



ANNUAL REPORT

2015-2016

*Bridging needs and resources through
knowledge based support*



OUR MISSION

Development Support Centre aims to provide knowledge based support to institutions involved in promoting sustainable livelihoods and participatory resource management

OUR VALUES

Participation, Equity, Efficiency, Cost-effectiveness, Sustainability, Honesty and Transparency

FOREWORD

“Natural resource development and management programmes should be considered as levers for achieving greater economic, social and political equity. The implementing agency must keep in view the critical significance of equity considerations at all stages. Suitable mechanisms and safeguards must be incorporated into the design process and execution of the programmes so as to ensure participation of the disadvantaged”

Equity is recognised as one of the eight non-negotiable principles of development and management of natural resources in sustainable manner which were jointly developed by Anilbhai and other eminent practitioners, academicians and policy makers from across the country in 2005. It is also one of the core values that Development Support Centre upholds.

The organisation has been implementing participatory natural resource management programmes such as Watershed Management and Participatory Irrigation Management since its inception. Later as a natural progression, it has also taken up integrated water resource management including participatory groundwater management in rainfed and irrigated areas and implementation of the Sustainable Agriculture and Enterprise Development programme in both Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. In all these programmes, the focus was on small and marginal farmers and the participation of women through the formation of Farmer’s Clubs and Self Help Groups.

The DSC has also facilitated Women’s Federations such as the Sangam Women’s Savings and Credit Cooperative in Meghraj and the Janapav Mahila Vikas Samiti in Mhow and the Krushidhan Farmer Producer Company in Gujarat and the Narmada Valley Farmer Producer Company in Madhya Pradesh. These Federations and Producer Companies have men and women and from the marginalised communities as its members and provide services that help them enhance their livelihoods.

However, DSC realised that while both NRM and enterprise development helped in enhancing the livelihoods of a majority of rural households, there were certain segments in the village that hardly benefited from either. These were people who had little or no assets or were physically incapable of joining the labour force such as the widows, the elderly and the differently abled. While there were government schemes which aimed at providing benefits to them, they had little or no access to them. The Panchayats which were responsible for implementation of these schemes were also not aware or proactive in delivering them. The “Gram Sabhas” in which the issues and demand for such schemes were raised, rarely saw the participation of women and the disadvantaged.


Thus, DSC in collaboration with the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, India undertook implementation of the “Grameen Shusasan Programme” in the Meghraj block of Aravali district in Gujarat and Manawar block of Dhar district in Madhya Pradesh. The programme

covers 32 Panchayats and 71 villages with a focus to empower community groups especially women and other marginalised sections of the society to access and monitor their entitlement and basic services from Panchayats and Government agencies. It has built the capacities of the local youth to become “Nagrik Mitras” (Friends of the Citizen) and set up “Nagrik Soochna Kendras” (Citizen Information Centres) in both the blocks. It also worked closely with the Panchayat to help them become more effective and accountable. To ensure participation of women in “Gram Sabhas”, the Nagrik Mitras facilitated “Mahila Sabhas” prior to the “Gram Sabhas”. Through the phone based IVRs system they also ensured that the “Gram Sabhas” were held as per schedule and well attended.

As the organisation scales up its implementation in yet another State – Maharashtra, which again is on a high growth trajectory, it is necessary that the marginalised are not left out. The DSC through this integrated approach of participatory natural resource management, sustainable agriculture and enterprise development and the strengthening of Panchayats and improving access to Government schemes, could provide valuable lessons for all.

The organisation has been fortunate to get the support of the Government and other donors for its activities and I thank all for supporting us in this difficult, yet rewarding journey. My fellow Board members have been giving their time and inputs to the staff and I would like to acknowledge their valuable contribution. I would also like to congratulate the DSC team for believing in the vision and core values of the organisations and striving hard to see that these are translated into practice.

The annual report describes the journey of DSC and its institutions. I hope you enjoy going through the same and look forward to your feedback.



Vijay Mahajan
Chairman

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 ABOUT DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE

The Development Support Center (DSC) is a resource organization that provides knowledge based support to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), government agencies and other stakeholders in the field of Participatory Natural Resource Management (PNRM) and sustainable livelihoods. The organization was established by late Shri Anil C. Shah in 1994, in response to demand from various eminent individuals and stakeholders concerned with rural development in Gujarat. The DSC provides a variety of services through multi-disciplinary team of professionals that directly implement projects, help in capacity building of key functionaries, carries out field studies and takes initiatives for appropriate policy changes.

1.2 KEY ACTIVITIES

Field Implementation

The DSC is involved in implementation of various programme covering about 358 villages and 1.15 lakhs hectare area in rainfed and irrigated areas of Gujarat, Madhya

Pradesh (M.P.) and Maharashtra. It directly promotes Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) programme in about 75000 hectares of **4 major** and **2 medium** irrigation projects. The organisation has facilitated WUAs, branch and project level federations in more than **200** villages. It is the largest NGO in India working in the irrigation sector with its PIM projects cited as models in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. These projects have also been instrumental in influencing policies at the State and national level. Similarly, DSC is involved in implementing the Integrated Watershed and Water Resource Management programme covering about **40,000** hectares in Gujarat, M.P and Maharashtra. The Integrated Water Resource Management is being implemented in **42** villages through Sujal Samitis in the rainfed area of Meghraj and the command area of Dharoi, Mazum and Guhai irrigation schemes in North Gujarat. It is also promoting sustainable agriculture activities and farmer led value chain development activities in both rainfed and irrigated areas of Gujarat, M.P. and Maharashtra with the help of government and other donors.

Capacity Building

The DSC strongly believes that the success of participatory programme lies in the capacity building of various stakeholders including farmers, NGO representatives and government functionaries. The organization is recognized as a resource centre for PIM and watershed programme at the State and national levels. It has been collaborating with the Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI), Anand for providing support to promote PIM in selected irrigation projects of the State. Similarly it is partnering with the Gujarat State Watershed Management Agency and Rajiv Gandhi Jal Grahana Mission, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh to provide training to village functionaries and to the staff of project implementing agencies. It has recently set up the Anil Shah PIM Resource Centre in Visnagar block of Mehsana district. The organization also hosts exposure visits for national and international delegations on PIM. Based on the requests from academic institutions DSC also conducts basic orientation programme for Post Graduate and Under Graduate students from social, management, agriculture and engineering streams. So far, DSC has organised more than **739** training programme for PIM and watershed and has a full-fledged training centre in Ahmedabad which can host about 70 participants.

Communication

The DSC has developed user friendly audio-video and print communication materials on Best Practices in Natural Resource Management (NRM) in Gujarati, Hindi and English that can be used for wider dissemination. These include posters, panels, booklets and video films on PIM, Watershed Management and Agriculture Productivity Enhancement. Various Governments and non-government agencies use the materials for information,

education and communication with the farmers as well as practitioners. It had produced and broadcast **253** radio programmes, 74 print material and 15 audio visuals on sustainable agriculture. The DSC also publishes a magazine 'Divadandi' which focuses on agriculture productivity enhancement of which **19** issues have been produced till date.

Research and Documentation

The DSC carries out research studies based on issues emerging from the field. These include documentation of best practice case studies, impact assessment and thematic studies at the State and national levels. It has also published more than **85** research papers and best practices in participatory NRM. These include "Benefit-Cost study on PIM and Watershed Management", "Policy Brief on Watershed Development Fund", "Impact of PIM on economic growth" and four volumes on "Livelihood Augmentation in Rainfed Areas". These studies are used by government officers, policy makers and practitioners as reading material and also play an important role in influencing policies at the State and Central levels. The DSC also conducts various types of studies such as impact assessment, evaluation etc. for government and other agencies. A majority of these publications are available on DSC's website www.dscindia.org

Policy Influencing

The organization believes that the lessons from the field should be shared with the policy makers at state and national level for further refinement of the programme. Through direct field implementation and research studies, DSC provides real time feedback to policy makers by active participation in the various committees at the district, state and national level. The DSC played a major role in formulating the guidelines for the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), the XI Five Year Plan's approach paper on rainfed areas and the recommendations of the Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation and Command Area Development for the XII Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

Krushidhan Producer Company Ltd.

Looking at the need for timely and quality inputs as well as better price realization of farmers in its operational area, DSC has promoted the Krushidhan Producer Company Ltd and a network of block level Farmer Producer Organisations to provide input supply, value addition and market linkages to farmers. The Company has members from cluster level federations and farmers' clubs of men and women engaged in production of wheat seed, vermi compost, bio-pesticides, spices and pulse etc and supply of agriculture inputs through about 5 agro outlet centres. The Company promotes local and long value chains by providing technical know-how to these groups. Currently it has a Governing

Board of 13 members comprising of farmer representatives from Visnagar, Modasa, Himatnagar, Meghraj and Dhari and an expert director.

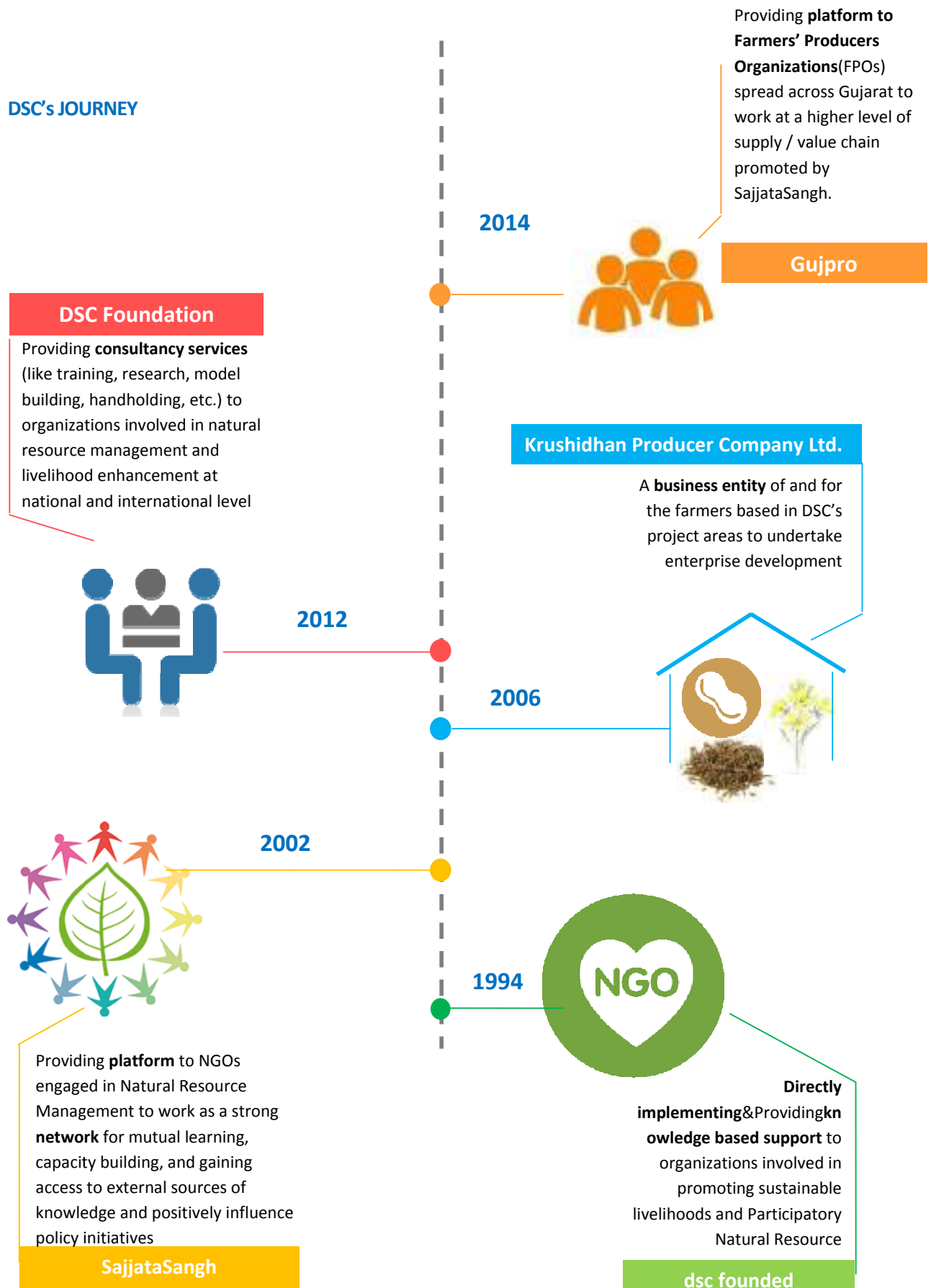
DSC Foundation

The DSC Foundation is registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 in March 2012. The main goal of the Foundation is to provide know-how, guidance and necessary assistance in the field of PNRM and livelihood enhancement to community based organizations, NGOs, government agencies and the private sector. These include conducting evaluation/ impact assessment studies, training programmes and hosting exposure visits for national and international participants.

Sajjata Sangh

The DSC has facilitated a network of NGOs involved in promoting NRM programmes in Gujarat. This network named Sajjata Sangh has **30** NGOs as its members and is involved in policy advocacy as well as in promoting innovations in rainfed agriculture. The Sajjata Sangh is involved in agri-business and value chain interventions with farmer producer organizations, capacity building of NGOs and conducts crop specific workshops in partnership with agriculture universities. The Sajjata Sangh has also set up a state level network of Farmer Producer Organizations which has **26** members at present.

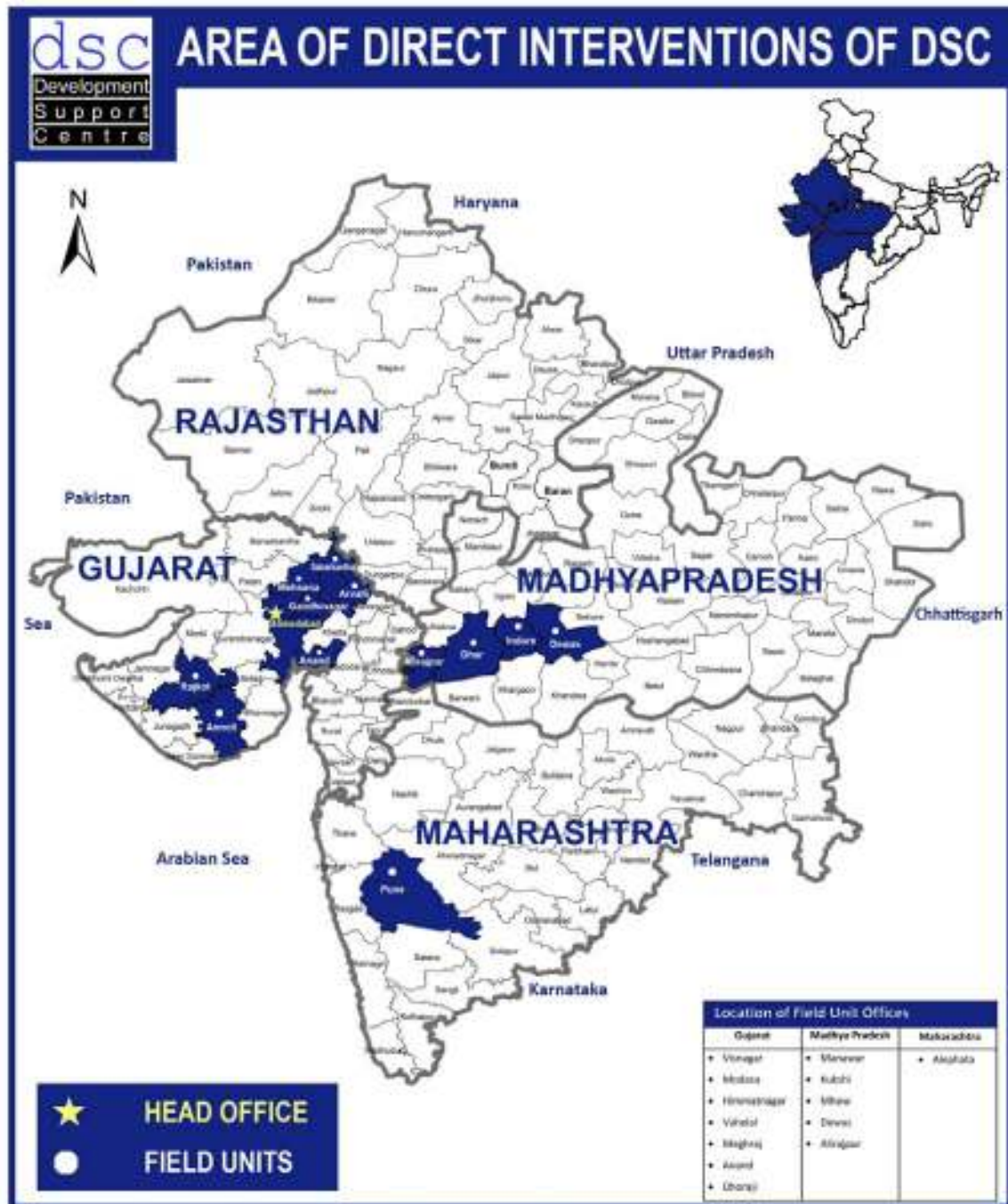
1.3 DSC's JOURNEY



1.4 DSC CORE STRATEGY



1.5 AREA OF OPERATIONS/ OUTREACH



Coverage

A Implementation		
A1	Number of States covered (Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra)	3
	No of districts covered	14
	No of blocks covered	23
	No of villages covered	358
A5	Number of households covered (Approx. in lakh)	1.10
A6	Area covered (Ha. in lakh)	1.15
A7	Number of Community Based Organisations formed (such as <i>Water User/Watershed Associations</i> , Self Help Groups, Kisan Clubs, Farmer Producer Co. - FPOs)	1003
A.7.1	State Level Farmer Producer Company (KrushiDhan Producer Co Ltd)	1
	District / Block level Farmer Producer Cooperative/ Company	3
B Outreach		
B1	Number of States covered (Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal)	5
B2	Training programmes and exposure visits (district, state, national and international levels)	739
B3	Communication material	
	- <i>Films</i>	15
	- <i>Print material</i>	74
	- <i>Radio programmes (2007- 2012)</i>	253
B3	Research and documentation (Studies, publications and best practice documentation)	85
B4	Policies influenced at national and state level	70
B5	SajjataSanghnetwork	32
	- NGO partners	26
	- Farmer Producer Organizations	

1.6 GOVERNING BOARD OF MEMBERS

- **Vijay Mahajan**, Chairman, Social Entrepreneur and pioneer of the livelihood promotion sector
- **Vitthalbhai Patel**, Treasurer, Retired Chairman, Central Water Commission
- **Sunil Parekh**, Noted Management Expert & consultant for several companies
- **Dr. Indira Hirway**, Academician and President of the Indian Society for Labour Economics
- **Dr. Jayanti Ravi**, Senior IAS officer from Gujarat Cadre
- **Nafisa Barot**, Activist and Social Worker of Gujarat
- **Sandra Shroff**, Industrialist and active supporter of social causes
- **Dr. Sankar Dutta**, Academician specialising in Rural Development and Livelihood promotion
- **Dr. Sudarshanlyengar**, Academician and Gandhian Economist of eminence.
- **Dr. Tushaar Shah**, Academician and Internationally renowned Expert on Water Management
- **Sachin Oza**, Executive Director with 25 years experience in Rural Development

RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF DSC

- Dr. Indira Hirway, Director, Centre for Development Alternatives (CFDA), Chairperson.
- Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar, Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith
- Dr. R. Parthasarthy, Director, Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR)
- Dr. Astad Pastakia, Freelance Consultant and Development Researcher.
- Dr. Tushaar Shah, Principal Researcher, International Water Management Institute

FINANCE COMMITTEE

- Vijay Mahajan - Chairman
- V B Patel - Treasurer
- Sachin Oza - Executive Director
- Chandravadan Shah - Chartered Accountant

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

- Vijay Mahajan - Chairman
- V B Patel - Treasurer
- Sachin Oza - Executive Director
- Mohan Sharma - Programme Director

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- Sachin Oza, Executive Director
- Mohan Sharma, Programme Director
- Kamal Agrawal, Finance Officer
- Bhagirath Sathvara, Programme Manager



2 FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

INTERVENTION IN IRRIGATED AREAS

DSC is a pioneer in the field of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) in the country. However, PIM being largely policy driven rather than community driven has been difficult to sustain. Realizing the importance of community managed irrigation systems, DSC developed a robust participatory model in North Gujarat after PIM was introduced in the state in 1994. The PIM model promoted by DSC in collaboration with the Irrigation Department in the Dharoi irrigation scheme of North Gujarat soon became a role model for the rest of the country. Since then, DSC has promoted PIM in various parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh directly through field implementation and indirectly in many other states through its efforts in capacity building, research, development of communication material and undertaking policy advocacy at the state and national level.

i. Participatory Irrigation Management in Gujarat

DSC is promoting PIM in six locations across Gujarat as part of a project on “Improving livelihoods of farmers through convergence of Participatory Irrigation Management and Better Management Practices in Cotton (PIM-BMP)” with financial support from IKEA

International. These include the Dharoi Right Bank Main Canal Command Area, Mazum Medium Irrigation Project, Guhai Major Irrigation Project, Vehlal branch of SSNNL, Bhadar Major Irrigation Project and Fofal Medium Irrigation Project. The cumulative command area covered under PIM in Gujarat is 60977 Ha. across 154 villages wherein 230 Water Users Associations (WUAs) having 45667 farmers have been facilitated. The major highlights of activities carried out in various PIM projects of Gujarat are discussed below.



About 134 capacity building events were carried out through the PIM-BMP project in Dharoi, Guhai, Mazum, Dhoraji and Fofal benefiting 6072 participants including 4247 men and 1799 women and WUA Management Committee members. The various subjects covered as part of the capacity building events included vision building and leadership development,

Rabi irrigation plan, Model WUA Action Plan, Good Governance, exposure to model WUAs in the state, Kharif and Rabi crop planning and management etc.

- The year 2015 was a normal monsoon year and almost every irrigation project except Fofal received a good amount of water. As per the MOU signed with the Irrigation Department, about 179 WUAs of Dharoi, Guhai, Mazum, Bhadar and Fofal projects participated in irrigation management. The Department released 6, 5, 7, 4 & 2 watering in the WUA command areas of Dharoi, Guhai, Mazum, Bhadar and Fofal respectively resulting in these projects achieving 15,480 hectares of actual irrigation, mainly during the Rabi season.
- The WUAs managed irrigation and collected approximately Rs. 1.98 crores as water charges from member farmers of which they retained Rs. 1 crore as rebate on water charge as per prevailing government norms. Of this retained amount, the WUAs spent nearly Rs. 66 lakhs on repair, maintenance and operation of the canal system. The branch canal federation in the Dharoi irrigation scheme received a water charge rebate of Rs. 11 lakhs of which it spent Rs. 4.1 lakhs on operation and maintenance. The WUAs also resolved a total of 174 conflicts in order to ensure smoother water distribution among farmers.

Participatory Irrigation Management in the Fofal Irrigation Project

DSC is actively involved in implementation of PIM in Fofal (Section-2) irrigation project since April 2013 when it signed a three-year agreement with the Water Resources Department

(WRD). The command area of the project covers 2715 Ha and around 1900 farmers of 6 villages. A total of 11 WUAs were registered in the project which mobilised Rs. 1.77 lakhs as share fee from member farmers. Out of the 10 canals where joint survey was completed, 7 estimates were sanctioned and canal rehabilitation of 4 canals worth Rs. 42.50 lakhs was carried out covering 1000 hectares area. Farmers shared Rs. 5.55 lakhs towards construction works. Seven WUAs took over irrigation management over a 1540 hectare area by signing agreement with the government.

During the year, 14 capacity building events were organised including exposure visits, workshops, training on account keeping, technical works, water distribution and leadership development etc. which benefited more than 1200 farmers. Thus, besides its pioneering PIM work in Dharoi, Guhai and Mazum projects of North Gujarat, DSC could effectively also implement participatory approaches in surface irrigation management in the Saurashtra region.



ii. PIM in Madhya Pradesh

Since 2008, DSC is supporting 16 WUAs including 10 in Maan irrigation project situated in Manavar block and 6 in Jobat irrigation project in Kukshi block of Dhar district covering 12000 farmers across a command area of about 25,000 Ha.

Here, DSC has been carrying out PIM related capacity building activities with financial support from the Ratan Dorabji Tata Trust. These capacity building activities consist of technical training to office bearers and canal operators, facilitating joint meetings of WUA leaders and Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA) engineers for irrigation planning, reviewing and monitoring, development and display of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, hand holding support for regular repair and maintenance of canals, new water course construction etc. During the year, 8 major capacity building and awareness events were organised, in which more than 500 farmers participated. 93 sub-committees in Maan and 72 sub-committees in Jobat were formed for water distribution management.

About 17200 Ha area was irrigated in Maan and about 11278 Ha area was irrigated in Jobat during Kharif and Rabi irrigation 2015-16 as per records of 16 WUAs through joint efforts of the NVDA and WUAs. Irrigation was primarily taken for wheat, chilli, cotton and other cereal crops. Water charges to the tune of Rs.8.6 lakhs and Rs.10.40 lakhs were collected during the year in Maan and Jobat respectively. The Government provided a grant of Rs.9.5 lakhs to WUAs in Maan and Rs.7.87 lakhs to WUAs in Jobat for repair and maintenance of canals, of which the WUAs spent Rs. 7.75 lakhs and Rs. 7.50 lakhs respectively in the two projects.

- **PIM orientation training cum exposure to Maharashtra**

Around 188 farmers including management committee members and sub-committee members of WUAs from MP were taken on a 5-day exposure visit to Vaghad Irrigation Project, Mahatma Phule Agriculture University and an International Agri Fair organised in the university campus in the month of November 2015. The exposure visit provided a good learning opportunity to the farmers on a number of areas such as better water distribution system, Warabandi, use of volumetric structure and pricing, rules and regulations for better governance, preservation of vegetables, collective marketing by WUA members and better crop management practices in the command areas.

- **Training on operation and maintenance of canal**

A total of 58 participants from 8 WUAs of Maan irrigation project and 6 WUAs of Jobat irrigation project participated in two training programmes (one each in Maan and Jobat) on operation and maintenance of canal during Oct-Nov 2015.

- **Pre, during and post Rabi irrigation management**

The Kukshi irrigation division of NVDA declared that canal water will be released from 1st November to 1st week of March in Maan irrigation project and 1st November to 31st March in Jobat irrigation project. Accordingly, two participatory planning meetings for Rabi irrigation were facilitated by DSC at Jirabad in Manavar and Fata in Kukshi which were attended by about 160 people including NVDA engineers and WUA leaders.

The WUA Management Committees of 16 WUAs and officers of NVDA took up regular patrolling of the ongoing irrigation to control and regulate canal offences, undertake timely repair and maintenance of canal, prevent damages and natural seepage from canals and control unauthorised lifting of water from canals. The patrolling helped build a good rapport between the WUA office bearers and farmers and enhanced their overall confidence towards irrigation management.

- **Setting up volumetric structures on pilot basis**

It is very important to measure how much water is being used within different irrigation blocks in the command areas particularly below minor canals. Keeping in view this need,

DSC and NVDA decided to fix 7 cut throat flumes including 2 gauge plate structures for training the farmers. These structures are expected to provide accurate reading of quantity of water flows per unit of time from a particular cross section of the canal from next season.

2.3 DEVELOPMENT OF RAINFED AREAS

DSC has given equal importance to the development of both rainfed as well as irrigated areas. Typically, rainfed areas are vulnerable to weather fluctuations and thus the socio-economic condition of communities living there is worse off as compared to irrigated areas. Thus, DSC gives special emphasis on better conservation and management of natural resources in rainfed areas. DSC is involved in implementing the Integrated Watershed Management programme covering about 20,000 hectares in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

i. Watershed project in Gujarat

DSC is implementing two watershed development projects funded by the Indo-German Watershed Development Programme of NABARD in four villages i.e. in Zarda, Gayvachharda, Navaghara and Dhandhiya covering 2529 hectares in the Meghraj block of Aravali district. The focus has been on area treatment which will help in soil and moisture conservation. The activities carried out under watershed primarily helped in reducing soil erosion, moisture conservation and enhance recharge. As a result of this, water availability increased in all the watershed villages. The project has reached its completion phase and therefore some physical activities worth Rs. 21 lakhs like pond deepening, farm bunding, gully plug, contour trench development aimed at climate proofing were proposed to be implemented under MGNREGA.

ii. Watershed projects in Madhya Pradesh

DSC is currently implementing three watershed projects in three different districts of M.P i.e. Indore (Project area Mhow, IWMP-2), Dewas (Project area Sonkachh, IWMP-6) and Alirajpur (Project area Nanpur, IWMP-8). Out of these three, DSC was appointed as Project Implementing Agency or PIA by the Rajiv Gandhi Jal Grahani Mission, Bhopal for IWMP-6 (Sonkachh) and IWMP-8 (Nanpur). The Mhow project is being run with the support of ITC Ltd, which is the PIA and DSC is the implementing partner. The area covered under these three projects is 28 villages, 15 micro watersheds and about 17,300 Ha. A brief profile of each watershed project is given below:

Project area :Mhow, District-Indore

The DSC, ITC Ltd. and Rajiv Gandhi Jal Grahani Mission Bhopal, Govt. of MP have been implementing the IWMP-2 project in Mhow block of Indore district on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model since 2011. It covers 9 villages, forming 4 micro watersheds and a geographical area of 5022 Ha. The project is expected to be completed in 2016-17. During

the current year, more than 8500 meters farm bund, 2000 plantation, 25 check dams and Gully Plugs, 2 farm pond and 4 roof water harvesting systems have been constructed, directly benefiting 438 households. A total of 2210 Ha of catchment has been treated with these measures and 3.51 lakh MCFT water storage capacity created worth Rs. 87 lakhs including community contribution that would irrigated about 250 Ha land. Nearly 1000 people have benefited from the activities including 29% BPL and 28% ST population.

About 164 demonstrations on sustainable crop practices including soya, garlic and onion seed replacement/multiplication, vegetable garden etc. have been carried out under the project which covers 35 Ha land. Two women groups are running farm implement library-custom hiring centre etc. The project has also facilitated the formation of community based institutions such as 44 SHGs having 430 members, 6 Farmer Field Schools having 120 members, 50 Water Users Groups having 250 members, 4 Watershed Societies having 84 members and 1 women Federation having 323 members. About 26 capacity building events were conducted for benefiting 912 participants including 366 men and 546 women on a variety of issues like soil and water conservation, construction management, health and sanitation, income generation, crop science, record keeping and administration.

Janpav Mahila Vikas Samiti

In the project area of Mhow, village women, especially those who are landless or work as unskilled labour have to struggle to make out a meagre income because of the low literacy, lack of livelihood sources and the additional stress of loans taken from informal sources. With daily wages as low as Rs. 100, they get exploited both socially and economically and are seldom able to break the cycle of extreme poverty.

Looking to their needs, DSC and ITC formed a federation named the Janpav Mahila Vikas Samiti of 44 women SHGs functioning in the project area covering 9 villages with the two major objectives 1) providing better employment facilities and generating income sources and 2) strengthening their capacity and increasing their independence by providing them a stable livelihood platform and environment.



The Janpav Mahila Samiti thus tries to stabilise the income generating activities in the milieu of these villages with the possibility of making these women independent, trained and aware of available resources and schemes that can be availed by them in order to become more economically independent.

About 140 women initiated various income generating activities like making of Dona Pattal (paper bowls), running custom hiring centre and production of vermi-compost etc. They made Rs. 5 lakhs capital investment with Rs. 1.85 lakhs financial support from external

agencies and rest by their contribution. They made a turnover of Rs. 1.6 lakhs and earned additional net income of Rs. 71,000 from these activities.

About 100 women took literacy classes, 150 women opened a Jan Dhan Bank Account, 20 women received gas connections from Ujjavala Yojana and one woman benefited from house construction under Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday Yojana, and the women also successfully marched for liquor shop ban in residential areas in one of the villages in the project area.

Senior Government officers and other dignitaries visited the project during the year.

Project area: Sonkachh block, Dewas district.

This project is located in Sonkuchh block of Dewas district and was started in 2012. It covers 12 villages, forming 5 micro watersheds and a geographical area of 6643 Ha, having 2304 households.



During the current year, more than 13 entry point activities including construction of village approach culverts, community hall, washing ghat etc. as well as 2225 tree plantations, 36 check dams, gully plugs and gabion structures were completed, directly benefiting 1500 households. About 1727 Ha of catchment was treated with these measures worth Rs. 71 lakhs including community contribution and 33067 MCFT water storage capacity was created. Nearly 10,000 people benefited from the activities including 11% BPL and 13% SC population.

Some 20 demonstrations on sustainable crop practices were also carried out in the project including those onsoya and wheat seed replacement/multiplication. In addition, DSC facilitated the formation of community based institutions such as 44 SHGs having 432 members, 2Kisan Clubs having 41 members, 37 Water Users Groups having 159 members and 7 Watershed Committees having 73 members. Two vermi compost producer groups produced about 37 tons of vermi compost for use in their own farms. About 35 capacity building events were also conducted in collaboration of Krishi Vigyan Kendra and other agencies benefiting 1569 participants including 813men and 756women on a variety of issues like soil and water conservation, construction management, health and sanitation, non-farm livelihood activities, crop science, record keeping and administration etc. Rs. 2 lakhs seed money was disbursed by the government for internal loaning and income generation activities. Wall painting was done in 12 villages.

The Principal Secretary, Rural Development Dept. Govt. of India, the National IWMP monitoring team and CEO Zila Panchayat visited the project during the year.

Project Area: Nanpur block, Alirajpur district

Alirajpur district is one of the poorest districts in Madhya Pradesh. About 90% of its population belongs to the Scheduled Tribes and the literacy rate of 37.22% is the lowest in the country. The watershed project was initiated here in October 2014 and is spread in an area of 5705 Ha and 2648 households of seven villages covering six micro watersheds.



During the current year, 4 check dams and 9 entry point common facility construction activities were carried out, directly benefiting 51 households. About 557Ha of catchment was treated with these measures worth Rs. 54 lakhs which included community contribution. Nearly 1000 people benefited from the activities including 25% BPL and 95% ST population.

Twenty nine demonstrations on sustainable crop practices have also been carried out under the project including package of improved crop practices for maize, tuvar, wheat, introduction of new crops like musk melon, ridge guard, use of vermi compost and drip irrigation system etc. About 60 soil samples were also tested in the laboratory and reports were shared with the farmers.

One of the women groups initiated broomstick-making unit as an alternative source of income. As part of the project, DSC has facilitated the formation of community based institutions including 40 SHGs having 409 members, 5 Kisan Clubs having 104 members, 37 Water Users Groups having 66 members and 6 Watershed Societies having 35 members. The women SHGs and Kisan Clubs mobilised Rs. 2 lakhs from monthly savings and disbursed Rs. 20,000 as internal loans. In addition, Rs. 3.10 lakhs was mobilised from Jila Panchayat for the women SHGs as revolving fund.

Some 20 capacity building events were conducted for benefiting 933 participants including 371 men and 562 women on variety of issues like soil and water conservation, construction management, health and sanitation, income generation, crop science, record keeping and administration etc. 131 tribal families benefited from convergence activities with the horticulture, veterinary and agriculture departments under fodder, spice, sweet corn and jackfruit production schemes.

Improving Productivity of water and ensuring water security in Ghod River Basin Maharashtra

At the invitation of ITC Ltd., DSC collaborated with other partners like BAIF, AFARM, FES, ACWADAM and CII to plan, implement and support a long term program for Ghod River



Basin Development in Maharashtra. This program aims to improve productivity from water and ensuring water security in the entire 3.2 lakh Ha geographical area of the Ghod River Basin.

To start with, a project field office was set up at Alephata town on Pune Nasik highway in January 2016. A multidisciplinary team performed the following activities during the period January-March 2016:

- Identified 12 villages covering 9507 ha. area and about 2500 households for carrying out physical, capacity building, awareness and institution building activities in collaboration with government line departments like agriculture, water resource, panchayat, KVK etc.
- Conducted situation analysis of project villages through rapport building, PRA, transect walk, group hamlet/village meetings etc.

- Formed village institutions including 5 Water User Groups, 4 SujalSamitis¹ having 129 members, initiated formation process for SHGs and Farmer Field School.
- Deepened 4 old farm ponds with a catchment area of 50 Ha. About 75 farmers will be benefited by recharge of 17 open wells in next rainy season.
- Carried out 8 major capacity building events benefiting 324 participants including exposure to successful projects, training on PIM and workshops etc.

2.4 INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IWRM) PROGRAMME IN GUJARAT

IWRM in Irrigated Areas

DSC is implementing the IWRM programme in 24 villages i.e. 12 villages of the Dharoi Irrigation project (Mehsana district), 6 villages of the Guhai Irrigation Project (Sabarkantha district) and 6 villages of the Mazum Irrigation Project (Aravalli district) since the last four years. The focus of the project is to enhance the availability of water in the villages of the command area through physical interventions and institution development.

During the year, the Sujal Samitis were actively involved in carrying out land levelling in 182 ha, farm-bunding in 303 ha, construction of 12 check dams and 2 check walls and de-silting of 11 ponds/dams. These activities benefitted 494 households during the current year and cumulatively 1296 households of which, 1190 households belonged to small and marginal farmers. The



collective and cumulative water storage potential created during the current year was 11.44 billion litres and cumulative water storage potential created till date is 14.52 billion litres. Thus, 779.54 hectares were treated through such soil and moisture conservation as well as water harvesting structures.

There are 24 Sujal Samitis in the 24 villages having 288 members of which about 47% are small and marginal farmers and 11% are women. The Sujal Samitis have representation from different hamlets of the village as well as different socio-economic groups and the Panchayat. The main objective of the Samiti is to promote IWRM through implementation of

¹ A SujalSamiti is a village level institution constituting representatives from Gram Panchayat, farmers' club, women SHGs, Water User Groups, Water Users Association, Anganwadi worker, health worker, watershed committee members, village leaders etc.

physical interventions related to water harvesting and soil and moisture conservation on public and private land and also promote appropriate use of water in agriculture.

The second type of institution promoted is the User Group (UG) that is formed near the assets created on common property i.e. small and medium check dams as well as gabions. These UGs contribute towards the cost of the asset and are responsible for its maintenance. Members of these institutions also collaborate with the Farmer Clubs, the Water Users Associations and the SHGs as per their requirement. During the year, 22 UGs were formed to maintain and manage the structures created and cumulatively 65 such groups have been formed.

The three field units have conducted about 40 trainings/meetings/workshops at the hamlet and village level covering 946 people and cumulatively 2543 persons have undergone such capacity building. Besides, the Sujal Samitis and UGs have undergone training on quality control, maintenance of structures, accounting and record-keeping as well as effective water use in Kharif and Rabi crops. Since many of the members of Sujal Samitis and UGs are also members of the Kisan Clubs and SHGs, they also received training on organic wheat production, System of Wheat Intensification (SWI), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrition Management (INM).

ii) Agriculture and Integrated Water Resources Management (AIWRM) programme.

The Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Private Limited (HCCBPL) and DSC initiated a project on sustainable agriculture and integrated water resources management in six villages of Kheda Block, Anand District, Gujarat. A field office was established at Bareja town which is located near the project villages and a four member team was deployed for implementation of the project.



The project was initiated with the help of a household baseline survey and an orientation workshop of key community leaders from all project villages at DSC Ahmedabad. A baseline was created covering 1544 households of 6 villages. Focus Group Discussions and NRM and Social mapping were

conducted for identifying common current practices, problems and possible solutions in agriculture, water, sanitation and employment.

Three major capacity building events including training, workshops and exposure visits were organised by DSC and HCCBPL team which were attended by about 230 participants to discuss local issues and learn from the experts. The women participants presented issues regarding sanitation, drinking water etc. Guest experts and facilitators from DSC and HCCBPL facilitated sessions with participants to find out probable solutions and develop action plans to mitigate problems in the short and long term.

During the individual contact and group meetings, the field team distributed 255 copies of pamphlets on method of soil testing and System of Wheat and Rice Intensification. 125 soil samples were tested in the laboratory and the result report were shared with farmers before onset on the Rabi season. Package of practices for better wheat crop was demonstrated to farmers in the 3 villages in which improved inputs like certified seeds, vermi compost, PSB and azotobactor, zinc plus were provided to farmers from the project and outreach workshops were organised with large number of farmers.

iii) Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) in Rainfed Areas

The IWRM programme was initiated in 18 villages of Meghraj block of Aravalli district, Gujarat from April 2011 and completed on 31st December 2015. The project aimed to establish and demonstrate a people and Gram Panchayat-led equitable integrated water governance model for sustainable economic development.

The focus of the project is to create awareness and engage rural communities in and around water governance through the formation of Sujal Samities. There are a total of 264 members in 18 Sujal Samities formed till date. The Sujal Samities are involved in conducting regular monthly meetings, planning and execution of different physical and activities pertaining to development and management of soil, water and agriculture.

Over a period, the Sujal Samitis have carried out various activities such as repairing of hand pumps, repairing of defunct drinking water schemes and check dams, demonstration of roof top rainwater harvesting system, construction of new earthen farm bunds, stone farm bunds etc. This year, efforts were made for completing the demonstration of toilet construction in different villages and encourage the community to build toilets. During the year, 12 sanitation units, 4 cattle troughs, 22 earthen bunds/stone bunds and 2 check dams were repaired.

Efforts have been made for strengthening the capacity of PRI members, Sujal Samiti and EVs through various training programs and exposure visits to other states like Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan with special focus on sustainability of the project interventions. Activities like painting competition on water and sanitation were organised with school children for creating greater awareness.

The IWRM interventions by the Sujal Samities have tried to address issues related to water governance to some extent which has resulted in an increase in women's participation

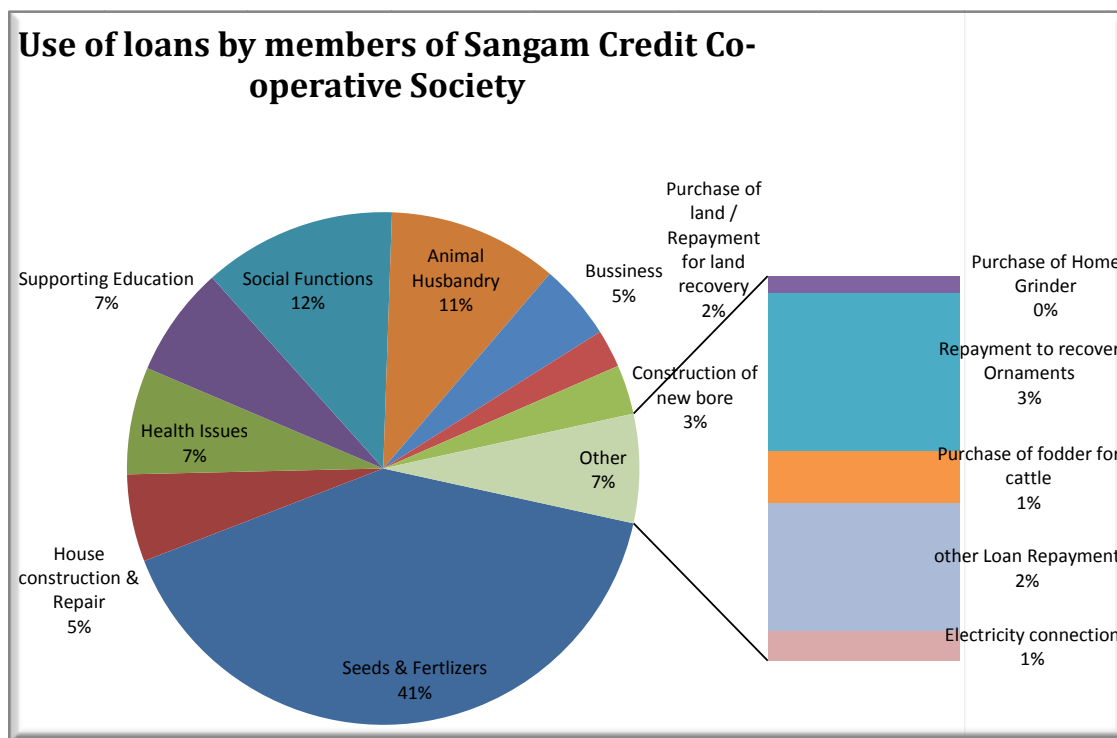
and community knowledge on issues of health as well as higher agriculture production among other benefits. People have initiated discussion on issues of ground water management with the help of Bhujal Jankars. A cadre of women volunteers with sound knowledge on water governance has been developed to support the Gram Panchayat. Due to efforts of the Sujal Samities to strengthen MGNREGA, there is significant increase in employment days of people. People have understood the importance of need-based planning with Gram Panchayats on issues of soil and moisture conservation which has resulted into a watershed-based labour budget of MGNREGA and Gram Panchayat development plan for the 14th Finance Commission funds. People have adopted less water intensive agricultural practices to manage ground water thereby reducing the burden on the same. The community has also adopted new water efficient technologies such as drip irrigation on scale.

The Sangam Women's Savings and Credit Cooperative Ltd (SWSCCL)

The Sangam Women's Savings and Credit Cooperative Ltd. (SWSCCL) has been functioning since December 2008. The cooperative has 786 members from 18 villages with a management committee consisting of 12 members. Loans are given to members at 18% per annum for various consumptive and productive purposes such as higher education, animal husbandry, purchase of seed and grass, digging of bore-well, purchase of land, repairing of house, health expenses etc. The maximum loan per member is Rs. 10,000. However, exceptions are made up to Rs. 25,000 per member in case of medical emergencies. A cumulative of 961 loans amounting to Rs. 56.79 lakhs have been given to women and the cumulative savings and share capital till March 2016 is Rs. 16.42 lakhs and 3.24 lakhs respectively. The cooperative also provides support for income generation activities such as distribution of vegetable kits and expansion of dairy development activities.



Production of vermi compost is a major entrepreneurial activity being facilitated by the cooperative. During the financial year 2015-16, the cooperative generated revenue of Rs. 5.39 lakhs from selling of vermi compost.



2.5 PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Both in irrigated and rainfed areas, agriculture is the mainstay of livelihoods of rural communities. Yet there are many problems faced by farmers related to availability of inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides), appropriate price realisation and timely information regarding weather fluctuation and prices. Unless these issues are addressed, the farmer is unable to realise a surplus from agriculture. Thus, one of DSC's core mandates is to promote sustainable agriculture in its project areas.

i. Livelihood Enhancement through Participatory Natural Resource Management (LEPNRM) in Gujarat

In March 2016, DSC completed the second phase of "Livelihood Enhancement through Participatory Natural Resource Management in Rural Gujarat project (LEPNRM)". The project covered both irrigated and rainfed areas of Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Aravali, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar districts. About 140 villages and 40,000 households were benefited through the project activities. The key achievements during the year were:

Activity	Key Achievement
Institutions formed	
Kisan Clubs	319 (Male-257, Female-63)
Total Members	8370
Villages covered	143
Annual savings (Rs.)	29.80 lakhs
Membership of Krushidhan Producer Co. Ltd. (KPCL)	1945
Contribution towards share capital of KPCL (Rs.)	9.75 lakhs
Affiliation of Kisan Clubs with NABARD & ATMA (nos.)	110
Capacity Building	
Training, workshops, exposure visit (nos.)	389
Participants in Training & Exposure Visit (Person days)	21575
IEC material published (Divadandi, Crop manual etc.)	23,000
Local resource persons	90

About 557 demonstrations including package of better crop practices in wheat, fennel, cotton, paddy, green fodder, millet, groundnut etc., use of organic inputs (vermi compost, trichoderma and bio-pesticides), crop diversification (watermelon, chili, organic wheat), and technology (post-harvest cleaning and grading machines, plastic mulching, drip-sprinkler, solar fencing, small tools etc) were carried out under the project during the reporting period.

The mobile soil testing laboratory van tested **3207** samples during the year visiting 169 villages spread in 17 blocks of Gujarat and MP generating revenue of **Rs.3.91** lakhs. Cumulatively, the van has covered 409 villages and tested about 20,207 samples in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. In addition about **41,000** farmers were covered through video shows and distribution of IEC materials. One static soil and water testing Lab has also been established at Modasa for providing fee-based services to farmers.

About 60 tons of certified and truthful seeds of three wheat varieties i.e. GW-322, GW-496 and GW-173 were produced – a quantity sufficient for seed replacement in about 5000 hectare land. The seed grower farmers earned additional income of Rs. 6. lakhs @ Rs. 10 per kg through value addition. More than 200 tons of wheat and fennel seed were cleaned and graded

Farm Fencing

Wild boar and blue bull intrusion into farm land has become a big problem in the North Gujarat area over the past few years. These wild animals enter the village in large herds during the night and destroy standing crops within a few hours. In order to find collective solutions, 18 physical demonstrations of group farm fencing were carried out by Kisan Clubs for mitigating wild animal intrusion in crop fields including use of solar operated sensors for protecting 38 Ha of crop land at a cost of Rs. 14.50 lakhs including 75% cost sharing by beneficiary farmers. The farmers will recover the per hectare cost of Rs. 9539/- in two years' time. Looking at the encouraging results, other units have been developed by farmers in neighbouring fields in order to protect more than 50 ha. of farm land.

by the farmers under value addition activities that helped them in increased price realisation @ Rs.. 1-2 per kg at a cost of 10 paisa per kg.

Nearly 1050 farmers were benefited by replacement of old seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides with improved and certified wheat and gram seeds, and organic inputs like vermi-compost, bio-oil, azotobactor culture, neem oil and cow urine based bio-pesticides. Sixteen farmers owning 12 bigha land were also supported for switching over to organic farming in wheat, groundnut, pulses etc.

- About 500 small tools and implements such as cotton plant remover, hand rod, maize de sheller, plant cutter, grass cutter, chaff cutter, weeding tools etc. were also introduced to reduce women's drudgery in performing farm operations.
- **Support to Farmer Collectives for retail marketing in Ahmedabad.** DSC provided infrastructure and marketing support to about four farmer collectives from Himmatnagar, Modasa and Visnagar in direct selling of 14.5 tons of wheat grain, pulses and mango in the retail market in Bopal area of Ahmedabad, achieving a turnover of Rs. 5.50 lakhs and a surplus of Rs. 28,000. Nearly 400 customers purchased the material directly from the retail outlet located near DSC's office premise in Bopal area of Ahmedabad.



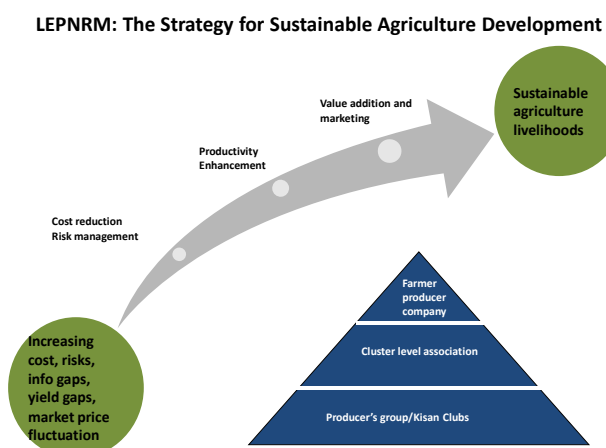
- DSC provided a mini truck of 2 ton load carrying capacity for women groups for transportation of seeds, vermi-compost and bio-pesticides in project villages. The vehicle managed to earn a revenue of Rs 88,000 leaving a surplus of Rs.40,000.
- About 341 farmers including 59 individual farmers and 282 group members are involved in vermi-compost production activity in the project area. They have achieved annual production capacity of 1880 tons vermi compost from individuals in 4 cycles of 470 tons per cycle (including 668 tons from groups; minimum 233 beds

and 1212 tons from individual units; minimum 102 beds). The production of individual members is higher as compared to groups because of larger bed sizes. The individuals produce vermi compost in plastic beds that consume 6 times more raw material than group managed open beds. This material is sufficient for covering about 1000 hectares area with an application rate of 2 tons per hectare.

- Similarly, about 233 farmers including 209 group members and 24 individuals are involved in bio pesticide production activity in all the five field units. They have achieved annual production capacity of 22,000 litres of bio pesticide in three cycles of each 7225 litres. This material is sufficient for covering 5500 hectares area with an average application rate of 4 litres per hectare.
 - About 28,000 copies of various print IEC materials like Divadandi Newsletter, crop manual of castor, and wheat, drip system, improved seeds, SRI, pest and disease control manual, KPCL leaflets, etc. were distributed to the farmers.
 - Almost 1900 shareholders and staff members of KPCL have also been benefiting from bulk voice and text mobile phone SMS service provided by the project in collaboration with “Awaz De”. About 40 different SMS (voice and written) messages regarding staff engagement, KPCL services, offers, crop advisory, market information etc. were sent to 1400 members during the reporting period.
 - **Convergence with other government and non-government agencies**
- DSC mobilised funds worth more than Rs. 648 lakhs from more than 15 agencies including Rs. 95 lakhs during the year 15-16. The project hosted 31 delegations comprising of 600 visitors from 16 agencies who came to benefit from project experiences including government officers, farmers and NGO Leaders from various organizations within and outside the country.
- **Major Findings of Impact Assessment Study of LEPNRM Phase-2**

A post project Impact Assessment Study was carried out by independent agencies led by Dr. Astad Pastakia (IIM-A Alumnae and Mr. Pratul Ahuja). Following are some highlights and key findings of the study:

The project adopted a Theory of Change to promote sustainable agriculture and livelihood enhancement



About 300 Kisan Clubs (240 Male and 60 female) including 52 Women Enterprise Groups, 6 cluster level committees and a Farmer Producer Company have been facilitated till date. These CBOs mobilise Rs. 80 lakhs through regular saving and credit activities and the Producer Company achieved Rs. 1.07 crores annual turnover.

It undertook several activities such as promotion of improved package of crop practices (30,000 farmers), seed processing and multiplication (100 tons), promotion of drip irrigation (400 ha), promotion of soil testing (9000 samples) and developed annual production capacity of organic input production and application (1880 tons vermi-compost & 22000 litres of bio-pesticides). It developed a cadre of 30 para workers and organised more than 1700 capacity building events covering 75,000 participants.

These interventions carried out in an integrated manner by the community institutions resulted in enormous benefits, not just economic but environmental as well. The study revealed that:

- Adoption of recommended seed rates in cotton, hybrid/high yielding variety seeds in maize and vegetables and SRI in paddy have reduced the quantity of seed required per hectare by 9% in cotton, 47% in maize, 20% in vegetables and 42% in paddy, 10% in wheat and upto 25% in the case of vegetables.
- Use of bio-pesticide among cotton farmers has gone up from 13 litres to 21 litres per hectare – an increase of 67% - and from 16 litres to 27 litres per hectare in wheat – an increase of 69%.
- Adoption of bio-fertilisers such as vermi-compost and FYM has led to a decrease in the quantity of chemical fertilisers such as urea and DAP in the case of paddy, maize and vegetables by 18%, 11% and 9% respectively.
- Post-project weedicide usage of farmers has fallen across nearly all crops - by 29% in cotton, 11% in castor, 58% in paddy, 21% in maize, 20% in vegetables and 11% in wheat.
- Over the past 3 years, the proportion of project farmers installing drip systems has increased from 9% to 19%.
- The Krushidhan Producer Company achieved a turnover of Rs 1.07 crores in the last financial year and benefitted about 6000 farmers.
- The total economic benefit at the project level due to savings in agriculture input expenses and improved income is nearly Rs. 90 crores which is more than Rs. 22,500/- per farmer household for 40,000 households.

ii. Livelihood Enhancement through sustainable agriculture practices in M.P.

DSC is promoting sustainable agriculture practices for livelihood enhancement of **16,000** rural households covering **100** villages of Dhar, Alirajpur and Dewas districts of MP in continuation of watershed and PIM projects by collaborating with the RDTT, RBS Foundation India and NABARD. These projects focus on promotion of better crop management practices for cost reduction, risk mitigation, productivity enhancement, value addition and formation

and strengthening of three-tier farmer producer organisations that would result in an increase in net profit from agriculture. The major interventions carried out during the year were:

Activity	Key Achievement
Institutions formed:	
Kisan Clubs	68
SHGs	218
Total Members:	
Kisan Club	1128
SHGs	2443
Villages covered	100
Annual savings of Kisan Clubs and SHGs (Rs.)	46 lakhs
Internal loan disbursed by Kisan Clubs and women SHGs	30.55 lakhs
Registration of “Narmada Valley Kisan Producer Company Ltd”	1 company
No of shareholders	300 (200 Male and 100 female)
Share capital mobilised from members in Rs.	1.50 lakhs
Milk Collection Cooperatives formed by women	2
Procurement of milk in litres	1.15 lakh litres
Revenue from sale of Milk in Rs.	45 lakhs

- About 109 issue based trainings were conducted benefiting 5726 farmers and project staff where various subjects like pest and diseases control, low cost technologies, soil health management, improved seeds varieties, processing of grain, seed production, post harvest processing etc. were covered by agriculture scientists. The SHGs and Kisan Clubs conducted about 2440 meetings attended by 31000 members.
- Technical collaboration was established with the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Dhar for developing training and IEC materials on wheat, chilli, cotton, soybean etc. and conducting agriculture related training programmes.
- The International Women’sDay was celebrated in all five locations where guest speakers discussed various issues related to women’s health, child care, women collectives, women’s rights etc.
- Around 818 agriculture demonstrations on soil testing, package of improved crop practices, crop diversification, nutrition garden, low cost technologies such as cleaning grading machines, mulching, drip, tools and implements and organic



inputs were also taken up with selected farmers. New cash crops like fennel seeds, marigold, wild bitter gourd etc. were tried out, package of crop practices of cotton with about 15 new seed varieties, System of Wheat Intensification, chilli, maize and soybean etc. were taken up for improving net income from these traditional crops. The results were encouraging and received bumper production while increasing net profit of farmers as per an independent impact assessment study conducted by post graduate students from NLRI Ratlam.



- Eight women SHGs and Kisan Clubs have been promoted for production of vermi compost and bio-pesticides. These groups were able to produce more than 550 quintals of vermi compost in the year, earning an additional income of Rs. 1.50 lakhs by selling the surplus quantity to neighbouring farmers.

- The 25 Kisan Clubs procured 410 seed packets of BT cotton and certified wheat seeds in bulk worth Rs. 3.72 lakhs from wholesalers and distributed these at lower price, in the process saving Rs. 41,200/-.
- About 180 lead farmers are connected with two way voice and text mobile phone SMS extension services as part of which they receive regular information related to crop advisory, market prices, weather forecasting and govt. schemes etc.
- Nearly 1500 animals were vaccinated against common diseases like Haemorrhagic septicaemia (gal ghotu) and Black quarter (ektangiya) in 8 camps, organised at Manavar, Nanpur, Alirajpur and Dewas units.
- Around 22300 copies of 5 crop manuals including chilli, wheat, soybean, cotton and maize and Kisan Sandesh-pamphlets, training panels, insect disease control manual and *Pahal* case study series was prepared and disseminated to farmers.
- The project has completed its sixth quarter in March 2016 and has received a positive feedback from the community. Though it is difficult to measure the tangible impacts of the project activities, some of the tangible and intangible impacts reported by the community members are summarised as follows: the crop manuals have become very popular among the farmers; participants now have better access to the scientists/ govt. officers/consultants etc., exposure visits of farmers and adoption of improved methods of crop cultivation, as well as savings, credit and market linkages through Narmada Valley Farmer Producer Company have boosted confidence.

- **Inter loaning pattern of women SHGs**

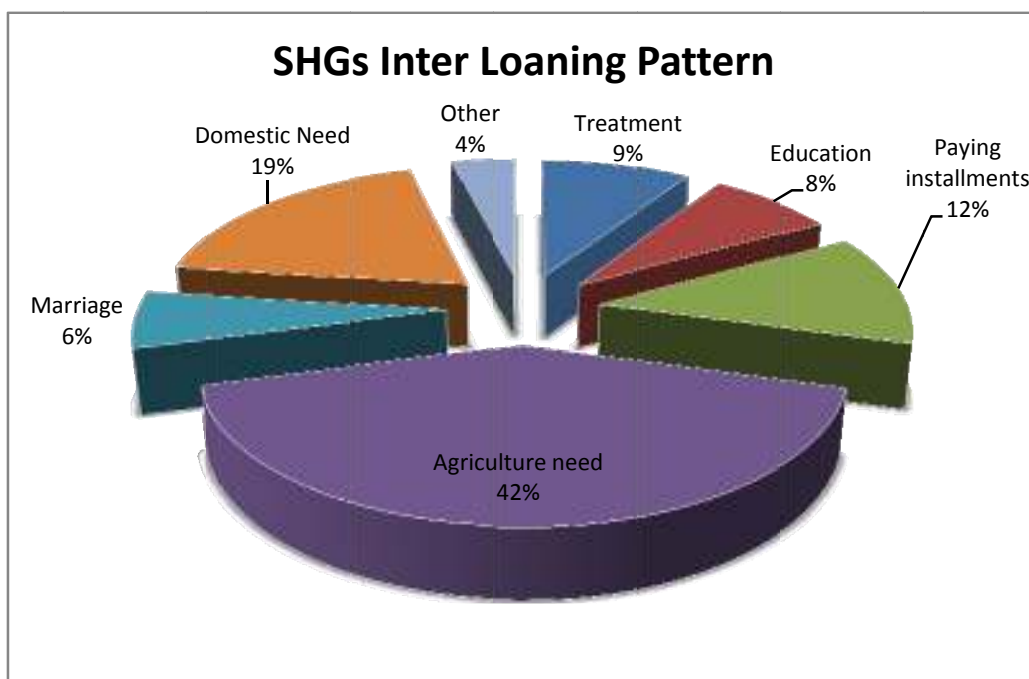


Figure: SHG Inter Loaning Pattern in Percentage

The SHGs, Kisan Clubs and farmers carried out various development activities in convergence with government departments and other local agencies. For instance, women SHGs received Rs. 3.20 Revolving Fund (RF) from NRLM and about 15 Kisan clubs benefited from the government's seed scheme.

Individual case studies

	Particular	Net profit from Demo plot in Rs.	Net profit from Controlled Plot in Rs.
1	Comparative net profit analysis of Improved and local package of practices in maize Name of the Farmers: Chamariya S, village Hotlya (Kukshi) , plot size (1 Bigha=0.25 Ha.)	19980	8570
2	Comparative net profit analysis of Cotton demo plot of Mr. Surjan, S/O Dashriya, Village- Ajgaon, Kukshi	27,580 (Variety- Swadeshi 5)	7970 (Variety-Ajit 155)
3	Comparative net profit analysis of Marigold (New Crop and traditional crop- Soya bean, Mrs. Ramesh Bansingh, Village- Brahmanpuri, Manavar	12,160	2900
4	Kitchen garden, Mrs Ladki, W/o Lakshman, Village- Amlal, Kukshi; Area- 10x10 meter	Cost-Rs. 6000 Gross Income- Rs. 10,500 (yr-1)	-

III. Sustainable Spice Initiative in Kukshi and Manavar blocks

Chili is one of the dominant cash crops of Kukshi and Manavar blocks and farmers are suffering from financial losses due to heavy virus attack occurring in this crop over the past few years. As a result, DSC initiated a 4-year Sustainable Spice Initiative project in collaboration with Spice Producer Support Fund (SPIF) managed by IDH –sustainable trade initiatives www.idhsustainabletrade.in in which farmers from the two blocks will be benefited by the project which focuses on *creating a data base, building farmers' capacity and awareness on sustainable crop management practices, promotion of low cost post harvest technology, formation dissemination, demonstration of seeds, promotion of IPM, INM, forward backward linkages with input suppliers, buyers, financial institutes, research and extension departments and private companies etc.* Approximately 4900 metric tons of dried red chili and 34598 tons fresh green chili is to be produced by the end of project.

During the reporting period the field units carried out several activities including Training of Trainers, project launching workshop, registration of 3000 farmers, baseline data creation of 2000 farmers, formation of Farmer Learning Groups, identification of gaps and developing package of improved crop practices, village meetings etc.



6 IMPROVING ACCESS OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES AND STRENGTHENING VILLAGE GOVERNANCE THROUGH GRAMEEN SUSHASAN PARIYOJANA

The Grameen Sushasan Pariyojana (GSP) project was initiated in 71 villages of 32 Gram Panchayats of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh in collaboration with the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India). Sixteen Gram Panchayats have been selected in each block namely Meghraj in Gujarat and Manawar in M.P. The major objectives of this project are (i) to empower community groups, especially women and other marginalised sections of the society to access and monitor their entitlement and basic services from Panchayats and government agencies, (ii) to influence and strengthen Gram Panchayats in local planning and supervision to ensure effective implementation of public programmes and (iii) to ensure transparency and accountability in governance by enabling and advocating effective adoption of e-governance initiatives for Panchayats and service delivery departments.

The major activities undertaken during 2015-16 in Meghraj and Manawar are given below:

- Four community organisers and ten Nagrik Mitras (village level para-workers to help citizens) were appointed for facilitating rapport building, primary data collection, linkage of individuals with government schemes and liaison with the government at the block and district level.
- A total of 11,062 households were surveyed during the first year in both the states to assess and analyse gaps in delivery of government schemes. The main target beneficiaries were women, PWDs, the elderly, Dalits, Tribals and farmers. 1837 individuals have received benefits of various schemes in Health, Education, Social Security and Livelihood such as widow pension, old-age pension, disability allowance, health insurance and maternal benefits.



- Dissemination of information was given priority and about 16,100 individuals have been reached out by various tools such as Nagrik Suchana Kendra (NSK), campaign, camps etc. 4,459 individuals have participated in village level meetings and 154 Learning Group meetings – Gram Sabhas and Mahila Sabhas – were facilitated by DSC in which 7,646 PRI members actively participated.
- In all, 37 capacity building programs were organised during this year as part of which 974 PRI members, VI/CBO members and volunteers have been made aware about what is government, how it functions, 73rd amendment, roles of PRI members and PRI committees, Panchayat budget, village development plans etc.
- The Nagrik Suchna Kendras or Citizen Information Centres have been established in both the states to facilitate and ensure regular dissemination of information to the community and Panchayats with the help of trained Nagrik Mitras. Over 3,500 people visited NSKs during the second year to seek information about various schemes and handholding support in filing applications.



3 CAPACITY BUILDING

TRAINING PROGRAMMES ON PARTICIPATORY IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT (PIM)

DSC in collaboration with WALMI, Anand is conducting training programmes for Mahi, Kadana, Vadodara and Panam Project Irrigation Circles covering 52,000 hectares of Central Gujarat. About 30 training programmes were conducted with 1188 participants (1027 Men and 161 Women). Four types of training programmes were conducted namely (a) Farmers' awareness and motivation training at project/village level (b) Motivation training for



farmers at WALMI (c) Training on role and functions of existing and proposed WUAs and (d) Training of Irrigation Department staff i.e. DEE/AE/AEE.

The main topics covered in the training programmes were:

- Importance of farmers' participation in irrigation management and processes of community organising.
- Structure, functions and best practices of Water User's Associations (WUAs).
- Key features of the Gujarat PIM Act and Rules.
- Roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders such as the Irrigation Dept., Panchayat etc.
- Accounts, record keeping and audit of WUAs.
- Parameters and indicators of successful WUAs and self performance appraisal system

TRAINING PROGRAMMES ON WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) under the new Watershed Common Guidelines 2008 is being implemented from 2009-10 in Gujarat State. The guidelines emphasised participation, livelihood enhancement and capacity building of rural



communities. To achieve the vision of sustainable livelihoods through watershed management, Gujarat State Watershed Management Agency (GSWMA) allotted district-wise training programmes to different organisations. DSC was allotted training programmes for Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Mehsana and Sabarkantha districts. Need based training

programmes were planned for different stakeholders such as Watershed Development Team (WDT), members of Self Help Groups (SHG), User Groups (UG) and Watershed Committee (WC).

At the request of the Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Management Mission, DSC conducted 2 Basic Training Courses (BTCs) of seven days each for the President, Secretary and Watershed Committee Members of Shivpuri, Sheopur and Jabalpur Districts of Madhya Pradesh. The BTCs covered topics such as key features of the IWMP guidelines, concept of livelihood, how to ensure people participation in planning, implementation and maintenance of watershed activities, formation of SHGs, planning and implementation of soil and moisture

conservation works, micro enterprise development etc. A total of 412 participants attended these courses.

This year, DSC's Training Unit updated and improved some of the reading material and also developed new reading material on Apex Federation and Value Chain Management. The Training unit conducted 17 training programmes for 451 participants (253 men, 198 women) over 86 training days.

Training Topic	Number of Training programs	Training days	Total no. of participants
For Gujarat State Watershed Mgt. Agency			
Basic Training course	1	15	28
Technical Training	1	05	23
Training on use of IEC	2	08	46
Training on SHG	5	15	150
Training of Trainers	1	06	22
Micro Enterprise Development	1	04	26
Animal Husbandry	1	03	29
For Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Management Mission			
Basic Training Course	2	23	37
Other institutions	3	07	90
Total	17	86	451

DSC also offered its premises to organisations such as Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell, ATMA-Gujarat, State Institute of Rural Development, Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Company, Uttar Gujarat Veej Company Ltd., Arid Communities and Technologies and Sajjata Sangh for conducting training programmes.



4 COMMUNICATION

The highlights of the Information Education Communication (IEC) material produced during the year are given below:

i. Publication of “Pahal” Case studies

Name : “Pahal series of Case Studies”

Language: Hindi

Nos. 5

The print material highlights the various successful activities carried out under sustainable agriculture development projects funded by RBS Foundation India and RDTT Mumbai at various locations in Dhar, Alirajpur and Dewas district Madhya Pradesh. The farmer-friendly case studies share varied experiences and learning from the field, presenting benefits, options and opportunities that lie in collective enterprises such as milk collection, production

of organic inputs, crop diversification, marigold cultivation and marketing and the System of Wheat Intensification.



ii. Video Films

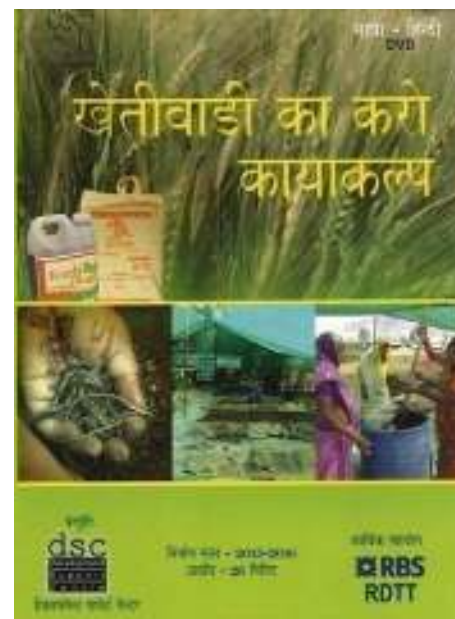
i. Film on KhetiKaaKayakalp

Name : “KhetiKaaKayakalp”

Language:Hindi .

Time:25 min

The film talks about the current faulty practices of soil health management adopted by farmers, particularly after the green revolution and general issues faced by the farmers such as increasing cost of cultivation, increasing risk and yield gaps and how these can be overcome through low cost, simple techniques like soil testing, use of homemade inputs i.e. farm compost, cow urine based bio-pesticide, trichoderma, “Neem oil” and green manure etc. The film shares varied experiences and learning from the field and presents a range of benefits, options and opportunities for farmers.



ii. Film on “ Pahal- Successful Cases”

Name : “Pahal- Series: Success Stories of sustainable agriculture program”

Language:Hindi .

Time:15 min

A video film documenting the Pahal case studies has also been produced





5 RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

Management of Aquifer Recharge VI

DSC in collaboration with the Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR), University of Western Sydney (UWS) and International Water Management Institute (IWMI) has been undertaking an action research project on management of aquifer recharge in 6 villages of rainfed and water scarce areas of Meghraj block in Aravalli district of Gujarat. The project aims to promote community-led sustainable ground water management through participatory action research by a consortium of international and national level academic institutes, local civil service organisations, ground water experts and the local community. About 8 Bhujal Jankars (BJs) have been developed and trained from the project villages who are involved in preparing well inventory for both pre and post rainy seasons so that the ground water users and village institutions can draw a supply and demand side management plan in the long run.

During the year, the weekly data of water level and water quality from 110 monitoring wells and 20 borewells was collected by 8 BJs for recording water table fluctuation during different seasons. A number of automatic groundwater sensors were also used for monitoring water level with the highest accuracy. Three pipe water flow meters were installed for measuring the actual quantity of water used by farmers in different crops under various irrigation methods. Two automatic rain gauges were installed within schools in Tarakvadia and Bhatkota villages to collect rainfall and temperature data. In addition, sound wave readers were used for measurement in 20 tube wells.



This action research project has been helpful in building scientific knowledge on ground water measurement among 1500 farming families covering 7525 community members from the 6 study villages and about 2260 other families and 11300 community members in 12 neighbouring villages.

A group of farmers from one project village have been inspired to form their 'Ground water Users Co-Operative' (GUC) on a voluntary basis to meet future needs on a sustainable and equitable basis.

Participatory Groundwater Management in Irrigated Areas

DSC has developed PIM in some of the most water scarce reservoir irrigation schemes like Dharoi, Guhai and Mazum in North Gujarat in collaboration of the WRD and other partners. Only 50% cultivated land falls under canal service command areas as per the design of these schemes. Hence more than 50% cultivated area does not get any water from the canals. In addition, canal water is supplied only in winter season due to which farmers are left with no option but to draw ground water from a depth of 300-1000 feet across the command area to cultivate Kharif, Rabi and summer crops. As a result, the ground water table and water quality has been sharply deteriorating. Urgent and stringent measures therefore need to be taken by the local community and the government to save and restore groundwater. Communities do not perceive groundwater as a common resource and act individually. Thus, the different sources of water such as the surface irrigation system, surface water bodies and groundwater are seen in isolation rather than as a part of the larger eco-system. It is necessary to understand the interplay between these different sources of water so that community-led conjunctive use of water could be promoted.

Since groundwater is a critical component for augmenting water supply, it was felt that there is need to undertake an action research project to:

1. Understand the groundwater scenario in the three irrigation systems
2. Develop a cadre of local groundwater professionals
3. Help the water users in taking informed decision regarding their cropping pattern based on water availability
4. Develop protocols for surface and groundwater management in a balanced manner

Thus DSC in collaboration with ACT, a Bhuj-based NGO having expertise in groundwater management undertook a few initiatives to address the above issues.

Interventions:

As part of the effort, DSC initially promoted Local Resource Persons (LRPs) through a learning-cum-earning approach by providing knowledge/skills on water use and farming practices. The LRPs were subsequently upgraded as 'Bhujal Jankars' (para hydro-geologists) by providing them additional knowledge on ground water management, well monitoring, aquifer mapping and rock characteristics. The BJs were provided intensive training and hand-holding support by ACT on various aspects of groundwater management such as well inventory training, base map, land use map and land form map preparation, surface water inventory and sub-surface geology. Three BJs also participated in a training programme undertaken by the Central Ground Water Board for North Gujarat.

The BJs were also provided with Ph and TDS meters as well as GPS to monitor water quality and map the well/bore well location. As a result, data related to the number of wells and tube-wells as well as quality of the water in all 24 study villages was collected and compiled. In all, 601 wells and 514 borewells were found in the 24 villages. Thereafter the BJs with the help ACT and DSC staff also prepared a base map, land use map and water resource map for these villages.



Well Inventory training & Recording by BJs

Through regular groundwater monitoring, the BJs are expected to help the farmers by providing information on the quantum and quality of groundwater and package of practices for efficient water use. Based on this information, they will also help the farmer in planning of his/her crop.

Having undergone intensive training, the 20 BJs who received such training are quite excited about their new knowledge. Since they belong to the farming community and themselves have dug wells and borewells on their fields, they realise the importance of groundwater.

The use of Ph and TDS meters has also enabled them to measure water quality. Some of them provide informal advice to farmers regarding water suitability both for drinking and agriculture. Due to this knowledge, they are slowly gaining recognition among the community and are confident that they will be able to perform their role more effectively in the future.

DSC has started documentation of a case study highlighting the importance of groundwater monitoring, role of BJs, preparing a well inventory for the community to facilitate informed decision-making on cropping pattern based on water availability and developing protocols for groundwater management.

Groundwater management can be integrated with command area development activities especially in water scarce irrigation systems. As part of the Prime Ministers Krishi Sinchai Yojana, efforts can be made to integrate the canal system with surface water bodies and for recharging of groundwater.

Action Research Studies undertaken in the field:

Nine action research studies were undertaken in the year in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh in collaboration with various partner organisations like University of Western Sydney, CSIRO, ACT, NLRI Ratlam, ASA Development Services etc. These studies provided very useful knowledge inputs and feedback during planning, implementation and evaluation of project interventions of respective projects. The list of studies is given below:

- i. Groundwater scarcity impact on inclusiveness and women empowerment: Insights from school absenteeism of female students in two watersheds in India.
- ii. Assisting community management of groundwater: Irrigator attitudes in two watersheds in Rajasthan and Gujarat, India
- iii. The Role of Trans-disciplinary Approach and Community Participation in Village Scale Groundwater Management: Insights from Gujarat and Rajasthan, India
- iv. Participatory Groundwater Management at Village Level in India – Empowering Communities with Science for effective decision-making.
- v. Farmers’ Practices and Perspectives on Groundwater Management and Agricultural Sustainability – A Case Study of Two Watersheds in India
- vi. Study on Yield Gap, Risk and value chain analysis of major crops in Dhar, Alirajpur and Dewas districts of MP by ASAD, Bhopal under LEPNRM project -MP
- vii. Research study on “KPCL Stakeholders’ feedback” in Dharoi command area project villages in Mehsana district, Gujarat
- viii. Study on “Situation of supply and demand of organic inputs” in Dharoi command area project villages in Mehsana district, Gujarat
- ix. Impact Assessment study of BMP-PIM Cotton Project by IDP Ahmedabad



6 POLICY INFLUENCING

Anil Shah Memorial Lecture

The first Anil Shah Memorial Lecture was given by Dr. Tushaar Shah on “Promoting Solar Power as a Remunerative Crop”(SPaRC) at the Ahmedabad Management Association on 17th June 2015. Dr. Shah is an eminent economist and public policy specialist and currently a Senior Fellow of the Colombo-based International Water Management Institute. He was also the former director of the Institute of Rural Management at Anand in India. Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar, the Chairman of Anil Shah Awards Committee introduced Dr. Shah and gave the opening remarks while Nafisaben Barot facilitated the concluding session.

Dr. Shah felt that solar energy, long considered ideal for home-lighting uses, has become attractive for pumping irrigation water. India already has some 20,000 solar irrigation pumps (SIPs) in fields; and farmers everywhere seem happy with their performance and potential. Promoting decentralised generation of solar power as a remunerative crop (SPaRC) by millions of farmers can reduce the excessive use of groundwater. It can be done by offering guaranteed buy-back of surplus solar power from SIP owners at an attractive

Feed-in Tariff (FIT), as is the case with roof-top solar generators in Germany, Japan, Italy and California. A SPaRC program, however, will promote several goals in one go: [a]improve agrarian livelihood by providing farmer cash income for growing solar energy as a lucrative cash crop; [b] conserve environment through built-in incentive to conserve groundwater and energy use in pumping; [c] enhance quality of irrigation by providing farmers reliable, uninterrupted, day-time power supply; [d] reduce carbon footprint of groundwater irrigation by reducing electricity and diesel use in pumping; [e] improve finances of the power sector by liberating DISCOMs from the deadweight of farm power subsidies and [f] reduce T&D losses by replacing grid power by locally generated power.



The lecture was well received by the audience that comprised of practitioners from NGOs and CSRs, academicians, policy makers and the press. It was felt that pilots should be undertaken at a few places to operationalise this concept.

National Workshop on “Community Managed Water Resources Development for Enhancing Livelihoods”

This workshop was jointly conducted by the Water Management Forum, the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) and the Development Support Centre on 15-16 December 2015.



The workshop was inaugurated by Dr Jayanti Ravi, Principal Secretary and Commissioner Rural Development, Government of Gujarat. The key note address was given by Dr. R Parthasarthy, Director, Gujarat Institute of Development Research and the concluding remarks were given by Mr. R Sundar, Chief General

Manager, NABARD, Gujarat. There were 129 participants from 8 states comprising of Community Based Organisations (CBOs), NGOs, government departments, academic institutions, funding agencies and the media. Presentations were made by representatives from CBOs and facilitating agencies covering seven thematic areas related to water management. A panel of experts provided feedback and also derived the key learning from

presentations. Some of the key recommendations emerging from the presentation of 15 case studies and discussions were:

- Need for the government, NGOs, private sector and the community to work together in a more collaborative and constructive manner.
- Develop mechanisms for integrating the different sources of water (surface water bodies, irrigation schemes and groundwater), different uses of water and convergence of programmes, schemes and funding sources.
- Need for scaling up successful initiatives by proper identification of determinants through research.
- Recognising, respecting and institutionalising the role of women and Panchayats in water governance.
- Implementers, researchers and policy makers need to give immediate attention to new challenges such as “Climate Change”.
- Need for gradual shift in approach from water management to water governance.

India Water Week 2015

The Program Director presented a paper on PIM reforms as part of the India Water Week organised by the Ministry of Water Resources, Golon 7th April 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The paper was well received by the audience that comprised of policy makers, academicians, government officers and the national press. It was felt that the command area development must study the pioneering work carried



out by DSC in Gujarat and MP for wider replication across the whole country. The session concluded on the note that the central government shall revise the model PIM Act incorporating learning from Gujarat where more authority is given to WUAs for higher level participation in irrigation management viz. rebate on water charges for regular repair and maintenance of canals, water distribution and administration etc.

National Workshop at WALMI Aurangabad

The Program Director presented two papers in the workshops of WUAs held at WALMI Aurangabad by the Ministry of Water Resources, WALMI Aurangabad and Indian Network of PIM, New Delhi. The Minister MoWR, Ms. Uma Bharti presided over the concluding session of the two-day workshop along with the Secretary Water Resources, GOI and Director,

National Water Mission. The first paper on Design v/s actual irrigation capacity of Dharoi irrigation project-Impact of PIM and way forward for conjunctive use of ground and surface water and second paper on Success story of PIM in Maan and Jobat Projects, MP were well received by the WUA leaders, government officers and policy makers. The Director, National Water Mission mentioned in his final remarks that the Dharoi project study must be carried out in all major projects of the country for a thorough study of command areas in order to draw up a strategy of better water management and governance.





7 KRUSHIDHAN PRODUCER CO. LTD.

The Krushidhan Producer Company Ltd.(KPCL) has emerged as one of the leading Farmer Producer Companies in Gujarat promoted by DSC Ahmedabad under the Companies Law 1956. The main objective of the company is to provide mutual assistance to farmers through collective efforts for input supply, value addition of agricultural products, collective bargaining and sale of agricultural products, and welfare measures and facilities to the member farmers. The Registered Office of the Company is at the premises of DSC in Bopal, Ahmedabad with Cluster Offices based at Vadnagar (Mehsana), Himmatnagar (Sabarkantha), Modasa (Aravali), Meghraj (Aravali) and Dhari (Amreli). About 6000 farmers of 11 Blocks were benefited through input supply activities of the company through block level Input supply centres in the year 2015-16. The company has also developed a network of about 20 small enterprise groups of women farmers for production and sale of organic fertilisers and pesticides.

The affairs of the company are being managed by a Board of Directors comprising of primary producers including 10 male farmers and 2 female farmers representing the clusters and 1 outside Expert Director from DSC. KPCL's Board Meetings are conducted every quarter

wherein review of planned operations and strategic issues are discussed at length. The company's day to day affairs are managed by a team of professionals and 7 field supervisors.

DSC with financial assistance from the RBS Foundation has been playing the role of an incubator to the Company by providing financial and technical assistance and facilitating collaboration with government, private sector and other producer groups. The DSC Governing Board through its member Prof. Arvind Gupta (Former Faculty IRMA, Anand and Personal Secretary to late Dr. V Kurien) is engaged as an advisor to the Company while M/s Amal Dutt Dhruv & Associates, Chartered Accountants are appointed as the Auditors of the Company.



The authorised share capital of the company is Rs. 25 lakhs in form of 5,000 equity shares of Rs.500 each. At present, the company has 2,035 farmers as share holders including 1625 male and 410 female and a paid up share capital of Rs.10,17,500 as of 31st March 2016. The Company could achieve a turnover of Rs. 107 lakhs with limited available funds of Rs. 35 lakhs (including equity capital, revolving fund and surplus generated from two years' business). The business turnover is

growing steadily in the past three years i.e. from Rs. 29.10 Lakhs in 2013-14 to Rs. 46.31 Lakhs in 2014-15 and Rs. 107.00 Lakhs in year 2015-16 leaving a cumulative surplus of Rs. 12 lakhs.

The farmers have cumulatively benefited to the tune of about Rs. 3 crores as local vendors were compelled to reduce the inflated input price in the local market because of fair business practices followed by KPCL and improved availability of good quality seeds, organic inputs etc. in the local area.

KPCL has become a demonstration model in Gujarat and NABARD is arranging a series of exposure visits to KPCL for the new producer companies being promoted with its funding support.

KPCL is planning to gradually reach more number of farmers with a target of 10,000 farmers/shareholders in the next three years across 165 villages. However, this seems to be a challenging task taking into account the lack of proper infrastructure in both urban markets and rural towns in its working area of Meghraj, Modasa, Himmatnagar, Amreli and Vadnagar. In the Company's Board meeting held on 11th February 2016, it was felt that the Company requires a minimum of Rs. 100 lakhs in working capital for scaling up input supply services along with a grant of Rs. 50-60 lakhs for developing basic infrastructure such as godowns, outlet premises etc. in Ahmedabad and block level towns.



8 DSC FOUNDATION

DSC Foundation

The DSC Foundation is registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 in March 2012. The main goal of the Foundation is to provide know-how, guidance and necessary assistance in the field of PNRM and livelihood enhancement to community based organizations, NGOs, academic institutions, government agencies and CSRs. These include conducting evaluation / impact assessment studies, training programmes and hosting exposure visits for national and international participants. The following activities were conducted by the Foundation during the current year:

Study on “Assessing the rights over Natural Resources and Benefit sharing in watershed development areas for selected districts of Rajasthan”

The ITC Limited has engaged DSC Foundation for conducting a study titled “Assessing the rights over Natural Resources and Benefit sharing in watershed development areas for selected districts of Rajasthan”. The study was undertaken with the guidance of Sr. researchers such as Dr. Indira Hirway from CFDA Ahmedabad and Dr. Jharna Pathak from GIDR Ahmedabad. Twenty Four villages – 18 project and 6 control villages were studied across 6 blocks of the state with partner organisations of ITC. The study shows that physical interventions such as percolation tanks, farm bunding, gully plugging and pasture land development have led to a positive change in the availability of drinking water and fodder. It has also led to increase in yields of wheat, increase in average price of land and increase in incomes of households. At the same time there were certain internal as well as external challenges such as low participation of women in decision making, equitable distribution of benefits, encroachment by elites, rainfall variability and increasing groundwater extraction that needed to be addressed.

Some of the issues for designing and implementing watershed programmes that emerge from the study are:

- Need for sustainable and equitable use of groundwater by focusing on demand side management.
- Need for agriculture extension system to promote sustainable farm practices and management.
- Need to pay special attention to Common Property Resources and quality of drinking water facilities in order to reach out to the poor, including landless.
- Putting up information in public places in order to seek participation of disadvantaged communities during the process of implementation and also during post-project management.
- Strengthening institutional processes since the beginning and in the post-project period.
- Need for a developing and implementing a mechanism for maintenance of assets during the post project period at the village level.

Capacity Building

The Anil C Shah Resource Centre in Visnagar hosted more than 10 exposure cum training programmes for Water User Associations, Farmer Clubs and Self Help Group during the year. Some of the topics covered during the visits to were - record keeping and management of WUA, roles and responsibilities of different functionaries of WUA during water distribution, enterprise development etc.

The DSC Foundation also conducted three days “Animal husbandry and Bakery Products training” for women farmers of Deesa and Palanpur taluka of Gujarat which was sponsored by ATMA project. About 29 registered women farmers participated in the program held during 3-5th June 2015 at DSC training campus, Bopal Ahmedabad.



9 SAJJATA SANGH

Nutrifood Campaign

The Sajjata Sangh was awarded a project by Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) to carry out awareness programmes in Ahmedabad related to the nutritional benefits and consumption of coarse cereals. Sajjata Sangh was required to carry out such awareness programmes/events at malls, gyms, market areas and other public places.

During the reporting year, the Sangh carried out 10 such events at different places in Ahmedabad. Through these events, approximately 1250 persons were contacted and provided information on the subject. A brochure detailing the importance of coarse



cereals in our diet and their nutritional benefits along with recipe book was also widely circulated among the public.

Workshop on Financing Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs)



The Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) and Sajjata Sangh jointly organized a half day workshop on the theme of supporting Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) to raise credit through the Equity Grant and Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme of SFAC on 12th August 2015. The main objective of organising this workshop was to understand the constraints faced by banks with regard to financing FPCs and

facilitating this process through the Credit Guarantee Fund managed by SFAC. Nearly 70 participants representing banks, FPOs, NGOs and academic institutions participated in this one-day workshop.

Internship by IRMA Student

An intern from the Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA) was placed with Sajjata Sangh through Dhvani Rural Information Systems. The key responsibility of the intern was to study the NRM-based programmes implemented by Sajjata partners to identify IT-based technology gaps, suggest cost-effective technology solutions for specific programmes/projects as well as to suggest how Sajjata Sangh could play a role in providing such services. The intern also identified organisational capacity gaps in carrying out day-to-day functions related to administration and communication and suggested tools and IT technologies that could help improve these areas.

Appointment as Resource Support Agency- NABARD

In the Union Budget 2014-15, a fund named “Producers Organisation Development and Upliftment Corpus” (PRODUCE) with a corpus of Rs.200 crores was announced. NABARD has been assigned the role to support



formation and nurturing of 2000 FPOs over a period of 2 years by using the above fund. In Gujarat alone, NABARD would be supporting formation of 70-80 FPOs.

Considering that Sajjata Sangh is actively working towards supporting FPOs in Gujarat and several of its partner organisations are currently involved in promotion and strengthening of FPOs, Sajjata Sangh has been appointed as the **Resource Support Agency (RSA)** for providing capacity building and hand holding support to associated NGOs and new FPOs that would be formed under this project.

Consultative Committee on PRODUCE Fund

The NABARD regional office under the PRODUCE fund scheme has constituted a State Level Consultative Committee comprising of representatives from State Government, NGOs, Bankers and Producer Organisations under the chairmanship of the Chief General Manager, NABARD- Gujarat Regional Office. This committee has been formed to review the progress of the project and provide strategic direction and support for its effective implementation at the state level. Sajjata Sangh is a member of this committee.

The first meeting of the consultative committee was organized on 5th August 2015 at



NABARD's office in Usmanpura.

Capacity Building

Under the NABARD supported PRODUCE Fund scheme, Sajjata Sangh has carried out two training programmes for the first phase of training support to be extended to NGOs. These trainings were conducted at DSC's facility in Ahmedabad. A total of 56 participants attended the two trainings.



Secretarial & Management Support to SLPC

Sajjata Sangh provided secretarial and management support to Gujpro Agribusiness Consortium Producer Company Ltd., the State Level Producer Company (SLPC) which was registered in the year 2014 and currently has 17 Producer companies and producer cooperatives as its members/shareholders. The following activities were carried out as part of the Sangh's support to the SLPC:

- i. Facilitated linkages with banks like SBI, Yes Bank and financial institutions like Samunnati Financial Intermediaries & Services Ltd., IGS- Lamp Fund and NABKISAN for FPOs
- ii. Facilitated the process of availing dealership of Gujarat Rajya Beej Nigam for FPOs.
- iii. Undertook mango marketing initiative during the month of May 2015. Mangoes were sold in Ahmedabad under the brand name of 'Mangoes without makeup'.
- iv. Training of FPOs on groundnut quality parameters, quality based pricing and supply chain aspect.



- v. Availed orders for supply of groundnut in shell to Olam Agro India Pvt. Ltd. and Vinay Industries. The order was for supply of 500 MT of G20 and G2 variety of groundnut. However, the order could not eventually be completed because of quality and capability related issues.
- vi. Initiated distribution of processed products manufactured by partners.
- vii. Initiated planning for mango marketing for the year 2016. This involved initial dialogues for regular supply of mangoes, identification and tie-up with pack houses, farm registration for exports, negotiation for service fees etc.
- viii. Registered the SLPC with APEDA for export of agricultural products.
- ix. Prepared a detailed proposal for funding support for SLPC for three years. The proposal was submitted to Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) and NABARD. Partner organisations were also urged to explore funding opportunities for the project.
- x. Made effort to avail dealership of Jain Irrigation Systems for FPO partners.
- xi. Initiated process to form an advisory committee for GUJPRO

Workshops & Meetings Attended

- i) National Workshop on Financing Agriculture Value Chains: Challenges & Opportunities; organized by BIRD, Lucknow on 29th and 30th November 2015 - nominated by NABARD to represent as RSA, Gujarat
- ii) Workshop on Governance Issues in Producer Organizations at NDDDB, Anand on 8th October 2015 -nominated by SFAC.
- iii) State Credit Seminar organised by NABARD on 21st January 2016 at Sachivalay, Gandhinagar

Other

- a) Prepared Equity Grant Fund application for Rukmavati Rural Agro Producer Company Ltd. and Sahkar Producer Company Ltd.
- b) Contacted MARS Confectionery which is one of the largest chocolate brands in the world. Dialogues were held with NGO partners working on groundnut crop, representatives of MARS Confectionery and Khedut Industries, the company's sourcing partner having its processing unit in Gondal, Gujarat. MARS and Khedut Industries had decided to partner with Ambuja Cement Foundation (ACF) to set up demonstration plots for groundnut and enter into contract farming with farmers associated with ACF. However, the work related to contract farming could not materialise.
- c) The Sangh supported Guide star India in organising a workshop in Ahmedabad. Guide stars shared information about the benefits and modalities of listing a NGO profile on the Guidestar platform, as well as details about their fundraising and recognition services.
- d) Regular information sharing with members on government schemes, developments or innovations in the field of NRM, agriculture, agribusiness, information on policy matters etc.

Annexures

1. Annual Accounts
2. Contact Details
3. DSC Team
4. Acknowledgements
5. DSC in Media Coverage

Annual Accounts



CHANDRAVADAN A. SHAH & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Phone : (O) 25622206 (R) 26852895 E-mail : canshah52@yahoo.co.in

AUDITOR'S REPORT

**NAME OF THE PUBLIC TRUST : DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE
MARUTINANDAN VILLA,
NEAR GOVT. TUBEWELL, BOPAL
AHMEDABAD**

TRUST REGISTRATION NO:- F / 4260 / AHMEDABAD

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE – AHMEDABAD** ("the Trust"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2016, and the Statement of Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Trust in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and 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 Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 trust'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.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have audited the Accounts of the above named Trust for the year ended on 31 St. March, 2016 and beg to report that –

- 1) The accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Rules.
- 2) Receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the accounts.
- 3) The cash balance and vouchers in the custody of accountant on the date of audit is in agreement with books of accounts of the Trust.
- 4) Books, deeds, accounts, vouchers and other documents and records required by us were produced before us.
- 5) An inventory certified by the trustee of the movables of the Trust has been maintained.
- 6) The Accountant / trustee appeared before us and furnished the necessary information required by us.
- 7) No property or funds of the trust were applied for any object or purpose other than the objects or purposes of Trust.
- 8) The amount outstanding for more than one year is Rs. 1063083.69 (Grant Receivable) and the amount written off is Rs. NIL.
- 9) There are repairs exceeding Rs.5000 during the current financial year for which no tenders were invited.
- 10) No money of the Trust has been invested contrary to the provisions of section 35.
- 11) No alienation of immovable property has been made contrary to the provisions of section 36.
- 12) Any special matter to be reported: Please refer notes forming part of accounts.

PLACE : AHMEDABAD
DATE : 15.7.2016

FOR CHANDRAVADAN A. SHAH & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



(Signature)
(C.A. SHAH)
PROPRIETOR
M.No.031736
Firm Reg. No. 101692W

DEVELOPMENTS SUPPORT CENTRE - AHMEDABAD
MARUTINANDAS JILLA, MR. GOVERNMENT TUBE WELL
BOVAL, AHMEDABAD - 380 081
SOCIETY REG. NO. 4-231ABAD, TRUST REG. NO. PNC86ABAD
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2016

FUNDS & LIABILITIES	SCHE DULE	2015 - 16		2014 - 15		ASSETS	SCHE DULE	2015 - 16		2014 - 15	
		AMOUNT RS.	AMOUNT RS.	AMOUNT RS.	AMOUNT RS.			AMOUNT RS.	AMOUNT RS.	AMOUNT RS.	AMOUNT RS.
TRUST FUND	A		2,500.00	2,500.00		FIXED ASSETS	G		25,458,141.28	24,272,816.28	
CORPUS FUND	A		125,000.00	125,000.00		INVESTMENTS	F				
FUND FOUNDATION ENDOWMENT & MATCHING FUND	A		34,541,466.50	33,735,523.83		DEPOSITS	G		101,737.76	79,031.73	
BARBARKED FUND	A		6,430,932.30	6,300,180.26		ADVANCES	H		8,311,464.68	5,951,634.34	
REVOLVING FUND	A		822,959.30	822,109.60		GRANT RECEIVABLES	I		2,828,665.44	4,955,266.01	
RESERVES & SURPLUS			2,085,205.76	2,860,266.86		RELEASED FOR INNOVATIVE PROJECTS	J		286,320.80	258,320.03	
DEPRECIATION FUND	C		76,933,937.30	15,088,110.20		CASH & BANK BALANCES	K		8,374,180.88	11,079,897.62	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE GRANT BALANCE AS PER LAST YEAR ADD : RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR	E	10,809,832.99 3,181,748.00		10,809,844.89 754,488.80		INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	B		7,885,568.34	8,629,595.03	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	D		838,059.40	856,793.60							
UNUSED GRANTS	E		17,809,699.10	21,201,555.31							
TOTAL			91,047,469.80	90,707,261.36		TOTAL			51,047,458.84	50,727,261.16	

As per our report of even date annexed herewith:

This above Balance Sheet to the best of our belief contains a true account of Funds & Liabilities & the Properties and Assets of the Trust.

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 15-7-2016

For Chandravandan A. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants



C. A. Shah
Proprietor
Membership No. 31735
Firm Reg. No. 1014600W

Vijay Mehta
Chairman

V.S. Patel
Treasurer

Sachin A. Oak
Executive Director

DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE - AHMEDABAD
BARUTANAM VLLA, NR. GOVERNMENT TURB HILL
DPCA, AHMEDABAD - 380 050
SOCIETY REG. NO. 4603/ABAD, TRUST REG. NO. EN2033/ABAD
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON 30TH APRIL 2016

EXPENSES	2016-16 DUL	2016-16 AMOUNT RS.	2016-16 AMOUNT RS.	2016-16 DUL	2016-16 AMOUNT RS.	2016-16 AMOUNT RS.
TO SALARIES - GEN. ADMINISTRATION		1,636,487.93	664,891.99	BY GRANTS		45,163,883.16
TO OFFICE OPERATION EXP		1,228,433.71	1,742,097.85			
TO RENT - RANCE CHARGES - OFFICE BUILDING		20,288.89	17,046.00	BY INTEREST		1,532,855.69
TO MUNICIPAL TAXES		16,888.89	16,238.00			
TO PAYMENT TO AUDITORS		52,502.84	52,502.84	BY INCOME FROM WATERSHED TRAINING PROGRAMMES		1,27,408.92
TO CONTRIBUTION TO ADMIN FUND CHARITY COMMISSIONER		88,888.89	88,888.89			
TO VEHICLE FUEL, REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		185,587.84	146,479.00	BY DONATION		1,002,802.02
TO TRAVELLING EXPENSES		834,788.84	792,802.00			
TO OFFICE TAX EXPENSES		232.89	843.00	BY CONTRIBUTION FOR TRAINING CENTRE FACILITIES		89,893.02
TO CAPACITY BUILDING EXPENSES		4,834,877.48	6,379,478.97			
TO STAFF DEVELOPMENT TRAINING		81,876.84	35,562.00	BY VOUCHER - BREAD IS INCOME		5,972.02
TO RESEARCH PROJECT EXPENSES		2,153,315.61	1,846,892.17			
TO POLICY ADVOCACY EXPENSES		36,388.84	29,743.12	BY CONSULTANCY FEES		1,406,700.02
TO COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION SERVICES		1,832,212.84	1,471,652.74			
TO SUPPORT TO KPCL		1,337,194.27	1,438,284.36	BY CONTR. SUBSIDY FOR SOIL TESTING MOBILE VAN		171,742.02
TO PRO-GRAMME EXP (IRRIGATED AREA FIELD UNITS)		30,393,848.84	22,233,742.54			
TO PRO-GRAMME EXP (RAINFED AREA FIELD UNITS)		13,484,577.44	12,482,187.89	BY PRO-JECT CYBER-BEADS REIMBURSED		16,445.02
TO PRO-JECT BUILDING EXPENSES IN COLLABORATION WITH WALM		837,897.89	884,252.32			
TO DEFUSION		1,417,897.12	1,813,642.76	BY PROFIT ON SALE OF FIXED ASSETS		29,882.29
TO TRANSFER TO AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE FUND		174,747.84	188,074.00			
TO BY EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE C/D TO						
INCOME & EXPENDITURE APPROPRIATION A/C						
TOTAL		61,333,810.82	62,817,411.34	TOTAL		62,817,411.34

As per our report of expenditure incurred hereon

Place - Ahmedabad

Dated - 15-7-2016

For Chandanadas A. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants



Cashmal

C. A. Shah

Proprietor

Membership No. 37736

Firm Reg. No. 11-920W

The above statement to the best of our belief contains a true account of Income & Expenditure of the Organisation

Vijay Vaghela
Vijay Vaghela
Chairman

V.B. Patel
V.B. Patel
Treasurer

Sachin A. Chaudhary
Sachin A. Chaudhary
Executive Director

CONTACT DETAILS

HEAD OFFICE: GUJARAT **Development Support Centre**

Near Government Tubewell, Bopal, Ahmedabad-380 058

Tel: + 91-2717-235994/5/8 Fax: 235997 Email: dsc@dscindia.org, dscbopal@gmail.com

Website: www.dscindia.org

----- REGISTRATION -----

Society Registration No.: GUJ/4400/AHMEDABAD, dt. 6.5.1994 **FCRA No.:** 041910204, dt.28.1.1999

Trust Registration No. : F/4260/AHMEDABAD, dt. 6.5.1994 **PAN No. :** AABFD8824C

FIELD OFFICES - GUJARAT

- Anand** : C/o Water and Land Management Institute, (WALMI), P.B. No. 80,
Vadod, Anand Road, Nr. Hadkod gam, Anand-388001
Email: dscanand2013@gmail.com
- Dhoraji** : "Vrajkuwar", Sudhrai Colony, Opp. Bhadar Colony, Railway Station
Road Dhoraji-360410, Rajkot.
Email: dscdhoraji@gmail.com
- Himmatnagar** : 15, Girdharnagar society, Motipura, Himmatnagar, Sabarkantha.
Email: dschimatnagar531@gmail.com
- Kujad** : C/o House of JayantibhaiHaribhai Patel, E-7 Rameshwar Park, Nr.
Kanbha bus stand, Village Kanbha Tal. Daskroi-382430, Dist.
Ahmedabad.
Email: kujad@gmail.com
- Meghraj** : 43, Hari Om Society, Nr. SadguruBorewell, Panchal road, Meghraj,
Dist.Arvali, Pin.383350, O-02773-244691.
Email: dscmeghraj@gmail.com
- Modasa** : 13, Premnagar Society, Opp. Sai Mandir, Malpur Road, Modasa,
Sabarkantha.
Email: dscmodasa@gmail.com
- Visnagar** : Sarvodaynagar, Block No. 5, Opp. Gayatri Mandir, Ambavadiyu,
Visnagar-384315, Dist. Mehsana. (O)-02765-220863
Email: dscvisnagar@yahoo.co.in

FIELD OFFICES -MADHYA PRADESH

- Alirajpur** : F-1, JobatPariyojna colony, Opp. Police Station, Kukshi-Alirajpur Road, Nanpur, Dist. Alirajpur, M.P. Email: dscnanpoor@gmail.com
- Dewas** : C/o, House of OH Mahendra Sharma, Above Sharma Kirana, Opp. Narmada-Jabuva Bank, Jamgod, Bhopal Road, Dist.Dewas, M.P. Email: dscdewas@gmail.com
- Kukshi** : C/o, House of Kantikumar Jain Vakil, Opp. Honda Service Point, Alirajpur Road, Kukshi 454331, Dist. Dhar, M.P. Email: dsckukshi@gmail.com
- Manawar** : C/o House of KallubhaiCyclewala, MelaMaidan Road, Near Chhoti Brid, Manawar, Dist. Dhar, M.P. Email: dscmanavar@gmail.com
- Mhow** : Dev Tower, Flat No.104, Sardar Patel Nagar, Near Corporation Bank, Kodriya, Mhow, Dist. Indore. Email: dscmhow@gmail.com

FIELD OFFICE - MAHARASHTRA

- Alephata** : 1st Floor, Gaikwad Hospital, Kalyan-Ahmednagar Road, Alephata, Taluka-Junnar, District-Pune, Pin-412 411. Email:dscalephata2016@gmail.com

DSC TEAM

HEAD OFFICE

1	Sachin Oza	Executive Director
2	Mohan Sharma	Programme Director

Programme

3	Bhagirath Sathwara	Prog. Manager-PIM
4	Dhavan Nagar	Programme Executive - Research
5	Jasvant M Chauhan	Manager-Producer's Company
6	Amit Mani Tripathi	Sr.Managar-Water Resource
7	Gordhan Kantariya	Programme Executive-Training
8	Krishna S. Chavan	Programme Executive - Technical
9	Dipak Raval	Programme Executive
10	Shailja Kishor	Research & Documentation Officer
11	Pravin Vaghela	Community Organizer

Support

12	Kamal Agrawal	Sr. Manager - Finance & Admin.
13	Arvind Prajapati	Guj. Stenographer
14	Ratansinh Chundawat	Driver cum Messenger
15	Indrasinh Majawat	Driver cum Messenger
16	Nehaben Patel	Receptionist
17	Ketan Khatri	Guj. Stenographer
18	Jorawarsinh Rathod	Driver cum Messenger
19	Kamlesh M.Patel	Accounts Officer
20	Darshana R. Patel	Acc. & Office Assistant

FIELD OFFICES - GUJARAT

VISNAGAR

21	Rajendra B. Patel	Team Leader & Programme Executive
22	Unnatil Patel	Computer Operator
23	Dashrathbhai Patel	Consultant-Agriculture
24	Alpesh Patel	Community Organizer
25	Ranjit G. Thakore	Community Organizer
26	Rohit P. Patel	Agriculture Asst.
27	Vishnubhai Patel	Community Organizer
28	Gandanji Thakor	Community Organizer
29	Rahul Prajapati	Community Organizer
30	Yogesh Patel	Community Organizer
31	Balvant Chauhan	Community Organizer
32	Amit J Prajapati	Community Organizer
33	Anupama Patel	Community Organizer
34	Manish P. Gajjar	Field Engineer

MODASA

35	Manubhai Vadher	Team Leader & Programme Executive
36	Pranavsinh Chauhan	Field Engineer
37	Dipak Valani	Agriculture Assistant
38	Hitesh Bariya	Community Organizer
39	Pramod Patel	Lab in Charge
40	Janakbhai Patel	Lab Assistant Cum Computer Operator
41	Chauhan Jaydeepsingh	Driver Van

HIMMATNAGAR

42	Amarsinh Chavda	Team Leader & Agriculture Specialist
43	Lalitaben B Prajapati	Community Organizer
44	Manoj Patel	Community Organizer
45	Chandrapalsingh Rathod	Community Organizer
46	Dharmendra Patel	Community Organizer
47	Matabar Vasimahemad	Engineer

GOBLEGE

48	Naresh Matalya	Team Leader
49	Hiren Parmar	Community Organizer
50	Ankita Paghdal	Community Organizer

KUJAD

51	Ishan N Patel	Team Leader
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MEGHRAJ

52	Bharatbhai G Parmar	Team Leader
53	Chanchalkumar Pandey	Field Engineer
54	Kiran Patel	Community Organizer
55	Jashodaben Damor	Community Organizer
56	Udesingh	Community Organizer
57	Ketan Gohil	Community Organizer
58	Bhavsingh Sarvaiya	Community Organizer

ANAND

59	Ramesh Dharecha	Training Asst.
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DHORAJI

60	Vijay Zala	Team Leader
61	Ketan B. Malaviya	Agriculture Expert
62	Dilipbhai P. Patel	Community Organizer

FIELD OFFICES - MADHYA PRADESH

MANAWAR

63	Vijay Shukla	Team Leader
64	Savan Vyas	Programme Assistant
65	Amit Sanothiya	Programme Assistant-PIM
66	Sanjay Bhuriya	Programme Assistant
67	Neha Mandloi	Programme Executive
68	Dinesh Mujalade	Programme Executive
69	Narendra Patidar	Programme Executive

KUKSHI

70	Sonika Gupta	Programme Assistant
71	Ravi Sisodiya	Community Organizer
72	Mohit Patidar	Agriculture Officer
73	Bhupendra Patidar	Programme Assistant

MHOW

74	Devendra Rajoriya	Programme Asst.-Technical
75	Amjad Khan	Sr. Community Organizer
76	Prasenjit Dhar	Accounts Officer
77	Vinay Tripathi	Sr. Manager-Water Resources
78	Jitendra Chour	Programme Assistant

DEWAS

79	Abhishek Pathak	Team Leader
80	Kamalsingh Ansal	Community Organizer
81	Rahul Sharma	Community Organizer
82	Komal Chauhan	Community Organizer

ALIRAJPUR

83	Kamlesh Rajat	Team Leader
84	Vikram Patidar	Agriculture Officer
85	Jayprakash Tripathi	Engineer
86	Nutan Solanki	Community Organizer

FIELD OFFICE - MAHARASHTRA

87	Chavan Krishna S	Team Leader
88	Chandrashekhar Mishra	Project Engineer
89	Bharat Dattatray Raut	Community Organizer
90	Pinkee Vasant Mane	Community Organizer

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)
Ford Foundation
Gujarat State Watershed Management Agency (GSWMA)
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Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd.
IKEA Trading (Hong-Kong) Ltd.
ITC Ltd.
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
Rajiv Gandhi Jal Grahani Mission, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
RBS Foundation, India
R.D.Tata Trust, Mumbai
Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd (SSNNL)
Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium (SFAC)
VRUTTI Livelihood Resource Centre
Water & Land Management Institute (WALMI)
Water Resources Department, Rajkot

Knowledge Partners

Agriculture Universities of Gujarat
Arid Communities and Technology (ACT)
Centre For Development Alternatives (CFDA)
Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR)
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA)
University of Western Sydney

Bankers

State Bank of India
Ahmedabad

Auditors

Chandravadan A Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
801-A, Sahajanand Complex
Shahibaug Road, Ahmedabad - 380004

नौ महिलाओं ने ठाना नया करने का, स्वयंसेवी संस्था ने की मदद

खाद बनाकर सुस्तीपुरा की महिलाएं कमा रही मुनाफा

शीलेंद्र लहड़ा >> सुसारी

जिस आदिवासी वर्ग को पिछड़ा माना जाता है, उसी समुदाय की महिलाएं यदि कुशल व्यवसाय कर परिवार की आय में योगदान देने लगे तो यह बिरला ही कहलाएगा। ग्राम सुस्तीपुरा की 9 महिलाएं वर्मी कंपोस्ट खाद बना रही हैं। इससे लगभग 50 हजार रुपए का मुनाफा ले चुकी हैं।

तहसील मुख्यालय से महज 8 किमी दूर है ग्राम सुस्तीपुरा, जहां की 9 महिलाओं ने कुछ नया करने

की ठानी और उनका साथ दिया एक स्वयंसेवी संस्था ने। समूह की शीताबाई व चंदाबाई बताती हैं कि 9 महिलाओं ने 14770 रुपए से कार्य प्रारंभ किया था। शुरू में 10 किलो वर्मी कंपोस्ट बनाए, जो अब सीमेंटवून हैं। आरबीएस फाउंडेशन से 26915 रु. का वित्तीय सहयोग मिला है। 1 लाख 94 हजार का वर्मी खाद का विक्रय कर चुके हैं। समूह में 6 महिला निरक्षर हैं और वे वह कार्य बिना किसी शास्त्रीय प्रशिक्षण से कर रही हैं।

प्रेरणा लेने आते हैं अन्य

समूह की बरकती बाई व राजमणि काशी है कि बिना ठंड रहल में हमने जो खाद बनाई है, उससे हमें लगभग 50 हजार का मुनाफा हुआ है। घर खर्च में भी अब हम सहयोग करने लगे हैं। हमने इस कार्य को देखने के लिए देवास, बनावर, अलीराजपुर और अन्य प्रदेश के अधिकारी और महिलाएं भी आती हैं। उन्हें हम पूरी जानकारी देते हैं। -मिना



समूह के कार्य को देखने के लिए बाहर से भी महिलाएं आती हैं।

जिले की कुल आबादी

2185792

महिलाओं की आबादी

1073068

लिंगानुपात

961

सिर्वा समाज की महिलाओं ने प्रस्तुत किया महिला सशक्तिकरण का नायाब उदाहरण

दीपक वालो >> निसरपुर

पुरुष प्रधान समाज में पुरुषों वाला कार्य करने की चुनौती यदि महिलाएं स्वीकार कर उसे करने लगे तो यह महिला सशक्तिकरण का नायाब उदाहरण कहलाएगा। ऐसा ही कार्य फसलों की ग्रेडिंग मशीन लाकर अनाज निकालने का कार्य कर रही हैं समीपस्थ ग्राम कोणदा की सिर्वा समाज की महिलाएं।

ग्राम कोणदा में 12 फरवरी 2014 को जीजीसा महिला विकास समिति का गठन एनजीओ डीएससी की मदद से हुआ। इसमें 13 महिलाओं ने 100 रुपए प्रति माह प्रारंभ में एकत्र किए।

13 महिलाओं ने लगाई फसलों की ग्रेडिंग मशीन



कोणदा की समूह की महिलाएं ग्रेडिंग मशीन के साथ।

बाद में इसे 200 रुपए प्रति माह कर दिया गया। यहां की महिलाएं अप्रैल 2015 में गुजरात प्रेरणा प्रलास पर

गई, जहां महिलाओं को कार्य करते देखा तो कुछ नया करने की मन में ठानी।

समूह की राशि से खरीदी

समूह की अध्यक्ष पणूबाई गंगाजी और यशोदा कैलाश बताती हैं कि समूह में सभी महिलाएं कृषि से जुड़ी हुई हैं। उन्होंने इससे जुड़ा व्यवसाय करने की ठानी। इसके लिए समूह से 35 हजार की राशि और 40 हजार की राशि क्षेत्र में समूहों को वित्तीय सहयोग करने वाली रतन टाटा ट्रस्ट और आरबीएस फाउंडेशन की मदद से नवंबर 2015 में ली। जिससे ग्रेडिंग मशीन खरीदी और कार्य प्रारंभ कर दिया।

अभी से मिलने लगे ऑर्डर

समूह की संगीता विजय और गीता कैलाश बताती हैं कि गत साल देर से मशीन आने से अधिक कार्य नहीं हुआ, लेकिन इस साल गेहूं सीजन प्रारंभ हो गया है और हमें ग्रेडिंग के ऑर्डर मिलने लगे। हम 60 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल में ग्रेडिंग कर रहे हैं। मशीन बाहर जाएगी तो एक मजदूर रखने की सोच रहे हैं।

महिलाओं ने लिया बढ़ने का संकल्प

महिला दिवस पर महिला सशक्तीकरण कार्यक्रम आयोजित



महिला दिवस पर महिला सशक्तीकरण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया।

सुसारी। महिला दिवस पर यहां महिला सशक्तीकरण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया। इसमें महिला समितियों की सदस्यों को व्यवसाय के क्षेत्र में अपनी जिम्मेदारी किस तरह से बढ़ाई जाए, इसकी जानकारी दी गई। कार्यक्रम में बड़ी संख्या में महिलाओं ने शामिल होकर अपने बलबूते पर आगे बढ़ने का संकल्प लिया।

कार्यक्रम जेबट परियोजना के कमांड क्षेत्र के ग्राम आली में रविवार को हुआ। इसमें 8 महिला समूह की लगभग 100 महिलाओं ने भाग लिया। कार्यक्रम में ग्राम सुस्तीपुरा में केचुआ खाद बनाने वाली समूह की शांताबाई, खजरीबाई, राजमणीबाई और पार्वतीबाई ने समूह की सदस्यों

को विस्तार से जानकारी दी। छोटे-छोटे काम कर किस तरह अपनी आजीविका बढ़ाई जाए, इस बारे में भी समझाया। डीएससी टीम मैनेजर कमलेश रजत मौजूद थे।

कुक्षी के वकील सतीश निरखे ने महिलाओं को घरेलू हिंसा के संबंध में कानून किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है, इसकी जानकारी दी। महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग की सुपरवाइजरों ने महिलाओं के लिए शासन स्तर पर चलाई जाने वाली योजना और उसके लाभों के बारे में बताया। पापड़-आचार व्यवसायी मनीष जैन ने घर बैठे व्यवसाय कर कमाई करने के नुस्खे बताए। संचालन प्रोग्राम मैनेजर सोनिका गुप्ता ने किया। -निप्र

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