



LAYA

ANNUAL REPORT 2021 – 2022



PLOT NO 110, YENDADA, NEAR SUN BEACH CAMPUS,
BEHIND BAY CROWN APARTMENTS
VISAKHAPATNAM – 530 045

www.laya.org.in

Annual Report: Framework

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1. Perspective of LAYA

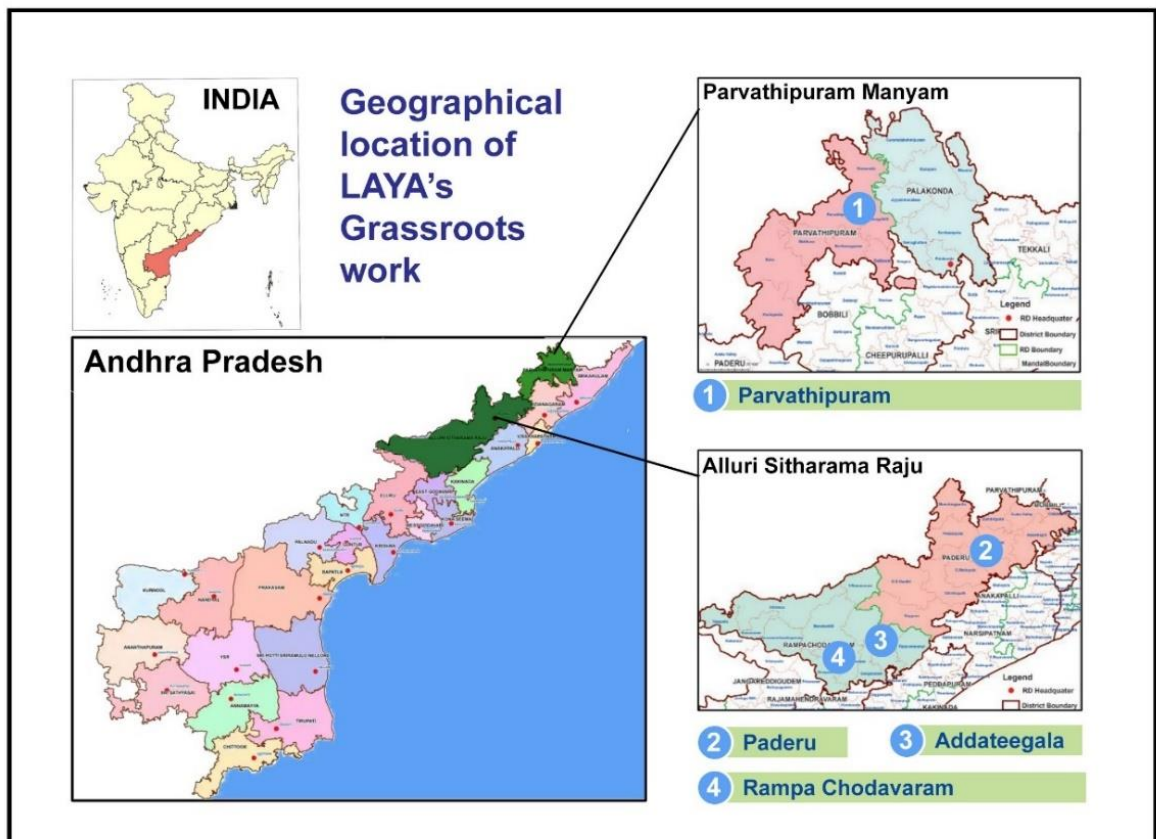


LAYA envisages a socially just and humanized society, where the marginalized communities find a space for a dignified quality of life and livelihood. The vision of LAYA is depicted in its logo with a yin-yang symbol superimposed by a mythical dancing Nataraj (Shiva), which represents the rhythm (Laya) of dynamic change, which is an integral part of the Adivasi culture. Hence, while acknowledging the dance of the opposites, LAYA's mission is to safeguard the human rights of the adivasi communities and to promote their holistic, integrated development.

The field project area is a part of a larger adivasi belt of 5 districts: East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, and Srikakulam contiguous to the Scheduled Areas of South Orissa, South Chhattisgarh, and Eastern Maharashtra. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has put forth a proposal that it will divide its 13 districts into 26 districts on April 4, 2022. With this LAYA's operational area will be mainly two districts only: Alluri Sitarama Raju District and Parvathipuram Manyam District. LAYA focuses on safeguarding the human rights of the Adivasis and the promoting sustainable development in the areas inhabited by them in the northern part of Andhra Pradesh.

Whereas LAYA's work with the Adivasi communities in Andhra Pradesh constitutes its major local activity, other fields of work have a national and an international bearing. This is mainly in collaboration with the Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC), set up in 1996. LAYA is one of the promoters of INECC which focuses on voicing the concerns of the eco-system-based communities impacted differently by climate change and explores mitigation and adaptation options.

2. Location of LAYA's activities:



3. Thematic Areas:

3.1 Safeguarding Human Rights

LAYA has been involved in addressing land alienation and socio-economic rights of Adivasi communities since its inception. For Adivasis, the threat to natural resources like land, water, and forest, is a threat to their livelihood, which is symbiotic to their identity as ethnic groups. While there are protective laws in the Scheduled Areas, the rights of Adivasis continue to be violated.

LAYA's work, related to Land Alienation and Human Rights, is led by the Resource for Legal Action (RLA), which is a unit of LAYA outreaching the erstwhile 3 districts: East, West Godavari, and Visakhapatnam Districts.

Highlights 2020 – 2021

Facilitating Land Entitlements

484 legal cases of land entitlement were taken up, of which so far 205 were successful, covering an extent of 387.40 acres. 856 'Individual Claims' were filed under Recognition of Forest Rights (RoFR) Act 2006 in 147 villages of 5 Mandals of the East and Visakhapatnam Srikakulam, and Vizianagaram Districts. So far, 104 claims were approved to an extent of 258.82 acres.

Legal Awareness and Education:



Various legal awareness and education programmes were organized to reach out to various groups of Adivasis and socio-economic entitlements facilitated in the areas of health, education, and social security.

Programme	Participation
5 legal sensitization camps for Adivasi youth on land rights, women's rights, human rights, Right to Information Act, RoFR Act, etc.	151 Adivasi youth attended: female 65, male 86
9 legal orientation camps to CBOs / Women Groups in 6 villages	224 Women CBO representatives participated

Facilitating Socio-Economic Entitlements

Programme	Participation
<i>Health</i>	
Awareness on nutrition, health among ICDS/Mothers' Committees' members of KR Puram Mandal, West Godavari district and Kunavaram Mandal, East Godavari district.	8 meetings were conducted: 206 women participated
6 Health camps organized	61 Adivasis were treated in Kunavaram Mandal, East Godavari District

Facilitated 6 Health care services (121 tribals applied for sanction of treatment)	121 tribals given health services
<i>Social Security</i>	
Facilitated representations of Adivasi households to secure Ration Cards	45 Adivasi households secured Ration Cards
Facilitated representations of Adivasi to secure Job Cards under MGNREGA	52 Adivasi households secured Job Cards
Facilitated 158 applications of Old Age Pension (OAP)	79 were sanctioned so far
Facilitated YSR Sampoorna Poshana for tribal children	87 Adivasi children
Facilitated applications of Housing Pattas	49 families got Housing Pattas
Facilitated 195 applications of YSR Cheyutha	38 were sanctioned
Facilitated 56 applications of YSR Ammavodi	11 were sanctioned
Facilitated 703 applications of Rythu Bharosa	70 were sanctioned
Facilitated 55 applications seeking Widow Pension	44 were sanctioned so far
Facilitated 24 applications of Physically Challenged	4 were sanctioned so far
Facilitated 9 applications securing the death certificates	4 death certificates issued
Facilitated to secure Birth Certificates for 11 persons	1 was sanctioned
Facilitated 47 applications of YSR Vidhya Deevena (Education benefit)	15 were sanctioned
Facilitated 16 applications of YSR Vasathi Deevena (Hostel accommodation)	2 were sanctioned
Facilitated 98 applications of PAN Card to secure socio- economic entitlements	25 were sanctioned
Facilitated 174 applications for Aadhar Cards update online to seek the eligibility to get socio, economic entitlements.	66 were updated



Meeting at LAYA Paderu Office with RLA team

Towards Policy Engagement and Networking



Village level meeting on identified issues of Akuru Cluster

Several policy related issues were addressed by drafting and making the following representations on guidelines for declaration of Gram Sabhas for the purpose of conducting Gram Sabhas; Presidential order to provide 100 percent 'Reservation' to the local Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas; drafting a notification giving legitimate space to the PESA Gram Sabha in determination of community status of the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas; recommendations for strengthening the role of local self-governance institutions under PESA Act. Policy Advocacy was also facilitated by media campaigns on various issues such

as Pensions, Scheduled Tribes Reservation in jobs and promotions, implementation of RoFR Act 2006, and allocation of housesites in the Scheduled Areas. Media campaign on Separate district formation of Ramapachodavaram, Land compensation for Gubbalampalem tribals, and on RoFR pattas for Polavaram submergence area.

16 RTI petitions were also filed to get the earlier orders passed under Land Transfer Regulation, Tribal Sub-Plan Funds, Polavaram Project compensation details, land acquisition notifications under Polavaram, etc.

3.2 Sustainable Resource Management

LAYA's main objective is to improve the sustainable productivity of natural resources. In doing so, we ensure that adivasi communities in the High Altitude Tribal Zone (HATZ) equip themselves with sustainable technologies in natural resource management in order to be 'food secure' and have basic livelihood security. LAYA's intervention has been translated into developing a basket of good practices in sustainable farming which, when administered together, work as a pragmatic model towards building community resilience.

Simultaneously, efforts are made to promote biodiversity in the area through mixed cropping patterns and regeneration of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) on degraded lands. Our interventions include:

- Facilitating seed centers and conservation of rare crop seed varieties;
- Organising seed festivals;
- Promoting crop biodiversity;
- Undertaking an ethno-botany study for sustaining biodiversity;
- Promoting NTFP plants in degraded areas;
- Promoting broom grass cultivation.

The key challenges faced are:

- Facilitating processes for optimum use and regeneration of natural resources for higher productivity and sustainability.
- Being culturally coherent in the interventions that we seek to introduce.

Based on our past learning, the initiatives taken up in 2021 – 2022 included the following Packages of Practices (PoP) in agriculture- and horticulture-climate friendly technologies and other facilitative measures in allied non-farm activities:

1. Key locations for LAYA’s NRM involvement – Cluster Approach Strategy

District	Mandal	Cluster	No of Panchayats	No of Villages	No of Households
East Godavari	Y.Ramavaram	Dalipadu	3	18	122
	R.Chodavaram	Akuru	1	6	57
	Maredumilli	Maredumilli	3	15	580
	Y.Ramavaram	Pathakota	4	40	750
Visakhapatnam	Paderu	Gondeli	2	10	242
	Hukumpeta	Kunthurla	4	40	850
Vizianagaram	Pachipenta	Pachipenta	3	27	227
Srikakulam	Seethampeta	Duggi	3	8	233
4 Districts	7 Mandals	8 Clusters	23	164	3061

2. Improved Sustainable Farming and Climate Resilient Farming Initiatives in 2021 – 2022

Based on our past learning, the initiatives in 2021 – 2022 included the following Packages of Practices (PoP) in agriculture, horticulture and other facilitative measures in allied non-farm activities:

Soil Nutrient Management

To enrich the soil and increase crop productivity by an average of 20%, soil nutrient management was adopted by the 495 households in 895 acres from Maredumilli cluster, East Godavari District.

Climate Resilient Natural Farming

Continued the CRNF process in Pathakota Cluster with 2150 farmer households from 64 habitations in collaboration with Rythu Sadhikara Samstha, Department of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh. These farmers took up cultivation of paddy, millets, pulses and vegetables as well as horticultural crops like cashew, mango, banana and turmeric in a total of 2890 acres. So far 1680 farmers have been motivated to achieve 'seed to seed' farmers category, and 470 farmers were motivated to adopt partial Natural Farming practices.



Natural Farming practices

Five-Layer Model in One Acre Plots

86 farmers have adopted the five-layer model in 86 acres. This model comprises planting of trees, shrubs, creepers, herbs and tubers as a diversified intervention, which helps to improve the coping mechanism of the farmer in the face of climate variability.

Practice of Half-Acre Annapurna Model

This is an integrated model which involves cultivation of perennial and seasonal vegetables ensuring regular access to nutrition throughout the year and is managed solely by women. At present 185 women have adopted this model in 36 villages of Pathakota Cluster

Guli Ragi Cultivation



Gulli ragi field

In the successful 'Guli' method of cultivating ragi in Karnataka, spacing is followed in transplantation, weeding is done twice, and root-stimulation is done by using a wooden plank to produce more tillers. Besides, 'Jeevamrutham', mainly consisting of cow urine and dung, is applied twice during the crop season. This model has been adopted by the 360 farmers from 42 villages of Pathakota and Kunthurla Clusters, which has resulted in the increase of ragi crop productivity from 3 to 8 quintals per acre.

Pre-Monsoon Dry Sowing

This was demonstrated in April 2021 by sowing a combination of seeds including ragi, sama, korra, maize, jonna, kandi, alasandalu, bobbara, ginger, pumpkin, ash gourd, and dosakaya. The outcome results have shown a good crop growth and that the plants' roots have been established well and yielded early harvests. This practice is adopted by the 300 farmers in 40 villages of Pathakota Cluster.



Distribution of millet seeds

Application of 'Panchagavya' Treatment to Cashew Trees

After the application of 'Panchagavya' natural farming treatment to cashew trees, favourable outcome was observed in the flowering and fruiting reducing investment in fertilizers and pesticides and resulting in a 25-40 percent increase in cashew nuts per acre. This practice was applied to 156 Acres of cashew gardens belongs to 78 Farmers in Pathakota and maredumilli clusters.

Homesteads Development

Homestead development was taken up to involve women-headed households in agriculture. 3150 households practiced Homestead Development. As a result of this practice, each household received an additional income of Rs 25000 - Rs 35000 annually.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

320 farmers took up SRI cultivation in the Kharif season in 52 villages, in 'pallamu' (wetlands). The harvest showed an increased average yield of 40% per acre compared with the normal cultivated paddy during the same season. SRI cultivation was also facilitated in the Rabi season 2021-2022 by 62 farmers in 28 villages. These farmers were also encouraged to use seed varieties that are drought, pests and disease resistant.



SRI weeding

Improved Mixed Cropping



Improved mixed cropping was promoted in 'podu', 'metta-garuvulu' and 'garuvulu' (slope lands). 2450 households adopted improved mixed cropping. They adopted methods of line sowing and were able to decrease seed rate in maize, red gram, and dry paddy with an average increase in yield from 7 to 9.5 bags. This intervention has helped to reduce drudgery in weeding and crop cutting

Nutri-Kitchen Gardens and Improved Vegetable Cultivation

1850 households were encouraged to start Nutri-Kitchen Gardens, which consists of green leafy vegetables, creepers, tubers, okra, tomato, cluster beans, including perennial varieties of curry leaves, drumsticks, bananas by exchanging seeds among one another. Local seeds were also procured and distributed. Vegetable cultivation was facilitated by providing seeds of brinjal, tomato, okra, beans, gourds and different leafy vegetables. 2650 households took up improved vegetable cultivation. This intervention has increased the availability and consumption of nutritious food at the household level. Women were also able to earn by selling vegetables to others in the village and at the local markets. The average annual additional income raised from vegetable cultivation ranged from Rs. 15000 to Rs. 20000 rupees for each household depending on the area cultivated.



Vegetable crop

Seasonal nutritious food availability at household was facilitated through Nutri Kitchen Gardens, and vegetable cultivation. Millets cultivation was encouraged with 1550 households, millets. Beans and pulses-based food recipes were developed based on the traditional food intake by the communities, and 80 women from Pathakota and Maredumilli Cluster were trained on the nutritional food recipes.

3. Other Relevant Interventions

Home and Community Seed Banks

Home seed banks were facilitated with local and improved varieties like millets, lentils (pulses) cereals, tubers, vegetable and oil seeds with 450 households in Maredumilli and Pathakota Clusters. Also continued to facilitate 15 community managed seed centers in 15 focal villages, which are established in 7 Panchayats of Pathakota and Pedakodapalli Clusters. Each seed centre has 41 traditional varieties of millets, paddy, pulses, beans, spices and oil seeds. 1500 farmers have accessed seeds from these centers and they have been utilized in 2000 acres. Farmers were also encouraged to collect and supply seeds of many varieties of traditional crops to other farmers.

Horticulture and Agro-Forestry

LAYA has demonstrated Agro-Forestry models like broom grass and jafra plantation in 42 acres of 56 households in 26 villages of Y. Ramavaram mandal. Broom grass cultivation, which had been promoted in 60 acres in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts, was followed up. Also pineapple cultivation was introduced as an inter crop in the cashew gardens in 150 acres



Pine cultivation

Alternate marketing models

The 4 Millets Producers Groups (MPG) in East Godavari district were linked them with 'Manyam Grains' Millets Processing and Marketin unit base at Anakapalli to sell their produce. Some of the processed millets is made available through the retail outlets in Mangampadu, Tulasipakalu, Rampachodavaram and Maredumilli.

4. Leveraging Government Schemes for Adivasi Farmers

The NRM Unit plays a significant role in raising awareness and facilitating access to Government schemes for adivasi farmers from various government departments in the region. It has developed working relationship with the officers of the:

S.No.	Name of Government Agency	Schemes
1	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)	30 Desi Poultry Farms Sheme under special Economic Develppment Component to the PVTG Households in Paderu Division
2	Krishi Vignan kendra (KVK) Pandirimamidi	Demonstrations of Ginger cultivation in 20 acres and Pulses 10 acres in 2 villages of Y. Ramavaram Mandal. Provided 3 Skill Development trinings on Jack fruit value addtion,

		Cahew value addition and Mushrooms cultivation
3	Regional Agriculture Research Station, High Altitude Tribal (HAT) Zone, Chintapalli	Providing Technical Support and Resource persons to the Farmers training in the region on request
4	The Rythu Sadhikara Samstha (RYSS)	ZBNF/APCRNF Programme in Pathakota, Dutcherty, Kota and Veeravaram clusters covering 4500 farmers

5. Capacity Building

Intensive Training for Sustainable Agriculture Practitioners (SAP)

A 10-days short-term training was organised for 32 young women farmers from Maredumilli Cluster. Outcome: these young women were started practicing in their own agriculture farms post training. Also, 4 6-days short-term training programmes were held with 126 young farmers (Male 80 and Female 46) in Duggi, Pachipenta, Kunthurla Clusters. The young trained farmers were ready to start practice in their own agriculture farms in coming Khariff season as a result of learning from the training.



R Satynarayana, SAP Trainee in field

Field Action Bio-Farming Models

As a follow up of the training activity 20 Bio-Farm Farmers were engaged in developing Bio-Farm Model in their designated plots and their intervention is being documented.

As follow up of the SAP Bio-Farm model plots we have collected the data from each SAP Bio farm farmer in the end of March 2022 and collated as per the tools developed, the data collection of monthly farmer's dairy performance formats was done from the 20 BF Farmers.

We analyzed the data to assess the change in BIOFARM plots, which is shows increase in crop diversity, productivity, consumption, and income both from the 70% percent and 30 % of the BIOFARM plots, especially in 2021-2022. In addition, the production of poultry consumption and income is also depicted. The food grains, vegetables, and poultry that were consumed have been monetized. The income from the sale of surplus food grains, vegetables, and chicken and in one case, eggs, has been computed to estimate the overall productivity in cash. Based on the above change analysis, the SAP BF trainees were ranked from 1-20. For an intensive follow up, the top 5 SAP BF trainee farmers and the bottom 5 SAP BF trainee farmers have been focused on, to understand the reasons for success and difficulties faced in practicing the BIOFARM model.

3.3 Science and Technology

Promoting new varietal trials in the broom grass: Inception workshop

Inception workshop has been conducted in collaboration with Habitat Research Institute on promoting new varietal trials in the broom grass and improving the skills of tribal communities on broom weaving methods in tribal areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts. The stake holders such as tribal communities, Academicians from the Andhra University, representatives from tribal study institutions, representatives of LAYA other units, Government stake holders from Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDAs), Department of tribal Welfare, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Mission (TCRTM), Department of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, Department of Forestry and Velugu participated in the workshop. In the inception workshop the importance of domestication in restoration of degraded forest lands, cultural importance and livelihoods enhancement have been discussed. The broom grass germplasm in prevailing in the region adoption for cultivation was discussed. The significance on skill up gradation for diversity of broom weaving methods for creating employment to the young generations was deliberated. Formation of Farmer Producer Groups (FPOs) and their linkage with urban marketing was discussed. The recommendations of the workshop were noted and accordingly the TCRTM project activities are being planned for implementation.



Inception workshop and group discussion on broom grass germplasm

Promoted Broom grass based agroforestry models and Restorations:

Broom grass based agroforestry models and broom grass based degraded forest land restorations have taken up in the villages of Bhimavaram Panchayat, Adiba village of Andibha Panchayat and Nabha village of Sukuru Panchayat from Hukumpet mandal of Paderu division. Besides, Poyipalli and Vakapalli villages of Pedakodapalli Panchayat of Pedabayalu mandal have taken for domestications and skill up gradations. Two quintals of Rajam both Red and white varieties, Niger 50 kgs and cow pea varieties (20kg) of seed inputs have supplied covering the broom domesticated farmers. In the Seethapet division of Srikakulam district, Sambangipadu, Nelligandi and Dumphavalasa villages of Putikavalasa Panchayat of Kotturu mandal have been selected for promoting agroforestry models. Seed inputs castor (20kg), cow pea varieties (30kg) and Niger 30 kg were given covering all the thirty farmers in the three villages for promoting broom grass based agroforestry models.



Varietal study:

In the region broom grass varieties are studied. Participatory agronomic practices are recorded. Based on its morphological properties six varieties of broom grass varieties are recorded from the surrounding forests. The tribal farmers are encouraged to domesticate and take up varietal trial. Accordingly, five villages selected Bhimavaram panchayat covering two farmers from each village.

Study on low quality of brooms in Maredumilli Mandal:

Studies have been initiated on finding the reasons for yielding low quality inflorescence of broom from the broom grass in Maredumilli area of Ramphachodavaram Division. As part of study the morphological factors, weather conditions, altitude are recorded. The other factors such as the prevailing agronomic practices were recorded. The growth conditions of the grass were observed by visiting the broom grass fields.



Participatory study

Agricultural Experiments with Sugar:

Soil bacteria take up water insoluble mineral nutrients from the soil and convert them in water soluble form through their cellular metabolism. Roots of plants release bactericides in the soil, kill the bacteria and absorb the nutrient rich water in the vicinity of the root zone. This science had been established through laboratory tests. It was therefore envisaged that if we can increase the population of the soil bacteria in the agricultural field, the crops will get ample nutrition from the soil and that will result into healthier crops and higher and/or more nutritional yield without using any chemical fertilizers. Under the project, pot and field trials were conducted at two locations – one in Andhra and one in Odisha – focused on developing this concept into a practical strategy of organic farming.



Sugar experiments team visit

In spite of the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic the trials have indicated that:

1. The strategy of adding sugar or sugar containing organic materials into the agricultural soil at various points in the growth cycle of the crop does not have the desired impact on crop yield. On the other hand, in some cases, it even proves detrimental.

2. The best strategy is to use a mixture of soil and sugar to grow bacteria outside the agricultural field, harvest the bacterial soup from the same, and apply the bacterial soup at specific times during the lifecycle of the crop.
3. Preliminary results indicate increase in yield as well as quality of the yield when the bacterial soup is applied in the right proportion and at the right time.

More work is needed for:

1. Standardising the process of applying the bacterial soup for best outcomes for different crops.
2. It would be easier to manufacture, package and supply a standard soil improving agent if the bacterial soup can be converted into a powder. This process needs to be developed and standardised.
3. Trials with other soil types, environmental conditions and crops need to be conducted to develop a universally applicable new organic farming process.

Livelihood Technologies for Tribal Women in Paderu:

A Women's Technology Centre was established in Paderu in order to promote various technologies as livelihood options for women.



Women Technology Centre



Adda leaf training programme: This year, 3 training programmes on Adda leaf were organized with a total 43 participants. The focus of the programmes was to show them the functions of the adda leaf machinery, to train and practice stitching of plates with hand and sewing machines. In one of the programmes two Entrepreneurs, Mr P Appa Rao and Mrs P Chilakamma from Vanabharagipadu village, G Madugula mandal trained the participants to arrange the leaves in order, stitch with hand through the help of a thin broom stick and on how to handle the machine and practice stitching of plates with a sewing machine.



Tamarind processing training programme: Organized training programmes on tamarind deseeding and cake making with 21 women from 2 villages. Prepared 116 cakes for personal use and for sale.

- An exposure visit was made with 12 women to VDKV Tamarind Deseeding and Tamarind Cakes Processing Unit at Vanthala, Madugula Mandal on December 27, 2021 to show the process of Tamarind deseeding and packing, pressing units and records maintenance.



Video Training programme: Two video training programmes were organized for 5 trainees facilitated by Mr N Srinivas Anand, Resource person at WTC Centre, Paderu. They were trained on the technical aspects of shooting films, capturing pictures operating computers and the relevant software. The trainees came up with two films, one on Backyard Poultry at Mettaveedhi and the other is on Broomgrass in Kothapoyapalli and also captured number of pictures.

Food and Nutrition

- Organized a ToT workshop on September 8, 2021 on Food and Nutrition with 7 participants from 7 villages: Birmisala, Nakkalaputtu, Rangapalli, Sirisapalli, Pedakodapalli, Adarimetta and Sanyasammalem. The discussion focused on issues of iron deficiency and dietary patterns. Suggestions for improved diet were made for their nutri-gardens and follow up visits were made to track the change in the dietary patterns.
- Food and nutrition orientation meeting for Kunthurla cluster women was conducted on September 24, 2021 with 63 women participants: 2 Anganwadi teachers, 2 SHG leaders, 40 SHG members, 6 Anganwadi aayas, 6 Youth, 7 SMC (School Management Committee). The topics discussed were health and nutrition like importance of nutritional food and their value, lack of nutrients in the body and its implications, importance of fruits and vegetables in diet, pregnant and lactating food and safety measures, reasons for iron deficiency in women more than in men, millets and their nutritive values and promotion of kitchen gardens.



- Distributed 11 varieties of seeds (Amaranth, Spinach, Coriander, Gongura, Tomato, Carrot, Brinjal, Ladies finger, Beans, Drumstick and Bottle gourd) in Rangapalli, Kunthurla, Pedakodapalli, Adarimetta and Sirisapalli villages to 15 beneficiaries and also encouraged them to grow nutria- gardens in their backyard. Distributed 30 NTFP plants to 30 farmers from Maradapalli, Gangarajuput and Vakapalli villages and continuously monitored to assess the survival rate of the plants.



Distribution and orientation programme on agriculture tools on November 12, 2021: A briefing was done on the usage of tools, its importance, handling methods and its purpose and also gather the feedback from 54 women farmers from 16 villages. 4 types of tools were distributed to them like hoe, sickle, reaping knife and small crowbar. A regular monitoring is observed on the usage of the improved tools.

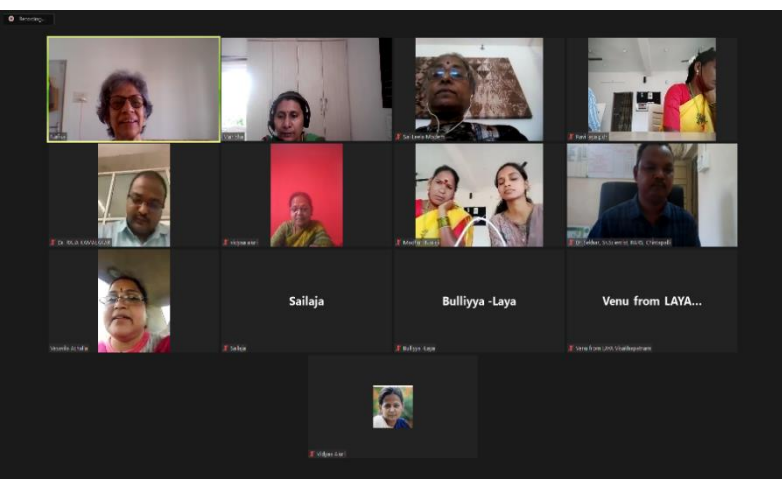


Health Practitioners Training Programme:

- ***Traditional Health Practitioners (THP) Training Programme:*** A two-day follow-up training programme was conducted on October 4 – 5, 2021 with 25 THPs. The main focus of the programme was to train and promote Ayurvedic treatment, prepare ayurvedic medicines, use and store the medicines, introducing ayurvedic medicines for basic diseases and discussion on THP experience in giving treatments in their village, kind of diseases, treatment, etc.
- ***Women Healer's Training Programme, November 6 – 8, 2021:*** A 3 follow up day training programme was organized from November 6 – 8, 2021 with 12 women from 9 villages, Nakkalathadiputtu, Kothapalli, Velamamidi, Kotnapalli, Neelamputt, Gaddamputt, Adarimetta, Sirisapalli and Bangarametta attended the programme. The women were given training in preparation of new medicines for gynecological problems. They were given OP registers to enter the details of out-patients on a monthly basis and basic medicines as a starting point for practice. Distributed medical kits to the healers at the end of the programme.



Local Advisory Committee (LAC) meeting: November 25, 2021



An online meeting of the Local Advisory Committee was organized on November 25, 2021 with the LAC members and Dr M Sai Leela, PI of the project and LAYA team. The highlights of the activities of the project were presented in the meeting and the insights of the participants were that the key areas to be focused on the context of women empowerment was trainings, skill building, entrepreneurship, etc for women to be more independent in future. The idea is to take this forward collectively even beyond the project period.

3.4 Herbal Based Health Care

The adivasi regions generally have limited access to mainstream healthcare. Few qualified doctors are willing to be stationed in these remote regions. Before government intervention, prevalent diseases were treated by a rich culture and knowledge of traditional health care.

Hence, in early 2000 we undertook a need assessment with a focus on Herbal-Based Health Care.

A center for traditional herbal medicine health care “Vanantharam” was built in 2003 to lend visibility to traditional adivasi medicine whose legitimacy in practice was being questioned by the mainstream, so called, modern medicinal system. The purpose was not to compete with but rather to offer alternative options for health care in the community. We also felt the need to underscore the confidence and credibility of existing Traditional Health Practitioners (THPs), besides creating a space for young men and women, interested in practicing herbal medicine, to acquire value added skills to function as Community Health Practitioners (CHPs). Vanantharam, an institution promoted by LAYA, now a registered trust, legitimizes their practice of herbal based medicine to complement prevailing mainstream health care systems.

Herbal Based Health Care initiatives

Promoted Herbal Based Health Care at local level

- Conducted 2 meetings in Goramamidi and Burugupalem villages in East Godavari District on the use and importance of Ayurvedic/Herbal based medicines. 350 Adivasis from 14 villages attended. The Commissioner, Regional Deputy Director and Ayurvedic Medical Officers of the AYUSH Department also participated.
- Prepared 22 types of herbal medicines (powders, tablets, oils and ointments) at Vanantharam to dispense to Community Health Practitioners (CHP). Traditional health Practitioners (THP), and in Special Health Camps



- Regularly monitored 52 THPs from October 2021 to March 2022 in 5 clusters from 4 Districts. They are maintaining Out-Patient Registers (OPR) and have provided treatment to 4269 patients (Male 2193 and Female 2076) in an outreach of 73 villages.
- Conducted Special Health Camps in collaboration with AYUSH Department in 3 villages and 9 School Hostels in Yerramreddypalem and Dalipadu panchayats, East Godavari district.
- Conducted 4 orientation meetings in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, and Srikakulam districts to explain the importance of Herbal based Health Care in tribal areas because these medicines are affordable, reliable, and easily available and about LAYA's long-term training programme on 'Community Ayurvedic Practitioners' (CAP): 64 Adivasi youth attended (Female 12, Male 52). 31 Adivasi youth expressed interest to the Community Ayurvedic Practitioners course. 20 Adivasi youth (Female 6, Male 14) were selected for the 3rd batch of the CAP training programme: 2021-2022.
- Established Community Health Centers in Penikelapadu (East Godavari District) Adarimetta -Paderu (Visakhapatnam District) Boddamanuguda (Vizianagaram district) and Chinna Polla (Srikakulam District) and facilitated to equip them with relevant medicine preparation equipment, raw materials, and other basic facilities. These centers are managed by trained Community Health Practitioners. Each of these Community Health Centres are providing herbal-based health care to 2 to 3 villages.
- A Community Health Centre cum Training Hall was inaugurated at Gummaripalem village, Dalipadu Panchayat, Y. Ramavaram Mandal, East Godavari district. This center inaugurated by MPP of Y. Ramavaram Mandal: Local governance officials andbers and 70 Traditional Health Practitioners (THPs) attended. This Community Health Centre II provides herbal-based health care in 3 villages.

Outreach of the Herbal Based Health Care Service

No. Of Health Centers/Camps	Villages Covered	Patients Treated		
		Male	Female	Total
Through 52 THPs	73	2193	2076	4269
Special Health Camps	3	175	123	298
Special Health Camps in School Hostels	9			1112
Total				5679

Community Ayurvedic Practitioners Course

- The 3rd batch of the Community Ayurvedic Practitioners (CAP) course was initiated in November 2021. 20 tribal youth were selected through a process of orientation meetings, villages level meetings and individual interviews. The following 3 modules of trainings were completed:



Module-1: from November 25-30, 2021: The objective of this module is to equip the

participants with relevant life skills; and analysis of the context and the roles of Community Ayurvedic Practitioners (CAP): 19 trainees attended (Male 15, Female 4).



Module-2: from February 22-28, 2021: The objective of this module is to provide basic knowledge on Ayurveda and human anatomy: 20 trainees attended (Male 17, Female 3).

Module-3: from March 24-30 March 2021: The objective of this module is to provide additional relevant life skills and to understand preventive health measures of Nutrition, Drinking Water, Sanitation, First Aid and Preventive Home Remedies: 17 trainees attended (Male 15, Female 2).



- Conducted one refresher 4-days training (march 14-17, 2022) for the 1st and 2nd Batch CAPs at Vanantharam on identification of additional medicinal plants and uses of these plants, preparation of medicines like immunity building medicines (like Thippa Sattu, Ashwagandha Choorunam), Indigestion, Cough and Cold, Skin diseases (internal and external) and for oils for Arthritis. 15 CAPs were attended (Male 11, Female 4).

CAP-2nd Module Training on Practice of Medicine preparation in the month of Feb-2022

Skill Upgradation of Traditional Health Practitioners (THP)

- Identified 160 THPs in the 6 clusters (137 villages from 4 Mandals) and collected profiles of 124 THPs (Male 103, Female:21)

- Interacted with all the 124 THPs on the how their practice, the problems they face, and the availability of herbal medicinal resources. Also assessed their interest levels in participating in the skill upgradation trainings and joining in the network.
- Conducted four skills upgradation trainings in 5 clusters for the identified THPs.
 - East Godavari District: conducted one 3-days skill upgradation training for Akuru and Dalipadu cluster THPs. Focus on enhancing basic diagnosis skills, hygienic medicine preparation and preservation methods. Medical kits were given to the 12 trained THPs (Female 2) who attended.
 - Visakhapatnam District: conducted 2 3-days skill upgradation trainings for Gondeli and Kunturla clusters separately: in Gondeli cluster 18 THPs (Female 2) and in Kunturula cluster 19 THPs (Female 1) THPs attended. Focus on enhancing skills in basic diagnosis, hygienic medicine preparation and preservation techniques. In this training prepared tablets, powder, and decoction for use in treatment purpose. Medical kit bags and medicine preparation instruments were given to 37 trained THPs.
 - Srikakulam District: Conducted one 2-days skill upgradation for Duggi cluster THPs in Chinna Polla village: 16 THPs (Female 3) attended. Focus on enhancing basic diagnosis skills, hygienic medicine preparation and preservation methods. Medical kits were given to the 16 trained THPs.

Promotion of Medicinal Plants

- Established medicinal plants nursery with 40 varieties of medicinal plants: 100 to 200 seedlings of medicinal plants of each variety were raised in the nursery. These medicinal plants were provided to 40 Community Health Practitioners and 35 Traditional Health Practitioners.

Medicinal plants to AYUSH Commissioner and other Ayush staff

- Maintained and upgraded 2 Mother Herbal Gardens at Gummaripalem and at Vanantharam (Addateegala), The Gummaripalem Herbal Garden is equipped with 185 varieties of medicinal plants and the Vanantharam (Addateegala) Herbal Garden is equipped with 250 varieties of medicinal plants.
- Planted 150 varieties plants in big size covers (14*18 size) for their easy transport to plants for exhibitions.
- Initiated 3 new herbal gardens in 3 Community Health Centres: Penikelapadu, Boddamanuguda and Chinna Polla.



Accompanied Traditional Health Practitioners (THP) Network

- Facilitated to conduct THPs General body meeting at Gummaripalem village, Dalipadu cluster, East Godavari District: 70 (Female 6) network members from 4 Mandals attended. The network executive body members shared the last year's activities and the plan of action for next year and elected the new executive body.



THP General Body meeting

- Organised Mandal level THPs meetings in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, and Srikakulam districts: 8 Mandal wise meetings were conducted, focus mainly on health knowledge sharing, identification of new potential THPs for network. 96 THPs (Female 12) attended.

- Facilitated the conducting of one executive body meeting at Paderu: 11 executive body members (Female 1) attended. Mainly discussed on the upcoming general body meeting, renewal of network and monitoring and follow up of newly trained THPs from Gondeli and Kunturula.

Responded to the problem of access to clean drinking water

- As baseline information 5967 Households out 6960 Households (85%) are not adopted any purification methods for drinking water in 137 villages from 6 clusters. In this reporting period we focus in 5 cluster to educate community on purification of drinking water mainly on boiling of water, we conducted village meetings in 99 villages of 5 clusters (Dalipadu, Akuru, Gondeli, Pachipenta and Duggi). Results as below

Name of the cluster	Outreach Villages	Total HH	Purifying water based on		Purifying water (Boiling) by March-22		Changed percent
			(Boiling) baseline		(Boiling) by March-22		
			Households	Percent %	Households	Percent %	
Dalipadu and Akuru	19	995	284	28%	330	33%	5%
Gondeli	27	1458	277	18%	343	23%	5%
Pachipenta	34	888	299	33%	410	46%	13%
Duggi	19	842	202	23%	477	56%	33%

- Conducted drinking testing through H2s Bacteriological vials in 99 village in 5 clusters. It was found that in 22 water sources are contaminated.

Reducing Transmission and Mitigating Impact of the COVID – 19, Pandemic

The 2nd Wave of COVID 19 in India was far more devastating than anywhere else in the world. In the month of May, the official estimate of new cases per day had reached to more than 400,000. These numbers are far less than what we experience on the ground.

Meanwhile the vaccination for COVID 19 was acutely short on supply during that period, even though the Central government has announced that the population between the ages of 18-44 may now be vaccinated along with the age group beyond 45.

The tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh were also severely affected. This was largely by the members of the community who had travelled outside, were infected, and then became infectious to their families after they returned home. The government facilities were to an extent available to communities. Quarantine facilities were also organized in some cases at the village level. The Mandal Headquarters had some basic facilities to support COVID positive patients. However, they too were soon overcrowded and many people were forced to fend for themselves.

In this grim context, LAYA's team at considerable risk to themselves decided to facilitate as much help as possible to those that were directly affected by COVID 19. The following were some of the activities carried out by the team:



- Door-to-door visit for identification of possible/potential COVID 19 positive cases in our working areas and distribute N95 washable masks and gloves and sanitizers to the care givers. Provide information on existing emergency services;
- Offer support to individuals of families identified as positive cases by the provision of basic groceries to them and their care givers to ensure availability of food during their recovery.
- Supply of N95 washable masks, sanitizers, face shield for the volunteers, field staff working on the educational campaign;
- Conducted door-to-door awareness campaign (pamphlet distribution) on the prevention of COVID 19, with a focus on precautionary measures in isolation when in doubt of infection and encouraged them to avail the vaccine as soon as possible;
- Conducted an intensive vaccination drive in 150 villages. Covered 8993 households and a total population of 28,596 which is above 90% of the villages.

COVID Response 1st Phase 2020

Activity/Entitlement	Outreach (HH/Individuals)
Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana	387
YSR Rythu Bharosa Scheme	1320
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	18
Jagananna Amma Vodi Scheme	69
State Government Scheme for BPL Families	22
YSR Jagananna Vidya Deevena Scheme	3
Pensions for old age / widows	21
YSR Cheyutha Scheme	1
Access to vegetables from the wholesale markets to the community	7908
Distribution of masks during the early stages of COVID-19 and the lockdown	2100
Material support to community tailors to make and sell masks	5

COVID Response 2nd Phase 2020

Objective	Outreach
Pamphlets and Posters to facilitate awareness on COVID	13000 Households
TOT (Training of Trainers) with tribal youth	108 Trainees
Door-to-door education campaign in 300 villages.	12674 Households
Mainstream awareness on COVID 19 with CBOs	151 Villages
Procure and distribute immunity development kits	500 Households
Conduct village level awareness meetings on nutrition	1680 Participants
Distribute package of seed material/saplings of immunity building plants	500 Families
Conduct plumbing and electrician trainings for youth to address livelihood opportunities	58 Participants
Distribute sewing machines to poor families with tailoring skills	33 Women
Establish a Helpline for COVID related information in 3 districts	3 Districts
Construct, repair or replace improved cook stoves	711 Cookstoves
Reduce waterborne diseases through accessing portable drinking water with 200 Bio-sand Water Filters (BSF):	240 BioSand Filter

COVID Response 2021

COVID Response Activity	Outreach Community Members	GPs.	Mandals	Villages
Awareness campaign	7970	74	15	424
Precautionary equipment to our field staff and volunteers	807	43	15	185
Identification and support of COVID 19 positive cases in our working areas	735	36	13	84
Support to individuals of families affected with COVID with basic groceries	585	36	12	84
Transport facilities for COVID affected in need of emergency care	15	1	1	10
Distribution of Oxy and Thermo meters	150	18	4	
Distribution of solar lanterns to Volunteers and Community Care Givers (COVID warriors)	658	49	16	143
Facilitate existing government services as far as possible in emergency cases	80		3	

Awareness campaign (pamphlet distribution) on the prevention of COVID-19, with a focus on precautionary measures in isolation when in doubt of infection and encourage them to avail the vaccine as soon as possible.



Offer support to individuals of families identified as positive cases by the provision of basic groceries to them and their care givers to ensure availability of food during their recovery.

3.5 Lifelong Learning

Adivasi youth and women educated through the mainstream education system tend to be alienated from their own traditional culture, history, rights and hence often turn out to be misfits to their local context. LAYA facilitates training and capacity building programs designed to ensure contextual understanding, relevant knowledge and skills enabling them to play a leadership role in the region.

The outreach and engagement in the area of lifelong learning has been taken up in four districts: East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam . We reach out directly to more than 3838 Adivasi youth, of which 50% are young women and to more than 100 Community Based Organisations, who in turn are engaged in more than 1000 villages across the Scheduled Areas of Andhra Pradesh.

The key vehicle of outreach is the Andhra Pradesh Adivasi Sanghala Samakya, an Adivasi Network in 4 districts. Members of this network are involved in following up on issues in and around their villages. They have been involved in making Right to Information (RTI) applications interfacing with the community on Government Schemes, Restoration of Forest Rights (RoFR), ensuring entitlements related to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), effective implementation of the Panchayat Extension of Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act and several other such community related issues. LAYA plays a capacity development and resource role to assist the network in meeting its objectives.



Awareness on Climate Change and Sustainable Technologies

The contextual educational programmes at LAYA are of a longer duration and are structured with a syllabus.

The overall perspective of the activities is to promote value based leadership potential among youth in this region. In this context, panchayat level orientation on local issues, orientation of special interest groups, self development through community learning centres and celebration of special events like Indigenous/Women's Day, leadership development programmes and locally relevant campaign activities were promoted.

Lifelong Learning Activities taken up by LAYA in 2020 – 2021

- Reached out to over 4406 Adivasi male and female youth through different awareness and Orientation Programs
- Youth gained competence in community involvement and/or employability.
- Climate Change Education: 8 Modules course taken up in Adivasi Ashrama Schools
- Environment Education and Sustainable Development in a Forest Ecosystem: a 5-module course taken up for 8th standard high school students

1. Village level awareness meetings:



Village level meeting

Conducted 212 village level meetings across the 6 clusters and outreach area of 4 districts on social entitlements and local issues of drinking water, sanitation & health, MGNREGS, cultural values and COVID vaccination. A total of 4406 Adivasi youth attended: Male 2424, Female 1982.

2. Panchayat level orientation on local issues:

6 Panchayat level orientation meetings were held on locally relevant issues on SHGs strengthening, MGNREGS, PESA, Adivasi culture, Youth Leadership, Health & Sanitation issues. 222 Adivasi youth (Female 98, Male 124) participated from 6 clusters and outreach area of the 4 districts.



Facilitate MGNREGs



Meeting on community issues facilitated by Youth

3. Awareness Raising Special Events:

Adivasi Youth participated the International Indigenous Peoples Day celebrations at Dalipadu cluster Yarramreddypalem: 81 Adivasi youth (Male 42, Female 39), Gondeli cluster 57 Adivasi youth (Male 16, Female 41), Duggi and Pachipenta cluster Chinapolla and Parammakonda: 209 adivasi youth (Male 84, female 125). Focused on tribal culture and Identity and tribal rights and protective legislations.

Organized Children's Day (November 14) celebrations at 5 schools: Dalipadu, Panasalapalem, Addategala, Dhanyampalem and Kakawada. Conducted debates on their culture, organized games, sports: 723 students participated (Girls 553, Boys 170).

Organized 5 International Women’s Day celebrations at 6 clusters of Chaparayivalasa, Duggi, Paderu, Burugupalem and Yarlamamidi: 453 (Female 367, Male 86) Adivasi youth, SHGs, PRI members and Anganwadi, Sachivalaya staff attended.



International Women's Day

4. Socially and environmental relevant sessions:



Conducted Climate Change Education classes across the 4 districts: Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari of 9 APTWA High Schools for 5 boys and 4 Girls (Dalipadu, Kakawada, Kandamamidi and P. Amity Girls, Panasalapalem, Allamput, Yataganivalasa, Badnayakavalasa and Polla Boys): 426 students attended (Boys 255, Girls 171). 8 sessions were completed.

5. Fundamental Literacy and Numeracy Booster Sessions:

FLN Booster dose curriculum was designed and sessions initiated across the 4 districts at Yataganivalasa, Badnayakavalasa, Lankajodu, Neelakantapuram, Dalipadu, Gummaripalem, Munasalapalem, Nuvagantipalem, K. Yerragonda, Yerramreddypalem, Dhanyampalem, Utlapalem Adarimetta, Sayasammampalem, Addumanda, Gaddikinchumanda, Hukumpeta and Chinthalaveedhi. Total students: 544.



6. Environment Education and Sustainable Development in a Forest Ecosystem: a 5-module course for 8th standard high school students.



The main purpose of this contextual education course is to bring a change in the Adivasi students’ overall awareness levels and appreciation of environmental concerns and the need for sustainable development within their own location. This course was conducted in the following schools:

Adivasi Youth Trained on Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Name of the School	Location	Students	Tribal Community
APTWAHS Girls Class 8	Addateegala, Alluri Sitarama Raju District	53	Kondareddy, Konda Kammara and Koyadora
APTWAHS Boys Class 8	Hukumpeta, Alluri Sitarama Raju District	84	Bagatha, Kondadora, Nokkadora, Khond, and Valmiki
APTWAHS Girls Class 8	P Amity, Vizianagram District	48	Savara, and Jathapu
APTWAHS Boys Class 7-8	Polla, Srikakulum District	32	Savara, and Jathapu
APTWAHS Girls Class 8	Dhanyampalem, East Godavari	25	Kondareddy, Konda Kammara and Koya
APTWAHS Girls, Class 8	Lankajodu	68	Savara and Jathapu
APTWAHS Girls	Allamputtu	78	Bagatha, Kondadora, Valmiki, Nookadora, Porja, Kondh
APTWAHS Girls, 8 class	Kandamamidi	105	Bagatha, Kondadora, Valmiki, Porja and Kondh
	Total	493	

7. Workshop on Environmental Education and Sustainable Development Curriculum with Teachers:

We conducted 6 Workshops on Environmental Education and Sustainable Development Curriculum with Teachers across the 4 districts at Addateegala, Paderu, Seethampeta and Gummalakshmpuram. Total 182 (Male 102, Female 26) teachers attended.



Sharing Environmental and Sustainable Development curriculum with Teachers

Youth gained competence in community involvement and/or employability.

1. Capacity building workshops

Conducted 6 issue-based workshops at K. Yerragonda, Simhadripalem, Kunthurla, Kinchuru and Pachipenta on MGNREGS, Government Schemes, ROFR, Adivasi Culture. A total of 217 Adivasi youth participated (Male 171, Female 90).

2. Adivasi youth demonstrate leadership in community resilience



Youth leadership training programme

Conducted 3 one-day meetings on Local Governance (PESA) and SHGs strengthening at K. Yerragonda, Kinchuru and China Polla. A total of 118 Adivasi youth participated (Male 40, Female 78).

3. CBOs Network meetings:

Facilitated 7 one-day ‘District Adivasi CBOs Network Capacity Building meetings across the 4 districts of Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, and East Godavari: 40 adivasi youth CBO representatives (Male 30, Female 10) participated. The main inputs were on Land & Social Entitlement’s, COVID-19, Health, and Sanitation, MGNREGS, RoFR, PESA, Culture and sharing of actions of the previous month’s work activities and preparing action plans.



CBOs meetings in villages

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

LAYA is a network member of ASPBAE, a regional network of more than 200 civil society organisations and individuals operating in around 30 countries of the Asia-Pacific. ASPBAE works towards promoting the right to quality education and transformative and liberating lifelong adult education and learning for all. Through its work, ASPBAE lobbies with governments to uphold education as an empowering tool to combat poverty and all forms of exclusion and discrimination, enable active and meaningful participation in governance, and builds a culture of peace and international understanding.

3.6 Climate Change and Sustainable Development

The additionality of the impacts of Climate Change in the development narrative of Adivasis exacerbates their already existing levels of marginalization and augments their vulnerability. Erratic rainfall patterns, temperature rise, and higher frequency of extreme natural events add to the vulnerability of these communities especially since they are dependent on natural resources.

The last decade has seen a gradual but steady rise in our involvement in these areas:

- Climate friendly technologies;
- Community-based carbon projects;
- Climate change awareness and education.

Climate Friendly Technologies

LAYA has been promoting a unique mix of climate friendly technologies to improve access for domestic needs, village based clean water solutions and irrigation in a way that does not impinge on reducing groundwater. The blend of technologies has been effectively adapted to suit diverse contexts and locations. This intervention becomes very relevant particularly in water-scarce rain-fed areas especially where climate change is impacting rainfall patterns. These are decentralised technologies where the energy generated is produced, owned, controlled, managed and utilized by local adivasi communities.

This initiative has provided us the opportunity to upscale viable energy technology solutions by making them accessible to tribal communities. Household solar technology, community based small hydro and fuel-efficient cookstoves and recently bio-sand filters emerged as being potential options to meet basic energy requirement and clean drinking water for communities. However, the potential for improved stoves, bio-sand filters were only found to be workable for a Voluntary Emissions Reduction (VER) project at this time.

Community-based Carbon Projects

This initiative has provided us the opportunity to upscale viable energy technology solutions by making them accessible to adivasi communities. Household solar technology, community based small hydro and fuel-efficient cookstoves 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 only found to be workable for a Voluntary Emissions Reduction (VER) project at this time.

LAYA Paderu Micro-scale Gold Standard Project

4600 energy efficient woodstoves with as many adivasi families were monitored as a part of the “LAYA Paderu Micro Scale Gold Standard VER Project”. This year the 4th Issuance for the emission reduction for the period January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2020 was completed. The monitoring report draft has been developed with almost just over 10,000 VERs. The Monitoring report has been submitted and is in the final stages of being issued. Unfortunately, the banking system in India, caused some delays in payment to Gold Standard which has delayed the issuance considerably. We expect the issuance to happen by the end of June 2022.

LAYA Surakshana Gold Standard VER Project

The monitoring of stoves under this project continues. An additional 2000 stoves were built during this reporting period at Paderu. The next issuance is scheduled for the 3rd quarter of 2022.

New Clean Energy 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.

Cookstoves: This year we continue to test minor changes in the design of the stoves. While the results in the field have been fairly positive, and we were able to validate the results in Laboratory (NEERI, Nagpur). The results indicate that our stoves are reasonably efficient. Surprisingly they also indicate that the stoves without chimneys are marginally more efficient (thermal efficiency) than the with chimneys. In any case we will persist with stoves with chimneys in closed kitchens to help reduce indoor inhalation of smoke.



Improved cookstoves

Bio-sand Filters: This year the new design of Bio-Sand Filters with Stainless Steel and Plastic containers. Prototypes have been developed have been installed at the household level.

Waste to Energy Regeneration in Ashram Schools: The relatively new initiative taken up in Ashram Schools supported by IRCON International Limited is being monitored with positive results. In addition, we have commenced with installing bio-gas systems, improved cookstoves and incinerators in additional 14 schools with the support of Human Capability Foundation (HCF, UK) and Ubisoft company (CSR). The 14 schools are located in the area of Addateegala (Aluri Seetharamaraju District).



Incinerators in schools

Rooftop Solar Panels: From the perspective of an action research to ascertain the efficacy of solar panels with existing inverters in rural areas, LAYA has installed approximately 40 households with rooftop solar panels in the households of local leaders/politicians, teachers, press and other likely influencers that play role in supporting the community and LAYA's work. This initiative is being supported by Green Energy Against Poverty (GreenAP), Germany.



Rooftop solar panels

The technical condition being that the household must have a working inverter to which the panels can be converted. The idea is to understand how these solar panels can reduce their consumption of grid electricity, reduce their electricity bills, and eventually prove that a market for solar panels can enable relative independence from the grid. The solar panels would also safeguard the households from extended load shedding (which could be more than 6 to 10hrs or even entire day).



Relief Lanterns (COVID relief): GreenAP, has also supported an initiative for the distribution of solar lanterns to facilitate COVID relief. The lanterns were offered to ASHA workers and other COVID volunteers who had to travel from village to village in the dark offering support to the victims of COVID 19. Approximately 400 solar lanterns were distributed during the 2nd lockdown phase.

Climate Change Awareness and Education

LAYA's perspective entails creating a learning environment, where diverse target groups are enabled to understand the various environmental and climatic changes, how to cope with the changes and over time build increasing resilience as a community. With a vision to contribute to transforming the environment with which communities have a symbiotic relationship. Our strategy hence has been to engage with different target groups and promote learning tools to engage with a climate changing environment.

The engagement is threefold:

- To bring in climate justice discussions wherever it is missing.
- To explore linkages with their work to climate change and environment impacts.
- To encourage participants to take climate responsive actions.

LAYA together with INECC has been involved with reaching out to diverse groups through the process of Climate Change Education. In the past year these initiatives reached out to NGOs, schools supported by NGOs, colleges, citizen groups, urban professionals, entrepreneurs and media.

Climate Change Education in Ashram Schools

Conducted Climate Change Education classes across the 4 districts: Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari of 9 APTWA High Schools for 5 boys and 4 Girls (Dalipadu, Kakawada, Kandamamidi and P. Amity Girls, Panasalapalem, Allamput, Yataganivalasa, Badnayakavalasa and Polla Boys): 426 students attended (Boys 255, Girls 171). 8 sessions were completed.



Students involved in plantation activity

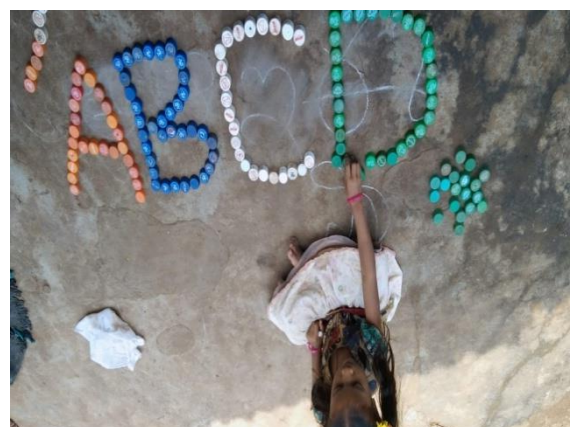
Contextual Education for Class 8 Students from Ashram Schools

The 5-module course on “Environment Education and Sustainable Development for High School Students in a Forest Ecosystem.

The course has been developed for class 8 students from Ashram schools in mind but can be used by students from all higher grades. This course was conducted by the LAYA team and trained volunteers in 8 schools in 4 districts for 493 students.

Play schools:

We conduct play schools to address basic education needs of the adivasi children in 12 villages of G Madugula, Chintapalli mandal namely Gedelaband, Busipalli, Suvvapaadu, Rudabayalu, Kothabanda, Bangarubuddi, Ubalagaruvvu, Mullumetta, Nittamamidi, Addatheegala, Sadangi, Peddaporlu. The play schools are conducted in the assigned villages to help the children learn basic education and hygiene habits. The children are divided into 3 groups as per their learning stages and age groups.



The children are taught reading and writing of Telugu and English alphabets, words, numbers, addition, subtraction, rhymes, etc along with extra circular activities like dancing, drawing, coloring, singing and copy writing to improve their handwriting. We celebrate Independence Day and Republic Day in the schools and also conduct parents meeting to update them on the performance of the children.

Due to COVID 19, the Government of AP announced closure of the schools until July 2, 2021. Hence, the schools worked from July 2021 to March 2022 (9 months)

The strength of 12 schools is given below:

S.no	Village Name	Number of children		Total	Attendance rate
		Boys	Girls		
1	Gedelaband	7	14	21	18
2	Busipalli	9	11	20	10
3	Suvvapaadu	10	10	20	17
4	Rudabayalu	8	9	17	15
5	Kothabanda	7	9	16	13
6	Bangarubuddi	7	5	12	10
7	Ubalagaruvvu	7	11	18	16
8	Mullumetta	13	10	23	20
9	Nittamamidi	6	9	15	13
10	Addatheegala	10	7	17	15
11	Sadangi	8	8	16	13
12	Peddaporlu	7	13	20	18
	Total	99	116	214	178

We encourage children to join Government Tribal Welfare Residential Schools and the village wise admission details are given below:

S No	Village Name	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Gedalabanda	4	-	4
2	Rudabailu	2	2	4
3	Suvvapadu	3	8	11
4	Bangarubuddi	1	1	2
5	Mullumetta	2	2	4
6	Peddaporlu	7	3	10
	Total	19	16	35

The teachers are monitored regularly through trainings and review meetings throughout the year.

Training programme to teachers: April 15 – 18, 2021

A 4 day training programme was organized to develop skills in art and acting which will help the teachers to develop their communicating skills with the children. Shri Seetharamarao, Revenue Divisional Officer and Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Anakapalli inaugurated the



workshop. Mr. Raja Rambabu, former student of Fine Arts of Andhra University conducted the training.

Training program to children: March 21 – 23, 2022

The teachers took forward the training and taught art to the children. 23 children (12 girls; 11 boys) were identified who showed interest in art. A 3-day training program was conducted by Mr Raja Rambabu, former student of Fine Arts of Andhra University for the children.



LAYA-INECC HAS ALSO CONDUCTED VARIOUS PROGRAMMES ONLINE AS WELL AS BEEN INVITED AS EXPERTS IN THE FIELD OF CLIMATE CHANGE OUTREACHING 6426 INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANISATIONS.

Date	Programmes
12/03/22	Talanoa Dialogue 2 - Awareness of Carbon Neutral Pune Metropolitan Region
11/03/22	Date with Nature – Rivers
05/03/22	GREEN 2022 Green Entrepreneurs Enclave Showcasing of Green Enterprises and entrepreneurship
28/02/22	Science day in collaboration with Vaayu/Chakrakaar
08/02/22	Participation in Manthan Conference
02/02/22	Campaign to oppose the Riverfront development plan by PMC
29/01/22	Let’s Talk- Session on Funways to learn maths
28/01/22	Jeevantosav 2022 - Session on Sustainable lifestyle
22/01/22	Date with Nature – Environment
01/01/22	Endorsed the initiative by Parisar Pune on Lungs on a billboard that capture the local pollutants and showcase pollution levels in the area
16/12/21	Talanoa Dialogue 1 - Awareness of Carbon Neutral Pune Metropolitan Region
27/11/21	Date with Nature – Environment
20/11/21	Showcasing Sustainable Practice - Manage Wastewater Ecologically
23/10/21	Urban Sustainability Mela in Bhuj
09/10/21	Sensitizing Engineering students on Climate Change, Cause and Impacts in Datta College, Mumbai

04/10/21	Session in collaboration with Climate Collective Pune
25/09/21	Date with Nature – Environment
24/09/21	Showcasing Sustainable Practise -Rooftop Solar PV for housing society
11/09/21	Samuchit Climate Friendly Lifestyle Workshop
05/09/21	Collaborative event with Sashakt Bharat a Youth led Organisation on Sustainability Leadership in association with CEE and International Council for Circular Economy (ICCE)
27/08/21	Lets talk - Green Kitty Party
21/08/21	Date with Nature – Environment
16/08/21	Reducing Carbon Emissions in association with IEEE
24/07/21	Culture Talks with Sidharth D’Souza in collaboration with Sahapedia, MapmyIndia, TataTechnologies APAC, Big History and INECC
23/07/21	Date with Nature - Environment - Anniversary special
17/07/21	Culture Talks with Myron Mendes in collaboration with Sahapedia, MapmyIndia, TataTechnologies APAC, Big History and INECC
10/07/21	Culture Talks by Sahapedia, MapmyIndia, TataTechnologies APAC, Big History and INECC
26/06/21	Showcasing Sustainable Practises - Low carbon Wedding
05/06/21	Date with Nature - Forests and People
28/05/21	Marathi Vignan Parishad - Session on Superheroes and Science
18/05/21	Lets Talk - Ecological Restoration with Ketki Ghate
15/05/21	Indian Cities and Climate Change - KK Wagh Engineering College
26/04/21	Earth Week Celebration - 19th April to 24th April 2021
24/04/21	How architects can deliver Change - Towards Low Carbon Climate Resilience - 9th April to 23rd April 2022

Processes initiated through INECC and LAYA Partners



Climate Friendly Lifestyle

LAYA-INECC teamed up with Samuchit Enviro Tech to discuss Climate change, its impacts, science and politics related to it. There was a LIVE demo on how to use a web based online Carbon Footprint app. Followed by discussions on day-to-day solutions.

Challenging Thanos, Let’s Talk and Date With Nature

LAYA and INECC partner Samuchit Enviro Tech through the year have conducted online webinars for urban citizens which bring a range of topics to the table from climate change, sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles through discussions and other creative mediums.



Green Entrepreneurs Enclave 2002

LAYA-INECC in collaboration with Samuchit Enviro Tech and Symbiosis International University organised a Green Entrepreneur's Enclave 2022 in February in Pune.

Climate Change Policy Advocacy

Engagements with various local and national stakeholders:

- LAYA invited to present our work on sustainable local technologies at a seminar organised by Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Pandirimamidi East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh for various participants of their line departments and ITDA officials.
- LAYA was invited to present our work on sustainable farming practices and the positive change it has brought about in the tribal context at the farmers' seminar organised by ANGRAU RARS (Regional Agricultural Research Stations, Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University) in Chinthapalli.
- LAYA has shared the Climate Change Education curriculum and session plan with LEADS NGO in Ranchi, Jharkhand.
- LAYA was invited as a resource person by the Association of Theologically Trained Women in India to speak on 'Ecological Realities in an Unjust World'.
- Azim Premji University has featured LAYA's case study and role of sustainable farming in a climate changing environment in Pathakota in their publication Stories of Change: Volume II Case Studies on Development Action and Impact
- INECC was invited by the Climate and Energy Policy Research Lab (CEPRL), IIT Kanpur and Behavioural Science for Policy Lab (BSPL), Princeton University to explore and analyse the policy networks related to climate change and energy transitions in India.
- INECC was invited to join the Health and Energy Platform of Action, Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA) and WHO as a resource person for a webinar series titled Transitioning to Clean Cooking
- iPartner India approached INECC to develop their Climate Change engagement strategy to be included in all their activities.
- INECC invited as a resource person by Caritas Institute of Development action and Learning (CIDAL) of Caritas India in association with Caritas Nepal to speak on Nature Conservation: Need of the hour to commemorate World Nature Conservation Day.

- INECC invited as a resource person by Pipal Tree to a capacity building workshop for community-based actors on communal peace and ecological consciousness.
- INECC invited as a resource person by Aatma Prakash 'Celebrating Youth's Perspective: Interdependence between Planetary Health and Community Well-being'.
- INECC invited as a resource person for West India Sustainability Leadership Conference to speak on enabling sustainable enterprises, promoting sustainable energy access, and building sustainable food systems.
- INECC invited to participate in the roundtable discussions that would feed into the Mumbai City Climate Action Plan.
- INECC is now included in the National Programme on Climate Change and Human Health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, as a technical expert.
- Youth and Sustainability festival in association with Symbiosis and Climate Reality Project India
- Politico Legal Dimensions of Climate Change: Past, Present and Future in association with ILS College Pune and INECC
- Talanoa Dialogue 2 - Awareness of Carbon Neutral Pune Metropolitan Region organised by INECC
- INECC invited to speak during Science Day in collaboration with Vaayu/Chakraaar
- INECC invited to speak at Urban Sustainability Mela in Bhuj, Gujarat

4. Documentation and Publications

Books and Reports

1. Detailed project Report (DPR) on bioremediation solutions for revival of storm water drains and will be used for advocacy with the GVMC, Corporate houses and civil society in Visakhapatnam, 2022.
2. The LAYA Chronicle, 2022
3. A CIVIL SOCIETY PERSPECTIVE FROM: BANGLADESH, CHINA, GERMANY & INDIA Climate Resilience and Pro-Poor Principles for Infrastructure Investments: Aligning the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) with the Paris Agreement, 2021
4. Herbal-Based Health Care: Story of Change, Telugu Version, 2021
5. Environment Education and Sustainable Development Course for High School Students in a Forest Ecosystem, English and Hindi Online Version

Mannem Lo Quarterly Magazine in Telugu (Editor: L Mallikharjuna Rao)

Thematic Highlights:

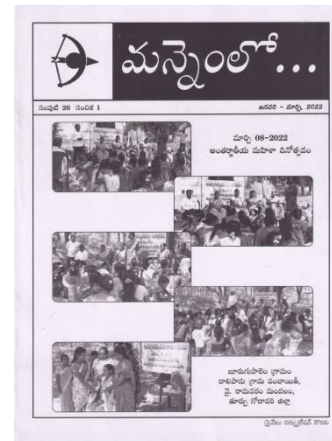
Due to the COVID – 19 pandemic, only three of the regular four issues were published:

April - September 2021: *The special focus of the issue is on current problem i.e., Pandemic situation of 2nd wave (COVID – 19).* Topics covered were a brief report on LAYA response and services in the 2nd wave of the COVID – 19, Write-up on the study of RLA on present problems of tribal agriculture, problem in implementation of Forest Rights Act; present problems of Public Distribution System (PDS) in tribal areas due to changing policies, debate on National Educational Policy vs Child Labour issue; essay on current situation in the implementation of RTI in AP; analysis on Child education in the pandemic time; vaccination problems in agency areas; need of Minimum Support Price for farmers, etc.



October – December 2021: The special focus of this issue was on Arika Krishnarao, a well committed senior tribal social activist who was accompanied up by LAYA’s tribal empowering process, died recently in an accident while doing his duty. Other topics covered in this issue are continuation of study report on problems of tribal agriculture, issue of non-scheduled tribals; continuation of writeup on Sustainable development goals and LAYA’s contribution, problems facing by Volunteers (appointed by AP Govt.) in tribal areas; sharing of training experiences of tribal women, organized by LAYA, essay on ST women’s inheritance rights to property. A suggestive legislative framework by RLA, contemporary stories on social changes, etc.

January - March 2022: The special focus of the issue is current issues of Adivasi farmers especially the tenant farmers and ‘podu’ cultivators. Other topics covered in this issue are continuation for the articles, ST women’s inheritance rights to property; A suggestive legislative framework and Sustainable Development Goals and LAYA’s contribution. Debate on ‘Technology’, a new problem arising for poor students in India. New problems of NREGS due to changes in Central policies (website). Brief note on tribal history and protective legislations. Report on International Women’s Day celebrations in LAYA field areas, etc.



5. Governance, Management and Monitoring Systems

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. The Associate Director and a team of unit facilitators, constituting the Project Policy Team, assists the Executive Director.

The following governance meetings were held last year:

June 25, 2021: Board of Management Meeting (On-line).

September 17, 2021: 'Board of Management' and 'Annual General Body' Meetings (On-line).

December 18, 2021: Board of Management Meeting.



General Body



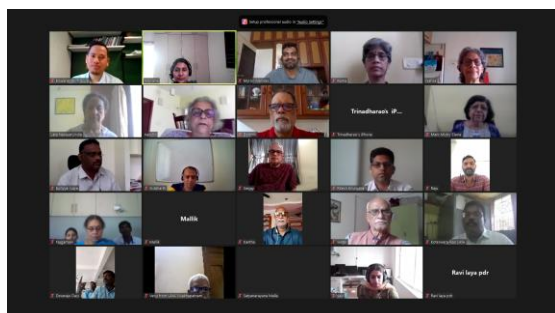
Board of Management

Policies Governing LAYA:

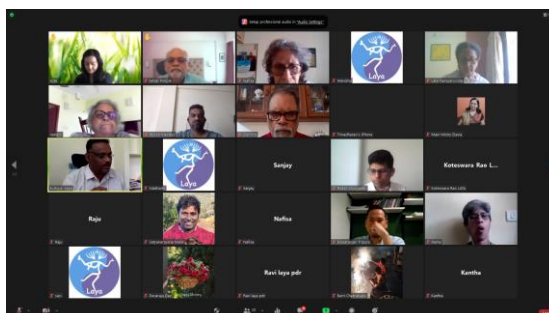
1. LAYA Policy Manual
2. LAYA Accounts & Finance Policy Manual
3. Governance Manual
4. Travel Policy
5. LAYA Exit policy
6. Conflict of Interest Policy
7. Gender Policy Perspective for LAYA
8. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Policy
9. HIV and AIDS Work Place Policy
10. Risk Management Policy
11. Vehicle Loan Policy

Theme based Workshops

The Governance meeting on September 17, 2021 was preceded by an online meeting on the 'Programme Intervention Update by the LAYA Team'.



Interface meeting



The Facilitating Units of LAYA are the following:

- 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.

LAYA continues to 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.

The Board members are active and updated on the progress of programme initiatives and play a meaningful governance role. All the Board members are professionally qualified and have a wide experience in the field of development.

Monitoring Processes

The monitoring plans are now inbuilt into the management of project activities. Indicators for monitoring are developed together with formats of tracking progress. The data is compiled, analysed and course corrections are made based on the insights gained. Roles and responsibilities are assigned in coordination and convergence meetings.

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace: The Committee met on October 8, 2021 with no cases to be reported.

6. SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Concise Receipts and Payments for the period 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022

RECEIPTS	Amount (Rs. Rounded in Lakhs)		PAYMENT	Amount (Rs. Rounded in Lakhs)	
Opening Balances:		320.14	Payments:		
TDS Receivable		1.584	Foreign Contributions	365.01	
Receipts:			Indian Contributions	102.83	467.85
Foreign Contributions	288.384				
Indian Contributions	151.297	439.681	Maintenance, Upgradation & Development Fund		28.17
			Bank Interest paid to Bharat Kosha		0.13
Maintenance, Upgradation & Development Fund		52.87	Bills Payable		0.32
Bank Interest Received		4.093	TDS Payables		0.08
Advances to LAYA		58.806	Advances from LAYA		2.68
Bills Payable		0.464	Advances to Projects		61.78
TDS Payables		2.398	Closing Balances:		317.08
			TDS Receivable		1.95
Total Receipts		880.032	Total Payments		880.032

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31-03-2022

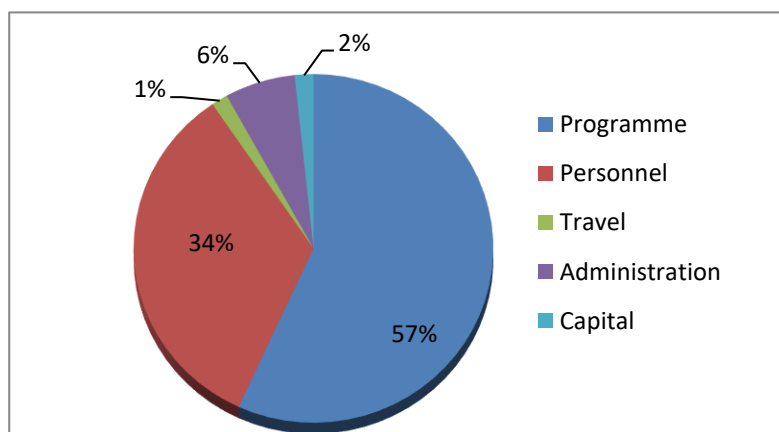
LIABILITIES	Amount (Rs.)		ASSETS	Amount (Rs.)	
Excess of Income over Expenditure:			Fixed Assets		
Opening Balance	554.221				231.312
Excess of Expenditure over					
Less: Income for the Year	13.736	540.485	Current Assets		
Current Liabilities			Cash-in-hand	1.674	
Advance from LAYA			Cash-at-bank	169.231	
DST- Budithi Project	0.873		Fixed Deposits	116	
DST-Broom Grass	0.639		Program Advances	10.17	
DST- Women Technology Park	5.745		HDFC Debt Funds	20	317.075
APPI	0.208				
WASSAN-Desi Bird Poultry project	3.641				
KZE 321-900-1102	30.772		Advance to Projects		61.777
KZE 321-900-1694	17.918				
BFW N-IND-2019-0098	1.78		TDS Receivable		1.952
Green Energy Against Poverty	0.2	61.777	TDS Receivable		1.952
Bills Payable		3.151			
Provision for Medical Reimbursement		3.573			
TDS Payable		2.482			
Audit Fee Payable		0.648			
Total		612.115	Total		612.115

RECEIPT FOR THE YEAR 2021 - 2022

Funding Agencies			
Receipts for 2021-2022	Shortname	Total	%
iPartner India		1,11,851.00	0.25%
Association for India Development	AID	12,29,120.00	2.80%
Bread for the World/ Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst e.V.	BFW/EED	52,13,975.00	11.86%
Human Capability Foundation	HCF	34,35,723.00	7.81%
Ashakiran Germany	Ashakiran	4,92,377.00	1.12%
Asha for Education	Asha	8,98,000.00	2.04%
Green Energy Against Poverty	Green Energy	15,37,593.00	3.50%
Katholische Zentralstelle fur Entwicklungshilfe e.V /Misereor	KZE/ MISEREOR	1,59,19,760.00	36.21%
Azim Premji Foundation		32,22,187.00	7.33%
Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives		96,42,000.00	21.93%
Rythu Sadikara Samstha	RYSS	1,57,500.00	0.36%
Tribal Cultural Research & Training Mission	TCRM	21,08,000.00	4.79%
	Total	4,39,68,086.00	100.00%

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2021 - 2022

Expenditure	Rs. in Lakhs	%
Programme	2,65,93,536.50	56.83
Personnel	1,57,57,247.00	33.67
Travel	6,93,932.00	1.48
Administration	29,63,209.89	6.33
Capital	7,89,569.00	1.69
Total	4,67,97,494.39	100



UNIT / PROGRAMME-SE EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2021 - 2022

Name of the Unit	Total Expenditure	%
Natural Resource Management	86,73,748.90	20.30
Alternative Health Care	83,73,701.10	19.60
Empowerment of Youth	50,37,536.05	11.79
Resource for Legal Action	30,27,326.75	7.08
Alternative Data Base, Networking & Advocacy	28,99,937.80	6.79
Science & Technology	13,43,473.70	3.14
Alternative Energy Options	1,33,77,879.60	31.31
Total	4,27,33,603.90	100.00

ANNEXURES

GENERAL BODY

1. Ms. Nandini Narula, Development Consultant, New Delhi;
2. Dr. Nafisa Goga D'Souza, Executive Director, LAYA, Visakhapatnam;
3. Mr. Sanjay Khatua, Director, DHARA, Bhubaneswar;
4. Dr. Lata Narayan, Rtd Professor, Centre for Lifelong Learning, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai;
5. Ms. Mani Mistry, Free Lancer, Facilitator, Child Empowerment, Mumbai;
6. Dr Ritesh P Khunyakari, Associate Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Hyderabad;
7. Ms. Rama Nandanavanam, Senior Director, Operations, Sikshana Foundation (Bangalore), Hyderabad;
8. Dr. B. Devi Prasad, Retd. Professor, Centre for Equity for Women Children and Families, School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai;
9. Mr. Walter Mendoza, Development Consultant, Pune;
10. Mr. Dominic D'Souza, Consultant, LAYA, Visakhapatnam;
11. Dr. D.V.R. Murthy, Professor, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam;
12. Mr. Minar Pimple, Principal, MP Consult;
13. Ms. Maveen Soares Pereira, Director of Programmes, Traidcraft Exchange, United Kingdom;
14. Ms Shabnam Patel, Architect, Visakhapatnam;
15. Mr Biswaranjan Tripura, Assistant Professor, Centre for Social Justice and Governance, School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai;
16. Dr Ajita Tiwari Padhi, Land Use Program Lead, Tata Trusts, Mumbai.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1. Ms. Nandini Narula, President;
2. Dr. Nafisa Goga D'Souza, Secretary;
3. Mr. Sanjay Khatua, Treasurer;
4. Dr. Lata Narayan, Member;
5. Ms. Mani Mistry, Member;
6. Dr. Ritesh P Khunyakari, Member;
7. Ms. Rama Nandanavanam, Member.

THE LAYA TEAM

S No	Names	Location	Designation
1	Dr Nafisa Goga D'Souza	Visakhapatnam	Executive Director
2	Mr Siddharth Dsouza	Visakhapatnam	Assistant Director
3	Dr Venugopala Rao R	Visakhapatnam	Specialist, Science and Technology
4	Ms Nagamani V V	Visakhapatnam	Coordinator, Finance
5	Mr Mallikharjuna Rao L	Visakhapatnam	Coordinator, Documentation
6	Ms Manisha Banerjee	Visakhapatnam	Coordinator, Administration
7	Mr Kumar D S S P	Visakhapatnam	Office Assistant
8	Mr Shankar Rao P	Visakhapatnam	Driver
9	Ms Lavanya K	Visakhapatnam	Accounts Assistant
10	Mr Mahesh B	Visakhapatnam	Driver cum Office Assistant
11	Mr Sai Parameswaram	Visakhapatnam	Manager, Climate Change Desk
12	Ms Bhagya Lakshmi B	Visakhapatnam	Coordinator, Information Technology
13	Ms Sasikala J	Visakhapatnam	Assistant Coordinator, Administration and Information Technology
14	Mr Satyanarayana M	Visakhapatnam	Coordinator, Alternative Energy Desk
15	Mr Venkateswar Rao D	Visakhapatnam	Senior Accountant
16	Ms Rama Lakshmi P	Visakhapatnam	Program Coordinator, Welfare Project for Construction Workers
17	Mr Dominic D'Souza	Visakhapatnam	Consultant
18	Mr Kantha Rao T	Seetampeta	Coordinator, Empowerment of Youth and Women
19	Mr Thirupathi Rao M	Srikakulam	Field Assistant
20	Mr Simhachalam M	Srikakulam	Field Animator, Youth Empowerment
21	Mr Ramesh T	Vizianagaram	Field Assistant
22	Dr Ajita Tiwari Padhi	Mumbai	Lead: Climate Policy, Advocacy and Strategic Partnerships
23	Mr Myron Mendes	Mumbai	LAYA – INECC Facilitator and Communications Coordinator
24	Mr Bulliyya G	Addateegala	Area & Herbal Based Health Care Programme Manager and Field Programme Lead
25	Mr Koteswara Rao K	Addateegala	Programme Manager, Natural Resource Management and Enterprise Lead
26	Mr Satyanarayana GVV	Addateegala	Accountant

S No	Names	Location	Designation
27	Ms Padmavathi A	Addateegala	Women Coordinator, Natural Resource Management
28	Mr Chakra Babu B	Addateegala	Associate Coordinator, Natural Resource Management
29	Mr Satyanarayana D	Addateegala	Driver cum Office Assistant
30	Mr Gowri Shankar E	Addateegala	Field Coordinator, Empowerment of Youth & Women
31	Mr Bhagavan Raju K	Addateegala	Field Coordinator, Alternative Energy Desk
32	Mr Ramu P	Addateegala	Field Coordinator, Climate Change Advocacy Project
33	Mr Srinubabu S	Addateegala	Field Assistant
34	Mr Rajesh G	Addateegala	Field Coordinator, Herbal Based Health Care
35	Mr Satyateja K	Addateegala	Documentation Assistant
36	Ms Sirisha Ch	Addateegala	Data Entry Operator
37	Mr Kalyan Krishna Ch	Addateegala	Botanist
38	Mr Pandu Reddy R	Addateegala	Field Animator, Natural Resource Management
39	Mr Peeru Reddy Y	Addateegala	Field Animator, Natural Resource Management
40	Mr Venkatesh G	Addateegala	Field Coordinator, Herbal Based Health Care
41	Mr Ravindra V	Paderu	Area Coordinator
42	Ms Annapoorna S	Paderu	Finance and Administrative Assistant
43	Mr Lova Raju D	Paderu	Coordinator, Decentralised Energy Options for Paderu Area
44	Ms Lakshmi Sunitha V	Paderu	Data Entry Operator
45	Mr Simhachalam B	Paderu	Field Assistant
46	Ms Roja G	Paderu	Field Coordinator, Empowerment of Youth & Women
47	Ms Madhuri N	Paderu	Field Coordinator, Science & Technology
48	Mr Satyanarayana B	Paderu	Field Supervisor, Alternative Energy Desk
49	Mr Venkata Ramana K	Paderu	Field Assistant
50	Mr Appana Babu B	Paderu	Field Animator, Natural Farming
51	Mr Mathya Raju L	Paderu	Field Animator, Natural Farming
52	Ms Nagamani B	Paderu	Field Animator, Natural Farming
53	Mr Bala Krishna K	Paderu	Field Animator, Natural Farming
54	Mr Mohan Rao G	Paderu	Field Animator, Natural Farming
55	Mr Suri Babu P	Paderu	Field Animator, Natural Farming

S No	Names	Location	Designation
56	Ms Lakshmi T	Paderu	Field Animator, Natural Farming
57	Mr Anil Kumar G	Paderu	Field Animator, Natural Farming
58	Ms Sobha Janaki	Paderu	Field Animator, Convergence and Entitlements
59	Mr Maheswar Rao L	Paderu	Field Animator, Convergence and Entitlements
60	Mr Trinadh A	Paderu	Field Animator, Convergence and Entitlements
61	Mr Suri Babu T	Paderu	Field Animator, Convergence and Entitlements
62	Mr Purnachandhu K	Paderu	Field Assistant
63	Mr Devaraju Dasi	Paderu	Project Manager
64	Mr Butcheswararao P	Paderu	Field Coordinator, Herbal Based Health Care
65	Mr Tejesh M	Paderu	Field Coordinator, Herbal Based Health Care
66	Mr Samanthi Naidu A	Paderu	Field Animator, Natural Resource Management
67	Mr Ajay Kumar K	Paderu	Field Animator, Convergence and Entitlements
68	Dr Trinadha Rao P	Rajahmundry	Advocate, Resource for Legal Action
69	Ms. Annapurna M	Rajahmundry	Advocate, Resource for Legal Action
70	Mr Ram Babu P	Rajahmundry	Field Coordinator, Resource for Legal Action
71	Mr Ram Babu M	Rajahmundry	Office Assistant, Resource for Legal Action
72	Mr Murali Vasu P	Rajahmundry	Finance and Administrative Assistant, Resource for Legal Action
