

Annual Report



**Self Reliant
Steps Towards
a Sustainable Future**

ANNUAL REPORT

2022-23



Self Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action

THE FIVE ZONES

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WHO WE ARE



SRIJAN was founded in 1997 by Ved Arya to make a difference to the lives of the rural poor through direct action, and registered as a public trust in January 2000.

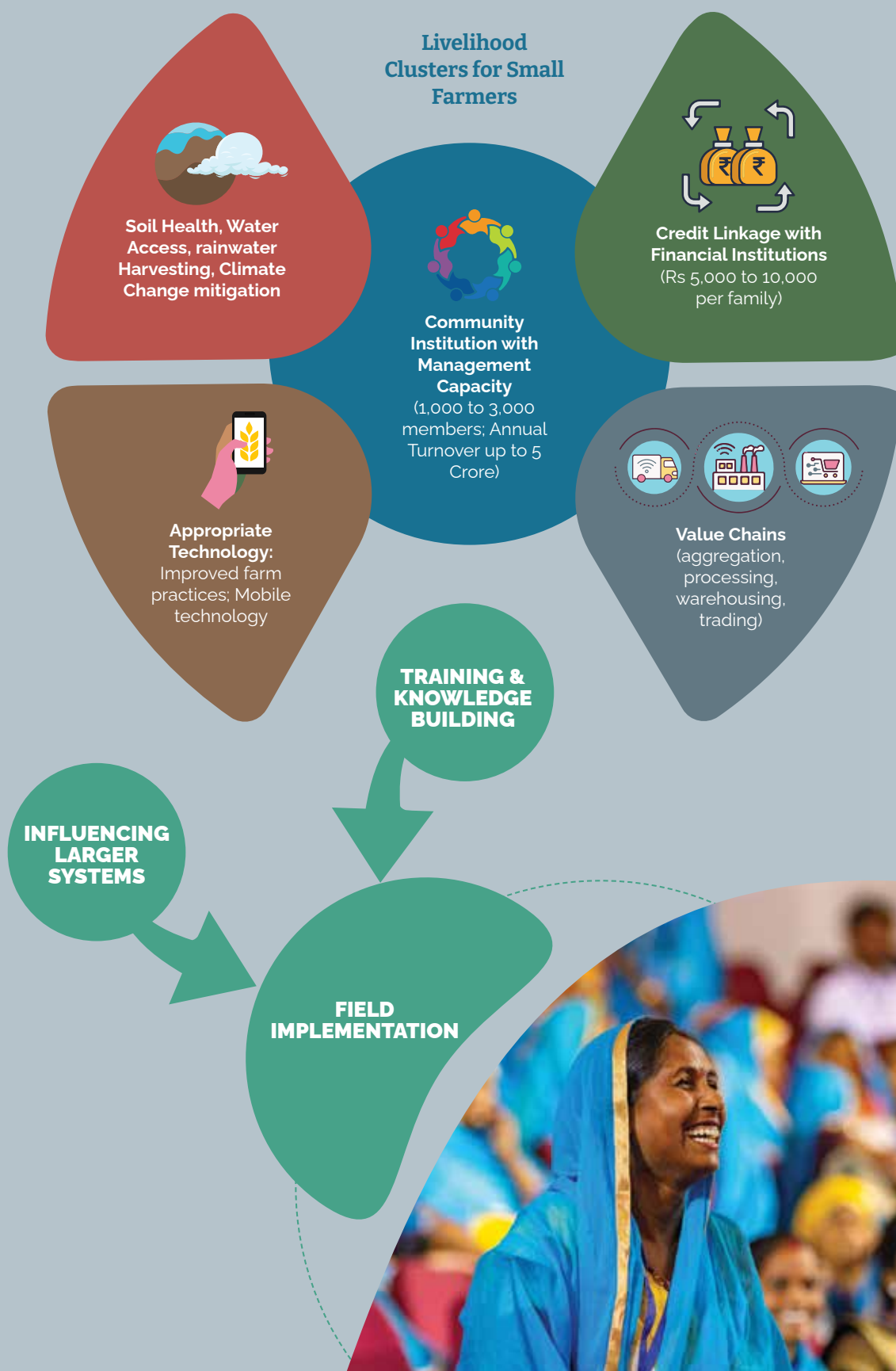
Soon after its inception, SRIJAN developed a strong focus on collaboration between the government and NGO partners, or a GO-NGO partnership. This approach ensured that schemes and programmes not only reached impoverished communities but also gathered feedback to enhance their effectiveness.

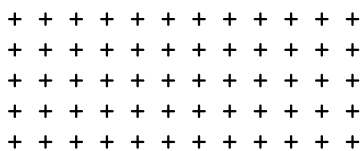
The organisation's initial assignment involved designing and implementing the World Bank-funded District Poverty Initiatives Project in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh in 2000.

A similar programme was undertaken in the Tonk region of Rajasthan in 2004, with particular emphasis on infrastructure development, and community aggregation through user groups. Self-help groups, particularly women's groups, and the aggregation of produce such as milk, were also initiated during this period.

SRIJAN'S APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT

THE 5 CIRCLE MODEL





REFLECTING ON A TRANSFORMATIVE YEAR

2022 was a year full of intriguing experiences and transformations, looking back we can see that our programs and skilling initiatives have performed well in terms of impact and reach. With the support from our funders and donors, we have been able to increase the reach and scope of our work with the vulnerable communities in India, achieving sustainable impact more proficiently. Our evolution as a learning organization and our identity as innovators has been built on the fundamental that we strive to achieve better outputs and reach out to more people, tackling new challenges. Over the past years the sudden spread of the unprecedented Covid pandemic emerged as a great Humanitarian crisis. The massive transition to normal in 2022 brought about relief to the dilapidated rural economy which had suffered a severe setback.

SRIJAN's interventions supported in developing a strategic shift to promote climate resilient farms across locations and adopt climate-smart agricultural practices. Besides that, aligning with the national narrative, we have also rejuvenated the soil health, established local service systems, secured the livelihoods of small and marginal farmers.

Over the year, the team have been successful in the restoration and rejuvenation of traditional water bodies. The farmers were motivated to construct water harvesting structures for irrigation as well as for recharging ground water. Natural Resource Management interventions have the major focus in every location. NRM based activities across villages promoted soil moisture conservation as well as management of natural resources. The farmers and their communities were connected with opportunities within value chains for generating additional incomes.

On the sustainability front, Pashu Sakhis were promoted, the overall reach was extended and resource centers were established. The power of women collectives was promoted and the women led SHGs and FPOs were actively fostered in the community. This empowered the community women, promoted local entrepreneurship, increased their self-worth and also transformed the gender dynamics.

SRIJAN has also been expanding its research base on areas such as Gender, Livelihoods, Health, Climate change and

Sustainability keeping gender-based intersectionality as our focal lens, and to seek understanding of the power dynamics in the rural setting. The research focused on identifying gaps and arenas for policy implementation. One such project being carried out by us is supported by the Azim Premji University (APU) - which aims at studying the impact of Covid-19 induced male reverse migration on female rural labor participation rates (both paid & unpaid), sociocultural restrictions and power imbalances. This study is being carried out in UP, MP & Rajasthan.

One of our key achievements have been initiating collaborations and partnerships with private and government agencies. The large-scale partnerships opened up new avenues of positive change in the community development. We are grateful to all our partners for their support in driving the execution of various programmes.

We are also deeply indebted to our donors and foundations for the immediate funding to deliver the much-needed assistance to the communities. Across our projects, the people of the communities have been actively engaged and our teams have been present in the field working directly interacting and engaging with the people, collaborating with government officials ensuring the quality of the implementation of the work.

The continued efforts and hardships of the employees in promoting learning, providing back-end support to the field teams are equally worthwhile. We are grateful to the board members for standing as backbones in building the resilience needed for our communities to navigate disruptions, grow stronger and contribute in the overall growth and development of the organisation.

— Prasanna Khemariya





IN 2023



Geographic Expansion:

We have achieved substantial progress in our operations, extending our footprint to encompass four states: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Rajasthan. Through a diverse portfolio of flagship projects, we have proactively delivered technical and institutional development services with the goal of advancing Natural Farming practices throughout our operational areas.



Livelihood Security for Farmers

One of our key focuses has been on securing the livelihoods of small and marginal farmers. This has been achieved through strategic interventions in production, diversification, collectivization, and marketing of agricultural commodities. By empowering farmers and enhancing their capabilities, we have significantly improved their overall income and well-being.



Regional Impact in Bundelkhand

Our initiatives have extended to specific regions such as the Bundelkhand area, where we've implemented integrated programs for water management, regenerative agriculture, and livelihood enhancement. These efforts have had a profound impact on the socio-economic development of the region.



Comprehensive Rural Development Programs

We have also undertaken the Focus Rural Development Programme and the Holistic Rural Development Programme. These initiatives encompass a wide range of interventions aimed at addressing various aspects of rural development, including education infrastructure development, nutritional security, skill development, and infrastructure improvement.

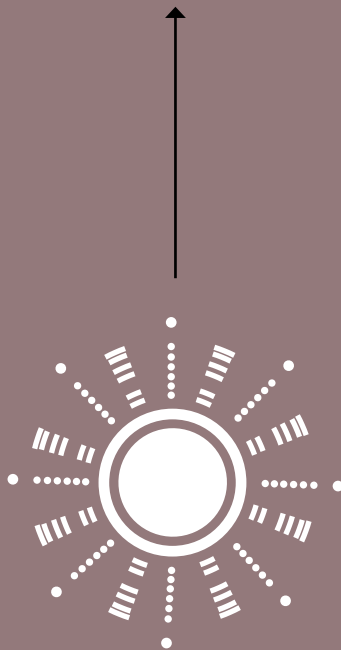


Community Nutritional Gardens

Furthermore, we've successfully upscaled the Community Nutritional Garden project, which has played a pivotal role in promoting nutrition and food security in local communities. Through this initiative, we've facilitated the establishment of community-managed gardens, enabling access to diverse and nutritious food sources while enhancing community engagement and resilience. We have collaborated closely with local panchayats to amplify our influence and promote synergy with various ongoing government schemes and programs, such as State Livelihood Mission and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

OUR DREAM

To make a positive and lasting impact on the communities we serve, contributing to their overall well-being and socio-economic progress.



OUR 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.



THE POWER OF FIVE

Pushing for change,
changing lives



1

Empowering Farmers: SRIJAN's primary focus is on empowering farmers by providing them with technical knowledge, training, and resources to adopt sustainable agricultural practices. By equipping farmers with the necessary tools and skills, SRIJAN aims to improve their livelihoods and enhance their resilience in the face of environmental and economic challenges.

2

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture: SRIJAN is dedicated to promoting sustainable agricultural practices that prioritise ecological balance, resource conservation, and regenerative techniques. By advocating for natural farming, agroforestry, and water management, SRIJAN contributes to long-term sustainability, ensuring the well-being of both farmers and the environment.

3

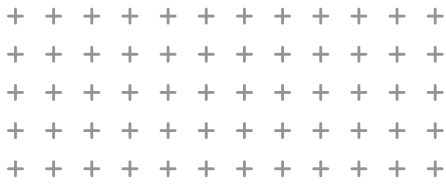
Enhancing Livelihoods: SRIJAN works on holistic rural development by diversifying income opportunities and fostering entrepreneurship among rural communities. Through initiatives such as skill development programmes, market linkages, and value addition to agricultural produce, SRIJAN aims to enhance livelihoods and create sustainable economic opportunities.

4

Community Engagement and Participation: By involving local communities in decision-making processes, SRIJAN ensures that their voices are heard, and their needs and aspirations taken into account. This participatory approach fosters a sense of ownership and empowers communities to drive their own development.

5

Lasting Impact: By implementing comprehensive programmes, collaborating with government agencies and other stakeholders, and leveraging innovative solutions, SRIJAN strives to achieve long-term and transformative change. The mission is to create an enduring legacy by improving the overall well-being and socio-economic progress of the communities we work with.

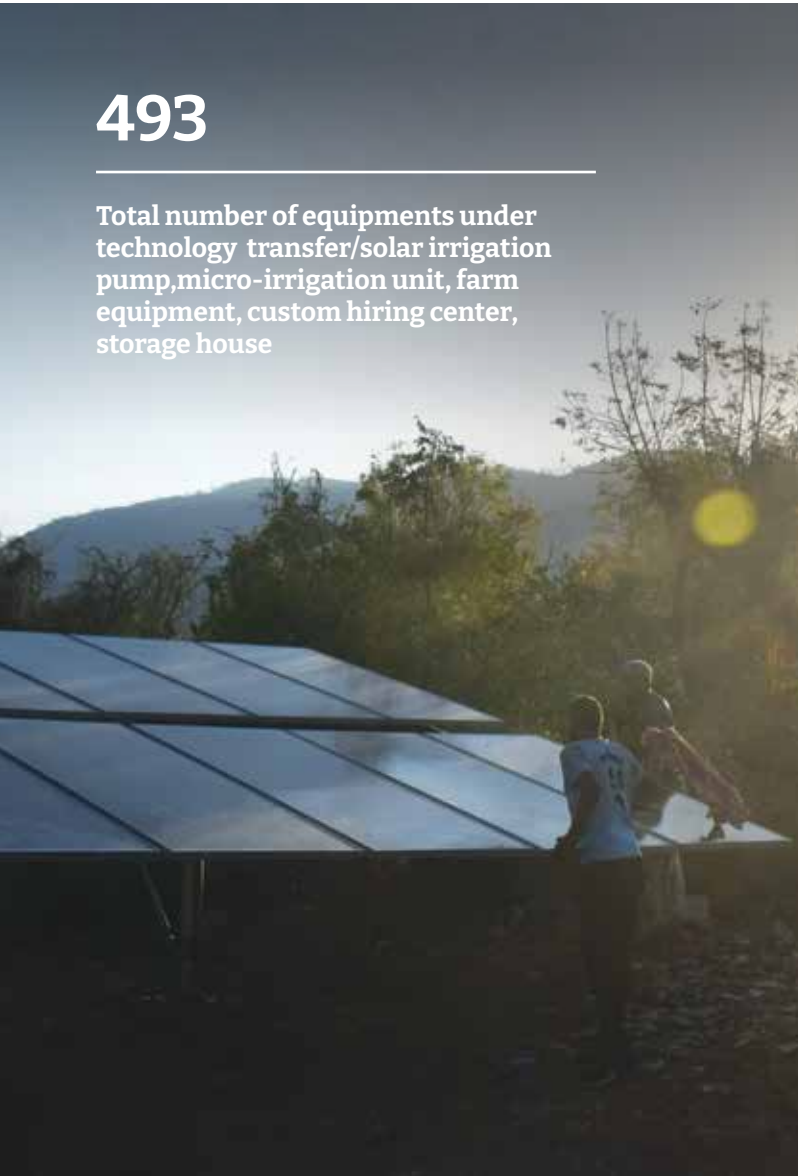


SUSTAINABILITY BY THE NUMBERS (2022-23)

Since its inception, SRIJAN's remarkable growth and transformation is perfectly reflected in its numbers. This report showcases our notable achievements in terms of family outreach, impact on rural livelihoods, and economic growth.

493

Total number of equipments under technology transfer/solar irrigation pump, micro-irrigation unit, farm equipment, custom hiring center, storage house



20,993

Total number of farmers benefitted by sustainable agriculture/package of practice/variety change/agri-input support/seed production



105

Bio-resource
centres



9

Total Number of
Farmer Producer
Organisations



775

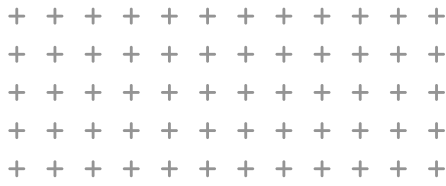
Orchard development



2,932

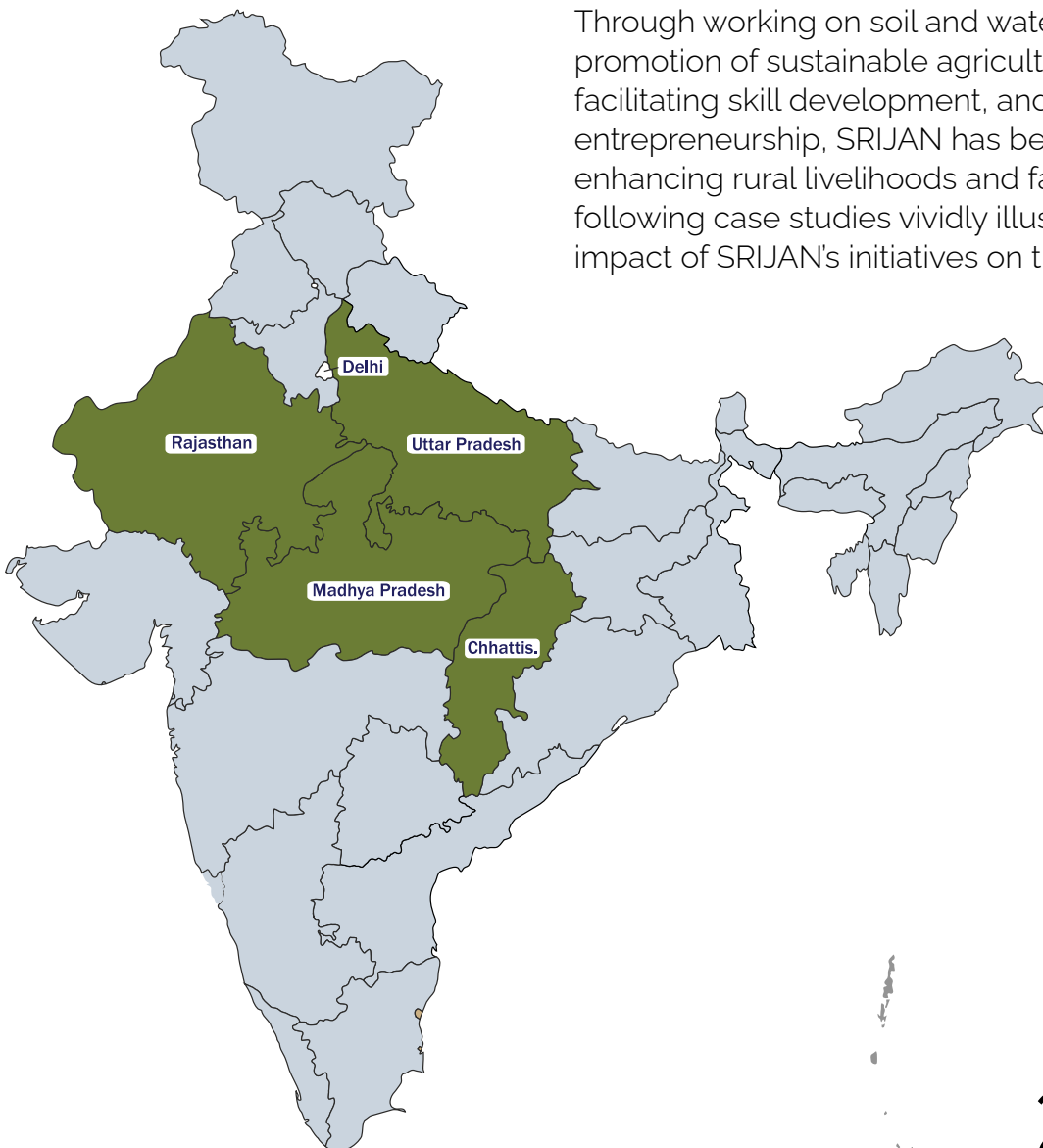
Area Treated under Natural
Resource Management (HA)





NATIONWIDE IMPACT STORIES

SRIJAN's presence and commitment to sustainable livelihood practices has yielded significant improvements in rural communities all over the country. Through working on soil and water conservation, the promotion of sustainable agricultural techniques, facilitating skill development, and nurturing entrepreneurship, SRIJAN has been pivotal in enhancing rural livelihoods and family incomes. The following case studies vividly illustrate the tangible impact of SRIJAN's initiatives on these communities.



07
States

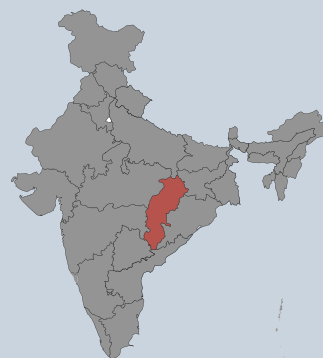
48
Districts

2,311
Villages

84
Blocks

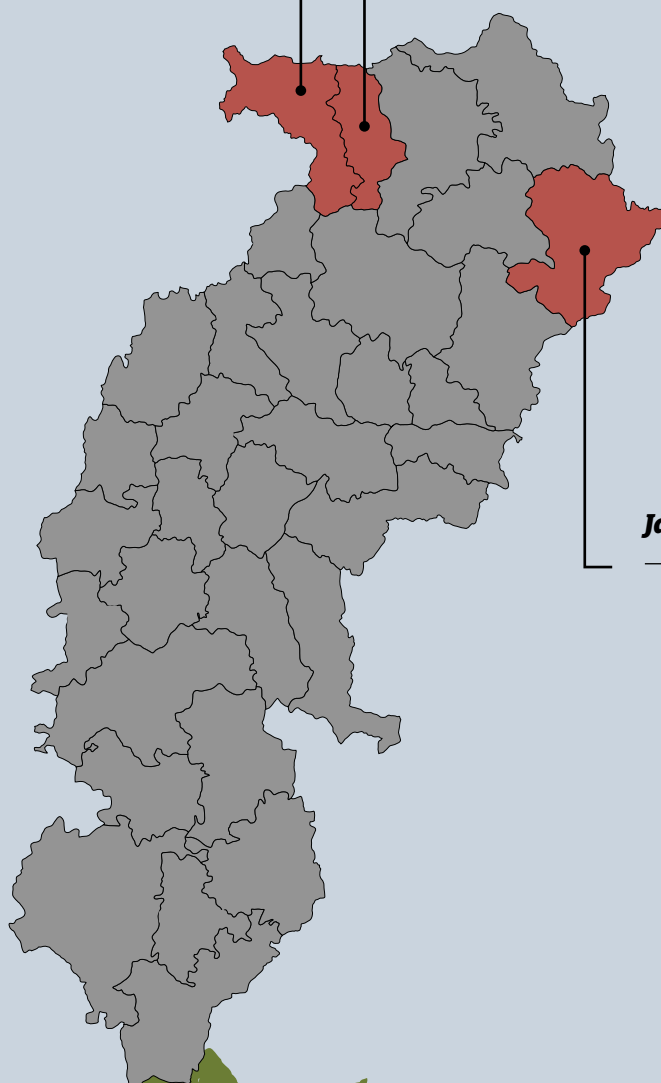
2,73,411
Households

CHHATTISGARH



Bharatpur

Koriya



Jashpur



Rural
Infrastructure



Horticulture



Natural
Resource
Management



Renewable
Energy



Agriculture



Livestock
Management



Koriya & Bharatpur, Chhattisgarh



CHALLENGES

- Over-reliance on rainfed agriculture, hence vulnerable to irregular rainfall
- Collecting and selling forest products not a reliable source of income
- Not enough employment opportunities in the village

Leading to...

- Unpredictable crop yields
- Inconsistent and largely unprofitable agricultural production
- Farmers forced to seek work as labourers outside the village



INITIATIVES

Lekhraj Baiga, a farmer in **Harchowka village**, faced challenges that SRIJAN addressed under the BRLF High Impact Mega Watershed project. Orientation sessions and field-level surveys identified suitable solutions.

The SRIJAN team ensured the sanction of a farm pond for Lekhraj, who actively participated in its construction. Additional

initiatives like cultivating arhar pulses and adopting innovative farming practices were suggested.

With a sanctioned amount of INR 2.04 lakh, the pond involved over 1,000 laborers, including villagers and Lekhraj's family. The SRIJAN team and technical experts monitored the work and also facilitated fish culture by providing fish seeds.

**RESULTS**

- Lekhraj cultivated 2 acres of paddy in the kharif season, and 1 acre of wheat and mustard crops in the rabi season
- The expected production for this year is about 15 quintals, likely to generate an income ranging from INR 30,000-40,000
- The fishery is projected to generate around INR 50,000, while adopting the scaffolding method of farming is expected to increase income by INR 10,000. Overall, Lekhraj is looking at an income of INR 1 lakh to 1.30 lakh this year
- The success of the farm pond project has motivated Lekhraj to support the planning of similar projects in neighbouring villages thus increasing his exposure and reaching out to more number of farmers





Jashpur-Bagicha Chhattisgarh



CHALLENGES

- Over dependence on rainfed farming for farmers in Odka, Revere, Kutma, Majgawa, and Bhitghara villages
- Lack of basic infrastructure for accessing surface and groundwater
- Lack of electricity

Leading to...

- Lack of a backup plan in case of irregular rainfall
- Farmers forced to migrate in search of livelihoods
- Inability to use perennial water bodies for irrigation owing to lack of infrastructure



INITIATIVES

SRIJAN promoted five large solar-powered lift irrigation systems (LIS) covering 245 acres of rainfed land belonging to 194 tribal farmers. The solar-powered LIS helped overcome the lack of electricity near the water bodies, and successfully increased farming opportunities and improved livelihoods. **Water user groups (WUG)** were also formed, and community leaders were empowered to manage and sustain these systems. This model is intended to be replicated in other villages in the area.





RESULTS

- LIS enabled irrigation of 245 acres of land owned by 194 families across five villages
- The availability of irrigation water facilitated the cultivation of rabi and summer agriculture / horticulture crops, more than doubling farm-based incomes
- Families experienced an increment in food and nutritional sufficiency through increased food crop production
- The LIS also provide water for animals and domestic purposes, addressing critical water scarcity issues
- The LIS meet critical irrigation requirements during rainy season gaps, ultimately leading to increased production
- The solar-powered systems require no operational costs and are environment friendly
- The initiative has fetched recognition from the government, and farmers are receiving support from various departments



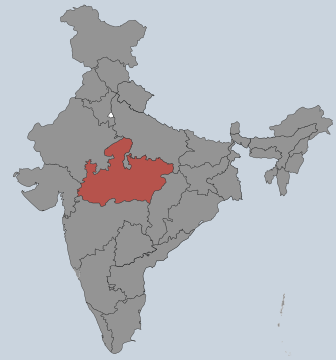
In **Odka village**, farmers who were harvesting paddy and arhar on 13 acres shifted to wheat cultivation on 45 acres using Lift irrigation System. This led to a production of 315 quintals. Also, 14 orchard Mango plots and a commercial vegetable kitchen garden were promoted with the participation of 35 farmers



In **Revere village**, where farmers were previously cultivating paddy and arhar crops on 51.3 acres, the LIS led to a transition to wheat cultivation on 36 acres, yielding 272 quintals. In addition, 20 orchard mango plots and a commercial vegetable kitchen garden were established with the participation of 40 farmers



MADHYA PRADESH



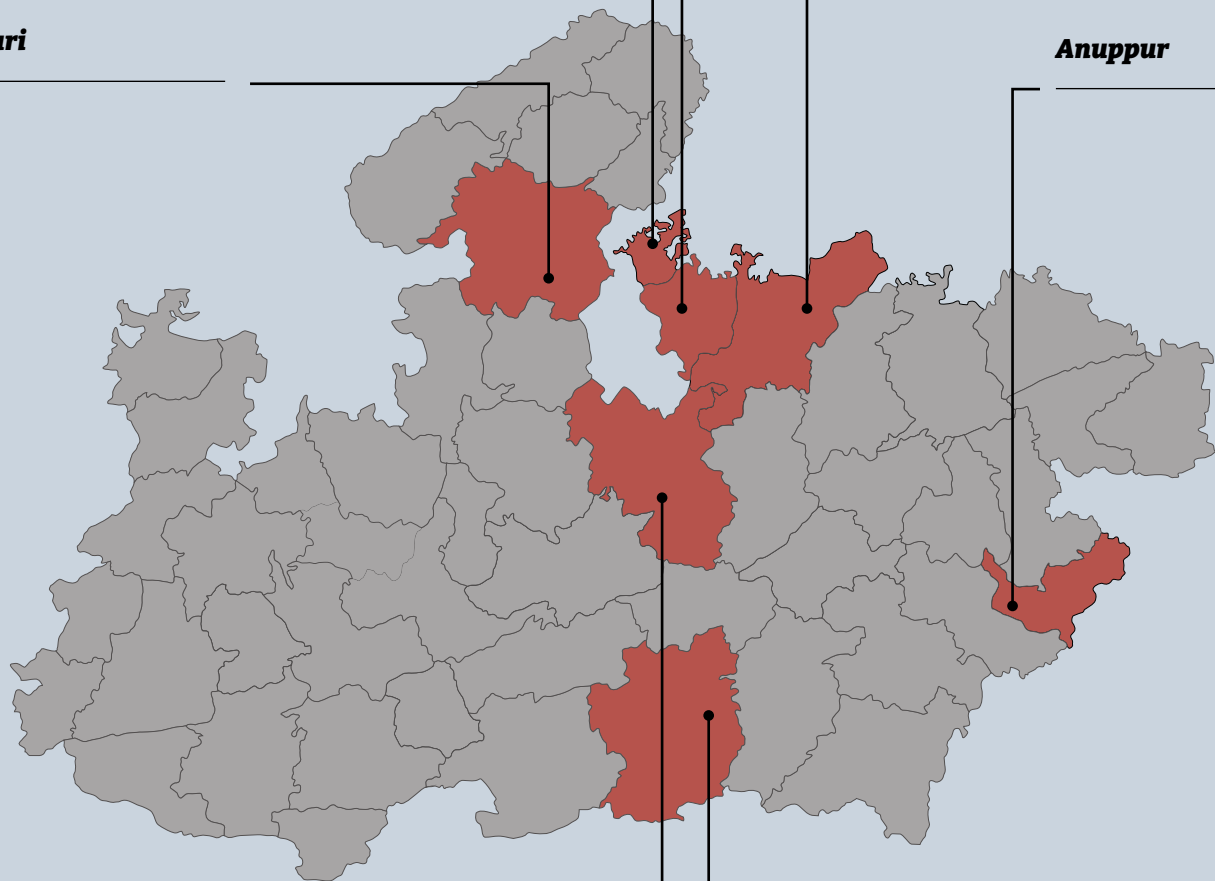
Tikamgarh

Chhatarpur

Niwari

Shivpuri

Anuppur



Sagar

Chhindwara



Rural Infrastructure



Value Chain Management



Horticulture



Natural Resource Management



Farmer Producer Organisation



Renewable Energy



Water Security



Agriculture



Bio Resource centre



Livestock Management



Tapovan



Anuppur Madhya Pradesh



CHALLENGES

- Lack of irrigation facilities
- Low productivity
- Financial hardships

Leading to...

- Unsustainable livelihoods through farming
- Farmers forced to work outside the farm for supplementary income



INITIATIVES

A perfect illustration of the initiatives we took is **Parmila Bai**, whose life changed when she attended a SRIJAN training programme on vegetable farming in Pushprajgarh. Like many others in the area, Parmila found it difficult to make ends meet solely from farming, owing to a lack of irrigation facilities on her three-acre land, so she and her husband had to find additional work outside the farm. The financial burden of a daughter's wedding added to their struggles.

At the programme, she learned about machan farming, which involves using a structure of bamboo poles and GI wire to grow perennial vegetables, and decided to give the innovative method a try. She invested in 72 bamboo poles, GI wire, and vegetable seeds, costing around INR 8,000, and cultivated vegetables such as gourd, bitter gourd, rich gourd, coriander, spinach, and creepers.



RESULTS

- Parmila earned INR 11,000 from her farm, which improved the family's financial health and enabled her to begin saving
- She now wants to expand machan farming to one acre of land and build a permanent house for her family
- Parmila and her husband no longer need to seek wages elsewhere
- Her success has inspired others in her village to explore similar opportunities

« I earn good returns by growing more crops in a small area of land through Multilayer Farming. I suggest other vegetable farmers to adopt multilayer farming and earn well .» Parmila Bai, Anuppur



Chhatarpur Madhya Pradesh



CHALLENGES

- In Khonp village, 95 percent of the population lives below the poverty line
- Women participate in agriculture, but are not part of decision making or buying and selling
- The Securing Nutrition, Enhancing Resilience (SENU) project advocated community nutrition gardens (CNG) in collaboration with women's SHGs, but local populace initially reluctant to participate



INITIATIVES

The Securing Nutrition, Enhancing Resilience (SENU) project's implementation partner SRIJAN organised meetings and orientations to explain the feasibility of CNGs and their potential to address health and nutrition needs. Women underwent comprehensive training on developing a CNG, including planting, nurturing, and pest management.

Harsha Trust has been promoting kitchen gardens and fruit orchards for the last decade, but given the dire situation in rural areas during Covid, the organisation intensified its efforts in 2020. For the past year, SRIJAN has provided hand-holding support to SHGs through interventions such as multi-layer farming, household kitchen gardens, as well as CNGs.



« By practicing organic farming, we've conserved a significant quantity of seeds and are enthusiastic about establishing a seed bank for future use. »



In 2019-20, GIZ in partnership with Harsha Trust promoted 10 CNGs in the Bijawar block under the project called SENU. SRIJAN has lent its support to the CNG of Lakhanguwan village where most of the farmers are small and marginal, with an average of 2 acres of landholding and low crop yields. In 2019, SENU collectivised 12 women members of Gwalbaba SHG to set up a CNG. Spread over 2.4 acres, the CNG has mango, Indian blackberry, lemon, custard apple, jackfruit, pomegranate and drumstick trees.

SRIJAN provides hands-on training to the SHG for maintenance of the garden, preparation of organic manure and pesticides, and use of natural seeds. Over the last two years, the women have saved 49.5 kg of seeds, and hope to eventually develop a seed bank that will benefit other households in the village. The SHG women also grow different types of vegetables every season primarily for household consumption. Any surplus is sold in the market.



RESULTS

- The CNG provides nutritious food to SHG members and their families
- It generates surplus that is sold in the market
- The success of the CNG has inspired neighbouring villages, and is being used by government officials as a model for other villages



Chhindwara Madhya Pradesh



CHALLENGES

- Limited water for irrigation
- Low productivity
- Low earnings
- Farmers forced to engage in different kinds of labour, agricultural and otherwise



INITIATIVES

For a farmer like **Meena Ahake**, limited access to irrigation water meant that only one acre of her five-acre plot was irrigated. The rest of the land was rainfed, resulting in poor water availability and the inability to cultivate more crops.

This scarcity of water affected the productivity of her wheat and maize crops, leading to earnings of only INR 12,000-14,000

per season. Meena and her family thus had to work as farm labourers or engage in other kinds of labour to supplement their income.

In 2017, Meena joined the SHG (Self-Help Group) called Sharda SHGs, facilitated by SRIJAN. Through SHG meetings, she gained information about savings, credit linkages, and various agri-allied livelihood projects. With SRIJAN's guidance, Meena received



« Thanks to SRIJAN, we've established connections with various stakeholders and private buyers, significantly enhancing the bargaining power of women when dealing with aggregators. This year, the quality of our mangoes has also been exceptional, enabling me to participate in the Mango Fest in Bhopal, which is organized by NABARD. »

Meena Ahake, Chindwara

technical farming assistance and knowledge about sound agricultural practices. SRIJAN also supported Meena's Farmer Producer Company (FPC) named COFE (Chhindwara Organic Farmer Enterprises) to market her commodities.

In addition she was supported by NABARD through the WADI project, which utilises a drip system of irrigation and requires less water.

Meena took the opportunity to create an orchard consisting of 30 mango trees, 25 guava trees, 5 pomegranate trees, and border crops like 2 jackfruit trees, 10 bamboo plants, and 10 lemon trees.



RESULTS

- Thanks to the WADI project, Meena overcame the water scarcity problem
- The initiative allowed her to utilise barren land for horticulture crops
- As her mango trees began yielding fruit, Meena sold them in local markets like Saori and Multai
- Her income from the sale of mangoes amounted to INR 5,000 in 2021, INR 7,000 in 2022, and is expected to reach around INR 32,000 in 2023. This is in addition to approximately INR 32,000 earned from wheat and maize cultivation and labour work
- Meena now intercroops by cultivating wheat and maize alongside the horticulture crops in her WADI
- Natural farming practices have yielded high-quality mangoes that fetch better prices
- Through the FPC and connections with different stakeholders and private buyers, Meena has increased her bargaining power against aggregators, enabling her to secure better prices for her products
- Meena has also sold her mangoes at the Mango Fest in Bhopal, expanding her market reach and exposure



Niwari Madhya Pradesh



CHALLENGES

- Ancient Chandeli taalab in Dabar village in disuse
- Silt deposition in tank and breaking of weirs
- Community members sceptical about benefits of silt application and natural farming

Leading to...

- Lack of adequate irrigation water
- Low productivity
- Ignorance about natural farming methods





« Utilizing pond silt on the field has enhanced field fertility, resulting in improved crop yields » Babli Devi, Dabar village, Niwari



INITIATIVES

Babli Devi, a marginal farmer of Dabar village, owned a three-acre farm and four buffaloes, but her income from agriculture and animal husbandry was only INR 25,000 per year.

In June 2021, SRIJAN took the initiative to desilt the village's ancient Chandeli taalab. Meetings were held to involve the community in planning and executing the desiltation, and a Tank Management Committee (TMC) was formed to facilitate the transportation of silt from the tank to agricultural fields.

SRIJAN also organised meetings and training sessions on climate-smart agriculture, where farmers like Babli learned about organic manure and bio-pesticides. They were encouraged to use locally available materials to create organic fertilisers such as Ghanjeevamrut, Jeevamrut, Neemastra, and Soya Booster. Regular training and demonstrations were provided at each stage of the crop cycle to promote proper agricultural practices.



RESULTS

- Babli used organic manure on 1.2 acres and cultivated wheat in the rabi season
- The manure, plus water from the revived tank, fetched her a bumper wheat harvest, a 50 percent increase over previous years
- Application of silt from Chandeli Taalab and the adoption of climate-smart agriculture improved yields and reduced input costs
- Babli Devi's success attracted other sceptical farmers in the village to join the organic revolution



Sagar Madhya Pradesh



CHALLENGES

- Water scarcity
- Lack of transportation facilities
- Erratic electricity supply
- Lack of clean drinking water
- Poor network connectivity

Leading to...

- Unirrigated land
- Low crop production
- Financial difficulties



INITIATIVES

Babita Vishwakarma and her family, like many others in the village of Tendudaber, owned land without a source of irrigation.

In 2021, SRIJAN began addressing the challenges in the village through community meetings and initial surveys, and identified the need to improve its water regime. This led to activities such as field bunding, field levelling, and farm pond excavation across agricultural fields.

A total of 17 farm ponds were dug in different fields, leading to an improvement in the soil and moisture regime. At the SRIJAN office, Babita's husband participated in discussions on natural resource management, and they decided to construct a farm pond on their land measuring 17x17x4 m, with a storage capacity of 782.48 cubic metres. The excavated soil from the pit was used for bunding the pond and the field.



« Thanks to the ponds in our fields, we now have consistent access to water. We can provide our crops with water two to three times, resulting in a significant increase in our crop yield » *Babita Vishwakarma, Tendudaber, Sagar*



RESULTS

- Thanks to the farm pond and adequate irrigation water, Babita's family reaped a bumper, high-quality wheat crop
- A harvest of 23 quintals, compared to an earlier yield of 9 quintals, earned them INR 48,300
- For the village at large, the 17 farm ponds reduced soil erosion
- Net sown area and cropping intensity increased



Shivpuri Madhya Pradesh



CHALLENGES

- Small landholdings
- Low productivity
- Unsustainable agricultural practices



INITIATIVES




Suganti Sen, a widow living in Mamoni Khurud, Karera, was separated from her sons after the death of her husband, and solely responsible for supporting herself. With a landholding of just 1.5 acres, Suganti relied heavily on agriculture for her livelihood, but the crop production was insufficient to meet her needs, aggravating her financial hardships.

In 2020, Suganti joined the Sherawali Women Producer Group with the support of

SRIJAN, beginning her journey to economic empowerment through horticulture, and SRIJAN's transformative nano-orchard initiative.

Guided by SRIJAN, Suganti and other farmers were trained in essential practices such as canopy management and pruning, crucial for growth and productivity. The aim was to leverage the benefits of horticulture and provide farmers like Suganti with a sustainable income.



« Sale of groundnuts in the market became easier after Srijan's promoters became stakeholders of Shipre Farmer Producer Company. The cost of wheat cultivation reduced due to natural farming. We incurred a profit of Rs 5000 on 2 bighas of land. »

Suganti Sen, MP:



RESULTS

- In the second season, Suganti generated nearly INR 5,000 in sales within the village itself. This significant increase in income brought a positive transformation to her life
- As Suganti became more self-reliant and independent, the nano-orchard initiative instilled a sense of empowerment and hope in her and other farmers in the group
- Other farmers were also inspired to explore horticulture as a viable livelihood option
- Suganti's experience became a powerful example of how small interventions and innovative practices can bring about positive change



Tikamgarh Madhya Pradesh

« Thanks to SRIJAN's intervention, my fields have become more fertile, resulting in increased income. » *Phula Bai Chadar, Dor village, Jatara*



INITIATIVES

In 2017, marginal farmer Phula Bai Chadar and her family joined SRIJAN, which provided them with options to increase their income from farming, one of which was guava cultivation. Under the horticulture-based livelihood programme, SRIJAN supported Phula Bai in creating a permanent asset in the form of an 80-sapling guava orchard in Dor village of Jatara block.



CHALLENGES

- Farming activities limited to two seasons
- Use of chemical farming methods
- High cost of fertilisers and weedicides

Leading to...

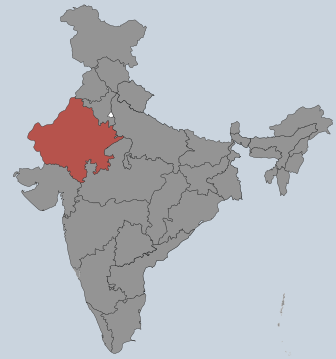
- Low profits from farming
- Environmental damage and soil degradation
- Farmers struggling to meet household expenses and working in the fields of other farmers



RESULTS

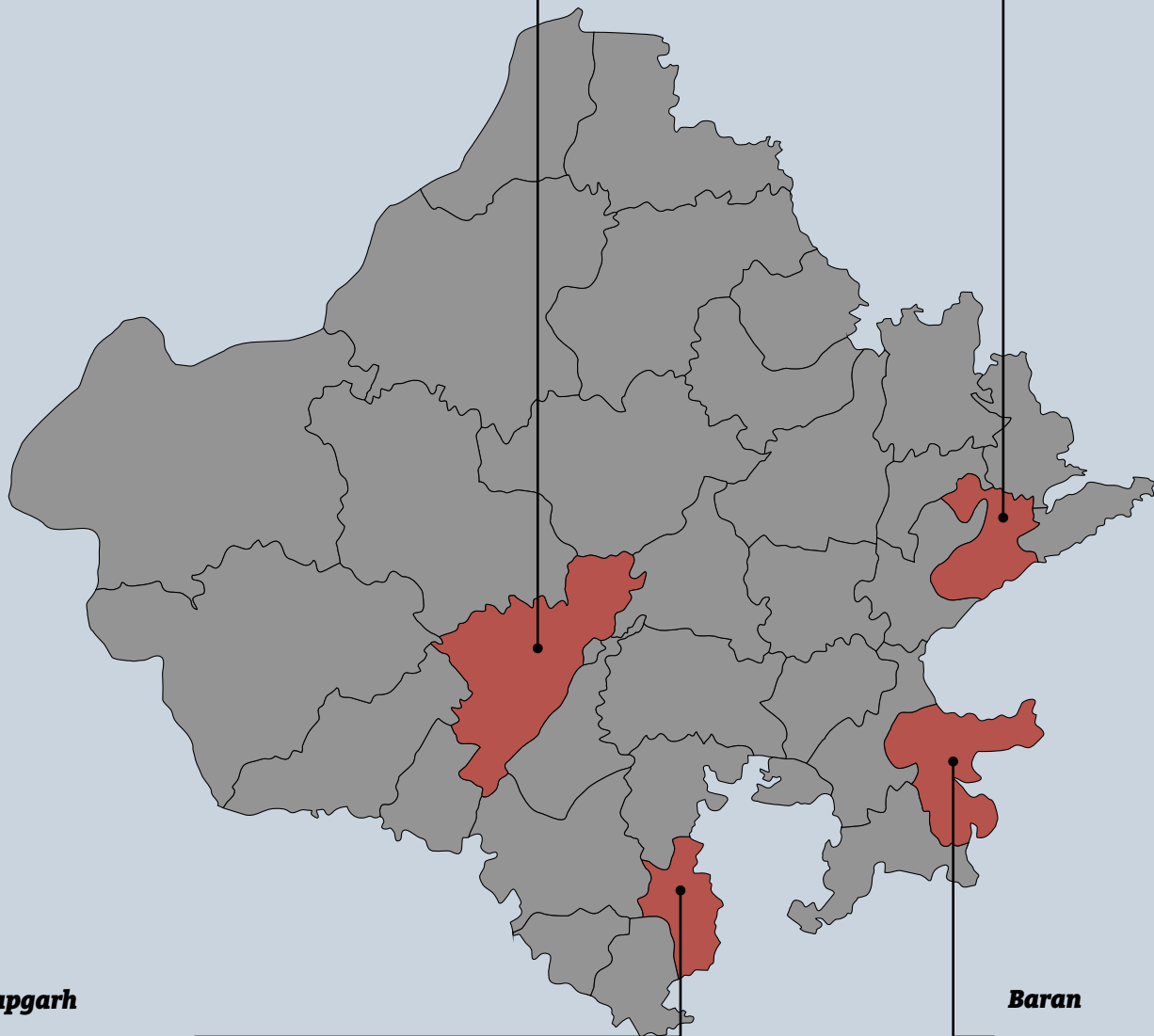
- The guava orchard has become a commercial asset for Phula Bai's family
- Over the past few years, she has sold her produce in the village and the local Digouda market
- In 2020, she earned INR 12,600 selling 7.2 quintals of guava. In 2021, the income increased to INR 18,000 from 9 quintals. In 2022, she earned INR 85,300 by selling 41 quintals of guava
- Phula Bai has now invested in other sources of income, such as a buffalo, two goats, and an irrigation pipe, amounting to INR 47,000

RAJASTHAN



Pali

Karauli



Pratapgarh

Baran



Non-Timber
Forest Produce



Value Chain
Management



Agriculture



Farmer
Producer
Organisation



Horticulture



Bio Resource
centre



Renewable
Energy



Baran Rajasthan



« Due to the intervention of Srijan, we have learnt how to prepare organic manures. We don't purchase manures from the market anymore. »

» Kedar Lal, Baran



INITIATIVES

When Kedar Lal encountered these challenges, his land was yielding 7-10 quintals of garlic per bigha, while rising cultivation costs added to his woes.

Kedar Lal approached SRIJAN, and the team decided to take several initiatives. They evaluated the quality of local garlic seeds and found them to be of poor quality in terms of size and colour. Therefore the



CHALLENGES

- Garlic, the primary cash crop, sowed using chemical fertilisers and pesticides
- Low-quality yields
- Labour-intensive and arduous farming methods

Leading to...

- Difficulty in securing profitable sales owing to inferior quality
- Income not commensurate with labour



RESULTS

- Kedar Lal had sown 120 kg of garlic per bigha by using mechanised tools provided by SRIJAN and the seeds procured from the Village Development Committee
- Following recommended farming practices and using biofertilizers, organic manure, Sagarika as a growth promoter provided by SRIJAN, he grew superior quality garlic bulbs
- This improvement in quality fetched better rates, even for second or third-grade bulbs
- The reduced cultivation costs thanks to the use of Sagarika's growth promoter and biofertilizers improved his financial situation

Village Development Committee (VDC) decided to purchase their own garlic seeds during the rabi season.

With the assistance of SRIJAN, farmers visited different markets to explore better seed varieties, and also assessed the suitability of the soil. Ultimately, they chose the Riyawan variety and procured the seeds with help from SRIJAN's procurement team.



Karauli Rajasthan



CHALLENGES

- Traditional agricultural practices inadequate to meet financial needs
- Small landholdings
- Only two crops yearly

Leading to...

- Poverty stricken households
- Farmers forced to work as daily wage labourers to meet expenses



INITIATIVES

Like others in the area, Rangji and his family held about 3 acres (5 bigha) of land on which they grew wheat-bajra and mustard-bajra, twice a year. But this was insufficient to provide a decent income.

In 2019, SRIJAN brought the project 'Strengthening Community Collectives to address Sustainable Livelihoods Goals in Tribal Geographies of Rajasthan' to the village. A Village Development Committee (VDC) was organised by community volunteers to introduce horticulture and guava orchards with intercropping of vegetable crops to villagers. VDC meetings facilitated the dissemination of information and training on orchard layouts, plantation, and management.

Open to adopting new techniques and experimenting on a small scale, Rangji allocated 2 bigha to a guava orchard. With support from SRIJAN, Rangji divided the land, using half for wheat and half for vegetables like cauliflower and cabbage. He also learned how to prepare and use biopesticides effectively.



RESULTS

- By incorporating vegetable farming into the orchard, Rangji was soon generating additional income
- He cut cultivation costs by using home-based bio-preparations and reduced the time and effort spent on buying inputs from the market
- Rangji earned INR 40,000 from vegetable crops and INR 16,000 from wheat. Overall, he earned an Gross incremental income of Rs.56,000 from the guava orchard
- The income from the vegetables also helped Rangji's family save on daily vegetable expenses while enjoying chemical-free produce



Pali Rajasthan



CHALLENGES

- General poverty
- Lack of knowledge about productive agricultural practices

Leading to...

- Financial hardships
- Inadequate profits
- Need for supplementary incomes



INITIATIVES

Sanagi Bai, 52, comes from an indigent family in Kotra block, whose livelihood depends on agriculture. With six mouths to feed, Sanagi Bai has been engaged in farming for many years, mainly cultivating maize and wheat, with a few vegetables. However, she has been unable to generate adequate profits from her produce, and also breeds livestock, for products such as milk, curd, and butter.

In 2016, Sanagi Bai learned about SRIJAN and joined an existing SHG. She learned about money flow, savings, and scientific farming techniques. She also learned the importance and long-term effects of using organic manure and insecticides. Recognising her involvement, the SRIJAN team taught her how to make organic manure and insecticides, including products like Ghan Jeevamrit, Jivamrut compost, Nimastra, and Agniastra.

Since she was initially hesitant about using organic fertilisers on all of her land, the SRIJAN team suggested Sanagi use a combination of chemical and organic fertilisers in specific areas. After two years, testing revealed higher organic carbon content and increased soil fertility in the areas where organic fertilisers had been used. Impressed, she promised to shift entirely to organic fertilisers.



RESULTS

- In 2022, her total production increased by 246 kg per bigha, and her income from maize and wheat crops increased by over INR 5,000
- With the assistance of SRIJAN, Sanagi Bai obtained a sprinkler system for water management in 2022
- Her knowledge and skills, combined with success, has transformed Sanagi Bai into an advocate for organic farming, spreading awareness among her neighbours and beyond



Pratapgarh Rajasthan



CHALLENGES

- No access to clean drinking water for residents of Talaya village
- Reliance on hand pumps and wells, which were insufficient
- No tap water connection near the community school
- Erratic water supply and dependence on groundwater and seasonal rainfall



RESULTS

- The solar GLR Tank serves as a reliable water source, featuring two outlets that supply water to around 20 households and the school
- As a result of this intervention, the erratic water supply is now a thing of the past, and the community has access to safe drinking water
- The tank has reduced the time and effort required to fetch water from hand pumps
- The tank also supplies water for cooking mid-day meals for the children
- The solar light has made it safer for women to fetch water in the dark
- The intervention has also brought the villagers together, inspiring them to make decisions that benefit the entire community

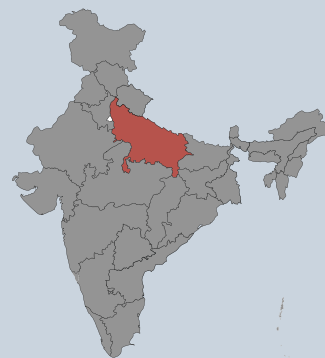


INITIATIVES

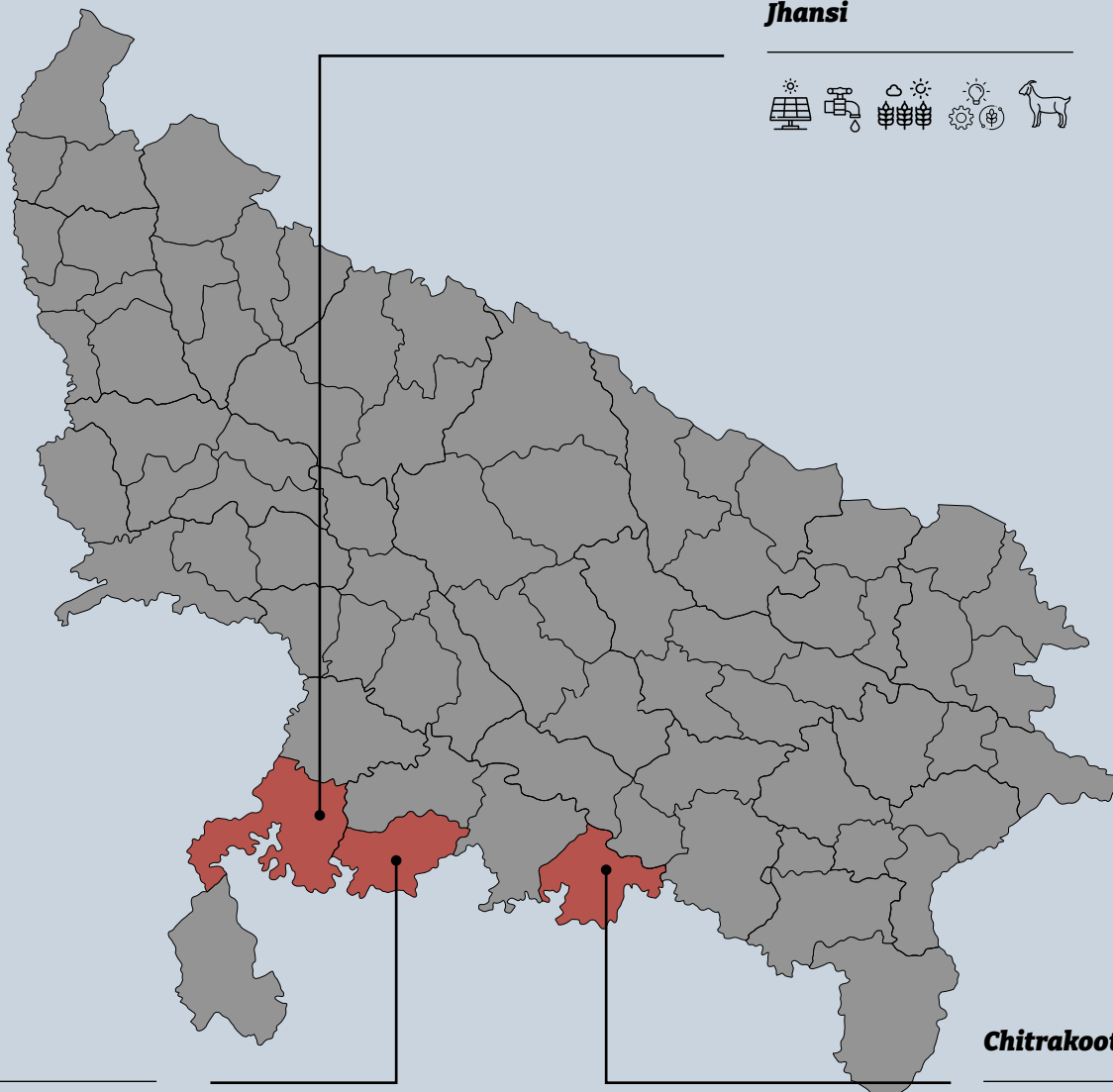
As part of the 'Environmental Sustainability through Climate Smart Practices with Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women Farmers in Rajasthan' project, the SRIJAN team visited the village and proposed the installation of a solar Ground Level Reservoir with a storage capacity of 2,000 litres to combat the drinking water scarcity. The tank is equipped with a solar-powered 2HP motor pump set and an 18-watt solar light.

Community members, consisting of 20 households and the community school with 70-80 students, unanimously agreed to contribute a token amount of INR 9,000 for the tank.

UTTAR PRADESH



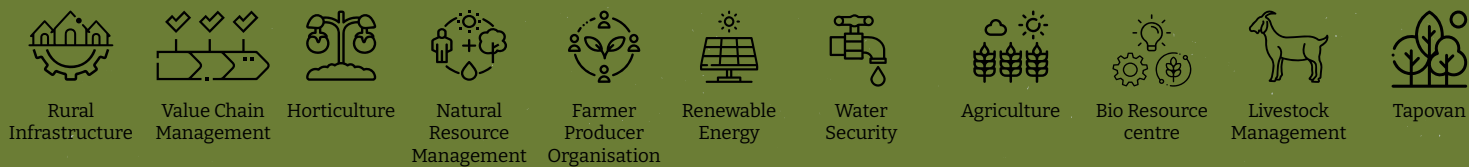
Jhansi



Mahoba



Chitrakoot





CHALLENGES

- Long-term harm from traditional cultivation techniques
- High input costs and falling yields for small and marginal farmers
- Reliance on credit to purchase chemical fertilisers and seeds

Leading to...

- Disruption in rural food production systems from chemical-intensive farming
- Environmental damage
- Financial losses for farmers
- Soil degradation



Chitrakoot Uttar Pradesh



INITIATIVES

This case study illustrates the journey of Sarita Kushwaha, who transitioned from chemical-intensive to climate smart agriculture after her collaboration with ABSSS, a partner organization of BIWAL.

Sarita was promoted as the agripreneur of her village by setting up a Prakritik Krishi Kendra (Natural Farming Centre) in her house. Prakritik Krishi Kendras disseminate

knowledge about climate smart agriculture and are local production units for bio-fertilisers, bio-pesticides, and bio-stimulants.

Sarita was provided with the necessary infrastructure, including a renovated cattle shed with proper drainage and storage containers. She received training, attended workshops, and gained knowledge about natural farming processes.





RESULTS

- In the first season, Sarita produced 40 quintals of Ghan Jeevamrut and 2000 litres of liquid Jeevamrut, using some of these organic inputs on her own farm and selling the rest to fellow villagers
- From the sale of 30 quintals of Ghan Jeevamrut and 1500 litres of Jeevamrut, she earned INR 25,500
- In the kharif season, her crop quality and quantity improved, fetching her INR 25,000
- The shift to natural farming resulted in lower input costs and higher net income
- Sarita is now a confident advocate for natural farming, emerging as a leader for women farmers in her village





Jhansi Uttar Pradesh



CHALLENGES

- Ancient taalabs (tanks) in rural areas falling into disuse
- Shift to governmental control over natural resources

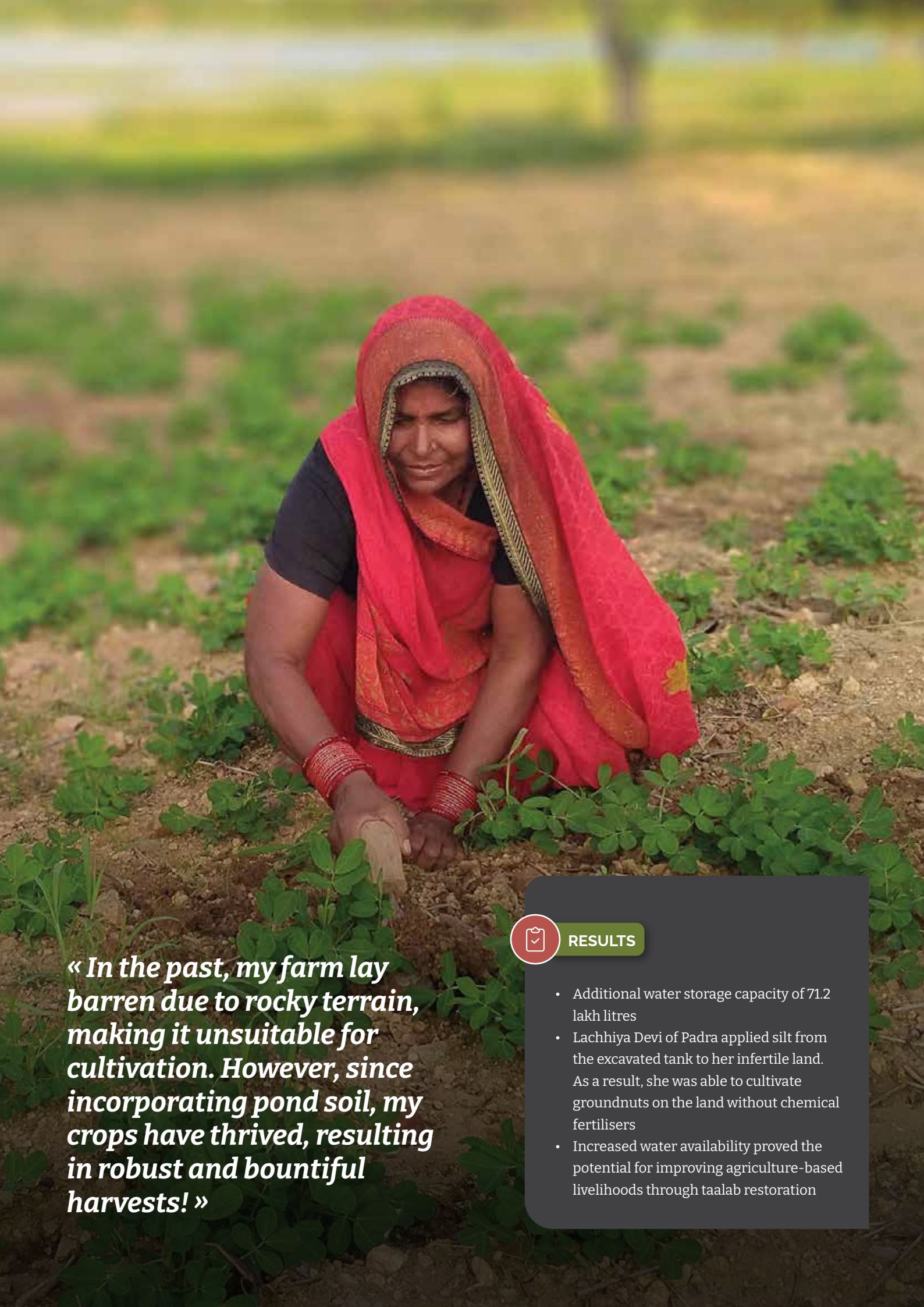
Leading to...

- Silt accumulation
- Decreased storage capacity
- Suboptimal groundwater recharge
- Disincentivizing communities from managing local resources



Through BIWAL, SRIJAN took the initiative to reinstate the control of taalabs to local communities. In Padra village, a Village Development Committee (VDC) was formed to oversee restoration. Participatory planning was organised through regular meetings with the VDC. A joint inspection was conducted to assess the restoration needs of the taalab and desiltation began on May 30, 2022 as a collaboration between the VDC and SRIJAN.

The silt was removed from the taalab, and the cost of excavation was borne by SRIJAN, while the cost of transporting the silt to agricultural fields was covered by farmers. The community also contributed 60 percent of the total restoration cost.



« In the past, my farm lay barren due to rocky terrain, making it unsuitable for cultivation. However, since incorporating pond soil, my crops have thrived, resulting in robust and bountiful harvests! »



RESULTS

- Additional water storage capacity of 71.2 lakh litres
- Lachhiya Devi of Padra applied silt from the excavated tank to her infertile land. As a result, she was able to cultivate groundnuts on the land without chemical fertilisers
- Increased water availability proved the potential for improving agriculture-based livelihoods through taalab restoration



Mahoba Uttar Pradesh



INITIATIVES

Arunoday and SRIJAN collaborated to introduce the Bundelkhand Initiative for Water, Agriculture, and Livelihoods (BIWAL), combining water conservation and natural farming practices. In Chhitarwara village, farmers like Arvind embraced natural farming techniques and witnessed a significant increase in production, using only bio-inputs or stimulants. Other farmers in the region, including Surtai, Chhadami, Deendayal, and Ghanshyam, also achieved encouraging results and reduced costs through climate smart agriculture.

In Thurhat village, Ramesh Dada set up a Prakritik Krishi Kendra (PKK) or Bio-Resource Centres as a hub for organic manure and pest repellants, while Desilting tanks in Baura village improved water retention and recharge, facilitating the success of natural farming.



CHALLENGES

- Low productivity
- Water scarcity
- Erratic electricity supply
- Silt accumulation in tanks
- Pollution from exotic fish and sand mining

Leading to...

- Insufficient yields
- Irrigation constraints
- Decreased water retention
- Decreased land fertility
- Risks to water sources
- Damage to ecological balance





RESULTS

- Increased production
- Improved crop quality
- Reduced costs



Chhitarwara: Production tripled on previously low-yielding land

Thurhat: Vegetable cultivation and watermelon farming thrived, and the use of climate smart agriculture methods attracted more farmers

Baura: The creation of a tank management committee fostered cooperation among villagers, leading to further water conservation efforts

***In rural India nearly
84% women depend on
agriculture for their
livelihood yet earn only 70%
of men's wages***







THEMATIC INTERVENTIONS

An overview of our initiatives designed to uplift communities and promote economic growth



GOAT BASED LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME



AGRICULTURE



HORTICULTURE



NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM)



FARMER PRODUCER COMPANY (FPO)





SRIJAN'S GOAT REARING FOR LIVELIHOOD: Empowering Rural Women



Goat rearing emerged as a viable option, providing quick cash income. To ensure sustainability, SRIJAN introduced "Pashu Sakhis," who offered essential healthcare services to the goats. Expanding its reach, the program extended to various districts, training new Pashu Sakhis and establishing resource centers.



Pashu Sakhis were equipped with medical kits, crafting essential items like Pashu Daana, Pashu Chaat, and Masala bolus. These were sold to goat rearers, securing a decent income for the Pashu Sakhis.

earned meaningful income, fostering self-esteem and confidence. These empowered women are not only inspiring their communities but also transforming gender dynamics.

This program yielded a transformative impact. Pashu Sakhis, once confined to household chores, achieved newfound identity and purpose. They

SRIJAN's goat rearing program not only provides economic relief but also catalyzes social change, creating a pathway for rural women's empowerment.



Number of
households
covered under
livestock

3,151



Number of
members
trained under
livestock

1,809



Number of
Pashu Sakhis
trained under
livestock

68



SRIJAN'S AGRICULTURAL IMPACT:



Transforming Rural Livelihoods

SRIJAN's agricultural initiatives are focused on revitalizing rural India's agriculture sector. By implementing advanced farming techniques, providing access to credit, and offering market support, these efforts aim to boost productivity, increase incomes, and ensure food security.





Through sustainable practices, SRIJAN addresses the issue of soil health deterioration due to inorganic fertilizers and erratic rainfall. Some key strategies include enhancing soil health, promoting organic farming, diversifying crops, and adopting cost-effective methods. SRIJAN empowers farmers to

produce their inputs, reducing reliance on the market. Leveraging innovative techniques, technology transfer, and farm mechanization, the organization strives to maximize crop yields, ultimately transforming rural livelihoods and promoting sustainability and prosperity in agriculture.



Natural farming
families supported

10,049

++++++
++++++
++++++
++++++
++++++

SRIJAN'S HORTICULTURAL INNOVATIONS: Empowering Small Farmers



SRIJAN champions sustainable use of natural resources through horticulture, offering capacity building, technical support, and market access to empower farmers and enhance crop quality



Their innovative programs include Nano Orchards for small and marginal farmers, Kitchen Gardens to promote organic vegetable cultivation, and Multilayer Farming to increase land productivity. The Nano Orchard model designed and developed by SRIJAN have

transformed small plots into lucrative income sources. Kitchen Gardens and Multilayer Farming initiatives further support balanced diets, reduced expenses, and increased agricultural productivity, benefiting numerous farmers and promoting sustainability.



Orchard
Development

775



Area under
orchard (acres)

298.76



Number of Machan /
Vegetable Plots

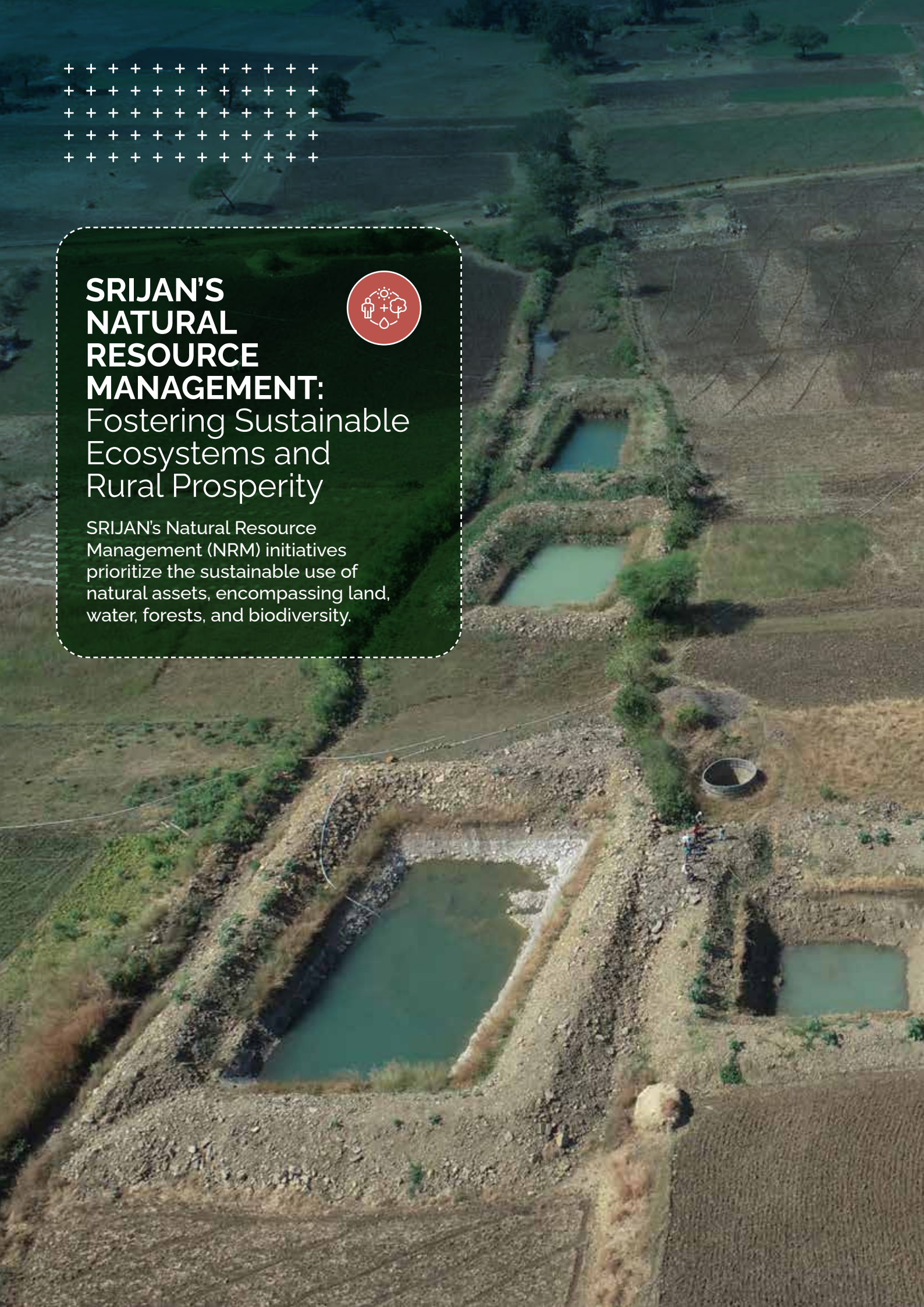
796

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SRIJAN'S NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: Fostering Sustainable Ecosystems and Rural Prosperity



SRIJAN's Natural Resource Management (NRM) initiatives prioritize the sustainable use of natural assets, encompassing land, water, forests, and biodiversity.





The Natural Resource Management initiatives strike a delicate balance between human needs and environmental preservation, ensuring the long-term viability of ecosystems and rural communities. NRM encompasses watershed management, forest conservation, and sustainable agriculture,

acknowledging the vital role of resources in rural livelihoods. Innovative approaches like the “Doha Model” for water harvesting, strategic construction of Water Harvesting Structures (WHS), and the installation of solar irrigation pumps contribute to improved water access and agricultural productivity.



BIWAL- WHS
structure

1,212



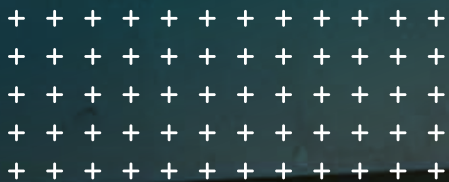
Number of
beneficiaries

7,925



Irrigation
technology (Ha)

311.27



SRIJAN'S FARMER COLLECTIVES: Cultivating Prosperity Through Community Unity and Agripreneurship



SRIJAN's Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) are instrumental in empowering small-scale farmers by fostering collective action.



These FPOs enable farmers to join forces, collectively manage farming activities, access affordable inputs, and efficiently market their produce. Through community collectivization, training, and value-chain solutions, SRIJAN has nurtured FPOs that bridge the gap between rural smallholders and markets. These FPOs not only drive business growth but also maintain crucial

social capital to support their communities. SRIJAN's commitment to strengthening FPOs includes governance and management capacity building, producer group promotion, procurement, market linkages, and innovative digital solutions. The organization's efforts culminate in sustainable agriculture, improved livelihoods, and vibrant rural ecosystems.



Number of women
shareholders at FPO

6,035



Annual turnover
of 6 FPOs (INR)

8,72,47,052

BIWAL



Our commitment in Bundelkhand

Every three years, the region known as Bundelkhand – covering parts of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh – experiences a drought, its undulating topography and erratic rainfall making water conservation a huge challenge.

Given its agro-climatic and socio-cultural uniqueness, Bundelkhand is heavily reliant on numerous largely manmade and ancient water bodies, whose capacities have depleted over the centuries owing to poor management and maintenance.



Which is why SRIJAN came up with the Bundelkhand Initiatives for Water, Agriculture, and Livelihoods (BIWAL), to promote the following measures:

- **TANK MANAGEMENT**

Between the 8th and 12th centuries, rulers of the Chandela and Bundela dynasties built thousands of tanks or 'talaab' across their water-poor kingdom. In his book 'Aaj Bhi Khair Hai Talaab', Anupam Mishra estimates that nearly 8,000 tanks were built to harvest water and support life in the region's villages. But lack of maintenance led to extensive silt deposition in the tanks, and in the absence of regular desilting, many of them are on the brink of drying up completely.

With support from partner organisations HARITIKA, CARD, ABSSS, Arunoday Sansthan and YKVM, SRIJAN has desilted 141 tanks in seven districts – four in Madhya Pradesh and three in Uttar Pradesh. Of these, 127 tanks were cleaned in collaboration with Niti Ayog and the district administration in two aspirational districts, Chhatarpur and Chitrakoot.

Number of districts benefited

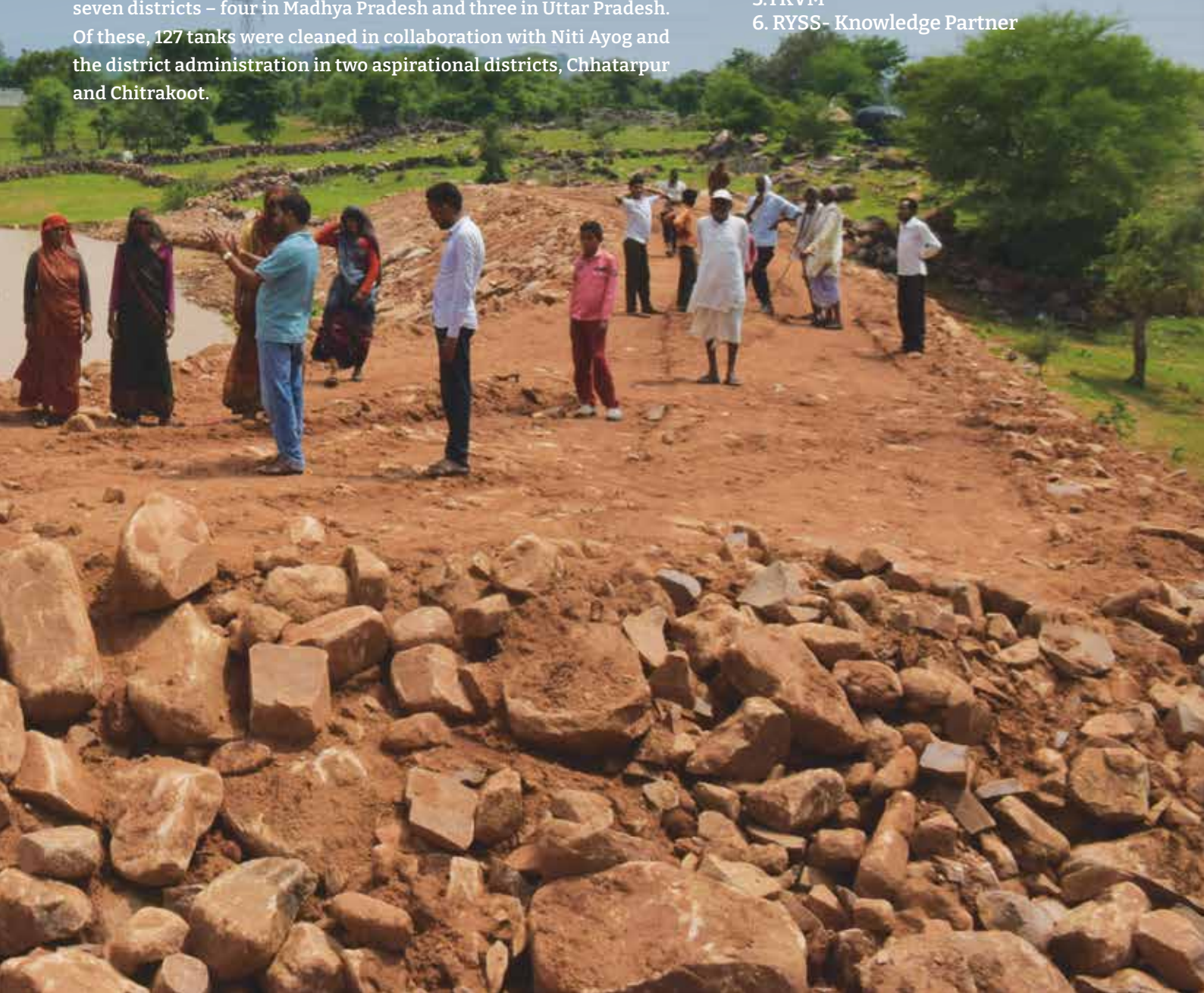
7

Number of desilted tanks

141

Biwal Partners:

1. ABSSS
2. Arunoday Sansthan
3. CARD
4. HARITIKA
5. YKVM
6. RYSS- Knowledge Partner





Additional
water potential
generated (lakh
cubic meters) in
2022-23

22.78

Number of
families impacted
in 2022-23

28,119

- **THE DOHA MODEL**

The term 'Doha' refers to a percolated water-storage structure, several of which are constructed along the length of a stream. These store water during the monsoons, and also accelerate groundwater recharge.

The dimensions of a doha are typically 2-4 km by about 4 m. We worked on scaling up the doha model based on exposure visits to Maharashtra and other states and piloted the model in Tikamgarh district, Madhya Pradesh. So far, we have constructed 929 dohas across five districts.

That apart, we have also installed or renovated 185 water harvesting structures (farm ponds, dams, wells, gabion/ loose boulders, solar irrigation pumps).

In total, all our activities combined have generated an additional water potential of 22.78 lakh cubic metres, impacting 28,119 families in 2022-23.



• CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

This initiative is based on the fulfilling and restructuring of poor or degraded soil by using bio-stimulants and following natural farming methods which discard chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

In Bundelkhand, the major soil types are a red soil locally called 'parua' and a sandy loam locally called 'rakhar', which cover most of the region. Black soil, which covers only about 10 percent of the region, is known as 'mar'.

So what prompted us to take soil restructuring measures in Bundelkhand?

- Poor soil health (low on organic carbon, NPK and major micronutrients)
- Lack of quality seeds
- High input costs in agriculture
- Low land productivity
- Lack of irrigation, erratic rainfall and drought

Our bioresource centres or Prakritik Krishi Kendra (PKK) make biostimulants and provide training to farmers. Subsequently, PKK farmers adopt a cluster approach to reach more associate farmers in a village.

Using demo plots, we showcase a few practices such as seed treatment, line sowing, application of Ghan Jeevamrut and Jeevamrut, and manual weeding for major crops like groundnut, green gram, blackgram, wheat, mustard and chickpea.

Our 45 PKK have so far prepared approximately 21,000 quintals of Ghan Jeevamrut, 2.5 lakh litres of Jeevamrut, 1,200 litres of Dashparni Ark, and 2,000 litres of Neemastra, while our climate smart agriculture activities as a whole have reached 15,535 farmers.

Number of
Pakritik Krishi
Kendra or
bioresource
centres

45

Number of
farmers impacted
by our climate
smart agriculture
activities

17,740





Number of
Tapovans/Mini
forests established

9

Number of
Tapovan trees
planted

1,00,083

• MULTILAYER FARMING

Multilayer farming refers to growing different vegetables on the same plot at a time. This helps smallholders grow various seasonal vegetables and horticultural crops throughout the year, ensuring food and nutritional security for the household. Vulnerable families are also provided with an additional income from the sale of surplus produce.

Crops are selected based on height and growth duration to ensure adequate sunlight and different harvesting cycles so that households have continued access to various produce throughout the year. Sowing is strategic, so multiple crops including fruits, vegetables, and flowers can be grown together.

We have provided training to 540 multilayer farmers to manage the farming structure and crops, as well as the use of bionutrients and biopesticides for crop growth and pest control. Input costs for a single multilayer farm is about INR 17,500, while the income is around INR 55,000. Alongside, we also helped set up 1,228 nutrition gardens or Poshan Vatika in the region.



• LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

In Bundelkhand, many smallholders, mainly women farmers, deal in livestock. Goats are particularly popular, though their mortality rate is high primarily because goat farmers don't always know how to take care of the stock, or maintain proper hygiene, or how to deal with a sick animal.

Veterinary costs are often unaffordable for many, which is why our interventions through our trained brigade of women animal care experts or Pashu Sakhis have reached 1,550 families and provided initial treatment for goats.

We have also trained goat farmers in matters of feeding and care, which has lowered disease and mortality rates among goats in several areas. Pashu Sakhis also sell goat feed like dana mix ran, Pashu Chhat, and Masala bolus, which help increase the weight of an animal and also help in disease control.

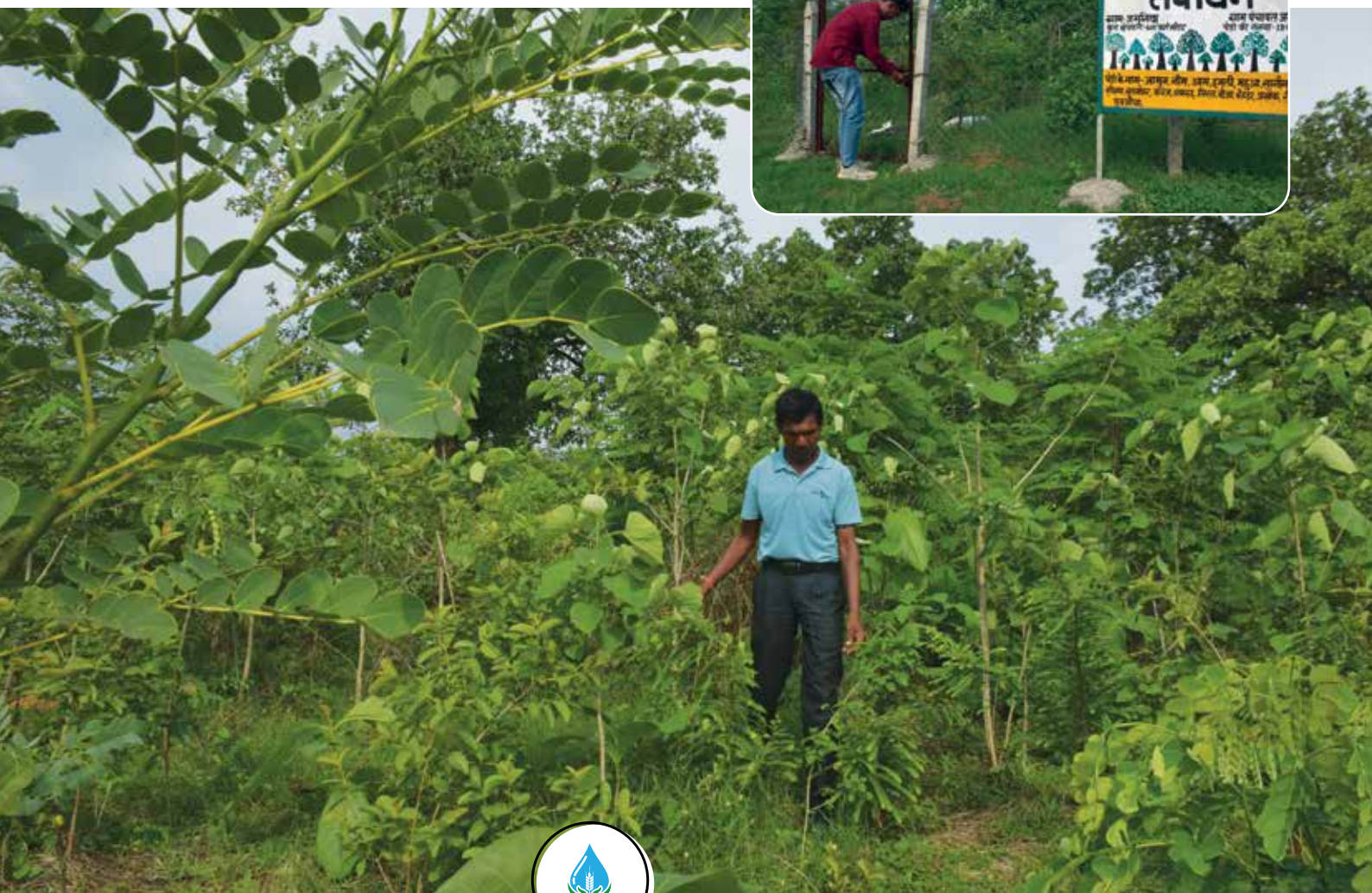


Number of Pashu
Sakhis trained
under livestock

540

Number of families
impacted by the
Pashu Sakhis

1,550



Number of
multilayer farmers
we provided
training to

540

Number of
nutrition gardens
or Poshan Vatika set
up in the region

28,119

• BIODIVERSITY BOOST

Conserving native plants and safeguarding local biodiversity forms a large chunk of our activities. Thanks to our focused group discussions with community and local experts, we identified several native plant species of Bundelkhand and have sown more than 90,000 plants in the last year across seven Tapovan based on the Miyawaki Forest concept.

Tapovan is an innovative reforestation approach to restore any indigenous ecosystem. The method involves plantating of only native trees suited to the geographical conditions so that their survival rate is high. Besides, they are familiar and beloved among local communities.

The idea is to introduce a mix of flora, including canopy trees, shrubs, and other species. Typically, the focus is on trees which produce high volumes of oxygen, such as peepal and banyan trees. Other species include sheesham, mahua, khair, etc.



• RENEWING ENERGY

Solar street lights, smokeless chulhas (stoves), and solar home lights have helped us take a significant step forward in creating a future in which both ecology and economy are safeguarded.

Solar street lights and home lights are powered by solar panels that use the sun's energy to produce electricity, which is then stored in batteries. They are particularly useful in rural areas that experience frequent power outages and areas without access to electricity, and they provide a reliable and clean source of light.

Smokeless chulhas or wood-burning

cooking stoves are designed to operate at maximum efficiency, burning wood more cleanly and efficiently than traditional stoves. They produce minimal smoke, which reduces the amount of wood needed to cook, and improves indoor air quality. Smokeless chulhas serve as a compelling showcase of renewable energy, utilizing solar power to heat water, subsequently employed for cooking purposes.

Under BIWAL, we have installed 200 solar street lights covering 20 villages, 200 solar home lights, and 900 smokeless chulhas in 2022-23 to reduce pollution, preserve natural resources, and promote local economic development.

Number of solar
street lights
installed in 2022-23

200

Number of
smokeless chulhas
installed in 2022-23

90





Responsibility and resilience:

THE RCRC STORY

In March 2020, as the world struggled with the catastrophic consequences of Covid-19, a coalition of civil society organisations in India was formed to understand how rural populations were dealing with the pandemic, and to work at the micro level to provide relief to affected communities. The coalition initially began with six civil society organisations (CSOs), eventually growing to more than 60.

These work directly with rural communities on aspects such as income enhancement, health, and education, while ensuring women's empowerment.

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Currently 96 CSOs, with an outreach of more than 1.6 crore rural poor families in 110 districts of 15 states, are part of the coalition.

Renamed the Responsible Coalition for Resilient Communities (RCRC), the coalition has been working on four major fronts:

1. **Research or evidence-based policy influencing through household surveys**
2. **Integrated Farming Clusters (IFC), a large-scale partnership with government**
3. **Capacity building for small NGOs**
4. **Value-chain projects**

Already, four rounds of surveys have been conducted to collect evidence of vulnerability among rural populations, specifically post-pandemic. Questionnaires for the surveys were designed to understand vulnerability in terms of **financial status, food security, education, and access to different government schemes.**

IFC is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). Thirty RCRC member organisations are facilitating the implementation of **214 out of 400 IFC projects with 69,122 farmers in 10 states.**

This system of livelihood improvement combines multiple forms of farming such as crops, livestock, and aquaculture into a single cohesive unit. This approach aims to optimise

land use, reduce waste, and increase efficiency, resulting in greater sustainability and profitability.

By sharing resources, knowledge, and markets, farmers in an IFC can work together to improve overall productivity and competitiveness.

We are also implementing four different projects to strengthen value chains in Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

- In Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh, **16 women entrepreneurs** are being trained to manage the buying and selling of vegetables in their own villages
- In Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, we are promoting a new variety of banana tissue culture production and marketing of value-added products to impact the lives of **1,000 farmers**
- In Kanker district of Chhattisgarh, we are working on **non-timber forest produce (NTFP)** value chains, with women's groups making custard apple and tamarind-based value-added products and selling to different markets
- In Karauli and Bharatpur districts of Rajasthan, we are promoting **climate resilient agricultural practices** and strengthening cold pressed mustard oil value chains, which has already impacted more than **3,000 farmers**

Nurturing Changemakers:

THE BUDDHA FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Buddha Fellowship Program is a social responsibility initiative, a 24-month mentoring programme for development entrepreneurs (DE) directly impacting the lives of marginalised families, primarily in rural areas.

The programme offers mentoring by a group of experts, collaborations with public and private sectors, funding, a strong community base, periodic off-site problem-solving workshops (Buddha Entrepreneurship Clinics), and an all-around nurturing attitude of the management team.

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The programme kicked off in 2017 with IIT and IIM graduates across the country (Cohort 0). Cohort 1 (2018-20) consisted of eight successful Buddha Fellows who established their own social enterprises; Cohort 2 (2022-24) consists of 14 DE who are members of the Buddha Entrepreneurship Network (BEN) or the BFP alumni network, and actively help each other as well as the BFP internal team.

SELECTION

The selection criteria for a BFP applicant are: (i) The entrepreneur should have a social enterprise running for a minimum of two years. (ii) The entrepreneur should have gained education from any institute/ university; (iii) The enterprise should have a strong social impact.

OUTREACH

The Buddha Institute's landing page on its website has notched up more than 3.2 million hits. One of the ways in which the institute has sought to maximise this huge traction is by raising social awareness among students of 50 top educational institutions, with the following results:

1. **Birla Institute of Technology**, Mesra, Ranchi, Jharkhand has completed one in-campus event and an MoU is in process for student immersion, quarterly knowledge interface, and faculty learning initiatives
2. **Visva-Bharati**, Santiniketan, has completed one in-campus event and requested a second. A discussion on immersion is ongoing
3. **Banaras Hindu University (BHU)** has completed one in-campus event; a proposal for webinars, immersion and hackathons submitted; and work in progress to develop a field-work based course on marginalised communities
4. Workshops in **nine institutions in the North-East** including NorthEastern Hill University (NEHU), Royal Global University (RGU), University of Science Technology & Management (USTM), Cotton University (CU), Tezpur University (TU), Dibrugarh University (DU), National Institute of Technology A.P (NIT), IIT Guwahati, and National Law University & Judicial Academy (NLUJAA)
5. **Impact Hackathon** at IIT Guwahati on a problem statement of rural areas, drawing teams from the IIT and other institutions
6. Outreach and project briefings with **twelve institutions** – Kaziranga University (KU), Northeast Regional Institute of Management (NERIM), Assam Downtown University (ADTU), Girijananda Chowdhury Institute of Technology & Management (GIMT), Gurucharan College, NIT Silchar, Assam University, Jorhat Engineering College (JEC), Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Assam Engineering College (AEC), Mizoram University (MU), and Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU).
7. Thirty students opted for **Rural Immersion**, a 15-day village stay under the guidance of a Civil Society Organisation (CSO). The students were from Royal Global University, NEHU, Tezpur University and Dibrugarh University.

***The current
contribution of
agriculture to India's
GDP is around 18-19%.***



The latest estimates from 2022-23 show the share of Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture and allied sectors in the total Indian economy is 18.3%.





OUR SPECIAL INITIATIVES

ANTODAYA- AN INITIATIVE OF AXIS BANK FOUNDATION

Sagar, Chhindwara, Tikamgarh,
Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh

Project spans 4 districts across
10 blocks and 653 villages. Aim:
Uplift 50,000 rural families via
enhanced livelihoods.

CLUSTER FACILITATION PROGRAMME

Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh

Addressing poverty using
a multi-pronged strategy:
merging government programs,
MGNREGA, and GIS-based
Natural Resource Management.
Enhanced coordination and
planning are key.

LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES FOR FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT (LIFE)

Anuppur, Chhindwara & Sagar,
Madhya Pradesh

Enhancing livelihoods via
targeted strategies - promoting
vegetable cultivation and boosting
livestock productivity.

AMELIORATING NATURAL RESOURCES UPSCALING PRACTICES OF AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT (ANUPAM) BY HDFC PARIVARTAN

Jashpur, Chattisgarh

Boosting water availability,
agriculture, livestock, NTFP, and
education for tribal families.
Aiming for holistic rural
development in 15 villages via
HDFC Bank's program.

CHIMWP BY BRLF & MGNREGS

Koriya, Chhattisgarh

The Chhattisgarh High Impact
Mega Watershed Project
(CHIMWP) targets 13,000
households, aiming for a 25%
income increase in Bharatpur
and Manendragarh blocks. BRLF &
MGNREGS are collaborating.

UPSCALING OF COMMUNITY NUTRITION GARDENS (CNG) BY GIZ

Chhatarpur, Barwani, Khandwa &
Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh

Fostering community nutrition
gardens. Part of the SENU project,
this boosts food availability
for nutritionally insecure
communities, focusing on women
(15-49 years) and young children
(6-23 months) via 350 gardens.



SCALING REGENERATIVE AND RESTORATIVE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES

150 villages of Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh

Regenerative Production Landscape Collaborative (RPLC) engages 12,000 farmers in diverse practices: regenerative agriculture, livelihood diversification, and water management.



AGRO ECOLOGY DRIVEN PRODUCTION, MARKET AND MARKETING SCHEME DEVELOPMENT (SUATI BY GIZ)

Madhya Pradesh

Developing agroecology-based production, markets, and marketing schemes by connecting farmers with traders, private, and public organizations through FPCs.

AGRO ECOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION IN RURAL AREAS BY MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA

Offers integrated solutions to small farmers, empowering them through capacity building, advisory, and mechanization for crop diversification, boosting incomes.

COMBATING AGRICULTURE STRESS BY REVIVING TRADITIONAL WATER BODIES, EFFICIENT WATER USE, TECHNOLOGY, AND COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE – IndusInd

Bundelkhand, Madhya Pradesh

Targets water stress through traditional water bodies revival, efficient water use, tech, and community governance. SRIJAN and BIWAL partner to impact 23,000 farmers across 135 villages in 3 years.

HRDP – HDFC

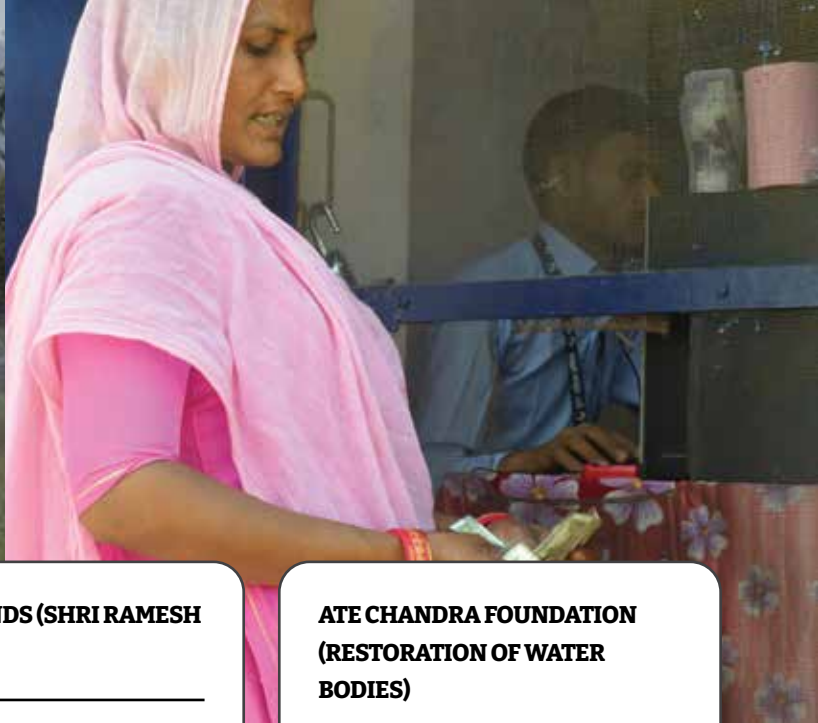
Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh

In Mau block, 40 villages benefit from FDP. This 3-year project emphasizes NRM-based livelihoods through dam renovation, water harvesting structures, tank restoration, and sustainable agriculture. Supporting 3,000 farmers.

BIWAL – HINDUSTAN UNILEVER FOUNDATION

Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh

Phase 1 centered on improving irrigation access through the restoration of traditional tanks and the adoption of improved farming practices. Farmers utilized desilted tank sediment on their fields. However, challenges related to suboptimal crop yields resulting from seed and soil quality have arisen, which will be tackled in Phase 2



**SECURING LIVELIHOODS
OF SMALL AND
MARGINAL FARMERS
THROUGH PRODUCTION,
DIVERSIFICATION,
COLLECTIVIZATION, AND
MARKETING OF COMMODITIES
(WALMART FOUNDATION)**

Anuppur, Chhindwara, Niwari,
Tikamgarh, Shivpuri & Dhar

To promote Farmer Producer
Organisations (FPO) and enhance
their financial and social status.
12 FPOs are being promoted, with
9,296 shareholders, including
4,189 women. Target: 25,000
shareholders.

**CARING FRIENDS (SHRI RAMESH
KACHOLIA)**

Bundelkhand (Madhya Pradesh &
Uttar Pradesh)

To uplift 1,18,000 farmers'
livelihoods and boost their
income. This initiative stabilizes
agriculture and promotes a
comprehensive livelihood
package, with a strong emphasis
on water security, sustainable
agriculture, and rural livelihoods.

**ATE CHANDRA FOUNDATION
(RESTORATION OF WATER
BODIES)**

Baran, Karauli, Chitrakoot &
Chhatarpur – UP, MP & Rajasthan

Focused on restoring water
bodies in aspirational districts
through collaboration with
district administration and Niti
Ayog funding. In total, 177 water
bodies have been rejuvenated,
yielding a remarkable water
potential of 14.67 lakh cubic
meters.

**A.T.E. CHANDRA FOUNDATION,
SHRI RAMESH KACHOLIYA ,
CARING FRIENDS**

Tikamgarh & Niwari, Madhya
Pradesh

Working with 500 farmers
to promote natural farming
practices, establishing
bioresource centres and scaling
multi-layer farming. The project
focuses on capacity building of
farmers and developing them
as master farmers through
training on seed management,
sowing management,
integrated pest management,
harvesting and storage.

**WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT
FUND (WDF, NABARD)**

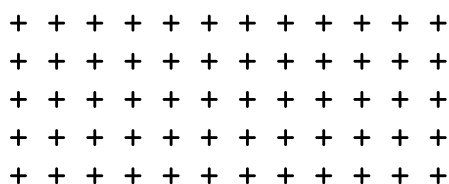
Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh

Focuses on overcoming
agrarian distress and seeks
to promote comprehensive
livelihood programmes for
rural communities based on
watershed lines. The initiative
has been launched in the villages
of Rangeenkhaba and Marai,
impacting 347 families and 989
hectares of land.

PRIF – VIKALP

Ghatigaon, Madhya Pradesh

Women's groups work to
rejuvenate water and farming,
boosting income and family
development. The program
fosters social entrepreneurship,
empowers tribal communities
through village-level centers, and
ensures family nutrition.



5 key strengths of SRIJAN

These strengths have contributed to SRIJAN's impact on improving livelihoods of small and marginal farmers and promoting sustainable agriculture practices.

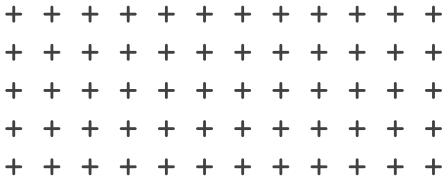
Innovative livelihood interventions: SRIJAN has developed innovative models and interventions to enhance livelihoods. The organisation has pioneered the nano-orchard model and climate-smart agriculture practices, which are based on bio inputs, improved soil quality, and the use of better seeds to enhance farmers' resilience to climate change. These models have then been adopted by NABARD and government agencies.

Women-led community institutions: SRIJAN has recognised the power of collectives and actively promoted community-owned institutions led by women. It has successfully established nine Self-Help Group (SHG) federations and nine Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) exclusively owned and led by women.

Advocacy with the government for access to finance with FPOs: SRIJAN not only implements grassroots projects but also focuses on influencing policy spaces. It has collaborated with ICCo in Assam to successfully advocate for access to finance for FPOs through government schemes and mainstream financial institutions.

GO-NGO collaboration: SRIJAN believes in the importance of collaboration between government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). It has been actively involved in policy-making bodies and CSO platforms, working closely with government agencies and NGOs. SRIJAN's collaborations have contributed to the development of sustainable initiatives such as BIWAL and the Madhya Pradesh Sustainable Development Initiative (MP-SDI).

Custard apple value chain: SRIJAN has established a successful value chain for custard apples in Pali, Rajasthan, and Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh. By involving tribal women at every stage of the value addition process, SRIJAN has increased their ownership and income. The initiative has created opportunities for small and marginal farmers to sell produce at higher prices and engage in value-added activities.



EMPOWERING CHANGE THROUGH RESEARCH AND COLLABORATION

Research has played a fundamental role in all of our projects, whether qualitative or quantitative in nature. We have undertaken research covering livelihoods, migration, gender, climate-smart agriculture, resilience strategies, and community building. We ensure our research takes an intersectional lens, follows a bottom-up approach, and takes into account systemic oppressions related to class, gender, caste, and ethnicity. Our research, in this manner, helps develop a better understanding of on-ground realities, creating space for improved outcomes, enhanced livelihood opportunities, and more promising policy implementation. Our 15-year longitudinal study focuses on three states: Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan.

Supported by the Azim Premji University (APU), we are conducting a mixed-methods study. This study aims to

investigate reverse male migration during COVID-19 and its impact on rural female labor participation rates. Throughout the research project, we aim to publish articles and policy briefs on various themes and aspects related to the proposed topic. So far, two articles have been published in India Development Review (IDR) and Down to Earth. These are “What Does Men’s Reverse Migration Mean for Women?”—which reached 315,040 people across IDR’s channels. Readers of this article came from 30 states across the country and 38 countries around the world. The second article, “It’s Her Job: In Water-Starved Chambua near Udaipur, Women Are Disproportionately Affected,” was featured in Down to Earth.

Similarly, we produce policy briefs with the aim of synthesizing and promoting the research we



Research is at the heart of SRIJAN's mission. Our comprehensive studies cover a spectrum of vital topics, from livelihoods and migration to gender equity and climate-smart agriculture. We delve deep, focusing on marginalized communities, and always strive to bring meaningful change. Collaborations with esteemed institutions and universities strengthen our commitment. Through our research, we aim to build a better, sustainable world, ensuring that the benefits of our efforts reach those who need them most.

undertake. Two such briefs have been supported by the Laudes Foundation. These briefs contain policy recommendations on “Engaging with Men and Boys in Advancing the Gender Equality Agenda in India” and “India’s Big Gender Challenge: COVID-19’s Devastating Impact on Rural Labor Force Participation.”

Over the course of the year, we have established several key collaborations with institutes and universities. These include the University of Essex for gender-based research, research on local governance systems, and understanding participatory methods used for community engagement. We have partnered with JNKVV Jabalpur and the Centre for Sub-Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow, for scientific studies in the field of agriculture. Additionally, we have collaborated with

Meta for climate resilience and biodiversity, and with Dr. CV Raman University, Madhya Pradesh, in the field of water governance.

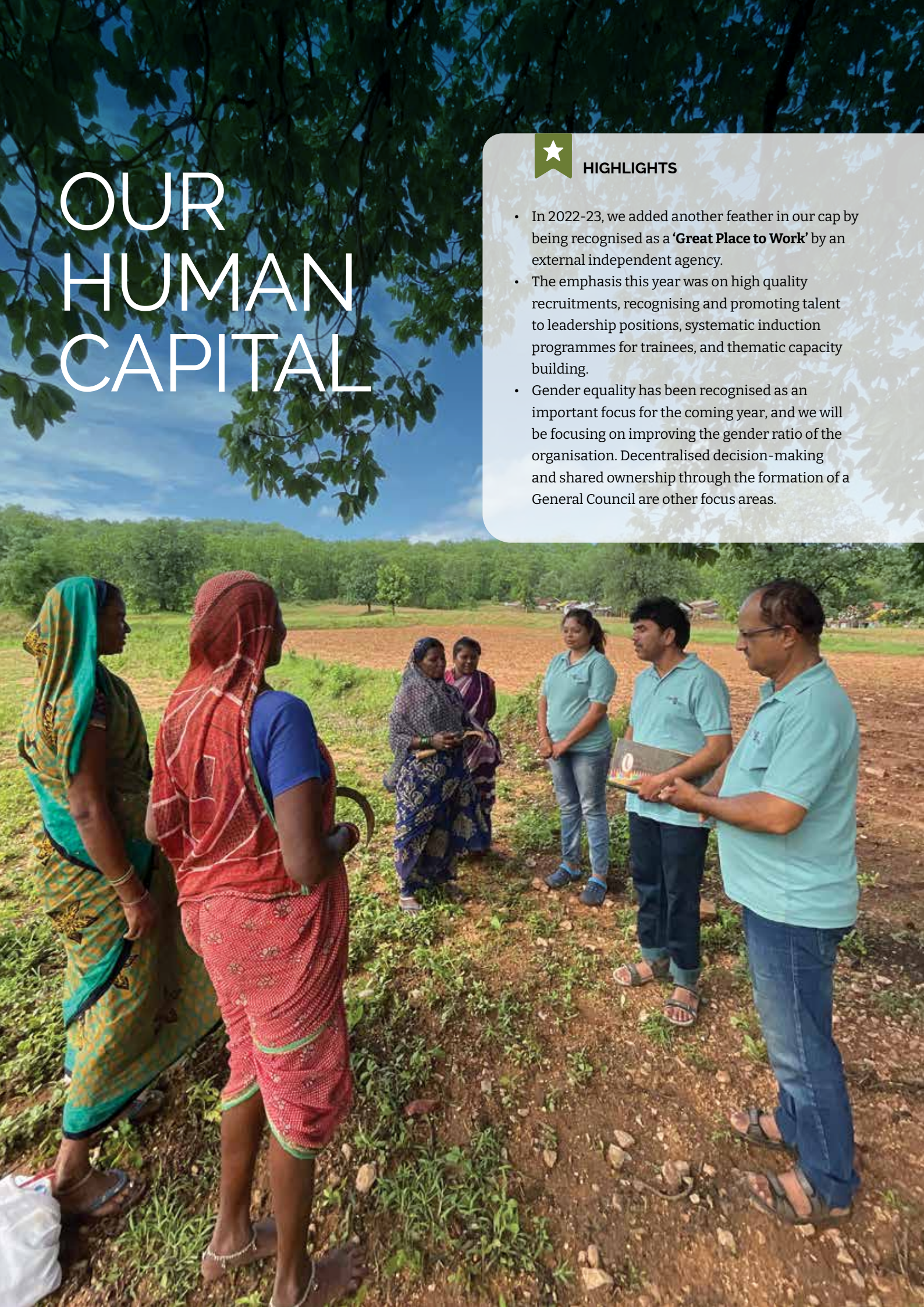
Currently, we are conducting Rapid Research Assessments in the field of water control, agency, and governance. To align research projects with SRIJAN’s vision and overarching goals, we are focusing on livelihood initiatives, social development through sustainable means, and women’s empowerment. Research is a fundamental aspect of analyzing the projects undertaken by us, evaluating whether they align with the organization’s goals and how they are benefiting the communities. Through our research, we aim to determine whether farmers are reaping the benefits of our livelihood cluster model.

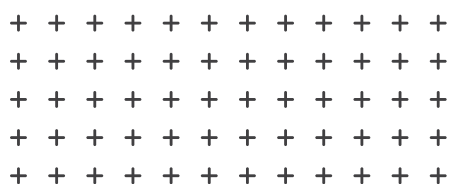
OUR HUMAN CAPITAL



HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2022-23, we added another feather in our cap by being recognised as a '**Great Place to Work**' by an external independent agency.
- The emphasis this year was on high quality recruitments, recognising and promoting talent to leadership positions, systematic induction programmes for trainees, and thematic capacity building.
- Gender equality has been recognised as an important focus for the coming year, and we will be focusing on improving the gender ratio of the organisation. Decentralised decision-making and shared ownership through the formation of a General Council are other focus areas.





OUR PEOPLE

The new batch of executive professionals: A batch of eight project executives (trainees) have completed their one-year traineeship in SRIJAN and graduated as project executives.

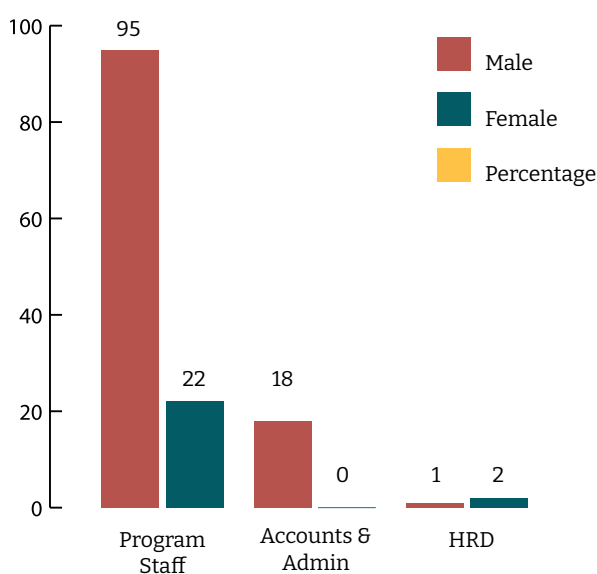
New Batch of trainees-campus placement: This placement season, we have selected a batch of 10 female and 6 male trainees from diverse educational backgrounds and colleges. We follow a very diligent recruitment process for the placement of students as the sector requires more than just an educational background. The process consists of shortlisting on the basis of academic scores, a psychometric test, a group discussion, and two rounds of personal interviews.

Lateral placement in leadership positions: We have placed eight employees in leadership positions as we received some major projects this year. These eight people belong to different cadres; one programme director for the MEAL team, one programme manager, two team leaders, two project leaders, and two project

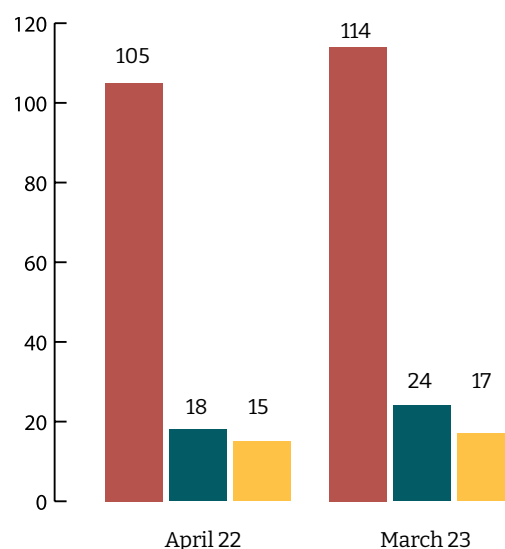
managers looking after different themes and projects across locations.

Internships: Internships are considered a stepping stone for candidates waiting to step into the professional world. Our organisation provides a conducive environment for these young, enthusiastic candidates by exposing them to different rural realities and other project management expertise where they can actually learn and grow. This year, we had a total of 10 interns from different colleges.

SWAR Fellows: SRIJAN with funding support from SIDBI Swavalamban Foundation is implementing the SWAR Fellowship Program, where 10 fellows are placed in 10 different partner NGOs to support them in building a rural enterprise while they also acquire entrepreneurial knowhow to set up their own enterprises. These fellows are experienced professionals with work experience ranging from 1-2 years in rural entrepreneurial activities.



STAFF STRENGTH



STAFF COMPOSITION





This year, as things regularised after the pandemic, we launched a set of training programmes for different cadres of staff, involving a mix of virtual and physical training using internal and external resource persons.

POLICIES

Insurance: SRIJAN staff are given health benefits in the form of insurance coverage for all employees. Claims of INR 8.29 lakh were disbursed against premium payments of INR 8.05 lakh last year. This year, we have three insurance policies in place covering all staff; group medical coverage of INR 5 lakh, group personal accident coverage of INR 10 lakh, and group term life insurance coverage of INR 30 lakh.

Safeguarding policies: Working in the social sector, we are responsible for taking care of stakeholders directly or indirectly involved with us, and feel we need a safeguarding policy. We are currently in the design phase and working with external consultant, Anuradha Mukherjee. We have the first draft in place and we will hopefully launch this at the beginning of the next financial year.

PROCESS

Induction and Reflection: SRIJAN sees the young trainee as a future leader. Thus, it is necessary to provide them with guidance from time to time; the necessary inputs and feedback on their learning. SRIJAN's induction takes place as per a structured module, which consists of various interactive sessions with the team, programme directors, HRD team, and the designated induction team who helps the trainees learn the nuances of development and guides them step-by-step in climbing the ladder.

Thematic training: Training is a two-way process; while it increases the productivity of employees, it also connects them with the organisation. This year, as things regularised after the pandemic, we launched a set of training programmes for different cadres of staff, involving a mix of virtual and physical training using internal and external resource persons.

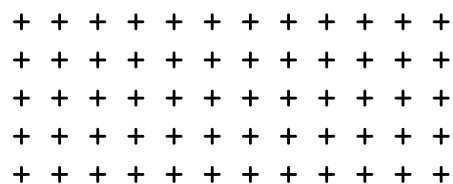
Employee Retreat: We celebrated the annual employee retreat with a three-day event this year in Bharatpur, Rajasthan. Since it was the first physical meeting after a break of three years, it was much needed and employee enthusiasm was at its peak. The idea was also to break hierarchy gaps, reflect on vision-mission and gain a shared understanding of organisational strengths and weaknesses.

Performance Management System: We have launched a new performance management system with the help of external consultant Genpact (Better World Initiative). This system is implemented through the HR software Employwise, where mid-year and annual performances of employees can be tracked systematically and smoothly.

Virtual expert talks: These talks are focused on knowledge building among employees as they get a chance to interact with other development experts and know about other similar issues. Guests are connected with employees from around the world through video calls. Over the years we've had the privilege of hosting esteemed individuals such as Ajay Mehta, Sanjay Dube, Suraj Jacob, Yogesh Ghore, Narendranath Damodaran, Gayathri Vasudevan, and Neelima Khetan as distinguished guests.

POSH training: The partnership with One Future Collective has continued this year as well. Their training modules comprised the second phase of POSH Training, an interactive session for female employees, and advanced training for management committee members.

MDP at IRMA, ANAND: Three senior members of the organisation attended a Management Development Program (MDP) at IRMA titled: 'Thought for Food: Systems Thinking for managing sustainable transitions' and another MDP – 'Quantitative Research Methods' was held in March, attended by one of the employees from the research team.



BOARD MEMBERS



ROHIT BHASIN



C. BABU JOSEPH



DR ROHINI SOMANATHAN



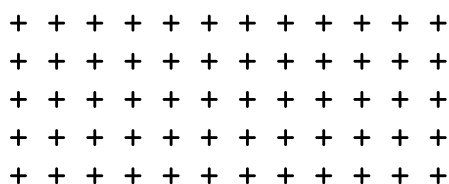
NARENDRANATH
DAMODARAN



MUKTESHWARI BOSCO



NIVEDITA BANERJI



PARTNERS & DONORS

Our partners , whose support has been instrumental in enabling us to make a significant impact on the ground.

INDIAN CONTRIBUTIONS:

CORPORATES

- HDFC Bank Limited
- Bengal Finance and Investment Pvt. Ltd.
- IndusInd Bank Ltd
- LIC Housing Finance Limited
- RBL Bank Limited
- Subhamangal Credit capital Pvt. Ltd.
- Mahindra and Mahindra Limited
- Axis Bank Foundation - Sustainable Livelihoods
- Hindustan Uniliver Foundation
- Aditya Birla Capital Foundation
- National Stock Exchange Foundation
- Pernod Ricard India Charitable Foundation
- ATE Chandra Foundation
- Royal Rajasthan Foundation
- Reliance Foundation
- Artma Foundation
- Azim Premji Foundation

OTHER PHILANTHROPIC CONTRIBUTIONS:

- Mr. Ashish Ramesh Chandra Kacholia
- Smt Bhagwani Devi Basudev Jhunjunwala Trust

INDIAN CONTRIBUTIONS:

DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS - GOVERNMENT

- Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)- Mega Watershed Project
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan)
- SIDBI Swavalamban Foundation

Government of Uttar Pradesh

Government of Madhya Pradesh

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS:

- Walmart Foundation
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- IDH
- Laudes Foundation
- MacArthur Foundation
- Ford Foundation
- Arpan Foundation

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AUDIT REPORT

2023





SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRIJAN]

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023

| | | Amount in ₹ | |
|---|------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Particulars | Note | As at 31st March, 2023 | As at 31st March, 2022 |
| SOURCES OF FUNDS | | | |
| CORPUS FUND | 1 | 85,69,498 | 79,31,902 |
| OTHER FUNDS AND RESERVES | | | |
| Capital Assets Fund | 2 | 88,49,960 | 72,97,694 |
| Restricted Project Funds | 3A | 28,85,97,625 | 13,30,74,138 |
| Un-Restricted Funds | 3B | 7,15,94,900 | 6,70,86,980 |
| Specific Reserves | 3B | 18,80,197 | 18,80,197 |
| Consultancy Project Fund | 3B | 29,24,266 | 90,18,211 |
| Total | | 38,24,16,446 | 22,62,89,122 |
| APPLICATION OF FUNDS | | | |
| FIXED ASSETS - Funded by Donor's | 4 | | |
| Assets under possession of SRIJAN | | 59,17,859 | 49,64,854 |
| Assets in possession of Community | | 29,32,101 | 23,32,841 |
| FIXED ASSETS - Own Assets | 4.A | 89,294 | - |
| INVESTMENTS | 5 | - | - |
| CURRENT ASSETS (A) | | | |
| Cash and Bank Balances | 6 | 34,65,75,081 | 19,14,66,771 |
| Loans and Advances | 7 | 23,78,672 | 31,18,741 |
| Other Current Assets | 8 | 2,57,12,557 | 2,00,46,488 |
| Grant amount receivable | 3A | 1,69,18,824 | 2,62,89,250 |
| | | 39,15,85,134 | 24,09,21,250 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (B) | | | |
| Current Liabilities | 9 | 1,74,98,942 | 2,08,68,177 |
| Provisions | 10 | 6,09,000 | 10,61,645 |
| | | 1,81,07,942 | 2,19,29,822 |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS (A-B) | | 37,34,77,192 | 21,89,91,428 |
| Total | | 38,24,16,446 | 22,62,89,122 |

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts

18

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

For Thakur, Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FR No. 000038N

(K.N. Gupta)

Partner

M. No: 009169

Place: New Delhi

Date: 01-07-2023



(Prasanna Khemariya)

Chief Executive Officer



(C. Babu Joseph)

Chairperson

Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023



SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRIJAN]

Statement of Income and Expenditure For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023

| Particulars | Note | Amount in ₹ | |
|--|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | For the Year Ended
March 31, 2023 | For the Year Ended
March 31, 2022 |
| REVENUE | | | |
| Grants and Contributions | 11 | 55,71,08,104 | |
| Less: Grant Return | | 58,725 | |
| Donations | | | 17,28,808 |
| Professional Income | 38 | 1,37,31,125 | 1,28,35,922 |
| Interest Income- | 12 | | |
| On Restricted Grant Fund | | 88,01,759 | 37,18,025 |
| On own Fund | | 52,13,318 | 39,67,469 |
| Gain/(loss) on redemption of Units of Mutual Funds | 12 | - | 1,82,073 |
| Grant Amount Written Back | 3A | 8,56,161 | 31,97,993 |
| Recovery of Overheads Costs from projects | 3A | 16,87,235 | 37,70,978 |
| Other Income | 13 | 7,26,836 | 16,49,780 |
| Total | | 58,81,38,624 | 43,45,90,103 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Livelihood Promotion Activities | 14. A | 21,06,44,004 | 22,00,99,653 |
| Grant to other NGO | 14. B | 6,75,79,658 | 2,80,54,502 |
| Expense Against Professional Income | 14. C | 1,98,25,070 | 38,89,141 |
| Livelihood Programme Support | 15 | 6,97,24,117 | 7,26,77,762 |
| Livelihood Consultancy and related expenses | 16 | 2,58,36,153 | 1,70,50,653 |
| Livelihoods Support Cost | 17 | 2,07,72,632 | 2,04,95,854 |
| Purchase of Fixed Assets from Donor's Fund | 4 | 40,26,845 | 29,09,864 |
| Overhead Recovery Cost charge to project | 3A | 16,87,235 | 37,70,978 |
| Administration Cost- General | 17.A | 33,51,609 | 14,71,569 |
| Depreciation on Fixed Assets from Own Fund | 4.A | 67,226 | - |
| Bad debts Written off | | 70,950 | 2,40,269 |
| Irrecoverable Grant Balances Written Off | | 1,69,588 | 20,30,669 |
| Capital Assets Fund | | - | 2,72,028 |
| Total | | 42,37,55,087 | 37,29,62,941 |
| EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR | | 16,43,83,537 | 6,16,27,162 |
| Total | | 58,81,38,624 | 43,45,90,103 |
| APPROPRIATIONS | | | |
| Balance Brought Down | | | |
| Excess of Income Over Expenditure for the year | | 16,43,83,537 | 6,16,27,162 |
| Transferred to / from : | | | |
| Capital Assets Fund | | - | (2,72,029) |
| Restricted Fund | | 16,48,93,913 | 4,15,05,810 |
| Consultancy Project Fund | | (60,93,945) | 90,18,211 |
| Un-Restricted Fund | | 50,45,973 | 1,09,45,906 |
| Corpus Fund | | 5,37,596 | 4,29,264 |
| The accompanying notes to accounts referred to above form an | | | |

The accompanying notes to accounts referred to above form an

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

(K.N. Gupta)
Partner
M. No: 009169
Place: New Delhi
Date: 01-07-2023



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

(Prasanna Khemariya)
Chief Executive Officer



(C. Babu Joseph)
Chairperson

Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023



SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRIJAN]

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year Ended 31st March, 2023

| Particulars | Amount in | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | For the Year Ended
March 31, 2023 | For the Year Ended March
31, 2022 |
| Opening Balances : | | |
| Cash and Bank Balances | | |
| Current Accounts | 9,11,672 | - |
| Saving Accounts | 3,60,46,078 | 8,28,68,477 |
| Cheque in Transit | - | 1,24,667 |
| Fixed Deposits and Investments | 15,45,09,021 | 19,14,66,771 |
| | | 6,28,56,709 |
| Receipts: | | |
| Grant and Contribution | 55,71,22,189 | 40,52,67,863 |
| Corpus Grant/Donation | 1,00,000 | - |
| Interest on Fixed deposits and Savings Bank balances | 1,08,80,495 | 30,99,466 |
| Gain/(loss) on redemption of Units of Mutual Funds | - | 1,82,073 |
| Other Income | 7,26,836 | 16,49,780 |
| Professional Receipts | 1,37,31,125 | 58,25,60,645 |
| Total | 77,40,27,416 | 56,88,84,957 |
| Payments: | | |
| Direct Project Expenditure | | |
| Programme Expenditure | 16,22,33,211 | 19,07,11,347 |
| Training and Workshop | 1,37,86,479 | 32,11,141 |
| SHG (Formation, Training and Mobilisation) | 76,03,127 | 1,21,21,646 |
| Grant to other NGO | 7,10,85,458 | 3,79,11,832 |
| | 25,47,08,275 | 24,39,55,966 |
| Professional Services on Livelihood Promotion | 1,98,25,070 | 38,89,141 |
| Payment to and Provision for Employees | | |
| Program Execution Staff | 8,61,79,272 | 8,11,97,922 |
| Admin Staff | 1,31,25,871 | 1,06,94,054 |
| Staff Insurance | 5,86,387 | 14,92,051 |
| Recruitment and Selection Expenses | 14,96,159 | 1,00,301 |
| | 10,13,87,689 | 9,34,84,328 |
| Training / Consulting Charges | 2,39,13,976 | 1,59,86,129 |
| Travel & Conveyances | 1,82,16,987 | 1,15,79,948 |
| Other Operating Expenses | | |
| Rent, Water and Electricity | 34,55,094 | 34,04,183 |
| Printing & Stationery, Books | 13,53,122 | 16,11,836 |
| Postage, Telegram and Telephone | 3,17,542 | 3,63,182 |
| Auditors Remuneration (including travelling) | 6,04,452 | 8,19,560 |
| Rates, Taxes and Duties | 1,04,502 | 1,52,643 |
| Office Repairs and Maintenance | 9,83,072 | 8,67,275 |
| Maintenance of Equipment | 2,33,315 | 3,21,487 |
| Staff Welfare | 6,01,147 | 5,98,389 |
| Bank Charges | 1,12,054 | 95,551 |
| Miscellaneous Expenditure | 2,19,161 | 2,84,400 |
| | 79,83,461 | 85,18,506 |
| Non Recurring | | |
| Purchase of Fixed Assets | 40,34,845 | 29,09,864 |
| (Net of Transfer to Inter Branch) | | |
| Closing Balances: | | |
| Cash and Bank Balances | | |
| Current Account | 6,67,153 | 9,11,672 |
| Saving Account | 13,28,11,059 | 3,60,46,078 |
| Investments in Fixed Deposits | 21,04,78,900 | 34,39,57,112 |
| | 34,39,57,112 | 15,16,03,325 |
| Total | 77,40,27,416 | 56,88,84,957 |

As per our report of even date attached

For Thakur, Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FR No. 000038N

(K.N. Gupta)

Partner
M. No: 009169
Place: New Delhi
Date: 01-07-2023



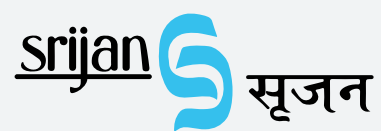
(Prasanna Khemariya)
Chief Executive Officer



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

(C. Babu Joseph)
Chairperson

Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023



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