Together, we empower rural India

SEEDS of CHANGE
ANNUAL REPORT 2011-12

IRRAD
INSTITUTE OF RURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
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Institute of Rural Research and Development
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INTERNS AND VOLUNTEERS

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<th>Participants</th>
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<td>From India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anurima Nathani, Amity University</td>
<td>May 9 – July 9, 2011</td>
<td>Training-of-trainers manual for school management committees at the village level</td>
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<td>Smiti Jain, Amity University</td>
<td>May 9 – July 9, 2011</td>
<td>Training-of-trainers manual for school management committees at the village level</td>
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<td>Dinamoni Khaniko, Delhi School of Social Work, University of Delhi</td>
<td>May 23 – July 7, 2011</td>
<td>Existing panchayat schemes and their efficacy to the beneficiaries—an information booklet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Md. Mazhar Quasim, Delhi School of Social Work, University of Delhi</td>
<td>May 23 – July 7, 2011</td>
<td>Existing panchayat schemes and their efficacy to the beneficiaries—an information booklet</td>
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<td>Jindal Global Law School, Sonipat, Haryana (8 students)</td>
<td>June 1 – July 1, 2011</td>
<td>Brochure on clinical legal methodology; concept note on training of rural lawyers; concept note on regional conferences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shivangi Sharma, Indraprastha University, Delhi</td>
<td>June 27 – Aug. 26, 2011</td>
<td>Promotion of hygiene and sanitation among school children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirtika Aora, TERI University, Delhi</td>
<td>Aug. 23 2011 – March 30, 2012</td>
<td>Training manual on water management</td>
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<td>Shishir Singh, Institute for Technology &amp; Management, Wainganjal</td>
<td>Jan. 16 – 30, 2012</td>
<td>Conducted interviews in the field for research</td>
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<td>Saurabh Srivastava, Birla Institute of Management Technology, UP</td>
<td>Feb. 7 – March 29, 2012</td>
<td>Documentation on making of a sustainable rural community radio station in light of IRRAD’s community radio project &amp; developing a conference concept note</td>
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<tr>
<td>From Abroad</td>
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<td>Jessica Weinberger, University of Baltimore School of Law, USA</td>
<td>May 23 – July 1, 2011</td>
<td>Concept note on regional conferences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Grass, University of Baltimore School of Law, USA</td>
<td>May 23 – July 1, 2011</td>
<td>Concept note on training of rural lawyers</td>
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<td>Satoko Okamoto, Japan</td>
<td>June 2011 – March 2012</td>
<td>Impact assessment of interventions using statistical methods</td>
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<td>Alice Huang, World Food Prize Foundation, Borlaug-Ruan International Intern Program, USA</td>
<td>June 27 – Aug. 19, 2011</td>
<td>Water: The Engine of Food Production—Assessment of Recharge Well Innovations and Saltwater Encroachment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research engineers at IHR—Hydro—Science &amp; Engineering College, University of Iowa, USA, Winterim Course (13 students)</td>
<td>Dec. 11 – Jan. 12, 2012</td>
<td>Salty or Sweet—Exploring the Challenges of Groundwater Salinization within a Sustainable Framework; A Global Crisis (video on water poverty)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor Biebl, St. Catherine University, USA</td>
<td>January 2012</td>
<td>Video on water and sanitation for Youth for Water website</td>
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</table>

Message from the Chairman

In 2011-12, IRRAD worked extensively to strengthen our methods, models and resource base. From a base of 17 villages, we have reached over 431 villages through direct and indirect implementations of our proven-effective development methods. As IRRAD expands, we recognize the challenges of poverty faced by people in over 600,000 villages across India today.

With over a decade of rural development experience, IRRAD understands that development, by its very nature, is a slow process, but that changing the mindset of people is an even slower one. Though community priorities may vary from one village to another, basic human needs are consistent across countries and continents.

In our focus villages, located in semi-arid zones of India, water is a scarce necessity that affects all other development factors. Since 2001, IRRAD has successfully designed, tested, and implemented rural development models in the villages of Mewat, Haryana. These models are now ready to bring positive change to other rural areas throughout India.

We strive to become one of the world’s premier knowledge institutes for rural development, continually generating ideas and solutions through our grassroots experiences. This year IRRAD facilitated development discussions and consultations, conducted external trainings with other NGOs in the rural development sector, and participated in conferences to examine the best ways forward.

IRRAD emphasizes sustainable village development when implementing its core initiatives: water management, agricultural income enhancement, hygiene and sanitation, effective rural governance and crop improvement. Sustainability is also emphasized in other related initiatives we undertake where we believe we can make a meaningful difference.

We are on the right path. Our concerted efforts will continue to change the lives of thousands of people, while disseminating cutting-edge knowledge to our partners in rural development.

Sincerely yours,

Sunil Sethi
Chairman, Board of Trustees
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

WATER MANAGEMENT

The main goal of IRRAD’s integrated water management program is to help rural communities achieve water security now and for the future. This means having a sufficient supply of clean water throughout the year and the capability to sustain it over the long term. IRRAD’s water management model provides ways to capture and store rainwater for drinking and other uses, to recharge the groundwater table, and to empower local communities to follow good water practices and manage and maintain local water infrastructure. We have developed and tested our water management model in the semi-arid Mevrat district of Haryana, where freshwater is available in only 26% of the total area, with very encouraging results. This model can be adapted to almost any water-stressed area in India and other parts of the world.

SEEDS OF CHANGE
Harvested Water can Meet the Needs of 271 Average-Sized Villages

The structures that IRRAD has built thus far in Mevrat for augmentation of groundwater—check dams, ponds, culverts, nala/bund (stream embankments), rainwater harvesting and wastewater recycling/disposal structures—together can collect nearly 14 million liters (kl) of water annually, enough to serve 271 average-sized villages that practice rainfed agriculture or 36 villages that use water for irrigation of crops.

The potential of this model is virtually unlimited if government and others organizations adopt it for other areas.

Potential Benefit of IRRAD’s Major Water Management Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Intervention</th>
<th>Groundwater replenishment check dams and other recharging structures</th>
<th>Rainwater harvesting in schools and other buildings</th>
<th>Wastewater recycling</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water harvesting potential (kl/year)</td>
<td>13,685,403</td>
<td>12,589</td>
<td>141,854</td>
<td>13,839,846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of village</th>
<th>Water requirement (kl/year)</th>
<th>Potential number of villages served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rain-fed village: Domestic water requirement (human and livestock) for 2000 people @70 liters/person/day</td>
<td>51,100</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated village: Irrigation water requirement (including mustard, pearl millet &amp; one vegetable crop) for 300 acres @1120 kl/acre, plus domestic water requirement</td>
<td>336,000</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIGHLIGHTS FY 2011-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>321</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>269</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soak pits</td>
<td>Soak wells</td>
<td>Rooftop water harvesting (RWH) in schools</td>
<td>Stand posts</td>
<td>Contour trenches</td>
<td>RWH filtration pits</td>
<td>Drinking water tanks</td>
<td>Community RWH tanks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lalit Mohan Sharma, Group Leader, Natural Resource Management, is a civil engineer who holds a master’s degree from Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, and a postgraduate diploma in construction management, and is a fellow of the Institution of Valuers. He is an invited member of the panel of experts for the Winning, Augmentation and Renovation for Water and Water Technology Initiatives under the Technology Mission of the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India.

Email: lalit.sharma@irrad.org

Support Team (Gurgaon)

Devika Batra – Coordinator, External Relations and Process Documentation
Soniah Chopra – Librarian
Pankaj Gaur – Accountant
Rukhsat Hussain – Research Associate
Sarim Kapoor – Manager, Training and Learning
Vijender Kumar – Senior Research Associate
Arv Mannchand – Communications Associate
Jagdish Prasad – Administration Manager
Tanvya Rana – Assistant Program Leader, Policy, Governance and Advocacy
Monaj Sharma – Manager, Information Technology
C. Shekhar – Assistant Manager, Accounts
Saurabh Srivastava – Assistant Program Leader, Capacity Building
Akhmer Sultan – Research Associate

Logistics Support (Gurgaon)

Arvind, Jitender Kumar, Shoaiveer Singh – Building Maintenance
Arjan Singh, Kuldip Chand, Ram Krishan, Surender Singh – Diverse
Mirza Lal Baral and Ram Behadur – Attendants

Crop Improvement (Hyderabad)

S.P. Deshpande, Special Project Scientist, Biotechnology, holds a PhD in genetics and plant breeding from Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani. He has seven years of experience in the field of molecular breeding and biotechnology.

Email: s.deshpande@ccig.org

N Mallikarjun, Scientist, holds a PhD in plant pathology from the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore. Prior to joining SIV, he worked on maize pathology for six years at UAS, Agricultural Research Station, Nagarabhatla, Mysore.

Email: n.mallikarjun@irrad.org

Vani Sekhar, Senior Scientist, holds a master’s degree in genetics and plant breeding from ANGRAU, Hyderabad. She carries over 22 years of experience in the field of plant breeding. Prior to joining SIV, she worked as a senior scientist with Hytech Seed India Pvt. Ltd. from 2007-2011 and as a breeder with Bayer CropScience Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Provagro Seed Company Pvt. Ltd.) for 17 years (1993-2007).

Email: vani.sekhar@irrad.org

Support Team (Hyderabad)


Project Implementation Team (Mewat)

Deshmendra, Specialist-Special Income Enhancement
Farooq, Field Coordinator-Policy, Governance and Advocacy
Geeta, Master Trainer — Capacity Building
Harish Bhagwan, Specialist — Special Income Enhancement
Jaspr Mohammad, Specialist — Community Mobilization
Jasprit Hussain, Assistant Program Leader—Special Projects
Kamlesh, Field Coordinator-Policy, Governance and Advocacy
Khushal Mohammed, Facilitator—Fizazzap (Jhika Block)
Kutil Gupta, Specialist—School Program
Mahipal Singh, Assistant Program Leader—Water Management
Mohammed Siddiqui, Specialist—Water Management
Mohsin Hussain, Assistant Program Leader—Community Mobilization
Nagendra Gupta, Field Coordinator—Accounts & Administration
Nasir Hussain, Facilitator—Ragina Block
Salamuddin, Facilitator—Nahun and Furhana Block
Shahreen, Specialist—Rural Health
Sunrat, Facilitator—Traso Block
Sushma, Field Coordinator—Policy, Governance and Advocacy

Community Radio

Arshad, Broadcast and Reporting Associate
Fakat, Reporter
Shakir, Reporter
Sohrab, Technical and Production Coordinator
Rajiya, Team and Program Coordinator


OUR TEAM

**Rural Development** (Gurgaon)

Anjali Godayal, Program Leader, Capacity Building Center, holds a post graduation in rural management from the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, Gujarat. She has over 6 years of experience working with rural communities in the areas of health, education and governance. 

Email: a.godayal@iram.org

Vikas Jha, Group Leader, Policy, Governance and Advocacy Center, is doctorate from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He has ten years of professional experience in the development sector, especially in projects related to policy analysis, governance and advocacy, capacity building (of government officials, elected representatives, civic leaders, NGOs) and community mobilization in both rural and urban regions of India. He has field experience of working in Brazil, South Africa, South East Asia and South Asia on social accountability and decentralized governance. 

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Ramesh Kapahi, Director, Finance & Administration, holds a master’s degree in finance and marketing from Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, Delhi. He was worked as an internal auditor for 16 years before joining IRAD. 

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Pawan Kumar, Program Leader, Income Enhancement, holds an MSc in agriculture economics from G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, and an MSc in forestry, science policy and management from Oxford Forestry Institute, Oxford University. He has 17 years of experience working with small and marginalized farmers in agricultural development, watershed management, and natural resource management. 

Email: pawan.kumar@irad.org

Aparna Mahajpe, Director, Resource Mobilization and Partnerships, holds an MBA and a World Bank Institute (USA) certificate in corporate social responsibility and sustainable competitiveness. She has worked in the private and development sectors with leading organizations in India and abroad, including the UN as an international consultant and country specialist/consultant. A World Guide expert contributor, she is author of the IPEMA chapter and co-author of the India chapter in the World Guide to CSR by CSR International, 2010 and has contributed a chapter on ‘Rise of CSR in Emerging Economies’, a book on social responsibility by IIM-A. 

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Anjali Makhija, Group Leader, Capacity Building, holds a master’s degree in social work from Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi University and a bachelor’s in Economics (Hons). She has 19 years of experience in leading grassroots teams and capacity building on themes of education, reproductive and child health, and working with village level institutions. She is an invited member of the Right to Education Protection Authority constituted to examine and review the safeguards of rights provided by or under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009. 

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Pradeep K. Mehta, Senior Scientist, Rural Research, holds a PhD in economics from Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore; an MPhil degree from Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay; and MA and BA degrees in economics (honors) from Punjab University, Chandigarh. He has four years of experience in teaching and research. 

Email: p.mehta@irad.org

Pooja O. Murdoot, Director, Communications, holds a bachelor’s degree in English (honors) from Delhi University; post graduation in communications; management program from Tuck School of Business, Dartmouth College, USA. She carries 16 years of work experience in brand management, marketing and development communications for corporate, government and development sector. She served on the UN Global Compact Sub-committee for Training and Communications. 

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Navneet Narwal, Program Leader, Policy, Governance & Advocacy, is involved in policy training at the grass roots. He holds an LLB degree from Faculty of Law, Delhi University, with post graduation in English from Punjab University, Chandigarh. He also holds a one year postgraduate diploma in journalism from Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chandigarh. 

Email: n.narwal@irad.org

B.R. Poonia, Program Leader, Community Mobilization, holds a master’s degree in rural sociology from the University of Udupi and has over 30 years of experience in community development. Prior to joining the Foundation, he was employed at IMAE India for 14 years. He is an invited member of the Planning Commission’s Working Group on Panchayat Raj Institutions and Rural Governance for the formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan. 

Email: b.r.poonia@irad.org

Salahuddin Saiphy, Program Leader, Water Management, holds a master’s degree in applied geology and postgraduate diploma in hydrogeology from Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, and a postgraduate diploma in environmental monitoring, and impact assessment from Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. Prior to joining IRAD, he worked with the Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, where he organized training programs and designed rainwater harvesting projects. 

Email: s.saiphy@irad.org

Nilit Saxena, Associate Scientist, Rural Research, has a master’s in human development from Lady Irwin College, Delhi University. Her expertise is working with children with special needs, and she has contributed to the concept of early childhood care and development through her writings. 

Email: nilit.saxena@irad.org

Jane E. Schukoske, CEO, holds a JD from Vanderbilt University and IWM from Georgetown University, USA. A Maryland lawyer, she has represented low income clients, directed low school clinics, and taught on the faculty of the University of Baltimore School of Law. In South Asia, she conducted research at the University of Colombo as a Fulbright scholar and directed US Educational Foundation in India. She served on the Planning Commission, GOI sub committee on Strengthening Community University Engagement and serves on the governing body of O.P. Jindal Global University in Sonipat, Haryana. 

Email: j.schukoske@irad.org

**Water table rising!**

Alarming rates of groundwater exploitation in Mewat (and elsewhere in India) have led to critically low water tables and, as a result, very poor groundwater quality. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), which is an indicator of the presence of various salts, substantially exceed desirable levels. Our interventions not only raise groundwater levels but also improve potability by reducing the TDS in groundwater through dilution.

Results of monitoring at two sites show the positive changes taking place

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andha Kuan</td>
<td>Water table depth (m)</td>
<td>14.74</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
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<td>TDS (ppm)</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>2360</td>
<td>2520</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangoli Khola</td>
<td>Water table depth (m)</td>
<td>17.65</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>TDS (ppm)</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>573</td>
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WATERTABLE LEVELS & TDS AT BANGOLI KHOLA, KARIA (2010-12)

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WATERTABLE LEVELS & TDS AT ANDHA KUAN, KARIA (2010-12)

WAY FORWARD

- Harvest as much rainwater as possible and create zero runoff in villages
- Empower local panchayats (village councils) and water management committees to access funds under various government programs to bring about widespread replication of conservation structures and to effectively manage them
- Bring community together to participate in the conservation, management, and maintenance of water resources for long-term sustainability
IRRDA’s income enhancement program closely works with farmers to improve agricultural livelihoods, the mainstay of the villagers. The program emphasizes better farming practices—with emphasis on soil health management—to boost crop productivity in both rainfed and irrigated agriculture.

SEEDS OF CHANGE
A Partnership Approach to Balanced Crop Nutrition

IRRDA partnered with Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd. to roll out Krishi Jyoti (Krishakagriculture Jyoti) in 20 villages. This NGO-corporate partnership project aims to improve farmers’ productivity and income by introducing more modern, scientific agricultural practices and agri-inputs such as soil testing, good quality seeds, appropriate seed rate, and balanced use of macronutrients, along with organic agricultural advice. The module used in Krishi Jyoti is simple and easy to adopt, with an effective implementation strategy, including soil health analysis and field demonstrations. Farmers are taught methods that are practical, cost-effective, and sustainable. The new methods are shown in demonstration plots adjacent to control plots where traditional methods are used, allowing the farmers to compare the results with their own eyes. 4567 farmers benefit through demonstration, better awareness and technology transfer.

Jagruti Shukla, PhD, DSc, is a professor and founding chair of the Department of Atmospheric, Oceanic and Earth Sciences at George Mason University, Virginia, USA, and president of the Institute of Global Environment and Society, USA. He has been conferred with the Padma Shri award by the President of India for “exceptional and distinguished service in the field of Science and Engineering.” One of his major weather and climate research themes is to demonstrate the existence of predictability in the midday of chaos. This work has led to the creation of new institutions worldwide to produce dynamic seasonal predictions of climate. He also established Gandhi College in his native village in Ballia, U.P. to help educate rural girls. (From Sep 2004 on)

Sukha P Wani works as a regional theme coordinator (Moz and principal scientist (watersheds)), Global Theme on Agro Ecosystems, ICARAT, Patancheru. He specializes in integrated watershed management, watershed development, biodegradable plantation, integrated nutrient management and carbon sequestration, with the aim of conservation of natural resources and their sustainable use for improving livelihoods in the semi-arid tropics. (From Mar 2010 on)

Advisory Board

Murali Dhar Gupta, PhD, is a PhD in genetics from Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, established the crop improvement project in July 2002 at the ICARAT campus near Hyderabad and had been its technical director until May 2007. He is now associated with SASM as an honorary technical advisor. He has 37 years of experience in plant breeding research with national and international institutes and in seed enterprise management.

Amitabh Kundra, PhD, is Professor of Economics at the Centre for the Study of Regional Development and Dean of the School of Social Sciences at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He has been nominated as a member of National Statistical Commission in 2006.

Jan Leemann is the former research director of Plant Genetic Systems, now BoycoCropScience, Belgium. He was a board member of Hauchet Farming AgEvo, Germany; of Nuzako, The Netherlands; of CropDesign, Belgium; and of the Flemish Institute for Biotechnology, Belgium. Currently he is a board member of MvHytech Seed Company, Egypt; and of Degen, Belgium, and a member of the steering committee of IPRO, Belgium. He holds a PhD in chemistry from the Free University of Brussels, Belgium.

Takafumi Matsui is a leading Japanese thinker. He is currently Professor Emeritus at the University of Tokyo and Director of the Planetary Exploration Research Center at Chiba Institute of Technology, specializing in comparative planetology, astrobiology, earth system science and theory of civilization. Prior to assuming his current positions, he was Professor at the Graduate School of Frontier Sciences at the University of Tokyo, Japan; Visiting Professor at Max Planck Institutes, Germany; Visiting Scientist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the United States; and Visiting Research Fellow at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He earned his doctoral degree in science from the Faculty of Science, the University of Tokyo in 1970.

Bhramy Shenoy is a graduate of IIT Madras and PhD from University of Houston. After working abroad, he returned to Myore to get involved in India’s development. As an activist, he has been associated with Myore Grahakara Parishat, an NGO for consumer protection and Pratham, an NGO for providing education to slum children. He writes articles regularly on social development and energy sector. He is senior advisor to Center for Energy Economics at UT Austin.

Gensuke Tokoro is president and CEO of all rights Pharmaceutical, Inc., Japan. He holds an honorary position as professor (special appointment) at the Institute of Innovation Research at Hitotsubashi University, Japan. He served as the president of Nippon Biological Inc. and executive director of Nippon Pharma Promotion. He is a specialist in the licensing and restructuring of businesses in the field of pharmaceuticals, plants and animal genetics, vaccines and food.

S.K. Vaas is an accomplished plant breeder and geneticist from CIMMYT, whose research on maize led to the development of high quality protein maize. He is the World Food Prize laureate for the year 2000. He is also the recipient of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Award for leadership in Agriculture, Chinese friendship award and international service in crop science and agronomy awards from American Society of Agronomy.

Consultants

M.D. Azhars is 39 years of experience as a member of India’s premier central administrative service, the Indian Administrative Service, in the fields of public administration, good governance and public policy.

Ajay Kumar Pandey is a lawyer and a human rights practitioner. He has 16 years of experience of working with voluntary organizations. He holds an MPhil degree in International Law from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and an ILM degrees in Clinical legal Education from Vanderbilt University, USA. Currently he is Associate Professor and Assistant Director, Clinical Programmes at Indral Global Law School. He has been conferred with the Legal Education Innovation Award 2012 by the Society of Indian Law Firms.

Ellora Mushabir holds a PhD in biochemistry from Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. She was manager of biotechnology regulatory affairs at Proagro Seed Company (now Boyco CropScience). She was communications program leader at S.M. Sehgal Foundation for five years. Subsequently, she is a consultant at IRDA.
**BOARD AND TRUSTEES**

**Suri Sehgal**
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
Suri Sehgal is founder and chairman of the board of trustees of the Sehgal Family Foundation, USA, and S.M. Sehgal Foundation, India. He holds a PhD in plant genetics from Harvard University and a diploma in business management from Harvard Business School. He is the founder and chairman of Max Hytech Seed International, Egypt, and Hytech Seed, India. He is the former Chief Operating Officer and Member Board of Directors of Plant Genetic Systems, Belgium, now a Bayer Crop Science Company. He is founder and former chairman of Proagro Group of Companies, India, which were acquired by AgriEvot-Hoechst Schering in 1998 and are now owned by Bayer.

**Edda G. Sehgal**
Edda Sehgal is a co-founder and trustee of the Sehgal Family Foundation, USA, and S.M. Sehgal Foundation, India. She was born in Brusilau, Germany, and immigrated to the United States in 1962. Edda was co-founder of Proagro Group of companies, India, and served on its board until 1998. She served on the board of Global Technologies Incorporated, USA, from 1990 to 1998.

**Trustees**
Ganesh Balachander holds a PhD in ecology and evolution from Rutgers University and an MBA from Carnegie Mellon University, USA. He was the Ford Foundation’s South Asia representative for about six years until late 2008. Prior to that, he was engaged in conservation projects, working on tropical forests and coral reefs with the World Wildlife Fund and the Nature Conservancy, developing green businesses, and working in the Himalayas as the Asia Director for the Mountain Institute. He currently serves on the Consortium of the Board of the Consensus Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), overseeing the reform process across the 15 centers in the system. In his earlier career he was a vice president at Citibank, New York. From Oct 2009 onward.

Joydeep Balachander holds a master’s degree in public policy (development studies) from Woodrow Wilson School for Public and International Affairs, Princeton University. From 1970 to 1992 she was a part of the Indian Administration Services, serving various government departments. Since 1992 she has worked for the World Bank in South and East Asia and Africa on issues such as health, nutrition, human resource development and education. (From Sep 2007 on)

**Kamal Bawa** is an evolutionary ecologist and conservation biologist. He is a Distinguished Professor of Biology at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. He is the founder president of the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment and the Environment Research Centre in Bangalore, India. He holds a PhD from Panjab University. A prolific scholar, he has received a lot of recognitions from prestigious organizations worldwide, including the Gunnar Soderberg Sustainability Award—the world’s first major international award from the Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences and Letters for his pioneering work on pollination biology in rainforest areas. (From Dec 2008 on)

**Nishat Faremo** has retired as director of State Resource Centre, Delhi, which also included the National Nodal Centre for Gender Planning. Currently she is a member of the National Bank Promotion Committee of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and an independent consultant for UNESCO, NIFOR (Japan) and NODIL. (From Sep 2004 on)

**Y. C. Nandgaot** is chairman of Agriculture Finance Corporation Ltd., Mumbai, and holds leadership positions as chairman/director/trustee of a number of organizations, mainly in the microfinance and development sectors. He retired as the chairman of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development following 38 years of experience in the rural banking and central banking industries. He is a former member of the National Commission on Farmers. (From Sep 2004 on)

**Air Vice Marshal (Retired) S. Sahu** has been associated with the NGO Development Alternatives, Inc. since 1985. His main areas of work have been in integrated watershed management in Bundelkhand area of UP, MP, increasing farmers’ income by proper land use, introducing the tropical legume Dichorisandra for agricultural purposes, sustainable livelihoods mainly for women in nonfarm sector, and rejuvenating degraded forests. (From Sep 2004 on)

**Ben Sehgal** holds a PhD in biophysical chemistry from Northwestern University, Evanston, USA, and worked as researcher in cell biology at the Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, USA. He is a member of the board of directors of the Sehgal Family Foundation, USA, and primarily assists IRRAD with its publications and outreach efforts. He is a board member of the William J. Brown Center at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, USA. (From Mar 2011 on)

**Raman K. Sehgal** holds an MBA from Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines, and is an established professional in all aspects of the seed business. He is currently the managing director and a member of the board of directors of Max Hytech Seed International, Egypt, and a member of the board of directors of Hytech Seed, India. (From Sep 2007 on)

**Rajat Jay Sehgal** is the executive vice president of the Sehgal Family Foundation, and a representative of the S.M. Sehgal Foundation in India. An alumnus of the University of Iowa, USA, he worked in information technology in leading private sector organizations in the US and India for sixteen years and served as director of information technology at Proagro Group of Companies, India. Jay served as the managing trustee and executive director of S.M. Sehgal Foundation and IRRAD for 10 years. (From Sep 2004 on)

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**Coaching the Cultivators**
IRRAD builds the capacities of farmers through training, village meetings, and field days celebrations. The trainings focus on integrated nutrient and pest management and water-saving irrigation practices. IRRAD also mobilizes farmers to use government programs to receive subsidized agricultural inputs (including seeds, equipment, fertilizers, and chemicals) and other benefits under the Agricultural Technology Management Agency and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (National Agricultural Development Project). With guidance from IRRAD, farming communities in 20 villages have accessed government benefits.

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**WAY FORWARD**
- Sensitize farmers on the importance of soil health and proper use of balanced fertilizers, with emphasis on timely soil testing.
- Collaborate with additional partners to expand the KrishijYust model in Haryana and other states.
- Set up a mechanism to ensure timely supply of fertilizers and other agri inputs at the village level.

---

**Average increase in crop productivity 2009-12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>mustard</th>
<th>wheat</th>
<th>miller</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Base market prices 2011-12 (per 100 kg) = Rs 3900 for mustard, Rs 1200 for wheat, Rs 750 for miller.

**Average increase in income per acre 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>mustard</th>
<th>wheat</th>
<th>miller</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Rs 5650</td>
<td>Rs 2692</td>
<td>Rs 1450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**IRRAD’s intervention area 20 villages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project/ Intervention</th>
<th>KrishijYust Project 20 villages</th>
<th>IRRAD’s Intervention area 20 villages</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of demonstrations</td>
<td>3967</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>4567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Field days**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of meetings</th>
<th>Farmers reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>3238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POLICY, GOVERNANCE AND ADVOCACY

IRRAD’s Policy, Governance and Advocacy Center promotes awareness among rural communities on policies designed to assure the constitutional rights of the Indian people. The “Good Governance Now” model strengthens the ability of villagers to claim their rights and entitlements provided by the government. Through learning by doing, community members take ownership of their own development.

India’s Mid-Day Meal (MDM) program is the world’s largest school lunch program, reaching out to around 120 million children in over 1,200,650 schools and Education Guarantee Scheme centers across the country. MDM provides meals for students from Class I-VIII (6 to 14 years) in government-funded primary and upper primary schools. Under MDM, one meal a day is served free to students attending the school. MDM provides nutrition and increases school enrollment and attendance.

SEEDS OF CHANGE

Improved Access to Mid-Day Meals in 92 Mewat Schools

Papda is a village in the Panchana block of Mewat District, Haryana, where residents depend on subsistence agriculture to survive. Most of the 3,000 villagers turn to government programs to gain access to necessary resources such as healthcare, education, employment and subsidized food grains. In the past, these government programs have been highly unreliable due to poor transparency, lack of accountability, and corruption. Lack of education about the programs prevented the villagers from demanding the goods and services that were supposed to be provided. As a result, the people of Papda were often forced to go without the resources to which they are entitled. However, when villagers became aware, they insisted on their rights.

Break up of Expenses FY 11-12

US$1.52 Million (Rs 80.5 Million)

- General Administration 8%
- Capacity Building 21%
- Natural Resource Management 25%
- Policy, Governance & Advocacy 13%
- Rural Research 8%
- Support Centers (Communications, Resource Mobilization) 5%
- Crop Improvement 16%
FINANCIALS 2011-12

In FY 2011-12, grants from the Sehgal Family Foundation to S.M. Sehgal Foundation amounted to US$ 1.34 million (Rs 70,806,834). S.M. Sehgal Foundation also received project funding from other organizations amounting to US$ 226,825 (Rs 12,021,751). These funds were used for natural resource management (25%), capacity building (21%), rural research (8%), policy, governance and advocacy (13%), support functions (9%), crop improvement (16%), and general administration (8%). Capital expenditure incurred during the year was Rs 80,953,677.

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Current Year Amount (Rs)</th>
<th>Current Year Amount (US$)</th>
<th>Prev. Year Amount (Rs)</th>
<th>Prev. Year Amount (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>333,320</td>
<td>6,289</td>
<td>2,684,417</td>
<td>5,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and Advances</td>
<td>4,786</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>14,136</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>46,936</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>82,791</td>
<td>1,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>385,042</td>
<td>7,265</td>
<td>365,344</td>
<td>8,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Fund</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>14,805</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>4,966</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income &amp; Expenditure A/C Balance</td>
<td>370,236</td>
<td>6,985</td>
<td>360,377</td>
<td>8,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>385,042</td>
<td>7,265</td>
<td>365,344</td>
<td>8,119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABRIDGED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Current Year Amount (Rs)</th>
<th>Current Year Amount (US$)</th>
<th>Prev. Year Amount (Rs)</th>
<th>Prev. Year Amount (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-generated Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, Interest and other receipts</td>
<td>34,856</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>25,412</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Sources</td>
<td>9,186</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>3,583</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Sources</td>
<td>72,228</td>
<td>1,363</td>
<td>173,526</td>
<td>3,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>116,270</td>
<td>2,194</td>
<td>202,521</td>
<td>4,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>64,624</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>48,272</td>
<td>1,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>15,919</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>18,253</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>25,868</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>20,761</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>106,411</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>87,286</td>
<td>1,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus/(Deficit)</td>
<td>9,859</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>115,235</td>
<td>2,561</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The MidDay Meal program is an example of how increased community awareness has made a real difference for the community. In a village meeting organized by IRRAD in March 2011, 300 residents from Papda were informed about various government services, including MDM. At the meeting, villagers asserted that the food provided through MDM was often inedible. To demonstrate this, children brought the food that is served through MDM to the meeting. When repeated complaints to the school principal failed to correct the problem, IRRAD’s Governance Guides mobilized the villagers to file official complaints at the block and district levels until they received a response. As a result, the district education officer convened a meeting at which he held the school principal responsible for the substandard food. Since then, a healthy and acceptable quality midday meal is served every school day to the children of Papda. Trained and empowered by IRRAD, the local School Management Committee (parents and teachers) monitors the program to ensure the quality of their children’s midday meal.

HIGHLIGHTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villagers trained</th>
<th>Community meetings</th>
<th>People reached through community meetings</th>
<th>Below Poverty Line households covered</th>
<th>Beneficiaries of legal literacy camps</th>
<th>Wall paintings about government programs</th>
<th>Right to Information applications filed</th>
<th>Complaints filed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>10,969</td>
<td>4,554</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improved functioning of government programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>78 villages</th>
<th>108 villages</th>
<th>92 villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Distribution System</td>
<td>Anganwadi Centers (days care for 0-6 years)</td>
<td>MidDay Meal Centers in schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Empowered communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governance trainees now on School Management Committees</th>
<th>Accredited Social Health Activists</th>
<th>Anganwadi workers and helpers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WAY FORWARD

- Create a “governance group” comprising 10,000 Mewati villagers trained through IRRAD’s yearlong good governance program
- Promote the Good Governance Now model in other districts of the country through collaborations with NGOs and law institutes
- Transform the good governance initiative into an all India movement
CAPACITY BUILDING

To achieve effective village governance and sustainable village development, villagers and their representative bodies must be able to manage their own development agenda. IRRAD’s Capacity Building Center helps empower citizens and village-level institutions—gram panchayats (village councils), school management committees, and village health and sanitation committees—to do just that. This past year, IRRAD mobilized local institutions to access government funds for village development. Using the knowledge and skills they gained, members of village-level institutions now claim entitlements and undertake local development projects on behalf of their constituencies.

SEEDS OF CHANGE

Jatka Village on its Way to Sustainable Development

Jatka, a village in Nagina Block of Mewat district, has a population of 1,362 people, the majority of whom are dependent on agriculture to survive. Jatka’s panchayat (village council), under the leadership of Sarpanch (village council head) Charan Singh, mobilized funds under various government programs to jumpstart their village’s development. Today, Jatka is well-equipped with household latrines, clean pathways, and proper wastewater disposal systems. Jatka’s school has all the necessary facilities that promote an effective learning environment, with a proactive school management committee working to oversee and improve the school system.

To initiate the process of development, the sarpanch called a community meeting to share his vision for the village. He stated that stopping encroachment onto panchayat land was his top priority. With support from opinion leaders, panchayat (village council) members and the village community, the council launched the campaign. “I was inspired by Gombi (a model village in Mahendragarh district of Haryana) and I wanted to see my village developing on similar lines. I really congratulate IRRAD for showcasing such inspiring development models in our own state,” said Mr. Singh. Inspired by Jatka’s success, gram panchayats in 14 more villages carried out infrastructure development works.

External publications

2011


2012


Confederation of Indian Industry and Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Dec. 2, 2011


Keynote speaker, Murada, P. “Strategies to Alleviate Poverty and Mitigate Climate Change” at the First Mewar Area Conference by India Development Coalition of America, Udaipur, Feb. 18, 2012

Academic Collaborations

University of Iowa, Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering on “Rapid Assessment of the Fresh-Saline Groundwater Interaction in the Semi-arid Mewat District”

St. Catherine College, Minnesota, Study abroad visit and research collaboration proposal

Jindal Global Law School, Joint legal literacy camps in Mewat and collaboration on conferences

Internal publications

2011

- “Lighting Lives through Agriculture,” Krishi Joot: An Assessment,” Rural Research Center, RRC
- “Revamping Education through Community Empowerment: A Monitoring report,” RRC
- “Impact Assessment of IRRAD’s Interventions in Select Villages of Mewat.” Externally reviewed, RRC

2012


Before: A street in Jatka Village

After: Improvements facilitated by IRRAD
KNOWLEDGE INITIATIVES

IRRAD serves the rural development sector as a knowledge institute. It designs, tests and refines rural development models for replication. It shares rural development knowledge, experience, and best practices through conferences and consultations, bringing together government officials and policymakers with grassroots communities. IRRAD scientifically studies the impact of its interventions, and conducts research related to its community development work. It collaborates with academic institutions and hosts interns and scholars.

Conferences on Governance

Consultations
- Bablon, Interface: “An Interface between Sanpoons and members of legislative assembly in Mewat” featuring public/private people’s partnership initiative, Nov. 9, 2011
- Roundtable on “Drinking Water and Sanitary Facilities in Government Schools in Mewat” with Principal Secretary, Education, Government of Haryana, Nov. 14, 2011

Indo-Japanese Dialogue Seminar Series
- “Rural Empowerment Dinner” at the 5th Indo-Japanese Dialogue on “The BRCs as Regional Economic Powers in the Global Economy” by Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and Hokkaido University, JNU, New Delhi, Dec. 27, 2012

Talks
- Management talk by Fulbright Scholar Prof. Jyoti Bachani, co-sponsored by Management Development Institute, Gurgaon and U.S.-India Educational Foundation, Mar. 13, 2012

Trainings
- “Water Management Initiatives for Disaster Management”, “Community Participation on Water Management” at Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Jul. and Dec. 2011
- “Life Skills for Youth” at Ajit Foundation, Bikaner, Rajasthan, Aug. 2011

Selected Speaking Engagements
- Presentation, Mathija, A. and Godyal, A. “Empowering Rural Moe-Muslim Women in Mewat—Experiences and Challenges” at seminar on “Inclusion and Empowerment of Women in India” at Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, Sep. 17, 2011

HIGHLIGHTS
- Number of household toilets facilitated under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (India’s flagship sanitation program) 1167
- Gram panchayats (village councils) in 15 villages implemented development projects
- School management committees in 23 villages carried out repair and maintenance work in schools
- Village health and sanitation committees in 23 villages carried out health, hygiene and sanitation activities

WAY FORWARD
- Facilitate decentralized planning and implementation of village development projects
- Develop model villages by accessing government funds through village level institutions
- Organize consultations and discussions for advocacy and cross-sectional learning
RURAL RESEARCH
IRRAD’s Rural Research Center conducts theoretical and empirical research on rural development issues using qualitative and quantitative methodologies, and it measures the effectiveness of IRRAD’s work by carrying out baseline studies, impact assessments, and similar analyses. The Center is critical to IRRAD’s role as a knowledge institute, contributing through development discourses, publications and linkages with academic and research institutions.

HIGHLIGHTS
Assessment of Convergence of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan with Government Education Programs
Objective: IRRAD conducted a collaborative action research study with the National Mission for Empowerment of Women, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India, on the implementation of various education-related programs and their convergence with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (the Education for All Movement), which provides free and compulsory education to children 6-14 years old.

Findings: Though several programs support school education, school quality suffers due to gaps such as poorly maintained physical infrastructure, high pupil/teacher ratio, abnormally low numbers of female teachers, uninterested communities, dysfunctional anganwadi (daily care) centers, midday meal food shortages, lack of health education, and delay in incentives to children.

The table below shows the different reasons that boys and girls stay out of school: girls due to their engagement in household chores and boys for economic reasons such as earning income.

Funded Research
SMSF supports maize research at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and is a member of the International Maize Improvement Consortium of Asia. Similarly, it supports ICRISAT’s pigeonpea (turor arhar) genetic improvement program through its membership with the Hybrid Parent Research Consortium. The objective of enriching the germplasm base of small and mid-sized seed companies has largely been accomplished through providing seed samples to various companies. However, assessment of the actual utilization of SWSF germplasm in India is yet to be done. A sample of written feedback from key national and international scientists highlights that SWSF has made great contributions to the Indian maize seed industry through its in-house maize improvement research.

Testimonials from Scientists
“We are very happy that SWSF has been organizing field days every year in a highly professional way. The presentation of the material is very good. Most of the small and emerging seed companies are depending on such field days for breeding material.”

Dr. V L Chidley, JK Seeds

“Finished CIMMYT maize lines maintained by SWSF have excellent uniformity and the crop agronomy is excellent. No NGO is working on maize breeding except SWSF.”

Dr. Vivek, CIMMYT-India

“We got exposure to exotic germplasm, especially Southeast Asian material. The purity of the CIMMYT maize lines is good. SWSF is doing excellent service to the industry and it should continue this.”

Mr. Mukes Mohar, Dow AgroSciences

HIGHLIGHTS
- Enriched the germplasm base of 66 organizations by providing 8882 maize seed samples in 2008-2012
- Supported the 11th Asian Maize Conference, held at Nanning, China 2011
- Successfully conducted the fourth annual Maize Field Day on March 14, 2012, attended by 71 scientists

WAY FORWARD
- Reduce the supply of unfinished maize germplasm and increase emphasis on hybrid and inbred maize strains for higher yields
- Strengthen the germplasm base by acquiring material specifically from Southeast Asia
- Initiate marker-assisted selection to improve agronomic traits
CROP IMPROVEMENT

In addition to its work in rural development, S.M. Sehgal Foundation (SMSF) supports work in crop improvement, genetic biodiversity, and plant conservation. The objective of SMSF’s maize improvement program at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) campus, near Hyderabad, is to enhance the diversity of maize germplasm and hybrid breeding capacity to provide public and newly constituted trait-specific prebreeding material to maize scientists to help them develop superior hybrids suitable for different agro-ecologies. SMSF is shifting its emphasis to development of finished inbreds (the parents of hybrids) and superior hybrids using conventional and biotech tools.

The Importance of Maize

Maize (Zea mays L.) is a very important and versatile crop grown across the globe. With 868 million metric tons (mt) produced worldwide, maize is the world’s #1 food crop (USDA/Agriwatch, Dec 31, 2011). In India, an estimated 21.73 mt were produced on 8.55 million hectares of land in 2011-12 (www.commodityindia.com, June 2012), making maize the third largest food crop in India after wheat and rice. For this reason, SMSF has placed major emphasis on the genetic improvement of maize, in both its in-house and outside-funded research programs, to enable Indian plant breeders to access improved maize germplasm—the most important input needed for the development of superior hybrid strains for farmers.

SEEDS OF CHANGE

SMSF organizes annual field days to share its diverse germplasm with scientists from public and private organizations. At these events, scientists are invited to select a material of their choice for further use in their hybrid breeding programs. So far, 8882 seed samples have been supplied to 66 public and private organizations.

In-house Maize Research

SMSF’s research uses 1243 germplasm lines collected from various international public institutions and 1602 germplasm generated in-house. In the last year, SMSF’s biotechnologist has performed DNA printing of 200 new accessions using 90 simple sequence repeat markers that have been used to make genetic classification of new lines to different heterotic groups. SMSF’s plant pathologist screens maize strains for major diseases. About 110 maize strains have been identified with resistance to one of five major diseases; of these, 21 strains are resistant to multiple diseases.

Changes in Net Enrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes in Net Enrollment</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other baseline surveys carried out by the Rural Research Center in Mewat district

- Survey for formulating development plan for seven villages
- Survey of community radio project, Alfar-Mewat, in 53 villages
- Survey of three-tier roofwater harvesting project in two villages
- Survey for irrigation pond project in three villages

WAY FORWARD

- Assess the impact of IRRAD’s various interventions and analyze best practices
- Expand center’s impact by training partner NGOs
- Influence policy-level discourses through research outcomes
COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications Department at IRRAD works with and for the voiceless communities at the grassroots level and provides them media for sharing views. Communications helps build IRRAD’s visibility and supports and promotes the work of each of IRRAD’s four centers.

SEEDS OF CHANGE
Alfar-e-Mewat FM 107.8: Bringing Airwaves of Change

Over 183 villages within a 20-km radius of the village Ghoghras, in the interior of Mewat district, Haryana, have access to the region’s very own community radio station, Alfar-e-Mewat, 107.8 MHz “Rural Voices of Mewat.” IRRAD, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India, began Alfar-e-Mewat to give a voice to the farming communities of Mewat. The station broadcasts programs “of the community, by the community and for the community.”

Alfar-e-Mewat offers a unique blend of programs on topics such as agriculture, water, soil health, local culture, education, governance and village-based institutions that cater to every sector of the community.

HIGHLIGHTS
• 2 international conferences on poverty eradication and rural governance organized
• 40 interns from universities in India and abroad visited
• 86 reports published in national media
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• Initiation of the IRRAD blog (blog.irrad.org)

Since farming is the main source of income for 58% of the district’s population, the station’s signature program is Tohfar-e-Khidmat: Jal Jangal Zameen (Water, Forests, Soil), which focuses on agricultural subjects.

Alfar-e-Mewat launched its test broadcast on January 10, 2012, setting the stage for the formal phase of broadcasting. Throughout the test broadcast, community members came forward to contribute in giving shape to their own communication medium. People with local talent have associated with the station. Since March, the station has become a part of life for locals, broadcasting nine hours every day.

WAY FORWARD
• Expand the reach of IRRAD’s community media by creating listeners’ groups and adding another vernacular newsletter
• Develop and use information & communication technologies to accelerate the spread of information to a larger number of villages
• Use tools such as films and our website to share best practices in rural development with interested groups

RESOURCES MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

The Resource Mobilization and Partnerships Department at IRRAD cultivates, establishes, and maintains linkages and collaborations with organizations that support sustainable rural development in India. The prime objective of this function is to mobilize resources and identify, build, and strengthen partnerships across diverse sectors.

Partnerships Projects at a Glance (April 2011 – March 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnering Organization</th>
<th>Project / Program Title</th>
<th>Implementing Center / Dept.</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KG Foundation</td>
<td>“Making Government Schools Functional Through an Empowered Community, Mewat District, Haryana”</td>
<td>Capacity Building</td>
<td>Two years (2011-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosaic India Private Ltd.</td>
<td>Krishji Jott “Enhancing Farm Productivity and Improving Livelihoods in Select Villages of Mewat District, Haryana”</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>One year (2011-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coca-Cola India Foundation</td>
<td>Jalabhar: Watershed and community water conservation in select villages of Mewat District, Haryana</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>Four years (2011-2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coca-Cola India Foundation</td>
<td>Jalabhar II: Watershed construction of check dams in select villages of Mewat District, Haryana</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>One year (2011-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mewat Development Agency</td>
<td>De-silting and revival of ponds in Bhand and Pathori villages, Mewat District, Haryana</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>One year (2011-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Development, Bulki Kurnur, Koriya District, Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Implementation of water management program in Koriya District, Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>One year (2011-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Education, Govt. of Haryana</td>
<td>Rainwater harvesting in schools of Sirsa District, Haryana</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>One year (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Energy and Resources Institute</td>
<td>Solar charging stations in five villages in Mewat: Improved cook stoves in village Nokli, Mewat</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>Three years (2011-2014: Six months 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India</td>
<td>Research study on convergence of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan the Education for All Movement with select government programs</td>
<td>Rural Research</td>
<td>Three months (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India</td>
<td>Community radio station, Ghoghras village, Mewat District, Haryana</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Three years (2011-2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesame Workshop India Trust</td>
<td>Development of radio content for children aged 3-8 years</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>18 months (Feb. 2012-Aug 2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Development Network</td>
<td>Good Governance Now project</td>
<td>Policy, Governance and Advocacy</td>
<td>One year (2011-2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WAY FORWARD
• Strengthen and expand existing partnerships
• Forge new collaborations with organizations having shared objectives to promote rural development
• Help communities access resources for water, agriculture, sanitation and hygiene, and governance
COMMUNICATIONS
The Communications Department at IRRAD works with and for the voiceless communities at the grassroots level and provides them media for sharing views. Communications helps build IRRAD’s visibility and supports and promotes the work of each of IRRAD’s four centers.

SEEDS OF CHANGE
Alfar-e-Mewat FM 107.8: Bringing Airwaves of Change
Over 183 villages within a 20-km radius of the village Ghoghlas, in the interior of Mewat district, Haryana, have access to the region’s very own community radio station, Alfar-e-Mewat. 107.8 MHz (Rural Voices of Mewat). IRRAD, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India, began Alfar-e-Mewat to give a voice to the farming communities of Mewat. The station broadcasts programs “of the community, by the community and for the community.”

Alfar-e-Mewat offers a unique blend of programs on topics such as agriculture, water, soil health, local culture, education, governance, and village-based institutions that cater to every sector of the community.

Since farming is the main source of income for 58% of the district’s population, the station’s signature program is Tohfa-e-Kodrat Jal Jangal. Zameen (Water, Forests, Soil), which focuses on agricultural subjects. Alfar-e-Mewat launched its test broadcast on January 10, 2012, setting the stage for the formal phase of broadcasting. Throughout the test broadcast, community members came forward to contribute in giving shape to their own communication medium. People with local talent have associated with the station. Since March, the station has become a part of life for locals, broadcasting nine hours every day.

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<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>One year (2011-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Department, Baluni, Bhiwani, Haryana</td>
<td>Implementation of water management programs in Bhiwani</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>One year (2011-2012)</td>
</tr>
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WAY FORWARD
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CROP IMPROVEMENT

In addition to its work in rural development, S.M. Sehgal Foundation (SMSF) supports work in crop improvement, genetic biodiversity, and plant conservation.

The objective of SMSF’s maize improvement program at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) campus, near Hyderabad, is to enhance the diversity of maize germplasm and hybrid breeding capacity to provide public lines and newly constituted trait-specific pre-breeding material to maize scientists to help them develop superior hybrids suitable for different agro-ecologies. SMSF is shifting its emphasis to development of finished inbreds (the parents of hybrids) and superior hybrids using conventional and biotech tools.

The Importance of Maize

Maize (Zea mays L.) is a very important and versatile crop grown across the globe. With 808 million metric tons (mt) produced worldwide, maize is the world’s 11th food crop (USDA/Agwatch, Dec 31, 2011). In India, an estimated 21.73 mt were produced on 8.55 million hectares of land in 2011-12 (www.commodityindia.com, June 2012), making maize the third largest food crop in India after wheat and rice. For this reason, SMSF has placed major emphasis on the genetic improvement of maize, in both its in-house and outside-funded research programs, to enable Indian plant breeders to access improved maize germplasm—the most important input needed for the development of superior hybrid strains for farmers.

SEEDS OF CHANGE

SMSF organizes annual field days to share its diverse germplasm with scientists from public and private organizations. At these events, scientists are invited to select a material of their choice for further use in their hybrid breeding programs.

So far, 8882 seed samples have been supplied to 66 public and private organizations.

In-house Maize Research

SMSF’s research uses 1243 germplasm lines collected from various international public institutions and 1602 germplasm generated in-house. In the last year, SMSF’s biotechnologist has performed DNA printing of 200 new accessions using 90 simple sequence repeat markers that have been used to make genetic classification of new lines to different heterotic groups. SMSF’s plant pathologist screens maize strains for major diseases. About 110 maize strains have been identified with resistance to one of five major diseases; of these, 21 strains are resistant to multiple diseases.

Way Forward

- Assess the impact of IRRAD’s various interventions and analyze best practices.
- Expand center’s impact by training partner NGOs.
- Influence policy-level discourses through research outcomes.

Changes in Net Enrollment

- Boys: 2009-10 = 2.3%, 2010-11 = 26.1% (increase).
- Girls: 2009-10 = -0.5%, 2010-11 = 15.7% (increase).

Other baseline surveys carried out by the Rural Research Center in Mewat district

- Survey for formulating development plan for seven villages.
- Survey of community radio project, Alfaza-Mewat, in 53 villages.
- Survey of three-tier roofwater harvesting project in two villages.
- Survey for irrigation pond project in three villages.
RURAL RESEARCH

IRRAD’s Rural Research Center conducts theoretical and empirical research on rural development issues using qualitative and quantitative methodologies, and it measures the effectiveness of IRRAD’s work by carrying out baseline studies, impact assessments, and similar analyses. The Center is critical to IRRAD’s role as a knowledge institute, contributing through development discourses, publications and linkages with academic and research institutions.

HIGHLIGHTS

Assessment of Convergence of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan with Government Education Programs

Objective: IRRAD conducted a collaborative action research study with the National Mission for Empowerment of Women, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India, on the implementation of various education-related programs and their convergence with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (the Education for All Movement), which provides free and compulsory education to children 6-14 years old.

Findings: Though several programs support school education, school quality suffers due to gaps such as poorly maintained physical infrastructure, high pupil/teacher ratio, abnormally low numbers of female teachers, uninterested communities, dysfunctional anganwadi/day care centers, midday meal food shortages, lack of health education, and delay in incentives to children.

The table below shows the different reasons that boys and girls stay out of school: girls due to their engagement in household chores and boys for economic reasons such as earning income.

Funded Research

SVSF supports maize research at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and is a member of the International Maize Improvement Consortium of Asia. Similarly, it supports ICRISAT’s pigeonpea (turq urha) genetic improvement program through its membership with the Hybrid Parent Research Consortium. The objective of enriching the germplasm base of small and mid-sized seed companies has largely been accomplished through providing seed samples to various companies. However, assessment of the actual utilization of SVSF germplasm in India is yet to be done. A sample of written feedback from key national and international scientists highlights that SVSF has made great contributions to the Indian maize seed industry through its in-house maize improvement research.

Testimonials from Scientists

“We are very happy that SVSF has been organizing field days every year in a highly professional way. The presentation of the material is very good. Most of the small and emerging seed companies are depending on such field days for breeding material.”

Dr. V L Chidley, JK Seeds

“Finished CIMMYT maize lines maintained by SVSF have excellent uniformity and the crop agronomy is excellent. No NGO is working on maize breeding except SVSF.”

Dr. Vivek, CIMMYT India

“We got exposure to exotic germplasm, especially Southeast Asian material. The purity of the CIMMYT maize lines is good. SVSF is doing excellent service to the industry and it should continue this.”

Mr. Mukes Mohan, Dow AgroSciences

HIGHLIGHTS

- Enriched the germplasm base of 66 organizations by providing 8882 maize seed samples in 2008-2012
- Supported the 11th Asian Maize Conference, held at Nanning, China 2011
- Successfully conducted the fourth annual Maize Field Day on March 14, 2012, attended by 71 scientists

WAY FORWARD

- Reduce the supply of unfinished maize germplasm and increase emphasis on hybrid and inbred maize strains for higher yields
- Strengthen the germplasm base by acquiring material specifically from Southeast Asia
- Initiate marker-assisted selection to improve agronomic traits
KNOWLEDGE INITIATIVES

IRRAD serves the rural development sector as a knowledge institute. It designs, tests and refines rural development models for replication. It shares rural development knowledge, experience, and best practices through conferences and consultations, bringing together government officials and policymakers with grassroots communities. IRRAD scientifically studies the impact of its interventions, and conducts research related to its community development work. It collaborates with academic institutions and hosts intern and scholars.

Conferences on Governance


Consultations

- “Râ³on: An interface between sarothe and members of legislative assembly in Mewat” featuring public-private people’s partnership initiative, Nov. 9, 2011

Roundtable on “Drinking Water and Sanitary Facilities in Government Schools in Mewat” with Principal Secretary, Education, Government of Haryana, Nov. 14, 2011

Indo-Japanese Dialogue Seminar Series


- “Rural Empowerment Dinner” at the 5th Indo-Japanese Dialogue on “The BRCs as Regional Economic Powers in the Global Economy” by Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and Hokkaido University, JNU, New Delhi, Dec. 27, 2012


Talks

- Management talk by Fulbright Scholar Prof. Jyoti Bachani, co-sponsored by Management Development Institute, Gurgaon and U.S.-India Educational Foundation, Mar. 13, 2012

Trainings

- “Water Management Initiatives for Disaster Management,” “Community Participation on Water Management” at Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Jul. and Dec., 2011

- “Life Skills for Youth” at Ajit Foundation, Bikaner, Rajasthan, Aug., 2011


Selected Speaking Engagements


- Presentation, Mahkija, A. and Godyal, A. “Empowering Rural Moe-Muslim Women in Mewat—Experiences and Challenges” at seminar on “Inclusion and Empowerment of Women in India,” Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, Sep. 17, 2011


HIGHLIGHTS

- Number of household toilets facilitated under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (India’s flagship sanitation program) 1167

- Grant panchayats (village councils) in 15 villages implemented development projects

- School management committees in 23 villages carried out repair and maintenance work in schools

- Village health and sanitation committees in 23 villages carried out health, hygiene and sanitation activities

WAY FORWARD

- Facilitate decentralized planning and implementation of village development projects
- Develop model villages by accessing government funds through village level institutions
- Organize consultations and discussions for advocacy and cross-sectional learning
CAPACITY BUILDING

To achieve effective village governance and sustainable village development, villagers and their representative bodies must be able to manage their own development agenda. IRRAD’s Capacity Building Center helps empower citizens and village-level institutions—gram panchayats (village councils), school management committees, and village health and sanitation committees—to do just that. This past year, IRRAD mobilized local institutions to access government funds for village development. Using the knowledge and skills they gained, members of village-level institutions now claim entitlements and undertake local development projects on behalf of their constituents.

SEEDS OF CHANGE

Jatka Village on its Way to Sustainable Development

Jatka, a village in Naliga Block of Mewat district, has a population of 1,362 people, the majority of whom are dependent on agriculture to survive. Jatka’s panchayat (village council), under the leadership of Sarpanch (village council head) Charan Singh, mobilized funds under various government programs to jumpstart village development. Today, Jatka is well-equipped with household latrines, clean pathways, and proper wastewater disposal systems. Jatka’s school has all the necessary facilities that promote an effective learning environment, with a proactive school management committee working to oversee and improve the school system.

To initiate the process of development, the sarpanch called a community meeting to share his vision for the village. He stated that stopping encroachment onto panchayat land was his top priority. With support from opinion leaders, panches (village council members) and the village community, the council launched the campaign. “I was inspired by Gomia (a model village in Mahendragarh district of Haryana) and I wanted to see my village developing on similar lines. I really congratulate IRRAD for showcasing such inspiring development models us in our very own state,” said N. Singh. Inspired by Jatka’s success, gram panchayats in 14 more villages carried out infrastructure development works.

External publications

2011


2012

FINANCIALS 2011-12

In FY 2011-12, grants from the Sehgal Family Foundation to S.M. Sehgal Foundation amounted to US$ 1.34 million (Rs 70,806,834). S.M. Sehgal Foundation also received project funding from other organizations amounting to US$ 226,825 (Rs 12,021,751). These funds were used for natural resource management (25%); capacity building (21%); rural research (8%); policy, governance and advocacy (13%); support functions (9%); crop improvement (16%); and general administration (8%). Capital expenditure incurred during the year was Rs 80,953,677.

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Current Year Amount (Rs)</th>
<th>Current Year Amount (US$)</th>
<th>Prev. Year Amount (Rs)</th>
<th>Prev. Year Amount (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>333,320</td>
<td>6,289</td>
<td>268,417</td>
<td>5,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and Advances</td>
<td>4,786</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>14,136</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>46,936</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>82,791</td>
<td>1,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>385,042</td>
<td>7,265</td>
<td>365,344</td>
<td>8,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Fund</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>14,805</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>4,966</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income &amp; Expenditure A/C Balance</td>
<td>370,236</td>
<td>6,985</td>
<td>360,377</td>
<td>8,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>385,042</td>
<td>7,265</td>
<td>365,344</td>
<td>8,119</td>
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ABRIDGED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2012

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-generated Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, Interest and other receipts</td>
<td>34,856</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>25,412</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Sources</td>
<td>9,186</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>3,583</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Sources</td>
<td>72,228</td>
<td>1,363</td>
<td>173,526</td>
<td>3,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>116,270</td>
<td>2,194</td>
<td>202,521</td>
<td>4,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>64,624</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>48,272</td>
<td>1,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>15,919</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>18,253</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>25,868</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>20,761</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>106,411</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>87,286</td>
<td>1,940</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus/(Deficit)</strong></td>
<td>9,859</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>115,233</td>
<td>2,561</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIGHLIGHTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villagers trained</th>
<th>Community meetings</th>
<th>People reached through community meetings</th>
<th>Below Poverty Line households covered</th>
<th>Beneficiaries of legal literacy camps</th>
<th>Wall paintings about government programs</th>
<th>Right to Information applications filed</th>
<th>Complaints filed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>10,969</td>
<td>4,554</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improved functioning of government programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>78 villages</th>
<th>108 villages</th>
<th>92 villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Distribution System</td>
<td>Anganwadi Centers (day care for 0-6 years)</td>
<td>MidDay Meal Centers in schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Empowered communities

| 53 | 21 | 6 |
| Governance trainees now are Accredited Social Health Activists | Governance trainees now are Anganwadi workers and helpers |

WAY FORWARD

- Create a “governance group” comprising 10,000 Mewati villagers trained through IRRAD’s yearlong good governance program.
- Promote the Good Governance Now model in other districts of the country through collaborations with NGOs and law institutes.
- Transform the good governance initiative into an all-India movement.

Average US$=Rs 53
Disclosure: S.M. Sehgal Foundation has not paid any remuneration to its trustees.
POLICY, GOVERNANCE AND ADVOCACY

IRRAD’s Policy, Governance and Advocacy Center promotes awareness among rural communities on policies designed to assure the constitutional rights of the Indian people. The “Good Governance Now” model strengthens the ability of villagers to claim their rights and entitlements provided by the government. Through learning by doing, community members take ownership of their own development.

India’s Mid-Day Meal (MDM) program is the world’s largest school lunch program, reaching out to around 120 million children in over 1,200,650 schools and Education Guarantee Scheme centers across the country. MDM provides meals for students from Class I-VIII (6 to 14 years) in government-funded primary and upper primary schools. Under MDM, one meal a day is served free to students attending the school. MDM provides nutrition and increases school enrollment and attendance.

SEEDS OF CHANGE

Improved Access to Mid-Day Meals in 92 Mewat Schools

Papda is a village in the Pushtana block of Mewat District, Haryana, where residents depend on subsistence agriculture to survive. Most of the 3,000 villagers turn to government programs to gain access to necessary resources such as healthcare, education, employment and subsidized food grains. In the past, these government programs have been highly unreliable due to poor transparency, lack of accountability, and corruption. Lack of education about the programs prevented the villagers from demanding the goods and services that were supposed to be provided. As a result, the people of Papda were often forced to go without the resources to which they are entitled. However, when villagers became aware, they insisted on their rights.

Break up of Expenses FY 2011-12

US$1.52 Million (Rs 80.5 Million)

- Capacity Building: 21%
- Natural Resource Management: 25%
- Policy, Governance & Advocacy: 13%
- Rural Research: 8%
- Support Centers (Communications, Resource Mobilization): 5%
- General Administration: 8%
- Crop Improvement: 16%
BOARD AND TRUSTEES

Suri Sehgal
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
Suri Sehgal is founder and chairperson of the board of trustees of the Sehgal Family Foundation, USA, and S.M. Sehgal Foundation, India. He holds a PhD in plant genetics from Harvard University and a diploma in business management from Harvard Business School. He is the founder and chairperson of Max Hytech Seed International, Egypt, and Hytech Seed, India. He is the former Chief Operating Officer and Member Board of Directors of Plant Genetic Systems, Belgium, now a Bayer Crop Science Company. He is founder and former chairman of Pragro Group of Companies, India, which were acquired by AgriEvos-Hoechst Schering in 1998 and are now owned by Bayer.

Edda G. Sehgal
Edda Sehgal is a co-founder and trustee of the Sehgal Family Foundation, USA, and S.M. Sehgal Foundation, India. She was born in Brazil, Germany, and immigrated to the United States in 1962. Edda was a co-founder of Pragro Group of companies, India, and served on its board until 1998. She served on the board of Global Technologies Incorporated, USA, from 1990 to 1998.

Trustees

Ganesh Balochander holds a PhD in ecology and evolution from Rutgers University and an MBA from Carnegie Mellon University, USA. He was the Ford Foundation’s South Asia representative for about six years until late 2008. Prior to that, he was engaged in conservation projects, working on tropical forests and coral reefs with the World Wildlife Fund and the Nature Conservancy, developing green businesses, and working in the Himalayas as the Asia Director for the Mountain Institute. He currently serves on the Board of the Consortium of the Groupeur on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), overseeing the reform process across the 15 centers in the system. In his earlier career he was a vice president at Citibank, New York. From Oct 2009 on.

Joydeep Balochander holds a master’s degree in public policy (development studies) from Woodrow Wilson School for Public and International Affairs, Princeton University. From 1970-1992 she was a part of the Indian Administration Services, serving various government departments. Since 1992 she has worked for the World Bank in South and East Asia and Africa on issues such as health, nutrition, human resource development and education. (From Sep 2007 on)

Kamal Bawa is an evolutionary ecologist and conservation biologist and Distinguished Professor of Biology at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. He is the founder-president of the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment in the Bayview area of Andheri in Mumbai, India. He holds a PhD from Panjab University. A prolific scholar, he has received a lot of recognition from prestigious organizations worldwide, including the Gunnar Sustainability Award, the world’s first major international award from the Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences and Letters for his pioneering work on population biology in rainforest areas. (From Dec 2008 on)

Nishat Farooq has retired as director of State Resource Centre, Delhi, which also included the National Nodal Centre for Gender Planning. Currently she is a member of the National Book Promotion Committee of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and an independent consultant for UNESCO, NFURJ (Japan) and NODA, from Sep 2004 on.

Y. C. Nandu is chairman of Agriculture Finance Corporation Ltd., Mumbai, and holds leadership positions as chairman/director/trustee of a number of organizations, mainly in the microfinance and development sectors. He retired as the chairman of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development following 38 years of experience in the rural banking and central banking industries. He is a former member of the National Commission on Farmers, from Sep 2004 on.

Air Vice Marshal (Retired) S. Sahni has been associated with the NGO Development Alternatives, Inc. since 1985. His main areas of work have been in integrated watershed development in Bundelkhand areas of UP/MP, increasing farmers’ income by proper land use, introducing the traditional legume Dharicha for agricultural purposes, sustainable livelihoods mainly for women in nonfarm sector, and rejuvenating degraded forests. (From Sep 2004 on)

Ben Sehgal holds a PhD in biophysical chemistry from Northwestern University, Evanston, USA, and worked as a researcher in cell biology for the Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, USA. Ben is a member of the board of directors of the Sehgal Family Foundation, USA, and primarily assists IRRA with its publications and outreach efforts. He is a board member of the William L. Brown Center at the Mississippi Botanical Garden, St. Louis, USA. (From Mar 2011 on)

Raman K. Sehgal holds an MBA from Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines, and has been an adviser to a number of companies in the chemical and food industries. He is an expert on business development and strategic planning. (From Sep 2007 on)

Rajat Jay Sehgal is the executive vice president of the Sehgal Family Foundation, and a representative of the S.M. Sehgal Foundation in India. An alumnus of the University of Iowa, USA, he worked in information technology in leading private sector organizations in the US and India for four years and served as director of information technology at Pragro Group of Companies, India. In July 2010, Sehgal served as the managing trustee and executive director of S.M. Sehgal Foundation and IRRA for 10 years. (From Sep 2004 on)

Coaching the Cultivators

IRRAD builds the capacities of farmers through training, village meetings, and field days celebrations. The trainings focus on integrated nutrient and pest management and water-saving irrigation practices. IRRAD also mobilizes farmers to use government programs to receive subsidized agricultural inputs (including seeds, equipment, fertilizers, and chemicals) and other benefits under the Agricultural Technology Management Agency and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (National Agricultural Development Project). With guidance from IRRAD, farming communities in 20 villages have accessed government benefits.

WAVY FORWARD

- Sensitize farmers on the importance of soil health and proper use of balanced fertilizers, with emphasis on timely soil testing
- Collaborate with additional partners to expand the Krishiyojak model in Haryana and other states
- Set up a mechanism to ensure timely supply of fertilizers and other agri inputs at the village level
IRRDA’s income enhancement program closely works with farmers to improve agricultural livelihoods, the mainstay of the villagers. The program emphasizes better farming practices—with emphasis on soil health management—to boost crop productivity in both rainfed and irrigated agriculture.

SEEDS OF CHANGE
A Partnership Approach to Balanced Crop Nutrition
IRRDA partnered with Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd. to roll out Krishi Jyoti (Krishagriya, JyotiBlight) in 20 villages. This NGO-corporate partnership project aims to improve farmers’ productivity and income by introducing more modern, scientific agricultural practices and agri-inputs such as soil testing, good quality seeds, appropriate seed rates, and balanced use of macron and micronutrients, along with on-farm agricultural advice. The module used in Krishi Jyoti is simple and easy to adopt, with an effective implementation strategy including soil health analysis and field demonstrations. Farmers are taught methods that are practical, cost-effective, and sustainable. The new methods are shown in demonstration plots adjacent to control plots where traditional methods are used, allowing the farmers to compare the results with their own eyes.

Krishi Jyoti methodology includes two modules, P1 and P2; the P1 module demonstrates the impact of using a complete scientific package of inputs and practices—high-yielding seeds, fertilizers (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium), micronutrients (boron, iron, magnesium, sulphur, zinc, pesticides, and on-farm agricultural advice; the P2 module, which comprises only boron, magnesium, sulphur and zinc, shows farmers the importance of essential micronutrients to soil health and crop yield. Farmers adopting these methods have seen a significant increase in crop yield, quantity and quality of fodder, and income. In addition, farmers supplementing their mustard crops with essential micronutrients have reported higher oil content. 4567 farmers benefit through demonstration, better awareness and technology transfer.

Jumme Khan, village Santhavadi

Jagdish Shukla, PhD, DSc, is a professor and founding chair of the Department of Atmospheric, Oceanic and Earth Sciences at George Mason University, Virginia, USA, and president of the Institute of Global Environment and Society, USA. He has been conferred with the Padma Shri award by the President of India for “exceptional and distinguished service in the field of Science and Engineering.” One of his major weather and climate research themes is to demonstrate the existence of predictability in the mid-latitude chaotic. This work has led to the creation of new institutions worldwide to produce dynamic seasonal predictions of climate. He also established Gandhi College in his native village in Ballia, U.P., to help educate rural girls. (From Sep 2004 on)

Sukhas P. Wani works as a regional theme coordinator (North and principal scientist (watershed)). Global Theme on Agro Ecosystems, ICRISAT, Patancheru. He specializes in integrated watershed management, watershed development, biofuel plantation, integrated nutrient management and carbon sequestration, with the aim of conservation of natural resources and their sustainable use for improving livelihoods in the semi-arid tropics. (From Mar 2010 on)

Advisory Board
Murati Dhar Gupta, PhD, is professor in genetics from Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, established the crop improvement project in July 2002 at the ICRISAT campus near Hyderabad and had been its technical director until May 2007. He is now associated with SASJF as an honorary technical advisor. He has 37 years of experience in plant breeding research with national and international institutes and in seed enterprise management.

Amritkumar Kundra, PhD, is Professor of Economics at the Centre for the Study of Regional Development and Dean of the School of Social Sciences at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He has been nominated as a member of National Statistical Commission in 2006.

Jan Leemans is the former research director of Plant Genetic Systems, now BayerCropScience, Belgium. He was a board member of Hoachat Shawing AgEco, Germany; of Nuzest, the Netherlands; of CropDesign, Belgium; and of the Flemish Institute for Biotechnology, Belgium. Currently he is a board member of Muthyach Seep Seed Company, Egypt, and of Dergen, Belgium, and a member of the steering committee of PBO, Belgium. He holds a PhD in chemistry from the Free University of Brussels, Belgium.

Takafumi Matsui is a leading Japanese thinker. He is currently Professor Emeritus at the University of Tokyo and Director of the Planetary Exploration Research Center at Chiba Institute of Technology, specializing in comparative planetology, astrobiology, earth system science and theory of civilization. Prior to assuming his current positions, he was Professor at the Graduate School of Frontier Sciences at the University of Tokyo, Japan; Visiting Professor at Max Planck Institutes, Germany; Visiting Scientist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the United States; and Visiting Research Fellow at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He earned his doctoral degree in science from the Faculty of Science, the University of Tokyo in 1970.

Bhramy Shenoy is a graduate of IIT Madras and PhD from University of Houston. After working abroad, he returned to Mysore to get involved in India’s development. As an activist, he has been associated with Mysore Grahakara Parishat, an NGO for consumer protection and Pratham, an NGO for providing education to slum children. He writes articles regularly on social development and energy sector. He is senior advisor to Center for Energy Economics at UT Austin.

Gemunu Tokoro is president and CEO of alligyn Pharmaceutical, Inc., Japan. He holds an honorary position as professor (special appointment) at the Institute of Innovation Research at Hitotsubashi University, Japan. He served as the president of Nippon Biological Inc. and executive director of Nippon Pharma Promotion. He is a specialist in the licensing and restructuring of businesses in the field of pharmaceuticals, plants and animal genetics, vaccines and food.

S.K. Vasan is an accomplished plant breeder and genetist from CIMMYT, whose research on maize led to the development of high-quality protein maize. He is the World Food Prize laureate for the year 2000. He is also the recipient of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Award for leadership in Agriculture, Chinese friendship award and international service in crop science and agronomy awards from American Society of Agronomy.

Consultants
M.D. Ananthas 39 years of experience as a member of India’s premier central administrative service, the Indian Administrative Service, in the fields of public administration, good governance and public policy.

Ajay Kumar Pandey is a lawyer and a human rights practitioner. He has 16 years of experience of working with voluntary organizations. He holds an MPhil degree in International Law from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and an LLB degree in Clinical legal Education from Vanderbilt University, USA. Currently he is Associate Professor and Assistant Director, Clinical Programmes at Jindal Global Law School. He has been conferred with the Legal Education Innovation Award 2012 by the Society of Indian Law Firms.

Ellora Mubashir holds a PhD in biochemistry from Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. She was manager of biotechnology regulatory affairs at Progen Seed Company (now Bayer CropScience). She was communications program leader at S.M. Sehgal Foundation for five years. Subsequently, she is a consultant at IRABO.
OUR TEAM

Rural Development (Gurgaon)
Anjali Godayal, Program Leader, Capacity Building Center, holds a post graduation in rural management from the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, Gujarat. She has over 6 years of experience working with rural communities in the areas of health, education and governance.
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Vikas Jha, Group Leader, Policy, Governance and Advocacy Center, is doctorate from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He has ten years of professional experience in the development sector, especially in projects related to policy analysis, governance and advocacy, capacity building (of government officials, elected representatives, civic leaders, NGO’s) and community mobilization in both rural and urban regions of India. He has field experience of working in Brazil, South Africa, South East Asia and South Asia on social accountability and decentralized governance.
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Ramesh Kapahi, Director, Finance & Administration, holds a master’s degree in finance and marketing from Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, Delhi. He worked as an internal auditor for 16 years before joining RIAD.
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Pawan Kumar, Program Leader, Income Enhancement, holds an MSc in agriculture economics from G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Panjab, and an MSc in forestry, science policy and management from Oxford Forestry Institute, Oxford University. He has 17 years of experience working with small and marginalized farmers in agricultural development, watershed management, and natural resource management.
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Aparna Mahajop, Director, Resource Mobilization and Partnerships, holds an MBA and a World Bank Institute (USA) certificate in corporate social responsibility and sustainable competitiveness. She has worked in the private and development sectors with leading organizations in India and abroad, including the UN as an international consultant and country specialist/consultant. A World Guide expert contributor, she is author of the LME chapter and co-author of the India chapter in the World Guide to CSR, by CSR International, 2010 and has contributed a chapter on ‘Rise of CSR in Emerging Economies’, a book on social responsibility by Institute of Directors, 2012.
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Anjali Makhija, Group Leader, Capacity Building, holds a master’s degree in social work from Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi University and a bachelor’s in Economics (Hons). She has 19 years of experience in leading grassroots teams and capacity building on themes of education, reproductive and child health, and working with village level institutions. She is an invited member of the Right to Education Protection Authority constituted to examine and review the safeguards of rights provided by or under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009.
Email: anjali.makhija@riad.org

Prodeep K. Mehta, Senior Scientist, Rural Research, holds a PhD in economics from Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore; an MPhil degree from Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay; and MA and BA degrees in economics (honors) from Punjab University, Chandigarh. He has four years of experience in teaching and research.
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Pooja O. Murada, Director, Communications, holds a bachelor’s degree in English (honors) from Delhi University; post graduation in communications management program from Tuck School of Business, Dartmouth College, USA. She carries over 16 years of work experience in brand management, marketing and development communications for corporate, government and development sector. She served on the UN Global Compact Sub-committee for Training and Communications.
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Navneet Narwal, Program Leader, Policy, Governance & Advocacy, is involved in policy training at the grass roots. He holds an MSc degree from Faculty of Law, Delhi University, with post graduation in English from Punjab University, Chandigarh. He also holds a one year postgraduate diploma in journalism from Bhatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chandigarh.
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B.R. Poonia, Program Leader, Community Mobilization, holds a master’s degree in rural sociology from the University of Udupi, and has over 30 years of experience in community development. Prior to joining the Foundation, he was employed at CAME India for 14 years. He is an invited member of the Planning Commission’s Working Group on Panchayat Raj Institutions and Rural Governance for the formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan.
Email: b.poonia@riad.org

Salahuddin Saipathy, Program Leader, Water Management, holds a master’s degree in applied geology and postgraduate diploma in hydrogeology from Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, and a postgraduate diploma in environmental monitoring and impact assessment from Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. Prior to joining RIAD, he worked with the Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, where he organized training programs and designed rainwater harvesting projects.
Email: s.saipathy@riad.org

Nil Sonara, Associate Scientist, Rural Research, has a master’s in human development from Lady Irwin College, Delhi University. Her expertise is working with children with special needs, and she has contributed to the concept of early childhood care and development through her writings.
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Jane E. Schukoske, CEO, holds a JD from Vanderbilt University and LLM from Georgetown University, USA. A Maryland lawyer, she has represented low income clients, directed law school clinics, and taught on the faculty of the University of Baltimore School of Law. In South Asia, she conducted research at the University of Colombo as a Fulbright scholar and directed US Educational Foundation in India. She served on the Planning Commission, GOI sub committee on Strengthening Community University Engagement and serves on the governing body of O.P. Jindal Global University in Sonipat, Haryana.
Email: j.schukoske@riad.org

Water table rising!
Alarming rates of groundwater exploitation in Mewat (and elsewhere in India) have led to critically low water tables and, as a result, very poor groundwater quality. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), which is an indicator of the presence of various salts, substantially exceed desirable levels. Our interventions not only raise groundwater levels but also improve potability by reducing the TDS in groundwater through dilution.

Results of monitoring at two sites show the positive changes taking place:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhia Kuan</td>
<td>Water table depth (m)</td>
<td>14.74</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDS (ppm)</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>2360</td>
<td>2520</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangoli Khola</td>
<td>Water table depth (m)</td>
<td>17.65</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDS (ppm)</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>573</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WAVY FORWARD

- Harvest as much rainwater as possible and create zero runoff in villages
- Empower local panchayats (village councils) and water management committees to access funds under various government programs to bring about widespread replication of conservation structures and to effectively manage them
- Bring community together to participate in the conservation, management, and maintenance of water resources for long-term sustainability.
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

WATER MANAGEMENT
The main goal of IRRAD’s integrated water management program is to help rural communities achieve water security now and for the future. This means having a sufficient supply of clean water throughout the year and the capability to sustain it over the long term. IRRAD’s water management model provides ways to capture and store rainwater for drinking and other uses, to recharge the groundwater table, and to empower local communities to follow good water practices and manage and maintain local water infrastructure. We have developed and tested our water management model in the semi-arid Mewat district of Haryana, where freshwater is available in only 26% of the total area, with very encouraging results. This model can be adopted to almost any water-stressed area in India and other parts of the world.

Potential Benefit of IRRAD’s Major Water Management Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Intervention</th>
<th>Groundwater replenishment check dams and other recharging structures</th>
<th>Rainwater harvesting in schools and other buildings</th>
<th>Wastewater recycling</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water harvesting potential (kl/year)</td>
<td>13,685,403</td>
<td>12,589</td>
<td>141,854</td>
<td>13,839,846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEEDS OF CHANGE
Harvested Water can Meet the Needs of 271 Average-Sized Villages
The structures that IRRAD has built thus far in Mewat for augmentation of groundwater—check dams, ponds, culverts, mullah bunds (stream embankments), rainwater harvesting and wastewater recycling/disposal structures—together can collect nearly 1.4 million liters (kl) of water annually, enough to serve 271 average-sized villages that practice rainfed agriculture or 36 villages that use water for irrigation of crops.

The potential of this model is virtually unlimited if government and other organizations adopt it for other areas.

HIGHLIGHTS PY 2011-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soak pits</th>
<th>Soak wells</th>
<th>Rooftop water harvesting (RWH) in schools</th>
<th>Stand posts</th>
<th>Contour trenches</th>
<th>RWH filtration pits</th>
<th>Drinking water tanks</th>
<th>Community RWH tanks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>321</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lalit Mohan Sharma, Group Leader, Natural Resource Management, is a civil engineer who holds a master’s degree from Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, and a postgraduate diploma in construction management, and is a fellow of the Institution of Valuers. He is an invited member of the panel of experts for the Winning, Augmentation and Renovation for Water and Water Technology Initiatives under the Technology Mission of the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India.
Email: lalit.sharma@irrad.org

Support Team (Gurgaon)
Devika Batra – Coordinator, External Relations and Process Documentation
Sonia Chopra – Librarian
Pankaj Gour – Accountant
Rukhsat Hussain – Research Associate
Sarv Kapoor – Manager, Training and e-learning
Vijender Kumar – Senior Research Associate
Arvanchand – Communications Associate
Jagdish Prasad – Administration Manager
Tanya Rana – Assistant Program Leader, Policy, Governance and Advocacy
Mona Raj – Manager, Information Technology
C. Shekar – Assistant Manager, Accounts
Saurabh Srivastava – Assistant Program Leader, Capacity Building
Ahmer Sultan – Research Associate

Logistics Support (Gurgaon)
Arvind, Jitender Kumar, Shoaib Jan – Building Maintenance
Arjun Singh, Kuldeep Chahil, Ram Krishan, Surender Singh – Dava
Mitra Lal Balral and Ram Behardur – Attendants

Crop Improvement (Hyderabad)
S.P. Deshpande, Special Project Scientist, Biotechnology, holds a PhD in genetics and plant breeding from Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani. He has seven years of experience in the field of molecular breeding and biotechnology.
Email: s.deshpande@cgiar.org

N Mallikarjun, Scientist, holds a PhD in plant pathology from the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore. Prior to joining SWSF, he worked on maize pathology for six years at UAS, Agricultural Research Station, Nagenahalli, Mysore.
Email: n.mallikarjun@irrad.org

P. Vani Sekhar, Senior Scientist, holds a master’s degree in genetics and plant breeding from ANGRAU, Hyderabad. She carries over 22 years of experience in the field of plant breeding. Prior to joining SWSF, she worked as a senior scientist with Mhytech Seed India Pvt. Ltd. from 2007-2011 and as a breeder with Bayer CropScience Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Proagro Seed Company Pvt. Ltd.) for 17 years (1998-2007).
Email: p.vanisekhar@irrad.org

Support Team (Hyderabad)

Project Implementation Team (Mewat)
Dharmendra, Specialist-Income Enhancement
Farooq, Field Coordinator-Policy, Governance and Advocacy
Geeta, Master Trainer-Capacity Building
Hari Bhagwan, Specialist-Income Enhancement
Jaan Mohammed, Specialist-Community Mobilization
Jafar Hussain, Assistant Program Leader-Special Projects
Kamlesh, Field Coordinator-Policy, Governance and Advocacy
Khushi Mohammad, Facilitator-Financial (Hindi) Block
Kunti Gupta, Specialist-School Program
Mahipal Singh, Assistant Program Leader-Water Management
Mohammed Siddiqui, Specialist-Water Management
Mubarak Hussain, Assistant Program Leader-Community Mobilization
Nagendra Gupta, Field Coordinator-Accounts & Administration
Nasir Hussain, Facilitator-Nagri Block
Salamuddin, Facilitator-Nuh and Purhana Block
Shahzareen, Specialist-Rural Health
Sunderlal, Facilitator-Tana Block
Susheela, Field Coordinator-Policy, Governance and Advocacy

Community Radio
Arshad, Broadcast and Reporting Associate
Fakat, Reporter
Shakir, Reporter
Sohail, Technical and Production Coordinator
Ravija, Team and Program Coordinator


**INTERNS AND VOLUNTEERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>From India</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anupama Nathani, Amity University</td>
<td>May 9 – July 9, 2011</td>
<td>Training-of-trainers manual for school management committees at the village level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smiti Jain, Amity University</td>
<td>May 9 – July 9, 2011</td>
<td>Training-of-trainers manual for school management committees at the village level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinamoni Khaniko, Delhi School of Social Work, University of Delhi</td>
<td>May 23 – July 7, 2011</td>
<td>Existing panchayat schemes and their efficacy to the beneficiaries—an information booklet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md. Mazhar Quaasim, Delhi School of Social Work, University of Delhi</td>
<td>May 23 – July 7, 2011</td>
<td>Existing panchayat schemes and their efficacy to the beneficiaries—an information booklet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jindal Global Law School, Sonipat, Haryana (8 students)</td>
<td>June 1 – July 1, 2011</td>
<td>Brochure on clinical legal methodology; concept note on training of rural lawyers; concept note on regional conferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shivangi Sharma, Indraprastha University, Delhi</td>
<td>June 27 – Aug. 26, 2011</td>
<td>Promotion of hygiene and sanitation among school children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirika Arora, TERI University, Delhi</td>
<td>Aug. 23 2011 – March 30, 2012</td>
<td>Training manual on water management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shishir Singh, Institute for Technology &amp; Management, Waingangal</td>
<td>Jan. 16 – 30, 2012</td>
<td>Conducted interviews in the field for research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saurabh Srivastava, Birla Institute of Management Technology, UP</td>
<td>Feb. 7 – March 29, 2012</td>
<td>Documentation on making of a sustainable rural community radio station light of IRRAD’s community radio project &amp; developing a conference concept note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>From Abroad</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jessica Weinberger, University of Baltimore School of Law, USA</td>
<td>May 23 – July 1, 2011</td>
<td>Concept note on regional conferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Grass, University of Baltimore School of Law, USA</td>
<td>May 23 – July 1, 2011</td>
<td>Concept note on training of rural lawyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satoko Okamoto, Japan</td>
<td>June 2011 – March 2012</td>
<td>Impact assessment of interventions using statistical methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Huang, World Food Prize Foundation, Borlaug/Ruan International Intern Program, USA</td>
<td>June 27 – Aug. 19, 2011</td>
<td>Water: The Engine of Food Production—Assessment of Recharge Well Innovations and Saltwater Encroachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research engineers at IHR—Hydro-science &amp; Engineering College, University of Iowa, USA, Wintersim Course (13 students)</td>
<td>Dec. 11 – Jan. 12, 2012</td>
<td>Salty or Sweet—Exploring the Challenges of Groundwater Salinization with a Sustainable Framework; A Global Crisis (video on water poverty)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor Biebl, St. Catherine University, USA</td>
<td>January 2012</td>
<td>Video on water and sanitation for Youth for Water website</td>
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</table>

**Message from the Chairman**

In 2011-12, IRRAD worked extensively to strengthen our methods, models and resource base. From a base of 17 villages, we have reached over 431 villages through direct and indirect implementations of our proven-effective development methods. As IRRAD expands, we recognize the challenges of poverty faced by people in over 600,000 villages across India today.

With over a decade of rural development experience, IRRAD understands that development, by its very nature, is a slow process, but that changing the mindset of people is an even slower one. Though community priorities may vary from one village to another, basic human needs are consistent across countries and continents. In our focus villages, located in semi-arid zones of India, water is a scarce necessity that affects all other development factors.

Since 2001, IRRAD has successfully designed, tested, and implemented rural development models in the villages of Mewati, Haryana. These models are now ready to bring positive change to other rural areas throughout India.

We strive to become one of the world’s premier knowledge institutes for rural development, continually generating ideas and solutions through our grassroot experiences. This year IRRAD facilitated development discussions and consultations, conducted external trainings with other NGOs in the rural development sector, and participated in conferences to examine the best ways forward.

IRRAD emphasizes sustainable village development when implementing its core initiatives: water management, agricultural income enhancement, hygiene and sanitation, effective rural governance and crop improvement. Sustainability is also emphasized in other, related initiatives we undertake where we believe we can make a meaningful difference.

We are on the right path. Our concerted efforts will continue to change the lives of thousands of people, while disseminating cutting-edge knowledge to our partners in rural development.

Sincerely yours,

Suri Sethyal
Chairman, Board of Trustees

“People must take responsibility for their own development, prosperity and welfare!”
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Together, we empower rural India

SEEDS of CHANGE
ANNUAL REPORT 2011-12

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