ANNUAL REPORT
2018-19

ARPAN SEVA SANSTHAN
1st Floor, 209, Shri Shyam Baba Apartment, Vishvakarma Marg, Ajmer Road, Jaipur - 312019 (Rajasthan), arpansevasansthan@gmail.com, www.arpansevasansthan.org
FOREWORD

It is a great pleasure to present to you the Annual Report for year 2018-19 which briefly describes the best practices applied and success achieved by organization's practices which have received Grants and other support from the different patrons. ARPAN managed to use the support provided in an effective and efficient manner in the process of improving the well-being of the Rural Population. There was significant development in this year in all areas of ARPAN's engagement. It is heartening to see that our efforts have been significantly contributing in improving the livelihoods of people. This reinforces our belief that nothing can be more important than working on the land, water, agriculture and social development to address the issues of rural livelihoods.

This year's major activities were interventions related to Capacity Building & Training, Skill building trainings, Drinking Water Security & Sanitation, livelihood development of community dependent on forests, Improved Agriculture with proper package of practice, Horticulture, Watershed Management, Value chain, Health awareness, Institutional Building and formation & mobilization of People's Organizations. None of the achievements of the year would have been possible without the efforts of Arpan's dedicated staff. The team has been committed to the aspirations and mission of Arpan and has been relentless in delivering solutions for clients and charities. My appreciation and thanks to our Trustees, staff, donors and partners. We are committed to pursuing Arpan's mission with sincerity. I have every confidence that Arpan will continue to provide solutions to poor community in the years to come and will provide valuable resources to the disadvantaged section of society. ARPAN has achieved considerable progress this year in beneficiary's participation and involvement in development processes in communities. During different evaluations, it was also proved that, Community people are responsive in considering the communities development needs in the areas they serve. ARPAN, therefore, work for and on behalf of the target beneficiaries.

Finally on the behalf of the executive board members, I would like to thank all our donors, supporters and the villagers for their continued support.

Dr. SUBH KARAN SINGH
PRESIDENT
ARPAN's PROGRAMME AREA

RAJASTHAN
### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Exp</th>
<th>Specialized profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Subh Karan Singh</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Ph.D. (Agril. Engg.)</td>
<td>18 Yrs</td>
<td>Formulation of strategy and work plan for Organization. Overall monitoring and evaluation of projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh. Yashankar Shivhare</td>
<td>General Secretary</td>
<td>B.E. (Mech.)</td>
<td>24 Yrs</td>
<td>Watershed Survey Works, Implementation &amp; Documentation of Drinking Water Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh. Rajesh Jain</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>B.E. (Elec. Engg.)</td>
<td>15 Yrs</td>
<td>Responsible for Centralized financial management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. P.K. Singh</td>
<td>Executive Member</td>
<td>Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.)</td>
<td>28 Yrs</td>
<td>Prof. in CTAE, Udaipur. Renowned faculty in field of Watershed Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. N.S. Rathore</td>
<td>Executive Member</td>
<td>Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.)</td>
<td>31 Yrs</td>
<td>DDG, ICAR. Renowned personality in field of RES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Vinod Yadav</td>
<td>Executive Member</td>
<td>Ph.D. (Elec. Engg.)</td>
<td>16 Yrs</td>
<td>Prof. in dept. of Elec. Engg. in CTAE, Udaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Ramjilal Badsara</td>
<td>Executive Member</td>
<td>B.Sc. (Ag.)</td>
<td>18 Yrs</td>
<td>Research Fellow, Raj. Agri. College, Udaipur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

ARPAN SEVA SANSTHAN is a non-profit organization, registered under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act 1958, was brought up in shape on 29th March 1996 by a team of young professionals from Agricultural Engineering background who had a dedication & commitment to serve Rural India and bring about positive societal change with the support of professors of Agriculture University.

Vision: Expedite synergy for sustainable development

Mission: To promote sustainable and socially inclusive development processes, strengthening the resources, knowledge and capabilities of the communities so as to enhance their quality of life

ARPAN has a rich experience to work in developmental sector of 26 districts of Rajasthan since last 23 years in the field of Watershed development, water resources development & management, improved agriculture & horticulture, livestock development, trainings & capacity building of farmers and women empowerment & health sector with the support of NABARD, state departments (GoR) such as Tribal development, Rural development, water resources, agriculture, health (Rajasthan State AIDS Control Society), forest, watershed development & soil conservation. ARPAN has a good rapport with government departments & NGOs. Purpose of ARPAN is to ensure access of community to secured livelihood opportunities. Vision statement of ARPAN is to implement sustainable programs that improve the livelihoods of rural community. Mission of ARPAN is to promote processes which are sustainable, socially inclusive and equitable to enable critical masses of poor and marginalized rural people or communities to achieve a dignified quality of life. Goal of ARPAN is to empower the community and to enable it for sustainable livelihood enhancement.

At Arpan, we always include the beneficiary community from the initial stage of planning so that their actual problems and viable solutions for the same are addressed in the development projects. We also include the local community representatives for creating positive influence and steer the community interest in the desired direction. Arpan contributes to alleviating poverty in ways that ordinary people are able to come together and play a role in building a better society. Approach of ARPAN in various development interventions is to include the community right from the stage of planning and ensure their continuous participation and contribution in the interventions so that the programmes are implemented effectively and a sense of ownership is developed in community for the assets created. We conduct baseline surveys of target area, PRA of target population and then develop suitable interventions for the beneficiaries with their inputs. Technical aspects of the programmes are covered with great care so as to ensure long term service life of assets as well as their suitability to local conditions.

FOCUS ON

Community lift irrigation Schemes  Water harvesting Structures
Integrated Watershed Development  Training and capacity building
Institutional Development  Drinking Water and Sanitation
Horticultural Development  Research & knowledge building
Seed Production  Market Linkages & Sustainability
Livelihood Enhancement (On Farm/NF)  Income Generation Activities (IGA)
Arpan is contributing towards achieving the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) adopted by the United Nations:

- **1. No Poverty**
- **2. Zero Hunger**
- **3. Good Health and Well-being**
- **4. Quality Education**
- **5. Gender Equality**
- **6. Clean Water and Sanitation**
- **7. Affordable and Clean Energy**
- **8. Decent Work and Economic Growth**
- **13. Climate Action**
- **15. Life on Land**
- **16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**
- **17. Partnerships for the Goals**

In this year, Arpan Seva Sansthan has continued implementing numerous development interventions and has started several new initiatives in the direction of sustainable livelihood enhancement. Major development interventions undertaken in this year are:

**Projects under CSR**
- Community Based Integrated Development Project (CBIDP) in Bhim Block of Rajsamand District funded by Larsen & Toubro
- Dairy Development “Manthan” in Sikar district funded by Dharampal Satyapal Group, Noida
- Creation of Water Economic Zone in Kurabad block of Udaipur district funded by Dharampal Satyapal Group, Noida

**Projects from Government Departments**
- Rajasthan Forestry Biodiversity Project – II funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency through Forest Department, GoR
- Targeted Interventions Programme under RSACS funded by NACO
- Integrated Livelihood enhancement of tribal community through horticulture WADI intervention funded by NABARD
- Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation of Watershed Development Projects under IWMP funded by Department of Watershed Development and Soil Conservation, Govt. of Rajasthan.
- Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (RACP) in four clusters in Banswara, Alwar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts funded by World Bank through Department of Agriculture, GoR
- National Level Monitoring of Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MDWS), New Delhi
• IEC activities and construction of water harvesting structures under Mukhyamantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyan in Rajasthan
• IEC activities under Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam
• IEC activities on Drinking Water Security under PHED, Madhya Pradesh

**Human Resource:**

Multidisciplinary team of 266 including Agricultural Engineers, Agriculture & Horticulture Specialists, Animal Husbandry Specialists, M&E Experts, environment specialists, economists, documentation experts, Microfinance & Livelihood specialists, Community Mobilizer (Social Scientists) and consultants (Retired Professors & Scientists) are providing their guidance & share experiences timely to the team of ARPAN. We also take services of subject specialists as resource persons in capacity building trainings

**Transportation:**

Besides having good relationships with transport service providers, Arpan has 9 Four wheelers and 26 two wheelers.

**Offices:**

**Registered Office – Udaipur** (7, Meera Nagar – B, Behind Skyheight Complex, Shobhagpura – Sukher 100 Feet Link Road, Udaipur)

**Head Office – Jaipur** (Plot No. 209-210, Shri Shyam Baba Apartment, Rani Sati Nagar, Vishwakarma Marg, Jaipur (Rajasthan) Ph: 0141-4003189, 9414159734)

**Branch offices –**

CHITTORGARH: A-44, Kumbha Nagar, Near Swaraj Tractor Agency, Chittorgarh (Raj.) Ph: 01472-248434

ii. PRATAPGARH: 4/47 Ekta Nagar, Housing Board colony, Pratapgarh (Raj.) Ph: 9414159733

iii. BANSWARA: H.No.94, Street No.7, Mohan Colony Banswara (Raj.) Ph: 9413087016

iv. JODHPUR: 7-E/352, Housing Board, Choupasani, Jodhpur (Raj.) Ph: 0291-2710070

v. JAISALMER: Plot No. 407, Indra Colony, Jaisalmer (Raj.) Ph: 9660398100

vi. BARMER: Soni Building, Nehru Nagar, Barmer (Raj.) Ph. 9680293300

vii. CHURU: First Floor, Dhanuka Motors, Near Ghanta Ghar, Bisau road, Churu (Raj.)

viii. JHUNJHUNU: First Floor, Chaudhary Offset Press, Mandawa Mod, Jhunjhunu (Raj.) Ph: 9460642132

ix. RAJSAMAND, BHIM: Padao Mohalla, Near Anand Vatika, Bhim, Rajsamand district, Rajasthan

x. KUSHALGARH, BANSWARA: Behind Police Chowki, Near Shemrock School, Kushalgarh, Banswara

xi. SIKAR, REENGUS: Govindam Villa, Near Bhartiya School,Old Toll Naka, Bikaner Stand, Reengus, Distt. Sikar (Rajasthan) -332404
Work Done under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):
Corporate Social Responsibility is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders.
A properly implemented CSR concept can bring along a variety of competitive advantages, such as enhanced access to capital and markets, increased sales and profits, operational cost savings, improved productivity and quality, efficient human resource base, improved brand image and reputation, enhanced customer loyalty, better decision making and risk management processes.

CBIDP (Community Based Integrated Development Project) funded by L&T under CSR:
Community Based Integrated Development Project (CBIDP) is the flagship project of L&T CSR in the country with focus on water and sanitation along with sustainability. The project is the first of its many replications in the country. The challenges of the project are huge as Rajasthan state is known for acute scarcity of water leading to all the issues that the project seeks to resolve.
Community Based Integrated Development Project (CBIDP) was started on March 20, 2015 in Bhim block of Rajsamand district. Arpan Seva Sansthan is the implementation partner for the project. The project aims at integrated development of Natural Resources (Water, Land, Forest, Livestock and Community) of the targeted area. The objectives of the project are listed below:
To eliminate the water stress in the area and improve the degraded land with focus on distribution of benefits to maximum community possible
To ensure drinking water security pertaining to quantity as well as quality
To ensure sanitation and hygienic conditions in the project area
Increase in Education level and literacy rate in the project area
Alleviation of poverty, awareness generation, improving skills of the local community, capacity building activities, women participation in decision-making process, empowerment of the community
Sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the watershed.
In the first three years (2015-18), following major activities were implemented in the project area:
Community Mobilization and Strengthening through capacity building trainings and exposure tours
Formation of 20 Village Development Committees, conducting monthly meetings on fixed dates, regular strengthening, making of local rules and bye laws, contribution in various project activities, increased Women Participation
- Development of Pastureland in 49 hectares non-cultivated wasteland for in situ moisture conservation, increasing green cover and bridging the fodder gap of animals (construction of stone wall fencing, contour stone bunds, staggered contour trenches)
• Site selection, design and construction of water harvesting structures for rain water harvesting, creation of surface water source and ground water recharge
• Site selection, design and construction of drainage line treatments like Minor Masonry Check Dams (MMCDs) and stone gully plugs for reducing rainwater velocity, checking soil erosion, improved percolation and ground water recharge
• Productivity Enhancement measures like Field Demonstration of Kharif and Rabi Crop along with vegetable cultivation, Introduction of improved/hybrid variety seed of Maize, Moong, Urad, Wheat, Gram and Mustard crops, Demonstration of improved agriculture technology (Seed Treatment, Balanced dose of fertilizers, Integrated Pest Management, Line sowing etc – Proper Package of Practices)
• Organized animal health camps for treating cattle and small ruminants
• Drinking water interventions like installation of new hand-pumps, renovation of defunct hand-pumps and well deepening with parapet wall construction
• Sanitation awareness program along with construction of 790 Toilet with Bathroom
• Design and installation of Water Distribution Scheme (WDS) in 6 sub villages from sump well in downstream of 24 Mile Anicut

The innovative approach adopted under the project was:

• Involvement of beneficiary in the project right from the planning stage. Participatory Rural Appraisal was done with the community while developing the project. The community discussed about their problems related to water availability, sanitation, livelihood, land degradation, migration, education and health. Then the solutions for these issues were finalized and included in the project
• Logical sequencing of project activities - First of all the community was involved in soil and water conservation practices to increase the availability of water, reduction in ground water exploitation and prevention of land degradation. After the water availability was increased, sanitation component was initiated because toilets cannot be used without water. With water availability, farm- based livelihood enhancement was initiated as crops require assured irrigation
• Increase local capacity to manage natural resources through capacity building trainings, exposure tours and active participation of Village Development Committees in project activities
• Reduce poverty by increasing alternative livelihoods (Farm based interventions in Kharif and Rabi season, Horticulture WADI development, Skill Development Trainings in Sewing & Tailoring, Electrician and Plumbing Trades, Small one-time grant support to poor community for initiation of their micro enterprise like Atta Chakki, fancy store, general store (Kirana), Sewing & Tailoring, Poultry)
• Strengthen local governance through local rules making and implementation by Village Development Committees in their monthly meetings. Transparent decision-making process and increased women participation has ensured effective implementation of project activities on ground
**Soft Interventions:**
- Horticulture WADI development (gap filling & training)
- Crop Demonstrations (Facilitation)
- Facilitating Third Party Assessment (Samhita)
- Sanitation Awareness Programs
- Community Mobilization and Strengthening

**Hard Interventions:**
- Construction of 563 Toilets with Bathroom
- Construction of New and Renovation of Existing Boys and Girls Toilets in 19 schools and provision of water supply
- Construction of New and Renovation of Existing Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures in 19 schools
- Construction of Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures and Toilets in 4 Anganwadis
- Design and Construction of Water Distribution Schemes (WDS) in Jalpa, Gadharel, Doongo ka Bala, Kundiya and Rajarel
- Maintenance of 67 Hectare Pastureland (Gap filling of plants, Thawla Making, Watering of Plants)
- Construction of 1991 cu.m. Gully Control Structures in higher reaches of watershed area

**Soft Interventions**

**Horticulture WADI development**

Under CBIDP, 80 families were selected for horticulture WADI development. Fruit plantations of mango, guava, lemon, pomegranate and apple bor along with border forestry plantations were done in first three years. 42 Farmers who attended the trainings adopted the WADI model on their own due to our motivation. The farmers are provided with technical support in pit digging, graft selection, plantation, after-care activities and trained on improved agriculture and horticultural practices. In this year for gap filling as well as development of new WADI (motivated farmers), 41735 plants were purchased and distributed to the 80+42 = 122 families.

Due to incidences of pests and diseases, organic pesticides and growth promoters were purchased and distributed to farmers so that plant mortality can be controlled.
Training on horticulture WADI development
Capacity building trainings are an integral part of community mobilization as they ensure adoption of new interventions by community on sustainable basis and increase the capacity of community to understand various technical details. 12 Trainings (4 quarters x3) on Horticulture WADI development were conducted with 145 participants. Through these trainings they understood about various WADI maintenance activities and how to reduce plant mortality and get better growth of plants.

Crop demonstrations- Facilitation and Field Level Support
We facilitated procurement and distribution of improved agricultural inputs during Kharif as well as in Rabi seasons with 135 farmers who have adopted proper package of practices for these crops.

Third Party Assessment
Samhita conducted third party assessment visits in October 2018 wherein endline social survey was conducted by their team. Following are some snapshots of their visit:

Sanitation Awareness Program:
Community Mobilization (Triggering) was done in 2 hamlets and regular meetings and follow up was done in remaining 33 hamlets to facilitate ODF status to both Gram Panchayats (Kookara and Lasadiya) in fourth year of CBIDP.

Community Mobilization and Strengthening
Regular VDC Meetings were conducted at fixed dates in all villages. The VDC members participated and through facilitation by our community organizers, they were motivated to take decisions in the meetings on beneficiary selection in crop demonstration, natural farming, toilet contribution etc.

SHG Members IGA support
After recovering IGA support from beneficiaries of second year, we converted the amount into revolving fund and provided the same to 20 poor SHG women for vegetable cultivation, sewing machine, kirana store etc. following are some snapshots of IGA activities started by these women.
Hard Interventions
Construction of 563 Toilets with Bathroom

During the sanitation awareness programme, we started receiving demand from community in all hamlets to construct toilet with bathroom in their households. We constructed 563 toilets with bathroom in 2018-19. A total of 1353 toilet with bathrooms have been constructed under CBIDP.

- 1120 Households have constructed toilets by their own due to motivation under sanitation campaign
- 35 hamlets, 6 revenue villages and 2 Gram Panchayat (Kookara and Lasadiya) are ODF
- Regular follow up activities are being conducted in hamlets to ascertain usage of toilets by community
Construction of New and Renovation of Existing Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures and Boys and Girls Toilets in 19 schools and 4 Anganwadis and provision of water supply

Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structures were designed and constructed in schools and anganwadis so as to arrange water for drinking as well as sanitation purpose:

![Jassu ji ka Khera School RWHS](image1)

![Nichla Lasadiya Anganwadi RWHS Tank](image2)

New School and Anganwadi toilets were constructed for boys and girls, existing toilets were renovated:

![School Toilets in NichlaLasadiya and BarlaChoura](image3)

Maintenance of 67 Hectare Pastureland (Gap filling of plants, Thawla Making, Watering of Plants)

Various maintenance activities were conducted in 67 hectares pastureland which was developed in four years (2015-19).
Plantation in Pastureland

Total 9700 forestry plants were planted in these pasturelands. These activities helped maintaining the green cover in pastureland and provided the local community with fuel and fodder for their animals.

**Construction of Gully Control Structures in higher reaches of watershed area:** The Gully Control Structures (GCS)/ Loose Stone Check Dams (LSCDs) were planned under the project based on drainage lines. However, during the project implementation, it was observed that silt in the upstream of water harvesting structures needs to be checked. Hence GCS were constructed in the upstream of water harvesting structures like MMCD, Nadi cum core wall, anicuts etc. Hence all the GCS as planned in DPR could not be constructed in all drainage lines of higher elevations (based on ridge to valley approach).

Now there is need to check soil erosion in areas of higher elevations and hence Gully Control Structures are being proposed. They will be used to stabilise the incipient and small gullies and the branch gullies of a continuous gully or gully network. They will reduce soil erosion, control sediment as well as flood in case of heavy rainfall and will facilitate increasing the absorptive capacity of the soil, protecting the land surface and natural drainage-ways from erosion, and by conducting surface runoff water from fields at a non-erosive velocity through properly prepared and maintained waterways.
Therefore, to fill this gap there was a requirement of about 1991 cu. m. GCS for minor drainage line treatment and the same were constructed.

**Design and Construction of 5 Water Distribution Schemes**

5 Water distribution schemes were proposed under CBIDP wherein the ground water of potential wells was utilized. These schemes benefit 304 families of six villages. The details of these villages are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Distribution Scheme</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiary Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jalpa</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadharel</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doongo ka Bala</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kundiya</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajarel</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The females of these 304 families fetch water from 0.5 to 2 kms away. Their drudgery will be eradicated through this scheme as it will provide year round water security to them at their households. The goal of scheme is to move up the Water Ladder of service delivery so that ultimately all rural households of these 5 villages are provided with adequate piped water supply within the household premises. This is necessary to relieve women and girls especially, from the drudgery of fetching water, address malnutrition issues, and increase the time available for education and leisure, while also preventing contamination likely while fetching water from a distant source.
**Project Sustainability & Monitoring**

Regular monitoring of project activities and progress review is done by Arpan Management staff. L&T officials also visit several times during the year for the same purpose.

To ensure sustainability we have conducted meetings, trainings and workshop with all stakeholders (BDO, Assistant Engineer, VDC Leaders & PRIs)

**SHG Based Livelihood Enhancement:**

Under CBIDP, Watershed Development Component and Productivity Enhancement Activities:
- Increased per capita availability of Water for drinking and irrigation purpose
- Increased Agricultural Productivity and introduced new crops for diversification
- Improved Animal Health through camps
- The Next Step is to consolidate the benefits and ensuring gender equity by encouraging women to form groups – SHGs for creating social capital and livelihood enhancement by development of micro-enterprise

**Purpose**

This progress report results from the support and efforts of many people who are part of the ‘Arpan Rural Women Empowerment Program’ in Bhim, Particularly in the field. It is impossible to name all the Officials, Stakeholders and 869 women SHG members by supporting 62 SHG and the leaders and staff of the SHG promoting agencies Arpan who have spent time with the team and shared their time, views, experiences and data. The program facilitates the social, political and economic empowerment of SHGs.

**Status according Quality parameter**

- Total 62 SHGs have been formed under Project, 100% goal has been achieved in formation of SHGs group.
- 62 SHGs have bank accounts opened 100% of SHGs group accounts have been opened.
- Meeting regularity is the excellent in the project SHGs. 51 SHGs having more than 95% meeting regularity and 11 have more than 90% it means community is giving high priority to the group meetings.
- Attendance of SHG members is the good in the project SHGs members are giving priority to attend the group meetings.
• Constant saving are being accumulated by all SHGs members in meeting. 92.47% of SHGs members have accumulated savings time in group meetings.
• 71% principal repayments have done and 83% interest repayments have done in SHGs meetings.

Capacity building of communities
• Training of accountants
• Group Process Facilitation
• Community Leaders on Village Visioning
• Village visioning training by Community SHGs Leaders
• Quality Parameters of community institution, record Keeping and Data Analysis
• Aspiration and Resource Based Livelihoods Planning with tools application
• Basics of Livelihoods Promotion
• Visioning & selection process of federation & VO leaders

Case study: Woman raised voice against liquor
Earlier the people of the Godha rail village are characterized by the frequent use of alcohol and the village to deeply suffer due to the menace of alcoholics. The Self Help Group of Godharail village unanimously decided to close this practice as they are pretty much aware of the fact that this illegal or bad practice not only harm the life of their dear ones but also is a root cause of wastage of money and lead to domestic and physical abuse. With the support and encouragement by Arpan Seva Sansthan the group decided to run a campaign “Aaodidadaru band kren” and march a rally in the village where they assured the presence of all community, Sarpanch, Up-Sarpanch and local authorities and discussed how liquor is pollution their village environment.
All the local authorities and sarpanch agreed with the woman self-help groups of Ghodarail and agreed that village development is not possible if we follow such types of bad habits. With mutual consensus, panchayat decided to stop this unusual practice and close all the liquor shops in Ghodarail.
## Consolidated Impact/Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverable/Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Till March 2019</th>
<th>% Achievement</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over-exploitation of ground water table (in %)</td>
<td>160% to 120%</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Based on Increase in GW recharge and less draft due to increase in Soil &amp; Moisture Conservation as well as availability of additional surface water for irrigation and drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in water table level (in m)</td>
<td>30 m to 29 m</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28.22</td>
<td>178%</td>
<td>Based on Water Level Readings taken from 30 Observation wells and Piezometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runoff captured (in %)</td>
<td>5% to 30%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33.75</td>
<td>113%</td>
<td>Based on runoff captured by Water Harvesting Structures constructed in the project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arable land area (in Ha)</td>
<td>428 ha to 500 Ha</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>Based on conversion of non arable land into arable land as per farmers who are beneficiaries of GCS &amp; PRT. This will be achieved by March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with drinking water</td>
<td>20% to 100%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>Based on HH which got drinking water round the year nearby from handpumps, well deepening and drinking water scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated land area (in Ha)</td>
<td>53 ha to 70 ha</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>116%</td>
<td>Based on data collected from VDC wherein farmers got more irrigation water from surface water storages and deepened wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasture land area under protection (in Ha)</td>
<td>0 to 30 ha</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>223%</td>
<td>Based on 67 ha pastureland developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of independent household Toilets with Bath</td>
<td>326 to 2355</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Both G.P. ODF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of schools with new toilets</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>Two Schools have been merged hence the target was 19 only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliverable/Indicator</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Till March 2019</td>
<td>% Achievement</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under horticulture (in Ha)</td>
<td>5 ha to 45 ha</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>Based on area covered under Horticulture WADI, more farmers are ready to adopt WADI model. 42 farmers have developed WADI on their own and one existing WADI beneficiary has expanded his WADI field by 3 bigha by his own funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in maize crop yield (Q/ha)</td>
<td>19 Q/ha to 25 Q/ha</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Based on production data collected from beneficiary farmers who were given improved agri inputs and proper package of practices was adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in wheat crop yield (Q/ha)</td>
<td>30 Q/ha to 40 Q/ha</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>103%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Impacts of CBIDP**

- Number of wells recharged in downstream of Water Harvesting Structures: 164
- Increase in Green Cover due to Pastureland, Horticulture WADI and GCS: 98.75
- Fodder Gap for animals: 0
- Number of Farmers who adopted Zero Budget Natural Farming: 56
- Number of Farmers who adopted Improved Agriculture (Increased return per unit of Land): 322
- Number of Farmers who adopted vegetable cultivation (Food Security, Nutrition for Children and Increase in Income): 300
- Number of Farmers who adopted Crop Diversification and thus reduced agriculture risk: 80
- Number of Institutions created and strengthened (20 VDC+52 SHG): 80
- Number of Women Benefitted under various Government Schemes: 34
- Number of Poor families benefitted by Income Generation Activities: 40
- Project Fund created by VDC (Beneficiary contribution and savings): 1104832
- SHG Savings fund created for interloaning: 1112543
- Behaviour Change of Community of 33 Hamlets, 6 Villages in 2 Gram Panchayats for Sanitation (Using Toilets/ Tatti pe Mitti): 2965 Households
- Complete Control over FMD of Cattle: 100%
Creation of Water Economic Zones through Integrated Watershed Development in Kurabad- Block -Kurabad, District Udaipur

Creation of Water Economic Zones through Integrated Watershed Development Kurabad Watershed Kurabad Block, Udaipur (Rajasthan) aims to improve the quality of life of tribal and rural community of 16 villages of Kurabad block of Udaipur District by sustainable livelihood enhancement through Natural Resource Management. The project is titled as “Creation of Water Economic Zones through Integrated Watershed Development” is planned around the most important component i.e. water, with specific importance given to maximize conservation and harvesting through various interventions so as to improve production in agriculture and allied activities, which can yield increased productivity and help these families to sustain their livelihood. The major aim of the programme is to improve natural resource management particularly water and soil to increase productivity of land.

The project is being implemented in the Kurabad in an area of 4727 ha of two Macro’s i.e 130116 and 130117 (Code 130116-1 to 4 and 130117-8 to 12) Watershed. The watershed having multiple outlets and divided in to 9 Micro watersheds, 4 micros (1-4) in 130116-01 to 04 and 5 micros (8-12) in 130117-08-12. In the first phase (1st June 2018 to 31st March 2019), the project has been implementing in an area of 1292 hectare that includes the 162 ha forest area of Watershed but treatable area is 1130 ha .Micro no. 16/3 which are located between 24°23’ & 24°27’ North latitude and 73°59’ & 74°2’ East longitude. Soil and water conservation activities had been done as per DPR plan of Micro no 16/3 and technical specification.

14 Anicuts, 38 Mini Percolation Tanks (MPT), Contour Trenches (36000 cu.m.) and Loose Stone Check Dams (1200 RMT) have been constructed in 2018-19 in 16/03 micro.
To create awareness amongst the community about the programme, 10 Nukkad Natak and Puppet shows in villages, 6 puppet shows in schools and 8 Film shows were conducted at various locations to generate awareness and importance about water in life. Various films on watershed development and water conservation practices and their benefits were shown in these programs and community appreciated the efforts being done in their villages.
Manthan (Dairy Development Project) funded by Dharampal Satyapal Group under CSR
Arpan Seva Sansthan is implementing project Manthan in 20 villages of Khandela and Sri Madhopur. The project is based on livestock development and support to cattle rearing families. The goal of project is to improve the socio-economic condition of beneficiaries through livestock interventions. The ultimate aim of the proposed project is to create facilities for:

1. To organize regular trainings on improved livestock management and formulation of Panchgavya products.
2. To create facilities for Demonstration of animal production technologies and formulation of Panchgavya products for local livestock owners.
3. To provide special feeding allowances for pregnant cows on subsidized rates.
4. To ensure availability of complete mineral mixture and quality compounded cattle feed on nominal prices and their proper adoptability.
5. Demonstration on improved and milk producing varieties of green fodder and Azolla.
6. Demonstration on low cost improved technologies i.e. stall feeding, improved chaff cutter, proper and timely vaccinations, AI etc.
7. To provide ready, reliable and remunerative market to milk and panchgavya product producer families.
8. To promote Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) for future marketing.
9. To generate the backward and forward linkages with community and research institute for the sustainability of the project.

The project was initiated in July 2016 and this report shall summarize the major activities conducted in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Following are the major activities conducted during the period April 2018 to March 2019:

1. Selection of 2 new LSA for Mundru resource centre.
2. Field Visits and Finalization of 10 New villages for Project intervention.
3. Baseline Survey
4. Animal Health Checkups
5. Meetings with Department of Animal Husbandry, Mundru
6. Animal Health camps & FMD Vaccination
7. Scientific feeding of dairy animals
8. Control of Ecto and Endo-parasite in animals
9. Mineral Mixture distribution Camp
10. Artificial Insemination Services
11. IEC activities
12. Seminar on organic agriculture & Milk production and control of prolapsed and mastitis.
13. Capacity Building Training on Introduction of MANTHAN Project and Scientific Feedings of Dairy Animals
14. Capacity Building Training on Breeding of Dairy Animals & Prevention of diseases and Health care practices for dairy animals
16. Capacity Building Training on Housing, hygiene and clean milk production from dairy animals

17. Every month all activities monitor by C.O. in old 20 villages of Reengus & Ajeetgarh resource centre and motivated other farmers to adopt improved animal husbandry practices.

1. Baseline Survey
The baseline survey questionnaire was developed and project staff was given orientation for filling the forms properly. The baseline survey was completed in July, 2017. 10 families from each of the ten villages were selected from the survey. Total 100 beneficiary families were finalized in May 2018. Baseline Survey of 10 project villages was done initially in 2016. Then 25 more villages were surveyed in 2017. Baseline data of these 45 villages is being compiled for reporting.

2. Animal Health Check-ups (Help-line service)
LSA of our project staff conducted health check-ups of animals of all 300 beneficiaries as well as remaining community members of 30 villages.

3. Animal Health check-up camps and FMD vaccination
60 Animal Health camps were conducted in all 30 project villages in this year. The beneficiaries and other community members brought their animals and got benefitted by the health checkups and medicinal treatment.

The details of Health Check-up Camps are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Resource Centre</th>
<th>Total No. Of Health check-up camps</th>
<th>Total no of beneficiary families</th>
<th>Total Animal treated</th>
<th>Diagnosis/ Treatment/Prescription</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reengus</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>3649</td>
<td>Diagnosis- Ecto and Endo parasite, Infertility, Mineral Deficiency Diarrhea, PICA, Worm Infection, Anoestrus, Fiver etc. Treatment/Prescription - Fen+IVr, Closintel + Albendazole, M-Citrate Clomin Kit, Trimethoerim, Sulphate, Mineral Mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ajeetgarh</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>3805</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mundru</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>3464</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2136</td>
<td>10918</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proper counselling and medicines were provided by the expert doctor and LSA. The main objective of camp was to vaccinate all the animals against Foot & Mouth Disease as the area is endemic to this disease.

Project staff LSA trained as para vets assisted in handling, vaccinating and deworming the animals. 10918 Cows and Buffaloes were treated for general problems in these camps. The general problems encountered were maggot wounds, accident wounds, abscess and fertility related cases. Animal health check up camps has reduced the rate of animals becoming
sterile. Saving animals from being sterile has reduced the greater financial losses of farmers. There was reduction in rate of animals being culled because of sterility problem. Treatments of other diseases at very low charges have saved the medical expenses of farmers.

4. **Scientific feeding of dairy animals (Special Herbal Feed & Mineral Mixture)**

We conducted baseline survey in the project area and found that the farmers were not providing mineral mixture and Herbal & Local Concentrate Feed to their cattle (not even during pregnancy periods). This was leading to longer gaps between pregnancies and low milk production in the life cycle of the milch animals. Due to low productivity of milch animals, animal husbandry was not proving to be economical for the farmers and their livelihood conditions were getting worse. Considering above facts, the project team developed Herbal & Local Mineral Mixture Concentrate Feed and provided the same to the 7 months pregnant milch animals for 60 days. Impact of the same was also studied. Two basic concepts of this feed is as follows:

- To make the digestive system of the cow as efficient as possible by ensuring optimum conditions for microbial growth in the rumen.
- To optimise production by balancing nutrients so that these are used as efficiently as possible for milk production without jeopardising the reproductive capacity of the cow.

**Due to provision of above feed, we observed following impact**

- The milk production in each milch animal increased by 1–4 Liter per day
- Reduction in problems during and after pregnancy
- Increase in physical development of milch animals was observed
- The farmers have adopted the feed for their milch animals after observing the positive impact of the same
- More farmers (apart from the 100 selected in the project) are also adopting this feed for their milch animals

5. **Control of Endo-parasite in animals**

Distribution of Deworming Tablets Fensafe @ 6 tab. per farmer & Tikkle – 100 Ml per farmer was done for Control of Endo & Ecto-parasite in animals by all 100 beneficiaries of 10 villages in this year.
6. Artificial Insemination Services
AI services were provided by our LSA staff in all 30 project villages. Semen of good quality & high milk producing breed like Murrah in buffaloes & Shahiwal, Gir, Tharparkar & Rathi in cow was used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Resource Centre</th>
<th>Total No. Of AI</th>
<th>Status on 21 Days</th>
<th>Status on 90 Days</th>
<th>Calf Delivered after 280/310 Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reneges</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>1062/1*</td>
<td>808/4*</td>
<td>548/47*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajeetgarh</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>1273/2*</td>
<td>863/5*</td>
<td>557/47*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mundru</td>
<td>1054</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>22/5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4368</td>
<td>2966/3*</td>
<td>1984/9*</td>
<td>1127/99*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. IEC activities
In the month of September 2018, we conducted IEC activities through banners & posters which were displayed in all 10 New project villages.
8. Capacity Building Training on Introduction of MANTHAN Project and Scientific Feedings of Dairy Animals

The trainings on introduction of project MANTHAN and Scientific Feedings of Dairy Animals were conducted in all 10 project villages.

Feed and fodder production for livestock feeding is an important aspect for the sustainability of the system because agriculture and animal husbandry are complementary and not competitive to each other. The feed resources are by and large the crop residues, fodder, agro by-products and some indigenous feeds. The farmers feed their livestock with available feed resources, which are not balanced in terms of protein and energy to meet the nutrient requirement leading to poor performance. Therefore, it is felt as need of the hour to explore the possibility of improved fodder production for feeding to livestock in better way. Livestock nutrition and some of the encouraging fodder production system and their feeding practices were discussed with the farmers for proper management and sustainability of the production system. Total 123 farmers attended these trainings. Following points were also explained to farmers:

- Green fodder provides natural way of nutrients for animals and plays major role in livestock growth and health
- Green Fodder Cultivation cut the cost of feed
- Produced green fodder can be made into silage and used for future
- Green Fodder production time is short and as most of the varieties are perennial, one can get fodder for years
- Cultivation cost and maintenance of green fodder is low

1. Capacity Building Training on Breeding of Dairy Animals & Prevention of diseases and Health care practices for dairy animals

The trainings on Animal breeding & prevention of Diseases and Heath care practices for dairy animal were conducted in all project villages.

Animal diseases lead to mortality and reduced productivity in dairy herds worldwide, causing substantial economic losses. Production diseases such as mastitis and external and internal parasites do not generally result in the death of the animal, but always reduce the
efficiency of the system. Diseases may affect dairy productivity through lowered milk yield, reduced fertility, delays in reaching puberty, reduced milk quality and reduced feed conversion. Diseases of dairy animals may also represent a risk for human health (e.g., tuberculosis, brucellosis).

Following points were explained to the farmers during these trainings:

- Importance and selection of quality breeding bull.
- Artificial insemination and quality of semen.
- Factors affecting fertility in dairy animals and their management.
- Signs of ill health in dairy animals.
- Prevention of diseases on dairy farm.
- Vaccination of dairy animals.
- Types of animal diseases and their symptoms.
- Control of external and external parasites of dairy animals.
- Traditional health care practices for dairy animals.

Animal health and welfare problems may be significantly reduced by selecting dairy animals that are suited to the local environment. Of particular importance is the dairy animal’s ability to cope with the local climate, to feed on available resources, and to resist endemic diseases and local parasites. Dairy animals that are kept under intensive systems are more exposed to transmissible disease agents, while those in extensive systems are more prone to parasitic infections. When animals are introduced into a new environment they may be vulnerable to endemic diseases of the new location, as they lack acquired immunity. Total 346 farmers attended these trainings. The farmers understood the concepts and got motivated for adoption of the same.

2. **Capacity Building Training on General management of Dairy animals**

Trainings were conducted in all 30 project villages wherein details of General managements of Dairy animals were explained and the doubts of community were addressed. Total 143 farmers attended these trainings.

Milk is the main product from a dairy enterprise, produced basically as food for human consumption. A dairy farmer must therefore aim at maximising on milk output from his/her dairy herd. At the same time the farmer must ensure that milk is produced in clean and hygienic conditions so that it is fit for human consumption.

3. **Capacity Building Training on Housing, hygiene and clean milk production from dairy animals**

The primary objective of a dairy farm is to increase the overall productivity of the farm economically which is markedly influenced by layout along with design of animal house. Good housing provides comfortable environment to the animals, desirable working condition to the labour, integration of housing with feeding, watering, milking and cleaning and proper removal of manure. The animal house should be designing in such a way that it should provide good micro-climate close to the animal that directly affects the productivity and health of the animal. Animal housing design is primarily concerned with the physical environment, in particular climatic and mechanical factors; however, all other factors should also be considered in order to create a good layout, where high yielding animals can be
provided with accurate feeding, easy handling and can produce without any stress or suffering. Following points were explained to farmers during these trainings:

- Care of calf and cow during and after calving.
- Raising/rearing of dairy Calf.
- Care and management of lactating/milch animals.
- Care and management of dry and pregnant animals, Care and management of animal during harsh climatic conditions.
- Importance of Record keeping of dairy animals.
- Importance of housing for dairy animals, Concept of good hygiene conditions in and around dairy animals, Standard housing design for dairy animals as per agro-climatic conditions of the area.
- Requirements for dairy housing/shelters, Types of housing systems for commercial dairy farming.
- Milking methods, procedure and practices for quality milk production.
- Post milk handling and care during storage/transportation of milk.

The farmers understood the concepts and got motivated for adoption of the same

4. **Azolla Cultivation**

During the baseline survey of the project area it was found that due to unavailability of irrigation sources and depletion of ground water, provision of green fodder for milchanimals became very difficult for the farmers. Also quality green fodder and feed was not available in the market and the present products were not commensurate with required quality and they were also very highly priced. Hence it was decided to help the beneficiary farmers grow green fodder cops with azolla cultivation. Upon returning from the exposure tour, the farmers prepared Azolla beds in the supervision of our project team. Seeds of Azolla and green net for shade was made available to the farmers by our project team. Azolla production started 15 days after sowing and daily 1-2 kgs of azolla production was recorded. Azolla is a floating fern which resembles algae. It is rich in proteins, amino acids, vitamins and minerals. Azolla is rich in protein, almost 20-25% CP on dry weight basis. It is also found to contain essential minerals like Iron, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, copper,
manganese etc apart from appreciable quantities of vitamin A and vitamin B12. It is also found to contain almost all the essential amino acids, many probiotics, bio-polymers and beta carotene.

It was found that the milk production in cattle increased by 10-12 per cent when they were fed with azolla and there was 20-25 per cent savings on buying highly priced commercial feeds from market. The 100 beneficiary farmers have adopted azolla cultivation for milk production increase. Other farmers from vicinity villages are also adopting azolla cultivation and its usage after observing its impact under the project.

5. **Seminar on Prolapse problem in dairy animals and balance feeding of animals**
Projects through Government Departments

Capacity Building Programme for VFPMC and SHGs under RFBP – II (Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project – Phase II)

Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project (RFBP) is being implemented with the financial assistance of the Japan Bank for International Corporation (JBIC). RFBP aims at ecological restoration and biological up-gradation of degraded forests and other lands including community land in Rajasthan. The project was launched with objectives of restoring ecological status of Aravallis, conserve biodiversity, check desertification, improve moisture regime and protect infrastructure in the desert areas. It also aims at providing fuel / fodder grass, timber and non-timber forest products along with employment generation in the rural areas.

The Project has the following major components:

- Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood Improvement – promotion of Income Generating Activities through creation and strengthening of Self Help Groups (SHGs), development of adequate market linkages and Development of Ecotourism sites (7) through EDCs
- Afforestation- under various afforestation models in the desert as well as non-desert areas.
- Agro-Forestry – through intensive consultative process in project villages through SHGs
- Water Conservation – through SMC structures like Anicuts, Check Dams, Percolation tanks, contour bunds, restoration of traditional water harvesting structures
- Biodiversity Conservation – through Drainage Line Treatment works in areas around sanctuaries, creation of Biodiversity Closures, Development of Water Points, in-situ conservation of Germplasm,
- Capacity Building, Training and Research – of all stake holder groups of the project
- Community Mobilization- through dedicated NGO Support
- Monitoring and Evaluation- using traditional as well as GIS technology

Arpan Seva Sansthan has been allotted Banswara district under this project for capacity building of Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC). VFPMCs of 53 villages will be developed for effective implementation of project. 159 SHGs and 12 Agroforestry SHGs has been formed.
in 53 villages with focus on livelihood development through income generation activities and reducing pressure on forests. We formed Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) in all 53 villages and conducted capacity building trainings for their strengthening. We conducted PRA exercises in all villages and prepared micro-plans for next five years based on the objectives of RFBP. We have conducted mass awareness camps, capacity building trainings for SHGs as well as identification of income generation activities like vegetable cultivation and goatry for these SHGs. Meanwhile we have also facilitated afforestation activities through VFPMC under various development models of forest department like RDF-I, RDF-II, PEO and ANR.

We conducted trainings and exposure tours of VFPMC and SHG members in this year. Income generation activities like - Vegetable Cultivation through organic input, Goatry, Tent and Sound Systems etc. were finalized for 105 SHGs in this year. SHG members have attended Capacity Building Training Programmes for their respective IGAs. In next year, Farmer producer organization (FPO) shall be formed in clusters for vegetable cultivation in Ghatol block.

Livelihood Development through Horticulture WADI Programme - NABARD

Arpan is implementing a long term Livelihood Development Programme for poor marginalized Tribal communities of PRATAPGARH district sponsored by NABARD under Tribal Development Fund Assistance for a period of 7 years. The main objective of the programme is the upliftment of 1660 disadvantaged poor family units through improvement of economic, health and women's status and stabilized. The project was initiated in 12 remote villages of Pratapgarh district of Rajasthan through a process of economically viable, agronomical sustainable, socially acceptable and technically replicable.

This was seventh year of SariPipli-Khoriya block under NABARD. The future impacts of the long term sustainable programme are the increase in productivity of farmer families through the restoration of Water resources and per hectare area under irrigation will be enhanced. A new Dairy route will be established in the project area so as to strengthen 274 farmers economically and to sustain the productivity.
ARPAN is going to introduce the concept of Farmers Producer Company at Pratapgarh for production, value addition & marketing of agriculture & horticulture produce produced by the farmers.
Development of Community Institutions (People's Organizations)

Producer organizations are widely heralded as leading contributors to poverty reduction and the achievement of food security.

Arpan has formed and mobilized 792 Farmer's Interest Groups (FIGs) with more than 75,000 members in Rajasthan. Total 6 Apex Bodies (Federations) were formed in four districts of Rajasthan and nurturing 7 FPOs. After observing the impacts of development initiatives, the next step was to consolidate the benefits and overcome the constraints faced by individual small scale farmers.

These FPOs have following business in their villages with their members:

1. Collective bulk purchase of Agri-inputs like seeds, fertilizers and organic growth promoters
2. Seed Production for fulfilling local seed demand
3. Collective marketing of agro-produce and milk
Targeted Interventions (TI) Project

Funded by: Rajasthan State AIDS Control Society (RSACS)

Arpan SevaSansthan has been putting in efforts for betterment of HRGs and prevention of spread of HIV/AIDS in Chittorgarh district since 2008. The targeted interventions project is being supported by RSACS. Following figure shows the dynamics of Targeted Interventions Project.

Chittorgarh falls under D category. Chittorgarh district is divided into 7 blocks. Two national highways (NH 76 & NH 79) are passing through Chittorgarh district and there are several types of industries in Chittorgarh due to which FSW/MSM are in plenty of numbers. Two categories of FSW are found here – Street based and Home based, while in MSM there are four categories – Kothi, Panthi, Double Decker and Bisexual. The Project Goal is to halt and reverse the HIV epidemic in India/Chittorgarh over the next five years.

In this year, Arpan has carried out following interventions:

- Completed all targets of involving FSW and MSM, Formed 4 committees for FSW & 4 for MSM
- Strong network established with various stakeholders like district administration, police department, district health department, ICTC, STI clinic, DOT center, railway RPF & GRPF, women and child development department, community leader, private clinics etc. Govt. hospital treated and provided drugs to HRG

Following were the challenges faced during the project period:-

- Movement of HRG is very high from the project area which affects service delivery such as STI and condom distribution, HIV and Syphilis testing.
- Insufficient supply of testing kits at ICTC for HIV and STI from RSACS which affects the coverage of project as per the target.

Arpan SevaSansthan has been recognized for its excellent progress in this intervention and has been awarded first rank in Rajasthan. We have also been proposed as a State Level Resource Organization for training and exposure of other implementing agencies.

**Life Changing Success Story: Linkage to Social Schemes made me Trust the TI Services**

Ridhi[^1^], a 34 year old woman living in Chittorgarh was forced to get married at an early age. Though, she had accepted her circumstances she started falling ill quite often. In particular one day she felt very sick and got herself checked by a doctor. Life had come to a standstill when she discovered that she was five months pregnant and at the same time as ill luck would have it her husband abandoned her. This was the most difficult phase of her life as she did not know how to manage her life. Besides this, it was pointed in the antenatal check-up that she was HIV positive. Ridhi gave birth to a daughter who was also a HIV positive. This information made her very worrisome and she thought of ending her life. She started working as a labor in RamnerDhani of Kishangarh district of Rajasthan in order to survive. Through this work, she was unable to ensure proper care for the newborn. In search of more profitable work she shifted to Chittorgarh in Rajasthan. Life became more challenging and one day she met a pimp who manipulated her to start working as a female sex worker (FSW).

At this crucial time, one of the staff members of Arpan Seva Sansthan, a targeted intervention (TI) NGO focusing on FSWs and MSMs based in Chittorgarh contacted her and explained her about the services of the TI. The TI is supported by Rajasthan Technical Support Unit (RTSU), which in turn is supported by PIPPSE/USAID. There were no CD4 testing and antiretroviral therapy (ART) facilities available in Chittorgarh at that juncture. As a result, the TI referred her to the ART center in Udaipur.

“I used to get fed up of the travel and many times thought of discontinuing the treatment,” says Ridhi. The TI played a proactive role in linking her to social schemes which could help her overcome her challenge. Ms. Sangeeta, Program Manager, TI, liaised with the Government officers of the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation for availing the benefit for the free transport facilities for her. As a part of this 75% discount which is available under the scheme for the people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) was availed for Ridhi to encourage her to continue her treatment and not to give up due to any monetary burden of spending on the transport facilities.

The TI further did advocacy with the Department of Women and Child Development in the state to link Ridhi’s child with the Palanhar scheme[^2^]. Also, as she did not have the bank account, she was even helped to open a new bank account through which she could avail the monetary benefit of INR 1000 under Palanhar Yojana. Since 2014, due to the TIs support she has been getting the benefit under the scheme. Presently her children are attending the Government schools. Besides this, she was linked to the other social schemes such as Widow Pension scheme[^3^] and started availing INR 500 per month under the scheme. “I did not feel like taking the medicines as well as continuing the treat.”

[^1^]: Name has been changed to maintain the anonymity and confidentiality of the person.

[^2^]: Palanhar Yojana

[^3^]: Widow Pension scheme
Development Initiatives in Madhya Pradesh

The organization has started its work in MP from last five years. In 2018-19, we implemented a project titled “Awareness Generation, Capacity Building and Community Mobilization in Sajapur, Betul, Bheshdehi, Chicholi, Multai, Shahpur, Neemuch blocks of Madhya Pradesh and following activities were conducted.

- Conducting Gram Sabha
- Painting Competition in School
- School Rally
- Nukkad Natak

Monitoring Evaluation Learning & Documentation (MEL&D) funded by WD&SC

As an external independent agency for Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation (MEL&D), Arpan Seva Sansthan is responsible for tracking the progress and performance of the project, streamlining the initiation, process interventions, possible mid-course corrections and assessing the impacts of intervention.

In year 2018-19, Arpan has carried out

1. Final Impact Evaluation of 84 IWMP projects of Batch I (2009-10) and Batch II (2010-11) of Jaipur & Udaipur division
2. Thematic studies of Batch I,II,III,IV & V for different themes viz. Self Help Group, Livelihood, Gender Equity, Natural Resources Management, Entry Point Activities etc.
3. Pre & Post Satellite Imagery Reports of 249 IWMP projects of Jaipur & Udaipur division
As an external agency ARPAN is carrying out documentation and monitoring evaluation of 249 IWMP projects covering about 3828 villages with more than 4 lakh population. Such monitoring enables the WDSC and implementing agencies to take necessary actions towards the shortcomings and also showcase the good practices and success stories in other parts of the state. From the pre-project status to post project, MELD agency ARPAN, regular monitor & evaluate the progress of IWMP projects and after completion, Impact assessment in terms of biomass, change detection in Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry degraded /Wasteland details etc., including all possible socio-economic parameters along with GIS & RS based satellite data analysis also carrying out. In year such 84 IWMP projects Final Impact Evaluation has been carried out.

**Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (RACP) funded by World Bank through Department of Agriculture, GoR**

Arpan Seva Sansthan as a NGO partner has awarded the assignment for Community Participation, Social Screening and Social Mobilization and Technical support required for Planning and Implementation of Cluster Agricultural Competitiveness Plan (CACP) in RACP Clusters – Bansur (Alwar), Kushalgarh (Banswara), Phoolasar (Bikaner) and Kheruwala (Jaisalmer) districts in Rajasthan since year 2016-17.

The objectives of the assignment are:

a. to assess Socio-Economic Status of the community
b. to ensure the community participation for the proposed interventions of the CACP;
c. to mobilize farmers / producers having common interest around a particular commodity/ field / economic activity by organizing them into groups / associations / federations as per the operational guidelines of the project and also for overall achievement of project objectives;
d. to provide assistance to the DPMUs and all participating line departments i.e. Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Watershed Development & Soil Conservation, Ground Water and Water Resources Departments in organizing trainings and IEC activities for the communities for water scenario specific activities under improving water use efficiency, market led production, increasing productivity, quality improvement & marketing techniques;

Being a facilitator, ARPAN has facilitated / ensured farmers from every section of the community to get benefitted with the interventions proposed under the CACP through assisting in filling of application form of individual beneficiaries / CBOs, willingness supported by photography, videography, contact numbers of beneficiaries etc. and handed over to concerning DPMU / line departments along with ensuring signing of grant agreement from individual beneficiaries / CBOs required for project assistance.

The cluster wise details of beneficiaries under all 4 clusters are as under –
1. **Bansur Cluster** – In total 5404 Farmer / women get benefitted in different components viz. Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Watershed Development & Soil Conservation in year 2018-19. Out of which about 70% are female who are either marginal farmer or landless. Likewise about 56% farmers are from Other Backward Class and about 24% are from Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe section of the community.

**Agriculture Component** – In total about 1253 farmers were benefitted under agriculture component through interventions like 40 Ha Mini/ Micro Sprinkler Irrigation System installed, 965 Ha Sprinkler Irrigation System, 800 Ha Demonstration on production technologies for value chain crops to bridge gap, Rotavater-15and Movable Threshing Floor -298, Therser - 2, Seed cum Fertilizer drill - 27, Disc plough – 23 etc. for Farm Mechanization, 120 Ha Promotion of Adoption support etc.


**Animal Husbandry Component** – in total 3689 women were benefitted under Small Ruminant component through interventions like 70 Bucks distribution, 120 Goat Unit distribution, 300 Feeding & Water Trough, 170 Chaff Cutter, 400 Azolla Demonstration, 2730 clean Milk Kit etc.

**Watershed Component** – in total 355 farmers were directly benefitted with Arable Land Conservation (Field Bund) activities.
2. **Kushalgarh Cluster** – In total 7137 Farmer / women get benefitted in different components viz. Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Watershed Development & Soil Conservation in year 2018-19. Out of which about 30% are female. Likewise about 95% farmers are from Scheduled Tribe section of the community.

**Agriculture Component** – In total about 3449 farmers were benefitted under agriculture component through interventions like 2 Ha Integrated Demonstration for Mini sprinkler based technique for field crops, 8 Ha Mini/ Micro Sprinkler Irrigation System installed, 450 Ha Sprinkler Irrigation System, 450 Ha Demonstration on production technologies for value chain crops to bridge gap, Rotavater-5 and Movable Threshing Floor -750, Seed cum Fertilizer drill - 15, Disc plough –10 etc. for Farm Mechanization, 200 Ha Promotion to seed production, 250 Ha Promotion of Adoption support etc.

**Horticulture Component** – in total 49 farmers were benefitted under Horticulture component through interventions like 5 Ha Wide spacing crop with inter cropping (ha.) Fruit, 10 Ha Assistance on production technology for vegetable cultivation, 4000 Sqm. Green House, 5 Solar Pumps etc. along with Post Harvest Management and Horticulture Mechanization viz. Mini Tractor.- 3, Battery Sprayer-170.

**Animal Husbandry Component** – in total 2725 farmer /women were benefitted under Small Ruminant component through interventions like 50 Bucks distribution, 25 Goat Unit distribution, 300 Feeding & Water Trough, 150 Chaff Cutter, 400 Azolla Demonstration, 1200 clean Milk Kit etc.

**Watershed Component** – in total 914 farmers were directly benefitted with Arable Land Conservation (Field Bund, Chute spillway, Peripheral bund, Ramp cum waste weir) activities.
3. **Kheruwala Cluster** – In total 3521 Farmer / women get benefitted in different components viz. Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry in year 2018-19. Out of which about 34% are female. Likewise about 53.5% farmers are from Other Backward Class section of the community.

**Agriculture Component** – In total about 2663 farmers were benefitted under agriculture component through interventions like 12 Ha Drip Irrigation System installed, 48 Ha Mini/Micro Sprinkler Irrigation System, 700 Ha Sprinkler Irrigation System, 53 Water Storage Structure (Diggi), 350 Ha Demonstration on production technologies for value chain crops (Guar) to bridge gap, Turpalene, Disc Plough, Seed cum Fertilizer Drill, Thresher etc. Farm Mechanization equipment / machines, 100 Ha Demonstration of Seed Production, 250 Ha Promotion of Adoption support – Guar etc.

**Horticulture Component** – in total 487 farmers were benefitted under Horticulture component through interventions like 10 Ha Wide spacing crop with inter cropping (ha.) Fruit – Pomegranate, 5 Ha assistance on production technology for vegetable cultivation, 5 Ha Micro Irrigation in Horticulture crops, 5000 Sqm. Green House, 20 Solar Pumps etc. along with Post Harvest Management.

**Animal Husbandry Component** – in total 371 women / farmers were benefitted under Small Ruminant component through interventions like 25 Bucks distribution, 75 Feeding & Water Trough, 50 Chaff Cutter, 70 Azolla Demonstration, 450 clean Milk Kit etc.
4. **Phoolasar Cluster** – In total 2865 Farmer get benefitted in different components viz. Agriculture and Horticulture in year 2018-19. Out of which about 29% are Minority and about 48% farmers are from Other Backward Class section of the community.

**Agriculture Component** – In total about 2509 farmers were benefitted under agriculture component through interventions like 1 Ha Integrated Demonstration for Drip Irrigation System Automation and fertigation based technique for field crops, 7 Ha Drip Irrigation System installed, 46 Ha Mini/Micro Sprinkler Irrigation System, 606 Ha Sprinkler Irrigation System, 7 Water Storage Structure (Dikki), 600 Ha Demonstration on production technologies for value chain crops (Guar) to bridge gap, Turpalene, Disc Plough, Seed cum Fertilizer Drill, Thresher etc. Farm Mechanization equipment / machines, 100 Ha Demonstration of Seed Production, 575 Ha Promotion of Adoption support – Guar etc.

**Horticulture Component** – in total 356 farmers were benefitted under Horticulture component through interventions like 4.5 Ha wide spacing crop with inter cropping (ha.) Fruit – Pomegranate, 5 Ha assistance on production technology for vegetable cultivation, 38 Solar Pumps etc. along with Post Harvest Management.

**Impact of project**- In implementation of such interventions, ARPAN has played an important role in facilitating the intervention with community participation and as a result of it water consumption has been reduced by 30-40% which is core objective of the project and labour cost also has been reduced by 40% and it reflects as increase in Annual income of the farmers.

Apart from such hardware interventions, ARPAN has been also provided assistance to the concerning line departments in different type of farmer trainings, exposure visits, and hand holding supports to the MTGs, UGs and FPCs in the cluster areas.
**National Level Monitoring of Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation (MoDWS), New Delhi**

*Arpan* has been empanelled as national level monitor for various schemes implemented by ministry of rural development and ministry of drinking water and sanitation, New Delhi since 2017. Our teams have conducted national level monitoring visit in 8 states 43 district across the country. Our team of national level monitor comprises of more than 18 professional field experts, which includes retired government officials, monitoring & evaluation experts, management expert, technical expert and social expert. We have monitored almost all major schemes/ programs implemented by both ministries. Below are details of visit conducted by our organization.

Table shows details of various schemes monitored by our organization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Ministry</th>
<th>Schemes</th>
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<td>MoRD</td>
<td>MGNREGS</td>
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<td>DAY- NRLM</td>
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<td>GRAM PANCHYAT INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
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<td>Vadodara</td>
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<td>Special Monitoring of Gram Swaraj Abhiyan</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Shiekhpura, Nawada</td>
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<td>Mission Indradhanush</td>
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<td>Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA)</td>
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<td>Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana</td>
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<td>Saiha, Dimapur, Kiphire</td>
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<td>NRDWP</td>
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<td>Araria, Lakhimpur, Nogama</td>
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<td>North Chachar Hills, Pratapgarh, Sambhal, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, Udalguri</td>
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</table>
Awards and Recognition

Felicitated in “Safar Manzilo ka” (Sustainable Sanitation Program by Doordarshan & Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, GoI in Feb 2019)

Zonal Level Appreciation by chairman, River Basin Authority, Rajasthan

Block Level Appreciation on Republic day 2019 from SDM for Sustainable Sanitation in Bhim Block of Rajsamand district
AUDITOR’S REPORT

ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of ARPAN SEVA SANSTHAN, UDAIPUR (Registration No. 91/Udaipur/1995-96) as at 31st March, 2019 and also the annexed Income and Expenditure Account for the period 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019 on that date. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

2. We conduct our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examine on a test basis, evidence supporting the accounting principles used and significant estimate by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides reasonable basis for our opinion.

We further report that:-

a) We have obtained all the information’s and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

b) In our opinion proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Society so far as appears from our examinations of such books.

c) The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure account referred to in this report are in in agreement with the Books of Account.

d) In our opinion the accounts read together with notes (Schedule-I) thereon forming part of accounts are maintained in conformity with the requirement of the relevant Act and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accounts given a true and fair view:-

(i). in so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31st March, 2019 and

(ii). in so far as it relates to the Income and Expenditure Account of the Society for the period 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019 on that date.

For AOP & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN NO. 014377C

Place: Jaipur
Date: 23rd September, 2019

(PRAHLAD KUMAR GUPTA)
PARTNER
M. NO. 409038

OFFICE NO 46& 47 6TH FLOOR, PRECIOUS MALL, MOTI DOONGRI ROAD, JAIPUR 302004
(M) +91-9460846974
E-mail: ca.kumarprahlad@gmail.com
## BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>AMOUNT (Rs.)</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>AMOUNT (Rs.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Fund</strong></td>
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<td>Fixed Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Last Year - (2017-2018)</td>
<td>3,21,31,835</td>
<td>Current Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add: Surplus during the year (2018-2019)</td>
<td>10,24,839</td>
<td>Security Deposits/ EMD</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOAN &amp; LIABILITIES</strong></td>
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<td>As annexed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secured Loan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Consumables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unsecured Loan</td>
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<td>Loans and Advances</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
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<td>NABARD- UPNRM Farmer Loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
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<td>Sundry Debtors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff Imprést A/c</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Grant Receivable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant Received in advance</td>
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<td>Other Advances</td>
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<td><strong>OTHER LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>CASH &amp; BANK BALANCE :</td>
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<td>Other Liabilities</td>
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<td>Cash in Hand</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Cash at Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>14,05,76,797</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>14,05,76,797</td>
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Notes on accounts:
The Schedule referred to above form part of the Accounts
Signed in terms of our report of even date
For: AOP & CO
Chartered Accountants
(Prahald Kumar Gupta)
PARTNER
FRN. 014377C
Membership No. 409038
Place: Jaipur
Dated: 23rd Sept, 2019

For: ARPAN SEVA SANSTHAN

(Dr. Subh Karan Singh)
President
ARPAN SEVA SANSTHAN

(Sh. Rajesh Jain)
Treasurer
ARPAN SEVA SANSTHAN
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
<th>Sch.</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
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<td>COMMUNITY BASED INTEGRATED DEV. PROJECT- BHIM EXPENSES (LARSEN &amp; TOUBRO)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,74,69,424.90</td>
<td>GRAND RECEIVED (2018-2019) - GRANT IN AID - LARSEN &amp; TOUBRO (CSR) - COMMUNITY BASED INTEGRATED DEV. PROJECT</td>
<td>8,71,12,599.0</td>
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<td>CONSTRUCTION OF TOILET WITH BATHROOM UNDER SANITATION PROJECT- BHIM EXPENSES</td>
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<td>COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TOILET WITH BATHROOM UNDER SANITATION PROJECT OF LARSEN &amp; TOUBRO</td>
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<tr>
<td>(LARSEN &amp; TOUBRO)</td>
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<td>GRANT IN AID - LARSEN &amp; TOUBRO (CSR) - LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SHG PROGRAM EXP. (LARSEN &amp; TOUBRO)</td>
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<td>LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SHG PROGRAM EXP. (LARSEN &amp; TOUBRO)</td>
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<td>GRANT IN AID - DHARAMPAL SATYAPAL FOUNDATION - MANTHAN PROJECT</td>
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<td>MANTHAN- DAIRY DEV. PROJECT EXPENSES (DHARAMPAL SATYAPAL FOUNDATION)</td>
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<td>GRANT IN AID - DHARAMPAL SATYAPAL FOUNDATION - CONSTRUCTION OF WHS</td>
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<td>CONSTRUCTION OF WHS-SEEPUR EXPENSES (DHARAMPAL SATYAPAL FOUNDATION)</td>
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<td>DPR FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER HARVESTING SYSTEM - WEZ - KURABAR</td>
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<td>GRANT IN AID - NABARD - SIRIPILLI-KHORIYA TDF (WADI PROJECT)</td>
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<td>NABARD - SIRIPILLI-KHORIYA TDF PROJECT EXPENSES (WADI PROJECT)</td>
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<td>GRANT IN AID - NABARD - SIRIPILLI-KHORIYA TDF (WADI PROJECT)</td>
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<td>RACP - BANSUR (ALWAR) EXPENSES</td>
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<td>RACP - KUSHALGARH (BANSWARA) EXPENSES</td>
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<td>GRANT IN AID - MJHYAMANTRI JAL SWALLOWAMN ABHIYAN (MJSA) - BANSWARA</td>
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<td>RAJASTHAN FORESTRY BIODIVERSITY PROJECT-II (RFBP-II) - BANSWARA EXPENSES</td>
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<td>8,19,554.00</td>
<td>GRANT IN AID - RAJASTHAN FORESTRY BIODIVERSITY PROJECT-II (RFBP-II) - FOREST DEPT., BANSWARA</td>
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<td>IEC ACTIVITIES EXPENSES UNDER NARMAD BASED DR CLUSTER - (180 Village of Ahore)</td>
<td>6,01,744.00</td>
<td>GRANT IN AID - NATIONAL LEVEL MONITORING (NLM). RD MINISTRY, GoI</td>
<td>18,19,637.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC ACTIVITIES EXPENSES UNDER NARMAD BASED FR CLUSTER - (283 Village of Ahore)</td>
<td>5,89,936.00</td>
<td>GRANT IN AID - RAJ STATE AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY (RSACS)</td>
<td>14,61,694.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL LEVEL MONITORING EXPENSES</td>
<td>18,19,280.00</td>
<td>GRANT IN AID - WATERSHED DEPT., CHITTORGARH</td>
<td>1,08,388.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT EXPENSES - RAJ STATE AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY (RSACS)</td>
<td>14,61,604.00</td>
<td>ADMINISTRATION RECEIPTS</td>
<td>8,76,569.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATERSHED MS PROJECT EXPENSES - ADMINISTRATION EXP. - UDAIPUR OFFICE</td>
<td>1,04,000.00</td>
<td>DONATION</td>
<td>1,70,45,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEREST OF FDR</td>
<td>98,92,997.35</td>
<td>INTEREST OF FDR</td>
<td>2,86,461.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMINISTRATION EXP. - JAIPUR OFFICE</td>
<td>58,09,561.67</td>
<td>COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION FROM SHG</td>
<td>2,35,578.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING ON WATER CONSERVATION</td>
<td>45,04,000.00</td>
<td>COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION FROM WEZ PROJECT</td>
<td>2,82,866.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEREST OF UPNRM LOAN</td>
<td>1,05,593.00</td>
<td>INTEREST ON FDR - BOB - 14801</td>
<td>81,469.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEREST ON FDR - BOB - 17193</td>
<td>1,72,398.00</td>
<td>INTEREST ON FDR - IDBI BANK</td>
<td>13,48,190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEREST INCOME (NABARD TDF LOAN)</td>
<td>19,109.00</td>
<td>INTEREST INCOME (NABARD-UPNRM FARMER LOAN)</td>
<td>10,594.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEREST RECEIVED FROM BANK</td>
<td>20,90,531.41</td>
<td>MEMBERSHIP FEE</td>
<td>8,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excess of Income Over Expenditure: 10,24,338.63

Total: 19,97,78,700.41

Notes on accounts:
The Schedule referred to above form part of the Accounts
Signed in terms of our report of even date
For: AOP & CO.
Chartered Accountants

(Prahhal Kumar Gupta)
PARTNER
FRN: 014377C
Membership No. 409028
Place: Jaipur
Dated: 23rd Sept, 2019

For: ARPAN SEVA SANSTHAN

(Dr. Shubh Karan Singh)
President
ARPAN SEVA SANSTHAN

(Sh. Rajesh Jain)
Treasurer
ARPAN SEVA SANSTHAN
SCHEDULE FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS
ARPAN SEVA SANSTHAN, UDAIPUR
Registration No. 91/Udaipur/1995-96
(YEAR ENDED ON 31.03.2019)

SCHEDULE - I
Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts
1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
   A. Income and Expenditure Recognition
      a. Income are normally treated in the accounts on mercantile basis.
      b. Grant in aid is considered on mercantile basis.
      c. Expenditure is considered on mercantile basis.
   B. Depreciation
      Depreciation is not provided in respect of any fixed assets.
   C. Fixed Assets
      Fixed Assets acquired are shown in Income & Expenditure account as the cost of project.

2. That the balance of Unsecured Loans are subject to management confirmation certificate.
3. That the balance of Sundry Creditors and Sundry Debtors are subject to management confirmation certificate.
4. That the Stock - Project is subject to management confirmation certificate.
5. That the Books of Accounts of TI Project under Rajasthan State Aids Control Society (RSACS), Integrated Agricultural Development under Concern India Foundation (FCRA), Bholenath Mahasamiti Project are separately made but at the time of Final Accounts, all the Books are merged in Arpan Seva Sansthan Books.
6. That the original expenditure bills under the Different Training programmes were submitted to the PIA/Panchayat Samities along with utilization of fund statement where required. We have verified the expenditure on the basis of photocopies of bills certified by Project in-charge and the management.
7. That the administrative expenses of project/scheme where books are separately made are shown in Income & Expenditure Account under project administrative expenses.
8. That the Bholenath Mahasamiti of NABARD-TDF Barawarda Project is created for development works separately in the direction of NABARD. The grant in Aid directly received in the separate Bank Account of Development Work Samiti's. Utilization of Fund and Grant in Aid considered in the Income and Expenditure Account of Arpan Seva Sansthan.

OFFICE NO 46&47 6TH FLOOR, PRECIOUS MALL, MOTI DOONGRI ROAD, JAIPUR 302004
(M) +91-9460846974
E-mail: ca.kumarprahlad@gmail.com
9. Reliance is placed on entries passed in books of accounts or self-made vouchers for some expenses incurred.

10. Figures of previous year have been re-grouped / re-arranged wherever necessary.

11. Since the information regarding applicability of MSMED Act, 2006 to the various suppliers/parties is not available with the Assessee, hence information as required vide clause 22 of Chapter V of MSMED Act, 2006 is not being given.

12. That the management has disclosed the impact of contingent liability on the financial position in the financial statement – refer to Note No 44 of the financial statement.

13. That the figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary.

Signed in terms of our report of even date.

For AOP & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN NO. 014377C

(Prahlad Kumar Gupta)
Partner
M.NO. 409038

Date: 23rd September, 2019
Place: Jaipur
UDIN: 19409038AAAABJ2936

For: Arpan Seva Sansthan

(Dr. Subh Karan Singh)
President

(Sh. Rajesh Jain)
Treasurer