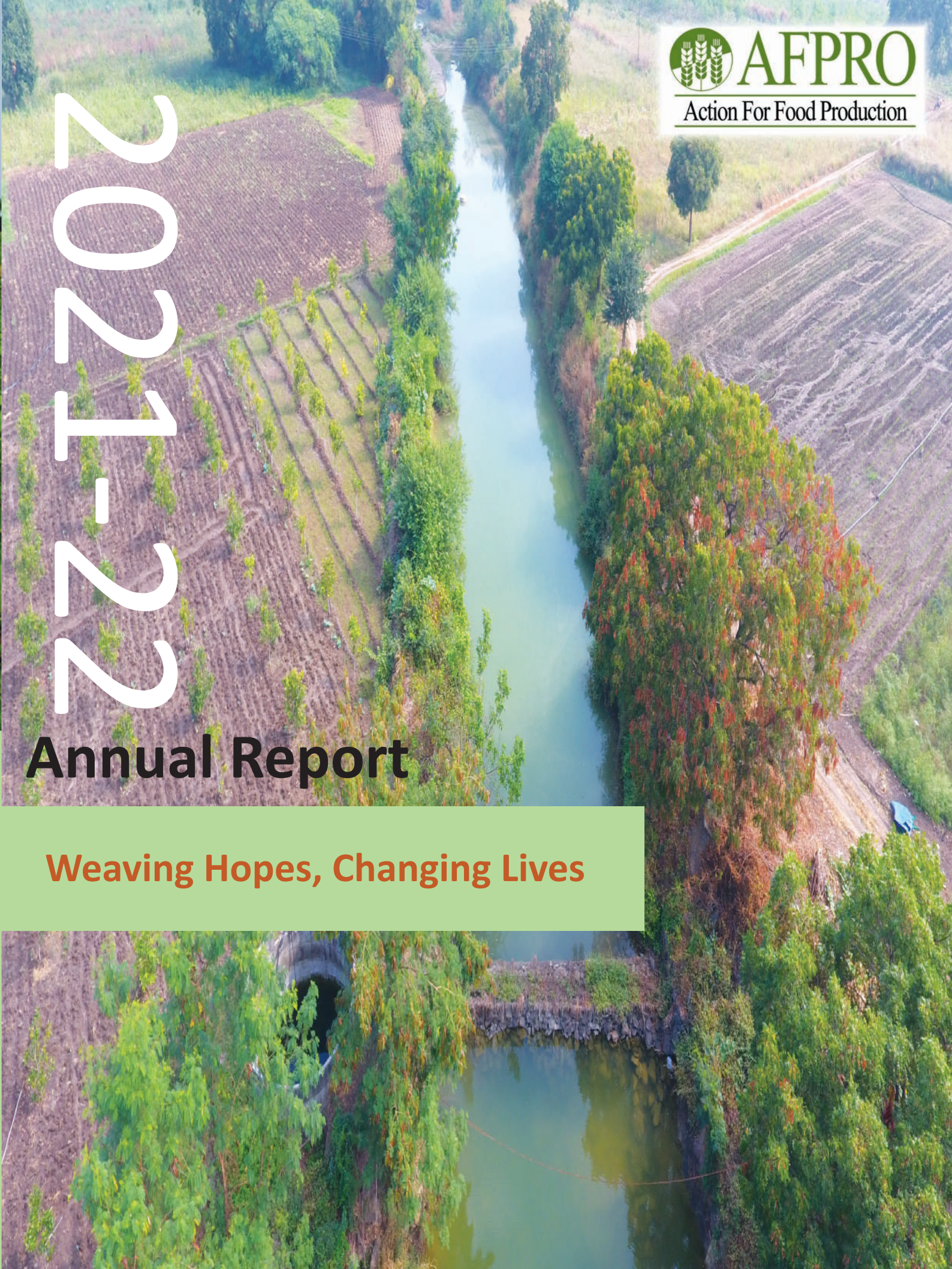

AFPRO
Action For Food Production
2021-22
Annual Report
Weaving Hopes, Changing Lives

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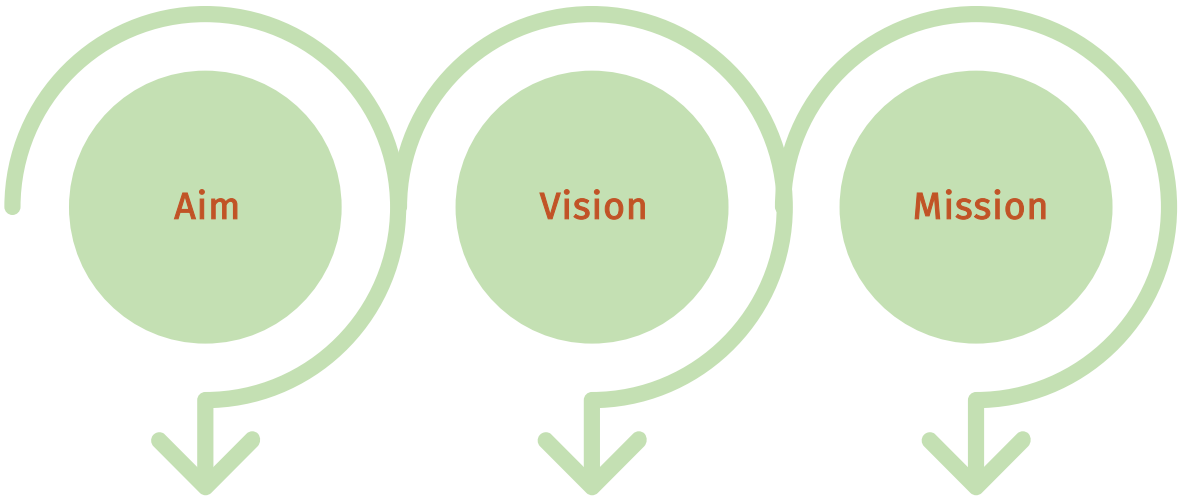
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FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Organizational Overview

Action For Food Production (AFPRO) is committed to transforming the lives of poor and marginalized communities in rural India since 1966. We provide socio-technical services in the areas of Water, Sanitation, Watershed Management, Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture, Livelihood Diversification, and Climate Change for effective management of natural resources. AFPRO is registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI 1860.

Poor and marginalized communities throughout India, particularly small and marginal farmers, landless, tribals, and others having urgent needs are a priority target group for us and one of the underlying concerns of working with them is sustainability of interventions. Therefore, we prefer to identify and implement socio-technical solutions which are cost effective in nature and make use of local natural resources. Such approaches enhance the possibility for up scaling and spreading of good practices.

We work across four major thematic areas including Agriculture, Food Security and Livelihoods; Water and Sanitation; Watershed management and Natural Resource Management; as well as Climate Change. Adoption of climate change as a new cross cutting issue has been one of the organizations more recent accomplishments towards achieving sustainable development goals.



The aim of the society is to empower the rural communities by strengthening their resource base and capabilities through improved knowledge and skills, both in the technical and socio-economic development areas.

To enable the rural poor communities to move towards sustainable development and achieve enhanced socio-economic and personal status in the society through appropriate technologies for the management of natural resources.

AFPRO dedicates itself to alleviating rural poverty, through partnerships, networking and collaborations with like-minded institutions, with a focus on enabling the marginalized and weaker sections of the society.

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Message



Dr. N. J. Kurian,
President



Dr. Jacob John,
Executive Director

We warmly share the Annual Report of AFPRO for the year 2021-22. To a great extent, the report reflects the work carried out by AFPRO to enable the poor communities to move towards sustainable development and enhanced socio-economic status in the society. Our interventions during the year have empowered poor and marginalised communities, especially small farmers, by strengthening their resource base and capabilities through improved knowledge and skills. This is in line with our dedication to alleviate rural poverty through partnerships, networking and collaborations with like-minded institutions.

India, like several nations, has experienced adverse impact of climate crisis. State and local level plans are required for positive interventions as several Indian States witness its effects on livelihood, food security and economic aspirations. In fact, climate change has hit India hard, causing huge economic and social losses in recent years. India has witnessed severe floods, cloudbursts and landslides in several States across the country, causing death and destructions. Climate change and geopolitics have hit agricultural outputs that is directly impacting the poorer. Scientific agencies have reported the worrying role of climate crisis in exacerbating extreme weather conditions and disasters. It demands quick mitigation measures while following principles of sustainability. A comprehensive strategy to support farmer's income without compromising or threatening the delicate balance in nature is the need of the hour. This emerging situation is a serious concern and there is an urgent need for more systematic, long term and coherent policy decisions. AFPRO is vigorously working as an implementing partner, knowledge partner and policy partner to meet the challenges of climate change in rural areas.

We partner with private sector, public sector as well as government institutions by investing in adaptation and resilient infrastructure which could also supplement economic gains. We have a special focus on infrastructure that adapt to a changing climate and protect natural water bodies. We believe in balanced

development in environment protection, in view of increasing vagaries of climate patterns. As implementing partner of various CSR funded projects, we are playing an affirmative role in addressing several challenges in the areas of agriculture, food security, livelihood, water and sanitation, natural resource management and climate change. Our interventions successfully create drinking water sources and carry out conservation and augmentation of water resources at a large scale through community-based approaches. About 350 million liters of water recharge through water conservation projects have benefitted 1091 acres of land. Under Various programmes around 30000 households are benefitted. AFPRO is closely working with farmer community to improve the production system through good agricultural practices that result in increasing farmer's income along with sustainability of natural resources. We are expanding our horizons as each year more farmers are coming forward and joining our programmes for uplifting their socio-economic status. We are contributing towards sustainable development of the vulnerable communities by providing them sustainable livelihood alternatives and capacity building. Over 1,72, 000 people are trained on WASH, Livelihood and Water Resource Management.

Cumulative efforts of all stakeholders through participatory approach paved the way for the sustainable achievements made during this year. AFPRO is in the process of streamlining its strategies to meet the expectations of various stakeholders while working towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

We wish to extend our appreciation to Mr D.K Manavalan, immediate past Executive Director for his valuable contributions.

We welcome everyone to be part of this journey with a purpose to serve humanity for a positive change.

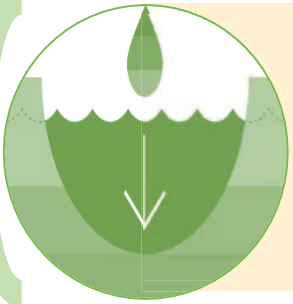
Dr Jacob John
Executive Director
AFPRO

Dr N J Kurian
President
AFPRO

Key Achievements



30000 households benefitted under various programmes



350 Million Litres of water recharging through Water Conservation Interventions benefitting >1091 acres of land

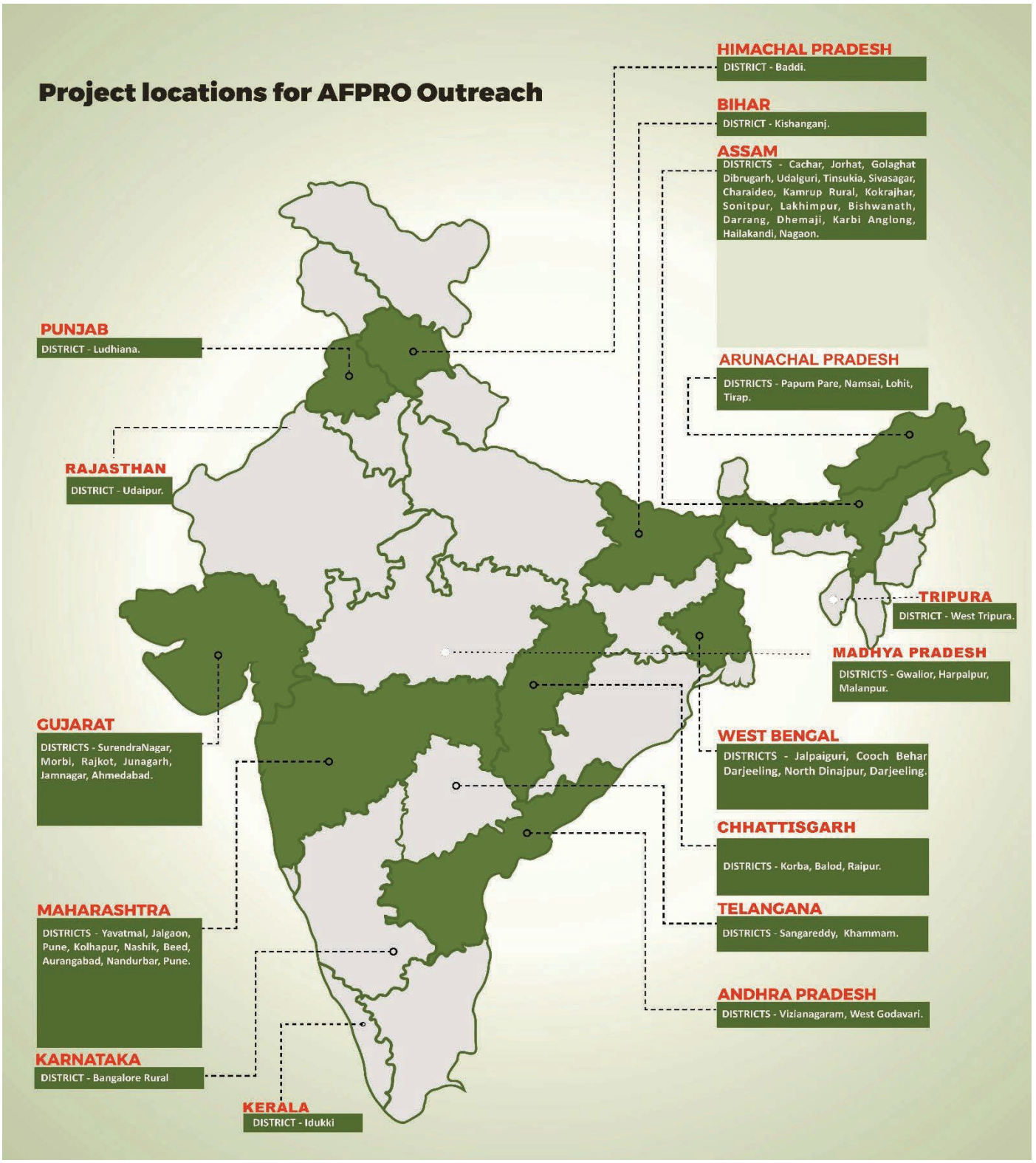


28 million Kg of Tea Certified
9130.02 hectares brought under Trustea certification



1,72,000 community members trained on WASH, Livelihoods and Water Resource Management

Outreach



16 States | **58** Districts | **9** Aspirational Districts | **17** Donors | **Rs. 218 million** Funds Managed

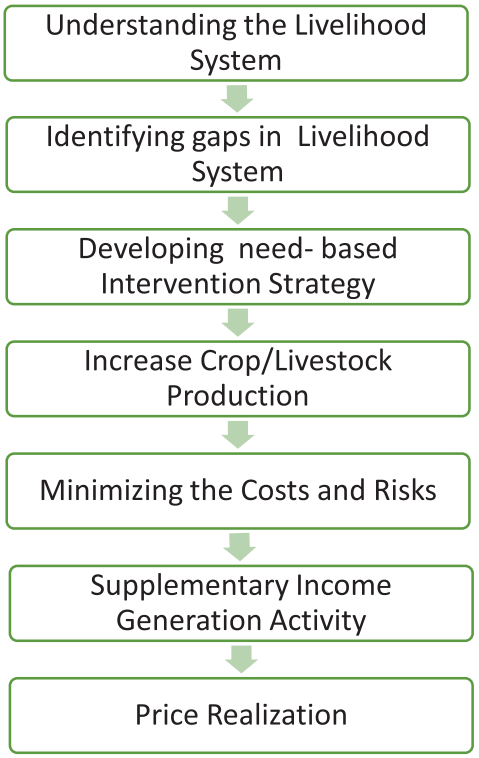


Agriculture, Food Security and Livelihoods

Objectives

AFPRO adopts advanced models to promote agriculture and allied areas to improve food security and livelihoods. It includes promoting sustainable agriculture practices, dry land farming technology, organic farming, and promoting alternate livelihood opportunities like promotion of livestock, fishery, goatery etc. Our aim is to empower the rural communities with progressive socio-technical information and strengthen their competencies.

AFPRO addresses various challenges of Climate Change by adopting an approach of "Mitigation and Adaptation" to substantially reduce adverse impacts, and thus contribute to the livelihood security of the vulnerable rural population.



Interventions

This year, major focus has been around sustainability in agricultural production for enhanced social, environmental, and economic welfare; improvement in package of practices adopted for better crop productivity and input cost reduction thus augmenting farm income; as well as strengthening and empowering women through financial and digital literacy, improved nutritional support and income augmentation through diversified livelihoods

Sustainable Commodities

Sustainability in Cotton Production

Cotton is one of the major crops in Maharashtra and Gujarat states of India. AFPRO works with cotton producers to achieve sustainability in cotton production in manner that can maintain production level with minimal environmental impact, improve income from cotton through better productivity as well as lower input cost, promote reduction of harmful chemicals in production and its appropriate usage for better health of cotton growers.



Use of PPE Kit in Cotton Production

AFPRO has partnered with 3 agencies to work on sustainability in cotton production. Major interventions undertaken are:

- Under the project “Better Cotton Initiative”, interventions like demonstration of cotton production for better

profitability, reduction of impact of pesticides on human health and environment, promotion of decent work for cotton workers, facilitation of global knowledge exchange on sustainable cotton production and improving cotton supply chain have been taken up.

Geographical Outreach:
Yavatmal, Nanded, Jalgaon and Aurangabad Districts, in Maharashtra
Gujarat

HH Benefitted:
>1,30,000 cotton growers

Project Partners:
Better Cotton Growth and Innovation Fund (BCGIF)
Institute for Sustainable Communities (ISC)
GIZ

- Under the project, "Sustainable Cotton Production through Organic Farming" in Mahur block of Nanded district in Maharashtra capacity building interventions have been taken up for farmers on dangers of synthetic input on environment, use of organic farming techniques and materials, recycling and use of farm waste biomass. Further 2 SHGs have been imparted technical training and supported through exposure visit to run organic input center.
- Under the project, "Promoting Water Stewardship principles and better soil and crop management" , interventions including capacity building of cotton growers on integrating principles on water stewardship, soil management and integrated pest and nutrient management for better crop productivity, reduction in input costs and improved income from cotton cultivation have been taken up in Yavatmal district in Maharashtra. It involved creation of pool of local para professionals to work on water stewardship and sustainable cotton farming in the region.

Promoting Stronger Cocoa Supply Chain

With an aim to improve cocoa supply chain and there by transform livelihoods of cocoa farmers, AFPRO has partnered with Mondelez India Foods Private Limited (MIFPL) to implement "Cocoa life" programme in 32 villages in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Major interventions under this initiative involved:

Geographical Outreach:
32 villages in Idukki District, Kerala and West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh

HH Benefitted:
>4000 Cocoa Growers

Project Partner:
Mondelez India Foods Pvt. Ltd.

- Improving labour standards through provision of basic facilities, safety, child development and prevention of workplace harassment.
- Raising awareness and capacitate farm workers on their rights and opportunities for growth.
- Improving community health and well-being
- Promoting water literacy among Cocoa community to understand water related risk and work towards improved water resource planning.
- Increasing women's opportunities and capabilities to influence decisions in the community and in cocoa farming organizations, and augment household income.

***trustea* – Indian Sustainability Code and System for Tea Sector**

Trustea is an Indian sustainability code and verification system for the tea sector, which address issues such as working conditions, health and safety of tea workers, water pollution, food safety, soil erosion and contamination, gender issues and adverse effects of climate change.

AFPRO partnered with Trustea Sustainable Tea Foundation since 2019 to support small tea growers and workers in tea gardens and factories across five states in India- Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Tripura.

Geographical Outreach:

Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura

Focus areas of trustea are under the three pillars of

- Environment
- Safety
- Livelihood

HH Benefitted:

6157 Small Tea Growers (including 269 female)

10675 Tea Garden and Tea Factory Workers (including 5633 females)

Trustea have introduced web and mobile based GPS enabled traceability app for the made tea traceability and its commitment towards deforestation.

Project Partner:

Trustea Sustainable Tea Foundation

Mission HO_2PE

During the second wave of Covid, AFPRO, Guwahati team supported the Hindustan Unilever Limited and *trustea* initiative under "Mission HO_2PE" to distribute 80 Nos. of Oxygen Concentrators to 41 tea garden hospitals in Assam and West Bengal, covering 30% of tea gardens in Assam and around 10,000 beneficiaries including small tea growers and tea garden workers.





Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihood Enhancement

AFPRO works on principles of improving efficiency of resources, good governance and climate resilience for bringing sustainability in agriculture in order to enhance the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems, especially against climate change and market volatility. Major interventions include:

Geographical Outreach:
29 villages in Dharur and Ambejogai block, Beed District; Chopda block in Jalgaon district; Dindori block in Nashik district of Maharashtra

HH Benefitted:

9766 farmers

Project Partner:

Voltas Ltd.
Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.
Pernod Ricard India Foundation

- Crop Demonstrations: 67-Demonstration plots of Soybean, Tomato and Chilli crops were established in 13 villages of Dindori block in Nashik district, Maharashtra; under which farmers were exposed to various scientific and improved package of practices to enhance crop productivity and water efficiency, reduce input costs, and improve pest and nutrient management.
- Soil Testing: Healthy soil is the foundation of productive and sustainable agriculture. Managing soil health allows farmers to reduce erosion, increase water infiltration, improve nutrient cycles, save money on inputs, improve crop productivity and ultimately enhance net income. In order to promote understanding of soil health and importance of soil testing, AFPRO facilitated soil testing for 60 farmers in Beed district , 200 farmers in Jalgaon district and 30 farmers in Nashik district in Maharashtra.
- Integrated Farming System: 56 modular trainings were conducted on Integrated Farming System for Kharif and Rabi Crops with focus on Integrated Nutrient Management, Water Resource Management and Integrated Pest Management for improving crop productivity of farmers. More than 1800 farmers were covered under two projects in Beed and Jalgaon districts of Maharashtra. 84 vermi compost beds were installed for soil health improvements and augmenting livelihood through sale of vermi compost.
- Water Efficiency : micro irrigation (drip) on 20 acres in three villages in Jalgaon district for optimised use of irrigation water, reduced wastage, improved productivity and quality while reducing the risk of crop failure in period of water shortages
- Farmers Producers Organization (FPO): To ensure better income for the producers through their own organization, formation of 2 FPOs has been supported in Ambajogai cluster and Dharur cluster in Beed district registered under name of “WAN VALLEY Farmers Producers Company Ltd”



Crop Demonstration in Madkijamb villages, Nashik District

Empowering and Strengthening Women

Food Security and Nutritional Support to Small Women Farmers

Food and nutrition security is a key development indicator for good health. To promote vegetable intake in small farmer families, 22 varieties of seeds were distributed to nearly 50 women farmers in 5 Villages of Sathupally Mandal, Khammam District, Telangana for self-consumption. The intervention was supported under the project "Improving Scio-Economic Status of Rural Women through Financial and Digital literacy and Livelihood Diversification", in partnership with Mahyco Monsanto Biotech (Private) Limited (MMBL).

Geographical Outreach:
Khamman District, Telangana

HH Benefitted:
50 Small Women Farmers

Project Partner:
Mahyco Monsanto Biotech (Private) Limited (MMBL)

Improving Financial Inclusion through Financial and Digital Literacy of Women

Lack of access to information on financial services coupled with poor literacy limits most of the rural women to engage and benefit from banking services. Financial and digital literacy of women is a significant step toward women empowerment, as it gives greater control over their money and savings. In order to promote financial inclusion of women and support them with livelihood diversification, various capacity building programs and trainings were conducted. Some of them are:

Geographical Outreach:
Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh
Khammam District, Telangana

HH Benefitted:
273 Women SHG Members

Project Partner:
Mahyco Monsanto Biotech (Private) Limited (MMBL)
LIC Housing Finance Ltd.

- Structured training to 173 SHG Members on Financial and Digital Literacy, Record keeping and Financial Management, Small and Micro Enterprises in 5 villages of Mentada Mandal, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh supported by LIC Housing Finance Limited.
- 25 trainings programmes (5 each in 5 villages of Sathupally Mandal, Khammam District, Telangana) on financial and digital literacy covering 100 Self Help Group Members under Improving Scio-Economic Status of Rural Women through Financial and Digital literacy and Livelihood Diversification through support of Mahyco Monsanto Biotech (Private) Limited (MMBL)

Livelihood Enhancement and Diversified Income Generation Activities

In order to augment household income of rural families, support and capacity building for alternate livelihood have been undertaken for ultra poor families and women self help group members under various projects which include:

- Micro Enterprises: Provision of alternative sources of livelihood to 10 ultra poor families for running micro-enterprises which include support for Salon, Pattie Shop and vegetable cart in 5 villages of Mentada Mandal, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh through financial support of LIC Housing Finance Ltd.

- Poultry Unit: Support for poultry unit for 40 members in Thallamada and Ramanagaram village in Telangana through financial support of MMBL under project “Improving Scio-Economic Status of Rural Women through Financial and Digital literacy and Livelihood Diversification”. Each member is able to earn around Rs. 1000 – 1500 per month with the sale of eggs. Similarly, support for poultry unit to 22 women SHG members in Jalgaon district in Maharashtra under support of Mahindra and Mahindra for livelihood augmentation.
- Support for flour/grinding mill unit with necessary machines and tools to 2 groups in Beithupally and Thumburu village, Telangana. The group is able to earn Rs. 5000-6000 monthly.
- Goatery: Provision of more than 40 goats and more than 300 chicks to 21 SHG Members in 6 villages of Beed district, supported by Voltas Ltd and provision of 160 Goats to 30 SHG Members in 3 villages of Jalgoan district, Maharashtra, supported by Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. for livelihood enhancement.

Diverse livelihood portfolio and improved skills have enabled poor families, especially women to augment household income and improve their standard of living .

Skill Development for Better Living

Sariki Padama lives in the village Gurrammavalasa of Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh. Though Padama studied till intermediate, she was confined to four walls and leading her life as a house wife. As daily wager, her husband and mother-in-law earned a meager income which was just sufficient to meet their food expenses. Padma wished to contribute to family income to improve standard of life of her family. Padma expressed her desire to AFPRO for skill development for better livelihood opportunity.



Under the Holistic Rural Initiative for Development Action and Yield (HRIDAY) project, supported by LIC Housing Finance Ltd, she was provided training on tailoring for period of 45 days in the same village without any cost. She learned skills of cutting, stitching and knitting essential for tailoring work.

Post training, Padama purchased a sewing machine and started tailoring unit at her home. She now earns Rs. 10000-12000 every month, and is happy that she can extend financial help to her family and enrich her life.

Livelihood Security through Improved Goat Rearing Practices

Goat is a very important livestock for small marginal and landless rural farmers as a source of secondary income. Due to their ability to survive and produce under extreme climatic condition, goat assures income to rural farmers with almost zero input cost.

Under the project " Improving lives of tribal community through adoption of integrated approach for Water conservation, Sustainable Agriculture and livelihood enhancement " supported by Mahindra and Mahindra, Goat Producer Group was established in Vaijapur village of Chopda block in Jalgaon District, Maharashtra, with 35 women SHG members. Tribal women were given training on productivity enhancement activities such as better feeds, vaccinations, de-worming, improved castration methods, formal marketing channels and hygienic shelters. These trainings helped women members accrue benefits at all levels of the value chain, which is traditionally unorganized and dominated by men.

Being engaged in SHG activities provided a foundation on which the women could further build goat-rearing work. With financial assistance of Rs4,20,000 and beneficiary share of Rs44,000, semi-intensive goat farming was undertaken by this group. 55 goat (50 female and 5 male) were provided to 10 selected women. Goats were reared mainly on grasses and shrubs and various tree leaves available in Satpuda hills without any supplement feed. Goat houses were constructed with locally available materials. At present, the group is running this farm with 87 goats with a total value of Rs 7,00,000.

Due to project interventions, nearly 35 households have initiated goat rearing. Further, project promoted Pashu Sakhis as para-veterinarians and trained them on various aspects like deworming, medication and vaccination. Trained Pashu sakhis provide services in adjacent villages also, adding to their income.





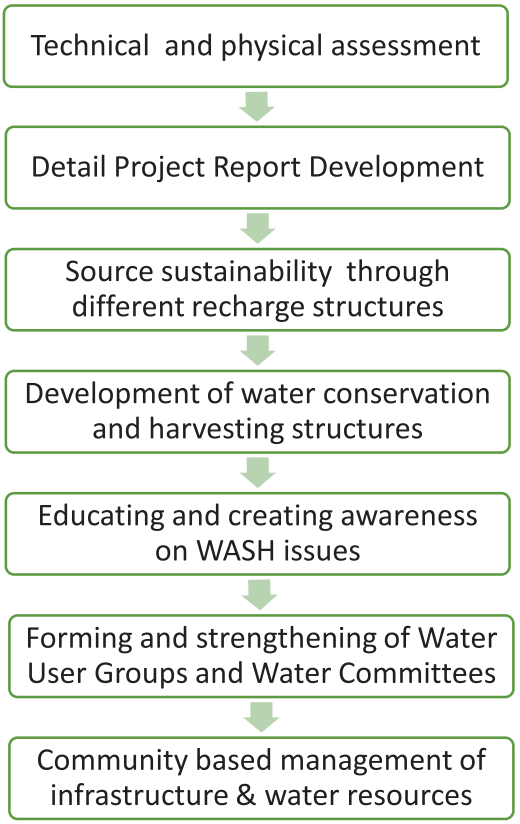
Water and Sanitation

Objectives

A safe and sustainable water supply is essential to meet basic needs, along with health and hygiene. AFPRO's works in WASH sector mainly include technical assistance, knowledge sharing, and capacity building to various stakeholders for development of drinking water infrastructure, sanitation facilities, and water source strengthening in rural areas across multiple states. The focus of activities is on promoting source sustainability, efficient and effective water supply and sanitation as well as promotion of better hygiene practices for better living conditions.

Interventions

Safe and adequate drinking water through augmentation of drinking water sources as well as water treatment and promotion of appropriate sanitation and hygiene practices for community at large and especially school children have been major focus for year 2021-22.



Augmenting Drinking and Domestic Water

Safe and adequate drinking water is every child's rights and basic need. Hence it is essential that schools have appropriate infrastructure for clean and adequate drinking water as well as provision of adequate water for sanitation and other needs. AFPRO works with concerned stakeholders to enhance infrastructure to ensure provision of water in schools all year round. Some of the interventions undertaken in this regard are:

- Installation of borewell for drinking water at government schools of Billanwali and Gullerwala in Baddi district, Himachal Pradesh
- Installation of roof top rain water harvesting system at government schools of Billanwali, and Thaana, Himachal Pradesh
- Installation of RO (Reverse Osmosis) water treatment system in government schools of Induri and Dehugaon villages of Talegaon Village, Maval block of Pune district.

Geographical Outreach:

Talegaon Village, Pune District
Baddi District Himachal Pradesh
Thane District, Maharashtra

HH Benefitted:

- 1000 students, 400 rural HHs

Project Partner:

Mondelez India Foods Pvt. Ltd.

Further, at community level a 2000 Litres/hour RO system with chiller and water ATM was installed in Induri village for ensuring clean drinking water for more than 400 HHs.

Improved Sanitation and School Infrastructure

Safe sanitation practices in students are ingrained through provision of clean and hygienic environment at school. Along with drinking water interventions, AFPRO has also supported schools to improve sanitation facilities. Some of the interventions in this regard include:

- Construction of 2 sanitation units each at Zilla Panchayat schools of Melane in Dhule district, and Kharapadaw, Mulyawatar and Devari village in Chopda block in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra.
- Renovation of 7 sanitation units along with wall painting reflecting good hygiene practices in Billanwali government school, Baddi
- Construction of two new sanitation units and renovation of other two sanitation units in schools of Thaana, Baddi Himachal Pradesh.
- Provision of four new sanitation units along with hand washing facility at government school, Katha in Baddi, Himachal Pradesh.
- Construction of new mid day meal shed with 12 benches in Z.P.School of Bhadhalwadi and Badhale vasti school, Pune for access to improved health and hygiene of students.

Geographical Outreach:

Chopda Block, Jalgaon District; Thane block, Maval and Khed block in Pune District, Maharashtra

Baddi District, Himachal Pradesh

HH Benefitted:

- 2000 students

Project Partner:

Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.
Mondelez Foods India Pvt. Ltd.
Emerson



New Sanitation Unit with wall painting at Katha School, Baddi

Capacitating School Children and Community on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Various awareness sessions, wall paintings as well as trainings were conducted for creating awareness on water, improved sanitation and appropriate hygiene measures for school children for sustained behavioral change. Major focus in these sessions was on importance of water harvesting and recharging, use and maintenance of sanitation facilities, and promoting hand washing and menstrual hygiene. IEC materials, including wall paintings in schools, were developed for generating awareness. These interventions were carried out in nine schools across Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh.

Further, under the Holistic Rural Initiative for Development Action and Yield (HRIDAY) project, various interventions were undertaken for awareness on interconnected issues of hygiene and health, vector management, awareness for menstrual hygiene, solid waste management as well as drinking water quality monitoring and surveillance in five villages of Mendata Mandal, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh, supported by LIC Housing Finance Ltd.









Watershed Management

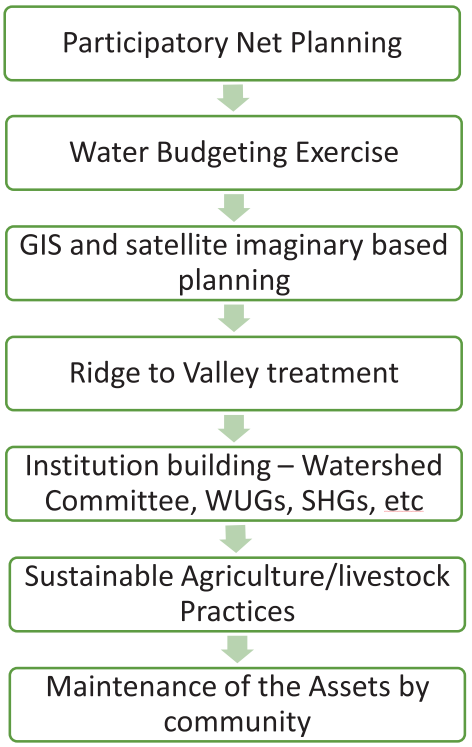
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Natural Resource Management

Objectives

AFPRO has been one of the pioneering organizations in India working on groundwater development integrated with Natural Resource Management. The integrated approach focuses on systematic soil, vegetation and forest conservation through application of appropriate technologies, geo-hydrological assessments, GIS-based mapping along with community based processes of water budgeting and other participatory planning and monitoring approaches.

Programmes in this theme lay focus on institution building and capacity building on water and soil conservation.



Interventions

With an objective to conserve the soil, plant, and water resources of a catchment while benefiting farmers and rural communities, major interventions for year 2021-22 focus on extensive water conservation, soil moisture conservation, improved vegetative cover as well as capacitate water users groups on irrigation management for improvement of agriculture yields and augmentation of income of farmers.

Water Conservation and Recharging

Interventions in various geographies were planned to augment ground water recharging, revival and creation of water conservation structures, and bridge the gap of demand and supply the demand and supply gaps for irrigation and domestic water.

Some of the interventions in Aurangabad, Thane, Dharur Beed, and Jalgaon district of Maharashtra; and Sanga Reddy District of Telangana are listed here:

- Construction of check dams at 3 locations
- Repair and De-silting as well as construction of more than 20 percolations tanks
- Installation of 3 injection borewells
- Nala Deepening for more than 6000 metres length
- Construction of 41 recharge shafts
- Construction of 3 farm ponds
- Construction of 15 Poly Ponds
- Rejuvenation of 2 community Ponds

These interventions resulted in recharging of more than 350 million litres during project period.

Geographical Outreach:

83 villages, Sanga Reddy District - Telangana
Aurangabad, Thane district, Beed district, Jalgaon district in Maharashtra
6 Locations in Ludhiana, Punjab

HH Benefitted:

- 5000 HHs

Project Partner:

Pernod Recard India Foundation
Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd
Voltas Ltd
Mondelez India Foods Pvt. Ltd.
Bajaj Auto Ltd.
United Breweries Ltd.

Water to Wealth









Soil Moisture Conservation

Various soil moisture conservation activities were taken up in the tribal areas of Chopda block in Jalgaon district, Maharashtra with support of Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.

This included:

- 13925 running meter contour bund and recharge trench in 8 villages for improved soil moisture
- 28 stone spillway in 8 villages, for reducing soil erosion and subsurface runoff.



Spill Way at Shenpani Village, Maharashtra

Improved Vegetative Cover and Plantations

- Various orchard and forest species tree plantations were undertaken on degraded land and farm borders for improvement of soil organic matter, reducing surface run off and providing additional livelihood from trees. Nearly 13280 plants of species like Tamarind, Anola, Jamun, Rain tree, Kashid, Gliricidia, Gulmohar, Drumstick, Custard Apple, Bamboo and Neem tree have been planted in 22 villages of Gangapur block in Aurganbad district in Maharashtra with support of Baja Auto Ltd.

- For greenery and beautification, more than 100 trees of native plant species (Ashoka, Bottle Palm) and flowering shrubs were planted in schools in Saara Thana village in Maharashtra with support of Mondelez India Foods Pvt. Ltd.



Plantations at Village Pond, Saara Thaana Village, Maharashtra

Capacitating farmers and water user groups on water use

AFPRO has promoted formation of Water Users' Groups (WUGs) under various Bajaj Watershed Conservation projects in Aurangabad district, Maharashtra to strengthen involvement of these groups in irrigation management. More than 400 farmers have been organized under these user groups across various regions.

Further to this, farmers, women and children were covered under various capacity building programmes on different aspects related to water resource management, upkeep of water harvesting and recharging structures and conservation of water sources. Some of the trainings undertaken in this regard are listed here.

- Training of 58 Jalmitra (individuals working on water related issues) on collection of information related to aquifers, and operation and maintenance of water resources.
- Training and capacity building of community and school children on various aspects of water management
- 10 exposure visits to KVK Baramati for knowledge enhancement on crop production technique as well as soil and water conservation measures, covering 164 farmers.
- Training to 48 WUGs , 779 members on roles and responsibilities of members, maintenance of water harvesting structures etc,

Silent Revolution - Success Story of Check Dam at Deoziri

Deoziri village in Chopda block in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra, stretches across 320.50 ha of land and inhabited by 284 households. The main occupation of the communities of the village is agriculture and collecting goods from forest area for their nourishment. The climate of the region is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness throughout the year. Agriculture is mainly rainfed and 10 % of arable land is cultivated during Rabi season due to lack of irrigation water. Thus crop productivity is low resulting in sustenance agriculture only. Moreover, water shortage also adversely impacts on other spheres of life like health, hygiene and nutrition.

In order to address the situation, AFPRO has initiated project on “Improving lives of tribal community through adoption of integrated approach for water conservation, Sustainable agriculture and Livelihood enhancement in the selected 10 villages/ hamlets with support of Mahindra & Mahindra Limited”.

Deoziri village has large nallah which used to get silted due to soil erosion taking place in upper catchment area since many years. As a result, not only the storage capacity of the adjacent reservoir reduced, but also the infiltration rate of water, affecting percolation rate. To address this, new RCC Check dam has been constructed under the project with 18 meters of headwall with 1.6 meters height on this Nallah along with Nallah desilting.

Check dam additionally created 4.20 Lakh liters of water storage at upstream head which prevented rapid runoff of rain water. Water storage directly benefitted 25 farmers and 66.04 ha of agricultural land. Because of availability of water in nallah, 1.45 mbgl (meters below ground level) yearly water level fluctuations were observed in observation wells near check dam. Also surrounding farmers reported rise in water levels of borewells and dug wells up to 200 -300 mm in single year providing adequate amount of irrigation support for major crops and drinking purpose till next monsoon. The RCC check dam has also improved the soil moisture level, facilitating crop cultivation in Rabi season and Zaid season too. Some beneficiaries have started cultivating wheat and maize for first time near check dam site, leading to crop diversification and change in the cropping pattern. An irrigation potential of 66.04 hectare has been created and supported crop diversification in downstream side of check dam for Kharif and Rabi crops.





Climate Change

Objectives

AFPRO addresses the global issue of Climate change by adopting an approach of "Mitigation and Adaptation" to reduce substantially the adverse impacts and thus contribute to the livelihood security of the vulnerable rural population. Major areas of interventions are climate resilient agricultural practices, renewable energy like biogas, smokeless chullahs, recycling of agricultural waste etc.

- Vulnerability Assessment
- Developing Solution Package
- Climate Resilient and adaptive Practices
- Climate Mitigation Practices
- Sustainable Agriculture/livestock Practices
- Institution building
- Capacity and Knowledge Building

Interventions

Land and water management as well as adoption of climate resilient and sustainable agricultural practices are major thrust areas under climate change mainly for tribal farmers in Chhattisgarh state this year.

Climate Change Adaptation for Improved Livelihood of Tribal Farmers through Land and Water Management as well as climate resilient agricultural practices in Chhattisgarh.

Chhattisgarh is primarily a rural state with high tribal and OBC population. Though the state has vast natural resource, there is lack of proper tapping of resources. Though more than 70% of its farmers belong to the small and marginal farmer category, agriculture is counted as the chief economic occupation of the state. Climate change has resulted in rising temperatures and fluctuations in rainfall and other climatic parameters. Moreover, majority of the farmers in the region are still practicing the traditional methods of



Paddy Transplantation

cultivation, resulting in low growth rates and productivity. As a result, the productivity of not only rice but other crops is also low. Hence, the farmers are unable to obtain desired economic benefits from agriculture and it has remained as subsistence agriculture till now. In order to combat this situation, AFPRO has partnered with 2 organizations – BALCO and EdelGive Foundation to work on land and water management and climate resilient and sustainable agricultural practices for augmenting agricultural income of farmers in the tribal areas of state.

Geographical Outreach:
11 villages in Korba District, 11 villages in Balod District, Chhattisgarh

HH Benefitted:
1513 farmers
1200 acres of Land

Project Partner:
Bharat Aluminum Company Ltd. (BALCO)
EdelGive Foundation

Major objectives of the projects are to ensure sustainable livelihood through interventions in Farming and Water systems; enhance socio-economic condition community through development of water resources, climate-resilient agricultural practices and other alternative livelihood options; improve knowledge base and capacity of the farming community through dissemination of scientific knowledge and information; and strengthen local institutions to enhance community participation for sustainable development.



Fish Farming

Major Interventions include:

Demonstration of SRI (System of Rice Intensification) technique: To promote SRI technique application in paddy, regular monitoring visits and field level demonstrations were conducted. Farmers were oriented on process and techniques of SRI method and supported with appropriate inputs.

Demonstration of Organic paddy cultivation: Farmers were given guidance and trainings on organic cultivation practices and supported through distribution of organic inputs viz. Black rice Seed, Vermicomposting, Trichoderma, Azotobacter and Bio pesticides.

Water Harvesting and Recharging Structures for improved irrigation: Construction of 1 village pond, 7 farm ponds 1 earthen dam has been done for supporting irrigation to nearly 150 acres of land. Construction of 895 metres long Nali for providing irrigation support to farmers. Promotion of water efficient techniques like Drip Irrigation and Sprinkler units and linkages of farmers for availing government subsidy has been undertaken.



Application of Weeder

Community organizing and formation of Village Development Committees was done in all project villages

Promotion of second crop cultivation: Farmers were oriented on process and techniques of second crop cultivation and supported through wheat seeds and fertilizers.

FPO Formation: Discussion and meetings were conducted in 8 project villages for scope of availability of raw materials and NTFP (Non- Timber Forest Products), finalization of commodities for FPO business and scope for both input and output linkage.

Multilayer Farming: 10 Farmers were trained on formation of multilayer structure, its working mechanism and benefit of doing multilayer farming for leafy vegetables. Farmers are supported with seeds, fertilizers, bio pesticides as well as partial support for bamboo structure.

Demonstration of climate resilient and improved agricultural techniques for vegetable cultivation like bitter gourd, long beans, cucumber etc.

Community Capacity Building: Trainings have been given to nearly 700 farmers/households on SRI cultivation, black paddy cultivation, fish farming, mushroom cultivation, Rabi crop planning, organic farming techniques, vegetable cultivation, multilayer farming, fish farming, FPO management and goat farming alternative livelihood opportunities like washing powders and mushroom pickle making and Lak cultivation.



Vegetable Cultivation on Trellis

Transformative Journey

Use of Improved Technology for Paddy and Initiation of Rabi Cultivation

Farmer Budhram Singh Rathiya from Bhatgaon village in Korba district of Chhattisgarh belongs to tribal family. He possesses total 4.5 acres of cultivable land to support 10 family members. Traditionally, he cultivated paddy in normal broadcasting method during Kharif season. He did not take any Rabi crop and worked as labour under MGNREGS or agricultural farms in Rabi.

Under BALCO project, he attended different training programs conducted by AFPRO field team under Climate Change Project and learned new improved technique like SRI for paddy cultivation and line sowing method for wheat cultivation. Later, during Kharif season, he started paddy cultivation in SRI technique for the 1st time and SWI wheat cultivation during Rabi season. The overall handholding support and technical guidance was provided by the field team. Farmer was supported through the paddy seeds with seed treatment and manures. Apart from that, complete monitoring follow up was done like, timely application of weeder, transplanting, water and fertilizer, disease management etc.

Due to adoption of improved cultivation practices, farmer is able to improve paddy production from 10 quintal/acre to 16 quintal per acre through SRI cultivation and has also benefitted with reduction in input cost to about from Rs. 13000/acre to Rs. 9000/acre. This has enhanced his average income from Rs. 12000/acre to Rs. 19000/acre from paddy cultivation. Moreover, he is expecting to augment income from wheat cultivation of Rs. 17500 in 1 acre of land due to Rabi cultivation for the first time.



Human and Institutional Development







Capacity Building

“Enabling Skills that Empower “



Major Interventions under human and institutions development constituted formation of community groups and organizations and strengthening them for collective actions. Institutions forms backbone of interventions for its sustainability and scaling up and hence capacity building of individuals as well as institutions form important part of AFPRO's work.

A. Institutional Development

As part of various interventions, supporting and strengthening Community Based Organizations (CBOs) including Self Help Groups (SHGs), Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), Farmer Producer Organization (FPO), Youth Clubs as well as Water and Sanitation Clubs was integrated with project activities.

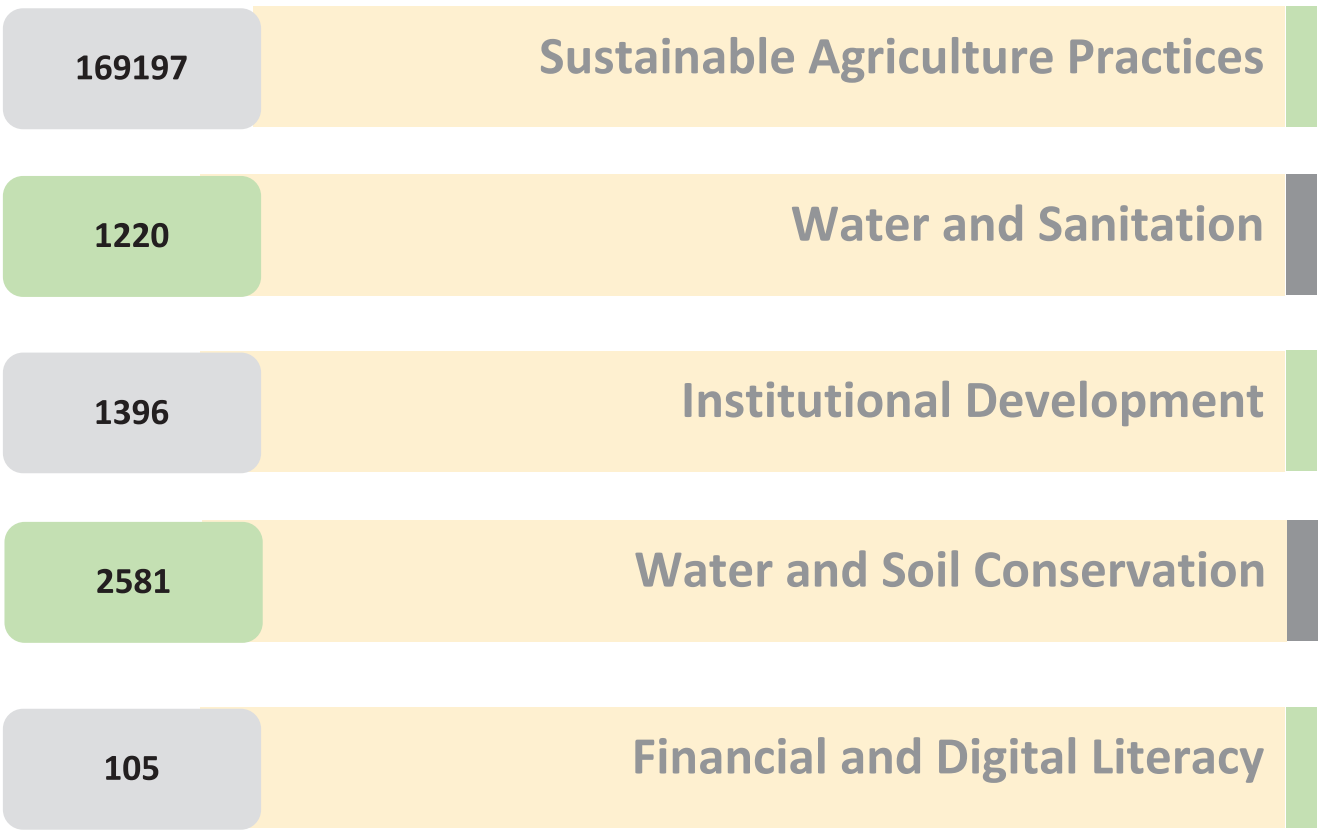
B. Training and Capacity Building of Community:

Trainings and capacity building programmes involved community groups like Water Users' Groups (WUGs), Farmers' Groups, SHGs, women groups, school children and Gram Panchayat Members. Trainings and capacity building involved interventions like campaigns, exposure visits, orientation and sensitization programmes, inter- personal communication using IEC materials, etc. More than 1,72,000 community members have participated in such training and capacity building programs.

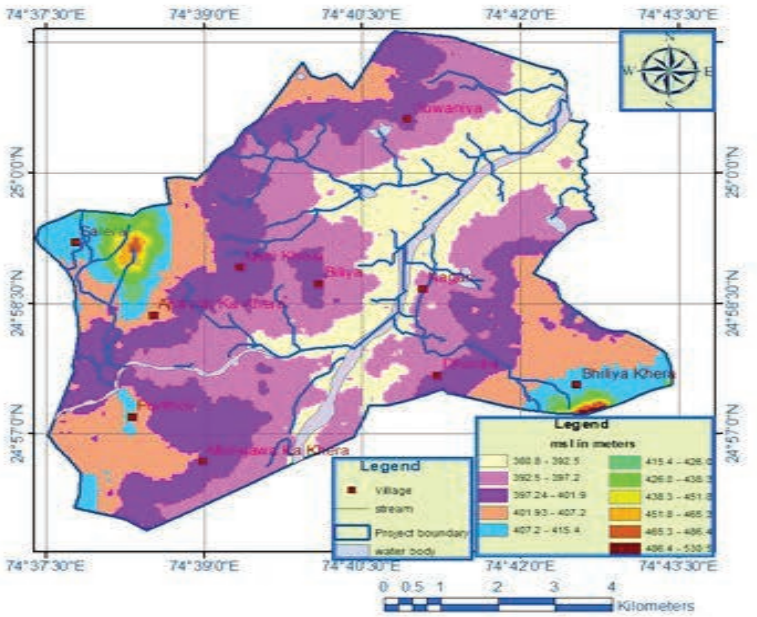
C. Building Linkages- Meeting/Workshops for AFPRO Staff

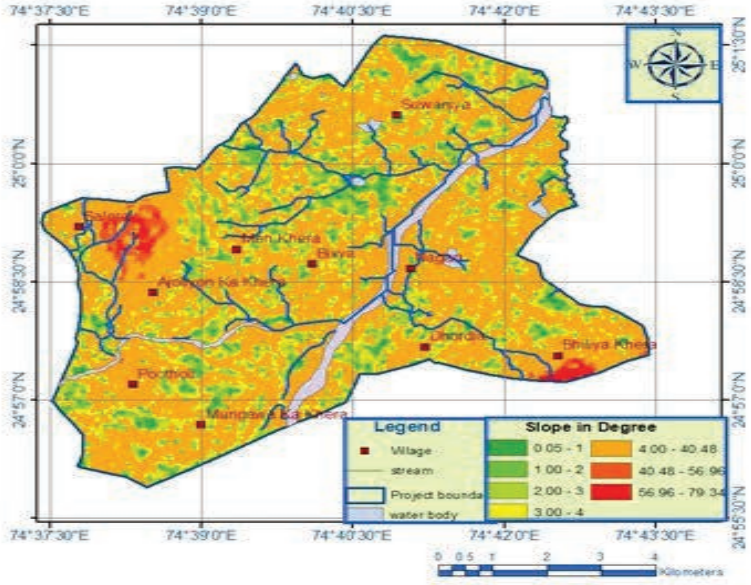
Capacity building of AFPRO's team on various programmatic functions like planning, design, monitoring and evaluation, besides overall understanding on thematic areas have been undertaken for effective delivery of various programmes. Due to Covid phase, most of the review meetings and donor meetings were held virtually.

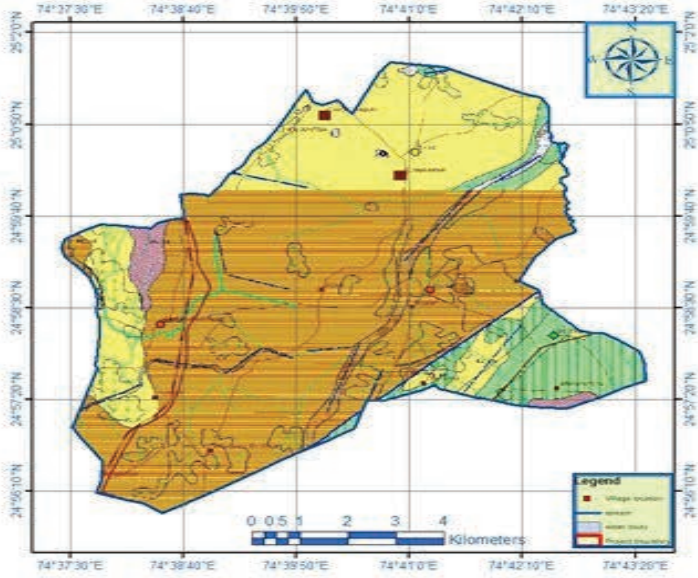
Number of Participants Trained in Various Domain Areas











Technical Services

AFPRO provides technical services to various organizations on socio-technical assessments, field implementation, MELD (Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation), technical feasibility studies, action oriented research, national networking, capacity building and trainings.

This year major focus for technical services was on drinking water and water conservation in water stressed areas of Rajasthan and Jharkhand.

Following are major interventions in this theme:

Feasibility Study for Water Conservation

Semi-arid region of Chittorgarh and Udaipur district of Rajasthan does not have any major alluvial aquifers and ground water is mostly drawn from hard rock aquifers. This region receives moderate rainfall and have shown depletion of groundwater levels. This region also comes under over-exploited category in terms of ground water extraction. Considering this critical situation, Hindustan Zinc Limited partnered with AFPRO for preparing detailed project report with feasibility study for water conservation in Chanderiya block of Chittorgarh District, and Debari block of Udaipur district.

Work included:

- Assessment of existing water resources, estimating its storage capacity and exploring the possibilities of enhancing it.
- Identification of potential water harvesting structure sites and estimation of storage capacity using remote sensing and GIS.
- Preparation of baseline data and watershed management plan and drainage line treatment along with designs, estimates and budgeting of water harvesting structures.
- Developing a sequential plan for construction of water harvesting structures for sufficient water availability.

The study identified major challenges in the region including ground and surface water resource depletion, high run off with minimal ground water recharge, scarcity of drinking and irrigation water and poor drinking water quality affecting health of rural communities.

The study proposed major interventions for water resource development including rain water harvesting and aquifer recharge, development of surface water resources, soil moisture conservation, and infrastructure development for drinking and irrigation water. Along with physical interventions, institutional building and capacity building of community based organizations has been proposed for reinforcing village level capacities and institutions. Systematic water resource mapping exercise, Data Management and Monitoring Evaluation Learning and Documentation (MELD) process were included in the project design.

Once implemented, the project will benefit more than 5500 households and nearly 26000 rural population.

Feasibility Study for Drinking Water Facility

Chas block in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand belongs to Precambrian terrain and catchments of Damodar river basin. The groundwater availability is low and rural communities face acute shortage of drinking water. World Vision India partnered with AFPRO for technical feasibility study to find out suitable sites for drilling bore wells and installation of solar based submersible pumps. In a preliminary survey nine sites were identified and detailed technical investigation was carried out. These exercise included:

- Defining recharge and discharge rate of the area
- Defining major water bearing units
- Defining location, extent and inter-relationship of aquifers
- Observation of total subsurface storage capacity
- Establish geologic factors which affect quality of ground water
- Arrive at the location, water table, probable depth of drilling and yield from the bore well

A participatory approach was adopted along with technical investigations on the site. Community involvement in decision making was ensure through

- Focus Group Discussions with the community to assess their problem, needs and demand.
- Transact walk with villagers / community to approach and reach at suitable site.



Groundwater Investigation at Village - Santaldih, GP-Satanpur, Block-Chas, Dist-Bokaro

Technical exercises included

- Hydro-geological Survey: Collection of well inventory data from Dug wells and bore wells using water level indicator (Well Sounder).
- Geophysical Survey: Conducting GeoVES at in nine villages using Terrameter (SAS-300B)

After detailed investigation five sites were recommended for drilling and extracting groundwater. More than 500 families shall benefited through this solar based drinking water facility.

Project Partners

Project Name	Partner/Donor	Project Location
Improving Scio-Economic Status of Rural Women through Financial and Digital literacy and Livelihood Diversification	Mahyco Monsanto Biotech (Private) Limited	5 Villages of Sathupally Mandal, Khammam District, Telangana
Holistic Rural Initiative for Development Action and Yield (HRIDAY) project in Andhra Pradesh	LIC Housing Finance Ltd.	5 villages of Mentada Mandal, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh
Community Development Programme for Cocoa growing regions of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh	Mondelez India Foods Private Limited	Idukki district of Kerala and West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh
Water Conservation Project	United Breweries Ltd	6 locations in Ludhiana, Punjab, Sangareddy District Telangana and Nelmangala block Karnataka
Managed Learning Engagement for Tea Program in India	Trustea Sustainable Tea Foundation	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura
Water, Sanitation and Greenery Development in Identified Villages of Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	Mondelez India Foods Pvt Ltd	35 school in 17 villages, Talegaon village, Maval block of district Pune
Improving lives of people through adoption of Selective approach for water and school Infrastructural development in Maharashtra	Emerson Electrical Ltd	4 villages of Maval/Khed Block of Pune Districts of Maharashtra
Strengthening food security and resilience among the most vulnerable households in Sagar and Panna districts of Madhya Pradesh	BMZ Germany	20 villages of Khurai block of district Sagar 20 villages of Raipura block of district Panna
Water Conservation Project	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	22 Villages in Gangapur block of Aurangabad district, Maharashtra
Promoting Community based Water Resource Management and Sustainable Agriculture	Voltas Ltd.	6 Villages in Dharur and Ambejogai block of Beed district in Maharashtra
Integrated Development of tribal villages in the Dindori block of district Nashik in Maharashtra	Pernod Recard India Foundation (PRIF)	13 Villages in Dindori block of Nashik district in Maharashtra

Project Partners

Project Name	Partner/Donor	Project Location
Improving lives of tribal community through adoption of integrated approach for water conservation, Sustainable Agriculture and livelihood enhancement in Maharashtra	Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd	10 villages/hamlets of Chopda block in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra
Promoting Water Stewardship principles and better soil and crop management in the cotton growing blocks of Yavatmal district in Maharashtra	Institute for Sustainable Communities (ISC)	Yavatmal, Jalgaon and Aurangabad district, Maharashtra
Sustainable Cotton production through organic farming in the Mahur block of Nanded district in Maharashtra	GIZ	9 villages of Mahur block in Nanded districts of Maharashtra State
Better Cotton Initiative	Better Cotton Growth and Innovation Fund Foundation	Maharashtra and Gujarat
Water, Sanitation and greenery Development in identified villages of Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra	Mondelez India Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra
Improving Socio-Economic status of Rural Women through Financial and Digital Literacy and Livelihood opportunities	Mahyco Monsanto Biotech Limited	6 villages in Navapur block of district Nandurbar , Maharashtra
Water Conservation and Feasibility Study Program at Nearby Villages of HZL	Hindustan Zinc Limited (Vedanta Group)	10 villages in Block – Chanderia, Gangrar, Chittorgarh District, Rajasthan 8 villages in Block – Debari, Mavli, Bichadi Udaipur District, Rajasthan
Climate Change Adaptation measures for promotion of Livelihood of Rural Tribal farmers through Land and Water management and its allied sector interventions" "Mor Jal Mor Maati"	Bharat Aluminum Company Ltd. (BALCO)	11 villages of Korba Block of Korba district, Chhattisgarh.
Climate Change Adaptation Measures for promotion of Livelihood of Rural Tribal farmers through agriculture and allied sector interventions	EdelGive Foundation	11 Villages in Gurur block of Balod district, Chhattisgarh.

Financial Overview

ACTION FOR FOOD PRODUCTION : NEW DELHI
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2022

Particulars	31st March 2022 (Rs.)
SOURCES OF FUNDS	
Funds and Reserve	116,118,314.57
Programme Balances	38,628,986.41
TOTAL	**154,747,300.98**
APPLICATION OF FUNDS	
A) Fixed Assets	
i) Gross Block	56,818,860.70
ii) Less: Depreciation	46,065,805.16
iii) Net Block	10,753,055.54
iv) Capital Work in Progress	-
	10,753,055.54
B) Investments	113,649,929.00
C) Current Assets	
i) Interest Accrued on Deposits	2,926,404.53
ii) Recoverables & Prepaid Expenses	1,071,524.91
iii) Cash & Bank Balances	28,448,188.35
	32,446,117.79
D) Less: Current Liabilities & Provisions	2,101,801.35
Net Current Assets	30,344,316.44
TOTAL	**154,747,300.98**

As per Books of Account,

explanations & information provided to us

Dr. Jacob John
Executive Director

(Martin P. Pinto F.C.A.)
(Membership No. 085006)
for Pinto M. P. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.006002N

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26.09.2022

Financial Overview

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2022

Particulars	31st March 2022 (Rs.)
INCOME	
Programme Contributions	90,000.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	62,270.00
Sale / Disposal of Assets / Old Items	120,885.00
Interest - Savings & Deposits	1,414,623.30
Total	**1,687,778.30**
EXPENDITURE	
Core Integrated Development Programme	
Human and Institutional Development	1,142,282.23
Socio - Technical Personnel Cost	20,318,592.68
Outreach Support	384,432.80
Information Services	463,477.04
Administrative Cost	
Admn. - Personnel Cost	7,821,575.26
Outreach Support	145,573.00
Office Expenses	4,379,223.36
Hired Services	2,080,537.55
Capital Expenses	113,540.00
ED's Discretionary Fund	100,000.00
	36,949,233.92
Excess of Expenditure over Income Transferred to :	
Programme Fund	(35,261,455.62)
General Reserve	
Total	**1,687,778.30**

As per Books of Account,
explanations & information provided to us

Dr. Jacob John
Executive Director

(Martin P. Pinto F.C.A.)
(Membership No. 085006)
for Pinto M. P. &
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.006002N

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26.09.2022

Significant Accounting Policies

(i). Basis of Accounting:

The financial statements have been drawn up under historical cost conventions, on accrual basis of accounting.

(ii). Revenue Recognition

a) Contribution received towards the core programme are recognized as income to the extent of the expenditure incurred on this programme. Contributions, grants, donations and receipts received without any specific direction are recognized as income.

b) Funds received for a particular programme / project (other than the core programme) are recognized as Programme Contributions in the Balance Sheet and expenditure incurred against such funds is reflected against the particular fund. The unutilized portion ofsuch contributions, grants, donations are retained as part of Programme Balances for utilization as per the donors' directions. Where AFPRO meets the stipulations provided for accessing particular funds for its own use, such income is transferred to a Programme Fund forming part of Funds and Reserve in the Balance Sheet.

c) Interest earned on savings bank accounts is reflected in the income and expenditure account after allocation of such interest derived on un utilised donor funds, which is allocated to therelevant programme balance accounts and in the case of the core contributions it is recognized as income and forms part of such core contributions.

d) Interest earned on investments allocated for a particular fund is credited directly to that particular fund. Interest earned on other investments i.e. fixed deposits placed for more that one year, is credited directly to the general reserve.

e) Foreign Contributions are accounted for on the basis of the credit advice received from the bank.

(iii) Fixed Assets:

Fixed Assets are stated in the Balance Sheet net of depreciation, with a corresponding credit to the Capital Fund Account. Assets received as donation in kind, are incorporated at a value stated by the donor and adjusted for depreciation.

The cost of assets is charged in full to the relevant programme in the year of acquisition. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of freight, duties, levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to their working condition for intended use.

(iv) Depreciation :

Depreciation on fixed assets are charged on the Written Down Value (WDV) method at the rates prescribed under the Income Tax Rules with a credit of the assets account and correspondingly reflected in the Capital Fund Account.

(v) Investments:

Investments include long term fixed deposits having a maturity period exceeding one year at the time of placing the deposit and reflects principal amount placed as deposit. Mutual funds reflects the amount invested.

(vi) Retirement Benefits:

Contribution to Provident Fund is charged to the relevant programme as attributable to the concerned staff. Encashment of leave at the time of retirement is permissible and in special cases at the discretion of the management during the tenure of employment. A Group Leave Encashment Scheme insurance policy to cover the liability has been taken with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The amount paid to LIC is charged to the revenue.

Gratuity payments are covered under the Group Gratuity Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The premium paid during the year is charged to revenue.

2. NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

Action for Food Production has been notified by the Government of India as an institution of national importance in terms of Section 10(10C)(viic) of the Income Tax Act 1961.

No provision for taxation has been made as the Society is registered under Section 12-A of the Income Tax Act 1961 and claims exemption under Section 11 of the Income Tax Act 1961.

Contact Us

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Regional Positioning

West- Gujarat, Maharashtra
North- Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand
East- Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh ,Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal
South- Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana

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Action for Food Production

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