



ANNUAL REPORT

2017-18

srijan  सूजन

Self-Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action



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Foreword

Writing a foreword for SRIJAN's annual report has always been a moment of great pleasure and pride. It is also an occasion to reflect. One felt every year that the organization had achieved so much, while realizing much more needed to be done. I wish to congratulate my colleagues on their achievements, personal and collective. Our entire SRIJAN family owes a debt of gratitude to our donors, sympathizers and supporters.



Writing this foreword is a particularly poignant moment as this is the last one, I will be writing. The SRIJAN board, at my request, has decided to look for my successor. I will hand over the charge of CEO to someone in just a few months' time. I feel happy thinking about this next phase for SRIJAN. The organization can look forward to rejuvenation and renewal under a new leader.

Personally, this will be a great opportunity for me to explore new endeavors and tackle new challenges.

My very best wishes to the SRIJAN family to carry forward our vision and mission of self-reliance to the underprivileged in our country.

Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore captures my feelings:

*Thou hast made me endless,
Such is thy pleasure.
This frail vessel thou emptiest
again and again, and fillest it
ever with fresh life.*

Warm wishes

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ved Arya". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive-like font.

Ved Arya

Chief Executive Officer



State of Our Nation's Rural Poor



80% of India's poor live in rural areas



62% of India's poor live in low-income states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha*



43% of the rural poor are from the SC & ST communities, though they form only 28% of the population*



Casual labor is the main source of income for the rural poor*



Nearly nine crore families are so poor that they are forced to do unskilled manual labor**



About **51%** of rural India depends on manual labor, including farm work, for income & 56 per cent of rural households own no agricultural land



63% of the cultivated land has no assured irrigation for two crops***



Water availability per capita in India is just 1200 cubic meters (compared to a global average of 6000 cubic meters)****



Of the 1.6 billion people living in multidimensional poverty worldwide, 440 million of them live in just 8 large Indian states (according to a new analysis by University of Oxford). These 8 Indian states are Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal

Source:

* Worldbank: <https://bit.ly/2nVhliE>

**Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011)

***Economic Times: <https://bit.ly/2SBCNDC> , from SECC 2011 data

****Jan Lundquist, Stockholm International Water Institute

These findings serve as a constant reminder to development Organizations such as SRIJAN that our work cannot cease, until we are able to uplift our country from such a dismal state.

SRIJAN

A Snapshot

The chief mandate of SRIJAN is to bring relief to the rural poor, especially to women, scheduled castes and tribal communities (Dalits and Adivasis). We introduce self-sustaining economic initiatives to increase their livelihood opportunities and, address the rural poor's lack of access to health care, education and innovations in technology.

21

Support and
Finance

299

Program
Implementation

13

Buddha Fellows

34

Peace Fellows

States Covered

Rajasthan,
Madhya Pradesh,
Chhattisgarh,
Uttar Pradesh and
Odisha

63,911

Rural families
reached

1,150

Villages covered

Governing Board

Chairperson



Rekha Masilamani
President
Aragami India

Members



C. Babu Joseph
Former CEO
Axis Bank Foundation



Rohit Bhasin
Former Member
PwC India Leadership Team



Shankar Venkateswaran
Chief
Tata Sustainability Group



Rohini Somanathan
Professor, Delhi School of
Economics
Visiting Professor, Harvard
Kennedy School



Ajay Mehta
President
Seva Mandir

Vision:

To be an organization of excellence recognized for quality grassroots implementation, and for developing and replicating unique and innovative community owned sustainable livelihoods models of rural development.



Mission:

Our Mission is to empower 100,000 rural poor families by increasing their annual income by Rs.50, 000 by the Year 2020. We will accomplish this through SRIJAN's unique livelihoods cluster approach and by enhancing their capacity to demand and access the public resources they are entitled to.



Development Approach and Model

- Develop & Test Proof of Concept: Innovate and develop robust livelihoods promotion models ensuring high productivity and profitability for increasing income of small and marginal farmers
- Scale up the model
- Handover institution to community
- Collaborate with government for financial resources
- Build partnership with funding agencies
- Extend our expertise to other NGOs & Government bodies

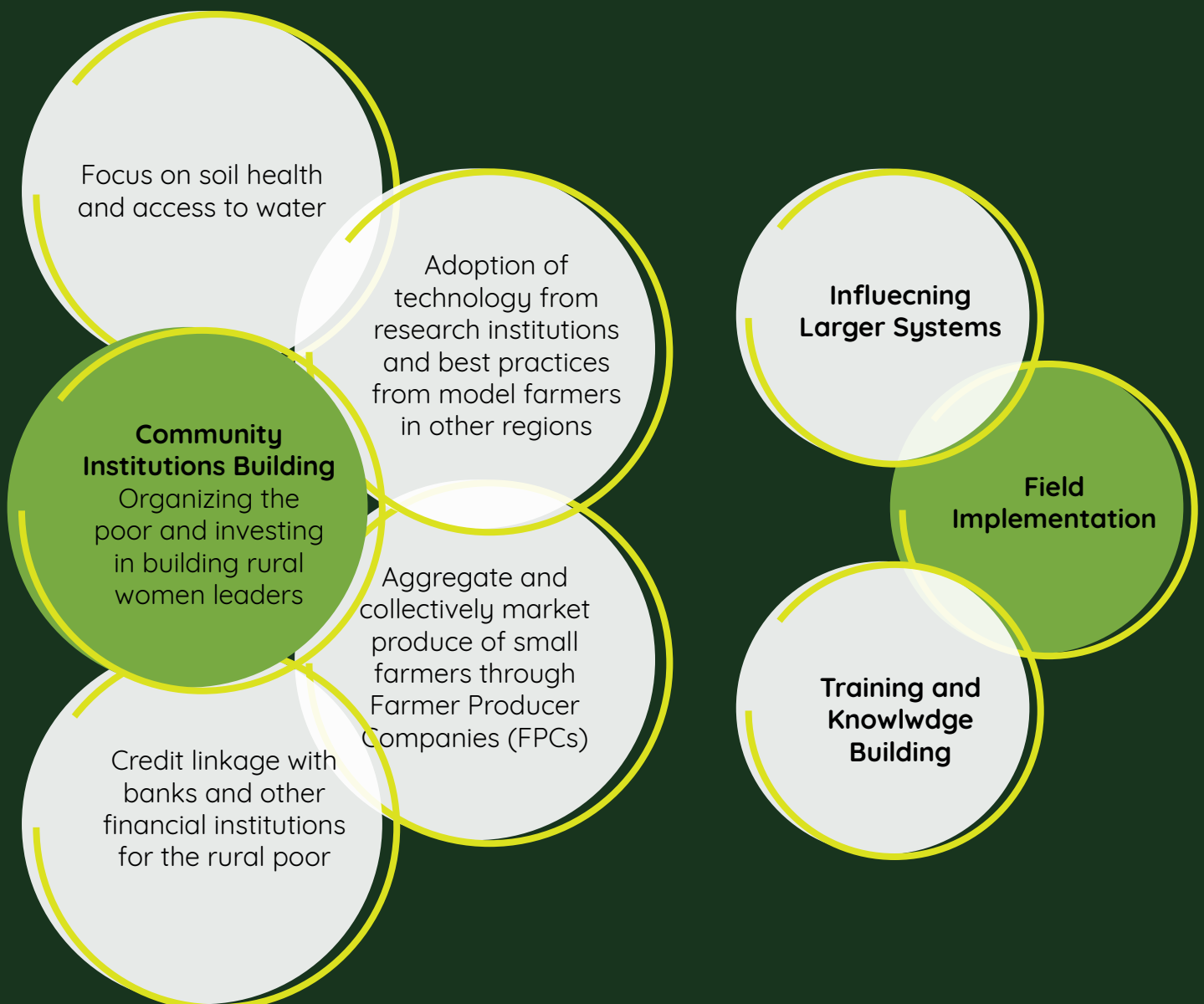


SRIJAN's Unique Five Circle Livelihood Cluster Model

All clusters follow in three phases - Experimentation and Innovation, Stabilization and Scaling up.

Most often the first three phases of the Cluster Model are launched simultaneously, helping us build a production cluster. However, sometimes we can skip one phase, for eg. custard apple grows wild in the forest so we begin the operation with processing and marketing the produce.

Once the livelihood cluster is stabilized, which could take between 3 to 7 years- SRIJAN shares the experience with Government, NGOs, funding agencies and CSR foundations.





Building Community Institutions

It is our core belief that communities, even the most underprivileged, have the potential to work for their social, economic and political betterment.

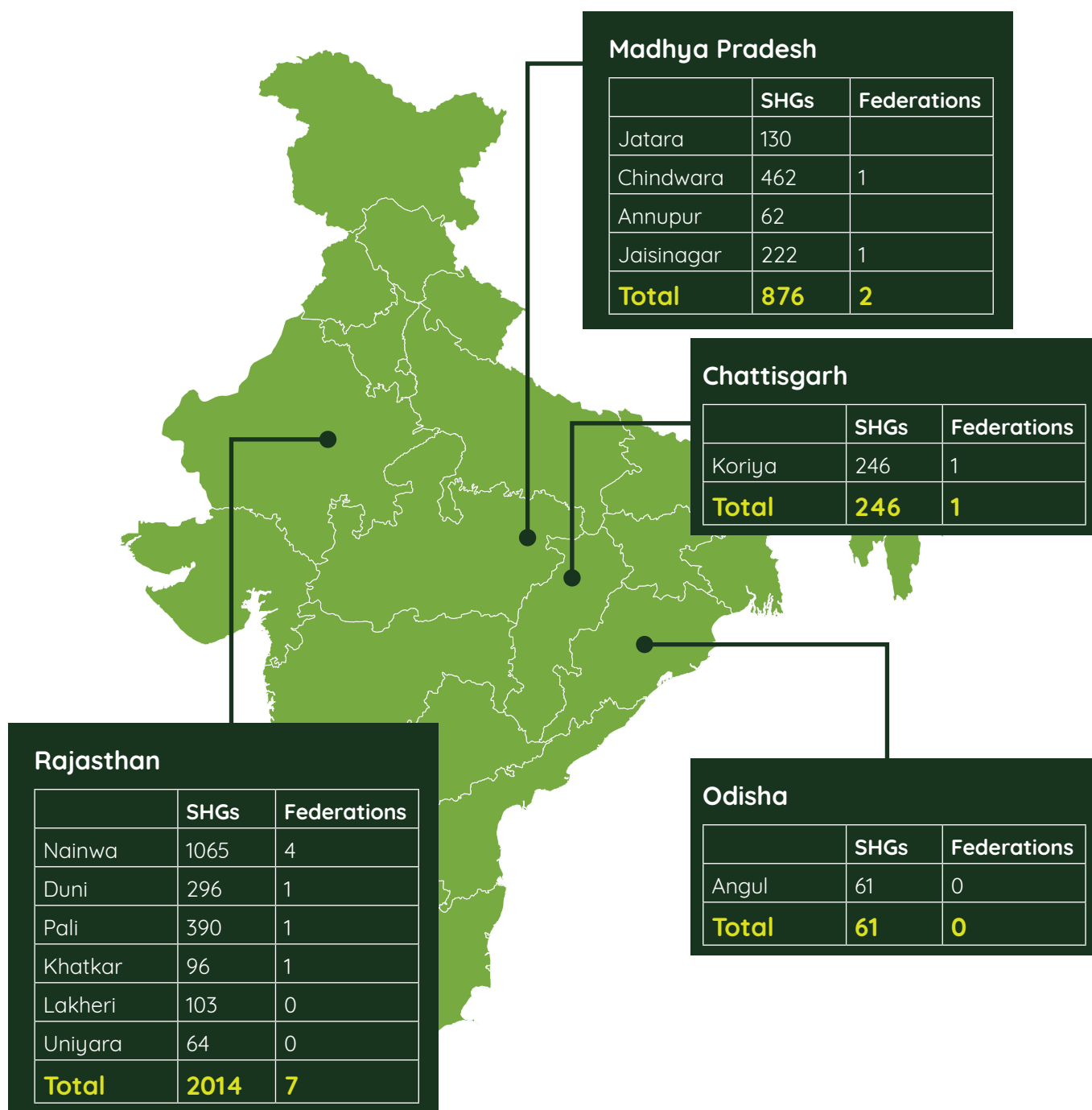
Building on this drive, SRIJAN, has been organizing collectives / cooperatives of the rural poor. These collectives help vulnerable communities develop skills to better manage their livelihoods, and adopt modern farming and animal husbandry practices. Being part of the collectives give members more power to access Government programs and entitlements. They develop the confidence to air their grievances at the panchayat level, advocate for social change, develop skills to manage their own enterprises and are more in control of their finances.

Women Centered Self Help Groups (SHGs)

Since 2004, SRIJAN has deepened its focus on forming Self Help Groups for women. Members of an SHG contribute small amounts of their savings towards a common Kitty. Members can then access loans from the group to start their own livelihood venture or to meet other family needs.

These SHGs present an ideal platform for rural women to break out of their traditionally regressive existence and actively participate in bringing about systemic changes within their families and, by extension to society.

SHG Performance for the Year 2017-18	Indian Rupees (INR)
Credit mobilized through Banks/MFIs	12,43,15,715
Total SHG Savings	8,05,82,034
Total SHG Interlending	49,31,68,167



Women's Federation of India (WFI)

WFI is a national level initiative launched by SRIJAN in 2016, comprising of SRIJAN's SHG federations spread across five states. It has a membership of over 40,000 rural women. Together these women are driving change in their villages by advocating, and working for common issues affecting their communities such as alcoholism, girl child education, accountability to women from government, banks and Panchayati Raj Institutions, health and sanitation.

These women, hailing from diverse regions of the country, meet and confer at WFI's event, Agaaz, that is held in Delhi. Agaaz, offers them a platform for cross-learning, discussions and ideation. It also witnesses participation from the country's foremost feminist organizations, civil society groups and other development organizations.

Campaigns Taken Up by WFI

Since the formation of WFI, there has been an increased focus by SHGs to move beyond credit and livelihood activities and, work on social fault lines adversely affecting women.

Status of Anti-Liquor Campaigns

- **Pali, Rajasthan**– Tribal women have submitted a petition to the District Magistrate, Pali, after a signature collection campaign, to ban the sale of alcohol in Bhimana Panchayat, Pali.
- **Podapadar village, Angul in Odisha and Temni Khurd village, Mokhed in Madhya Pradesh**– Liquor shops here were closed due to the relentless anti-liquor campaign by the women.
- **Adeswar village, Angul in Odisha and Deekla village, Duni, Tonk in Rajasthan**– Women submitted applications to their Sarpanch, Police station and the Collector to ban alcohol sale in their panchayat.
- **Mokhed block, Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh**– Women organized a major rally to ban alcohol from their block.
- **Kawarpura village, Tonk, Rajasthan**– Women have filed a case and got the Sarpanch of their village arrested for taking bribes.
- **Pathari, Jatara and Kawarpura, Tonk, Rajasthan**– women ensure schools, anganwadis and health centers in their panchayats operate efficiently. They conduct regular inspections and demand more accountability from the authorities responsible for these institutions.
- **Jatara, Madhya Pradesh**– have submitted SOPs at Gram Sabha meetings to bring NREGA work to their villages and for building toilets.
- **Dhamna village, Jatara, Madhya Pradesh and in Gadoli Panchayat, Uniyara, Tonk, Rajasthan**– A hand pump and borewell have been set up after women in the Gram Sabha submitted petitions..
- **Shivrajpura panchayat, in Uniyara, Tonk, Rajasthan**– Able to access NREGA work, after the women here agitated for 4 years outside the Sub Divisional Magistrate's court.



Towards a Liquor Free Community

Bhimana is a panchayat comprising of 5 tribal villages in Pali district of Rajasthan. Our research in Uparla Bhimana village in Bhimana Panchayat revealed that families spend up to **Rs 36,000** on alcohol each year despite surviving on a low annual income of 1 or 2 lacs rupees for an average family size of ten members. It was also revealed that there is a direct correlation between alcoholism and school dropout rates. Only 21% students continue their studies beyond Class 8, rest have never been to school or have dropped out by Class 8th. 82% of the students who continue to attend school are from alcohol free homes.

The women of Ghoomar Mahila Samiti, SRIJAN's SHG federation at Pali decided to eradicate this menace from amongst them. They resolved to shut down the liquor shop at Nadi Chauraha in Bhimana. Work started after enlisting the support of the Sarpanch, Ward Panchs, and the Panchs Patel in Bhimana. A signature campaign was started in January 2018 to collect signatures from a majority of the 5000 plus voters of the panchayat. The application for the ban was successfully submitted to District Collector, Sudhir Kumar Sharma at the Pali Collectorate on 7th March 2018.

After nearly 4 years of struggle to get rid of alcohol, and 4 months of the campaign to ban liquor legally, the women leaders from Ghoomar are extremely motivated and eager as they await the results of their struggle.

The District Collector recognized our leaders, Sagi Bai and Babli Bai and made a special mention of their valiant work and campaign.





विकास अपने आप का
नहीं किसी के बाप का

हमारा नारा है
भिरवारों को
साक्षर बनाना है

दरत शराब सबसे रुखाव
बन्द करो बन्द करो

बाल - 1
मिश्रा

Natural Resource Management (NRM)

One of the biggest reasons for low agricultural yields in India is excessive dependence on annual monsoons which is now adversely affected due to climate change and global warming. Due to which only 48% of India's farmland is irrigated. Water availability per capita in India is just 1200 cubic meters compared to the global average of 6000 cubic meters. Water scarcity is increasingly a norm in many parts of the country due to high population densities, uneven distribution and sheer mismanagement of the available water resources.

Even among irrigated agricultural land areas, large chunks are controlled by the agrarian elite, excluding small farmers.

SRIJAN works towards efforts to conserve rain water with harvesting structures like farm ponds, field bunds, renovation of wells and drainage line treatments.

Impact From NRM Projects in 2017-18

619 hectares

Land treated

889

Families Directly Impacted

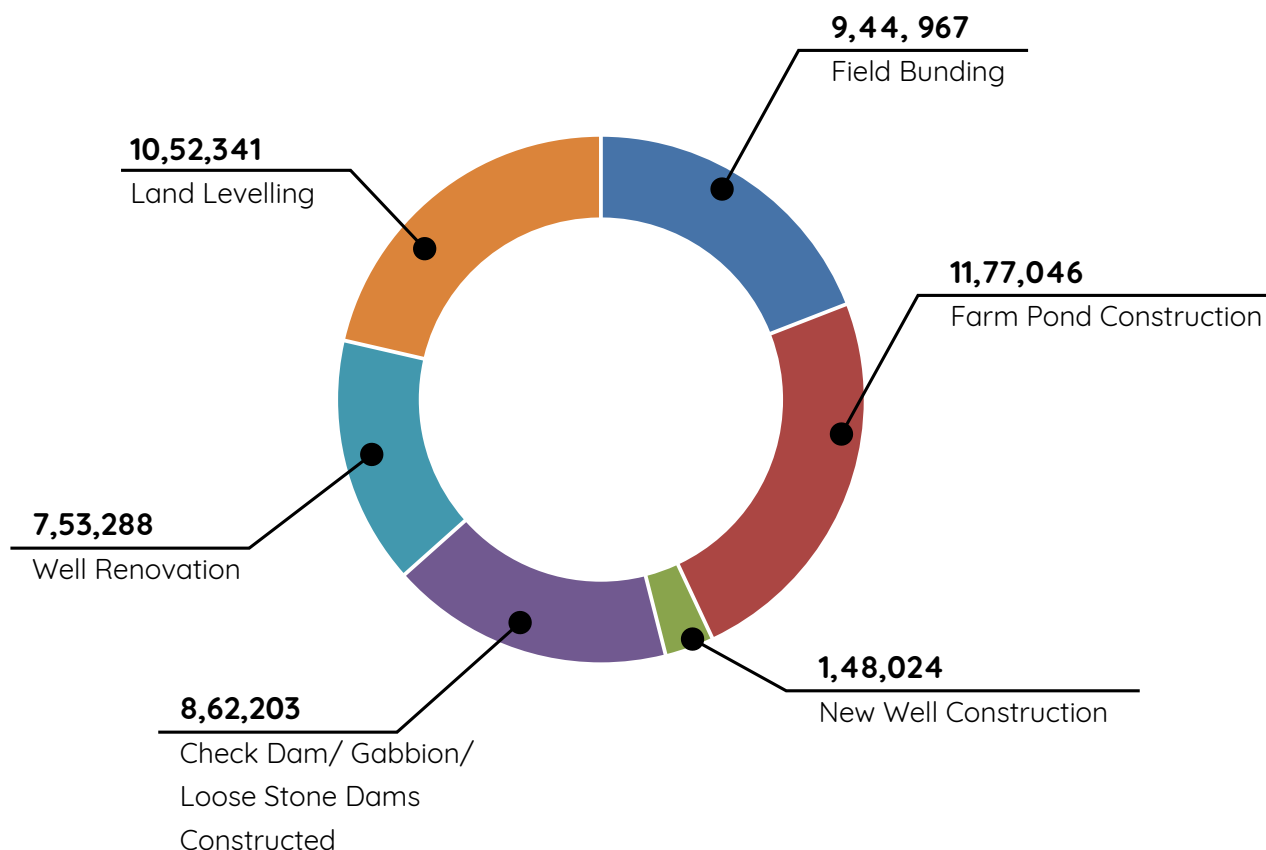
Rs. 49.37 Lacs

Investment

Rs. 75.63 Lacs

Government Convergence

Expenditure on NRM Projects (INR)



Villagers Restore Their Community Pond

Fateh ka Khirak is typical of many villages in Bundelkhand region. It suffers from severe drought and water scarcity year after year. But their sense of community ownership and determination to restore an old pond has already set this village, located in Jatara, Madhya Pradesh, miles apart. The SHG members here decided to take matters into their own hands. They collectively drew up a three stage plan for the restoration of the pond - desilting through excavation, removal of silt and transport to individual fields. SRIJAN organized a JCB for excavation work. All the 65 families in the village contributed Rs.3000 each on average to cover lifting costs.

Work on the project started on 3rd June, 2017, in the presence of District Collector Mrs. Priyanka Das and Parvat Lal Ahirwar, President, Zila Panchayat, Tikamgarh. They succeeded in desilting 4,701 m³ of silt from the pond measuring 95m X 56m X 1m.. The excavated silt was used in the farmer's field, leading to enhanced agricultural productivity.

Most importantly, Fateh ka Khera serves as a success model for other villages in the area. The district administration has now decided to take this forward by focusing on pond restoration work in future.



There are more than 900 ancient community ponds in need of restoration in Bundhelkhand and such initiatives set an example as to how these structures are still important means of water conservation.

Priyanka Das,
District Collector



Lift Irrigation System, Pali, Rajasthan

Chinatabhata is a tribal village located in Koyalwav panchayat, District Pali, Rajasthan and is situated in the upstream region of a river. The villagers here were able to grow only maize, every year. However, maize cultivation is heavily dependent on the erratic monsoons in this drought prone area. This is a region where people had to trek a kilometer away from their village to collect water for their daily needs from a hand pump.

But when eleven families of SHG members in Chintabhata village asked SRIJAN's NRM team to explore irrigation options for their rain-fed land, it lead us to think outside the box. In June 2017, we established a lift-irrigation system for the first time.

A plan was drawn to dig a well on the river bank and transport the water through pipelines extending to over 400 meters. The eleven families also decided to contribute 10% of the costs.

They now have access to water throughout the year and many of them have started cultivating wheat, a rabi crop for the first time. Three families who were the first to grow wheat have had a collective output of over thirty quintals in the last season.

The project has been a learning experience for us in setting up effective irrigation systems in difficult terrains.

Bundelkhand Sustainable Development Forum

Bundelkhand Sustainable Development Forum (BSDF), is a SRIJAN initiated platform formed in 2016, with eight other like-minded NGOs including Bundhelkhand Seva Sansthan, Yuva Koushal Mandal, Arunodaya Sansthan and Avdesh Seva Samiti. BSDF works in different parts of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Through BSDF, SRIJAN developed new models of outreach to poor families as well as learnt new methodologies by collaborating with other NGOs. It brought fruitful results as we have been able to facilitate the process of placing people's demands with the Gram Sabhas for natural resource management related work. The joint effort also involved taking into confidence government functionaries working in NREGS.

Impact of BSDF

BSDF team has been able to support 316 NRM projects in this region during the FY 2017-18; we have executed multiple projects including field bunding, individual farm pond construction, new well construction etc.





NREGA- Apna Khet Apna Kaam, Newai, Rajasthan

SRIJAN collaborated with the Government of Rajasthan for NREGS-NRLM-CFT project as a Cluster Facilitation Team (CFT) in Newai block, Tonk district of Rajasthan. The major initiatives included facilitation to block NREGS cell for Category B works under NREGS titled 'Apna Khet Apna Kaam', whereby the focus was on individual farmers through work on their own fields.



Impact from Apna Khet Apna Kaam project

Rs 35.66 Lacs

Convergence amount facilitated by SRIJAN as labor component for rural NREGS families. The fund was used for soil and moisture conservation works.



Water Harvesting Structures at Jaisinagar, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

16

Number of ponds constructed in FY 2017-18

59

Total number of farm ponds

Rs.10,000 – Rs.20,000

Increase in annual income from farm ponds

Agriculture

About 67 percent of agricultural land in India is held by marginal farmers with farm size less than one hectare, while farmers with large holdings of 10 hectares and more constitute less than 1 percent. Today, the average Indian farm is half as large as it used to be 50 years ago and its among the lowest in developing economies.

Food security is another serious concern. India still ranks at 100 among 117 countries in the latest Global Hunger Index and is home to about 50% of the total number of malnourished children in the world.

The basis for SRIJAN's work in the agricultural sector is to establish food and nutritional security in addition to increasing land productivity and subsequent incomes from it. With shrinking size of landholdings, marginal farmers are ill-equipped to invest in modern irrigation and machinery to improve yields. We provide support to these farmers to access these resources in addition to providing access to scientific cultivation techniques. We also help with setting up collective marketing channels to improve their bargaining power.

SRIJAN Model for Enhancing Agricultural Productivity

Awareness Generation

Information is disseminated through SHGs, exposure visits, communication through wall paintings, banners, flyers and mobile vans.

Creation of service providers among youth and women (known as Krishi Sakhis) trained to assist farmers in implementing Package of Practices (POP)

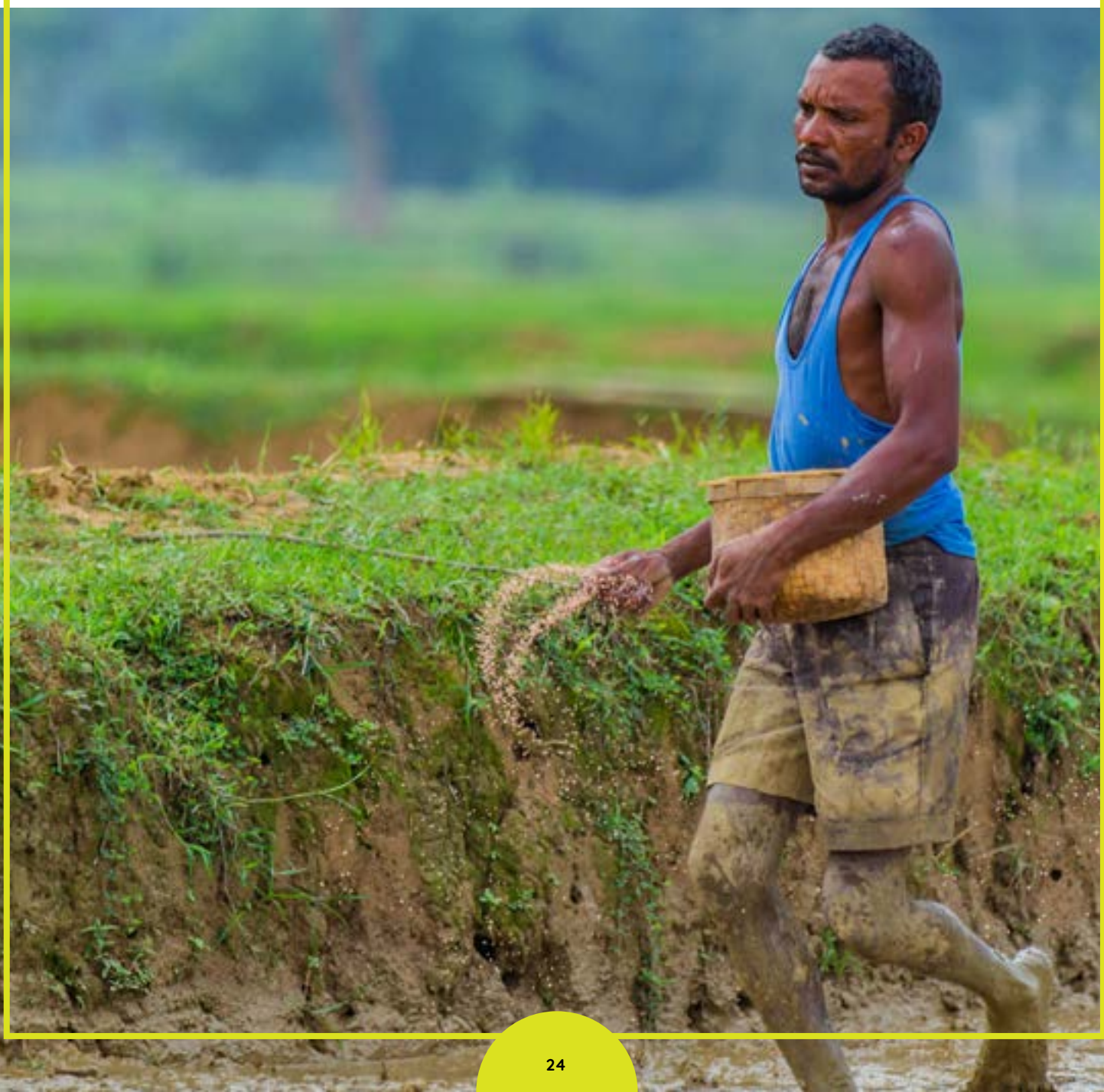
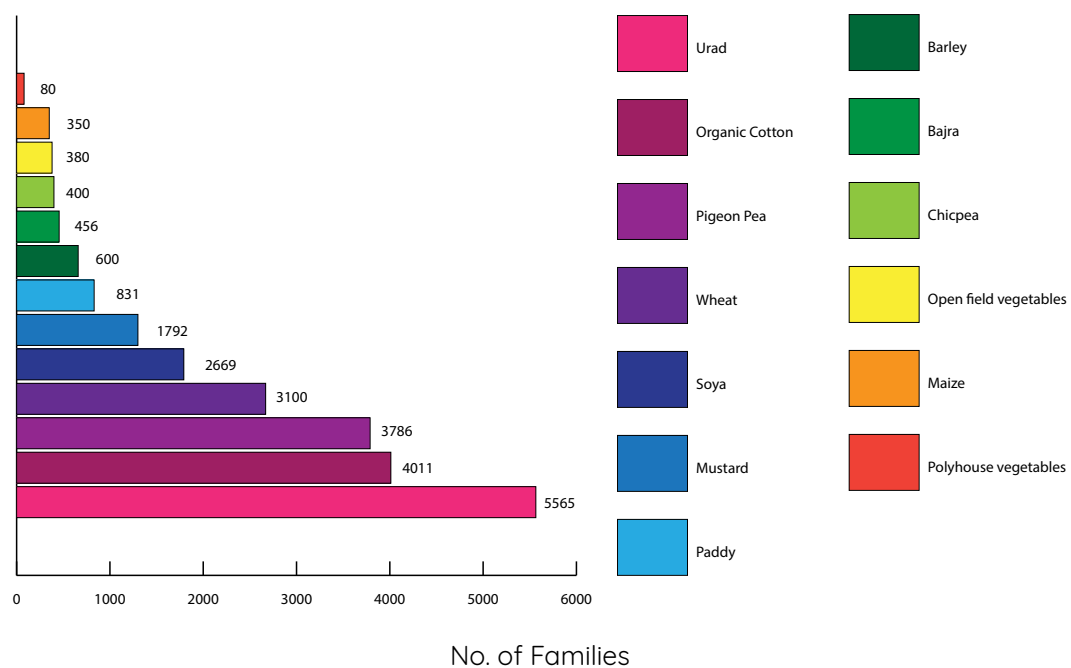
Counselling farmers to ensure acceptance of POP

Technical Know-how

Support in procuring implements, seeds and inputs; assistance in soil testing; regular monitoring of farm

Training and capacity building on technology and modern farming practices for women in SHGs

SRIJAN's grassroots work impacts **63,911** rural families across **1150** villages in India



Keshi Bai is Generating Income from her Fragmented Landholdings

Thandiveri village at Nana Gram Panchayat, District Sirohi, Rajasthan has been one of the most successful centres of SRIJAN's agriculture based interventions and this is apparent from the length and intensity of the discussions held at the monthly meetings of one of its SHGs, Relaphali. Most of them center around loans and savings set aside for the cultivation of commercial crops like Urad and Tomato, whose farming practices have been introduced by SRIJAN. Hands-on training by the village Krishi Mitras and SRIJAN professionals helped these members begin cropping on an experimental basis. The choice of continuing with the new crop and upscaling thereafter was then dependent on their satisfaction with the returns, market rate and produce.

Keshi Bai is one such farmer who has chosen to take forward her farm's Urad cultivation and expand it due to the good results she got since the beginning. This year she was able to produce 400 kgs of Urad dal from 1 acre of land. She has also been able to demand a good price for her produce from the local traders – Rs.38/kg. While this represents an incremental gain in her household income; the fact that agriculture has become an income generating vocation for her family stands out as the most remarkable feat.

Wheat and maize were the only crops they cultivated on 1.5 acres of their landholding and it was almost entirely utilized for household consumption. She was initially skeptical about introducing a new crop in the form of Urad, since farming for self-sustenance without any commercial profits was a way of life that she was accustomed to. Kanya Bai, a KrishiSakhi, helped her in planting the Urad seeds in-line with maize in the first year of its introduction. The two kilos of seeds received from SRIJAN yielded a produce of 125 kgs and an earning of Rs. 5,000. Convinced of the advantage she can gain from growing Urad dals, she saved 8 kgs of seeds from the first produce and bought another 8 kgs worth of seeds through an SHG loan. Thus with a 12.5% increase in seed input by shifting to full scale cultivation (from initially sharing space with maize) yielded almost a 33% increase in income (from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,200).

Next year, she plans to cultivate the crop on the entire 1.5 acres of her landholding. What perhaps appeals most in the drive to continue and expand Urad Dal cultivation is the crop's hardiness and ability to grow in dry climatic conditions. All the farmers at the SHG meeting were unanimous in their praise of the fact that Urad crop does not require external irrigation. The July-September cropping season coincides with the monsoons and this is more than sufficient for a good produce. Apart from this it requires only tractor ploughing twice which is hired for a rental of Rs. 1,500 each time.

Keshi Bai, is just one among many farmers in her village who have begun to realize their aspirations for better income opportunities in the face of ever reducing size of landholdings and unpredictable weather patterns.

Horticulture

Horticulture has developed as a full-fledged theme in SRIJAN over the past 10 years, reaching 3,000+ smallholder farmers in 7 districts across 3 states.

The Nano-Orchard Model

Horticulture crops have always been considered to be the privilege of rich farmers, however SRIJAN has decisively changed this mindset by introducing small farmers to Nano-orchard farming.

What is Nano Orchard Farming?

¼ to ½ acre of farmland developed as an orchard by planting 40-60 fruit saplings planted on intercrop basis

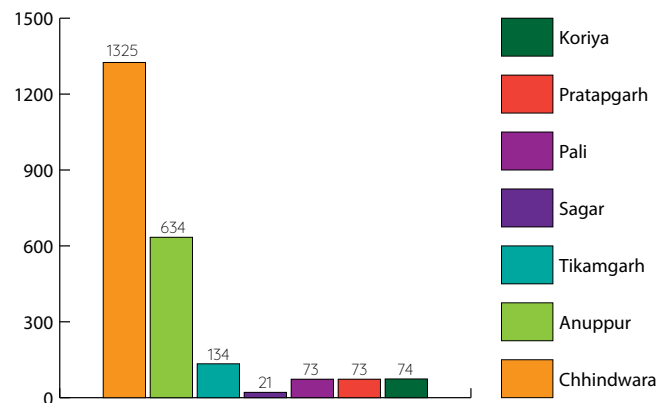
Who Benefits from Nano Orchards Model?

Families with marginal landholdings, money and human resources

Fruits grown

Pomegranate, guava, mango, jackfruit etc. (the plot can be dedicated to grow just one kind of fruit or a mix of these fruits)

2334 Nano Orchards Across The Country



Nano Orchard Outreach

378

Number of new Nano Orchards set-up in 2017-18

Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 50,000 per plot
Income enhancement



New Locations/Projects

Pratapgarh, Rajasthan: This district is located between the Aravalli mountain range and the Malwa plateau. 65% of the local population falls below the poverty line and the Meena tribe forms a dominant part of the population. Common lands (grazing and forest) comprise a major portion of the landscape, with habitations and villages scattered in between.

We have piloted a Nano-Orchard model with seventy three farmers here, who have planted sixty guava saplings in high density on one plot. All of them were developed as model plots after installing stakes, rings, fences, drip-irrigation systems and vermi-compost beds. Another major characteristic of the plot is the minimal use of any chemical inputs.



Koriya, Chattisgarh: Started a pilot nano-orchard to grow mango



Bichua Block, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh: An additional block has been added here to the existing horticulture plots.

Government Convergence

To get maximum support for our horticulture farmers, we work closely with local government functionaries. As a result, we have been able to forge strong ties with CEO, ZP-Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MPSRLM) DPM, Gram Panchayat Secretaries/President and other government functionaries for getting their support through National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and Horticulture Department etc.

We have signed an MOU with the Zila panchayat, Anuppur under NREGA for setting up orchards which will provide 121 horticulture farmers Rs. 50,000 for 5 years to cover their labor costs. Material and technical support will be provided by SRIJAN. Additionally, they will also get NREGA support to construct new wells and farm ponds. Work is already in progress here.

Institutional Tie-ups

National Research Centre on Pomegranate (NRCP), Solapur, Maharashtra: SRIJAN has collaborated with NRCP for technical support in Pomegranate Production. Scientists visited SRIJAN's project location in Jatara, Anuppur in Madhya Pradesh and Koriya, Chhattisgarh.

Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR): SRIJAN's professionals visited IIHR in Bangalore to study scientific methods in horticulture production and developments in rural entrepreneurship.



Dalbir Singh, Reaping the Fruits of his Labor

Dalbir Singh of Kotma village, Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh earns Rs 30,000 per year through the sale of 4 quintals of mangoes, 2 quintals of red chillies and 1.5 quintals of pomegranate from his 0.8 acre nano-orchard. Earning a decent living from his family's 5 acre plot was something Dalbir could not have imagined until now. Due to the scarcity of water in the village, only 1 acre of his land is under irrigation. So the yield from this land was just enough to cover their own daily consumption needs, with little left over for sale. To supplement their livelihood they had to, therefore, depend on daily wage labor in the nearby towns like Kotma, Jamuna etc. They were paid a fixed wage irrespective of the effort they put in and this made Dalbir realize that daily wages were not a solution to his poverty.



When he attended SRIJAN's horticulture awareness program at his panchayat, he was eager to set up an orchard with the chilli seeds, mango and pomegranate saplings distributed to him. He earned dividends very soon by selling chillies worth Rs. 5,000 in the first year. This was substantially higher than the worth of maize and Pigeon Pea (around Rs. 1,000 - 1,500) he used to grow on the same piece of land. His chilly production increased and within few years, his income from its sale crossed Rs. 12,000. In the fourth year, when he received his first produce of mango and pomegranate with the chillies, he sold them at the local market for Rs. 25,000.

The quality of the orchard's produce is so good that he can easily sell them. Because of its unique shape Dalbir's chillies are sold under the name Nagin Mirch. With the income from this horticulture venture, his family has built irrigation infrastructure like water pumps, drip irrigation facility, and bought more livestock; in addition to meeting their household expenses.

Apart from increasing their purchasing power it has also improved the family's nutrition level. As pointed out by Lalwati Devi (Dalbir Singh's sister-in-law), they could afford to eat green vegetables only twice in a week and fruits rarely. Now, with an orchard in the backyard they eat green vegetables almost daily, and during the fruiting season, they have ample fruits to eat.

Dalbir Singh's elder brother Chetan Singh said that development of orchard and the income from it has changed the way he approaches livelihood. He now concentrates on increasing farm productivity and developing better irrigation facilities; instead of looking for daily wage labor for survival.

Likewise, Dalbir now understands the concept of Return on Investment, something he picked up at a horticulture event organized by SRIJAN. He now understands that traditional crops like rice, corn, etc., give low returns as compared to vegetables and sweet fruits. Since he has only one acre of land that is under irrigation he is leasing land from his fellow farmers and cultivating vegetables in them. He hopes to develop a model for scaling up his horticultural production through land lease and motivate other farmers too.



Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO)

Collectivization of producers, especially small and marginal farmers, into Producer Organizations is emerging as one of the most effective tools to address the many challenges inherent in agriculture. Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) is an institutional format to mobilize farmers and build their capacity to collectively leverage their production and marketing strength.

In the year 2017-18, SRIJAN has worked on various value addition processes through FPOs in different areas.

Ghummar Mahila Producer Co. Ltd.

Ghummar Mahila Producer Co. Ltd. (GMPCL), a producer company of Garasiya tribal women was set up in 2013 as a major livelihood innovation by developing the value chain in the business of custard apples in Pali, Rajasthan. SRIJAN has been active in this area since 2008 and its SHG federation, Ghummar Mahila Samiti, comprising close to 4000 Garasiya women is its parent.

In the year 2017, GMPCL setup a new and scaled-up processing centre with state of the art machinery in Bhimana Panchayat, Bali block, Pali. This was located at a more convenient location for the women at the block level to participate in production work during the fruiting season.

Outcome from GMPCL

24 tonnes

Production of Custard Apple pulp (up from 11.2 tonnes last year)

138 tonnes

Fruit procured

900

Tribal families covered

COFE Producer Co. Ltd.

COFE Producer Co. Ltd (COFE PCL) is a business enterprise aimed at achieving economic independence for marginalized vegetable and fruits-growing tribal farmers in Chhindwara and Mohkhed blocks of Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh. By developing modern supply chain of organic vegetables and fruits, tribal farmers get a good price for their organic produce by eliminating all intermediaries in the existing system.

Outcome from COFE PCL

17 tonnes

Production of custard apple pulp (an increase of about 4.5 times from previous year's production of 3.8 tons.)

80 tonnes

Fruit procured from villagers

730

Families covered

250 Women

employed for 45 days

New Initiatives from COFE PCL

COFE PCL began processing of blackberries for the first time this year through open-market purchase and produced 2 tons of pulp. It also made the first large scale sale of 6.3 tons organic cotton to BioRe, procured from organic cotton farmers in seven villages who have transitioned to chemical free cotton cultivation due to SRIJAN's organic cotton project undertaken with support from WWF.



Samriddhi Mahila Crop Producer Company Ltd.

Samriddhi Mahila Crop Producer Company Ltd. (SMPCL) was set up in 2008 in Bundi, Rajasthan as a result of SRIJAN's work with the community members. Its involved in improving productivity of crops like soya and mustard and processing of the soybean and other vegetable products like tomato, ginger, onion and garlic in various forms.

Outcome from SMPCL

Products	Sale (INR)
Seed	15,00,000
Agri-inputs	45,87,366
Commodity trade	1,78,67,253
Other Income (Exposure Fees as Resource Agency)	50,000
Soybean and Mustard (NCDEX Platform)	3,60,000

Gross Profit Generated from Sale : Rs.4,20,000

SMPCL is also engaged in a contract farming agreement for Barley with a French MNC, Soufflet, for procuring barley on their behalf and earned around Rs 1,66,000 as commission through contract farming with 660 farmers.



Maitree Mahila Dairy & Agriculture Producer Company Limited

The dairy is located at Duni, Tonk, Rajasthan and was formed in 2006 by Maitree Mahila Mandal, SRIJAN's SHG Federation. It is promoted and run by rural women of Tonk. Maitree has also started producing ghee this year.

Outcome from Maitree Mahila Dairy

5,54,340 litres

Milk Sales

400 families

Milk Collection

37

Villages covered

Rs. 2,60,000

Net Profit for the year



FPO	Place	Produce	Products	Shareholders	Turnover (INR)
Maitree Mahila Crop PCL	Tonk, Rajasthan	Milk (Buffalo and Cow)	Pasteurized Milk, Ghee	995	2.5 Cr
Samriddhi Mahila Crop PCL	Bundi, Rajasthan	Soybean, Barley, Mustard	Tofu, Soya products	2,310	2.40 Cr
Ghummar Mahila PCL	Pali, Rajasthan	Custard apple	Custard apple pulp	900	0.3 Cr
COFE PCL	Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh	Custard apple, Black berries, Organic Cotton, Vermi-Compost	Fruit pulp, Cotton lint, Cotton seeds, Vermi-Compost	153	0.48 Cr
Amarkantak Horticulture PCL	Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh	Pomegranate, Mango, Paddy	Rice, Raw fruits	41	0.01 Cr

Initiatives Under FPOs

Amarkantak Horticulture Producer Company Ltd has been set up in Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh and it markets pomegranate, mango and paddy procured from the local farmers.

SIDS Marketing Pvt. Ltd was incorporated as a company in 2017 in order to upscale the marketing channels of all FPOs. Ghummar Mahila PCL and COFE PCL own 99.9% stakes in the company. It was responsible for the sale of over 40 tons of custard apple pulp and has also begun processing and sale of pomegranate juice from horticulture farmers in Jatara, Madhya Pradesh under the brand name Indian Bagiya in New Delhi. Turnover for the year was over 37 lacs.

New Entrants under FPO

2017 saw the induction of high-skilled professionals for up-scaling marketing and production activities of FPOs. IIM graduates have been placed at some of our Farmer Producer Organizations as Chief Executive Officers, to oversee operations from the field.







Human Resources Development at SRIJAN

In FY 2017-18, all new recruits to the organization were inducted either into the Peace or the Buddha Fellowship programs, the two new Fellowship Programs we have launched

Peace Fellowship

Peace Fellowship is about building a cohort of development leaders who are driven by compassion, commitment and understanding of the social challenges that India faces and have a desire to make a difference.

Young professionals from diverse academic backgrounds get an opportunity to solve development challenges through hands on work, trainings, reflections and coaching sessions. This is to build leadership potential and contribute to development of rural communities. At the end of two years they are given the option to either continue in the organization as an FLCP (Field Level Cluster Promoter) or exit the program and pursue other life choices.

In 2017, we recruited 34 Peace Fellows from various social work, technical and management colleges and fellowship programs including Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Azim Premji University, Gandhi Fellowship, Indian Institute of Technology, Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute Allahabad, XIMB Bhuwaneshwar, and Institute of Rural Management Anand.

Buddha Fellowship

SRIJAN launched the Buddha Fellowship Program in May 2017, in order to infuse entrepreneurial and management talent in the development sector, by recruiting graduates from IITs and IIMs. The two year fellowship provides Buddha Fellows an opportunity to either launch or run development enterprise. To help them succeed, mentors who have decades of collective experience in running enterprises are assigned to each fellow. The fellows also get opportunities to present their work to top policy makers and corporate personalities in India.

The long term vision of the fellowship program is to train a hundred Buddha Fellows by 2022 into Development Entrepreneurs who will significantly improve the economic, health and educational achievements of five hundred thousand citizens of rural India.

In the year 2017, we have recruited 13 Buddha Fellows from various IIMs. They have been placed in various projects covering health, value-chain addition activities with FPOs, Government schemes like NREGA and NRLM, development of various handicraft clusters etc.

Buddha Fellows were also given the opportunity to present their work at various platforms such as National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC), Axis Bank Foundation and to various secretaries of the Government of India.





Fellows at the induction program with Kaivalya Education Foundation

Induction of Buddha Fellows

Two days of orientation program were organized for each batch of new recruits to acquaint them with SRIJAN's work. Young professionals, who were 1 or 2 years old in the organization were also roped in to facilitate the program along with the HR team.

Post this, fellows were sent for a one-month Village Immersion experience during which they stayed for a week each, with rural families who are members of our SHGs. They are thus given an immersive exposure to the lives of the rural poor, their challenges and pain areas.

Fellows are also provided exposure to other development organizations as part of the induction process. This year, they have spent a week each at Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS), Bilaspur, Chattisgarh. JSS is a voluntary, non-profit, registered society of health professionals running a low-cost, effective, health program providing both preventive and curative services to people from the tribal and

rural areas of Bilaspur through a community health program and a rural health centre). They also spent time with Kaivalya Education Foundation (KEF), a social change organization working in the field of education in India.

The orientation program was followed with a series of reflection workshops. This year, we organized 2 reflection workshops for Peace Fellows and 3 workshops for Buddha Fellows. They have been conducted by Dr. Zachary Green, co-founder of IMAGO Global Grassroots, a non-profit working with development organizations around the world for their capacity building.



Fellows participating in the IMAGO Workshop

Leadership Development

Trainings & Workshops

CREAM Workshop: All SRIJAN professionals with more than a year's experience in the organization participated in a business management training program, titled CREAM (Certificate in Rural Enterprise Administration and Management). It was spread over a period of five months (January to May 2018), with each module taught over a 6 days residential workshop, and conducted by TREE Society (Training Resources for Enabling Enterprises Society).

The course was specially designed to help all participants better manage various Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

Development and Change in India - Critical and Constructive Perspectives organized by Azim Premji University, Bangalore (APU)

The program was designed for experienced development practitioners in SRIJAN. They were exposed to various development theories and perspectives in order to help place their everyday

work within a broader context and come up with more creative ideas.

Project Review Meetings

Two Project Review Meetings were organised at Delhi and Pratapgarh respectively. Representatives from each location participated in the meetings and shared their experiences and progress.

Annual Retreat

Held at Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh

Our headcount

299

Project Implementation

21

Support and Finance

13

Buddha Fellows

34

Peace Fellows

Total 367



SRIJAN professionals and faculty from TREE society, at the CREAM workshop





Audited Financials

SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRIJAN]

Audited Financial Statements

		Amount in ₹	
Balance Sheet as at		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Note No.			
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
CORPUS FUND	1	2,19,21,166	19,21,166
OTHER FUNDS AND RESERVES			
Capital Assets Fund	2	2,07,34,925	1,91,52,406
Restricted Project Fund	3(a)	3,10,30,120	3,81,07,260
Un-Restricted Fund	3(b)	3,26,46,987	2,58,94,938
Specific Reserves	3(c)	1,29,61,669	1,29,61,669
Total		11,92,94,867	9,80,37,440
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
FIXED ASSETS	4		
Owned Assets		41,34,514	40,03,912
Assets in possession of Community, held by SRIJAN		1,66,00,410	1,51,48,494
INVESTMENTS	5	1,65,61,744	2,25,89,207
CURRENT ASSETS (A)			
Cash and Bank Balances	6	9,93,11,785	6,83,31,132
Loans and Advances	7	31,79,806	30,58,737
Other Current Assets	8	84,45,480	46,78,558
		11,09,37,071	7,60,68,427
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (B)			
Current Liabilities	9	2,81,87,475	1,97,38,751
Provisions	10	7,51,397	33,850
		2,89,38,872	1,97,72,601
NET CURRENT ASSETS (A-B)		8,19,98,199	5,62,95,826
Total		11,92,94,867	9,80,37,440
Funding Agencies wise Receipt & Payment A/c.	18		
Restricted and Un-Restricted Fund Balances	19		
Natural Head wise Income & Expenditure A/c	20		
Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts	21		

The accompanying notes to accounts referred to above form an integral part of these financial statement.

As per our report of even date
for **V. NAGARAJAN & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants


(V. NAGARAJAN)
Partner

From Regd. No. 0487919 / M. No. 010900

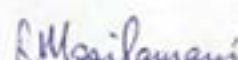
Date: 7th July, 2018



for and on behalf of Board of Trustees of
Self-Reliant Initiatives Through Joint Action (SRIJAN)


Ved Mitra Arya

Chief Executive
Officer


Rekha Masilamani

Chairman



SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRIJAN]

Audited Financial Statements

		Amount in ₹	
Income and Expenditure Account		For the Year Ended March 31, 2018	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
	Notes		
REVENUE			
Grants and Contributions	11	23,30,52,589	14,93,94,660
Income on Investments and Bank balances	12	42,94,081	36,17,395
Sundry Income	13	8,76,386	22,67,620
Total		23,82,23,056	15,52,79,675
EXPENDITURE			
Livelihood Promotion Activities	14	6,92,63,808	5,28,35,279
Livelihood Programme Support	15	11,57,91,137	4,73,48,836
Livelihood Consultancy and related expenses	16	1,05,80,498	1,58,75,457
Administration Cost	17	2,01,41,215	1,76,40,705
Total		21,57,76,658	13,37,00,277
Non-Cash Charges			
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	22	8,18,749	7,89,070
Unserviceable Assets & Unrecoverable Advances Written Off	22	3,70,222	14,20,984
Total		21,69,65,629	13,59,10,331
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		2,12,57,427	1,93,69,344
Total		23,82,23,056	15,52,79,676
APPROPRIATION			
Balance Brought Down		2,12,57,427	1,93,69,344
Transferred to / (from) :			
Capital Assets Fund		15,82,519	(1,54,530)
-Restricted Fund		(70,77,140)	1,65,14,202
-Unrestricted Fund		67,52,049	12,07,196
-Corpus Fund		2,00,00,000	-
-Specific Reserve		-	18,02,477
Funding Agencies wise Receipt & Payment	18		
Restricted and Un-Restricted Fund Balances	19		
Natural Head wise Income & Expenditure A/c	20		
Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts	21		

The accompanying notes to accounts referred to above form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
for **V. NAGARAJAN & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants


(V. NAGARAJAN)
Partner

Firm Regn. No: 04879 N / M. No: 013909

Date: 7th July, 2018



for and on behalf of Board of Trustees of
Self-Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action [SRIJAN]


Ved Mitra Arya
Chief Executive Officer


Rekha Masilamani
Chairman



SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRIJAN]

Audited Financial Statements

		Amount in	
Receipts and Payments Account	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017	
Opening Balances :			
Investments		2,25,89,207	63,46,851
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	7,60,68,427		
Less : Current Liabilities & Provisions	<u>1,97,72,601</u>	<u>5,62,95,826</u>	<u>5,30,14,312</u>
Receipts:			
Grant and Contribution	23,30,52,589		14,83,94,660
Income on Investments and Bank balances	42,84,081		36,17,395
Other Income	<u>8,76,386</u>	<u>23,82,23,056</u>	<u>22,67,620</u>
Total	31,71,08,088	21,46,40,838	
Payments:			
Direct Project Expenditure			
Programme Expenditure	4,63,70,898		3,06,82,905
Training and Workshop	1,04,65,205		62,38,584
SHG (Formation, Training and Mobilisation)	5,46,810		1,70,122
Expenditure incurred through Partner NGOs	<u>12,00,000</u>	<u>5,85,82,713</u>	<u>7,00,000</u>
			<u>3,76,91,611</u>
Payment to and Provision for Employees			
Program Execution Staff	10,88,67,690		5,27,66,508
Admin Staff	86,08,014		72,52,796
Staff Insurance	3,97,384		6,59,440
Recruitment and Selection Expenses	<u>14,65,951</u>	<u>11,93,39,039</u>	<u>55,609</u>
			<u>4,07,34,853</u>
Training / Consulting Charges		<u>93,08,761</u>	<u>1,27,73,172</u>
Travel & Conveyances		<u>2,01,67,665</u>	<u>1,40,58,418</u>
Other Operating Expenses			
Rent, Water and Electricity	31,09,633		25,56,233
Postage, Telegram and Telephone	9,25,328		11,42,906
Printing & Stationery, Books	7,95,066		21,76,281
Auditors Remuneration (including travelling)	8,63,763		8,09,162
Office Repairs and Maintenance	7,22,704		8,17,568
Maintenance of Equipment	7,34,685		6,09,953
Staff Welfare	10,13,617		3,85,798
Bank Charges	1,45,102		1,15,170
Miscellaneous Expenses	<u>3,52,808</u>	<u>86,82,707</u>	<u>84,94,229</u>
Non Recurring			
Purchase of Fixed Assets		<u>24,67,260</u>	<u>20,05,591</u>
(Net of Transfer to Inter Branch)			
Closing Balances:			
Investments		<u>1,65,61,744</u>	<u>2,25,89,207</u>
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	11,09,37,071		
Less : Current Liabilities & Provisions	<u>2,89,38,872</u>	<u>8,19,98,199</u>	<u>5,62,95,826</u>
Total	31,71,08,088	21,46,40,838	

As per our report of even date
for V. NAGARAJAN & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

[Signature]
(V. NAGARAJAN)

Partner

Firm Regd. No. 0487916 / TN, No. 009098

Date: 7th July, 2018



for and on behalf of Board of Trustees of
Self-Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action

[Signature] *[Signature]*
Ved Mitra Arya Sekha Masilamani

Chief Executive Officer

Chairman

Audited Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018

Page 3

Acknowledgements

Donors From India

Central Government

- Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)
- Mahilla Kisan SahShakti Karan Priyojna (MKSP)
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
- National Research Centre of Soybean (NRCS)

State Governments

- Government of Rajashtan
- Government of Madhya Pradesh
- Government of Odisha
- Government of Bihar

Philanthropies and Institutional Donors

- Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
- Tata Trusts
- Axis Bank Foundation
- Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives PVL (APPI)
- National Foundation of India

Corporates

- Axis Bank Limited
- Mahindra and Mahindra Pvt. Ltd
- ACC Limited

Development Finance Institutions

- Bengal Finance and Investment Pvt. Ltd.
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Madhya Pradesh
- Center for Microfinance

International Donors

The University of Manitoba
The World Wide Fund (WWF)
Kerk in Actie
ICCO
American India Foundation
The Hans Foundation
Solidaridad Asia Network Ltd.







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