

2021-22 Annual Report

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The SRIJAN Story

RIJAN's genesis in year 1997 was on the core principle of a strong collaboration among Government and NGO partners, as it was called during that time GO-NGO partnership. The 73rd amendment in the Constitution of India led to implementation of Panchayati Raj Act (Local Self-governance) and post-liberal economic transformation was yet to spread all over the country. Flagship government programs like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY) were being implemented by the government machinery and often didn't reach to the poor in the villages. Such collaboration, enabled not only reaching of these schemes and programs to the poor but also created a mechanism of providing feedback to make schemes fit better for the poor. In year 2000, SRIJAN started first assignment with designing of Madhya Pradesh government's World Bank funded District Poverty Initiative Project and later implementing it in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. Same program was also taken up in Hadoti region of Rajasthan in 2004. Large infrastructural works on tank rehabilitation, irrigation resource creation and aggregating communities in form of user groups were the mainstays of the genesis phase. Formation of Self-help groups of women and initial aggregation of produce, especially milk had also begun during this phase.



परिकल्पना

सृजन के निरंतर प्रयासों से ग्रामीण भारत के योग्य परिवारों के जीवन में समग्र रूप से विकास होगा ।

VISION

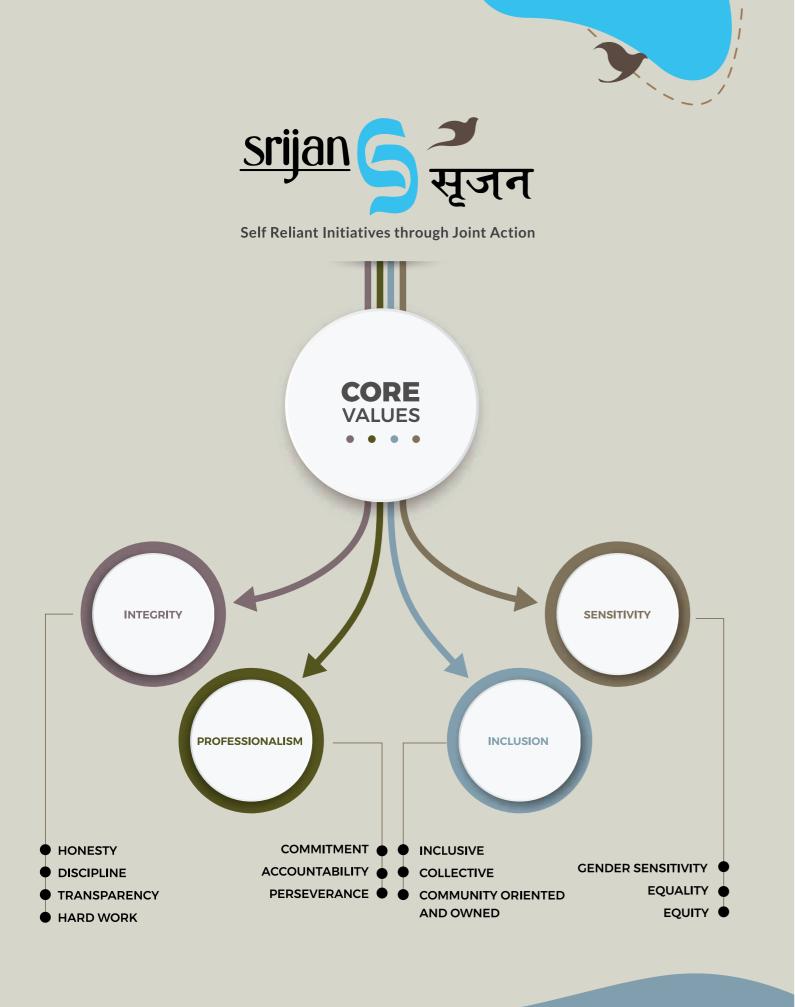
SRIJAN's sustained efforts helping deserving families in rural India to achieve holistic development in their lives.



सृजन में हम आजीविका गतिविधियों, सामाजिक विकास केंद्रित और महिला सशक्तिकरण के माध्यमों से ग्रामीण गरीबों के जीवन के समग्र विकास और कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है ।

MISSION

We at SRIJAN are committed to enhancing the overall well-being of the rural poor through livelihood initiatives, social development focus, and women empowerment.



CEO'S MESSAGE

A tribute to the contribution of rural women during the pandemic

he second wave of COVID left a path of destruction in its wake, destroying communities, livelihoods, families, and economies. The impact of the pandemic on women and devel-

opment is highlighted by the UN Women report, which states that 118 women for every 100 men live in utter poverty. The work of majority of rural and tribal women, goes unnoticed as 'unpaid family labour' in agriculture and 'casual wage labour' both in farm and non-farm sectors. When it comes to generating income, they have far less access, compared to the men in the family, whether it means leaving the village to seek better chances in the city or working as a landless labourer.

Due to the fact that many rural families rely on remittances and income from permanent or seasonal immigrants, the loss of income during pandemic periods was crucial for returning immigrants and their families. SRIJAN closely worked with the rural communities and witnessed their unwavering contribution toward hard work and self-reliance. At this juncture, SRIJAN stepped in to help rural women gain the

tion toward hard work and self-reliance. At this juncture, SRIJAN stepped in to help rural women gain the skills they needed to earn their fair share of a living, in the form of income and lead the respectable lives they so well deserve. Last but not the least, our team's hard work, perseverance and dedication would not have sufficed alone without the contribution of our donors and partners along with the government, PRIs and other stake holders.

SRIJAN's team supported communities, in their operational villages, in these tough times with village sanitization drives, dry ration distribution drives and supported Health Institutions by providing COVID kits to ASHA workers. A large share of the success of SRIJAN's work, during COVID times, goes to the women of these villages who, with their grit and determination made SRI-JAN's intervention successful on the ground and set an example of the strength of collective action of women. SRIJAN is currently working on a number of grassroots action projects. Major interventions through these projects are strengthening women collectives, access to finance, regenerative/organic/sustainable agriculture, soil-water resource management, Tapovan (horticulture), value-chain of agriculture, and goat rearing based livelihood programs.

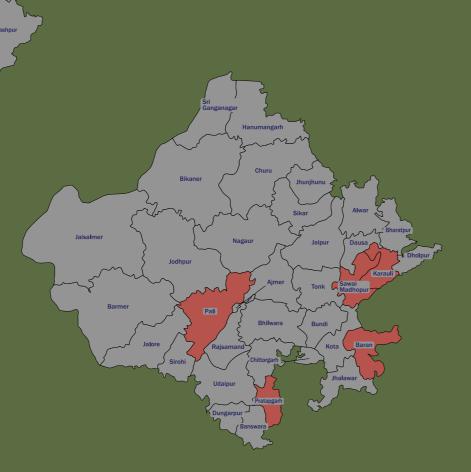
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There is a saying: "If you teach a man to farm, his family will eat. If you teach a woman to farm, the community will eat".

I strongly believe that if rural women are given adequate opportunities and access to resources, as their male counterparts they can contribute far more by not only making a considerable amount of contribution to the household economy but also bringing about overall and holistic changes and development in their communities and surroundings. Such opportunities for women can result in such contribution, the cumulative effect of which can greatly benefit our society at large. According to Ertharin Cousin, Lecturer and Former Executive Director of the World Food Programme, "Ending gender equity is not just the right thing to do, it is the smart thing to do. Because FAO tells us, giving women farmers access to the resources they need would lift up to 150 million people out of hunger".



SRIJAN Coverage



Rajasthan

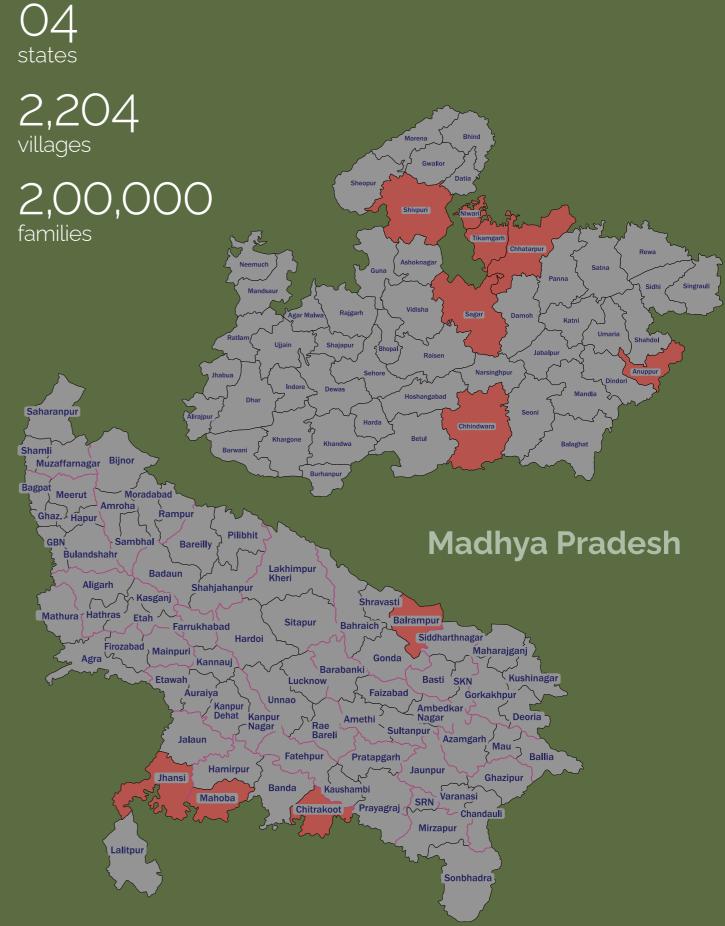
Uttar Prade

Madhya Pradesh

Chhattisgarh

Rajasthan

Uttar Pradesh



2021-2022 PROGRESS SO FAR

HORTICULTURE			
24	3,957	15,381	
Nurseries	Orchards	Total Backy Kitchen Ga	

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM)

1,88,523	21.09	7,4
Area treated (Ha)	Water storage capacity created	WHS
41,750	(Billion Litres)	1,18
Area brought under	63.27	Nun
irrigation (Ha)	Water recharge potential created (Billion Litres)	

FARMER PRODUCER COMPANY (FPO)

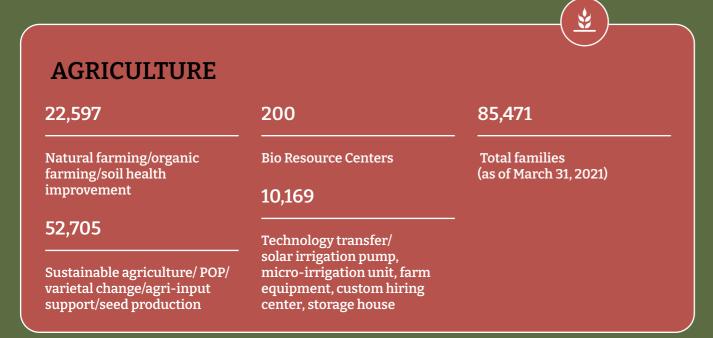
25,000+	1,000+	20
Tribal families supported through unique NTFP-based livelihood model	Women employed in processing units	Wo
04	2,204	

states

villages

GOAT BASED LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME 55 113 1,740 123 1 Number of New Number of Cost Number of Cost Number of Cost Number of Cost

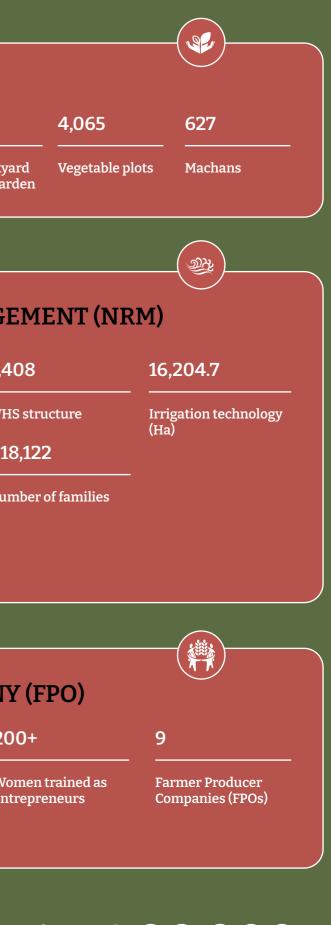
Number of New Pashu Sakhis	Number of villages outreach	Number of Goat Rearers provided input materials	Number of Goat health camps organized	Total aj mate n of Pash
3,387 	18,128 	like Bakri Dana or Pashu Chaat	1	Pashus
Goat rearers outreach		143	Goat Resource	
		Number of Goat sheds promoted	Center established	





2,24,640

Total approximate net income of Pashu sakhis-Pashu sakhis



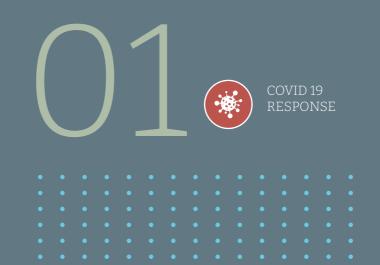
2,00,000 families



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Acronyms

- ASHA Accredited Social Health Activist
- **BoD** Board of Directors
- **ESP** Entitlement Service Provider
- FLD: Front Line Demonstration
- **NRM** Natural Resource Management
- PLA Participatory Learning and Action
- **CFT** Cluster Facilitation Team
- FPO Farmer Producer Organisation
- FPC Farmer producer Company
- GO Government
- HRD Human Resource Development
- IEC Information Education and communication
- MGNREGA Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- NGO Non Government Organisation
- **PG** Producers Group
- PMSBY Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna
- PMJJBY- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna
- **PoP** Package of Practices
- PRI Panchayati Raj Institution
- SGSY Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna
- **SHG** Self Help Group
- **VDC** Village Development Committee
- VLCC Village Level Collection Centre
- WHS Water Harvesting Structure



COVID 19: REACHING OUT TO THE UNREACHED- SRIJAN'S INITIATIVE IN DRIVING COVID RESPONSE TO WHERE IT WAS NEEDED THE MOST







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he pandemic had brought unprecedented challenges to all the sections of the human society especially to the rural and tribal poor families in the villages. SRIJAN's efforts towards the rural families included providing COVID diagnostic kits to health workers and other frontline health workers such as ASHA/ANMs including a virtual explanation of COVID complexities and also ration distribution.

SRIJAN created a series of five animation videos set in a rural environment that aims at simplifying and providing detailed information on the COVID variation and how rural communities can prevent and vaccinate themself against the diseases. Soon after the initiation of various project all over SRIJAN locations in January 2021, the pandemic lockdown impacted all regions between March 2021 to June 2021. Due to lockdown, it was very difficult for the team to work effectively with the project village communities which resulted in impacting project activities to a certain extent. However, the team was determined to support the district administration in relief works and to strengthen necessary infrastructure of healthcare facilities at rural areas during this dreadful situation and hence, initiated various interventions for the prevention of COVID.

Through a series of brief animated movies and community events held by the SRIJAN team, it was possible to reach out to create awareness among the people about the benefits of vaccines, particularly to those who had reluctance towards it. SRIJAN is putting an extra effort, post the pandemic to provide people with possibilities of steady employment that will improve their quality of life and provide them with long-term benefits. The organisation continuously strives to engage with local communities to understand their issues and find solutions.

RAISING COMMUNITY AWARENESS TO COMBAT AGAINST COVID-19

Participatory Approaches of Community Mobilization during COVID: Rural communities were hit hard with an unforeseen disease like COVID, SRIJAN took initiative to Inform people, motivate them to fight through the trying times by building the community's capacity, and encouraging people's participation in keeping the community safe and running. SRIJAN engaged 7297 participants from 743 villages and 256000 families as a part of this process to generate awareness on COVID. The field teams attempted to ensure equal participation and representation of everyone in the community in the decision making processes by undertaking intensive community connect and peer learning activities, as well as creating platforms for open discussions.

340 community meetings in 743 villages and 256000 families as a part of this process to generate awareness on various issues. The field teams attempted to ensure equal participation and representation of everyone in the community in the decision making processes by undertaking intensive community connect and peer learning activities, as well as creating platforms for open discussions. This was done with an understanding that developing ownership and accountability in the community would help the members to identity issues develop solutions together.

SRIJAN uses the following platforms and mechanisms and for Community Mobilization:

Visits to MGNREGA site: Follow-up meetings were organized at the ongoing MGNREGA work sites to make the labourers aware about "Pura Kama Pura Dam" (Full work full pay) and to ensure Panchsutra at the workplace with the aim of saving the labourers from the COVID-19 pandemic. Discussions were held with the labourers on these sites about their current wage rate, work measurement and problems faced at the work place. SRIJAN team utilised this opportunity to also discuss about COVID vaccination and motivate them to get vaccinated.

VILLAGE SANITIZATION DRIVE

A sanitization drive was executed by the SRI-JAN team in all 20 project villages, with the help of the PRIs. Within a week all the project villages along with other adjacent villages have been sanitized under this sanitization drive in order to make the villages infection free.

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COVID 19 RESPONSE

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SRIJAN engaged 7297 participants from 340 community meetings in

Wall Painting: SRIJAN team started wall painting as a tool to spread the awareness campaign on COVID for the resident population in the project areas. These paintings focused on the three most useful government schemes and COVID vaccination. The wall paintings included Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana, PMSBY and PMJJBY, Panchsutra at MGNREGA work site and COVID Vaccination

The project "Response to COVID-19 in Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh to create awareness and provide access to Social Protection Schemes" was organised by SRIJAN to make PRIs and Frontline Workers understand how important their support is in ensuring entitlement to the needy and deserving people. During these trainings, 951 Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) representatives and Frontline Workers, including active villagers, were trained.

FRONTLINE WORKERS LEAD COVID RESPONSE WITH SRIJAN'S INTERVENTION

Project CHHAAV

The healthcare infrastructure in rural areas is not adequate enough to cater the population in the midst of a pandemic and that is where a well rooted system to connect marginalized communities to the health care system comes. ASHA employees, Anganwadi employees, and ANMs, who are in charge of the majority of the government's community health programmes in rural areas, have the status of significant opinion leaders in rural areas because of their extensive networks and involvement in women's and children's health issues. Therefore, it became crucial to educate, arm, and support these

opinion leaders in order to combat COVID in rural regions. Under the CHHAAV Project SRIJAN is part of NGOs responding to the COVID issue in rural India with presence across 12 states.

Under this project, SRIJAN, with support from donors, has taken an initiative to equip all frontline workers (ASHAs, ANMs, Anganwadi workers, Anganwadi helpers) in Pratapgarh and Peepalkhoont block with safety kits (reusable washable face masks, face shields, sanitizer, cloth carry bag, and an information booklet) and diagnostic equipment such as

oximeters and thermometers. "Project CHHAAV " is an initiative of volunteers composed of professors, alumni, and students from IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Bangalore, and various other academic institutions. The initiative will further strengthen the effectiveness of SRIJAN's field level workers, who have been working tirelessly during the pandemic. Along with the support of the PHC medical officer and Anganwadi supervisor Kits were distributed block-wise. In total, 537 Kits to Asha/ ANM and 790 Kits to Anganwadi Workers were distributed at 14 PHC/ CHC level.

SUPPORT TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS:

In order to strengthen the community health system of the block, SRIJAN team at Baran has supported the Community Health Center of Mangrol and Siswali block with 2-2 oxygen concentrator each, which has been handed over by the Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) of Mangrol. Furthermore, the team has provided 18 diagnostic kits to health workers and other frontline health workers such as ASHA/ANMs so that they can contribute towards this mission of COVID free region without having threat to their own lives. These diagnostic kits included face shields, oximeters, sanitizers, thermal guns etc.

COVID-19 IDR project distributed medical equipments and precaution items worth 1.45 lakh in Koriya.

In order to combat COVID-19 in the Suhagpura block, Pratapgarh 40 Pulse oximeters

were distributed to the families in need. SRI-JAN requested that the medical officers of Rampuria and Suhagpura PHCs give oximeters to ANMs and ASHA employees doing door-to-door COVID-19 preventive surveys. 4 oxygen concentrators were given further distributed to PHC and rural families in the presence of the Block Chief Medical Officer and PHC Medical Officer. 14 PHC/CHCs provided 537 Asha/ANM kits and 790 Anganwadi kits under CHHAAV. The majority of rural homes have wage-earners in urban areas. When COVID struck hard, employees began returning home. Without access to funds or services, rural households required COVID assistance and education. SRIJAN developed COVID assistance programmes to combat this issue, We have assisted 793 inhabitants of Annupur and 500 dry rations were distributed to marginal rural families in Chhindwara.

Through its Holistic Rural Development Program (HRDP), SRIJAN is assisting 15 villages Through its Holistic Rural Development Program (HRDP), SRIJAN is assisting 15 villages in the Bagicha block of Jashpur, Chhattisgarh, where the second wave of COVID-19 had a devastating effect that not only caused the loss of lives but also of livelihoods. Food security has become a pressing concern in the region as employment possibilities are scarce and people struggle to make ends meet. In collaboration with HDFC CSR team, SRIJAN located 300 low-income families that had suffered from Covid-19's detrimental consequences. These families were given dry ration packages filled with items such food grains, pulses, spices, edible oil, soap, etc. as a means of support.



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Beneficiary Selection: To choose 300 of the most impoverished families to receive dry ration kits, SRIJAN gave authority to all 15 villag-

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COVID 19 RESPONSE

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es' VDCs (Village Development Committees). In accordance with HDFC CSR's standards for the products, brands, and amount under the ration packages, SRIJAN started the procurement procedure. In accordance with local eating customs, the organisation received authority to replace the wheat flour in the ration packages with perfumed Jeeraphool rice. The WPG (Women Producer Group), which was supported by the HRDP project, was where the rice was purchased. Along with other representatives from the Agriculture and Horticulture Department, the SDM of Bagicha oversaw the main event for the distribution of dry ration in the village of Odka followed by distribution in remaining 14 villages.Pali location distributed 550 dry ration kit under COVID.



MISSION TO SAVE THE LAST GRAIN



Between now and 2050, the world's population will increase by onethird. Most of these additional 2 billion people will live in developing countries. At the same time, more people will be living in cities. If current income and consumption growth trends continue, FAO estimates that agricultural production will have to increase by 60 percent by 2050 to satisfy the expected demands for food and feed.

> he World Count, an organisation that monitors social and economic data, has put a countdown on the end of grain on its website. According to this countdown, there

are now 27 years left for the grain to end from the earth hence there will be no food by 2050. As per the UN Food Waste Index Report 2021, more than 93 million tonnes of food was wasted worldwide in 2019, which was 17 per cent of the total available food. According to this report, every person in the world wastes 121 kg of food every year.

Between now and 2050, the world's population will increase by one-third. Most of these additional 2 billion people will live in developing countries. At the same time, more people will be living in cities. If current income and consumption growth trends continue, FAO estimates that agricultural production will have to increase by 60 percent by 2050 to satisfy the expected demands for food and feed. Agriculture must therefore transform itself if it is to feed a growing global population and provide the basis for economic growth and poverty reduction. Climate change will make this task more difficult under a business-as-usual scenario, due to adverse impacts on agriculture, requiring spiraling adaptation and related costs. To achieve food security and agricultural development goals, adaptation to climate change and lower emission intensities per output will be necessary.

approaches.

As of March 2022, SRIJAN has enabled climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and vegetable cultivation in various locations. CSA is an approach to developing the technical, policy, and investment conditions to achieve sustainable agricultural development for food security under climate change.

In vegetable, cultivation SRIJAN promoted climate-smart agriculture practices across Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh. The team worked on generating awareness of natural farm practices and made efforts towards collective learning

SRIJAN believes that agricultural sector is extremely vulnerable to the growing effects of climate change. Land-climate interactions, particularly those related to climate-smart land management and smart rural development, can play a critical role in promoting the transition to sustainability.



THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE IN WOMEN'S CONOMIC EMPOWERMENT















Resource Management



Horticulture Practices



How SRIJAN's goat rearing-based livelihood development program brought about economic liberation and self-reliance among women of Madhya Pradesh









he previous financial year was full of challenges as the deadly second COVID wave swept across the country and it affected the rural areas with much higher intensity as compared to the first wave. Lockdowns were reimposed and economic activities, particularly for the large number of rural people who worked as informal workers in the urban areas, almost came to a halt. The livelihoods of the rural population especially those who were small, marginal and landless families were severely impacted they were dependent upon regular cash income for subsistence. It was under this context that SRIJAN realized how important was the need for short term cash income generating livelihood, for a rural family. Goat rearing was identified as an option in this case as it generates immediate cash income for the families. However, it was also important to reduce the vulnerability associated with the goats in order to ensure a good income from the activity. In order to cater to this need, SRI-JAN introduced Pashu Sakhis (friends of animals), who were engaged in providing health care services for the goats to the goat rearers.

This year the activity was expanded to many other districts where SRIJAN team was engaged. The goat rearing based livelihoods

program was introduced in Pratapgarh (Rajasthan), Koriya (Chattisgarh), Newari, Anuppur districts of Madhya Pradesh. In these districts new Pashu Sakhis were trained and provided medical kits for rendering the goat health services to goat rearers in thier villages. Raw materials were provided to Pashu Sakhis for preparing input materials like Pashu Daana, Pashu Chaat, and Masala bolus . Pashu Sakhis prepared, packaged and sold these items to the goat rearers and ensured consumption by their goats. It provided a decent income for the Pashu Sakhis. In Chindwada and Newari special focus was put on promoting goat shelters for promoting hygienic housing and upkeep of goats which directly affects their health.

In the Jatara block of Tikamgarh district, Sahariya goat resource center was also established. A location was identified and very basic infrastructure was set up with goat shelters to house the demonstration goats. It was built as per the SRIJAN's standard model guidelines for promoting goat rearing based livelihood management. It became a center for the Pashu Sakhis and the Cluster Livestock Manager to interact and also procure medicines and equipment. A refrigerator was kept for storing vaccines during the vaccination drives. A production center was also included where

This year goat rearing was expanded to many other districts where SRIJAN team was engaged. The goat rearing based livelihoods program was introduced in Pratapgarh (Rajasthan), Koriya (Chattisgarh), Newari, Anuppur districts of Madhya Pradesh. In these districts new Pashu Sakhis were trained and medical kits were provided for rendering the goat health services to goat rearers in thier villages.

the Pashu Sakhis gathered and made Pashu dana, Pashu Chat and Masala Bolus. These items were packed and sold to the goat rearers by the Pashu Sakhis.

A training center was also developed where regular trainings could be provided to Pashu Sakhis. This goat resource center in its very first year hosted an exposure visit from the CARE India team from Sagar district. It hosted and conducted a few training program for new batch of Pashu Sakhis from various locations in Bundelkhand and Rajasthan and also staff and aspiring Pashu Sakhis from other locations where SRIJAN's partner organizations are working. The goat resource center thus become a cog in the wheel of the entire value chain system of goat rearing based livelihoods.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of this program was that it changed the entire outlook of the Pashu Sakhis. Prior to this they were only confined to their household doing daily

Introduction: Maya Ghosh of village Bijrawan, of district Tikamgarh has been trained under the goat rearing based livelihoods program of SRIJAN and is working as a pshu sakhi in her village for the past two years. She has six members in her family. Before she started working in the village as a pashu sakhi goat rearers had lost 69 Goats out of which 48 died due to diseases and poor health conditions. At present, there is no facility available for the primary treatment of goats in her village and neither there is any government veterinary hospital in the vicinity. This is the reason that people were not getting as much income from their goats as there was potential and were often incurring financial loss owing to death of goats.

Pre -post condition: Maya Ghosh's family owns 0.40 Acres of agricultural land and earn their livelihood through agricultural activities. They had to often migrate for work, as laborers, for some months of the year, to make ends meet. Maya has four children and they are enrolled in government school with poor facilities because their financial condition was not good enough to invest in better education.

Earlier, goats in the village used to get infected with disease and due to lack of awareness on the symptoms, precautions and available treatment the goats used to die before getting sold and it resulted in huge financial loss and distress among the goat rearers

Maya obtained three days of online training from The Goat Trust in Lucknow. She surveyed goat farmers after receiving training to learned about the death rate of goats due to various illnesses. In her village, there were 82 goat farmers with a total of 496 goats.

With support from SRIJAN professionals, she conducted a meeting with the goat rearers in her village and generated awareness on various diseased and ailments in the goats and how the symptoms could be identified. She started educating them on better goat health management practices that could be followed to reduce the risk of diseases among goats. With her training on goat vaccination, deworming and basic treatment she offered to provide goat health-based services to the goat rearers. At first, people doubted her and refused to get their goats treated from her. There was one



MAYA GHOSH AND HER **STORY OF PERSEVERANCE** A journey from being a housewife

to a Pashu Sakhi



instance where she treated a goat which became seriously ill and saved its life. After this the goat rearers in her village started acknowledging her skill and trusted her with the expertise that she was capable of giving primary treatment to their goats. Later, she stared giving deworming medicine to the goats after measuring their weights. All these goats started becoming highly productive and their meat weight visibly increased. Within one year the instances of goat deaths due to diseases and outbreaks reduced.

Later on Maya further received a four days refresher training from The Goat Trust Lucknow, organized by SRIJAN, where she learned about various contagious and non-contagious diseases and their preventive treatment. She also learned how to prepare nutritious, pashu chat, masala bolas, neem oil etc. which she started preparing and selling to the goat rearers which helped immensely in increasing the goats' meat weight.

Currently Maya provides deworming and vaccination services, on a regular basis, to the goat rearers. People happily pay her the service charges. She also conducts deworming and vaccination

camps for P .P.R., FMD and ET diseases that are prevalent among goats in this region. She is always available for the service of goats in times of emergencies where goats suddenly fall ill and immediate attention is required, including at odd hours at night. This way she has helped the goat rearers in her village in saving the lives of the goats and bringing basic goat health services to their doorstep at a very low and affordable cost.

As a result of this, Maya has been able to improve her family's economic condition. Now, along with agricultural activities, she also gives primary treatment to goats and sells the treatment input material from which she earns Rs 900 to Rs 1000 every month. She invests the money she earns for the education of her children and for her own personal expenditure. Now her family does not require to migrate to other locations and work as wage laborers. She and her family are very satisfied with her work. The biggest achievement that she identifies is the respect she commands within her community. She has developed self-esteem and feels a sense of agency. She has also become a role model in her village for other women who can also develop aspirations for themselves.

chores and they did not have an identity of their own. After working as Pashu Sakhi these women started earning income in a meaningful way which increased their self-esteem and confidence. They have a sense of agency and have developed aspirations for themselves. They feel that they can contribute to their society and also earn a decent income over which they can have complete ownership. They get the opportunity to go out for work. Their husbands are also supporting them and often contribute in household

chores and also pick and drop them from work locations. They have earned the respect of their community as they are supporting their fellow community members in ensuring income from the sale of their goats. On many occasions they have saved the lives of goats thus saving the goat rearers from heavy economic losses. These Pashu Sakhis are also inspiring other women from their community and are acting as role models to bring about a change in the gender dynamics within the community.

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55	113	1740
Number of New Pashu Sakhis	Number of villages outreach	Number of Goat Rearers provided input materials
3387	18128	like Bakri Dana or Pashu Chaat
Goat rearers outreach	Number of Goats Dewormed/	143
	Vaccinated	Number of Goat sheds promoted



Rural women are the foundation of sustainable livelihoods, ensuring food security for their families and communities. They play a critical role in shaping laws, policies, and programmes affecting their lives, such like improved food and nutrition security and better overall rural livelihoods. Women could contribute far more with equal resources if they received adequate training and skills.

The story of Maya Ghosh captures this aspect that women, when provided with adequate resources and training, can convert them into livelihood opportunities.

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Livestock

25

	123	224640
Goat vided ials ana or t	Number of Goat health camps organized 1	Total approximate net income of Pashu sakhisPashu sakhis
	Goat Resource Center established	



How Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), nurtured by SRIJAN, helped rural communities become selfsufficient and resilient



through promotion of women led institutions for access to credit and access to markets. Farmers are aggregated through an intensive Self-Help Groups (SHG)/ Producer Groups (PG) in the villages with var- SRIJAN's FPOs are highly distinct from the ious productivity enhancement programs in usual FPOs in many ways, they are on a rather crops, NTFPs and livestock. As a result, FPOs steady path of business while maintaining the emerged to address systemic needs for market linkage and creation of wider platforms business and support activities too.

Table below summarizes nine Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) promoted by SRIJAN:

FPO NAME	PLACE	EQUITY SHARE HOLDING	TOTAL MEMBERS BENEFITED	PRODUCE
Jaisinagr Soya Samriddhi Producer Company Ltd.	Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	1,300	1,800	Soyabean, Bangal Gram and Wheat
COFE Producer Company Ltd.	Chhindwara, Mad- hya Pradesh	905	2,600	Custard apple, Black berries, Organic Cotton, Vermi-compost
SHIPRE Farmer Producer Company Ltd.	Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh	150	500	Ground Nuts. Palash etc
Ken Betwa Mahila Farmer Producer Company Ltd.	Tikamgarh, Mad- hya Pradesh	110	300	Goat, agri-input etc
Amarkantak Horticulture Producer Company Ltd.	Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh	869	1,200	Millet, Paddy
Ghummar Mahila Producer Company Ltd.	Pali, Rajasthan	900	1,900	Custard apple, Ber and Palash
Maitree Mahila Crop Producer Company Ltd.	Tonk, Rajasthan	2,337	4,000	Milk (Goat, Buffalo and Cow)
Samriddhi Mahila Crop Producer Company Ltd.	Bundi, Rajasthan	2,010	3,200	Soybean, Barley, Mustard, agri inputs
Shahan-Sakti Producer Company Ltd.	Baran, Rajasthan	15	400	Garlic and agri-services

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> Farmer Producer Organisations



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RIJAN has been working at the for smallholders' produce. All FPOs promoted grassroots for years and has worked by SRIJAN have gone through similar process on various livelihood programs of i) community collectivization, ii) livelihood improvement, iii) a supply-chain solution or a value-chain solution, iv) promotion of FPO through shareholding from the community.

much-needed social capital, both to run the



SHIPRE, THE WOMEN LED FARMER PRODUCER GROUP OF MP

The story of grit, determination and indomitable spirit of rural women entrepreneurs

Shipre is a women led farmer producer group based at Karera block of Shivpuri Madhya Pradesh, which comes under Bundelkhand region. Groundnuts are mainly grown here as a cash crop in kharif season and well known throughout India for its taste. Shipre has established it groundnut value chain for income enhancement and women entrepreneurship. A women led groundnut value chain activity was initially piloted with three villages where producers were trained to be entrepreneurs by augmenting their skills through training. First year the business suffered loss but the women, with their indomitable spirit pursued hard and proved themselves by making profits and distributing the same with the producer group members in proportionate to their volume.

However, there continues to be challenges in the value chain activity in terms of payment, communication synchronization, market and others village update and the business scale up. To overcome this and due to COVID, technology entered into people life almost overnight. An idea came out to connect people within the community through digital means and developing a two-way communication channel where the customized information would be disseminated, collect feedback and thereby building long term engage-



SRIJAN engaged with nine **FPOs for strengthening their** governance and management capacity through intensive training and exposure program to PG members, BoD and staff of FPOs. Producer Groups are promoted and strengthened through training on basic concept of value chain, aggregation, financial management, business plan and other technical trainings.

PROMOTION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE FPOS

SRIJAN engaged with nine FPOs for strengthening their governance and management capacity through intensive training and exposure program to PG members, BoD and staff of FPOs. Producer Groups are promoted and strengthened through training on basic concept of value chain, aggregation, financial management, business plan and other technical trainings.

Ken Betwa PCL, SHIPRE PCL, Shahan-Sakti PCL are the new FPO promoted in the Tikamgarh and Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh and Baran district of Rajasthan respectively.

PROCUREMENT AND MARKET LINKAGES

Under the value chain activity, the team procured around 740 guintals of groundnut and 10 guintals of gum in the Shivpuri district.





ment with the communities and outreach more and more families. A common mobile number was used for the communication which became a reach for query number for community people.

Village level collection centre in-charges were trained on basic skills like scanning documents, sending through WhatsApp which made business and doubling their turnover in comparison to previous year. IVR calls and customized message were sent in bulk. Community leader's voice in local dialect became a community hit. Key women were trained on recording feedbacks from the seller and send the same to deliver the recoding to all the community women which motivated them to sell their produce to their village level collection center. Earlier the planning had a lag due to information gap but now the planning and tracking are done smoothly, on daily basis.

Village as a separate unit always has some issues in their local context, which starts getting resolved. With this introduction, our groundnut procurement reached 700 Quintals by November 2021. The average monthly procurement of the villages got doubled the previous year. The payment time in comparison to last year was cut to half. More and more women started reaching to the number, now an official producer company contact number and saved on phone, for

their produce. Now the people are able to sell at competitive prices. Many of women trained as entrepreneur are now working with SRLM and making their income. 1000 women from ten villages, who are members in WPG, are now benefitting through this service. As a way forward the company is planning to roll it as a subscription service where the community pay for the service and farmer call center for attending queries and building community ownership.





The FPC team procured 5 guintals of Green Peas and 8 guintals of Red Gram in Chhindwara.

COFE did a successful market tie-up with Arvind mills whereby 380 quintals of organic cotton were procured by them. A 10% premium was paid to organic cotton growers and 2% was earned by COFE as the service cost.

A red gram processing unit was established and 18 quintals of red gram were procured in Chhindwara.

Last year, 5 quintals of millet were processed by the Annuppur team.

Through the VLCCs, custard apples were procured. A total of 20 tons of custard apple pulp was processed and marketed. In addition to this, 40 tons of Palash flower, and 12 tons of Ber have been procured through VLCC. An agreement has been made with a buyer from Jodhpur, Udaipur to buy Palash and Ber.

ThisyeartheprocessingmachineofChironjiwas

installed in Natkela village of Bagicha district.

The SRIJAN team has done institutional buyer tie-ups with ITC Agri-business, Vippy Soya, Adni Wilmer, Sammunati, and trading platforms like NCDEX, E-Mandi, E-NAM, and Origo. Last Quarter SRIJAN has done business of 2.1 Crore rupees with ITC by providing 7000 Quintals of wheat. In this financial year, SRIJAN has set up a Dal processing plant in Sagar.

ECO SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

SRIJAN also successfully facilitated access to finance for FPOs. In this year, COFE FPC in Chhindwara received the credit limit facility from leading banks.

INNOVATION IN DRIVING FPO SCALE AND SUSTAINABILITY

As a pilot, SRIJAN build the strategy to strengthen the intervention through digital technology which resulted in increasing the business by more than 35% as well as strong

ownership of members. Mandi (market) rates were frequently shared with producers via text messages. Additionally, audio clips were distributed to members for procurement purposes. Among other IEC materials two videos about farmer experiences, one animated video, five audio clips and one poster about the value chain were developed. Initiative was taken to establish a dedicated FPC phone number (similar to a mini call centre) so that farmers could call back and inquire.

COFE MOVING TOWARD GREEN ENERGY:

A 4 MT capacity solar cold room (-30 degree C), with the assistance of the Selco Foundation

POINTS):

1st runner up winner in "Sitaram Rao case study competition" for Case study of COFE's Custard Apple model.

25.000 +1.000 +Tribal families Women employed in supported through processing units unique NTFP-based livelihood model

> Women in FARMERS PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS

Women are natural leaders. They provide for their families and contribute to their communities. Women-led FPOs not only provide them with a consistent source of income, but also with independence and respect in the community. Women have learned to provide effective capacity building to FPOs for them to develop agricultural entrepreneurship skills and become economically viable and self-sustaining. Such practices will yield higher returns in the long run due to improved liquidity and market linkages.

The case study of Shipre (women led FPO) is a testimony of how women led fpos are making their way as successful micro/small entreprises

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> Farmer Producer Organisations



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and a solar-powered millet (kodo) processing unit were established, in which the company has begun processing. A jumbo solar based cold room was established with the support of Selco Foundation. COFE has already started utilizing it with frozen green pea business.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS (OTHER IMPORTANT

COFE purchased its own land where processing unit construction is on its way.

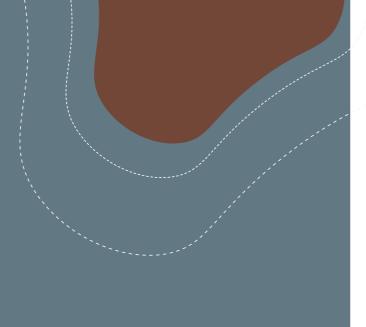
200 +

9

Women trained as entrepreneurs

Farmer Producer Companies (FPOs)





Enhancing agricultural experience for the farmers in rural Bundelkhand: SRIJAN's approach towards sustainable innovations in agriculture



livelihood for the agrarian society of rural India is agriculture. In order to alleviate the status of the marginalised poor communities of rural India, one needs to focus on agriculture most importantly.

It has been observed that the quality of soil has reduced drastically over time due to the indiscriminate use of inorganic fertilisers and pesticides. Erratic rainfall patterns have also affected the productivity and yield of crops. SRIJAN's agricultural interventions are aimed at increasing the resilience of farmers against climate shock by making a shift towards natural farming. The interventions are planned after our local team assesses the prevalent farming systems, and existing problems are discussed with the community, KVK scientists, and departments of agriculture and horticulture.

IMPROVING SOIL HEALTH

Soil health, which includes physical and chemical properties of soil, is very important for crop productivity and has been declining due to inappropriate farming systems. Fourfold measures, a) Increasing Soil Carbon Content; b) Soil Microbial Population; c) Reduced usage of Agri Chemicals and d) crop diversification have been incorporated to ameliorate the overall physicochemical properties of soil.

2.

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Agriculture

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Ihe backbone and prime source of **1**. **Promoting the use of organic farm inputs**: Farmers are encouraged to use organic farm inputs such as organic manure and biopesticides. These include construction of compost pits, promotion of the use of organic manure preparation of biopesticides and alike.

> Setting up Bio-Input Resource Centre (BRC): Some bio-formulations are more time-consuming and more technical so farmers hesitate to adopt such formulations. Therefore, a bio-input resources center is set up on an agri-entrepreneur's premises to provide her/him with the tools to formulize organic inputs with ease. The Agri-entrepreneur is trained to develop organic fertilizers such as Ghanjivamrit and Jivamrit. The entrepreneur is also guided to develop various biopesticides and growth boosters such as Punch Patti Kada, soy growth booster, Neemastra, etc. Post the set-up of the BRC and the requisite training, the entrepreneur prepares different organic inputs and uses them on her/ his farms, as well as distributes it to other farmers of the village for demonstration. Once the efficacy of organic inputs has been well established among the farming community of the village, the entrepreneur begins charging for the inputs.

CASE STUDY

VANDANA AND SURENDRA :

The organic farmer entrepreneur couple whose mission is to convert their village in adopting organic cultivation and become chemical free

NATURAL FARMING CENTRE- Vandana and Surendra are Climate-Smart Farmers of Bahera village, Niwari, Madhya Pradesh and the harbingers of change in the current chemically-intensive methods of cultivation. They are natural farming entrepreneurs concocting organic manures and bio stimulants for farmers of their village.

Vandana Kushwaha and her husband Surendra have been forerunners of Climate Smart Agriculture in their village. Piqued by the concept of improving agricultural returns through adoption of natural farming methods, Vandana and Surendra actively began participating in agricultural trainings and meetings held by SRIJAN. They learned the method to concoct natural fertilizers such as Ghanjeevamrut, Jeevamrut and pesticides; Neemastra and Dasperni Ark. They had promising yields in their first cropping season manured by home-made fertilizers, however, they faced a problem in efficiently accumulating cow urine which is a key ingredient in the organic manure making process.

They approached SRIJAN with the challenge and the organization offered to support the in setting up of a Natural Farming Centre (Prakritik Krishi Kendra) on their farm. They elicited their interest in setting up a Prakritik Krishi Kendra in front of the Village Development Committee (VDC). Since they had eight cattle and were interested in making fertilizers for other



SRIJAN is trying to reduce production costs by reducing dependency on the market for inputs like fertilizer, pesticides, and seeds. For this, the organisation train farmers to adopt the principle of natural farming where they can produce their inputs and reduce dependency on the market, so that their net profit can be increased.

3. Diversification of crops : Our encompasses a wide range of legumes and other crops which help in soil improvement by adding organic nitrogen and biomass in soil and for these crops like Pulses, plants on bunds etc. will be promoted.

REDUCING INPUT COSTS

SRIJAN is trying to reduce production costs by reducing dependency on the market for inputs like fertilizer, pesticides, and seeds. For this, the organisation train farmers to adopt the principle of natural farming where they can produce their inputs and reduce dependency on the market, so that their net profit can be increased. For this, through the establishment of bioresource centers, SRIJAN is also promoting production units of bio inputs like Jeevamrut, Ghan Jeevamrut, Neemastra, etc. These centers work to generate awareness about natural agri-inputs and establish bio resource centers in the villages. In these centers, the biofertilizers like vermicompost, jeevamrit, etc., as well as biope-





farmers as well, the VDC accepted their request. SRIJAN has been promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture as part of the BIWAL initiative which is supported by Indusland Bank. Under this project the organization helps lead farmers set up Prakritik Krishi Kendra to promote sustainable agriculture practices in order to set up a Prakritik Krishi Kendra, their cattle shed was renovated. Concrete flooring with proper drainage and a gentle slope was provided for ease of cow urine collection. A sturdy shed roof and adequate ventilation were also provided. Fodder and watering containers, green fodder seeds were provided, along with drums and plastics for storing the natural fertilizers.

In their first Kharif season post the setting up of the Prakritik Krishi Kendra, they produced 1000 kg of Ghanjeevamrut, 800 litres of Jeevamrut, 200 litres of Neemastra and 200 litres of Dasperni Ark. They proactively encourage farmers to try out organic inputs on crops and also give out free samples for trial. Within the first season as organic entrepreneurs, they have managed to convince over a dozen farmers of the benefits of Climate-Smart farming techniques. They sell Ghanjeevamrut at INR 4/kg which is very economical for farmers compared to chemical fertilizers which cost over INR 2500 per acre.

The couple is also selling cow urine at INR 5/litre

to encourage farmers to make their own fertilizers. The Prakritik Krishi Kendra acts as a knowledge transfer hub for building the capacities of farmers on climate-smart agriculture practices. The farmers conduct regular meetings at the Prakritik Krishi Kendra. Apart from trainings, the farmers also meet regularly to share experiences and learnings. The couple maintain a 1-acre plot on their field for demonstration purposes. In the Kharif season, they had cultivated improved variety of groundnut without use of any chemical fertilizers or pesticides.

They used organic manures, bio stimulants and bio pesticides concocted by them. The demonstration plot had a handsome yield of groundnuts and since most farmers had seen the results first hand they were convinced of the efficacy of the natural fertilizers. Their Prakritik Krishi Kendra can be thought of as a living laboratory where farmers learn from each other through shared experiences and experimentation. Vandana and Surendra are planning to go 100% chemical free on their entire farm holding of 3-acres. They are viewing this as a strategic move which will encourage more farmers to follow their lead and thereby enable their natural farming centre to not only serve more farmers but also to limit the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers on food, health and overall well-being of the community.

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Agriculture

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sticides are produced. These centers are run by local entrepreneurs or community institutions promoted by SRIJAN in these areas.

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY

SRIJAN introduced a package of practices (PoP) focused on high productivity and yield of the crops. The PoP includes introducing feasible management practices, applicable technology, cropping patterns, and also diversification of crops. SRIJAN also promotes technology transfer from research institutions and best practitioner farmers in other regions. These technologies relate to seed, breed, pest and disease control, preservation, and processing post-harvest. Alongside PoPs and technical training, the project has introduced and encouraged farm mechanization through machinery such as ridge furrow, BBF seed drill & seed covering devices. In Bundi, the project has facilitated community seed production, seed banks, and the introduction of short-duration and disease-resistant varieties through the federation of SHGs.





BUILDING OF LOCAL CADRES

These community resource persons will be trained on issues related to the Gram Panchayat Development plan, climate-smart ag-

staffs wi

22,597 200

Natural farming/organic farming/soil health improvement

52,705

10,169

Sustainable agriculture/ POP/ varietal change/agri-input support/seed production Technology transfer/solar irrigation pump, micro-irrigation unit, farm equipment, custom hiring center, storage house

Women in AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, one of the largest contributors to India's GDP and a driving force in the country's economic development, is heavily reliant on women. Despite their large presence and contribution, women farmers are frequently under-equipped to succeed in farming. According to studies, women have less access to inputs (seeds, fertilizer, labour, and finance), critical services (training, insurance), and organised markets than men. Women are taking charge of climate-smart farming practices, and acquiring the necessary skills has indeed improved their household's financial situation.

The case study of vandana above is a testimomy of how women in agriculture, with the right inputs, can contribute, not only to the hosehold economy but also bring about a holistic change in their communities.

riculture practices, group management, water management (both surface and ground) and hydrogeology of the area. They will support in implementation on ground with professional staffs within the team.

85,471

Bio Resource Centers

Total families (as of March 31, 2021)



Working with the community to conserve natural resources and bio-diversity for a secure tomorrow



he primary goal of Natural Resource Management is to emphasize the need of conserving natural resources in order to meet the needs of today and tomorrow. These resources provide ecosystem services that improve human life quality. Furthermore, it takes into account how communities interact with rural habitats.

As resources play an important role in assuring a major source of livelihood for rural communities, there is an urgent need to strengthen the capacities of the structures in order to ensure key irrigation facilities for agriculture and further improve ground water levels.

DOHA MODEL

After examining the irrigation problem, water harvesting structure were made for irrigation and also for recharging nearby wells. It is a kind of pit made only on seasonal streams whose length will be around 2km to 4km & width none



less than 4m. SRIJAN has worked on scaling up the Doha model based on learnings from team exposure visits of Maharashtra and other states and piloting of the model in Tikamgarh district. So far, 463 Dohas have been constructed across five districts. Looking at acute shortage of drinking water, BIWAL focuses on working on repair of drinking water sources in 7 districts.

WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES

Due to the scarcity of perennial surface water, various locations where SRIJAN offers its services have non rechargeable groundwater. A few ponds exist that are used for domestic purposes and cattle; however being seasonal, they dry up as the demand peaks. This has adverse effects on the social, economic, and environmental aspects of the inhabitants of the villages who have to either purchase water or walk miles to fetch water to meet their daily needs. The lack of potable water leads to lack of hygiene and sanitation, leading to fatal diseases, especially among

Natural Resource Management(NRM)



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Natural Resource Management(NRM)

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1,88,523	21.09	7,408	16,204.7
Area treated (Ha)	Water storage capacity created (Billion Litres)	WHS structure	Irrigation technology (Ha)
41,750	63.27	1,18,122	
Area brought under irrigation (Ha)	Water recharge potential created (Billion Litres)	Number of families	

women. The region is highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Even with the harsh climatic conditions, most families depend solely on agriculture to earn a living. To tackle the water scarcity issue, SRIJAN constructed rainwater harvesting models to create freshwater pockets. The recharge well structure stores and recharges the sweet rainwater below the groundwater table. Working on the new assignment as water harvesting structure (WHS) as WHS plays a vital role in irrigation. In the dry season, supplemental irrigation can be provided through the stored

water. Apart from this water harvesting structure aimed at harvesting surface and ground water to prevent the losses through evaporation and seepage.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

For water security, well renovation work has been undertaken as per demand of the community for drinking water purposes. Dam gate installation done in check dams for stopping water to conserve and for ground water recharge in command area of streams. CASE STUDY

DEVELOPING GREEN LUNGS IN TIKAMGARH

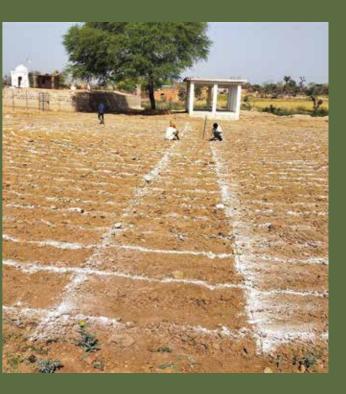
Tapovan Forest through Miyawaki method (a way to regenerate green area) through SRIJAN's intervention

One of the core programmatic components of SRI-JAN has been integrated natural resource management. A conscious effort towards improving environmental outcome is to increase the green cover with consideration of local conditions and knowledge amalgamated with successful technique. One such technique to improve environmental, the Miyawaki method of forest plantation, invented and named after Japanese botanist, Akira Miyawaki. Tapovan have been piloted in four sites of Tikamgarh.

THE MIYAWAKI FOREST TECHNIQUE

Miyawaki is a technique pioneered by Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki that helps build dense, native forests in a short time. This method includes planting trees (only native species) as close as possible in the same area which not only saves space, but the planted saplings also support each other in





growth. It also blocks sunlight reaching the ground, thereby preventing the growth of weed. The saplings become maintenance-free (self-sustainable) after the first three years. The approach is supposed to ensure that plant growth is 10 times faster and the resulting plantation is 30 times denser than usual. Miyawaki method helps to create a forest in just 20 to 30 years, while through conventional methods it takes anywhere between 200 to 300 years.

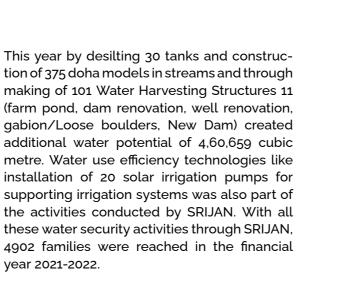


Intervention:

The protection and maintenance of the plantation was necessary for success of the intervention, with community engagement, which is an unavoidable part of the process. During the initial planning meetings, community spoken out their desire to develop the forest as a hub of medicinal, fruit and local plants that can be used as fodder. Community then selected a range of native plants based on 4 categories i.e. canopy, tree, sub tree and shrubs for plantation. The process was followed by identification of sites for plantation, based on water availability, community interest and ownership, and location free of disputes. A private land, already donated for construction of temple, was selected for plantation by community in Niwari village, whereas in Dor village, Panchayat came forward to allocate a patch of government land. Both sites somehow attached to local beliefs, community was convinced in terms of security for plants and from encroachment and people agreed not to graze their cattle in selected sites. People engaged voluntarily for land preparation, layout, transplantation of seedlings. 5020 plants were planted in August 2021 with presence of PRIs and community members. In coming days, it is expected that the developed sites will provide the community with commodities like drumstick, mango, harra, bahera, reetha, seesam etc.

TYPES OF PLANTS	NO OF PLANTS
Canopy tree	580
Tree	1816
Sub tree	1760
Tree Scrub	864

The major program that was undertaken this year was the promotion of Tapovans across six villages. Total Tapovans till now are eight in numbers. Miyawaki is a technique pioneered by Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki, that helps build dense, native forests. The approach is supposed to ensure that plant growth is 10 times faster and the resulting plantation is 30 times denser than usual.



BIODIVERSITY

Focus was given on working on bio-diversity through conserving local native plants and safeguarding local biodiversity. The team of SRIJAN had focus group discussions with community and local experts identifying local native breeds of Bundelkhand, suitable as per the local climatic conditions. Under this initiative, more than 97,553 native plants have been



planted in the last year, including establishment of 13 Tapovan on Miyawaki Concept.

TAPOVAN (COMMUNITY MANAGED MINI-FOREST)

The major program that was undertaken this year was the installation of Tapovans across six villages. Total Tapovans till now are eight in numbers. Miyawaki is a technique pioneered by Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki, that helps build dense, native forests. The approach is supposed to ensure that plant growth is 10 times faster and the resulting plantation is 30 times denser than usual. It involves planting dozens of native species in the same area, and becomes maintenance-free after the first three years. Tapovan is the concept of this Miyawaki technique which is applied in Bundelkhand region after thorough research by our team so that the mini forest can sustain in Indian climate.

area where 1200 saplings are sown of different varieties. Some plants are canopy, some are shrubs, some are long trees and some are short trees. These 4 varieties are sown in a sequence. Those plants which produce high oxygen like pipal and banyan tree are sown. Other trees which are sown are sheesham, mahua, khair etc., which no people plant but are very beneficial for our environment. The whole world is facing environmental problem and pollution. It is Srijan's initiatives to install small dense forest in villages. This forest will also provide fresh air, oxygen and maintain the biodiversity of the forest. Before sowing of plant, the area is treated. Firstly, a layer of fertile soil is levelled on the field. This is then layered with cow dung and levelled. The third layer is waste leaves residue. This is followed by rotten manure levelled on the field. The last layer is that of a fertile soil that is levelled along with ghanajeevamritis mixed in the field. After the field treatment, plant saplings are sown in a proper sequence.

This Tapovan is installed in a 500 sq meter



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> Natural Resource Management(NRM)

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HOW COMMUNITIES IN TIKAMGARH (MP), THROUGH COLLECTIVE EFFORT, CONSTRUCTED DOHA (WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE), TO BENEFIT SMALL HOLDERS IN WATER-SCARCE BUNDELKHAND REGION The Doha Model

Introduction

Bargi river passes through Dor and Kharoi villages of Jatara block in Tikamgarh district, Madhya Pradesh. A seasonal river, it holds critical importance for small and marginal farmers of both villages, who depend



upon its waters to irrigate their crops during dry spells in Kharif, and 1-2 times in Rabi season. Bargi nala, as locals call it, is the lifeboat for farmers in times of critical irrigation requirements. However, the nala/stream is seasonal, and dries up around January-February. Farmers recall it being a perennial stream many years ago, when it had some water even in the month of May.

Problem identification

In 2019, a few of SRIJAN's personnel, along with community leaders, visited contextual examples of Doha model in Maharashtra. Doha, known as 'doh' in Marathi, which refers to saucer-shaped structures dug in the stream bed, along its length, separated by some distance. The lowered base-level leads to storage of more quantum of water, thus ensuring longer availability and improves the recharge capacity of the stream. The SRIJAN team along with the community members decided to contextualize their learnings as per local topographic conditions to provision irrigation to small holders in water-scarce Bundelkhand region.

Implementation Process

In 2019, SRIJAN initiated the process to implement Dohas on Bargi nala. Community mobilization was the first step of the journey. Meetings were held with community, where community leaders and SRIJAN team shared their learnings from the visits and elicited interest, among village community, regarding Doha construction. Once the farmers were convinced, joint surveys of streams were undertaken to identify feasible sites. Post the identification of sites, collective planning processes were undertaken, to ensure that the implementation is a community-led process. SRIJAN team contributed technical and engineering knowledge regarding depth, length and width and location of Dohas



along with providing for excavators. The community was responsible for doha excavation operations, contribution of labour for transport and application of silt on farms and bunding of the Dohas. 23 Doha structures, measuring 20x5x1.5 mt (length x breadth x depth), were dug along a 3-kilometre stretch of the Bargi nala, flowing between Dor and Kharoi villages. The silt excavated was applied by interested farmers in their fields or used for field bunding.

Cost Estimates

The average expenditure incurred per Doha was as follows; Rs. 15, 000 per Doha towards excavator (JCB) charges provided by SRIJAN and Rs. 6000 per doha towards tractor charges for silt transport, provided by community. The Impact was noticed within a year of constructing dohas, in which the baseflows of Bargi river had improved tremendously. The nullah that used to dry in February, now has water till May. 150 farmers from these villages, who have their land in proximity to the dohas have directly benefitted, as they now have a secure irrigation source for Rabi cultivation.

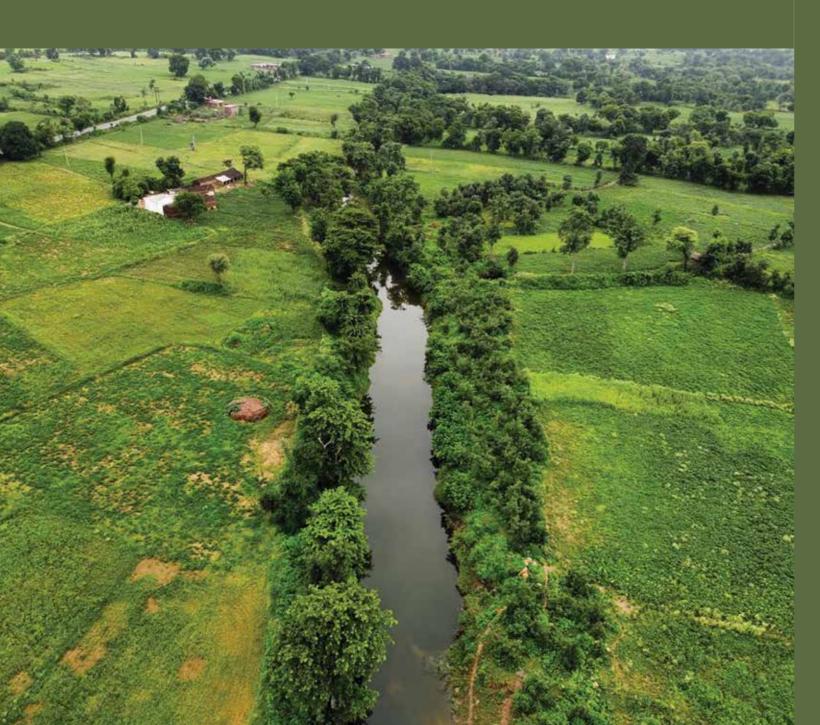
40 farmers who had applied silt to their land had reported improved yield of both Kharif and Rabi in 2020. Apart from this, 60 farmers with wells downstream were benefitted through enhanced groundwater recharge. 60-70 wells located within a distance of 0.5 km downstream, have reported improved water levels. SRIJAN team had monitored 10 wells for an year, from May 2019 (before doha) to May 2020 (after doha). Post a year, the groundwater level had improved by 0.3-0.5 metres in the monitored wells. Farmers using wells reported that they could irrigate their land within an hour, compared to 1.5-2 hours before. Some wells, which dried post March, were reported to hold water until May. This led 12 farmers to take up vegetable cultivation in summer season leading to an incremental income of 12,000 INR/ farmer. Two families, which saw 100% migration in 2019, now stay and cultivate arbi (taro root). Farmers, who were able to irrigate their land in rabi season, secured irrigation 3-4 times as compared to 1-2 times before dohas. According to internal evaluation of the SRIJAN team, this led to a yield increment of 0.75 tonnes per hectare, valuing 14,473 INR.



Sustainability

Since dohas are constructed in the bed of the stream, they are prone to constant silting and require regular maintenance for functioning at optimal capacity. The assumed life-span of these structures without maintenance is 4-5 years, which makes community participation an inalienable aspect for sustained benefits of dohas. Considering this, SRIJAN has formed doha user-groups, comprising 2-3 farm-

ers per doha, who directly irrigate their fields from the structure. These user-groups have been entrusted with the responsibility to desilt the doha under their ambit, every year in the pre-monsoon season. SRIJAN has over the last two years, rejuvenated 10 streams through construction of 88 dohas, thus benefitting 434 farmers in the Bundelkhand region. The organisation has presented their work to district administrations, for scaling up the intervention under national-level programmes, such as MGNREGA.





SPEARHEADED BY SRIJAN, HOW COLLECTIVE EFFORT OF FARMERS IN GOIYAKHURD VILLAGE IN UP, MAKES **RENOVATION OF CHECK DAM POSSIBLE Check Dam Renovation**

SRIJAN, Bargarh have renovated a damaged check dam of Goiyakhurd village of Mau Block, Chitrakoot, U.P. There was a constant seepage from the bottom of the check dam and its head wall was also not in a good condition. SRIJAN Team surveyed this dam and after meeting with the nearby farmer of this dam started the work. Famers also worked in this dam renovation as a Shramdan (contribution in the form of labour) for 1-2 days. Just after finishing of work, water storage behind the dam can be seen which was lost as seepage earlier. Bahadur a 65-year-old farmer have orchard near the dam have started to irrigate his plants by using diesel pump. The total water holding capacity of this check dam is 4500 cubic meter.

Gabion structures are rock and wire dams constructed across drainage lines with a catchment area of 50-500 ha. The main aim of constructing gabion structures is to reduce the velocity of water flowing through the drainage line. SRIJAN, Bargarh has constructed 6 Gabion structure in 3 villages of Mau block. The conceptof Gabion is totally new for the community of this area. They have never seen or heard about this structure. While constructing these structure farmers have contributed their 1-2 days labour work as a shramdan.



Women have always nurtured their environment, given life through restoration, and made the most of the resources available to them. Their contribution to natural resource management is enormous. Women can play an important role in NRM because they have knowledge and experience from working closely with their environment, and their analytical skills in their community can play a vital role in developing water and forest resources in a sustainable manner and rebuilding rural communities that are suffering from natural resource depletion.



By reducing the velocity of runoff, gabion structures help in

- 1. Reduction in soil erosion;
- 2. Trapping silt, which reduces the rate of siltation in water harvesting structures in the lower reaches of the watershed.
- 3. Increasing recharge of groundwater and 4. Increasing the duration of flow in the drainage line. Therefore, the capacity of the water harvesting structures created downstream on the drainage line is utilized more fully as they get
 - many more refills.



SASHI PRAJAPATI Leading her village to prosperity

Sashi Prajapati, the gram sakhi of Kuaad village, is turning the face of agriculture around by training farmers on Climate-smart cultivation practices. Along with that, she also provides preventive veterinary care services to the village. She is improving the livelihoods of her fellow villagers by improving knowledge on agriculture as well as animal rearing practices. Sashi is a denizen of Kudar village of Niwari district situated in the Bundelkhand region.

The Bundelkhand region comprising of thirteen contiguous districts, seven located in Southern Uttar Pradesh and six districts of Northern Madhya Pradesh, has a recorded history of droughts and severe water scarcity. The region is bereft of any river systems and adverse geological conditions leading to suboptimal recharge. The ancient kingdoms were aware of the problem and understood that water security could only be ensured if the rainfall was efficiently harvested. To harvest this rainwater, a large number of taalabs were built by local communities and financed by Chandela and Bundela kingdoms in ancient times. These tanks served as a lifeline for the people of the region for centuries.

However, due to the change in ownership of these structures from community to the government, the tanks fell in disrepair and disuse since the colonial period. Small and marginal farmers of the region continually face water scarcity today due to excessive dependence on groundwater resources. The BIWAL project initiated with the aim to revive the

traditional water harvesting structures and promote agriculture practices which are sustainable both on the front of input and water usage.

Under the said project, the Purania taalab in Sashi's village was desilted and revived in the summer of this year(May-June 21). A tank management community comprising of village community was set up which oversees its management and maintenance. Sashi played a crucial role in the desilting process.

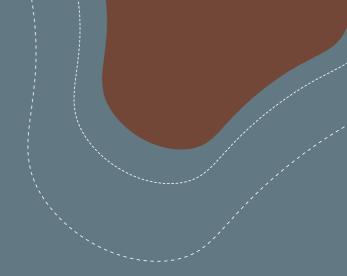
As a Gram Sakhi of the village, she encouraged people to use the silt removed on their land to improve its fertility. She also maintained the meticulous records of farmers who deposited silt on their fields making detailed entries of the name of the farmer, number of silt trolleys and date of silt transfer. She regularly monitors the water level of the wells of the village to understand the effect of the tank revival on groundwater recharge.

Sashi is also a progressive farmer and was quick to adapt the climate-smart agriculture practices promoted by SRIJAN. She used organic fertilizers concocted by her on the Kharif crop and yielded the same amount of harvest as by using chemical fertilizers. Seeing her interest and proactiveness, SRIJAN decided to promote her as a lead farmer and supported her in setting up a Prakritik Krishi Kendra on her premises. Her cattle were provided with a better home with concrete flooring and proper drainage along with a sturdy shed roof and ventilation. Her four cows provide her with enough raw material (cow dung and urine) to concoct organic inputs for the interested farmers of her village.



Srijan's models of different horticulture practices are transforming lives among the rural communities







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SRIJAN has been able to create nano orchard with 2500 marginal and small farmers in tribal and backward districts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Mango, pomegranate and guava are the main crops resulting into additional income of Rs. 50,000.





NANO ORCHARDS

Nano Orchards are for small and marginal farmers with small land who work with limited water resources and to have 40 to 80 plants of specific variety. It promotes community mobilization to generate a sense of belongingness among the rural community.

SRIJAN came up with a solution of nano orchards for small farmers with just half an acre of land. For small and trial farmers this was a great enabling idea for income augmentation. With years of experience SRIJAN realized that one does not always need big stretch of land for horticulture farming instead if small farmers were to be given proper knowledge of high yielding fruits and appropriate water supply, even a small hectare of land can lead to great income opportunities. SRIJAN has been able to create nano orchard with 2500 marginal and small farmers in tribal and backward districts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Mango, pomegranate and guava are the main crops resulting into additional income of Rs. 50,000.

This year the team has worked on to facilitate training of pre- plantation orchard management and promoted activities and training for healthcare management, fencing work and irrigation technology demonstration for efficient use of water. As orchards need some seasonal healthcare management activities, therefore as per seasonal requirement SRI-JAN has worked on staking basin formation, followed by grease banding to prevent mile bug. Measures were taken to ensure blue copper application to prevent any kind of fungal and bacterial infection to the plants. SRIJAN has set an annual target of establishment of 100 orchard. Currently, around 106 orchard have been established at Bagicha (garden) location alone.

KITCHEN GARDEN

SRIJAN's objective was to promote balanced diet promotion for small and marginal household. In this year 304 kitchen gardens have been promoted in the Bagicha (garden) location alone. With nutrition based vegetable cultivation practice, SRIJAN aimed to help in reducing the expenditure in buying vegetables as well as facilitate fully organic home kitchen gardens. This was foreseen to provide nutritional security to the families. Training of kitchen garden practice has offered to many women members of Self Help Group, which has promoted them as main actors for this activity.

MULTILAYER FARMING

Multi-layer farming is mostly cash cropbased and it includes a combination of vegetables and fruits that can be grown together. In multi-layer farming, the crops are grown at





HORTICULTURE

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Q2	SRIJAN Annual Report 2021-2022		
	HORTICULTURE		
	52		
24		14,231	399
Nurseries		Total Backyard Kitchen Garden	Machans
3,957		4,065	
Orchards		Vegetable plots	

different heights on the same land. This type of farming cannot be done in open fields as shade is required. In multilayer farms, as different types of vegetables, pulses and fruits are grown, they complement each other in many ways such as providing shade canopy, and litter, increasing the moisture-holding capacity of the soil while nurturing microflora. As there are crops with different life cycles, some act as trap crops and prevent pest attacks as well.

In 2021 SRIJAN worked on the promotion of new farm techniques, promoted multilayer vegetable farming with ruralfarmers covering 4065 Acres of land. Farmers have been trained for this activity and supported by inputs like bamboo, green ken and GI wire. The concept of multilayer farming is supposed to provide smart farming technique

to the farmers, so that they could enhance their income from small piece of land. As layout is necessary component for multilayer farming, the organisation created layout for three stages of crop; like root crop, surface solar neutral crop and creepers. All 14 plots have been setup for the demonstration purpose in each village. 338 Multilayer farmers benefited and gave training on a regular basis to manage the structure and the crop, giving training on what types of practice should be followed for using bio-nutrients and bio-pesticides for crop growths and pests control. One multilayer input cost is INR 17,500(including labour cost and bio-nutrients), and farmers get income from INR 55000. 1200 nutrition gardens were implemented. In this way women and children can get nutritious vegetables. SRIJAN's focus is on organic farming.



CASE STUDY

SUMAN DEVI IS NOW ABLE TO PROVIDE NUTRITIOUS MEALS TO HER 30-MEMBER HOUSEHOLD

Suman devi was often anxious about getting adequate vegetables for preparing meals for her 30-member strong family in Maharaja village of Mau district in Uttar Pradesh. Despite being a agricultural household, the family had simple meals consisting many a times of plain rotis and pickle. Buying vegetables for a large family was difficult so they were often procured sparingly with each member getting a measly portion of the watered sabjis (vegetable) prepared. Suman devi's family has a landholding of 7 bigha (2.8 acres) which is used for crop production, primary paddy in Kharif and wheat during Rabi. The crop production is just sufficient to meet their domestic needs rather than for livelihoods. Most male members of her family migrate post Kharif. SRIJAN's association with Maharaja village begun in

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March 2022, wherein the organization held several community meetings on different aspects of climate- smart agriculture that the organization has been promoting for over the last 3 years in its programme geographies. Various trainings and demonstrations were held on preparing organic manures and bio pesticides such as Jeevamrut, Ghanjeevamrut, and Neemastra.

Suman Devi's anxiety about serving adequate and healthy meals of her 30-member joint family was eased as a result of the multi-tier farm that she established on a small patch of her land during March 2022. The yield has been far beyond her expectations. The vegetables produced over the last two months not only met her family's needs but helped her earn INR 9010.

Multi-tier farming

Multi-tier farming allows the cultivation of 8-10 different types of vegetables on a small patch of land. This is achieved by cultivation of plants of different heights and sowing at varying depths. Creepers, shrubs, plants, small trees all form a part of the multi-tier farm. For Suman, the multi-tier farm



solved a practical problem that she persistently faced, preparing nutritious meals for the family. She was therefore one of the first women in the village to enlist her name for the multi-tier farm demonstration by SRIJAN. In March this year, she got to work to set up a multi-tier farm on a small patch of 200 sq.mt. of land. She received training and support about crop combinations, bed preparation, farm-layout, strategic sowing, and seasonal calendar from SRIJAN. She also

received high quality seeds and input support in the form of wire mesh and bamboo poles to set up the trellis which she and her husband set up with hand holding support from the organization. As the first layer, she sowed spinach and cowpea. The second layer was made up of ladyfinger and the third layer of the creepers namely, the bottle gourd, bitter gourd, American cucumber and pumpkin. She set up the farm within a month's time through labour support from her family members.

Suman devi had believed that vegetable farming required intensive use of chemical fertilizers and was unsure of how her experiment would turn out. She had learnt the techniques of making organic fertilizers and bio pesticides through various meetings organized by SRIJAN. She used these organic inputs on her vegetable farm and was amazed to see her miniature field produce huge and healthy



vegetables. Within a period of the last two months, Suman devi has earned INR 9010 from her vegetable patch along with meeting the consumption requirements of her family. This has led to a savings of INR 3500 that she would have incurred on procuring vegetables. Suman devi is overjoyed with the results. She says that the income she has earned has come from the harvests of spinach and some creepers.

She expects to earn even greater returns with the yield of other vegetables. She further mentioned that the income earning potential of her small vegetable patch might surpass the income from her entire land holding and plans to increase the area under multi-tier farming in the next sowing in October this year. However, more than the income earned, the thing that brings her the most joy is the feeling of not being anxious about what to cook for the next meal.



Women in HORTICULTURE

Kitchen garden and multilayer farming is a horticulture domain with the goal of transforming small backyard land into an organic vegetable garden. It is primarily led and driven by women. Horticulture can help women improve the income and nutrition of their families. By giving women equal access to agricultural inputs and extension information, they will be able to take advantage of the benefits that horticultural crops can provide.

The case of Suman Devi is a glaring example of how backyard farming or kitchen garden can drastically improve the nutrition status of household.

OUR APPROACH

SRIJAN believes in the age old proverb "If you give a man a fish, you feed him for a day but if you teach a man to fish, you feed him for a lifetime." It is along this philosophy that SRIJAN works towards making the rural population self-sufficient through sustainable models of development. We are proud and dedicated members of society working towards ending rural poverty with your contributions. We serve as a link between corporate social responsibilities of enterprises that want to make a positive difference in

The livelihoods model is driven through five circle model that essentially includes:

 Improving soil and water accessibility technology.

SRIJAN also believes in collaboration and partnership with technical institutions like research and academic institutions.

- interventions.
- modities and NTFP

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rural communities. Our well-structured initiatives not only facilitate access to basic amenities but also creates economic opportunities for the rural poor and therefore have a beneficial and long-term impact on the lives of the communities that we work with. Our organisation has been focusing on women's empowerment over the past 22 year. Seeing rural women respected, independent, and contributing to the family's earnings has given us a new perspective on how we work as an organization.

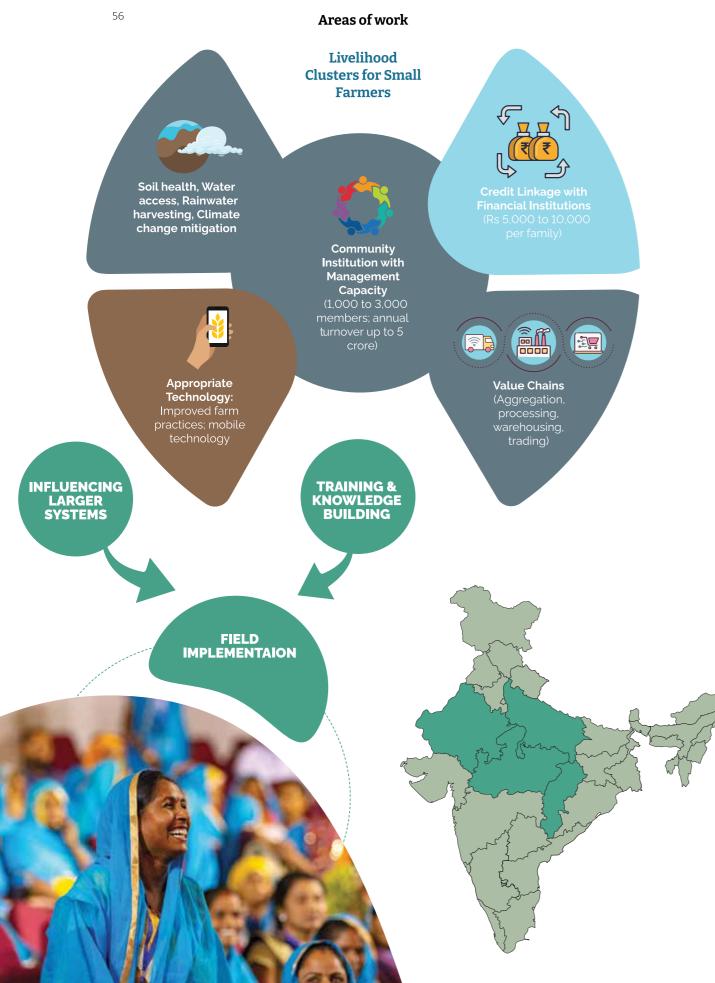
· Adopting appropriate technology and practices about production and productivity, bringing resilience towards climate change vulnerability, and income vulnerability. The technology includes seed, breed, IPM and INM, agriculture, irrigation equipment, and

Providing Training (Technical, Managerial, and Organization Development Leadership) to ensure the sustainability of programs and

Providing Access to Market through value chain development through collectives of Farmers (FPOs) and value chain of agro com-

Facilitating Access to Financial Linkages through formal credit institutions aimed at reducing the cost of borrowing and exploitation.





STRATEGIC ACTION AREAS

At SRIJAN we are working on different aspects with an overall goal to improve ecological and economic outcomes for rural people. We believe that providing with skills and better opportunities for rural upliftment will lead to a better economy and living conditions of the rural community..

ENTITLEMENTS OUTREACH PROGRAM

This year has been difficult for the rural families due to COVID and the circumstances which arose with it made it difficult for them to avail government entitlement program offered to them .SRIJAN recognizes the importance of government programmes and entitlements in the lives of poor rural families, which was even more pertinent during times of COVID. During the COVID lockdown, there was huge reverse migration of migrant workers from the urban to the rural areas. At the same time there was no income opportunities for these returnee migrant workers at the village level, leading to appalling economic conditions of these people. These families became heavily dependent upon the various relief measures and welfare schemes provided by the government's public administration services.

Realizing the importance of this SRIJAN introduced an Entitlements Outreach Program to facilitate the rural pockets' access to the various Government. schemes and provisions for which they are eligible. In order to make it sustainable, the strategy introduced was to identify and train

eligible members from the village to provide services to the villagers to facilitate this access, viz., educating the community on the public schemes and services, filling up various scheme related application forms, submission of relevant documents, etc. The community members would pay a specific mutually agreed amount to the service providers. SRIJAN partnered with Hagdarshak Empowerment Solutions (HESPL) to provide training and hand-holding support to these service providers, who were called haqdarshaks. HESPL also provided them with a mobile application with an enumeration facility and information about the relevant scheme as per the local context. This app helped them in their work and facilitated the community to benefit from the schemes.

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In the second wave of COVID across India. these hapdarshaks stepped up and supported the people of their community in availing ration from the PDS shops during the lockdown. They generated awareness within the community towards social distancing measures and campaigned against rumors and misinformation regarding COVID vaccination. They supported the concerned health department to ensure that all the eligible villagers get vaccinated.



MEET MINA UIKE

the Hagdarshak (guide for public schemes and entitlements), who helped 454 people, from her village, with access to government schemes and services



454

Total Entitlement service provider

Rs 70,3186

Net Income of ESP's

19.449

Benefit received

Haqdarshak Name - Mina Uike Location: Lonadei, Block Mohkhed, District Chhindwara

Mina Uike is a homemaker who belongs to an ordinary family. Due to their poor financial condition, she wanted to try and support her family.

For this purpose, she has been associated with the SRIJAN organization for a long time and was looking for an opportunity that would help her earn some money. In August 2021, Mina got to know about Haqdarshak and got an opportunity to attend the training.

She learned that she could help the people in her village and earn some money simultaneously. After attending the training, she told everyone in her village about the training and Haqdarshak work. Everyone appreciated the work and gave their support.

Gradually, Mina started her work. She provided information about various schemes and documents to the people of her village, organized camps, and helped people apply for Aadhar cards, E- shram cards, Pan cards, and Ayushman cards. In a short time, Mina has helped around 150 citizens get the benefits of various schemes/documents. She has also earned an income of 4000-6000 INR. T

his income has helped her family cover the household expenses, and she has also been able to save some money for her children's education. The people of the village have also benefited a lot through Mina. Earlier, they were unaware and could not even get any information about government schemes.

Now the people have easy access to the information and can apply for various schemes/documents with the help of Haqdarshak. Mohkhed block is 30 to 35 km from Lonadei and is a tribal and forest area, reducing accessibility to a great extent. However, with Mina's help, the people of the village can avail the benefit of various schemes and documents.

SRIIAN'S COLLABORATIVE IMPACT

SRIJAN has collaborated with numerous like-minded prestigious organizations to bring about a change in lives of marginal rural families.

They share our dedication to working alongside vulnerable communities and our believe that everyone has the right to dignity, well-being, and holistic life development. These collaborations facilitate the development of community-specific solutions. Each of our partners have participated actively. They collaborate with us on the ground to co-design programmes, ensuring that programmes achieve quantifiable outcomes and contributing to their long-term effect.

The National Coalition for Natural Farming (NCNF)

The National Coalition for Natural Farming (henceforth Coalition) is India's largest platform to build knowledge and capacities in multiple dimensions among all stakeholders to accelerate the practice and policy related to agroecology-based farming in its multiple variants in India. The effort is to facilitate the empowerment of a significant number of small and marginal farmers covering a substantial area of land. We place a special emphasis on socially marginalised groups and regenerating environmentally vulnerable areas, with farmers' collectives as the foundational basis and women farmers in leadership roles. Presently, there are 16 CSO implementing partners in the project spread across different agro-climatic zones in Madhya Pradesh.

With the experience of working on projects where many partners come together, SRIJAN has been collectively agreed upon by the CSO partners to be the Project Holder of the project. Being in the role, SRIJAN is responsible for the management of funds for the project and ensuring the swift and timely flow of funds between the partners. In addition to fund man-

Developing documentation and monitoring processes and handholding the grant partner to conduct Baseline data collection and Continuous monitoring throughout the year.

A total of three phase training has been organized under the PLA program, in which 665 participants have received training in all the rounds, including 578 Sehat Sakhi and 87 Asha workers. 13763 meetings have been organized by sehat sakhi. This project has been completed in Feb 2022.

GIZ

Securing Nutrition, Enhancing Resilience (SENU) project of GIZ aims to improve the nutrition situation of nutritionally insecure people, particularly women of child-bearing age (15-49 years) and young children (6-23

agement, SRIJAN will ensure the following functions at the Coalition level:

Capacity building trainings (external level) and exposure visits, as and when required

Conducting activities pertaining to networking and advocacy at the Coalition level

Participatory Learning and Action (PLA)

The objective of the PLA program is reducing the maternal and infant mortality rate, in which direct participation of the community is being ensured, so that health awareness should be brought in the community to enable them to take care of health related problems towards themselves and their families. To be able to identify and redress it on time as well as take advantage of various health related schemes of the government. Under the PLA program, 22 meetings were to be organized, in which every meeting had a defined purpose. SRIJAN identified 578 Sehat Sakhi who were trained and groomed for these 22 meeting modules. They organized a meeting in the village with defined agenda according to the designed PLA modules. Asha workers also helped them to conduct those meetings.



months) in four districts of Madhya Pradesh (Barwani, Khandwa, Sheopur and Chhatarpur). There are two parts of Project which are Social Behaviour Change driven Nutrition Education (participation, learning and action approach) and Community Nutrition Garden (CNG)/ Poshan Vatika and nutrition-sensitive micro planning. SRIJAN as part of consortium with HARSHA trust are implanting one of projects called " Upscaling of Community Nutirtion Gardens in four district of Madhay pradesh under SENU". SENU is collaborating at national level with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, at state level in Madhya Pradesh with Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), MGNREGS and other line departments such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Ayush, Forest, Tribal Development etc. to ensure a convergence approach that is especially needed for the successful establishment and maintenance of Community Nutrition Gardens (CNGs) which shall be promoted as "nutrition field schools", i.e. as community spaces where knowledge, skills and resources can be shared among community members. SRIJAN / Harsha Trust will implement 350 CNGs in four districts of Madhya. In addition, the agency will also provide capacity building and training support to MGN-REGA for their district officials and to other line departments including State Rural Livelihood

Mission (SRLM) and other line departments for scaling up of Community Nutition Garden (CNG) across the state. A close collaboration with the implementing agency carrying out the nutrition education (N-PLA), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), has to be ensured through coordination of GIZ (partner steering committee set up).

From 2021 to 2025, a total of 350 CNGs will be developed in four districts of Madhya Pradesh: 100 CNGs each in Barwani and Khandwa districts and 75 CNGs each in Sheopur and Chhatarpur which includes 20 pilot CNGs that were implemented in 2019 and 2020. The success of the CNG pilot implemented in these two districts also got the attention of MGNREGS department and it decided to establish CNGs in every block of the 52 districts of Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, the roll out of 350 CNGs would act as 'lighthouses' to provide adequate impetus to this effort. For the rollout of the 350 CNGs an upscaling strategy was developed. The lessons learnt of the CNG pilot and other best practices from various parts of the country are the base of the upscaling strategy.

Bundelkhand Initiative for Water Agriculture and Livelihoods (BIWAL)

BIWAL is an attempt to revive the traditional water bodies and the surrounding ecosystem of bundelkhand. In the wake of a looming



water deficit, economic opportunities in the area are limited. Therefore a group of CSOs with long-standing experience of working in the Bundelkhand region, connected with water and livelihoods came together to form a consortium named BIWAL. It aims to work on a larger and comprehensive economic and social development of Bundelkhand, commencing with reviving the traditional water bodies through planned repair and restoration of the entire water harvesting structure and its associated components, both upstream and downstream.

EXPLORATIONS THROUGH RESEARCH

Research has played a fundamental role in all our projects - whether qualitative or quantitative in nature it is through data analysis and on-field primary exploration that we have managed to enhance our projects.

We have undertaken research covering several fields; livelihood, migration, gender and healthcare practices. Some of the projects we have carried out are as follows; - a research grant we carried out on the perspectives of frontline healthcare workers on covid-19 containment efforts; we conducted a survey and research on migration during covid-19.

Research, therefore - is of utmost importance in our field of work. We make sure our research takes an intersectional lens; following a bottom-up approach; keeping in mind systemic oppressions in terms of class, gender, caste, and ethnicity. Our research, in this manner - helps develop a better understanding of the on-ground realities; creating a space for better outcomes, improved livelihood opportunities, and practices through more promising policy implementation.

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Additionally, - we researched traditional water bodies. we worked on looking at how rural livelihoods were affected by the pandemic. As of now, we are focusing on an ongoing longitudinal study in three districts in India; Chitrakoot, Tikamgarh and Udaipur. This research aims to understand migratory patterns, and how reversemale migration impacted the female rural labour force participation during the pandemic.



SRIJAN'S COMMITMENT IN BUNDELKHAND

SRIJAN is leading the Bundelkhand Initiative for Water Agriculture and Livelihoods (BIWAL), an informal consortium which focuses on issues connected to water, agriculture and livelihoods in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh an area of chronic droughts and water shortage leading to extreme poverty, to counter which BIWAL works on a large and comprehensive economic and social development initiative.

SRIJAN'S WAY FORWARD OF BIWAL

Securing livelihoods and enhancing the income of the 1,18,000 farmers in Bundelkhand by stabilizing agriculture and promoting a comprehensive livelihood basket.

The far reaching benefits of the programme can be seen in the following areas

- Water governance and its management
 through community Engagement
- Building a social capital in terms of local cadre specializing in para-hydrological skills and working on both supply and demand side management.
- Making community resilient about climate change, putting drought proofing system and processes in place and resetting cropping system of rain fed areas
- Improving Agriculture productivity and prevent Land degradation through increasing land productivity and management.

A consortium led by SRIJAN works on a large and comprehensive Strategy (repair and restoration of the entire water harvesting structure, and its associated components both on supply and demand side are also planned with active participation of local community.

The far reaching benefits of the programme can be seen in the following areas

- Water governance and its management through community engagement
- Building a social capital in terms of local cadre specializing in para-hydrological skills and working on both on supply and demand side management.
- Making community resilient about climate change, putting drought proofing system and processes in place and resetting cropping system of rain fed areas
- Improving agriculture productivity and prevent land degradation through silt application.

Bundelkhand Initiative for Water Agriculture and Livelihood (BIWAL)

<u>Month: March, 2022</u>

NAME OF ORGANISATION S
Band Working Area Jha Tikam
Total target families to be reached by December 2025
Total Families reached by March 2022
Target Families till 31st March 2022 (this year)
Achievement of Families till March 2022 (this year)

Reviving Traditional Water Management System

Resource Management

Resource Cropping System

5-R Principal

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RIJAN AND BIWAL PARTNERS

da, Lalitpur,Mahoba, Chitrakoot, ansi, Hamirpur (Uttar Pradesh), garh, Niwari, Chhatarpur (Madhya Pradesh)

1,18,000

15,335

8000

11864

Bundelkhand Initiative for Water Agriculture and Livelihood (BIWAL)

Month: March, 2022

	PERFORMANCE FOR THE PERI	ARCH 2022			
S. NO	PROGRAM OUTREACH	UNIT	ANNUAL TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARK
1	Total New farmers families added across all themes (Livelihood, CSA, Water Security, Bio-diversity)	Nos	8000	11864	Total farmers family's outreach through CSA, water security and Livelihood Models
2	Number of Villages entered	Nos	200	175	BIWAL team is focusing on intensifying outreach within reached villages, initiated program in Jhansi and Mau block of Chitrakoot
	Livelihood				
3	Establishing Prakritika Krishi Kendre Unit (Bio-Resource Centre)	Nos	100	169	We have established additional 69 BRCs with convergence with other donors. This is plan in line of coming kharif season for ensuring preparation of bio- manures timely
4	Establishing Multi-Layer Farming	Nos	250	338	Setting up of additional 88 Multi-layer, as March is ideal season for sowing on under- ground crops such as ginger, turmeric, therefore sowing was completed in all multi-layer plots
5	Farmer's outreach- Climate- Smart Agriculture	Nos	8800	7893	We are focusing on experience sharing, cross learnings among farmers and organizing field day, inter-village exposures and sharing by lead farmers to make farmers understand results of CSA practices. Seed Production plots are being monitoring for preparing next year seeds
6	Goat/Poultry families	Nos	350	435	435 families supported with livestock management, de-worming and vaccination. Baseline of 22 villages complet- ed for goat-based baseline

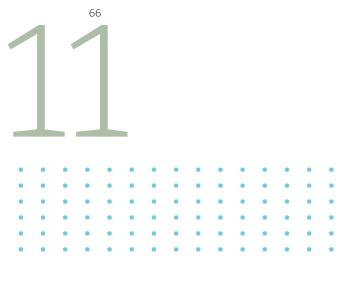
PERFORMANCE FOR THE PERIOD 1ST FEB'21 TO 31ST MARCH S. NO ANNUAL PROGRAM OUTREACH UNIT ACHIE TARGET **Bio-Diversity** 7 Area Treatment Ha 180 8 50 Tapovan- (Mini-Forest) Nos No. of Plants 9 Tree Planting 48000 Water Security 10 Tank De-siltation 50 Nos 11 Doha Structures Nos 530 Water Use efficiency Technologies 12 Nos 50 Water Harvesting Structures (farm pond, dam renovation, 13 Nos 30 well renovation, gabion/Loose boulders, New Dam) Additional Water Potential Created 14 Cum 650000 Families outreach- water 15 6000 Nos

security

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2022	
EVEMENT	REMARK
342	162 ha Field bunding with con- vergence from govt agency, co-funding support.
13	6 tapovan in Chhatarpur (3) & Tikamgarh (3) established in march month.
97,553	Tree planting in Tapovan, orchards and individual lands
30	We have started preparatory work for tank (NOC, DPR information) for 17 Tanks
375	Doha constructed in Niwari, Chhatarpur & Chitrakoot districts in March
20	Solar irrigation pumps installed
101	15 dams renovated, 41 well renovation, 2 new earthen dams, 18 gabions, 25 farm ponds (co-funding)
,60,659	Water potential created from tank restored, Doha, new dam, dam renovations and farm ponds
4902	Farmers outreach from above all water harvesting structures





OUR TEAM

PEOPLE

People are the building blocks of an organization and thus SRIJAN intends to work intensively with the staff so that in turn they work passionately with the community. Changing environment outside has helped us develop newer ways of engaging staff and remaining motivated.

INTERNSHIPS

Internships in our organization are the base for providing rural exposure to the students of different domains and grooming them as better development professionals. It exposes candidates to various real-time environments and to work closely on the ground. The internship offers abundant opportunities to learn and synergize candidates' existing skills and contribute to society.

This year, we had a total of 18 interns at different locations from eminent development institutes engaged in different projects.

RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

This year, the recruitments were done majorly through an online process due to the second wave of COVID. Some of the lateral entry processes also took place. We had a small

batch of 3 trainees in the month of March and 5 trainees in the month of October. Later, in the season of campus placements, we recruited a batch of 10 trainees from different colleges.

TEAM DIVERSITY

The teams in SRIJAN comprise people from diverse backgrounds. We have 17 people in the accounts department, 3 people in the Human Resource department, and 102 people looking after the program activities.

HRD team is working hard for making SRIJAN a women-friendly workplace. The team is able to curve the percentage to 17 % of female employees in the workplace. We conduct various internal listening sessions for the female employees across the location as it helps us know the issues and challenges faced by them in the field so that these concerns can be taken care of.

GENDER SENSITIZATION TRAINING

SRIJAN is committed to create a gender-neutral organization and hence is making all efforts to ensure gender balance in the organization. Thus, has partnered with One Future Collective to ensure gender equity and social justice in the organization by delivering trainings on sensitive issues such as understanding

of gender, sexual harassment, inclusion, and tended the learning loop program hosted thus reframing the existing policies through by Arghyam. The learning loop program these lenses etc. was built around sessions on: Content planning for Virtual training and basics of Few sessions were also conducted internalvisual design.

ly such as listening session for women and training on POSH.

MENTAL-HEALTH TRAINING

Waves of COVID-19 were proved to be a torment for most of us. The impacts on job, economy, physical and mental being of loved A fund is being created by SRIJAN, from ones had totally shaken the mental state of which all permanent employees can avail lots of people. We conducted mental-health loan facility. It is to address the emerging and well-being workshop for our employees personal financial needs of employees. A in the tough times of COVID-19 where certain special token of gift or Rs. 21000 is being group and personal sessions took place. given to newly married employees. Also, to provide support to employee's family in case LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM of unfortunate death of employees if insurance coverage is not there.

All members of senior management and leadership group attended the Management **INSURANCE** Development Programme at IRMA, Anand. The MDP was planned around understand-COVID indemnity plan- Due to the pandeming on project management tools and leadic, we have covered all on-roll employees ership. The session proved to be very helpful under COVID Indemnity plan with a coverfor all the participant as they were the seage of Rs. 5 Lakhs. nior managers responsible to handle either a project, location, or a team in the organi-**COVID SPECIAL LEAVES** zation. The programme included some of the sessions like Project Management, team building, work-life balance, negotiation, marketing, and accounting.

VIRTUAL LEARNING SESSION SERIES

The learning session series initiated last year continued this year as well. We have invited eminent personalities from development world for an inspirational talk with the employees. These sessions help SRIJANites to gain a wide perspective of different development agendas and give them a chance to interact with someone working for the same cause. Some of the invitees were Mr. Ved Arya, founder SRIJAN and Mr. Babu Joseph, SRIJAN.

LEARNING LOOP PROGRAM

Three batches of employees have at-

POLICIES

EMPLOYEE WELFARE FUND

In the view of COVID-19 pandemic, a provision of COVID special leave was introduced where the COVID positive employees can be provided a 20-days special leave and a team member suffering from cold, cough, and fever can avail 06 days of special leaves and must remain confined to their place of stay in complete isolation.

PROCESSES

INDUCTION AND ONBOARDING

Induction takes place as per the unique induction module planned for trainees as well as lateral entries. This year, a batch of 14 trainees have onboarded and their smooth induction process is ongoing.

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ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

Launch of revised Mission-Vision and Values-Framework

SRIJAN's mission statement needed a change as the milestones were expired so a rigorous brainstorming process involving all the staff of the organization was conducted. The final statements are:

VALUES

VISION

social development* focus, and women empowerment.

SRIJAN's sustained efforts helping deserving* families in rural India to achieve holistic development* in their lives.

MISSION

We at SRIJAN are committed to enhancing the overall well-being* of the sive, collective, community oriented rural poor through livelihood initiatives,

SRIJAN's core values are: Integrity (Honesty, Transparency, Discipline, Hard work), Professionalism (Commitment, Accountability, Perseverance), Sensitivity (Gender sensitivity, equality, equity), and Inclusion (Incluand owned).





PRIYANKA SINGH

C. BABU JOSEPH





AJAY SINGH MEHTA

FOUNDATION DAY

FOUNDATION DA

On 27th January 2022, we celebrated our 22nd foundations day. This year we could not gather at one place, so we planned it virtually where 130 staff participated. This was also a day for the launch of our new Mission-vision and Values framework. Mr. Ved Arya, founder, SRIJAN was the special guest on this occasion. We have planned certain fun games, experience sharing and breakout room sessions to give a real feel of togetherness and also some awards were announced (such as recognition, innovation and gender representation award) for the SRIJANites to feel connected with the organization.

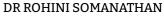


ROHIT BHASIN

REKHA MASILAMANI

SUSHIL RAMOLA





SRIJAN Annual Report

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2021-2022

PARTNERS & DONORS

CORPORATES





National Stock Exchange Foundation

ANCE Aditya Birla Finance Ltd



Azim Premji Philanthropic initiatives PVL (APPI)



Foundation



IndusInd Bank Limited



Axis Bank Foundation-Rural Livelihoods Axis Bank Limited- Buddha Fellowship program



RBL foundation





Ford Foundation

Walmart Foundation-Covid Relief

Hindustan Unilever Limited lindustan Unitever Foundat

Laudes Foundation

Hindustan Uniliver Foundation

Laudes Foundation



Government of Madhya Pradesh

BIWAL PARTNERS



Ate Chandra Foundation

NATIONAL COALITION NATURAL FARMING

> National coalition for natural farming





CARD Implementation Partner

ABSSS





HDFC Parivartan



DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTION GOVERNMENT



NABARD MP: E-shakti Project, Watershed Project in Kotma, Anuppur & Chhindwara NABARD Rajasthan: Livelihood & enterprise development



GIZ under development



Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (RBLF) Mega Watershed Project Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation - Jyotirgamay





Caring Friends



Govt. of Uttar Pradesh



Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation



COVID-19 Relief Support



Arpan Foundation



Haritika



RYSS Knowledge Partner



Arunoday Sansthan Mahoba



YKVM Implementation Partner

AUDIT REPORT

2022

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SELF-RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION (SRIJAN),

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH, 2022

1. Opinion

τо,

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of SELF-RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION (SRIJAN) which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022, the statement of Income and Expenditure and Receipt and Payment Account for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information which we have signed under reference to this report.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements, read with other notes given thereto, give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at 31st March 2022; a)
- b) 31st March 2022;
- c) 2022.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Accounting (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3. Emphasis of Matter

a) We draw your attention to Note No.20 of Note 21 of the financial statements about the prevailing dependent upon the situation that may prevail in the subsequent period(s).



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

In the case of Statement of Income and Expenditure, of the surplus for the year ended on

In the case of Receipt and Payment account, of cash flows for the year ended on 31st March

COVID-19 situation across the globe including India and management's assessment of the impact of pandemic COVID-19 on its operations and financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, due to lockdown conditions and various restrictions including on travel imposed by the central/ state government(s) for which a definitive assessment of the impact is highly

- b) We also draw your attention to Note No. 14 of Note 21 of the Financial Statements regarding grants wherein a) some of the utilisation certificates (UCs) have not been received from implementing partners or not sent to funding agencies in few cases; b) or there are some differences between the figures of UCs and expenses accounted for which are stated to be under reconciliation and will be adjusted to a large extent; in the Financial Year 2022-23.
- c) We also draw your attention to Note No. 17 of Note 21 of the financial statements regarding transfer of funds to Indian books in earlier years which were created out of FC funds. The management is in process to take appropriate corrective action to fall in line with FCRA regulations in this regard.

Our opinion is not modified in this regard.

4. Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and expenditure of the Trust in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Accounting Standards, to the extent applicable, prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the assets of the Trust and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Management is responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

5. Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design . audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures



are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.

and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

6. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Trust so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- of account:
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards, to the extent applicable, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Thakur, Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 000038N

(K. N. Gupta) Partner M. No. 009169 UDIN: 2200 9169 ANEUKA 5023

Place: New Delhi Date: 25th June 2022



evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions

c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Income and Expenditure and Receipts & Payment Account for the year ended 31st March 2022, dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books

SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRIJAN]

Financial Statements

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Balance Sheet as at			31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	Note		and a second	
SOURCES OF FUNDS				
CORPUS FUND	1		79,31,902	75,02,638
OTHER FUNDS AND RESERVES				
Capital Assets Fund	2	72,97,694		75,69,725
Restricted Project Funds	3(a)	13,30,74,138		9,14,20,119
Un-Restricted Funds	3(b)	6,70,86,980		5,73,08,398
Specific Reserves	3(c)	18,80,197	20,93,39,009	18,80,197
Professional Receipts	3(d)		90,18,211	
Total			22,62,89,122	16,56,81,077
APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
FIXED ASSETS - Funded by Donor's	4			
Assets under possession of SRIJAN Assets in possession of Community, accounted for by		49,64,854		41,03,527
SRUAN		23,32,841	72,97,694	34,66,197
INVESTMENTS	5			85,00,000
CURRENT ASSETS (A)				
Cash and Bank Balances	6	19,14,66,771		13,78,47,055
Loans and Advances	7	31,18,741		37,13,321
Other Current Assets	8	2,00,46,488		89,23,658
Grant amount receivable	3 (a)	2,62,89,250		2,61,41,040
		24,09,21,250	-	17,66,25,074
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (B)				
Current Liabilities	9	2,08,68,177		2,63,79,595
Provisions	10	10,61,645	_	6,34,126
		2,19,29,822	-	2,70,13,721
NET CURRENT ASSETS (A-B)			21,89,91,428	14,96,11,353
Total		-	22,62,89,122	16,56,81,077

(Prasanna Khemariya)

Chief Executive Officer

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Thakur, Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co. Chartered Accountants FR No. 000038N

K

(K.N. Gupta) Partner M. No: 009169 Place: New Delhi Date: 25th June 2022



for and on behalf of Board of Trustees of Self- Reliant Intiatives through Joint Action (SRIJAN)

(C. Babu Joseph) Chairperson



SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRIJAN]

Financial Statements

				Amount in ₹
Statement of Income and Expenditure			For the Year Ended March	For the Year Ended
			31, 2022	March 31, 2021
REVENUE	Note			
REVENOE				
Grants and Contributions	11	42,45,68,807		
Less: Grant Return	_	1,93,00,944	40,52,67,863	24,51,82,62
Interest on Fixed deposits and Savings Bank balances	12		76,85,494	68,61,45
Gain/(loss) on redemption of Units of Mutual Funds	12		1,82,073	14,62,39
Other Income	13		48,47,773	26,44,25
Professional Income	13		1,28,35,922	-
Total			43,08,19,125	25,61,50,73
EXPENDITURE				
Livelihood Promotion Activities	14. A		22,00,99,653	13,61,10,03
Grant to other NGO	14. B		2,80,54,502	2,55,70,45
Professional Services on Livelihood Promotion	14. C		38,89,141	
Livelihood Programme Support	15		7,26,77,762	7,82,12,89
Livelihood Consultancy and related expenses	16		1,70,50,653	1,52,00,48
Administration Cost	17		2,19,67,422	2,06,41,91
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	4		21,52,427	25,44,61
Fixed Assets written off (Community/Owned)			10,29,465	36,57
Bad debts Written off			2,40,269	15,25
Irrecoverable Grant Balances Written Off			20,30,669	42,80,35
Total			36,91,91,963	28,26,12,57
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR			6,16,27,162	(2,64,61,84
Total			43,08,19,125	25,61,50,73
APPROPRIATIONS				
Balance Brought Down				
Excess of Expenditure Over Income for the year			6,16,27,162	(2,64,61,84
Transferred to / from :				
Capital Assets Fund (Refer Note "2")			(2,72,029)	2,71,56
Restricted Fund			4,15,05,810	1,65,06,16
Unrestricted Fund			1,13,75,170	96,84,12
Professional Receipts			90,18,211	
Funding Agencies Wise Receipt & Payment	18			
Restricted and Un-Restricted Fund Balances	19			
Natural Head Wise Income & Expenditure A/c	20			

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

As per our report of even date attached For Thakur Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co. Chartered Accountants FR No. 000038N

K.U

(K.N. Gupta)

Partner M. No: 009169 Place: New Delhi



Date: 25th June 2022



for and on behalf of Board of Trustees of

Self- Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action (SRIJAN)

(C. Babu Joseph

Chairperson



SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRIJAN] Consolidated Financial Statements

RECIEPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT		For the Year Ended	For the Year Ended
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening Balances :			
Cash and Bank Balances			
Cash and Bank Balances	8,28,68,477		59445256
Cheque in Transit			
Fixed Deposits and Investments	1,24,667		192834
Theo beposts and investments	6,28,56,709 14,58,49,853		9,99,79,112
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	1,31,34,181		1,28,06,485
Less : Current Liabilities & Provisions	2,70,13,721	13,19,70,313	(1,79,85,179
Receipts:			
Grant and Contribution	40,52,67,863		24,51,82,629
Interest on Fixed deposits and Savings Bank balances	76,85,494		68,61,458
Gain/(loss) on redemption of Units of Mutual Funds	1,82,073		14,62,392
Other Income	16,49,780		20,85,977
Professional Receipts	1,28,35,922	42,76,21,132	
Total		55,95,91,445	41,00,30,964
Payments:			
Direct Project Expenditure			
Programme Expenditure	18,40,80,269		10,97,41,934
Training and Workshop	32,11,141		36,04,683
SHG (Formation, Training and Mobilisation) Livelihoods Activities	1,20,92,218		54,93,260
Grant to other NGO	2,80,54,502		2,55,70,451
		22,74,38,130	14,44,10,328
Professional Services on Livelihood Promotion		38,89,141	
Payment to and Provision for Employees			
Program Execution Staff	8,37,03,065		8,87,95,720
Admin Staff	1,06,94,054		1,12,10,004
Staff Insurance	14,92,051		9,10,730
Recruitment and Selection Expenses	1,00,301		1,41,912
Teologies / Consulting Channel		9,59,89,471	10,10,58,366
Training / Consulting Charges Travel & Conveyances		1,59,86,129	1,45,21,953
Other Operating Expenses		1,19,05,971	82,13,873
Rent, Water and Electricity	33,02,249		21 51 752
Printing & Stationery, Books	16,11,836		31,51,752 13,08,618
Postage, Telegram and Telephone	3,63,182		3,12,734
Auditors Remuneration (including travelling)	12,47,079		8,49,154
Rates, Taxes and Duties	79,113		40,398
Office Repairs and Maintenance	8,67,275		7,35,437
Maintenance of Equipment	3,21,487		3,04,798
Staff Welfare	5,98,389		7,59,210
Bank Charges	95,551		44,572
Miscellaneous Expenditure	2,84,400	-	39,837
Non Recurring		87,70,561	75,46,510
Purchase of Fixed Assets		29,09,864	23,09,621
(Net of Transfer to Inter Branch)		25,05,004	23,03,022
Closing Balances:			
Cash and Bank Balances			
Cash and Bank Balances	3,69,57,750		8,28,68,477
Cheque in Transit	-		1,24,667
Fixed Deposits and Investments	15,16,03,325 18,85,61,075		6,28,56,709
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	2,60,70,925		1,31,34,181
Less : Current Liabilities & Provisions	2,19,29,822	19,27,02,178	(2,70,13,721

As per our report of even date attached For Thakur, Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co.

Chartered Accountants FR No. 000038N K.U

(K.N. Gupta)

Partner M. No: 009169 Place: New Delhi Date: 25th June 2022



for and on behalf of Board of Trustees of

Self- Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action (SRIJAN) Tur allee dal (Prasanna Khemariya) (C. Babu Joseph) Chief Executive Officer Chairperson

H.

Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022



THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE IN WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT



Self Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action

SRIJAN is a public charitable trust registered in National Capital Territory of Delhi

4, Community Shopping Centre, First Floor, Anupam Apartments, Mehrauli Badarpur Road, Saidullajab, New Delhi - 110068

Tel No. 011-41664521, Mob No. 8800515992

Email: delhi@srijanindia.org