



Contents

Messages and Executive Summary 1

- Joint Message from the Chairman, SFI and Executive Director, SFSA 1
- Message from the Executive Director, SFI 3
- Executive Summary 5

Chapter 1: SFI Philosophy 7

- 1.1 Introduction 7
- 1.2 Who we are 7
- 1.3 What we do 9

Chapter 2: SFI Projects in India 11

- 2.1 Jawhar 11
- 2.2 Kesla 12
- 2.3 Kalahandi 12
- 2.4 Bankura 13
- 2.5 MSS, Anandwan 13

Chapter 3: Market-Led Extension 15

- 3.1 Introduction to MLE 15
- 3.2 Promoting Group Farming 17
- 3.3 Seasonal Technology Fee 18
- 3.4 Asset Building in Kalahandi 19

Chapter 4: Seed Production 23

- 4.1 Introduction 23
- 4.2 Case Study on Bankura 23
- 4.3 Case Study on Kalahandi 25

Chapter 5: Policy Initiatives 27

- India 2040 27

Chapter 6: New Initiatives 29

- 6.1 Krishidoot - ICT Solution for Managing Inputs and Outputs for Farmers 29
- 6.2 FPO Managers Training Program 32

Chapter 7: Events 33

- 7.1 Book 2040 33
- 7.2 MLE Hyderabad 34
- 7.3 Kalimpong Seminar 35
- 7.4 Anandwan Seminar 35

Chapter 8: Financial Report 37

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

Dear Friends,

We are pleased to present to you the 2013 -14 Annual Report of Syngenta Foundation India.

Both of us had an opportunity to visit the Foundation's Jawhar project in Maharashtra on various recent occasions. We find it very refreshing to see that the project has matured well over a period of 4-5 years. Small and marginal farmers with a previous income of 10-15 thousand rupees annually are now earning three to four times as much thanks to the Foundation's market-led extension in vegetables. Introduction of hybrid rice seed production in Kalahandi, Odisha, and hybrid tomato seed production in Bankura, West Bengal, has changed the lives of small and marginal farmers.

Among the many important developments at SFI in 2013-14 was the arrival of the new Executive Director, S. Baskar Reddy. He is consolidating the work done on market led extension, while ushering in new initiatives. SFI will shortly be unveiling its Phase III strategy. In 2013-14, SFI made considerable efforts to consolidate its numerous projects. With preparation of the new strategy in mind, staff did not pursue the usual range of new projects. A notable exception, however, was SFI's support for two initiatives with Farmer Producer Organizations, in partnership with the SFAC, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of SFI and SFSA, we would like to thank all our partners, staff and donors for continuing to support the Foundation's highly rewarding work with small and marginal farmers in remote parts of India.



Prakash Apte
Chairman
Syngenta Foundation India (SFI)



Marco Ferroni
Executive Director
Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable
Agriculture (SFSA)

Message from Executive Director, SFI

Dear Friends,

It is my privilege to join the Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) as the Executive Director and I am proud to present the Annual Report 2013-14. This publication covers many activities for which the groundwork was done much before I joined the organization.

The Foundation's flagship initiative is market-led extension in vegetables. Our work here has demonstrated that the way to improve small farmers' income is to provide them with knowledge and crop advice, and connect them to markets. SFI is now exploring ways and means of scaling up this initiative. At the same time we are putting in place mechanisms that will enable the projects to continue sustainably without dependence on SFI. Scale-up and exit are two central topics in the strategy document that we intend to release in the near future.

The new strategy document will usher in a major shift at SFI from a project-centric approach into developing scalable solutions for small and marginal farmers. The new strategy will also help the foundation to work in new geographies and work on thematic aspects of credit, insurance and agro-processing.

I would like to thank all my colleagues in SFI and staff in partner NGOs for their unrelenting efforts in helping small farmers to increase their incomes.

Thank you for joining us on this journey.



S Baskar Reddy
Executive Director
Syngenta Foundation India

Executive Summary

Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) consolidated its work on market-led extension in most of the projects during 2013-14. The concept of collective marketing by groups of small and marginal farmers has gained momentum both in Jawhar, Maharashtra and Kalahandi, Odisha. Hybrid rice seed production, which started experimentally, last year 2012-13 in Kalahandi on a modest 33 acres, has increased to 200 acres during 2013-14. Hybrid tomato seed production in Bankura has significantly increased the income of participating farmers.

In Jawhar, we introduced innovations in the form of group farming through land pooling and sharing of resources. In Kesla, Madhya Pradesh, small and marginal tribal farmers proved very willing to pay for extension through a new seasonal technology fee of Rs 100 per season. .

The third batch of students joined the Anandwan Institute for Transfer of Agriculture Technology (AITA). SFI supported the establishment of AITA in 2010, to help develop human resources for agriculture through a polytechnic course. AITA constructed an additional school building in 2014. It can now fully accommodate three years of students, and has separate facilities for laboratories.

SFI has also invested in some novel projects by partnering with the Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. SFI supported 50,000 farmers' use of Krishidoot, an e-agriculture platform that links farmer producer organizations and markets. SFI also supported India's first-ever training program for Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). Thirty FPO managers attended the three-month course.

SFI also organized or co-hosted several workshops and seminars in 2014. These examined market-led extension (Hyderabad, November), horticulture as a sustainable livelihood for hill farmers and entrepreneurs, (Kalimpong, January) and the prospects and challenges for the sustainability of smallholder farming in Vidharba, Maharashtra (Anandwan, March).



Chapter 1: SFI Philosophy

Developing scalable income-enhancing solutions for small farmers

1.1: Introduction

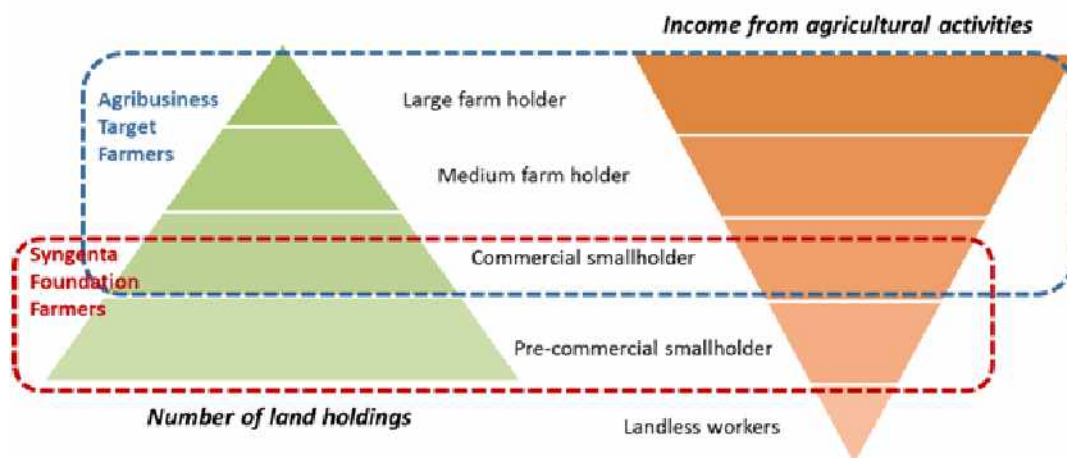
The Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) was founded in 2005 as an independent, non-profit organization (under section 25 of the companies act) by Syngenta India Limited, with the support of the Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, Basel. SFI's mission is to promote sustainable agriculture among small and marginal farmers of India.

SFI educates and enables farmers to adopt the latest agricultural technologies and agronomic practices best suited to local needs, thereby enhancing farm yield and household income.

Over the past ten years the sharing and dissemination of knowledge for agricultural development, and the necessary support by capable NGOs have proved successful in

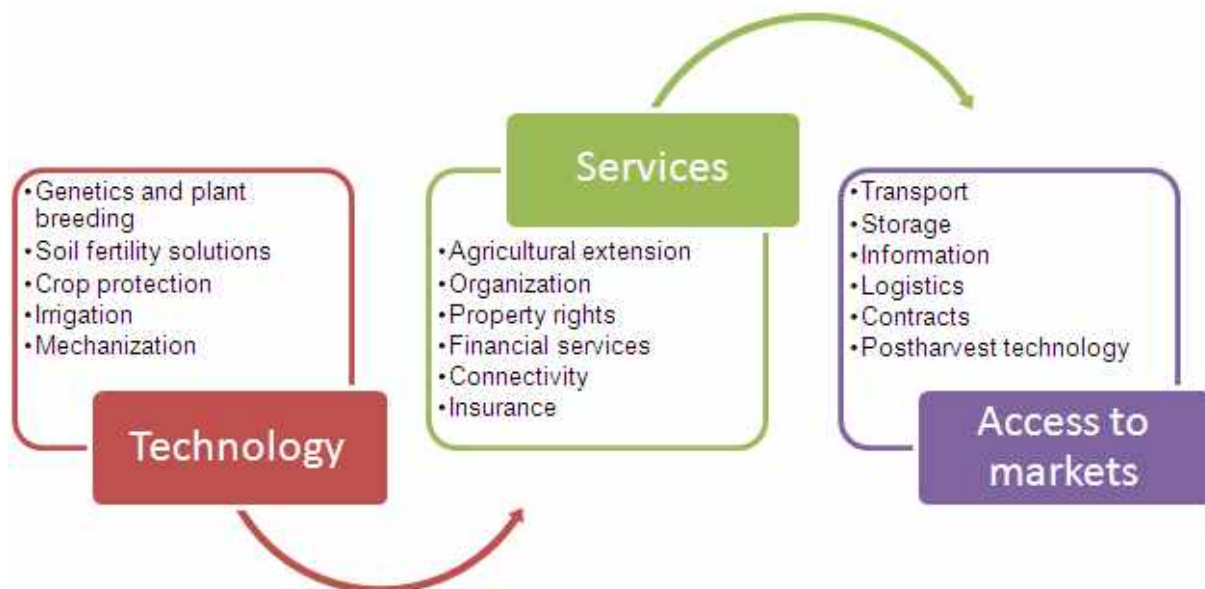
India. Several thousand small holders have increased their farm productivity, and as a result have progressed from mere subsistence to prosperity.

1.2: Who we are





1.3: What we do



Since its inception SFI has been working at village level with committed NGOs to educate farmers in modern techniques and the better use of land. SFI works with MSS in Chandrapur (Central India), BAIF MITTRA, Aroehan and Pragati Pratisthan in Jawhar (Western India), Shamayita Math in Bankura, KARRTABYA in Kalahandi and PRADAN in Kesla in Madhya Pradesh. SFI plays a catalytic role in the transfer of technology. Agricultural extension and associated activities to promote the adoption of scientific agronomic techniques were at the heart of SFI's strategy during the early years. New

technologies were introduced to modernize farming and improve production, amongst others SRI (System of Rice Intensification), rice production mechanization, and polythene greenhouses to raise seedlings. SFI started with the objective of helping resource-poor smallholders in disadvantaged regions to increase productivity and secure a regular income. It has now progressed to play a greater role in providing integrated solutions from seeds to market for farmers. SFI's main activities in India can be categorized as "Market-Led Extension", in which the explicit

component of connecting farmers to markets complements core technological aspects such as water and crop management, improved seed production and other yield enhancement measures.

SFI is constantly trying to find scalable solutions for all its initiatives. It is working on market linkages for farmers, establishing farm machinery hubs and assisting agricultural entrepreneurs with support and know-how. SFI analyses the mechanisms involved and creates processes and networks that can be replicated.



Chapter 2: SFI Projects in India

2.1: Jawhar

SFI is working in four blocks of the Thane district in the State of Maharashtra: Jawhar, Vikramgad, Wada and Mokhada. About 90% of the people are tribal, and are mainly dependent on rain-fed kharif paddy cultivation. Finger millet is another major crop during the monsoon season. Prior to SFI intervention productivity of these crops was very low, as farmers were using traditional local varieties and the use of treatments such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides was very limited. With these limitations, farmers were unable to feed their families throughout the year and were forced to migrate after the monsoon season to cities like Mumbai and Thane in search of work.

SFI started a pilot project in three villages of the Jawhar sector with an initiative to replace traditional rice varieties with improved certified

seeds, which resulted in a substantial rise in productivity (approx. 15-20%). This helped to build farmer and NGO confidence, and increased the willingness of farmers to adopt modern agricultural practices.

After this initial success, SFI started new initiatives such as System of Rice Intensification (SRI), line transplantation, herbicide use, fertilizer use, crop protection and other relevant agronomic practices. These resulted in an increase in productivity from an average of 1.2 MT per acre to about 1.8 MT per acre. SFI then moved rapidly to introduce a new initiative known as "market-led extension", which also addressed the issue of market access and led to a direct improvement in farm incomes and productivity. SFI started to promote the cultivation of high-value vegetables to achieve these objectives. Enhanced rice

production provided food supply reliability, and vegetable cultivation helped farmers to improve their standard of living. Smallholders started to view this as a remunerative source of income. In addition, SFI project villages have experienced zero migration over the last few years. Other non-monetary benefits included regular school attendance by children, and an improvement in nutritional standards.

The total production in the first season (Kharif) of 2012 was 800 MT, and by the end of the fourth season we expect total production to rise to 1600 MT. We aim to achieve a net profit of Rs 400,000 per group at the end of the two seasons, which corresponds to approx. Rs 30,000 to 40,000 per acre of additional income per family. An increasing number of farmers are keen to try vegetable cultivation.

Year	Season	Production in MT	Total Value in lakh Rs.	Collective Marketing
2012-13	Kharif	803	101.3	77%
2012-13	Rabi	1160	136.96	79%
2013-14	Kharif	1050	177	83%
2013-14	Rabi	819	130	83%

After the initial successes in cultivating high-value vegetables, in early 2010 SFI and Field Fresh Foods (FFF, a joint venture of Bharti Wal-Mart) started a pilot project to export several agricultural commodities. As the use of pesticides and fertilizers in the region was nearly zero, the pilot project was introduced to grow Global GAP compliant produce. The project started with okra and chillis (hot peppers), but the chilli crop was later found to be more suitable. In one year 33 MT (Kharif & Rabi) of chillis were exported, which were produced by 23 farmers in 2 villages. During the Rabi season, 6 MT of fine beans (produced by 22 farmers) were also exported by FFF. SFI is looking for a large contiguous area to allow a major expansion in export production.

During Rabi 2013-14 a link to "Kay Bee Exports" was established, and about 10 MT of chillis were exported from the farmers' groups of four villages. The remaining 5 MT of chillis were sent to the local market. These farmers' groups were involved in our program for the first time.

2.2: Kesla

SFI and PRADAN have been working closely with tribal farmers in Madhya Pradesh since 2010, helping

them to diversify their crops, increase their overall yield, and create market linkages. In 2011, a group of 30 farmers (who until then were farming at subsistence level) grew vegetables on a large scale for the first time. The experiment proved successful, leading to higher income from the sales of vegetables and also to increased home vegetable consumption. These positive results attracted other farmers to vegetable cultivation, and in 2013 about 2000 farmers were cultivating vegetables like tomatoes, chillis, okra, cowpeas and cauliflower, on quarter to half acre plots per family.

The hallmark of the project in Kesla has been its extension delivery mechanism by progressive farmers, who act as 'barefoot extension workers' or Ajivika Mitras. Farmers rate these extension workers very highly, and even pay PRADAN a seasonal technology fee of Rs. 200 per year for them. Ajivika Mitras provide services to farmers such as spraying, technical advice, facilitation of inputs and linking farmers to markets.

Agricultural inputs, which are normally quite expensive, form a major portion of farm expenditure. In Kesla, the cost of inputs was reduced by forming a federation of SHGs (Narmada Kisan Sangh, NKS),

which procures agricultural inputs in bulk at a discounted price. The NKS is then able to sell these to individual farmers at 30% less than the original cost.

SFI has introduced the cultivation of more profitable, high-value maize hybrids to further increase farm income. Market linkages have also been established with the Kesla Poultry Cooperative (established by PRADAN).

2.3: Kalahandi

Our key initiative in Kalahandi, Odhisa is seed production. In conjunction with our NGO partner 'Kartabya', we have been working in Kalahandi since 2009. The seed production initiative began in 2009 with the production of hybrid rice and sunflower seeds, under the technical guidance of Syngenta India. The quality (genetic purity) of seeds produced met with the highest standards of the company. The successful production of high-quality hybrid seeds in an area where seed production had never been tried before was a remarkable achievement. Despite its initial success, this activity was suspended in subsequent years due to a decline in new orders.

In 2012-13, the activity was restarted with hybrid rice and maize seeds. In 2013, sixteen farmers were involved

in rice seed production on 33 acres, harvesting an average yield of 9.5 quintals per acre. This figure was comparable to seed production in other areas of the country. In 2013-14, at least 117 farmers from 24 villages were producing hybrid seed on 200 acres. Average yields were higher than the previous year, with average net profits per acre expected to exceed Rs 25,000 in a single summer season.

2.4: Bankura

SFI and the NGO Shamayita Math launched an integrated agricultural development project in Bankura in 2006. Over the last eight years, the lives of several thousand farmers have been improved by the adoption of modern practices which have generated higher incomes.

During the initial years of work in Bankura, SFI and Shamayita Math worked together to spread the use of modern technologies among local farmers, such as System of Rice Intensification, Line Transplantation, herbicide use etc. A program of adaptive research into selected varieties that could benefit farmers is currently underway. In 2010, SFI cooperated with a private seed company to introduce small-scale hybrid tomato seed production. This

was new to Bankura, and indeed to the entire state of West Bengal. SFI trained local leaders in the demanding technical aspects of tomato hybridization and seed production, and Shamayita Math helped farmers obtain credit locally for the construction of shade nets, drip irrigation equipment and other tools. In 2012, 300 kilograms of high-quality hybrid tomato seed were sold to Syngenta India Limited through a buy-back agreement. Smallholders' net income from this activity was unprecedented: one farmer generated a profit of Rs 138,000 from 9,600 sq ft, in a region where the average net income from a cultivation area of this size was Rs 70,000.

Farmers in the project region view hybrid tomato seed production as the most profitable farming operation. The repayment of bank loans is not difficult with this crop, and the number of farmers interested in the contract production of hybrid tomato seed for wholesalers is increasing.

2.5: MSS, Anandwan

In 2010, the Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) in association with Maharogi Sewa Samiti (MSS) and Anandwan in Madhya Pradesh

established an academic institution: the Anandwan Institute for Transfer of Agriculture Technology (AITA), which develops human resources. Under AITA SFI is running an Agriculture Polytechnic, which since 2010 has been affiliated to Dr. Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth (Dr PDKV) in Akola. Initially the polytechnic offered a two-year diploma, which was later upgraded to a three-year programme. Two batches of students have already received their diplomas, and the third is in its final year. The school maintains high academic standards, and is one of the best privately-run polytechnics in the region.

AITA is also planning to undertake short-term skill development and professional courses in future, based on demand. A new school building was constructed this year. The institute can now fully accommodate three batches of students, and also has separate facilities for laboratories and an auditorium.



Chapter 3: Market-Led Extension in Vegetables: Vegetable Revolution in Tribal Areas

3.1: Introduction to MLE

In the second phase (2009-2013), SFI stepped up its activities with a new initiative known as "market-led extension" (MLE), which addressed the issue of market access and led to a direct improvement in farm incomes. SFI also started to promote the cultivation of high-value vegetables to further enhance farm incomes.

In order to implement market-led extension in vegetable production, the SFI team and its NGO partners undertook surveys to identify villages in all project regions in which initial MLE projects could be launched. These villages acted as model projects to generate awareness amongst other farmers in the region.

Supply of Inputs:

The basic requirement for high-value vegetable cultivation is access to quality seeds and inputs. SFI and its local NGO partners initially helped farmers to acquire the best

varieties from local dealers based on season, cost and availability. Farmers gradually became familiarized with the seed selection process, and were also exposed to quality nursery management techniques to raise seedlings. Many farmers started constructing their own low-cost polythene greenhouses.

SFI provided them with a revolving fund, technology and the know-how to develop polythene greenhouses to raise healthy seedlings. These farmers became micro-entrepreneurs, and were also able

to supply seedlings to other farmers. This trend is visible today in all our project sites. SFI and its partner NGO also helped farmers select and use better quality herbicides, fertilizers and pesticides. Due to low demand, there is usually a shortage of input dealers in the remote tribal areas where we work. Before SFI initiated the project in Jawhar there were no local input dealers, but there are now four - a testimony to the increased demand for quality inputs. Previously there was limited local knowledge of proper plant protection chemicals usage and their correct application.



Low cost, high-quality polythene nursery

SFI staff help farmers identify pests and diseases, and offer suggestions for remedial measures. Regular monitoring and observations have improved crop conditions and produced increased yield. In 2011-12, SFI established an Agricultural Information Centre (AIC) combined with collection centres at village / cluster level to disseminate the latest know-how to farmers. At the AIC, SFI provides all the necessary information related to crop agronomy, crop protection, and grading & sorting. Farmers are also trained in proper harvesting, grading and packing techniques. To improve their knowledge, farmers are taken on field trips to areas where vegetables are cultivated by progressive farmers.

Increasing productivity with improved agronomic practices is a routine affair for many organizations, but the unique selling proposition (USP) of SFI's initiative has been its ability to connect farmers to markets and to ensure that their produce fetches a fair price. The process of connecting farmers to markets is complex, and starts with market research and a detailed analysis of the demand for various vegetables in nearby markets. This demand is translated into crop planning by farmers, who are also involved in the

market research process. Harvesting schedules are planned so there is sufficient surplus to transport vegetables to the market.

SFI was successful in connecting farmers to markets, as the collective marketing process was adopted by the farmers. SFI project members are familiar with the prevailing market prices for major commodities in all markets in the project area. They pass this information to farmers, who plan their harvesting accordingly. Once decided, a group of farmers harvest their produce, carry out primary sorting and grading, and deliver to

the nearest collection centre where the final grading and packaging processes are performed. The produce is weighed accurately using electronic weighing machines provided by SFI prior to market delivery. The quality of vegetables supplied is superior, which has led to extensive interest amongst wholesale traders. Many visit the project area to source vegetables directly from the farmer's field. When this project was initiated, SFI was struggling to connect farmers to market. Today, most of the produce is collected by wholesale traders, which is proof of the success of this initiative.



Farmers are empowered to deal with traders in wholesale markets

Market-Led Extension (MLE) in all Projects

Project Name	Number of Farmers	Total Area in 2013-14 in acres	Major Crops	Total Production 2013-14 in MT	Collective Marketing 2013-14 in MT
Jawhar and Mokhada	1078	465	Kharif: Bitter Gourd, Okra, Chilli, Rabi: Tomato, Cabbage, Fine Beans, Brinjal, Cluster Bean, Cow Pea, Chilli, Cucumber	2040	1700
Bankura	438	245	Cucurbits, Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brinjal	1960	1308
Kesla	2120	202	Tomato, Chilly, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Okra, Onion	1300	400
Kalahandi	621	324	Brinjal, Tomato, Chilli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Water Melon..	2865	937
Mahbubnagar	600	142	Chilli, Tomato, Bitter Gourd, Brinjal, Ridge Gourd & Bhendi	1025	387

3.2: Promotion of Group Farming

The topography of the region is undulating, as a result only a few small areas have a water supply for cultivation during the dry season. Vegetable cultivation in these areas requires a large investment for water

lifting devices. As individual farmers were reluctant to take this risk, SFI promoted the concept of group farming. Groups of farmers were brought together to pool resources and work on the land collectively, sharing various responsibilities (irrigation, marketing, buying inputs). Investments and net profits

are shared equally amongst group members, and detailed records of expenses and income are maintained.

SFI promoted one group last year (2012-13), which was given close support for vegetable cultivation during the Rabi and Kharif seasons.

The group earned a net profit of Rs 162,143 from vegetable cultivation on 3.5 acres in Rabi and 2.5 acres in Kharif. As the cost-effectiveness of group farming was encouraging, SFI

organised farmers' exposure visits to this group project. Peer interaction was encouraged to allow visiting farmers to understand the group farming concept. During the

current Rabi season, a total of 21 groups with 136 farmers from 17 villages are practicing collective farming. The total area under cultivation by these groups is 60 Acres.

Cost-Effectiveness of Group Farming

S. No.	Crop	Area in Acres	Production in Kg.	Total Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.	Net Income in Rs.	Remarks
1	Bitter Gourd	1.375	8058	68493	20000	48493	Good Market Price
2	Ridge Gourd	0.75	4032	36288	14830	21458	Less yield but good market price
3	Bottle Gourd	0.25	-	-	5452	-5452	Crop damaged by heavy rains
4	Chili	0.325	2000	50000	15560	34440	Followed agronomy properly
5	Okra	0.5	1217	12170	5976	6194	Net profit is less due to low market rates
		3.2	15307	166951	61818	105133	

3.3: Seasonal Technology Fee in Kesla

SFI and PRADAN have been working on an agricultural development project in Kesla in Madhya Pradesh for the last four years. Farmers in this tribal region were following primitive agriculture practices and had no access to modern technologies. When SFI and PRADAN introduced improved crop practices in the project area,

the gains in productivity were obvious. Large number of farmers approached us to request extension support and know-how to improve their productivity.

PRADAN introduced the concept of Aajivika Mitra (AM, low-cost extension agents), in which young locals were given training in various aspects of crop management and promoted as service providers. Aajivika Mitras were instructed in important aspects of knowledge

management, the facilitation of agricultural input supplies, and linking farmers to markets. The salary of the Aajivika Mitras was directly linked to performance, with clearly defined deliverables. For example, if an AM persuades farmers adopt crop line sowing, he receives a fee per farmer.

The income of farmers who have switched to vegetables from food grain crops such as maize has almost tripled. PRADAN is currently

experimenting with a 'seasonal technology fee', a crop advisory fee that every farmer pays per season. 100 rupees were charged per season, for which farmers receive support from AMs in crop planning, production and produce marketing. The initiative has been surprisingly successful: in one cluster, 850 farmers have paid seasonal technology fees for the last 2 years.

The introduction of a seasonal technology fee has not only disproved the myth that farmers are unwilling to pay for crop advice, it has also improved the relationship between farmers and extension agents. As the farmers are paying for a service, they feel entitled to ask more questions about crop production and marketing. They

also challenge AMs/extension agents who fail to visit their plots regularly. This has led to increased field visits by AMs, and as a result pest surveillance and the ability to tackle pests and diseases have improved dramatically.

3.4: Asset Building in Kalahandi

From Subsistence Level Farming to Asset Building in Kalahandi

In partnership with KARRTABYA, an NGO in Kalahandi in Odisha, the Syngenta Foundation India has been implementing a sustainable agriculture project for the last 8 years. To date 621 farmers have been involved in the collective marketing of vegetables through four regional marketing hubs. The main objective of the project is to improve the socioeconomic life of rural farmers by introducing modern agricultural technologies.

A survey was undertaken in one of the marketing hubs (Gadiajore) to ascertain the net increase in farmers'

incomes due to the SFI project, and to understand their asset building capabilities. A total of 40 farmers were surveyed from this hub at random.

The study revealed that before implementation of the SFI project, the farmers' socioeconomic position was low. Although most of the farmers owned 2-3 acres of land, their net income from agriculture was minimal and insufficient to meet their needs. Inadequate income often compelled them to migrate to other states in search of labouring jobs, which also had a negative impact on their children's education.

With the introduction of modern and advanced agricultural technologies, farmers have

witnessed a remarkable increase in yields and incomes. This has given them confidence to consider agriculture as viable livelihood option, and has reduced dependence on labouring jobs. Farmers are receptive to the technological changes introduced by SFI, such as the polytonal use of treatments for healthy seedlings, thionutri (sulphur) for healthy plants, fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides to reduce labour costs.

There has been a significant increase in the annual incomes of farmers as a result of SFI interventions in the project area. Most farmers have increased their incomes by between 40% and 100%. It was interesting to see the investments made by farmers as a result of their increased income.

Many have reinvested in agricultural activities such as purchasing land, excavating wells, installing drip systems, buying bullocks, water

pumps and spraying machines. Some have built houses, purchased gold or motorcycles, or have used the extra money for social purposes such as

their children's weddings or education. The table below gives an illustration of the assets acquired from vegetable farming profits.

No.	Farmer	Village	Cultivated area (Acres)	Annual income (Net profit per annum)		Investments/Assets acquired
				Before SFI	After SFI	
01	Kapila Naik	Gadiajore	Paddy: 2 acres Vegetables: 1 acre	70,000/-	1,30,000/-	Bank savings, water pump (Rs.8,300)
02	Bhabanisankar Naik	Gadiajore	Paddy: 2.5 acres Vegetables: 1 acre	80,000/-	1,11,000/-	Water pump (Rs.8, 300/-), saving money for bore well.
03	Pabitra Nag	Turihaldi	Paddy: 1.5 acres Vegetables: 1.5 acres	85,000	1,50,000/-	Built house
04	Ghenu Bania	Turihaldi	Paddy: 2.5 acres Vegetables: 0.5 acres	45,000	75,000	Purchased a pair of bullocks (Rs 32,000) saving money for daughter's marriage
05	Devraj Gopal	Kutulguda	Paddy: 1.5 acres Vegetables 0.5 acre	52,000	67,000	Savings for bore well
06	Lingraj Naik	Gadiajore	Paddy: 1 acre Vegetables: 0.5 acre	30,000	58,000	Purchased 0.3 acre land
07	Santosh Pari	Aamguda	Paddy: 4.50 acre Vegetables: 0.50 acre	72,000	95,000	Purchased Bullock (Rs.42,000)
08	Gosing Nag	Turihaldi	Paddy: 1 acre Vegetables: 1acre	55,000	87,000	Purchased land, water pump, Installed drip system

No.	Farmer	Village	Cultivated area (Acres)	Annual income (Net profit per annum)		Investments/Assets acquired
				Before SFI	After SFI	
09	Makardhoj Majhi	Kutulguda	Paddy: 3.5 acres Vegetables: 1.5 acres	92,000/-	1,50,000	Repayment of old loan, 5 ship
10	Gobardhan Mashra	Kutulguda	Paddy: 0.5 acre Vegetables: 0.5 acre	28,000	56,000	Purchased gold, savings for house
11	Mahan Mashra	Aamguda	Paddy: 3.5 acres Vegetables: 0.5 acre	68,000	95,000	Motorcycle (Rs.60,000) savings for house
12	Rukchan Mashra	Aamguda	Paddy: 2.5 acres Vegetables: 1.5 acres	92,000	1,35,000	Savings for house
13	Subash ch. Naik	Aamguda	Paddy: 3 acres Vegetables: 2 acres	95,000	1,63,000	Savings for house, installation of drip irrigation system
14	Prathab Pari	Aamguda	Paddy: 2.50 acres Vegetables: 0.50 acre	47,000	73,000	Bullock (Rs. 38,000) water pump (Rs. 8,300)
15	Prachanda Pari	Gadiajore	Paddy: 2.5 acres Vegetables: 0.5 acre	55,000	76,000	Buffalo farming
16	Nutan Naik	Gadiajore	Paddy: 1.5 acres Vegetables: 1.5 acres	92,000	1,35,000	Bike XL super (Rs.30,000), purchase of his land
17	Jayram Bag	Turihaldi	Paddy: 1.5 acres Vegetables: 0.5 acre	40,000	67,000	Built a house, educating his son



Nutan Naik purchased a motorcycle



Drip with Gosing Nag



Installation of a drip system in a one acre vegetable field



Jayram Bag built a house



Prachanda Pari purchased a water pump



Santosh Pari purchased a bullock

Chapter 4: Promotion of Seed Production in New Areas

4.1: Introduction

In 2010, SFI introduced hybrid tomato seed as a production line in Bankura. This was the first time hybrid tomatoes had been grown in West Bengal. SFI trained leaders in the demanding technical aspects of tomato hybridization and seed production, while Shamayita Math helped farmers to obtain credit from local sources for the construction of shade nets, drip irrigation equipment and other tools. Three hundred kilograms of high-quality hybrid tomato seed were harvested in 2012, and sold to Syngenta India Limited through a buy-back agreement. The net income earned by farmers from this activity was unprecedented: almost double the usual profit. One farmer generated a profit of Rs 138,000 from an area of 1,200 square meters, in a region where the average net income from a cultivation area of this size was Rs 70,000. The repayment of bank loans is not difficult with this crop, consequently the number of farmers interested in hybrid tomato seed

production is increasing. Shamayita Math has also entered into an agreement with the West Bengal State Seeds Corporation to supply Certified/Foundation seeds of paddy, pulses and oilseeds. Last year, the farmers in the project area produced 650 MT of paddy, 12 MT of pulses, and 15 MT of oilseeds.

In Kalahandi, hybrid paddy seed production was introduced amongst small and marginal farmers for the first time in 2013. Only 16 farmers were involved in this pilot initiative, cultivating hybrid seeds on 33 acres. The average yield was 9.5 quintals per acre, almost twice that of the commercial rice farming prevalent the region. The net income also doubled.

One farmer (G. Srinu from Kutru village) harvested 17.3 quintals per acre, netting Rs 48,500 from this surface area.

4.2: Case Study: Bankura

Hybrid Tomato Seed Production: the Path to Prosperity for Smallholder Farmers?

In 2009, SFI and Shamayita Math began working on the concept of "Hybrid tomato seed production", as some seed companies had expressed interest in adaptive trials. The pilot production plot for hybrid tomato seeds was on the PNGO campus. Seed production was unexplored territory in Bankura, and few farmers were willing to participate in the initial experiment. However, in 2010 one farmer came forward and the following year 6 more joined. The high yields and net profits observed in these two years convinced us of the huge potential of this initiative, and we decided to expand the scope of the project. A complete team was created to train farmers in advanced techniques such as net houses, drip irrigation systems and mulching, which are essential for success of hybrid seed production.

In the year 2012-13, Syngenta India Limited came forward to expand the area under hybrid tomato seed production, and also provided technical support and partial financial support for the growers.

The United Bank of India was persuaded by our partner NGO to provide loans to farmers to build net houses and install drip irrigation. This resulted in 16 farmers with total of 18 units (2 farmers with double units) engaged in hybrid tomato seed production. In order to increase the farmers' capacity a number of technical training sessions were organized, and farmers and their supervisors were sent to Maharashtra Seed Production Facility for exposure visits.

However, not everything went as smoothly as anticipated. Despite having taken all necessary precautions, in mid-season we observed symptoms of heavy

bacterial wilt in several fields. In some units the damage was nearly 50%. Remedial measures were taken, and despite the crop losses the total production from 2-3 units was 300 kg, an average of 10 gm of seeds per plant. This was higher than the Indian average of 8 gm, and the seed was of excellent quality. In 2013, SFI had planned to involve 60 farmers in hybrid seed production, but due to large inventory the Principal ordered only 200 kg of seeds. As a result, we were unable to increase the scale of this activity.

The seed production initiative provided many benefits for farmers. It led not only to an overall improvement in farm income, it also

created additional employment in the project area, primarily for women.

We learned in this case that despite numerous challenges, the farmers could successfully maintain seed quality. However, what was needed was a good link to the market for sale of hybrid seeds. The initiative can only expand if more seed companies invest in these areas. Bankura and Purulia are suitable for the vegetable hybridization program and small farmers can make an average of Rs 90,000 per unit. With consistent effort, Bankura and Purulia could become new hubs for seed production. This would allow seed companies to undertake seed production on a large scale.



Period : 2011 – 2014

Year	No. of Seed Production Units	Total Seed Produced	Average Income per Farmer	Highest Net Income per unit	Remarks
2011	6	85 kg	Rs. 38,000 per unit	Rs. 58,200 from 878 m ²	-
2012-13	18 units with 16 farmers 5 units at PNGO campus Total 23 units	299.94 kg	Net profit: Old unit = Rs. 83,300 New unit = Rs. 46,000 Average net profit = Rs. 56,372 per unit	Highest Yield = 19.9 kg from 1,112 m ² Highest Net Profit = Rs. 134,000 from 888 m ²	Bank tie-in for easy loan 16 units All units have compulsory set-up of net, drip & mulch
2013-14	Farmer: 16 Units PNGO: 2 Units Total: 18 units	207.525 kg	Average net profit = Rs. 90,840 per unit	Highest Yield = 17.35 kg from 888 m ² Highest Net Profit = Rs. 1,44,000 from 888 m ²	4 units infested with BW

4.3: Case Study: Kalahandi

Hybrid Seed production technology offers new opportunities for smallholders in Kalahandi?

The Syngenta Foundation India and Karrtabya initiated the agriculture development program in Kalahandi in 2006.

However, it was only in 2012 that SFI undertook hybrid seed production as a pilot project for the production of rice and maize, involving 28

farmers. This pilot was highly successful, as farmers harvested a good yield of high-quality seeds which doubled their income.

The success of our pilot project generated keen interest from a number of fellow farmers in the cluster, and also from some seed producing companies.

In 2013-14, SFI undertook hybrid rice seed production as a commercial venture with the active support of Syngenta, and recruited 121 smallholder farmers to produce hybrid rice seed on 200 acres. The

objective was to create a robust foundation for the creation of a seed production hub in Kalahandi in the coming years.

Hybrid seed production of rice and maize has been found to be one of the most promising and remunerative farming activities.

Hybrid seed production requires a good skill set and careful implementation of production practices. Although this results in higher cultivation costs, returns are increased significantly. SFI initially screened prospective farmers on

the basis of access to materials, as this is a prerequisite for seed production. SFI then trained the selected farmers in all technical aspects of hybrid rice production. Unlike in Bankura, we were unable to obtain bank credit for farmers. Syngenta consequently provided advances to farmers to meet input costs. In addition, Syngenta offered to buy back the seeds produced.

A high yield of 12-14 qt/acre was achieved in three out of four rice varieties introduced by Syngenta. With a buy-back price of Rs. 36/kg, and additional grain yield of 6 qtl/acre from male plants, farmers made a net profit of Rs. 29,000 per acre. This is nearly three times the figure of Rs 10,000 per acre from normal rice cultivation.

Just as in Bankura, in Kalahandi we see the additional benefit of job creation, particularly for women.

About 25-30 additional man-days per acre were created on every farm for skilled operations such as supplementary pollination and rouging. Women from villages in the project areas greatly benefited from this operation.

One notable aspect of hybrid seed cultivation was that farmers who understood and fully implemented the intricacies of scientific seed production generated considerably higher incomes than those who only partially adopted the scientific method. Encouraged by the success of seed production, some farmers are planning to lease additional land next year.

Apart from our initiative, a positive development in the field of seed production has taken place in the state of Odisha.

The government in Odisha is very keen to promote hybrid rice and maize on a large scale, and has requested all reputable seed production companies to participate in creating a hub for hybrid seed production in Odisha. They have offered a special grant of Rs 10,000 per acre for rice, and Rs 8,000 for maize hybrid seed production. It is hoped that this initiative will motivate farmers to adopt this technology, not only to increase their income levels but also to meet the national demand for hybrid seeds. Western Odisha, particularly Kalahandi, would benefit greatly from this initiative.

In this favourable environment, our objective is to turn the project area into a hybrid seed production mega-hub, providing benefits for thousands of small farmers. Our role will be that of a catalyst in this multi-stakeholder approach.



Chapter 5: Policy Initiatives

India 2040

The research project "India 2040" — which aims to transform Indian agriculture to support overall economic growth and reduce poverty by creating employment in rural areas — was launched in January 2010 in partnership with the Centennial Group, a Washington DC-based think tank. The Planning Commission has also made significant contributions.

After slower total productivity growth in the late 1980s and 1990s, the recent performance of the agricultural sector has been more favourable. Nevertheless, there is a widespread consensus that the agricultural sector is lagging behind the rest of the economy, and that it can and must improve to support India's overall economic growth and dynamism. As economic growth proceeds, India faces a rapid increase in demand for food and major transformations in its composition for decades to come. These changes require an increase in agricultural growth beyond the current target rate of 4%, or the country will face a rise in imports. With limited land and water resources, increasing agricultural

growth will require a significant rise in productivity growth and considerably more efficient use of water and nutrients. Sustainable intensification, modern science, engineering, technology-based farming methods, precision agriculture and continued irrigation growth all have a vital role to play. Institutions, markets and productivity — the research project's themes — must adapt. Rapid agricultural and rural non-farm growth will shape India's overall growth and development experience; they will be driven by a combination of investment in agriculture and overflow from the urban economy. Subsidies will require reform for greater efficiency, and will be limited by the government funds available. India's numerous agricultural and rural development programs will need to be streamlined and reformed to deliver the maximum impact. This will challenge both the central government and the states, which are mainly responsible for implementing these programs. Effective implementation will overshadow new policies as the decisive factor.

The research project addressed these challenges in detail with more than a dozen substantive background papers by renowned specialists, a multi-sector and dynamic programming model that projected food security issues, productivity and trade over thirty years, numerous discussions between researchers and government agencies, and a major conference in New Delhi in April 2011.

The study's vision of Indian agriculture in 2040 was that of a more efficient sector supplying the food requirements of an affluent, highly urban India. In this vision, India would remain a leading world producer of most agricultural products, strengthening its export performance in some of them. The study made clear that the vision can only be achieved with bold institutional, policy and program changes encapsulated by four necessary, interdependent and simultaneous sub-transformations:

- (i) from traditional grains to high-value crops and livestock products

- (ii) from production based on low labour costs and widespread subsidies to efficient, sustainable and productivity-driven growth
- (iii) from wasteful to careful use of water, nutrients and natural resources
- (iv) from public support and protection to continuously increasing involvement of the private sector throughout the value chain.

The study — summarized in a December 2012 book by Sage Publications, edited by SFSA's

Executive Director — made recommendations in five areas: the performance of public policies and programs, water as a critical, long term constraint, the effectiveness of agricultural R&D, extension and service delivery to farmers, improvements in marketing, the farm-to-fork value chain, post-harvest technology and spoilage, and improvements in markets, farmer organization and incentives related to agriculture through reforms of prices, trade and subsidies.

The study benefited from the agricultural expertise and sector knowledge of senior SFI/SFSA staff,

and the lessons learned from the project-related work described above. The study helped validate thinking in the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and ICAR, and is receiving good reviews, feedback and press. Its tenets and recommendations match many of the policy directives announced in the Agriculture chapter of the Twelfth Plan, published in early 2013. The research project helped establish the Foundation as a recognized organization of agricultural experts in India, and prepared the ground for some of the new proposals discussed below.

Chapter 6: New Initiatives

6.1: Krishidoot - ICT Solution for Managing Inputs and Outputs for Farmers

Krishidoot is an easy-to-use and universal ICT based platform that brings farming communities and agricultural businesses together to engage with each other in an efficient manner. The platform aims to bring the benefits of economy of scale to all participants in the agriculture ecosystem by leveraging technology to accelerate sector growth. This initiative was launched jointly by the Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Indian government, the Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) and RML Information Services Pvt. Ltd (RMLISPL).

For farming communities

- Better prices for produce
- Reduced input costs
- Higher productivity due to better information / quality / availability of inputs
- Better access to market players

For agri-businesses

- Wider access
- Availability of aggregated quantities
- Ease of business
- Better access to farmers' groups

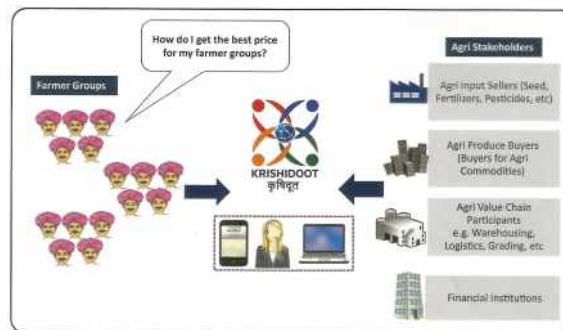
How is Krishidoot used?

Krishidoot has a user-friendly web portal: www.krishidoot.in. Visitors logged in to this portal can trade directly with over 300 farmers' groups representing several hundred thousand farmers across 20 states growing over 400 crop varieties. This user-friendly portal offers features such as:

Search function for agricultural input demand / agricultural produce supply posted by farmers' groups throughout India

Set preferences to indicate what you want to buy or sell

Post commodities to sell / buy, publish relevant information



Make contact by SMS and email to farmers' groups interested in trading with you

Krishidoot Progress

In the initial phase Krishidoot made significant progress, and continues to do so. We now have a database of over 8,000 validated and live

agricultural stakeholders, including agricultural buyers, sellers, service providers and government institutions engaged with over 10,000 active farmers' groups and 300+ FPOs (farmer producer organizations). The Krishidoot search engine has already generated 103,359 matching offers

leading to a transaction volume of 91,000 Q and a value of over INR 20 CR over the last Rabi and Kharif seasons. Most farmers who have used the Krishidoot platform have benefited by selling their agricultural produce for 5-10% more than usual, and similar benefits are expected when buying agricultural inputs.

311

FPOs

10435

FIGs

8201

**Market
Players**

20

**Indian
States**

216

Districts

103359

Connects

Krishidoot Impact (A Case Study)

FPO - Veer Teja Ji Kisan Agro Producer Company Ltd, Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)

Overview : The Veer Teja Farmer Producer Company Ltd includes 60

FIGs and 1200 FIG members. The key cash crop cultivated by FIG members is mustard in the Rabi season.

Requirements : The FPO wanted to become sustainable, but lacked the necessary infrastructure and support from its FIGs. The FPO also

wished to help build the trust of FIGs in the FPO, leading FIG members to contribute share equity and expand the FPO organisation.

Solution : RML assisted transaction of mustard from FIG members was implemented. Key steps followed:

1. Education of the FPO board of directors and FIG heads about Krishidoot
2. Validation of the aggregated quantity with FIG heads by calling FIG members
3. Selection of the market players on the basis of the fair business practices
4. Market players were briefed about the benefits of volume transactions. It was agreed to place procurement centres close to FPO locations
5. Meeting of market players with FPO head and Board of Directors to freeze rates, payment terms and conditions, and to finalize locations of procurement centres
6. Launch of awareness campaign by informing all FIG heads and members about the initiative and procurement centres by meetings and calls
7. Quantity slips issued to FIG members by FPO for submission at procurement centres



8. RML representatives were present at procurement centres to accept slips from FIG members

Output : 231 transactions by more than 300 FIG members with a transaction value of INR 2.22 CR. Over 200 further members will be processed over the next few days

Benefits to FIG members

- Savings on commission and transportation charges and loading/unloading costs
- Uniform rates for spot payment, and better prices to FIG members providing moisture and oil content reports

- Elimination of unfair practices by traders during weighing

Benefits derived by FPO:

- Equity contribution from FIG members
- Interest from many non-FIG members to join FPOs

6.2: FPO Managers Training Program

2014 was declared the year of 'Farmer Producer Organizations' (FPOs) in India by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Indian government. Following the emphasis placed by the Indian government on the promotion and development of FPOs, several hundred FPOs have been created throughout the country. In this context, it was important to develop leaders to manage FPOs. The Small Farmers Agribusiness and SFI consequently formed a partnership to launch an FPO manager training program, the first of its kind.

The program was conducted by the National Livelihood Resources Institute (NLRI) at Ratlam. The 12-week program was designed for a diverse group of semi-professional rural young people presently engaged in running and developing farmer producers' organizations. The program was conducted from December 2013 to March 2014 in two modules, with an intermittent break of 2 weeks.

The course supplied a basic understanding of market opportunities for primary producers, and concepts such as collectivization/scaling up, trade negotiation, market mapping,

shareholder management, shared and democratic decision making, and certification. The course was not just theoretical instruction — it was a personalized and customized program of learning and experience sharing, which provided a platform to discuss challenges in the field, understand the best practices, and develop effective planning, support and supervision techniques necessary for the management role. The first batch of 30 FPO managers have been successfully trained and are managing their FPOs in various states.

Chapter 7: Events

7.1: Release of 2040 Book

The Syngenta Foundation studies trends in the transformation of Indian agriculture — in both the past and the future.

The idea first occurred to Marco Ferroni when he read the manuscript of the book 'India 2039 — an affluent society in one generation', edited by Harinder Kohli and Anil Sood of the Centennial Group, a think-tank based in Washington DC. The book was published in 2010, and was based on a study carried out by a team of leading social scientists who suggested that if India is successful in sustaining its recent economic success in the long term (as many East Asian economies have done), it can become an affluent society within a generation. Since the study did not cover the rural economy or agriculture, Marco thought it would be beneficial to conduct a comprehensive examination of the agrarian economy during the same period of time. This idea led to a new study sponsored by the Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture and

coordinated by the Centennial Group. Eminent scientists — all experts in their respective fields — agreed to take part in the study, and its outline was drawn up in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Agriculture Ministry of India. In April 2011, halfway through the study, a three-day workshop was held in New Delhi to discuss its interim findings with Indian experts and key stakeholders. At the same time presentations were made to the Ministry and the Planning Commission, whose valuable observations led to a number of modifications to the overall approach of the study. The report was finished in mid- 2012, after which its text was edited by Marco Ferroni for publication as a book.

The foreword of the book was written by Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, who also officially released it in New Delhi on January 21 2013 in the presence of distinguished guests. In summary, the book's message is that India's performance in agriculture has been favourable for the past 30 years. There is nevertheless a consensus among experts that agriculture is

lagging behind the rest of the economy, and that more can and must be done to support India's overall high economic growth and dynamism. The book explores the prospects for the future, and attempts to provide answers to questions about the state of the agricultural sector 30 years from now. It also provides suggestions for successful measures to meet the needs of the country's rapidly growing affluent society.

The book was very well received by agricultural experts within India and abroad, and is often used as a reference in their policy papers.





7.2: MLE Workshop in Hyderabad

The Syngenta Foundation India (SFI), the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), and the Centre for Research on Innovation and Science Policy (CRISP) jointly organized a half-day workshop on "Market-Led Extension — Addressing Issues of Food and Nutritional Security" in Hyderabad on 16 November 2013. Those invited included scientists from ANGRAU, MANAGE, CRIDA, and representatives of various sectors related to agriculture.

Dr. Marco Ferroni held discussions with Mr. S Sivakumar, the Group Head of ITC Agribusiness, Dr. W R Reddy IAS, Secretary and Director of the Sagar Group of Institutions, Dr.

M S Rao, Director of ICRISAT, Dr. Rasheed Sulaiman, Director of CRISP, and Mr. J A Chowdary, Co-chairman of FICCI. The panelists expressed their views on the importance of new technology, extension, value chain and the infrastructure required to bring

about the next revolution in agriculture. Other issues discussed by the panelists included the dynamic nature of the Agriculture and Food sectors, and measures to be taken by industrial institutions to create a farmer-friendly, consumer-responsive agricultural economy using the tools of good governance, stable administration and appropriate policies.

For the benefit of the audience in southern India, the book "TRANSFORMING INDIAN AGRICULTURE — INDIA 2040 - Productivity - Markets - Institutions" was re-launched at the workshop. The proceedings of the workshop were widely covered by the reputable Telugu dailies and Business Line.



7.3: Kalimpong Seminar

The Kalimpong Horticulture Society (KHS) and the Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) organized a two-day workshop on "Horticulture as a Sustainable Livelihood for Hill Farmers and Entrepreneurs" in Kalimpong, West Bengal between 28 - 29 January 2014. Two senior experts, Mr. Bernardus M J P (Ben) Steijn and Dr. Indranil Maity, were invited to conduct the proceedings. Ben is an internationally known horticultural expert who taught vocational horticulture in Holland for thirty years before becoming a freelance consultant. The first day of the workshop was spent on field trips, and second day was devoted to understanding the latest developments in the field of floriculture and strategies for improving the floriculture sector in Kalimpong. Other important dignitaries attending were Mr. William Tamsang, a senior member of KHS, Mr Miku Foning, the President of KHS, Mr. Ganesh Mani Pradhan, a senior member of KHS, Prof. Kalyan Dewan, the Sabhâsad (people's elected representative) in charge of agriculture and horticulture in the Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA), and Dr. Partha Dasgupta, the Principal Advisor of SFSA.



7.4: Anandwan Seminar

The Anandwan Institute for Transfer of Technology in Agriculture (AITA) — a joint initiative of Maharogi Sewa Samiti (MSS), Anandwan (India) and the Syngenta Foundation India (SFI) — organized a one-day seminar at Anandwan (India) on March 21, 2014 entitled 'Prospects and Challenges for Sustainability of Smallholder Farming' with special reference to the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state in India. The discussions were grouped in four panels:

- Importance of training & skill development
- Natural resource management and Agro-processing

- Seed production
- Off-farm employment opportunities.

The opening and subsequent discussion sessions were chaired by Dr. N Sudhakar, the Zonal Project Director (ICAR) for KVK Zone-5 covering the Maharashtra & Andhra Pradesh states of India, Dr. V K Mohorkar, the Director of Extension Education (DEE) of the State Agricultural University, and Dr Vikas Amte, the Secretary of Maharogi Sewa Samiti Anandwan. The panel discussions were chaired by Shri Vijay Jawandhia, a social activist closely associated with the Dr. M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, Dr. Malvika Dadlani, a consultant of

Bioversity India in New Delhi, Shri Hemant Sonare, the Vice President of the Rasoni group of institutions, and Dr. Anil Kubde, Professor of Agricultural Engineering.

Dr. Partha Dasgupta, Principal Advisor (Agronomy) of SFSA outlined the full program, with contributions by Dr. Baskar Reddy, the Executive Director of SFI. The discussions revealed that the position of farmers in the region was extremely critical. Farmers need improved access to resources through subsidies and other government assistance in order to:

- enhance existing productivity levels

- add value to farming operations
- introduce innovations developed by institutions
- link producers to input dealers and output users
- provide storage and transport services.

Every program implemented to increase the output of small and marginal farmers should incorporate:

- collective decision making
- policy support
- technological support
- insurance

A detailed investigation by the public, private and social sectors would reveal a large number of employment opportunities in the agro-processing industries.

The seminar was attended by 90 participants, mostly from KVKs, the State Department of Agriculture, SAU, NGOs, SFI, seed production companies, MSSRF, AAPT, MSS, and teachers, extension workers and social activists from throughout the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state (India).



Chapter 8: Financial Report

SYNGENTA FOUNDATION INDIA
Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 2014

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2014 Rs.'000	Year ended March 31, 2013 Rs.'000
Income			
Grants and Donations		86,065	37,108
Interest Income		678	419
Total Revenue		86,743	37,527
Expenses			
Project expenses	7	42,873	35,400
Operating and Other Expenses	8	33,858	17,034
Total Expenses		76,731	52,434
Excess of Income over Expenditure (Excess of Expenditure over Income)		10,011	(14,907)
Add: Surplus/(Deficit) of previous year		(4,703)	10,204
Surplus/(Deficit) carried to Balance Sheet		5,308	(4,703)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm registration no.: 301003E
Chartered Accountants

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership No. 89802

Place: Pune
Date: July 31, 2014



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Syngenta Foundation India

Prakash K. Apte
Director

Place: Pune
Date: July 31, 2014

Anand Karve
Director



SYNGENTA FOUNDATION INDIA
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2014

	Notes	As at March 31, 2014 Rs.'000	As at March 31, 2013 Rs.'000
Equity and Liabilities			
Surplus/(deficit)		5,308	(4,703)
		<u>5,308</u>	<u>(4,703)</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Short-term Borrowings	3	3,266	3,266
		<u>3,266</u>	<u>3,266</u>
Current Liabilities			
Other current liabilities	4	7,610	7,879
		<u>7,610</u>	<u>7,879</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>16,184</u></u>	<u><u>6,442</u></u>
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and bank balances	5	15,745	6,293
Other Current Assets	6	439	149
		<u>16,184</u>	<u>6,442</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>16,184</u></u>	<u><u>6,442</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batlloi & Co. LLP
 ICAI Firm registration no.: 301003E
 Chartered Accountants

per Arvind Sethi
 Partner
 Membership No. 89802

Place: Pune

Date: July 31, 2014



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Syngenta Foundation India

Prakash K. Apte
 Director

Place: Pune

Date: July 31, 2014

A.D. Karve

Anand Karve
 Director



People in Syngenta Foundation India (SFI)



Front Row

Left to Right: Mr. G. V. Radhakrishnan, Mr. Ravindra Katre, Mr. B. T. Seshadri, Mr. Prakash Apte, Dr. S. Baskar Reddy, Dr. Partha Dasgupta and Dr. Madhusudan Allurwar

Second Row

Left to Right: Mr. Satyanarayan G. M, Mr. Lalit Singh Bist, Mr. Balu Daine, Mr. Govind Dhangada, Mr. Avijit Nayak, Mr. N. A. Kittur, Mr. Prabir Roy Choudhary, Mr. Salil Karmakar, Mr. Riyaj Mulani and Mr. Amol Deshmukh

Third Row

Left to Right: Mr. Sagar Thakare, Mr. Yuvraj M Madeshwar, Mr. Maqbool Basha, Mr. Subhash C Das, Mr. Satish Urkudkar, Mr. Bhushan Ahire and Dr. C.S. Kulkarni



For further information, please contact:

Syngenta Foundation India

4th Floor, Statesman House
Barakhamba Road, New Delhi

Phone : +91 11 3044 6875

Fax : +91 11 3044 6500