

Annual Report

2023-24

► TOWARDS GREEN
TRANSITION



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ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

Action For Food Production (AFPRO) has been committed to transforming the lives of poor and marginalized communities in rural India since 1967. AFPRO is registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI 1860. 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. Adoption of climate change as a new cross-cutting issue has been one of the organization's more recent accomplishments towards achieving United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

We work with India's disadvantaged groups, including small farmers, the landless, and tribal communities, who urgently need support. Our focus is not only on providing immediate help but also on ensuring that the help we offer can continue to benefit them in the long run. Therefore, we prefer to identify and implement socio-technical solutions which are cost-effective and make use of local natural resources. Such approaches enhance the possibility for scaling up and replication of good practices.



Aim

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.



Vision

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.



Mission

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.

MESSAGE



We are pleased to share our Annual Report 2023-24 that captures AFPRO's 56th year journey. AFPRO, being a socio- technical organization, made several technology-driven interventions with an increased focus on agriculture, food security, livelihood, water, sanitation, hygiene, watershed development, natural resource management, climate change and renewable energy. We have adopted an integrated approach for village development by providing 360-degree solutions. All interventions are made considering the requirement of sustainable development that balances the social, environmental and economic facets.

AFPRO support initiatives towards sustainable agricultural practices and India's green transition. We aim to increase the income of small and marginal farmers and tenant farmers. Setting up of Farmer Producing Organizations in our project areas has started to yield good results and their strengthening enables farmers to negotiate better prices and access to input collection. AFPRO continues to promote environmental stewardship and resilience to climate change. Currently, AFPRO implements projects on promotion of carbon credit for climate change mitigation in commodity and agriculture sectors. It executes different regenerative agriculture, afforestation and greenery development projects. Through implementation of afforestation programmes, we focus on generating green credits through plantation. This year we have reached 340,000 households and impacted across 1274 villages covering 89 districts in 16 states. Approximately 3.1 lakh farmers and 7249 small tea growers benefitted through sustainable farming practices.

Apart from the current role as implementing partner, AFPRO is now repositioned as knowledge partner. As a policy partner we engaged with government through convergence programmes and various network programmes. AFPRO is striving for engagement with government, private agencies and institutions to facilitate policy formulation process.

We are glad to state that, this year, we have initiated the capacity building of our staff for enhancing overall organization effectiveness of AFPRO based on system wide interventions.



DR. N. J. KURIAN,
PRESIDENT



DR. JACOB JOHN,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

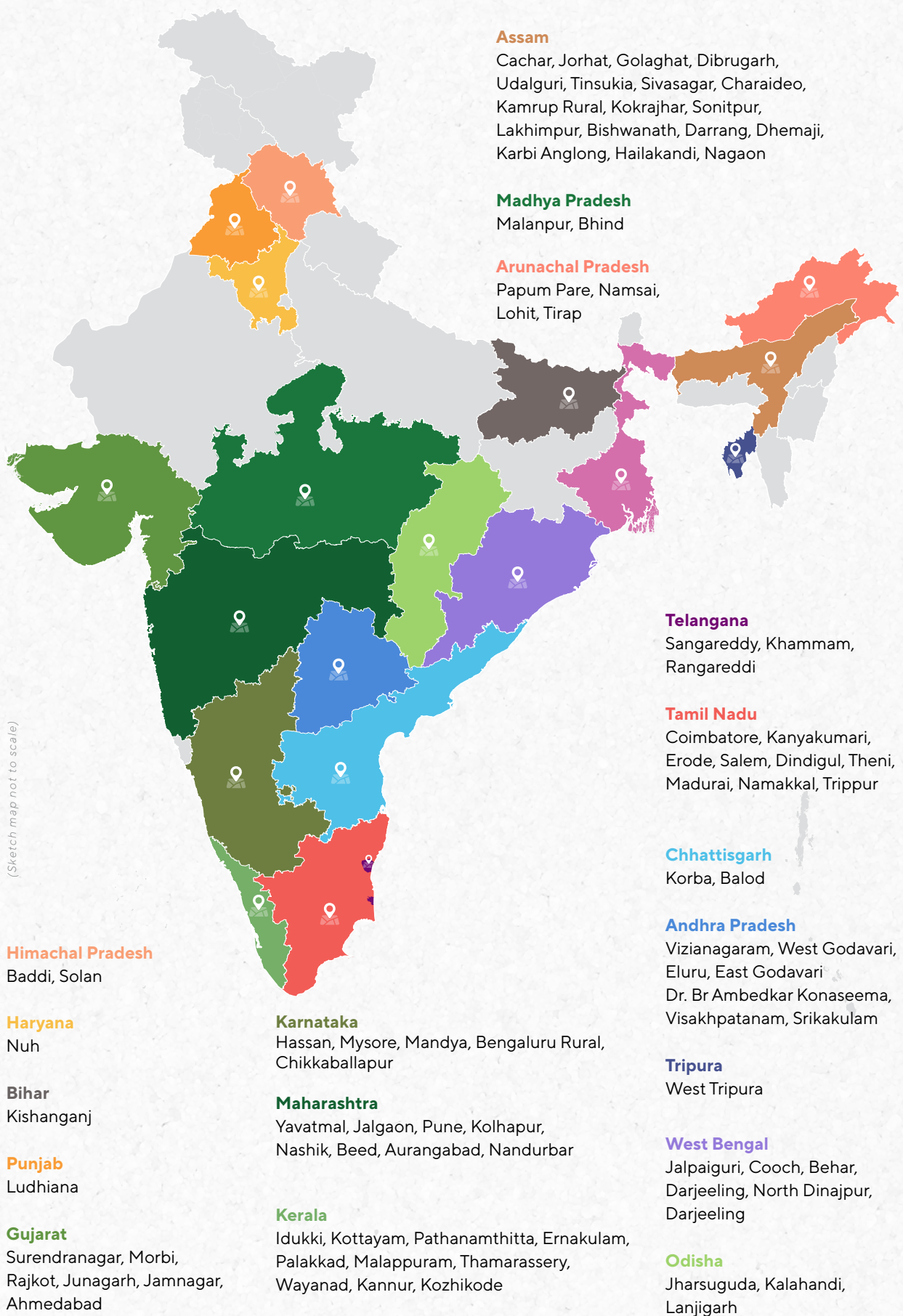
Dr Jacob John

Executive Director
AFPRO

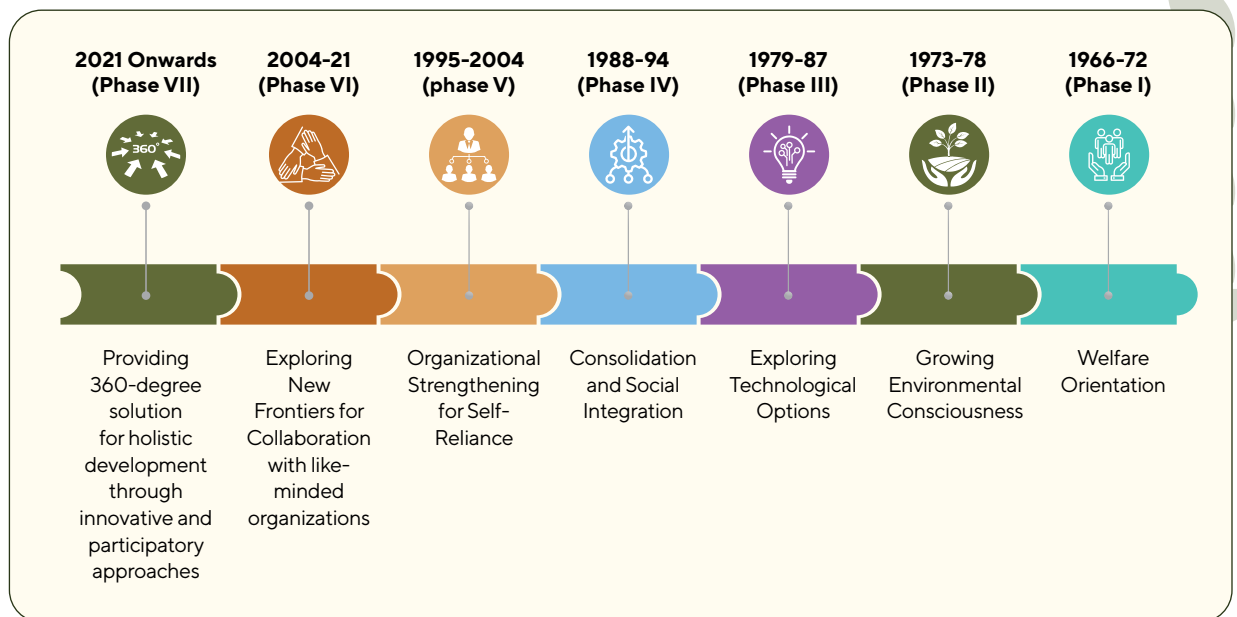
Dr N.J Kurian

President
AFPRO

OUR PRESENCE



AFPRO'S Journey



OUTREACH



3.4 lakh households impacted across 1274 Villages in 89 Districts in 16 States



3.1 lakh farmers and 7249 small tea growers benefitted through sustainable farming practices



80680 cubic metre water Harvested/Recharged



3931 thousand cubic metre water saved in agriculture through water-efficient cropping pattern.



Agro-Forestry plantations of 1,52,500 plants and 9,000 plants planted in 1 acre using Miyawaki technique to improve biodiversity with a potential estimate of 2000 MT of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent (e) (tCO₂e) carbon sequestration annually

1 lakh kWh of electricity generation estimated through renewable energy or 81 tCO₂e carbon emission saved annually



AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD



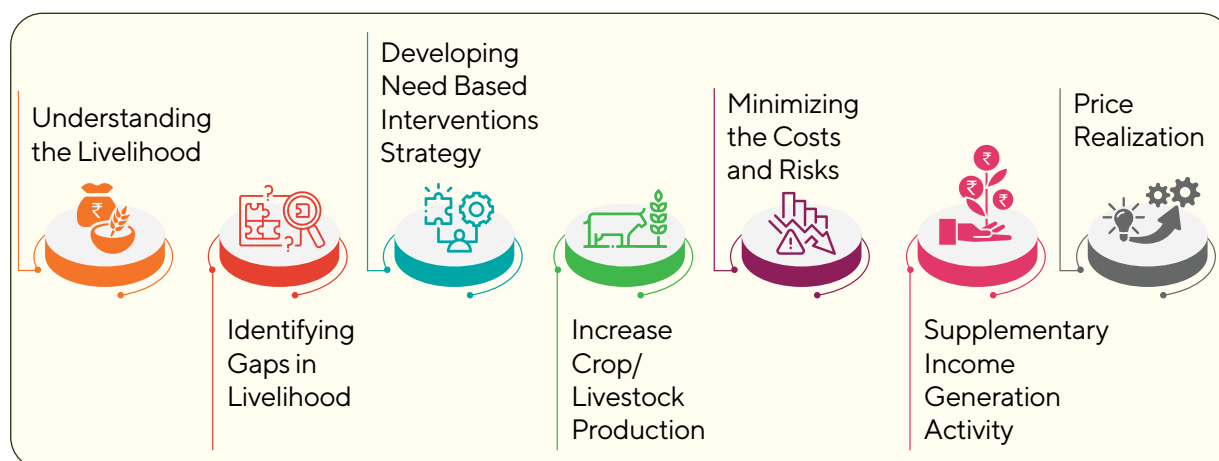
Nourishing Future of Rural Families



Cotton farmers training on Fiber Quality in Maharashtra

With decades of experience in strengthening livelihoods and reducing poverty in rural communities, AFPRO understands the challenges farmers face and recognizes their huge untapped potential. Agriculture and Food Security projects tackle these challenges holistically by catalysing access to quality inputs and finance, promoting effective farming techniques, promoting entrepreneurship and facilitating market linkages. These projects support farmers to secure sustainable livelihoods and create food security thereby contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2 focusing on “Zero Hunger, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods”.

AFPRO promotes sustainable production through soil and water conservation which results in increased biodiversity and improved production.



Interventions

Commodities from India contribute to the regional and global economy, but their production is often associated with serious environmental and ethical issues. AFPRO assists producers to cultivate produce with environment friendly and ethical practices which comprises sustainable farm

► Towards Green Transition




management practices, decent work practices, biodiversity conservation, climate-smart agriculture, women empowerment, etc. The intervention strengthens sustainable sourcing commitments. This year AFPRO has largely worked for 3 major commodities which includes Cocoa, Tea, and Cotton along with empowering women via skill-based training for promoting micro-enterprises.

Harvesting Goodness Naturally: Towards Sustainable Cotton

India is the world's second largest producer of cotton. Gujarat and Maharashtra states are major cotton growing areas in India with large number of small farmers involved in its production. The cotton sector faces several sustainability challenges including high use of pesticides, high vulnerability to climatic fluctuations and high water consumption and increasing pest attacks. AFPRO promotes "Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)" to achieve sustainability in production in an environment friendly manner and ensuring better income for farmers through improved package of practices.

Better cotton production through Regenerative Agriculture practices is a new concept introduced by AFPRO. It carries out capacity building of Cotton farmers on optimizing the use of agricultural inputs particularly water, soil nutrients/fertilizers and pesticides in order to enhance soil carbon sequestration. Under decent work, AFPRO tried to strengthen the labor work force by providing trainings, creating awareness and linking with social security schemes of government. To develop more understanding in this section, AFPRO with support of BCI carried out a study on 'Producer-level Labor Monitoring System' (PLMS) in one Producer Unit with about 15000 farm workers to understand the risk pattern and stakeholders associated with, develop strategy to mitigate identified issues, and monitor the measures.

Pilot preparation of labour profile in 15 villages in Gujarat under a PLMS with the major objective of identifying stakeholders to mitigate and address the risks associated with agricultural labour was undertaken.

 Geographical Outreach	 Project Benefits	 Project Partner
438 villages across Yavatmal, Aurangabad, Jalgaon District in Maharashtra	162077 Farmers 110196 workers	Better Cotton Growth Innovation Fund (BCGIF) Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), Switzerland Asian Development Bank Louis Dreyfus Company (LDC) Vardhman Textiles Limited Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Federal Republic of Germany
441 villages across Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Morbi, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh, Jamnagar District of Gujarat	1.86 Lakh Metric Ton Sustainable Cotton Production 250963 hectare land covered	



Farmers Training on Pheromone traps, Yavatmal, Maharashtra

Some of the notable interventions towards sustainable cotton initiatives include:




- ▶ Demonstration for sustainable cultivation including seed treatment, mulching, organic manure and use of vermicompost in more than 3000 farms.
- ▶ Water augmentation through Nalla deepening and widening creating additional storage of 600 TCM benefitting 450 hectares of land under cotton cultivation.
- ▶ 14 events demonstrating drudgery reduction promoted by Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal (CIAE) and State Agriculture University (SAU) through use of various tools in cotton farms.
- ▶ 36 PU's covered by conducting events on Improved standards for women workers, training in Integrated Pest Management (IPM), trainings on climate change mitigation, water stewardship, biodiversity, decent work, fiber quality.
- ▶ Special events for awareness on hazardous pesticides for more than 16000 progressive Farmers and distribution of nearly 7000 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) kits for cotton farmers.
- ▶ Digital campaigning in 410 villages on appropriate pesticide usage, the importance of Personal PPE and Decent Work practices in cotton farms.
- ▶ Distribution of information booklet on sustainable cotton to more than 61000 farmers.
- ▶ Promoting the adoption of micro irrigation systems by 4200 farmers.
- ▶ School level programs for child labour and Health and safety awareness organized covering more than 9000 children.

► Towards **Green Transition**

- Events for raising awareness on "Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP)" harmful impacts and eradication work covering more than 89000 farmers.
- Capacity building of more than 4000 farmers on orientation on regenerative agriculture concept and land preparation.
- Soil and water testing for more than 2800 farmers.
- One day training for AFPRO staff on climate change and carbon credits.

Cocoa Life: Strengthening Cocoa Farmers and Cocoa Landscapes

Cocoa is one of the sources of revenue for smallholder farmers in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Increasing climatic variation and lowering crop productivity on one hand and predatory market practices are major challenges faced by cocoa growers. Thus, with an aim to improve cocoa supply chain and thereby transform the livelihoods of cocoa farmers, AFPRO is implementing "Cocoa Life" programme in 46 villages in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. To build a sustainable cocoa supply with empowered cocoa farming households.

 Geographical Outreach	 Project Benefits	 Project Partner
Idukki, Kozhikode and Wayanad district of Kerala and Eluru, East Godavari and West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh	10000 farmers across 46 villages	Mondelez India Foods Private Limited



Community training on decent work



Major interventions undertaken this year are:




- ▶ Formation and strengthening of Child Development Committee in 46 villages.
- ▶ 231 Training on child development including awareness events.
- ▶ 49 Trainings on girl safety and adolescent girl issues.
- ▶ 7178 women and 198 Training of SHGs on gender sensitivity, record keeping, digital and financial literacy, bank and credit linkages, etc.
- ▶ 5860 community members and 215 training to workers and caretakers on WASH.
- ▶ 6381 community members with 191 training on Decent Work Practices.
- ▶ Awareness on different government schemes imparted to 6785 beneficiaries.

Sustainable Transformation of the Tea Industry in North East

The tea sector in India is largely concentrated in the northeastern part and has a large involvement of small tea growers working with tea factories and processing units. The tea industry has been facing sustainability challenges including working conditions, health and well-being of plantation workers and poor quality of tea. To promote sustainable practices in the tea sector and improve livelihood of small tea growers and workers, AFPRO initiated works in 2 districts under 2 projects in North Eastern States in India. The major objectives are to ensure quality tea production through capacity building of tea growers on sustainable farming practices; improved tea productivity and cultivation cost reduction; adoption of regenerative agriculture practices; efficient use of available skills and resources as well as stakeholder co-ordination between small growers and manufacturing estates for symbiotic relationships.



Training on women safety at workplace, Dibrugad, Assam




 Geographical Outreach	 Project Benefits	 Project Partner
10347 Hectares in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia District of Assam.	7249 Small Tea Growers Certification of 35.13 million kg tea	Stiching IDH and Unilever Europe BV Trustea Sustainable Tea Production

Major interventions include:

- Certification of 35.13 million kg tea.
- Training of more than 7249 small tea growers on sustainable tea cultivation including plucking pruning, soil health management, water management as well as integrated pest management.

Empowering and Strengthening Women through Micro Enterprise Development

Women contribute largely to household incomes in rural areas. In recent times women have been venturing into micro enterprise to augment their incomes. However, they face diverse challenges in setting up their self-employment venture. To strengthen their entrepreneurship skills, AFPRO initiated an entrepreneurship and skill development project in the Vizianagaram District of Andhra Pradesh with major objectives to strengthen governance, financial and digital literacy of the women self-help groups as well as provide skill-based training to enable the establishment of micro-enterprises. Under the project, six Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) across various sectors, have been taken up based on the managerial capabilities of these groups and the market feasibility within the project area including oil extraction, flour mill, dairy and millet processing units.

 Geographical Outreach	 Project Benefits	 Project Partner
5 Villages of Gajapathinagaram Mandal of Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh	73 women SHG members	Bayer Foundation India

Sustainable agriculture interventions have been able to augment the livelihoods and lives of more than 1.57 lakhs farmers and nearly 7249 small tea growers and promote healthier food production. These interventions have been highly successful in working on entire value chain in agriculture through production, ecosystem regeneration, market linkages and promoting farm as well as non-farm based micro enterprises.



Case Study

Strengthening Women Participation through Contract Farming

AFPRO believes that promoting leadership and innovation is crucial for driving transformation at the rural level, especially in addressing gender inequality in agriculture. To promote women's participation and improve their decision making in agriculture, AFPRO organised exposure visit of women farmers from villages under BCI Project to demonstration plots for educating women farmers about different avenues other than conventional farming and contract farming near Block Chopda unit, District Jalgaon, Maharashtra. Determination of the women farmers, which led them to change their minds and work with them was very encouraging.



Women farmers with their yield of Onion in Maharashtra

Nearly 100 women farmers were then capacitated by AFPRO through a series of meetings, workshops, field exposure and a visit to the Jain Irrigation premise at their headquarter in Jalgaon near the Chopda unit. AFPRO's staff emphasised that marginal women farmers should consider moving beyond cultivating traditional crops like Jowar and Bajra. AFPRO offered a wide range of crops through contract farming, with processing centres conveniently located near the BCI's Project Chopda unit. This promoted a significant opportunity for commercial crop cultivation, as assured procurement of the final produce at the Minimum Support Price was offered. This motivated women farmers for taking up cotton cultivation through contract farming in rabi season. Farmers participating in contract farming programme now earn between Rs. 50000-100000/acre by adhering to the guidelines at a minimal cost.

Manglabai Shravan Koli, a Co-farmer (Wife of Farmer Bhagwat Shrawan Koli) in Kurvel village of Chopda block, owns 2 acres of land with tubewell as the primary irrigation source. After visiting the Jain Irrigation Production Unit near Chopda, she was immediately convinced to venture into contract farming. The same year, she partnered with the company and was immediately provided with onion seedlings in Rabi. She received complete guidance from Jain irrigation and assured buyback of onion crop from 2 acres of land, fetching increased income against conventional chickpea crop. Her husband, who was initially apprehensive about contract farming and cultivation of new crops, now supports Manglabai's vision and innovation. These interventions have thus been highly beneficial for providing stability to small and marginal farmers in the wake of climatic variability, augmenting their incomes and increasing women's decision making in agriculture. The farmers are happy as they receive better technology with reduced risks and increased productivity as well as the certainty of marketplace. Agencies involved in contract farming are satisfied as they have a steady supply of produce.

While contract farming has been a mutually beneficial situation for the company and farmers, handholding and mutually reliable arbitrators may be ensured.

Seeding Change for a Greener Future through Natural Farming

Case Study

Young farmer Kalpeshbhai, is a 34 year old graduate from Vaghada village in Dasada block of Surendranagar district of Gujarat. He owns 16 acres of land and being a progressive farmer had adopted multi cropping system with the cultivation of Cotton, Pigeon pea and cumin. He manages farmyard manure from his own three Kankrej cows.



Farmer Kalpesh Bhai with Bhaati Khad in Gujarat

With a determination to adopt innovations and nature based farming, Kalpeshbhai joined the BCI program with AFPRO in Gujarat. Last year, he attended a training on soil fertility management and was inspired by the experiences shared by Dr. Balaram. From this training, he developed an insight into *Bhatti khaad*, which is a natural way of improving soil fertility with the minimum usage of synthetic fertilizers and reducing fertilizer costs. He prepared such manure on his own, introducing a few of his own innovation of using biopesticides and applied to his cumin crops in 3 acres of land. The table below indicates the changes in usage of fertilizers and savings accrued:

Type of Fertilizer	Before Project (2022-23) (Per acre)		After Project (2023-24) (Per acre)	
	Quantity (kg)	Cost (Rs.)	Quantity (kg)	Cost (Rs.)
DAP	250	6750	75	2025
Urea	270	1680	135	837
FYM	0	0	280	700
VaysinOMeta	0	0	0.1	100
Potassium Humate	0	0	0.05	100
Potassium Fulvate	0	0	0.05	100
Total		Rs. 8460		Rs. 3862
Productivity of Cumin	1010 kg/acre		1023 kg/acre	

This gradual shift to organic inputs led to a saving of Rs. 4598/acre, nearly 46% of the total cost of fertilizers, and increased crop productivity. In the longer run, there will be improvement in soil quality and soil moisture, resulting in better crop productivity.





**WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE**

Driving Change: Empowering Communities Through WASH



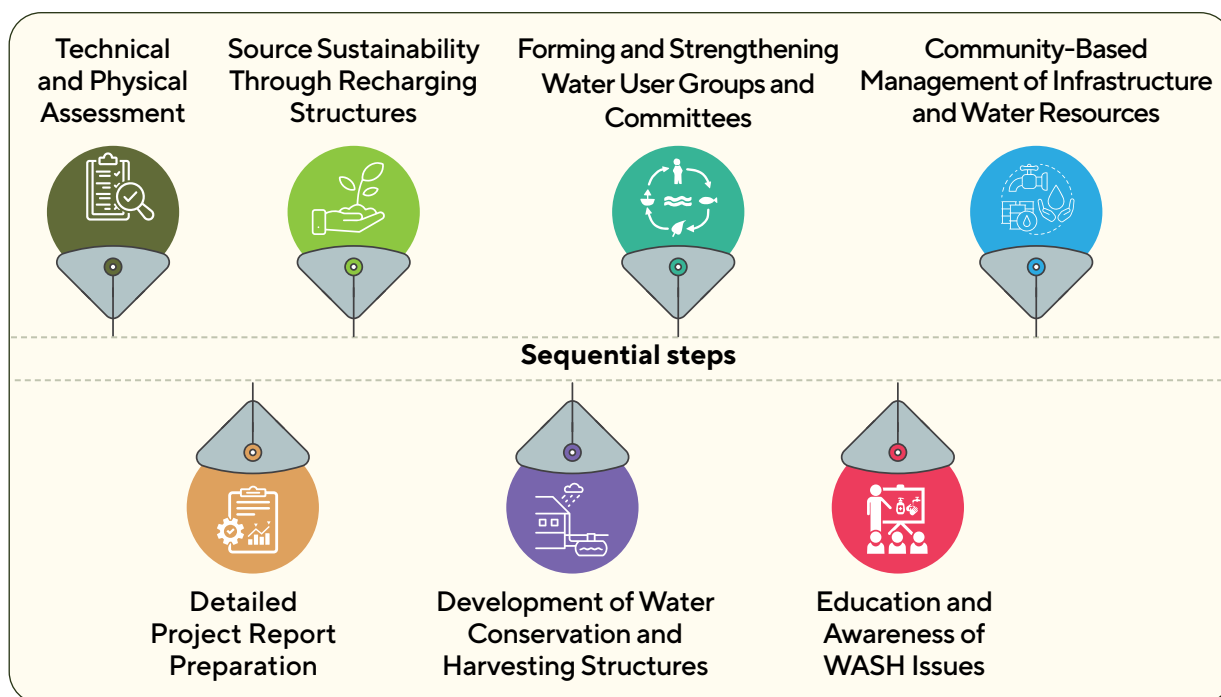
WASH training to school children

Water is intricately linked with climate change. These changes are adversely affecting quantity and quality of water resources. Inadequacy of water affects sanitation and hygiene practices. Investments in the protection and restoration of water infrastructure and sanitation facilities along with hygiene education are necessary to ensure water-use efficiency and appropriate sanitation practices. WASH services and practices contribute to livelihoods, school attendance, dignity and help create resilient communities. AFPRO thus contributes towards reaching the goal of ensuring safe drinking water as well as sanitation and hygiene services to homes and schools. By focusing on WASH, AFPRO directly contributes to the achievement of UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, which aims to ensure clean water and sanitation for all. The WASH domain is inherently linked to other SDGs, such as Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3), and Quality Education (SDG 4), demonstrating the interconnected nature of these global goals.

Focus Area

AFPRO aims to create drinking water security through increasing sustainable access to safe water in rural areas. A major focus in the WASH portfolio is through interventions including source sustainability, water treatment, efficient water supply, sanitation, and better hygiene practices through behavioural change.





Geographical Outreach	Project Benefits	Project Partner
11 villages in Gowribidanur block, Chikkaballpura District, Karnataka	8116 HHs including 1648 Children	Standard Chartered Global Business Services Limited
10 villages in Karamadai block of Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu		LIC Housing Finance Limited (LICHFL)
5 villages of Mentada Mandal, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh		United Brewery Ltd. (UBL)
1 Thakarwadi (Mindewadi) village in Maval block of Pune District, Maharashtra		Daniel Measurement Solution Pvt Limited (EMERSON)
10 villages in Ludhiana block, Punjab		Mondelez India Foods Private Limited
2 Gram Panchayats (Hulimavu and Kempesiddana Hundi) in Nanjangudu Block, Mysuru District, Karnataka		
46 villages in Idukki, Kozhikode and Wayanad District of Kerala and Eluru, East Godavari and West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh		

1. Enhancing Community Health through Improved Access to Safe Drinking Water

To ensure sustainable access to safe and adequate drinking water, APFRO initiated 2 Projects:

- “Improved access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene” with the support of Standard Chartered Global Business Services Limited. The project has been implemented in total 21 villages- 11 villages of Bevinahalli Gram Panchayat, Gowribidanur Block, Chikballapur District, Karnataka as well as 10 Villages across 2 Gram Panchayats (Erumporai and Illupa Natham) in Karamadai Block and Mettupalayam Block, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu benefitting 1391 households. Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) has been conducted to mobilize communities to enable the development of interventions that are tailored to the specific needs and circumstances to ensure the sustainability of the interventions. Major project interventions include the construction of 1 water storage tank, the revival of 1 defunct borewell, the installation of Community Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants in 2 villages and 3 schools, and water quality monitoring and surveillance in 14 villages.

- The “Jal Unnati” Project was implemented in 2 Gram Panchayats, Hulimavu and Kempesiddana Hundi of Nanjangud Block, Mysore district, Karnataka with the support of United Brewery Ltd. The project has been instrumental in improving access to drinking water for 2042 households through interventions like the installation of 7 borewells, 7 water storage tanks and pumping systems, renovation of 7 RO plants, and installation of a coin box.

The drinking water interventions have been instrumental in improving water sustainability through appropriate water conveyance infrastructure and water treatment along with water quality monitoring.



Provision of water storage tank at villages of Tamil Nadu

“

Our daily lives no longer revolve around drinking water scarcity. Instead, we stand on the threshold of prosperity, with newfound opportunities flourishing in our fields. I am deeply grateful for the drinking water interventions by AFPRO-UBL, which has not only provided safe drinking water as immediate relief but has also paved the way for a brighter and more sustainable future for Bokkahalli.

– Mr. Mahesh, Ex-Ward Member and Community Member, Bokkahalli, Hulimavu Panchayat

”



Mr Mahesh, Ex-Ward Member, Hulimavu Panchayat





2. Transforming lives through Safe Sanitation and Waste management

Achieving safely managed sanitation is a critical aspect of promoting health, well-being, and sustainable development in communities. Moving towards the goal of Open Defecation Free and managing waste sustainably, AFPRO supported communities by providing access to sanitation systems and introducing appropriate management of disposal of solid and liquid waste through 2 projects benefitting 3744 HHs.



Holistic Rural Initiative for Development Action and Yield (HRIDAY) project in Andhra Pradesh with the support of LIC Housing Finance Ltd. (LICHFL).



Improved access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene" in 21 villages in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka states supported by Standard Chartered Global Business Services Limited.

Key Interventions

- ▶ 36 household sanitation units and 10 soak pits.
- ▶ 5 model household-level wet waste compost units.
- ▶ 1 school sanitation unit with a water supply system.
- ▶ Renovation of 20 handpumps/ borewells through the provision of platforms for washing thereby controlling water stagnation.
- ▶ Renovation of 5 Community Solid Waste Management Units.
- ▶ Construction of 300 running meter open drainage system in 5 villages for conveyance of grey water.



Household toilet at Beththikuttai village, Tamil Nadu



Awareness event for behavioral change with school children on open defecation in Andhra Pradesh

3. Improving community health through capacity building on appropriate health and hygiene practices

Behaviour Change is a critical component for improving practices and access to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Along with a focus on hardware activities in WASH, it is becoming increasingly evident that the "software" component of WASH, such as Behaviour Change, must be prioritized. To promote better hygiene practices and improved health, AFPRO has extensively worked on capacity building of the community, specifically adolescent girls under the project - "HRIDAY" and "Improved Access to Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene" in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh states benefitting 3744 households including 1617 children. Some of the key interventions include:

- **Institutional Capacity Building:** To ensure the sustainability of interventions, work commenced with the formation as well strengthening of 11 Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs). Capacity building of these committees has been undertaken to make them understand their roles and responsibilities at the village level and how they can contribute to sustainable WASH practices. Further children's clubs have been formed in 5 villages to empower students to undertake meaningful environmental interventions in schools.
- **Empowering women and girls to take charge of their menstrual health:** 2 sanitary napkin incinerators have been provided in schools for appropriate menstrual waste management. 26 events have been conducted across these 3 states to educate adolescent girls on menstrual health and appropriate menstrual hygiene practices along with support of sanitary napkins.
- **Capacity building for behavioural change:** 39 events have been conducted to generate awareness on community sanitation; appropriate sanitation practices; personal hygiene and nutrition, as well as seasonal diseases. 8 events have been conducted to train the community on wastewater management practices. A unique mass communication strategy was adopted through awareness and behavioural changes on open defecation making effective use of *Kalajatha* (traditional folk theatre) in 5 villages of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Ensuring nutrition through backyard kitchen garden and nutritional support:** Supplementary nutrition support has been provided to 1617 Anganwadi and school children. To increase nutritional intake, 40 backyard kitchen gardens have been supported to ensure the production and consumption of various seasonal vegetables.

These interventions have been instrumental in bringing long-term changes in health and economic resiliency through improved food security and improved hygiene practices.





4. Development of WASH and Child-Friendly Model School

Schools often lack access to basic WASH facilities as well as child-friendly spaces and classrooms. To promote joyful learning, it is essential to ensure basic infrastructure and hygiene in schools. Considering the priority needs of the schools, AFPRO piloted the “Model School Project” at Zilla Parishad School, Thakarwadi (Mindewadi) village in Maval block of District Pune, Maharashtra with the support of Emerson Electric India Pvt Ltd. The project has been successful in ensuring basic facilities in the school through the construction of a water storage tank, separate kitchen-dining space, and installation of hand washing facilities; ensuring safety through the repair of the compound wall and installation of entrance gate as well as beautification of school through the installation of rubble mould paving blocks in the entrance. To ensure joyful learning and generate awareness of cleanliness, wall paintings have been done on school walls. AFPRO hopes that this holistic approach of model school development is replicated to ensure child-friendly school campuses. Nearly 31 students have benefited from this intervention.



Model School Project at Thakarwari village, Pune Maharashtra

5. Changing Behaviour through Responsible Alcohol Consumption

Irresponsible consumption of alcohol is leading to loss of productivity and increased healthcare costs affecting the socio-economy in rural areas. Understanding the needs of the community, United Brewery Ltd. Partnered with AFPRO to address this issue in 10 villages in Ludhiana, Punjab under the project “Kartavya”. Under this programme, AFPRO created awareness within the rural communities of Ludhiana about the implications of excessive alcohol through workshops covering 220 people. The programme fostered behavioural changes that prioritized individual, family, and community well-being.

AFPRO’s work on WASH had contributed to the reduction of vulnerability and demonstrates its approach towards climate change adaptation planning and implementation. WASH interventions have had a profound impact on the community, especially children through improved health, dignity, and continued school education. Through its projects, AFRPO has been instrumental in creating a positive impact on more than 8100 households including 1648 children in 85 villages across 6 states.



WATERSHED MANAGEMENT/ NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Transforming Barren Lands: Rejuvenating Communities and Ecosystem



Percolation tank in Nuh, Haryana

Natural Resource Management and Watershed Management are closely intertwined. AFPRO works towards integrated watershed development, biodiversity conservation along with water governance for appropriate management of common property resources. The organization integrates development processes with appropriate technologies to achieve people-centric development using geo-hydrological assessments, and GIS-based mapping along with community-based processes of water budgeting and other participatory planning and monitoring approaches. These initiatives align with SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), as they promote sustainable use of water resources and land, preventing soil erosion, deforestation, and habitat degradation. Moreover, AFPRO's integrated approach to developing water-secure villages incorporates advanced models to promote agriculture and allied areas, improving food security and livelihoods, which is crucial for achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). Watershed management interventions also contribute to SDG 13 (Climate Action) through appropriate management of water resources.



Pond construction at Hulimavu village



Check Dam construction in Rabanda village

Interventions can be broadly categorized into 3 types

- Physical measures including soil and water conservation as well as water use efficiency.
- Biological measures including plantations, horticulture, and afforestation.
- Agronomic measures for soil and water conservation including various improved packages of practices.




These interventions were aimed at the revival of groundwater level, conservation of water and natural vegetation as well as mitigating environmental degradation.

1. Soil and Water Conservation: Sustainable Pathways for Climate Resilience

Extensive activities have been undertaken for Soil and Water Conservation to control runoff, prevent loss of soil-by-soil erosion, to reduce soil compaction; to maintain and improve soil fertility to conserve water.





 Geographical Outreach	 Project Benefits	 Project Partner
2 Gram Panchayats in Nanjangudu Block, Mysuru District, Karnataka	64600 Farmers 80680 Cu.m. Water Harvested/ Recharged 152500 trees under Agro-Forestry Plantations	United Breweries Limited (UBL)
8 Gram Panchayat in Tauru block, Nuh District, Haryana		Vedanta Limited
3 Villages in Jharsuguda and Kolabira Blocks, Jharsuguda District, Odisha		ITC Limited
46 villages in Kalahandi and Rayagada District, Odisha		Mondelez India Foods Private Limited (MIFPL)
126 villages in 22 districts in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka		LIC Housing Finance Ltd (LICHFL)
Chinthalavalasa Village, Metada Mandal, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh		

- ▶ Construction of 3 artificial recharge structures.
- ▶ Desilting and renovation of 1 irrigation tank.
- ▶ Cleaning and renovation of 5 dug wells.
- ▶ Installation of Piezometer at 4 locations.
- ▶ Construction of 7 Farm ponds.
- ▶ Installation of 3 solar pumps and 3 borewells.



Renovation of well in Katakana

- ▶ Creation of 9 harvesting structures like large tanks- Percolation tanks, irrigation tanks, and earthen dams.
- ▶ Construction of 3 tanks/reservoirs with inlet and outlet.
- ▶ Renovation of 200 running meter irrigation channels with a protection wall.

Overall, these interventions have been able to harvest/recharge 80680 cubic meters of water annually benefitting more than 190 acres of land.

2. Water Use Efficiency: Strategic Step Towards Combating Water Crisis

Under the project “Developing Water Secure Villages” in Nuh District, Haryana supported by ITC Ltd., demand-side interventions like water efficient agriculture practices and techniques have been promoted in 10 villages for rational water use.

Major project interventions include installation of 5 Automatic Irrigation Switches as a pilot for controlled irrigation thus minimizing the wastage of irrigation loss and improving the efficiency of water use. Mass awareness campaigns were organized in 5 Project villages on Water Use Efficiency and facilitated by resource persons from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gurugram (Sikhopur). Training has been given on raising awareness on water budgeting for domestic and irrigation purposes as well as cropping patterns and water requirements. It is estimated that these interventions have been able to save nearly 3931 Thousand Cubic Metre water through the adoption of better irrigation practices by more than 16000 farmers.

3. Improving the Biodiversity through Plantations

For improving biodiversity and tree cover, through agroforestry plantations have been done in 4 Southern Indian states. About 1.0 lakh agroforestry plantations in 126 villages have been promoted at the farm level (fruit and timber) in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh. The species have been chosen based on local climatic conditions. Community awareness and training sessions have also been conducted for adoption of better agriculture practices and increased survival of saplings.



Plant distribution to community in Andhra Pradesh





4. Agronomic Measures for Improved Water Use Efficiency

Agronomic conservation measures are aimed at increased optimization of irrigation water, improved soil moisture, and reduced soil erosion, and changes in cropping methods, thus ultimately supporting water use efficiency. Some of the major practices promoted in farming are:

- ▶ To produce more crops per drop promotion of SRI for Paddy cultivation through demonstration in 14 farms covering 11 acres was done. The SRI method promotes water use efficiency in water-intensive crops like Paddy and with other improved practices supporting increased crop productivity.
- ▶ 10 Farmers Field School conducted for awareness on various agronomic measures like mulching, agroforestry for soil improvement, intercropping as well as the use of micro irrigation system.

5. Water Governance: Ensuring Collective Responsibility in Water Management

Water governance plays a major role in tackling the irrigation water crisis and catalyzing sustainable water outcomes in rural communities. AFPRO works extensively on promoting sustainable water governance through forming and capacitating various institutions like Village Development Committees (VDC) as well as Water User Groups (WUGs). VDCs have been capacitated in nearly 186 villages for better management of common property resources and carry out water budgeting. Nearly 250 farmers have been organized under water user groups and trained to maintain physical assets formed under the projects.

Through Integrated Watershed Development and Natural Resource Management programs, AFPRO has been instrumental in replenishing groundwater and mitigating the issue of overexploitation of natural resources and the repercussions of climatic fluctuations. With our unwavering commitment to community resilience, we have been able to reach more than 64000 farmers in 186 villages across 7 states.



SRI cultivation by farmers of Jharsuguda

Case Study

Restoration of Chinathalavalasa: Enhancing Sustainable Livelihood through Water Resource Management

Chinthalavalasa village in Mentada Mandal of Vizianagaram District depends on irrigation water through the Anantha Sagar canal. In the past few years, the canal water was flowing wastefully in the wrong direction due to multiple breaches along its course, instead of irrigating the farmlands. This resulted in a decline in irrigation water availability. AFPRO had consultation with Irrigation Department, Anantha Sagar Canal Reservoir Authorities as well as Village Panchayat and a resolution for restoration was undertaken.



Restoration of canal in Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh

The Panchayat resolution was endorsed by the Hon. Deputy Chief Minister, Sri Peedika Rajanna Dora, which subsequently granted permission to AFPRO for undertaking the necessary work on the Anantha Sagar canal. Under the project "HRIDAY" AFPRO thus undertook the restoration of 125 running meter protection retaining wall from the canal to farms, benefitting nearly 300 farmers. Due to sustained irrigation, there is an increase of nearly 130 acres of cultivated land in Kharif and 70 acres in Rabi, leading to increase in gross income of Rs. 169.25 lakhs.

Season	Crop	Cultivated Area	Gross Income
Pre Project			
Kharif	Paddy	220 acres	Rs. 96.8 lakh
Rabi	Maize	30 acres	Rs. 24.15 Lakh
	Total		Rs. 120.95 Lakh
Post Project			
Kharif	Paddy	350 acres	Rs. 220 Lakh
Rabi	Maize, Black Gram	100 acres	Rs. 75.2 Lakh
	Total		Rs. 290.2 Lakh



CLIMATE CHANGE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Towards a Road Map on Ecosystem Based Adaptation

AFPRO works on an integrated ecosystem-based approach for reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change, strengthening resilience, enhance well-being and the capacity of the community to anticipate, and respond successfully to change. Along with climate resilient agricultural practices, this year there is a major focus on renewable energy sources. These interventions have two pronged objectives- promoting resilience and adaption to changing climates and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

In order to measure the efforts made at ground level by implementing sustainable practices that reduce emissions or sequester carbon in terms of carbon credits, AFPRO has initiated a project with the support of GrowIndigo and VitthalDas Agrotech Private Limited to create learning within the organization. It will be carried out with cotton farmers of 3 districts of Maharashtra and 6 districts of Gujarat using drip irrigation to improve crop water use efficiency.



Vulnerability
Assessment



Developing
Solution
Package



Climate Resilient
and Adaptive
Practices



Climate
Mitigation
Practices



Sustainable
Agriculture/
Livestock
Practices



Institution
Building






Capacity and
Knowledge
Building



Lined Nali construction for irrigation support to farmers in Hitiksha Village, Chhattisgarh

1. Climate Change Adaptation through Climate Smart Agriculture Practices

 Geographical Outreach	 Project Benefits	 Project Partner
32 villages of Korba block of Korba district and 11 villages of Gurur block of Balod District, Chhattisgarh	7173 HHs	EdelGive Foundation Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO)




AFPRO adopts Climate-Smart Agriculture, an integrated approach through water conservation and recharging, water-efficient cropping practices, soil improvement as well as adoption of better agricultural practices for increased crop productivity. Some of the major interventions include:

- ▶ Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in more than 650 acres with a yield of 1.3 to 1.4 times.
- ▶ Water conservation and recharging through farm ponds, de-siltation of village ponds and check dams supporting irrigation of 625 acres land.
- ▶ Promoted millet crops such as Kodo and Ragi and rabi crops such as wheat, mustard, peanut, and black gram with about 500 tribal farmers in order to carry out crop diversification.
- ▶ Build capacity of about 1100 farmers through different training programs and farm based interventions like soil sampling and testing, SRI paddy, NTFP, poultry rearing, goat rearing, market linkages, etc.
- ▶ Training of more than 1000 households on augmenting non-farm based livelihoods through fish farming, goatery and poultry.

► Towards **Green Transition**

- Build resilience of about 155 disadvantaged family by augmenting farm based livelihoods through fish farming, goatery, poultry, and lac cultivation.
- Promoting the adoption of micro irrigation systems on nearly 400 acres of land.
- Improving water use efficiency by promoting micro-irrigation systems on nearly 400 acres of land.

2. Creating a Greener Future: The Miyawaki Way

 Geographical Outreach	 Project Benefits	 Project Partner
Malanpur Gram Panchayat, Bhind District, Madhya Pradesh	9000 Plants under Miyawaki plantation in 1 Acre	Mondelez India Foods Private Ltd (MIFPL)




Malanpur, an industrial area in Bhind District in Madhya Pradesh experiences mainly hot and dry weather with moderate annual rainfall of 668.3 mm. As per the 'India State of Forest Report 2019', there was zero very dense forest cover in Bhind district, 28.55 sq km Moderate Dense Forest, 78.20 sq km, Open Forest and 412. 91 sq.km area under Scrub. Realizing the need for a large green cover around the Malanpur's Mondelez factory location, AFPRO undertook Miyawaki Plantations in 1 acre of community land with 9000 plants. Miyawaki method of afforestation is ideal for growing forests in a shorter period (usually 3-4 years) and is 30 times denser than commercial plantations. In the longer run, the project shall be beneficial in lowering the temperature, improving soil nutrition, supporting biodiversity and sequestering carbon.



Inauguration event of Miyawaki Project in Malanpur, M.P



3. Towards Sustainable Energy: Promoting Renewable Energy for Street Lighting

 Geographical Outreach	 Project Benefits	 Project Partner
Induri Village, Maval Block, Pune District, Maharashtra	Generation of more than 1 lakh kWh of electricity per year	CS Business Services (India) Private Limited Mondelez India Foods Private Limited (MIFPL)
Sandholi Village, Solan District, Himachal Pradesh		

In past decade, solar energy has been widely accepted as a renewable energy source in India. It has offered twofold advantage of lowering electricity costs and contributing to environmental protection. As a form of renewable energy, it plays a crucial role in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, presenting a stark contrast to non- renewable energy resources. To promote large adoption of solar based power, AFPRO undertook demonstration projects in 2 locations through installation of 120 streetlights in school and village roads. These interventions have been instrumental in generation of more than 1 lakh kWh of electricity per year.



Installation of solar lights in Baddi, Himachal Pradesh



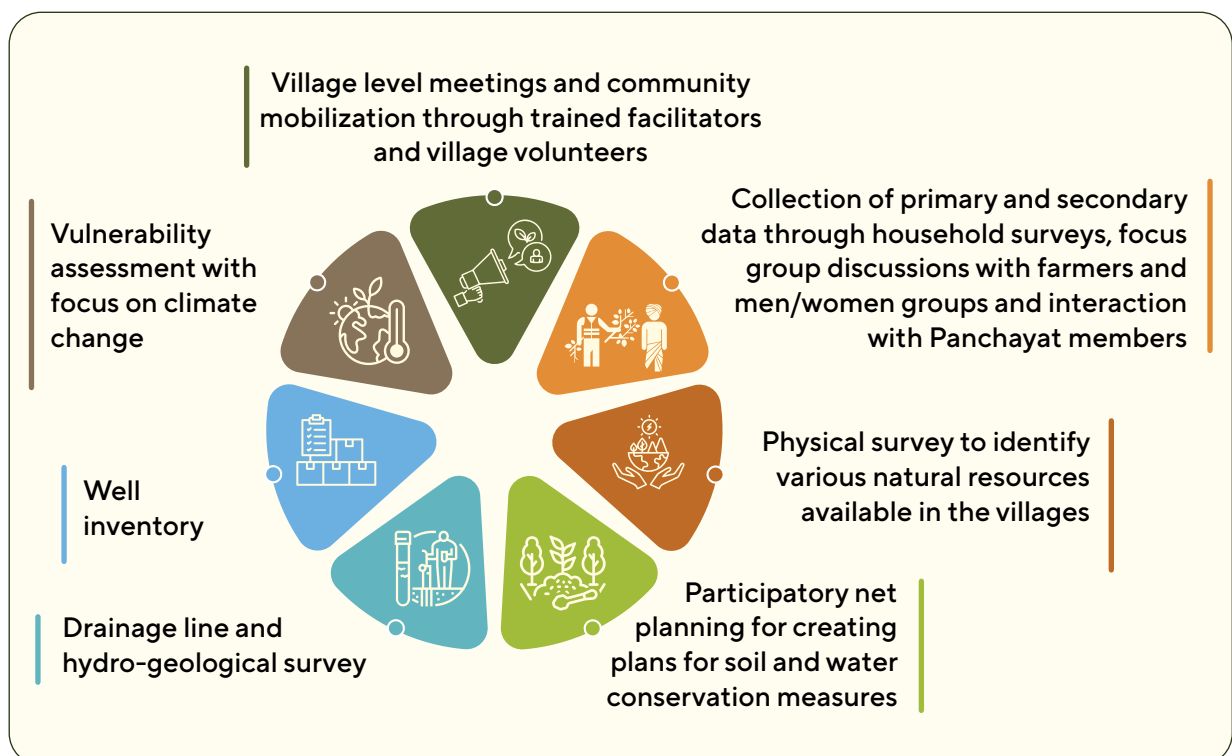
TECHNICAL SERVICES

AFPRO provides technical services to various organizations on socio-technical assessments, field implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation (MELD), technical feasibility studies, action-oriented research, networking, capacity building and training. This year the major focus for technical services was on preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for natural resource management including water resource management and soil moisture conservation for improved livelihoods.



Meeting with Kannad Block village community

Under its Corporate Social Responsibility, Larsen and Toubro Limited (L&T Ltd.) initiated 'Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP) in 7 villages of Kannad block of Aurangabad district in Marathwada region of Maharashtra. L&T Ltd. identified cluster in a semi-arid region, part of Shivana River catchment which comprise mainly agrarian community. The land is surrounded by ridges, land having irregular slope and undulating topography. AFPRO partnered with L&T Ltd and conducted a needs assessment and technical survey to conducted prepare DPR for 7 villages with main objective of preparing a holistic village development plan focusing on natural resource management and livelihoods. The following interventions were carried out under the study in each of the 7 villages:





HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In the realm of development, institutions are crucial components that shape economic and social development. AFPRO largely promotes institutional development and formation of community groups for improved local governance and then works towards strengthening them for collective actions through theme based training.



Strategy workshop 2023-24: New Delhi

A. Institutional Development

AFPRO's strategic planning workshop was held in December 2023. Participants included technical staff from Programme Division and Departments/sections of Finance, Procurement, HR, Administration, and staff of all the four regions – Southern, Western, Northern and Eastern regions of India. The purpose of the workshop was to enhance the understanding and competencies of AFPRO for carrying out strategic planning exercises. The workshop strengthened the capacities of the staff to bring organizational effectiveness based on system-wide interventions through a learning process.



Training session for community on Digital and Financial literacy

B. Institutional Capacity Building – Training Staff and Field Facilitators

At the institutional level, nearly 500 staff members of AFPRO and field facilitators have been deputed for theme based training and workshops organized by the partner agencies as well as government agencies.





LIST OF PROJECT PARTNERS

Name of Partner	Project	Geography
Daniel Measurement Solution Pvt Limited (EMERSON)	Project on Model School development at Thakarwadi in Maval block of District Pune	Thakarwadi (Mindewadi) villages in Maval block, Pune District, Maharashtra
Vedanta Limited	Jeevika Samridhi Financial year 2023-24	Parmanpur, Kumdapali and Dalki under Jharsuguda and Kolabira Blocks, Jharsuguda District, Odisha
	SANGAM "Jeevan, Prakruti Aur Sanskruti Ka Milan" "Integrated Watershed, Livelihood Project through Diversified and Integrated Socio-Agri. practices	46 villages of Kalahandi and Rayagada District, Odisha
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO)	"Mor Jal Mor Maati" Project. -Climate Change Adaptation measures for the promotion of Livelihood of Rural Tribal farmers through Land and Water management and its allied sector interventions	32 villages of Korba block of Korba district, Chhattisgarh
EdelGive Foundation	Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Promotion of Livelihood of Rural Tribal Farmers through Agri and Allied Sector Interventions -Phase II	11 villages of Gurur block of Balod district, Chattisgarh
ITC Limited	Water Secure Villages through Integrated approach of holistic development	10 villages (8 Gram Panchayats) in Tauru block under the Nuh District of Haryana
Mondelez India Foods Private Limited (MIFPL)	Greenery Development through Miyawaki Plantation in Malanpur, MP	Malanpur Gram Panchayat, Bhind District, Madhya Pradesh
	Shubhaarambh Project in Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra Phase- III	Sandholi Village, Solan District, Himachal Pradesh
	Community Development Program for Cocoa growing regions of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh	46 villages in Idukki, Kozhikode and Wayanad district of Kerala and Eluru, East Godavari and West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh
	Afforestation project to improve biodiversity for cocoa growing regions of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala - Phase I and II	22 Districts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

Name of Partner	Project	Geography
United Breweries Ltd. (UBL)	Water Conservation Project Ludhiana Phase II (Repair and Maintenance)	1 Village in Ludhiana Block, Punjab
	KARTAVYA	10 villages in Ludhiana Block, Punjab
	Jal Unnati in 8 identified habitations of Mysore district (Nanjangud) of Karnataka.	2 Gram Panchayats of Nanjangudu Block, Mysuru district, Karnataka
trustea Sustainable Tea Foundation	Promotion of Sustainable Tea Agriculture in tea sector	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura
Stiching IDH and Unilever Europe BV	IDH-UL/HUL Living Income Program for Small tea growers in Assam.	Tinsukia and Dibrugarh districts of Assam
LIC Housing Finance Limited	Holistic Rural Initiative for Development Action and Yield (HRIDAY) project	5 villages of Mentada Mandal, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh.
Standard Chartered Global Business Services Limited	Improved Access to Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in selected villages of Gowribidanur taluk of Chikkaballpura district, Karnataka and Karamadai block of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu	21 villages in 3 Gram Panchayats across 2 Districts of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
Bayer Foundation India	Empower women via skill-based training to enable the establishment of micro-enterprises	5 Villages of Gajapathinagaram Mandal of Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh
	Promotion of Health, Hygiene and Nutrition at School, and community.	Chandippa Village, Shankarpallay Mandal, Rangareddy District, Telangana
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Federal Republic of Germany	Sustainable Cotton production through organic farming	9 Villages of Mahur block of Nanded district in Maharashtra
BCI Growth and Innovation Foundation	BCIGIF Project 2023-2024 – Maharashtra	413 villages in Yavatmal, Aurangabad, Jalgaon districts of Maharashtra
	BCIGIF Project 2023-2024 – Gujarat	378 villages in Ahmedabad, Morbi, Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh and districts of Gujarat





Name of Partner	Project	Geography
Better Cotton, Switzerland	Producer-level Labour Monitoring System	15 villages in Surendranagar district, Gujarat
Vardhman Textiles Ltd.	Promoting Better Cotton Standard System in Rajkot and Junagadh districts of Gujarat State	63 villages in Rajkot and Junagadh districts of Gujarat State
GrowIndigo and Vitthal Das Agrotech (OPC) Private Limited	Promotion of Carbon Credit for Climate Change Mitigation	3 Districts includes Yavatmal, Aurangabad, Jalgaon of Maharashtra and 6 Districts includes Ahmedabad, Morbi, Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh of Gujarat
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Climate Resilient Farmer Group Development to support Covid 19 Recovery for Small Holder Cotton Farmers Capacity building.	25 villages in Gangapur block of Aurangabad district, Maharashtra
Louis Dreyfus Company India Private Limited	Climate Resilient Farmer Group Development to support Covid 19 Recovery for Small Holder Cotton Farmers	Aurangabad district, Maharashtra
Larsen & Toubro Limited	Baseline Study and DPR for Integrated Community Development Project	7-villages in Kannad block of Aurangabad district in Maharashtra
CS Business Services (India) Private Limited	Environmental Sustainability through Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources and school infrastructure improvement	Induri Village, Maval Block, Pune District, Maharashtra
Vikrant International (Agri) LLP (Co-Funder for, BCI Project)	BCIGIF Project 2023-2024 - Gujarat	106 villages in Rajkot District of Gujarat
Omax Cotspin Pvt.Ltd (Co-Funder for, BCI Project)	BCIGIF Project 2023-2024 - Gujarat	150 villages in Morbi District of Gujarat
Mondelēz India Foods Private Ltd	Smallholder Productivity Improvement Program	21 villages in Adimali, Erattayar, Thodupuzha, Kothamangalam, Thamarassery, Iritty Districts/ locations of Kerala 60 villages in Eluru, East Godavari and West Godavari Districts/ locations of Andhra Pradesh



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

ACTION FOR FOOD PRODUCTION : NEW DELHI BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2024

Particulars	31st March 2024 (Rs.)
<u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>	
Funds and Reserve	160,235,164.75
Programme Balances	34,206,459.01
TOTAL	194,441,623.76
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>	
A) Fixed Assets	
i) Gross Block	59,155,999.34
ii) Less: Depreciation	46,028,724.93
iii) Net Block	13,127,274.41
iv) Capital Work in Progress	-
	13,127,274.41
B) Investments	134,706,255.99
C) Current Assets	
i). Interest Accrued on Deposits	3,566,079.73
ii). Recoverables & Prepaid Expenses	1,775,192.77
iii). Cash & Bank Balances	47,489,465.41
	52,830,737.91
D) Less: Current Liabilities & Provisions	6,222,644.55
Net Current Assets	46,608,093.36
TOTAL	194,441,623.76

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

Rakesh Kumar Sharma
Dy. Manager-Finance

Dr. Jacob John
Executive Director

For A. John Moris & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 007220S

(CA Shrawan Kumar)
Partner

Membership No. 413548

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27.09.2024



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



ACTION FOR FOOD PRODUCTION : NEW DELHI INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2024

Particulars	31st March 2024 (Rs.)
INCOME	
Grant Received (to the extent of utilisation)	309,663,156.62
Programme Contributions	232,474.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	125,507.34
Sale / Disposal of Assets / Old Items	351,670.00
Interest - Savings & Deposits	2,984,790.14
Interest on Long Term Deposits	8,267,941.65
Total	321,625,539.75
EXPENDITURE	
Expenditure out of Grant	262,804,512.74
Core Integrated Development Programme	
Human and Institutional Development	1,852,716.00
Socio - Technical Personnel Cost	21,735,693.93
Outreach Support	513,728.00
Information Services	541,394.84
Administrative Cost	
Admn. - Personnel Cost	7,387,382.38
Outreach Support	143,517.00
Office Expenses	5,602,067.36
Hired Services	2,886,564.20
Capital Expenses	265,000.00
ED's Discretionary Fund	-
	303,732,576.45
Excess of Income over Expenditure Transferred to:	
Programme Fund	5,984,638.25
General Reserve	11,908,325.05
TOTAL	321,625,539.75

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

Rakesh Kumar Sharma
Dy. Manager-Finance

Dr. Jacob John
Executive Director

For A. John Moris & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 007220S

(CA Shrawan Kumar)
Partner

Membership No. 413548

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27.09.2024

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 are recognized as income to the extent of the expenditure incurred on the programmes. 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 in the Income and Expenditure Account to the extent of utilisation. The unutilized portion of such 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 unutilised donor funds, which is allocated to the relevant 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 reflected in the income and expenditure account and credited directly to that particular fund. Interest earned on other investments i.e. fixed deposits placed for one year or more, is credited 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 of one year or more at the time of placing the deposit and reflects principal amount placed as deposit. Mutual funds reflects the amount invested.

Retirement Benefits:

Contribution to Provident Fund is charged to the relevant programme as attributable to the concerned staff. 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.

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) (vii c) of the Income Tax Act 1961.

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





AFPRO GOVERNING BODY

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Mr. Bertram Devadas Member C/o. National Council of YMCAs of India, 1, Jai Singh Road New Delhi – 110001	Dr. Jacob John Executive Director and Ex -Officio Secretary, AFPRO New Delhi



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