change Education for Young Green Entrepreneurs' was organized in February by Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC) in collaboration with LAYA and Samuchit Enviro Tech at BAIF, Pune. The main focus of the meeting was to explore the unique areas where entrepreneurs, who are promoting environmental responsibility could come together to better understand innovative methods of supporting and scaling green innovations and to explore opportunities to better support the needs of young green entrepreneurs.

Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE)

LAYA is a member of ASPBAE. The Associate Director was the elected member of the Executive Council. LAYA is kept informed on the latest development, especially key education focused issues through the regular publications of ASPBAE The 'ASPBAE Bulletin – Learning Beyond Boundaries' and 'ASPBAE Ed-Lines – Quality Education for ALL'. (www.aspbae.org)

One key activity was taken up in collaboration with ASPBAE:

Reorienting Education for Sustainable Future: A 3-day workshop was held in December on “Education for Sustainable Development” was co-organized by LAYA/Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC) – Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE) and National Coalition for Education (NCE) at Indian Social Institute, New Delhi. Educators from across 11 states of India explored the fundamental links between Growth – Development and Climate Change and the crucial role of educators in promoting effective engagement of students, children, youth and other stakeholders to accelerate progress towards sustainable development.

5. Governance and Management

5.1 Governance

LAYA is legally registered under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, now amended as the Andhra Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2001, and under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) of 1976, now amended in 2010 and governed by the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011. The Society has a General Body of 16 members, governed by a Board of Management with 7 members, which advises the Secretariat through the Executive Director. A team of unit facilitators, constituting the Project Policy Team, assists the Executive Director.

Four governance meetings were held:



- 1 June 10 - 11, 2016: Meeting on “Succession in LAYA” (June 10) and Board of Management Meeting (June 11);
- 2 September 26 - 27, 2016: Workshop on “Programme Perspective and Entities of LAYA: Impact Achievement and New Initiatives and Status of Entities linked with LAYA and future perspectives” (September 26) and General Body and Board of Management Meetings (September 27);
- 3 December 1, 2016: Board of Management Meeting
- 4 February 27 - 28, 2017: Sharing on an overview of LAYA's thematic areas: Organizational Journey and Challenges; Current challenges, Tribal Societies and the Way forward; followed by a field visit in Addateegala (February 27) and Board of Management Meeting (February 28).



5.2 Management

Facilitating Units

Human Rights and Entitlements
Herbal based Health Care
Natural Resource Management
Science and Technology
Empowerment of Youth and Women
Decentralized Energy Options and Climate Change
Alternative Data Generation and Documentation

Management Strategy

As a strategy a unit approach has been adopted to facilitate quality and focused intervention in the programme promotion and implementation. These are based on the specific dimensions of the issues or problems addressed. The unit approach has helped to decentralize decision making for more effective functioning. Each unit has been encouraged to function autonomously with responsibility in planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting on activities, and collaborate through organic linkages with other units on the programme front.

In the last several years there has been a concerted focus on strengthening the accountability systems within the organization. As a general management strategy of the organization, a relatively small core of personnel manages a wide outreach through a network with CBOs and collaborative relationships with other NGOs. There have been several discussions within the Board of Management on the roles of the Board and the Executive within the organizational context. All the Board members are professionally qualified and have wide experience in the field of development.

This year Mr. Prakash Kumar Layak, Association for Stimulating Know How (ASK) accompanied LAYA on 'Institutionalization of Outcome and Impact Orientation' for our Bread for the World (BfW) Project: "Climate Change Advocacy and Interventions: Supporting the Entitlements and Capabilities of Local Communities towards Sustainable Living – Phase III" from July 14 - 16, 2016 and from March 20 - 23, 2017.

Also, Ms. Steffi Muller from BfW and Ms. Sapna Singh, Financial Management Services Foundation (FMSF) visited LAYA on October 25 - 26, 2016. During the visit, the programme perspective of LAYA was shared and a Memorandum of Understanding between LAYA, BfW and Misereor on the activity profile of LAYA was recommended. The team also made an independent visit to the Auditor, Sandeep & Associates.

Strategic Meetings

The first strategic meeting was held on August 12 – 13, 2016 focusing on 'Micro Enterprise: Towards financial sustainability', Mandal Decadal Plan, Initiatives taken on Community College and Analysis of reasons for success of Addateegala Plastic Campaign. The second was held on January 19 & 20, 2017. The theme of the meeting was sharing Strategic Plans of all the units for the following year, identification of future level initiatives for the next phase of work keeping mandal and district perspective in mind. There were discussions on project monitoring, status on policy related initiatives and mandal report and also on involving in Government projects.

6. Financial Statements

CONCISE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 01.04.2016 TO 31.03.2017

RECEIPTS	Amount (Rs. Rounded in Lakhs)		PAYMENTS	Amount (Rs. Rounded in Lakhs)	
Opening Balances:		148.00	Payments:		
TDS Receivable		0.67	Foreign Contributions	258.84	
			Indian Contributions	27.20	286.04
Receipts:			Maintenance, Upgradation & Development Fund		49.68
Foreign Contributions	223.54				
Indian Contributions	16.00	239.54	Closing Balances:		122.87
Maintenance, Upgradation & Development Fund		55.88	TDS Receivable		0.53
Bank Interest Received		2.32			
Advances to Projects		12.71			
Total Receipts		459.12	Total Payments		459.12

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31-03-2017

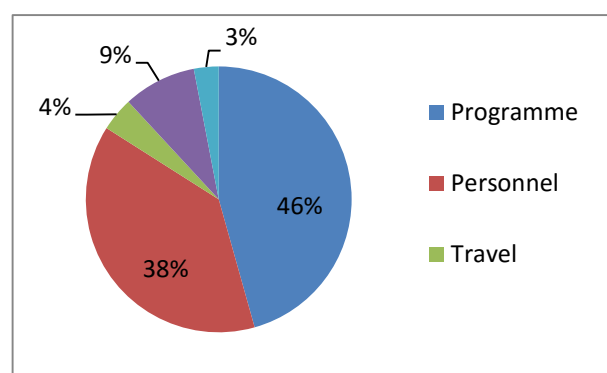
LIABILITIES	Amount (Rs. Rounded in Lakhs)		ASSETS	Amount (Rs. Rounded in Lakhs)	
<u>Excess of Income over Expenditure:</u>			<u>Fixed Assets</u>		223.57
Opening Balance	329.18				
<u>Less:</u> Excess of the Expenditure over Income for the year	10.85	318.33			
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			<u>Current Assets</u>		
Project Advances	25.29		Cash-in-hand	0.48	
Provision for Medical Reimbursement	3.33		Cash-at-Bank	88.87	
TDS Payable	0.02	28.64	Programme Advances	8.23	97.58
			Project Advances		25.29
			TDS Receivable		0.53
Total		346.97	Total		346.97

Receipts for 2016 – 2017

Funding Agencies	Total (in Rs.)	%
Bread for the World (BFW)	7296542.00	30.46%
Katholische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe e.V (KZE) /Misereor	15057441.00	62.86%
Agriculture Technical Management Agency (ATMA)	100000.00	0.42%
Department of Science & Technology (DST)	900000.00	3.76%
Watershed Support Services Activities Network (WASSAN)	600000.00	2.50%
Total	23953983.00	100.00%

Expenditure for 2016 – 2017

Expenditure	Rs.	%
Programme	13055428	46
Personnel	10972847	38
Travel	1176280	4
Administration	2538148	9
Capital	861230	3
Total	28603933	100



Unit/Programme-Wise Expenditure for 2016 – 17

INTERVENTIONS	Total Expenditure	%
Natural Resource Management	2735736	11
Alternative Health Care	1497700	6
Micro Credit & Micro Enterprise	499066	2
Empowerment of Youth & Women	4089391	16
Resource for Legal Action	2882489	11
Alternative Data Base, Networking & Policy Engagement	683814	3
Science & Technology	2385644	10
Alternative and Decentralized Energy Options	10430715	41
Total	25204555	100

ANNEXURES

GENERAL BODY

1. Dr. B. Devi Prasad, Rtd Professor, Centre for Equity for Women Children and Families, School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai;
2. Dr. Nafisa Goga D'Souza, Executive Director, LAYA, Visakhapatnam;
3. Mr. Walter Mendoza, Development Consultant, Pune;
4. Dr. Lata Narayan, Rtd Professor, Centre for Lifelong Learning, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai;
5. Ms. Nandini Narula, Development Consultant, New Delhi;
6. Retd Prof. T. Sudhakar Reddy, Department of Fine Arts, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam;
7. Mr. Sanjay Khatua, Director, DHARA, Bhubaneswar;
8. Mr. Dominic D'Souza, Associate Director, LAYA, Visakhapatnam;
9. Dr. D.V.R. Murthy, Professor, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam;
10. Ms. Mani Mistry, Executive Director, Bharbhaya Orphanage for Hindu Girls, Mumbai;
11. Mr. Minar Pimple, Senior Director of Global Operations, Amnest International, London;
12. Ms. Maveen Soares Pereira, Head of South Asia Programmes, Traidcraft, United Kingdom;
13. Ms. Rama Nandanavanam, Independent Consultant in the HIV AIDS sector, with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh.
14. Ms Shabnam Patel, Architect, Visakhapatnam
15. Dr Ritesh P Kyunyakari, Associate Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Hyderabad
16. Mr Biswaranjan Tripura, Assistant Professor, Centre for Social Justice and Governance, School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1. Prof. B. Devi Prasad, President;
2. Dr. Nafisa Goga D'Souza, Secretary;
3. Mr. Walter Mendoza, Treasurer;
4. Dr. Lata Narayan, Member;
5. Ms. Nandini Narula, Member;
6. Prof. T. Sudhakar Reddy, Member;
7. Mr. Sanjay Khatua, Member.

THE LAYA TEAM

S No	Names	Location	Designation
1	Dr. Nafisa Goga D'Souza	Visakhapatnam	Executive Director
2	Dominic D'Souza	Visakhapatnam	Consultant
3	Dr. Venugopal Rayudu	Visakhapatnam	Specialist, Science and Technology
4	Ms Nagamani V.V.	Visakhapatnam	Coordinator, Finance
5	Mallikharjuna Rao. L.	Visakhapatnam	Coordinator, Documentation
6	Ms Manisha Banerjee	Visakhapatnam	Coordinator, Administration
7	Satyanarayana M.	Visakhapatnam	Coordinator, Information Technology
8	Kumar D.S.S.P.	Visakhapatnam	Office Assistant
9	Shankar Rao P.	Visakhapatnam	Driver
10	Madhava Rao R.	Visakhapatnam	Driver cum Office Assistant
11	Jagadeesh K.	Visakhapatnam	Coordinator, Information Technology
12	Ms Lavanya K.	Visakhapatnam	Assistant Accountant
13	Ms Sayana Sai Brahmani	Visakhapatnam	Technical Facilitator, Climate Change Desk
14	Ms Lavanya K.	Visakhapatnam	Accounts Assistant
15	Kantha Rao T.	Seetampeta	Coordinator, Empowerment of Youth and Women
16	Ms Ajita Tiwari Padhi	New Delhi	Facilitator, Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC)
17	Myron Mendes	Mumbai	Youth Coordinator
18	Ms Shalini Dagur	New Delhi	Assistant Facilitator
19	Prasada Rao G.V.	Rampachodavaram	Field Coordinator, Science and Technology Unit
20	Bulliyya G.	Addateegala	Coordinator, Alternative Health Care
21	Koteswara Rao K.	Addateegala	Coordinator, Natural Resource Management
22	Satyanarayana G.V.V.	Addateegala	Accountant

S No	Names	Location	Designation
23	Ms Padmavathi A.	Addateegala	Field Coordinator, Empowerment of Women
24	Chakra Babu B.	Addateegala	Field Coordinator, Natural Resource Management
25	Satyanarayana D.	Addateegala	Driver cum Office Assistant
26	Veeraraghava K.	Addateegala	Field Coordinator, Herbal Based Health Care
27	Gowri Shankar E.	Addateegala	Field Coordinator, Empowerment of Youth & Women
28	Bhagavan Raju K.	Addateegala	Technical Assistant (Contract)
29	Kishore Kumar I.	Addateegala	Facilitator, Micro Enterprise Desk
30	Krishna S.	Addateegala	Technical Assistant, Natural Resource Management
31	Srinivas S.	Addateegala	Field Coordinator, Natural Resource Management
32	Prasad R.	Jalampalli	Care taker of Jalampalli Training Centre
33	Ravindra V.	Paderu	Area Coordinator
34	Srinivas Rao N.	Paderu	Field Coordinator, Empowerment of Youth
35	Ms Annapoorna S.	Paderu	Finance and Administrative Assistant
36	Lova Raju D	Paderu	Coordinator, Decentralised Energy Options for Paderu Area
37	Ms Lakshmi Sunitha V.	Paderu	Data Entry Operator, LCF Project
38	Satyanarayana B.	Paderu	Field Coordinator, VER Project
39	Prasad Naidu S.	Paderu	Field Coordinator, Desi Backyard Poultry Project
40	Trinadha Rao P.	Rajahmundry	Advocate, Resource for Legal Action
41	Ms. Annapurna M.	Rajahmundry	Advocate, Resource for Legal Action
42	Ram Babu P.	Rajahmundry	Field Coordinator, Resource for Legal Action
43	Ram Babu M.	Rajahmundry	Office Assistant, Resource for Legal Action
44	Murali Vasu P.	Rajahmundry	Finance and Administrative Assistant, Resource for Legal Action

Participation in International Conferences

Nafisa Goga D'Souza:

- ☞ Participated in the 5th Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 'Adapting and Living below 2°C: Bridging the Gaps in Policy & Practice': October 17 – 19, 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Dominic D'Souza:

- ☞ Participated in ASPBAE's members National Consultation meeting from July 11 – 13, 2016 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- ☞ Participated in the 5th Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 'Adapting and Living below 2°C: Bridging the gaps in Policy & Practice': October 17 – 19, 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka
- ☞ Attended ASPBAE's Workshop Preparatory Meeting on November 19, Regional Workshop on ASPBAE Strategic Directions, November 20 – 21, and the Executive Council Meeting on November 22, 2016 in Bangkok.

Ajita Tiwari:

- ☞ Chaired session as NSC Co-Chair during CANSA workshop on 'Climate Induced Migration and Role of SAARC' from July 26 – 27, 2016 at Kathmandu.
- ☞ Participated in the 5th Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 'Adapting and Living below 2°C: Bridging the Gaps in Policy & Practice': October 17 – 19, 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka
- ☞ Participated in the Conference of Parties (COP) 22: November 8 – 15, 2016, Morocco
- ☞ Participated in the Co – Chairs Meet for Climate Action Network South Asia's (CANSA) 5-year roadmap: February 6, 2017, Bali

Myron Mendes

- ☞ Participated in the Conference of Parties (COP) 22: November 8 – 15, 2016, Morocco

Sanjay Khatua:

- ☞ Participated in the 5th Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 'Adapting and Living below 2°C: Bridging the Gaps in Policy & Practice': October 17 – 19, 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka

T. Kantha Rao:

- ☞ Exposure visit along with the team of Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union (APVVU) to two local NGO's in Dhaka to explore the issues and working style of People's Network Institutions. The organizations are, Bangladesh Labor Welfare Foundation (BLF) and Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Foundation (OSHE): December 14 – 20, 2016, Dhaka, Bangladesh

D. Lova Raju

- ☞ Participated in the South Asian Campaign Climate Trackers Advocacy Programme: October 14 – 16, 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka
- ☞ Participated in the 5th Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 'Adapting and Living below 2°C: Bridging the Gaps in Policy & Practice': October 17 – 19, 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka