



ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022

Rajarhat PRASARI

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PRASARI

About Us:

Rajarhat PRASARI is registered as a society under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act (1961). It has been registered under section 12AA and 80G(5)(vi) of the I.T. Act, 1961. PRASARI is also registered under FCRA-2010.

Mission:

Enabling people to ensure quality of living

Vision:

Better Earth, Better Life

Our Values:

Inclusion, Innovation, Excellence, Transparency, Integration, Sustainability, Teamwork, Cost optimization, and Collaboration

FROM ED DESK

This has been a journey through one and a half decades with and for the community across the operational villages. We have experienced struggles and successes and kept improving our strategies to bring in more and more effectiveness in our work. We have learnt from the failures, reflected back, and debated within the teams to refine and sharpen ourselves for much better deliveries.

‘Covid-19’ has devastated the world in many folds and the PRASARIans too, could not escape the impacts of it-but within ourselves we spent a huge amount of virtual engagement to streamline the Organization and the longer-term strategies. We have sorted out the growth strategies for us and identified the need of establishing a dedicated HR cell and M&E cell to build people and standardize the actions. The need for horizontal spread has emerged as an essential component for our ‘positioning’ along with deepening the interventions.

This has been a fantastic year to operate adapting a ‘livelihoods framework’ across the locations our teams are undertaking implementation work with the community. We reorganised ourselves to build very solid ‘community institutions’ to discuss and decide the intervention points as the most important stakeholder.

They were facilitated to look into the husbandry of the ‘natural capitals’, individually or collectively belonging to them. We could establish a large number of government and corporate partnerships to leverage ‘physical infrastructure’ investments to integrate and nurture the natural resources, across the locations. A large investment and effort have been made to build the youths in the community to run and anchor the activities in their respective villages. The creation of the ‘assets’ is rigorously followed by the ‘livelihoods financing’ from the community Institutions for the enhancement of the household income for better living. The teams are now operating with a comprehensive approach across the diversified agroclimatic zones to deal with the challenges through the incorporation of realistic and innovative solutions. Our efforts are yielding towards a clear goal for sustainability.

HIMALAYAN ZONE AND SUB TROPICAL HILL ZONE



Kalimpong and Darjeeling are two Himalayan districts PRASARI has been operating in the hills. The Kalimpong district comprises of 42-gram panchayats under three community development blocks: Kalimpong–I, Kalimpong–II and Gorubathan and the Darjeeling has Sadar subdivision, 61.00% of the total population lives in rural areas and 39.00% of the population lives in urban areas. In the Kurseong subdivision, of the Darjeeling district 58.41% of the total population lives in the rural areas and 41.59% lives in the urban areas, There are 78 tea gardens/estates (the figure varies slightly according to different sources), in the district, producing and largely exporting Darjeeling tea. It engages a large proportion of the population directly/ indirectly. The area together comes under the GTA-Gorkhaland Territorial Administration comprising eight blocks as shown on the map. In the hills, the team of PRASARI has engaged themselves with the livelihood assets (e.g. human, social, natural, physical and financial capitals) captured below.

Infrastructures, facilities and human resources

Hills receive minimum government grants, as they are autonomous in terms of administration, neither generates significant revenue to be well managed by G`TA -Gorkhaland Territorial Administration. There is no local governance or PRI system in the hills, the last PRI election was held here in the year 2002. This indicates the Governance and decentralization of the facilities available in the hills. Infrastructure facilities like basic roads, water supply etc. are in a miserable state in the hills and is clearly visible that in the last couple of decades, no maintenance or new construction has taken place. Even today, a good number of villages in the hills do not have formal approach roads.

Once upon a time Darjeeling was popular for its Education systems and infrastructures, and considered to be one of the best in the state. The hills have experienced agitation for decades and over a period have lost allglory of hosting the best education system. The ‘political agreements’ in the lines of autonomies, and hills have lost its independent entitlements and are neither considered as the mainstream districts of the state of West Bengal. There is a major mismatch in the culture and vernacular of the hills with the rest of Bengal, but state power never displayed that sensitivity-like engaging a Hindi teacher for the Hindi-speaking children, nor a Nepali speaking teacher through the School service commission. Health services here are just ‘cut off’ from the mainstream and largely dependent on Siliguri town. A villager avails a passenger jeep (with limited frequency) from the approach road/marketplace (needs an uphill walk of kilometres, sometimes) to reach out to avail of major health services. The BPHCs are poorly maintained with minimum technical stuffing, in terms of nurses and Doctors. Any posting in the Govt. health centre for a doctor in the hill is considered to be a ‘punishment posting’.

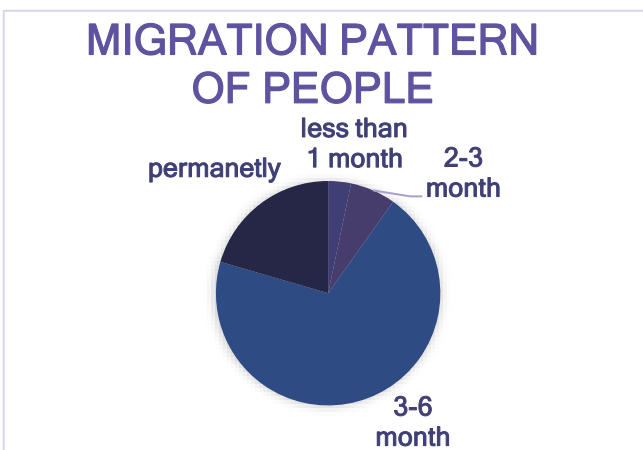
Darjeeling Himalayas comprising of a couple of districts, mostly known as a popular tourist station in the hills. Tourism is a seasonal activity; therefore, the majority of the population (mostly rural) live on natural resources. A good chunk of the people migrates out in search of work and earnings, in other States of the country and Nepal, often for jobs NOT of dignity. Migration remains predominant in the area. The migration rate found after survey with 568 households in our working community the after covid period is presented below:(22% of the total population migrates)

Social capital:

Himalayas in West Bengal suffers from the age-old deprivation from the access and services from mainstream institutions. The area is much lagging in terms of organized peoples’ institution, as such. The SHGs, Water Users’ Association, farmer producers’ organization as the mandate for different project enlistments, leaving a lot of scope to reorganize them to their effectiveness. The institutions are yet to function as mutual help groups and more specifically platforms for financial intermediaries for livelihoods financing and enhancements.

Prasari Hill Team was using WUA(WATER USER”S ASSOCIATION) platform for securing the water scarcity issues as well as to develop water budgeting and water use in livelihood. Since September 2021 Prasari Hill Team started working with SHGs and Cluster level to focus better on livelihood through Integrated Farming Clusters.

In the hills, the entire intervention has been planned within the watershed boundaries. There will be a couple of primary institutions in the villages, namely the Water Users’ Association (WUA) and the SHGs.



PRASARI has promoted the WUAs here, around the intervened water sources for rejuvenation and accessing the water for livelihoods. The SHGs are an output of the approach from the SRLM to partner with them for demonstrating intensive livelihoods in some of the identified clusters of the NRETP (National Rural Economic Transformation Project) blocks. The SHGs (undertaken from SRLM) initiated with the livelihoods intervention shall be brought under water linkages under the watershed boundaries.

To get into the structure we took the following strategy

- At first with the RCRC network and IFC approach HO collaborated with the State and information was shared to meet PD about Prasari and its working mode
- Along with HO Support and State representative from SRLM and Hill location representative after the meeting with PD, (GTA) SRLM a proposal regarding IFC 8 clusters were prepared based on meeting with the clusters and the cluster identification was done. Hill team shared Prasari working mode, objective and Strategy to work together for strengthening the clusters
- District Steering Committee and Block Steering committee was proposed to be formed for IFC
- Block sharing Workshop was done in each block
- GP/Cluster level sharing, grooming visioning, and planning on watershed were done especially in IFC-focused cluster areas
- Sub-Cluster level sharing, grooming, and visioning were done
- Sample SHG and HH level monitoring and execution were planned for better results

Summarized household coverage showing the engagement with the community institution, intensively in the last year.

Block	WUA	HH	SHG	HH
Rangli-Rangiot	7	95		
Gorubathan	34	383		
Lava	6	230	58	370
Pedong	13	366	40	400
Kalimpong-i			144	1087

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members of the primary WUAs or SHGs, based on their particular product. They are in a sense; Common interest groups shall be availing the services for either vegetable or spice market linkages.

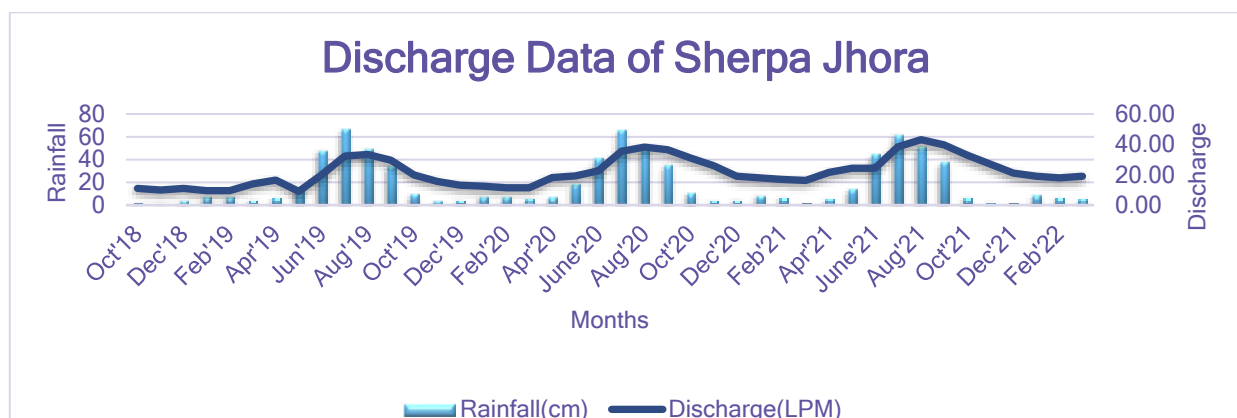
The commodities to be brought to a common point and shall be 'graded, sorted and stored' in a common storage facility centre to demonstrate the bulk shelling. There are village resource persons (to be groomed to that capacity) to provide day-to-day doorstep supports towards ensuring the production and business linkages.

Natural capital integrated with other livelihoods assets:

PRASARI has been dealing with water issues (both, surface and groundwater) since its inception. 'Water security' is one of the themes of the organization. The **Government of West Bengal (GoWB)** has also shown great interest in springshed management which led to initiate the new '*Jharnadhara*' programme under MGNREGA and '**Jhora Rejuvenation**' programme under WBADMIP with the Water Resources Development department.

Thinking about sustainable development and to meet up the demand for water for present and upcoming generations spring-shed management approach has been introduced, in which intervention is more site-specific in nature and can address the local requirements, is found to be more effective at micro-levels

This year we submitted nearly 50 nos of springs DPR to MGNREGA cell under Kalimpong district. Intervention in the hills shall adopt a typical watershed approach and all the activities shall be undertaken within the identified hydrological boundaries. There are five demonstrated units planned within the watersheds where the rejuvenation of springs and delivery the water to the farms would be piloted. Resource rejuvenation and use have been planned to be leveraged in 10 micro-watersheds (around 5000 ha) from the Government Departments. The SHGs (undertaken from SRLM) initiated with the livelihood's intervention shall be brought underwater linkages, gradually, maybe from the third year of the project intervention. Following is a sample springshed impact.



After one year of Jhora Rejuvenation work Surface Flow Minor Irrigation (SFMI) work started in the village. The villagers were excited that finally they will be able to cultivate their maximum land round the season. Along with the rejuvenation of water resources following interventions have been taken up:

Land (JAMIN)

Solution:

- **Increasing soil carbon by using organic manure**
- **Training on POP**
- **Scale up through VRP model in SHG base**
- **Proper guidance & monitoring**

Latitude: 27.182459
Longitude: 88.599985
Elevation: 218.94 m
Accuracy: 0.2 m
Time: 05-12-2021 12:17
Note: SRI maize field

Agri-Paddy (Ha)	167.23
HH	1124
Agri-Maize (Ha)	276
HH	2186
Horti- veg (Ha)	118.29
HH	2326
Horti plantation (Ha)	62.83
HH	707
Horti spices (Ha)	251.13
HH	2422

A number of Farmers across Kalimpong and Darjeeling district are declining under paddy cultivation every year due to scarcity of water, high labour cost, unsatisfied production, etc which causes increase in cost of production and decrease in gross income of the farmers by paddy cultivation at that extent after which the farmers are losing interest in paddy cultivation continuously. As a result, area under paddy cultivation in hills are decreasing converting the low lands into barren lands. Some farmers replaced their paddy field by cultivating ginger or areca nut but they are very few in numbers. During interaction with the villagers about the starting of water scarcity issues, they mentioned that earlier the catchment area of the springs used to remain covered by forest. Simultaneously they even mentioned that earlier paddy cultivation was cultivated by almost all the farmers in hills as villagers use to secure their staple food rice by cultivating their own land. Paddy is a rain fed crop in hills and so the water logging system in paddy percolates inside and helps the ground water to get recharged. With the theory of Natural Farming and System of Rice Intensification we approached our farmers of Water User's Association after the lockdown situation to grow interest towards farming throughout the year. When we planned paddy for Kharif season the farmers showed least interest towards paddy cultivation and put thousand reasons behind avoiding paddy cultivation. Then we started training and demonstration of Natural farming in different WUAs.

A handful of support was always done by DPMU (WBADMIP) Darjeeling to fulfil the mission of paddy cultivation by natural farming in hills. The WUA got work order for purchasing the local seeds as well as few farmers tried hybrid seed for paddy cultivation which were provided by ADMIP. Trainings, demonstration regular visits to WUA helped the farmers to gain confidence on our approach and they

practiced in small plots Natural farming. We also suggested them to cultivate with both the process one that is traditionally cultivated by the farmers and the other SRI by natural farming. Training was given to 450 farmers among which 298 responded positively and followed the process of natural farming. Our CWs were instructed to support the farmers in every new step starting from land preparation, fertilizers preparation, making seed bed, transplanting maintaining distance, weeding, pest managements till harvesting and crop cutting data collection. We maintained every records so that we can prove the farmers and show them the difference in traditional cultivation and natural farming SRI process in paddy cultivation.



After Dusherrra due to heavy rainfall the production in paddy was affected very badly. It was very sad to visit the villages as whenever we use to visit the fields with the farmers we use to compare the growth rate, tillers of the paddy plot in SRI field and traditional fields and after the heavy rainfall the traditional paddy plots all leaned with the soil but the SRI plots were still standing. One of the farmer at Loyal, kalimpong of Pranami WUA shared his opinion that when he was asked to make seed bed, prepare jibamrit, ghanajibamrit, beejamrit, he use to get very annoyed on the Community Worker, when the Prasari dada/ Didi insisted to transplant one seedling at its 8-12 days age he thought he will not get any production from the demonstration plot. After transplantation the next day he again transplanted more seedlings to fill the blanks but his son was very upset and said him not to cheat and do as Prasari's dada/didi taught them. After a month when he counted more tillers and good health of plant which was noticed by all the villagers he was very much happy. He completely understood when he saw that after heavy rainfall all his and other villager's paddy fields were damaged but only the SRI Fields had no effect of heavy rainfall. All were astonished to find the difference and result of SRI method and understood the strength of Natural Farming.

During Crop cutting we found that the paddy plants in Natural farming process with SRI, the roots were spreaded which created a good hold in the ground that provided the roots strength to hold the production more and stay firm. The panicle length was more compared to traditional method, also the grain number was drastically more in Natural farming method plots. We weighed the wet weight of the seeds in few sample plots of 9 sqft(3'x3') area and found that the production was 55-60% more in SRI Natural farming method compared to traditional method. Hybrid paddy production was measured 5 tons and in local Masino basmati production was 5.78 tons whereas the same in traditional method was obtained around 3 tons. Now the villagers themself spreads their success story with others and the process is getting popular among the farmers. It is expected that next year the number of paddy farmers

will be more and we can ensure more production of organic paddy from Kalimpong and Darjeeling districts.



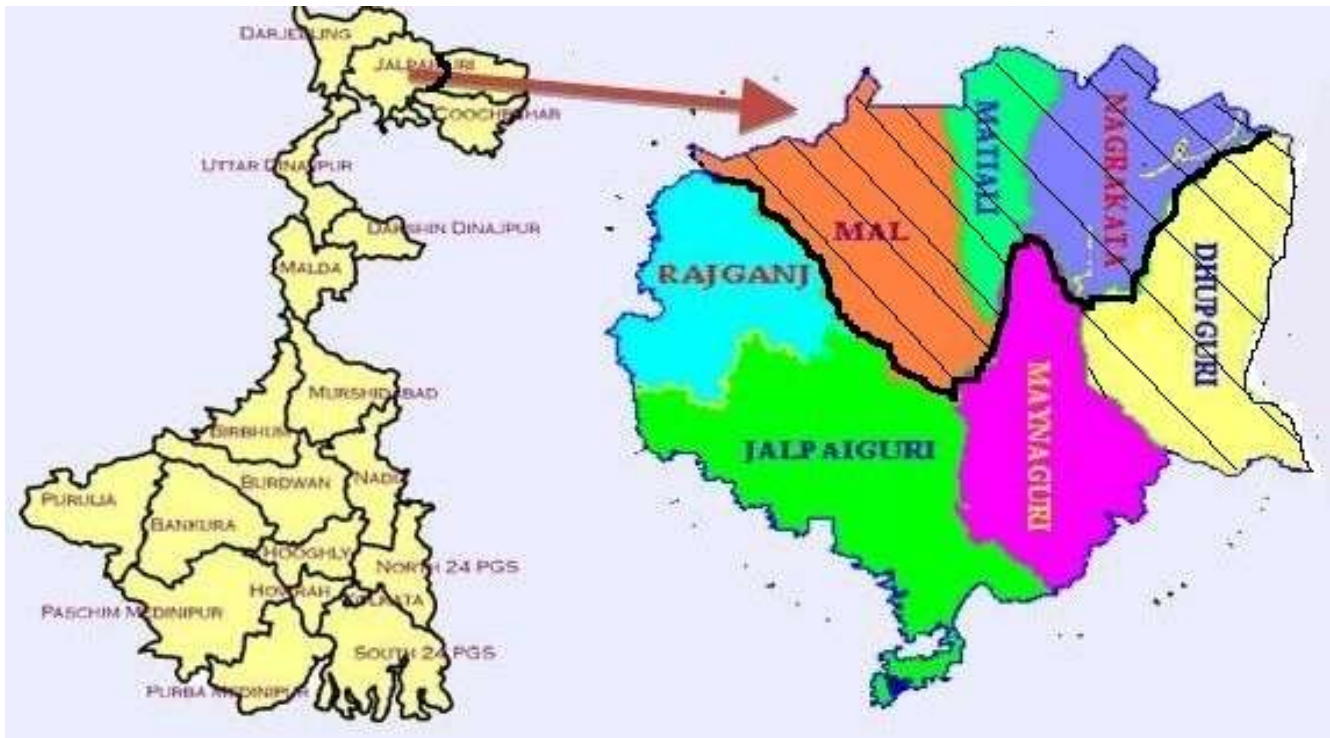
The technique of SRI, more specifically the principles were tested and practice findings were disseminated to other WUAs promoted by PRASARI. Accordingly, the WUA members planned and submitted their farmers list. Planning was submitted from 49 WUAs for pre-kharif Ginger and turmeric by 375

farmers from which we selected names of 240 farmers from 41 WUA who all choose to cultivate in at least one bigha land. Farmers were trained the proper process of seed treatment using Trichoderma, land treatment with lime and after 15 days using jibamrit and preparing bed maintaining distance of 1.5 ft. After every month once farmers were suggested to remove the weeds and use jibamrit for better results. This year farmers are expecting better production from their Ginger and Turmeric land.

WUAs under Kashyone GP, Pedong GP, Loday GP of Kalimpong ii block, Dalim GP, Samsing GP, Kumai GP, Paten Godak GP, Nim GP of Gorubathan block from Kalimpong district and Lamahatta GP, Takling I and II GP from Rangli Rangliot block, Darjeeling district discussed about the suggestions and ideas provided by Team Prasari in their regular monthly planning meeting and decided to create a spice hub as spice crops such as Cardamom, Ginger, Turmeric, Round chilly, Cinnamom, Bay leaf etc are produced all over but due to low technical knowledge as well as fungal attacks, land preparation high budgets; people use to cultivate in small scale. After receiving training and planning within WUA and also discussing in clusters initiative was taken to practice following proper POP using Natural farming.



HIMALAYAN FOOTHILLS



In

2011, PRASARI started working in Dooars region, mainly in Mal Sub-division area of the Jalpaiguri district. System of Rice Indemnification was entry point activity with the *Basti* community. The region is divided into two parts; the Tea Garden area and another one is *Basti* area.

The tea garden areas mainly have an ST population who have the skills and knowledge which is limited to 'Tea related activities' but not more than 15% 'laborers' are considered permanent and the rest are employed on a casual basis. They are detached or have very limited access to the mainstream society. Low wages, poor access to education and social differences with neighboring communities have all contributed to a poor capital accumulation within the tea workers community. This circumstance has spawned several other social problems such as bonded labor, child labor, destitution and trafficking of women and children. Drinking water is a major issue of 90% Tea Garden and the women must wake up around 2 pm to fetch the water from the well or spring. The lack of awareness about the Govt. schemes, lack of necessary documents, and lack of timely information on the process causes difficult to access government schemes.

Non-Tea-Garden areas have lesser domination of STs compared to the Tea Gardens. Agriculture and allied activities are the major sources of livelihood for the local people. Despite average annual rainfall of almost 3000 mm and abundant river water for at least 10 months in the year, but still, there is less than 30% of irrigated land with the second lowest rice yield district (1.82 t/ha) in West Bengal. 84% of the farmers have less than an acre of land holding in the area, therefore single cropping with a traditional cultivation system neither suffices the consumption need nor fetches 'cash' income for the families, livestock is still considered as a buffer activity, not a livelihood activity. The area has very

limited employment opportunities where almost 80% of the males (15-50 yrs.) must go out for distress migration

Operating Model:

PRASARI Dooars team works directly with households through community platforms. The team used to partner and collaborate with the Government mainstream departments and PRIs to reach out to a huge number of households and to cater to their basic requirements. The women are facilitated to plan, take up and monitor the livelihood activities through their WLC (Women Livelihood Committees) or Water Users' Association (WUA). Model demonstration and technical handholding support have been provided by the professionals with the active participation of the community. These community platforms are facilitated to engage community members to get the benefit of flagship programs by the government. PRASARI constitutes a strong relationship with the community and then collaborates with the government line departments to intervene the identification points. Thus, through rapport building and technical knowledge team used to resolve the community-level issue and wants to come up with a constructive as well as feasible solution.



Natural Resource Management is a crucial part of these regions to address various challenges over the periods and it is a process that needs to regulate the existing resources in a sustainable way. The issues compelled to take initiatives on NRM are as follows-

1. Depleting trend of springs and wells due to higher intensity of rainfall. Depleting trend of springs and wells due to higher intensity of rainfall. Spring discharge has decreased by half in the months

of January to March over the last 30 years, and the well's static water level has decreased to 35 feet from 15 feet over the last 40 years.

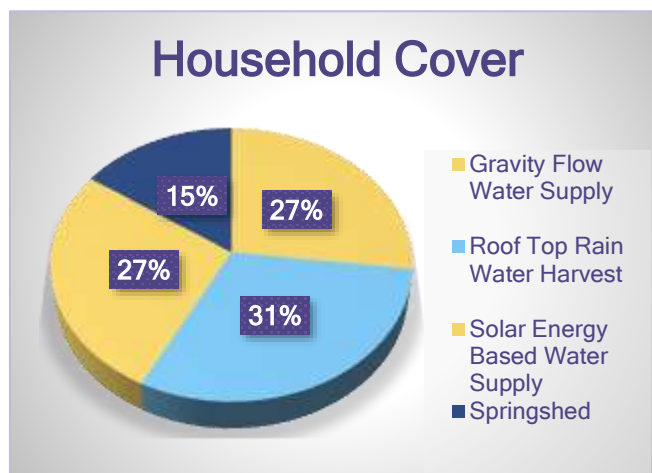
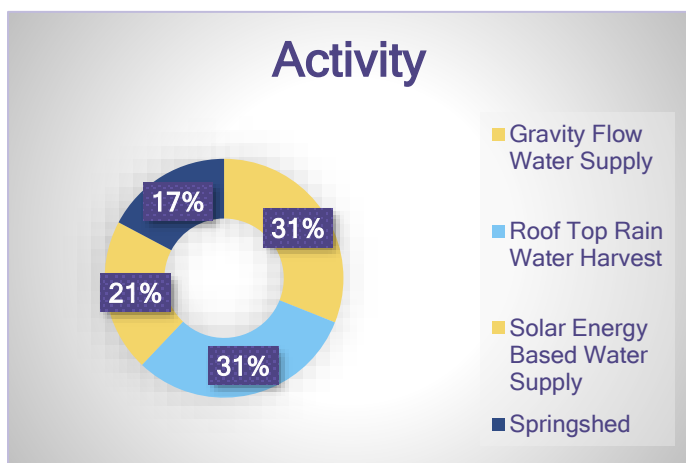
2. Change in land use pattern, concretization at recharge area, increased settlement in the recharge area, High amount of runoff in the steep slopes of the terrain & TG area, lack of rainwater harvesting structure, and deforestation in both districts, despite very high annual average rainfall (over 3000 mm).
3. Access to water for the villagers from the uphill sources and the sources at lower altitudes due to doorstep supply or lifting of water arrangements is not in place, in the area. Specifically, the households (comprising of Tea Garden central Indian tribals, magnolites) suffer from inaccessibility to water drinking and domestic use. This has a direct impact on their access to very basic drinking water for living and maintaining health and hygiene.
4. The availability of water was far away from the dwellings of the community mainly situated in the forest area, and the basic sources are springs or streams (*khola*). The women of the community used to move to the forest area to fetch water daily. This enhances life risk for those women due to animal attacks and is also responsible for consuming a huge time for single activity on a regular basis.
5. The TG workers miss duty (no work no pay) for 12 to 15 days in a year (Rs.2500 to 3000 approx.) as they cannot make it on time due to non-availability of the water right at the source (well/spring), they spent 2-3 hours for fetching water in the month of Nov-March in the year. For the non-Tea Garden *basti* areas, the water scarcity couples with scanty resource holding, knowledge and technology supply, access to mainstream institutions and markets are hindering factors for income and livelihoods.
6. Due to small land holding, the farmer cannot harvest the rain water to ensure the second crop even the primary crop Rice also failed when last rain not came in time. That is why land use pattern is changed over the last five years. Lack of water availability also restricts the integration of livelihoods to generate alternative income source apart from wage earning.



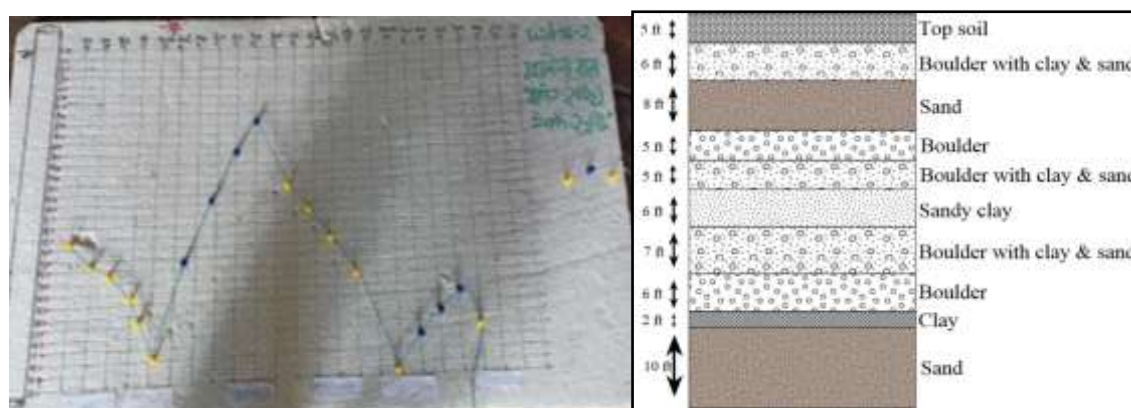
The partnership between PRASARI and LOCAL ADMINISTRATION has resolved the water issue and brought smiles of relief to the faces of villagers. Many villages through direct water supply at the doorstep for 24x7 hours from the spring. It is one of the most important problems in women's lives, especially those who are working in Tea Gardens. To address this issue PRASARI Team Organized district-level workshops with district officials, block-level officials, and government staff of Gram Panchayat. PRASARI has organized an exposure visit at demonstrated villages. ADM Jalpaiguri Zilla PRASARI and the District Nodal Officer of MGNREGA took part in the event and after that visit, the demonstration sites made a commitment to work on this issue jointly. In this way Dooars team got success to mobilize the Government program in a customized form called "SANJEEVANI." Under MGNREGA program team also mobilized six Solar Systems from Sunlit Future to address the issue. During this financial year, the PRASARI Dooars team has implemented a Gravity flow water supply at nine places and six solar energy-based water supply systems for 2717 households at Mal, Matiali and Nagrakata block of Jalpaiguri district. The team has also taken care of spring discharge and well water level with a specific scientific approach to aquifer management through different activities (Springshed and Roof Top Rain Water Harvest). A total of 14 such recharge programs (Springshed - 5 and Roof Top Rain Water Harvest-9) were implemented with the support and collaboration of the District Administration and local Panchayat.

A total of 5030 households were getting benefits from these water-centric convergence programs. The Team mobilized a total of 260 lakhs rupees from the government and 17.5 Lakhs rupees from Sunlit Future for Water program. During this period, the Team conducted an awareness campaign, capacity building training of BFHG (Barefoot Hydro Geologist), Community, and PRI on different technical aspects. In the 32 trainings, a total of 63 community members and 132 PRI representatives participated.

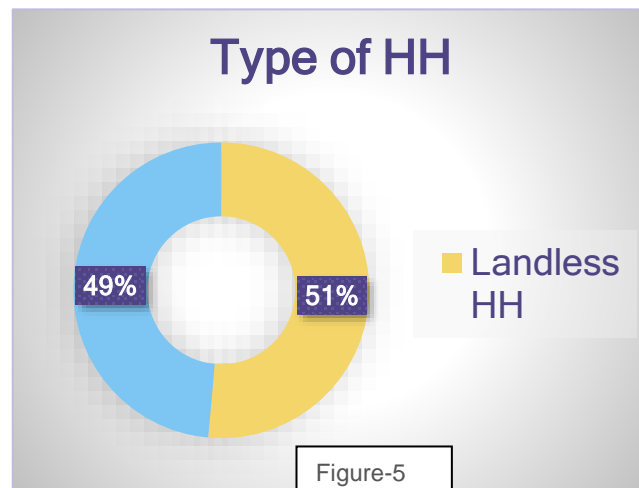




The above-mentioned chart depicts that the team gave emphasis on both accessibility and availability of water at the same space. Out of the total schemes, 52% was for the supply and 48% for recharge activity and the household coverage was 54% and 46% respectively. Participatory Well monitoring and information sharing tool at Well No- W/MB-02, owner Pramila Roy, Mangalbaribasti, MB-I GP, Matiali Block in Jalpaiguri. In this information tool community demarked decreasing the well's Static Water Level by a yellow pin where the blue pin demarked increasing the Static Water Level of the well. This information tool increased interest and queries among the community members on intervention which is encouraging us to work at the regional level on this issue. For further intervention in the area, Dooars Team conducted a Hydro-geological study by an expert to better understand the geology and hydrological map of the area. The study developed the Water table elevation contour map and lithological map which has given a scientific basis for identifying the recharge area of the research area. To assess the impact of the water program Dooars team has conducted a midterm survey on the water supply area. The below chart shows the impact of doorstep water supply in the Tea Garden area. Measurably reduce women's toil and they can spend their time with family and can take rest. It also observed that it also enhances the hygiene and sanitation of the community, especially the school-going students who are now bathing and washing their clothes regularly. The sample case shows that water consumption increased by more than double while the time required to fetch the same amount of water decreased by nearly 33 times.



PRASARI Dooars Team is continuously engaged with poor households to promote improved livelihood through training, demonstration, and on-field handholding support and linkage with Line Departments. Continuous support and collaboration from different departments and stakeholders encourage working with resource-poor households. PRASARI Dooars' team worked with 2172 households to generate income through various planned



activities. Resource-based household livelihood planning is our key approach for intervening in livelihood. Following an assessment of the community's needs, the PRASARI team provided various technical training and on-field handholding support to the community. The community institutions prepared the livelihood plan and jointly submitted the convergence plan to different departments. In the Financial Year (2021-22) the PRASARI team engaged with 1055 households to promote improved rice cultivation practices in the Kharif season. Seed selection, seed treatment, line transplanting, and NPM-based pest management were the key interventions. The Assistant Director of Agriculture's office has supported the farmers through WLC for the best kharif production. ADA Matiali and Nagrakata provided paddy seed and other kits to farmers through ATMA program. Out of 1055 households, 630 households practised SRI with the NPM method in 119 ha of land. 25 households used their fallow land for papaya and lemon plantations. In Rabi season 127 farmers cultivated Pulses in Angrabhasa-II and Matiali-Batabari –I GP areas with support from ATMA, whereas in Pre-Kharif season 116 Farmers cultivated Maize. Apart from land-based livelihood activities, the team was engaged in providing support and services for better livestock management. Through ensuring vet care services, the team supported 1853 households with proper goat management methods and ensured income from goats. A qualified goat resource person assisted them with mechanical castration and periodic deworming. In this fiscal year, 74.6 percent of households engaged in two or more livelihood activities, with 60% of paddy cultivators employing the SRI method in conjunction with NPM. The team and the ADA Matiali Office collaborated on a special initiative to produce indigenous aromatic rice called Kalonuniya Rice with 120 farmers on 96.5 bighas of land. All 120 farmers got a good yield of Kalonuniya rice. Team interventions increased yield by an average of 1.30 times. At the beginning of this financial year, a team is intensively working in 11 Tea Gardens with 1117 Tea Garden workers to enhance their income and help them live a dignified life. Promoting sustainable alternative livelihoods through community institutions Social security and entitlements from the government are to be ensured by the team for the TG workers. From past experience, team selects promotion of a Kitchen Garden as an entry point activity and promotes the kitchen garden among 630 Tea Garden workers' households on their homestead land.

In a team member's study, it was discovered that a year-round kitchen garden promotion saved a family nearly 4500 rupees, which they did not see in cash. A total of 487 tea garden workers' households continued their mushroom cultivation for consumption and income. As a part of the demonstration program, the team mobilized highly [productive black pepper saplings from ADA of Matiali block and distributed them to 35 tea garden workers' families at Matiali. Figure 5 depicts how the team assisted the most resource-poor households: 51% of landless families received professional assistance to enrich their lives, while 49% of landed households in the Basti area received professional assistance on their livelihood.

Thus, the households are engaged in various income-generating activity combinations such as;

1. Agriculture + Livestock
2. Livestock + Sack/kitchen
3. Livestock + Mushroom



kitchen garden and vertical kitchen garden were well accepted by the district Agriculture Department and honored Gita Kumar a Tea Garden Worker in Songachi Tea Garden as one of the best farmers of 2021-22. She practiced vertical Kitchen Garden at her small homestead land and consume whole year vegetables from the Garden. From observation of the difficulties of Tea Garden workers to produce required amount of vegetables from their small land, PRASARI Doars Team introduced this technic of gardening with 16 landless Tea Garden Workers' families at Matiali Block.



Finally, the result of livelihood interventions come through income of the family. Technology, capacity building, skill development on different livelihood activities, regular coaching and handholding support were resulted incremental income and enhance knowledge and confidence. In FY 2021-22 Dooars team engaged to enhance the income

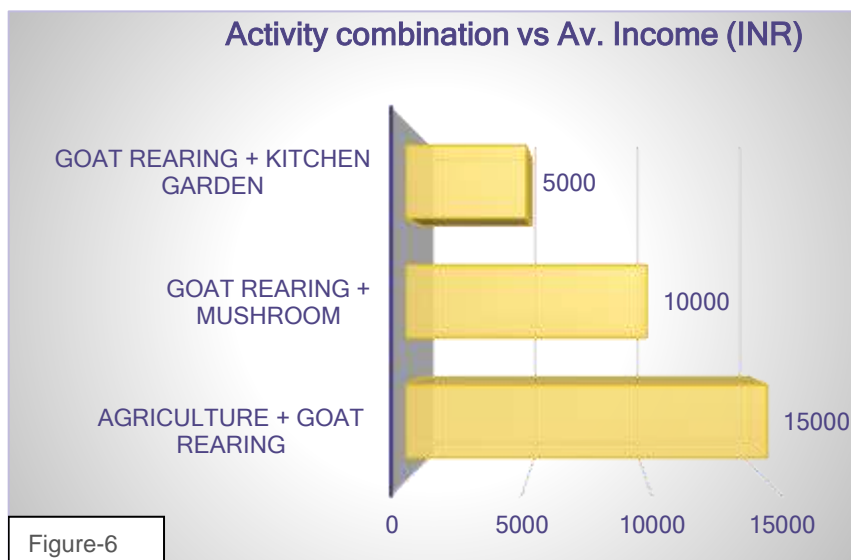


Figure-6

and knowledge of 2172 households both in Tea garden and in *Basti area* of Jalpaiguri District. Dooars Team mainly provided their assistance in following three livelihood activity combinations for both landed and landless households. Mostly in *basti area* household choose Agriculture and Goat rearing as

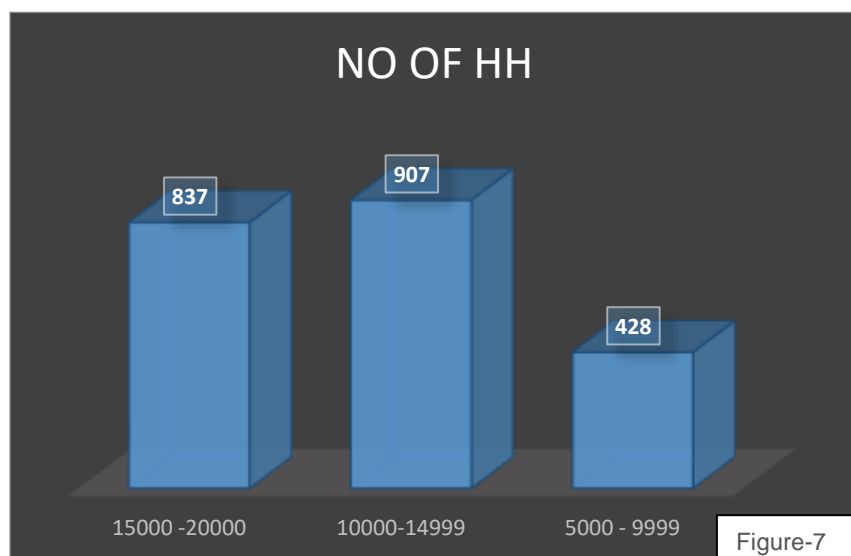


Figure-7

lowest income to the family. The chart indicate that income enhancement of resource poor tea garden worker is more challenging and needed more intensive interventions. Kitchen garden provided diversified food plate to the households not income, although the household earned by reducing expenditure on buying green vegetable from market. Still Goat rearing is not yet a commercial activity, TG worker's family used to rear goat as a capital of income generating activity and using for coping up mechanism of any economic crisis.

Social and Human Capital:

41.8 % households getting income in the range of 10000 to 15000 and 38% household getting income more than 15000 from their integrated livelihood activities.

PRASARI working with and for the Poor with a clear mission of enabling people to lead their quality life. That is why Social Institutions play a big role especially for women empowerment. PRASARI working

jointly with Panchayati Raj Institution and Community Institution, where technology transfer, technical capacity building and information sharing is the key interventions. PRASARI Doars team follow this approach and organized workshop, training, exposure visit and awareness walk among Community members, Panchayat members & staffs and Block officials. 76% training was conducted for community members where 20% for members Panchayati Raj Institution and 4% for Community selected BFHG/CRP. Total 114 trainings event were conducted in FY 2021-22. Out of 87 community training event 80% trainings were on technical capacity building on different activities where 15% of the total training was on Vision building, and 5% of the total was on social security and government entitlements. A workshop was conducted with the PRI staffs and District Officials for sensitization on groundwater management and local water source management for accessibility and availability of water in the village. There were several meetings with PRI members to share our work progress and findings. Six staff capacity-building events were conducted during the FY 2021-22 for development of better human resource and on time Team deliverable. Online Training for Staff, Community Leaders, Village Cadres and PRI representatives on COVID awareness and pre-during-post covid management was also conducted.

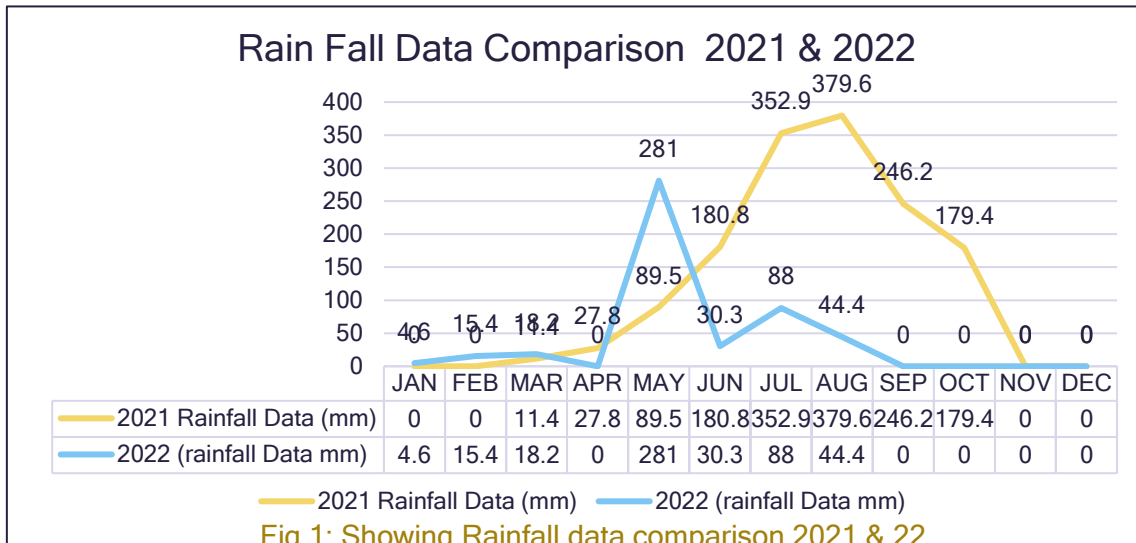
RED LATERITE



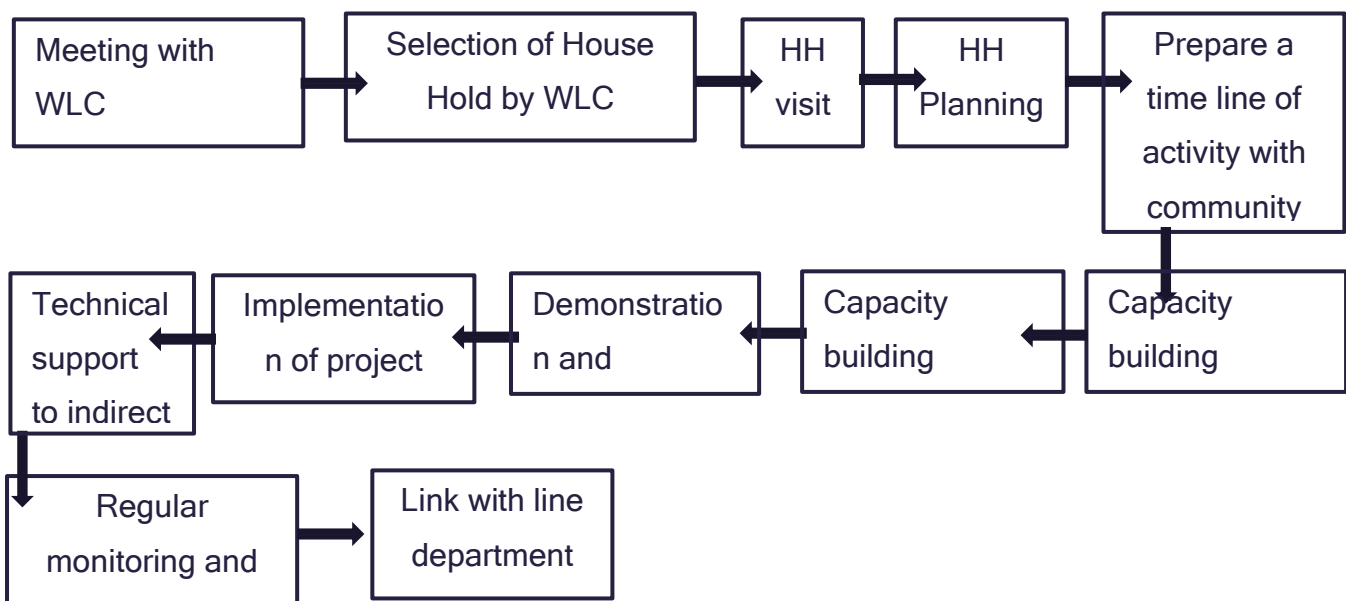
The district Birbhum fall under the plateau dominated by the central Indian tribals, where PRASARI has been working in partnership with Govt. of West Bengal and Ford Foundation to enhance the physical asset holdings, wage-earning from MGNREGA and scopes for the livelihoods. Members from the community generally work as daily wage labour in agriculture fields, brick kilns, etc the surrounding area. They also migrate to nearby Blocks and Districts to work as agriculture labours and to cities to work mostly as construction labours. In the period of Covid-19 and the associated lockdown, 80% of the studied families have not been able to go for migration and to work as daily wage labour, which always has been a major source of their family income. This has impacted the life and livelihoods of these families as on average the income has reduced in a range of Rs-21 to 40 thousand per annum is about 55-60% of their annual family income. It has also been observed that families who were involved with small businesses have lost 25% of their income due to the current covid situation then.

Background and context:

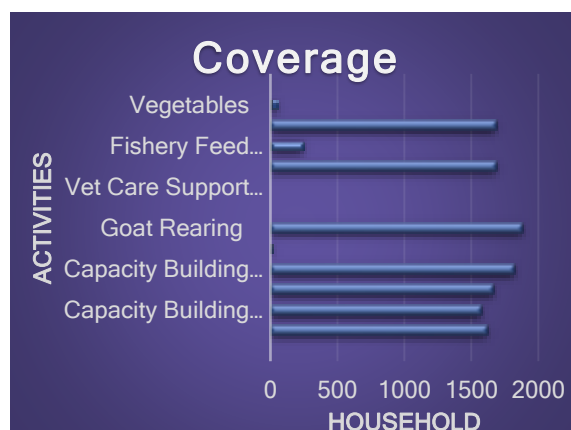
The following charts show the rainfall status of 2021 and 2022, which is very unexpected, and it has directly the community. Compared to last year, last four months is a complete drought in this year This region of Birbhum mostly depends on monsoon for agriculture, late monsoon hampered rice production, and most of the midland or mid-upland was left as barren land. The ponds also depend on the monsoon season, which hampers the short durational fishery. this year the community faces severe drought problems and the community and PRASRI team members are jointly trying to mitigate the adverse effect of drought.



Engagement Process:



Reach of the Location: The outcome or reach of the location is given through a tabular representation for easy understanding and also a brief description.



Capacity Building Programs: Visioning and capacity-building programs are the base of any activity.



First, the team decides on the preferable working zone according to some criteria to set the model, then conducted a meeting with the community and visioning the concept of the activity. After selecting a suitable place for livelihood intervention based on the

determined criteria in the team, community meetings, and visioning programs had arranged. Capacity building was done on two levels 1st we capacitated our VRPs, 2nd we capacitated our WLC members as well as selected beneficiaries. For indirect beneficiaries, we trained the VRPs and then they roll out the concept in their community, technical support, and regular follow-up conducted by the PRASARI team. They capacitated them with scientific steps of the fishery (Pond Preparation, Selection of Fingerlings, Feed Management, Water Quality Management, Harvesting) vegetable cultivation (Land Preparation, Seed-bed Preparation, Irrigation, Manuring, IPM, Marketing, etc.), and goat rearing (Goat Selection, Feed Management, Goat Shade, Vet Care).

A Vision building exercise was executed on benefits and income security from different activities for the long-term sustainability of livelihood. Capacity Building program conducted in 1625 hh on Vegetable Cultivation, 1580 hh on Fish Farming, 1669 hh on Goat Farming, and six VRP orientations on livelihood aspects both done in-house and field. The community started to visualize the scientific method of these activities through the capacity-building program and exposure, changes are seen in the activities as they step towards scientific activity from traditional practices, which will directly impact their income.

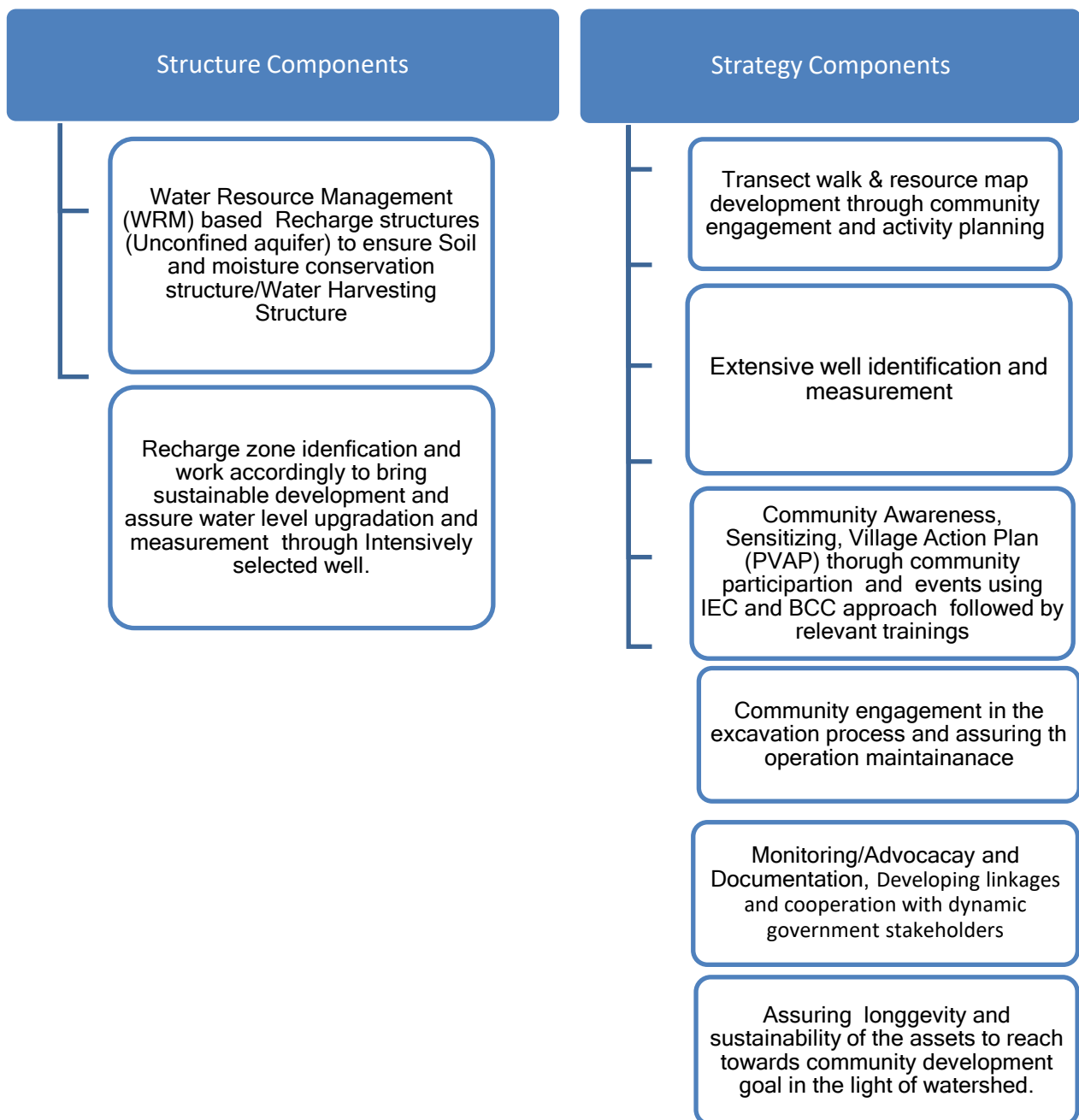
Impact:

The unexpected rainfall status in 2022 impacts directly hamper the community. Compared to last year last four months is a complete drought this year. This region of Birbhum mostly depends on monsoon for agriculture, late monsoon hampered rice production, and most of midland or mid-upland was left as barren land, which is more than 52% of their agricultural land. The ponds also depend on the monsoon season, which hampers the short durational fishery. Hence the intervention to alternative livelihood approach supports them towards food security. The capacity-building programs help to make them familiar with the scientific method of these activities from traditional practices. The behavioural change to the traditional practices and daily habits to secure the nutritional requirements. They mostly consume rice three times with potatoes and sometimes forest products only. Now from the kitchen garden, vegetable production in lands changes their feeding habit. With this change in

behaviour and practice, the income is secure in a drought situation like this year. The convergence with the line departments also give a positive impact and cover a large number of community.

Natural Resource Management: Watershed management work was hampered this year due to lack of MGNREGA funding. Therefore, we tried to find a way to immediate response to ground water crisis through recharge zone identification of a watershed. This is the only way to find quick recharge to ground water and limited fund source have to impact a large population and watershed by a small area treatment. Water Resource Management Demonstration sites (In Rajnagar) 2 watershed based Water Resource Management (WRM) plan incorporation in Rajnagar Block through recharge zone mode. Resource map and activity map are fundamental to it. To build the capacity of service providers and service authorities to ensure the sustainable reintegration of resources and recharge zone implementation mode at Rajnagar GP, Bhabanipur GP, Chandrapur GP, Tantipara GP and Gangmuri Jaypur GP in Rajnagar Block, Birbhum district. Community Sensitization-Through Village Action Plan (VAP) we the development Personnel s' of Prasari are committed to emerge wholesome development in terms of Water Resource Management and livelihood enhancement.

Stakeholder Management- Stakeholders at every level including Govt and community which will imply the process of Women Livelihood Committee (WLC) strengthening. Preparing training modules, schedules, and manual (if needed) before organizing capacity-building activities in the field. Also strengthening the Panchayat and Block level stakeholders to build Liaison Ing in a stronger way to extract leverage to build ownership of authority as well it will ensure the sustainability up to a higher level.



The WRM (Water Resource Management) based work and the recharge structure establishment under integrated natural resource management-based livelihood perspective. The components like awareness, convergence meetings with govt stakeholders at different level (bottom to upward direction) starting from community institutions, Cluster/sub clusters, Panchayats, Block, to the district, Behavioural change practices promotion, Village action plan with efficient community engagement and participation etc. The below representation can clarify the interlink more feasibly.

The involvement of communities in across different stages:

Community involvement is the key factor behind any program implementation, especially in respect of

watershed /Water Resource Management. The project is conceptualized as per the need of the situation and the emerging needs. Water scarcity is the primary problem over here mostly regarding agriculture purposes and little rain and lack of water harvest leads to the groundwater level up to a threatening extent. As a result, this project idea emerged to promote the recharge zone-oriented work specially in the premises of WRM model making and sustainability. The implementation was based on community participation and engagement especially from Women Livelihood Committee. This procedure involved their consent as well as validation in every bit of operation of the asset. As the whole procedure were efficiently participated by community people so they are the sole responsible for the management of the assets and activities to roll out.

Insight is not new maybe but sustainable for sure as they felt ownership to the assets as they get income through it and it will be helpful for each member over there in enhancing their livelihood.

The socio-economic benefits created because of intervention:

Socio-economic benefits are created in terms of income generation activity mostly. The people of Gurjondihi and Rajarkend & Bansbona were associated with manpower engagement in the excavation work. Around 75 people worked consecutively in the earthwork which 352246 rupees as per master roll. Also, 17 VRPs engaged in 28 well measurements got 8892. In this drought-prone year and delayed monsoon made the people more vulnerable so this work opportunity along with the vision of future sustainability made their lives easier in this respect upto a certain extent.

Convergence and Government Engagement:

Government linkage is very essential in respect of any project implementation. So, working in the watershed management arena we need to have constant conduct. After the selection of the recharge zone through various activities like extensive and intensive well measurement campaigns Govt needed to play the most efficient part of implementation through its partial fund. But for this momentum and Govt fund unavailability and specially GPDP incorporates in the December of every year so convergence in terms of financial support is not applicable, but cooperation is needed in every respect. This activity needs a lot of sensitization and convergence programs to channelise the vision in a certain way.

COSTAL SUNDARBANS

Sundarbans outreach (2021-22 FY)

Activity wise Outreach

S.No	Name of the district	Name of the Block	No. of GP	No. of Village	No. of SHGs	No. of WLC/WUA	Cumulative HHs coverage up to March 2021	BYP	Agriculture	Horticulture	Goat /Sheep/Pig	Improved Horticulture crops	Water Sanitation
1	North 24 Parganas	Hingalganj, Sandeshkhali II	10	45	142	38	13639	2588	1584	1022	910	535	2509
3	South 24 Parganas	Gosaba, Basanti, Sagar, Patharpratima & Namkhana	35	261	461	9	3610	1985	2954	1742	678	315	11069
Total			45	306	603	47	17249	4573	4538	2764	1588	850	13578

High Ridge and Deep Furrow Model on Bikash Mandal's agri-allied income:

Family Background: Bikash Mandal lives at Dhuchnikhali 3 number Village which is situated at Korakati Gram Panchayat in Sandeshkhali-2 Block, North 24 Parganas District. He is 55 years old farmer. Konika Mandal is his wife and she is 51 years old house wife. Biplob Mandal is their only son and he is 29 years old. He studied up to BA second year and could not complete BA due to family finance problem. He is also a farmer. Kanika Mandal, aged 26, is his wife. She is a housewife and has studied till graduation Debosmita Mandal is the only daughter of Biplob, she is now studying in class 2 in the SSK and she is 7 years old.



The main occupation of the people living in the coastal areas of the Sundarbans is agriculture, but it is extremely complex and totally dependent on the instability of nature. The only way to create irrigation resources in the region is to collect excess rainwater and retain the rainwater and use it for cultivation in the next season. Excess rainwater harvesting can be done effectively through suitable land-shaping of farmland, which involves improving the surface of agricultural land to collect excess rainwater as well as cultivating a variety of crops and integrated cultivation to make the land surface suitable for improved water intake.

The main objectives of “**High Ridge and Deep Furrow**” model are to collect excess rain water to create irrigation resources, reduce soil salinity, reduce the salinity of groundwater and increase the income of farmer. This model is suitable for fishery and multi-crop farming.

Design: The demonstration of the model is completed in 1 bigha. The model is shaped into alternate ridges (1.5 m top width × 1.0 m height × 3 m bottom width) and furrows (3 m top width × 1.5 m bottom width × 1.0 m depth). This model has four bunds and five channels. Bamboo scaffolding has been installed in each channel, those were 104 feet long. Each channel is connected with a 3.5 katha pond and the depth of this pond is 8 feet.

Cost of making HRDF model:

Cost by PRASARI for model setup		Cost by Bikash Mandal for model setup	
Cost of Earthwork	84400.00	Labour	17164.00
Cost of Bamboo scaffolding	23240.00		

Cost of GI wire	5000.00		
Cost of fibre net	1500.00		
Cost of tyre rope	1800.00		
Cost of plastic rope	300.00		
Total Expenditure	112280.00	Total Expenditure	17164.00

Cost ratio of making HRDF model (Farmer: PRASARI) = 1:6.54

Why this model is important for farmers in the Sundarbans coastal region: The biggest problem in



the Sundarbans coastal region is natural disasters. As a result, farmers suffer the most. Due to poor drainage system and excess rainfall in the monsoon, farmers are not able to cultivate paddy properly. Due to lack of water in winter, most farmers cannot cultivate Boro crop properly. “High Ridge and Deep Furrow” model is surrounded by

high ridge, so even if the surrounding agricultural land is under water during the rainy season, vegetables can be easily grown in the bunds of this model. As there is a pond in the model, vegetables can be cultivated in the dam with the help of pond water in winter season.

Previous scenario of farmers' land before the “High Ridge and Deep Furrow” model setup: With

the help of PRASARI, this model was made on the land of Mr. Bikash Mandal, a resident of Dhuchnikhali village. In previous years, he used to cultivate paddy only once in this land. He used to produce only 300 to 350 kg of paddy in this one bigha of land. As a result, he could not earn enough income from here. Due to excess water in the rainy season and lack of water in winter, he has never had the opportunity to cultivate vegetables on this land, although he has 20 years of vegetable cultivation experience.



Farmer's land scenario after the "High Ridge and Deep Furrow" model setup: With the help of



Figure 1 After harvest of vegetables

PRASARIans, He plans to plant vegetables as soon as the model is completed. After that he started planting vegetables. He cultivates bitter gourd on two scaffolds, cucumber on one scaffold and ridge gourd on two scaffolds. Brinjal vegetables are on the inner bund and ladies finger vegetables are planted on the embankment around the model.

This is the first time he has planted vegetables in this model, but his income is still good. So far, he has sold 290 kg of brinjal at Rs 60 per kg, 560 kg of ridge gourd at Rs 25 per kg, 175 kg of ladies finger at Rs 35 per kg, 80 kg of bitter gourd at Rs 55 per kg, 245 kg of tomato at Rs. 25 per kg and 115 kg of cucumber at Rs 24 per kg. So far he has spent Rs 9020 to cultivate vegetables. So far he has profit Rs 41790 by selling vegetables. He is cultivating vegetables by applying 90 percent organic fertilizers. He stocked 9 kg IMC fingerling (2.5 inch) and 500 grams of grass carp in the pond. He is regularly feeding fish in the pond twice a day. He produced 178 kg of IMC and 7 kg grass carp from the HRDF model and Rs.17050 profits from fishery.

Table of individual vegetables investment, production, income and net profit: (up-to January, 2021): (HRDF)

Sl. No.	Name of vegetable	No. of plants	Investment (Rs) (land preparation+seed+ fertilizer+ insecticides)	Income (Rs)	Market rate per kg (Rs)	Production (kg)	Profit
1	Brinjal	550	5000	17400	60	290	14400
2	Ridge Gourd	80	1475	14000	25	560	13525
3	Ladies Finger	400	2120	6125	35	175	5005
4	Bitter Gourd	150	2150	4400	55	80	3250
5	Cucumber	100	2500	2760	24	115	2260
6	Tomato	318	4775	6125	25	245	3350
Total		1598	19020	50810	-	1465	41790

Sl. No.	Name of vegetable	Investment for per plant (Rs)	Profit from per plant (Rs.)	Cost Benefit ratio per plants
1	Brinjal	5.45	26.18	4.8
2	Ridge Gourd	5.94	169	Impacted by Flood
3	Ladies Finger	2.8	12.51	5.004
4	Bitter Gourd	7.66	21.66	2.83
5	Cucumber	5	22.6	4.52
6	Tomato	8.72	10.53	1.21

Cost benefit ratio of vegetable:

Sl no	Expenditure	Profit	Cost Benefit ratio
1	19020	41790	2.19

Table of fish investment, production, income and net profit: (January, 2021): (HRDF)

Sl. No.	Type of fish	Stocking of fish (kg)	Investment (Rs)		Income (Rs)	Market rate per kg (Rs)	Production (kg)	Profit
			Fingerling	Feed				
1	IMC(Fingerling)	9	2250	3500	22250	125	178	16500
2	Grass carp	0.5	115	-	665	85	7	550
Total		9.5	2365	3500	22900	-	1246	17050

Total profit (in Rs.) = (Agriculture-41790+ Fishery-17050) = 58840 /-

Cost benefit ratio (Fishery):

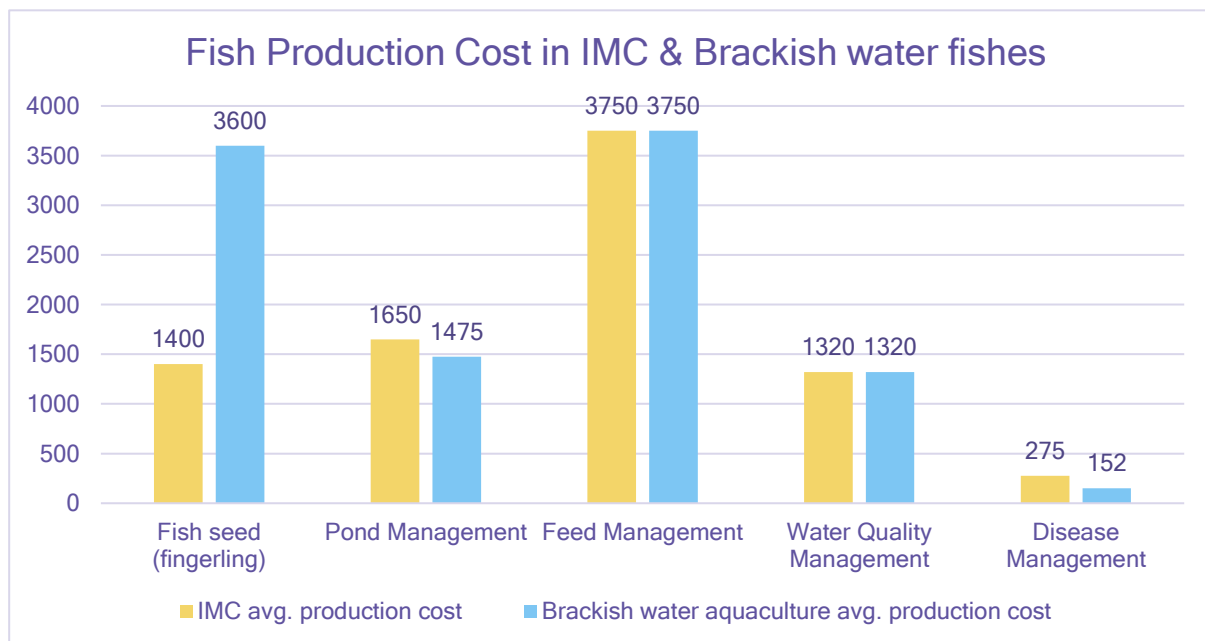
Sl no	Expenditure	Profit	Cost Benefit ratio
1	5865	17050	2.90

Total profit (in Rs.) = (41790+17050) = 58840 /-

Despite the natural calamities and pandemic led lockdowns Bikash earned about INR 59K or INR 5K per month from his HRDF model. It is expected that without the natural calamities this income can be doubled in field situation.

Pisciculture in Sundarbans:

Fishery predominantly was considered as male dominated activity in Indian Sundarbans. However, it was evident from this action research that women fish growers were not only performed well in their first attempt but in some cases may have outperformed their male counterpart who has many advantages in running the business. Though it was not in the scope of the study but from field observation we found that irrespective of women' socio-cultural background or ethnicity they were equally participative in nature and possess the ability to manage the business equally well when compared to their male counterpart. Women leaders from the remote islands show they can also cultivate fish through proper planning they and maximize their earning from the water resources they have. It was revealed from this endeavour that each women lead fish farmer earned more than INR 3K per month from this endeavour and may increase it to manifold with relevant technologies in hand. Moreover, this endeavour also reflected that even after a super cyclone like Amphan proper management- with good quality fish seeds, pond management, water quality management, regular feeding and disease management can increase the fish production and thus provide substantial income from the activity.



SPECIAL INITIATIVE

Individuals are already experiencing financial hardship, and according to press reports, the third wave of Covid is approaching, and people, particularly infants, will be disproportionately impacted. The majority of livelihoods have been disrupted across the globe, including India, as a result of the pandemic. Since the year 2020, everyone has been dealing with a variety of issues, including health, livelihood, and others. People are losing jobs and opportunities as a result of the lockdown, and those who work as daily wage earners or are associated with small businesses are feeling the brunt of this. Another issue in Sundarbans is natural disasters; from 2020 to the present, Sundarbans has been hit by super storm Amphan and Cyclone Yaas. Since 2008, we at PRSARI have been working on livelihoods in the Sundarbans delta region for the poor, ultra-poor, and marginal families. Due to the lockout, the majority of individuals living below the poverty line are suffering from health problems due to a lack of adequate nourishment. The government attempts to address this issue via the PDS system, however it can be observed that malnourished children and women experience increased discomfort and suffer from health-related problems. The third wave, in particular, posed a danger to infants and parents who are unable to adequately care for their children. To assist the poor and vulnerable people of Sundarbans, PRASARI has begun relief work in a few selected gramme panchayats in North 24 Parganas and South 24 Parganas with the support of SDK II Community Development Block, North 24 Parganas, and Gosaba Block, South 24 Parganas with the support of Ajim Premji Philanthropic Institute (APPI). seeking assistance from the Block administration and the Local PRI PRASARI chose 1500 infants from poor, ultra-poor, and marginally susceptible families and gave baby kits to infants aged two to six years old twice to protect them against the third wave of COVID 19. In Not only does the package include infant supplies, but it also includes hygiene kits to aid in the battle against pandemic situations. During this Lockdown time, PRASARI observed that when people became more worried and fought for survival, they rushed to government departments for assistance, such as PDS, schools for mid-day meals, and vaccination at metacentres and other centres. As a result, people travel there and cause overcrowding despite the fact that the government and local representatives attempted to regulate it. As a result, somewhere, individuals are converging to assist in averting the epidemic. Simultaneously, people go outdoors to handle their requirements, using modes of conveyance such as boat, motor van, and others. PRASARI has decided to clean areas where people are congregating. Here, APPI provided full support for sanitation by liming, belching for market places, auto stands, hat areas (daily stalls provided twice or thrice), health centres, and jetty areas, as well as liquid sanitizer for use inside health centres, block offices, agriculture offices, livelihood offices, and party offices, among other locations. PRASARI placed microphones in densely populated areas to raise public awareness.

Area selection: Relief work was carried out in chosen areas of impoverished individuals in both Sandeshkhali – II and Gosaba blocks. PRASARI encompassed four GPs in Sandeshkhali II, namely

Korakati, Manipur, Durgamandap, and Jeliakhali, as well as three GPs in Gosaba Block, namely Kumirmari, Shambhunagar, and Satjeliya.

Objectives:

- Supporting vulnerable families with infants by providing baby food kits as a source of nutrition and immunity booster for the infants,
- Supporting sanitization programme as well as sanitation and miking work in both blocks. Overcrowded areas such as market areas, van stands, auto stands, hat areas, health centres, and other government allied department areas were identified in both community lock areas of Sandeshkhali – II Block of North 24 Parganas and Gosaba Block of Gosaba

Household coverage:



In Sandeshkhali – II Block of North 24 Parganas & Gosaba Block of South 24 Parganas with the support of Block administration and local PRI we reached to 1500 nos babies of vulnerable families. Details are given in the below table -

Block Name	Sl. No.	Name of the Gram Panchayet	Numbers of Baby covered under COVID 19 & YAAS cyclone affected relief work		
			(Phase-1)	(Phase-2)	Total (Phase-1+2)
Sandeshkhalī – II	1	Jeliyakhali	150	150	300
	2	Korakati	200	200	400
	3	Durgamondop	150	150	300
	4	Monipur	250	250	500
Gosaba	5	Kumirmari	600	600	1200
	6	Shambhunagar	50	50	100
	7	Satjelia	100	100	200
		Total	1500	1500	3000

As per Covid SOP, PRASARI completed the relief work against malnutrition with the 4 GPs in Sandeshkhali – II & 3 GPs in Gosaba Block and covered 1500 HH with babies with two times supply of

baby food kits. **Simultaneously PRASARI continued the awareness campaigning through miking & sanitation efforts in selected GPs of the area.**

Process of work

After receiving funding from APPI to carry out relief and sanitation work on an emergency basis, PRASARIans adhered to all required rules that were critical in the COVID scenario. The following actions were taken:

- Relief operations planned in collaboration with the local government, and cleanliness and miking will be maintained at all times.
- PRASARIan adhered to Covid standard operating procedure throughout relief efforts, sanitation, and public awareness campaigns, as directed by the government.
- Team was responsible for the selection of vulnerable families and distribution of relief, **sanitations & awareness**
- Local administration endorsed the vulnerable families
- Jointly relief kit distribution was be done by presence of local administration.
- Starving those malnourished children providing baby food kit as those babies are not received any relief yet
- Expended awareness **campaigning & sanitation efforts** against COVID 19

Considering the current situation PRASARI Sundarbans team distributed the baby food kits in two phases.

Relief strategies taken:

After finalising the relief work and executing mass awareness and sanitation campaigns in the local area, the PRASARI management team created a digital platform to facilitate communication and collaboration among staff members who were unable to sit together at the same time due to the lockdown. Through the digital platform, the field team discussed and shared the relief work programme. This debate resulted in the formation of a purchasing committee responsible for the program's methodical implementation.

Meeting at the administrative level:

To collaborate with the government, a meeting with the Block Development Officer and officials from the PRI was organised. In SDK – II block, the BDO assumed command and granted us permission to operate freely with the administration, issuing a document confirming that PRASARI had established a team in SDK – II block. Simultaneously, another team for relief operations was established in Gosba Block.

Vulnerable families and area selection:

Local PRI guided PRASARI's relief team for the relief effort, including four GPs in SDK – II Block and three GPs in Gosaba Block. This humanitarian effort concentrated on the most vulnerable households with malnourished infants. Following the selection of the poorest of the poor families from various areas of the respective Gram Panchayats and the prepared a list for approval by the administration.



The region designated for sanitization has been finalised and concentrated in this scenario.

Distribution:

The PRASARI team delivered family-specific infant kits based on a list authorised by the local government, and the kits were distributed in the presence of administration and volunteers.

Relief Kit design:

After doing an analysis of the existing situation and consulting with the local government, a relief kit was developed in two stages for infants from vulnerable families. Baby Kit details are as followed:

Sl. No	Name of the commodity	Brand	Unit	Quantity
1	Milk	Amul Spray	gm	200
2	Sattu	Satyendra	kg	1
3	Sugar		gm	500
4	Gota Mug		kg	1
5	Sooji	Satyendra	kg	1
6	Mixed daal		kg	1
7	Gram		kg	1
8	Soyabin	Nutella	gm	500

Purchasing the relief kits:

Prior to finalising the martial purchase, the purchasing committee completed many procedures, including gathering quotations from several suppliers, calculating the rate, and selecting the vendor to provide the materials.

Team awareness of relief efforts in the event of a pandemic: In this crucial moment of pandemic awareness, PRASARI team members and volunteer team adhered to all COVID standards. RGF and PRASARI collaborated on a public awareness campaign that included miking in congested locations,

market areas, hospital areas, jetty areas, and inside village communities, as well as sanitation work performed while wearing personal protective equipment (PPE).

Distribution of Relief baby kit:

Commencement of work PRASARI and the local government collaborated on finalising and arranging the distribution date. The PRASARI team and volunteers adhered to all government regulations regarding the pandemic scenario and distributed 1500 infants twice within a month to the most vulnerable families in two Sundarbans blocks. Officials from the BDO and PRI were instrumental in distributing the newborn kits. All representatives expressed satisfaction with the quality and quantity of the goods provided, as well as the distribution procedures used throughout implementation.

- **Maintaining social distancing:** Tried to maintain two meters gap in the queue in order to maintain social distancing.
- **Hand Sanitization:** The people's hands were sanitized first and handed over relief baby kit subsequently.
- **Taking thumb impression or signature:** Beneficiaries had given his or her thumb impression or signature as proof in master roll before taking the relief kit's
- **Distribution:** PRASARI team and administrative team jointly handed over the baby kit to the family.

Collaboration and engagement Administration support (BDO and PRI members): -

To effectively carry out this rescue effort, PRASARI need the unwavering support of BDO and PRI members. They were also there with PRASARI throughout each phase of relief efforts. Not only did BDO authorities grant us approval for the work, they also spoke with the GP Pradhan and members about it and always provided advice when necessary.



Challenges Faced:

During this relief work PRASARI team faced following challenges –

- I. Identifying the family with malnourished baby who did not receive any support from anyone was difficult in the field as most of the babies are vulnerable in few regions
- II. Lack of availability of the required items which suggested by nutritionist due to lockdown
- III. Transportation issues for boats and engines Vans for the distribution point.
- IV. Unavailability of Warehouses to store the kits.

Specific Case – 1: Karabi Mali



One of vulnerable family identified Jeliyakhli GP, Bhngtushkhli, Purba Khanda at Mali para named Karabi Mali. She and her husband Murali Mali & two sons aged 6years Named Mangal Mali and the younger one name Rabi. Karabi is a homemaker and her husband working as daily wage labour. He is only the earning person in his family. However, due to lack of scope of work in his area he went to nearby cities or towns to earn money for the family. He generally earn

INR 300/- per day in the local area as a wage labourer but if he works in the city he earns INR 500/- per day and also work their for three to four months at a stretch. His life was going well with his family before the lockdown. However, after the lockdown when he came back the situation get worsen day by day. They do not have agriculture land or high land for vegetable cultivation. They only have a backyard poultry unit and PMAY house which they have got in the year 2019.

The curse of COVID 19 brings darkness in their life & livelihood, first Murli have lost his regular earning from cities due to lockdown declared by the Government. As soon as the lockdown announced he returned to his family and started another fighting that was for to earn meagre income to provide food to his family.

They were puzzled and helpless as no scope of earning, in the local area however, “Khaddya Surkkhha Card” gave them a big support to get food grain but they have only three cards for the whole family, so only received 14 kg of rice at the beginning. Later with PRASARI’s intervention and liaisioning with the Block administration they received 19kgs of rice where their need was minimum of 30 kg of rice per month. Being in the ration crisis and crisis of liquid cash in their hands their basic requirement was difficult to fulfil. They were unable to buy vegetables for them, if they get chance to buy they bought only half of it due to lack of money. They were unable to buy fish or meat even though they know that at least their growing children need them. Due to lack of fuel they had to stop one time cooking and eat the whole day whatever, they cook once in the morning. Murlidhar said “abhab ki jinis age etobujhini kokhono, Jokhon chhoto chhilam anek koste chhilam Kintu Duto Bhter abhab chillona” (Never feel this type of food scarcity before even in the childhood even though we were in trouble but never faced dearth of food) also added “ Lockdown e ta Khub bhalo kore bujhechhi abhabkake bole” (In lockdown we understood well the which scarcity).



In lockdown period only get chance to work for 5 to 10 days in month maximum which was not enough and sometimes get chance to work with job card. During lockdown elder son have received some mid-day meal frequently. Karbi said “ Khdya surkkhar jonnya amra rokkha peyechi”(We survive only for our Ration Card)

In this situation we faced another disaster that was super cyclone amphan and destroyed them fully. They living their life on loan basis which is difficult to

recover t this moment s they do not have any permanentwork. So, fight becomes more difficult for them. In this situation PRSRI provide them baby food kit two times for their 6 yers old kid. They have shared their happiness that were “ amarkhubkhusihoyechhi je bchhder khabr peye, karon amra gorib bole bachhder bhalo kichhu khete dite prini ja oder sorrier jonnya bhalo”(we are very happy that we have received baby food for the baby, as we are very poor so unable to give them good food which is good for their health). They also said that their elder son recently suffering from fever and borrowed money to save his child and doctor advise them to feed him nutrition added food. Here PRASARI ‘s relief worked s blessing for them, she said. Now their son fine and active like earlier. They said they have received some relief for the family after yaas cyclone but no one provide them baby kit yet, KarabiMali said “ khub bhalo legechhe , eijinis gulo peye ar anek dhonybad ei khabar dui bar deor jonnya.”(Feeling happy to receive the kit and also thanks for considering giving us for two times as the worse situation still continues).

CASE STUDY – 2: Ruma Mali

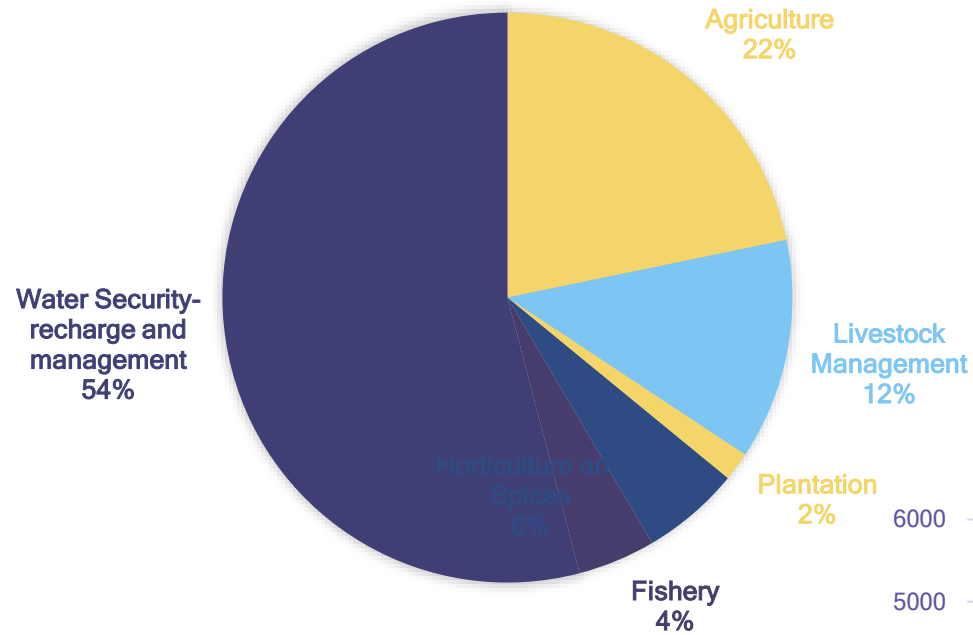
26 years old &Class VIII pass Krishna Mali lives in Jeliakhali GP, Purbakhanda lives with his in-law’s house. Her father in law’s name Arjun Mali gets 66 years and brother-in-law Subhankar Mali age of 24 years and sister in law’s name Ruma Mali age of 22 years. Her husband Dipankar Mali age of 29 and he studied up to Class X, he went to Kolkata for earning as daily labour. He used to go to Kolkata for 9 months in year for work and his brother Subhankar Mali who is B.A passed but also follow the same path of Dipankar Mali. Krishn mli has two son, name Dwip Mali, age 10 years, studying class iii, and Raj Mali, age of 5 years went to ICDS centre.



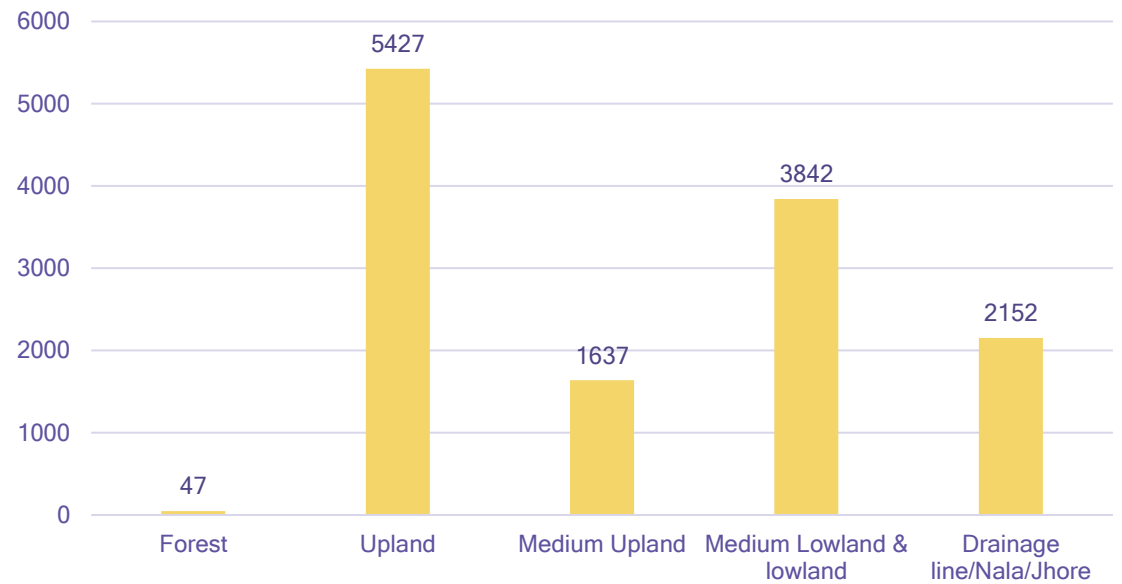
As asset they have two chick and two goats and 1 bigha fishery which help to maintain their livelihood. They were leading their life peacefully in their village before March '2020. The wave of COVID 19 has changed their life and livelihood. Firstly, both of brothers lost their work and they have to return home by empty hand. As the lockdown suddenly declared centrally without notice at the beginning they thought everything would become normal soon, so they were at home peacefully but gradually as the lockdown continued for long time; it create a manifold tension among them and tried to get work locally which was difficult to get as jobs get reduced and demand was high. They had taken loan for maintaining their family at the beginning but gradually the scope also closed because unable to repay of the loan.

IMPACT CREATED

IMPACT



Area Treated(ha)_Water shed Managment



STORIES OF CHANGE

Story-I

Liquid Waste Water Management (LWWM)

Name: Keya Murmu

Village: Ramnager

Gram Panchayat – Gangmuri-Joypur



“We cultivate vegetables in monsoon but now we can cultivate throughout the year.”-Keya Murmu

Keya Murmu is a twenty years old tribal woman from the small village Ramnagar, Gangmuri-Joypur panchayet of Rajnagar Block, 27 families live there peacefully. There are mostly Beshra, Murmu, Tudu, Hasda, Marandi, and Soren found in this village. In her family, five people are there, her Mother-in-law, father-in-law, her husband, and her two years old son. Naresh Murmu, Keya Didi’s husband, is a marginal farmer, they often work in other’s fields mostly in monsoon. They mostly depend on agriculture, in one Bigha land they cultivate paddy in the Kharif season for home consumption purposes. Sometimes surplus products they sell to the local vendor at the rate of Rs.1345/- per q. The concept of a kitchen garden is already practised by *didi* but for only a limited period, mostly in monsoon season, she grows some vegetables like brinjal, tomato, and creepers. Hence the rest of the eight months they



only depend on the forest product with rice, and the lack of proper nutrients causes many health issues. The main problem of agriculture in this region is the water crisis. Sometimes along with paddy, they grow vegetables on a very small scale in front of their home, but only in monsoon season. The motto of the Liquide wastewater model is to provide water to the small land throughout

the year so that the land remains productive the whole year. In the monsoon season *didi* used to do kitchen garden since the last few years. She cultivates Brinjal, Tomato, and creepers in the monsoon season only, and rest of the year she used to depend on forest products. Lack of proper diet throughout the year pushes the entire family into the slime of malnutrition, and other health issues. The major challenge in this area regarding agriculture is water scarcity which also affects large-scale vegetable production. The ‘*Liquid Wastewater Model*’ is promoted to counter the challenge of the water crisis and to provide a water supply throughout the year. Keya didi’s kitchen garden is one of three selected Kitchen gardens, where we demonstrated the model of wastewater. She cultivates tomatoes, chili, Palak, and brinjal. The water requirement of these crops is Rs.13700/- lit for two seasons. On average, she

uses 30-35 lit of water daily for cleaning utensils and washing her hands, etc. We try to channelized the wastewater into her kitchen garden so the basic water requirement is mitigated by it. The income will be enhanced by Rs.12500/- from two Katha of land throughout the year. Thereafter with the support of a daily supply of water they can grow throughout the year. This will help them to meet their daily nutritional need and ensure the tricolour in daily fooding habits.

Story-II

Name: Sadhe Baskey

Village: Gurujandihi

Gram Panchayat – Gangmuri-joypur



Sadhe Baskey is a tribal woman from the small village Gurujandihi of Gangmuri-Joypur panchayet of Rajnagar Block. She is a woman who not only inspires her village but also shows a path of development since the last two years. Thus, she was also reflected in the previous annual report of the organization (2021). Now in continuation, she is also depicted here to represent the complete journey of this inspiring lady.

In her family, five people are there, two daughters one son, and her husband. Prakash Baskey, Sadhe di's husband, is from Jharkhand, is a farmer, and also works as a driver sometimes. Sadhe di stays with her parents after marriage as she doesn't have any brothers. Two elder daughters are Polina Baskey and Shilasushila Baskey, Polina is in class ten, the younger daughter is in class seven, and the youngest son Piush is in class three. Sadhe di completed her education up to seven and Prakash Da was matric fail. They mostly depend on agriculture, in 8 Bigha land they cultivate paddy in Kharif season for home consumption purposes. Sometimes surplus products they sell to the local vendor at the rate of Rs 1367 per q. This year they adopted SRI, which increase the yield according to Sadhe Di. In general, the average paddy production is 4-5q from 1 Biga, but this year it increases to 7-8 q per bigha.



In May 2020, with the guidance of PRASARI eight hapa or water harvesting structure was constructed by the villagers through the MGNREGA in the low land which they called '*Jal Jami*' at the end of the village. Among 8 hapas one is Shadhe di's, where she cultivates fish and also helps in to provide critical irrigation of the second crop. In the Rabi season, they started to cultivate

Mustard, Vegetables. Normally, they grow mustard in one bigha, this year they cultivate mustard in two bighas as they can avail irrigation facility for the second crop. Besides this pond bund cultivation and

fish farming enhance her side income. She said will get 30-35 kg of fish after 10 months of stocking from a 2.5 katha (0.16ha) pond which will value Rs. 5000/- But at that time she does not aware of the measures of fish cultivation and only provides organic feed for fish farming like cow dung, and oilseed cake. Now in 2022 she again stocked 3.5 kg of Rahu Katla, Mrigel. Now she provides regularly concentrated food and does monthly netting, using lime to maintain PH.

We measure the PH at the start of the intervention that time it was approx 6, and now it becomes 7.5. We can hope that she will get Rs.10000/- from one season (8 months). Although she uses the plot near her pond for the second crop, but the bunds have remained unproductive, so we promote cultivating vegetables in machan kheti. Different types of leafy vegetables like palak, coriander, Amaranthus, and creepy vegetables like cucumber, pumpkin, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, beans, and also like okra, brinjal, chili, and tomato. Organic compost like cow dung and vermicompost is also used in this. It will give her an incremental income of approx. Rs.14500/- annually and ensure nutritional security. Sadhe di told PRASARI she had never thought of pond bund cultivation, and now she wants to continue this. The most inspiring change in didi was her empowerment, she was very shy to ask any question or to give any suggestions on the work, now she also went to block and make her place, and started to know the benefits that they can avail. Sadhe di was very happy now and also interested to work with PRASARI in the future. Sadhe di is not only an inspiration for her village Gurujandihi but also for villagers of surrounding villages like Ragerkend, and Bashbona is also motivated by her.

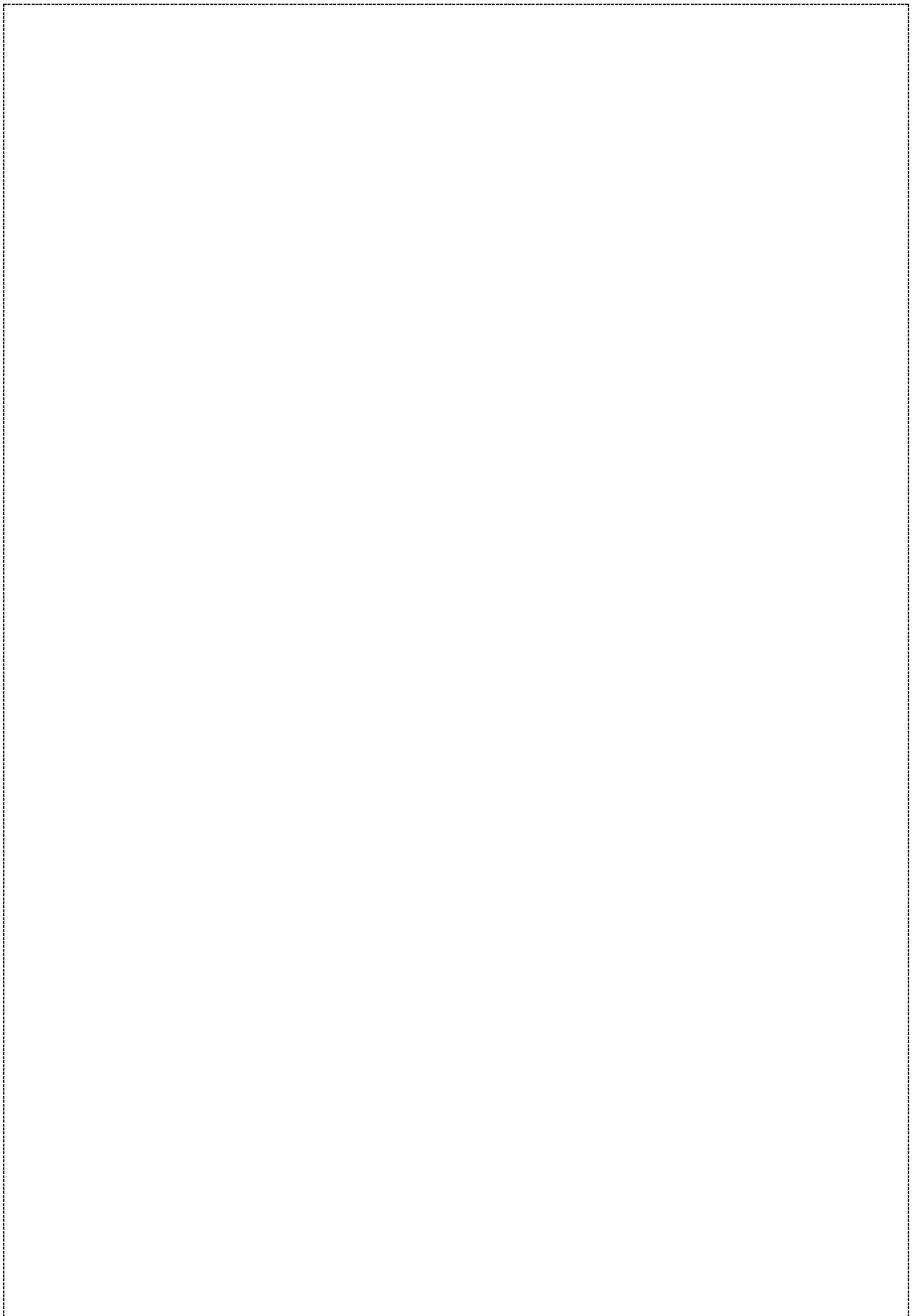
MEDIA COVERAGE

ভূগর্ভস্থ জল সংরক্ষণ নিয়ে সেমিনার চালসায়

চালসা, ৩ ডিসেম্বর : ভূগর্ভস্থ জল সংরক্ষণ নিয়ে জেলা পর্যায়ে এক সেমিনার অনুষ্ঠিত হল চালসায়। ডুয়ার্সের চা বাগান ও গ্রামবাসীদের নিরাপদ এবং সুসংহত পানীয় জল সুরক্ষা ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্মসূচির আওতায় সেমিনারটি হয়েছে। কর্মসূচিটি পরিচালনা করছে ডুয়ার্সের প্রয়াস নামের একটি স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংস্থা। এদিন সেমিনারে উপস্থিত ছিলেন **জলপাইগুড়ি জেলা পরিষদের এডিএম সমীরণ মণ্ডল**, মেটেলির বিডিও বিপ্রব বিশ্বাস সহ অনার্য। ভূগর্ভস্থ জল কীভাবে সংরক্ষণ করে তা ব্যবহার করা যায়, সে বিষয়ে আলোচনা হয়েছে সেমিনারে। স্থানীয়

স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংস্থার তরফে **রাজকুমার দাস** বলেছেন, 'আমরা মূলত যে সমস্ত এলাকায় জলসমস্যা হয়, সেই সমস্ত এলাকায় কাজ করছি। খরা মরশুমে বিভিন্ন এলাকায় কুয়োর জল শুকিয়ে যায়। ওই সমস্ত এলাকায় ভূগর্ভস্থ জল সংরক্ষণ করে কীভাবে মানুষের ব্যবহারের উপযোগী করা যায়, সেই বিষয়টি এদিন সেমিনারে তুলে ধরা হয়েছে।' সংস্থার পক্ষ থেকে কয়েকটি এলাকায় পরীক্ষামূলকভাবে প্রকল্পও হাতে নেওয়া হয়েছে। **মেটেলির বিডিও বিপ্রব বিশ্বাস** বলেন, 'প্রসারীর এই উদ্যোগকে সাধুবাদ জানাই। তাঁদের মাধ্যমে আমরাও মানুষের জলসমস্যা মেটাতে চেষ্টা করব।'





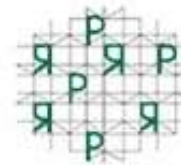
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For a world without hunger



water for people
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Meghalaya



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Dr. Dipankar Saha (President)

Prof. Ratikanta Ghosh - (Vice President)

Mr. Saikat Pal (Secretary)

Mr. Gouranga Banerjee (Treasurer)

Mr. Shubhendu Goswami (Member)

Ms. Poly Adhikari (Member)

Ms. Arpita Chowdhury (Member)

M/S. HIMADRI PRADHAN & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Contact: Office 03216-246588 / Mob: 9836086862, 9330863692
E-mail: himadripradhan@hotmail.com/himadrica@rediffmail.com/mshimadrico@gmail.com

Ref. No.

Date

Rajarhat PRASARI
662/2, Baishnabghata, 2nd Floor, Flat No. 2B, Patuli, Baghajatin, Kolkata – 700066
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2022

Particulars	Schedule	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash in Hand			
Cash at Bank with in hand	1	1,41,18,675	
Other current assets	2	3,060	
Staff Advance	8	1,28,205	
Provision to Receivable		43,975	
Total current Asset			1,42,91,915
Programme Advance			3,48,810
Long term assets			
Net fixed assets	3	7,40,407	
Deposit	4	1,01,450	
Total long term assets			8,41,857
Total Asset			1,54,82,582
Liabilities			
General fund			
Balance as per last A/C		82,30,418	
Less, Audit fees for 2020-21		82,30,418	
		13,89,086	96,19,504
Add- Surplus			
Current liabilities			
Loan from individual	5	1,32,318	
Other current liabilities	6	3,53,217	
Provision	10	2,48,068	
Total Current liabilities			7,33,603
Long term liabilities			
Indian Grameen Services		1,29,474	
Total Long term liabilities			1,29,474
Restricted Advance grant:			
Restricted Advance grant (FORD foundation)		15,00,000	
Restricted Advance grant (Welthungerhilfe)		11,00,000	
Restricted Advance grant (TRAIDCRAFT EXCHANGE for Dist. Birbhum)		5,00,000	
Restricted Advance grant (WATER FOR PEOPLE)		18,00,000	
Restricted Advance grant (IHCAP)		1,00,000	
Total Restricted Advance grant			50,00,000
Total Liabilities			1,54,82,582

Place : Kolkata
Date : 29/08/2022



For M/S Himadri Pradhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Partner)
ICAI M/N - 062158
FRN - 325449E

Head Office: Vill & P. O.: Ghoshpur (Itkhola), Via : Maslandapur, Dist : 24 Pgs (N)

City Office : 8/1 K.C.C. Mitra Street, Belgharia, Kol – 700 056

M/S. HIMADRI PRADHAN & CO.

Chartered Accountants

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E-mail: himadripradhan@hotmail.com/himadrica@rediffmail.com/ mshimadrico@gmail.com

Ref. No.

Date

Rajamal PRASARI
62/2, Basishnabghara, 2nd Floor, Flat No. 2B, Patuli, Baghajatin, Kolkata - 700095
Income-Expenditure statement for the year ended 31st March 2022

Particulars	Schedule	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Income			
Income from Grant			
Grant received from Ford foundation			54,13,883
Grant received from TRADCRAFT EXCHANGE for Dist. - Birbhum			3,09,823
Grant received from TRADCRAFT EXCHANGE for Dist. - Jalpaiguri & Kalimpong			8,11,733
Grant received from WATER FOR PEOPLE			13,90,815
Grant received from DASRA			10,08,720
Grant received from Welthungerhilfe			96,09,242
Exchange gain due to the fluctuation of foreign currency			21,202
Grant received from Rajiv Gandhi Foundation:			
Grant received from Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for COVID Relief Work	2,00,000		
Grant received from Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for Livelihood Restoration	3,75,000		
Grant received from Azim Premji Foundation for Ground Water Study	92,925		6,58,975
Grant received from APF (Top up)			
Grant received from APF (Relief Covid 19)			
Grant received from APF (Water project)	53,70,000		
Grant received from Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation	47,91,800		1,01,61,800
Grant received from BRLF (EDIT)			
Grant received from BRLF (UM)	1,87,386		1,87,386
Grant received from PRADAN (UM)	9,80,000		11,37,250
Grant received from PRADAN (HUF)	1,57,250		5,95,500
Grant received from Arghyam			5,24,487
Refund from Acsadam			10,000
Receive Donation			33,750
Grant received from NDMA			50,20,512
Received from WRIDD			4,42,940
Receive Consultancy MBMA			21,750
Office Maintenance MBMA			11,000
Travel reimbursed MBMA			34,910
Prior Period item adjustment			4,99,172
Bank interest			
Total Income			3,56,24,450
Expenses			
General Expenses			9,75,871
Expenses			
FORD Foundation:			
Programme Expenses			58,83,454
Tradcrafrt for Dist. Birbhum			2,34,917
Programme Expenses			
Tradcrafrt for Dist. Jalpaiguri & Kalimpong			4,80,404
Programme Expenses			
WATER FOR PEOPLE			
Programme Expenses			3,04,901
DASRA			
Programme Expenses			2,172
Welthungerhilfe			
Programme Expenses			66,82,128
Azim Premji Foundation (APF):			
APF (Top up)			
APF (Relief Covid 19)	6,57,285		
APF (Relief - Arghyam)	53,70,000		
APF (Water Project)	60,000		
Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF):	53,81,357		1,14,68,642
BRLF (EDIT)			
BRLF (UM)	5,14,767		7,31,364
PRADAN	2,16,987		
PRADAN (CFP)			
PRADAN (HUF)	9,80,895		11,12,818
Arghyam	1,31,923		
Relief Expenses			
Consultancy paid to FCF			5,05,500
Rajiv Gandhi Foundation:			4,36,128
COVID relief work			
Livelihood restoration	2,00,000		
Ground Water Study	3,87,005		
Expenses of WRIDD	18,925		5,05,980
Misc Exp			46,00,809
Total Expenses			3,474
Net operating surplus (Before Depreciation)			3,40,82,562
Less - Depreciation			17,41,898
Surplus (Transfer to Balance Sheet)			3,23,40,664

Head Office: Vill & P. O.: Ghoshpur (Itkhola), Via : Maslandapur, Dist : 24 Pgs (N)

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Ref. No.

Date

Rajarat PRASARI
62/2, Beshnabghata, 2nd Floor, Flat No. 2B, Patuli, Baghajatin, Kolkata - 700096
Receipts-Payment Account for the Year ended 31st March 2022

Particulars	Schedule	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Receipts			91,72,145
Opening cash and Bank balance			64,13,883
Grant received from Ford foundation			8,09,823
Grant received from TRADCRAFT EXCHANGE for Dist. - Birbhum			8,11,733
Grant received from TRADCRAFT EXCHANGE for Dist. - Jalpaigun & Kalimpong			31,90,815
Grant received from WATER FOR PEOPLE			10,08,720
Grant received from DASRA			77,09,242
Grant received from Welthungerhilfe			21,202
Exchange gain due to the fluctuation of foreign currency			
Grant received from Rajiv Gandhi Foundation		2,00,000	
Grant received from Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for COVID Relief work		3,75,000	
Grant received from Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for Livelihood Restoration		50,000	6,25,000
Grant received from Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for Ground Water Study			
Grant received from Azim Premji Foundation (APF)			
Grant received from APF (Top up)		53,70,000	
Grant received from APF (Relief Covid 19)		47,91,800	1,01,61,800
Grant received from APF (Water project)			
Grant received from Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation			
Grant received from BRLF (EDIT)		1,87,386	1,87,386
Grant received from BRLF (UM)		9,80,000	11,37,250
Grant received from PRADAN (UM)			2,50,000
Grant received from PRADAN (HLF)		1,57,250	5,05,500
Advance from PRADAN			33,750
Grant received from Arghyam			50,20,512
Grant received from NCMA			4,42,940
Received from WRIDD			21,750
Consultancy MBMA			11,000
Office Maintenance MBMA			5,24,487
Travel reimbursed MBMA			55,000
Refund from Aciwadam			10,000
Recovery of personal Advance			4,99,172
Receive Donation			
Bank interest			
Total			4,86,22,709
Payment	7		9,79,871
General Expenses			58,66,604
FORD Foundation			2,24,917
Programme Expenses			
TRADCRAFT EXCHANGE for Dist Birbhum			5,15,654
Programme Expenses			
TRADCRAFT EXCHANGE for Dist. Jalpaiguri & Kalimpong			3,04,901
Programme Expenses			
WATER FOR PEOPLE			2,172
Programme Expenses			
DASRA			70,10,846
Programme Expenses			
Welthungerhilfe			
Programme Expenses			
Rajiv Gandhi Foundation:			
COVID relief work		2,00,000	
Livelihood restoration		3,83,249	6,02,224
Ground Water Study		18,975	2,37,167
Advance adjusted - PRADAN			4,36,128
Consultancy paid to FCP			46,00,809
Expenses of WRIDD			
Arghyam:			5,05,500
Relief Expenses			
Azim Premji Foundation (APF):			
APF (Top up)		6,57,286	
APF (Relief Covid 19)		52,56,483	
APF (Relief - Amphan)		60,000	
APF (Water Project)		53,29,491	1,13,03,259
Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF):			
BRLF (EDIT)		5,26,597	
BRLF (UM)		2,18,567	7,43,164
PRADAN		9,80,895	
PRADAN (CFP)		1,31,923	11,12,818
PRADAN (HLF)			
Sub Total			3,45,08,033.69
Closing balance cash at bank			1,41,16,675.27
Total			4,86,22,708.96



Head Office: Vill & P. O.: Ghoshpur (Itkhola), Via : Maslandapur, Dist : 24 Pgs (N)

City Office : 8/1 K.C.C. Mitra Street, Belgharia, Kol - 700 056

M/S. HIMADRI PRADHAN & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Contact : Office 03216-246588 / Mob : 9836086862, 9330863692

E-mail: himadripradhan@hotmail.com/himadrica@rediffmail.com/mshimadrico@gmail.com

Ref. No.

Date

Rajahat PRASARI
62/2, Bashnabghata, 2nd Floor, Flat No. 2B, Patuli, Baghajatin, Kolkata - 700086

Schedule of Fixed Assets as at 31.3.22

Sl No	Name of the Asset	Gross Value (Rs)	Addition during the year	Sale during the year	Written up	Net gross value	% of Depreciation	Depreciation	Net Value (Rs)
1	Almirah	40720	17050			57770	10	4925	52845
2	Byke	38152				38152	15	5723	32429
3	Camera	287652	11800			299452	15	44918	254535
4	Chair (Blue)	15787				15787	10	1579	14208
5	Chair (Plastic)	19300	8250			27550	10	2342	25207
6	Chair (Wood)	471				471	10	4707	-4236
7	Computer with accessories	390586	15500			406086	60	239002	167085
8	Conference Table	2631				2631	10	263	2368
9	Cycle	992				992	15	149	843
10	Electrical goods (light & others)	2551				2551	10	255	2296
11	Mobile	45				45	50	23	23
12	Fan	6716				6716	10	672	6045
13	Furniture & Fixture	24127				24127	10	2413	21714
14	Steel Box	217				217	15	32	184
15	Table	24079	20040			44119	10	3410	40709
16	White Board	8499				8499	10	850	7649
17	Research Instrument	12098				12098	15	1815	10283
18	GPS	6924				6924	15	1039	5885
19	Projector	115713				115713	25	28928	86785
21	Beds	175				175	50	88	88
22	Rain gauge (Manual type)	5936				5936	25	1484	4452
23	Compass	1646				1646	25	411	1234
24	Tracer	11051				11051	50	5526	5525
25	Auto Level	4500				4500	50	2250	2250
Total		1020569	72840	0	0	1093209		352802	740407

For M/S Himadri Pradhan & Co
Chartered Accountants



(Signature)
(Partner)
ICAI MN - 062158
FRN - 325449E

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28/09/2022 ✓

Head Office: Vill & P. O.: Ghoshpur (Itkhola), Via: Maslandapur, Dist: 24 Pgs (N)
City Office : 8/1 K.C.C. Mitra Street, Belgharia, Kol - 700 056

M/S. HIMADRI PRADHAN & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Contact: Office 03216-246588 / Mob: 9836086862, 9330863692
E-mail: himadripradhan@hotmail.com/himadrica@rediffmail.com/mshimadrico@gmail.com

Ref. No.

Date

Rajarat PRASARI
52/2, Baishnabghata, 2nd Floor, Flat No. 2B, Park, Baghatin, Kolkata - 700095

Schedule - 1

Cash at Bank		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Particulars			
Cash at AXIS Bank-Salt Lake (A/C No 025010100311403)		1,22,359	
Cash at AXIS BANK (A/C No. 191010100090474)		1,58,027	
Cash at AXIS Bank-Midnapur (A/C No 325010100056461)		72,248	
Cash at Axis Bank- Gana (A/C No 915010052891366)		25,904	
Cash at Axis Bank- Gana (A/C No 919010083091506)		19,07,257	
Cash at Axis Bank- Lake Town(A/C No 191010100099837)		25,90,214	
SBI - Jadavpur University (A/C No. 30683115502)		2,47,811	
SBI -NDWB (A/C No 40109014026)		86,55,563	
Cash at Axis Bank- Bhagawan (A/C No.-920010060650214)		3,37,307	
Cash in Hand		94	1,41,18,875
	Total (Rs.)		1,41,18,875

Schedule - 2

Other current asset		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Particulars			
TDS			3060
Loan to staff			
New - Loan to Staff			2
Adjusted Loan to Staff			
	Total (Rs.)		3060

Schedule - 3

Net fixed asset		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Particulars			
Fixed asset		10,20,569	
Add - Fixed Asset		72,640	10,93,209
Less - Written up		0	
Less - Depreciation		3,52,802	3,52,802
	Total (Rs.)		7,40,407

Schedule - 4

Deposit		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Particulars			
Deposit against the head office hire (17 B bapuri Nagar)		41,350	
Add - Deposit against the head office hire		0	
Less -Refund from head office hire		0	41,350
Deposit against the head office hire (18 B bapuri Nagar)		10,000	
Less -Refund from head office hire		10,000	0
Deposit against the branch office (Batali) hire		13,100	
Less -Refund from branch office (Batali) hire		0	13,100
Deposit against the head office hire (Bagawan)		37,000	37,000
Deposit against the head office hire (Chalshah)		10,000	10,000
	Total (Rs.)		1,01,450

For M/S Himadri Pradhan & Co
Chartered Accountants

Handwritten Signature

(Partner)
ICAI MN - 082158
FRN - 325449E



Place Kolkata
Date 28/09/2022

Head Office: Vill & P. O. : Ghoshpur (Itkhola), Via : Maslandapur, Dist : 24 Pgs (N)

City Office : 8/1 K.C.C. Mitra Street, Belgharia, Kol - 700 056

M/S. HIMADRI PRADHAN & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Contact: Office 03216-246588 / Mob: 9836086862, 9330863692

E-mail: himadripradhan@hotmail.com/himadrica@rediffmail.com/mshimadrico@gmail.com

Ref. No.

Date

Rajarat PRASARI
52/2, Banskhatghata, 2nd Floor, Flat No. 2B, Patuk, Baghatin, Kolkata - 700095

Schedule - 5		
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Loan from individual		
Loan taken from individual	1,32,318	
Add - New loan taken		1,32,318
Less - Principal repaid to individual		1,32,318
Total (Rs.)		1,32,318

Schedule - 6		
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Other current liabilities		
Staff fund	3,53,217	
Add - New staff fund		3,53,217
Less - Staff fund Return		3,53,217
Total (Rs.)		3,53,217

Schedule - 7		
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
General Expenses Paid		
Salary		96,182
Stationary		7131
Office maintenance		3,35,868
Travel Expenses		18,745
Mediclin		19,000
Bank charge		35
Data collection		2,200
Office STAFF Advance		55,000
Audit fees FOR 2020-21		
Total (Rs.)		9,79,871

Schedule - 8		
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Staff Advance		
Advance Staff	1,48,205	
Add - Advance given during the year	0	1,48,205
Less - Received from staff		55,000
Total (Rs.)		93,205

Schedule - 9		
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Interest		
AXIS Bank-Salt Lake (A/C No.025010100311403)	7,848	
AXIS BANK (A/C No. 191010100090474)	4,634.00	
AXIS Bank-Midnapur (A/C No.325010100056461)	1,309	
Axix Bank- Garia (A/C No.915010052891366)	2,249	
Axix Bank- Garia (A/C No.915010063091928)	1,86,705	
Axix Bank- Lake Town(A/C No.191010100099837)	84,432	
SBI - Jadavpur University (A/C No. 30983115502)	44227	
SBI -NDMB (A/C No.40109014026)	163606	
Cash at Axis Bank- Bhaghatin (A/C No.-920010060650214)	4,162	
Total (Rs.)		4,96,172

Schedule - 10		
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
provision To payable (OUTSTANDING)		
FORD - EPF provision	20,790	
TRAJDCRAFT EXCHANGE for Dist. - Jalpaiguri & Kalimpong - EPF provision	58,166	
WHH - EPF provision	27,352	
TRAJDCRAFT EXCHANGE for Dist. - Jalpaiguri & Kalimpong - EPF provision	10,090	
General - EPF provision	3,564	
RGF - EPF provision	3,756	
APP (Relief) :- Audit fees & Seed Plant	1,13,517	
Advance PRADAN	12,833	
Total (Rs.)		3,48,068

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28/07/2022

For M/S Himadri Pradhan & Co.

Chartered Accountants
(Partner)
ICAI M/N - 062158
FRN - 325449E



Head Office: Vill & P. O. : Ghoshpur (Itkhola), Via : Maslandapur, Dist : 24 Pgs (N)

City Office : 8/1 K.C.C. Mitra Street, Belgharia, Kol - 700 056