



ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19

Joint Message from the Chairman, SFI and Executive Director, SFSA

Dear Friends,

We are pleased to present the Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) Annual Report 2018-19.

The year was mainly dedicated to strengthening systems and processes to scale up our key initiative in Agri-Entrepreneurship. The number of Agri-Entrepreneurs more than doubled; smallholders across India benefited from the commensurate growth in services.

SFI takes immense pride in its strong collaboration with multiple partners. In the year under review, we deepened existing partnerships and forged new links for smallholder prosperity. Two good examples are our partnerships with Jeevika (Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society, Government of Bihar) and UMED (State Rural Livelihood Mission, Government of Maharashtra). These are already helping us serve many more farmers in both states.

Our SURYA program enables rural youth to upgrade their farming and related skills. Here we partner with agricultural colleges across Maharashtra to help young people secure good rural jobs and deliver a range of agribusiness services. SFI also continues its work on innovative business models for irrigation facilities. These models build on community participation and initial support, empowering farmers to take charge of their own development.

We aim to continue growing with greater momentum and agility. Partnerships will help us create further impact for smallholder communities across the country. Our sincere thanks go to all the partners with us on this exciting journey to rural entrepreneurship.

Prakash Apte Chairman Syngenta Foundation India (SFI)

Simon Winter Executive Director Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture (SFSA)



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Through 2018–2019, Syngenta Foundation India made significant strides in improving their flagship Agri-Entrepreneurship (AE) program and servicing thousands of farmers. The total number of AEs was increased to 1,266. These AEs offered a variety of 12 services through the year, of which three, animal feed supply, veterinary health care, and spraying, were added in the last year itself.

A focused approach towards increasing a gender balance was taken this year, with a record 185 women AEs being brought into the program.

As part of the continuous innovation that is carried out to improve its efficacy, the use of technology was seen as a key element in scaling up the program. In 2017–18, SFI partnered with Kuza Technologies to create AE 2.0, a program with digital technology at its core.

Two tools – the innovative use of technology and skill development of rural youth – showed promise in stimulating agricultural development. Syngenta Foundation India facilitated the deployment of these twin tools across seven states through its Agri-Entrepreneur (AE) Program. With over a thousand AEs and 80,000 farmers, it was crucial to understand the strengths of top performing AEs. Therefore, an impact evaluation study was conducted to provide insights into the performance of AEs, the impact on livelihoods and farmer development.

Produce worth a total of USD 3,221,128 was linked to markets, through which AEs and farmers profited immensely.

SFI further developed a business model for irrigation infrastructure development for small and marginal farmers by connecting them to banks, the government and irrigation equipment companies. SFI identified locations with access to water and the potential to irrigate 25–30 acres which, however, had not been brought under irrigation due to a lack of infrastructure.

In January 2017, a new program, Skill Upgradation of Rural Youth in Agriculture (SURYA), was launched. Under the program, young people from rural areas were trained to become Agriculture Technology Assistants (ATAs). The aim of training rural youth is to provide high- quality, last-mile services to smallholders and to also create a cadre of readily employable youth for companies/agencies working in agriculture.

Noting the growing popularity and effectiveness of the program, agricultural institutes reached out to the SURYA team with a request to provide focused training to students in their final year. Following this, SURYA began working with a batch of students based at the CSPA College of Agriculture, Ashti, District, Beed, aiming to help them hone their skills and prepare them for employment.



2. INTRODUCTION

SFI's mission is to have small and marginal farmers participate in agricultural development by facilitating access to improved seeds, inputs and knowledge of suitable agronomic partners. The focus is on educating small and marginal farmers about the latest developments in agriculture suited to their local needs, thereby improving their income.

Evolution of SFI

Syngenta Foundation India has marked its 13th year of making a difference to farmers' lives in India. The growth of SFI and its impact on beneficiaries is a result

Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) was established in October 2005 as an independent not-for-profit organization under Section 25 of the Companies Act. of a well-thought-out journey map. The journey map is categorized in three distinct phases.

The first phase lasted from 2005–2009, where extensiondriven agricultural projects in disadvantaged regions were the key focus areas. This was achieved by propagating new technologies, including high-performing seeds, improved agronomic practices and control of pests, diseases and weeds. Special techniques such as SRI (System of Rice Intensification), rice production mechanization, and raising seedlings in polyhouses, were introduced. This had a positive impact on farmer earnings and helped SFI earn their trust.

The second phase (2009–2013) built on the experiences of the first phase. Improved productivity was understood to be just one of the factors which impact farmer income. One of the key factors to ensure increased farmer income is to connect farmers to markets. Phase II therefore focused on linkages to markets and technical advice to farmers.

"Produce Together and Sell Together" came to be the motto of this phase, promoting the power of aggregation for small farmers. The essential features of this approach included linking vegetable producers' groups with markets through fewer intermediaries.

Under SFI's guidance, producers' groups adopted processes that increased efficiency, such as tracking price changes by mobile phone. Aggregation through collective production and marketing of high-value vegetables led to a significant rise in farmer incomes, with yearly income from finger millet and rice increasing from USD 140 to USD 350. These Phase II achievements were an indication of the scalability of these steps. Phase III started in 2014 with the objective of replicating the successes of aggregation on a larger scale. True to SFI's core vision of creating value for farmers, modernizing agriculture and acting as a catalyst for agricultural development, the approach for Phase III was to develop 'last mile agents' who would rapidly scale up the model. Phase III focused on developing models for small and marginal farmers in the regions as well as creating an ecosystem for sustainable development which will flourish without SFI's support.

Based on this approach, Agri-Entrepreneurs (AEs) were trained by SFI to provide financial and irrigation solutions, increase access to farm machinery, and improve agroprocessing operations. The details of the model and its success so far are provided in the latter sections of the report.



3. THE AE PROGRAM

An Agricultural Entrepreneur (AE) works with 150–200 farmers in a cluster of four to five villages, acting as a one-stop solution provider for the agricultural needs of small and marginal farmers and performing four critical functions:

- 1. Providing better quality inputs
- 2. Sharing knowledge and crop advice
- 3. Linking farmers to markets
- 4. Facilitating credit.

An AE thus needs keen business acumen, good leadership skills and awareness of social objectives.

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The AE selection process includes a written test and an interview to ensure that the best candidates for the program are selected.

The array of services to be provided by AEs makes the identification of candidates with suitable social and entrepreneurial skills one of the most crucial factors for the model's success. The AE selection process includes a written test and an interview to ensure that the best candidates for the program are selected. SFI's Agriculture Technology Assistant (ATA) training program, which trains young people for work in the agriculture sector, includes the option for some students with entrepreneurial interest and aptitude to join the AE program.

Selected candidates are enrolled in a 45-day residential training program in agriculture and allied sciences which focuses on providing information about advances in technology and their practical application to increase productivity. The objective of the program is to mold participants into competent and conscientious entrepreneurs.





AEs were offered a variety of 11 services from which to select their choice of businesses. Of these, three are new services that were added to the portfolio this year.

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A. TABLE 1: Status of Active Agri-Entrepreneurs

Project Location	Number of AEs	Number of Farmers	Acreage (Acres)	Transactions (INR)
Bihar (Jeevika)	174	31,365	44,647	63,024,225
Madhya Pradesh	46	5,319	9,793	4,587,999
Kalahandi	26	8,775	15,884	54,430,778
Harsha Trust	11	2,973	2,905	945,170
Ahmednagar	416	24,857	73,233	25,651,028
Jawhar	61	4,592	2,450	68,869,538
Wada	45	2,904	2,434	43,401,014
Nanded	45	1,630	3,573	20,600,554
Chittoor (SERP)	61	9,923	-	2,181,285
Vishakhapatnam	15	2,880	5,550	7,587,403
Gola	23	1,603	-	1,928,038
Gumla	34	5,478	1,852	9,534,073
Torpa	25	4,541	1,687	5,340,044
UMED	243	5,598	16,650	1,734,371
Kaushalya Foundation	41	6,052	10,885	8,131,138
Total	1,266	118,490	191,543	317,946,658

B. Service Details

AEs were offered a variety of 11 services from which to select their choice of businesses. Of these, three are new services that were added to the portfolio this year. These services were:

- i. Animal Feed Supply
- ii. Veterinary Health Care

iii. Spraying

Of the twelve, milk collection saw the highest growth, with the number of AE service providers offering this service increasing from two to 51. An emphasis on marketing and linkage of agricultural produce led to 329 AEs providing aggregation services in the 2018–2019 financial year.



Figure 1: Composition of Major Services in FY 2018

Figure 2: Composition of Major services in FY 2019



C. Maintaining a gender balance

A focused approach towards the hiring of female AE mentors (AEM) was taken this year. We hope to have at least one female AEM at every project location by the

end of 2019. A record 185 female AEs were added to the program, a number that grew from 33 in the preceding year.



5. PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

5.1 Andhra Pradesh

AE program in Andhra Pradesh in partnership with SERP: 2018-19

In Andhra Pradesh, two highly drought-prone districts – Chittoor and Anantapuram – were selected for the AE program with the aim of training 100 AEs in order to extend their services to 20,000 associated farmers.

The campaign sought to mobilize and inform rural youth about the benefits of the program. The campaign involved 506 villages. After a rigorous testing and

selection processes, 216 individuals were selected to participate in the AE program.



AEs were assisted to establish viable enterprises which were used to augment farmer growth. AEs directed their services towards reducing farmers' input costs and also towards increasing the productivity and market value of associated farmers' produce.

Key Highlights

- 1. A digital tool kit was used for online farmer registrations, data sharing, and video training.
- 2. All trained AEs conducted farmer training sessions using the aforementioned digital kits, reaching 15,000 farmers in the villages.
- 3. AEs successfully set up the following enterprises:
 - a) Fifteen AEs began cattle feed businesses in partnership with Heritage, Godrej and SKM reaching a turnover of USD 78,000 per month and benefitting 1500 farmers by supplying affordable cattle feed. On average, AEs were earning USD 60 per month as net income from the business.
 - b) At two locations, dal mills were installed in collaboration with Our Food; AEs achieved an annual turnover of USD 1000.

- c) AEs set up custom-hiring centers (CHC) and collaborated with Kamal Kisan and Chinnagottigallu Farmer Producers Group (FPO), providing services with machinery such as tractors, weeders and sprayers (a much-needed intervention at a time of labor scarcity).
- d) A rural retail baking initiative was taken up as a second revenue stream by six AEs; through Fino digital payments a turnover of USD 75,000 was reached.
- Mother Dairy and Srini Foods, partners in agricultural produce marketing, helped eight AEs to realize USD 150,000 in profits through market linkage.
- 4. AEs worked to strengthen FPOs by
 - a) Identifying beneficiaries for the FPO interventions
 - b) Creating Farmer Producer Groups (FPG) and registering farmers
 - c) Conducting regular FPG meetings
- 5. AEs worked in collaboration with the state government departments by taking part in the following activities:
 - 1. Seed and gypsum distribution to farmers from the Agriculture Department under various schemes.
 - 2. Cattle feed distribution under subsidy from the Animal Husbandry Department, campaigning on the importance of cattle insurance and enrolling farmers.

5.2 Madhya Pradesh

• A variety of guest lectures and farmer training sessions were organized in the Madhya Pradesh project location to educate farmers and AEs about

good agricultural practices, managing crop issues, enhancing production and productivity through government programs like SADO and the NRLM, the state Horticultural Department, and so on.

- Twenty-one exposure visits were conducted for progressive farmers to introduce them to new crop technology.
- New varieties of crops such as soybeans, wheat, gram, black gram, and the like, were introduced for improved productivity.
- Newer technology such as low-cost nurseries, mechanization through power weeders, and broadbed furrows for soybean and wheat were introduced to AEs.
- Input and market for seeds and pesticides was guaranteed for all AEs through companies such as

Shriram Limited, Kumudi Pesticides, and Shivshakti Agro Limited.

5.3 Jharkhand

With the partnership Transforming Rural India Foundation (TRIF), SFI started the AE Enterprise Program in Jharkhand in 2016. The program is active in three blocks: Gola, Gumla and Torpa. Currently, 82 Agri-Entrepreneurs are serving over 12,000 farmers in the region. Market linkage, high-value crop interventions, and seed production units, along with unique solar irrigation projects, are some of the initiatives taken up in the area. A successful partnership with Mother Dairy Fruits and Vegetables Pvt. Ltd. and NeML was taken up for direct procurement. The District Agriculture Department has recognized the potential of the program, with AEs leveraged to implement various government schemes (solar-powered water delivery machines, vermicompost pits, and new crop introductions such as bananas and strawberries).



New local partners in the development sector are showing interest in the AE program as way of prioritizing support for farmers. The Jharkhand government State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) is keen to work with the AE program, with the aim of initially recruiting 500 AEs. Good progress is being made in major activities such as market linkages, input linkages, and irrigation.

5.4 Bihar

SFI and JEEViKA have partnered with an aim of establishing 200 AEs in five districts, namely Patna, Muzaffarpur, East Champaran, Katihar and Purnea. Over 100 stores were launched, along with other services such as digital financial services through Spice Money, nurseries, and product aggregation for fox nut and bananas. Refresher training sessions for AEs have been taken up across the project location. In January 2019, the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) carried out an independent evaluation of the project. Based on the positive impact of the program as adjudged by the agency, an expansion of the program is being planned.

5.5 Maharashtra

SFI, in partnership with Pragati Pratishthan, started its agricultural development project in villages in the Jawhar and Wada. Through Agriculture Extension Services, SFI provided support with technological options and various other forms of assistance to enable the farmers in the region to increase the productivity of their land. While paddy was traditionally cultivated in Jawhar, vegetables were almost non-existent in the cropping schedule. With the increase of cropping intensity and growing of highvalue crops, farmer incomes have been seen to triple in the area. With two different NGO partners on the ground, the most recent additions to the projects – Ahmednagar and Nanded – are yielding better results in terms of farmer development. UMED (State Rural Livelihood Mission, Maharashtra) in collaboration with SFI have trained 209 AEs who will provide different services to farmers. Of these, fodder, nursery, and goat farming businesses are completely new interventions. A focus of the UMED program is the high number of women entrepreneurs. In Nasik, SFI is working on the sustainable grape initiative with 54 AEs with IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative. The highest number of AEs (over 400) currently helping farmers in emerging projects are to be found in Ahmednagar.

5.6 Odisha

O AE Training

- 90 candidates were trained in three batches. The trainees underwent screening processes and residential training before being brought into the program.
- 11 of the 90 registered candidates set up shops within their localities.

O AE Development

- 42 registered AEs completed transactions totaling USD 780,000.
- Four candidates were singled out to begin their own enterprises for the kharif 2019 farming season.



HSP in Paddy

- In 2018–2019, hybrid seeds production was carried out on 629 acres in 68 villages of the project area, with a total production value of USD 319,000.
- The program partnered with three companies for seed production: Bayer Crop Science, US Agriseeds, and Rasi Seeds.

Direct Seeded Rice (DSR)

- Paddy seeds were sown over a total of 173.45 acres in four blocks of Kalahandi using the DSR method, employing seeds and fertilizers drills. This involved 53 farmers in 17 different villages.
- This method achieved an average yield of 22.33 quintal/acre, with a maximum of 30.17 quintal/acres.

Market Led Extension (MLE)

- Quality inputs such as pesticides, fertilizers, and farm equipment were provided for all farmers through the AEs.
- Major crops such as brinjal, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, bitter gourd, and okra were cultivated in both rabi and kharif farming seasons.
- A total of 5974 farmers produced vegetables, which were sold to local vendors for USD 135,900

Infrastructure Establishment

- Agri-entrepreneur Y.D. Prasad began working as a seed organizer for the partnership between Syngenta Foundation India and Nirmal Seeds.
- Prasad received training and exposure from both organizations, which led him to set up a seed-processing plant in his village.

Joint Liability Group (JLG)

- A total of 64 JLGs were organized in four blocks in the Kalahandi district.
- The groups were allocated USD 7,000 to be used towards farm equipment and AE services.

Trials and Demonstrations

- A trial on mycorrhiza, conducted in nurseries and main fields, helped increase nutrient availability in plants and soil.
- The trial was conducted with ten associated farmers in different villages of Kalhandi and for different vegetable crops.
- Demand collection for the next season indicated strong interest in the venture.



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SFI partnered with Kuza Technologies in 2017–18 to create AE 2.0, a program with digital at its core.

A. Remote Training Centers

With the growing popularity and effectiveness of the program, agricultural institutes reached out to the SURYA team with a request to provide focused training to students in their final year. As a result, SURYA worked with a batch of students at CSPA College of Agriculture, Ashti, District, Beed, with the aim of helping them hone their skills and prepare them for employment opportunities,

This low-cost model of imparting agriculture skill development was initiated and tested by the SURYA team to bring scale to the project. Details of the projects delivered under the remote location initiative are given in the table below:

Table 6.1: Colleges for Remote Training Centers

Batch	District	Name of College
1	Beed	C.S.P.A. College of Agriculture, Ashti
2	Latur	College of Agriculture, Udgir
3	Ahmednagar	College of Agriculture Biotechnology, Pravaranagar
4	Nashik	H.H.S.S.M.S. College of Agriculture, Malegaon
5	Palghar	College of Agriculture, Saralgaon

Details of various types of training are provided in the consecutive tables below:

Table 6.2: SURYA candidate details across program centers



Remote Trainings

Center Name	No. of Batches Complet- ed	Candi- dates Trained	Female Candi- dates	Job Aspi- ran-t	Selected for jobs	AE's in Batch	Self Em- ploy-ed	Self- Farmi-ng	Higher Educa- ti-on	Dropou- ts
Pune	3	61	15	47	47	0	0	9	3	2
Nanded	7	155	0	96	89	27	1	13	15	3
Ahmed- nagar	5	127	0	62	55	6	23	33	3	0
Jawhar	3	42	3	24	13	0	0	14	3	1
Total	18	385	18	229	204	33	24	69	24	6

Table 6.3: Details of candidates across remote training

Center Name	No. of Batches Complet- ed	Candi- dates Trained	Female Candi- dates	Job Aspi- ran-t	Selected for jobs	AE's in Batch	Self Em- ploy-ed	Self- Farmi-ng	Higher Educa- ti-on	Dropou- ts
Pune	5	148	36	80	56	0	0	3	62	3
Nanded	6	169	43	92	39	0	1	1	75	0
Ahmed- nagar	6	172	27	85	37	0	2	4	81	0
Jawhar	5	148	30	42	34	0	1	1	104	0
Total	22	637	136	299	166	0	4	9	322	3

Remote Trainings

Table 6.4: Details of farmers trained under 2–3-day group training organized under SURYA

Short-Term Training

Center Name	No. of Batches	Candidates	Female Candidates	Self- Farming
Nanded	17	694	14	694
Ahmed- nagar	14	585	0	585
Jawhar	1	40	2	40
Pune	2	44	0	44
Total	34	1,363	16	1,363



Table 6.5: Details of farmers trained under 2–3-day group training organized under SURYA

Center Name	No. of Batches	Candidates	Female Candidates	Self-Farming
Nanded	17	694	14	694
Ahmednagar	14	585	0	585
Jawhar	1	40	2	40
Pune	2	44	0	44
Total	34	1,363	16	1,363

Short-Term Training

B. Digital Kits

As part of the continuous innovation that is carried out to improve the efficacy of the program, the use of technology was seen as a key element to scale up the program. SFI partnered with Kuza Technologies in 2017–18 to create AE 2.0, a program with digital at its core. A multi-sided platform connecting AEs seamlessly with all stakeholders in the value chain was deployed. All interaction between an AE and farmers is captured on the digital platform, thus enabling the program managers to assess and monitor impact in real time.

All AEs across SERP and Jeevika received the digital kits. Alongside, project mentors were also provided with digital kits in other project locations (Ahmednagar, Jawhar, Wada, Jharkhand). AEs use the digital kits for advisory purposes.

C. NIRDPR-SFI Tackle Rural Unemployment (Media Publication)

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) and Syngenta Foundation India

(SFI) tackled unemployment in rural youth and focused on improving the plight of farmers in rural India. This initiative, aimed at increasing agri-entrepreneurship in villages, gained media attention and was published in the Deccan Chronicle on 13th November 2018.



7. IMPACT EVALUATION

A. Top 100 AEs

Two tools that had a promising effect in stimulating agricultural development were the innovative use of technology and cultivating the skills of rural youth. SFI facilitated the deployment of these twin tools across seven states through its Agri-Entrepreneur (AE) Program. With over a 1000 AEs and 80,000 farmers, it was crucial to understand the strengths of top- performing AEs.

The study provided insights into the performance of AEs, the impact on their livelihoods and farmer development. The

To assess the program's impact on farmer development, 139 farmers associated with the top 100 AEs were interviewed.

100 top performing AEs were selected for the study based on nominations by Agri-Entrepreneur Mentors (AEMs) and on-ground data collection. They were evaluated not only on the basis of total transactions but also on a number of other factors such as the total number of farmers registered, the regularity of engagement with farmers, the continuity of business throughout the year, the number of services provided, the adoption of better package of practices by farmers, and the impact on farmer livelihood and growth in their enterprise. AEs from all projects are included on the list and belong to different tenures of association with the program. Before joining the program, AEs are confirmed to be either involved in farming or employed in low-paying jobs. On average, their annual income ranges from USD 450 to USD 580. During the first year of association, there is a slow increase in income of about 10 percent to 12 percent as an AE works towards data collection and lays the foundation of his/her business. A steep jump is seen in the next 6–8 months with AE income observed to double up to USD 1,000. Within the first 18–24 months of association. AEs establish their primary source of business. After this period, they are seen to enjoy farmer loyalty which results in an increase of business opportunities through other services. AEs then start expanding their business portfolio and income increases to USD 1700-USD 1900. Income stabilizes in the range of USD 2000-USD 2200. Fluctuations in income are reduced as AEs provide multiple services catering to farmer needs through the year. Seventy-five of the top performing AEs provided more than three services to farmers. While all AEs provide advisory and 98 provide input services, only two AEs provide market linkage, 31 provide nursery and 23 provide financial services, with four providing machinery for hire. While these remain key strength areas of AEs, their success is not easily achieved. AEs face several challenges in launching and expanding their business. These are, mainly: non-availability of credit, difficulty in

obtaining documentation to meet compliance guidelines and farmers' lower purchasing power. At every milestone of AE growth, a resultant impact is seen on farmer livelihood development. To assess the program's impact on farmer development, 139 farmers associated with the top 100 AEs were interviewed. The primary indicators for this assessment were an increase in income and the change in expenditure pattern. The impact on farmers in the first six months of working with an AE is exposure to modern farming techniques and better agronomy practices for the crop that they are growing. On average, farmers who avail themselves of services from AEs are highly satisfied with the quality of service provided. Better cultivation techniques, along with regular farm visits, are the mainstay of this period of AE operation. Farmers in their second year of association with AEs benefit from their service expansion and also receive advice regarding adoption of new crops. Associated farmers see an increase in income and this is attractive to other farmers when considering the adoption of suggested practices and the use of AE services. Total average income is seen to rise by 150 percent. Advisory services and access to higher quality of inputs and new crop variety are the most important reasons for the growth in income. Expenditure on education consequently sees a rapid increase. Farmer income increases by 2.2 times over two to three years of association with the program. The primary reason for this is the use of hybrid seeds for producing traditional crops as well as the adoption of allied services such as goat farming. The average amount that a farmer spends on low-cost food and nutrition is reduced. With an increase in expenditure, the absolute amount spent on food, nutrition and healthcare is seen to increase. However, the preference shifts from spending on these basic needs to more aspirational products. Eventually, with AE business maturity, farmer income increases by 2.5 times over three to four years of association. From an average of USD 1,000, farmers start earning up to USD 2,666.



Market linkage with Bigbasket in Maharashtra and Ninjacart in Andhra proved to be two successful market linkages. Market linkage activities in 2018–19 were focused on creating new avenues for farmers to receive an improved price for their produce. Activities around aggregation of produce, connecting farmers to traders, and hosting trader fairs were also supplemented in some cases by connecting farmers to brands that helped in improving post-harvest practices. Market linkage with Bigbasket in Maharashtra and Ninjacart in Andhra proved to be two successful market linkages.

A unique attempt was made to promote indigenous varieties of rice under a brand created for the urban consumer:



Wada Kolam is an indigenous variety of rice grown in Wada, Maharashtra. Given the product's nutritive properties, it was seen that in a 'farm to fork' model the rice can be positioned as a premium product for the urban consumer.

SFI, along with agri-entrepreneur Ramesh Patil, took up the branding of the product, assisting with the setting up of a sales channel. With fewer intermediaries, the channel allowed for a fair distribution of profits back to farmers.





Sr. No.	Location	Total Varieties Sold	Volume (In Metric Tonnes)	Value (INR)	Production (In Metric Tonnes)
1	Ahmednagar	10	122	1,691,200	122
2	Bihar	6	310	11,079,480	-
3	Odisha	11	478	8,319,281	1,658
4	Rehli	3	61	675,153	61
5	Jawhar	10	8,164	137,638,848	8,164
6	Wada	30	2,075	40,833,954	2,075
7	Gola	5	121	1,382,483	-
8	Gumla	13	659	13,273,315	9,588
9	Torpa	1	1,712	10,585,287	1,712
10	Nanded	-	-	-	-
11	Andhra Pradesh	-	-		-
Total			13,704	225,479,000	43,338

Table 8.1: Projectwise Market Linkage Data: Total Volume, Value Sold, and Total Production





9. IRRIGATION

SFI invests in a primary survey to design the irrigation system (lift and drip irrigation) and then coordinates with banks to arrange debt finance of up to USD 35,000–42,000. SFI developed a business model for irrigation infrastructure development for small and marginal farmers by connecting them to banks, the government and irrigation equipment companies. SFI identified locations with access to water and the potential to irrigate 25–30 acres, which, however, had not been brought under irrigation due to lack of infrastructure. Once the location is identified, SFI invests in a primary survey to design the irrigation system (lift and drip irrigation) and then coordinates with banks to arrange debt finance of up to USD 35,000-42,000. Due to the availability of irrigation, farmers

will contribute 40 percent of net profit to the bank from their earnings in Rabi and summer seasons. The entire debt is expected to be repaid within three to four years, after which the assets will be handed over to the farmers' group.

The details of these projects executed in 2018–19 are given in the table below:

Table 9.1: Irrigation programs taken up with Syngenta India Limited

A. Partnership with Schneider Electric India Foundation (SEIF)

The solar drip irrigation system overcomes the challenges farmers had faced with the diesel irrigation system that was previously in use. The new system significantly reduces operating and recurring costs for farmers.

S.N	Village Name	District	Water Source	HP	Total Cost	Farmers' contribution	Subsidy SIL	Acres	Farmers
1	Chandrapur	Khunti	River	5	4,97,406	2,00,000	2,97,406	10	20
2	Lohajimi	Khunti	River	5	4,97,406	2,00,000	2,97,406	11	9
3	Pandariya	Khunti	River	7.5	6,65,449	2,52,000	4,13,449	17.77	30
4	Angara	Ranchi	Borewell	3	3,92,284	Demo	3,92,284	3.5	Demo
5	Tukutoli	Gumla	Nala	5	6,42,886	2,33,250	4,09,636	10.61	10
6	Adhapa	Patna	River	3	3,08,728	Demo	3,08,728	10	15

Since the project aligns with the national focus on developing renewable energy and spreading awareness amongst farmers, it has been quickly adopted. SFI aims to set up thirty such projects across five districts in Jharkhand by the end of 2019, irrigating lands for over 1000 farmers. The following projects, implemented as of 31st March, are shown in the table below:

Table 9.2: Solar-Irrigation projects implemented in partnership with SEIF and SIL

S.N	Village Name	District	Pipeline	Water Source	HP	Total Cost	Farmer Contribu- tion (25%)	Subsidy SEIF	Subsidy SIL	Acres	Farmers
1	Tongritoli (Silam)	Gumla	Existing Pipeline	Open Well	5	4,56,371	1,14,093	1,99,770	1,42,508	14.1	10
2	Manmani	Khunti	Existing Pipeline	Nala	5	4,41,371	1,10,343	1,99,770	1,31,258	14	25
3	Sundari Urlutoli	Khunti	No Pipe- line	Dam	5	6,19,883	1,54,971	1,99,770	2,65,142	10	15

S.N	Village Name	District	Pipeline	Water Source	HP	Total Cost	Farmer Contribu- tion (25%)	Subsidy SEIF	Subsidy SIL	Acres	Farmers
4	Jirapara	East Sing- hbhum	Existing Pipeline	Check Dam	5	4,41,371	1,10,343	1,99,770	1,31,258	15.42	25
5	Kalu- watand	Hazarib- agh	No Pipe- line	Check Dam	5	5,44,187	1,36,047	1,99,770	2,08,370	10.56	44
6	Haratu	Ranchi	No Pipe- line	Nala	5	6,73,211	1,68,303	1,99,770	3,05,138	25.65	29

Projects mentioned in the table below are in the pipeline and will be undertaken in the coming months:

Table 9.3: Solar-Irrigation projects to be implemented across Jharkhand in 2019

S.N	Village Name	District	Pipeline	Water Source	HP	Total Cost	Farmer Contribu- tion (25%)	Subsidy SEIF	Subsidy SIL	Acres	Farm- ers
1	Nawatoli (Parsa)	Gumla	Existing Pipeline	Open Well	7.5	6,82,871	1,70,718	2.74,748	2,37,405	20	20
2	Mokra	Gumla	No Pipe- line	River	7.5	8,59,903	2,14,976	2,74,748	3,70,179	20	18
3	Ramdega	Gumla	No Pipe- line	Nala	5	6,18,715	1,54,679	1,99,770	2,64,266	15	19
4	Luru	Gumla	No Pipe- line	River	7.5	8,14,751	2,03,688	2,74,748	3,36,315	22.1	24
5	Tukutoli	Gumla	Existing Pipeline	Open Well	5	4,41,371	1,10,343	1,99,770	1,31,258	13.5	14
6	Parsadih	Ramgarh	No Pipe- line	River	5	5,77,371	1,44,343	1,99,770	2,33,258	15	12
7	Durduriya	Ramgarh	No Pipe- line	River	5	6,34,571	1,58,643	1,99,770	2,76,158	15	25
8	Lipiya	Ramgarh	No Pipe- line	Check dam	5	5,71,931	1,42,983	1,99,770	2,29,178	12	20
9	Rola	Ramgarh	No Pipe- line	Nala	5	6,04,571	1,51,143	1,99,770	2,53,658	14	30
10	Chandar- pur 3	Khunti	No Pipe- line	River	5	5,77,371	1,44,343	1,99,770	2,33,258	12	14

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S.N	Village Name	District	Pipeline	Water Source	HP	Total Cost	Farmer Contribu- tion (25%)	Subsidy SEIF	Subsidy SIL	Acres	Farm- ers
11	Chatakpur	Khunti	Existing Pipeline	Check dam	5	4,41,371	1,10,343	1,99,770	1,31,258	10	17
12	Gudgud- chuwan	Khunti	No pipe- line	Dam	5	6,61,351	1,65,338	1,99,770	2,96,243	18	25
13	Ambatoli (Lohajimi 2)	Khunti	Existing Pipeline	River	7.5	6,67,871	1,66,968	2,74,748	2,26,155	15.3	20
14	Paira Kinsu 1	Khunti	No Pipe- line	Nala	5	6,30,863	1,57,716	1,99,770	2,73,377	11	12
15	Dundiga- da	Khunti	Existing Pipeline	River	5	4,41,371	1,10,343	1,99,770	1,31,258	8	18
16	lcha (On- gatol)	Khunti	No Pipe- line	River	5	5,22,971	1,30,743	1,99,770	1,92,458	11.49	12
17	Tati	Khunti	No Pipe- line	River	7.5	9,19,031	2,29,758	2,74,748	4,14,525	18	25
18	Sansak beda	Khunti	No Pipe- line	River	5	5,71,931	1,42,983	1,99,770	2,29,178	13	16
19	Paira Kinsu 2	Khunti	No Pipe- line	Check dam	5	4,41,371	1,10,343	1,99,770	1,31,258	12	15
20	Holang (Gorhati)	Hazarib- agh	No Pipe- line	River	5	6,12,731	1,53,183	1,99,770	2,59,778	7	23
21	Holang (Nicha Tola)	Hazarib- agh	No Pipe- line	River	5	4,95,771	1,23,943	1,99,770	1,72,058	11.06	30
22	Badka Chumba	Ramgarh	No Pipe- line	Check Dam	5	5,20,251	1,30,063	1,99,770	1,90,418	10.43	17
23	Saliya toli	Gumla	No Pipe- line	River	5	5,47,451	1,36,863	1,99,770	2,10,818	14	22
24	Chokar- bera	Ramgarh	No Pipe- line	Check Dam	5	6,74,821	1,68,705	1,99,770	3,06,346	18	27

This scale-up will cost roughly USD 616,000 and is being executed in partnership with Schneider Electric India Foundation (SEIF). The partnership with SEIF follows a 40:40:20 model with SEIF bringing in USD 246,000 (40 percent).

10. SKILL UPGRADATION OF RURAL YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE (SURYA)

In January 2017, we launched a new program: Skill Upgradation of Rural Youth in Agriculture (SURYA). Under the program, young people from rural areas are trained to become Agriculture Technology Assistants (ATAs). The aim of training rural youth is to provide high quality last-mile services to smallholders and also to create a cadre of readily employable young people for companies/ agencies working in agriculture.

A little more than half of students' 45day residential training takes place in the classroom where the focus is on interactive classes, individual and group assignments. Topics include the region's

agro-climate, soil health, seed and water management, weed and pest control, extension management, types of farm implements and machinery, and the law and regulations affecting the industry. There is a strong emphasis on practical experience, of being in the field, learning to understand the practical aspects of supporting farmers. Prominence is also given to the teaching of workplace skills such as communication and interpersonal skills, use of IT and social media.



Currently, there are four training centers for the program across Maharashtra. These are at Ahmednagar, Nanded, Jawhar and Pune. Staff members include existing personnel from SFI who are specifically trained to teach students using different methodologies and come with practical knowledge of all topics that are covered.



Agriculture has helped these new farmers turn their lives around, and now the bridge they helped to build carries their produce to market.

A. Building a new future

Ranchi District of Jharkhand state in northeast India is home to many tribal peoples who are renowned for their community solidarity and campaigning influence concerning their home district. A controversial dam that would have displaced many people and destroyed 25,000 acres of rich arable land and the dense forest was stopped by their protests and solidarity.

But jobs are scarce, and 35-year-old Sanjay Nag was supporting his family of six on a monthly salary of INR5000 (approximately US\$80) from his job as

a construction worker building a bridge across the local Karo River.

The river was diverted to allow the bridge's foundations to be built, and this gave the local Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) team an idea. Seeing the diverted water left to seep across neighboring land, they suggested to Nag that he harness the water for irrigation, and take up watermelon cultivation.

With access to credit provided by agri-entrepreneur Sashi Bhushan Singh through a scheme with IDBI Bank and SFI, Nag rented ten acres for INR10,000 (approximately US\$160) per year. He invested INR90,000 (approximately US\$1400) in cultivation over five months. With advice on growing and help to make deals with local vendors, Nag was able to turn this investment into an income of INR4,50,000 (approx. US\$7,000) over the same period.

Nag's success has been the inspiration for many others. Through the facilitation of two local NGOs that regularly partner with SFI-PRADAN and Torpa Mahila Sangh, more than 350 farmers have visited his farm. Recently, and with help from the SFI team, Nag has teamed up with two others new to farming to grow peas on 25 acres. They harvested a bumper crop of 45 tonnes, which earned them a total of INR1,275,000 (approximately US\$19,500).

Agriculture has helped these new farmers turn their lives around, and now the bridge they helped to build carries their produce to market.

B. Turning Flowers into School Fees

Smallholders in India face challenges familiar to smallholders all over the developing world. Erratic rainfall and poor irrigation facilities, high input costs, and dramatic variation in market prices for their products all create great hardship.

Kishor Murmu trained as a Syngenta Foundation India Agri-Entrepreneur in India's northeastern Jharkhand State. His role is to offer agricultural advice to local farmers, help them access credit, and to sell them the seeds and other inputs they need to earn their livelihoods from often tiny and poor-quality parcels of land.



Murmu took a fresh look at these farmers and their land and suggested that they try growing marigolds. Commercial cultivation of marigolds had not been tried in the area, but the crop is naturally rainfed and grows well on barren uplands. Marigolds can also be harvested for six months, and so provide steady income, while their low cost of cultivation make them suitable for poor and firsttime farmers.

It quickly proved a success, with farmers whose barren lands had previously earned them nothing reaping up to INR 40,000 (approximately US\$620) from 0.1 acres of land, with input costs of just INR3500 (approximately US\$54).

Murmu also connected the farmers to traders to ensure there was a reliable market at fair prices for the flowers. The farmers themselves add value to their products by making them into garlands, which has helped contribute to an average increase in income of around INR80,000 (approximately US\$1235) per farmer. This success attracted the attention of other smallholders in the area, and now some 60 farmers are growing commercial marigolds.

One of these is Rani Devi, a widow who owns only 0.1 acres of barren land. She, like many whose land is not suited to vegetable production, was forced to work as a laborer in a nearby city to provide food for her two small daughters, but still there were many days of hunger, and she could not afford to send her girls to school.

When Murmu facilitated a plantation credit scheme to help poor and first-time farmers to cultivate marigolds, Rani signed up. With earnings of INR30,000 (approximately US\$465) from her crop in only five months, the lives of Rani and her children are transformed. Both girls now go to school, and the family's standard of living has increased dramatically.

C. Market Linkage to Help 300 Farmers in Wada Increase Their Income

In Wada, Maharashtra, 273 farmers were trained in a collaborative effort by Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) and Bigbasket, India's largest online food and grocery store, helping them to bypass the middlemen and earn a decent return on their produce.

Facilitated by SFI's on-ground team and its agrientrepreneurs, Bigbasket set up a direct procurement channel in Wada. A collection center was established as a place for farmers to aggregate their output, follow best practices in packaging, grading and sorting, and earn a fair profit.

Most farmers in the region typically adopt traditional rice farming and other low-value crop production. As a result of advisory sessions and regular awareness campaigns run by agri-entrepreneurs and the SFI team on the ground, farmers have been motivated to take up highvalue vegetable production. The challenge was to establish market linkage so farmers could receive the best prices and benefit from a sustainable and cost-efficient channel to sell their produce.



Working individually, smallholder farmers faced the burden of expensive transport costs and erratic market prices, which left them vulnerable. By establishing a market link and promoting aggregation of produce, these risks were removed from their shoulders.

In February 2018, a team of experts from SFI and Bigbasket organized training for farmers from three villages. The training focused on agronomy practices such as improved grading, sorting and packaging methods and those that result in a higher yield.

The result was a total value creation of USD 48,500 for the farmers. For specific crops such as Kesar mango and papaya, farmers received more than double the price that they would have received from selling to local traders. A total of 70 tonnes of mango was procured at a price of USD 0.65/kg (local trader price: USD 0.31kg) and 9.34 tonnes of papaya was procured at USD 0.4/800 gm versus USD 0.21/kg that was previously paid by local farmers. For okra, while local markets paid up to USD 0.30/kg, Bigbasket procured it at USD 0.50/kg, thus substantially benefitting the farmers.

The success of the program prompted others to join the drive. By the following month, the number of farmers participating in this group farming endeavor, which created a year-round supply of vegetables from the area, had increased to 300.

To maintain the quality of produce, SFI's on-ground team visited the farmers daily and agri-entrepreneurs helped with crop-planning, managing the value chain and price negotiations. They ensured that the knowledge imparted in the training was duly leveraged to result in a higher income for farmers.

D. Nandkishor Kumar, An Inspiration: A Case Study

G I never thought that we would achieve so much and that I would succeed.

Nandkishor Kumar, SFI's agri-entrepreneur

Nandkishor Kumar, an agri-entrepreneur from the small village of Bahadurpural in the Champarran district of Bihar, joined Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) in March 2018. Kumar completed his AE training initiative through NIRDPR, Hyderabad, SFI and JEEViKA. Kumar and his brother were the sole wage-earners in their eight-member family which made finances very tight. In 2016, Kumar began working as a village resource person (VRP) in JEEViKA as part of his local Panchayat. He simultaneously served as a VRP for the Chameli Village Organization (VO).

After successfully completing his training, Kumar began working alongside 300 farmers. He functioned as their primary adviser, providing them with information on matters such as land-sowing, crop cultivation types, familyrelated problems, livelihood-based assets, and more. He even offered economic and social advice to farmers and women from self-help groups (SHG). In May 2018, Kumar opened an agri-input store for a mere USD 170 (INR 12,000).

Today, Kumar's total transaction amount is more than USD 50,000 and he works with 400 customers, providing various services to an average of 15–20 individuals on an everyday basis. His sales to a variety of different

companies include 1400 bags of urea, 600 bags of organic fertilizers, 700 bags of DAP, 100 bags of potash (watersoluble potassium), 200 bags of organic Zyme, 400 bags of wheat seeds, five bags of mustard seeds, as well as coriander, cauliflower, cucumber and radish seeds. He earned a net profit of 8–10 percent through the sale of these products, the equivalent of approximately USD 4,200 (INR 3 lakh). This was a huge profit considering he used to earn USD 20-25 per month. By comparison, his monthly income today is over USD 400. Kumar has a multitude of businesses besides his input services, like providing agri-extensions to farmers which include crop advisory. Furthermore, he supplies services such as market linkage (for crops like paddy), and digital marketing (money transfer, withdrawal, mobile recharges, bill payments for commodities such as electricity, purchase of railway tickets, and so on). In addition, Kumar also incorporates block agricultural officers into the framework of his business in order to give his farmers access to consultancy support.

Currently, his digital business banking has increased his annual turnover by an estimated USD 3000. iKumar's venture into digital banking was widely used by the women associated with Kumar's business, primarily because it saved them the hassle of expensive travel for banking services. A major feather in Kumar's hat is the inauguration of an IDFC bank in his region. This gave more than 20 farmers the confidence to open accounts and led to an approximate transaction of USD 4,200 in just two weeks.

The farmers working with Kumar are consistently pleased with the services he provides for them and often state how reliable he is. They also appreciate the constant availability of his services. Farmers receive regular crop advice from Kumar along with annually fixed rates from his input shop; this contrasts with the increasingly high rates and low range of products in competing markets. The farmers working under Kumar receive high quality seeds and fertilizers year-round with the obligatory associated advisory service. Upon conduction yield assessments, block agriculture officers found that the production of paddy in the area had significantly increased because of Kumar's dependable services and help.

Nandkishor Kumar regularly goes the extra mile: his services not only include crop-planning activities for his farmers, SRI interventions through farmers, displaying agriculture and crop- related educational videos, but also the introduction of new technology – all with the aim of helping farmers improve their crop yield and better understand the finer nuances of advanced agriculture. He has built a strong and dependable relationship and network with his farmers – to many people it's his unique selling point! Kumar knows how important it is for the farmers he works with to feel content and reassured – it's the key to his flourishing business.



12. AAA MAIZE



Syngenta Foundation's Seeds2B has developed AAA Maize hybrids with an objective to provide quality seeds at affordable rates in rainfed areas of central India dominated by tribal population with small and marginal land holdings. Seeds2B engaged a market research agency to identify the target districts for the introduction of AAA Maize and estimate the

potential market demand. The criterion for selecting target districts were, 1) the district should have less than 1000 mm of rainfall and 2) should have a maize acreage of at least 10,000 ha. As a result 32 Potential districts were identified in 3 states, with a potential of 1.7 MHa, representing 24% of the total maize acreage in India. Out of the 32 districts, 13 districts each are from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, while rest 6 are in Gujarat.

State	No.	District	0-999 ha	1,000-4,999 ha	5,000-9,999 ha	10,000- 14,999 ha	Above 15,000 ha
	1	Banaskantha					
	2	Kheda					
					Dhanpur	Fatepura	Dahod
		Dahod			Garbada		Devgadh baria
	3	Danoa			Sanjeli		Jhalod
							Limkheda
		Panchmahal			Godhra	Ghogham- ba	Shehera
	4		Jambughoda	Kalol	Halol		
Cuintat					Morwa (Hadaf)		
Gujarat	5	Sabarkantha	Himmatnagar	Idar	Khedbrah- ma		
			Prantij	Poshina			
			Talod	Vijaynagar			
			Vadali				
		Vadodara	Desar	Vaghodia	Dabhoi		
			Karjan				
	6		Padra				
	Ű		Savli				
			Sinor				
			Vadodara				

State	No.	District	0-999 ha	1,000-4,999 ha	5,000-9,999 ha	10,000- 14,999 ha	Above 15,000 ha
				Agar Malwa			
	1	Ager Malue		Badod			
	I	Agar Maiwa		Nalkheda			
				Susner			
				Dahi	Badnawar	Kukshi	Manawar
	2	Dhar		Dhar	Gandhwani		
				Dharampuri	Sardarpur		
		Jhabua				Meghnagar	Jhabua
	3					Petlawad	
						Ranapur	
						Thandla	
Madhya			Sanawad	Barwaha	Jhiranya		
Pradesh				Bhagwan- pura	Kasrawad		
	4	Khargone		Bhikangaon	Khargone		
				Goganwa	Maheshwar		
					Segaon		
				Daloda	Bhanpura		
				Garoth	Sitamau		
	5	Mandsaur		Malhargarh			
	J	Manusau		Mandsaur			
				Shamgarh			
				Suwasara			
	6	Neemuch		Neemuch	Manasa		Jawad
	7	Rajgarh		Narsingh- garh	Jirapur	Biaora	

State	No.	District	0-999 ha	1,000-4,999 ha	5,000-9,999 ha	10,000- 14,999 ha	Above 15,000 ha
				Pachore		Khilchipur	
				Sarangpur		Rajgarh	
				Alot	Bajna		
				Jaora	Ratlam		
	8	Ratlam		Piploda	Sailana		
				Rawti			
				Tal			
				Gulana	Mo. Ba- dodiya		
Madhya	9	Shajapur		Kalapipal	Shujalpur		
Pradesh				Shajapur			
	10		Badarwas	Karera	Pichhore		
			Bairad	Khaniyand- hana			
		Shivpuri	Narwar	Kolaras			
			Pohari				
			Shivpuri				
	11	Alirajpur					
	12	Barwani					
	13	Khandwa					
			Ajmer	Arai			
			Pushkar	Bhinay			
			Rupangarh	Bijaynagar			
Rajasthan	1	Ajmer	Tatoti	Byavar			
				Kekri			
				Kishangarh			
				Masooda			

State	No.	District	0-999 ha	1,000-4,999 ha	5,000-9,999 ha	10,000- 14,999 ha	Above 15,000 ha
				Naseerabad			
				Sarwar			
				Sawar			
				Tadgarh			
			Anta	Chhabra	Chipabarod		
			Atru				
	n	Daran	Baran				
	Ζ	Ddldll	Kishanganj				
			Mangrol				
			Shahbad				
	3			Badnor	Aseend	Bhilwara	Jahajpur
				Hurda	Banera	Maandal	Kotdi
Pajasthan		Bhilwara		Phuliyakalan	Bijaulia		Maandalgarh
Kajastilali					Hameer- garh		
					Kareda		
					Raypur		
					Sahada		
					Shahpura		
			Indragarh	Bundi			Hindoli
	4	Bundi	Keshoraipatan	Nainwa			
				Taleda			
		Chittoragarh		Badi Sadri	Bhadesar	Chittor- agarh	Begun
	5				Bhopal- sagar	Kapasan	
					Dungla		

State	No.	District	0-999 ha	1,000-4,999 ha	5,000-9,999 ha	10,000- 14,999 ha	Above 15,000 ha
					Gangrar		
					Nimbaheda		
					Rashmi		
					Rawatbhata		
				Aspur	Bichhiwara	Simalwara	Dungarpur
	6	Dungarnur		Galiyakot	Chikhli		
	0	Duligaipui		Jonthri	Sabla		
					Sagwara		
			Asnawar	Gangdhar	Aklera	Manohar Thana	
	7	Jhalawar	Khanpur	Jhalrapatan			
				Pachpahar			
				Pirawa			
Rajasthan					Aamet	Naath- dwara	
					Bheem		
	Q	Daisamand			Devgarh		
	0	Najsamanu			Kumbhal- garh		
					Rajsamand		
					Relmagra		
	0	Cirobi	Shivganj	Revdar	AbuRoad	Pindwara	
	9	511 01 11	Sirohi				
			Newai	Deoli			
	10	Topk	Peeplu	Dooni			
	10	IONK	Tonk	Malpura			
			Uniara	Todaraisingh			

State	No.	District	0-999 ha	1,000-4,999 ha	5,000-9,999 ha	10,000- 14,999 ha	Above 15,000 ha
Rajasthan					Badgaon	Girwa	Mavli
					Kherwara	Gogunda	Salumber
	11	Udaipur			Lasadiya	Kotda	Vallabhnagar
					Rishabh- deo	Sarada	
					Semari		
	12	Banswara					
	13	Pratapgarh					

13. FINANCIALS

SYNCENTA FOUNDATION INDIA

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Netes	As at 31 March 2019 Rx 2000	As at 31 March 2018 Rs.1000
Equity and habilities			
Reserves and surplus	1	27,793	12,147
Current Rabilities		\$12.79	
Tinde payoffes - total constanding dues to micro exterprises and email overprises - total constanting dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and mult enterestant			
to related partiest		31,346	32,140
sthers		3,487	2.632
Other current liabilities	3	1,214 36,047	35,036
Total		43,840	47,183
Aneta			
Curvent assets	- 25		40.000
Cash and each balance		63,035	-90,993
Short-imm loans and advances		298	145
Crade current eavers	- C	63,849	47,183
Total		63,840	47,182
Significant accounting policies	1-2		
Notes to the financial statements	3-17		

The some refered to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants Firm's registration rol: 116231W/W- 100024

Shiraz Vastani Paraer Menkembip No. 103334 ICAI UDIN : 141035344AAAABT1405

Place: Mumbri Date: 25 July 2019 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Syggenta Foundation India CINC UN1120PN2005PTC139186

Prakash K.Apte Director DIN - 00196306 Sannadi Bhaskar Reday Chief Functionary and Whole

Time Director DON - 07245794

Place: Punn Date: 25 July 2019

SYNGENTA FOUNDATION INDIA

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 11 March 2018
1.4		or maren orty	24 014/68 2013
		Ns.'000	Rs. 000
Income			
Grants and donations		161,175	186,617
Other income	9	1,257	1.025
Total income		162,432	187,642
Expenses			
Project exprises	10	140,189	177,679
Other expenses	11	6,597	23.561
Total expenses		146.786	261.240
Excess of expenditure over income - deficit			(13.598)
Excess of income over expenditure - surplus		15,646	
Significant accounting policies	1.2		
Notes to the financial statements	3-17		

The notes refered to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per ow report of even date

For B S R & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants Firm's registration no.: 116231W/W- 100924

Shiraz Vaştani Partner Membership No. 103334 ICAI UDIN : 19103534AAAABT1405 Place: Mumbai Date: 25 July 2019 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Syngenta Foundation India CN: U91120PN2605PTC139186

Prakash K.Apte Director DIN - 00196106

Place: Puna Date: 25 July 2019

logy

Sannadi Bhaskar Reddy Chief Festionary and Whole Time Director DIN - 07245794

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syngenta foundation India

For Further Information, please contact:

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