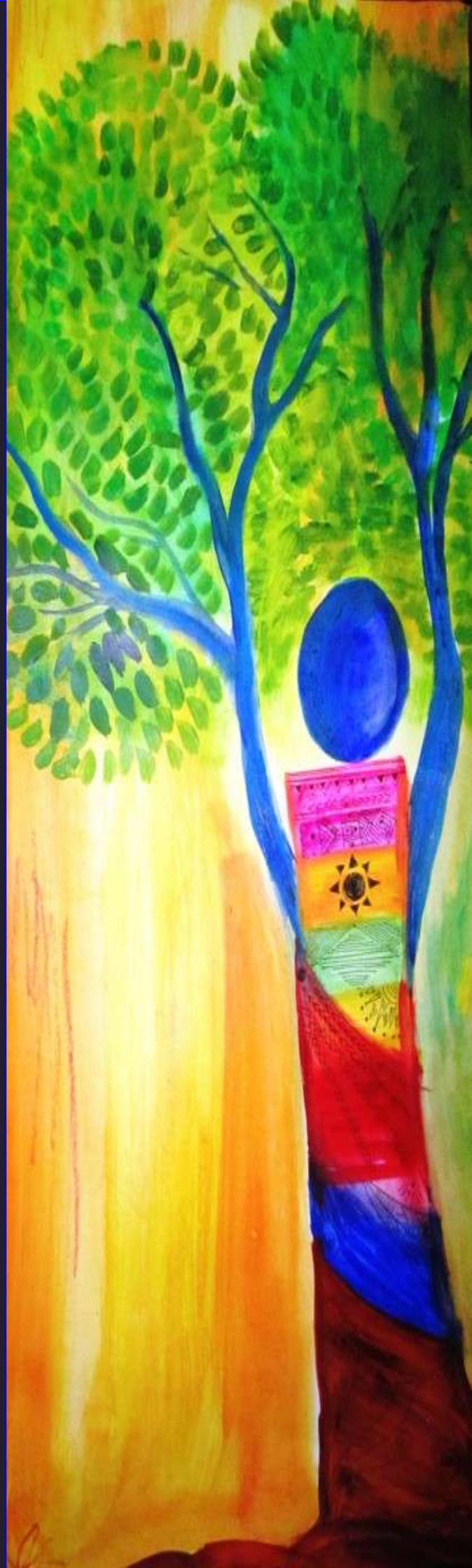


Yakshi
Annual Report
2014-2015



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Annual Report
2014-2015

Yakshi, B-228/229, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad, Telangana- 500094

INTRODUCTION

In the year 2014–2015 one of the major achievements is the scope of Yakshi has extended to incorporate diverse communities. Today we work with adivasi, dalits, shepherds and peasants communities in 11 districts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, particularly with women and young people. Our efforts are towards strengthening leadership, strengthening food farming systems, capacity building, information dissemination, cultural revival, public education, peer learning processes, exchange programs and organizing state/ national level events to involve the wider society.

Today Yakshi works with the following communities and states :

Today Yakshi works with

TELANGANA

District	Community	Outreach
Medak	Dalit	3 villages
	Shepherds	22 villages
	Pesants	10 villages
Warangal	Adivasis	15 villages
	Pesants	5 villages
Adilabad	Adivasis	91 villages
Mahabubnagar	Adivasis	30 villages

ANDHRA PRADESH

District	Community	Outreach
Srikakulam	Adivasis	60 villages
Vishakapatnam	Pesants	5 villages
	Adivasis	60 villages
Vijayanagaram	Adivasis	40 villages
East Godavari	Adivasis	120 villages
West Godavri	Adivasis	30 villages
Chittoor	Dalit	12 villages
	Shepherds	20 villages

Local Governance

Adivasis were involved in various activities towards strengthening their traditional governance systems, building women's leadership and tribe wise leadership.

The process of capacity building of the 2 elders and 2 youth, women and men from the villages was initiated. This form of reorganization enabled equal decision making of women and youth and tribewise representation. This process was completed in 2001 villages, and 804 (202 women, 202 men) key leaders of the village were elected.

District	Tribe/Community Representatives elected	Traditional System of governance	Brief Overview of Activities towards strengthening Governance Systems
TELANGANA			
Adilabad	Gond, Pardhan, Naikpod, Kollam and Toti	Panch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *In 26 villages, Panch leaders 2 women and 2 men elders and youth were selected. * Tribe Council meetings were organised in Kanaipalli Mandal and Tiriani Mandal bringing together 65 elders. * Resolutions were passed by Grama Sabha to protect the biodiversity and forest. *The illegal sale of Bamboo Forest produce was stopped by the villages, through passing resolutions in consonance with the MFP rights enshrined in the FRA and PESA, 1996.
Mahabubnagar	Chenchu	Penta Sabha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *In 30 villages leaders (2 elders, 2 youth) were selected. *Tribe Council meetings of 120 leaders, held in 2 Mandals. *Meetings were held in Nalagonda District with the Chenchus of that region.
Warangal	Koya, Naikpod	Kutuva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Village leaders were selected in the Gotti and Kutuva. * Tribe Council meeting was held in 1 mandal.
**Khammam	Koya	Kutuva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Mandals in Khammam District were merged with West Godavari and East Godavari districts resulting from the reorganization of states. *Tribe council meetings were held with members of West Godavari and East Godavari.
ANDHRA PRADESH			
East Godavari	Konda Reddy, Koya, Konda Kamara, Many Dora	Gotti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Meetings were held in <i>Sevadi Basa</i> to elect representatives. * In 70 villages 2 women and 2 men were selected at the Gotti (village) level.

			*Tribe Council meetings were held in 6 mandals.
West Godavari	Kondareddy, Koya	Gotti	*Village level elders were elected in 10 villages. *Traditional governance systems were strengthened in Non scheduled and scheduled areas of 20 villages
Srikakulam	Savara, Jatapu	Dacco Jamber	*In 30 villages, leaders were elected at the Dacco Jamber. * Tribe council meetings were held in 2 mandals. * Elder and youth meeting of 25 savara villages was held.
Vishakapatnam	Kondadora, Kondh	Gotti Basa , Beramanda	* In 20 villages leaders were elected at the gotti basa level. * Tribe Council meetings was held in G Madugula Mandal, 28 women and 34 men participated in the meeting. * Grama Sabha passed resolutions to organize relief for the destruction caused by the Hud Hud Cylone attack.
Vijayanagara	Savara, Kondadora	Dacco Jamber, Gotti Basa	* Sarpanch meeting was held in Pachipenta to discuss PESA implementation. Leaders from East Godavari also participated in the meeting. * Youth leaders were recognized and strengthened in Savara villages in Vijayanagaram and alliance was built with the youth savara leaders from Srikakulam district.

Dalit, Shepherd and Peasant communities strengthened their leadership through the following activities :

District	Communities	Brief overview of activities
Vishakapatnam	Peasants	* Meetings were held in 3 villages to build community leaders and discussions were held in 2 villages to expand the constituency.
Chittoor	Dalit	* In 10 villages, village level meetings were held.
Chittoor	Shepherds and Peasants	* In 5 villages committees were formed. * Women's meetings were held in the villages.
Warangal	Shepherds and Peasants	* Meeting were held in 5 villages. * 2 women meetings were organised and 2 women were selected for the state level and national level workshop. * Shepherd leaders of Medak held meetings with the shepherds in Warangal
Medak	Shepherds	* Several meetings were held in villages to build the village , mandal and district level committee. * Committees were formed in 26 villages. * 12 Mandal level committees were constituted with young leaders taking up responsibility in respective strategic areas(Formation, Gender, Food Sovereignty Production,

		Communication) * Meetings were held with the Unni Vedika with regard to the procurement of wool and Gongadi (woolcraft) production.
Medak	Dalit	* A new process to form a Dalit community organisation in the district was initiated and meetings were held in 6 villages to discuss the need, and objectives for coming together.

Capacity Building Program :

Community people are strengthened to effectively protect their rights under the India Constitution through empowered structures of local governance. The key strategies towards democratic functioning are:

- i) Reorganizing and democratizing their traditional customary institutions of governance particularly in adivasi communities.
- ii) Cultural revival and full representation of tribewise leadership.

Yakshi played a key role in facilitating State and National level workshops with community organisation leaders to initiate this process.

Several meetings were held with adivasi, dalit, shepherd and peasant community leaders. 3 meetings were held with communities leaders. 2 joint state level adivasi leaders meetings were held. 2 adivasi Andhra Pradesh meetings and 1 Telangana adivasi leaders meetings were held. The main achievements and outcome of these workshops and meetings were :

- Perspective Building and a collective vision of Food Sovereignty was developed
- Clear objectives and action plans were formulated towards strengthening community organisations, governance of resources and food sovereignty.
- Strategic focus areas and dicussions on Formation, Gender, Agro-ecological production, Communication, Law and Customary Law, Knowledge and Education were identified.
- Young leaders took responsibility of each of these areas both at the district and mandal level.
- Objectives and action plans of the strategic areas were developed.
- A solidarity and sharing between communities was strengthened through regular collective meetings and visiting one another's district.



Leadership Development of Women

Towards strengthening the leadership of women meetings were held at the village, district and national level. The revival of food crop, indigenous breeds of poultry and cattle and strengthening peasant systems of production, empowers women, strengthens their decision-making and builds the resilience of communities.

Series of meetings were held at the village and district level where the youth and elder women participated.

In Adivasi areas: 402 women have been elected to take active part in the traditional governance systems and to strengthen the adivasi community organisations. Young women leaders have been actively participating in the mandal level and also taking leadership at the district level. In 2014, there has been a subsequent increase in women taking leadership in the community, especially young women leaders.

In Non-Adivasi Areas: Women leaders were elected by their community groups, and they take responsibility of issues in their villages.

A national women's leadership development program was started in December 2014 with an aim to build strong district and state level women leaders in each community organisation. 57 women between the age-group 20 to 50 years, from adivasi, dalit, shepherds, peasant and co-producer communities participated in the 4 day workshop.

A framework to strategise against violence perpetuated on women was developed, that looked into forces of market, industrial agriculture, religion and caste that perpetuates patriarchy and violence. Action Points at the individual and the sangham level for each communities was discussed and agreed upon. The women agreed to take forward the actions and discussions at the village and district level. The next workshop was proposed to be held in March 2015.

In East Godavari, West Godavari and Vishakapatnam under strong women leadership, the *aseel* (indigenous breed) poultry has been revived and local markets were established. The weekly market is led by the women gotti leaders from 15 villages, who have formed a committee. In each village across 4 mandals these women take forward the agenda of food sovereignty. Further Gram Sabha resolutions were passed to oppose the broiler chicken industry and other non-local poultry breeds. Key leaders from East Godavari visited West Godavari, Khammam and Vishakapatnam to initiate the similar process. In Vishakapatnam between May-July 2014 meetings were held in 12 villages with about 230 women to develop Food sovereignty plans. In West Godavari village level meetings were held in 2 Mandals in T. Narsapuram and Polavaram. More than 150 women participated in these meeting.

In March, 2015, Women's day was organised in various districts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh by the district and state level women leaders in each community organisation. Over 3000 women participated in the celebration across both the states. The women's day highlighted the issues women, agriculture, food systems and committed to shift from commodity monocultures to bio-diverse food farming, from fossil-fuel and toxic chemical based production to agro-ecological production, from corporate seeds to indigenous local seeds, from depending on markets for food, to feeding ourselves and our communities with the food we produce.



Developing FS Plans:

In the year 2014-2015, the revival of seeds and food crops was central in building the strength of women. In Adilabad district, community organisations undertook intense awareness programs to grow food crops and around 52 farmers have now shifted back to growing jonna, pulses and other food crops. In Vishakapatnam the cyclone had destroyed plantations in the area providing a great impetus for farmers to grow food crops, the seeds for which were provided by the community organisation. The women's gotti of East Godavari started a local Millet Processing unit in August 2014 and has been received positively by the community, especially by women who are freed of the physically labour intensive process of pounding millets. The mill is used by women of 10 villages and the husk is reused as healthy fodder for poultry.

In Chittoor, the Dalit women passed a resolution to start a local market on vegetables.

In Mahabubnagar, a local Honey Market was initiated in September 2014. The youth are trained to collect honey.

A variety of seeds were exchanged between Srikakulam, Vijaynagaram, Medak, Adilabad, Vishakapatnam (peasant areas), Chittoor, West Godavari and East Godavari *korra* (foxtail millet), *sama* (little millet), *gante* (pearl millet) and *ragi* (finger millet), Kodo millet, dryland rice, pumpkin, wild gourds etc were exchanged through traditional systems of reciprocity (*Nagula paddati*). Every district has a number of villages that are storing their traditional variety of seeds.

In Chittoor, Madanapalli, the peasants have started a local milk cooperative where they are able to sell around 300 litres of milk each day collected from 3 villages. They also started a millet stall in the Rishi Valley Health Centre where they sell Foxtail millet, Little millet, Finger millet, Sorghum, Maize, Pearl Millet, Porso Millet, Kodo Millet and Jaggery, which is locally produced by the farmers.

One of the major achievements last year was; in all the state and national level meetings; food grains, vegetables, tubers, poultry and meat was procured from farmers and local markets from different districts. 500 kgs of Dry Land rice, 100 kgs of Bonta, 100 kgs of kodo millet, 200 kgs of Gante, 100 kgs of Korra, 100kgs of Sama, 30 kgs of blackgram, 20 kgs of cowpea, 20 kgs of small cowpea(chitti Boberalu), 30 kgs of Bengal Gram, 20 kgs of Red Gram, 100 Kgs of Finger Millet, 20 kgs of Maize flour, 5 kgs of turmeric, 10 kgs of Jaggery and various vegetables were procured in total for all the meetings between March 2014 to March 2015. This is clear indicator of increase in food production, and a direct support to women farmers growing food crops.



Youth Leadership:

The major achievement in 2014-15 is youth leaders are taking responsibility of strategic areas of the community organisations. The identification of strategic areas provided an opportunity for young people to take on responsibility based on their capacity and interest and build their leadership through collective learning. The strategic area based discussions, also provides a space to learn from each other, which is supportive of young people. To illustrate, the Gender or Agro-ecological production area would have a group consisting of community leaders from 11 districts, both experienced leaders and youth who discuss, plan and implement the same in their respective villages and districts.

50 youth, 29 women and 21 men have been part of various capacity building workshops, and they have taken on responsibility in strengthening traditional governance systems in adivasi areas, building women's leadership, starting local markets, reviving food crops, initiating seed registers, mapping food consumption, documenting songs, stories, oral histories, customary law etc. Youth are also involved in maintaining gram sabha registers, writing minutes, learning to document resolutions etc. The youth leaders were involved in computerized entry of the FRA survey forms.

In Adilabad youth are learning to make the traditional instruments and documenting the Gond songs. The young leaders held youth meeting in the village to discuss adivasi identity and development. In Mahabubnagar youth were involved in starting the both collecting honey and starting the local market. They documented the types of honey and the various medicinal and traditional flowers that forms nectar for the bees. *Kinnara* traditional instrument of the Chenchus was revived and inaugurated in the elders and youth meeting. 2 meetings at the mandal level was organised to celebrate the traditional festivals of chenchus bringing together 32 youth from 8 *pentas* (hamlets).

In East Godavari youth played a key role in the exchange of seeds and the month long campaign on the aseel poultry market and millet machine. They were trained in preparing traditional medicines for livestock and poultry and simple treatments for the prevention of diseases.





Food Sovereignty Summit:

The Food Sovereignty Summit brought together over 700 adivasis, dalits, peasants, shepherds and co-producers in celebration of the food, seeds, biodiversity and Mother Earth. The summit was held in Mathadiguda Village, Utnoor Mandal in the Gond adivasi area of Adilabad. Adivasis from West Godavari, Vishakapatnam, Srikakulam, East Godavari, Vijayanagaram, Adilabad, Mahaboobnagar, Khammam and Warangal and also from Jharkhand; Dalits from Warangal, Medak, Chittoor; Shepherds from Adilabad, Warangal, Mahaboobnagar, Medak, Chittoor; Pesants from Medak, Vishkapatnam, Chittoor, Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad and co producers, students from Hyderabad, Delhi and Chittoor took part. Farmers from Karnataka also took part in the summit.

This year the gathering focused on Food Sovereignty in the new state of Telangana. The discussions were around:

1. Food and agricultural crisis in Telangana
2. Understanding the reasons for Food and agricultural crisis in Telangana
3. Responses to the demands to take forward the agenda of Food Sovereignty in Telangana

Community organisations had discussion on resources, livelihoods, food-farming systems and diverse food cultures. They also discussed what are the main forces challenging Food Sovereignty. There was also performance of the play Bhuthalli – (Mother Earth) a Telugu play in Street Theatre Format, captures the relationship of adivasis, dalits, shepherds and peasants with Mother Earth. The play was performed by actors from adivasi, dalit , shepherd and peasant and co-producer communities. The discussions focused on Seed Sovereignty and trends in National policies and legislation and covered issues of land, water, biodiversity, food systems and health, the role of Research Institutions in Agriculture. Women and Men sat separately to reflect, share questions and ideas based on the deliberations thus far. Strategies for concrete actions that emerged from the unique gender perspectives began taking shape. The participants then regrouped into constituencies as Adivasis, Dalits, Peasants, Agro-pastoralists and Co-producers to develop Strategies and Actions to take forward the vision of Food Sovereignty in Telangana.

The important event in the summit was the vibrant exchange of traditional seeds of diverse food crops to build seed sovereignty. There was also an exchange and learning about herbal medicines, traditional crafts Gongadis, Honey, Books etc.

The food that was cooked in the summit was Aseel poultry, pearl millet, fox tail millet, little millet, dryland rice, pumpkin, gourds, turmeric from the adivasi areas of Andhra Pradesh, dried fish and kodo millet from Vishakapatnam, finger millet flour, foxtail millet, horse gram and organic jaggery from Chittoor, mutton of the Deccani sheep, rice and vegetables from Medak, pulses from Warangal, sweets and savories made of sesame seeds, rice and gram flour from Medak, honey and sorghum from Mahabubnagar adivasi areas, sorghum, pulses, rice, vegetables, maize, fish and savories of pulses from Adilabad, organic jaggery from Medak





National Working Group :

The 7 members of the National Working Group met in Hyderabad as a Draft Committee to discuss the Vision, Philosophy and Action Plan of the Adivasi National Manch. The Manch was named as 'Adivasi Dishum', which translates roughly as adivasi worldview.

The points that were discussed and deliberated at the meeting were :

Vision :

The National Adivasi Manch is an Adivasi forum under the leadership of Adivasi people, to build and strengthen Indigenous Resilience and self -determination for Buen Vivir, the Adivasi worldview of life.

We Adivasis celebrate our knowledge, philosophies, histories, memories and systems of self-governance, which are deeply connected to mother earth, and form the basis of our existence and life.

We know who we are, We know where we come from, We know the path forward.

Philosophy

- 1. We will recover and revive our indigenous resilience to sustain BV,*
- 2. The different Adivasi people living in different areas, ways of living, we will recover , we will draw from our collective memory , to sustain the BV. Culture and Rituals,*
- 3. We will evolve to work for the revival and recovery of our Adivasi ways of thinking.*



Networking between producers and co-producers

a) Screening documentaries to initiate dialogue:

In July 2014, the documentary “*Breeding Invasions- Livestock at stake*” was screened at *Lamakaan* and *Center For Learning*, Hyderabad and over 200 people attended the session. The screenings were followed by discussions of the audience with adivasi, dalit and shepherd and coproducer representatives, to understand the intricate connection between land, people and animals. The main issues raised in the discussion revolved around understanding agro ecological food systems.

b) Food for Thought and Action

Co-producers invited other youth in the city to start a conversation on food, the changes in the food systems locally and globally and connect with one another through personal, cultural and political understanding of food to move towards food sovereignty. The youth cooked food with the agroecological produce given by members of various community organisation. The intense session attempted to categorize the group's collective thoughts around food. Categories such as control of food markets, control of resources for food, vanishing sense of community in cities, etc. The individuals who participated in the session subsequently formed small groups to continue the dialogue on food in the city and took up small initiatives in organising people in city through continuous dialogues over different issues.

c) Organising people in cities

Through interactions over the meetings with young graduates\students\ scholars from universities as coproducers, collective ideas formed for mobilization work within the city, primarily in "Bastis" or working class colonies. By combining primary personal interests of addressing Caste issues within the city, and starting a dialogue through this on Food Sovereignty, some people in these FSA initiated discussions formed a group and began interacting with residents in *Addagutta*, one of the largest Basti areas of the city. The group is now interacting primarily with children and youth, and co-creating\ distributing various materials such as songs, stories, videos, etc.

d) Gongadi Exhibition:

A Gongadi exhibition was organised by pastoral community, Medak, in Daraam handloom store, in Hyderabad. Through this, the members interacted with people who attended the exhibition and shared about the link between livestock, food and culture, through the story of the revival of the Gongadi. *Oggukatha* (traditional story tellers of the shepherds in Telangana) artists performed the stories of local goddesses and gods, and their relation to Deccani sheep and crops. Visitors also shared about their memories and personal\cultural relation with the Gongadi. Community members ensured that the the story, struggles and policy demands to the new government was widely covered by newspapers and News channels in the new state of Telangana. Around 300 people visited the exhibition, including school children, college and university students. The exhibition thus served as an income generating source, which also allowed community members to voice out their demands and share their perspective.

e) University Students

In November 2014, members of community organisation interacted with students of the agricultural university in Pune, on food sovereignty and role of co-producers.

f) Food Map: Where does our Food Come From ?

10 students of 8th standard from Zilla Parishad school, Madanapalli and Rishi valley school respectively were nominated to create a food map. The activity is scheduled in phases. In phase 1, the children maintained a 1 week diary of all the food that they ate the entire day. In phase 2, the children were asked to map where they or their parents got the food from, tracing back the produce to the producer. In the 3rd phase, the children from both the schools share their findings with one another.

The students started by maintaining a 'food diary' of what they ate over one week. At the end of the week

the diaries were reviewed and discussed to understand what goes into each of the items they ate. Small groups of 4-5 students each, documented the recipes of all the various food items that they had listed. The Rishi Valley students consulted the cooks and cafeteria manager since they eat all their meals at the cafeteria. The ZPHS students consulted their parents and other elders since they live at home and study in a day school. Drawing from the recipes the various ingredients were listed and categorised into grains, pulses, oils and fats, dairy products, meat, fish, vegetables, fruits, condiments and others. Students once again broke into groups with each group taking one of the above listed categories to trace the source of these ingredients. The students then used a map of Andhra Pradesh State to trace their food footprint. Rishi Valley students had to include the neighbouring States of Karnataka and Tamilnadu in their map since they do get some of their supplies from Bengaluru and Chennai. The ZPHS students by and large found that they were sourcing most of their food from within Chittoor district. These activities were done independently at the two schools.

At this stage of the exploration it was felt that sharing of experiences between the two groups of students would be useful. Students from both schools met to discuss and share their findings, questions and experiences. To facilitate the larger sharing the students were asked to respond to two questions: (i) what are the two main learnings / impressions that you have had from this project so far? (ii) how will you take this project forward in your lives?



Internships

School Children:

In June 2014 Aarushi Dutt an Intern from Aga Khan Academy interned with Yakshi for 4 weeks. She worked with shepherds in Medak in mapping pure deccani flocks, and calendaring the diseases. She also interacted with key adivasi, dalit and peasant leaders. She also participated in the screenings of documentaries. Aarushi also spent time at the Intergenerational Centre at Badampet, mapped food crops and wrote an article on her reflections on the Centre. She mapped out the various meat products available in the supermarkets and also mapped out food consumption patterns among various household members (historically and current patterns) to understand the changes in food eating habits over the period of time.

In December 2014, 45 students from 11th standard and 5 teachers of Rishi Valley School, Madanapalli spent 7 days in East Godavari district, as part of their learning exposure visit. They lived in villages, partook in agriculture activities, learnt a few aspects of the adivasi way of life such as bamboo weaving, basket weaving, collecting tubers and preparing medicines. They were involved in discussions on adivasi worldviews, everyday reality of adivasi life and had discussions on economy, agriculture and other issues. They explored the strategic areas: Organisation Building, Gender, Communication, Agro-ecological production, Law and Customary law and Knowledge and Education. The students were taken on a boat trip on river Godavari to learn about the history of the river, understand the biodiversity, the importance of riverine system, the life around the river. Over the 7 days, the students interacted with the adivasi youth in East Godavari, west Godavari and adivasi students studying in the residential school. The students were left with an assignment to ideate alternative ways of living which coexist with the adivasi world view.

In January 2015, 40 students of 6th standard and 4 teachers of Vidyaranya School, Hyderabad spent 2 days in Medak as part of their learning exposure visit. Hosted by pastoral community, they visited villages to understand the revival of Deccani sheep, relation between shepherds and their livestock, and agroecological farming. The students interacted with farmers as well as nearby commercial rearers (such as broiler farms) and got the chance to observe the difference between traditional vs commercial livestock rearing and breeds, and the difference in biodiversity and soil in agroecological farms vs a cotton field. The students also planted vegetable seeds at Badampet Resource Center in Medak, where they shared farm work, and chalked out a diversity map of various weeds, vegetables, birds, animals, food crops, insects, medicinal plants which they identified in the surrounding farm. The students were taken on early morning walk for bird watching and spotted around 30 species of birds around Badampet.





Intergenerational Learning Centre

In the year 2014-2015 the first phase of the centre was completed. During this period, a large number of school children, young people and community elders have connected to the land, and engaged with worldviews inspired by “buen vivir”- an indigenous proposal of a way of life, based on holistic co-existence and recovery of lost harmony between humans and mother nature. We have organized 4 workshops for community leaders. The workshops were on developing strategies for Food sovereignty, youth leadership and on organizational development. The participants got an opportunity to involve in construction during the training period.

Status of Construction of the Centre between December 2013- June 2015

Sl No	Construction of Centre Between December 2013- May 2015	Status
	Phase 1	
	Foundation for Phase 1	Completed
	Dinning Hall	Completed
	Kitchen	Completed
	Storeroom	Completed
	Open Brick Stove	Completed
	Grain Storage	Completed
	Room and adjacent Bathroom	Completed
	Soak pit	Completed
	Woodwork for Phase one	In Progress
	Electric Work for Phase 1	Completed
	Plumping works for Phase 1	In Progress
	Taps and fittings	Begun
	Tiling and Wall Plastering	Completed
	Phase II	
	Foundation for Phase II	Completed
	Seed Bank Mud walls	Completed
	Restrooms walls	Completed
	Rooms for stay (Disabled person friendly) mud walls	Completed
	Roofing for Phase II	In progress
	Staircase to first floor	In progress
	Phase III	
	Foundation of Training Hall	In progress
	Foundation of Amphitheatre	In progress
	Cattle Shed	In progress



Completion of Phase 1



Construction of Phase 2



Beginning of the construction of Phase 3: Amphitheatre and Training Hall.

Events:

- In August 2014 Yakshi participated in the Brasil Agro-ecological learning Exchange Program and attended a seminar on Biodiversity and Creole Seeds as well as a Creole Seeds festival and market was organized. The team spent time farmers and Indigenous people of Brasil.
- In August 2014 key leaders participated in the South Asian meeting on farming and agroecology practices organised by farmers organisations, in Wardha, Maharashtra.
- In November 2014, community members attended a workshop on “Good food and Food Security” in Mumbai, and “Dairy and Trade” and “Good Food for All” in Pune.
- In March, 2015, key leaders of the community organisations Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, visited Delhi to interact with farmers organisations to understand the various ways farmers engage towards food sovereignty. The meeting saw farmers across India, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal, UP, MP, Rajasthan. The meeting opened up various the methods of agricultural implementation and practices across India and different seed savings and exchanges between different farmers organisations.

Learning from each other:

- 12 farmers and social workers from Thailand visited Yakshi to learn more about adivasi ways of farming, culture, agro-ecology practices, food sovereignty and local markets, for 4 days from 6th to 9th November, 2014. On 6th November an introduction meeting was held in Hyderabad. The members introduced each other and had a broad discussion on the different communities and community organisations in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. In East Godavari the team visited the field of 5 farmers. They had discussion on the crops that were grown and the different fruits and vegetables got from the forests. A whole day discussion on the history of adivasis, their worldviews, culture was held. Adivasis from other districts, Srikakulam, Vishakaptnam and West Godavari also joined the meeting. One of the nights, the Thailand team cooked their traditional food for everyone. On day 3 the people visited the local aseel poultry market in Endapalli village and had a meeting there with the women on the idea of the market, structure and the challenges they faced. They also had saw the mill processing machine.
- Between 14th and 15th November 2014, Anja, Christine and Brigitta from Miserior visited East Godavari for 2 days, where they interacted with key leaders of adivasi, peasant, shepherds, dalits, and coproducers.



YAKSHI RESOURCE AND CREATIVITY CENTRE FOR RURAL CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2015

Liabilities		Amount	Amount	Assets		Amount	Amount
Corpus Fund			2,000,000	Fixed Assets (as per schedule)			407,593
Capital Fund:				Construction, etc cost of Intergenerational Learning Centre			
Opening Balance	2,663,898			Opening Balance	1,237,353		
Add :Excess of Income Over Expenditure	909,339			From Earmarked Funds	1,166,420		
	3,573,237	3,573,237		From Other Funds	437,304	2,841,077	
Earmarked Funds				Fixed Deposit (Corpus Fund)			2,000,000
For Setting up of Intergenerational Learning Center		2,513,472		Advances			34,332
Expenses Payable		18,716		TDS Receivable			2,163
				Closing Balances			
				Cash on Hand			10,080
				Syndicate Bank - 22597 - FC			1,023,006
				Syndicate Bank - 05027 - FC			1,004
				Syndicate Bank - 05012 - FC			1,683,177
				Syndicate Bank - 63551 - LC			102,992
		8,105,425					8,105,425

for Yakshi Resource & Creativity Centre for Rural Children and Youth

As per our report of even date for Sankar & Raja Chartered Accountants

M. Madhusudhan
 N.Madhusudhan
 Executive Secretary
 Place:Secunderabad
 Date:31.07.2015.



J. Raja
 J.Raja
 Partner
 Membership No.200490



YAKSHI RESOURCE AND CREATIVITY CENTRE FOR RURAL CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Consolidated Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 2015

Expenditure	Amount	Income	Amount
To Foreign Contribution Program Expenses		By Grants In Aid Received From	
To Unitarian Universalist Holdeen Hivos Just India Fund		- Unitarian Universalist Holdeen Hivos Just India Fund (UUHHJIF)	
Program Support Expenses	3,104,876	For Supporting to Adivasi Communities	3,258,980
To Misereor Programme Expenses		- Misereor-Strengthening Democratic Governance System	
Programme Activities	2,920,422	of Food for Food Sovereignty	4,576,996
Project Administration	153,470	- Grassroots International	
To Grassroots International Expenditure		For Agro Ecological Exchange Program	765,668
Agro Ecological Exchange Program	765,668	- Fund for Global Human Rights (FGHR)	
To Fund for Global Human Rights (FGHR)		For Program Support	2,402,444
Administrative Cost	239,084		
Programme Cost	1,081,431	By Bank Interest	176,741
Staff Salaries	784,200	By Interest on Fixed Deposit (Corpus Fund)	239,962
To Holdeen India Programme Expenses	348,644		
To Unitarian Universalist Holdeen Hivos Just India Fund		By Local Funds	
National Working Group (NWG)	1,001,334	Other Income	85,510
To Other Program Expenses		Bank Interest	1,692
Board Meeting Expenses	9,633		
Admin Expenses	5,739		
Accommodation for Field Staff	10,000		
Office Maintenance	45,896		
Vehicle Maintenance	29,564		
To Local Funds			
Exposure visits	10,170		
To Depreciation	88,522		
To Excess of Income Over Expenditure	909,339		
	11,507,992		11,507,992

for Yakshi Resource & Creativity Centre for
Rural Children and Youth

As per our report of even date
for Sankar & Raja
Chartered Accountants

N.Madhusudhan
Executive Secretary
Place:Secunderabad
Date:31.07.2015.



J.Raja
Partner
Membership No.200490



YAKSHI RESOURCE AND CREATIVITY CENTRE FOR RURAL CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Consolidated Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st March, 2015

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
To Opening Balances		By Foreign Contribution Program Expenses	
Cash on Hand	25,609	By Unitarian Universalist Holdeen Hivos Just India Fund	
Syndicate Bank - 22597 - FC	2,370,542	Program Support Expenses	3,104,876
Syndicate Bank - 63551 - LC	56,624	Website Design-Laptop	34,500
To Grants In Aid Received From		By Misereor Programme Expenses	
- Unitarian Universalist Holdeen Hivos Just India Fund (UUHHJIF)		Programme Activities	2,920,422
For Supporting to Adivasi Communities	3,258,980	Project Administration	153,470
- Misereor-Strengthening Democratic Governance System		Non-recurrent Expenditure	23,153
of Food for Food Sovereignty	4,576,996	By Grassroots International Expenditure	
- Grassroots International		A. Agro Ecological Exchange Program	765,668
For Agro Ecological Exchange Program	529,563	B. Intergenerational Learning Centre	485,835
For Intergenerational Learning Centre	722,000	By Fund for Global Human Rights (FGHR)	
- Fund for Global Human Rights (FGHR)		Administrative Cost	239,084
For Program Support	2,402,444	Programme Cost	1,081,431
- Unitarian Universalist Holdeen India Program (UUHIP)		Staff Salaries	784,200
For Intergenerational Learning Centre	357,177	By Unitarian Universalist Holdeen India Program (UUHIP)	
To Bank Interest	176,741	For Intergenerational Learning Centre	680,585
To Interest on Fixed Deposit (Corpus Fund)	239,962	By Holdeen India Programme Expenses	348,644
To Fixed Deposit	162,193	By Unitarian Universalist Holdeen Hivos Just India Fund	
To Payables	18,716	National Working Group (NWG)	1,001,334
To Local Funds		Fixed Assets	
Donations for Intergenerational Learning Centre	110,000	By Other Program Expenses	
Other Income	85,510	Intergenerational Learning Centre	288,091
Bank Interest	1,692	By Board Meeting Expenses	9,633
To Advances	5,325	By Admin Expenses	5,739
		By Accommodation for Field Staff	10,000
		By Office Maintenance	45,896
		By Vehicle Maintenance	29,564
		By Program Advances	11,332
		By Expenses Payable	58,296
		By TDS Receivable	778
		By Local Funds	
		1. Intergenerational Learning Centre	149,213
		2. Exposure visits	10170
		By Closing Balances	
		Cash on Hand	10,080
		Syndicate Bank - 22597 - FC	1,023,006
		Syndicate Bank - 05027 - FC	1,004
		Syndicate Bank - 05012 - FC	1,683,177
		Syndicate Bank - 63551 - LC	102,992
	15,100,073		15,100,073

for Yakshi Resource & Creativity Centre for Rural Children and Youth

M. Madhusudhan
Executive Secretary
Place: Secunderabad
Date: 31.07.2015.



As per our report of even date for Sankar & Raja Chartered Accountants

J. Raja
Partner
Membership No. 200490



We thank out parthers FGHR, Grassroots International, Misereror. UHHJIE, UHIP for thier support, the Board members for their guidance and inputs and everyone who has been part of the journey.

