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It gives me immense pleasure to present to you SRIJAN's Annual Report for the year 2023-24

Every year we build on the learnings and experiences of the previous year and look at what lies ahead. Through support and collective action, during 2023-24, SRIJAN's projects were implemented across 4 states (namely Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh) reaching out to around 51,774 families across 1169 villages. The stories of courage and inspiration of the people impacted are constantly shared verbally and through our digital platforms.

SRIJAN had been committed to enhancing the overall well-being of the rural poor through livelihood initiatives, social development focus, and women empowerment. Keeping this commitment at the core of our work, we embarked on a transformational path delivering breakthrough innovations, operating efficiency, and cross-sector collaborations in the last year.

SRIJAN's agricultural initiatives continued to focus on revitalizing rural India's agriculture sector. By adopting the integrated approach of the Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, we successfully empowered farmers to increase their production by adopting natural farming, connecting them with the market ultimately transforming rural livelihoods and promoting sustainability and prosperity in agriculture.

During the year, we scaled up activities to restore and rejuvenate traditional water bodies. SRIJAN's Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) initiatives prioritize the sustainable use of natural assets, encompassing land, water, forests, and biodiversity. These efforts strike a delicate balance between human needs and environmental preservation, ensuring the long-term viability of ecosystems and rural communities. By implementing these initiatives, we are not only helping the community combat climate change but also building their capacity to become more resilient in the face of its challenges.

Besides that, Pashu Sakhis who offered essential healthcare services to the goats were promoted, expanding its reach, the program extended to various districts, training new Pashu Sakhis and establishing new resource centers. SRIJAN's goat rearing program not only provided economic relief but also catalysed social change, creating a pathway for rural women's empowerment.

On the ground, utilizing mechanisms like Self-Help Groups, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), and community discussions to achieve social inclusion and gender equity yielded measurable impact. To be able to bring about the desired change in the communities we serve, SRIJAN has developed an open and transparent organizational culture, based on core values of respect, integrity, commitment, and excellence. Significant investments have been made in tapping and managing talent, which ensures efficiency and accountability in the work we do. This year SRIJAN has also forayed deeper into the research agenda. We have covered several themes over the year, keeping gender, sustainability, and climate-smart agriculture as our focus. The research projects we took up are influenced by our beneficiaries on the ground - catering to their specific concerns and needs. These issues revolve around livelihood opportunities in rural areas (both on and off-farm), the issue of migration, and resilience strategies adopted by communities in times of climate crisis. We seek to understand how women's agency and autonomy are tied intrinsically to land and the ownership of productive resources. Through research, therefore - we have managed to enrich our programs - by tailoring them to the socio-cultural context.

As we reflect on last year's impact, we express our immense gratitude to all our partners for believing in us, as we continue to take many more steps together and spread the word about bringing changes for the common good through partnerships. By working in close partnership with our development partners, and communities, we drove impact-focused innovations and enabled their scaling up.

Last but not the least, we are humbled by the unwavering dedication and hard work of the staff. Across our projects, people in the communities have been active and engaged in making the changes happen and our teams have been present in the field working directly with the people ensuring the quality of implementation of the work. We are extremely grateful to our board members for standing with us as backbones and supporting us in our journey towards positive change and look forward to the opportunities that lie ahead.

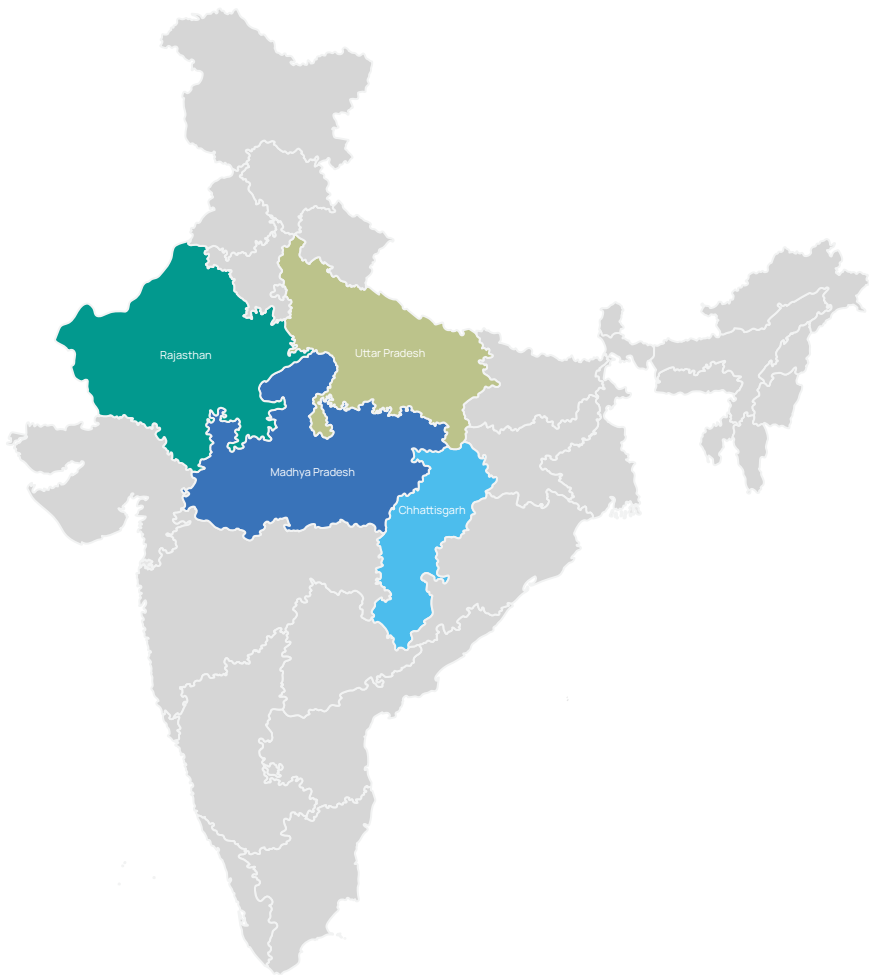


Prasanna Khemariya
CEO

INTRODUCTION

SRIJAN (Self-Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action)

is a Public Charitable Trust **established in 2000**. SRIJAN works with small and marginal farmer families, women, and other impoverished sections of the society in the poorest of the poor poverty pockets of rural India in over 5 livelihood themes.



3,71,943

Families



3,958

Villages



Agriculture



Horticulture



Natural Resource Management



Goat based livelihood programme



Farmer Producer Company

VISION

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

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

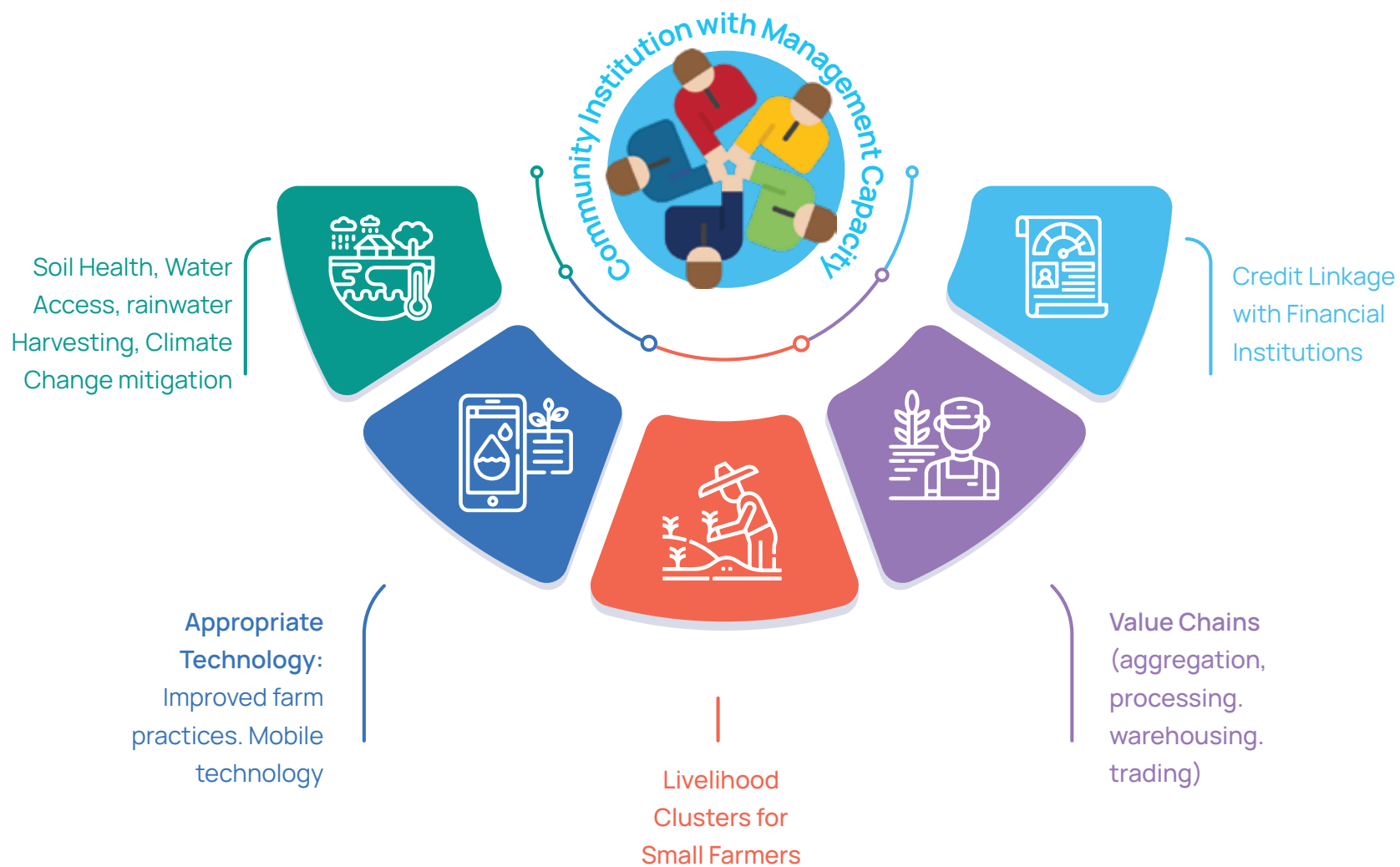
MISSION

VALUES

- Women Empowerment
- Strong belief in Capacity of Poor
- Honesty and Transparency
- Accountability



5 CIRCLE MODEL



APPROACH

SRIJAN's approach to improving the livelihoods of the rural communities is based on working with community collectives, institutions of local self-governance working towards capacity development on thematic and institutional capacities enhancing accountability with shared roles and responsibilities and creating synergies for vertical growth by engaging multiple stakeholders for a convergent planned intervention. The core of each livelihood intervention revolves around promoting and sustaining Community-based Organizations like SHGs, Cluster Federations, and Farmers Producer Organizations with management and governance capabilities. The communities are then empowered to access resources for their development through the following approach:

1

Organize the poor, invest in their leadership and management capacity, and improve their access to financial resources through bank linkages and convergence at all levels

2

Sustainable Natural Resources management to improve access to natural resources, especially land and water, impacts their lives and livelihoods.

3

Technology boosts productivity in agriculture and livestock, creating a value chain for local commodities. Training and capacity building are enhanced through links with academic, research, and technical institutions.



SRIJAN STORY

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



IMPACT OVER THE YEAR 2023-24

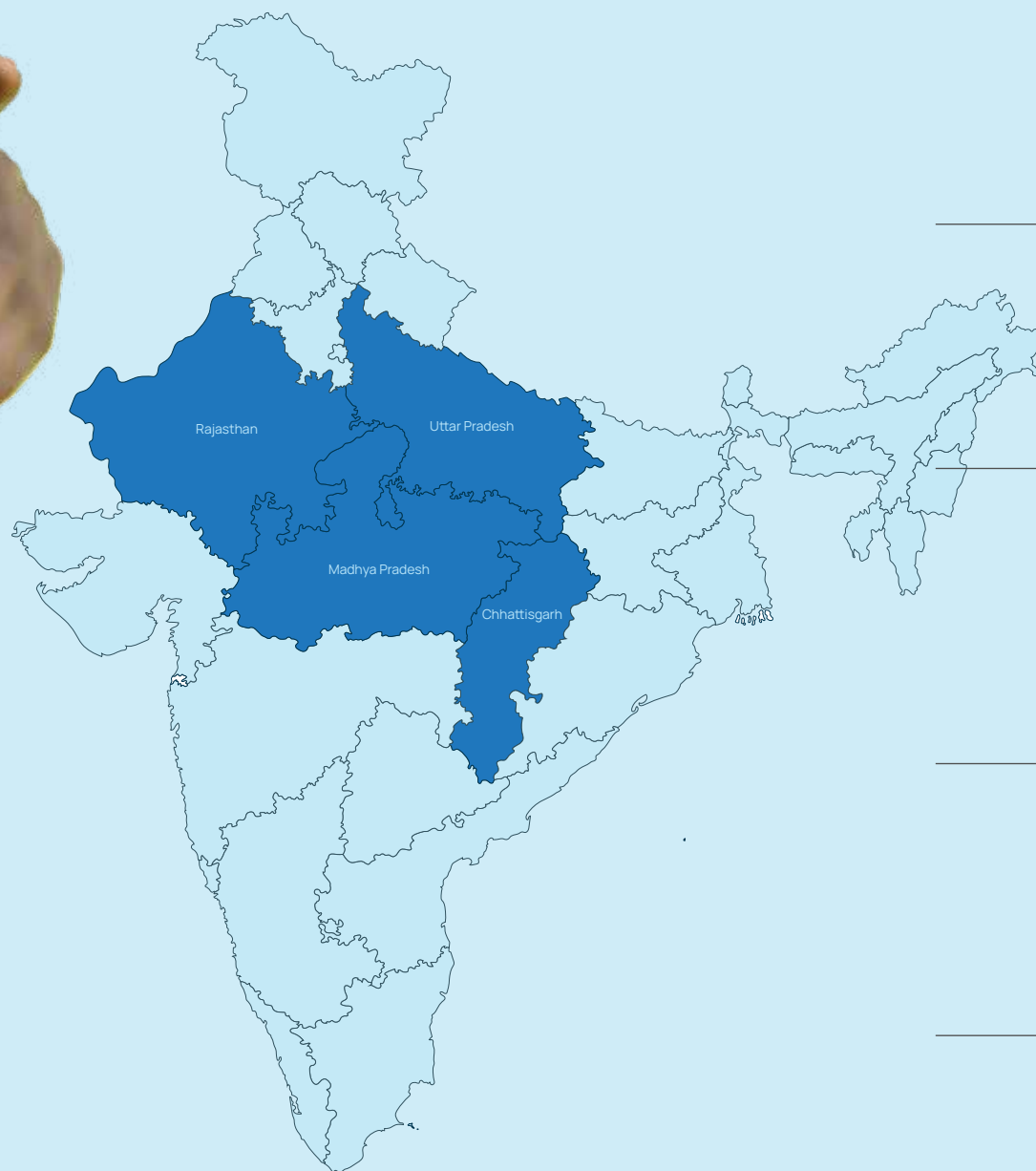
04
STATES

22
DISTRICTS

104
BLOCKS

1,169
VILLAGES

51,774
FAMILIES



AGRICULTURE

Total number of household covered
under agriculture 23-24

48527 Families

Natural farming/organic farming /CSA

33885 Families

Bio Resource centre

7200 Families

Technology transfer/ Solar irrigation
Pump, Micro-irrigation , farm equipment,
custom hiring centre , storage house

5029 Families

Soil health Improvement

11733 Families



HORTICULTURE

Nurseries	4
Orchards	1974
Area under orchards	751 Acres
Total backyard kitchen garden	3690
vegetable plots	3836
Machans	625
No of plant planted in backyards & bunds (other than Orchards)	36800
Miyabaki site developed	15
Total number of household covered under horticulture 23-24	9081 Families





FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATION (FPO)

Farmer Producer companies(FPOs) 16

Number of women shareholder at FPO 19446

Annual turnover of entire FPO INR 90,165,990

Women trained as entrepreneur 1450

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM)

Area treated (Ha)	611 Ha
Water storage capacity created (Billion litres)	5.05 Billion litres
WHS structure	1834
Irrigation technology (Ha)	816 Ha
Area brought under irrigation (Ha)	1367 Ha
Water recharge potential created (billion litres)	15.15 Billion litres
Number of families covered under NRM 23-24	6494 Families



GOAT BASED LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME

Number of new Pashu Sakhis	193
Number of village outreach	195
Number of Goat Rearers provided input materials like Bakri Dana or Pashu Chhat	1829
Number of Goat rearers using Goat feed	2297
Goat rearers outreach	9490
Number of Goats dewormed	27029
Number of Goats Vaccinated	17575
Goat rearers having improved housing (raised platform/Pucca Goat shed etc.)	1324
Goat Resource Centre established	2
Number of Goat health camps organised	955



BUNDELKHAND INITIATIVES FOR WATER, AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS (BIWAL)

AGRICULTURE	Bio Resource Centre	55
	Multi layer farming	604
	Farmer's outreach-climate smart Agriculture	26784
	Seed Banks Established	61

NRM	Area Treatment	617(Ha)
	Tapovan	5
	Tree -plantation	210138
	Tank De-siltation	58
	Doha Structures	1383
	Water use efficiency Technologies	345
	Number of WHS created	538
	Additional water Potential created	957718 cum
	No. of solar street lights	334

HORTICULTURE	Nano-orchards	1364
	No. of Multilayer farmers provided training	604
	No. of Nutrition Garden/Poshan Vatika	1715

LIVESTOCK	livestock	1726
	No. of Pashu Sakhis trained	96

30280
Total new farmers families
added across all themes

73470
(total reached till
Mar 2024)

121
Villages

VOICES FROM THE FIELD



SAROJ DHURVE

Chhindwara

“ I and my family can't forget the co-operation of SRIJAN organisation and NABARD WDF Samiti. We got one direction for getting enhancement of livelihood. Now my family is self-reliant in fulfilling our basic needs education of children. we will always be indebted and grateful for the cooperation and devotion of SRIJAN. ”



ANITA SHARMA

Karauli

“ With the support of SRIJAN we have adopted the use of environment friendly fertilisers and pesticides. We can save a lot of money by producing manures at home and consuming home-grown vegetables. Our children are now healthier and happier. We are grateful to SRIJAN for boosting our income and enhancing our livelihood. ”



MITHILESH

Karauli

“ Installing solar panels has led to better crops, improved access to water, and now we can grow better grains. Earlier, there was no light, so we couldn't irrigate the fields, but now, with the installation of solar panels, we can. Because of the availability of water, the mustard crop in those 4 Bigha has grown well. This resulted in a profit of Rs 50,000 from selling mustard last year. ”



MEERA DEVI

Jhansi

“ SRIJAN's initiative has supported me to generate livelihoods through goat farming. I never imagined that we would have so many goats. We will continue to expand our flock and develop a sustainable business. ”



MALI BAI

Pali

“ Engaging in the custard apple processing work, our economic condition has improved. In the past two years we have been able to sell more than 1000 kg of custard apple pulp worth Rs 80,000 to Ghummar Mahila Producer Company. We are thankful to SRIJAN for paving our way through sustainable livelihood and also controlling migration in the family for suitable work. ”



POOJA SINGH

Tikamgarh

“ I am immensely grateful to SRIJAN for well renovation in our village, this initiative has significantly improved our lives. SRIJAN's dedication to the community welfare is truly commendable. Now, I no longer struggle for water. I extend my heartfelt thanks for their transformative impact on our community. ”



CHANDRAWATI BAI

Annupur

“ We never imagined that with one packet of seeds we will get so much output and that too without putting much effort. For the next season we will sow the seeds in one acre of land. Till now I only grew traditional crops, but now I have understood the meaning of cash crops and will be cultivating vegetables along with crops. ”

AGRICULTURE

SRIJAN's Agricultural Initiatives prioritizes natural and renewable resources over synthetic inputs like fertilizers and pesticides. Through sustainable agricultural practices SRIJAN aims to protect the environment, maintain soil fertility and even expand our natural resource base. It lists the main goals of sustainable agriculture as economic profitability for farmers, the promotion of environmental stewardship, and increased welfare for farmers and their communities. With the implementation of sustainable farming practices, farmers are supported by providing access to credit, market support, ensuring food security and boosting their productivity and supplementing their overall income.

SRIJAN also focuses on adopting the integrated approach of Climate smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, to mitigate the issues of food and nutrition insecurity and climate change. CSA adopts a landscape approach that builds upon the principles of sustainable agriculture but goes beyond the narrow sectoral approaches that result in uncoordinated and competing land uses, to integrated planning and management. The main goal of the program is to assist farmers in adopting better agricultural practices such as line sowing, seed treatment, and reducing seed rates. Additionally, training sessions and capacity-building activities are conducted for farmers, focusing on the production of natural fertilizers like Jeevamrit, Ghan jeevamrit, and Beejamrit.



FROM STRUGGLES TO SUSTAINABILITY

Khetu Bai's Journey to Thriving Through Natural Farming



PALI



Khetu Bai, 39, a tribal woman from the Garasia community in Bagawas village, Kotra block, lives with her family of seven. Illiterate and living below the poverty line, they relied solely on 4 bighas of land for agriculture and inorganic farming methods, with her husband working as a laborer. In 2023, Khetu Bai joined SRIJAN and learned about natural farming benefits. Despite initial concerns about lower yields, she transitioned to using bio-fertilizers like Jeevamrit, Ghanjeevamrit, and compost manure. With support from SRIJAN and the Aditya Birla Capital Foundation (ABCF) project, she diversified from wheat and maize to include vegetable cultivation, significantly improving her family's income, health, and sustainability.

CHALLENGES



Economic hardship
due to
overdependence
on agriculture



Higher costs and
potential health
risks from inorganic
farming



Low yields

RESULTS



Increased Income leading to financial savings



Better household consumption



Improved Wheat Production

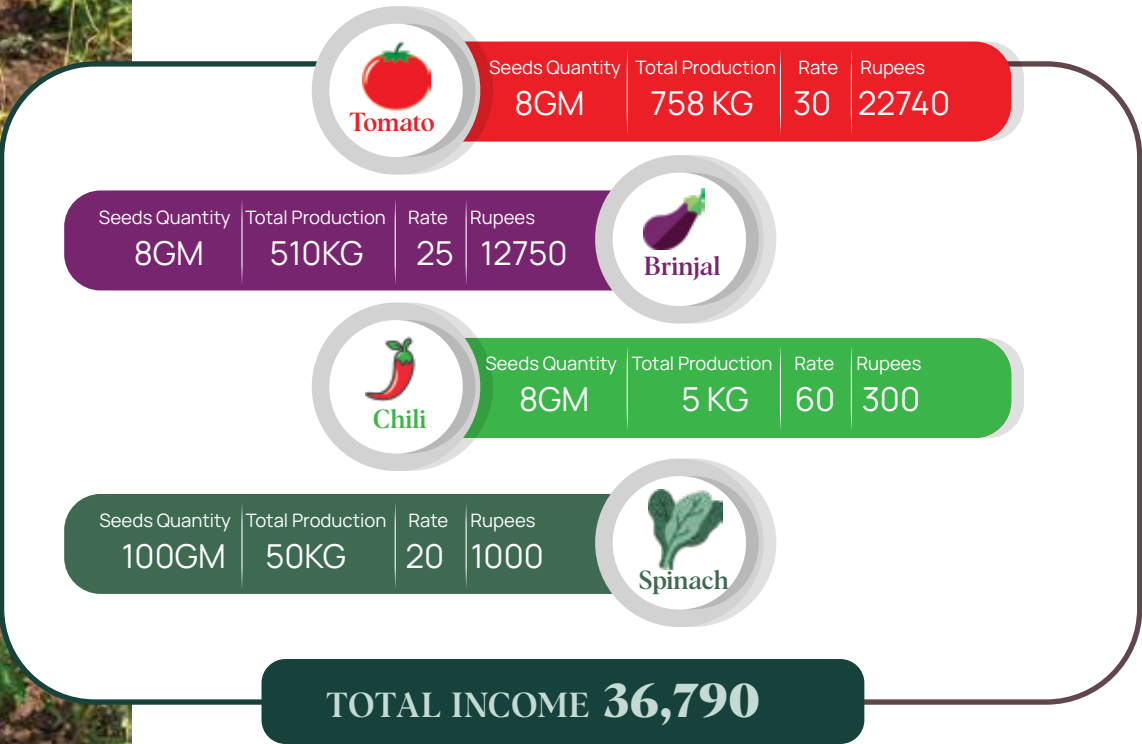


Initiatives:

She joined hands with in 2023 and learned about sustainable farming methods post which transitioned from inorganic to natural farming, using Jeevamrut, Ghanjeevamrit, and compost manure

Khetu Bai's journey from a struggling farmer to a successful practitioner of natural farming exemplifies the transformative power of dedication and sustainable agricultural practices.

**Total production
of vegetable cultivation:**



REVIVING PROSPERITY:

Vijaymala Baghmar's Journey from Monocropping to Sustainable Agriculture

Vijaymala Baghmar, a resident of Khapa, a village in Madhya Pradesh's Pandhurna District, along with her husband Ravindra, has been cultivating cotton on their inherited 5-acre land for the past two decades. However, Khapa village, well known for cotton cultivation, in recent years, witnessed reduced levels of cotton produce leading to financial uncertainties for families like Baghmars

 CHHINDWARA

CHALLENGES				
	Financial uncertainty	Practiced monocropping	No alternative livelihood practices	Deteriorated soil health due to excessive use of chemicals

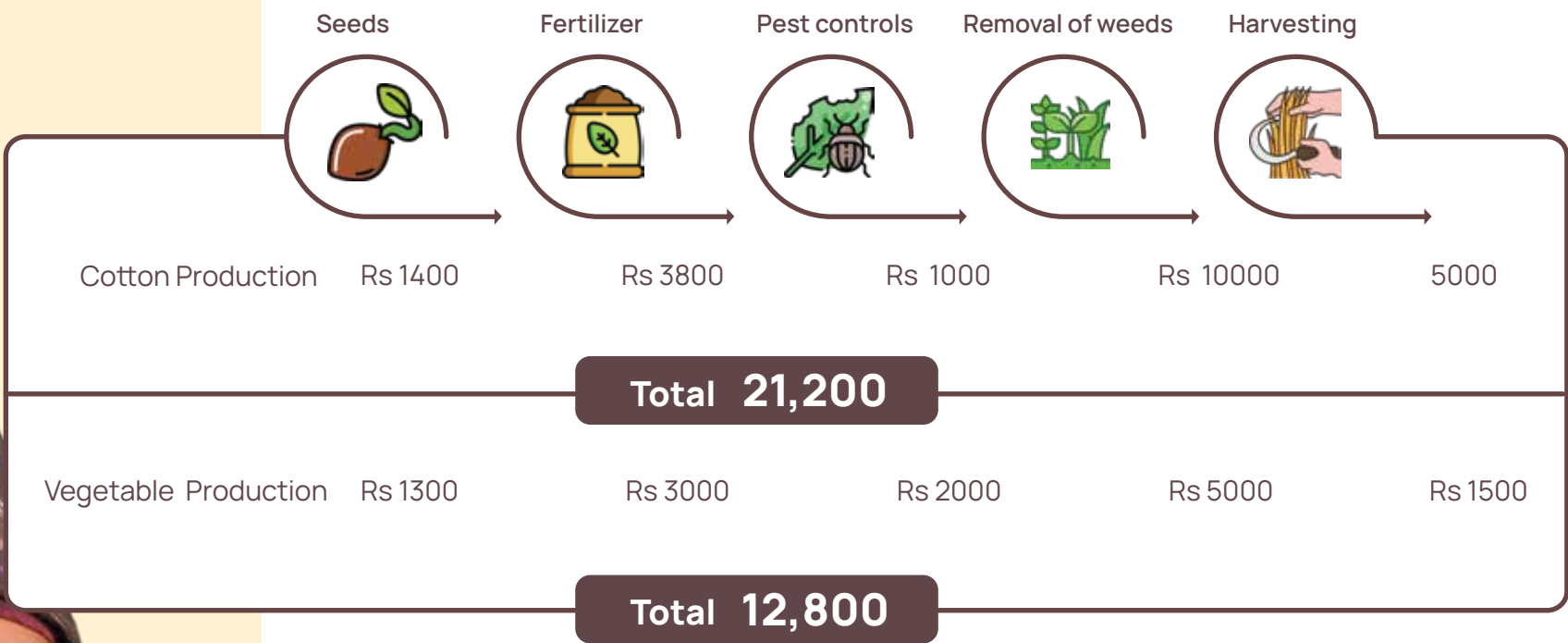
RESULTS	Diversified production leading to higher incomes and net profit
	Multiple marketing options leading to financial stability
	Established sustainable and diverse agricultural landscape



INITIATIVES

Partnering with Mahindra & Mahindra, through Krishi Mitra project, SRIJAN facilitated trainings and exposure visits to promote crop diversification and poly-cropping. It focused on community engagement in vegetable cultivation for self-sustenance. Thus, upskilling the community with knowledge and skills from planting till harvesting. Training demonstrations emphasized on minimizing reliance on chemical fertilizers and moving towards sustainable practices.

EXPENDITURE IN PRODUCTION



Crop	Quantity of Produce (In Quintals)	Income (INR/RS)	Expenditure (INR/RS)	Net Profit (INR/RS)
Cotton	4	30000	21200	8800
Vegetable	60	100000	12800	87200

TURNING THE TIDE:

Jaymanti Singh's Agricultural Revival Amid Rainfed Challenges

Jaymanti Singh is a 41-year-old farmer living in Punji village, Bharatpur district, Chhattisgarh. Her family, which includes her husband Lallu Singh and three daughters, relies heavily on agriculture, non-timber forest products (NTFP) like mahua and tendupata, and daily labor wages for their livelihood. They own 3 acres of land and paddy is their primary crop. However, as their land is rainfed, their agricultural output is highly dependent on rainfall. This unpredictability has diminished their interest in farming over the years. Thus, Over time, their focus has shifted more towards labor and forest produce collection. Despite the hurdles, Jaymanti has remained involved in farming, especially after her engagement with the Chhattisgarh Mega Watershed and BRLF project, which is implemented by SRIJAN. Through this initiative, she and her producer group, Chang Mata, received training in improved agricultural techniques and natural vegetable farming. These interventions have rekindled her interest in farming, providing more stable income.



KORIYA

CHALLENGES



Lack of irrigation infrastructure leading to reliance on rainfed agriculture.



Monocropping of paddy, limiting diversification and food security.



Migration for labor due to low agricultural returns.



INITIATIVES

The Chhattisgarh Mega Watershed and BRLF project, facilitated by SRIJAN, aims to improve agricultural practices in rainfed areas like Jaymanti Singh's village. The project introduced her to vegetable cultivation, helping her diversify her crops and reduce dependence on paddy farming, which is vulnerable to erratic rainfall.

SRIJAN provided essential inputs such as NPK fertilizers, neem oil, yellow and blue traps for pest management, seeds for tomato and chili cultivation, and technical support in land preparation, vermicomposting, and regular irrigation practices.

Capacity-building training sessions were held to address disease and pest management, ensuring better crop health.

Additionally, SRIJAN facilitated market linkages for Jaymanti and her producer group, allowing them to sell their produce in local markets.



RESULTS



Increased agricultural output through improved practices.



Diversified income sources by incorporating vegetable cultivation leading to enhanced income potential.



Improved food security and nutrition with home-grown vegetables.



Strengthened market linkages leading to better sales and earnings.

REVIVING YIELDS:

Laxmi's Journey to Resilient Wheat Farming

Laxmi, 38, independent farm worker in Mahua Bandh village of Jaitpur block owns 5.58 acres of land. She and her husband, Madan Lal, works on land to sustain their family of 5. The village predominantly cultivates crops like wheat, pulses, and vegetables, catering to subsistence and commercial needs and like most of the families in the village. Her family earns their livelihood mainly from agriculture. Idea of diverse wheat varieties interested Laxmi and became a reason to upskill with SRIJAN.

CHALLENGES



Prolonged use
of same variety
i.e. 'SRI RAM'



Decreased
Productivity



Unavailability
of local seeds



MAHOBA





INITIATIVE:

Under 'Parivartan', CSR Initiative by HDFC bank, SRIJAN promoted major activities like seed germination tests, seed treatment, IPM management, Bio-manure like Ghanjeevamrit, Jeevaamrit insect control, AgniStra, Bramstra, pest control, etc. on demonstration plots. The team introduced a new variety of WH147, resilient to climate changes, with lower water requirement.

Laxmi opted to pilot this variety on 0.4 acres of land, supported by SRIJAN and sowed 20 kg of wheat seed resulting in 5 quintals of produce . She engaged in establishing seed banks preserving 2059 kg of seed and was trained to make natural manure from locally available material .

RESULTS

Improved agricultural practices

Establishment of community seed banks leading to better access to high quality seeds

Enhanced productivity and resilience

TRANSFORMING TERRAIN :

Kranti Devi's Triumph Over Soil Erosion Through Effective Bunding and Irrigation

Kranti Devi, resides in Idarkapura village, Rajasthan. She , being a small and marginalized farmer face numerous challenges due to the area's terrain and soil conditions. Agriculture is her primary occupation, but the existing bunds on her fields were inadequate, leading to soil erosion, loss of nutrients, and unproductive lands. Despite these hardships, Kranti Devi , as active members of the Village Development Committee, took a stand to improve her farming conditions. She advocated for and constructed effective field bunding . This initiative significantly improved water retention, reduced soil erosion, and enhanced soil fertility, resulting in better yields and improved productivity. Additionally, with her peers, she engaged in digging a borewell, ensuring consistent irrigation and reducing dependency on the monsoon.



KARALI



CHALLENGES



Insufficient height of existing bunds leading to soil erosion and nutrient loss



5 bighas of land remained barren due to ineffective bunding and irrigation facilities



Low productivity from previous (Guava and Mustard) due to poor soil conditions.



INITIATIVE:

SRIJAN, in collaboration with the Aditya Birla Capital Foundation project, supported the construction of field bunding across 1334 running meters on both productive and previously barren lands in Idarkapura village. This initiative aimed to enhance water retention and improve soil fertility, crucial for sustainable agriculture. The project also involved subdividing larger barren areas into smaller, more manageable fields, making them suitable for cultivation. As a result, the farmers were encouraged to sow Tili in the Kharif season, with an anticipated yield of 12 quintals, significantly boosting agricultural productivity and economic resilience.

RESULT



Improved irrigation and reduced labor requirements



Enhanced water retention leading to better soil moisture levels



Significant reduction in soil erosion, retaining nutrient-rich topsoil.



Borewell dug by farmers leading to reduced dependence on monsoon for irrigation

REVIVING SOIL HEALTH:

Poona Bai's Journey from Chemical Dependency to Sustainable Farming Success

Poona bai and her husband Heeralal of Samnapur village of Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh own and cultivate 1 acre of land. For the longest time, they used chemical fertilizers for nutrition management and insecticides for disease management. This has led to deterioration of soil health and development of pest resistance



KARAULI

CHALLENGES



Deteriorated
soil health



Pest Resistance
developed



Low levels of
produce





INITIATIVE:

For pest management, SRIJAN approached the family for sharing information on natural farming in 1 acre for 3 years. Support was extended under ABF project through vermicompost structure; imparting knowledge about making Beejamrit for seed treatment, Jeevamrit and Ghanjeevamrit for crop nutrient requirement using readily available inputs at home



RESULTS:

Reduced cost expenditure for inputs by farmers (urea, DAP, Insecticide)

Increased quantity of production (Kharif -430 to 500; Rabi -820 to 1000)

Eco Friendly farming

Influence neighbouring farmers to adopt and collectively work towards better soil health and clean environment

HORTICULTURE





HIGHLIGHT

Team SRIJAN in Bagicha took an innovative step in promoting Nano Orchards by introducing Dragon Fruit cultivation. The team identified ten farmers across six villages and provided them with 20 Dragon fruit plants each. A total of 200 Dragon fruit plants are now at a nascent stage and with proper care, they can produce 20-30 fruits, indicating the potential for large-scale Dragon Fruit cultivation in this region.

On an average, each plant can grow up to seven feet and yield 20-30 Dragon Fruits per season. The market price for Dragon Fruit is currently ₹100 per fruit, and the fruiting season runs from June to September.

This initiative by the team is a remarkable step toward creating a profitable model for Nano Orchard promotion among farmers.



NURTURING RESILIENCE

Women Transform Barren Land into a Thriving Community
Nutrition Garden



CHHATARPUR

In the village of Lakhanguwan, located in the Bijawar block of Chhatarpur district, Madhya Pradesh, most farmers are small and marginal, relying on rain-fed Kharif cultivation for their household needs. These farmers, particularly women, faced significant challenges in maintaining a nutritious diet, as vegetables were rarely included in their daily meals. The situation worsened during the COVID-19 pandemic when the fragility of rural production systems became evident. To address the pressing issues of nutrition security and resource scarcity, 12 women from the Gwal Baba Self-Help Group (SHG) took the initiative to establish a Community Nutrition Garden (CNG) on 2.4 acres of land. Previously used for cattle grazing, this land was transformed into a thriving source of fruits and vegetables through collective effort and sustainable farming practices. Each woman in the SHG managed her own portion of the garden, ensuring a steady supply of fresh produce for their families and the community. Their dedication not only improved their nutrition but also provided additional income through the sale of surplus produce.

INITIATIVES :

SRIJAN, in partnership with GIZ under the Securing Nutrition, Enhancing Resilience (SENU) project, promoted the establishment of 35 Community Nutrition Gardens (CNGs) in Chhatarpur district. The organization provided comprehensive support to SHGs and PRIs, focusing on sustainable agricultural practices like multi-layer farming, the use of bio-manures and pesticides and the promotion of native seeds over hybrid varieties. SRIJAN also facilitated regular hands-on training for SHG members, ensuring the effective management of CNGs and the long-term sustainability of these nutrition-focused initiatives.



CHALLENGES



Resource scarcity
and fragile rural
production
systems



Limited access to
vegetables and
fruits, leading to
poor dietary
diversity



Hybrid seeds with
poor germination
rates

RESULTS

Transformation of barren land into a
thriving Community Nutrition Garden

Production for household consumption
and revenue earned from selling
surplus produce

Successful transition to native seeds to
be used for future cultivation



BREAKING BARRIERS

Mugli Bai's Journey to Sustainable Farming and Empowerment
in Rural Rajasthan



Mugli Bai is a Garasiya tribal woman from Tani village in the Bali block of Pali district, Rajasthan. She has shown remarkable commitment to improving her family's livelihood by adopting innovative agricultural practices and technology. She is a member of the Dharti Mata Self-help group (SHG) and the Rupad Mata Mahila Gram Sangathan, which is a network of self-help groups at the panchayat level. Since joining SHG in 2014, she has gained a sense of identity and representation in the patriarchal society she lives in. Despite being a widow and facing social challenges, she is determined to maximize the benefits from her 3.2 acres of agricultural land, which is crucial for her family's sustainability. Her only son also helps with the agricultural work.

Mugli Bai's dedication to improving her family's economic and social status led her to participate in multilayer farming and other agricultural initiatives. Her involvement in these initiatives aims to ensure food sufficiency for her family.

INITIATIVES:

Supported by HDFC Bank's Parivartan project, five different vegetables were cultivated like spinach, bitter gourd, coriander, bottle gourd, and ginger whose initial setup cost was Rs. 13,580.

Vermi bed was set up to prepare compost that produced 5 quintals of vermi compost annually. It was used in wheat, maize, and multilayer plot.

For irrigation, 30 irrigation pipes and five sprinkler nozzles were set up that enabled irrigation of previously fallow land during the Rabi season.





CHALLENGES

-  Social oppression and patriarchal pressures as a widow
-  Limited agricultural land (3.2 acres)
-  Dependent on farming yield for sustenance
-  Slope and waterlogging issues in field
-  Lack of proper irrigation technology for undulating land
-  Conversion of uncultivated lands to cultivated lands

RESULT

-  Additional household consumption
-  Reduced dependency on chemical fertilizers leading to reduced urea consumption
-  Irrigation of fallow land leading to better yields especially from uncultivated lands in rabi season

FROM SKEPTICISM TO SUCCESS

Indra Jatav's Transformation Through Sustainable Farming
and Horticulture



SHIVPURI

Indra Jatav, wife of Gopal Jatav, lives in Dhalla village of Pichhore block, Shivpuri district, Madhya Pradesh. She belongs to a very marginal family, owning only 1.5 acres of farmland where she grows both Rabi and Kharif crops to support her family, including her two children. During the Kharif season, they cultivate groundnut, black gram, and green gram, while wheat is the main crop in the Rabi season. Despite their efforts, the lack of irrigation sources and inadequate agricultural inputs often result in insufficient income from their farming activities, forcing them to work as casual and agricultural laborers in nearby villages to meet their needs.

In 2020, Indra joined the Ambedkar Women Producer Group (WPG) promoted by SRIJAN. Initially skeptical but eventually convinced by the potential benefits of the initiative. With encouragement and technical support from SRIJAN, she and her husband established a 60-plant nano orchard on 540 square meters of their land, including guava and lemon trees. Indra participated in exposure and capacity-building programs, gaining hands-on experience in horticulture. This initiative has not only diversified their income sources but also enhanced their social status and improved their standard of living.

INITIATIVES :

SRIJAN formed WPGs and facilitated awareness campaigns to promote improved farming practices, horticulture, and vegetable cultivation. Orchard was grown with guava and lemon trees. Initially SRIJAN supported with technical training and capacity building including inter-cropping methods to reduce nutrient competition. Further natural farming and water conservation techniques were promoted to improve soil fertility and reduce dependency on chemical inputs.





CHALLENGES

Dependence on rain-fed crops with unpredictable rainfall affecting yields

Limited irrigation sources and inadequate agricultural inputs

Reluctance to adopt new practices due to lack of knowledge and experience

RESULT



Additional household income from nano orchards and changed cropping patterns



Reduced input costs with sustainable practices



Improved livelihood and enhanced social status



Increased community awareness and acceptance of sustainable agricultural practices

RESILIENCE IN ADVERSITY

Bainibai Kushwah's Journey to Stability Through Multilayer Farming



TIKAMGARH

Bainibai Kushwah, 46, from Muhara village in Jatara block, Tikamgarh District, Madhya Pradesh, lives with her husband and 23-year-old unmarried son. With only 0.5 acres of cultivable land, the family's livelihood primarily depended on wage labor and marginal income from agriculture and goat rearing. In 2017, both Bainibai and her husband suffered from chronic illness, drastically reducing their income from wage labor and forcing them to sell their goats at low prices for treatment costs. During this tough period, women from the SHG in her village supported her. Inspired by their support, Bainibai joined Bharati SHG under Gyan Ganga Cluster level federation in 2019 seeking a sustainable solution. She regularly attended SHG meetings and learned about the multilayer vegetable cultivation model promoted by SRIJAN. In April 2023, with support from SRIJAN's Swayamshree project, Bainibai and her family established a multilayer farming plot. They started harvesting and selling vegetables, earning an initial income of Rs. 540. The family now earns Rs. 1800 -2300 weekly, providing a stable income. Bainibai plans to participate in goat-based value chain interventions through Ken Betwa FPC.

INITIATIVES

She joined Bharati SHG gaining access to support and resources, learning about implementing the multilayer vegetable cultivation model promoted by SRIJAN. She participated in training programs and established a multilayer farming plot with support from SRIJAN.





CHALLENGES

Limited land and resources leading to reliance on wage labor and marginal agriculture income

Chronic illness reducing the ability to work and earn

Lack of wage labor opportunities leading to severe financial strain

RESULTS



Increased income leading to economic stability



Investment in livestock and goat based value chain intervention

Bainibai Kushwah, adoption of the multilayer farming model, supported by SRIJAN, has transformed her family's livelihood, providing a stable income and improved financial stability. Her story highlights the potential of innovative agricultural practices in empowering small and marginal farmers.

FROM TRADITION TO TRANSFORMATION

Chandrawati Bai's Success with Nano Orchards and Cash Crops



ANUPPUR

Chandrawati Bai, a dedicated farmer from Patna village, owns 3 acres of land. Previously engaged in traditional farming, growing paddy, maize and masoor mainly for self-consumption, she sought to increase her family's income. Last year, she established a Nano Orchard in her backyard with the support of SRIJAN. Utilizing Marigold flowers as a border crop, Chandrawati successfully sold over 25 kg of flowers, benefiting from their high demand in nearby markets due to local festivals. She plans to expand Marigold cultivation and has also ventured into intercropping cauliflower, cabbage and peas; earning Rs. 3000 from vegetable sales. By adopting bio fertilizers and bio pesticides, she ensures high-quality produce and better pest control.



INITIATIVES:

SRIJAN supported establishment of Nano orchard and intercropping with vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, and peas. Further, engagements were fostered with beneficiaries through trainings on bio fertilizers, bio pesticides, and yellow sticky traps for pest control.



RESULTS		Increased family income from vegetables and marigold flower
		Improved pest control and crop quality using bio fertilizers and pesticides
		Adoption of cash crop cultivation in longer term

FPO

FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATION



SRIJAN has promoted 15 women-led Farmer Producer Companies (FPC) for access to credit and marketing various commodities. Farmers are collectivized through an intensive SHG movement in the villages with various productivity enhancement programs for crops, horticultural produce, and livestock. As a result, FPCs emerged as community-owned institutions to address the commercial interests of the small and marginal farmers and create comprehensive platforms for produce. All FPOs promoted by SRIJAN have gone through a process of i) community collectivization, ii) livelihood improvement, iii) a supply-chain solution or a value-chain solution, and iv) promotion of FPO through shareholding from the community. Major interventions included crop productivity enhancement, livestock, NTFP-based value-addition, and horticulture intensification programs run by SRIJAN. SRIJAN has concentrated on increasing women's participation in farmer producer organizations. With 82% of women participating, their engagement and capacities have started yielding results. From production to aggregation, they play an important role. Further ensuring their sustained participation, ownership, and economic access at multiple levels of operations.



EMPOWERING LIVELIHOODS



CHHINDWARA

Saroj Dhurve's Journey from Wage Labor to Successful Kirana Shop Owner

Saroj Dhurve W/o Sanju dhurve, lives in Marai Village, 20 Kms from Chhindwara . Saroj categorised herself as a resource poor family possessing no land with both of her sons (Satyam & Sujal) pursuing secondary education from government school. With no land, the family primarily dependent on daily labour wages and small Kirana shop to earn their livelihood but with no stable alternative modes of livelihood they migrated to nearby towns seeking labour work to supplement their income from the shop.

INITIATIVES

Introducing Saroj to Kirana/Groceries revolving fund scheme through Nabard Rangeenkhopa-Marai jal Graham Vikas samiti monthly meeting , gave her hopes to open up her kirana shop . She received an amount of Rs. 36000 of loan amount from NABARD WDF Samiti. With this convergence she was able to improve her business and marketing skill , expanding her shop with stationery items as well





CHALLENGES

Lack of transportation

Difficulty in accessing markets leading to unfair prices

Dependence on wage labor for sustenance due to landlessness

RESULT

- ✓ Enhanced earning potential

- ✓ Easy access to essentials for community

- ✓ Better access to education for children

REVIVING OND VILLAGE

Unity and Sustainable Practices Transform Ravine-Affected Agriculture

Ond village, near the Chambal River, falls under the Ravine's area in the Mandrayal block of Karauli district. Covering a total geographical area of 1224.9 hectares, faces distinct challenges due to its topographical features. The presence of ravines contributes to high soil dunes and intense soil erosion, impacting the agricultural fields negatively. Thus, only 20% of it is utilized for agriculture; slope percentage intensify runoff, causing water and soil to flow out of the fields, leading to low crop production. With 246 households and a population of 1275, it is characterized by diversity with approximately 56% of community belongs to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), while the remaining population belongs to the general category.

INITIATIVES

SRIJAN promoted a Village Development Committee (VDC) in OND consisting 98 members i.e Jan Jagriti Gram Vikas Samiti. Each member contributed 100 rupees as registration fees, which was submitted to the bank (Village Development Fund). Further, With VDC in place, initiatives like Climate Smart Agriculture, Bio-Resource center, Crop Diversification, Natural resource management were taken for capacity building of farmers through trainings and exposure visits.



KARAULI





CHALLENGES

-  Limited awareness about prevailing schemes
-  Lack of Unity
-  Low Household Income
-  Extensive use of chemical fertilizer

RESULTS

-  Transition to micro irrigation practices like sprinkler
-  Installation of solar pump
-  Soil & Moisture conservation through field bund
-  New vegetables grown through kitchen garden with community support.

GOAT BASED LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME

Goat has served as the source of livelihood and financial security for a large section of society, mainly resource-poor people. India's Goat-based products industry is largely unorganized and is dominated by the big and small traders right from the village level to large markets. Goat keepers maintain goats in all situations depending on the ecology and circumstances. The fear of mortality has perhaps been the major bottleneck for goat rearing in rural areas.

To cater these challenges, SRIJAN introduced Pashu Sakhis, who are health service providers with experience in goat rearing kits. They are equipped with medicine kits, deworming kits and other Nutrition Supplement kits like Pashu chaat, Pashu daana, Masala bolus, etc.



The background image shows three women dressed in bright blue saris standing in front of a traditional brick building with a tiled roof. The woman on the right is in the foreground, looking towards the camera. The other two women are slightly behind her. A semi-transparent blue overlay covers the left side of the image, containing text and a list.

Pashu Sakhi

ensure five points at the household level, which are as follows-

- Goat Shelter management
- Feed, Water & fodder
- Care & management of goats
- De-worming & vaccination
- Improved breeding practices

FROM LABORER TO LEADER

Meera Devi's Rise as a Goat Farmer and Community Catalyst

Meera Devi, 50, resident of Hati Village, has undergone a significant transformation through her engagement with SRIJAN and the Holistic Rural Development Programme supported by HDFC Bank Parivartan. Living with eight family members and previously working as a labourer, she owned just one acre of land and one goat. Her proactive involvement in the Radhe Radhe Women Producer Group, established by SRIJAN, and her membership in the Village Development Committee (VDC), positioned her as a key figure in the community's development initiatives.

INITIATIVES:

SRIJAN facilitated the creation of an all-women Village Development Committee for development initiatives and established a group focusing on the Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) business model to empower women in the community. Meera Devi owned four female and one male goat of the Jamunapari breed and was advised by SRIJAN professionals regarding food supplements for them such as Bajra, Barley, Green leaves, Wheat straw and Wheat.

JHANSI

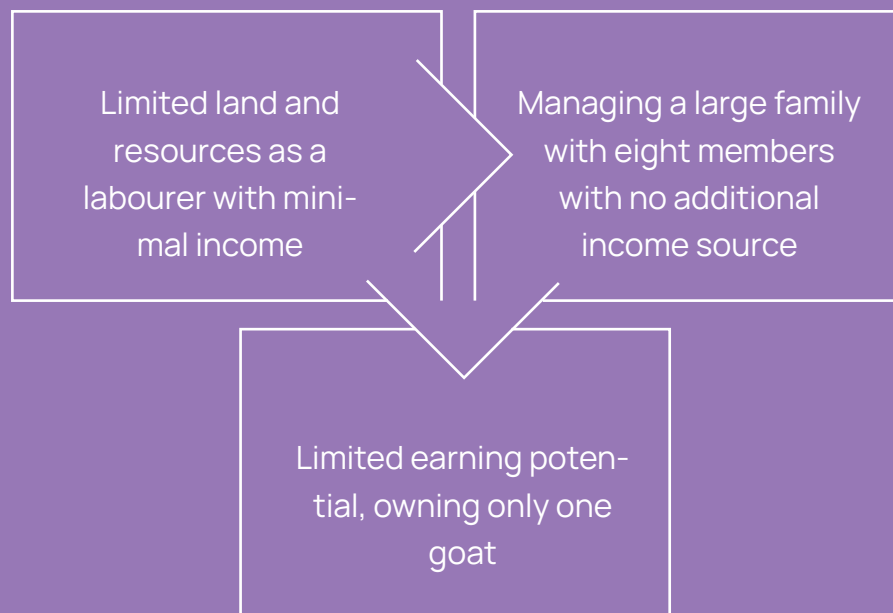




Meera Devi's

journey from a labourer with minimal resources to a thriving goat farmer exemplifies the transformative power of targeted support and community-driven initiatives.

CHALLENGES



RESULTS



Increased Goat Population from one to ten



Income Generation from livestock



Transformation from a laborer to goat farmer and entrepreneur



Holistic development & improved socio-economic conditions

FROM STRUGGLES TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

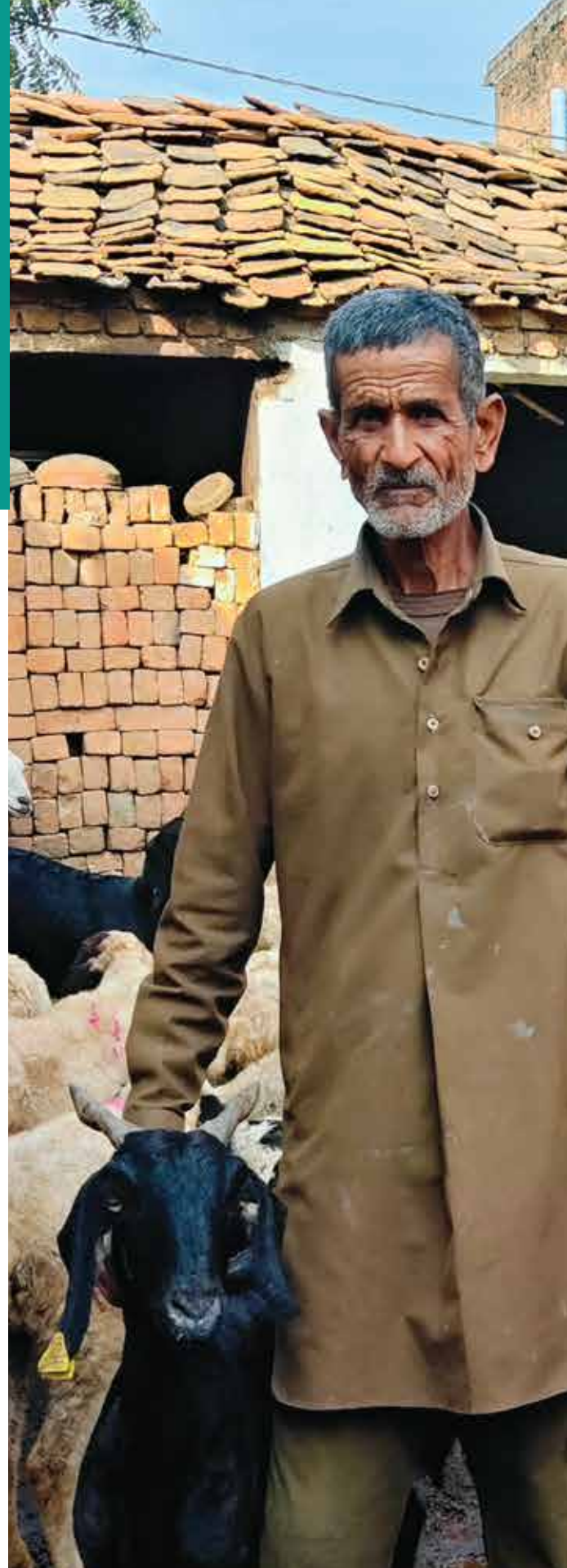
Sukhbati Pal's Resilient Journey in Goat Rearing

Sukhbati Pal, 56, from Shivpuri village in Tikamgarh District, M.P., lives with her 61-year-old husband. Her village, Shivpuri, is located 7 km from Tikamgarh town and is well-connected to the Lalitpur U.P. highway. Sukhbati and her husband have been left alone by their two sons who now live separately. The couple's main source of income was wage labor, but their age has become a barrier to regular work. They own only 0.5 acres of agricultural land with no irrigation facilities, making them dependent on rainfall. Given these challenges, Sukhbati joined the Bagaj Mata Self-Help Group (SHG) under the Asha ki Kiran Cluster Level Federation (CLF) about four years ago, attending meetings primarily when she needed loans for health issues.

INITIATIVES :

She became a member of Bagaj Mata SHG under Asha ki Kiran CLF and participated in livelihood training programs organized by SRIJAN. Technical and management practices of goat rearing were prominently discussed. She participated in the "Pashu Pathshala" awareness program organized by district animal husbandry department and received training on goat management, vaccination, and de-worming.

TIKAMGARH





CHALLENGES

Limited income from wage labour due to her age

Small agricultural land (0.5 acre) with no irrigation facilities , dependent on rainfall

Health issues requiring frequent loans

Loss of goats due to disease and lack of veterinary support

RESULTS



Goat herd expansion
from 3 to 10 by adopt-
ing scientific practi-
ces



Increased Income
leading to self-suffi-
ciency

Sukhbat Pal , With the help of SRIJAN's initiatives and continuous guidance, transformed her livelihood, becoming an inspiration for others in her community.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SRIJAN's focus on Natural Resource Management refers to the sustainable utilization of major natural resources, such as land, water, forests, and ecological diversity. NRM is such an issue that encompasses various dimensions in order to achieve sustainability. The main focus through the thematic intervention is to harvest the rain water and support the farmers by giving critical irrigation, reducing the soil erosion and increasing water level of the area. Innovate Water Harvesting Structures (WHS) such as Farm ponds, Dohas, Gabions, Earthen check dams are constructed to encompass watershed management. Besides, installation of solar pumps contributes to environmental sustainability, increases energy efficiency and reduces input costs. Individual farmers are motivated to construct farm ponds with dual benefit of harvesting water for irrigation during critical phases of cultivation, as well as recharge ground water. Collective water harvesting bodies such as ponds, earthen dams, anicut, and check dams constructed with support from government, corporates, and philanthropic agencies.



EMPOWERING GROWTH

Basu Bai's Transformation through Solar-Powered Irrigation



PALI

Basu Bai , resides in bekariya village , kotra block of Udaipur district in a family of 4 . Her husband works as an employment assistant in village panchayat . They possess 2.5 bighas of land with a cow and calf.

INITIATIVES :

After getting to know of her problems via WPG meetings , SRIJAN'S representative gauged the depth of problem faced by her and family . 3HP Solar Irrigation pumps were installed in her well that made her extraction easier. Through AIFL CSR ; 1,60,000 was borne by SRIJAN to set up and make it functional that further bought life changing impact for the family.





CHALLENGES



Less Landholding



Unpredictable rainfall sessions



Lack of awareness about technology



Unusual power cut causing disruptions in irrigation



High electricity bills

RESULTS



Better water extraction through solar pump motor



Relief from electricity bills



Better utilization of small landholding with efficient irrigation



Sufficient produce from the fields for sale



More time at hand with regular electricity for personal and social work

TRANSFORMING WATER SCARCITY

Sukhadayal Kumre's Success with Farm Pond Irrigation

Sukhadayal Kumre, a farmer from Khutia village in Chhindwara district, lives with his wife and two children. Born into a poor farming family, Sukhadayal had to leave school early to support his family, studying only up to 5th grade. Despite owning 5 acres of land, lack of water for irrigation forced him to rely on rain-fed agriculture, borrowing water for a small part of his land during the Rabi season. His primary income sources were limited to Kharif crops, some vegetables, and occasional wage labor. Frequent trips to the bank for irrigation equipment loans were unsuccessful due to the dry land, and the Gram Panchayat provided no assistance.

INITIATIVES :

SRIJAN prepared a comprehensive village plan under the Axis Bank Foundation project. A site was selected for a farm pond on Sukhadayal's land. Initially hesitant, Sukhadayal agreed after understanding the benefits.

Following which detailed estimates and technical surveys were conducted, and the farm pond was constructed with local people from village. SRIJAN provided guidance on the farm pond's dimensions and usage, ensuring Sukhadayal's understanding and cooperation.



CHHINDWARA



CHALLENGES

Lack of irrigation water leading to dependence on rain-fed agriculture

Limited income from seasonal crops to support household and education needs

Inability to obtain bank loans for irrigation equipment

Frequent crop failures and low yields due to water scarcity

RESULTS

Increased water availability leading to consistent water supply for irrigation throughout year

Higher crop yields in Rabi season

Increased Income to cover household expenses, education costs and agricultural investments

Sukhadayal Kumre's case highlights the transformative impact of constructing a farm pond, which significantly improved his family's agricultural productivity and economic stability. With SRIJAN's support and the Axis Bank Foundation project, Sukhadayal transitioned from struggling with water scarcity to increased crop yields and higher income, ultimately achieving a better quality of life.

FROM RAIN-DEPENDENT FARMING TO FINANCIAL STABILITY

Sushma Singh's Journey with Diversified Livelihoods

Sushma Singh, 30, from Semariha village in Bharatpur, Korea District, Chhattisgarh, lives with her husband Sunderlal Singh, two daughters, mother-in-law Rambai, and father-in-law Jagdish Singh. The family is entirely dependent on agriculture, non-timber forest products (NTFP) collection, and labor wages for their livelihood. They own 1 acre of land, primarily cultivating paddy, which is rain-dependent. They also grow some vegetables, but low production limits their income. Due to the unpredictability of rainfall and lack of irrigation, agriculture is not a profitable source of livelihood. Consequently, Sushma's husband sometimes migrates out of the village to work, and earn a livelihood.

INITIATIVES :

Sushma joined Maa-gauri Samuha (SHG) under Chhattisgarh Mega Watershed and BRLF project administered by SRIJAN that helped her to diversify livelihood through natural farming and NTFP collection and processing. Technical trainings conducted on paddy cultivation, vegetable cultivation, and NTFP processing and guidance provided about market prices and selling strategies for NTFP products like Mahua and Tendu leaves led to her seasonal income enhancement.



KORIYA





CHALLENGES

Unpredictable & uneven rainfall

Lack of irrigation resources

Low income from agriculture leading to dependence on seasonal labor and NTFP collection.

Migration to urban cities

RESULTS



Improved NTFP
Income from Tendu
leaves and Mahua
flowers



Enhanced financial
stability and self-
reliance by
diversifying
income sources



Improved market
dynamics, leading
to better selling
strategies and
higher profits

By technical training and market guidance, SRIJAN enabled Sushma and her group to enhance their livelihoods through improved agricultural practices and effective NTFP processing and selling strategies resulting in sustainable livelihood practices for her and her community.

WATER SCARCITY TO STABILITY

Ram Shri Didi's transformative Journey from Hardship to Prosperity

Ram Shri Didi, a resident of Bahera village in Madhya Pradesh, faced numerous hardships and challenges in her life. She and her husband worked tirelessly to support their family, but struggled with financial instability due to water scarcity and failed crops. Despite their efforts, they found it difficult to provide for their two children and manage their small farm. Their situation was exacerbated by the need for Ram Shri Didi's daughter to care for their buffalo, as the family couldn't afford additional help. Joining the Women Producer Group facilitated by SRIJAN in 2021 marked the beginning of a transformative journey for Ram Shri Didi. With SRIJAN's support, she ventured into natural farming and planted a guava orchard, although initial water scarcity led to some setbacks. However, the construction of 'Doha' in Bahera village in 2022 significantly improved her access to water, allowing her to expand her cultivation and livestock activities. This intervention enabled her to achieve financial stability and independence.

INITIATIVES :

Ram Shri Didi joined a Women Producer Group facilitated by SRIJAN in 2021 and initiated natural farming by planting a guava orchard with SRIJAN's support. SRIJAN further facilitated the construction of 'Doha' on the stream in Bahera village in March 2022 that improved access to water and allowed her to expand cultivation from 4 bighas to 6 bighas. With reduced stress from stable cultivation now, she started rearing two buffaloes and twelve goats, reducing the need for labor migration. SRIJAN's interventions like installation of dam gates, repair of wells, and provision of purified water to local schools benefited over 105 farmers in Bahera village.



NIWARI





CHALLENGES



Inadequate water supply leading to limited agricultural productivity



Plant mortality and failed crops



Financial strain needing for the family to engage in labour/migration

RESULTS



Increased agricultural productivity with improved water access



Steady income ensured from introduction of mustard and jowar cultivation



Reduced input costs through natural farming



No dependence on labour/migration for sustainable income ensuring quality of life

REVITALIZING RASHEELPUR

Transformative Water Harvesting Boosts Agriculture and Livelihoods

Rasheelpur, a small village in the rugged hilly areas of Karauli, Rajasthan, faces significant challenges, including lack of electricity, poor road connectivity, and water scarcity. The village consists of around 30 households, predominantly from the Gurjar community, relying heavily on agriculture for their livelihood. Among these households, 12 families have been actively involved in transforming their agricultural practices and improving their livelihoods through the renovation of a water harvesting structure (WHS) with the support of SRIJAN and Aditya Birla Capital Foundation project. This initiative has enabled them to increase their agricultural productivity and overall income, bringing significant positive changes to their lives.

INITIATIVES :

With the assistance from SRIJAN and the Aditya Birla Capital Foundation project, 12 families renovated the existing WHS, increasing its capacity from 3000 cubic meters to 12,500 cubic meters. The families contributed Rs 99,990, and the project provided Rs 1,78,553, making the total cost of renovation Rs 2,78,543.

Post-renovation, the families were able to increase their cultivable land from 3 hectares to 4.25 hectares.



KARAULI





CHALLENGES

Water scarcity with only five wells available for drinking and irrigation during inadequate monsoons

Lack of infrastructural provisions like electricity and road connectivity

Limited agricultural productivity leading to low income

RESULT

- ☐ Increase in Average Income per Family
- ☐ Improved agricultural productivity and profitability
- ☐ Enhanced availability of water for irrigation and drinking for animals
- ☐ Positive impact on quality of life for the families involved

REVIVING HOPE

Well Renovation and Pooja Singh's Boosted Prosperity

Pooja Singh, 28, farmer from Khurampur village in Tikamgarh district, Madhya Pradesh, has experienced a significant transformation in her life and livelihood. Alongside her husband, Brijpal Singh, and their two children, Pooja depended on rainfed agriculture, owning 3.5 acres of land. The family's limited income from farming made it challenging to meet basic needs and hindered their aspirations. The dormant well on Pooja's land, unused for a decade, symbolized their struggles and limited their agricultural productivity. The turning point came in January 2023, when SRIJAN selected Pooja for a well renovation project. Over five months, Pooja and her family actively participated in the renovation and the well was revived with SRIJAN's support, providing water for irrigation and daily needs. This initiative transformed Pooja's life along with empowering the entire community, breaking the stereotypes revolving around caste discrimination and fostering a sense of collective prosperity.

INITIATIVES :

In January 2023, SRIJAN selected Pooja for a well renovation project, providing necessary materials, expertise, and support. Pooja's family actively participated in the labour, symbolizing their commitment to change.



TIKAMGARH



CHALLENGES



Dormant well
hampering agricultural
activities and access
to water for daily
needs



Sole dependence on
rainfed farming
limiting agricultural
productivity
and income

RESULT

- ❑ Increased water access for daily use and irrigation
- ❑ Improved agricultural productivity leading to better economic condition
- ❑ Reduced migration with stable income

Pooja Singh's case serves as a testament to the power of targeted interventions in rural development. SRIJAN's well-renovation initiative has not only revived a water source but also become a symbol of hope, dignity, and self-reliance for the entire community.

SOLAR POWER REVOLUTION

Shyama Bai's Transformation with Renewable Energy

Shyama Bai, a small-scale farmer in Semliya Khurd, Rajasthan, faced significant challenges due to water scarcity and high irrigation costs. Relying on a well 600 feet away and expensive-unreliable electricity, her yields and income were severely limited. In 2022, the introduction of a solar irrigation pump by SRIJAN and HDFC Parivartan changed her life. She received training and financial assistance, allowing her to install the pump and increase her crop yield by 30%, save on electricity costs, and diversify her farming activities, including growing vegetables and selling water. This transformation led to a substantial improvement in her livelihood and financial stability.

INITIATIVES :

SRIJAN under HDFC Parivartan Project introduced solar irrigation pumps to counter the unpredictable power cuts. Financial and technical assistance were extended for purchasing and installing the pump. Thereafter, training sessions were facilitated for operation and maintenance of solar pumps.



PRATAPGARH





CHALLENGES

Water scarcity and high irrigation costs

Unreliable electricity access

Limited crop yield and income

Dependence on labor work for additional income

RESULTS

Increased crop yield by 30% leading to improved financial stability and living standards

Significant cost savings on electricity bills contributing to environmental sustainability through the use of renewable energy

Reliable water supply, reducing climate variability risks leading to diversified farming activities like vegetable cultivation

Enhanced capacity to invest in farm expansion and better seeds

FROM DIESEL TO SOLAR

Kol Adivasi Farmers' enhanced Income with Renewable Energy

In Guhiya Kalan village , six resilient farmers from the Kol Adivasi community - Shobhawati , Rajpati, Nathiya, Asha, Nanku and Kunti overcame significant challenges and transformed their agricultural practices. Owning small plots of land and struggling with inadequate yields, they initially relied on laboring in stone mines for additional income. Faced with limited water access, they excavated a well and acquired a diesel-powered pump, but high diesel costs strained their finances. Through SRIJAN's initiative, backed by HDFC Bank , they adopted solar-powered irrigation pumps that allowed them to diversify their crops, reduce dependency on wage labor, and achieve year-round agricultural productivity.

INITIATIVES :

SRIJAN's dedicated team encountered the group of farmers and supported them with installation of solar-powered pumps . They were facilitated to join Banshi Baba Village Development Committee that became a platform for constant discussions and guidance for their problems .



CHITRAKOOT





CHALLENGES

Inadequate yields from small plots of land

Dependence on labor work for additional income

Limited water access for irrigation

High costs of diesel for irrigation pumps

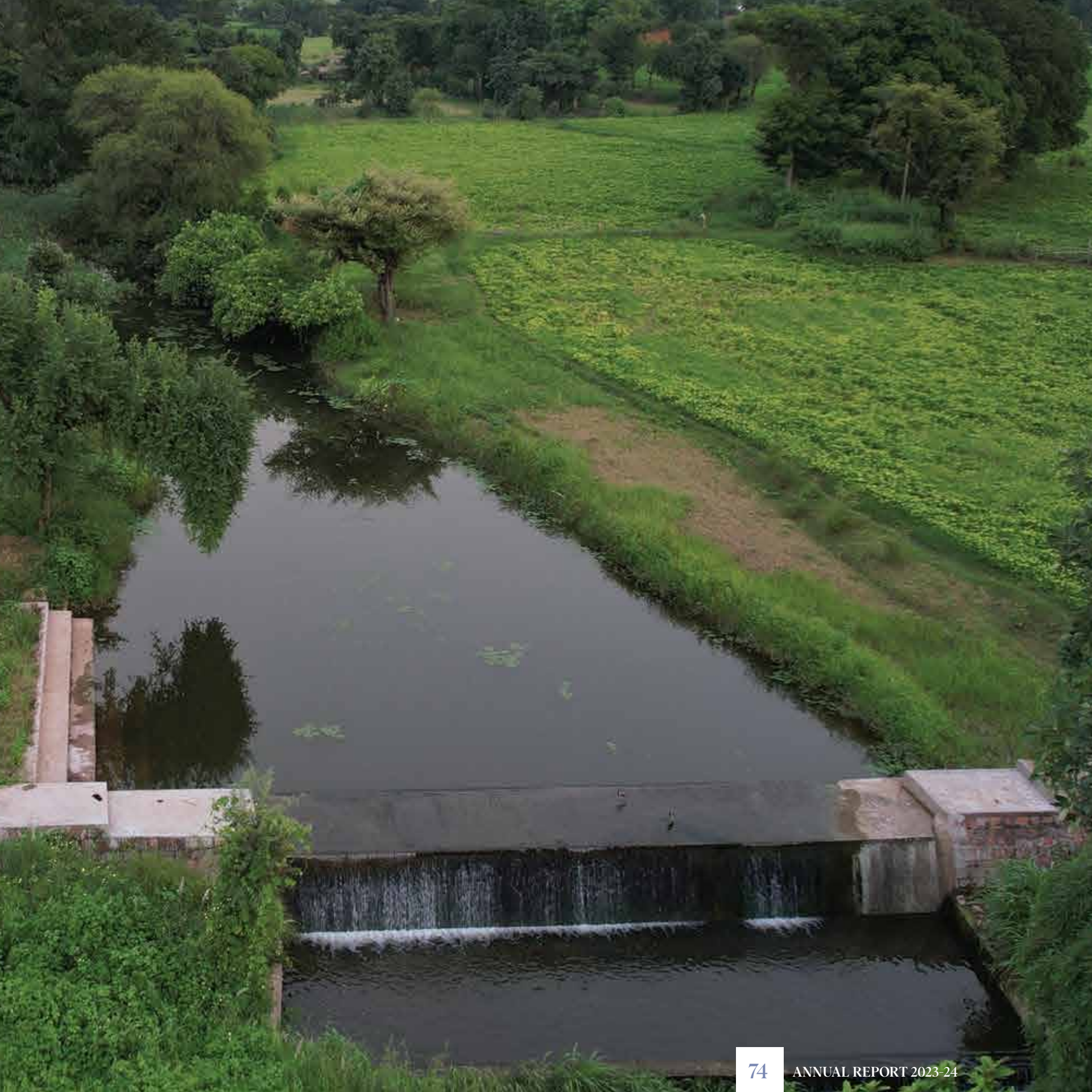
RESULT

- Successful operation of solar-powered irrigation pumps
- Diversification into various seasonal crops (paddy, millet, sesame, pigeon pea, wheat, barley, pea and mustard) leading to Year-round agricultural productivity
- Enhanced financial stability leading to reduction in reliance on seasonal wage labour

BIWAL

Bundelkhand Initiative for Water, Agriculture and Livelihoods (BIWAL) is an informal joint endeavour of Civil Society Organizations concerned and involved with the socio-economic development of rural areas of Bundelkhand.

For traditional tanks, rejuvenation requires an all-round sustainable management - catchment and channel management, regular upkeep, and regulated use. The following approach has been co-created and evolved during the programme implementation. The tank rejuvenation work by SRIJAN has addressed the critical challenges of water, agriculture, and livelihoods in Bundelkhand. This involved community action collectively addressing the challenges through community institutions and dedicated water champions. These institutions learn and promote climate-smart agriculture, alternate farm-based livelihoods and water efficient crop management.



TRANSFORMING BARREN LAND

Water Conservation Boosting Wheat Production in Ailaha Village



MANIKPUR

In Ailaha village of Chitrakoot district, four brothers—Phoolchandra, Gajwa, Dukhiram, and Moolchandra—of the Kol tribal community faced the daunting challenge of farming on non-fertile land. Twenty years ago, they were granted a lease of five bighas each, transforming barren land into cultivable fields through sheer determination. Despite their efforts, they relied on rainwater for sesame and mustard crops, leading to meager harvests that barely sustained their large families. The women supplemented their income by selling firewood, and the men sought temporary work, but their financial situation remained precarious. In April 2023, SRIJAN's BIWAL program initiated, suggesting water conservation measures. The prospect of surplus harvests has given these tribal families hope for a better future, reducing their need to migrate for work and improving their children's education and healthcare.

INITIATIVES:

SRIJAN, through the BIWAL program, took decisive steps to support farmers in Ailaha village. The team facilitated the construction of 36 Dohas in the Semratar stream, which stored an additional 260,000 liters of water. This enabled ten farmers, including the Kol tribal brothers, to irrigate 40 bighas of land. SRIJAN's involvement not only provided immediate water solutions but also encouraged sustainable farming practices. This intervention has significantly boosted agricultural productivity, ensuring better crop yields and means to improve livelihoods.



CHALLENGES

Financial struggles due to insufficient agricultural income.

Farming on non-fertile, rain-dependent land leading to Meager harvests from sesame and mustard crops.

Reliance on temporary work and selling firewood.

RESULTS

- Construction of 36 Dohas leading to Irrigation of 40 bighas of land, benefiting ten farmers.
- Improved wheat production, with yields of 5-6 quintals per bigha
- Reduced need for migration and improved prospects for education and healthcare

TERAIH'S TRANSFORMATION

Komal Prasad Aharwar's Shift to Sustainable Farming



LALITPUR

In Teraih village, Lalitpur district, Komal Prasad Aharwar, a small Dalit farmer owning about 4 acres, has become a beacon of hope amidst the farming crisis. Alongside his wife, Sheela, Komal has transformed his land into a thriving natural farm, incorporating multi-layer vegetable growth and clusters of fruit trees like guava, lemon, and jackfruit. Their careful management extends to a natural farming center, producing bio- fertilizers and pest repellents, which they sell to fellow villagers. Komal's dedication has revitalized his soil, attracting earthworms, frogs, and even peacocks, which contribute to healthier, more productive farming. With reduced expenses and increased productivity, particularly in vegetables and fruits, Komal confidently sustains his livelihood. His success has inspired other villagers, including Pajan Lal Kushwaha, who, despite owning only 2.25 acres, has embraced natural farming and multi-layer gardening. Together, these farmers are demonstrating that sustainable, diversified farming practices can provide not only food security but also a steady income, bringing renewed hope to their community.

INITIATIVES:

SRIJAN, through the BIWAL program, in collaboration with CARD and supported by Caring Friends, has introduced natural farming and multi-layer vegetable and fruit gardening to Teraih village in Lalitpur. The program implemented water conservation measures in villages facing scarcity, ensuring that natural farming can thrive. SRIJAN's efforts have significantly improved soil quality, reduced farming expenses, and increased productivity, providing a viable solution to the farming crisis in this region.





CHALLENGES

Small land holdings with poor soil quality.

Dependence on traditional farming methods with high input costs and low yields leading to financial struggles

Limited access to natural farming inputs and knowledge.

RESULTS

- Successful conversion of land to natural farming, improving soil quality.
- Implementation of multi-layer vegetable and fruit gardening leading to increased biodiversity, attracting beneficial organisms like earthworms and birds
- Steady income from bio- produce and reduced farming expenses leading to improved livelihoods

OTHER STORIES OF SUCCESS





FROM DESPAIR TO LEADERSHIP

Karmi Bai's Journey of Empowerment



Karmi Bai, a tribal woman from Upla Bhimana in Pali district, has faced immense challenges throughout her life. Illiterate and widowed at the age of 30, she had the daunting task of raising her four small children alone. Her children married young and eventually abandoned her, leaving her in a state of despair. Despite being constantly taunted and ostracized by society due to her widowhood, Karmi Bai found hope and purpose through the interventions of SRIJAN. She joined a Self-Help Group (SHG), which sparked her involvement in community work and women empowerment. Her dedication and resilience led her to become a key figure in Ghoomar Mahila Samiti (GMS) and Ghummar Mahila Producer Company Ltd (FPO), where she has been instrumental in promoting women's rights, economic independence and social justice.

INITIATIVES:

She joined and actively participated in SHG meetings to empower herself and other women and gradually became a trainer in SHG meetings, promoting women's rights and participation.

Enrolling herself with SRIJAN in 2009 and Ghoomar Mahila Samiti (GMS) in 2015, she works on gender equality and social issues. Seeing her determination, she was nominated as a Board of Director for Ghummar Mahila Producer Company Ltd (FPO) to strengthen women-driven FPO. Further, she promoted girl child education and led a movement to ban liquor consumption, addressing its impact on domestic violence and social degradation.





CHALLENGES

- ☐ Illiteracy & Abandonment
- ☐ Lack of rights and participation in societal activities
- ☐ Financial difficulties
- ☐ Domestic violence and the detrimental effects of liquor consumption in the community
- ☐ High incidence of child marriage

RESULTS

Transformation from a helpless widow to a community leader

Earned financial assistance through SHG activities, including value addition of forest produce leading to increased family income

Reduced early child marriages and associated maternal deaths

Shutting down of liquor shops

-Trained 50 community resource people (CRPs) to work on community development

UNEARTHING AQUACULTURE

How Harinarayan Kushwaha Transformed Water Scarcity into Economic Stability in Kudar Village



NIWARI

Harinarayan Kushwaha, commonly known as Hari, resides in Kudar village. His primary occupation is agriculture and he practices crop rotation by growing peanuts and mustard during the Kharif season and wheat during the Rabi season. Despite having water availability during the summer, he cultivates only two major crops annually. Hari is married with three children, two sons and a daughter. His eldest son and daughter are married, with his eldest son and daughter-in-law living elsewhere as she pursues a nursing career, while his second son stays home and assists with farming activities.

In addition to farming, Hari diversified his income through fish farming, with his three friends. They started fish farming despite initial hesitations due to low water levels the previous year but it enhanced his household's economic stability.

INITIATIVES:

Desiltation projects were conducted to improve water retention in ponds and enhance water availability throughout the year.





CHALLENGES



Limited cultivation
to only two crops
annually despite
water availability



Low water levels
affecting fish
farming potential

RESULT

- Consistent water availability leading to healthy fishes
- Additional income through fish production yield
- Cattle drinking needs met through water retention in ponds
- Successful maintenance of crop rotation system.

OUR HUMAN CAPITAL

HIGHLIGHTS

In 2023-24, we added another feather in our cap by being recognised as a '**Great Place to Work**' by an external independent agency. This is the third time in a row we received the award.

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.



SOCIAL MEDIA OUTREACH



2.7K+



1K+



17K+



300+

INTERNSHIP

Internships are a key step into the professional world. Our organization offers hands-on experience, exposing interns to rural realities and project management. This year, we had 17 interns—10 males and 7 females.

The students who generally applies for internships are from the following colleges: Tata Institute of Social Science, KIIT School of Rural Management, Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute, Development Management Institute etc.

LATERAL PLACEMENT IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

This year around seven candidates were hired for the leadership position. According to the requirement of the respective projects, the job vacancy advertisements were on the website and LinkedIn page. The applicants applied through the website and around 1644 applications were received for different positions in the year 2023-24. Two females in the leadership position and one female in the accounts team was recruited. There is an increment of 5% in the hiring of the female staff. Two new staffs were also employed this year in the MEAL team.

NEW BATCH OF TRAINEES- CAMPUS PLACEMENT

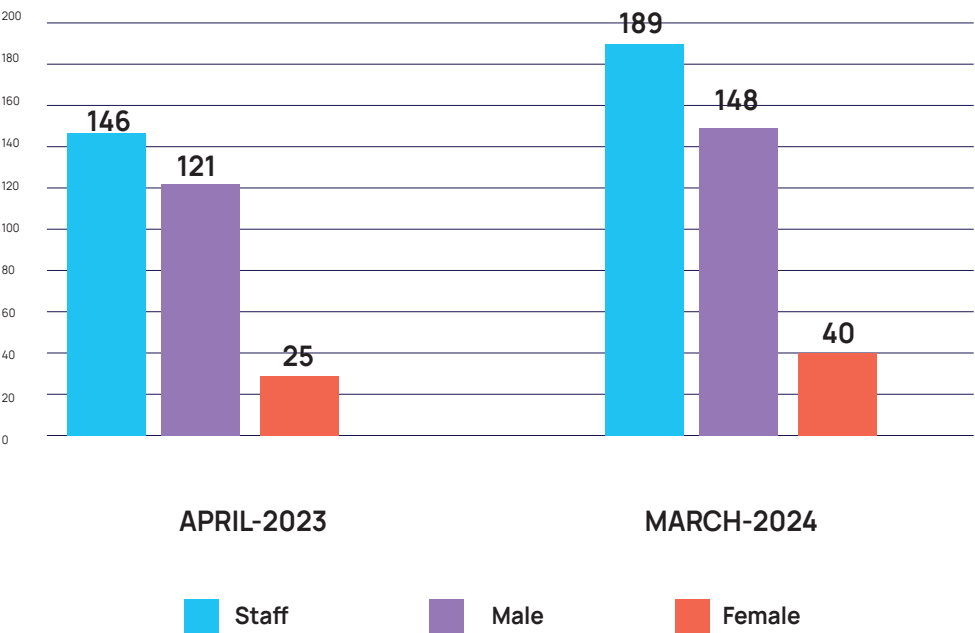
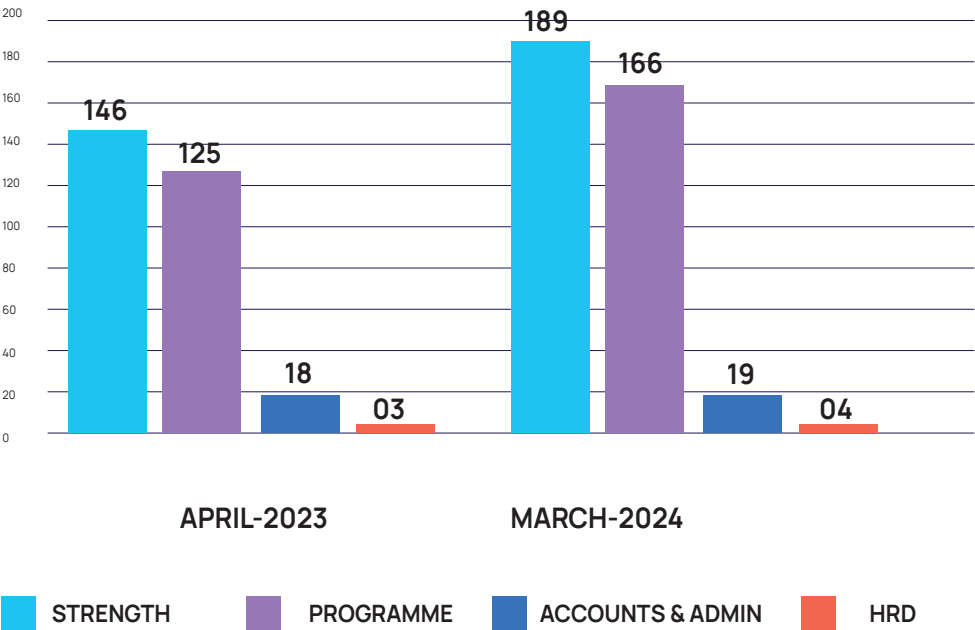
A batch of enthusiastic trainee's professionals joined this year from diverse institutes and educational backgrounds. The total number of trainees who joined this year were thirteen. They have undergone their induction program and now successfully involved in the implementation of the projects

BATCH DETAILS-TRAINEES 2023

Name of the candidate	Name of University	Educational Qualification
Deepshikha Singh Parihar	Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Indore	MSc. Horticulture
Soni Tiru	XIDAS, Jabalpur	PGDM-Rural Management
Ankit Pathak	GBPUAT, Pantnagar	B. Tech.- Agri Engg.
Rohan Shekhar	Development Management Institute, Patna	PGP-Development Management
Arjun MS.	Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi	MA-Social Work
Uday Kumar Saw	Jamia Millia Islamia, Dept. of Social work, Delhi	MA-Social Work
Saquib	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	Agri-Business Mgnt.
Mehal Singh	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Guwahati	MA-Social Work (Livelihood & Social Entrepreneurship)
Moni Mishra	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Tech.	B Tech-Civil
Dolly Kumari	Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur	B. Tech.- Agri Engg.
Akriti	Shivalik Institute of Professional Studies	BSc. Agriculture
Vaishnavi Randhave	BSSS_IAS, Bhopal	MBA-HR/Marketing
Riya Mukherjee	Central University, BIHAR	Environment Science

STAFF STRENGTH

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.



POLICIES

INSURANCE:

The SRIJAN staff receives health benefits in the form of Group Insurance to address financial needs during emergencies. The organization has paid a premium of Rs. 12.73 Lakhs for Group Medical Coverage (GMC) of Rs. 5 Lakhs and Group Personal Accidental (GPA) of Rs. 10 Lakhs. Staff members have claimed Rs. 8.25 Lakhs under GMC benefits, along with Rs. 40,000 as salary reimbursement for Total Temporary Disability (TTD) due to an accident.

Additionally, a premium of Rs. 5.97 has been paid for Group Term Life (GTL) Insurance, covering upto 30 Lakhs depending on the annual CTC. An accidental casualty occurred, resulting in a claim of Rs. 30 Lakhs being disbursed to the nominee account. Due to the increasing annual growth rate of medical facilities, coverage has been raised for the next year. Group Personal Accidental (GPA) and Group Term Life (GTL) coverages have been extended upto 50 Lakhs depending on the annual CTC of the Individuals.



SAFEGUARDING POLICIES:

The safeguarding policy and the norms set aims to regulate SRIJAN's work and the manner in which it is carried out. As we work closely with vulnerable communities, it is important to integrate regulations into our policies which help manage programmes, projects and operations. Doing so would enable an environment free of harm, injustice and harassment. With the Safeguarding Policy in place, we make sure all individuals' best interest is kept in mind - reducing the possibility of neglect or abuse.

RISK MITIGATION POLICIES :

This Risk Mitigation Policy forms a part of SRIJAN's governance and control arrangements. The purpose of this policy and the supporting guidance is to establish SRIJAN's underlying approach to risk Mitigation by clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the SRIJAN staffs and the concerned stakeholders. It also describes the context for risk Mitigation as part of the overall system of internal controls and arrangements for periodic review. It aims to support those staff with involvement in anticipating, assessing, and managing risks so that they can take timely and well-founded risk- informed decisions.



INDUCTION AND REFLECTION:

The induction program is tailored for fresh graduates to help them adapt to the organization's culture and prepare for professional success. During their first two weeks, trainees work with communities, and after 15 days, they present their learnings to the team, receiving feedback to enhance their community work. SRIJAN views trainees as future leaders, providing ongoing guidance, feedback, and structured sessions with Program Directors, HR, and induction teams to help them navigate development work.

ANNUAL RETREAT:

The organization's annual retreat, held this year in Khajuraho City with 164 participants, is a time for staff to reflect on accomplishments and discuss future goals. The event featured team introductions, a vision and mission exercise, team-building games, and a stall competition showcasing regional efforts. The retreat concluded with an open-house discussion with leadership, addressing fieldwork challenges and fostering knowledge sharing.

THEMATIC TRAINING:

Training is vital for HR management and achieving organizational goals, boosting productivity and employee engagement.

TRAINEES: Annually recruited, they receive virtual and physical training in MEAL, NRM, case study writing, finance, horticulture, and agriculture.

STAFF: Annual refresher sessions are held for staff, including FPO, horticulture/agriculture, and finance teams, led by experts to enhance skills and address field challenges.



GENERAL COUNCIL MEET

A General Council (GC) is constituted that will include key members of the organization who will contribute to the growth and development of the organization. The General Council is a representative body of the organization's staff. Its purpose is to provide direction for the policies and decisions around organizations' functioning, growth, and development. Recently, The second GC meeting was organized where the focus was more on strengthening the organizational systems, policies and other structural issues.

AUDIT

We have a structured way to process the attendance and payroll through Human Resource Information System (HRIS) to promote a free system. The continuous Internal process take place by the Human Resources Department (HRD) and third party of Internal and external auditors.

POSH TRAINING

This year SRIJAN have partnered with Jijiwisha Society for the POSH Training. It complies with the law and it is an organizational duty as well that we conduct the Internal Committee (IC) sensitization workshop every year and an orientation of Staff for their responsible behaviour towards female employees. Ms. Manjary Upadhyay, Certified POSH trainer, President Jijiwisha Society led the ICC sensitization Workshop in the month of September at SRIJAN H.O., New Delhi.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

We have piloted our digital Performance Management System (PMS) with 130 employees. We are implementing it through our HR software and completed the rating in the first year.

MOTIVATIONAL TALK FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES

As a new initiative, we have started a series of virtual talks for all our female colleagues. We invited some renowned women speakers from the sector who shared their inspirational end the sentence at inspirational journey. These talks are focussed on women employees of SRIJAN where they can be inspired by the other senior women colleagues working in the sector, have a clear vision for their career, listen to and share their experiences. Guests are connected with employees from around the world through Zoom calls. This year some of our guests were: Gayathri Vasudevan, founder of Labornet, Monisha Banerjee, CEO, of Anudip Foundation, Rina Sharma, COO, of Parwarish Cares Foundation, Jaya Babu, People's leader at Ford IT, Manjary Upadhyay, POSH trainer and founder, Jijiwisha Society, Smriti Walia, and Shereena Hussein from Australia.

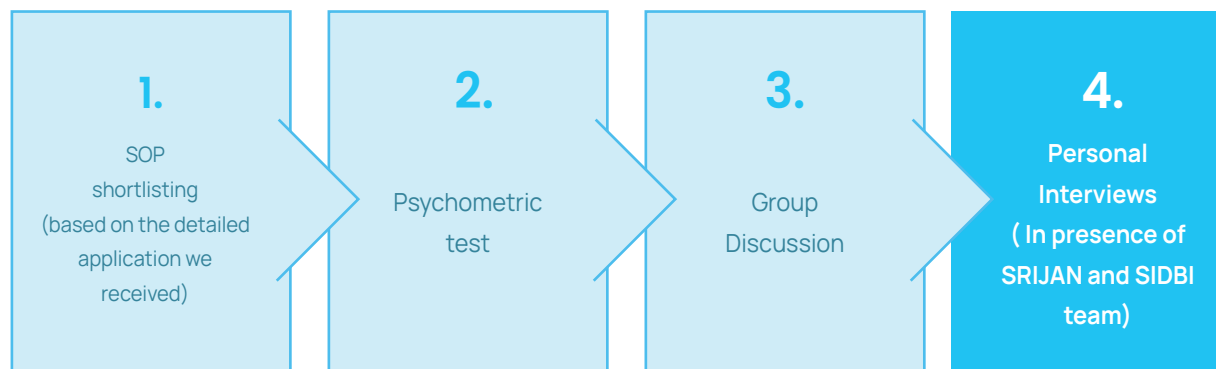
1. INTRODUCTION:

SWAR fellowship is a flagship initiative of SIDBI Swavalamban foundation in partnership with SRIJAN with the twin objectives of creating a cadre of rural development professionals and, helping the grassroots level organization scale up their business capacity. The program idea was seeded in July 2022 and it started formally in April 2023 when ten fellows were onboarded after a rigorous selection process. Similarly, 10 smaller NGOs were selected based on certain predecided criteria and they were the host organisations for Fellows. Each of the ten fellows were placed in one of these NGOs taking their ideas to heights. It's a win-win situation for NGOs and the fellows as they are getting a chance to implement their ideas on the ground and experience the realities.

SWAR Fellows were graduates from different national institutes having a professional degree and 1-2 years of experience in the grassroots. The fellows were selected after a stringent selection process.

2. RECRUITMENT:

The recruitment process is given below:



Ten fellows were selected, below are their names and qualification. By the end of the program, eight fellows completed their fellowship journey.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

1. The fellowship began with a three-day orientation and induction program, allowing fellows to network and connect. They were assigned mentors from the SRIJAN team.
2. After induction, fellows participated in rural immersion in Pali, Rajasthan. The process was designed to help them understand rural dynamics and interact with the village community. The objective was to study family dynamics and gather information about the village, culminating in a report and presentation to the SRIJAN team.
3. In October, the SWAR Mid-term reflection meet was held at IIT Delhi, providing an opportunity for the fellows to reflect on their six-month fieldwork. Dignitaries from SIDBI, including CMD Shri S. Raman, emphasized the entrepreneurial opportunities in rural areas and the support available for these initiatives.
4. In December and January, the fellowship team visited fellows' field locations to monitor progress and challenges. They observed a strong rapport between the fellows and rural communities.



6. Business Plan Workshop

From January to March 2024, SWAR fellows underwent a capacity-building program focused on business planning and financial modeling. This 16-day training aimed to support fellows in developing business plans for their host organizations or their own future ventures.



7. Business Ideas

During the training, fellows developed business plans and financial models for their current or future enterprises:

 PRITESH DAHIPHALE Dehydrated Jamun strips for NTFP sector in Udaipur, Rajasthan	 RAVI YADAV Supporting women entrepreneurs in village-level stationery manufacturing in Bundi, Rajasthan	 SHAHNAWAZ MANSURI Soap production from goat milk, and goat feed in Dahod, Gujarat	 SUMIT GAWANDE Nursery development for FPOs
 GULSHAD Market linkage for NTFP products in Gadchiroli, Maharashtra	 ANJALI EVANEY Bamboo-based handicrafts production and marketing	 ASHWATHAMAN G Spirulina-based snack production and marketing	 USHA SINGH MUNDA Organic manure production and marketing in Uttar Pradesh



SWAR Fellowship Closure Ceremony, SIDBI, SRIJAN and Field Mentors participated at New Delhi

8. Fellowship Closure Ceremony:

The final fellowship program closure was conducted on 2 April 2024 at Zorba, The Buddha, Ghitorni, New Delhi. The dignitaries from SIDBI, Mr. Subranshu Acharya, CGM, Mr. Saurabh Bajpai, DGM, and Ms. Srishti Thakur, Associate manager, attended the ceremony and addressed the fellows with their blessings and good wishes for future endeavors. All the fellows, NGO leaders and SRIJAN fellowship team shared their experiences of the one-year journey.

DELIVERABLES

10 SWAR fellows placed with NGOs to promote rural enterprise.

10 NGOs improved governance and shared insights.

Fellows aimed to reach 1,000 youths and support 100 enterprises.

12 SWAR Voices e-booklets released.

12 online development talks organized

All 10 fellows were placed with NGOs across seven states; eight completed the program.

Case studies of the NGOs development is mentioned in the SWAR voices

Fellows reached 15,253 youth and supported 174 enterprises.

12 SWAR Voices e-booklets were submitted.

12 Development Talks were organized.

We have organised twelve development talks in the whole fellowship period. The experts are owing decades of experience in the rural development field. Each session was from one to two hours and experts addressed the questions of every fellow. The following were the guests invited for the session:

Pragati Gokhale CEO, Radio Mirchi	Farmer produce Marketing
Hitesh Warathe Co-founder, Gramya Venture	Entrepreneur journey, challenges, product market
Himmat Patel Consultant, World Bank	How to become a rural entrepreneur
Vartika Jaini Founder, Vriddhi Rural Prosperity Services	Unconscious dynamics in our methods of inquiry
Soniya Goyal Analyst, Google	Managing the mails, tools to use the mail effectively, write the mail
Amod Khanna Founder, TAAL-Beehive	Measuring the social impact
Jaspal Singh Co-founder, Gramya Venture	Scope and marketing of agriculture produce
Ammar Khan Director, Shri Vishwakarma Skill University	supported the fellows with new connections for future collaboration, shared the enterprise program initiated by the university
Sagar Chitrakar Founder, The Millet Company	Delivered a talk on branding and marketing of product, shared his entrepreneur journey
Ved Arya Founder, The Buddha fellowship/SRIJAN	Delivered a talk on Buddha Fellowship Program
Prasanna Khemariya CEO, SRIJAN	Shared his journey and stories of other entrepreneurs associated with him
Adil Ahsan Ex-Srijanite, Development Professional	Discussed the future plans of fellows and motivated them to start their own enterprise

SWAR CASE STORIES

GULSHAD

A Deal for five Metric Tons of A Grade Mahua

Empowering Mahua Collectors:

Gulshad's fellowship experience spotlighted a major achievement in securing a deal for five metric tons of food-grade Mahua. By partnering with a distillery, the community now earns Rs. 60 per kilogram, a substantial increase from standard Mahua prices. Gulshad engaged with 120 members of the Rawat Ganga Ram Ghat van Dhan community, training them on quality and supply management, using innovative tools like Green Nets to ease the Mahua collection process. Additionally, Gulshad facilitated financial support from TRIFED, securing Rs. 15 lakh for Mahua value addition, positively impacting 300 community members.



PRITESH DAHIPHALE

Developing Dehydrated Jamun Strips

Food technologist Pritesh Dahiphale, a SWAR Fellow transformed the perishable jamun fruit into long-lasting strips through seven trials, by leveraging dehydration technology and incorporating natural ingredients, finally perfecting the T5 formula. This innovation extends the fruit's shelf life from 7-10 days to a year, with plans for market expansion in various flavors. Currently focusing on packaging and branding, Pritesh's work in the ODOP region of Udaipur, Rajasthan, highlights the potential for local sourcing and economic upliftment. His initiative exemplifies the transformative potential of the Swar Fellowship in addressing real-world challenges with innovative solutions.



RAVI YADAV

From Paper, Pen & Notebook to Employment: Unlocking Opportunities for a Bright Future

Vocational Empowerment in Rural Rajasthan: Ravi Yadav's initiative in Bundi, Rajasthan, engaged with four families through vocational training in paper bag making, pen making and notebook production. By filling gaps in local manufacturing, the activities provided employment to 15 women, enabling them to earn an additional Rs. 20,000. Their cumulative efforts led to the production of 200 kg of paper bags, 2,000 pens and 3,000 notebooks, gradually making them self-sufficient. Ravi's project showcases the potential of skill development and small-scale manufacturing in rural upliftment.





Managing Sustainable
Development: A Newer Direction

16th

Institute





SRIJAN's Research wing has grown and developed over the past year. The research carried out by the organisation has been pertinent to program design, development and implementation. Looking at key aspects relating to our organisational mission - the research covers varying themes. We look at livelihood options in the villages (on, off-farm), the gendered division of labour involved in both paid and unpaid work, and the water crisis in villages - pointing towards a need for water security, governance and access to all. Additionally, SRIJAN has looked at climatic changes over the years, and how they have affected our target populations and their livelihood opportunities. Through research, we have understood the resilience strategies for beneficiaries adopt to overcome climate difficulties, improve viability of agriculture and the importance of retaining indigenous practices. Through this process, we ensure the research takes an intersectional and gendered approach - following a bottom- up lens. The research enables us to keep our beneficiaries as the focal point -pointing towards the existence of a multiplicity of realities, and different forms of systemic oppression - in terms of caste, class, tribe, gender, ethnicity and religion. It is in this manner, that the research work undertaken by us - along with on-field practices, helps create a space for better outcomes, improved livelihood opportunities, and practices through more promising policy implementation.

A 1.5-year longitudinal, mixed methods study came to an end this year. This study was supported by the Azim Premji University (APU). Through our study, we looked at the impact of COVID-19-induced reverse male migration, and its impacts on rural female participation rates, socio-cultural changes and interpersonal relations in districts in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The research team conducted thorough, extensive research using both qualitative and quantitative methods – focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), and surveys. This research helped us understand gender livelihood frameworks to be used while designing projects. Further, it gave us deeper insights into geography-specific needs and demands. Using the insights from our surveys and interviews, we published an article titled, 'What does men's reverse migration mean for women?' in India Development Review. Additionally, another article; titled - 'It's her job': In water-starved Chambua near Udaipur, women are disproportionately affected' based on the water crisis in Southern Rajasthan, the gendered nature of the same - and ethical considerations involved in research was published in Down to Earth.

The research team participated in a three-day conference (Managing Sustainable Transitions in Agriculture) at the Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA). We submitted a paper under the theme - power and vulnerability. The paper, titled, 'Gendering the Climate Crisis in Rural India; Resilience Harvesting Traditional Knowledge' was presented at the conference.

The research for the paper -was carried out in four of our districts in Bundelkhand -Mahoba, Tikamgarh, Chitrakoot and Niwari. Using focus-group discussions, the insights revealed the impact of climate change on families dependent on agriculture, the viability of the same, and the resilience strategies adopted. Looking at SRIJAN's interventions in climate-smart agriculture, and natural farming - we developed a paper to emphasise the need to look at climate change as a pressing issue.

SRIJAN is actively involved in applying for research proposals - with universities, and donor agencies. Over the coming years, we wish to expand our base in research - and cover more themes. As of the year, we have had several key collaborations with institutes and universities. Them being; The University of Essex for gender-based research, research on local governance systems and understanding participatory methods used for community engagements. We have partnered with JNKVV Jabalpur, and the Centre for Sub-Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow for scientific studies in the field of agriculture. Similarly, with Meta Meta for climate resilience and biodiversity, and Dr CV Raman University, Madhya Pradesh in the field of water governance. The research team attended the International Conference on Gender and Climate Change held at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai.

SRIJAN has carried out evaluations for organisations based in MP and Odisha. Such a process helps facilitate collaborative learning. There is a need, therefore, to build intergenerational narratives on climate change. With the help of such archives, women's initiatives and voices will be amplified by being documented. Additionally, it is also important to consider the role of men in approaches towards climate change. Keeping gender and intersectionality as the focal point, we understand how epistemic violence plays out in the language we carry out our research. We wish to ground our research in areas of lived experiences, based on standpoint epistemology and reflexivity. Moving away from the margins, thus - through our studies, we work towards questioning and challenging power dynamics and binary oppositions - rather than reproducing them. Through research, we build intergenerational narratives on issues. With the help of such archives, voices from the ground will be amplified by being documented.





The Responsible Coalition for Resilient Communities (RCRC)

The Responsible Coalition for Resilient Communities (RCRC) is a network of 96 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) dedicated to fostering collaboration between civil society, government, markets, and communication sectors to uplift marginalized communities in India. Formed during the 2020 Covid-19 crisis, RCRC aims to create a sustainable platform for promoting an inclusive, equitable, and just future for rural communities.

RCRC's efforts are guided by three strategic pillars. By focusing on these pillars, RCRC aims to create a resilient and empowered civil society capable of driving meaningful change in India

Generate evidence to amplify marginalized voices

Build a strong network of CSOs to enhance capacity, and be the representative voice for CSOs nationally

Take a big tent approach to inspire collective action

Evidence Based Research

A core aspect of RCRC's work is generating detailed evidence from the grassroots to highlight the status of vulnerable rural communities. In 2022-23, RCRC's research team, in collaboration with 38 CSOs, conducted the fourth household survey across 39 blocks in 12 states, covering around 11,200 households. The survey gathered data on food insecurity, income reduction, agriculture, education, government scheme access, gender, and work burden.

In 2023-24, RCRC compiled these findings into its first knowledge product, The State of Rural Vulnerability Report 2022, and held a pre-release event in Delhi, attended by 45 CSO partners and experts. The team is now working on a research collaboration with the Department of Rural Development, Rajasthan, and preparing for the 2024 annual survey.



Capacity Building Initiative

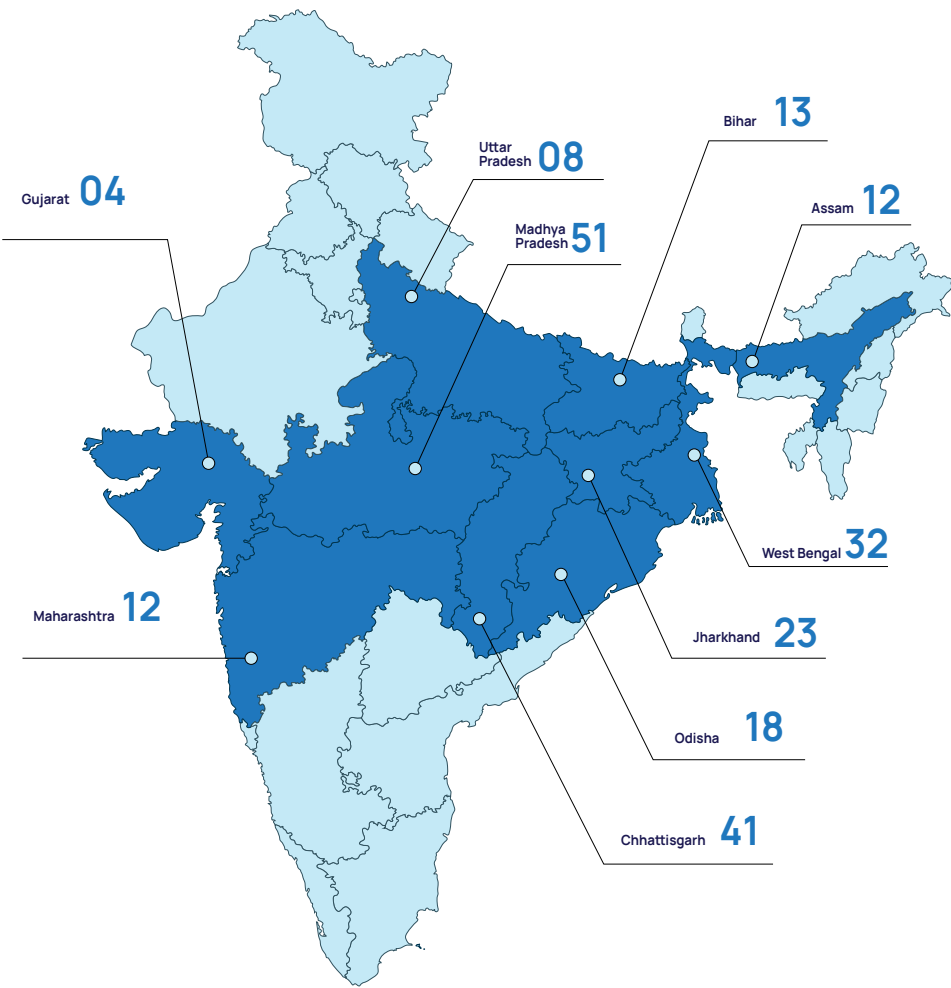
RCRC has implemented systematic training to strengthen the operational capacity of its network of CSOs. After assessing training needs, 30 key areas were identified, benefiting over 800 staff members. In the past year, RCRC organized 11 training programs (9 in-person across various states and 2 online) covering finance, proposal writing, natural resource management, and more. These were facilitated by RCRC members like SPS, PRADAN, and Seva Mandir, with contributions from experts such as Zahir Mansuri and Dinabandhu Karmakar.

Integrated Farming Clusters (Big tent Approach):

The Integrated Farming Cluster (IFC) project, implemented by RCRC aims to promote sustainable rural livelihoods following cluster approach, strengthening production ecosystem in agricultural, livestock and NTFP; scientific and ecofriendly practices aligned to Agro ecology and natural farming in agriculture, popularize and adoption of scientific housing, improved feed and fodder, vet care and ethno-veterinary at door step, marketing in livestock and table birds, scientific production, sustainable harvesting, primary processing in NTFP. In Integrated Farming Clusters (IFC), each cluster selects 3-5 key commodities that have significant potential for intervention. These clusters then initiate primary processing by establishing processing units, which are owned and managed by members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Additionally, IFCs support the creation of Livelihood Service Centers (LSCs) to provide a range of services to SHG members, covering all stages from pre-production to commodity processing.

Currently, the IFC project spans across 10 states in India, involving 214 clusters, each consisting of 3-5 villages with 250-300 Mahila Kisan (women farmers) who are members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The project benefits 62,653 households through various sustainable farming interventions.

No. of IFCs



Partner CSOs

Gujarat	AKRSP (I), Utthan
Madhya Pradesh	Green Foundation, PRADAN, SRIJAN, DSC, C-SFAL
Bihar	AKRSP(I), 4S India
Odisha	FES, Harsha Trust, CYSD, PRADAN, Gram Vikas
Uttar Pradesh	TCL
Chhattisgarh	PRADAN, Bastar Sewa Mandal, Sahabhagi
Jharkhand	PRADAN, Udyogini, 4S India, Gram Jyoti, Lok Prerna
West Bengal	Prasari, PRADAN, Switch On, Shamayita Math
Assam	SeSTA, Kabil
Maharashtra	FES, Cohesion Foundation Trust, WOTR, Pragati Abhiyan

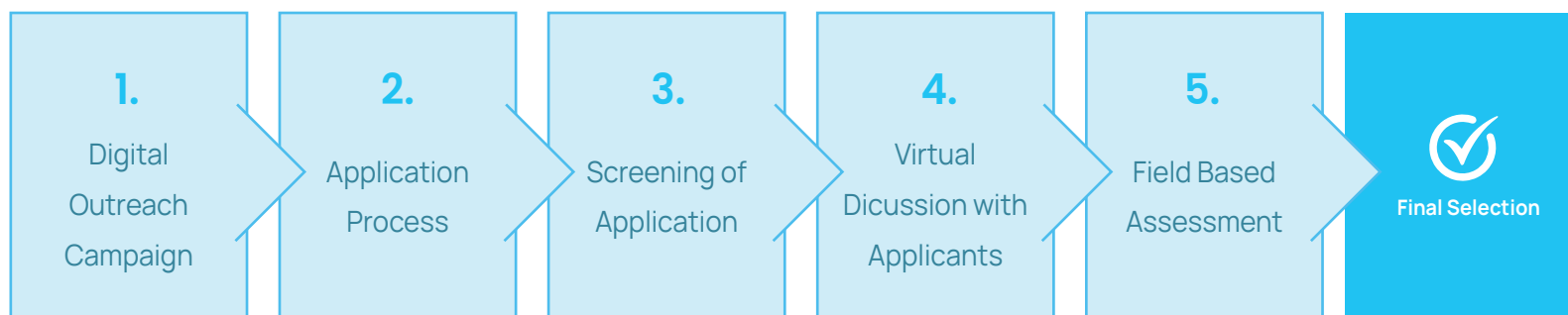
Through the IFC project, RCRC has been able to train 210 women entrepreneurs and a large pool of women farmers on various aspects of farming and value addition. There has been a significant increase in household incomes, with an average incremental income of INR 8,000 per family. Additionally, the team has been able to implement low-cost, replicable livelihood models such as multi-layer farming and backyard poultry. In the next financial year, the IFC aims to further expand, potentially adding 436 new clusters.

An Introduction to the Buddha Fellowship Program

Over the years, the combined efforts of government initiatives and civil society organizations have lifted millions of families out of food insecurity and poverty, creating a situation of food surplus. The next step for these families involves value addition and market engagement, necessitating private partnerships and market integration.

The Buddha Institute is dedicated to empowering entrepreneurs, known as Development Entrepreneurs, who envision rural India as hubs of value addition rather than just markets or sources of raw materials.

The Buddha Fellowship, hosted by the Buddha Institute, is a 24-month mentorship program designed for Development Entrepreneurs (DE). The program aims to scale entrepreneurial ventures that uplift marginalized communities, particularly in rural areas. With a strong emphasis on mentorship from industry leaders and field experts, the program offers guidance, funding support, and cultivates a community of like-minded entrepreneurs committed to driving positive change.



The Buddha Fellowship program commenced in 2017 with an inaugural cohort comprising IIT and IIM graduates from across the country (Cohort 0). Since then, the program has seen remarkable progress. Cohort 1 (2018-20) produced eight successful Buddha Fellows who went on to establish their own social enterprises. Cohort 2 (2022-24) includes 14 Development Entrepreneurs who are integral members of the Buddha Entrepreneurship Network (BEN) or the Buddha Fellowship Program (BFP) alumni network. These dedicated entrepreneurs not only support one another but also collaborate closely with the BFP internal team, fostering a vibrant community of innovation and social impact.

The Buddha Institute supports post-revenue enterprises in Agriculture and Climate Sustainability by providing comprehensive assistance that includes business knowledge, mentoring, sustenance capital, growth capital facilitation, shared services, and a robust community of Development Entrepreneurs (DEs).

The program also features off-site problem-solving workshops designed to foster collaborative learning and bring together diverse perspectives, encouraging innovation and growth in these crucial sectors.

Over the next eight years, BI plans to invest Rs 200 crores to support 1000 DEs, with a three-year budget of Rs 25 crores to work with 125 DEs. Expected outcomes include 100,000 jobs, impacting 25 million people, annual value addition of USD 1 billion, and private capital infusion of USD 200-300 million. BI aims for an enterprise survival rate of 80% and a success rate of 50%, inspiring other entrepreneurs, developing scalable business models, and influencing government policies to drive significant social and economic impact in rural India.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

PARTNERSHIP	The Buddha Institute recently signed an MOU with the Ministry of Rural Development in August 2023, reinforcing our mission with strong governmental support.
	Tata Power CSR
	Partnership with Bajaj FinServ CSR to provide Skilling and employment opportunities to 500 families in Maharashtra.

COHORT 2023-25

513
entrepreneurs reached for the fellowship.

117
applications received.

27
entrepreneurs selected for the 2023-25 cohort.

29th February 2024
Cohort launched.

2,000+
students reached by the Buddha Anubhav Program, offering immersive experiences that inspire future leaders.

FELLOW'S IMPACT

- The 2022-24 cohort of 14 Buddha Fellows has achieved remarkable success, uplifting 125,000 lives and creating over 130 jobs, demonstrating the transformative power of entrepreneurship.
- ECOWRAP, led by Buddha Fellow Angraj, has expanded to Jahota Heritage Village, establishing India's first Zero Dumping Village and setting a new standard for environmental stewardship.
- Under the direction of Buddha Fellow Mayur, Wingrow has launched four new farmers' markets, significantly boosting local agriculture and creating new opportunities for farmers.
- AgroZee Organics, headed by Buddha Fellow Mahesh, was honored as the 'Best Agri Startup in Millets' by FICCI, showcasing the potential of innovative agricultural ventures.
- Rau Ecostone (Paving +) by Buddha Fellow Sheikh Ziaur has upcycled 150 metric tonnes of waste, providing employment to over 100 recyclers and promoting eco-friendly practices.
- SNI Innovations has processed over 500,000 kg of fruit that would have otherwise gone to waste, benefiting more than 2,000 farmers and creating over 220 jobs in rural areas.
- Forest Post has engaged over 75 tribal women from 12 forest villages in production and value addition activities, increasing their annual income by 30-40%, thus empowering marginalized communities.

LINKAGES AND SUPPORT EXTENDED

In a stride towards sustainability, Buddha Fellows B. Srinivas and Satendra Lilhare, in collaboration with the Selco Foundation, have successfully solarized their processing units, exemplifying eco-friendly innovation.

Partnering with Rajeevika, Buddha Fellows Rakesh Gupta and Rajesh Oza have empowered 55 tribal women in Rajsamand to establish and manage NTFP processing units, igniting entrepreneurship within marginalized communities.

An agreement between the Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) and Buddha Fellow Satendra Lilhare has been forged to develop a value chain around non-timber forest produce (NTFP), alongside technology transfer for the processing of major NTFPs, driving sustainable development and economic growth.

OUR PROJECTS

Axis Bank Foundation Programme: Rural Livelihoods Location: Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Jatara, Jaisinagar	LIC Housing Finance Ltd Programme: Livelihood Initiative for Financial Empowerment (LIFE) Location: Chhindwara , Jaisinagar, Annupur	NABARD Programme: For admin and management cost for RCRC program Location: Chhindwara	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd Programme: Ensuring farmers' livelihoods Location: Chhindwara
IDH (The Sustainable Trade Initiative) Programme: Making community climate resilient and securing the livelihoods of the poor Location: Chhindwara	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) Programme: Mega Watershed Project CG Location: Koriya	Walmart Foundation Programme: Securing livelihoods of small and marginal farmers through interventions in production, diversification, collectivization, and marketing of commodities Location: Anuppur,Jatara , Dhar, Chhindwara , Niwari , Shivpuri	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Programme: To help accelerate women's economic empowerment in Madhya Pradesh as part of a joint initiative with the Reliance Foundation Location: Tikamgarh , Chhatarpur district
GIZ-SENU Programme: Indien Beratung-Globalvorhaben Ernahrungssicherung und Resilienzstakung Location: Badwani, Chhatarpur , Sheopur , Khandwa	GIZ-UKRAIN WAR- AGRO ECOLOGICAL DEMONSTRATION Programme: To impact small and marginal farmers to embrace natural farming practices in a pragmatic and purposeful manner Location: Jaisinagar , Chhindwara, Jatara , Shivpuri , Anuppur	GIZ Sauti Programme: To impact small and marginal farmers to embrace natural farming practices in a pragmatic and purposeful manner Location: Jaisinagar, Chhindwara, Jatara, Shivpuri, Anuppur	HDFC Bank Limited, Jhansi Programme: Holistic Rural Development Program Location: Jhansi
HDFC Bank Limited, Chitrakoot Programme: Focus Rural Development Program Location: Chitrakoot	Hindustan Unilever Foundation Programme: Bundelkhand Initiatives for Water, Agri, and Livelihoods Location: Niwari, Tikamgarh, Chitrakoot, Mahoba	IndusInd Bank Ltd Programme: Combating agriculture stress through reviving traditional water bodies, efficient water use, technology, and community governance in Bundelkhand Location: Niwari, Tikamgarh, Mahoba and Gaurihar	Caring Friends Programme: Swavalamban Mega Plan Bundelkhand Location: Niwari, Tikamgarh, Chitrakoot, Mahoba,Lalitpur



ATE Chandra Foundation Programme: Rejuvenation of Water Bodies (Niti Aayog) Location: Jhansi, Rajasthan	SIDBI Swavalamban Foundation Programme: Swar Fellowship Location: Delhi	Aditya Birla Capital Foundation Programme: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability & Economic Empowerment by Restoring Natural Resources and Promoting Climate Smart Farm Initiatives in Three Tribal District of Rajasthan Location: Rajasthan	HDFC Bank Limited, Pratapgarh Programme: Focused Rural Development Program (P0490) Location: Pratapgarh
MacArthur Foundation Programme: To provide rapid healthcare response to the second COVID wave in central India Location: New Delhi (a Central project)	National payments corporation of India Programme: Vistaar Location: Lavkushnagar, Chhatarpur	HDFC Bank Limited, Mahoba Programme: Focus Rural Development Program Location: Mahoba	Reliance Foundation Programme: Swayamshree Location: Tikamgarh , Chhatarpur district
Azim Premji Foundation Programme: Building a resilient rural community by enhancing access to food & nutrition, promoting sustainable livelihoods, and enabling better access to entitlements for 24500 small and marginal, Adivasi women farmers/landless households in 201 villages of 6 blocks of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh. Location: Anuppur, Chhindwara, Shivpuri - MP, Janakpur- CG and Baran- Rajasthan	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Madhya Pradesh: E-shakti Project Programme: E-Shakti Project Location: Chhindwara	Standard Chartered Bank (SCB) Programme: Augmentation & Conservation of Natural Resources for Sustainable Environment in Marginal Geographies of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Location: Chhindwara (M.P) and Karauli (Rajasthan)	HSBC India Programme: Demonstrating solar powered non-timber forest produce (NTFP) value chain in tribal areas of Rajasthan Location: Udaipur, Rajasthan
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited (AIFL) Programme: Establish a Renewable Energy -Based Value Chain for Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) Based Value-Added Products Location: Udaipur, Rajasthan	HDFC Bank Limited , Sirohi Programme: Holistic Rural Development Program (P0853) Location: Sirohi, Rajasthan	Capri Foundation Programme: Strengthening local farm practices towards climatic resilience including value chain & Market Linkages in Aspirational District Karauli in Rajasthan - Phase-II Location: Karauli, Rajasthan	

MEDIA COVERAGE



पुण्डन निम्न के सहयोग से प्रति किराया 200 प्रति सेंटर में तेज किराया देकर ज़ायरे 90 प्रति के पानी, सजी 10 प्रति फावर, पनीन, लंबी, बरस, लोहा, सोम व रेखा के नंद के पीछे लपटाई है। शिल्ले दो महीने से 15 से 20 किराये के भी आयनीन लाना 10000-15000 रुपये अने लगे है। संधे के मुकुल सन्धानक राजेन कुमर शिव नवने है कि किराये कुलाका प्रति कमाल कुलाका समुपुय कोष से महाल किसान के रूप में उभरी है। दूसरे प्रकार संधे के अन्य कार्यकारी मालम शिल्ले, टोकर, शिल्ले, अपन टोकिन, रयेन शिल्ले के सहयोग से अन्य 11 प्रति में देर सुख महाल को आयनीन लाना के उदरग गये है।

The Statesman
NEWTELE 4 WILL PUBLISH 22 MARCH 2000

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At a meeting of the members of the Council of Independent Nations, held in the Latvian town of Riga, the following resolutions were adopted. This meeting of members of the Council of Independent Nations in Riga, U.S.S.R., took place on 12-13 January, 1945. The members of the Council of Independent Nations in Riga, U.S.S.R., are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, and the Ukrainian People's Republic. The meeting of the Council of Independent Nations in Riga, U.S.S.R., was held in the Latvian town of Riga, U.S.S.R., on 12-13 January, 1945. The members of the Council of Independent Nations in Riga, U.S.S.R., are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, and the Ukrainian People's Republic. The meeting of the Council of Independent Nations in Riga, U.S.S.R., was held in the Latvian town of Riga, U.S.S.R., on 12-13 January, 1945. The members of the Council of Independent Nations in Riga, U.S.S.R., are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, and the Ukrainian People's Republic.

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OUR PARTNERS

Corporate and CSR

- Aditya Birla Capital Foundation
- Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited
- Axis Bank Foundation
- HDFC Bank Ltd.
- Hindustan Unilever Foundation
- IndusInd Bank Limited
- LIC Housing Finance Ltd.
- Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd
- CAPRI Foundation
- National Payments Corporation of India
- Reliance Foundation
- SIDBI Swavalamban Foundation

Philanthropies

- Artma Foundation
- Shri Ashish Rameshchandra Kacholia
- ATE Chandra Foundation
- Azim Premji Foundation
- Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
- Education Employability Foundation
- Saytrees Environmental Trust
- Smt. Bhagwanidevi Basudev Jhunjhunwala Trust

FOREIGN

- ARPAN Foundation
- Bill and Melinda Gates foundation
- Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative
- Co-Impact Gender Fund-NVF
- The Ford Foundation
- Walmart Foundation

Corpus Donor

Foreign - National Philanthropic Trust

Indian - Shri Cyric Babu Joseph

Government

- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

Other Agencies

- World Wide Fund for Nature-India
- International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC)

Biwal Partners:

- ABSSS ▪ Arunoday Sansthan ▪ CARD
- HARITIKA ▪ YKVM ▪ RYSS- (Knowledge Partner)

BOARD MEMBERS



C. BABU JOSEPH



ROHIT BHASIN



NARENDRANATH
DAMODARAN



MUKTESHWARI BOSCO



NIVEDITA BANERJI

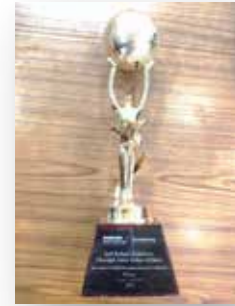
AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS



Great Place to Work
(2024-25)



11th Edition of FICCI
WATER AWARDS-2023



HDFC Bank Parivartan
Excellence AWARDS-2023



SHG Federation Awards-2023
Ghummar Mahila Producer
Company- Pali, Rajasthan



Water Sustainability
Awards 2022-23



National SHG Federation
Awards 2021
Maitree Mahila Mandal
Samiti, Rajasthan



Advanced Level GuideStar India
Gold Certification- 2022-23



Millenium Alliance
Round 3- 2016



Great Place to Work
2022-23

AUDITED REPORTS

SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRIJAN]

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024

Amount in ₹			
Particulars	Note	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
CORPUS FUND	1	25,92,79,271	85,69,498
OTHER FUNDS AND RESERVES			
Capital Assets Fund	2	88,78,686	88,49,960
Restricted Project Funds	3A	21,27,94,219	28,85,97,625
Un-Restricted Funds		12,23,76,001	7,15,94,900
Specific Reserves	3B	5,18,80,197	18,80,197
Consultancy Project Fund		18,11,961	29,24,266
Total		65,70,20,335	38,24,16,446
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
PROPERTY PLANT& EQUIPEMENT - Funded by Donor's			
Assets under possession of SRIJAN		63,77,338	59,17,859
Assets in possession of Community		25,01,348	29,32,101
PROPERTY PLANTS& EQUIPEMENT - Own Assets	4A	14,80,189	89,294
INVESTMENTS			
CURRENT ASSETS (A)			
Cash and Bank Balances	6	60,40,80,718	34,65,75,081
Loans and Advances	7	9,84,546	23,78,672
Other Current Assets	8	5,15,00,040	2,57,12,557
Grant amount receivable	3A	2,24,35,017	1,69,18,824
		67,90,00,321	39,15,85,134
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (B)			
Current Liabilities	9	3,14,56,332	1,74,98,942
Provisions	10	8,82,529	6,09,000
		3,23,38,861	1,81,07,942
NET CURRENT ASSETS (A-B)		64,66,61,460	37,34,77,192
Total		65,70,20,335	38,24,16,446

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts

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

As per our report of even date attached

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

Anil Kumar Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 087424
Place: New Delhi
Date: 05 JUL 2024



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, 2024

SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRIJAN]

Statement of Income and Expenditure For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024

		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	Note	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
REVENUE			
Restricted Grants and Contributions	11	43,28,08,371	55,70,49,379
Donations & Unrestricted Grant	12	2,82,03,431	72,810
Professional Income	13	1,77,89,845	1,37,31,125
Interest Income	14	3,74,80,596	1,40,15,078
Recovery of Overheads Costs from projects	3A	1,48,55,166	16,87,235
Grant Amount Written Back		-	8,56,161
Other Income		1,32,838	7,26,836
Total		53,12,70,247	58,81,38,624
EXPENDITURE			
Livelihood Promotion Activities		28,09,56,421	21,06,44,004
Grant to other NGO	15	4,62,34,280	6,75,79,658
Expense Against Professional Income	16	1,89,02,150	1,98,25,070
Livelihood Programme Support	17	11,22,55,221	6,97,24,117
Livelihood Consultancy and related expenses	18	3,86,78,587	2,58,36,153
Livelihoods Support Cost	19	3,12,98,697	2,07,72,632
Purchase of Fixed Assets from Donor's Fund	4	26,38,699	40,26,845
Overhead Recovery Cost charge to project	3A	1,48,55,166	16,87,235
Administration Cost- General	20	1,56,67,946	33,51,609
Depreciation on Fixed Assets from Own Fund		55,717	67,226
Unrecoverable TDS / Grant & other Balances Written off		7,40,964	2,40,538
Total		56,22,83,848	42,37,55,087
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR CARRY FORWARD		(3,10,13,601)	16,43,83,537
Total		53,12,70,247	58,81,38,624
APPROPRIATIONS			
Balance Brought Down			
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		(3,10,13,601)	16,43,83,537
Transferred to / from :			
Restricted Fund (Including Interest allocation)		(8,13,19,599)	16,48,93,913
Consultancy Project Fund		(11,12,305)	(60,93,945)
Un-Restricted Fund		5,07,08,529	50,45,973
Corpus Fund- Interest		7,09,773	5,37,596
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 Aliyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FR No. 000038N

Anil Kumar Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 087424
Place: New Delhi
Date: 05 JUL 2024



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, 2024

SELF - RELIANT INITIATIVES THROUGH JOINT ACTION [SRUAN]

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year Ended 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Amount in	
	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
Opening Balances :		
Cash and Bank Balances		
Current Accounts	6,67,153	9,11,672
Saving Accounts	13,28,11,059	3,60,46,078
Fixed Deposits and Investments	20,75,73,209	15,16,03,325
Receipts:		
Grant and Contribution	43,28,08,371	55,71,22,189
Corpus Donation	25,00,00,000	1,00,000
Building & Infrastructure Fund	5,00,00,000	
Donations and Unrestricted Grant	2,82,03,431	
Professional Receipts	1,63,17,179	1,37,31,125
Interest on Savings Banks	49,57,007	
Interest on Fixed deposits	1,30,53,635	1,08,80,495
Recovery of Overheads Costs from projects	1,48,55,166	
Other Income	1,32,838	7,26,844
Total	1,15,13,79,048	77,11,21,728
Payments:		
Livelihood Promotion Activities	27,36,60,122	21,51,82,737
Grant to other NGO	3,95,56,937	7,10,85,458
Expense Against Professional Income	1,88,15,103	1,98,25,070
Livelihood Programme Support	11,24,44,443	6,93,92,129
Livelihood Consultancy and related expenses	3,86,92,309	2,63,48,536
Livelihoods Support Cost	3,08,52,593	1,89,22,149
Overhead Recovery Cost charge to project	1,48,55,166	16,87,235
Administration Cost- General	1,36,67,945	33,51,609
Unrecoverable TDS / Grant & other Balances Written off	6,68,401	2,40,538
Non Recurring	54,32,13,019	42,60,35,461
Purchase of Fixed Assets	14,46,612	8,000
Purchase of Fixed Assets from Donor's Fund	26,38,699	40,26,845
Closing Balances:		
Cash and Bank Balances		
Current Account	12,52,551	6,67,153
Saving Account	6,89,07,139	13,28,11,059
Investments in Fixed Deposits	53,39,21,028	20,75,73,209
Total	1,15,13,79,048	77,11,21,728

As per our report of even date attached

For Thakur, Vaidyanath Aliyar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FR No. 000038N

(Signature)

Anil Kumar Aggarwal

Partner

M.No. 087424

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05 JUL 2024



For and on behalf of Board of Trustees of

Self-Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action (SRUAN)

(Signature)

(Prasanna Khemariya)

Chief Executive Officer

(Signature)

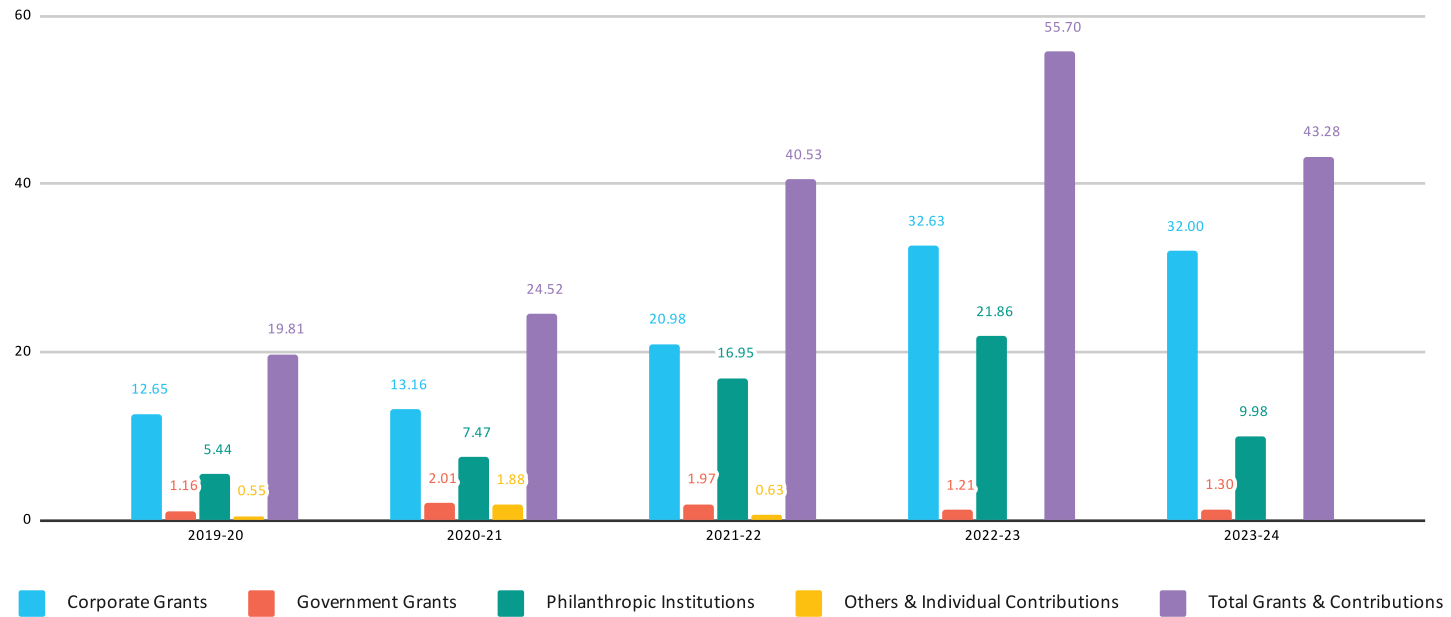
(C. Babu Joseph)

Chairperson

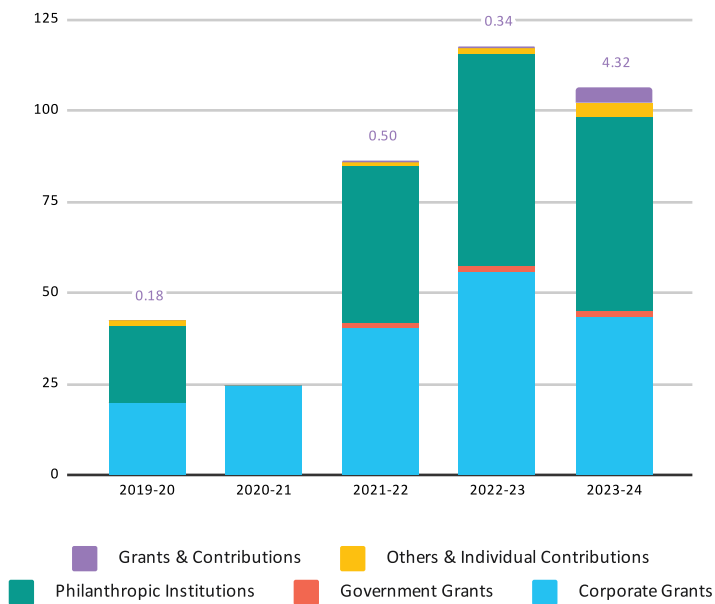


Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

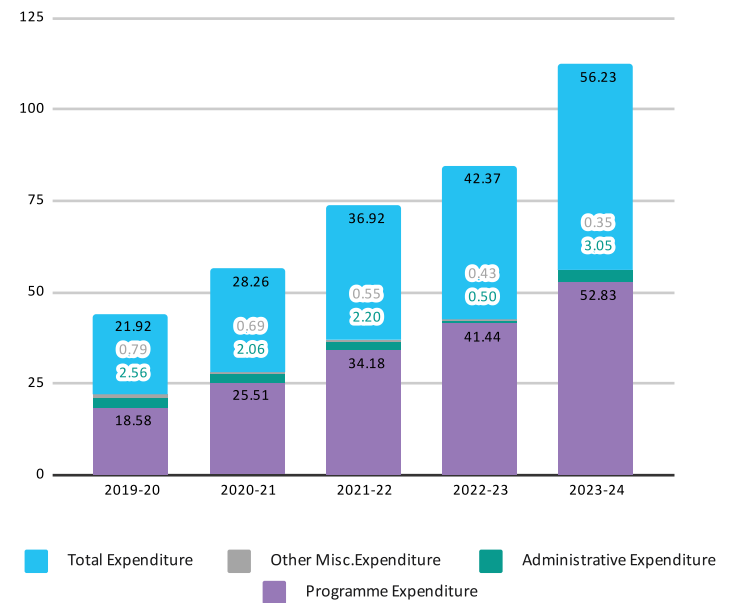
Grants & Contributions : FY-2019-20 To FY-2023-24



Total Receipts : FY-2019-20 To FY-2023-24



Total Expenditure: FY-2019-20 To FY-2023-24



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SRIJANINDIA

