



N M Sadguru Water and Development Foundation

Nation's premier NGO in Natural Resources Management

ANNUAL REPORT

Year Ending 31st March 2013 - Published on 7th April 2013



Three generations of tribal farmer enjoying fruits of Mango orchard

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE



Established in 1974

Established in 1974, N M Sadguru Water and Development Foundation is a non-government, non-political, not for profit, secular organization, registered under the Public Charitable Trust Act and the Societies Registration Act (1860) and the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. It is recognized by the departments of Rural Development of the Government of three states of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The organization is receiving funds from the states and central government, national and international funding agencies for its rural / tribal poverty reduction programmes centered around Natural Resources Management.

Its main objectives are to improve the living conditions of rural and tribal people by developing environmentally sound land and water resources programmes ; improve the environment and eco-system ; arrest the distress migration ; improve the socio-economic status of rural people and strive for their overall development. This is promoted by facilitating the growth of community based institutions that support and sustain the Natural Resources Management programmes.

The project area is classified as a drought prone semi-arid region of the country and is pre-dominated by tribals and rural poor representing the poorest section of our society. The project area is presently extended across three states in thirteen districts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, covering approximately 2,86,740 households and more than 17,22,487 people in 1,376 villages under various NRM activities. Another about 400 villages have been covered by other NGOs who were initially supported by the Organization during their infancy period.

Besides implementation of livelihood programmes centered around NRM, the organization has been at a great scale imparting training, capacity building and technical inputs to large numbers of government and non-government organizations at its state of art training institute at Chosala, Dahod, Gujarat, which has not only excellent physical infrastructure and facilities, but, manned by highly qualified and richly experienced staff known for their expertise and performance in the respective field. Usually, groups from the government and non government organizations from 21 Indian states take benefit of our training and capacity building and often international groups also come for the training-cum-exposure. Through our training and capacity building, we have influenced watershed development programme in about 66.20 lakh of acres (26.48 lakh ha.).



N M Sadguru Water and Development Foundation

MISSION

SADGURU endeavors to develop and expand environmentally, technically and socially sound natural resource interventions leading to poverty alleviation, through community participation and empowering women and other disadvantaged groups, to ensure equitable and sustainable development.

VISION

Elimination of acute poverty among tribal and rural communities with natural resources restored, developed and expanded.

Programme area of Sadguru Foundation

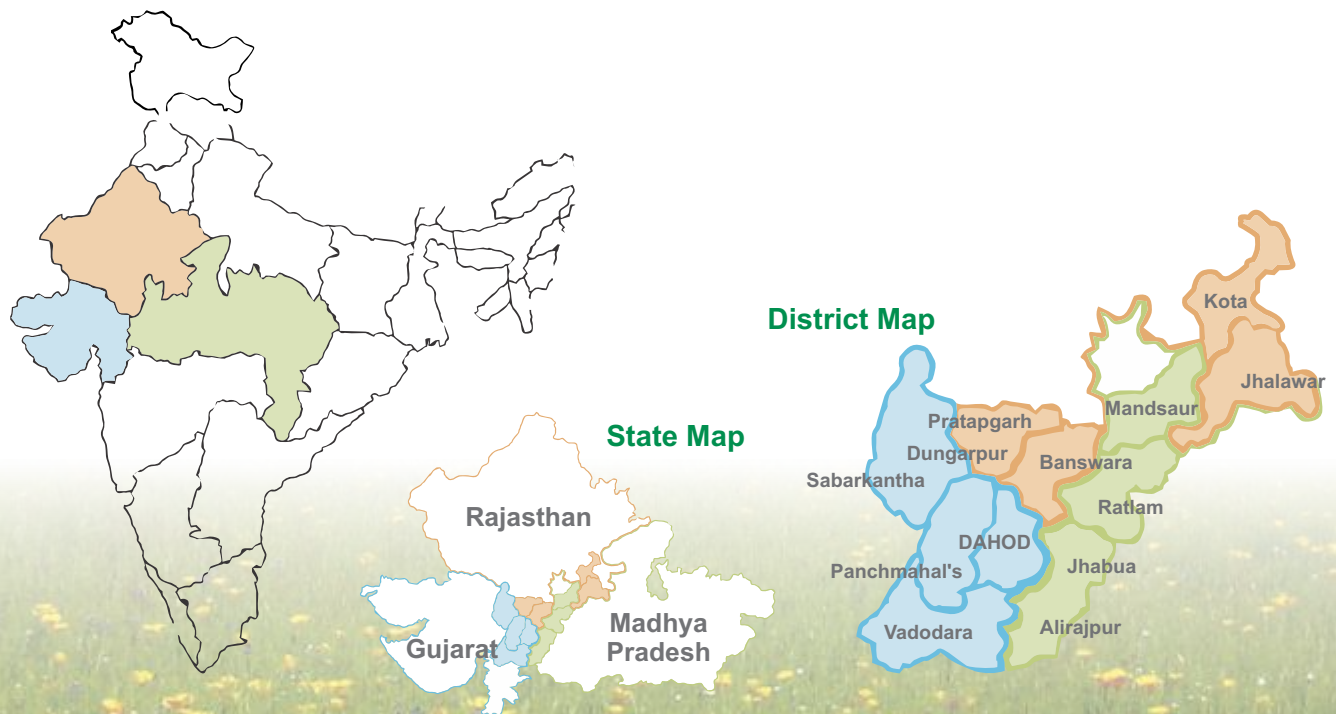


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FROM DIRECTOR

It is always a proud moment for us in Sadguru Foundation in publishing Annual Report in record time. This time this report is published with a delay of two days in comparison to our traditionally set dead line of 5th April. This two days delay was mainly due to sudden illness of my colleague who was dealing with the data and its compilation. She had to be hospitalised at Mumbai for her treatment during the period of final preparation of the report. However, with the support of other colleagues and the system in place we could come out in publishing the report only two days late, i.e. on 7th April, 2013.

The style and approach of this report is usual, with the presentation of large number of visuals and less narration.

It was one more year of eventful achievements, both in physical progress and financial progress. We reached out to about 40,000 households in different activities with substantial overlapping and mobilised and spent more than ₹ 39 crores (almost touching forty crores) from different sources for different programmes. More than 66 % of financial support came from the government sources, both directly in our accounts and support channelized through village institutions and beneficiaries.

In reporting year, physical progress and financial progress in water resources development was much less than the planned. This is because of partially due to inadequate release of committed funds by the government, delay in technical sanctions and some policy hurdles by some departments. Water resources development being our prime program with our high degree of skill, competency and experience we do feel a pinch when our potential is not fully utilised. We hope this is a passing phase.

The important highlight of our progress was landmark achievements in agriculture and agriculture diversification programmes at very high scale, benefitting around more than 15,000 households. Another desirable development was enhanced focus on Village Institutions and strengthening of the same.

As reflected in the chapter on Finance, most of the finance came from the Government sources, Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, Jamsetji Tata Trust, JRD Tata Trust, NABARD, Coca-Cola (India and USA), GNFC, Seth Navinchandra Mafatlal Foundation Trust, Mumbai and many other small donors. We are extremely grateful to all of them. We need to make special mention of liberal endowment grant that we received from Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust during the year. This is special because not many donors give corpus or endowment grants.

We have to thank our village partners and their institutions who have shown great faith in us and achieved the progress unmatched in the field of NRM.

This is also time to express our gratitude towards CInI which has been helping us greatly in strengthening our programmes and monitoring of the same.

I must admit that our achievements could be largely attributed to our dedicated staffs who have been putting relentless efforts in helping the poor people in most remote regions. More than half of our regular staff have been with us for twenty and more years which speak of their dedication and love for the institution and its works which give them tremendous job satisfaction and pride.

It is also a time to acknowledge the support, help and guidance given to me by our Board of Trustees and Advisors who have always played important role in the development of the organisation. With all of them we have long standing dependable relationship.

HARNATH JAGAWAT
DIRECTOR

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

As on 31st March 2013

Mr. H. H. Vasa

Acting Chairman & Trustee, Former President, Standard Industries, Mumbai.

Mr. M. S. Sahu, IAS

Principal Secretary, Industries, Government of Gujarat.

Ms. Mamta Verma, IAS

Commissioner, Commercial Tax, Gujarat.

Ms. Mugdha Sinha, IAS

Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi

Mr. Arun Kumar Nigam, IAS (Retd.)

Former Secretary with Government of Gujarat.

Prof. Tushaar Shah

Former Director, IRMA & Presently, Senior Fellow, International Water Management Institute.

Dr. Mihir Parikh

Former Professor in USA & presently, Head of Research and Knowledge Management with International Tax Consultant firm M/s Nishith Desai Associates, Mumbai.

Ms. Sharmishtha Jagawat

Trustee & Director, Social Workers, Working in the field of Rural Development and Tribal Development for last 49 years.

Mr. Harnath Jagawat

Trustee & Director, Social Worker, Working in the field of Rural Development and Tribal Development for last 40 years - previously Senior Executive in Corporate Sector.

ADVISORY BOARD / DISTINGUISHED INVITEES

As in March 2013

GUJARAT

Dr. Y. K. Alagh

Former Minister, Planning, Government of India.

Managing Director

Sardar Sarovar Nigam Limited, Sachivalaya, Gujarat.

Principal Secretary

Agriculture, Gujarat.

Principal Secretary

Energy, Sachivalaya, Gujarat.

Mr. A. M. Tiwari, IAS

MD, GNFC

Dr. K. N. Shelat, IAS (Retd.)

Former Secretary, Agriculture, Gujarat.

Commissioner

Tribal Development, Gujarat.

Collector

Dahod, Gujarat.

District Development Officer

Dahod, Gujarat.

Project Administrator

Tribal Sub Plan, Dahod, Gujarat.

Director

District Rural Development Agency, Dahod, Gujarat.

Chief General Manager

NABARD, Ahmedabad.

Representative of CInI

Jamshedpur / Ahmedabad.

RAJASTHAN

Principal Secretary

Agriculture, Rajasthan.

Commissioner

Agriculture, Rajasthan.

Commissioner

Tribal Area Development, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

MADHYA PRADESH

Additional Chief Secretary

Panchayat and Rural development, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

MUMBAI

Representative of Jamsetji Tata

Trust, Mumbai.

Representative of Navajbai Ratan

Tata Trust, Mumbai.

Representative of Coca-Cola

Foundation, New Delhi

* Our Advisory Board consists of senior officers of all the Government Departments and other agencies providing financial support in different activities during the specific period. This forum of Advisory Board provides an opportunity to the funding agencies to review our work and make suggestions. One of the main aims of Advisory Board is to make the organization transparent before the funding agencies. Because of large numbers of funding departments and agencies, the Advisory Board is also large in its composition.

LEGAL STATUS OF ORGANIZATION

- Registered under Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 - No. F/113 Panchmahals dated 21.02.1986
- Registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 - No. GUJ/124 Panchmahal dated 21.02.1986
- Registered under Foreign Registration (Regulation) Act (FCRA) 1976 - No. 042070038 dated 31st July 1987
- Registered under Income Tax Act, 1961 under Section 12(A) (a) No. BRD/SIB110-9-S/86-87 dated 18.08.1986
- Registered under Income Tax Act 1961 under Section 80G (5) No. S.BRD/AA-AA-III/Tech/104-140-N/2008-2009 dated 16.06.2009 validity period from 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2012. The validity continue to be valid in perpetuity - vide CBTD Circular No. 7/2010(F.No.197/21/2010-ITA-I) dated 27.10.2010
- Income Tax Permanent Account No. : AAATN1972A
- Notified u/s 10(23c) of Income Tax Act 1961 for 100 % exemption of income of the Trust. Notification No. BRD/CC/Tech/10(23c)(iv)/10-11 dated 12.05.2010. Validity for the period from A.Y.2010-11 to 2011-12 The validity continue to be valid in perpetuity - vide CBTD Circular No. 7/2010(F.No.197/21/2010-ITA-I) dated 27.10.2010

NOTE : From 1974 to 1985, the organization was working under the banner Shri Sadguru Seva Sangh Trust, Mumbai, and since 1986 working under the independent status and entity.

BANKERS

Bank of Baroda

Dahod - main Bankers

Bank of Baroda

Banswara - for South Rajasthan operations

State Bank of India

Dahod - for Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh State operations

State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur

Chamahela Branch (Rajasthan) for Jhalawar operations

State Bank of India

Dhanpur for Dhanpur taluka, Dahod

State Bank of India

Sitamau Branch, district Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh for Integrated Village Development Micro Plan watershed and Integrated Watershed Development Programme operations

State Bank of India

Garoth Branch, district Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh for Integrated Village Micro Plan Watershed project.

State Bank of India

Basai Branch, district Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh for Integrated Village Micro Plan watershed project.

Panchmahal Vadodara Gramin Bank

Garbada - for Garbada and Garbada taluka financial operation.

AUDITORS

M/s. Mannan A.R.

Chartered Accountants, Baroda - statutory auditors.

M/s. A.W. Pathan & Company

Chartered Accountants, Dahod - Internal auditors, auditors for certification work and Tax consultants.

TOUGH TIME FOR GENUINE AND REPUTED RURAL DEVELOPMENT NGOS

These are difficult times for rural development NGOs. Those NGOs and their leaders who have been associated with rural development for 40-50 years, have been witnessing sea change in the general attitude of the government, both among politicians and bureaucrats. According to many long serving leaders of NGO sector, this is the worst ever period in the relationship between NGO sector and the government. Philosophically one can console himself / herself that this relationship and attitude are reflecting present socio-political environment in our country, where all values, all virtues, all relationships are in decline. Every institution, social, political, business houses, etc, all are being looked upon with stigma and label of the corrupt and worthless. In this general scenario even the best of NGOs are not half that respected to the situation before 15-20 years.

As for the government NGO relationship and partnership in the development, there is apparent decline in mutual faith and respect. The government do not feel imperative need of good NGOs in the development programmes. In policy documents and in public forum, the government would normally admire the role of NGOs but when it comes to implement the policy, the government and its machineries are not very much enthusiastic in involving NGOs. It is not that the NGOs are presently totally sidelined in the implementation of government programmes. Ironically wrong NGOs have no difficulties in getting the government work in many departments, but when it comes to reputed NGOs with excellent track record the government authorities at many levels are reluctant to involve good NGOs. There is no need to find out reasons for such situation. We have often seen relatively fresh and without any good track record NGOs are given government programmes / schemes. Often such NGOs names are used as official implementers whereas in reality works are carried out by the department staff in personal capacity. The concerned NGOs are given some goodwill amount for using their names as official implementers. These kinds of rackets are very common in some departments which are involved in capital intensive infrastructure works.

It is not that all the state governments and all the departments have uniform policy and attitude towards NGOs. Some states and some departments are supportive whereas some states and departments are not much supportive. In some states there are official channels for dialogue with the NGOs, even by the Chief Minister at least once in a year, whereas in some states there is hardly any dialogue between NGOs and the Governments, particularly, the Ministers and Chief Ministers, though it is not necessary that such states having opportunity for the dialogues with NGOs are actually more supportive to the NGOs. In contrast to this, there are some states where there is no channel for dialogue between NGOs and the Minister and Chief Minister and yet fairly good involvement of NGOs exists in such states. In such states bureaucrats with positive attitude and development orientation make difference. For example in one state head of the department systematically worked out policy and procedures for selecting right kind of NGOs for development programmes, selecting undisputedly excellent NGOs of the state. This resulted in very fruitful collaboration. However, as it often happens, new head of the department almost discarded NGO friendly policy and the strict parameters for the selection of NGOs. Thus, relationship and partnership between the government and the NGOs very much depends on individuals rather than institutionalisation. This is common problem in working with the government. There are good officers and good politicians, who are interested in good work for people and they would be willing to support good NGOs. Some bureaucrats with positive attitude find out ways and means to support good NGOs within the framework of rules, while another set of bureaucrats create hurdles for NGOs. I have come across exceptionally positive officers always willing to be supportive and also seen highly negative officers.

We also find that the government is more keen for CSR activities in the development field along with PPP approach. This is good in a way that the corporate sector gets involved in development program and there is PPP model for public work. However, CSR and PPP are not substitute to reputed NGOs. Both corporate companies and NGOs have their own distinct strengths. For example one has money and resources whereas other has dedication and commitment for the poor. Ideally, partnership among CSR companies, reputed NGOs and the Government could be the most fruitful approach in the rural development. This has been displayed in many projects under such tripartite collaborative efforts.

It is also observed that large business house undertaking CSR program, gets special treatment and respect from the government. If head of such business house approaches to the government he may get red carpet treatment, whereas head of NGO doing more work in rural development than CSR company may not get even appointment with the Minister and other government VIPs. This is sad considering the fact that many NGOs serve the number of households and people equally or even more than most of business houses. The government need to recognise that many NGOs are manned and led by exceptionally qualified people who are in fact qualified for highest jobs in the corporate sector. I remember barely 20 years back leaders of reputed NGOs were accorded very high respect by Bureaucracy, Ministers and Chief Ministers. This has changed. We the NGOs have to accept the reality that it is money that matters and money brings status and not necessarily the sublime work.

In dealing with the important topic of Government – NGO relationship and partnership and narrating the present situation one must candidly accept that the NGOs are also largely responsible for their declined status and reputation, both in the government sector and in public eyes. We as NGOs are required to do deep and honest introspection on our decline in reputation and status. The large numbers of present NGOs are not up to mark and not above board. Many NGOs are unscrupulous with ulterior motives. These NGOs are there to make money, often in alliance with bureaucrats and politicians. Such unscrupulous NGOs have no business to be in this pious sector. Perhaps, these NGOs have short term goal of making as much money as possible in shortest time and therefore they are not bothered for their long term survival. It is this type of NGOs, who are bringing bad name to NGOs and damaging the reputation of entire sector.

Time has come that the NGO sector reorganised and revitalised itself to convert into ethically strong sector observing ethics and transparency on lines being observed by Credibility Alliance or equivalent network. In achieving this, the government have to support through stringent policies, procedures and monitoring of NGOs involved in government programmes.

It is time that the government also realise that good NGOs are assets to the state and society and their existence cannot be denied or neglected for a long. Good NGOs are permanent part of society and they need to be engaged by the society and by the government in the interest of the development of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Good NGOs with high values, ethics, accountability and transparency are always going to survive. However, good NGOs have to show humility, keeping low profile and not to have "holier than thou attitude".

In conclusion, I think, we should not think in terms of Government versus NGOs, but, right approach and spirit would be "the Government and NGOs" as partners in nation building.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

(DURING THE YEAR 2012-13)

VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS

125 new village institutions were established.

WATER SECTOR

5 new Community Lift Irrigation schemes were installed with 7 under construction.

9 new Check dams were constructed with 4 under construction.

372 new wells were developed or recharged.

11 drinking water systems were installed.

IRRIGATION COVERAGE

During Rabi 201-2013 totally under different methods 1,14,401 acres were irrigated by 67,625 number of beneficiaries.

MICRO WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Totally 6,980 acres were treated in three states Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

IMPROVED SEEDS OF MAIZE

In Kharif 2012-13 totally 71,000 farmers used improved variety of seeds of maize produced by our farmers in Rabi 2011-12

VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

2,895 farmers opted for seasonal vegetable cultivation in addition past farmers and other farmers motivated by our farmers opted for vegetable by more than 25,000 farmers.

TRELLIS SYSTEM

925 number of trellis system were installed making cumulative total 3,030

SPICES CULTIVATION

10,723 farmers opted for Spices cultivation.

HORTICULTURE

775 new plots were developed making cumulative total 29,860

FLORICULTURE

191 new permanent plots were developed making cumulative total 5,188

AGRICULTURE MECHANISATION

Under 18 tractors given by the government to women SHG federation, 17 villages are taking benefit of their services.

VERMI COMPOST

864 numbers of units were developed making cumulative total 10,122

SOCIAL FORESTRY / AGRO FORESTRY

16,07,086 seedlings were planted during year.

BIO GAS PLANTS

370 plants were installed during the year.

TRAINING PROGRAM

Totally 11,201 participants participated in 314 training programmes related with NRM.

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS REACHED

During the reporting year totally 40,101 new households were covered under different programmes with substantial overlapping of households. Net new households covered are about 20,000 during the year.

FINANCE

During reporting year totally ₹ 39.46 crores were utilised from the mobilisation from different sources, out of this about 66 % that is nearly ₹ 26 crores were raised from the government sources. Substantial amount of this was routed through our village institutions and given directly to the beneficiaries by the government under different programmes.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

Under different programmes including on farm employment totally 66,67,277 person days were employed.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTIONS IN FOREFRONT OF DEVELOPMENT

People's institutions in Sadguru play very important role in the stability and sustainability of all programs. It is the strength of people's institutions which reflects in the performance and impact of various development programs.

As on 31st March 2013, there are 2,407 village institutions (their federations not included).

Village institutions set up during the year 2012-13 and their cumulative numbers are ;

Sr. No.	Nature of Institutions	Vis set up during the period		Total Nos. of members	
1.	Registered irrigation cooperatives	357	(05)	26,032	(320)
2.	Informal check dam management groups (without savings and credit)	249	(10)	2,602	(690)
3.	Women horticulture cooperatives (taluka level equivalent to taluka level federation)	07	(-)	6,947	(-)
4.	Informal women groups under various programmes - SHGs and others	1,466	(77)	16,025	(786)
5.	Youth club and farmers groups under different activities	141	(07)	1,757	(87)
6.	Watershed associations	20	(-)	9,395	(-)
7.	Drinking water committees	91	(11)	4,766	(205)
8.	Milk producers cooperatives {28 (05) women cooperatives and 33 (05) mixed of men & women}	76	(15)	4,997	(806)
TOTAL		2,407	(125)	72,521	(2,894)

Figures in parenthesis are of the reporting year 2012-13.

Till last year the women horticulture groups numbering 322 were shown in the list of village institutions. These groups have been now scraped as they needed reorganisation either at village level or cluster level to be linked with taluka level horticulture cooperatives shown above. This process of reorganisation is going on.

All major village institutions are federated and there are now 23 federations of different kind of village institutions as follows ;

Nature of federations	Nos.	
Lift Irrigation Federations	5	Most of these federations have now become very active and they are in fact in forefront of most of the activities. Particularly during the year 2012-2013, these federations played vital and effective role in planning and implementing various programs related with NRM. Progress narrated in Chapter - 3 on agriculture, horticulture was substantially through these federations.
Horticulture cooperatives at taluka level acting as federation	7	
SHG Federation	5	
Watershed SHG Federation (Informal)	4	
Rajasthan SHG Federation, Banswara (Informal)	2	
TOTAL	23	Different federations effectively contributed in the activities such as ;



Women managed lift irrigation co-operative of Andhari, Dahod, Gujarat. Bhuria Meenaben, Chair Person of Andhari lift Irrigation co-operative says, "We have learnt to take lead in other development work, we are confident that we are building our children's future. We have changed the behaviour of men towards us". The recovery of water charge is always 100 % and saving by the co-operative is also very good





Leaders of 12 lift irrigation cooperatives, Banswara, Rajasthan visiting demonstration plot of improved variety of Maize giving bumper crops

LIFT IRRIGATION FEDERATIONS

Respective federation provided necessary support to primary lift irrigation cooperatives, and helped primary cooperatives in their functioning.

Lift irrigation federation in Dahod and Banswara contributed significantly in agriculture improvements, particularly in the production of improved seeds and ensuring use of these improved seeds by large number of farmers as reflected in agriculture chapter.

Lift irrigation federations also became nodal agency in

Large numbers of farmers visiting wheat field with newly introduced variety of wheat at village Sasavadla, district Banswara



providing farm inputs and providing package of practices under the support and collaboration of CInI and its experts. This has resulted in improvement in agriculture as described in agriculture chapter.

These federations also took up demonstration plots of new variety of wheat successfully.

Jhalawar federation took up demonstration of Soyabean which is an important crop in that region.

Similarly, Limkheda federation took up vegetable program through its members.

Wheat field of newly introduced variety by Kaliyabhai of village Ambapada, district Banswara. He got bumper crop not seen in the past. This has motivated large numbers of farmers of nearby villages



Jhalod federation, which has been involved in business activities, installed sprinkler system in 2,000 hectares of 1,200 farmers. This federation has installed sprinkler and drip irrigation systems in the fields of 7,000 tribal farmers, a unique activity by tribal irrigation federation.

POWERFUL WOMEN SHGs AND THEIR FEDERATIONS

There are 1,466 very strong women SHG groups with membership of 16,025 members. These SHGs have been federated into five taluka level federations in Dahod. All SHGs and their members have been very actively involved in livelihood activities around NRM. The major activities that the members of these SHG groups are involved are wadi, floriculture, vegetable cultivation, vegetable under trellis system, drip irrigation, net houses, seeds production, nursery raising, vermi compost, milk production, etc. Their federations have been very actively involved as nodal and supervising organization for different scientific agriculture

activities involving the members of SHGs. For example, entire programme of Department of Horticulture was routed through Horticulture federations and SHGs with the financial support for different activities given to federation. It was a massive activity involving more than 10,000 farmers and mobilizing about ₹ 11 crore during the reporting year. The specific major activities were ; vegetable cultivation, spices cultivation. These federations were also involved in Package of Practices and distribution of inputs. One federation also got licence for selling certified seeds.

All the members of these SHGs have been linked with institutional finance from the banks and their repayment has been 100 %, transacting crores of rupees every year. Their own savings have reached nearly ₹ 3 crores.

One SHG federation of Dhanpur taluka has been managing agriculture mechanization programme having 18 tractors at their disposal and serving thousands of farmers through this activity.

Banswara, Rajasthan gathering of office bearers and executive members of lift irrigation federation and lift irrigation co-operatives for discussing some common issues like improvement in agriculture production – nearly 1,000 farmers participated in this meet which is being addressed by District Collector, Banswara, Mr. K. B. Gupta, IAS. The meet was jointly co-sponsored by Banswara LI Federation, Sadguru Foundation and CInI on 29.01.2013





Massive Gathering of women SHG federation and lift irrigation federation at Limkheda. A women member sharing her experience of Maize seeds production. The gathering was co-sponsored by Sadguru Foundation and CInI. The meet was addressed by District Development Officer, Dahod, Dr. Vikrant Pandey, IAS, National Maize Expert Dr. N. S. Malhi, Deputy General Manager, NABARD, Mr. Dhiman, Scientist from Agriculture Research Centre, Godhra, Mr. Khanvelkar, etc. on 13.02.2013



Huge gathering of SHG members and Horticulture federation members at village Amlı Menpur, Taluka Dhanpur. Farmers shared their experiences in improving their income through agriculture and horticulture programmes supported by government. The meet was co-sponsored by Department of Horticulture, Gujarat and Sadguru Foundation on 20.02.2013. This tribal village has opted for horticulture, floriculture, vegetable of high value crops and agro forestry at good scale. Because of intensive activities around NRM, the village looks most beautiful and productive.



SHG FEDERATIONS

Five SHG federations were very active in their usual activity of saving credit and besides these they were intensively involved in agriculture related activities. Thousands of farmers under SHG federations took up vegetables and spices cultivation at a massive scale reflected in the chapter of agriculture.

WOMEN SHGs SHOWING THEIR STRENGTH

Almost all women SHG groups have become very strong, powerful and vibrant. Their presence is felt in their respective villages and their interventions and influences prevail in dominating manner in their community.

There are many examples of effective interventions of women SHGs on different occasions. Few of them are;

i. One woman married in another village was constantly harassed and tortured mentally and physically by her husband and in-laws. Twice Sarpanch and village panchayats of her parental village tried to settle the issue, but, they failed. The parents of woman approached the SHG group seeking their intervention in settling the problem. Women group very cleverly and skilfully conducted the dialogue with both the parties and ultimately in-laws gave assurance on stamp paper not to harass their daughter-in-law. Women group also warned in-laws that if problem persisted, they would go for direct action. The issue was very amicably resolved and ever since the settlement the woman has not been harassed by in-laws. She is regularly informing SHG women leaders on her well being.

ii. In one village, head master of school sold out bicycles provided under the government scheme to girl students. When girl students approached the head master, he said, bicycles were not given to students because of their inadequate attendance. Villagers knew this was not the case. But, they could not do anything to head master. SHG group of that village intervened in the matter and repeatedly approached the head master for either to give bicycles or to pay the cost of bicycles to girls. So strong was the persuasion by SHG group, that head master was scared and paid ₹ 2,000/- to each girl student towards the cost of bicycle which he had sold out. The serious issue was settled with the satisfaction of all the girl students and women SHG



Women SHG members gathering at village Bhutardi, Tauka Garbada, Dahod as a part of Agriculture Extension-cum-experience sharing. Local MLA of Garabada, Smt. Chandrikaben also attended a meet which was co-sponsored by Sadguru Foundation and CInI on 08.02.2013



group clearly proved their strength against a powerful person of the stature of head master of a school.

There have been innumerable such examples showing strength and effectiveness of SHG groups, proving that these women SHGs groups are stronger in their influence than statutory body like Gram Panchayats. Obviously these women groups are much more respected in the community. (The identity of villages and individuals are not disclosed purposefully to uphold dignity of villages and individuals).

HORTICULTURE COOPERATIVES

We have taluka level horticulture cooperatives equivalent of taluka level federation for horticulture. During reporting year these cooperatives were actively involved in extension as well as vegetables and spices cultivation at a great scale reflected in chapter of agriculture.

MASSIVE EFFORTS IN IMPROVING YIELDS

Maize is a staple crop and staple food in our project area of Dahod as well as Banswara. However, the yields have been very poor due to various known reasons.

In recent years, Sadguru and its village institutions and farmers have been putting efforts for improving the yields, particularly, by producing high quality seeds and to supply the same to larger numbers of farmers.

During Rabi 2011-12, 454 farmers in Dahod and Banswara raised quality variety of maize seeds (GM6). The produce were bought and utilized as improved seeds by about 71,000 farmers in Dahod and Banswara (40,000 in Dahod and 31,000 in Banswara) in Kharif 2012.

Such massive production of good variety of seeds and utilization of the same by such a large number has never happened in our region. This is nothing short of a revolution in the most backward tribal regions of Dahod and Banswara in Kharif cultivation.



Women farmers and SHG members with the certified GM-6 Maize of composite variety produced by SHG members in Garbada and Limkheda taluka of Dahod, Gujarat. 306 tribal farmers (women farmers) had produced this improved variety of seeds in Rabi 2011-12 and the seeds were bought and used as preferred variety seeds by about 40,000 farmers in Kharif 2012. This is in a way a revolution in improved agriculture in the tribal district. Similar activity of improved seeds was undertaken in Banswara, district Rajasthan with equally good result. Totally 71,000 tribal farmers in both districts took up improved maize cultivation under CInI support and collaboration during Kharif 2012. CInI also supported seeds program in Rabi 2011-12 and Rabi 2012-13 with good results



Under Agriculture Mechanization program in Dhanpur tribal farmers are using thrashers for their produce. Thrashers are part of equipments provided with 18 tractors to women SHG federation



Dharmishthaben Bamaniya, village Aroda, Limkheda, Dahod earning about ₹ 30,000/- per month from her milk production for seven peak months. She earns this much in 7 months, while for remaining five months of lean period she earns half of above amount. Thus, she earns more than ₹ 2,50,000/- annually from milk production. It is indicative of tribal farmers picking up this activity. There are now 76 milk producers co-operatives under Sadguru's program with membership of 4,997 households, though this is relatively new activity by Sadguru

Though due to various constraints and many learning, the seeds production in Rabi 2012-13 was at lower scale. Based on our learning we are planning to take up seeds production of maize at larger scale in about 1,000 acres in Rabi 2013-14 which would cover much larger areas of more than 1,50,000 acres in Kharif 2014 bringing in transformation in Kharif yields in the region provided all factors accounting for production are favourable. Since tribal farmers are now receptive to the use of improved seeds and package of practices we can expect success for upscaling this activity in near future, particularly, improved seeds of proven quality are in great demand by our farmers because of the success that they have seen in the region.



MILK PRODUCER'S COOPERATIVES

This is relatively new programme by Sadguru Foundation, gaining some momentum with the advancement of irrigation and agriculture activities. There are now 76 milk producers cooperatives with 4,997 membership. All of them are being managed satisfactorily by respective cooperatives.

CInI'S IMPORTANT ROLE

During the reporting year CInI and its experts played very important role in strengthening various village institutions and their federations and also helping in diversification of the activities of village institutions and federations. CInI's interventions have impacted in two distinct ways, one, strengthening these village institutions and second, helping improvement in agriculture development through these village institutions and their federations. Large scale seeds production, massive use of improved seeds produced by our farmers, successful package of practices. All these could be attributed to the intensive support provided by CInI.

DISPLAY OF RARE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY

In December 2012, a meeting of SHG cluster leaders and group leaders was kept at Sadguru's Training Institute, Chosala. Incidentally, on that day, early morning, one person died in village Jetpur from where cluster leaders were supposed to attend the meeting. Because of the death of a person in village, cluster leader was unable to attend the meeting. She immediately telephoned to other leaders of other village informing the sad episode and also requesting to attend the meeting so that vehicle will not be returned empty. The leaders of other village responded positively and they prepared other group members to attend the meeting. Their male members of households also encouraged them to attend the meeting telling that they would look after agriculture work of women.

The entire episode reflects utmost sense of responsibility on the part of SHG leaders and their family members. This is rare, because hardly even paid workers show such sense of responsibility.





Large number of farm ponds have been created under the watershed in village Chatra Khunta, Banswara, Rajasthan, Impacting on ground water improvement



WATER SECTOR PROGRAMME AND MICRO WATERSHED

Small scale water resources development and management of the same have been pioneering program of Sadguru Foundation with successful history of nearly four decades in the design, implementation and post project management of the same with full participation of the community. In fact Sadguru Foundation as an NGO is known nationally and internationally for its specialisation and contribution in small scale water resources development based on appropriate technology for the most backward regions and people. There are hundreds of studies, reports and success stories on water sector program of Sadguru Foundation.

Based on local resources, appropriate technology and felt need of the community, Sadguru Foundation has been involved in four major programmes related with water sector. Their progress during the reporting year and cumulative is very briefly described in this chapter.

COMMUNITY LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Based on appropriate technology transfer Sadguru Foundation has been implementing community lift irrigation schemes for the tribals and rural poors in western Indian states.

During reporting year, five new lift irrigation schemes were executed benefitting 309 households having 583 acres of irrigation potential. Their list is furnished on Annexure - 5. By Sadguru Foundations' history and record this year's physical progress is on very much lower side. This is because, this capital intensive program mainly depends on the government support and during the reporting year the government support was much less than what was expected and planned. Even the committed funds from the government were not received either because of funding constraints on the part of the government or issues related with technical and administrative sanctions. Working with the government and depending on the government funds for such programmes, this situation is part of life of any NGO in our country. What is shocking is that inspite of excellent track record in competency and integrity, the NGO has to face set back, if not continuously at least occasionally, as it happened with us this time in respect of



Kundal check dam – anicut across Bunand river in Banswara, Rajasthan executed under RKVY program



Large check dam – anicut on river Ujar at Dhirahedi, Sangot, Kota, Rajasthan, constructed under RKVY, Rajasthan, storing massive water. In monsoon the structure is over flowing. Vast area benefited with this check dam through irrigation as well as by recharging of large number dug wells

water resources development, both in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

However, it must be added that seven community lift irrigation projects were in progress at the time of preparing this report.

Cumulatively, 382 community lift irrigation schemes have been executed by our organization over the years having designed command of about 50,575 acres in one season of Rabi, benefitting 26,382 households. Considering the fact that these projects for the tribals are largely in radius of 60 Kilo Meters in the combined area of Dahod and Banswara is a rare achievement.

What is best of this program is that these community irrigation projects have been fully managed by the community itself without any post project support from the government or any organisation. This is real credit to the tribal community for successfully managing large number of community irrigation projects. Unlike their counter parts of public irrigation systems' these tribals pay fully for the operation and the maintenance for the projects.

COMMUNITY MASONRY WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES - CHECK DAMS

With the availability of enough rains and vast network of rivers and rivulets the project areas of Sadguru Foundation offers great scope for water harvesting on these sources. Based on these and considering the need of local community Sadguru Foundation has contributed significantly in the field of water harvesting, particularly through masonry water harvesting structures over the years. Sadguru Foundation is very well known for its design, workmanship and ensuring post project management by the community of the structures created by the foundation.

During reporting year, nine check dams were executed benefitting 376 households having 2,130 acres of irrigation potential. Their list is furnished on Annexure - 6. This progress was lower than planned because of non availability of the funds from the government, particularly in Rajasthan on committed projects. At the end of the year, four check dams were under construction.



All the check dams executed during the reporting year were mainly supported by the government under different programmes.

Cumulatively, 367 check dams have been executed by our organization over the years having potential to irrigate of about 54,516 acres in one season of Rabi, benefitting 23,713 households.

The main feature of our check dam is that they are

relatively of bigger sizes than usually constructed by the government departments and an NGOs. There are large number of structures with each having storage capacity ranging from 20 mcft to 350 mcft.

The total storage of the check dams executed by the Sadguru Foundation is to extent of about 2,015 mcft, which is very significant storage considering the fact that this is achieved under the collaboration between NGO and the Government.



Impact of Watershed Development in village Mayawat, Banswara, Rajasthan - a project supported by Coca-Cola India Foundation



Farm bunds in different villages



Appropriate land development measures under Micro Watershed Development at village Kadaimal, Banswara, Rajasthan (Under Coca-Cola India Foundation support)



Drainage Line Treatment in Watershed in village Jhalakiya, Banswara, Rajasthan

WELLS DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING RECHARGING

Under different programmes we address and execute ground water development through wells and recharging of the wells. During the reporting year 372 wells were developed or recharged. Cumulatively, we are instrumental in developing or recharging 18,442 wells in our project area.

DRINKING WATER SCHEMES

This is a relatively new program. During the reporting period 11 drinking water schemes were created by our organisation in 11 villages / hamlets.

Cumulatively 91 drinking water systems have been installed so far which are managed fully by the community under women managed Pani Samittee.

We have planned to expand this program provided sufficient financial support is available. Small amount for this program has been received from GNFC and Navinchandra Mafatlal Trust. Some amount is available in our ongoing grant from Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust and Jamsetji Tata Trust.

ACTUAL IRRIGATION IN RABI 2012-13

During the reporting year in Rabi season 2012-13, totally, 1,14,401 acres were irrigated under different methods such as lift irrigation, check dams, portable pumps, tanks, wells, etc. by 67,625 beneficiaries of

Flood damaged motors from different lift irrigation schemes brought to our workshop for reparation. 72 lift irrigation schemes were damaged by heavy flood in monsoon 2012. All the schemes were put to re-functioning before the irrigation season of 2012-13

different departments of Sadguru Foundation who availed irrigation. The irrigation coverage includes wells and wadi with irrigation. Large numbers of irrigation under wells was in treated micro watershed areas and wadi and vegetable programmes. If there were no issues of inadequate power supply, pending connections and PDC issue, the irrigation coverage would have been much more. However, what is achieved during reporting year has been significant considering the contribution of one NGO in compact area.

FLOOD REHABILITATION : WHERE PEOPLE SUCCEEDED AND GOVERNMENT FAILED

72 Lift Irrigation schemes in Dahod, Gujarat and Banswara, Rajasthan were damaged by heavy floods during the last phase of monsoon 2012. The irrigation cooperatives and their federations approached the governments in both the states to help in reparation of the same, as these schemes are the property of the government and also on the main reason that it is the constitutional responsibility of the government to help people and property in the event of natural calamities. However, there was no response from both the governments. It was imperative to repair them to make them function before the middle of November 2012 for Rabi crop of 2012-13. Not getting quick response from the Government, Sadguru Foundation as a hand holding organization, approached JRD Tata Trust for supporting the restoration of these 72 lift irrigation schemes. Meanwhile, not to lose the time, the organization and cooperatives started carrying out

Flood damaged motors completely repaired, looking like brand new motors and ready for despatch to the respective lift irrigation schemes





Flood damaged pumping station and delivery pipe of Vanjharia Lift Irrigation Scheme, Dahod



Repaired Pump house and delivery pipe of Vanjharia Lift Irrigation Scheme, Dahod

reparation work by arranging bridge finance from cooperative federation and also by procuring materials on credit. Respective cooperatives also contributed 30 % of the cost of reparation. While work was in progress, JRD Tata Trust approved 70 % of the cost for above purpose. Meanwhile, Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust also sanctioned sufficient amount as bridge finance for the above purpose. However, this bridge finance was not availed as sufficient grant was available from JRD Tata Trust, matched by the farmers' contribution.

As a result of above efforts, all the 72 lift irrigation schemes were re-commissioned before the start of Rabi season 2012-13. This is a commendable event as hardly in any of the tribal regions of our country, such a large number of community lift irrigation schemes might have been repaired and re-commissioned within two months.

It is astonishing that neither the government in both the states nor the elected representatives came to the rescue of these community lift irrigation projects, which are benefitting thousands of tribal farmers. In Gujarat, administration had a handy excuse of Code of Conduct during Assembly election. Though we understand, Election Commissioner would always grant permission for any work related with natural calamity. It is sad that the elected representatives such as MLAs and MP also remained non-responsive to help tribal lift irrigation cooperatives in such natural calamity.

This entire episode established the importance of NGO as hand holding organization and also exhibited

the strength of beneficiaries along with philanthropic spirit and tradition of our corporate trusts like Tatas.

Besides, above lift irrigation projects, 121 (74 in Dahod, Gujarat and 47 in Banswara, Rajasthan) check dams were also damaged by the floods in 2012. Nature of their damages did not affect storage of water in Rabi 2012-13. However, these damages need to be repaired in due course before the structures become non-functional in future. The cooperatives, their federations and Sadguru Foundation have been making efforts to seek support of the government with the hope that this time, the government of both the states will be supportive to these structures damaged by floods.

The fact that the community lift irrigation schemes and check dams are the property of the government, the government has to fulfil its responsibility both as the owner of the structures as well as its responsibility to provide support in the event of natural calamity such as floods, earth quakes, etc.



Farmers of Watershed project area have partially shifted from traditional cereal crops to more profitable vegetable cultivation in Sajjangarh block, Banswara, Rajasthan



Mr. Arun Pandey, IAS, Commissioner, Ujjain Division, Madhya Pradesh and MLA Sitamau, Mr. Radheshyam Patidar during visit to IWMP Watershed project in Basai, Sitamau, Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh on 29.06.2012



Senior officers of NABARD participating in experience sharing workshop of NABARD at Godhra, visiting Sadguru's Indo-German Watershed project at village Chilakota and interacting with beneficiaries on 30 August 2012

MICRO WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Micro watershed development is one of the important programs of Sadguru Foundation over the years and our technical competency and social mobilisation in this participating program is well known.

During the reporting year 2012-13, totally 6,980 acres were treated under this programme in our different areas in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

The state wise achievements in watershed programme during the reporting period 2012-13 was as follows ;

Sr. No.	State	Area treated in acres	No. of beneficiaries	
			Households	Persons
1.	Gujarat	2,450	620	3,270
2.	Rajasthan	3,528	951	5,706
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1,002	473	2,838
TOTAL		6,980	2,044	12,264

Cumulatively, over the years, we have treated 84,516 acres of the land, directly under our activities.

At present at the end of March 2013 we have been involved in implementation of 19 watershed projects in three states covering 124 villages and target total area of 40,884 hectare, of which 8,054 hectare have been already treated and the balance 32,830 hectares have to be treated under this program. Thus we have heavy commitment for this program. Some details of ongoing projects in three states are furnished on Annexure - 7.

Mr. Moritz Reme, NRM Consultant, KFW, Germany, on field visit during annual review mission of Indo-German Watershed projects in Dahod, Gujarat on 11 January 2013



210 farmers of Khunta Watershed, Banswara, Rajasthan were given solar lanterns on 01.06.2012 under Indo-German Watershed programme with cost sharing among farmers, NABARD and Jamsetji Tata Trust. In a state like Rajasthan where electricity is a serious problem, these lantern will help for domestic purpose as well as in the studies by children at night and also milking during early hours when it is dark

In Gujarat watershed development program is at present taken up under NABARD support, while in Rajasthan it is supported by NABARD, the Government under IWMP and Coca-cola India Foundation, where as in Madhya Pradesh it is under the Government program under Rajiv Gandhi Mission and Narmada Valley Development Authority.



Solar street light installed at village Gordhanpura, Sitamau district Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh under Integrated Watershed Development Project

Very strangely when many states are involving reputed NGOs in this program, Gujarat which has been traditionally known as NGO friendly, has not yet opened the doors for NGOs. This is unexpected situation in the state like Gujarat which has large number of reputed NGOs with all the necessary credentials. Ironically, other states are involving Gujarat's reputed NGOs in watershed programme, but, not Gujarat.



Mahindra
RISE.

DELIVERY AREA

Leaders of Dahod taluka women horticulture cooperative taking delivery of pickup van purchased from their own funds for the transportation of their vegetables. No loan and subsidy was availed as they have saved enough amount



AGRICULTURE : HORTICULTURE : AGRO FORESTRY

All our NRM programmes culminate in improving the productions and resulting in the improvement in living condition of people.

The major activities undertaken during the reporting year in Agriculture, Horticulture, and Agro Forestry are described very briefly in this chapter. Few visuals and stories depict the impact. Considering the fact that nearly 90 % of our farmers are small and marginal, the impact of these activities could be considered as very impressive.

All our agriculture activities and their progress during the reporting year have been produced on Annexures - 1-2-3.

IMPROVED MAIZE SEEDS

During Rabi 2011-2012 the Maize seeds production program was taken up on 454 acres. The seeds of this program were made available to 71,000 numbers of farmers in Kharif 2012. This seeds were shown in Dahod as well as in Banswara. This is very impressive coverage under proven improved seeds. This could even be largest program in our project area so far for kharif crop. GM-6 seeds produced by our farmers have become very popular and acceptable by the farmers.

This seeds production program of Maize was curtailed in Rabi 2012-2013 due to certain constraints. With the lessons learnt in last two years we are hoping to expand this program at better scale in Rabi 2013-2014.

Along with Maize seeds program the improved seeds program was taken up for Wheat, Gram, Soyabean, etc., in our project area.

CInI provided much needed support for implementing this program of seeds multiplication as well as using improved seeds in different crops. The constant monitoring and guidance by CInI experts resulted in improving this program.





Vegetables are being transported to market place in their own van by women horticulture co-operative of Dahod taluka

VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

Under our guidance and monitoring, Vegetable cultivation program was taken up by 2,895 farmers during the reporting year. However, those farmers who had taken up this program in earlier years

continued this program of their own without our support and many other farmers followed in undertaking this program without our support. It is estimated that about 20,000 farmers might have opted for vegetable crops during the reporting year, influenced by our earlier program and current

A EXCELLENT CUCUMBER CROP RAISED BY FARMER

In Sajoi village tribal farmer Masulbhai Mohaniya raising cucumber crop under Poly house is grading and packing product for marketing – in first lot on first day the farmer sold cucumber worth ₹ 15,000/- in one go, a unheard returns on a single day by tribal farmer. He sold cucumber worth ₹ 90,000/- within 25 days in March 2013





Vegetable produced by our farmers being unloaded for selling at the agriculture produce market and its special sub market for vegetables at Dahod

program. A visit to vegetable market and talk in the town and the district suggest that vegetables are now flooded in our markets and Dahod district is on way to become vegetable hub. In vegetable cultivation also CInI experts provided much needed technical support.

TRELLIS SYSTEMS

Trellis system has been found very profitable for

In one village Dadur, 150 farmers cultivated Bhindi (Okra) vegetable. It could be indeed labelled as Bhindi village with such a huge cultivation. Farmers loading their produce in tempo in specially provided crates for reaching to nearby APMC Market, Dahod. At an average each farmer on less than half an acre produced Bhindi worth about ₹ 18,000/- in 2012 in a span of 3 months



Zamkuben Maknabhai Parmar, a tribal farmer and her family in village Abhlod with vegetable produce ready for marketing. Large number of tribal farmers are growing vegetable in this village and each earning more than ₹ 50,000/- in a season

creeper vegetables. During reporting period 925 trellis systems by equal number of farmers and cumulatively 3,030 trellis plots have been raised in Dahod and few in Banswara. The plot size is usually ¼ acre and in some cases they are upto one acre. As per information collected from the field ¼ acre gives yields worth ₹ 40,000/-. One acre plot gives in higher proportion to this. Considering the income around ₹ 40,000/- per one plot of trellis system on only ¼ acre each the farmers get around ₹ 24 crores in one season. This is revolutionary income from small patch of land by marginal farmers. This program has been supported by the government department like Horticulture Department, Tribal Department and NABARD.

NET HOUSES

Under this technology, vegetable crop is taken by the tribal farmers in our project area. During reporting year 116 farmers had taken up vegetables under this system and cumulatively 186 farmers have opted for this technology. This program is supported by the government department.

Besides above Net Houses there are two Poly Houses installed by two farmers with the support of Horticulture Department. Exorbitant yields and income are taken by the farmers under this technology. As reflected in a story with photograph in this chapter one farmer has earned about ₹ 90,000/- in a span of 25 days in March 2013 from his quality cucumber. He is expected to earn another Rs. one lakh



Net house of Masulbhai Mohaniya at village Sajoi, taluka Dhanpur under the support of Department of Horticulture, Gujarat – the farmer is raising successfully high value crop under this technology

in another atleast one month and thereafter he would opt for different variety of vegetables in remainder year, earning addition income in two more seasons in a year.

SPICES CROPS

Alike previous year, in reporting year huge number of farmers opted for spices crops such as Ginger, Turmeric, Garlic and Onion. 10,723 farmers opted for this program with the support of Horticulture Department of Gujarat. As per the estimate and field information the farmers got about ₹ 38 crores from these crops. This entire program was channelized through Women Horticulture Cooperatives.

HORTICULTURE - WADI PROGRAMS

For sustainable income on small land this program has been started by our organisation since 1998 with very low scale in initial years. In recent years it has geared up. During reporting year 775 plots were developed by equal number of farmers under NABARD supported programmes. Cumulatively there are now 29,860 wadis in our project area, mostly in Dahod and second largest in Banswara under NABARD program.

There was a set back by the policy decision of Tribal Development, Gujarat, which hampered the expected progress in this program during the reporting year.

Major plants in these wadis are of quality Mangoes and the market has reported that these Mangoes are of high quality comparable with the best product of Mango producing areas.

FLORICULTURE - PERMANENT PLOTS

Under floriculture there are permanent plots and also seasonal plots. During reporting year 191 new permanent plots were raised by the farmers and cumulatively there are 5,188 permanent plots of floriculture. Mostly on 0.05 hectare (5 guntha or 1/8 of an acre) each farmer from this permanent plot on such a small patch of land gets between ₹ 40,000/- - ₹ 60,000/- in a year. This means on 5,000 plots total income in a year comes to ₹ 20 crores at the rate of ₹ 40,000/- per plot and ₹ 30 crores at the rate of ₹ 60,000/- per plot. This is highly profitable activity but it has constraints of market as well as availability of the water around the year for permanent plots. If market is ensured this program could be scaled up to 10,000 permanent plots in Dahod district alone.

AGRO FORESTRY

Based on appropriate land use and local need the organisation has been implementing agro forestry program for last 25 years at different scale. During reporting year in monsoon 2012, 16,07,086 seedlings of forest species were raised and planted by 10,050 farmers. Cumulatively under this program 6,44,07,398 seedlings / plants have been raised mainly in Dahod region and a very lower scale in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. It is very difficult to monitor the survival of such huge program scattered in hundreds of villages and raised by thousands of farmers. It is observed that the survival rate is about 50 % at long term. Even if we consider 40 % survival rate in very long term it is a massive tree cover in the region. In our quick survey in recent time we found that 131 villages have each tree cover of one lakh and more. Possibly, the massive plantation, its survival and tree cover in large number of village may be a record by any NGO in our country.

AGRICULTURE MECHANISATION PROGRAM

As reported in previous report, our Women SHG federation of Dhanpur is managing Agriculture

Mechanisation program with the 18 tractors provided by the Tribal Development Department and the John Deere Company. It has been very well managed by Women SHG federation. Program benefiting thousands of farmers in the most backward tribal taluka of Gujarat.

VERMICOMPOST

Vermi compost for organic manure and improving land fertility has been constant program of Sadguru Foundation for last few years. During the reporting year 864 vermi compost units were installed by equal number of households. Cumulatively 10,122 units have been installed in our project region over the years.

IMPACT OF NRM PROGRAMMES IN DHANPUR

To illustrate the impact of NRM program in our project area we furnish herewith data on development interventions in Dhanpur taluka of Dahod, Gujarat, which has been categorised as second most backward tribal taluka in Gujarat.

Mr. Sanjay Desai, General Manager, NABARD, Ahmedabad, during field visit to wadi programme in Dhanpur taluka





INVOLVEMENT OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION IN NRM PROGRAMMES

As mentioned in Chapter-1 on People's Institutions there are large number of village level institutions and their federations playing important role in planning, implementing and managing different programmes. During reporting year involvement of village institutions and their federations was immense and very effective. In most of the program described in this chapter of agriculture, horticulture different village institutions and their federations played role of nodal agencies to such an extend that in spices cultivation, vegetable cultivation, etc., the funds were directly given to these institutions under the government programmes. In agriculture program including in POPs these village institutions played pivotal role. As reported earlier CInI played important role in strengthening and empowering these village institutions. If the trend and well directed efforts continue, we may expect our village institutions to be exceptionally vibrant and effective though they are managed by all most illiterate and semi literate tribal people. These people and institutions have sufficiently proved that they are capable of managing their institutions as well as different livelihood activities. Particularly women groups have been exceptionally active and powerful and they could be instrumental in remarkable achievements in future.

CHANGING FACE OF THE MOST BACKWARD TRIBAL TALUKA, DHANPUR

Cowlagi committee appointed by Gujarat Government had identified 40 highly backward talukas in Gujarat state. Dhanpur taluka in district Dahod was identified as the second most backward taluka of the state with Kanwat of Chhota Udaipur being the most backward taluka.

Dhanpur being second most backward taluka of the state and the most backward taluka of Dahod, Sadguru Foundation gave very high priority to this taluka for NRM based interventions during last three years. Though some presence of Sadguru Foundation was there for more than three years, the high focus was given during last three years.

With the support of various government programs mainly of the Tribal Development, Agriculture and Horticulture Development and that of NABARD very intensive activities have been taken up in this taluka by Sadguru Foundation. 88 out of total 90 villages have been covered by the Sadguru Foundation under various activities. Though cumulative number of households covered is much more, considering approximate overlapping of households, possibly 70 % of the total households have been benefitted under various activities carried out under the partnership between Government and NGO, Sadguru Foundation. This is very impressive development in the most backward taluka of the district, particularly in light of the fact of such development under the government - non government partnership.



DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS AROUND NRM IN DHANPUR TALUKA UNDER
THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT AND SADGURU FOUNDATION

Sr. No.	Program / Intervention	Units	Plot / Units	No. of Farmers
1	Agro Forestry	Seedlings	5088773	13652
2	Wadi	Plots	4650	4650
3	Vegetable seasonal	Plots	5315	5315
4	Trellis System	Plots	1120	1120
5	Net House	Units	102	102
6	Poly House	Units	2	2
7	Floriculture			
	Permanent Plot	Plots	914	914
	Seasonal Plot	Plots	652	652
8	Vermi compost	No. of plots	1598	1598
9	Drip	No. of plots	112	112
10	Pump set	Nos.	107	107
11	Well (new)	Nos.	22	22
12	Juth sinchai – well	Nos.	4	4
13	Open pipe line	No. of farmers	92	92
14	Mini Lift Irrigation	No. of schemes	5	45
15	Well Development (Deepening of wells)	No. of farmers / wells	300	300
16	Check dam	Nos.	27	1262
17	Community LI	Nos.	16	595
18	Sakhi Mandal (SHG)	Groups / Members	135	1368
19	Agriculture Mechanization Service Provider Project (AMSP Centre -3) (18 Tractor)	Centers of clusters village (Kakadkhila, Vasiyadungari & Gohelvagha)	3 centers	6700 farmers
	TOTAL	-	-	37,823

The numbers of households and acres have obviously overlapped with many farmers benefiting in more than one program.

In above interventions some short term programs under Sunshine program of Tribal Development of Gujarat, Spices Cultivation under Department of Horticulture, Gujarat taken by the large number of farmers are not shown.





INTENSITY OF INTERVENTIONS IN SOME VILLAGES OF DHANPUR

For illustration some data of couple of villages of Dhanpur taluka are furnished here below showing intensity of interventions at village level.

1.MAJOR INTERVENTIONS IN VILLAGE AMLI MENPUR OF DHANPUR

Sr. No.	Program / Intervention	Units	Plot / Units	No. of Farmers
1	Agro Forestry	Seedlings	64739	205
2	Wadi	Plots	283	283
3	Trellis System	Plots	29	29
4	Shed Net House	Plots	39	39
5	Floriculture Plot	Plots	47	47
6	Vermi-compost	No. of units	117	117
7	Drip	No. of units	14	14
8	Community Lift Irrigation Schemes	Nos.	1	25
9	Pump set	Nos.	9	9
10	Well (new)	Nos.	1	1
11	Open pipe line	No of farmers	20	20

2.MAJOR INTERVENTIONS IN VILLAGE KAKADKHILA OF DHANPUR

Sr. No.	Program / Intervention	Units	Plot / Units	No. of Farmers
1	Agro Forestry	Seedlings	917657	1550
2	Wadi	Plots	263	263
3	Trellis System	Plots	69	69
4	Floriculture Plot	Plots	127	127
5	Vermi compost	No. of plots	194	194
6	Drip	No. of plots	19	19
7	Community Lift Irrigation Schemes	Nos.	1	150
8	Pump set	Nos.	25	25
9	Well (new)	Nos.	5	5
10	Open pipe line	No of farmers	19	19

Kakadkhila is relatively old program village of Sadguru Foundation where community lift irrigation scheme was commenced in 1991-1992.

The number of households obviously overlapped with many farmers benefitting in more than one program in both villages

In above interventions some short term programs under Sunshine program of Tribal Development of Gujarat, Spices Cultivation under Department of Horticulture, Gujarat taken by the large number of farmers are not shown.

MOTA DHAROLA : A VILLAGE WHERE EVERY FAMILY HAS GAINED THE FRUITS OF DEVELOPMENT

Mota Dharola is a village in Santrampur taluka, district Panchmahal, Guajrat. It is a mixed village of progressive Patel community and Tribal community with almost equal households of both with total households 152.

In 1995-1996 Sadguru Foundation had executed and commissioned a community lift irrigation scheme for the village under JRY special stream program. A lift irrigation scheme is installed on left bank canal of Kadana irrigation project benefiting a village and villagers not benefited under the command of Kadana canal. 150 hac. are irrigated under this lift irrigation project benefiting entire village. Farmers cooperative have been managing this LI exceptionally well without support of anyone.

The latest data received from the village irrigation co-operatives gets the income of ₹ 1.25 crores in irrigated agriculture averaging about ₹ 82,000/- per household.

After getting irrigation the village has substantially increased its milk production. As per the latest data obtained at the end of March 2013, the village is earning about ₹ 1.00 crores (₹ 99.63 lakhs exactly) from milk selling every year. This means at an average each household is selling milk worth ₹ 66,000/-, annually.

Thus, in agriculture and milk every household at an average gets ₹ 1,48,000/-.

The important aspect of this development is that along with Patels, tribal households have also been

benefited equally and alike Anand and Mehsana regions virtually every family is involved in milk production.

THREE FOLD INCREASE IN MAIZE YIELDS DUE TO PACKAGE OF PRACTICES

During the Kharif 2012 and Rabi 2012-13, very intensive focus was given by Sadguru and various village institutions with the support of CInI in scientific agriculture activities, particularly, in

respect of package of practices. Very strong guidance, supervision and monitoring were provided by service providers and periodically by experts deputed by CInI. This was done at a very large scale. About 5,634 farmers (4,914 farmers in Dahod and 720 farmers in Banswara) were covered under package of practices in Kharif 2012 and Rabi 2012-13. With high quality seeds produced by our own farmers and used by large numbers of farmers with package of practices, excellent results have been obtained in yields. In large numbers of cases, the yields, particularly, of maize have increased by about three folds due to scientific cultivation. We expect this trend to continue in larger numbers of farmers in future.

WIDOW AND WADI : TOGETHER MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Ramilaben Baria, a tribal woman, became widow at very early age. Her tragedy was compounded with a responsibility to rear her very young child, daughter. Though, she has had some agriculture





land it was in shambles and as a result she was working as labourer in others' fields. Fortunately, her village was selected for wadi programme of NABARD to be implemented by Sadguru Foundation and she was also selected as one of the beneficiaries of wadi programme. She opted trellis system for vegetable and also started cultivating vegetables, flowers as inter-crop along with spices. She is now getting the amount between ₹ 65,000/- to ₹ 85,000/- yearly from her diversified agriculture. With the improvement in her economic condition, she is now living a comfortable life and she is now an empowered woman in real sense and doing her best to rear her girl child in better way.



Orchard / Wadi of Bhuria Shantaben of village Amlī Menpur with old plants and new plants. During the reporting year 2012-13 totally 775 wadis were setup by the tribal farmers. This program was started from the year 1998 and cumulatively there are now about 30,000 such wadis in Sadguru's project area, mainly in Dahod district. District Dahod is a semi arid region and not known for its wadis. In this background such a large number of wadies is a rare development for providing sustainable livelihood to thousands of tribal farmers

MASSIVE AGRO FORESTRY PLANTATION

Bamboo and Teak plantation by farmer Bhikhabhai Chhaganbhai at village Dabhda, district Dahod under Agro forestry program.

In order to restore tree cover in the region, every

year about 15 lakhs plants are planted in our project area. In monsoon 2012, more than 16 lakhs plants were planted by about 10,000 farmers under agro forestry. Cumulatively, about 6.5 crore trees have been planted by farmers in our project villages with about 50 % survival rate in long term. This may be the largest number of tree plantation under agro forestry program by any NGO in our country. This program has made approximately 50,000 farmers self sufficient in their fuel and timber requirements along with generating income from the plantation. There are more than 131 villages where each village has more than 1 lakh standing trees, improving the eco system and environment of these villages, besides several other benefits from their plantation. Gujarat state with less than 10 % forest area has to go for massive agro forestry plantation to achieve 30 - 35 % tree cover in the region. This is very much achievable in the most cost effective manner by Agro forestry.





Creeper vegetable plot under trellis system by Kotriben at village Mandor, Dhanpur. There are now 3,000 such plots each generating income between ₹ 40,000/- – ₹ 75,000/- on ¼ acre to half an acre. Few farmers who have opted this system in one acre of the land earning more than ₹ 1.5 lakh in a season of seven months. They are all small and marginal farmers who were not getting even ₹ 2,000/- from such a small patch of land. From ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 40,000/- is an amazing jump in the income from the same quantum of land. In the process thousands of marginal tribal farmers are now falling in the category of “small farmers, prosperous farmers” as being defined by some experts who have floated the term “small farmers, prosperous farmers”.

Besides, this high earning program of trellis system every year about 20,000 farmers grow vegetables under traditional cultivation. Dahod district is fast becoming vegetable growing district, a phenomenon not imagined by anyone barely 10 years ago.



THE GOVERNMENT - SADGURU PARTNERSHIP

Any non government organization or civil society organization dedicated to the poverty reduction programme among the poors and restoration of eco-system in environment cannot do anything substantial without the support of the government. No other funding organization, national or international, match with the resources of the government. Corporate sector and other donors can provide the supplementary support, but, most of the support has to come from the government. We firmly believe that the constructive NGOs / CSOs need to be supported whole heartedly by the government on the basis of the sheer merit of such NGOs / CSOs.

Sadguru has long history of almost 40 years in getting support from the government and implementing various poverty reduction programmes as the partner of the government in various schemes and projects. It has been very effective and fruitful partnership all along.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT

As usual and consistent with our past record, the government fundings in our programme was very significant. From different departments and agencies of the government, including NABARD, Sadguru Foundation and its village



Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendrabhai Modi and Incharge Minister for Dahod Shri Fakirbhai Vaghela on a visit to our Stall of Quality Vegetables produced by tribal women displayed at the exhibition at Dahod on the occasion of Gujarat Day Celebration on 01.05.2012



Mr. Tushar Choudhary, Minister in Government of India, visited our Institute on 13.04.2012



Mr. H. K. Dash, IAS, Principal Secretary, Water Supply, Gujarat, in our Institute on 01.05.2012

institutions, their federations and sometimes beneficiaries directly received and spent the amount of ₹ 260 million (₹ 26 crores) (figure rounded up) during the reporting year, constituting 66 % of the total expenditure by Sadguru Foundation during the year. This time, as mentioned in the chapter of Finance, large amount was received by users groups, their federations and individual farmers for different government programmes implemented or supported

by Sadguru Foundation. This is likely to be the trend in future as the government is more inclined to fund directly to grass root people's organization or beneficiaries directly. We have witnessed this in programmes like watershed development and perhaps more and more programmes supported by the government are likely to give their grant or share directly to such institutions and individuals. Ofcourse, as an NGO, we would welcome such practice, but, at



Mr. Bhagyesh Jha, IAS, Secretary In-charge (Prabhari Sachive) of Dahod in our Institute on 01-05-2012



Collector, Banswara, Rajasthan, Mr. Kunjbihari Gupta, IAS, on a visit to check dam at Jhumki on 01.06.2012 constructed under RKVY

the same time, government have to work out methods and modalities to take benefit of reputed NGOs who possess requisite competency, track record and integrity, enjoying full trust of the community.

ISSUES OF SERIOUS CONCERN

While as an organization, Sadguru Foundation has

enjoyed adequate support and excellent relationship with the government, the recent development requires serious thought by the government on partnership with the reputed NGOs. We have given our views on this unpleasant development in our prime article in this report entitled, "Tough time for genuine and reputed rural development NGOs". We will not like to repeat our views expressed in this article. However, it is utmost imperative that the genuine and reputed NGOs are given space by the government in development program, particularly, related with poverty reduction. Frankly speaking, this would be in the interest of the government as well as people as such NGOs will always deliver desired results, maintaining 100 % integrity. It is not that all governments and all states are side lining genuine NGOs. However, there is no consistency and institutionalization of relationship between the government and NGOs. This relationship at present depends on the attitude of Ministers or bureaucrats or both. This partnership has to be governed by rational and fact policy to be practice by observing strict parameters.



Shri R. M. Patel, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Panchayats and Tribal Development, Gujarat, visiting Chari check dam in Dhanpur on 13.08.2012. He was accompanied by District Collector, Mr. Luni, IAS and D.D.O., Dahod, Dr. Vikrant Pandey, IAS



Shri Hrishikesh A. Mafatlal, Chairman, Mafatlal Industries, Mumbai, being received by villagers at Ranapur on 11.09.2012 during his visit to lift irrigation and check dams in the village



Mr. Nate, Vice President of international tractor company, John Deere, USA, on a visit to our orchard in village Moti Malu, Dhanpur. The company has given 18 tractors to our women SHG Federation, Dhanpur under the Government program on 16.08.2012



Mr. J. N. Mistry, Trustee, Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai, laying foundation stone for drinking water scheme at Bawki faliya, village Bawka on 01-09-2012. Mr. F. J. Gandeviya, Secretary and Chief Accountant, Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai, overlooking the event.



Demonstration field of Wheat with new variety at village Gungardi, Dahod visited by Dr. N. S. Malhi, Advisor to SRTT and NRTT expressing satisfaction on quality and quantity of yields on 13.02.2013 - the yields were double the usual

TRAINING AND CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT

Consistently and continuously very high priority and focus is given to the training and capacity enhancement to different groups within organization and external groups on different subjects / topics, mainly related with NRM.

All our programmes have integral arrangement for the training and capacity building and as a result programmes are well managed with good impact.

Training and capacity building in Sadguru Foundation is a massive efforts, both at the Training Institute and at village level. Similarly, vast numbers of groups and thousands of participants benefit from our Training and Capacity building programmes where groups from several states participate. Our Training Institute has clear edge because of strong field based training offered to all the groups in relevant activities. As our field activities in NRM have been very strong, the training in NRM also become very effective.

SUMMARY OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES

During the year 2012-13, the training programmes at our training institute were broadly as follows ;

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of trainings	Training days	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1.	Training for external groups	55	232	1,314	439	1,753
2.	Exposure-cum-learning by other agencies in NRM	33	59	818	296	1,114
3.	Training programme and seminar conducted by other agencies, hiring our premises	53	102	1,841	478	2,319
4.	Sadguru's in-house training for village functionaries and village partners (focusing on NRM and institutional building)	147	181	2,187	2,844	5,031
5.	Sadguru's in-house staff training and workshops	26	29	754	230	984
	TOTAL	314	603	6,914	4,287	11,201

The above table indicates the scale and massiveness of our training and capacity building efforts during the year.

IMPORTANT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

During the reporting year 2012-13, large numbers of training programmes were conducted, as reflected in above summary table. As many as 53 training programmes were conducted for watershed groups from different states mainly Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Some important training programmes during the year are shown on Annexure - 8. Often, our training facilities were hired by important agencies sometimes using our software also and exposure to our field activities.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES INFLUENCING WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Since 1995, our Institute has been actively involved in imparting training programmes to different groups and functionaries of watershed development programmes carried out by different agencies and different states



Staff of Kamal Nayan Bajaj Foundation, Wardha during their exposure-cum-learning visit at our Institute from 3-6 October 2012

Converting these training programmes in terms of influencing watershed development projects, it would be pertinent to mention that we have provided training to different stakeholders of 4,801 watershed

Engineering students from SGBM Institute of Technology and Science, Jabalpur during field training in water resource development from 30 January - 01 February 2013



projects covering 26.48 lakh ha. and 66.20 lakh acres. As for government watershed projects, till 2009, project size was 500 ha., but, from 2010 onwards, it is 5,000 ha.

FEEDBACK FROM PARTICIPANTS AND VISITORS

All the participants of different programmes have admired our training programmes, methodology, contents, quality and field exposure. Similarly, visitors have also appreciated our work and various aspects of Institutions. Few of the feedbacks are reproduced here below ;

We visited Sadguru's community managed lift irrigation scheme and water harvesting structure at village Ranapur and interacted with the beneficiaries. We are very impressed that the tribal community managed the lift irrigation scheme since last twenty years. It's really remarkable.

Site Managers, GTZ, Ahmedabad
23-24 April 2012



Watershed Development Team (WDT) members of Gujarat during their class room training session from 28-30 November 2012



Students from Centre for Environment, Planning and Technology (CEPT), Ahmedabad, during their class room session from 27-29 December 2012

The motto of the visit was to visit Sadguru's horticulture development programme. As part of this visit, we visited horticulture orchard at village Randhikpur, trellis system at village Dabhada and floriculture plot at village Kamboi. Our objective of the visit is fully satisfied. We learnt from this visit and will replicate in our area.

Officers, Dhan Foundation, Ratlam
4-5 June 2012

Training on Basic Training Course on watershed

Various NGOs participating in the training program on Village Institution for Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement from 28-31 August 2012

development and management was quite useful to us. We learnt about DPR, PRA and net planning and its importance in watershed programme. Field visit at various villages was quite useful to us. We have learnt about how to communicate with village people in simple language to educate them about NRM activities and its benefits.

Ms. Jigisha Chavda,
WDT, Community Mobilization, Dahod
IWMP - Dahod
25 May 2012





*Participants from Gramin Development Services,
Lalitpur, Madhya Pradesh, during their field visit from
12-13 February 2013*





“Training of Trainers” training program for four days was quite useful to us. We learnt about importance of participatory training, characteristics of good trainers and how to prepare training design and modules of the training and roles and responsibilities as trainer in planning and organizing training. We have acquired skills and knowledge as trainer and we will use in our field to develop capacity of community based organizations of IWMP.

Ms. Daxa G. Vankar,
WDT, PMS, IWMP, Gujarat
11 May 2012

We impressed with the NRM work done by Sadguru Foundation in tribal areas especially on community managed lift irrigation schemes and water harvesting structure. We interacted with various village level institute functionaries like SHG federation, lift irrigation cooperative society and village watershed committee members and we observed that all the village level institutes were functioning very well. We also interacted the horticulture programme beneficiaries and found that in very short time, they earned ₹ 60,000/- in three months period from less than one acre of land. Besides this, we also observed that the infrastructure development in Gujarat in roads and electricity in tribal areas was very good. Sadguru project is the best example of government and non-government coordination in rural development.

District Project Officers,
Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood
Programme,
Bhubaneswar, Orissa
23-28 July 2012

We are much pleased with the interaction with watershed committee and SHG members. We observed that committee and SHG members are very aware about the watershed development project and its benefit. Besides this, we also visited horticulture orchards and floriculture plots and we found that on small piece of land the farmer earns handsome income. We can replicate these activities in our areas.

Team leader,
Watershed Development programme,
DSC, Ahmedabad
21-22 September 2012



Newly recruited agriculture officers of Gujarat on orientation programme at our Training Institute on 1st August 2012 – Government of Gujarat, Department of Agriculture, specially deputed these officers to see our successful agriculture activities

Excellent visit, it was amazing to see the on site activities undertaken by the Foundation. We visited the various activities like community managed water harvesting structure and lift irrigation schemes, horticulture and watershed development in tribal villages and interacted with programme beneficiaries. It was all done very efficiently and competently.

Mr. A. K. Dhami, IFS,
Faculty, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal
25-26 December 2012

Mr. Arunkumar, IFS, Director, Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Mission, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh during field visit on 10 January 2013 – Government of Madhya Pradesh has been regularly deputing their watershed groups for training



FINANCE : PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT : MONITORING

This chapter gives broad financial information in general at a glance pertaining to the year 2012-13. It is not an audited accounts as the audited accounts take not less than two months in audit and certification of the same while this annual progress report is furnished in a week on the completion of financial year. However, information furnished in this chapter represents true financial picture of the organization during the reporting period. In our practice, audited accounts and balance sheet duly audited by the statutory Chartered Accountants are furnished at later date separately.

Following table reflects our funding partnership i.e. funds received and utilized during the reporting year 2012-13 ;

Sources of funds	(In ₹ Million)		
	Funds available (including opening balance of last year)	Total expenditure during the year	Closing balance as on 31.03.2013
Government fund (including Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, GoI; NABARD all regions and funds received by village committees / horticulture cooperatives, SHG federations; milk producers cooperatives and farmers from the Government in our programmes)	270.02	260.28	9.74
Foreign sources			
1. The Coca Cola Company - Atlanta, USA	24.75	6.76	17.99
2. Individual Donors	8.70	0.83	7.87
Total	33.45	7.59	25.86
Sadguru own funds and Corpus			
1. Sadguru's own funds including corpus donation (Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund; Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Corpus fund; Bio gas Revolving fund; other donors including individuals and corporate sector; training income; etc.)	105.73	18.60	87.13
2. Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust Endowment Fund, Mumbai	50.00	0.00	50.00
Total	155.73	18.60	137.13
Other institutions	2.32	3.20	-(0.88)
Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai	47.19	24.66	22.53
Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai	24.75	16.41	8.34
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai - Tata Chair	12.97	0.57	12.40
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai - Best Village Panchayat Award	2.25	0.00	2.25
Seth Navinchandra Mafatlal Foundation Trust, Mumbai	3.00	0.00	3.00
The JRD Tata Trust, Mumbai	3.12	2.53	0.59
Gujarat Narmada Nagar Rural Development Society - GNFC, Bharuch	0.88	0.88	0.00
HSBC, Mumbai	0.05	0.00	0.05
Anandana Coca Cola India Foundation	11.86	8.34	3.52
Beneficiaries Contributions (in kind and cash) including amount received from the government as subsidy	52.29	51.55	0.74
GRAND TOTAL	619.88	394.61	225.27



NOTE:

1. The above financial figures are un-audited, provisional and subject to change.
2. The government grant of ₹ 106.72 million received by various Watershed Village Committees, Horticulture Cooperatives, SHG federations, Dairy Cooperative Societies and by individual farmers is included in government receipt. Similarly an expenditure of ₹ 106.78 million incurred by various Watershed Village Committees, Horticulture Cooperatives, SHG federations, Dairy Cooperative Societies and by individual farmers is included in government expenditure. However this receipts and expenditure is not reflecting in our books of accounts.
3. An amount of ₹ 48.46 million is included as receipt and expenditure under the source of beneficiaries' contribution in kind / cash. This amount spent and received directly by individual farmers. However this receipt and expenditure is not reflected in our books of accounts.
4. The receipts, expenditure and the closing balance under all sources including government may change because this chapter of Annual Report was finalized on 31st March 2013 and it is very much possible that some expenditure bills of various programmes pertains to financial year 2012-2013 may be received in the beginning of April 2013 and also due to the fact that some Government Departments and Non Government Departments may give grants in the beginning of April 2013 with the date of instrument being 31st March 2013 and we will have to account those expenditure and receipts in the financial year 2012-2013 on technical ground.
5. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary.
6. Due to rounding up in rupees in million, there would be slight discrepancy in the actual amount.

BENEFICIARIES CONTRIBUTION AND AMOUNT SPENT BY VILLAGE LEVEL COMMITTEES OF WATERSHED PROGRAM, HORTICULTURE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, SHG FEDERATIONS, DAIRY / MILK COOPERATIVES AND INDIVIDUAL FARMERS

The major break up of beneficiaries' contribution in kind and amount spent by village level committee during the year 2012-13 as shown in above table under Beneficiaries Contribution (in kind and cash) and under the expenditure of Government sources is as follows. This amount will not reflect in our Books of Accounts as it was in kind as well as in cash in form of labour etc., and / or spent by village level committees, related with our programmes ;

Particulars / Programmes	Beneficiaries contribution in kind	Expenditure directly incurred by village level committees from government grant	(In ₹ Million)
			Total
Horticulture, orchard development & social forestry	18.92	41.51	60.43
Watershed Development	2.16	23.16	25.32
Agriculture extension activities – Maize Kharif and Rabi season and Wheat Rabi season	3.94	0.00	3.94
Net house yojana	11.33	33.99	45.32
Poly house yojana	0.65	1.95	2.60
SHG Federation Garbada and Dhanpur	-	13.03	13.03
Dairy / Milk cooperative society	-	4.54	4.54
Grand Total	37.00	118.18	155.18

APPLICATION OF FUNDS

During the year 2012-13, the funds were spent in the following rural development activities, consistent with our objective and that of donors objectives for giving the funds.

Programme Activities	Amount utilized (in ₹ Million)
A. PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE	
1. Agriculture and Agriculture Diversification, Horticulture, Floriculture, Vegetables, Social forestry etc.,	152.92
2. Water Harvesting Structures - check dams	70.85
3. Lift irrigation schemes	50.12
4. Watershed Development	50.89
5. Other programmes - advocacy and net working, support to other NGOs, dairy development, APMC Tractor programme, CInI KMS Maize Seeds programme, women SHG federation, etc.	21.97
6. Drinking Water systems - House to house drinking water systems / construction of new dug wells & bore wells for installation of hamlet based community drinking water systems for drinking and irrigation	2.12
7. Bio gas / Solar lanterns / Smokeless chulha / Sanitation program	3.90
TOTAL A	352.77
B. NON PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE	
8. Managerial / implementation cost (includes salary, honorarium, building recurring / maintenance cost, other administrative cost etc.,)	35.91
9. Training and support	4.70
10. Equipments, furniture fixtures, vehicles	1.23
TOTAL B	41.84
GRAND TOTAL A + B (Rupees thirty nine crores forty six lacs)	394.61

Due to rounding up in rupees in million, there would be discrepancy in the actual amount.

THE MANAGERIAL / IMPLEMENTATION COST

The managerial / implementation cost during the year 2012-13 was 9 % of the total utilization of the funds. Part of managerial cost which also includes the admissible managerial cost charged to the project cost. This is extremely reasonable cost.

THE MAJOR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE YEAR 2012-13

The list of major funding organizations during the year 2012-13 is attached as Annexure - 9.

As reflected in above Annexure, all ongoing funding agencies and departments have been mentioned. However, it needs to be mentioned that during the reporting year, major new funding organizations were as follows, whose amount has been mentioned in the table of funding sources during the year ;

1. The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, USA
2. Gujarat Narmada Nagar Rural Development Society - GNFC, Bharuch
3. Seth Navinchandra Mafatlal Foundation Trust, Mumbai
4. The JRD Tata Trust, Mumbai

ENDOWMENT / CORPUS GRANT

During the reporting year, Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai, sanctioned the endowment grant worth Rs. ten crore for "Ensuring organizational strength and Sustainability through an Endowment fund" under Central India Initiative. The first instalment of Rs. five crore was received in the month of March 2013.



BENEFITS AND PERKS TO THE STAFF

Our regular and permanent staff are offered various perks and benefits, some almost rare and unique in NGO sector are reflected in Annexure - 10.

INSPECTION AND AUDITS OF OUR ACCOUNTS

Inspection and audits of our accounts and finances during the reporting year 2012-13 were as follows ;

1. A firm of Chartered Accountant audited our accounts on IWMP Watershed project Basai and Suvasara block, District Mandasaur, Madhya Pradesh, for the financial year 2011-12 both for PIA and village committee (May 2012).
2. A team of CAG auditors from Jaipur reviewed and audited our projects for RKVY Banswara, Rajasthan, for LI and check dams projects. They also visited physical structures (May 2012).
3. Official from NABARD, Jaipur, visited our project on NABARD funded Tribal Development Fund Wadi project for Talwara and Sajjangarh blocks in Banswara, Rajasthan, reviewed our accounting system (May 2012 & February 2013).
4. Official from NABARD, Ahmedabad, visited our project for NABARD funded Tribal Development Fund Wadi project for Limkheda and Dhanpur talukas of Gujarat and reviewed our accounting system (June & September 2012).
5. A team of CAG auditors from Jaipur reviewed and audited our projects for RKVY Jhalawar, Rajasthan, for LI and check dams projects. They also visited physical structures (June 2012).
6. ISO Surveillance audit conducted by competent authorities (June 2012).
7. An official from CInI, Ahmedabad, reviewed and inspected CInI KMS programme both of ours and federation (June 2012, September 2012, December 2012 & March 2013).
8. M/s Akhilesh Malu & Associates, a firm of Chartered Accountants from Ratlam, audited the IVM funded watershed project in Madhya Pradesh (November 2012).
9. M/s Atul Vyas & Co., Chartered Accountants, Gwalior, audited the NVDA CAT funded watershed project, Alirajpur and RGM funded watershed project, Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh (December 2012).
10. Consultant from Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai reviewed and examined the Corpus fund accounting aspect of the Corpus fund funded by Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai (July 2012)
11. M/s. A. W. Pathan & Co., Chartered Accountants, Dahod, audited the organization's accounts in capacity of Internal Auditors for the quarter April - June, July - September, October - December 2012.
12. M/s. A. R. Mannan, Chartered Accountants, Vadodara, audited the organization's accounts in capacity of statutory Auditors for the quarter April - June, July - September, October - December 2012.

MONITORING

We have strong system of monitoring of programmes at the village level, department level and organizational level. There are three layers of monitoring at central office. Daily meeting for half an hour among all HoDs for discussing various aspects of programmes is conducted. Monthly Departmental Coordination Meeting of HoDs and senior staff for sharing and discussing matters related with the programme and other aspects. General Staff meeting of all the staff where the progress of the previous month, planning of coming month, financial information, any events worth sharing are shared in this monthly General Staff Meeting. Minutes of DCM and monthly General Staff meeting are drawn.

Each department has its own system of monitoring of their progress and preparing information in well developed formats.

Our programmes are also monitored by respective funding agencies from time to time.

Baseline studies and impact studies are also carried out in-house as well as by independent agencies and individuals. Presently the arrangements have been worked out to entrust baseline study to independent agency under the arrangements by CInI.

TRANSPARENCY

The organization observes total transparency on all aspects of its functioning. Virtually everything is shared with the staff as well as any other stakeholders and on asking information are made available. All our information, annual reports, etc. are put in public domain in our website.

OTHER INFORMATION

Some non-NRM programmes, activities are described in this chapter.

NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY PROGRAMME

BIO GAS PLANTS

During the reporting period 2012-13, totally 370 bio gas plants have been installed in Gujarat and Rajasthan. All these plants have been functioning well.



A UNIQUE MARRIAGE GIFT TO DAUGHTER

Kantilal a farmer of village Vandarved, Dungarpur, Rajasthan took a training in Biogas and its usefulness at Sadguru Foundation. He got highly impressed with the utility of biogas plant. When his daughter Jogita got married in November 2012, Kantilal got installed biogas plant at her daughter's place as a gift in marriage. Jogita's mother in law was so impressed with this unique marriage gift that she said a biogas plant was more useful than the amount of money as the plant would give permanent relief in cooking



SOLAR LANTERNS

During the reporting period, 210 solar lanterns were provided to tribal households in Banswara

PARTNERS IN NETWORKING

We are partners in some important networking such as;

VANI, network of NGOs
SAJJATA Sangh network organization in NRM, Gujarat
PRAVAH drinking water network in Gujarat
IRENet, a network for rural energy
Mahila Swaraj Abhiyan, a network of Gujarat NGOs working for women

STAFF DEPUTED FOR TRAININGS AND WORKSHOPS

As many as 62 staff attended seminars / trainings / workshops during the reporting year 2012-13 at various places outside our Institute.

INTERNATIONAL VISITS

Two staff went to Israel from 15- 17 May 2012 for Agri Tech 2012. It was fully sponsored by Federation and Jain Irrigation Company.

THE STUDIES / REPORTS / DOCUMENTS DURING THE YEAR 2012-13

1. Glimpses of transformation through agriculture diversification programme in district Dahod under RKVY with the partnership of NGO (May 2012).
2. Some selected photographs of bigger anicuts - check dams in Rajasthan constructed by Sadguru Foundation under various government programmes (updated) (May 2012).
3. Irrigation - based social work relieves poverty in India's tribal drylands by Prof. G. Agoramoorthy (Professor at the College of Environmental Science, Tajen University, Taiwan and Tata-Sadguru Visiting Chair at Sadguru Foundation) (May 2012).
4. A migrant labour turned up to all season cultivators - A case study of Rajubhai Parmar, village Chilakota, taluka Limkheda, district Dahod by Dr. Swati Samvatsar, Mr. Milind Pandit & Mr. Avinash Dongre (July 2012).
5. Impact assessment of project "Transforming the lives of poor rural people through watershed area

development approach in the backward district of Banswara, Rajasthan" by Dr. Swati Samvatsar, Mr. Milind Pandit and Mr. Kapil Madankar (July 2012).

6. Brief note on proposed revitalizing rainfed agriculture by Harnath Jagawat (August 2012).
7. Significant development (Important information) (September 2012).
8. The significance of Cows in Indian Society between Sacredness and Economy by Prof. Dr. G. Agoramoorthy (Professor at the college of Environmental Science, Tajen University, Taiwan and Tata-Sadguru visiting Chair at Sadguru Foundation) & Ms. Minna J. Hsu (October 2012).
9. Small farmer becoming prosperous farmer - Okra village : A story of almost entire village producing quality Okra vegetable by Ms. Tanvi Madan (November 2012).
10. Small farmer becoming prosperous farmer - tribal farmer becoming entrepreneur around flower cultivation : A story from tribal village Dahod, Gujarat, by Ms. Tanvi Madan (November 2012).
11. Small farmer becoming prosperous farmer - flowers making tribal farmers prosperous : A story of village Kamboi, district Dahod, Gujarat, by Ms. Tanvi Madan (November 2012).
12. Significant Development (Important Information) (January 2013).

STAFF TURNOVER

Six staff from regular position left the organization during the reporting period which came to about 6 % of the total staff. Also two new staff were appointed during the reporting year.

It would be interesting to mention the longevity of our present staff with us which is given in the table below ;

Sr. No.	Years	Numbers
1.	More than 20 years	31
2.	Between 15-20 years	17
3.	Between 10-15 years	10
4.	Between 5-10 years	12
5.	Less than 5 years	19
	Total	89
	Department heads and equivalent senior staff with more than 10 years	12

About 62 % of the staff have been with us for 10 and more years and 51 % of them for 15 and more years.

The above information indicates good stability of our staff which results in very good performance in all our activities.

VISITORS

Totally 5,372 visitors visited our activities during the reporting year 2012-13, the list of which is prepared separately for those who may need it as it is not convenient to incorporate entire list in this report on account of the number of visitors.

Category	Numbers of Visitors
Government Organizations	2,990
Non-Government Organizations	985
Academic Institutes	340
Journalists/Consultants	20
International Visitors	08
Others	1,029
Total	5,372

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

During the reporting year 2012-13 the direct employment generation under various activities of Sadguru was as follows;

Sr. No.	Programme	Total Employment in person days	Women Employment in Person days	Percentage of women employment
1.	Construction of Lift Irrigation projects	47,463	27,520	58 %
2.	Construction of Check Dams	1,70,972	1,11,132	65 %
3.	Watershed Development	1,84,425	1,01,434	55 %
4.	Social Forestry - Agriculture Programme	34,04,392	20,42,635	60 %
5.	On Farm Irrigated Agriculture 2012-2013 on 1,14,401 acre	28,60,025	17,16,015	60 %
	TOTAL	66,67,277	39,98,736	60 %

CREDIBILITY ALLIANCE - INFORMATION ON DESIRABLE NORMS

As a member of Credibility Alliance and having Accreditation certificate from Credibility Alliance, we have to furnish information under minimum norms as well as under desirable norms, which are furnished in this separate chapter in this annual report of 2012-13.

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

Name of organization and address

Already given in the beginning and end of this report. Registered address of the organization is not different from the address for communication.

Registration under different Acts

1. Registered under Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 - No. F/113 Panchmahals dated 21.02.1986
2. Registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 - No. GUJ/124 Panchmahal dated 21.02.1986
3. Registered under Foreign Registration (Regulation) Act (FCRA) 1976 - No. 042070038 dated 31st July 1987
4. Registered under Income Tax Act, 1961 under Section 12(A) (a) No. BRD/SIB110-9-S/86-87 dated 18.08.1986
5. Registered under Income Tax Act 1961 under Section 80G (5) No. S.BRD/AA-AA-III/Tech/104-140-N/2008-2009 dated 16.06.2009
6. Income Tax Permanent Account No. : AAATN1972A
7. Notified u/s 10(23c) of Income Tax Act 1961 for 100 % exemption of income of the Trust. Notification No. BRD/CC/Tech/10(23c)(iv)/10-11 dated 12.05.2010.

Information on Board members

The information on Board members as on 31st March 2013 is reflected in the beginning of this report.

Numbers of Board meetings held in a year

Two Board meetings were held during the reporting year (2012-13) on 28.09.2012 and 09.02.2013. The numbers of Board members attended the first meeting was six out of total nine members (and seven advisors) and second meeting was attended by eight (and three advisors) out of total nine members. Both the time requirement of quorum was met.

Both the above two Board meetings on 28.09.2012 and 09.02.2013 were combined and jointly held with Advisory Board consisting of all the funding departments and agencies.

Names and addresses of auditors

Sr. No.	Name	Addresses
1.	Mr. A. R. Mannan	Chartered Accountant Campus Corner, 3 rd Floor, Near Narhari Hospital, Fatehgunj, BARODA - 390 002
2.	Mr. A. W. Pathan	Chartered Accountant Star Complex, Second floor, Darpan Cinema road, DAHOD - 389 151

Names of Bankers and legal advisors

Main Bankers :

Bank of Baroda, Hanuman Bazaar, DAHOD - 389 151 - Gujarat

Other Bankers are listed in the beginning of report along with list of Board members.

Legal Advisor

Not applicable

Details of number of staff and their range of salary

	Gross Monthly Remuneration	Designation
Highest paid employee	₹ 35,787/-	Finance Manager as Senior Programme Executive
Second highest paid employee	₹ 34,764/-	Senior Programme Executive
Third highest paid employee	₹ 32,339/-	Senior Programme Executive

	Gross Monthly Remuneration	Designation
Lowest paid employee	₹ 9,913/-	Junior Supervisor
Second lowest paid employee	₹ 10,082/-	Hostel attendant
Third lowest paid employee	₹ 10,130/-	Driver

Remuneration CEO / Director	Gross Remuneration	Monthly
Mr. Harnath Jagawat	₹ 28,625/-	
Mrs. Sharmishtha Jagawat	₹ 27,500/-	

Two full time Directors-cum-Trustees have been paid remuneration after the year 2000. Till the year 2000, both of them were on the pay roll of Corporate House and paid by the Company as per long term arrangements. They have voluntarily opted to take lower remuneration than most of the senior officers of the Organization. One Director ranks 8th and second Director ranks 9th in remuneration status.

Details of number of staff and their range of salary (regular permanent staff)

Slab of gross salary (in ₹) plus benefits paid to ;

Staff (per month)	Male	Female	Total
Less than 5000	-	-	-
5,000 - 10,000	09	01	10
10,000 - 25,000	50	16	66
25,000 - 50,000	10	03	13
50,000 - 1,00,000	-	-	-
Greater than 1,00,000	-	-	-
TOTAL	69	20	89



Village level honorary workers mainly employed on seasonal basis and temporary basis are not included in above information, as they are in huge numbers due to seasonality of some of our works.

Networks and Linkages

Networks and linkages with other organizations is mentioned at relevant place in Chapter - 7.

Historical origins, brief history, milestones of the organization

The organization started working since 1974 with the main objective to improve the living conditions of rural poor and tribals in the most backward areas in Western India. Right from the beginning it focused on water resources and land resources development. In the beginning of first twelve years it worked under the banner of another Trust, Shri Sadguru Seva Sangh Trust, and from February 1986 it started working as independently registered organization as agreed by the earlier sponsors. Right from the beginning, it has the support of Government and business houses. Over the years it has acquired expertise in land and water resources development and presently it covers 1,376 villages, about 2,86,740 households and about 17,22,487 people under various activities described in the present Annual Report. Last twelve years physical progress is furnished separately Annexure - 3.

PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Mission of Organization

Mission of organization is stated in the beginning of this report

Main Activities and objectives

Main activities are various programmes like community lift irrigation, water harvesting structures - check dams, agriculture development, horticulture development, floriculture development, milk producers cooperatives (women), etc., all aimed to improve the living conditions of poor. Besides programmes, the community institutions are built up and developed for managing the programmes by people themselves as narrated in Annual Report.

At present the geographical area is spread over in thirteen districts of three states ; Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, mostly contiguous though in

different states. The training and technical inputs are provided to different groups of 21 states and few international participants.

Review of Progress

The entire present annual report is full of progress and various other details including studies, evaluations and reviews by various agencies. The list of such studies is furnished in Chapter - 7.

Information regarding internal and external evaluations

Regularly internal and external evaluations as well as audits take place by various agencies and donors including AG auditors CAG of Government of India. The list is shown in this report in Chapter - 6.

Major plans for future

- Intends to replicate and expand with integration in different villages and areas with diversification and focus on marketing and agro processing, etc.
- To provide training, other inputs including technical support to NGOs and other groups for the replication of our programmes for rural poor and tribals in present project areas and other areas on demand on support available in other areas.
- To play more effective role in advocacy and policy changes.
- We plan to upgrade our training institute into AFRO-ASIAN training institute in NRM by virtue of our expertise and relevance of the same for Afro Asian countries.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Audited statement of accounts

Our annual report is published within a week on completion of outgoing financial year. Audited accounts are not furnished in annual progress report. Audited accounts are published after duly auditing which takes about 2-3 months. They include all the schedules and will be available on request free of cost. However, financial information for reporting year is furnished in Chapter 6, giving un-audited financial progress.

Our audited accounts are full accounts and not abridged balance sheet. However in our audited balance sheet of the year 2012-13 we will incorporate abridged balance sheet also.

Our system of accounts is on mercantile basis.

Annual Report

The annual report is presented within a week of the completion of outgoing financial year. However balance sheet does not form part of annual report as it will take some time in auditing of our accounts. This is our practice for several years and accepted by all funding agencies and government departments.

We have in this report furnished provisional un-audited statements of accounts showing percentage wise expenditure, etc. in our Chapter - 6 on Finance.

This chapter on finance shows achievements and main features of our financial performance during the reporting period.

Board members who are related to one another by blood or marriage

Following Board members are related as husband and wife ;

1. Mr. Harnath Jagawat
2. Ms. Sharmishtha Jagawat

Though they are related by marriage, they are in the Board by virtue of their qualifications, experience and husband-wife team who was responsible for the creation of this NGO as Founder Trustees. They have lifelong commitment for rural development and both have been working for more than 4 decades nurturing, strengthening and making NGO as one of the most successful, with national and international reputation with the support of highly qualified professional team.

Board Rotation Policy in organization

We don't have rotation policy parse, but, our Board of Trustees is reconstituted periodically as per the provision of the Trust Deed. The members of retiring Board or outgoing Board are eligible to be re-elected / re-nominated in re-constituted Board.

Details of International travel by staff / volunteers and Board Members at the expense of the organization in the last financial year

Two staff went abroad independently with the sponsorship by other organizations and no cost by our organization nor deputed by our organization.



STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS UNDER VARIOUS PROGRAMMES
DURING THE REPORTING YEAR 2012-13

ANNEXURE - I

Sr. No.	Programme	Physical Achievements	Acres Covered	Nos. of Beneficiaries	
				Households	Persons
1a.	Community lift irrigation schemes (Nos.)	05	584	309	1,854
1b.	Mini L. I. schemes by watershed development (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
2a.	Water harvesting structures - check dams (Nos.)	09	2,130	376	2,256
2b.	Water harvesting structures by watershed development (Nos.)	24	264	185	1,110
2c.	Trellis wadi by Watershed Deptt. (Nos.)	45	11	44	264
3.	Construction of new dug wells & bore wells for installation of hamlet based drinking water systems (Nos.)	11	-	304	1,874
4.	Social forestry (Nos. of Saplings)	16,07,086	1,608	10,050	60,300
5	Fruit orchard wadi - Horticulture Development (Nos.)	775	538	775	4,650
6a.	Floriculture plots (long term) (Nos.)	191	27	191	1,146
6b.	Floriculture plots (seasonal plots) (Nos.)	981	260	928	5,886
7a.	Vegetable crops (trellis system) (Nos. of plots)	925	606	925	5,886
7b.	Vegetable crops (seasonal plots) (Nos. of plots)	2,895	1,317	2,895	17,370
8.	Pump sets (Nos.)	42	-	42	252
9.	Vermi compost (Units)	864	-	864	5,184
10.	Construction of wells development and wells recharging (Nos.)	372	-	372	2,232
11.	Construction of Poly House (Nos.)	116	09	116	696
12.	Pulses crop (Plots)	1,608	804	1,608	9,648
13.	Green House (Nos.)	02	01	02	12
14.	Spices cultivation through women horticulture cooperative (Nos. of plots)	10,723	2,681	10,723	64,338
15.	Agriculture extension, demonstration, multiplication of seeds, production, certification, packaging and marketing, etc. (acres)	3,376	3,520	3,376	20,256
16a	Training on agriculture extension group - A	12	-	466	2,796
16b	Training on agriculture extension group - B	12	-	421	2,526
17.	Intensive micro watershed development - soil and moisture conservation works (Acres)	6,980	6,980	2,044	12,264
18.	Percolation tanks (Nos.)	24	217	216	1,296
19.	Wells renovation (Nos.)	63	142	93	558
20.	Drip irrigation system (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
21.	Sprinkler units (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
22.	Check wall (Nos.)	01	12	08	48
23.	Roof water harvesting structures (Nos.)	-	-	-	-
24.	Promotion, development and strengthening of milk cooperatives (Nos.)	15	-	806	4,836
25a	Purchase of buffaloes (Nos.)	30	-	354	2,124
25b	Vaccination camp (Nos.)	06	-	354	2,124
25c	Account managing training	02	-	106	636
25d	Animal breeding, sterility and artificial insemination camps (Nos.)	07	-	240	1,440
25e	Fodder cutter equipments (Nos.)	200	-	200	1,200
26a	Bio gas plants (Nos.) (Gujarat)	72	-	72	432
26b	Bio gas plants (Nos.) (Rajasthan)	298	-	298	1,788
27.	Solar lanterns (Nos.)	210	-	210	1,260
28.	Sanitation - rural latrines (Nos.)	75	-	5	450
	Total	-	21,711	40,101	2,40,656

CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS TILL MARCH 2013

ANNEXURE - II

Sr. No.	Programme	Physical Achievements	Acres Covered	Nos. of Beneficiaries	
				Households	Persons
1.	Community lift irrigation projects (Nos.)	382	50,575	26,382	1,58,292
2.	Water harvesting structures - check dams (Nos.)	367	54,516	23,713	1,42,278
3.	Wells recharging (Nos.)	18,442	36,156	18,442	1,10,694
4.	Drinking water systems (Nos.)	91	-	3,017	20,107
5.	Intensive micro watershed development - SMC works (Acres)	84,516	84,516	27,556	1,65,336
6.	Social forestry (Nos. of saplings)	6,44,07,398	67,571	1,18,337	7,10,022
7.	Planting of horticulture saplings (fruit nurseries) (Nos.)	27,75,378	24,922	15,000	90,000
8.	Joint forest management (Acres)	13,390	13,390	4,339	26,034
9.	Horticulture development (Nos. of plots)	29,860	16,483	29,860	1,79,160
10.	Vegetable crops (Trellis system) (Nos. of plots)	3,030	1,499.75	3,030	18,180
11.	Floriculture plots (Long Term) (nos. of plots)	5,188	594.32	5,188	31,128
12.	Construction of poly house (Nos.)	02	01	02	12
13.	Construction of net house (Nos.)	186	78.70	186	1,116
14.	Bio gas (Nos. of plants)	2,508	-	2,508	15,048
15.	Rural sanitation blocks (Nos.)	9,180	-	9,180	55,080
	TOTAL	-	3,50,302.77	2,86,740	17,22,487

PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF DIFFERENT NRM ACTIVITIES

ANNEXURE - III

FROM 2001-02 TO 2012-13 (TWELVE YEARS)

Sr. No.	Programmes	Physical Achievements of twelve years	Acres Covered	Nos. of Beneficiaries	
				Households	Persons
1a.	Community lift irrigation schemes (Nos.)	187	19,164	9,537	57,222
1b.	Mini lift irrigation schemes by watershed development (Nos.)	3	45	36	216
1c.	Mini lift irrigation schemes by forestry department (Nos.)	16	70	132	792
2a.	Water harvesting structures - check dams (Nos.)	181	30,371	9,695	58,110
2b.	Mini Water harvesting structures - by watershed development (Nos.)	91	1,041	987	5,922
2c.	Trellis wadi by watershed department (Nos.)	42	-	42	252
3	Construction of new dug wells & bore wells for installation of hamlet based drinking water systems (Nos.)	80	-	2,732	18,347
4	Social forestry (Nos. of Saplings)	1,72,80,829	24,527	69,293	4,15,758
5	Fruit orchard wadi / Horticulture Development (Nos.)	27,309	15,652	27,309	1,33,854
6a.	Fruit nursery (Nos. of Nurseries)	183	-	183	1,098
6b.	Fruit nursery (Nos. of Plants)	30,12,835	27,080	28,045	1,68,270
7a.	Floriculture plots (long term) (Nos.)	5,639	946	5,639	33,834
7b.	Floriculture plots (seasonal plots) (Nos.)	1,956	388	1,956	11,736
8a.	Vegetable crops (trellis system) (Nos. of plots)	2,991	1,507	2,991	17,946
8b.	Vegetable crops (seasonal plots) (Nos. of plots)	9,863	2,253	9,863	59,178
9	Pump sets (Nos.)	199	-	199	1,194
10	Vermi compost (Units)	8,938	-	8,938	53,628
11	Construction of wells development and wells recharging (Nos.)	1,897	394	1,897	11,382
12	Construction of Poly House (Nos.)	232	79	232	1,392



Sr. No.	Programmes	Physical Achievements of twelve years	Acres Covered	Nos. of Beneficiaries	
				Households	Persons
13	Net house (Nos.)	8	-	8	48
14	Joint Forest Management (Acres)	465	465	236	1,416
15	Pulses crops (Plots)	1,608	804	1,608	9,648
16	Agriculture extension, demonstration, multiplication of seeds, production, certification, packaging and marketing, etc. (acres)	454	454	431	2,586
17a.	Training on Agriculture Extension Group - A	11	-	428	2,568
17b.	Training on Agriculture Extension Group - B	11	-	401	2,406
18	Green House (Nos.)	2	1	2	12
19	Spices cultivation through women horticulture co-op. (Nos. of Plots)	10,723	2,681	10,723	64,338
20	Intensive micro watershed development - soil and moisture conservation works (Acres)	52,001	52,001	16,652	99,912
21	Percolation Tanks (Nos.)	27	451	294	1,764
22	Well Renovation	141	510	547	3,282
23	Drip Irrigation System (W/s)	739	370	739	4,334
24	Sprinklar Unit (W/s)	34	34	34	204
25	Check Wall	1	12	8	48
26	Roof Water Harvesting Structures	1	-	1	6
27	Gram vatika (Nos.)	2	-	2	-
28	Grade stabilizer structures (Nos.)	3	6	10	60
29	Wire mesh gabion (Nos.)	8	26	21	126
30	Farm pond (Nos.)	14	109	76	656
31	New wells (Nos.)	61	667	716	4,296
32	Masonry gabion structures (Nos.)	6	119	56	336
33	Boribandh (Nos.)	9	-	45	270
34	Masonry outlet (Nos.)	34	-	34	210
35	Intake well of LI (Nos.)	1	75	68	408
36	Promotion, development and strengthening of milk cooperatives (Nos.)	32	-	2,119	12,714
36a.	Purchase of buffaloes (Nos.)	58	-	58	348
36b.	Vaccination camp (Nos.)	12	-	878	5,268
36c.	Account managing training	3	-	144	864
36d.	Animal breeding, sterility and artificial insemination camps (Nos.)	12	-	417	2,502
36e.	Fodder cutter equipments (Nos.)	200	-	200	1,200
37	Bio gas plants (Nos.)	1,316	-	1,316	7,896
38	Solar lanterns (Nos.)	1,068	-	1,068	6,408
39	Sanitation - rural latrines (Nos.)	8,916	-	8,916	53,496
	Total	-	1,82,302	2,27,962	13,39,761

RAINFALL DATA OF LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS

ANNEXURE - IV

Sr. No.	Years	Rainfall in mm		
		Dahod, Gujarat	Banswara, Rajasthan	Jhalawar, Rajasthan
1.	1996	1212.00	1174.00	1261.60
2.	1997	1104.00	968.00	1115.70
3.	1998	838.00	944.00	703.30
4.	1999	433.00	661.00	1142.80
5.	2000	338.00	491.00	726.10
6.	2001	544.00	644.00	768.60
7.	2002	605.00	525.00	484.60
8.	2003	917.00	841.00	749.00
9.	2004	1041.00	1018.00	907.50
10.	2005	560.00	945.00	676.00
11.	2006	1204.72	2586.00	1359.62
12.	2007	746.00	1413.02	656.00
13.	2008	671.00	624.00	687.00
14.	2009	385.00	464.00	721.00
15.	2010	702.00	594.00	575.00
16.	2011	668.00	1455.20	1236.80
17.	2012	952.00	1217.60	684.20
	AVERAGE	760.04	974.40	850.28

LIST OF COMMUNITY LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES

ANNEXURE - V

COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 2012-13

Sr. No.	Name of L. I. Scheme	Taluka / district / state	Estimated cost in Rs. Lakh	Potential area covered in rabi season (acres)	Nos. of beneficiaries	
					Households	Persons
1.	Nathookheri	Panchpahad / Jhalawar / Raj.	29.45	112.50	91	546
2.	Simli	Dabhoi / Vadodara / Guj.	40.99	135.00	27	162
3.	Khajuri	Dhanpur / Dahod / Guj.	43.05	66.00	29	174
4.	Ghada Uchwas faliya	Dhanpur / Dahod / Guj.	58.46	120.00	84	504
5.	Majanpur	Gangdhar / Jhalawar / Raj.	70.00	150.00	78	468
	TOTAL	-	241.95	583.95	309	1,854



LIST OF CHECK DAMS

ANNEXURE - VI

COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 2012-13

Sr. No.	Name of site	Taluka / district / state	Storage Capacity (mcft)	Potential created for irrigation (acre)	House holds (no.)
1.	Bamboliya	Sangod / Kota / Raj.	61.00	900.00	119
2.	Ubapan	Banswara / Banswara / Raj.	06.00	200.00	42
3.	Kundal-I	Banswara / Banswara / Raj.	08.00	200.00	39
4.	Sarpota	Kushalgarh / Banswara / Raj.	02.00	200.00	13
5.	Ruparail	Kushalgarh / Banswara / Raj.	02.00	150.00	24
6.	Mormahuda-II	Banswara / Banswara / Raj.	01.00	50.00	07
7.	Naharghatta	Panchpahad / Jhalawar / Raj.	13.00	180.00	46
8.	Himmatgadhdh	Pirawa / Jhalawar / Raj.	03.00	200.00	61
9.	Nindka-4	Fatehpura / Dahod / Guj.	00.50	50.00	25
	TOTAL	-	96.50	2,130.00	376

STATEMENT SHOWING WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BEING IMPLEMENTED BY SADGURU FOUNDATION IN THREE STATES

ANNEXURE - VII

Sr. No.	State	District	Taluka	Name of Programme	Village/Scheme Village	No. of Sanction (ha.)	Area Treated (ha.)	Area	Remaining
1	Gujarat	Dahod	Limkheda	IGWDP	Chilakota	1	1138	579	559
2	Gujarat	Dahod	Limkheda	IGWDP	Chediya	3	881	569	312
3	Gujarat	Dahod	Jhalod	IGWDP	Moti Handi	2	882	375	508
4	Gujarat	Dahod	Limkheda	IGWDP	Ambava	3	768	383	384
					Total	9	3668	1906	1762
1	Rajasthan	Banswara	Bagidora	IGWDP	Khunta-1	7	1006	406	601
2	Rajasthan	Banswara	Bagidora	IGWDP	Khunta-2	4	748	456	292
3	Rajasthan	Banswara	Bagidora	IGWDP	Khunta-3	8	872	526	346
4	Rajasthan	Banswara	Kushalgarh	Cocacola	Cocacola	19	3073	1382	1691
5	Rajasthan	Jhalawad	Gangdhar (Dug)	Sindhala-Somchidi	Sindhala-Somchidi	2	848	683	165.00
6	Rajasthan	Jhalawad	Gangdhar (Dug)	Khitiya	Khitiya	1	858	574	284.00
7	Rajasthan	Jhalawad	Gangdhar (Dug)	IWMP-09	Hakiya Gehlot, Badaka, Devariya Kaval, Hadmatiya Mera, Hadmatiya Ratana, Jakhani, Khejadiya, Kundala, Makoija, Nipaniya Jhala, Parasali, Ravanguradi, Semali Gehlot, Sindala, Somchidi (15 Village)	15	3801	0	3801.00

Sr. No.	State	District	Taluka	Name of Programme	Village/Scheme Village	No. of Sanction (ha.)	Area Treated (ha.)	Area	Remaining
8	Rajasthan	Jhalawad	Pirawa	IWMP-13	Aadakhedi, Ramti, Rasulpura, Rampuriya, Sarkheri, Kharadiya Sherpur, Holiyabori, Kagatpura, Sarvar, Laxmipura, Daulatpura, Devachi, Harnavada Gaja, Harnavada Pitha, Sherpur (15 Village)	15	5079	0	5079.00
					Total	71	16285	4027	12259
1	MP	Alirajpur	Alirajpur	NVDA	Baddala	1	1554	90	1464
2	MP	Alirajpur	Katthiwada	NVDA	Darkhad	1	991	128	863
3	MP	Alirajpur	Katthiwada	NVDA	Sumanyawat	1	472	88	384
4	MP	Alirajpur	Sondava	NVDA	Ghoghalpur	1	475	5	470
5	MP	Mandsaur	Sitamau	IWMP-1	Basai, Nirdhari, Ravatkhera, Dariya Moti, Kotadi, Gordhanpura, Guradiya Bijay, Haranawada, Kanthiya, Dhandi (10)	10	4235	1520	2715
6	MP	Mandsaur	Garoth/ Sitamau	IWMP-6	Surajana Juna, Embi, Dhakarkhedi, Lodakhedi, Ramnagar, Dhaturiya, Devpura Nagar, Parasali, Kherkhedi, Dhabala Deval, Enatraliya, Dhankhedi, Gelana, Semali Kakad, Bavdikheda, Salariya (16 Village)	16	7700	0	7700
7	MP	Mandsaur	Sitamau	Samekit Micro Project, Sitamau	Kheda, Chhoti Patlasi, Galihara, Ramakhedi, Dharakhedi, Chikala, Fatepur Chikali, Karanpura, Barukheda, Sedra, Karnali, Salriya, Khajuri gour, Arniya gour. (14)	14	5504	291	5213.00
19				Total		44	20931	2121	18810
				Grant Total (Guj., Raj., MP)		124	40884	8054	32830



IMPORTANT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

ANNEXURE - VIII

Important training programmes and exposure visits conducted by various Government, Non-Government organizations and academic institutes at Sadguru Training and Research Institute, Chosala, from April 2012 - March 2013

Sr. No.	Date	Title of Training	Duration (Days)	No. of Participants		
				M	F	Total
1	17 August 2012	Exposure cum learning visit on Horticulture & Floriculture programme by FES , Anand	1	30	12	42
2	28-31 August 2012	Promotion of village institutes for sustainable livelihood enhancement for Government and Non- Government staff (Announce Course)	4	16	2	18
3	3-5 September 2012	Exposure Cum Learning visit by Farmers from DSC, Ahmedabad	3	52	00	52
4	21-22 September 2012	Exposure cum Learning visit to sadguru's Watershed development programme by Programme beneficiaries from DSC, Ahmedabad	1	44	00	44
5	25-26 September 2012	Exposure cum Learning visit to sadguru's Integrated Natural resources by officers from PANI, U.P	2	14	1	15
6	25-26 September 2012	Training programme on Cultivation practices of Soyabean crop by NABARD , Udaipur , Rajasthan	2	29	00	29
7	11-13 December 2012	Exposure visit to NRM Activity by the students from Indian Institute of Forest management Bhopal MP.	2	36	13	49
8	27-29 December 2012	Training on skill Development in vermicompost development and Management for Watershed Team members from District Watershed Development Unit, Dahod under IWMP, Gujarat.	3	23	4	27
9	29-1 December 2012	Use of infrastructure facilities for conducting the training programme by Larsen and Turbo Limited , Baroda	3	25	1	26
10	2-5 January 2013	Community Mobilization and Institutional Development for WDTs of Rajiv Gandhi Mission of Watershed Management of Bhopal (MP).	4	21	11	33
11	3-4 January 2013	Exposure cum Learning visit to sadguru's NRM activities by NMIS , Bombay	2	4	7	11
12	8-12 January 2013	Training programme on Irrigation Management in Agriculture and horticulture crop organized by ATMA Project, Banswara	5	33	0	33
13	14 January 2013	Exposure cum Learning visit to sadguru's watershed development activities by the farmers from DSC, Ahmedabad	1	20	5	25
14	21-22 January 13	Workshop on Vadi Programme organized by NABARD (TDF), Ahmedabad	2	69	4	73
15	22-23 January 13	Exposure cum Learning visit to sadguru's watershed development activities by farmers from ASA, Bhopal	2	31	2	33
16	30-1 February 13	Field base technical training on Planning and designing of Water harvesting structure by engineering college Jabalpur, M.P	3	17	0	17
17	31-2 February 2013	Exposure cum Learning visit to sadguru's Horticulture development activities by farmers from AKRSP, Khandwa	2	31	0	31
18	5-8 February 2013	Training Programme on Training of Trainers for Watershed Team members from IWMP, Gujarat	4	30	4	34
19	25-4 February 2013	Youth training organized by Child fund India, Jhabua , M.P	8	22	10	32
20	11-22 March 2013	Orientation training programme on "Watershed Development and Management" for watershed team members from Gujarat under IWMP, Gujarat	12	22	01	23
21	18-21 March 2013	Exposure cum Learning visit to sadguru's NRM activities by farmers from GVT, jaipur	3	32	00	32
22	18-22 March 2013	Exposure cum Learning visit to sadguru's NRM activities by Watershed Secretary and Watershed management team members from Makangiri, Orrissa	3	25	00	25
23	25-3 March 2013	Orientation training programme on Watershed Development and Management for watershed Committee members by Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Mission, Bhopal	7	35	0	35

MAJOR FUNDING AGENCIES

ANNEXURE - IX

The broad list of the funding agencies during the reporting year 2012-13 is as follows ;

1. The government of India, Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment (SGSY Special Project - Phase-II) through DRDA, Jhalawar, Rajasthan (holding past funds for various NRM programmes).
2. The Government of Gujarat, Department of Rural Development and DRDA, Dahod for Rural Development programmes for forestry & horticulture.
3. Tribal Area Sub Plan, Dahod.
4. Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB), Gujarat.
5. District Rural Development Agency, Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh - NREGA - Watershed development programme
6. Government of Gujarat, Narmada Water Resources and Water Supply, Kalpsar Department, Gandhinagar, for Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. for lift irrigation, for PAP, Gandhinagar.
7. District Planning Officer, Panchmahal, Vikas Sheel Taluka Development Fund.
8. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for Jhalawar, Banswara and Kota regions of Rajasthan, Department of Agriculture.
9. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for Dahod and Panchmahals districts through Gujarat State Seeds Corporation, Gandhinagar for Horticulture programme.
10. D-SAG, Gandhinagar, Government of Gujarat, for Monsento Maize programme, Sunshine I & II, for lift irrigation schemes, water harvesting structures and Agriculture mechanization project (APMC) Tractor Project.
11. Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihood Programme, Bhopal, for watershed projects NVDA-CAT (Narmada Valley Development Authority).
12. Indo-German watershed programme through NABARD, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
13. District Rural Development Agency, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Jhalawar (Holding past fund)
14. NABARD, Gujarat and Rajasthan (Tribal Area Development Fund - TDF) for wadi and horticulture programme
15. Integrated Village Development Micro Plan (IVMP) watershed development programme, Government of Madhya Pradesh.
16. Sakhi Mandal through Tribal Area Sub Plan, Dahod.
17. Khadi and Village Industries Commission.
18. Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai (corpus fund) (given in past years).
19. Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai (corpus fund) (given in past years).
20. Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai.
21. Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai.
22. Deutsche Gesellschaft for Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (holding past funds).
23. Training cost from various groups.
24. Anandana Coca Cola India Foundation, New Delhi.
25. Coca Cola Company, Atlanta, USA.
26. Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC), Mumbai.
27. Seth Navinchandra Mafatlal Foundation Trust, Mumbai.
28. The JRD Tata Trust, Mumbai.
29. Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust Endowment Fund, Mumbai.
30. The Gujarat Narmada Rural Development Cooperative Society – GNFC, Bharuch.
31. Various Watershed Committees and Horticulture Cooperatives.
32. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for Dahod through Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Ltd., Godhra
33. Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation, Gandhinagar
34. Beneficiaries contribution in cash and kind.
35. Individuals from India and abroad.

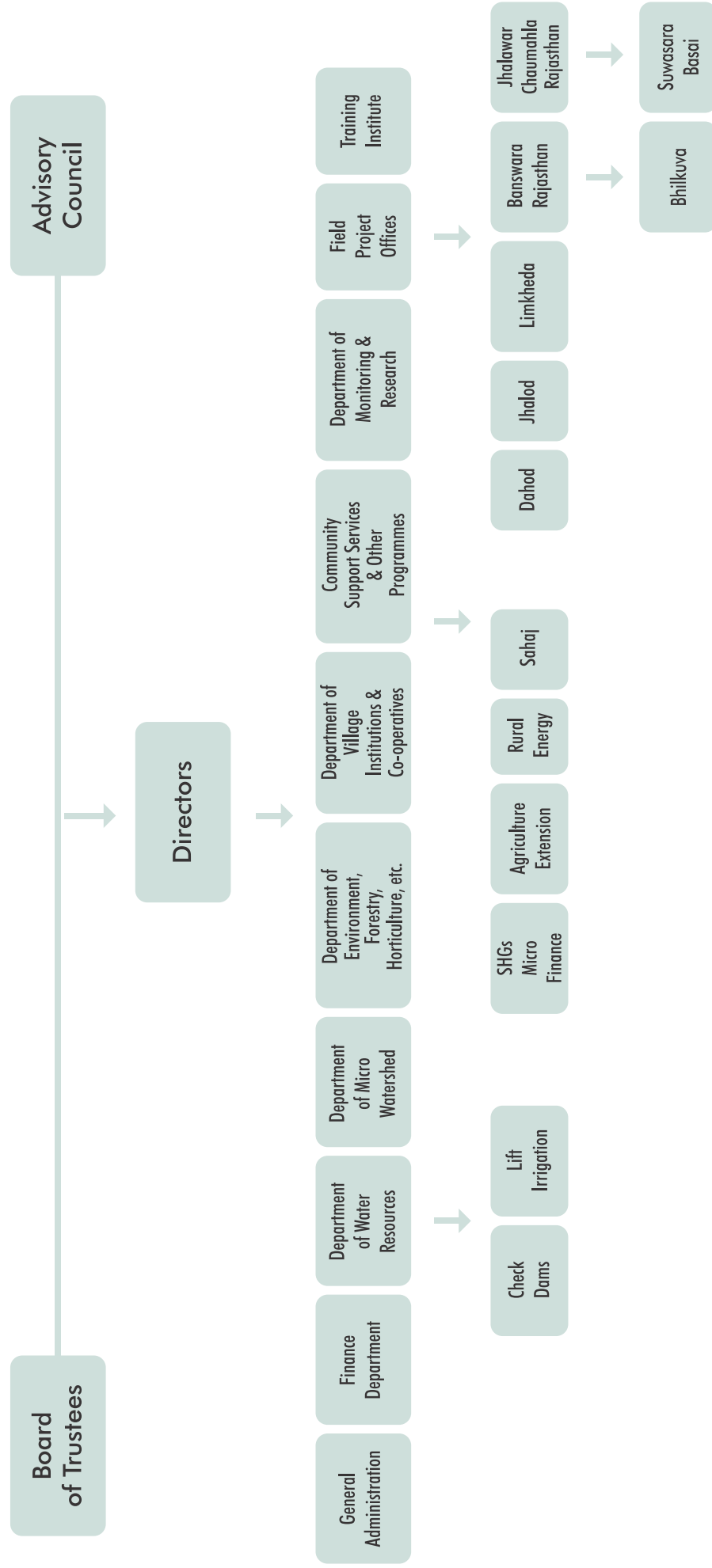
**BENEFITS TO THE STAFF****ANNEXURE - X**

1. Fairly good annual increment.
2. Reasonable house rent allowance is given with relaxation for higher house rent allowance on actual basis.
3. Annual bonus @ 10 % of annual basic salary.
4. Contributory Provident Fund @ 12 % of basic salary contributed by Sadguru and 12% by the staff.
5. Gratuity as per Gratuity Act and permissible under Income Tax Act 1961.
6. Superannuation Pension Scheme linked with Group Insurance Plan with LIC fully contributed by Sadguru @ 15 % of basic salary.
7. Maternity benefits to female staff combined with paternity leave.
8. Time bound career development - promotion plan, in which every staff has guarantee of minimum three promotions in a span of 10 years.
9. Group personal accident policy.
10. Group personal life insurance plan with Life Insurance Corporation of India covering maximum benefit up to ₹ 25,000/- per staff in case of accident and death.
11. Home travel assistance (LTC) once in a year up to a family of four persons to senior staff not having their home town in Dahod.
12. Subsidy on premium for Mediclaim policy for both spouses for ₹ four lakh (₹ two lakh for each spouse).
13. Emergency funds for the assistance in the event of abnormal and chronic sickness.
14. Creation of contributory welfare fund for the staff.
15. Fixed medical allowance.
16. Reimbursement of fixed telephone charges provided to senior staff.
17. Working lunch allowance.
18. Shoes allowance.
19. Ample training opportunities in India.
20. Totally free transportation for official work - field as well as to office.
21. The staff welfare society wherein a prompt loan of ₹ 75,000/- is given to the needy staff and for housing purpose a loan up to ₹ 1,50,000/- is granted in exceptional promptness.

GLOSSARY

AG	: Auditor General	ISO	: International Standard Organisation
AKRSP	: Aga Khan Rural Support Programme	IVMP	: Integrated Village Development Micro Plan
ASA	: Action for Social Advancement	IWMI	: International Water Management Institute
CAG	: Controller and Auditor General	IWMP	: Integrated Watershed Management Plan
CEO	: Chief Executive Officer	JRY	: Jawahar Rojgar Yojana
CInI	: Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives	KMS	: Kharif Maize Stabilisation
CSOs	: Civil Society Organisation	NABARD	: National Agriculture Bank for Rural Development
CSR	: Corporate Social Responsibility	NGO	: Non Government Organization
DCM	: Departmental Coordination Meeting	NRM	: Natural Resources Management
DPR	: Detailed Project Report	NVDA	: Narmada Valley Development Authority
DRDA	: District Rural Development Agency	PDC	: Permanent disconnection
DSC	: Development Support Centre	PIA	: Project Implementing Agency
FES	: Foundation for Ecological Security	POP	: Package of Practices
GM6	: Gujarat Maize 6	PPP	: Public Private Partnership
GNFC	: The Gujarat Narmada Rural Development Cooperative Society	PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
GoI	: Government of India	RGM	: Rajiv Gandhi Mission
GTZ	: Gesellschaft for Technische Zusammenarbeit	RKVY	: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
HoDs	: Head of Department	SGSY	: Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
HSBC	: Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation	SHGs	: Self Help Groups
IGWDP	: Indo German Watershed Development Program	VANI	: Voluntary Action Network India
		WDT	: Watershed Development Team

ORGANOGRAM OF ORGANIZATION





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