

ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022



at
india

ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022

**Appropriate Technology India
(AT India)**



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We dedicate this Annual Report to the community members we work with, the granting agencies that trusted our efforts, the partner organisations who came forward to collaborate and jointly create a sustainable future for upcoming generations, the Governing Board of AT India for supporting and guiding our paths to up-scale the learning gathered from field actions, and lastly the employees of AT India who have served in remote places as “catalysts of change” to facilitate the rural communities in meeting their developmental aspirations, as well as conserve the fragile ecosystems of the Indian Himalayan region.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

S. P. Singh President & Honorary Scientist INSA, Former Vice Chancellor HNB Garhwal University



For AT India it was the year of re-building, consolidation and infusion of some novel ideas and relationships. It was felt that the organization was getting logged down in the issues of its connected setups, so it took steps to strengthening its own activities and programs. The Board members particularly Dr. Rajesh Naithani and Dr. S. P. Sati who are Dehradun based took up several responsibilities and devoted their time to rebuild the organization. Dr. Rajesh Naithani got it connected with national and international agencies and institutions, giving importance to organic way of living. Ved Bhumi Connect (under the auspices of Maharishi International Group) was particularly supportive in imparting training to mountain women communities in Vedic way of agriculture and life style. We felt that to live in peace with nature while getting benefitted by its services is a very satisfying experience.

Encouraged by an environment of creativity and tranquillity in the system the staff put in more working hours and often worked well beyond office hours to generate grants and implement projects. It is because of the executive director and his associates, now AT India is well rooted also in Himachal Pradesh. The success achieved through various programs in Sirmour district of HP is quite impressive and satisfying.

It may be pointed out that because of joining of young persons with a research background like Ripu Daman Singh, Surabhi Gumber and Mahendra Prasad Bhatt research culture has begun to influence various project activities. For example, AT India is now involved in Citizen Science approaches; and field workers are talking about the shrubs and herbs which flower during winters when bees find difficult to survive for want of nectar and pollens. Even vehicle driver, Pawan sends pictures from his village of plants flowering in November and December. The approach that we should pay attention not only to the pollination service of bees, but also to what species be serve them most during the lean period is getting appreciated.

AT India talks about Carbon Justice to people who hardly emitted fossil fuel carbon, but are most exposed to climate change impact. These are tiny steps in terms of material progress, but they are indicators of change in spirit, extent of involvement and community affiliation.

A reference may be made to Raja Luis of Maharishi Group, who has not only enabled us to undertake training in Vedic

Agriculture, but also has lent a hand to AT India in marketing organic multiflora honey. We owe a lot to his philanthropic gestures, and I am thankful to Rajesh (Dr. Rajesh Naithani) for keeping me in the loop. Raja Ji has given hope to us that it is possible to work locally and think globally.

AT India is also developing its infrastructures in a modest way for which it needs to work continuously to generate projects and grants. The task is very challenging if not daunting.

We have to go for miles and miles to make our journey purposeful, for which we heavily depend on our field workers spread over large rural areas. It is the economic improvement at household level which would justify our efforts. Could we be able to claim someday that because of our efforts some mountain villages remained populated? Our path of ecological sustainability which gives importance to bees, plant species diversity and hydrological health of rural landscapes is challenging. Its economic gains may not be dramatic because market does not fully value most of the ecological services.

Let us keep on trying to find new ways to make development sustainable. Let us add a few things every day towards it. The day will come when we would come to realize that the journey we took was worth taking.

Best Wishes

S. P. Singh

OUR GOVERNING BOARD



Prof. S. P. Singh
*Former Vice Chancellor,
HNB Garhwal University, INSA
Hony. Scientist and
Himalayan Ecologist*



Mrs. Sharmila Ribeiro
*Agricultural Economist,
Benguru*



Dr. S. P. Sati
*Professor, VCSG Uttarakhand
University of Horticulture and
Forestry, Tehri-Garhwal, and
geologist*



Dr. Rajesh Naithani
*Pro-Vice Chancellor,
Himalayiya University,
Dehradun*



Prof. Surekha Dangwal
*Vice Chancellor, Doon
University, Dehradun*



Dr. Ashish Tewari
*Associate Professor, Kumaun
University, Nainital, and a
major tree ecologist*



Eng. Kirti Kumari
*Food Nutritionist, Krishi
Vigyan Kendra*



ABOUT AT INDIA

Appropriate Technology India (AT India) was established in 1994 just after the Earth Summit (1992) held in Rio de Janeiro, which was an ice breaker for Sustainable Mountain Development. The organization attempt to promote bio-resource based diversification of livelihood options as one of the potential solutions for maintaining ecological integrity and improving life quality of inhabitants in the remote mountains such as bee-keeping, sericulture, etc. for about 27 years in remotest districts of Uttarakhand. The AT India has also developed a producer-based enterprise which includes procurement, processing and marketing of honey processed from mountain farmers.

OUR VISION

AT India envisions nurturing the capabilities and skills of rural and deprived people in mountains, particularly youth and women to enhance their self-resilience and improve their aptitudes in all aspect of life.

OUR OUTREACH



THEMATIC AREAS OF WORK

- Rural Economy Enhancement and Livelihood Strengthening,
- Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation,
- Capacity Building and Skill Development,
- Research and Documentation



RURAL ECONOMY ENHANCEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD STRENGTHENING



communities of remote mountain villages of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh (Central Himalayan Region). The organization has developed **specialization in *Cerana* bee keeping** (*Apis cerana*, a native honey bee) and **honey marketing, tasar silk production through oaks, weaving and marketing of tasar silk clothes, dairy activities, and production of spices like turmeric, large cardamom, garlic, coriander, chilly etc.** While doing so, it takes all possible measures to **protect and conserve natural biodiversity**. Before the interventions of AT India, it was unthinkable that women in mountains can run economic enterprises, make tasar silk garments and market native honey.

Rural Economy Enhancement and Livelihood Strengthening

AT India seeks union between sustainable use of biodiversity and income generation from it. AT India facilitates the flow of some precious ecosystem services while enabling

Through its various activities, AT India contributes to **women-based enterprises**, and aims at **restricting stress-outmigration**, and resultant depopulation of mountain areas. Its long-term goal is to maintain the **integrity of mountain landscapes** which include village societies, **biodiversity conservation**, and **enterprise development through women**.

Oak Tasar Development Project

Targeted Community

965 Households of 60 villages of Lakhamandal, Dehradun District, Uttarakhand

Supported by

Central Silk Board and Directorate of Sericulture, Uttarakhand

Key Objective

Promotion of Oak Tasar Silk production

PROJECT UPDATE

- Sericulture (Oak Tasar silk) is one of AT India's flagship programs initiated in Uttarakhand (in 1995), reflecting organization's synergistic approach of forest and providing sustainable livelihoods for local communities.
- For disease free and quality seed production, AT India has established two seed cocoon preservation houses and seven grainages in Lakhamandal, Dehradun district.



- Two commercial Chawki Rearing Centres (CRCs) and 73 Rearing Houses were established by the organization for silkworm rearing.



- AT India became the single largest producer of oak cocoons in 2003-04 in the country with a record harvest over 40 lakh Oak Tasar cocoons.
- During 2021-22, AT India in collaboration with Directorate of Sericulture, Uttarakhand and Central Silk Board has produced 1,10,000 Oak Tasar cocoons.
- 60 ha area was covered under Quercus serrata plantation.

Focused Rural Development Programme (FRDP)

Targeted Community

1000 Households of 18 villages of Sirmaur District, Himachal Pradesh

Supported by

HDFC Bank Parivartan

Key Objective

To improve income of small farmers through value chain development



The selected Sirmaur district (30°27' 30" and 31°02' 20" N latitude and 77°01' 12" and 77°49' 40" E longitude, the southernmost district) is one of the twelve administrative districts of Himachal Pradesh. District Sirmaur is located in outer Himalayas which is commonly known as Shivalik range having a geographical area of 2825 sq. km. The district has hilly and mountainous topography with inter mountain valleys, the most prominent being the Paonta valley.

Project Objectives

- To enhance horticultural productivity of fruit tree crops through orchard development, technical trainings on management of orchards, beekeeping, nursery preparation and vegetable cultivation; and
- Entrepreneurial development through training, skill development and market linkages with specific focus on fruit processing, indigenous beekeeping for managed pollination services, etc.



PROJECT UPDATE

During 2021-22, Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) of the 18 villages was conducted to identify the community needs and their issues. Local communities in the project area are highly diverse, demanding varied training and skill development streams. First year of the project was majorly focused on community mobilization, and skill development. The major project activities took place in this year includes promotion of beekeeping enterprise, off-season vegetable cultivation and orchard establishment. For the reliable supply of the bee colonies in the project area 02 bee breeding centers had been established in the two villages viz. Bechar Ka Bag and Sainj.

Farmers are getting benefitted by the advanced farming tools supported under the project and the producer groups in turn hire out their agriculture machinery to the needy farmers on nominal hire charge basis for different farm operations. Marked change in

relationships and attitudes in project areas were noticed just only in a period of 12 months in context to adoption of appropriate activities, biodiversity conservation, soil management, etc. Several exposure visits were organized by the organization to strengthen and enhance the existing knowledge of the farmers and skill upgradation in regard to the various livelihood generating activities.

One centralized Aggregation-cum-Food Processing Unit was established, which is being run by apex level Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and all relevant licenses were obtained to carry out the agri-business. As of now, the FPOs facilitated to cluster level Community Based Organizations (CBOs) for marketing of different community made rural products under a single brand (CERANA). The FPOs are able to make forward linkages with reputed wholesalers and the produces are being marketed through retail shop in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

It is evident from the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) conducted and the interest shown by the communities towards new interventions that households with limited livelihood options are more likely to invest in appropriate modern technologies or ideas aiming at economic diversification. In coming years, the organization will scale up successful pilot interventions. From second year onwards of the project, the focus will be

on entrepreneur's promotion through various on-farm and off-farm livelihood and skill development activities, on-farm production enhancement, forward, backward linkage establishment and conservation of natural resources.



Promoting Bee-keeping Enterprise for improving livelihood of Mountain Communities and Resilience

Key Objective

Improve income of small farmers through the promotion of beekeeping enterprise

Targeted Community
300 Rural Households

Project Duration
2021- 2023

Supported by
IM- Swedish Development Partner

Project Geography

14 Remote villages in Mandal Valley of Chamoli District, Uttarakhand

Project Objectives

- To explore the possibility of enhancing income of beekeepers of mountain villages of Uttarakhand being served by AT India.
- To enhance the sustainability of beekeeping by strengthening the natural resources for honey production namely flowers, nest cavities and improving bee boxes.
- Expansion and strengthening of bee-keeping by improving bee boxes, nests, etc., to create a breeding system to reliable supply of bee colonies to farmers, and
- To develop a plan for sustainable bee-keeping with requisite policy options for conservation, livelihood and employment.





PROJECT UPDATE

The project was geared towards reducing poverty amongst men and women beekeepers and their families across the fourteen target villages in Mandal valley. The project also focused on contributing to three of the eight millennium development goals namely; 1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, 2) Promote gender equality and empower women 3) Ensure environmental sustainability. Up to the completion of the project about 300 bee keepers in the region have been reached with the various interventions around Apis cerana bee-based honey enterprise. Key interventions were; organizing beekeepers into 32 producer groups (PGs) for collective action, capacity building on bee husbandry and environmental management for improvement of beekeepers' skills and knowledge and linkages of beekeepers to service providers and buyers/market information. Capacity building of farmers resulted to increased production of honey with 86.7% (135 women, 15 men) of beekeepers in the targeted villages reporting an increase of more than 20%. With improved access to market/market information and the positive change on honey production (more volumes and better quality) beekeepers got benefited

from increased income. For instance, in all the targeted 14 villages beekeepers recorded a seasonal average income of INR 1500 only from beekeeping (by selling colonies and honey), respectively at the onset of the project (Baseline Survey Report, 2022). A breeding system for the reliable supply of bee colonies to farmers with a capacity of 20 bee boxes has also been established in the project area. The project also aimed at increasing women's empowerment for 250 women beekeepers through involvement in decision-making units and economic empowerment. Across the fourteen target villages, till date the project had empowered ~350 women (directly or indirectly) by encouraging their participation in beekeeping (increasing their income) and representation in governance structures such as beekeeper groups and associations (increasing their voice in decision making). This project also made key contribution to gender equity through training women on entrepreneurship which has provided women beekeepers with opportunities to develop their skills, improve their income generation, gain employment, and take up leadership positions. It is expected that, at the end of project implementation ~90% of women in the targeted villages were applying the acquired skills to expand their honey-based enterprise and other businesses as a result of trainings delivered by the project.

Honey Bee Centered Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Promotion in a Changing World in Uttarakhand Himalayas-A Rural Citizen Science Approach

Key Objective

Promotion of women centric Citizen Science approach for the development of the rural communities outside the mainstream urban economic system

Project Duration

2021- 2023

Supported by

IM- Swedish Development Partner

Project Geography

14 Remote villages in Mandal Valley of Chamoli District, Uttarakhand

Project Objectives

- To manage domestic Asian bee (*A. cerana*) keeping enterprise by establishing a viable Honey value chain through community participation and research-based solution, and
- To enable people to enhance conservation and make payment claims for ecosystem services



PROJECT UPDATE

Citizen Science has a long tradition, but recently there is an increase in such studies globally. Bee keepers can contribute to research on honey bees and the environment they are foraging in several ways ranging from providing data to helping research with sample collection. The majority of bee keepers in the project area are harvesting honey for their own use or side income, but not as their primary source of income. Our study is probably the first study in Uttarakhand Himalayas to quantify several traits and attitudes of bee keepers acting as citizen scientists. The main objective of this initiative was to identify best practices that can be applied by rural community members to adopt bee keeping as a livelihood generating activity.

During the initiating phase of the project, a questionnaire-based study was conducted among the community members in the project area. 300 community members (30% male; 70% female) from 14 villages participated in the survey. The most common reasons for the involvement in bee keeping was “to increase their livelihoods”. Most community members stated that they do not use pesticides for agriculture. Almost all the bee keepers did not have knowledge about the diseases related to bees and bee hive management. Beekeeping contributes 1% to 20% in household income by honey harvesting and selling of colonies. Average income through honey harvesting was Rs. 2500/ per year followed by Rs. 1250/ through colony sell. With regard to the floral resources foraged by honey bee, most participants shared their traditional knowledge and on the basis of that a floral

chart was prepared. They also shared the information with regard to natural habitat (in forests) of honey bees such as cavity (tree/rock), and the tree species preferred by the honey bee. *Quercus leucotrichophora* is the most preferred tree species by honey bee as their natural habitat followed by *Rhododendron arboreum* and *Toona ciliata*. Skill development training programmes with regard to record data with tools and document such as use of GPS and camera traps, taking good pictures for the community particularly women were organized. Attempts were made to make women familiar with technical tools for virtual meetings and communication. 03 days in hand Training on data collection for phenological studies, tree cavity density, collection time of nectar and pollen, distance of bee foraging etc. was organized in the project area. For the first time, 14 bee keepers were scrutinized as citizen scientists for further data collection on foraging behaviour- daily hours, foraging period on a flower species, abundance of resource, assessment of the tree cavity density and natural distribution of nests in forests etc.



Promotion of Cerana Honey Value Chain in Uttarakhand Himalaya

Key Objective

To ensure community participation of the local communities through honey value chain development in order to improve the quality of their lives and increase their income

Project Duration

2021- 2023

Supported by

Sri Sri Ravi Shankar Development Project (Art of Living)

Project Geography

Mandal Valley of Chamoli District, Uttarakhand

The landscape of the project area (Mandal Valley, Chamoli, Uttarakhand) is environmentally fragile and its people are highly vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation. The project aims to improve livelihoods by carrying out activities in off-farm sectors while simultaneously promoting ecosystem management and the efficient use of natural resources including water and energy.

With the support of Art of Living, AT India is supporting farmers to harness the full potential of the Cerana honey value chain. For this, the organization is promoting a

community-based beekeeping enterprise to increase honey production and marketing, resulting in improved income and better livelihoods. Five villages (Khalla, Koteswar, Bandwara, Bairagana, and Mandal) in Chamoli District of Uttarakhand, India, with a strong





tradition of beekeeping have been selected as pilot sites for the honey value chain. The high availability of bee preferred flora in these sites increases the scope for beekeeping and honey production.

Honey value chain interventions and upgrading strategies

Capacity building and provision of modern technology beehives: Farmers are being trained on modern bee management techniques and have been provided with high-tech equipment to enhance the quality of honey production. Trainings and exposure visits are being conducted on hygienic methods of honey extraction, bottling and packaging, branding and organic certification. Focus has been given to include women and the poor in value chain development by encouraging their participation in groups and building their capacities through training, exposure visits,

and provision of material and equipment.

Mobilization of beekeepers into self-help groups: Farmers have been organized into self-help groups to strengthen farmer organizations and their activities.

Facilitating market access: Market surveys are being undertaken to assess market demand and requirements in terms of quality and quantity. Potential market outlets are being contacted to ensure steady marketing of honey, as there is a projected increase in the quantity of honey produced as a result of the project intervention.

Development and promotion of new products: With improved technology, value addition and honey processing will be done as per the market requirements. For effective product promotion and marketing the produced honey would be marketed through CERANA brand.

Watershed Development Project

Key Objective

Sustainable development of the community through integrated watershed development approach.

Targeted Community

779 Households of 07 villages of Rudraprayag District, Uttarakhand

Project Duration

2017-2022

Supported by

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

Project Geography

Jakhnoli Watershed, Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand

Key Highlights

- Conversion of barren land into orchards (300 Nali), pulses and grains cultivation (140 Nali), and vegetable cultivation (80 Nali)
- A subsistence increase in crop land as well as productivity was observed as they started using modern scientific agri/horti tools and techniques like power weeder, vermi-compost, use of high yielding seed, improvement of water sources, etc.
- A wasteland of 28 hectares was planted with fodder plants.
- Beneficiaries started growing cash crops other than their traditional crops.
- 133 Recharge Pits, 12400 Contour Trench, 3300 RM Diversion Drain were constructed.







CAPACITY BUILDING AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

The challenges common to mountain regions included reducing poverty, strengthening resilience, achieving gender equality, and safeguarding mountain ecosystems. Building capacity to promote sustainable development of mountain communities and ecosystems is one of our primary activities. Capacity building efforts are primarily focussed on our thematic areas: Strengthening Livelihoods, Biodiversity

Conservation, Women Empowerment. We organize training sessions and workshops annually in collaboration with several line department and agencies viz. NABARD, Horticulture Department, UNDP, etc. to strengthen community members' understanding and expertise on different aspects of sustainable mountain development such as bee keeping, sericulture, gender equality etc.

Strengthening Apple Value Chain in the Rural Mountains of Uttarakhand leading to Improved Livelihoods for Commercial Gains

Key Objective

To capacitate the apple cultivators of the region through several skill development training programs in the region

Supported by

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Project Geography

Harshil, Uttarkashi District, Uttarakhand

25 beneficiaries were selected by AT India team through village level meetings and interactions for further training and capacity building programmes. Trainings on several aspects of apple value chain such as capacity building of the selected apple cultivators with respect to business planning, financial management and ownership development, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), orchard management, apple processing, product development and value addition of apple products etc. were organized by Appropriate Technology India (AT India) in the selected villages. Using a modular approach, facilitators undertook a mix of lectures, role playing games, participatory discussions and field visits, to make the trainings an engaging experience. While designing

and delivering the training programmes, the concept of traditional apple cultivation was taken into account to make the enterprises commercially viable. An unique brand named as Budera was developed by the community members for the marketing of the processed products and raw apples.





RURAL MOUNTAIN COMMUNITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

AT India is focussed to build on the social capital by strengthening, institutionalizing, capacity building of rural mountain communities. Since 1994, ~1,000 villages across seven districts of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have been brought under this initiative. More than 2,300 Self Help Groups (SHGs) representing 20,000 women have been mobilized and further federated in to 13 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

With the support of Resource Service Agency (RSA), 13 Producer Organization Promoting Institutions (POPIs) and 38 representatives of these POPIs were strengthened with regard to field operations, management and governance. In association with National (NABARD), AT India strengthened 570 Board of Directors (BODs) representing 57 FPOs with regard to good governance. 57 CEOs of FPOs were also strengthened in different streams such as marketing, good governance, business plan preparation, record keeping, etc.



Total share holding
Rs. 10,78,150



Credit Support
Rs. 4,00,000



Working Capital Mobilized
Rs.20,84,690



Total Turnover
Rs. 36,35,621





















RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

The AT India has expertise in bee keeping and the first-hand knowledge about the use of tree stem cavities/holes for building beehives by *Apis cerana*. This honey bee prefers banj oak forests for using cavities, and an old-growth banj oak is particularly preferred. The lesson is that old growth oak forest has a specific biodiversity role. AT India's honey bee workers have recorded that *Apis cerana* bee visits flowers of 68 species to collect nectar and

pollen. With some efforts, we can emphasize the importance of conserving several plant species to ensure sustained income from bee keeping. For example, *Prunus cerasoides* (Paiyya) is of critical importance to sustain bee keeping in the lean flowering period. It is a beautiful flowering tree, which can also be promoted for tourism purpose. Japanese display the place and dates when their cherry flowers are in blossom to attract tourists.

List of bee preferred plant species foraged for nectar and pollen

<p><i>Albizia leonensis</i> (Vahl) B.S.P. & S. G. & S. G. Family: Mimosaceae Vernacular name: Drinal, Chis Flowering: July-August Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Albizia leonensis</i> (Vahl) B.S.P. & S. G. & S. G. Family: Mimosaceae Vernacular name: Drinal, Chis Flowering: July-August Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Albizia leonensis</i> (Vahl) B.S.P. & S. G. & S. G. Family: Mimosaceae Vernacular name: Drinal, Chis Flowering: July-August Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Albizia leonensis</i> (Vahl) B.S.P. & S. G. & S. G. Family: Mimosaceae Vernacular name: Drinal, Chis Flowering: July-August Bee source: Patil</p> 
<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 
<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 
<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 	<p><i>Amorpha canescens</i> (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae Vernacular name: Lal Akhi, Bad nakh Flowering: June-July Bee source: Patil</p> 





H.S. Ratra & Co
(Chartered Accountants)

Audit Report for Financial Year 2021-2022

Board of Directors,
Appropriate Technology India
B-106, Yamuna Apartment,
Alaknanda, New Delhi-110019

Sub : Submission of Statutory Audit Report for the accounting year ended 31st March, 2022

Sir,

The accounts of Appropriate Technology India have been audited on the basis of record produced and information supplied (oral and written) by the office bearers of the society during course of our audit. The statement of accounts viz. Income & expenditure A/c. & the Balance sheet, for the aforesaid period have been duly examined and the observation and discrepancies so noticed on the transaction and affairs of the society have been mentioned in audit objection and general remarks.

Please find enclosed herewith the Statutory Audit Report for the accounting year 1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 along with the following -

1. Statement of Income and expenditure Account for the year ending on 31st March 2022.
2. Statement of Receipt & Payment Account for the year ending on 31st March 2022.
3. Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2022.

Thanking you,

For M/s H. S. Ratra and Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 009227C



CA H S Ratra

Proprietor

Offices — Membership No.: 077134

65-A, Guru Road, Patel Nagar, Dehradun - 248001
Email: hsratra@gmail.com, Mobile: 91-9837003626



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**Board of Directors,
Appropriate Technology India
B-106, Yamuna Apartment,
Alaknanda, New Delhi-110019**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Appropriate Technology India**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022 and the Statement of Profit and Loss / Income & Expenditure for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information incorporated in these financial statements of the Society along with its Branches audited by us for the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with Societies Act, 1860 & Rules there under. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the applicable Standards by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and under the Societies Act, 1860. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's

judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial

statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Society's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts together with the notes thereon give the information required as per the Societies Act, 1860 and the rules thereunder, and any other applicable Acts, and or circulars issued by the Registrar, in the manner so required for the society gives a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (i) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the society as at 31st March 2022;
- (ii) In the case of the Statement of profit and loss / Income & Expenditure of the profit/loss for the year ended on that date; and

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Matters

The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act, 1860.

We report that:

- (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory.
- (b) The transactions of the Society, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Society.
- (c) The returns received from the offices and branches of the Society have been found adequate for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss / Income & Expenditure Account comply with applicable Accounting Standards.

We further report that:

- (i) The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss / Income & Expenditure Account dealt with by this report, are in agreement with the books of account and the returns.
- (ii) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Society so far as appears from our examination of these books.

Thanking you,

For M/s H. S. Ratra and Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 009227C



CA H S Ratra

Proprietor

Membership No.: 077134

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INDIA

Registered Office: B-106, Yamuna Apartment, Alaknanda, New Delhi-110019
 Head Office: Mandir Marg Guptkashi, Distt. Rudraprayag, Garhwal, Uttarakhand
 Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

Liabilities	Schedule	Amount	Assets	Schedule	Amount	Amount
Corpus Fund	1		Fixed Assets	5		
			Opening Balance		4,747,494.00	4,644,443.00
General Fund			Less: Depreciation		103,051.00	
Fixed Asset Fund			Investments	6		34,496,882.00
Opening Balance		4,378,219.00	Overspent Grants Recoverable from Projects	2		2,168,428.23
Add: Additions during the year		369,275.00	Current Assets, Loans and Advances			
Less: Depreciation		103,051.00	Cash & Bank Balances	7		8,722,164.43
Unspent Grants in Projects	2		Loans & Advances	8		3,689,452.36
		4,644,443.00	Security Deposits	9		3,892,155.00
Current Liabilities						
Sundry Creditors	3					
Expenses Payable & Provisions	4					
		3,983,434.28				
		2,944,530.77				
Total		57,613,525.02	Total			57,613,525.02

For and on behalf of Board



[Signature]
 Dr. S. Singh
 President
 Date:
 Place : Dehradun

[Signature]
 Sanjay Singh Bisht
 Executive Director

[Signature]
 Mr. Dev M.

As per our separate report as on even date
 For M/s H. S. Ratra and Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No.: 009227C



Membership No.: 077134

Appropriate Technology India
Registered Office: B-106, Yamuna Apartment, Alaknanda, New Delhi-110019
Head Office: Mandir Marg Guptkashi, Distt. Rudrapurayag, Garhwal, Uttarakhand
Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2022

Expenditure	Year ended 31st March 2022	Income	Year ended 31st March 2022
To Staff and other needy supports	5,134,783.00	By Yarn Sales	1,800.00
To Staff Travel	47,907.00	By Administrative Cost	373,027.00
To Bank Charges and Commission	6,677.32	By Honey Collection Receipt	514,022.00
To Office Expenses	276,105.00	By Donation in Kinds	3,968,430.00
To Rent, Water and Electricity	395,670.00	By Rental Income	30,000.00
To Printing and Stationery	29,676.00	By Interest From Bank	3,052.00
To Telecommunication Expenses	68,214.46	By Interest in FDR's	4,081.00
To Vehicle Fuel and Repair	53,051.00	By Interest received on Bank Account (FCRA)	1,447.00
To Board Meeting Exps	36,418.00	By Interest Received on Sweep Account	19,729.57
To Establishment Expenses	16,916.00	By Misc. Income	4,556.00
To Interest on TDS Expenses	392.00	By Profit from Sale of Mutual Fund	321,449.48
To Computer Maintenance	800.00	By UNDP Training Programme Grants	635,588.00
To UNDP Training Programme Expenditures	238,042.00	By General Donations	700,000.00
To Legal Professional and Consultancy Charges	717,600.00	By Guest House Income	216,805.00
To BOG/12A Renewal Fees	25,000.00	By NGO Management Cost HDFC	1,028,042.00
To Gratuity	1,073,693.00	By DPWCDS- Technical Support Cost	41,671.00
To Relief Material for Covid-19	4,170,917.00	By Training Income	418,050.00
To Postage and Telegram	1,741.00	By Service Charge- Rural Mart	6,250.00
To RSA FPOS Training	869,376.00	By RSA FPOS - Training- CEO	117,670.00
To RSA FPOS - Training- CEO	28,322.00	By RSA FPOS - Training- BOD	294,900.00
To RSA FPOS - Training- BOD	67,679.00	By RSA Training Others	14,400.00
To RSA Training Expenses	15,450.00	By Grant from Projects (Annexure A)	27,139,469.00
To Colonies Transfer to Project Area	20,247.00	By Interest of Projects	32,721.00
To Contract Staff Salary	351,335.00	By Mutual Fund Receipts	21,659,264.00
To Honey Collection Expenses	301,125.00	By ATI & Other Contribution	2,873,375.00
To Medical Insurance	187,936.00	By Interest on TDS Refund	88,948.00
To CSR Project Expenses	13,126.00		
To Workshop & Training Expenses	4,020.00	To Excess of Income over Expenditure	
To Sample Expenses	1,771.00		
To Purchase of Mutual Fund	12,224,600.00		
To Project Expenditure (Annex A)	29,856,972.71		
Less:			
Exp of Previous Year	(254,377.61)		
Project Exp Overspent to be recd.	492,139.32		
By ATI and Other contribution			
To Excess of income over Expenditure	4,082,512.27		
Total	60,510,747.05	Total	60,510,747.05

For and on behalf of Board

Dr. SP Singh
President
Date:
Place : Dehradun



Sanjay Singh Bisht
Executive Director

Atul Jain

As per our separate report as on even date
For M/s H. S. Ratra and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 089227C

Dehradun
H. S. Ratra
Proprietor
Membership No. - 077134

OUR PARTNERS



HDFC Bank Parivartan



IM-Swedish Development Partner



National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)



Central Silk Board, India



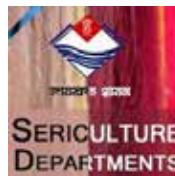
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)



Sri Sri Ravi Shankar Development Project (Art of Living)



Directorate of Sericulture, Uttarakhand

AT INDIA TEAM

- Aari Satakari
- Anusuiya Kunwar
- Atul Jain
- Bandana Negi
- Bashanti Rana
- Beer Pal Bhandari
- Beer Singh Rawat
- Bharat Singh Rawat
- Birendr Singh Rana
- Darshan Singh Negi
- Deepak Attri
- Deepak Rautela
- Ghansyam Singh Bisht
- Gyatri Devi
- Indu Devi
- Jagat Singh Negi
- Jasoda Semwal
- Jeet Pal Negi
- Jeet Pal Negi
- Kalawati Bhatt
- Kripa Ram Bhatt
- Kuldeep Singh
- Kunwar Singh Rawat
- Laxman Singh Rana
- Mahar Singh
- Mahendra Bhatt
- Mamata Panwar
- Mandakini Pujari
- Matwar Singh
- Meenakshi Devi
- Nand Lal Badoni
- Neha Devi
- Pankaj Bisht
- Parvati Devi
- Pradeep Singh Kateth
- Puskar Singh Negi
- Rajender Singh Panwar
- Rajendra Singh Bajwal
- Rakesh Dhirwan
- Rakesh Prasad Bhatt
- Renu Negi
- Ripu Daman Singh
- Sanjay Bisht
- Shishu Pal Singh
- Shiv Prasad Sati
- Shiv Singh Rawat
- Sohan Ringwal
- Sourav Pundir
- Sunita Devi
- Surabhi Gumber
- Vinod Kumar
- Yashwant Singh Rawat

हर्ष है हमें कि हमने ये कदम उठाया है,
ग्रामीण नागरिकों को स्थानीय संपदा से रूबरू करवाया है.....
सेरीकल्चर, हार्टिकल्चर द्वारा सतत विकास का
मतलब समझाया है,
कृषि कार्य और मौन पालन के फायदे से अवगत कराया है....
ATI के इन सतत प्रयासों से महिलाओं ने भी अपनी
क्षमता को पहचाना है,
प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण हेतु एक सराहनीय
कदम उठाया है...
हमने इन प्रयासों से उन्हें इतना सफल बनाया है,
कि उन्होंने पलायन छोड़ अपने गाँव में
स्वयं रोजगार अपनाया है...
अब यही मुहीम गाँव-गाँव चलानी है,
ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार शक्ति सर्वश्रेष्ठ बनानी है...

प्रत्याक्षा..





CONTACT US

Head Office

Appropriate Technology India (AT India)
Mandir Marg, Guptkashi (Garhwal)
P.O. Guptkashi, District. Rudraprayag-246439, Uttarakhand, India

Admin Office

Appropriate Technology India (AT India)
179, Kalyan Kunj, Panditwadi, Near Lovely Market, Dehradun-248007, Uttarakhand,
India

Phone: 01364-287355; Mobile: +91-9068760289

Email: admin@atindia.org; ed@atindia.org

Visit us on the Web: www.atindia.org