

ANNUAL REPORT

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-23



Table of content

1

About us

2

About The
Project

3

Objective

4

Background

5

Project Impact

6

IAP Coverage

7

IAP Coverage

8

SMC

9

Livelihood
program

10

Other initiative
Capacity
building

11

Other initiative
Capacity
building

12

Other initiative
Capacity
building

13

Other initiative
Case study

17

Glimpses

About Us

Samarth In Participatory Action Society (SIPA) is a leading not-for-profit organization working in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh since 2008. SIPA works with the objective of developing a sustainable, inclusive, and climate-resilient environment. We believe that development should not consider economic development only, but it should encompass social equity and environmental development also to be comprehensive.

SIPA has significantly worked in the area of Sustainable Agriculture Development, Watershed Development, Environment Conservation & Biodiversity Development, Livelihood & SHG, and Water & Sanitation from its inception.

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

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

About the Project

The Green Watershed Development Project (ITC- mission sunhara kal) currently working in Sehore district. we majorly work in 300 villages of sehore on different themes like watershed, sustainable agriculture, and goat farming. Major interventions proposed under watershed is area treatment, construction or excavation of water harvesting structures, plantation and conservation of existing biomass to nurture bio-diversity, awareness within the community about water use efficiency, etc. sustainable agriculture practices we are working with our FFS Village where we conduct training and capacity building for farmers with the support of government functionary encourage them for adopting the sustainable agriculture practices Also improve bio-mass cover through conservation of existing native plant species and re-vegetation of commons and private wasteland, the introduction of agro-horticulture or agro-forestry model with farmers to maintain bio-diversity. The core focus of these 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, rainwater harvesting, and enhancing the groundwater table.



Objective



Improving biodiversity in agri landscape by focusing on commons development and plantation.

Aims for integrated village development through NRM and developing the strengthening of Village institutions as an agri-knowledge hub and service provider



Strengthening Goat based livelihood – we created a team of rural health workers, mainly focusing on the inclusion of marginalized sections.

Background

The project area comprises 300 villages (60 hub, 240 spoke) under the Watershed. The project area forms the catchment of the Parvati and Kolans Rivers. The area is located at an average distance of 30 K.M. from the Sehore district on the Bhopal-Indore highway. The project falls under Vindhyan plateau agro climate Zone having undulated topography. The district experiences a sub-tropical climate. The annual rainfall of the district is about 1180.08 mm. The project falls under Vindhyan plateau agro climate Zone having undulated topography. Agriculture is the major source of income. The major crops sown in the area are Soybean, Maize, Wheat, and Chickpea. 70 % of agriculture irrigation depends on groundwater, and most of the farmers are used to irrigate land through groundwater extraction, as the average depth of bore lies between 350 to 400 feet. The major soil type is Medium Black Soil falls under Vindhyan Plateau Agro Climatic Zone having about 1 to 4 feet of depth. Existing livelihood activities are Cultivation, Agriculture workers, Wage Laboring, and Milk Production. Some of the landless people are used to migrating from the village to the Sehore district for daily wage labor.

Villages
60-Hub
240 -Spoke

Population
359744 Ha

House Hold
39964 Ha

Geographical Area
166690 Ha

Irrigated Area
55973 Ha

Unirrigated Area
66327 Ha

Forest
7069 Ha

Land under Agriculture
122300 Ha

Pasture
3979 Ha

Watershed village
39

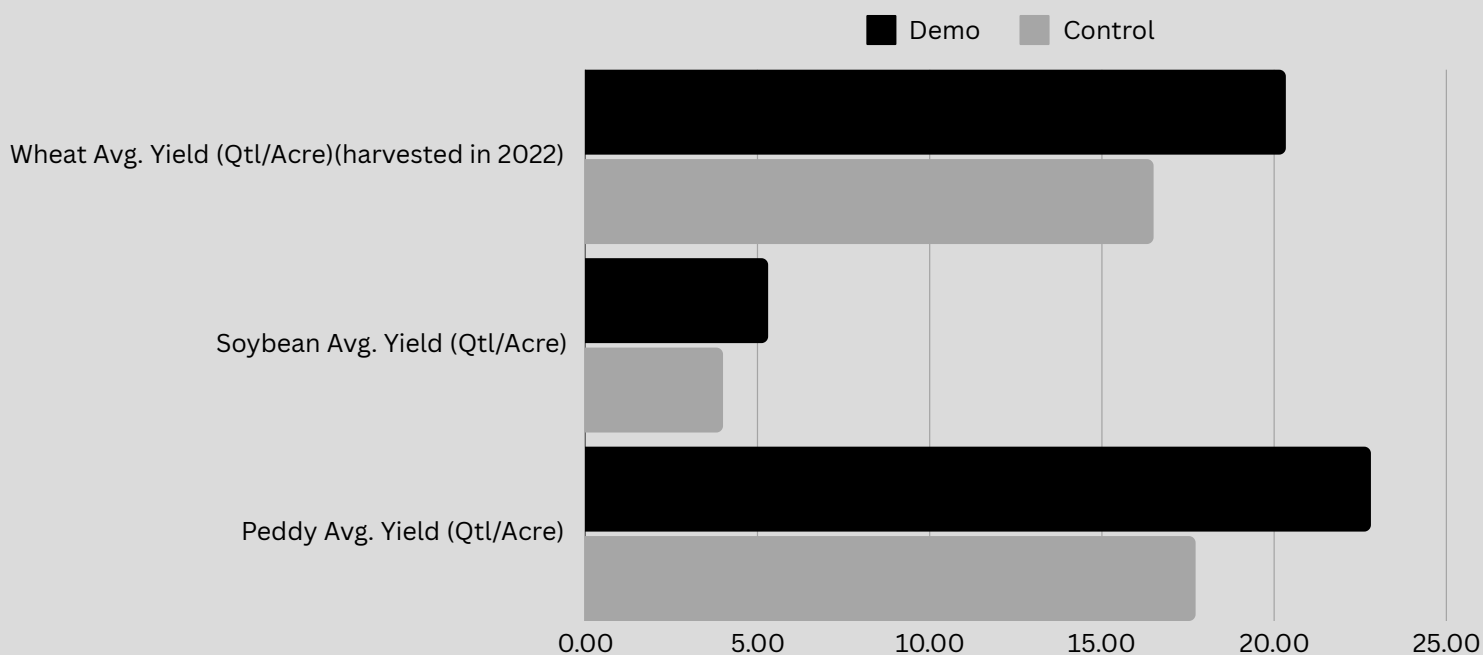
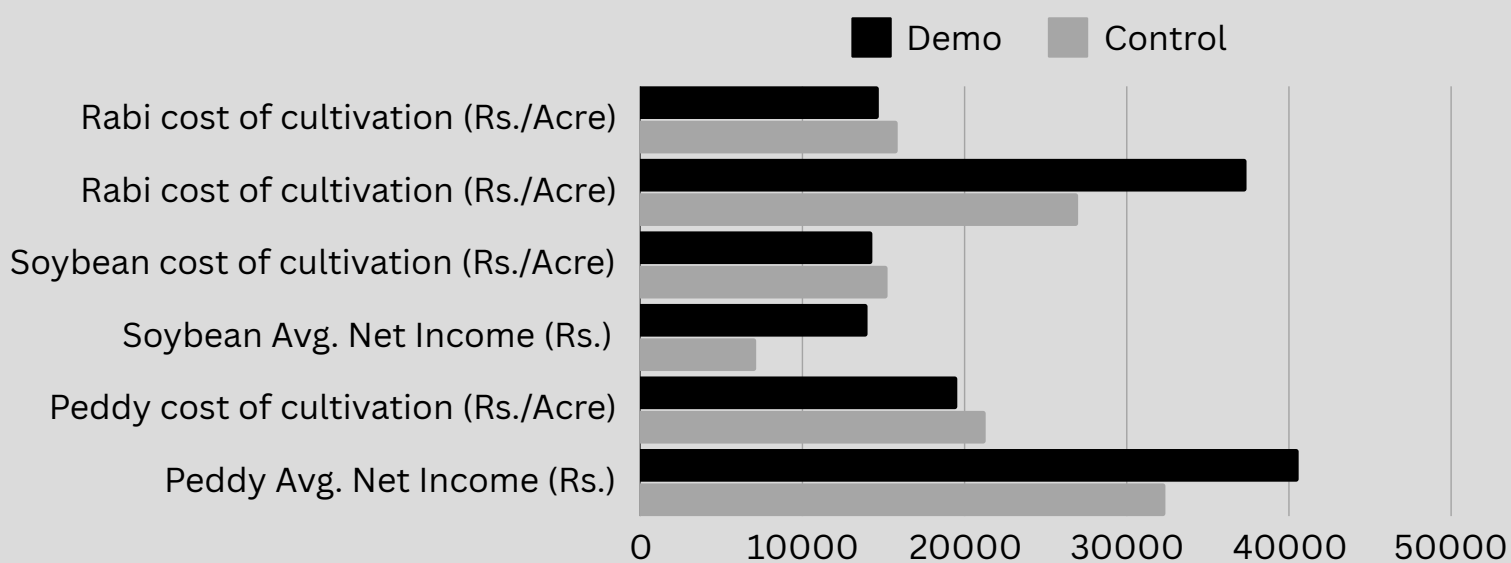
Watershed Area
27274 Ha

Major Crop
soybean , Wheat

Project Impact

Integrated Agriculture Program

sustainable agriculture development with the ultimate objective of reducing the cost of cultivation and increasing productivity. In order to promote sustainable agriculture, we build the capacities of farmers on an 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.



IAP Coverage



FFS -60



**Seed Germination
No.- 12250**



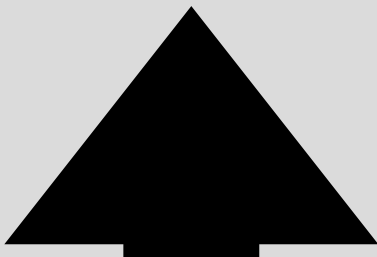
**Seed Treatment
No.- 12250**



**Seed Replacement
550 Qtl. through ABC**



**Farmer Training (POP based)-500+
& 10000+ Student Farmer**



IAP Coverage

**Farmer
Coverage
21250**

**BBF
2400 Ha**

**PBBF
770 Ha**

**Sustainable
Agriculture
Area
44043Ha**



Soil Moisture conservation (SMC):



Our total watershed area is 27274 ha of which 10160 ha we have covered till last year and 22-23 covers 520 ha area under SMC (Feild bund & Gabion) 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 11 no. of Water harvesting structures 9 earthen dams and 2 stop dam with a command area of 125 ha and storage capacity of around 150000 cum. 11 WUGs were formed with 100 members and they support community contribution (10 lakhs Rs.).Also, we cover a 100 ha area under biodiversity and planted 9600 Saplings.



WHS -11, with a
150000 cum
capacity



Farm Bund -520 ha



Plantation -9600



Livelihood program

we cover 60 villages of sehare block and 30 villages of icchawar block, with the support of 48 pashu sakhi we are provided our service to 4560 goat rears and 21125 goats over on all 16 practices. The average income of PS in increases 5 times in last 5 year average income of 22-23 is Rs. 4000 and GRC's average income in 22-23 is Rs 12500.

The details and amount of the source from which PS recived income

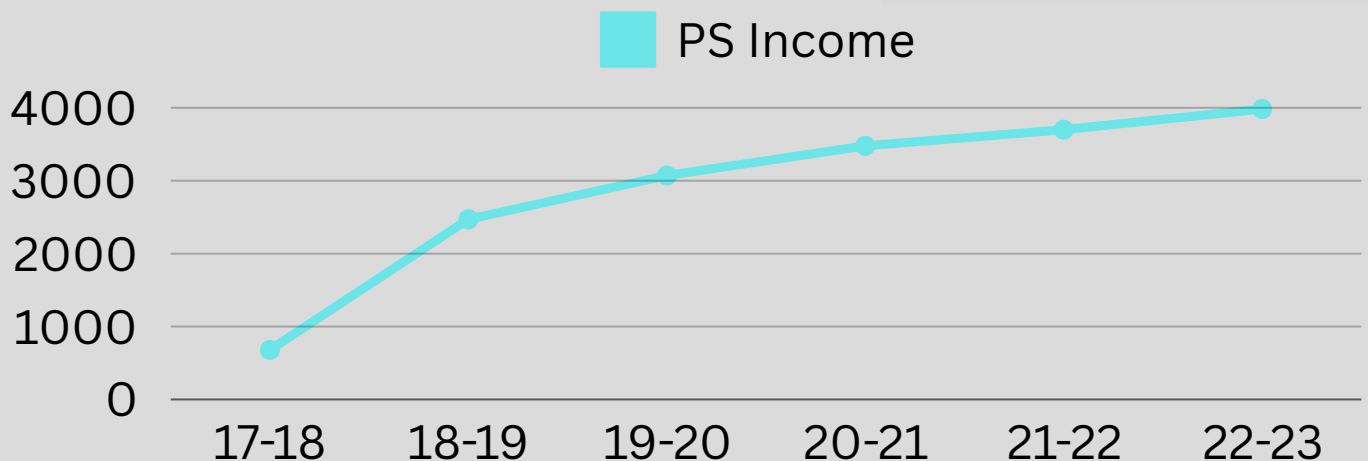
Particulars	UoM	No	Income Rs.
Health Camp	No	1031	0
Vaccination	No	15093	85611
Dewormer	No	19236	189525
Mineral Mixture/Supplement	KG	35055	418140
Castration	No	329	32900
Goat Manure	KG	14260	130150
Goat Sold (Incentive)	No	2178	434600
Herbal Medicine	NO	1225	404030
Primary Treatment	No	6489	581625
Stall Feed Stand	No	356	17800
Total in a year			2294381
Average in month			191198
Average monthly income of PS			3983



*90 % Reduction
Goat mortality*



*Additional monthly
income of
INR 4000/
month to Pashu
Sakhi's*



Our Other Initiative/Capacity Building

Capacity Building - ITC has planned to build the capacities of Agricultural Department officials as Master Trainers in effective communication on the dissemination of standard package of practices of the major crop of the district. The master trainers will in turn train Gram Panchayat/Village level department staff, referred to as Village Resource Persons (VRP) so that they can train farmers effectively. In this training, we completed stages 1, 2, and 3. In Stage 1 Trainers from KVK Bhopal Gave training to 40 Members of the agriculture department in Rabi and Kharif then These 40 members were then appointed as Master Trainers for Stage 2. In this stage, the Master Trainers trained block-level officers who will now act as Master Trainers for Stage 3. In this stage, the trainers provided training to farmers, and more than 10,000 farmers were covered. The program is expected to improve the dissemination of agricultural practices and increase the productivity of crops, which will ultimately benefit the farmers and enhance their livelihoods.

Stage I



Stage II



Stage III



Our Other Initiative/Capacity Building



Artificial insemination

As part of the goat rearing program, training was provided to 10 Pashu Sakhi for artificial insemination through the Goat Trust in Lucknow. The objective of the training was to enhance their income by improving the quality of their goat breeds. The training program focused on various aspects of goat breeding, including the selection of a healthy female goat, the use of quality semen, and the technique of insemination.

The training provided a practical understanding of artificial insemination, and the farmers were able to apply their learning to their goat-rearing practices. By implementing the techniques learned during the training, the farmers were able to improve their goat breeds, which resulted in an increase in their income. The program also helped in enhancing the quality of the goat breeds and enabled the farmers to breed high-quality goats, which had better market value.

In conclusion, the training on artificial insemination was a success, and it enabled the farmers to enhance their income and breed better-quality goats. The training program was a step toward the overall development of the goat-rearing i in the region

Breed Improvement

Ten Pashu Sakhi were exposed to breed improvement techniques at Gokul Agronomics in Bhopal.

The training aimed to provide knowledge and practical skills to enhance the breed quality of their livestock. The participants were taught about the different aspects of breeding, including selection of breeding stock, genetics, and breeding management practices. The training also covered topics like proper feeding, housing, and healthcare practices to ensure optimal growth and health of the animals. By imparting this knowledge, the animal caregivers will be better equipped to produce high-quality livestock that can fetch better prices in the market, thereby improving their income and livelihoods. The training was conducted by experienced professionals and received positive feedback from the participants.

Our Other Initiative/Capacity Building



Business Model Training

We organize training for 30 Pashu sakhi under the Business Model of making Goat Milk Soap. The aim of the training was to empower the Pashu Sakhi with a new skill set that could generate additional income through value addition.

The training was conducted by experts from The Goat Trust who demonstrated the process of making Goat Milk Soap. The Pashu Sakhi were taught how to collect the milk, process it, and create soap using natural ingredients. They were also provided with knowledge on how to market the soap and set up a small business.

Goat Milk Soap has a demand in the market due to its natural ingredients and skin benefits. This training will help the Pashu Sakhi to become self-sufficient and generate more income through a sustainable business model

Amrit Sarovar

Under the Amrit Sarovar campaign launched by the government, the construction of 75 ponds is underway in every district. This year, as a part of the project, we have also built 9 earthen ponds and included them in this campaign. The aim is to provide irrigation facilities, replenish groundwater, and improve the overall water situation. The construction of earthen dams will not only help in water conservation but also increase the soil moisture content. Ponds will work as a source of water for irrigation purposes and ensure that crops do not suffer due to water scarcity. This project is being carried out with the aim of achieving sustainable development and addressing the challenges of climate change. The construction of ponds has provided employment opportunities to the local population, creating livelihood opportunities in rural areas. The Amrit Sarovar campaign is a step in the right direction towards water conservation and sustainable development.

Our Other Initiative/Case Study



Vinod Tyagi from Bijlon, a farmer who used to follow traditional farming practices, has become a success story after being associated with the ITC Mission Sunehra Kal project. He used to face problems due to erratic rainfall patterns, which often damaged his crops. However, after being advised to use the BBF method of farming, his life took a new turn.

BBF or Broad Bed and Furrow method of farming involves creating ridges and furrows in the field to drain out excess water and retain moisture in the soil even during low rainfall periods. This technique not only saved Vinod time and effort but also reduced his expenses on fertilizers and seeds.

With BBF, Vinod reduced the seed requirement from 65 kg per acre to 40 kg per acre, resulting in a yield increase from 4.5-5 quintals per acre to 5.5-6 quintals per acre. This has led to an additional income of Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 11,000 per acre, making a significant difference in his life.

BBF farming has not only increased Vinod's income but also made his farming practices sustainable. He is grateful to the ITC Mission Sunehra Kal project for introducing him to this revolutionary technique. Vinod's success story is an inspiration for other farmers who are facing similar problems and looking for sustainable farming solutions.

Meena Bai, a resident of Bijlon village, has become an inspiration to many in her community. With the support of the ITC Mission Sunehra Kal project, Meena Bai was able to undergo training in goat rearing, and she started working as a PASHU SAKHI. Her family's main income depended on daily wages, but with her newfound skills, Meena Bai was able to earn a steady income of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 every month.

With the help of the project, Meena Bai was also able to secure a loan of Rs. 45,000 through the Kisan Credit Card scheme. She used the funds to buy two Sirohi breed goats, and within a year, she was able to sell their offspring for a good profit.

Today, Meena Bai is a respected member of her community, and she has become an inspiration for other women to take up livelihood activities and become financially independent.

Our Other Initiative/Case Study

Earlier

Jagannath ji , a resident of Imlikheda village, faced financial struggles as his main source of income was limited to wages and the small landholding he received from the government. However, in 2022, he benefited from the water conservation efforts under the ITC Mission Sunehra Kal project, which resulted in the construction of a pond in his village. Using the additional water, Jagannath ji was able to cultivate 3 more acres of land, leading to a bumper harvest of 15 quintals of wheat. This not only increased his income but also made him more self-sufficient. Jagannath ji is now a happy farmer, grateful for the MSK's impact on his life.



Succeeding



Glimpses



Module base training



Seed Treatment



Seed Distribution through ABC



ABC meeting

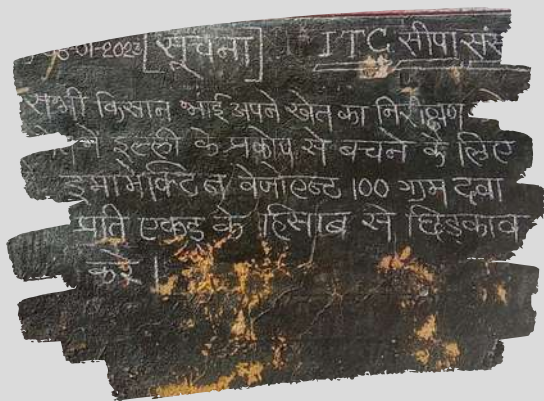


WUG meeting



Women encourage program

Glimpses



Notice Board



Chaff cutter through Govt. scheme



Mini kit Distribution



IISR Visit



PS got AI training



Tiranga Yatra



Biodiversity refers to the variety of life on Earth, including the diversity of species, genes, and ecosystems. It is crucial to maintaining the balance of our planet's ecological systems and plays an essential role in providing us with essential ecosystem services such as clean air, water, and food. However, human activities such as habitat destruction, pollution, and climate change are causing a significant decline in biodiversity. The loss of biodiversity can have significant consequences for human health, food security, and the stability of ecosystems. It is essential to protect and conserve biodiversity through sustainable practices and policies to ensure a healthy and resilient planet for future generations.



A permanent broad bed and furrow (PBBF) is a sustainable agricultural practice that involves creating permanent raised beds and furrows that help to conserve soil moisture, reduce erosion and increase crop yields. The technique involves forming raised beds with a width of 3-4 meters and a height of 15-20 cm, which are then separated by furrows of similar dimensions. The beds and furrows are maintained year-round, with crops planted on the raised beds and water allowed to flow through the furrows. This practice has been found to be effective in a wide range of cropping systems, and can help to improve soil health and promote sustainable agriculture.