



ANNUAL REPORT

2023 - 2024









About Satvik

Satvik, a not-for-profit, registered in 2007 is working towards promoting ecological farming in the arid/semi-arid district of Kachchh in Gujarat. The objective of Satvik is to strengthen the livelihood of the marginal farming community and improve the health of the people irrespective of caste, class, gender, race, and religion. The organization was created by a group of organic practitioners and a local organization's (Sahjeevan) initiative on native crop-seed diversity and organic farming. Satvik is reinvesting efforts to scientifically document the benefits of Kachchh's regional seed diversity and traditional farming systems. Satvik works with agriculture practitioners and is aiming toward mainstreaming traditional knowledge of ecological farming through operationalizing examples of mixed cropping systems. Our approach includes strengthening communities through creating community-based organizations imparting education to farmers and motivating them to re-adopt the cultural aspects of Rammol conserve seed diversity, work towards improving soil health through organic measures, and increase agro-biodiversity of farms.

The relatively low and erratic rainfall of arid regions like Kachchh has challenged the indigenous populations to develop some of the finest crop and animal biodiversities - which have not only reduced risks to adequately feed their human and animal populations but will in the future, proved to be critical in providing genetic material to face the challenges of climate change. Satvik is reinvesting efforts in scientifically documenting their benefits; promoting their further development; and reinstating confidence and dignity amongst its farmer practitioners - towards self-contained societies and economies that are self-dependent for their food security and only export their surplus.

OBJECTIVE

To Promote, conceptualize, encourage, aid, organize, assist, support, facilitate, undertake various aspects of ecological farming techniques including distribution, promotion, marketing and trade of such produce, in all its forms, for strengthening of livelihood of marginal farming community and improvement in the health of the people irrespective of caste, class, gender, race and religion.

Governing Board

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
01	Prof. Sukhpal Singh	President
02	Dr. Sabyasachi Das	Vice President
03	Mr. Shailesh Vyas	Secretary
04	Dr. Yogendrasinh Jadeja	Treasurer
05	Mr. Sandeep Virmani	Member
06	Mr. Magan Barariya	Member
07	Dr. Mrugesh Trivedi	Member

Staff Profile

Sr. No.	Name of the Staff	Designation	Education Qualification
01	Mr. Pravin Muchhadiya	Program Coordinator	M. A. (Sociology), LL.B
02	Ms. Tanvi Baxi	Finance Manager	B. Com.
03	Mr. Suleman Khoja	Field Associate	S. S. C.
04	Mr. Valimamad Theba	Field Associate	8 th Pass
05	Ms. Nandani Chad	Project Assistant	B. A.
06	Ms. Ankita Batta	Project Assistant	B. A. (Sociology)

Registration

- Society Registration Act, 1860
- Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950
- Section 12 AA of Income Tax Act, 1961
- Section 80G of Income Tax Act, 1961
- Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976
- NGO Darpan Registration, 2016

From The Secretary Desk



Shailesh Vyas

Satvik
Promoting
Ecological Farming

I am hereby presenting you with the annual report for the financial year 2023-2024. Satvik has been working in the agriculture related technologies in the past decade. Going forward Satvik has decided to take this technical knowledge to the farming community using cluster development approach.

Satvik started awareness of the Rammol cropping system with farming communities, local NGOs, state/national level networks, and the government. We are actively speeding up positive things, key principles and core values of the Rammol with media strategy. Satvik presented Rammol practices mixed cropping, role of every crop, food requirement fulfilling, fodder requirement fulfilling, nutrient balance, soil health, risk management, and climate resilience practices in various forums from village level meetings to National level network. Specially, in the Lodai cluster women took leadership in the promotion of mixed cropping, developing a seed bank, strengthening local food systems,. The women's group of Jawaharnagar and kotay taking leading onstep towards food and nutrient security by making mung dal from Mung and extracting sesame oil for cooking from Sesame seeds.

Satvik developed strategy to extend with community and various local, state level partners and network. Satvik has been increased and highlighted case story of Rammol in local and international level in various platforms. This year is became a benchmark of the scale of the Rammol cropping system in Kachchh District.



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1. Institution Building and Cluster development

Satvik started in the Lodai cluster in the last two years to do comprehensive work for agriculture. The Satvik began to support the community in the Lodai cluster to the Institution building, increased soil fertility, Seed security, and food security for humans and livestock. Satvik has been transferring knowledge on various technical aspects to the farmers. Satvik focused on food security, enhancing soil fertility, seed security, crop management, and market linkage intervention for ecological security with the leadership of the farming community. We started interacting with the women and men regarding institution building, and processes for enriching the technical aspects of agriculture.

Satvik has been working with women farmers for the institution building. 20 Meetings were organized with women farmers for Institution building, seed bank, and agriculture produce markets with 258 women farmers of 8 Project Villages. Serious of meeting and after interaction with women, Jawahaarnagar, Kotay, and Umedpur women farmers come out to work as groups and ready for form a groups. We organized 4 Exposure visits of women farmers for soil health, a Bio Resource center, and a seed bank. A total of 15 Women and 3 men actively participated this capacity building exercise. Satvik team has been Identified and appointed village-level social animators at Jawaharnagar village. This year Jawaharnagar Women's Group has successfully worked on this mung dal and seed bank in their villages.



2. Build Awareness and Promote Ecological Agriculture – Rammol

2.1 Outreach & Awareness

Satvik started awareness of the Rammol cropping system among farming communities, Local NGOs, state/national level networks, and the government. We are actively speeding up positive things about the Rammol within the community and pushing up the core values of the Rammol. Satvik presented Rammol practices like Bullock used in Rammol, Mix cropping, Role of Every crop, Food requirement fulfilling, Fodder requirement fulfilling, Nutrient balance, Soil health, Risk management, and Climate resilience practices in various forums from village level meetings to National level network



2.2 Promotion of Rammol Cropping

Satvik organised a camping mode work with women farmers for the promotion of the Rammol cropping system. 20 Meetings were organized with women farmers for Institution building, seed bank, and agriculture produce markets with 258 women farmers of 8 Project Villages. 50 women farmers have taken the lead in sowing a mixer of pearl millet, green gram, sesame, and castor her on their farm. Out of 50 women farmers 6 women farmers tasted their pearl millet after a long long time. That is produced on their farm.



2.3 Native tree seed collection

Biological Diversity Day celebration on 22nd May at Kotay Village and decided to collect native seeds. 4 Women take the lead in the collection of Native tree seeds from the surrounding area of the village. Collected 8 types of native tree seeds from the surrounding area of the village and distributed them to 5 Farmers growing native tree seeds on their farm bunds.

3. Seed security- Traditional Seed Program – Anmol



3.1 Farmer Capacity building for Seed Production

Satvik trained farmers at the village level, preparing seed plots of crops as per the requirement of the village. The various training done by Satvik to farmers for seed improvement. Satvik's team organized a farm field day to gather other farmers of the village on the farmer's field and discuss improved native seeds. 8 Seed breeders' farmers build their capacity to produce seed in the Lodai cluster. They will provide seeds to other farmers in the village and supply them to women groups.

3.2 Adoption of traditional Seed

In arid and semi-arid conditions like Kachchh, a wide variety of seeds have been developed for agriculture to be able to respond to the large coefficient of variation in rain both from year to year and within the monsoon period. The practice of Rain-fed agriculture relies on an acute understanding of the climate of the region and has used the plant and animal biodiversity to develop combinations that maintain soil fertility to provide optimal production of fodder and grain. They also have the knowledge to develop new seed varieties given their history of responding to a difficult climate pattern. The Rainfed agriculture in Kachchh is mixed, growing at least 3-5 crops on the same farm locally called Rammol. As a part of the traditional seed security program, Satvik facilitated and helped the farmers in sourcing traditional seeds for sowing in rainfed farming two clusters.

In total Satvik helped the farmers procure the seeds of quantity 536 kilograms from Kachchh Fruit Fodder and Forest Development trust for adoption of the traditional seeds for 83 farmers of the Lodai cluster. Satvik is facilitating the process of the adoption of the traditional seed in the Kachchh district and during this year 83 Farmers (536 kg) have adopted a traditional seed developed by farmers, It covered 204 acres of land.

Adoption of the Traditional Seed - 2023		
Crop	Seed (KG)	Farmer
Sorghum	220	13
Cluster bean	230	14
Green gram	13	00
Moth bean	05	00
Castor	43	06
Pearl Millet	25	50
Total	536	83

3.3 Women Group Started Seed bank

Arid regions like Kutch have had to adapt to climate change and variations in rainfall patterns. Kachchh has a wide variety of seeds. This Indigenous seed has been undertaken across improvement given their history of responding to difficult climate patterns. Farmers have developed a wide variety of seeds due to the variability of rainfall in the monsoon period from year to year. To make the farmers self-reliant for seed availability and to get indigenous seeds at their doorsteps, seed banks have been improved at the local and cluster levels under the leadership of women farmers. Women farmers groups are following the processes for making and operating seed bank at a local level

Satvik formed a group of women farmers at the Jawaharnagar and Kotay villages. Women farmers group has planned for seed availability at the village level, which involves studying



3.4 Exhibited A Traditional Seed in Krushi Mela

Satvik has participated in Krushimela Organised by the Government of Gujarat at Bhuj and set up a traditional seed exhibition. Hon. Governor of Gujarat Shri. Acharya Devvrat ji visited Stall and appreciated the effort done by Satvik.



4. Soil Health



4.1 Making Compost from Shredding of *Prosopis juliflora*

We see that soil fertility is decreasing in most of part of earth. However, Kachchh is a more vulnerable district in terms of soil health. The Kachchh region soil is very poor, Soil textured is sandy loom, Organic Carbon is very low, and Ec and pH are very high. Phosphorus (P), Manganese (Mn), Iron (Fe), and zinc (Zn) micronutrients deficient in Kachchh soil. These are the main reasons for working on the soil health aspect in the Kachchh district. Soil fertility is a key element of crop production.

One of the progressive farmers demonstrated compost-making from the *Prosopis juliflora* in the Nakhatrana block. its results are very positive and farmers carried out this practice last two years and compost is used in their farms. We are expanding this project in the Lodai cluster. Satvik started preparation Demonstration of making *Prosopis juliflora* shredding materials-based compost in the Lodai cluster.

Satvik's team started to discuss with progressive farmers for making compost. The farmers give a positive response and 25 farmers are ready to make a compost demonstration. Out of

25 farmers, 15 farmers started making compost this year. Satvik provided 1-ton shredding materials of the Prosopis juliflora, and the decomposer and farmers also used their more than 1-ton cow dung and raw materials available at the local level. Satvik provided technical guidance and hand-holding support for making compost. Making compost takes at least 3 months; we used 3 types of decomposers for the fast process of making compost. Observation was that the decomposer played an important role process of decomposing fast. We will see the results of the Prosopis juliflora shredding materials-based compost in the upcoming year. This is a mass demonstration done by Satvik in their project area. Satvik will be thinking of more comprehensive and scalable programs for soil health improvement in the upcoming year in the Kachchh region.

4.2 Local Soil Micro Based Bio Fertilizer development and Scale up

Earlier, Satvik signed an MOU with Kachchh University and SRF – Lucknow to understand, identify, and multiply the domestic soil microbes to establish sustainable farming practices, especially in Rainfed farming. Local soil-based biofertilizer results are positive, and farmers' demand is increasing. This is a farmer-friendly technology, and the bio-fertilizer application is very simple. In rainfed farming, farmers use the biofertilizer with seed treatment and irrigation farmers use this technology with drip in the crop. Farmers are very happy to use biofertiliser in their farms because after using this biofertiliser farmers get an 8-10 % production increase as per last year's data. This year Satvik started work in collaboration with local partners Ramakrishna Trust, KFFFD, and Nanalal bhai for mass production of the Bio fertilizer and distribution among the farmers. In the current year, in collaboration with the above partner, we have distributed biofertilizer for 911 acres of land.



Kutch University -Bio Fertilizer Distribution in 2023 – 24		
Sr.No.	Person/Organization	Utilization in Acre
1	KFFFD	200
2	Shri Ramakrishna Trust	200
3	Castor Products Company – CPC	300
4	Satvik	200
5	Others	11
Total		911

5. Food & Nutrient Security

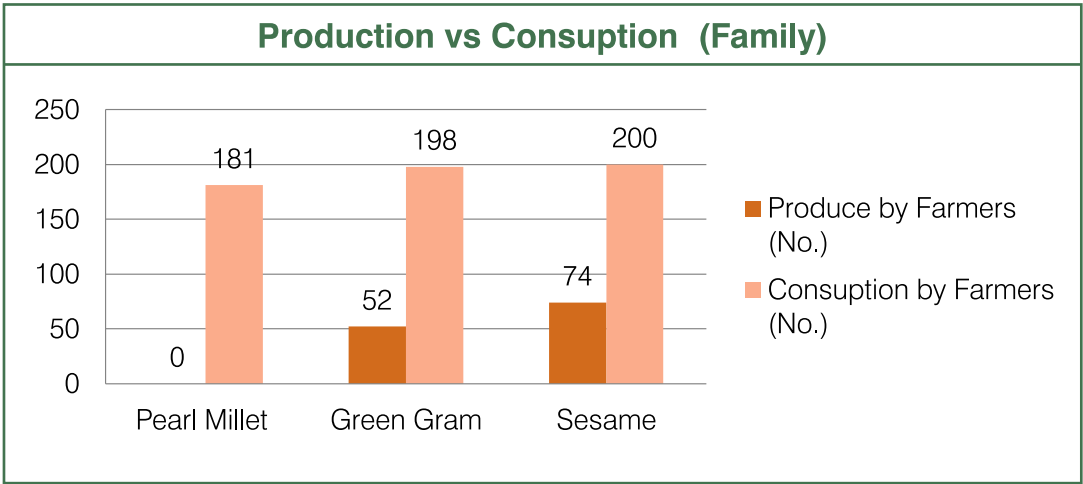
-Local Production Local Consumption



The Rammol is a traditional mixed cropping system practiced in rainfed agriculture in the Kachchh district. In the Rammol system, farmers mix any three to four from Bajara, sorghum, green gram, moth bean, cluster bean, sesame, and castor in line sowing in a field. In Kachchh, the Bajara is a main staple food, and the average 6 months used in the year as food; the Bajara is used to make a Roti. Green gram is a main staple food for kachchhidish, it's used in making khichadi (Khichadi made from rice and Green gram). Sesame oil is used in daily consumption in the past but in the current time, some families use sesame oil for cooking a portion of food. Mothbean is part of partial in some families in the Kachchh district for food consumption.

5.1 Study on Local Production & Local Consumption

Satvik did a study on local production and local consumption with 200 households in the Lodai cluster. In the study analysis chart, We found that out of 200 farmers, no one is sowing pearl millet but 181 used as staple food pearl millet regularly. This means 100% of families depend on the market for pearl millet requirements. The second major finding is that out of 200 farmers 52 farmers sow a Green gram and 198 farmers' families used a green gram as staple food. This means still 26% family fulfill green gram needs from their farms and the rest depend on the market. The third and last finding is that from a health point of view very crucial, out of 200 farmers 74 farmers sow sesame but no one uses sesame oil for cooking purposes. All the 200 farmers purchased cooking oil from the market. This study's findings indicated to need for work on local production and local consumption of staple food and vegetable requirements of the family.



Satvik will be engaged with women farmers to develop local market links for each and every food commodity. Satvik will support women groups in pearl millet procurement at the village level and sell at the village level and surplus to market. In Greengram's case, women's groups want to make mung dal and sell it within the village and surplus outside the market. Sesame was one of the key household requirements for oil purposes. Currently, some of the family is using sesame in oil in cooking propose. It is needed to process to make oil from the sesame seeds. Initially, women groups will link with oil mills to make oil, and oil use will increase then they will set up an oil mill at cluster level. Women groups will initiate a local production and local consumption model in a village/cluster gradually. Women groups will be selecting one by one commodity for business purposes at the local level. The program will support in development intuitional system for procurement, cleaning grading, branding, and marketing of local produce at the local level. Satvik discussed above thought with women farmers and they decided to carry out two big steps 1) Making Mung dal and 2) Extracting sesame oil for cooking purposes.



5.2 Making Mung Dal

Jawaharnagar women farmers have taken the lead in making Mung dal. The women's group has decided to purchase a Mung from their village and make dal. The group purchased 300 KG of mung from their village and made 266 kg of Mung Dal. The Jawaharnagar women's group sold 266 kg of mung dal at the local level. This activity gives confidence to the women farmers and organizations too.

5.3 Extracting sesame oil

One of the remarkable works done in project-covered villages is extracting sesame oil for cooking purposes after a long long time. 30 years ago, farmers used to extract oil from sesame growing in their fields and eat it. Eating sesame oil was daily in earlier times but gradually people stopped eating sesame oil. 10 women from villages of the Lodai cluster joined the process of extracting sesame oil. (It is used as food for humans as well as Animals). 749 Kg of sesame seed for extracting oil to processors, and they get back 324 kg of Sesame oil and 379 kg of cake.



6. Marketing Linkages

The market is always a key factor in natural farming, the farmer always needs a support mechanism in the availability of the market. Satvik is very keen to develop a local market in nearby Bhuj city. In the last two years, so many farmers have been motivated to convert conventional farming to natural farming in the surrounding area of Kachchh of the Bhuj city. Parallel to this, consumers demanded a chemical-free food item in Bhuj city. Satvik started working on the market linkages of the chemical-free produce in nearby city customers for those farmers doing organic farming. Satvik has to develop systems for selling Natural farming produce in Bhuj City. Satvik has collaborated with the Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and Shri Ramakrishna Trust (A local organization) to develop a local market in Bhuj city. Bhuj city people want a fresh organic vegetable and fruit regularly in Bhuj, as per the demand of consumers Satvik will take the lead in developing a local market. Satvik did dialogues with farmers who will come to Bhuj to sell their organic produce. Satvik has started a Weekly market at Bhanushalinagar (Bhuj) every Tuesday in Vivekananda Park. The weekly market started from 12 December 2023 in Bhuj city. Every Tuesday the market is open from 4 to 7 pm the evening. 10 Farmers are participating regularly in this market. Farmers regularly come to the weekly market a sell vegetables, fruits, and seasonal grains. The market is performing very well, but we need a good and sound system for the selection of the farmers and land certification. The progress of the organic produce market sales and the positive response of the consumers, create a need to introduce a farmers' participatory guarantee system for market management.



7. Networking & Knowledge Sharing

As of the last 20 years experience of in the organization, Satvik has a sound technical understanding of the environmental, agriculture, traditional seeds, seed banks, crop management and technology for increasing soil fertility. Satvik started to share their own experience of ecological farming with State and national level organizations. This year Satvik shared their experience on various platforms.

- Nature Positive farming and Wholesome Food foundation – Partner Meet – Hyderabad (17 & 18 March- 2023)
- Satvik set up Stall at Krushimela Organised by the Government of Gujarat at Bhuj for Awareness of the Desi Seed. Hon. Governor of Gujarat Shri. Acharya Devvrut ji Visited Satvik Stall at Bhuj on 7th to 9th April – 2023.
- Presentation on Farming system & Seed system at Hyderabad Workshop organised by MANAGE and RRAN on 26th to 28 April – 2023.
- Sharing Experience in Post People's Convention on Millets for Millions - Exploring Collective action by CSOs in Gujarat & Rajasthan organised by RRAN at Ahmadabad on 20 and 21 April -2023
- Cropping Systems: Rammol Mix cropping System : Organised by National Coalition on Natural farming- 14.06.2023
- Learning & Planning Workshop being held on 22nd – 24th August 2023 at Bhopal organised by FOLU, WRI and MP State Government



8. Financial Report

Satvik : Promoting Ecological Farming

Public Charitable Trust Reg. No. F-1541/Kachchh & Society Reg. No. Guj/1355/Kachchh

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024

Particular	Annexure	As on	As on	Total 2023-24	As on	As on
		31-03-2024- FC	31-03-2024- NFC		31-03-2023- FC	31-03-2023- NFC
Funds & Liabilities						
Trust and Corpus Funds	A		1,850,261	1,850,261		1,823,355
Other Funds	B	1,293,124	170,706	1,463,830	1,358,647	155,859
Unutilized Grant	C	1,437,563	205,000	1,642,563	1,451,047	
Total		2,730,687	2,225,967	4,956,654	2,809,694	1,979,214
Assets & Properties						
Net Block of Fixed Assets	D		1,447,080	1,447,080		1,452,355
Investments	E	1,141,279	400,959	1,542,238	1,093,951	375,108
Net Current Assets	F	1,589,408	377,928	1,967,336	1,715,743	151,751
Total		2,730,687	2,225,967	4,956,654	2,809,694	1,979,214
Notes Forming Part of Accounts and Accounting Policies	O					

For Satvik: Promoting
Ecological Farming


(Shailesh Vyas)
Secretary

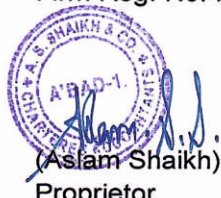
Place: Bhuj
Date: 09.09.2024

For H.Rustom & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 108908W


(HRD Dalal)
Proprietor

Membership No. 31368
UDIN: 24031368BKGWBP5716
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 09.09.2024

For A S Shaikh & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 139775W


(Aslam Shaikh)
Proprietor

Membership No. 162345
UDIN: 24162345BKEOFY4541
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 09.09.2024

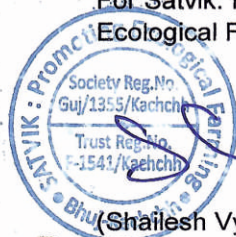
Satvik : Promoting Ecological Farming

Public Charitable Trust Reg. No. F-1541/Kachchh & Society Reg. No. Guj/1355/Kachchh

Income & Expenditure Account for the Year Ending on 31.03.2024

Particulars	Annexure	31-03-2024 - FC	31-03-2024 - NFC	Total 2023-24	31-03-2023 - FC	31-03-2023 - NFC
Income						
Grants & Donations	G	2,882,735	-	2,882,735	402,970	
Development Income	H	-	39,000	39,000		604,965
Interest Income	I	118,860	29,502	148,362	67,055	24,673
Excess of Expenditure over Income	B			-	28,298	21,407
Total		3,001,595	68,502	3,070,097	498,323	651,045
Expenditure						
Expenditure on Objects of the Trust	J	2,625,811	-	2,625,811	409,277	439,557
Administration Cost	L	386,004	22,182	408,186	72,762	141,659
Contribution to Charity Commissioner	K	15,303	-	15,303	4,784	-
Remuneration to Trustee	M	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory Audit Fees	N	40,000	-	40,000	11,500	63,500
Depreciation	D	-	5,274	5,274	-	6,329
Excess of Income over Expenditure	B	(65,523)	41,046	(24,477)	-	-
Total		3,001,595	68,502	3,070,097	498,323	651,045
Notes Forming Part of Accounts and Accounting Policies	O					

For Satvik: Promoting Ecological Farming



(Shailesh Vyas)
Secretary

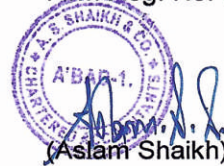
Place: Bhuj
Date: 09.09.2024

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Firm Reg. No. : 108908W



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Date: 09.09.2024

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Firm Reg. No. : 139775W



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Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 09.09.2024





SATVIK 
Promoting Ecological Farming

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Bhuj – Kachchh (Gujarat).

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