

ANNUAL REPORT



2021-22



Samarth In Participatory Action Society, Sehore





Introduction

Samarth in Participatory Action (SIPA) is promoted by Samarthan Centre for Development Support for implementation of Projects. Samarthan is a leading non-profit organization with a significant presence in the Indian states of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

Vision: “Establish a society where every human being lives with dignity and participates in developing a sustainable, inclusive and climatic resilient environment.”

Mission: “Establish exemplars of participatory development and governance to widely spread different ways of human development and sustainable environment.”

Objectives

- To strengthen the citizen centric awareness and capacities among representatives of rural and urban local bodies on various provisions and legal means for participatory self-governance and decentralized governance.
- To implement Programmes as per the Government policy for self-sustainability of Poor, Dalits, people of vulnerable sector, Women and Youth through formation of groups.
- To ensure overall development and rights of the vulnerable sections by promoting and improving Health, Education, Livelihoods, Sanitation and Environment.
- Capacity building and sensitization of volunteer organizations on Gender and other developmental issues.

Key Highlights

This section includes different projects implemented by SIPA



Projects	District Coverage	Villages covered
Transforming Three Aspirational Districts of Madhya Pradesh	Barwani, Khandwa & Sehore	150
Green Watershed Development Program	Sehore	60
Jal Jeevan Mission	Sehore	100





Transforming Three Aspirational districts of Madhya Pradesh

The aim of this project is to encourage efficient and sustainable agricultural practices among the farmers of Three Aspirational Districts in Madhya Pradesh - Khandhwa, Barwani & Singrauli. The project is driven by NITI Aayog with ITC Ltd. at the central level serving as the main funders and Samarthan (SIPA) as the implementation body. The aim of the project is to provide technical support via capacity building and regular monitoring of its implementation in close coordination with Block and Gram Panchayat level agriculture functionaries, to improve the productivity of agriculture and allied sector in these three districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Major Activities:

- Capacity Building of block-level agriculture officials as Master Trainers.
- Handhold support to agriculture and allied departments in numerous activities to enhance the rank of the district in the Champion of Change Dashboard.
- Capacity Building of farmers on sustainable agricultural practices with an overall objective of reducing their cost of cultivation & increasing productivity.
- Enrolment of farmers in different government schemes related to agriculture.
- Operations at Farmer Field schools for capacity building of farmers and demonstrate sustainable agricultural practices.





Farmers Field School (FFS) - ADP

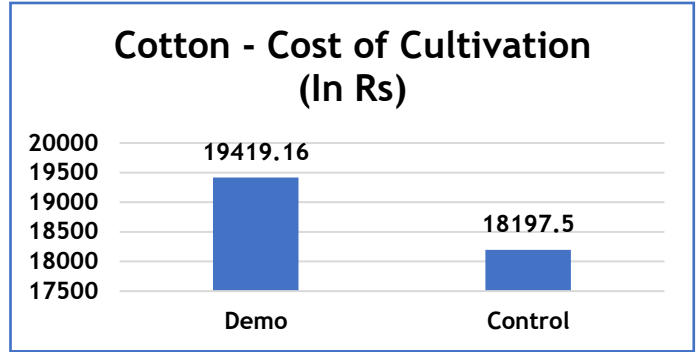
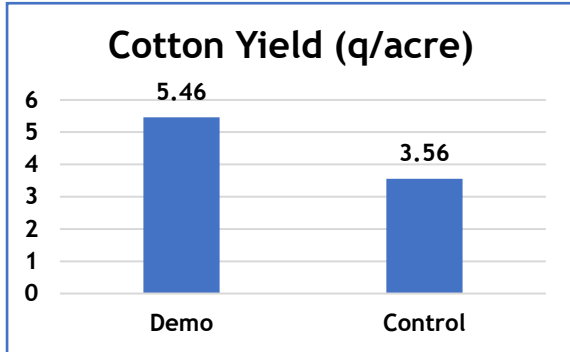
To understand the grass root level issues and demonstrate the Crop PoP Module, 50 FFS were formed in each district by SIPA. These FFS were located in different part of the district, having presence in each and every blocks.

Each FFS comprised 25 members (1 principal farmer & 24 student farmers). These farmers got trained by the Agriculture Experts of SIPA on crop PoP module in each season and also got mentorship throughout the cropping season. The FFS members got selected by using some really simple criteria; the farmers should be willing to adopt the crop PoP suggested by us and they should have shown major crops; Paddy & Maize in kharif and wheat & gram in rabi season. SIPA team also conducted training programs (using digital platforms as well as physical meetings) on crop PoP modules of major crops in each of the villages. The trainings were organised in different stages of the crop.

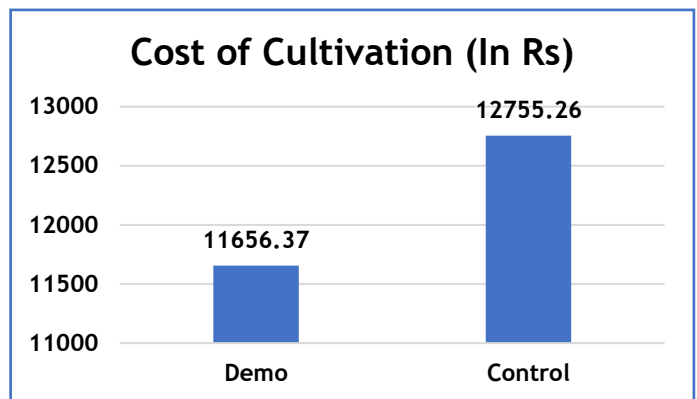
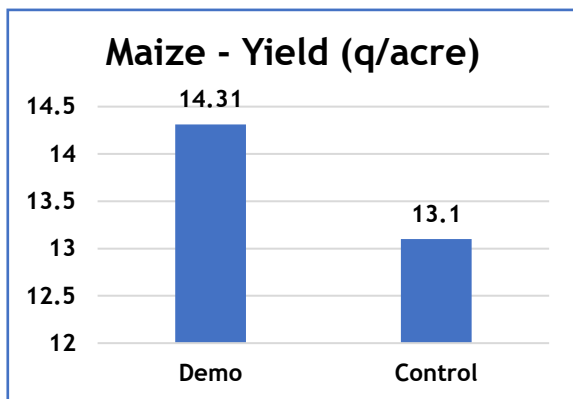
Regular trainings, mentorship and adaptation of practices suggested in crop PoP module (using recommended seed rate, seed germination test, seed treatment, Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Pest Management, etc.) helped FFS farmers in increasing their crop productivity and decreasing cost of cultivation to a great extent. The FFS farmers are now inviting other farmers of nearby places to visit their land and sharing their experiences of how they improved their crop productivity at low cost of cultivation.

Cost of Cultivation & Productivity Analysis (Kharif)

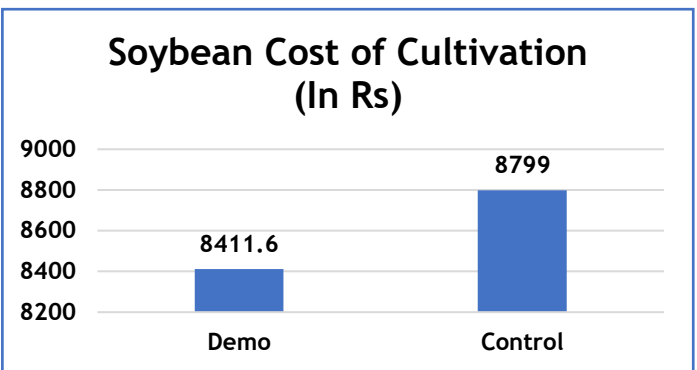
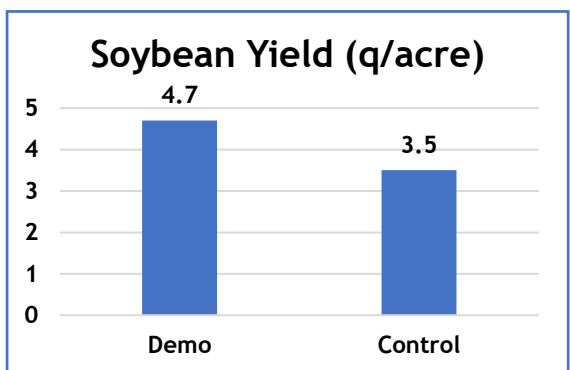
Barwani - Crop -I (Cotton)



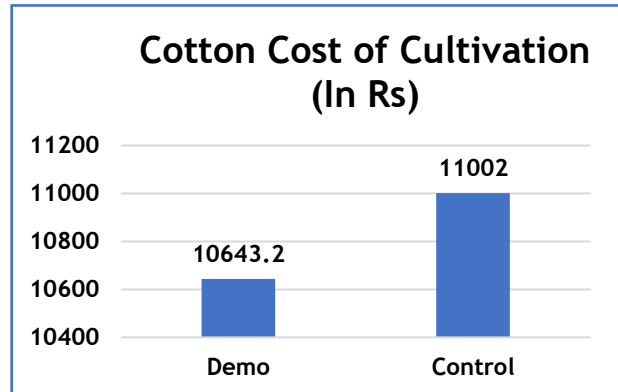
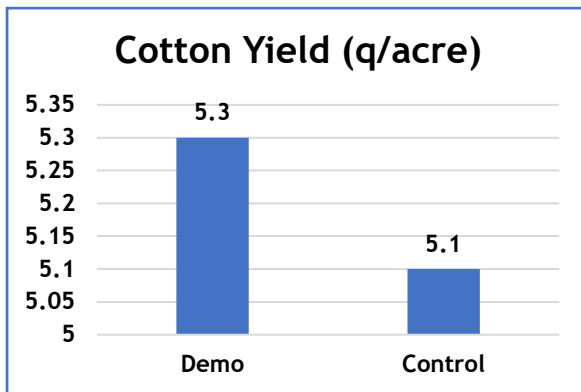
Barwani - Crop II (Maize)



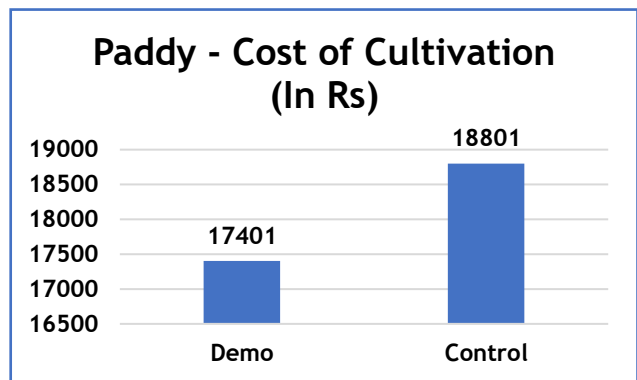
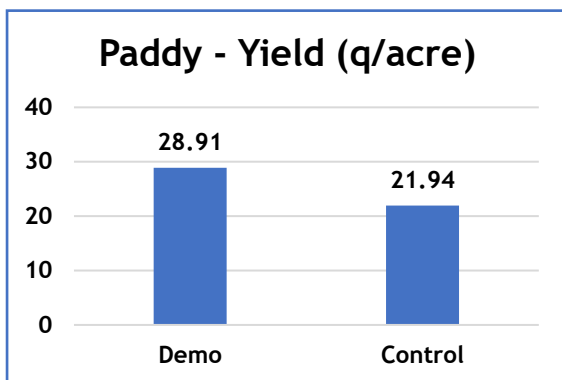
Khandwa - Crop - I (Soybean)



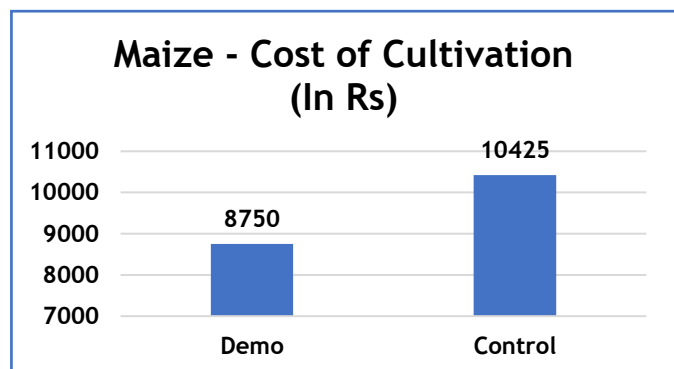
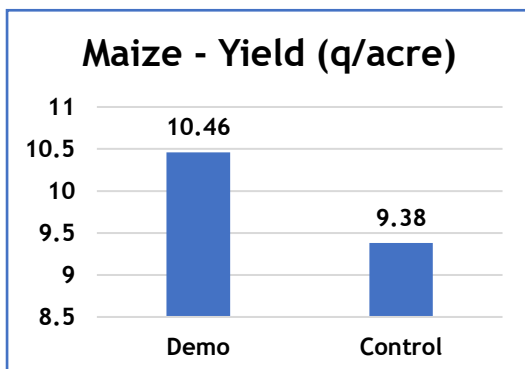
Khandwa - Crop -II (Cotton)



Singrauli - Crop-I (Paddy)

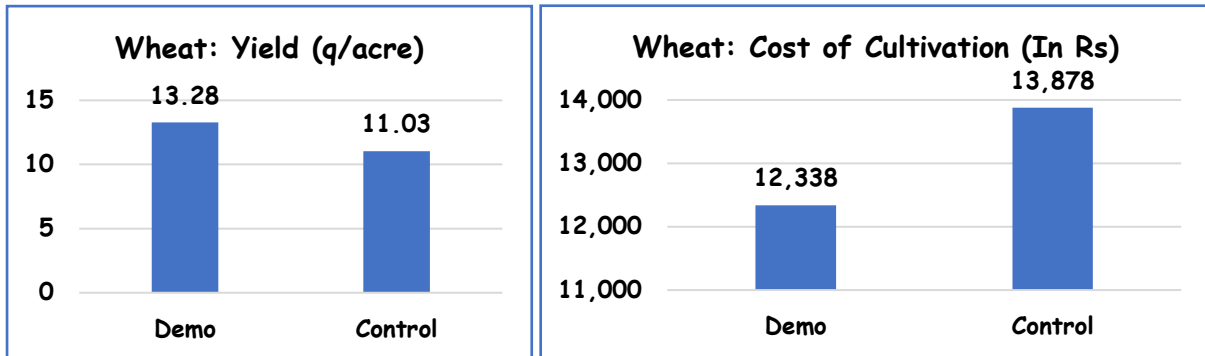


Singrauli - Crop - II (Maize)

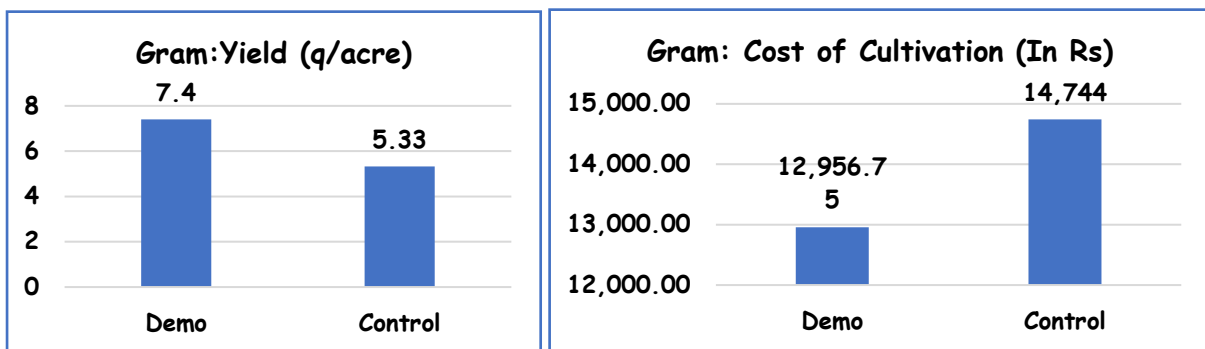


Cost of Cultivation & Productivity Analysis (Rabi)

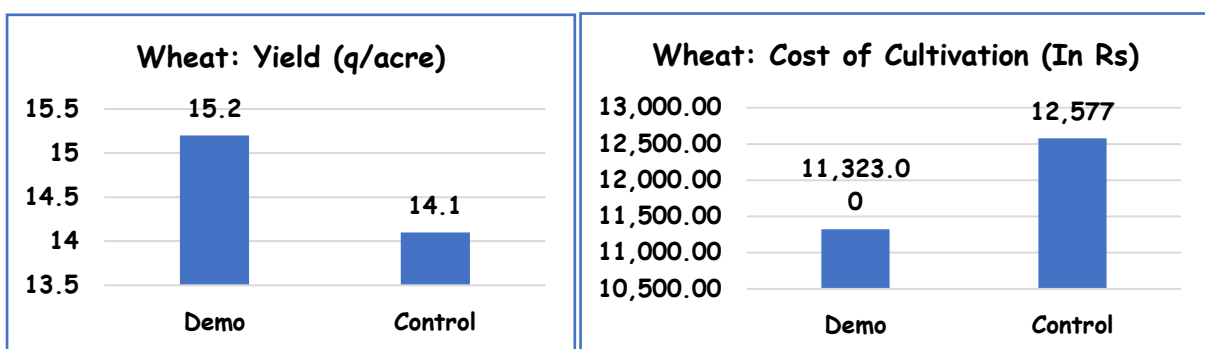
Barwani: Crop-I (Wheat)



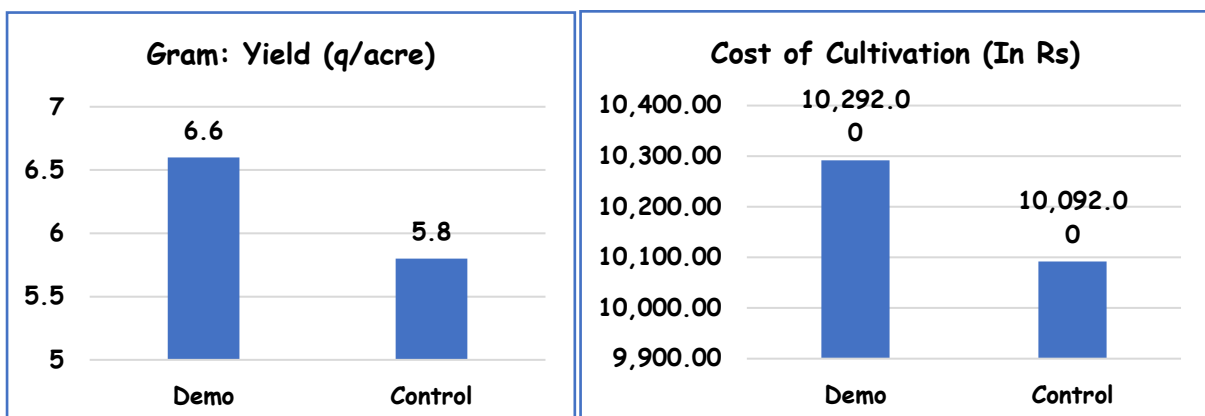
Barwani: Crop - II (Gram)



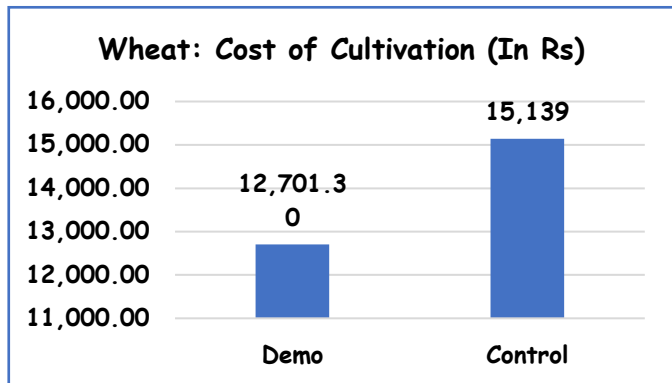
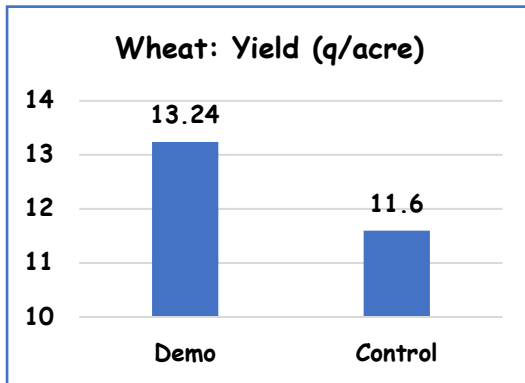
Khandwa: Crop-I (Wheat)



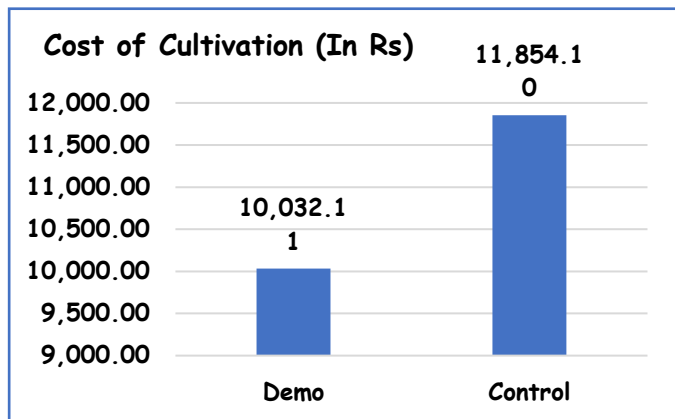
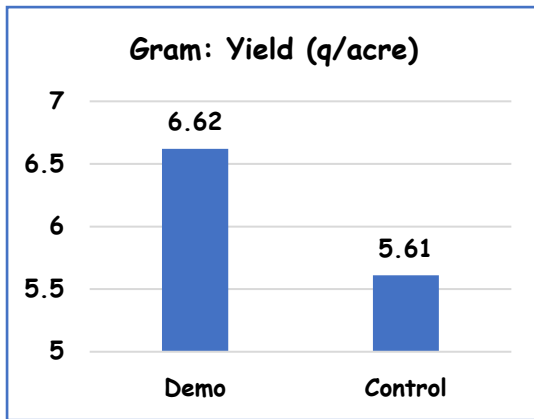
Khandwa: Crop-II (Gram)



Singrauli: Crop-I (Wheat)



Singrauli: Crop - II (Gram)



Latitude: 24.059587
 Longitude: 82.524703
 Elevation: 377.23 m
 Accuracy: 1.8 m
 GPS Time: 20 September 2021 04:09:09 PM
 Note: Clater level meetings hanji

Model Village Karaila, Chitrangji, Singrauli



What was the condition of the village in the past?

Before the year 2018 in Karaila village, villagers were using traditional/old practices of farming on which unbalanced use of chemical fertilizers, lack of timely control of diseases and pests, more use of broadcast method for sowing, high seed rate and for farmers. Awareness on government schemes and enrollment in schemes wasn't don't get much benefit. In this type of farming the production was low and the cost was high.

Total Household - 576

88.48 % farmers are aware on Crop PoP

67.98% farmers adopted crop PoP



In the year 2018, village Karaila was selected under the District Aspirational Project of NITI Aayog by ITC Mission Sunehra Kal and SIPA, in which first 25 farmers were selected and Farmers field school was formed, in which a principal Farmers and 24 student farmers were included. Under the project, quality seeds were first provided to 25 farmers from the Agriculture Department. On the basis of crop module in one acre farm of principal farmer, field preparation, seed germination test, seed treatment, seed rate and line sowing at appropriate distance, balanced use of chemical fertilizers, weed control, integrated pest and disease control, irrigation Management was done, and student farmers were taken to the demonstration farm from time to time, **35 percent more production was obtained in the demonstration farm than other farms of the village and a 20 percent reduction was seen in the cost of production.** Under the District Aspirational Project of NITI Aayog, to make more and more farmers aware of the benefits of government schemes, ITC Mission Sunehra Kal and SIPA organized street plays, exposure visits within district, farmers awareness camps at different places in the village. Farmers' training programs and farmers' meetings continued to be organized, due to which the following changes took place in FFS village Karaila:

*****There are 576 Household in Karaila Village**

S.N.	Scheme Name	Number of farmers benefited from the year 2018 to till date
1	PM-Kisan	522
2	KCC	52
3	PMFBY	229
4	PMKSY	39
5	MIDH	87
6	Vermi bed/NADEF/Bio Gas	2
7	Soil Health Card	946
8	Quality Seed Distributions	232
9	CM Solar Pump Schemes	4
10	Agriculture Equipment	2
11	Plantation	4
12	Artificial Insemination	124
13	Animal Vaccination	1018
14	MGNREGA	8

SRI method of sowing increases productivity

Feature of SRI

Method

The **System of Rice Intensification (SRI)** is a farming methodology aimed at increasing the yield of rice produced in farming. It is a low-water, labour-intensive method that uses younger seedlings singly spaced and typically hand weeded with special tools.

Benefits of SRI

Higher yields - Both grain and straw
 Reduced duration (by 10 days)
 Lesser chemical inputs
 Less water requirement
 Less chaffy grain %
 Grain weight increased without change in grain size
 Higher head rice recovery
 Withstand cyclonic gales
 Cold tolerance
 Soil health improves through biological activity

ITC Mission Sunehra Kal is working in Singrauli district of Madhya Pradesh under Transformation of Aspirational Districts Program of NITI Aayog since 2018 with an overall aim to reduce cost of cultivation and increasing productivity of crops.

Rice is the staple food of Madhya Pradesh. But due to low production of regular crop in Kharif season, paddy crop helps farmers to get more income with less cost. Therefore, to increase the production and productivity of rice crop in Singrauli district, we promoted high yielding SRI method with the help of Govt. Department and KVK in district.

Through the NITI Aayog and ITC Mission Sunehra Kal, the aspirational district program is being implemented in collaboration with the SIPA. Under this project, 50 villages have been selected in the district, out of which **Gahidar village** has also been selected.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Singh is a Progressive farmer of Gahidar village. A Farm Field School was created under the program, in which 25 farmers have been included in each school. He is member of FFS Gahidar village.

Adoption and practices: - Mr. Lal Bahadur have 4 acres of agriculture land, and he does farm with traditional practices before 2018. He had adapted the information given by ITC Mission Sunehra kal and basing on that he had prepare demo plot of Paddy in Kharif season and Wheat in Rabi season in his field and have gone through agriculture practices as specified in crop PoP which was discussed in the FFS training on timely basis such as seed selection, seed Germination, seed treatment, SRI methods sowing etc. Finally, he had received high yield of from his demo plot. A comparison of SRI and conventional method of rice cultivation is as follows:

Particulars	Conventional Method	SRI Method
Spacing	15x10 cm	25x25 cm
No of plants per sq.m	66	16
No. of seedlings per hill	3	1
No. of plants per acre	792000	64000
Seed requirement per acre	20 kg	3kg
Production	20 Qu./Acre	27Qu./Acre

Mr.Singh is thankful to Govt. department, ITC team member, Kisan mitra those who regularly provide supports through WhatsApp group and other means of communications.



Cost in agriculture reduced after linkage to solar pump scheme

Feature of Scheme - Mukhyamantri Solar Pump Scheme

Main objective of this scheme, the benefit of solar pump will be given to the farmer on the condition that no subsidy will be payable on the supply of electricity to the farmer on the agricultural land in future. Self-certification will also be given by the farmer that at present the electric pump is not operated / connected on the field.

ITC Mission Sunehra Kal and SIPA is working together in Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh under NITI Aayog's Transformation of Aspirational Districts program since 2018 with the overall objective of reducing the cost of cultivation and increasing the productivity of crops.

In order to increase crop intensity and effective utilization of resources government have focused on micro irrigation scheme (PMKSY) and Solar Pump schemes over last few years.

ITC Mission Sunehra Kal has established FFS (Farmer Field School) in selected village of districts and Jalkuwa is one of them. In FFS, our field staff focuses on training of farmers on crop PoP throughout the season and organised scheme awareness camps and enrolling farmers under different agriculture & allied scheme of the departments.

Mr. Jai Shree Aadhar Singh, a student farmer of our FFS village Jalkuwa, participated in our FFS meetings in which he has been trained on different farming practices, crop PoP and various other government schemes, eligibility criteria, documents required. We helped him to enrol in CM Solar pump scheme with the help of Village Resource Person. He was nominated for 7.5 HP solar pump under Mukhyamantri Solar Pump Yojna. He received 70% subsidy on solar pump with the purchase amount at Rs 1,35,000/-. The actual cost of the solar pump was Rs 4,50,000/-.



After installation of solar pump, he had produced soybean crop worth Rs. 2,10,000 in five acres at a cost of Rs. 50,000 in Kharif season out of which his net profit was Rs 1,60,000. An exposure visit to 40 farmers in FY 2020-21 was conducted in his farm. He was grateful to the organization for getting the benefit of this scheme, as well as the agriculture department.



Green Watershed Development Project

In Green Watershed Development Project (funded by ITC) we are currently working in Sehore district. In which we majorly work in 60 villages of Sehore block on different theme like watershed, sustainable agriculture, goat farming. Out of these 60 villages 28 villages have activities related to watershed works and total **watershed area is 27274 ha**. This area majorly distributed in forest, pasture, agriculture land. In this watershed project, one micro watershed is identified as a “Green watershed” which falls in Badnagar village having **184 ha of agriculture land and 70 ha is government land**. Major interventions proposed under watershed are area treatment, construction or excavation of water harvesting structures, plantation and conservation of existing biomass to nurture bio-diversity, awareness within community about water use efficiency etc. We also work towards improving biomass cover through conservation of existing native plant species and re-vegetation of commons and private waste land, introduction of agro-horticulture or agro-forestry model with farmers to maintain bio-diversity. The core focus of this projects is to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water. The outcomes are prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and enhancing the ground water table.

Climate Smart Agriculture -for sustainable agriculture development since its inception with an ultimate objective of reducing cost of cultivation and increasing productivity. In order to promote sustainable agriculture, we build capacities of farmers on overall package of sustainable agricultural practices; land preparation, pre - sowing activities, sowing activities, fertilizer management, insect & disease management, irrigation scheduling, harvesting, grading and storage etc. through regular training, meeting and on field demonstrations.

Biodiversity Development - We have adopted participatory approaches for developing biodiversity and conserving environment. In order to ensure community participation, we constitute several village level committees and build their capacities through regular training and meeting and exposure visits. The committee ensure social fencing of the biodiversity plots, makes rules & regulations and looks after other matters related to biodiversity development and protection.

Strengthening Goat based livelihood - we have created a team of rural health workers known as Pashu Sakhi, in 90 villages of Sehore and Iccahwar blocks. These women specialize in the rearing and treatment of goat population. We have provided training to rural women, elected from their villages. These women are skilled in the 16 best practices enlisted by The Goat Trust with focus on four major areas; Primary Healthcare, Herbal treatment, Vaccination and Profit Making by selling grains

Project Impact Green Watershed Development Project

Integrated Agriculture Program (IAP): In sustainable agriculture practices we are working with our 60 FFS Village where we conduct training and capacity building for farmers with support of government functionary and KVK on seasonal need (both rabi and kharif) basis and encourage them for adopting the practices. We are work with 1260 farmers directly and over all covers 7375 farmers through different means like government scheme and other CSV practice. We are cover 9110 ha area in sustainable agriculture. Rs. 286500 were benefited from government schemes, in which Rs. 127300 government subsidy was received in beej gram scheme. Also organize one master training program with agriculture department on cascade module with 40 members.

Soil Moisture conservation (SMC): Our total watershed area is 27274 ha in which 3341 ha we have covered till last year and in 21-22 covers 882 ha area under SMC activities where we largely focus on capacity building and training of villagers for enabling them to work on water conservation and harvesting issue. We are constructed 5 no. of Water harvesting structure 4 earthen dam and 1 stop dam with the command area 43 ha and storage capacity around 37760 cum. 5 WUG formed with 40 members and they support of community contribution (265300 Rs). Also, we cover 100 ha area under green watershed and biodiversity and planted 10000 Saplings

a) 20 to 30 cm well water level increases (around the structure)

b) 520 families benefited and 570-man days generated.

Livelihood program: we are covers 60 villages of Sehore block and 30 villages of Icchawar block, with support of 48 pashu sakhi we are provided our service to 3682 goat rears and 18958 goats over on all 16 practices. The average income of PS in increases 5 times in last 4-year average income of 21-22 is Rs. 3500 and GRC average income increases in 21-22 is Rs 11000. goat's death rate has come down where is 10% in beginning and now it is 3%

Impact on Income: Table below shows the summary of income earned by goat rearers in the last three years. Following could be inferred from the table:

- Total sales by 207 goat rearers is Rs 16.4 lakhs in three years, selling total of 2002 goats
- Average income per goat is Rs 79.2 thousand in three years and Rs 26.4 thousand annually
- Average sale price per goat is Rs 8.2 thousand and on average every goat keeper is selling about 3.2 goats
- There are 8 goat keepers (3%) with average annual income of Rs 1.2 lakhs and 9 goats
- keepers (4%) with average annual income of Rs 77 thousand.
- 40 goat rearers (17%) are making an average income of Rs 45.8 thousand. It is advised that this is an ideal category which SIPA should aspire for most goat rearers and should plan accordingly.
- 48 goat rearers (21%) are making an average income of Rs 22.4 thousand and 51 (22%) are making an average income of Rs 12.5 thousand annually.
- 43 goat rearers (19%) are realizing an average annual income of Rs 5.4 thousand and 8 (3%) are making an average annual income of Rs 2.2 thousand (as per assessment report).

Improved Technology Intervention

Method of Sowing (Ha)	Covered Area		Farmers (No)	Increase Net Income/acre	Impact
Kharif season					
BBF (Soybean)	Acre	2476	979	3000	Soil & moisture conservation, reduce seed rate, Reduced water logging, Increase Yield
Ridge & Furrow (Maize)	Acre	2873	1120	5000	Proper crop spacing, Free from water logging condition, earthing up, Increase Yield
Minimum Tillage	Acre	4560	1840	1000	Optimum use of soil moisture, Reduced cost of land preparation Less soil erosion
DSR & SRI (Paddy)	Acre	366	253	4500	Improve soil structure, Reduce seed rate.
Rabi season					
BBF (Wheat & Gram)	Acre	381.8	521	-	Efficient use of irrigation water, water saving, reduce seed cost, easily done inter-cultural activity
Sprinkler Irrigation System	Acre	28,391	5162	1500	Sprinkler's long spray radius and uniform water distribution re-creates the effect of natural rainfall, above-ground alternative to furrow irrigation, in which trenches are dug between rows of crops and flooded.
IFS	Acre	200	81	3100	IFS system none of the sustainability, food security, farmer security and poverty reduction etc
Total Area (Ha)		39690	10055		



उत्प्रेक्ष्य क्षेत्र - सविपलिया
2020-21

Jal Jeevan Mission

SIPA, in coordination with PHED department working as an Implementing Support Agency in Sehore district to implement Jal Jeevan Mission scheme in 100 nos of villages.

Jal Jeevan Mission, a central government initiative under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, aims to ensure access of piped water for every household in India. The programme aims to implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, and rain water harvesting. The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water. The mission includes information, education and communication as key components. The mission is meant to create a people's movement for water, making it everyone's priority.

Our Major works: (conducted this year in all 100 villages)

- Public meetings (Jan Sabha)
- Household survey
- Formation of water security committee
- Awareness on Jal Jeevan Scheme through Prachaar Rath
- Prepared Village Action Plan (VAP)

Capacity building is necessary to make the community understand the management of resources sustainably which is associated with their daily activity and water is one of them. Water security today has become a challenge in front of all of us which we need to use sustainably. We have worked extensively in 100 nos of villages to build the capacity of community members on the water and access to safe drinking water. Under this assignment with PHED, we have organized multiple activities such as training, programs in which information related to safe drinking water, Jal Jeevan Mission, its components, and the role of community members and PRIs members in the implementation of schemes addressed. We have also provided technical training to key members & VWSC members on parameters of water quality that need to be tested. With our intervention in 100 villages, the community members, PRI members are well versed with the Jal Jeevan scheme, their role and started different activities for water conservation and greywater management. There has been a significant change which can be seen as more than 100 farmers have started using surface water instead of groundwater for agriculture purposes.

Organizational Accountability & Transparency

Staff salary

Salary Per Month (INR)	Nos of Staffs (Including Contractual)
10,000-20,000	03
20,001-30,000	14
30,0001 and above	03
Total	20

Board Meeting

Date	Nos of Participant's
04/12/2021	07

Bankers & Auditors

Bankers	Statutory Auditors
State Bank of India	CA R. Rishi & Associates S-3, Plot No 23-24, Goyal Niket, Press Complex, Zone -1, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh 462011
Axis Bank Ltd.	
Yes Bank Ltd.	
Canara Bank	

Financial Statement (FY2021-22)

Abridged Balance Sheet & Abridged Income Expenditure Statement as on 31st March, 2022

Abridged Financial Statements

Particulars	Current Year 2021 - 2022	
	INR	%
Assets		
Fixed Assets	4,57,870	7%
Investments in FDRs	37,79,846	54%
Deposits and Advances	3,70,300	5%
Current Assets	23,33,865	34%
Total	69,41,881	100%
Liabilities		
Corpus Funds	58,98,195	85%
Current Liabilities and Provisions	10,43,685	15%
Total	69,41,880	100%

Abridged Income & Expenditure

Particulars	Current Year 2021 - 2022	
	INR	%
Income		
Grants from Indian Sources	1,83,20,514	97%
Bank Interest	2,72,712	1%
Research and Development	3,86,204	2%
Total	1,89,79,430	100%
Expenditure		
Project expenses (Indian Sources)	1,83,20,514	97%
Other expenses	4,34,730	2%
Total	1,87,55,244	99%
Surplus	2,24,186	1%

Funding Partners



Government of Madhya Pradesh
Public Health Engineering Department





Samarth In Participatory Action Society (SIPA) is a leading not for profit organization working in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh since 2008, with an objective of developing sustainable, inclusive and climate resilient environment.



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