



ANNUAL REPORT

2021-22



**Bridging needs and resources through
knowledge-based support ...**



Shri Anil Shah, Founder Chairman, Development Support Centre

OUR MISSION

To provide knowledge-based support to institutions, policies and programmes involved in promoting sustainable livelihoods and participatory natural resource management.

OUR VALUES

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

FOREWORD

Recent ecological happenings have compelled us to develop community-managed rural infrastructures and promote climate-resilient agriculture systems and capitalize on micro and macro-level cooperation among agencies and rural communities. In 2021-22, the DSC team doubled up its efforts to reach out to more than 1100 villages of MP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Gujarat by creating appropriate behaviour tackling COVID-19 and distribution of COVID kits and about 2600 extremely vulnerable tribal households by supporting government agencies, partner civil societies in the vaccination drive, making sure that we stayed connected and helped people to save their lives. Our collaborative projects also helped more than 1 lakh rural households from 19 districts to restart economic activities through water conservation, harvesting, agriculture production, allied income generation activities, etc. To support local cooperations, DSC also joined hands with existing and new donors and other networks such as RCRC to maximize outreach and impacts of research, capacity building, and implementation initiatives.

Water has always been the main work of DSC and it has accelerated its contribution for both restoring the control of communities on water resources through groundwater recharge initiatives and reducing water demand through more efficient irrigation systems and crop choices and diversification in favour of local ecology and needs. DSC collaborated with the government of Gujarat to achieve speed, scale, and quality in implementing two govt. flagship programs of Atal Bhujal Yojana in Mehsana district Gujarat and “Har Ghar Nal”: Jal Jeevan Mission scheme in Ahmedabad district that gives more control to farmers on local water governance and achieving water security. DSC is employing its proven participatory principles approaches with the support of existing and new collaborations to achieve the larger goals.

Continuing the legacy of a Knowledge Resource Centre (KRC) in Participatory Natural Resource Management (PNRM), 2020-21, DSC has been appointed as a KRC by the Ministry of Jal Shakti for the training for Middle level and community-level training under National Jal Jeevan Mission Program. It provided online training to district-level authorities of northeast and southern states. DSC also took firm steps towards preparing digitized and designed at-scale training and capacity-building content in collaboration with partners that have the potential to be used widely by training institutes and CSOs.

DSC’s agriculture program has been repackaged to develop water, food, nutrition, and environment-positive villages to develop climate-resilient communities. DSC targets to build in-house technical capacity in livestock management. DSC collaborated with the National Coalition of Natural Farming (NCNF) for strengthening the grassroots actions and capacity building in Gujarat, MP, and Rajasthan state for promoting natural and organic farming to strengthen the climate resilience of farmers and make agriculture less input-intensive. Hundreds of farmers have successfully managed the rising cost of farming through DSC’s support in Baran, Rajasthan, Mehsana, Gujarat, and other working areas of DSC.

The Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) are the most important pillar of DSC’s ‘Water to Wealth’ approach for promoting sustainable livelihoods. DSC replicated its proven Farmer producer Organization promotion model in the neediest tribal pocket of Nandurbar district Maharashtra by launching 5 FPOs in collaboration with NABARD’s nationwide program of promoting 10,000 CBBOs. The support from District Administration and partner agencies for the speedy formation, nurturing, and business development of FPOs is quite encouraging.

DSC is also building technical capacity in GIS-based Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) planning. It gained considerable experience in working on the internet and digital-based technologies for district-level INRM planning and pilot implementation in Barwani, Madhya Pradesh. It is gearing up to manage the programs at scale, speed, and quality especially in the field of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM), Integrated on-farm livelihoods, Livestock management, etc.

Fast degradation of the natural ecosystem and child nutrition have always been some big challenges in the aspirational Nandurbar district. In the reporting year, DSC initiated the following new partnerships and noble initiatives that will bring unique values to DSC, Government, and CSRs to deal with the challenges in the Aspirational districts. DSC has launched a carbon credit program to incentivize 45000 farmers for reducing carbon emissions in agriculture. It also started Advance Nutrition Training Program for the 1900 Govt. Government Anganwadi Workers will help in controlling the child malnutrition problem through community-led nutrition diversity and security.

Two important research studies were carried out by the organization in collaboration with the DSC Foundation, including 5 states study on “Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana” and Gujarat State Water Typology. Both studies will bring lessons for strategies to mitigate the challenges.

We are thankful to our academics, research, Government Department partners, and donors for their input and support in these efforts. Once again thank you very much for your kind support to DSC.



O P Rawat
Chairman

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 ABOUT DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE

Development Support Center (DSC) is a resource organization which directly implements and provides knowledge-based support to organizations involved in promoting sustainable livelihoods and Participatory Natural Resource Management. The organization was established by Late Shri Anil C. Shah in the year 1994, in response to demand from various eminent individuals and stakeholders concerned with rural development in Gujarat. Currently, DSC covers four states of western India through direct field initiatives in collaboration with government departments, CSR and other partners. DSC provides a variety of services through a multi-disciplinary team of professionals that directly implements projects, helps in the capacity building of key functionaries, carries out field studies and takes initiatives for research and appropriate policy change.

1.2 KEY ACTIVITIES

Field Implementation

DSC is currently involved in the implementation of various programs covering 959 villages in 37 blocks of 19 districts of western India namely Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh (M.P.), Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The population in these villages is 3.65 lakh households and DSC's programs directly reach 1.24 lakh

households covering a 2.83 lakh hectare geographical area. Since its inception, the organization has directly reached 1,034 villages having a population of 5.73 lakh households and covering 2.06 lakh hectares in 41 blocks of 19 districts in these four states.

DSC directly promoted the “Participatory Irrigation Management” (PIM) program covering about 1,20,000 ha command area of 4 major, 3 medium, and 12 minor tank irrigation projects in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra. The organization has facilitated about 176 Water User Associations (WUAs), one Branch, and two Project level federations. It is one of the largest Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) 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 levels and developing standard operating procedures for promoting and facilitating WUAs.

DSC has also been involved in implementing the Watershed and Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP) covering about 71,000 ha. in more than 240 villages in these four states in collaboration with government departments and CSR partners.

“The Integrated Water Resource Management” (IWRM) program including Participatory Ground Water Management (PGWM) is covering 112 villages covering 87203 hectares. area in the Aravalli, Sabarkantha, and Mehsana districts of Gujarat and the Nandurbar district of Maharashtra including the command area and rainfed villages. 92 Participatory Ground Water Management committees under Atal Bhujal Yojana, 97 Village Watershed Committees, 34 Village Sujal Samitis, and 1 registered Ground Water Cooperative have been promoted and facilitated.

The organization also promotes sustainable agriculture activities, forward-backwards linkages and integration through the promotion of 125 Agri-enterprise groups and 13 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in both rainfed and irrigated areas. 8 FPOs are facilitated by DSC.

More than 813 Women Self Help Groups (SHGs), 642 Farmer Groups (Kisan Club/ Learning Group/Farmer Field School), and 2 women federations have been promoted which are actively involved in saving, credit, convergence, collective enterprise, and on-farm and off-farm income-generating activities. The “Gramin Sushasan Project (GSP)” was implemented with 32 Gram panchayats in the Aravalli district in Gujarat and Dhar district in MP and has been scaled up to other new geographies of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Capacity Building



DSC strongly believes that the success of participatory programs lies in the capacity building of various stakeholders including the community, NGOs, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) representatives, and academic and government functionaries. The organization is recognized as a resource centre for PIM, watershed, drinking water, and agriculture programs at the state and national levels. It has collaborations with the Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) in Anand, Gujarat for promoting PIM in selected irrigation projects of the state. Similarly, it

has collaborated with Jal Jeevan Mission (Jal Shakti Mantralay), the Gujarat State Watershed Management Agency (GSWMA), Rajiv Gandhi Jal-Grahan Mission (RGJGM), Bhopal, WALMI Bhopal, Sajjata Sangh, Ahmedabad, GujPro, Ahmedabad, CSRs and international donors to provide training to village functionaries as well as to the staff of project implementing agencies.

It has provided capacity-building support to nearly 350 WUAs that operate on 1.42 lakh hectares including over 100 WUAs covering 0.89 lakh hectares in the Mahi Irrigation Project, Tharad circle of SSNNL, Tapi Irrigation project, and Damanganga Irrigation Project in Gujarat. DSC has also _provided capacity-building inputs to about 199 WUAs covering a 0.96 lakh hectare area of Krishna Koyna LIsS Kukdi, Timbu, Dehni irrigation schemes in Maharashtra through collaborative efforts with the State Water Resource Department, WALMI and other partner CSRs.

DSC actively hosts exposure visits for national and international delegations on Participatory Natural Resource Management (PNRM) and local governance. DSC also conducts practical learning programs for postgraduate and undergraduate students from institutes such as SP Jain Management Institute, Mumbai, Shiv Nadar University, Delhi, Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), Anand Agriculture University (AAU), Enterprise Development Institute, Junagadh Agriculture University, etc. So far, DSC has organized more than 873 offline and 10 online certificate training programs at its well-equipped Participatory Learning Centre in Ahmedabad which can host about 70 participants with lodging and boarding facilities. The Anil C Shah Resource Centre set up by DSC in Visnagar is also involved in providing field-level capacity-building activities and exposure visits.



Information, Education & Communication (IEC) Development

DSC has developed user-friendly audio-video and printed Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) material on best practices in PNRM and livelihoods in Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, and English languages that can be used for wider dissemination, training, and awareness of various stakeholders. These include print and virtual training modules, training literature, posters, panels, booklets, and video films on programs like PIM, Watershed, Integrated Water Resource Management, agriculture development, and Farmer Producer Organizations. Various government organizations and NGOs use these materials in their development projects. DSC has been instrumental in publishing about 121 print materials and 17 audiovisuals on water, agriculture, and collective enterprise management. The organization also publishes success stories for education and dissemination in the form of newsletters like 'Divadandi' which is a set of 19 issues and 'Pahal' which is a set of 5 issues that showcase best practices in NRM and sustainable agriculture. Some of these IEC materials are available on YouTube, Instagram and DSC's Facebook pages and the DSC web page.

DSC provides mobile phone voice and text SMS services to more than 7300 farmers containing crop advisories and announcements of critical events such as weather updates, agriculture produce, market fluctuations, government schemes, and capacity-building programs.



Research and Documentation

DSC carries out research studies based on issues emerging from the field. These include documentation of best practices, case studies, impact assessments, project evaluations, and thematic studies at the state and national levels. It has also published more than 104 research papers, study reports, and case studies on best practices in PNRM, agriculture, and livelihood enhancement. A majority of these publications are available on DSC's website www.dscindia.org. The studies are used by government officers, policymakers,

and eminent people who play an important role in influencing policies and procedures at the grassroots, State and Central levels.



Policy Influencing

The organization believes that lessons from the field should be shared with the policymakers at the state and national levels for further refinement of the program. Through direct field implementation and research studies, DSC provides realistic, grassroots-based feedback to policymakers through active participation in various committees at the district, state, and national levels. DSC played a considerable role in the High-level Task Force for drafting the Right to Water Act in Madhya Pradesh in the year 2019-20. It was involved in formulating guidelines for the 'Integrated Watershed Management Program' (IWMP) and the 'Xlth Five Year Plan's Approach Paper on Rainfed Areas. Earlier, it contributed to the 'Recommendations of the Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation and Command Area Development for the XIIth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)' and the drafting of the "Hariyali" watershed guidelines.

The organization is also supporting the India Network on PIM in drafting the revised model PIM Act and capacity building initiatives in the country, National Water Mission and Indian Water Forum, etc. for developing capacity building and piloting IWRM and Participatory Ground Water Management, etc.



Farmer Producer Organizations

Looking at the need for timely and quality inputs as well as better price realization of farmers in its operational area, DSC has been promoting and incubating about 13 FPOs in the form of a Company and Cooperative. The list of FPOs which are promoted by DSC is given below:

1. Nandbhoomi Farmer Producer Company Ltd Nandurbar Block, Nandurbar Distt. Maharashtra (2022)
2. Dasheri Tur Farmer Producer Company Ltd Navapur Block, Nandurbar Distt. Maharashtra (2022)
3. Amu Akha Ek Se Farmer Producer Company Ltd Dhadgav Block, Nandurbar Distt. Maharashtra (2021)
4. AMOP Farmer Producer Company Ltd Akkalkuva Block, Nandurbar Distt. Maharashtra (2021)
5. Bramhanpuri Farmer Producer Company Ltd Shahda Block, Nandurbar Distt. Maharashtra (2021)
6. The Vavechi Sarhad Farmer Producer Company Ltd. Tharad block, Banaskantha district Gujarat (2020)
7. The Thirpur Farmer Producer Company Ltd. Tharad block, Banaskantha district Gujarat (2020)
8. Shri Nadeshver Farmer Producer Company Ltd. Tharad block, Banaskantha district Gujarat (2020)
9. The Vaam Agro Farmer Producer Company Ltd. Mandal, Gujarat (2019)
10. The Adimjati Gramoday Farmer Producer Company Ltd. Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh (2017)
11. The Narmada Valley Farmer Producer Company, Kukshi & Manavar, Madhya Pradesh (2015)
12. The Ekta Fruits and Vegetable Producer Cooperative Ltd, Daskroi, Gujarat (2013)
13. The Krushidhan Producer Company Ltd (KPCL), Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2005)

The 8 FPOs (excluding 6,7,8,9 and 12) are operational under DSC's facilitation and they provide various services to member and nonmember farmers viz. input supply, value addition, and market linkage-related services to farmers in about 467 villages spread over 25 blocks of 9 districts in Gujarat and M.P. These FPOs have over 8800 shareholders including men and women that have mobilised more than Rs. 56 lakhs as working capital. These groups are engaged in various activities such as the production of seeds, organic

inputs, organic and inorganic cereals, spices, and pulses, retailing of grocery items and agriculture input supply, aggregation and buyback of farm products through Agro-outlets and contract farming. The FPOs also promote local value chains by providing technical know-how to these groups. The companies are governed by an independent Board of Directors that includes producers and experts.



DSC Foundation

In March 2012, DSC facilitated DSC Foundation as a registered Company under Section 8 of the new Companies Act 2013. 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, hosting exposure visits for national and international participants and influencing policy at the state and national levels. To date, DSC Foundation has carried out studies for various agencies such as Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd., ITC Mission Sunehra Kal, Axis Bank Foundation, IDFC, NIRL, etc.



Sajjata Sangh

Sajjata Sangh is a state-level federation of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) engaged in Natural Resource Management (NRM) and livelihood support in Gujarat. The formation of a state-level network of NGOs was facilitated by reputed NGOs including Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (I), NM Sadguru Water and Development Foundation, VIKSAT Foundation, Vivekanand Research and Training Institute (VRTI), Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF) and DSC. The main objective of the network is to cater to the needs of capacity building, mutual learning and support for NGOs engaged in watershed development programs. It was registered on 29th June 2000.

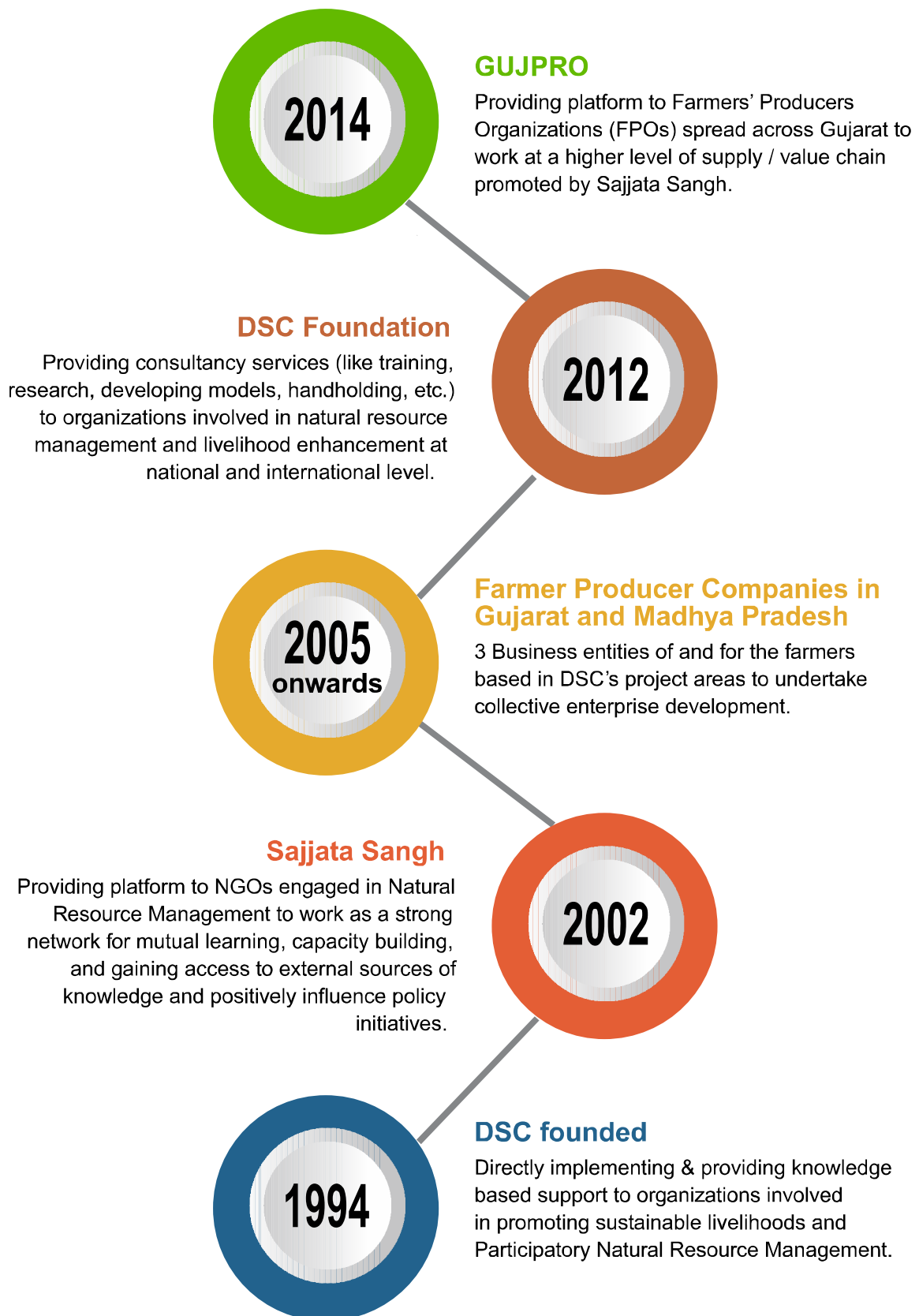
Currently, the board of Sajjata Sangh is chaired by Mr. Apoorva Oza, Global Lead, Aga Khan Foundation and Mr. Rajesh Kapoor (Founder, Cohesion Foundation Trust) the Honorary Secretary of the Network. Since its inception, Sajjata Sangh has been involved in providing a platform for mutual learning and enhancing access to external resources for knowledge on the watershed, NRM, livelihood etc. for its member organisations. Currently, 25 NGOs working on various development priorities across the state are members of the network.



GujPro

GujPro is a state-level consortium of Farmer Producer Companies having its headquarters at DSC Ahmedabad. GujPro was formed to promote farmer-led agri-business in Gujarat. The Company has representatives from 29 Producer Companies as its members with a combined producer base of more than 1 lakh farmers. It has collaborated with the Govt. of Gujarat, and national and international agencies for supporting farmers of Gujarat in backward and forward market linkages. The consortium and its members are involved in policy advocacy as well as in promoting innovations in agri-business and value chain interventions with farmers and agri-business entities and government departments.

1.3 Institutional Journey



1.4 DSC's THEORY OF CHANGE



DSC's CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Through its various interventions in rainfed and Irrigated areas, DSC is contributing to the following SDGs:



Water Resources Development (1,13,15)

Watershed Development (1,13,15)

Agriculture & Horticulture Development (1,2,13,15)

Social Forestry / Tree Plantation (1,13,15)

Dairy Development (1,2)

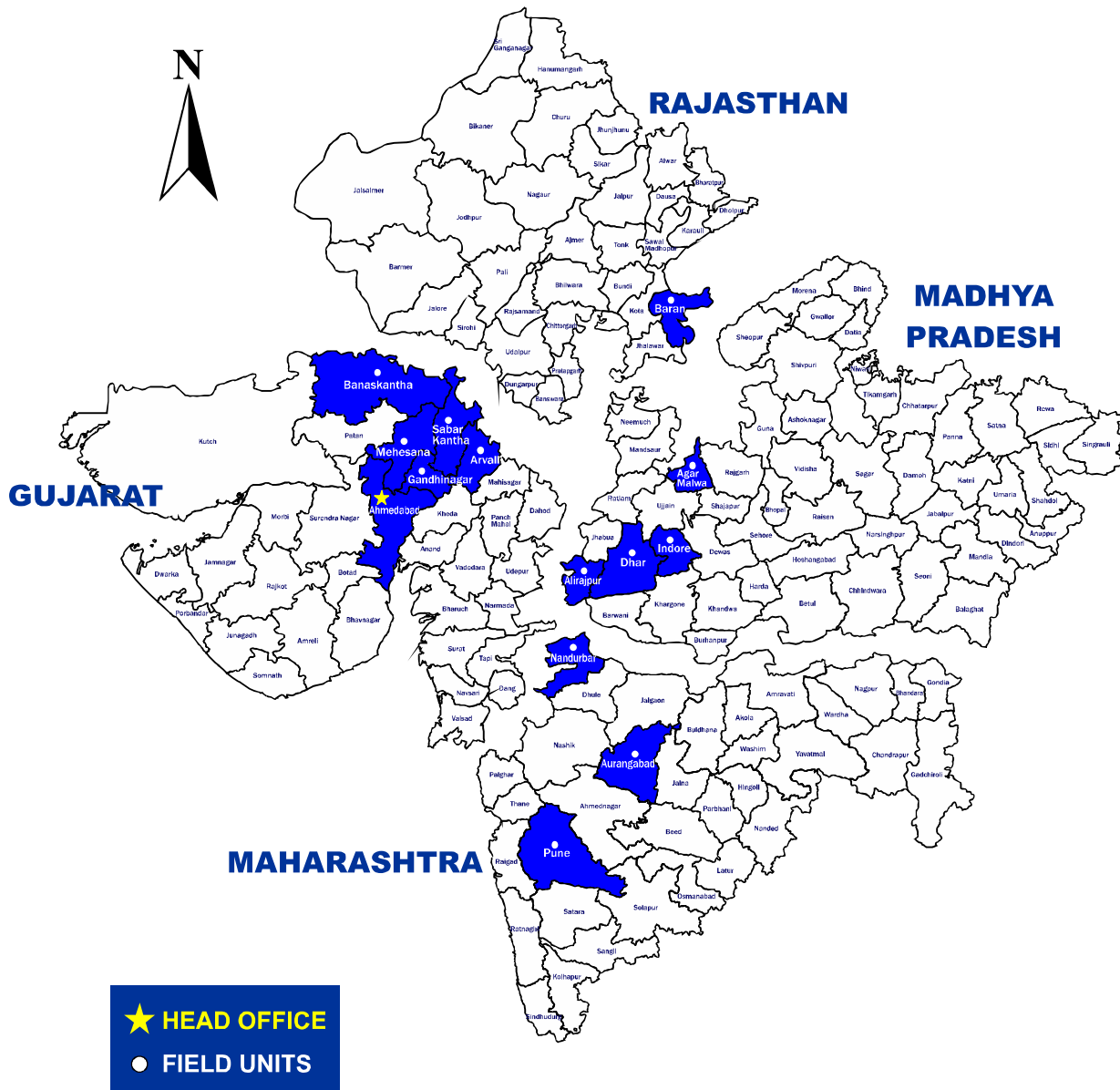
Training and Capacity Building (1)

Women SHGs, Women Leadership in Village Institutes and CBO (5)

Drinking Water and Sanitation (6,13)

Solar Based Irrigation System, Lighting System and Biogas (1,7,13)

1.5 AREA OF DIRECT INTERVENTIONS OF DSC



Location of DSC Field Unit Offices:

Gujarat : Visnagar | Himmatnagar | Meghraj | Mehsana | Tharad | Goblej | Viramgam

Madhya Pradesh : Manawar | Kukshi | Alirajpur | Mhow | Agar Malwa

Maharashtra : Alephata | Aurangabad | Nandurbar

Rajasthan : Baran

1.6 COVERAGE



States

Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan



Districts



Blocks



Villages



Village Households

Approx. in lakh



Village Households Covered in Projects

Approx. in lakh



Area Covered by Various Projects

(Ha. in lakh)



Community Based Organisations



Project Level/ Branch canal level Irrigation Federations



Multi district/ District Level Farmer Producer Company



Block level Women Federation

1.7 OUTREACH



1.8 GOVERNING BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2021-22



Shri O.P. Rawat

Chairman
Retired IAS & Ex Chief
Election Commissioner,
India



Mr. Jacob Ninan

Member
Ex Executive trustee & CEO
Axis Bank Foundation
Noted Banker and CSR
strategic Advisor



Dr. Indira Hirway

Treasurer
Noted Academician and
Former President of the
Indian Society for Labor
Economics



Ms. Nafisa Barot

Member
Gender Expert and Pioneer
of WASH in Gujarat



Ms. Sandra Shroff

Member
Eminent Industrialist and
active supporter of social
causes in India



Dr. Jayanti Ravi

Member
Senior IAS officer of
Gujarat Cadre and
Secretary of Auroville
Foundation



Prof Tushaar Shah

Member
Noted Academician and
Internationally renowned
Expert on Water
Management



Shri Sunil Parekh

Member
Noted Management Expert
& Senior Corporate Advisor
for several companies and
mentor-start ups



Dr. Sankar Bijay Datta

Member
Noted Academician
specializing in Rural
Development and
Livelihood promotion



Mr. Mohan Sharma

Member Secretary
Executive Director with 24
years working experience
of Participatory Natural
Resource Management and
Livelihoods

1.9 FINANCE COMMITTEE

- Shri O P Rawat - Chairman
- Shri Jacob Ninan , Board Member
- Dr Indira Hirway, Treasurer
- Shri Mohan Sharma - Executive Director

1.10 PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

- Shri O P Rawat- Chairman
- Dr. Sankar Datta - Board Member
- Shri Mohan Sharma - Executive Director
- Ms. Nafisa Barot, Board member
- Mrs. Rizwana Madhupurwala, Chief Finance & Admin Officer

1.11 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

- Shri O P Rawat- Chairman
- Dr. Sankar Datta - Board Member
- Shri Mohan Sharma - Executive Director

1.12 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

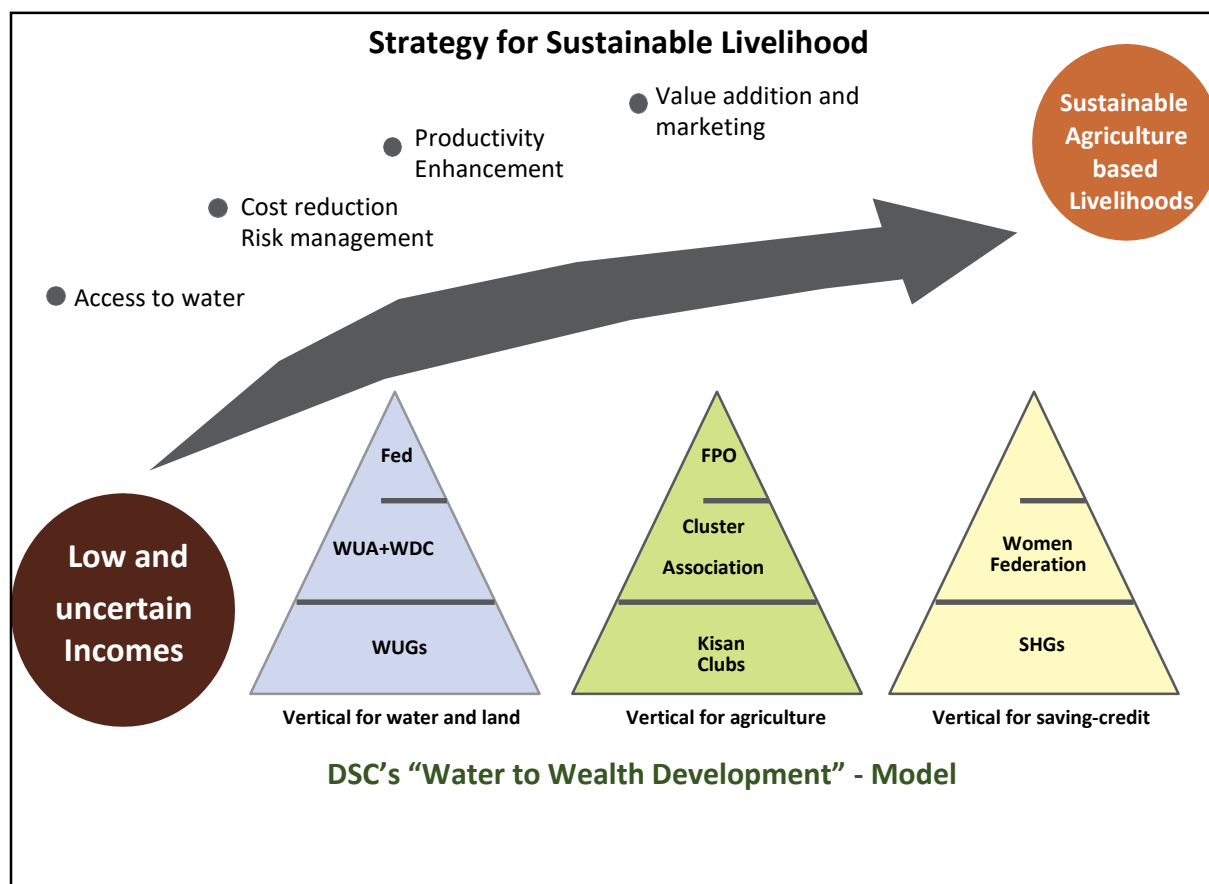
- Shri Mohan Sharma, Executive Director
- Ms. Rizwana Madhupurwala, Chief Finance Officer
- Ms. Sandipa Nelson, HR and Admin Executive
- Manu Vadher, Representative, Gujarat Field Team
- Dipak Rawal, Representative, Head Office Team
- Ravi Sisodia, Representative, Madhya Pradesh Field Team
- Krishna Chavan, Representative, Maharashtra Field Team



2. FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

DSC's “Water to Wealth Development” Model

Based on its more than 25 years of practical experience, the DSC team has evolved a livelihood enhancement model applicable in both rainfed and irrigated areas. This approach advocates for sequential steps of community empowerment through the facilitation of three verticals in each village for (i) managing supply and demand of water, (ii) managing micro saving and credit needs, and (iii) managing the agriculture value chain and developing infrastructure on water, agriculture extension, and enterprise. DSC has succeeded in increasing and stabilizing the net income of rural families through this approach. The approach has also helped in developing a sense of self-reliance in the community. The organization is working to scale up the model through long-term collaboration with donors and government agencies.



INTERVENTIONS IN IRRIGATED AREAS

About 80% of the current water use is in agriculture. Irrigated area accounts for nearly 48.8% of the 140 million hectares (mha) of agricultural land in India. The remaining 51.2% is rainfed. However various studies reveal that there is a wide gap between the potential created and the actual utilization of irrigation which is a cause of great concern for policymakers and practitioners. The gap between irrigation potential created through Major, Medium, and Minor Irrigation projects and the actual usage is increasing and affecting the country's agricultural productivity according to the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR). The Central and State governments have adopted participatory approaches in irrigation management for ensuring sustainable use of created irrigation potential through community



participation. As Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) is policy-driven rather than community-driven, it has been difficult for it to sustain in different typologies of irrigation systems which pose various challenges in its implementation.

DSC is a pioneer in the promotion of PIM in the country. Realizing the importance of community-managed irrigation systems, DSC demonstrated a robust participatory model in the Dharoi irrigation scheme in North Gujarat after PIM was introduced in the State in 1994 in collaboration with the Irrigation Department. Since then, DSC has been actively promoting PIM in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra directly through field implementation and in many other states through capacity building, research, development of IEC material and policy advocacy. Currently, it is involved in PIM support activities in a 1,09,500-hectare area including direct implementation in about 60,000 ha. in Gujarat and Maharashtra in collaboration with government departments and CSR partners, and capacity-building support in 1,02,500 hectares in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Cumulatively it has facilitated the program in 53,000 hectares in MP, Gujarat and Maharashtra with 290 WUAs including direct implementation in 60,000 ha. with 178 WUAs and capacity building in 553,056 ha. for 198 WUAs.

INTERVENTIONS IN RAINFED AREAS

The Rainfed area accounts for nearly 51.8% of the 140 million hectares (mha) of agricultural land in India. The mean productivity of the rainfed area (71.62 mha) is about 1.1 tons per ha compared to 2.8 tons per ha. of the irrigated area according to the Director General, ICAR - India. Typically, rainfed agriculture is always vulnerable to weather fluctuations, monsoon variations and uncertain productivity and thus the socio-economic condition of communities living there is worse than those in irrigated



areas. Hence, DSC lays special emphasis on better conservation and management of natural resources and productivity enhancement in rainfed areas. DSC is involved in implementing the Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP) and Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) projects in collaboration with government departments and CSR partners. Currently, It is involved in watershed management and IWRM activities in a 47,104-hectare area covering 95 villages in Gujarat, MP, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Cumulatively, it has facilitated the program in 1,06,409 hectares covering 194 villages across the four states.

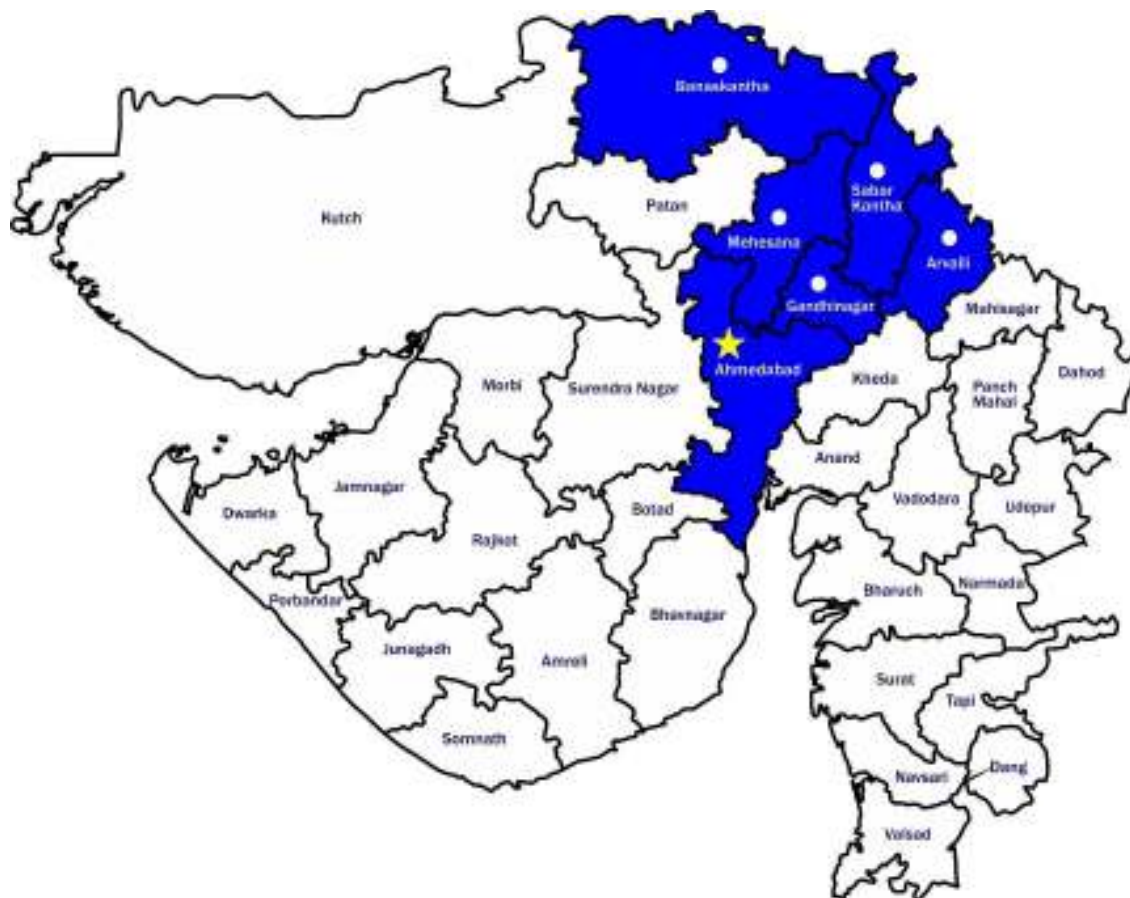
PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

In irrigated as well as rainfed areas, agriculture is the mainstay of livelihoods of rural communities. Yet there are many problems faced by farmers related to the availability of inputs, scientific knowledge, timely information regarding weather fluctuations and production advisory services. Unless these issues are addressed, the farmer is unable to stabilize production and realize a surplus from agriculture. Thus, one of DSC's core mandates is to promote sustainable agriculture in its project areas along with watershed and PIM interventions.



The following sections describe the field implementation and outreach undertaken in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan during the year 2021-22.

GUJARAT



- No. of Districts: 5 (10)
- No. of Blocks: 17 (22)
- No. of villages: 374 (462)
- No. of Households (HH/H): 1,79,119 (2,01,780)
- No of Hs/H covered by DSC projects: 60,650 (96,528)
- Area covered by DSC projects: 1,14,232 ha. (2,04,790 ha.)
- No. of Community-Based Organisations: 922 (1639)

Key interventions:

- Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)
- Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)
- Participatory Watershed Management
- Participatory Ground Water Management (PGWM)
- Sustainable Agriculture & Enterprise Development
- Savings and Credit

Note: Cumulative figures are given in parenthesis.

Developing Tharad Irrigation Circle as a Model for Participatory Irrigation Management in SSNNL Gujarat

The SSNNL (Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.) is probably one of the world's largest reservoir-based public irrigation systems. It has about 18 lakh hectares of designed command area in Gujarat. The SSNNL and DSC have initiated an ambitious project to develop the Tharad Irrigation Project Command area as one of the Model PIM projects of Gujarat for improving the productivity, prosperity and livelihood of rural communities. Initiated in November 2018, it is a five-year project covering 60,000 ha. of command area and 75 villages. Approximately 17,000 rural households of Tharad, Vav, Suigam and Bhabhar talukas of Banaskantha district will be benefitted. The irrigation network is comprised of 4 Branch canals, 21 distributary canals, 128 minor canals and more than 1150 underground pipelines.



Major highlights of the year 2021-22

- I. The DSC field team carried out PRAs in 26 villages to understand the cost-benefits of the crops, difficulties faced in crop cultivation and irrigation water requirement of the command area crops such as cumin seed and pulses. A field transect walk was conducted which helped in preparing irrigation command maps of 23 irrigation chuck.

- II. 30 capacity-building events such as module-based training, exposure visits to successful WUAs and farmer-officer workshops were carried out, benefiting more than 1000 participants from 75 villages. These events helped build the technical, administrative and social mobilization capacities of the Water Users' Office Bearers and other community leaders. Legal, technical, administrative and financial modules were covered in the training program. About 60 farmers' leaders from 11 WUAs were taken to an exposure visit of Rangpur WUA in the Dharoi Irrigation Project to learn from the experiences of one of the most robust and vibrant WUAs of Gujarat.
- III. Extensive Information Education and Communication (IEC) material including display panels, leaflets and booklets were developed, printed and distributed to 123 WUAs for the benefit of command area farmers. A two-way communication system among the SSNNL canal officers and WUA leaders was initiated by creating WhatsApp's social media platform. This became very useful during the irrigation season to maintain regular contact, communication and coordination with the SSNNL staff.
- IV. The field team and SSNNL Division jointly organized a workshop on Rabi 2021-22 irrigation planning with WUAs at the SSNNL Tharad office. About 90 farmers and leaders from 47 WUAs participated in the irrigation planning workshop. The objective of the irrigation planning workshop was to prepare a plan for water distribution at various levels such as the branch canal level, distributary level and the WUA level.
- V. During the Rabi 2021-22 irrigation season, 26 WUAs of Malsan, Madka and Vejpura branch canals came forward to take on higher responsibilities including a formal collection of water demand for irrigation from farmers of the command area and submitting the consolidated demand to the concerned sub-division. Before the Rabi irrigation, WUAs also de-silted and cleaned their minor canals with the SSNNL issuing irrigation water charge bills to 40 WUAs.
- VI. Special hand-holding support was extended to 58 WUAs during the Rabi Irrigation season. The WUAs reported that their overall irrigation demand has increased due to DSC's hand-holding support. They also learned to regulate underground pipeline outlet gates, rotational water supply systems and alternate on-off water supply systems on minor canals. Some of the WUAs reported an increased level of satisfaction among tail-end farmer groups in receiving canal water.
- VII. DSC's team also worked with SSNNL to review the progress of project activities. The Chief Engineer (CAD), SSNNL, Gandhinagar, Chief Engineer (Patan), Superintending Engineer (Tharad circle), Executive Engineers, and Deputy Executive Engineers from SSNNL Tharad were involved in the review which brought out issues in the implementation of the project such as the deployment of partner NGOs, delay in fund release to DSC from SSNNL, coordination issues between WUAs, O&M agency and SSNNL, etc.

Advisory role in Dharoi, Guhai, and Mazum irrigation projects in North Gujarat

DSC formed 177 WUAs in 36,711 hectares of the command area of Dharoi, Guhai, and Mazum irrigation schemes from 1995 to 2008. Two project federations and one branch canal federation were also constituted. These WUAs were provided hand-holding support till 2008, after which they took over the

irrigation management in a formal manner. Since then, DSC has been an advisor by facilitating irrigation planning and review meetings as per requirement. In the reporting year, a shortage of rainfall was witnessed, as can be seen from the status of water storage in the reservoirs in the table below.

Sr. No.	Name of project	Water storage available	Nos. of watering released
1	Dharoi	30% of the total storage capacity	2
2	Mazam	74% of the total storage capacity	5
3	Guhai	No water available	-

In October 2021, the respective Irrigation division of the Water Resource Department announced the allocation of only 2 watering from the reservoirs along with the irrigation schedule in the Dharoi and Mazam project commands, based on which the WUAs carried out their crop planning. The project-wise details of the area irrigated, revenue generated from water charges collection, dues paid to the department, and rebates retained by the WUAs are given in the table below:

Rs. In lakh.

Sr. No.	Name of project	Irrigation season	Total irrigated area in ha.	Total revenue collection	Amount paid to the department	Revenue retained by WUAs
1	Dharoi	Rabi	11326	125	26.50	20.15 (including Rs. 2.49 to federation)
2	Mazam	Rabi	550	5.40	3.14	2.24
3	Guhai	Rabi	-	-	-	-
		Total	11,876	130.40	29.64	22.39

Source: Govt. data and WUA data.

During the year, the WUAs irrigated an 11,876-hectare area and collected revenue of Rs. 130.40 lakh from irrigation charges from farmers and retained Rs. 22.39 lakh for O&M and administration. Out of Rs. 130.40 lakh revenue collection, Rs. 78.37 lakh was collected by the WUAs as additional charges over and above the Govt. rates and retained with themselves to meet the accelerating cost of operation and maintenance of the canal system during the poor monsoon year.

Other highlights

- DSC provided technical guidance to Branch-2 canal federation of the Dharoi project during monthly and annual general body meetings and 3 WUAs of the Guhai project for their annual account audit.
- Accounts and record-keeping training was provided by DSC to WUAs of the Dharoi project in collaboration with the Cooperatives department along with technical support to 2 WUAs for getting registration from the Cooperatives department.
- During the reporting year, there was no water availability in the Guhai project. In this scenario, 12 WUAs were trained on low water-intensive crops and water-efficient agriculture practices. As a result, the WUAs have taken low water-intensive crops in 600 hectares of command area.
- In the Guhai project, the authorities sanctioned a repairing plan for damaged pipelines and released Rs. 19.70 lakh grant to the 4 WUAs to carry out construction work of damaged pipelines.

NATIONAL ATAL BHUIJAL YOJANA (ABhY), MEHSANA DISTRICT GUJARAT

In December 2019, the Government of India launched Atal Bhujal Yojana to improve groundwater management through community participation, impacting around 78 districts and 8350 Gram panchayats in designated priority states like Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. The duration of the scheme is from 2020 to 2025.

In Gujarat state, seven districts have been selected under the scheme covering 37 blocks and about 2100 villages. The State Project Management Unit (SPMU) in Gujarat has appointed DSC as one of the District Implementation Partners (DIPs) for the Mehsana block of North Gujarat. The project agreement was signed in March 2021 and till March 2022, the following activities were carried out by the field team;

- A multidisciplinary team of professionals from Civil Engineering, Agriculture, and Social Science was deployed for the day-to-day implementation of the project.
- District and block-level project launching workshops were conducted to involve the officers and authorities from relevant government departments in Panchayati Raj Institutions. Village meetings were conducted in all 92 project villages for fostering community participation in the project planning process.
- 82 youths were identified and trained from the project villages and appointed as Bhujal Jankars (BJs: well-informed ground water para- scientists). Induction training was given to the BJs on various subjects like the concept of PGWM and its principles and protocols, community participation, primary and secondary data collection, measurement of demand and availability of water, and basic geohydrology and well monitoring.
- The team of 82 BJs and DSC staff mapped the status of groundwater, its quality and management challenges, and overall water inventory in the village in consultation with the community groups and leaders.
- 92 village-level Participatory Groundwater Management Committees (PGWMC) were formed and capacitated with representation from various community groups and Community Based organizations.



- 92 village-wise Water Security Plans (WSPs) were prepared and uploaded on the ABhY website and MIS portal after approval by Gram Sabha and the technical authorities. It was found that the 92 villages in Mehsana block have annual water availability of 848.98 million cubic meters from ground and surface water sources. Against the same, the annual water requirement in agriculture and domestic uses is about 971.1 cubic meters leaving a negative balance of



- 122.72 cubic meters. The project team facilitated the VGWMC to prepare a plan to bridge this gap in the coming years through various technical measures such as rainwater conservation, groundwater recharge, and large-scale adoption of less water-intensive crops, seeds, and different efficient irrigation techniques such as drip, mulching, alternative furrow irrigation methods, etc.
- Technical collaboration was established with Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kherva, Spice Research Centre Jagudan, and Wheat Research Centre Vijapur for capacity-building inputs and demonstration of crop-water technologies. 25 crop demonstrations were set up covering different crops like “Chana” “Ajwain”, Mustard, Cumin, and Wheat for the promotion of new climate-resilient seed varieties and crop practices. The results were shared with the other farmers for mass adaptation.
 - 276 capacity-building events were conducted benefiting 3602 participants. The “Atal Jal Rath”-mass awareness campaign was conducted in all 92 villages. Wall paintings and slogans were painted in public places for information, education, and communication on groundwater management.

- DSC has been collaborating with ARGHYAM and ACT, Bhuj for developing a design-at-scale capacity-building approach in ABhY. The ARGHYAM is supporting DSC in preparing and digitizing user-friendly training content for BJs and the village community and making available the content to



the registered users for regular virtual learning sessions. This digital tool helps the organization to achieve both qualitative and qualitative results with non-negotiable PGWM concepts and principles.

Developing a design-at-scale capacity-building approach for capacity building in Atalbhujal Yojana

DSC has collaborated with Arid Communities & Technologies (ACT), Bhuj, and ARGHYAM Bangalore for strengthening the Atal Bhujal Yojana capacity-building initiatives by adapting a proven and successful design-at-scale capacity-building approach with cost-effective, quality, and efficient digital technology. It aims at promoting participatory approaches and technologies in groundwater management. In this connection, ARGHYAM has supported both DSC and ACT in developing digital platforms like the Participatory Digital Attestation (PDA) mobile application to give digital access to training content to the trainees and trainers, PPT to video training content, and weekly virtual sessions with the team and Bhujal Jankars to help enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and delivery of training to the community and field facilitators. This digital tool helps the organization to achieve both qualitative and quantitative results in training and overall capacity-building management. Nearly 3000 participant days were generated on the digital platform. 120 PDA licenses were given to DSC out of which 84 Bhujal Jankars registered for access to digital training content. 3 virtual ToT were organized for the Bhujal Jankars on demand and supply side management of water, groundwater management, etc.



Managing Aquifer Recharge through Village Level Intervention- MARVI-Meghraj

The Western Sydney University (WSU), Australia, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), DSC, and other partners have been jointly implementing the MARVI project in the Meghraj watershed in Aravalli district, Gujarat and Dharta watershed in Udaipur district, Rajasthan. The initiative covers 1,500 households across 6 villages in Meghraj block which is a tribal-dominant, undulated, and drought-prone region in the Aravalli district. The MARVI project focuses on developing participatory approaches and tools to assist in improving groundwater supplies and reducing their demand through the direct involvement of farmers and other affected stakeholders. A unique feature of MARVI is the use of scientific measurements by citizens through the engagement of Bhujal Jankars (BJs), a Hindi word meaning 'groundwater informed' volunteers.

Key achievements:

- I. Hydro-geologic parameters was derived through well-monitoring data captured by BJs. The Gram panchayats and farmer groups constructed water bodies for natural recharge. The MyWell App was developed and farmers from across India are uploading their data which is available on the web.
- 
- II. BJs are taking scientific measurements of groundwater and in the process, they are becoming an interface between researchers and village communities.
 - III. Through local data collected over the last four years, there is an indication that farmers now have acknowledged that groundwater is limited and that the falling water table is a village-level issue that needs to be tackled at the village level itself.
 - IV. The sensitized farmers have taken measures to stop deeper drilling, remove sediment from recharge structures, determine rabi crop areas from post-monsoon groundwater levels, improve mulching and water use efficiency and diversify crop types.

- V. The farming community in the two watersheds is now debating the concept of sharing groundwater through 'village groundwater cooperatives' (VGCs). The concept of water productivity, rather than crop productivity, is gaining momentum among farmers. These are important outcomes of MARVI.

MARVI 'Living Laboratory'

Under the MARVI project, a village-level living laboratory has been established at Navaghra village in Meghraj block, Gujarat to disseminate MARVI's experiences to the other stakeholders in Gujarat. The laboratory was inaugurated by Shri V.S. Patel, Director, State Project Management Unit of Atal Bhujal Yojana, Gujarat on 20th August 2021. The senior faculty from WSU, the Australian Water Partnership, authorities from the Ministry of Jal Shakti, faculty from Maharana Pratap Agricultural University, and representatives from NGOs joined through online video conferencing, and 100 participants physically attended the event.



About 200 visitors have visited the living laboratory in the reporting year including staff of WTOR, Jabalpur MP, SAMARTH from Kutch, Gujarat, and officers from the state Water Resources Department, Gujarat to understand techniques of groundwater management, functioning of the groundwater cooperative and the role of BJs in groundwater management.

Activities of the Vasundhara Ground Water Users Cooperative

In the year 2018-2019, the ground and surface water user groups in the project's Navaghara village registered "Vasundhara Groundwater Cooperative" (VGC) to evolve and implement common water use

and sharing protocols for recharge and use of groundwater. During the reporting year, 19 member farmers of the cooperative carried out micro-planning of their land and water resources and prepared a physical and financial plan for integrated management of groundwater resources in 66 acres of agricultural land. A 5-year work plan has been developed for the artificial recharge of groundwater sources, covering 100% area under efficient irrigation techniques and the construction of a pressurized irrigation network for sharing of groundwater from the 15 functional borewells among all farmers.

The VGC has also formally resolved not to drill any groundwater source from now onwards. A comprehensive proposal for developing a model PGWM village cooperative has been submitted to the Atal Bhujal Yojana, MoJS, India, and other domestic and international donors for financial support. Demonstration of this work plan will provide useful learning to the stakeholders to manage groundwater sources in an efficient, equitable, and sustainable manner.

Model Village Initiative Programme – Kheda district

DSC and the Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Private Limited (HCCBPL) are jointly involved in the implementation of the Model Village Initiative (MVI) in 7 villages of Kheda block of Kheda district in Gujarat. A total of 3,040 families have benefited from various interventions like safe drinking water, agriculture extension, community education, primary health, livelihood opportunity, access to information, social security schemes, sanitation and a sustainable environment.

The details of various interventions undertaken during the year 2021-22 are given below.

Interventions on safe drinking water

The project villages are located in the peri-urban areas of Ahmedabad city and therefore access to safe drinking water has always been an issue for the vulnerable sections of the community. Keeping in view this need, three villages including Goblej, Rasulpura and Kanara were provided with 50 to 100-litre capacity RO/UV plants with water cooler facilities at primary school premises. The infrastructure which was created and handed over to the school management under the supervision of local Gram Panchayats directly benefits more than 1000 school students.



Interventions in agriculture

Precise horticulture farming by Vegetable Producer Groups: The three project villages of Goblej, Vasanakhurd and Pansoli have good potential for horticulture development. The project supported willing small and marginal farmers in undertaking pilot-based precision farming of brinjal and tomato. The farmers were taken on exposure to Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Randheja, Kheda, and the Center of Excellence for Protected Cultivation and Precision Farming on Vegetables at Vadrad in Prantij.

- About 60 farmers formed Vegetable Producer Groups and set up precise tomato farming using the newly improved seed variety of ICAR Rakshak. The farmers liked the variety as it is more resistant to pest attacks, less irrigation intensive, and more productive compared to conventional seeds available in the local market. For the first time, farmers received 92 fruits from one plant. The farmers were also able to fetch a good price of Rs. 15 per kg in the Ahmedabad market.
- The other farmer groups supported for the development of mango and Chiku wadi in Vasanakhurd village. The farmers planted 70 fruit plants in a quarter-hectare with fodder intercropping for maximizing production per unit of land.
- 38 farmers were supported for training on trellis farming and pilot demonstration of trellis farming in tomato and brinjal.
- About 115 farmers were sensitized on precise horticulture farming, crop diversification, and intercropping to maximize farm incomes per unit of land. In one such training, rose cultivation was promoted through intercropping with conventional cereal and fodder crops.



Initiation of Farmers Learning Centre

A Farmers Learning Centre was initiated at Vasanakhurd village to provide physical training and meeting facilities and infrastructure. The purpose of the centre, which can accommodate 25-30 people at a time is to promote participatory learning and local action. More than 400 participants have benefited from the capacity-building activities carried out at the centre during the year 2021-22.

Interventions in livelihood promotion

In the year 2021-22, inputs were provided to women's SHGs in the form of capacity building and physical infrastructure development for starting on-farm and off-farm income generation activities such as;

- 82 women were provided with a 2-day capacity-building module on Livestock management in Vasanakhurd and Pansoli villages. The women SHGs were trained on animal health management and animal-based natural farming by experts from the Krushi Vigyan Kendra, Kheda. Exposure was also provided to Bansi Gir Goushala, Ahmedabad so that they could understand the process of selection of breed, and take tips for maximizing milk production in different weather conditions.
- 12 members of women SHGs were provided with a backyard vermicompost production unit each, worth Rs. 3,000/-. The landless women will receive regular income from selling vermicompost to local horticulture farmers.
- 11 SHG women of Goblej and Samara villages were provided cotton wick machines. The women shared 33% of the capital cost of the machines and have started production at their homes, spending 3 to 4 hours per day, and earning Rs. 300 to 400 per day.



Interventions on primary health

Two healthcare camps were organized at the medical dispensary, Goblej including one women's health and hygiene camp and one eye check-up camp benefiting 110 men and 30 women. The women's health and personal hygiene camp were organized in collaboration with Rudhraksh Hospital, Bareja, and the eye check-up camp was organized jointly with Shivam Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad.



Creation of school Infrastructure

The Goblej village school is the largest school premise in the project cluster where more than 390 children study in 1-10 standard. Based on the need, a large shade has been provided from the project support for large gatherings like mid-day meals and cultural programs.

Interventions for a better environment

Under the government's plastic-free village drive, the gram panchayats and DSC are jointly carrying out a 100-day plastic waste collection program in selected gram panchayats of Kheda and Sanand talukas. During the year, a 52-day drive was completed in 15 villages in which about 5,000 kg of plastic waste was collected and disposed of at the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) waste management centre.

In collaboration with ATMA, 53 lead farmers and community leaders in two groups from all project villages were sent on an exposure visit to a solar cooperative at Dhundi village in Anand and nearby Narsanda and Pinchaa villages to learn about environment-positive actions in rice cultivation and vegetable cultivation like zero chemical farming and solar farming without compromising the net income from agriculture.

Better Cotton Initiative Project, Sabarkantha and Mehsana District, Gujarat

Cotton is one of the important cash crops for the farmers of Gujarat as it gives good economic returns in favourable local weather conditions and market opportunities. DSC and the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) are jointly implementing BCI interventions in the Sabarkantha and Mehsana districts of northern Gujarat.



The major focus of the project is to orient the registered cotton growers, especially smallholder farmers - to the sustainable production and supply of cotton. This includes interventions related to skill-building, knowledge, and information sharing on the effective use of farm inputs and irrigation water, maintaining soil health, protection of natural habitat while growing cotton, sensitizing both farmers as well as labourers on responsible farming and keeping a check on the quality of cotton fibre for better price

realization, etc. Details of the key activities conducted in different locations are given in the following table:

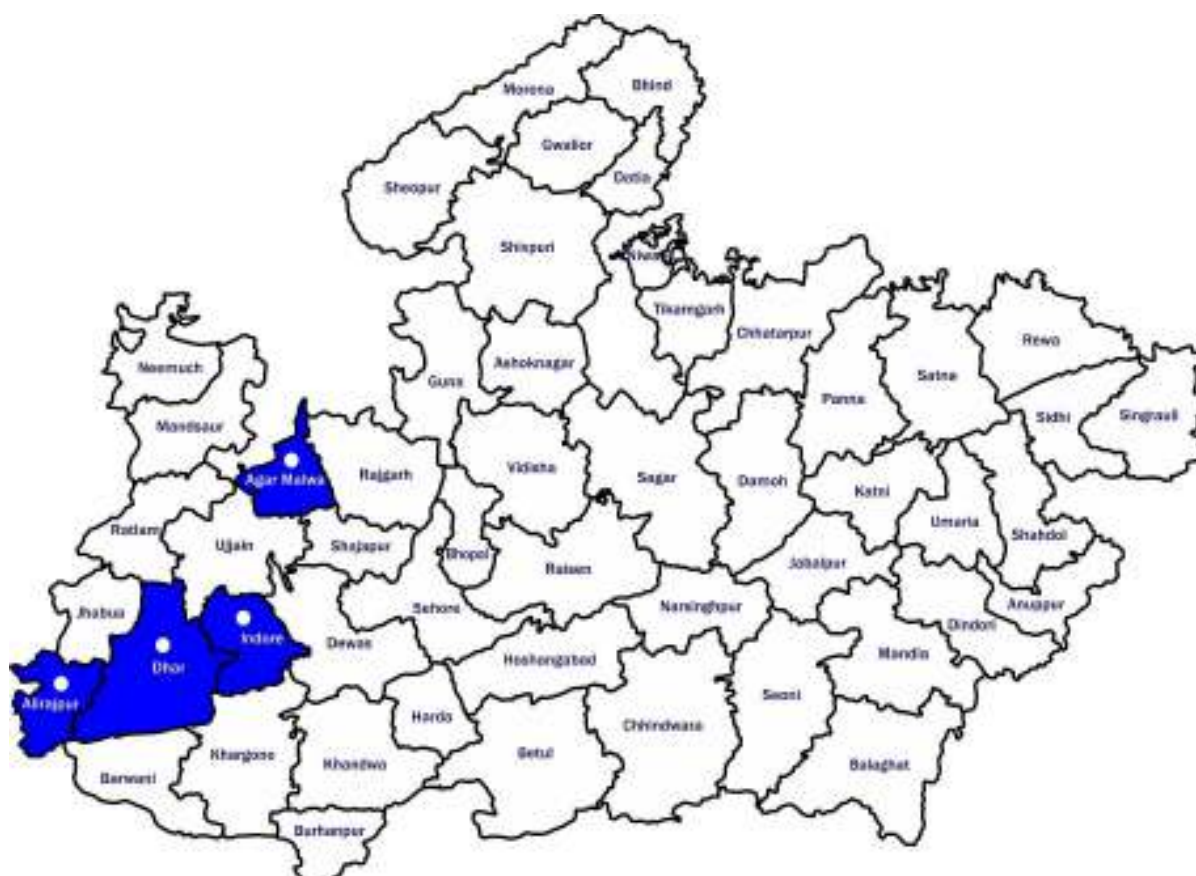
Particulars	Project Locations				
	Visnagar	Vadnagar	Himmatnagar	Vijapur	Total
Project Unit Establishment Year	2018	2018	2018	2019	
No of the villages covered	26	23	27	22	98
Cotton farmers covered in nos.	3533	3501	3608	3500	14142
Expected cotton area covered in Ha.	1515	1768	1993	2190	7466
Expected production in tons (seed cotton)	3239	3344	3926	4674	15,183

The major highlights of various interventions taken up during 2021-22 are summarized below:

- I. 14,142 cotton-grower farmers was registered and Module based training was provided to the 14,000 farmers on Better Cotton Initiative practices and techniques such as Integrated Nutrition Management, Intercropping, Integrated Pest Management, seed technologies, natural farming, post-harvest technologies, quality control, child labour law.
- II. Focus group discussions with cotton farmers were conducted in 108 villages to identify the core principles of cotton farming and understand the practice gap, following which, the training and IEC materials were designed.
- III. A project implementation team of 44 members having a 33% female ratio was deployed and provided module-based training on technical, social, financial, and environmental aspects.
- IV. 40 field demonstrations following better cotton management protocols and practices were set up on farmers' fields in 21 villages. Nearly 2500 farmers visited the demonstrations.
- VI. Formed Child Labor Monitoring Committee to facilitate occupational health hazards. The training was imparted to 851 labourers including 50% female.
- VIII. The project team conducted a 5-module training targeting 14,142 farmers. Farmer participation was highest in fibre quality training at 97.4 % followed by the INM module (93.6%), pre-sowing module (87%) decent work module (76%), and IPM and Water Stewardship module (71 %).



MADHYA PRADESH



- No. of Districts: 4 (6)
- No. of Blocks: 9 (13)
- No. of villages: 177 (321)
- No. of Households (HHs/H): 52,473 (84,096)
- No. of (HHs/H) covered by DSC projects: 24,545 (34,020)
- Area covered by DSC projects: 57503 (57,530 ha.)
- No. of Community-Based Organisations formed by DSC: 422 (538)

Key interventions:

- Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)
- Integrated Watershed Management
- Participatory Ground Water Management (PGWM)
- Sustainable Agriculture & Enterprise Development
- Savings and Credit
- GIS-based NRM planning for convergence of govt. schemes

Note: Cumulative figures are given in parentheses.

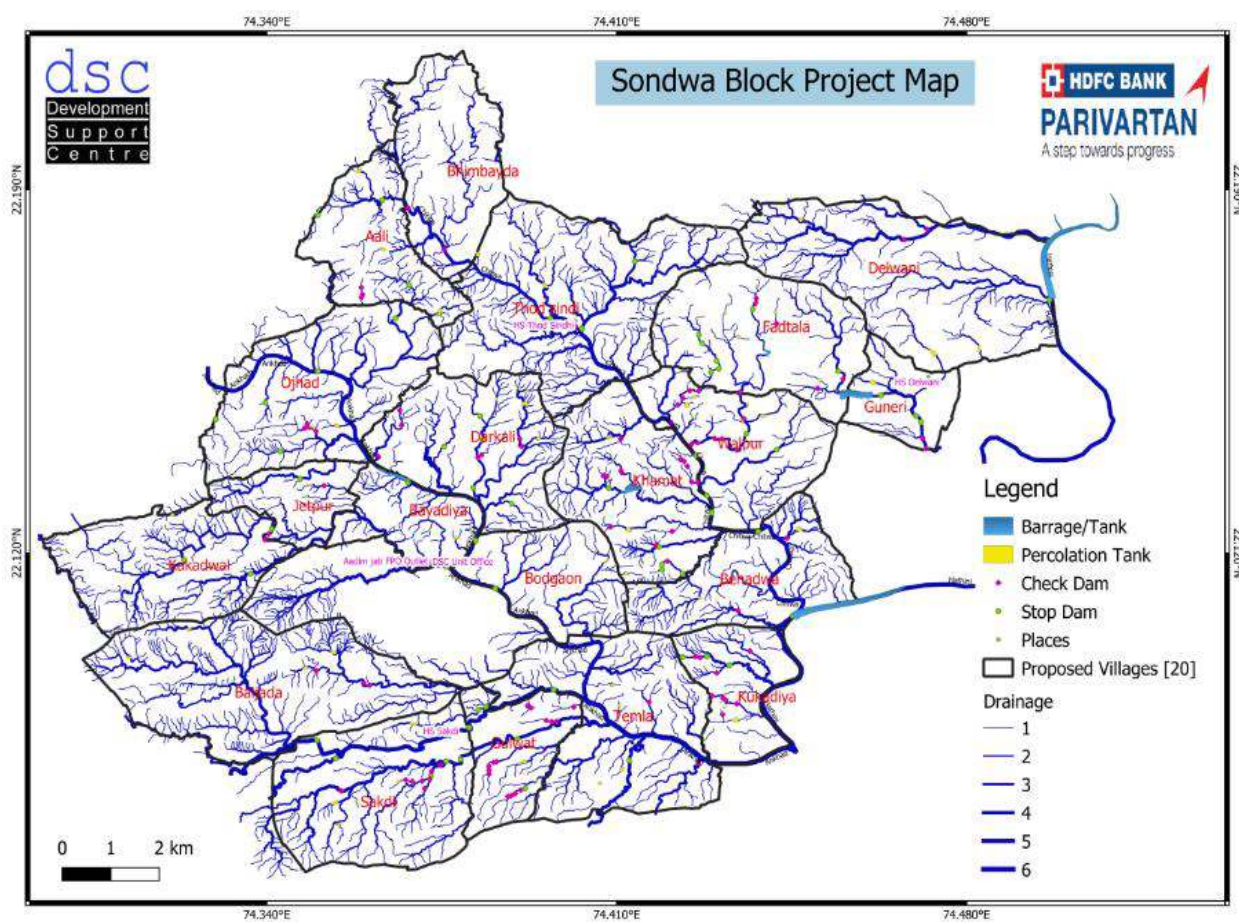
Improving water security, enhancing livelihood and well-being of tribal communities through integrated development initiatives

Project Area: Alirajpur District M.P

Alirajpur district is one of the poorest districts in Madhya Pradesh. About 94% of its population belongs to the Scheduled Tribes and the literacy rate of 37.22% is the lowest in the country.

The DSC and HDFC Parivartan jointly initiated the HRDP project “Improving water security, enhancing livelihood and well-being of tribal communities through integrated development initiatives” in 20 villages of Sondwa and Alirajpur block of Alirajpur district in January 2022 which is spread across a geographical area of 18,219 Hectare and will cover 6,498 households. The project covers 3 macro watersheds spread into three major river basins of Hathini, Ankhad, and Chitwa Narmada. The project duration is three years starting from Jan 2022 to Jan 2024.

During the year 2021-22, PRA and formation of IWRM Committees in all 20 villages were carried out, in which a total of 1297 people including 288 women and 1009 men participated.



The following activities were also conducted by the project team in the same year in coordination with the District Watershed Support Cell, Alirajpur.

Ridge area treatment such as afforestation of wasteland in 3.50 ha. and construction of 3362 loose boulder structures and 6 gabion structures carried out for preventing gully erosion. 5 Farm Ponds, 11 Percolation tanks and 2 groundwater recharge shafts were constructed benefiting 101 households.



About 1.79 lakh cubic meters of water storage capacity was developed by treating 119 ha. catchment area. Nearly 405 people benefited from these physical activities including 48% of resource-poor households. The community provided Rs. 8.11 lakh kind and cash contribution towards the costs of construction.

20 demonstrations on sustainable crop practices have also been carried out under the project including a package of improved crop practices for Black Gram, Green Gram, and Red Gram. The introduction of new crops like musk melon with drip irrigation systems was also introduced.

DSC has also facilitated the formation of the following community-based institutions as part of the HRDP project:

- 52 SHGs consisting of 542 members,
- 26 Kisan Clubs consisting of 256 members,

- 90 Users Groups consisting of 352 members and
- 6 Watershed Associations consisting of 66 members.

The women SHGs and Kisan Clubs mobilized Rs. 22.71 lakh from their monthly savings and disbursed Rs. 4.42 lakh as internal loans. In addition, Rs. 2.80 lakh were mobilized from MP State Rural Livelihood Mission for the women SHGs as a revolving fund.

24 capacity-building events conducted benefiting 1,680 participants including 556 men and 1,124 women on a variety of issues like soil and water conservation, construction management, support to village communities to minimize the impact of COVID-19 and strengthening preparation for the 3rd wave of the pandemic, health and sanitation, income generation, crop science, record keeping and administration etc.

558 tribal families benefited from convergence activities with the KVK, horticulture, veterinary and agriculture departments as part of crop insurance, animal insurance, drip and mulching, fodder and jackfruit production schemes.



“Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana” (PMKSY) (IWMP-08)

Project area: Alirajpur District, Madhya Pradesh

Since 2014, DSC is working in Alirajpur and Sondwa blocks in the Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh through various interventions such as a government-assisted Integrated Watershed Management Project (IWMP) and a CSR-assisted sustainable agriculture and livelihood project.

As a result of these interventions, 6 micro-watershed committees and 2448 households in 7 villages of 6 Gram Panchayats - 3 each under Alirajpur and Sondwa blocks have benefited from the project.

- Cumulatively, Rs. 677.53 lakh was spent on the project, and treatment of 5646 hectares was carried out during the year. Through water harvesting, 7.07 lakh cum storage potential was built, which is sufficient to irrigate nearly 650 hectares of cultivated land. Also, 80 User Groups with 567 members have been formed.

Name of Activity	Unit	Quantity	Water Storage Capacity in CUM.
Farm ponds	No.	14	39156
Check dams/Stop Dam	No.	48	260754
Nallah Bandhan (Earthen/Boulder)	No.	8	87000
Percolation Tanks	No.	17	257520
Ground Water recharge structure	No.	6	45000
Tank (Dyke cum Boulder check)	No.	1	18000
Total		94	7, 07430

- 9202 cubic meters of earthen and stone work along with 4 ha. afforestation was carried out for ridge area treatment in the catchment of the above water harvesting structures.
- Under the sustainable agriculture and livelihood promotion initiative, 43 Self-help groups were formed and 55 capacity-building pieces of training, workshops and exposures were conducted.
- The initiative has led to the creation of livelihood sources for 230 members through engagement in several activities such as poultry, apparel, goat rearing, dairy, selling vermicompost, and other small business-like grocery shops and tea shops etc.
- To support the financial sustainability of SHGs, DSC has created a link between SHGs and the National Rural Livelihood Mission. Seed money worth Rs.



3,90,000/- has been provided to 39 SHGs. Cumulatively, 16 Farmers' Clubs have been formed for agriculture extension activities.

- DSC conducted 28 training, exposure, and capacity-building workshops covering topics like pest and disease control, low-cost technologies, soil health management, improved seed varieties, standing crop training, processing of Grain, seed production, and post-harvesting processing and covered 1,225 participants. Provided 120 demonstrations and through the demonstration activity, more than 1,400 farmers have actively participated in better agriculture practices.



Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP-06)

Project area: Sonkatch block, Dewas district

Since the year 2012-13, DSC was invited by Rajeev Gandhi Watershed Mission, Bhopal to participate in the watershed management activities initiated by the department in Sonkatch Block, Dewas District, Madhya Pradesh. DSC is working on various interventions such as a government-assisted integrated Watershed Management Project with the RBS Foundation on sustainable agriculture and livelihoods. DSC initiated an IWMP project in collaboration with the state government in 2012-13, which covered 4 Micro watershed committees, 6643 hectares, and 2263 households in 12 villages of 10 Panchayats under the Sonkatch block. The following are the activities that were carried out during the project period:

S. No	Activity	Unit	Number
01	Check dam	No.	80
02	Construction of Extra class Room	No.	1
03	Water well construction	No.	3
04	Nala Bandhan (Earthen/Boulder)	No.	1
05	School Boundary wall	No.	1
06	Culvert Construction	No.	5
07	Gabion Structure	Cu m.	4165
08	Farm Pond	No.	66
09	Recharge Soft	No.	12
10	Gully plug/Loose Bolder Structure	Cu m.	125
11	Plantation	Hectare	1.2

- The 4165-hectare watershed area was treated with physical measures, directly benefiting 642 households from the creation of 5,33,513 cubic meters of water storage capacity. With these water conservation structures, irrigation potential increased in a 223-hectare area.
- A comprehensive impact assessment study was carried out in the years 2019-2020 with the help of an independent agency and the report was disseminated to all the stakeholders.
- The project concluded in the year 2021-22 by handing over the physical assets developed under to project to Gram Panchayats and management to user groups.

Water Security and Climate Adaption (WASCA) in Barwani district, MP

Water Security and Climate Adaptation in Rural India (WASCA) is an Indo-German Project, in partnership with the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) along with GIZ for three years (April 2019-March 2022) in the Barwani district of Madhya Pradesh. The primary objective of the WASCA project is to enhance water security and climate adaptation by developing a GIS-based composite and integrated water resource management plan for the district and ensuring convergence of all line departments working on/ with water for enhancing the well-being of rural people.

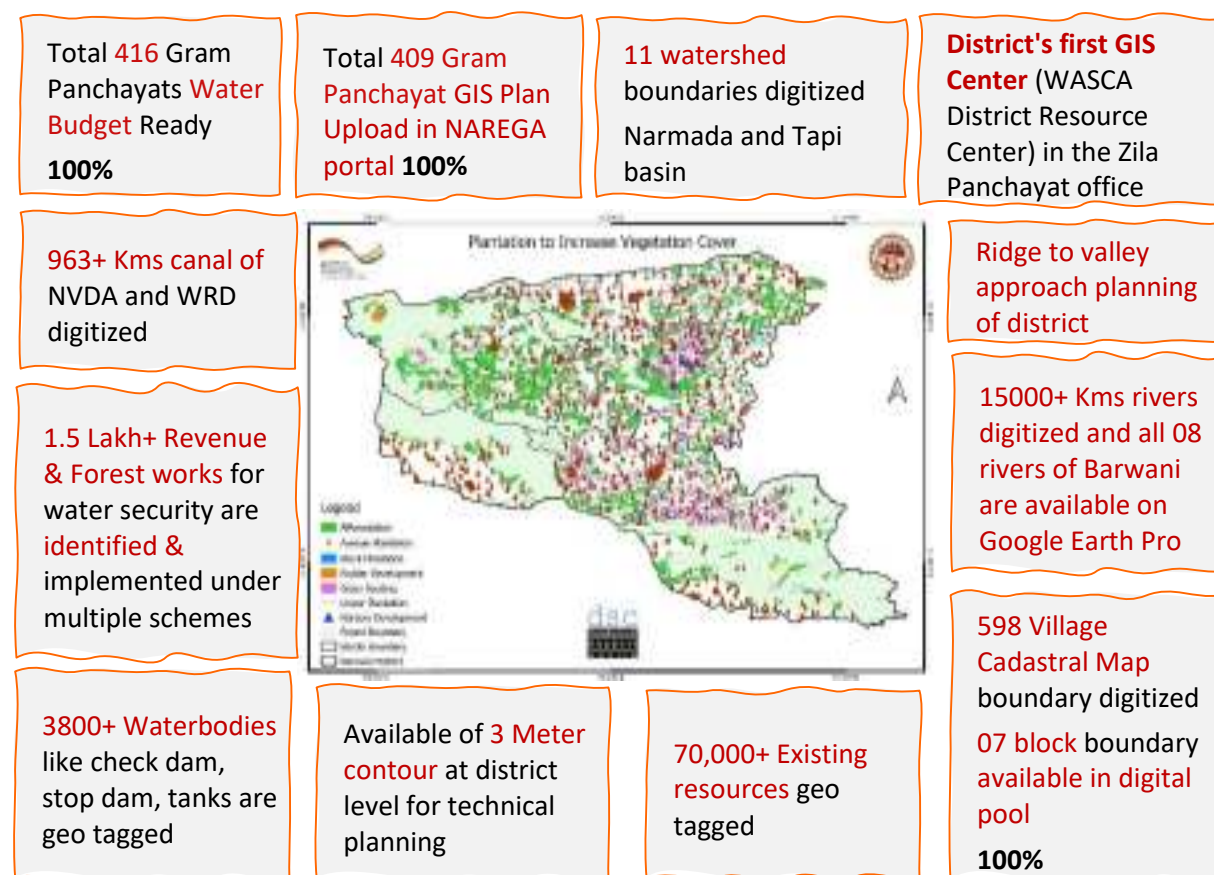
The project was aimed at the following outputs

- Improved convergence of existing planning and financing approaches to strengthen water security.
- Demonstration of convergent planning, financing, and implementation at the local level
- Interpreting the Areas of Interest (AOI)

A five-member multidisciplinary team of professionals including experts in GIS, water resource development, agriculture, and social aspects has been involved in facilitating the WASCA Resource Centre at the Zila Panchayat office premises in Barwani since December 2019.

Planning Phase of WASCA project: December 2019 to November 2020

Phase I of the WASCA project: Planning was done on a watershed basis and major activities carried out are illustrated in the following illustration.



Phase II: Pilot implementation of the WASCA Plan by Zila Panchayat with technical support of DSC and GIZ.

The following activities were carried out in the year 2021-22 under the second phase:

- 20 Training Sessions (online and offline), 12 Workshops and 9 meetings were held which had 977 participants both from the community and the line departments including 115 women.
- Physical works worth Rs. 1,342.28 Cr. were identified for the whole district including 47,896 ha plantation in the wasteland, 11,827 ha for micro-irrigation to optimize irrigation in existing horticulture land, rejuvenation of 1,362 existing water bodies to harvest 1530-hectare meter surface water, treatment of 6,864 km drainage lines and construction of 4,167 artificial recharge structures for artificial recharge of groundwater.
- In addition, 792 km of gutter construction and soak pits were planned for sewage water management. It is estimated that more than 6,794 hectare-meter runoff will be harvested from various water conservation activities and 16,985 ha area could be brought under irrigation through surface water conservation.

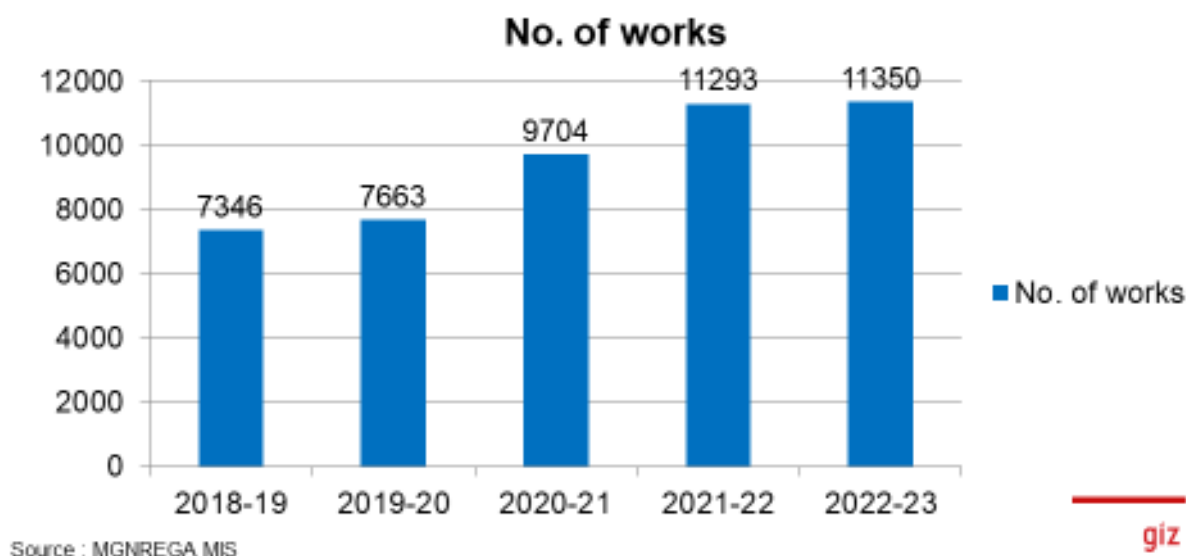


Convergence Meeting of Different Departments in Barwani, MP

Outcomes:

- I. As per the district administration, there is a 67% jump in physical activity achievement under the MGNREGA scheme after the ready-to-use planning provided by DSC and GIZ.
- II. In the COVID scenario, the WASCA team helped the district administration in identifying the hotspot of rising COVID cases in the district on the GIS platform on a day-to-day basis. The district got good recognition and appreciation from the state authorities for curbing the spread of COVID infection in the district.
- III. District implemented Government funded PUSHKAR DHAROHAR SAMRIDHHI ABHIYAN for taking immediate action for the rejuvenation of 1,500 water bodies based on the WASCA Plan. In addition, the following NRM works identified under WASCA projects have been considered for approval of government-assisted watershed projects in near future.

Year Wise NRM Work Status



Testimonial

“THE COMPOSITE WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARED USING GIS TECHNOLOGY IS NOT LIMITED TO THE MGNREGA SCHEME ONLY, BUT ALL DEPARTMENTS CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS PLAN. GIS TECHNOLOGY WILL BE USED EXTENSIVELY IN THE FUTURE, SO ALL DEPARTMENTS NEED TO PAY ATTENTION TO THIS TECHNOLOGY. IT HELPS IN PREPARING A RAPID AND EFFECTIVE PLAN FOR A GRAM PANCHAYAT.

CEO
ZILA PANCHAYAT
BARWANI, MADHYA PRADESH

“EARLIER, WE USED TO GO TO THE FIELD FOR THE SURVEY OF THE PLANTATION AND MARK THE PLOT LOCATION THROUGH MANUAL GPS APPLICATION, WHICH WAS QUITE A TIME TAKING AND CUMBERSOME. BUT THROUGH GIS TOOLS USED IN WASCA, IT CAN BE EASILY DONE WITH THE ADDITIONAL BENEFIT OF GETTING MORE SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED AREA WHICH IS KEY TO PREPARING A TECHNICALLY SOUND PROPOSAL.

SHRI LOKENDRA MANDLOYI
VAN RAKSHAK, BARWANI RANGE,

Case Study

Greening Hillocks with plantation

Barwani has mainly two types of land use - revenue and forest. One-third of the geographical area or about 480 sq. kms of Barwani district is forest area which has huge potential for greening. Under the WASCA project, highly degraded forest land was identified which may



otherwise have been very difficult for the district administration to survey manually. The Bhuvan ISRO LULC map (2015-16) was used for the demarcation of this land for afforestation work. Based on the WASCA plans, the greening of 10 ha. of degraded forest land has been initiated with 6,250 plants of local species such as Neem, Karanj, Jamun, Sabgon and flower plants in the hilly village of Segoan in Barwani district.

Ensuring supplementary irrigation through Check Dams



Barwani has hard rock strata consisting of basalt. This prevents water from percolating and recharging sub-surface aquifers. The humid and warm weather further leads to high evaporation losses. These factors limit the water harvesting potential in the form of check dams, stop dams, tanks etc. Also, due to

the difficult topography of the region and the unavailability of digitized drainage flow, density and order, concerned departments are unable to locate technically feasible sites for water harvesting structures.

As part of the WASCA project, more than 15,000 km of drainage network was mapped digitally, indicating accurate drainage order and feasible locations on the GIS platform. Under MNREGS, checkdams were constructed in Moyda village of Pansemal block on a pilot basis and a 10 ha new area was brought under irrigation, benefiting 14 – (pls confirm if this is only 14) households.

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Livelihood enhancement through sustainable agriculture practices

DSC is promoting sustainable agriculture practices for livelihood enhancement of rural households covering 24 villages of Dhar, and Alirajpur districts of MP in continuation with the PIM and agriculture projects by collaborating with Ford Foundation, GIZ and other agencies. These projects focus on the promotion of better crop management practices for cost reduction, risk mitigation, productivity enhancement, value addition, and the formation and strengthening of farmer-producer organizations that aim to increase net profit from agriculture. The details of Kisan Clubs and SHGs promoted cumulatively under the sustainable agriculture program are given in the table below:

S.No.	Activity	Key Achievements
1	No. of Kisan Clubs	31
2	No. of Self-Help Groups	102
3	Total no. of Members	1,632
4	No. of Villages Covered	24
5	No. of Shareholders	809 (417 Women & 392 Men)
6	Share Capital mobilised from members	Rs. 4.04 Lakh
7	Milk Collection Cooperatives formed by Women	03
8	Procurement of Milk in Liters	3600
9	Revenue from the Sale of Milk	Rs. 1.80 Lakh

Highlights of activities

The results of various projects supported by GIZ, IRFT, and Govt. IWMP projects and the funding leverage received through various government schemes are highlighted below;

- I. About 50 field training and awareness workshops was conducted benefiting 847 participants where various topics such as integrated pest and nutrition management, soil health improvement, improved seeds varieties, post-harvest processing, canal water management and maintenance, FPO business plan, etc. were covered by agriculture scientists and lead farmers.
- II. Technical collaboration was established with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Dhar for developing training and IEC materials and guidance.
- III. Capacity-building events were organized for women Self-Help Groups including training and workshops on health, sanitation collectively enterprises, record keeping and financial literacy etc.
- IV. Around 70 farmers actively participated in demonstrations of better agriculture practices in cotton, chilli, soybean and wheat crops. System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) and hydrogel trials were taken up on a pilot basis.

- V. About 42 farmers produced more than 120 quintals of vermicompost and 2400 litres of biopesticides used in their farms. The surplus was sold to neighbouring farmers for earning an additional income.



- VI. 1,400 cattle were vaccinated to treat common diseases like Hemorrhagic septicemia (Gal Ghotu) and Black Quarter (Ektangiya), in 6 camps organized at Kukshi in collaboration with Gov Veterinary Dept. which covered 247 households.
- VII. I-Safe Awareness Campaign on the safe use of pesticides in Dahi, Dhar district MP. The DSC and IRFT (International Resources for Fairer Trade) launched a four-month training and awareness program for farmers on the safe use of pesticides to avoid health and environment-related hazards in Dahi blocks. About 2,438 farmers have imparted training through 97 events conducted in 58 villages of the Dahi block. The trainers' teams gave live demonstrations on Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and other safety measures to be taken at the time of field spraying of pesticides. About 450 farmers participated in a live demonstration of the I -Safe Campaign which was held on weekly market day.

Mission Sunehra Kal in Mhow, District- Indore, Madhya Pradesh

Since 2012, DSC has been implementing the Mission Sunehra Kal project in Mhow block, Indore district of Madhya Pradesh with the financial support of ITC Ltd. The journey started with the launch of the Integrated Water Management Program (IWMP-02) based on the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in 2002.

After completing IWMP-02, the Mission Sunehra Kal initiatives were expanded to another adjoining 30 villages of the Manpur sub-block region from the years 2018 to date, covering 9.052 hectares of area.

Major highlights of activities

Water Conservation

During the financial year 2021-22, 7 water harvesting structures were constructed, including the renovation of 4 check dams and the construction of 3 new stop dams, creating a water storage capacity of 64,472 cum and an irrigation potential of approximately 90 hectares. Nearly 645 lakh litres of water are expected to be saved through this intervention. The total cost of construction of the water harvesting structures is about Rs. 66 lakhs, of which the community contributed nearly Rs. 3.3 lakh.

In addition, 8 Farm ponds were constructed under minor water harvesting structures, creating 16,315 cu m of water storage capacity and irrigation potential of more than 12 hectares, benefitting 8 marginal farmers. The total expenditure on these minor structures was Rs. 11.20 lakhs of which a local contribution of Rs. 27,174 was received. The structures will help the farmers to collect rainfall water more effectively and use it during the Kharif season.

Soil Conservation

714-hectare area has been covered under treatment work, which includes stone bunding, farm bunding, loose boulder structure and gabion works. All these works treated the ridge area of the watershed and undulated land of individual farmers, and covered intervention areas such as Gadaghat, Kalikiray, Olani, Naharkhedi, Raikunda Sherkunda, Barkheda, Gokliyakund, Sejgardh. The work generated 3170 employment days for local labour.

Biodiversity promotion

Plantation work was carried out on 49 hectares of the area including 6.75 hectares of government land and 42.40 hectares of private land. Nearly 5000 horticulture plants/fruit trees of various varieties including mango, lemon, custard apple, jackfruit, naseberry, myrobalan, blackberry and guava were provided to 115 beneficiaries in the intervention area.

Integrated SMART Agriculture Practice

In the financial year 2021-22, DSC promoted 28 Farmers' field schools (FFS) across 28 climate-smart villages that covered 588 farmers. Cumulatively, the reach of smart village activities extended to 4,118 farmers in 2,649 hectares of cultivated area.

- 1,500 farmers received weather forecasts, as well as market and crop-related information through WhatsApp, voice calls and text messages.
- 100-hectare area covered through sowing using broad bed furrow technique. Climate-resilient techniques of farming were disseminated to 3,000 farmers which helped them in improving and maintaining the organic carbon content in the soil.
- The Agriculture Business Centres achieved a turnover of Rs. about Rs. 5 lakh in bulk input procurement and supply to members and they saved about Rs. 10,000 from the procurement deal.
- 24 capacity-building events conducted in collaboration with Krishi Vigyan Kendra and other agencies benefiting 517 participants.

- Provided farmers training on seed banks and established two wheat seed banks in the intervention area. Close collaboration with the Indian Agriculture Research Institute Indore led to the introduction of a new variety of breeder seed which was demonstrated on 28 plots of targeted farmers. Farmers' yield increased by around 4-6 quintals and they retained the seed in the seed bank instead of selling them in the market. The farmers received benefits worth Rs. 4,72,460 from governments' farmer welfare schemes.

Award and Recognition

Indian Agriculture Research Institution Indore, honored with a certificate of appreciation to the DSC Mhow team for its significant contribution to the implementation of the "Tribal Sub plan scheme" in Mhow block.

Also, an award of Rs. 20,000/- for the first rank at the district level was received by the "Shri Ram" Self-Help Group promoted by DSC in collaboration with ATMA Department.



IMPROVING WATER SECURITY AND ENHANCING RURAL LIVELIHOOD THROUGH PARTICIPATORY NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

Project Area: Barod Block, Agar Malwa District M.P

DSC and the HDFC Bank under Parivartan program jointly initiated a Focused Rural Development Program in January 2022 focusing on water and Livelihood. The project will be implemented in 50 villages of Barod Tehsil of Agar Malwa district across 9,154 households covering about 29,000 Ha. The project also falls in the 3 major watersheds of the Aau, Kacchal and Kantal rivers.



During the inception period of the 3 years project, 20 IWRM committees were formed with a total of 507 members (445 men, and 62 women) that will lead the project planning process. Also, 7 Self Help Groups with 70 members were formed to mainstream the women in the project activities and 10 Local Resource



Persons were identified for coordinating the project activities at the village level.

In addition, 412 sites were selected for street solar lighting which will be installed in the next year as an entry point activity.

I-Safe Awareness Campaign on the safe use of pesticides in Dhar district, MP

The DSC and IRFT (International Resources for Fair Trade) launched a four-month training and awareness program for farmers on the safe use of pesticides to avoid health and environment-related issues that have impacted the Gandhwani and Dahi blocks of the Dhar district. About 5,000 farmers have imparted training through 198 events conducted in 113 villages each from Gandhwani and Dahi blocks. 500 on-site behavioural counselling sessions were conducted for daily wage workers and their families. In addition, a 50-day-long Jagrati Yatra was organized covering 193 villages where animated characters and audio-visual shows were used to spread awareness about the Covid-19 pandemic. During this program, 901 PPE kits were distributed for demonstrating safe practices while spraying pesticides. The project is making a positive impact on the farmers as the sale of safety kits has increased in the local market and the scrap pesticide containers are no more used for domestic purposes.

Sustainability and value-added practices in agriculture

DSC implemented the agriculture sustainability and value-added practices in the agriculture project supported by GIZ in 20 villages of Manawar block in the Dhar district to minimize the impact of COVID -19 on agriculture and improve livelihood. The short-duration project promoted low-cost natural farming, its importance, and the reduction of dependency on market products in farming as the COVID -19 pandemic impacted input supply both in quality and quantity.

Several capacity-building events were carried out including Training of Trainer module-based training and exposure and a mass awareness campaign and video show benefiting more than 2000 farmers.

Animal vaccination camps were organized with the veterinary department covering treating 836 animals. About 25 farmers were provided support to start green income generation activities such as vermicompost production, creeper vegetable cultivation, backyard poultry and goatary.

MAHARASHTRA



- No. of Districts: 3 (3)
- No. of Blocks: 9 (11)
- No. of villages: 372 (372)
- No. of Households (HHs/H) : 1,28,517 (1,28,517)
- No. of Hs/H covered by DSC projects: 23,000 (51,967)
- Area covered by DSC projects: 51,967 (51,967 ha.)
- No. of Community-Based Organisations: 886 (886)

Key interventions:

- Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)
- Integrated Watershed Management
- Sustainable Agriculture & Enterprise Development
- Savings and Credit
- Strengthening Govt. Schemes at village and block level

Note: Cumulative figures are given in parenthesis.

Water Stewardship Program – Ghod Basin

The Ghod river is a tributary of the Krishna River which connects to the Bhīma River below Shirur taluka, Pune district. The basin is spread across Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed and Shirur talukas of Pune and Parner and Shrigonda talukas of Ahmednagar District. The entire basin has an unequal spread of rainfall, with high ridges receiving good rainfall of up to 2500 mm and lower areas receiving an average of 400-450 mm.



ITC under its Mission Sunehra Kal Programme decided to initiate water stewardship in the entire Ghod river basin which is in the catchment of ITC's two factories (ITD & Foods) in a systematic and planned manner by involving credible organizations to improve water productivity in the basin through demand and supply-side management.

To promote off-farm and on-farm water use efficiency, DSC is supporting ITC as a knowledge and capacity-building partner in Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and contributing to the development of rainfed villages in the basin based on its long experience. The partnership began in 2015-16, and since then it is working in the Junnar block of the Pune district covering 80 villages and an area of more than 53,000 hectares. The selected villages have nearly 36,000 households with a total population of nearly 1,65,000.

The unequal spread of rainfall across the basin affects agricultural production in the project area. Also, post-monsoon, the basin has a negative water balance. DSC and ITC are trying to address these issues through demand and supply-side interventions to make the basin water positive.

Specific program objectives

- **Reduction of crop water demand** of major crops in the area by improving water productivity and related net returns for farmers.
- **Improving sub-surface flows in non-monsoon season** and also improvement in groundwater level in project villages focusing on managed aquifer recharge.
- To work for overall **biomass development in the basin, through biodiversity conservation** to improve green coverage and community livelihood.
- **Strengthening of WUAs** of the Kukadi project focusing on water budgeting, water demand, on-farm WUE and O & M activities.
- Scaling up of sugarcane PoP through sugar cooperatives staff.
- Liaison with the Forest department, GPs and MGNREGA to implement soil and water conservation and plantation activities as per the Detail Project Report.
- Capacity building of different institutions like women SHGs/Agribusiness Centres and Joint Forest Management Committees.

During FY 2021-22, the following interventions were carried out by the DSC's field team.

Soil & Moisture Conservation activities



The project area has an average rainfall of 500-600 mm but due to the uneven rainfall patterns across the basin, there is a shortage of irrigation water post-monsoon. To address these issues, as part of the Ghod water stewardship program, 1655 Ha area in the project villages was treated during FY 2020-21 with 9764 cu m Waste Area Treatment and 564 cu m Core wall gabion (25 nos.) to arrest soil erosion and improve soil moisture. In addition, 137 groundwater recharge structures including recharge pits and sub-surface barriers were constructed to improve groundwater levels. Also, grass/tree seeding in private wastelands/common lands over 190 Hectares of the area the promoted to improve biodiversity conservation.

Table: Target vs achievement status 2021-22

S. No	Activity	UoM	Plan	Achievement
1	Treatment	Cu m	10000	9764
2	Groundwater recharge structures	Nos.	120	137
3	Biodiversity area	Ha	5000	5620
4	Watershed area	Ha	2530	1655

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)

Under the Climate Smart Agriculture initiative, DSC has promoted climate smart parameters such as water smart, seed smart, nutrient smart, weather smart and knowledge smart in the project area by establishing village-wise Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to improve productivity, net income and water use efficiency and



reduce the cost of cultivation. During the FY 2021-22, DSC promoted CSA practices in about 5700 Ha area covering more than 6000 farmers by establishing 80 Farmer Field Schools. To increase the area coverage and scale up the package of practices in sugarcane, it also tied up with sugarcane factories to train factory supervisors as master trainers.

Table: Target vs Achievement status 2021-22

S. No	Activity	UoM	Plan	Achievement
1	Farmer Field Schools	Nos.	80	80
2	Sustainable Agriculture Area	Ha	6500	5728
3	Farmers coverage	Nos.	5500	6114
4	ABCs	Nos.	10	13
5	Irrigation Units	Nos.	150	80
6	Compost Units	Nos.	100	40

Integrated Command Area Development in the Ghod project area

- The project partners collaborated with the Water Resources Department, Maharashtra to improve water use efficiency in command areas and the Maharashtra Forest Department to increase biomass cover of flora and fauna in the upper catchment of the Ghod basin. During the reporting year, 46 WUAs were trained on water use efficiency practices covering water budgeting, water indenting, on-farm WUE practices and O&M of canal systems aligned to the manual developed under the ICAD project with the WRD. The partnership with the Forest Department has helped mobilize the local community and GPs to initiate SMC works as per the DPR.
- World Women's Day, Kisan Diwas and Women Farmer Day were organized in collaboration with KVK Narayangaon. As part of efforts to improve water literacy, a demonstration of 7 V-notches was made in control plots to measure the discharge of irrigation water and calculate water use efficiency in comparison to the demo plot.
- Uneven rainfall and depleting groundwater over the years have had a severe impact on the availability of water both for humans and cattle, as well as for irrigation purposes. Over time, however, the community's understanding of the recharge interventions under the project and changes in the availability of water regimes has improved. The community has become aware of the benefits of water-efficient techniques like a pre-germinated seedling, micro irrigation, trash mulching, wide spacing in sugarcane, raised beds with the drip in onion crops etc. and have started practising these techniques in their fields. Therefore, going forward, one of the important tasks for DSC is capacity building of different Community-Based Organisations in the village that could work collectively for more effective use of natural resources.
- There is a significant difference in yield and net income of sugarcane and onion farmers comparing demo and control plots. Also, there is a huge difference in groundwater levels between treated and untreated areas as a result of which, the team has planned to treat the remaining area, promote water use efficient techniques with new farmers, and scale up PoP through sugarcane factory supervisors.

CASE STUDY – BENEFITS OF SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION

Navalewadi village is located in a dry region of Junnar block, Pune district Maharashtra and therefore faces a problem of uneven rainfall and a prolonged dry spell. As a result, the post-monsoon period i.e. after December every year brings water scarcity to the village. Prakash Bhivaji Navale, a farmer of Navalewadi has 4 acres of land on which he grows onions. He has one borewell and two open wells in his field. Till 2017-18, the water level in Prakash's wells was very limited and available only up to October. The lack of alternatives for irrigation threatened the survival of his onion crop and an annual loss of 5-7 tonnes of production was a regular phenomenon.

In 2017, the ITC Mission Sunehra Kal Ghod Water Stewardship program constructed water harvesting and groundwater recharge structures in Navalewadi village in the upper catchment, and two structures were constructed near Prakash Navale's field as well. With these, the water level in Prakash's open well and borewell has improved and now water is available till March. Being part of the FFS, he has also adopted water-efficient techniques in his field as a result of which, his yield has increased up to 6 tons per acre with an assured income of Rs. 90000 to 100000 per acre along with timely availability of water. Prakash is now growing short-duration vegetables after onion on 1.5 acres of land using the available water in the post-monsoon period, resulting in an additional income of Rs.1-1.5 lakhs per acre.

CASE STUDY- ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMICAL BENEFITS OF SYSTEM OF SUGARCANE INTENSIFICATION

Jadhavwadi village comes under irrigated area because of the Kukadi irrigation canal/river and therefore has abundant water. Kisan Manjaba Jadhav, a farmer of Jadhavwadi has 0.53 ha. land out of which he uses 0.40 ha. for sugarcane cultivation. He has one bore well and one lift irrigation to irrigate his land. Kisan got connected with the Ghod Water stewardship project in 2018 and became a member of the FFS. Before long, he shifted from traditional farming to modern climate-smart farming and took training from Vasantdada Sugarcane Research Institute on sustainable sugarcane cultivation. He carefully planned the use of balanced fertilizers and organic fertilizers as per the recommendation of the Soil Health Card. He also shifted to a new CO-86032 variety of sugarcane which increased production by about 40% and used foundation seed brought from VSI instead of the old long-duration variety CO-265.

Earlier, Kisan was getting only Rs. 1,22,000 from his 0.40-hectare of sugarcane cultivation and water and labour were being overused due to traditional farming. After becoming a part of the project, he adopted a low-cost nursery, wide spacing, drip irrigation and smart nutrition management techniques under DSC's support which increased his production, reduced the cost of cultivation by about 20% and increased his net income by almost 40%.

He also stopped supplying his cane to the local sugar factory and sent it instead to Punjab and Haryana traders for sugarcane juice extraction. Because of the shift to traders, he got Rs 4,100 per tonne of the crop from Punjab and Haryana traders instead of Rs 2,700 per tonne from the local sugar factory. After joining the CSV programme, Kisan's production increased from 60-65 tonnes to more than 100 tonnes from the same 0.40-Ha, resulting in an income of Rs. 4,36,600, which after deducting the cost of production of approx. Rs. 32,000/- per acre, gave him a net return of around Rs. 4,00,000/- or Rs. 2,80,000/- more than traditional farming.

After the sugarcane harvest, Kisan started to do trash mulching in his field which helped in the retention of moisture for longer periods, increased soil biomass and also helped to prolong the period between two irrigations. This resulted in a saving of more than 40% of water. He is now guiding other FFS farmers to adopt CVS practices and harvest higher yields while reducing water use.

Enhancing Incomes and well-being of tribal and other communities in Nandurbar district, Maharashtra

DSC and the Axis Bank Foundation are jointly carrying out an ambitious integrated Natural Resource Management and Livelihood Enhancement project in the Nandurbar and Navapur block since the year 2019, where 80% of the population is tribes and the Human Development Index is low. The area is continuously under drought and its impact is visible on tribal life. The project targets to help 45000 marginal and other deprived households spread in about 150 tribal dominant villages by involving them in sustainable natural resource management and on-farm livelihood activities for a period of five years; starting from October 2018 to September 2023. The project aims to enhance their income levels up to a minimum of Rs. 85,000/- per year through an integrated approach of NRM and Livelihood promotion activities. A team of 51 professionals operates from four field cluster offices which are located in Chinchpada, Dhanora, Khandbara and Nandurbar. The highlights of major interventions for the year are given below.

Ridge Area Treatment

About 80% of agricultural land in the project villages is rainfed. A majority of project villages have hilly or highly undulated ridge areas which are to be treated with physical and vegetative measures to check soil erosion and in-situ moisture conservation. About 870-hectare land in the ridge area was treated with various physical measures such as Continuous Contour Trenches, Water Absorption Trenches, and Loose Boulder Structures 357104 RM It will reduce soil erosion considerably and will help in regenerating vegetation. Plantation Of 56,850 Saplings.



Cumulatively 1043 hectares of the area have been covered by the project under these activities in 75 villages.



Drainage Line Treatment: To reduce soil erosion as well as to recharge the surrounding groundwater resources such as open wells and bore wells, around 122 gabion structures have been constructed. A total of 150 surrounding wells can benefit from constructing these gabion structures. Also, 1342 loose boulder structures have been constructed in the 1st and 2nd order stream to reduce the flood velocity in the ridge areas.



Area Line Treatments: 471 units of wasteland have been converted into agricultural lands through levelling and farm bundling.



Water Harvesting and Ground Water Recharge Initiatives: In total 121 water harvesting /recharge structures have been developed creating 1821000 cubic meters of water storage potential. This includes Repairing old structures and rehabilitation of old structures such as check dams, percolation tanks, etc. in the drainage line and seasonal river. The series of structures in particular the drainage line has improved the base flow. About 84 ha. Irrigation potential has been created for 814 families in 25 villages.

Cumulatively 164 structures have been developed creating 24,40,031 water storage that would irrigate 1150 hectares of cultivated land by 1096 Families in 32 villages.



Participatory Ground Water Management

About 580 dug-well were being monitored by 40 Bhujal Jankars (Para Geohydrologist) on monthly basis for the rise and fall of groundwater for the creation of awareness among community members on the vulnerability of groundwater sources and scope of recharge and safe harvest of water. The Bhujal Jankars are involved in taking water level reading from wells every month to draw village aquifer maps and trends of groundwater fluctuation which then is to be shared with the Community Based Organizations to take appropriate actions for demand and supply side management of groundwater and surface water.



Integrated Agriculture Practices

The situational analysis has been carried out on 8 Nos of principles crops by the Agri staff through thematic Participatory Rural Appraisals to identify the gaps between the conventional and scientific methods of crop cultivation, then after the extension of improved crop practices has been introduced in 2 crops viz. Gram and Wheat. 895 Demonstration carried out on a system of root intensification in paddy, wheat and sugarcane, gram and vegetables. 407 Farmer Field Schools were formed where 2897 farmers participate in agriculture extension activities.



Promotion of technologies for risk mitigation, drudgery reduction, and cost reduction demonstrations has been focused to increase farm income, which has benefited 9787 Nos of farmers through vermicomposting, biopesticides, Input supply, seed treatments & soil testing, etc.

2191 soil samples were collected from 55 villages and tested in the project laboratory and at the KVK soil testing lab. More than 55% of beneficiary farmers adopted the recommendation of soil testing reports.

548 Wadi were developed and funds from the MGNREG scheme were mobilized for post-plantation care and to ensure 100% survival.



Saving and credit and Income generation activities by women collectives

37 women enterprises were formed comprising 120 women. They initiated various income-generating activities through “Dal processing”, Chilly processing, groundnut grading etc. 69 post-harvesting units have been set up benefiting 280 households for value addition and better price realization by farmers. Portable and single-phase separated machines such as Paddy Threshers, Maize Threshers, Pellet making machines, and Winnowing Wheels for seed cleaning was provided to the women’s enterprise groups.



Livestock Development

Agricultural income is not sufficient unless it is supplemented by additional vital income from allied activities such as livestock rearing that enable rural poor to survive during distress and in good times even thrive. Nearly 5639 animals were vaccinated by arranging Animal Health Camp in 55 project villages to promote livestock development in the villages.

227 resource-poor households belonging to women SHGs were supported to start backyard poultry units as a secondary and sustainable source of income. These groups were trained and provided 100 chicks to each SHG at the initial stage. A professional para vet was appointed as Pashu Sakhi to monitor any discrepancies in every village.

Backyard Poultry	Nos supported	Mortality %	Balance Birds (Nos)	Expenditure Per Bird (Rs)	Total Income from the bird (Egg+ Meat)	Net income per bird	Net Profit per Unit	HHs Supported	Total
1	2	3	4(2-3)	5	6	7 (6-5)	8 (4*7)	9	10 (9*8)
Poultry	100	20	80	85/-	385/-	300/-	24000	227	5448000

Promoting water positive watershed through Integrated Water Resource Management in the Tapi River Basin

This project which has been jointly initiated by DSC and the Mahindra and Mahindra Foundation covers a geographical area of about 5,000 hectares spread over a cluster of 9 villages having nearly 1,800 HHs and a population of 9,000. The project aimed at ridge area treatment, land reclamation and development of water harvesting measures by the village community through capacity building of Gram Panchayats and Water User Groups. Major activities carried out under the project are highlighted below.

Ridge area treatment:

About 42-hectare land in the ridge area was treated with various physical measures such as continuous contour trenches, and water absorption trenches, while about 4900 cu m volume has been excavated to reduce soil erosion and is expected to help in regenerating vegetation. Cumulatively, 108 hectares of area in 6 villages have been covered by the project under these activities.



Water harvesting and groundwater recharge initiatives:

In total, 16 water harvesting/recharge structures have been developed, creating more than 84,000 cubic meters of water storage potential. This includes repair and rehabilitation of old structures such as check dams, percolation tanks etc. in the drainage line and seasonal river. 84 ha. irrigation potential has been created for 69 families in 7 villages.



Cumulatively 43 structures have been developed, creating 180715 cu m water storage that would irrigate a 435-hectare area and benefit 282 families in 7 villages.

Drainage Line treatment:

To reduce soil erosion as well as to recharge groundwater resources such as open wells and borewells, 21 gabion structures have been constructed, which have benefitted 17 surrounding wells. Also, 77 nos. of Loose Boulder Check dam have been constructed in the 1st and 2nd order stream to reduce the velocity of the flowing water in the ridge areas.

Participatory Ground Water Management:

Over the last 2 years, 70 observation wells are being regularly monitored monthly concerning the fall of groundwater to create awareness among community members on the vulnerability of groundwater sources and the scope of recharge and safe harvest of water.

Soil improvement:

The excavation also provides a good amount of silt. Silty soil is usually more fertile than other types of soil and is good for growing crops since silt promotes water retention and helps in the aeration of the topsoil. Around 275 hectares of land have been made fertile by the application of silt, benefitting 240 households.

Plantation:

About 5000 Mahua, Bamboo, Karanja (*Millettia pinnata*), Sapota (*Sapodilla*) and neem saplings have been planted on earthen bunds, to help strengthen the Nala bunds and control soil erosion.

Integrated agriculture practices:

A situational analysis was carried out with the help of thematic Participatory Rural Appraisals on 8 principal crops by DSC's agriculture experts to identify gaps between conventional and scientific methods of crop cultivation. As a result, improved crop practices have been introduced in 2 crops viz. gram and

wheat. A total of 7 Gram demos and 4 System of Wheat Intensification demos were conducted by 11 FFS and subsequently 264 farmers adopted the improved crop practices.

Promotion of practices for risk mitigation, drudgery and cost reduction through vermicomposting, use of bio-pesticides, input supply, seed treatment, soil testing etc. has also resulted in increased farm income, for over 250 farmers. To reduce the cost of fertilizer doses that are applied by farmers, 175 soil samples were collected from 7 villages and tested at the KVK soil testing lab. The report was explained to the farmers resulting in 55% of the farmers adopting the soil testing report recommendations.



Awareness and capacity building:

7 exposure visits were arranged during the year to a Rural Development Program implemented by AKRSP(I) in Dangs district of Gujarat to provide exposure to SMC activities, water management, multi-layer cropping patterns and organic market linkages. More than 500 farmers actively participated in this capacity-building event.

35 kits facility kits were provided to SHGs while 350 farmer group members received training on livelihood, dairy formation, goat farming, and institution building. 6 agriculture training programs were also conducted on natural farming, benefiting 62 farmers.



Project impact

- I. Against the overall project target of harvesting or arresting 805 TCM surface runoff from 7 project villages till 2022, about 300 TCM surface runoff has been arrested. This has provided water access to villagers till the summer season which was earlier available only up to December.
- II. The groundwater level in the project villages has increased by 2-3 meters and the area under Rabi and summer crops has also increased.
- III. 7 villages that used to survive entirely on water imported from surrounding villages during peak summer have become tanker-free. It has reduced the drudgery of women in fetching drinking water for their families and they are now able to spend more time on productive work and care of their children.
- IV. The silt excavated from water bodies and Nala beds has been used by farmers for their cultivated land. About 245 hectares of the area have benefitted from the fertile silt, with farmers observing an increase in crop production by 10-25%.
- V. Farmers are using the stored water in check dams to provide supplementary irrigation to the Kharif crop in the event of long dry spells of monsoon. Some farmers have set up drip irrigation through convergence with government schemes and have started vegetable cultivation.
- VII. 6 bio-fertilizer production units have been set up by as many farmer groups after receiving training on natural farming. The produced biofertilizer is distributed among farmers, which has helped in a cost reduction of 20-25% as compared to chemical fertilizers.

Improving tank productivity in partnership with WRD, Maharashtra

12 Minor Irrigation (MI) Tanks contributed by the government were identified (8 in Navapur and 4 in Nandurbar) in Participatory Irrigation Management initiatives. These 12 MIs cover 56 villages and have a command area of 11,206 hectares. The Water User Associations (WUAs) will be constituted under the provision of the Maharashtra Farmers' Irrigation Management Act.

The following activities were carried out during the year 2021-22 under the project:

1. Different capacity-building activities such as training, exposure and meetings for command area farmers including:
 - 28 village-level meetings, attended by 756 members including 189 women
 - 15 WUA meetings, attended by 139 members including 32 women and 13 WRD officers.
 - 4 training events on operation and maintenance, good agriculture practices and water management, attended by 106 members including 65 women farmers.
 - An exposure of 30 women farmers to the Devrai Model of plantation.
2. 307 ha. area has been irrigated in the command of 5 irrigation projects in the 2021-22 Rabi season. Rs. 91,500/- worth of cess has been collected by the (proposed) WUAs and handed over to the

respective WRD officers. The major crops irrigated include wheat (110.84 ha), sugarcane (96 ha), green gram (43.9 ha) and ground nut (11.82 ha).

3. The farmers took initiative for canal repair and maintenance and to reduce water loss through different activities as below:
 - 14.75 km of canals of 4 irrigation tanks viz Pawala, Kokanipada, Raingan and Thanepada were cleaned by 145 farmers through the contribution of Rs. 24,100/- and with machinery support from the government.
 - Around 300 ft of tarpaulin sheet was laid in the canal to reduce seepage loss in 3 irrigation projects viz Pawala, Kokanipada and Thanepada, with a contribution of Rs. 7650/-
 - 10 gates were repaired by the government and beneficiary farmers in Waghshewa village of the Pawala irrigation project.
4. 24 demonstrations on good agriculture practices like soil testing, seed treatment, IPM/INM techniques and improved high-yielding seed varieties were conducted in the command area as part of demand-side management activities.
5. Physical works like continuous contour trenches, water absorption trenches, farm bunds and soil and moisture conservation activities were carried out in the undulated command area villages to stop land degradation and promote conjunctive use of surface and canal water.
6. 2 Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) were promoted in which farmers from the command area have become members. The FPCs will help in the backward and forward linkage of agricultural produce, thereby reducing the cost of production, increasing crop yield and facilitating better prices for the farmers' produce.



LEVERAGING CARBON FINANCE FOR SOCIO-AGROFORESTRY IN NANDURBAR, MAHARASHTRA

Agriculture is a major source of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, accounting for 60% and 70%, respectively of global anthropogenic emissions of CH₄ and N₂O, mainly due to the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and animal waste. This rate is bound to further rise as a result of an increase in the demand for food by a growing global population. Effective GHG mitigation by the agricultural sector requires an improved understanding of the factors behind different farms and systems.



The Water Resource Group 2020, Maharashtra government, VNV Advisory and DSC have collaborated to work jointly with communities to ensure that ecosystems are restored and sustainable growth is achieved through clean and low-carbon means. To respond to the problem of GHG emissions from agriculture, DSC and VNV Advisory plan to support about 45000 vulnerable tribal households in Nandurbar, Maharashtra in regenerating their existing and potential livelihoods and ecology.

The pilot project will be undertaken in a subset of the area in which DSC is currently working through PPCP projects targeting a 90,000-ha area of Nandurbar district in Maharashtra. 75% of this area would be covered by sustainable agriculture, extension activities and livestock management, while the rest (25%) by non-farm interventions and other activities.

Low Carbon Interventions:

The objective of low carbon interventions is to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and incomes; adapt and build resilience to climate change; and reduce or remove GHG emissions, where possible. A non-exhaustive list of key carbon interventions to adapt to the impacts of climate change and mitigate emissions is presented below:

- I. Precision Agro-forestry
- II. Organic amendments
- III. Livestock and Agri residue management
- IV. Drip irrigation and other water efficiency measures

- V. Reduced energy use for irrigation and pumping
- VI. Improved agronomic practices in soil and nutrient management

These carbon interventions when successfully implemented through a formal monitoring, reporting and evaluation framework to measure outcomes, will be eligible for finance through a results-based carbon financing mechanism.

Leveraging disruptive agricultural technologies:

Through this pilot, data from satellites, drones, IoT sensors and smartphones, combined with analytical solutions through predictive analysis, data science, imaging, knowledge algorithms and AI on technology-based platforms will provide inputs for agri-water advisory services for farmers and farmer collectives to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability.



Blending innovative financing models and multi-stakeholder engagement

The following innovative financing models are being integrated into the program:

- Samunnati to provide credit linkages to FPOs engaged in promoting sustainable agriculture. An existing USAID-Rabobank Credit Facility to provide first loss guarantee support in agroforestry and sustainable landscape sector to support FPOs and enterprises actively engaged in promoting sustainable agriculture activities in the district.
- VNV Advisory to provide a Results Based Carbon Financing (RBCF) mechanism as an incentive to farmers/farmer groups to successfully transition from existing agricultural practices to low-carbon practices. This will be payable every year for 10 years from project inception and can be used by these farmer groups for various activities such as backward integration, market linkages, enhanced value chain creation as well as the broader agenda of increasing creditworthiness and more financial inclusion. Algorithms based on the baseline data captured through set processes and methods will be used to compute the payouts.

Expected Project Outcomes:

- The primary outcome would be the crystallization of a long-term development model that offers huge scope to achieve a sustainable livelihood scenario for the tribal landscape of the Nandurbar district of Maharashtra.
- There will be a well-informed transition toward farm and non-farm-based practices that are cost-effective and reduce carbon emissions, eventually making the tribal population of the region more resilient to the future impacts of climate change through gradual mitigation and adaptation frameworks.
- There will be stronger institutional establishments at every layer of DSC-promoted PIs (people's institutes) such as primary group(s), cluster(s) and federation(s) in terms of organizational structure, internal governance, operations and their engagement with the external entities (development institutions and organizations).
- There will be improved access, optimized use and continuous recharge of the existing and created natural resources concerning the project domain for the livelihood enhancement of the local community. These would include the farm and/or non-farm-related assets derived from the water, soil, flora, fauna and habitation.
- Unique financial model combining the benefits of both Carbon Finance and Ecological Return to the community and implemented institution.

Rewards Utilization

The earned rewards can be invested or utilized by the promotion of FPCs and their capitalization with the funds. Inception and implementation of sustainable agriculture projects to be carried out by DSC with the support of Government line departments through the influx of foundation costs. The rewards can be spent on the same impact area village(s) for further development of components and products. The optimal size of rewards could be used as financial capital by the DSC to manage its costs of project operations and implementation.

'POSHANAM' - Securing Nutrition and Enhancing Resilience

Background

Malnutrition is a problem that is acutely felt in tribal districts like Nandurbar and has therefore been a focus area for the Women and Child Development and other departments of the government. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and GIZ are already working to address malnutrition among women and children in areas where it is high, such as in the tribal districts of Shivpuri and Shyampur in MP. As a result of these efforts, positive changes in the nutritional status of women and children have been seen. Looking at its success, the initiative is being expanded to the Nandurbar district of Maharashtra in partnership with DSC from 2022 onwards.

An important part of this collaboration is the 'Poshanam' project (SENU- Securing Nutrition, Enhancing Resilience), which is being implemented by GIZ in partnership with the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), WHH and DSC with the help of various local NGOs.

Project Objectives:

1. To retain the knowledge and practices of effective community nutrition education in districts where the project has been previously implemented and to build these districts as centres of knowledge (guidance centres) for further expansion of the project.
2. To implement the 'NPLA-Nutrition Participatory Learning and Action' program and complementary activities
3. To empower the DWCD to replicate an 'Integrated Nutrition-Sensitive Approach' that is evidence-based and consistent with the State Nutrition Policy and can be scaled up elsewhere in the State.

Specifically, the project aims:

- To increase knowledge and awareness among people about diet diversity, maternal and childcare and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – both personal and community - and improve their current practices.
- To increase the availability of nutritious food for women and their families
- To strengthen nutrition governance at the community level (Nutrition Sensitive Micro planning)

Project Area:

The project will be implemented in all the villages of the district and will focus on the nutritional status of women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years) and children in the age group of 0-23 months.

Number of Blocks Covered	6
Number of Villages Covered	946
Number of Anganwadi Workers+ Supervisors to be Covered	1967

Project Planning and Phases:

The program officially began in Jan 2022 with online training and orientation of the project team. The team was on board in February 2022 followed by rigorous induction training and exposure to successful projects like Sheopur, and Madhya Pradesh to gain knowledge about nutrition education and peer learning and also to understand MGSA's work in the SENU project. During the exposure visit, a discussion was carried out on creating awareness of diet & diversity through the display. There were 14 participants from DSC, SSP and MGSA teams presented. Poshan Matka, Rangoli, Videos, field visits, 10 food groups and motivational stories by the community were exhibited and spread awareness about nutrition, homestead nutrition garden and how to control malnutrition and malnutrition discussed in demonstration villages.

In April and May 2022 team members visited different stakeholders and AWC to build good relations and understand Anganwadi roles in community development. During this month team members understood all health situations in the community.

July 2022 month TOT takes place through the team to gain knowledge about N-PLA training for AWW as well as team members' capacity building about nutrition, health and Community Nutrition Garden take place.

Bajaj Water Conservation Project, Aurangabad district, Maharashtra

DSC is working in 15 villages of Gangapur and Aurangabad blocks of Aurangabad district in Maharashtra as part of the Bajaj Water Conservation Project (Phase-II). The objective of the project is to arrest 70% of runoff and increase the groundwater table through water storage activities like check dams, Nala deepening-widening, aquifer recharge shafts, core wall gabion, etc. The project also aims to fulfil the drinking water needs of the village through the digging of a community well for the gram panchayat.



Under the project, different village institutions like Village Development Committees and Water User Groups have been formed and capacitated to take care of the assets created. Also, a cadre of local resource persons including women has been developed to ensure participation in village-level activities, the long-term sustainability of created assets and the collection of well-monitoring data.

Over the past four years of the Bajaj Water Conservation Project (Phase-II), the following major works have been completed:

Table: Cumulative achievement of project activities:

Sr. No.	Activity	UoM	Achievement till March 2021	Achievements in 2021-22	Cumulative
1	Nala deepening & widening	No	53	7	60
2	Deepening of existing percolation tank	No	6	2	8
3	Construction of Cement Nala Bund (CNB)	No	27	17	44
4	Repairing of existing CNB	No	4	7	11
5	Core Wall Gabion (CWG)	No	4	1	5
6	Repairing of existing Earthen Nala Bund (ENB)	No	0	0	0
7	Farm pond	No	20	0	20
8	Drinking water community well	No	1	0	1
9	Recharge shaft	No	0	0	0

Project impact

- Stored water in surface water bodies created under the project has helped provide 2 supplementary irrigations during the late Kharif and Rabi seasons.
- There is an increase of nearly 300 ha. of the area under agriculture due to the deposition of silt.
- Increased rate of groundwater recharge and rise in the water table by 5 meters is seen.
- Crop yield has gone up in cotton from 12 qtl. /Ha to 22 qtl. /Ha. and wheat from 10 qtl. /Ha to 24 qtl. / Ha.
- 15 project villages have become water positive in terms of drinking water.
- Some economic growth is also witnessed among beneficiaries in terms of farm machinery, education and improved access to health facilities.
- More importantly, there is a decrease in farmer suicide cases.



A dream came true for Karbhari Ballai after water conservation initiatives

Karbhari Ballal is a farmer from Ambelohal village of Gangapur block in Aurangabad district and one of the members of the Water User Group (WUG) of the NDW 9 site (Madhukar Bankar). Ballal has 0.92 ha of land with an open well near the Nala Deepening and Widening structure. Although his land is quite productive, he is unable to cultivate his entire landholding due to insufficient water and has faced crop failure on multiple occasions due to uncertain rains. Also, his well holds water sufficient only for drinking purposes, that too up to January.

The DSC team started NDW work after the due process of the formation of the WUG and collecting contributions for the work. Ballal contributed Rs. 10,000/- for the work. During last year's monsoon, the structure got filled with water and the water level in Ballal's well also increased by 30-40 feet. Interestingly, the water table did not decline even after the rains stopped, which gave the family relief from the worry of crop failure.

Buoyed by the positive impact of the structure on water availability, Ballal and his wife decided to change the cropping pattern from crops like cotton, maize etc. which they had been taking for a long for the cultivation of vegetables like brinjal, chilly, tomato, bitter gourd, bottle gourd, lady finger and coriander. According to him, his total expenses for last year were about Rs. 60,000/- and the gross income from cultivation was nearly Rs. 2,50,000/-. After witnessing the impact, Ballal is extremely happy with the work carried out and says that his contribution of Rs 10,000/- has given him returns in many multiples, which he had never imagined!

RAJASTHAN



- No. of Districts: 1
- No. of Blocks: 2 (2)
- No. of villages: 36 (36)
- No. of Households: 5741 (5741)
- No of households covered by projects: 3020 (4169)
- Area covered by DSC projects: 6,978 ha. (10,114 ha.)
- No. of Community-Based Organisations: 174 (174)

Key interventions:

- Watershed Management
- Sustainable Agriculture, Crop Diversification
- WADI
- Savings and Credit

Note: Cumulative figures are given in parenthesis.

Livelihood Enhancement of Rural Families through Community Managed Integrated Natural Resource Management in Baran district Rajasthan.

Development of Rainfed Areas:

DSC has been involved in facilitating community-managed Integrated Natural Resource Management and Livelihood Enhancement initiatives in collaboration with the Mission Sunahra Kal of ITC. With implementation across a cluster of 36 villages since the year 2016, more than 4000 farmers and 8474 hectares of the geographical area in the Kishanganj and Shahbad blocks of the Baran district are being covered. The target villages have a dominant (66%) population of the “Shahariya” tribes. They are one of the most backward primitive tribes in India.

Work under the Natural resource management initiative:

During the year 2021-22, 5 check dams were constructed, creating a water storage potential of 43201 cum, increasing an additional 134 ha of land under irrigated section. Accumulative 22514 cum farm field bund done benefiting 123 households along with 5 Gabion Structures constructed and 25 pasture land development, with a total of 454 ha treated from both Gabion and Farm bund and worth Rs 10.14 Lakh Community Contribution done in kind. This intervention benefitted 42% of ST families, 16 % of SC families, and 42 % of other Communities and facilitate Rupees 39 Lakh Community contribution in kind. About 15,460 labour days were generated for those activities. Additionally, 36 wells were identified, and data collection of pre-and post-monsoon of the good inventory.



Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices:

The Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) method of rice cultivation was adopted by farmers in 6978 hectares area which helped them in reducing the cost of cultivation by Rs. 4550 per hectare. Ten demonstration models were showcased to increase awareness and adoption of sustainable crop practices for cultivating paddy and wheat, and the results have been encouraging. Further, women have been using these practices in developing kitchen gardens. More than 100 kitchen gardens were developed by women SHG members which have added to their food and nutrition security besides helping generate surplus production which could be sold in the local market to provide additional income during the challenging times of the Covid-19-induced lockdown.



Training and capacity building

S.No.	Type of Training	Covered Topic	No. of Male	No. of Female	Total beneficiaries
1	Water User Group Training	WHS training pre- and post-management, WUG formation, During the contraction of structure monitoring, and discussion about contribution.	121	26	147

2	Climate-smart village training	Training on INM & IPM Practices in rabi crops, Training on Rabi crop sowing, Training on Rabi crop sowing	379	28	407
3	Farmer's Field School	Training on Management of insect-pest in Kharif crops & PMFBY Scheme, Training on Jivamrut Pani and Ghanajivamrut, Mandap Wadi and vegetable production technical training program for women farmers under Sustainable Agriculture Project, Water drainage method in Soyabean crop	1120	218	1338
4	SHG financial literacy training	Saving credit, scheme linkage awareness	11	425	436
5	Natural farming training	Making organic products like Jivamrut, Gan Jivamrut, and Bijamrut.	126	358	484
6	Farmer's Field Day	Yield Analysis of Demo and control plot and crop demonstration BBF, DSR and Zero tillage	284	120	404
		Total beneficiaries covered	2041	1175	3216

Convergence with Government Schemes:

A key strategy adopted by DSC for the sustainability of its initiatives is to leverage government schemes and programs for the benefit of the local community. Resources worth nearly Rs. 30 lakhs were leveraged from various departments such as KVK and Agriculture department to provide support to about 570 farmers. Details of convergence activities carried out are as follows:

- 7 solar pumps install under the PM Kusum scheme.
- 324 farmers received 3,860 kg seeds of black gram, soybean, maize, chickpea, and garlic
- 20 families received seed storage bins
- 20 farmers received 400 chicks for poultry through convergence with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Antah and Agriculture Department.
- DSC also collaborates with KVK Antaha for various events. Soil scientists, agronomists, and officials from KVK actively participated in the village-level training and farmers' exposure visits to the KVK.
- Please also add details of Zero Budget Natural Farming Kit, Irrigation Pipe etc.

Activities under National Coalition for Natural Farming (NCNF):

DSC is an active member of NCNF which is a state-level coalition of organizations working in Rajasthan and other states. The Baran unit of DSC participates in the regular network activities of the coalition. During the year, a pilot demonstration of natural farming was carried out with 300 farmers. The farmers learned to prepare “Bijamrut”, “Jivamrut” and “Ghanajivamrut” - organic fertilisers that can help rejuvenate the soil and increase farm productivity in the long run.

Institution and Capacity Building

DSC has promoted 115 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) across 36 villages since it commenced work in Rajasthan. These include 62 Women SHGs, 36 Farmers’ Field Schools (FFS) and 17 Water User Groups (WUG). These organizations have a collective membership of 2150 members who actively take part in regular meetings to decide and act on a common agenda. DSC also carried out 126 capacity-building events related to financial literacy, production of organic compost, biopesticides, climate-smart village concept, conservative crop practices and use of improved farm machines, water resource management etc. benefitting 3216 participants including 1175 women and 2041 men.

Promotion of sustainable livelihoods for Scheduled Tribe communities through Wadi (Fruit Orchard)

NABARD and ITC have collaborated with DSC for implementing the Wadi project with the tribal community in 15 villages of Kishanganj and Shahbad Blocks of the Baran district. The project supports 500 poor tribal families through the development of agro-horticulture models as an alternative source of income generation for sustainable livelihoods. The model is based on developing one acre of land for small and marginal farmers through a combination of horticulture plants and a vegetable intercropping system. The graft of fruit crops like Lemon (Kanji) and Guava (L-49) was given to the farmers based on the recommendation of scientists from the Horticulture Department, Baran and ATMA department. During the year, 94 Wadis were developed on 94 acres of land, with 60 grafts of Guava and Lemon in each unit. Cumulatively, 500 wadis have been developed, benefiting an equal number of tribal families since the initiation of the project. In addition to the fruit crops, six types of vegetables have been grown by the farmers as intercrop and 10 farmers have grown creeper vegetables as well. The farmers gained an income of Rs. 52500 each from selling the creeper vegetables in both seasons. Water conservation measures coupled with water tanks using the micro irrigation (Drip) method saved approximately 70% of water compared to conventional methods in use.



List of training provided by DSC under the WADI project

S.No.	Name of Training	No. of Trainings	Topics of training	No of beneficiaries	Remark
1	Financial literacy	40	Understanding of Financial management	445	All SHG member
2	WADI management training	18	Improved agriculture practices and organic farming	543	Covered all FFS and other villagers
3	Exposure visit	6	Capacity building of WADI farmer's	212	RSS Sawai Madhopur, BAIF, GVT, KVK

Monitoring visits were made to the project area by NABARD officials who expressed satisfaction with the plant growth and overall development of the Wadi in Kherla and Nayagav villages. The project also emphasizes the promotion and extension of Wadi and allied activities. In this context, 20 Wadi Farmers' Groups and 60 women SHGs were formed in 15 villages. 15 field training programs and exposure visits were conducted for 126 farmers to different NGOs like BAIF, and Ranthambore Seva Sansthan to help them understand the various aspects of Wadi development. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Baran, and Assistant Director, Horticulture, Agricultural Technology Management Agency, Baran organized two horticulture training in the DSC project area at Amroli and Hatwari villages. One veterinary camp was organized for vaccination and awareness about fodder management. A health camp was also organized for the community where 342 tribals benefitted from the services provided during the camp.



Over the year, 150 Wadi farmers grew onions and were able to get a profit of Rs. 10.5 lakh after factoring in the cost of cultivation. On average, an additional income of Rs. 7000/ per farmer was generated. The project also supported 25 landless families through alternate livelihood opportunities such as sewing machines, cycle repair shops, goat rearing, and grocery shops for generating income.



DSC is an active member of KVK Antah's Scientific Advisory Committee. The committee is responsible for preparing the district-level Annual Action Plan and its follow-up for quality training delivery to farmers in the district. DSC shares field learning at this forum to contribute to the development of farmer-centric capacity-building plans.

Success Story of a Model WADI Farmer

Raju Shahariya has a total land of 3 acres, out of which he used to cultivate 2 acres traditionally and keep 1 acre fallow. Raju was selected for the Wadi project and a garden was planted on the fallow land, in which 30 citrus and 30 guava plants were planted. DSC guided Raju on vegetable production through



intercropping, as a result of which, he managed to earn nearly Rs. 75,000/- by selling vegetables in the local market over the last three years.

The holistic approach adopted by the farmer led to success

- Adoption of SOP for major crops wheat, soybean, and black gram through FFS training & exposure.
- Knowledge of agriculture inputs, better practices, agricultural schemes, daily local market rates & weather advisory through WhatsApp group.
- Livestock management training through animal health camp and department.
- Practices adopted- Zero tillage, POP, IPM, INM, varietal introduction, irrigation scheduling, disease & pest management, and post-harvest care.

Table: Change in the income of Raju Sahariya

Livelihood Type	Particulars	Before intervention	After intervention
Agriculture	Paddy	34400	51400
	Wheat	68000	76000
	Green gram	0	34000
Livelihood Diversification	Vegetable	0	25000
	Grocery shop	0	36000
Institutional Linkages	PM Kisan	0	6000
Total		102400	228400

The success story of a Woman Entrepreneur

Sheela Bai was associated with the interventions of DSC and ITC through an SHG in the year 2018, after which she took training in making vermicompost through the SHG group. Sheela Bai subsequently made bed vermicompost and used it in her wheat crop, in which her expenditure on fertilizer was reduced by about Rs 4200. In the second year, Sheela Bai prepared three beds in which 150 quintals of vermicompost were prepared, of which 100 quintals of compost were sold at the rate of Rs. 6 per kg for Rs. 60,000/-.



Similarly, Sheela Bai is getting an income of about Rs. 50-60,000 per year by selling vermicompost manure through her SHG for the last three years. With this extra income, Sheela Bai has been able to get her daughter enrolled for a B.Sc., Nursing.

Table: Change in the income of Sheela Bai

Livelihood Type	Particulars	Income Before intervention (Rs.)	Income After intervention (Rs.)
Agriculture	Soybean	60,000	80,000
	Wheat	72,000	86,000
Livelihood Diversification	Kitchen garden	0	4,500
	Vermicompost	0	60,000
Institutional Linkages	PM Kisan	0	6,000
Total		1,32,000	2,36,500

The success story of a farmer who adopted toilet link biogas (TLBG)

Mr. Hari mohan Chandel was associated with the intervention of DSC and ITC through a Farmer Field school in the year 2018, under the program DSC & ITC. A toilet-linked bio-gas plant was constructed at his house with the support of the DSC-ICT project for promoting household-based climate-resilient green



technologies. Since the construction of the structure sometime in mid of 2019, he has saved Rs.16,860/- by stopping the use of almost 12 LPG cooking gas cylinders and other benefits. In addition, he used the slurry as fertilizer which further reduced the cost of fertilizer.

Table: Benefits of Toilet Linked Bio Gas

Sr.no.	Particular	Before TLBG	After TLBG
1	Use of compost in kg	175	450-500
2	No of gas cylinder refilled	12	1
3	Fertilizer in kg	220	100
4	Production of Paddy crop per acre (quintal)	19.76	21
5	Savings per year in Rs.	0	16,860



3. ENABLING COMMUNITIES FOR PROTECTION FROM COVID-19 AND RESTARTING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

DSC directly works in more than 740 villages in 33 talukas of 18 districts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. In almost all the locations DSC works in, there are migrants and vulnerable sections of the community that have low incomes and insecure livelihoods. The second outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021 was more devastating compared to the first wave in 2020 and greatly affected the rural economy, further exposing the vulnerabilities of these vulnerable sections. DSC was quick to respond to the need of the community in the summer of 2021 with the help of financial support from its existing partners i.e., Azim Premji Foundation, Axis Bank Foundation, Coca-Cola Beverage, RCRC, New Delhi etc.

At the national level, it actively joined the initiatives of the national NGO coalition on Rapid Rural Community Response to Covid-19 (RCRC) in which more than 60 reputed NGOs from across the country came together to minimize the impact of Covid-19 at the community level. As part of the coalition, DSC engaged in continuous networking, field research, capacity building, etc. Through RCRC, DSC received

assistance for initiatives aimed at providing relief and emergency supplies of sanitization material and ration supplies for vulnerable families to safeguard them from the pandemic.



The Ford Foundation and GIZ assisted DSC to enable rural communities to re-start their economic activities and also avail benefits of government schemes.

DSC played a key role between the Gram Panchayat, the village community, and the district-level Government Medical and Health Department in increasing the reach of the Covid-19 vaccination campaign to the last mile, especially in the tribal pockets of Aravalli and Banaskantha districts in Gujarat, Alirajpur, Indore and Dhar districts of MP and Nandurbar district of Maharashtra.

In all, DSC covered 1131 villages spread across 33 talukas in 18 districts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan through the promotion of Covid-19 appropriate behaviour, need-based support to the most vulnerable households for emergency supplies, developing resistance against the spread of pandemic and to re-start economic activities of agriculture, water, and livelihoods and also avail the benefits of government schemes.

The major highlights of the Covid-19 relief and support activities are summarized below;

- More than 3000 vulnerable families were identified from among 1131 villages and they availed emergency supplies, government schemes and services. DSC field teams and gram panchayat

members helped them in obtaining Aadhar Cards, special category certificates and open Bank accounts.

- DSC-assisted community resource persons coordinated with taluka-district level officials to provide access to government schemes to the community in remote villages.
- Economic recovery through support to 1220 income-poor farmers with agriculture input kits to help them restart farming.
- Emergency relief supplies of 72,919 masks, 35365 hand gloves, and household kits (ration, soap, and sanitizers) to 7202 households especially labour, daily wage workers, landless, and the economically backward. 3890labourers were supported with isolation kits.
- 95 awareness rallies for vaccination were organized in collaboration with the health departments and as a result, 26,200 individuals were vaccinated in remote locations.
- 2913 Anganwadi/ ASHA workers were supported with Covid-19 testing and protection equipment and materials as per the local need such as thermal gun/ oximeter, digital thermometers, sodium hypo Chloride, self-Covid-19 test kit, hand gloves, PPE kit, face shield, etc.
- 193 field workers who worked closely with Covid-19 infected people were insured through special Covid-19 medical insurance.
- The building premises of primary schools, gram panchayat and village cooperatives were provided with basic sanitization materials and equipment.
- Mobilized gram panchayats to carry out Rs. 5.80 crores worth of physical work generating more than 1.82 lakh person days employment under MGNREGA, particularly in tribal blocks of 4 states.
- The gram panchayats, taluka panchayats and other government departments recognized DSC's contribution to vaccination and awareness campaigns in the rural areas by awarding certificates.



Support for the economic recovery of marginal farmers

The GIZ provided special short-term grant support to DSC to enable marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in 100 selected villages falling under the cotton belts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and MP to restart farming and stabilize their farm incomes. The project aimed at providing crop advisory services, information on government schemes, quality agriculture inputs, and backward and forward market linkages for the purchase and sale of agriculture products. The collective enterprises of women and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) also received assistance to restart their farmer welfare services and supply agriculture inputs to the member and non-member farmers.

About 5000 small and marginal farmers were supported under this initiative covering 10,517 hectares of the cultivated area through the following activities.

- Handholding of the existing Water User Groups and Associations and women SHGs that are working on demand and supply side management of water for improving equity and reducing the cost of irrigation.
- Demonstrating proven farming practices for cost saving, risk mitigation, stabilizing/increasing production, and improving price realization.
- Providing vulnerable groups/individuals, with material and training support for restarting local procurement, processing and marketing of on-farm products.
- Supporting women groups for restarting savings and credit through convergence, setting up custom hiring centres, and off-farm and on-farm income-generating activities.
- Providing gap funding support to 3 FPOs for their operations, bulk purchase of inputs, supply of inputs at the doorstep of farmers in remote areas, general insurance, transportation, etc.

Impacts of the interventions:

- I. Project could reactivate 36 SHGs belonging to resource-poor women in tribal villages.
- II. Project could restart operations of 3 FPOs working in remote tribal belts of Alirajpur and Dhar districts in MP and Meghraj block in Gujarat.
- III. Project could provide direct support to 15 enterprise groups for starting livelihood activities
- IV. 145 farmers could get seed and organic inputs at their doorsteps in time without going to local cities.
- V. Three FPOs could carry out Rs. 30.71 lakh worth of business turnover during the toughest time of lockdown while serving their members and other needy farmers.
- VI. 105 families from 21 villages could sell their products in the market as a result of transportation facilities.
- VII. Hand-holding support at the time of dire need was the most valued.





4. Piloting the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Selected Regions of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

Addressing the impact of climate change on agriculture has been one of the significant areas of DSC's work over the past few years. Risk mitigation in agriculture through the development of a package of practices for climate-resilient crops along with weather-based crop insurance thus forms a key strategy of DSC's programmes.

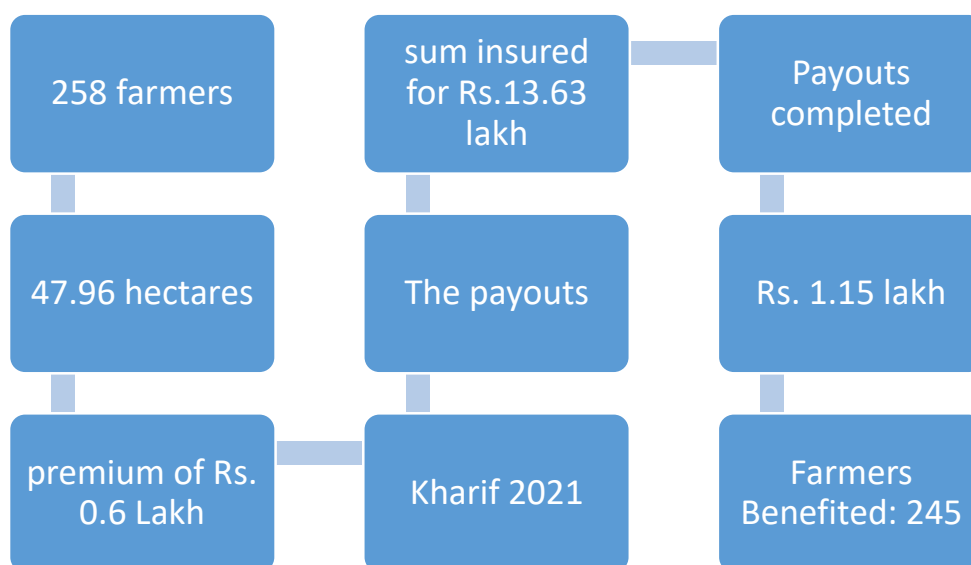
The government of India launched a program for crop insurance, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), which has been



operational in many states of the country since 2017. Gujarat was one of the states in which DSC partnered with the Ford Foundation to pilot the program in 10 blocks with help of Sajjata Sangh members. In 2020, after the PMFBY was made voluntary for the states, Gujarat decided to discontinue the PMFBY scheme in the state leaving the task of promoting risk mitigation through weather-based crop insurance for farmers unfinished.

In collaboration with the Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AIC), DSC promoted weather-based insurance products during Kharif 2021. Various block-level workshops and district-level meetings were organized for the dissemination of information about crop insurance products and also to provide a platform for farmers to interact with government officials and resolve their queries.

Weather-based Crop Insurance (Kharif 2021)



During Rabi 2021-22, the program with AIC was continued in 8 blocks of Gujarat in which 269 farmers took weather-based insurance for 72.08 hectares with a sum insured of Rs.18.10 Lakh by paying a premium of Rs 0.54 Lakh. During the Rabi season, there were no payouts as the weather variations were not observed. DSC used this opportunity to discuss with farmers how even though payouts cannot be guaranteed every time, taking crop insurance can help them in times of distress by making a payout for crop loss.

At present, two studies are being conducted by DSC – (i) Impact Assessment of the Piloting of PMFBY in 10 districts of Gujarat and (ii) Study of the implementation of PMFBY Phase 2 in 5 states - which are expected to be completed by the end of June 2022. Ensuring proper outreach by organizing various stakeholder workshops at the National, District and Block levels for sharing the findings of the studies will help influence and sensitize bankers, insurance agencies and Government Officers about the ground realities of implementation.

The Impact Assessment Study was done by Inclusive Development Partnerships, Ahmedabad covering 10 NGO partners and the study of the implementation of PMFBY in 5 states was done by DSC Foundation, Ahmedabad which covered Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh & Uttarakhand in

which 57 villages and 556 respondents participated along with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), District level Government officials, Insurance Company representatives and Bankers.

With approval from Ford Foundation, DSC has extended the PMFBY promotion in select remote, tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra since December 2021. This was done through the initial Training of Trainers workshop organized for the DSC team at 10 locations in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and intensive community awareness activities like one-to-one meetings, group meetings, cluster level meetings, campaigns undertaken for promoting PMFBY and mobilizing the community for Kharif 2022.

A total of 16000+ farmers in 311 villages have shown interest in becoming enrolled for Kharif 2022. This makes DSC hopeful that more and more farmers will enrol and start mitigating their agriculture risk through weather-based insurance.





5. FARMERS PRODUCER COMPANY

Krushidhan Producer Company Ltd.(KPCL)

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 Act. 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 in Vadnagar (Mehsana), Himmatnagar (Sabarkantha), Modasa (Aravali), Meghraj (Aravali) and Dhari (Amreli). In the year 2021-22, more than 10,000 farmers of 11 blocks benefited through input supply, trading, seed production, cattle feed processing and retail activities of

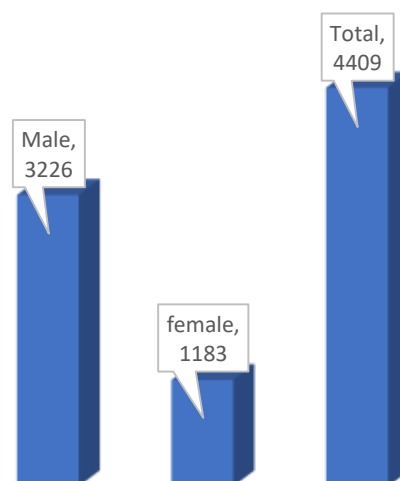


the company through block level Input supply centres. The company has also developed a network of about 28 small enterprise groups of women farmers for the production and sale of organic fertilizers and pesticides.



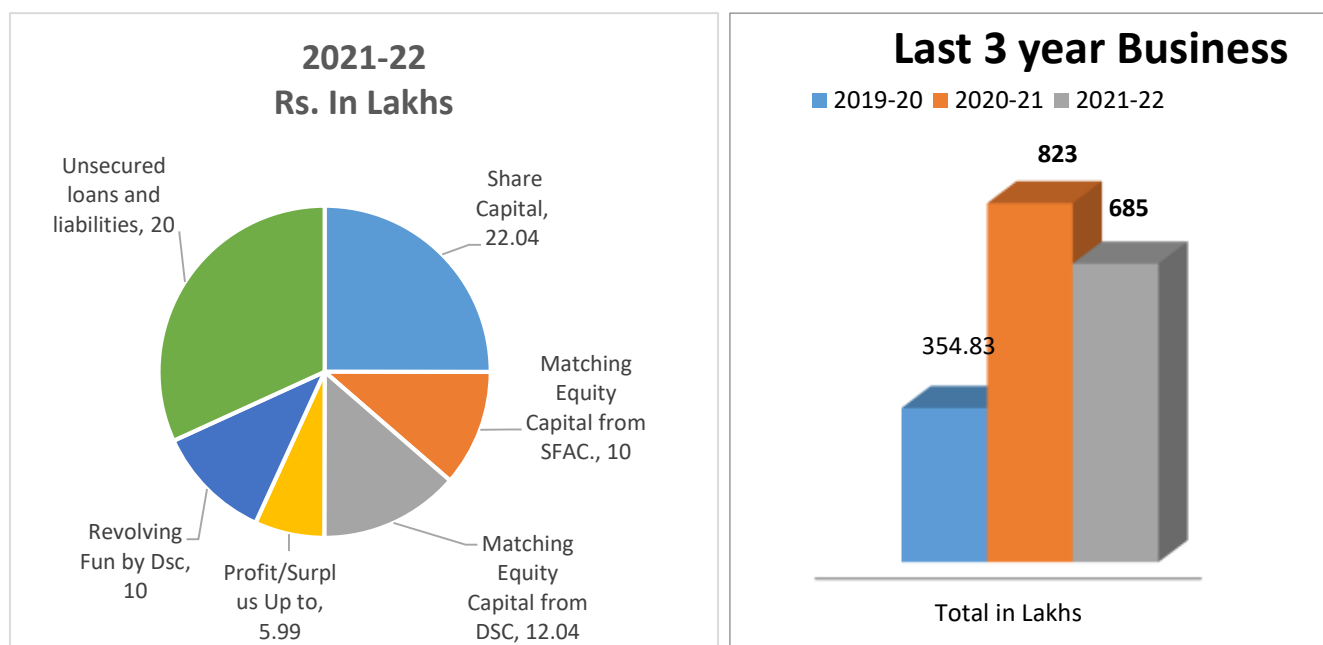
The affairs of the company are being managed by a Board of Directors comprising primary producers representing the clusters and an Expert Director from DSC. KPCL conducts a Board meeting every quarter wherein a review of planned operations and strategic issues is done, and an Annual General Meeting of its shareholders every year. The company's day-to-day affairs are managed by a team of professionals and field supervisors. DSC with financial assistance from their partner agencies i.e. Foundation, APPI and GIG has been playing the role of an incubator to the company by providing financial and technical assistance and facilitating collaboration with the government, private sector, and other producer groups. The authorized share capital of the company is Rs. 45 lakh in the form of 9,000 equity shares of Rs. 500 each. At present, the company has 4409 farmers as shareholders including 3326 males and 1183 females and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 44.08 lakh as of 31st March 2022.

ShareHolders as of 2021-22



Financial status and business turnover of the company

Benefits to Farmers The farmers have cumulatively benefited to the tune of about Rs. 1.75 crores due to a combination of factors which include improved availability of good quality seeds, organic inputs, increased productivity, trading, potato contract farming etc. Also, local vendors have been compelled to reduce the inflated agriculture input price in the local market because of fair business practices followed by KPCL.



Adimjati Gramoday Producer Company Limited

The Adimjati Gramoday Producer Company Limited (AGPCL) in Alirajpur district in Madhya Pradesh was formed in 2017. Presently it has 321 shareholders including 215 men and 106 women. The AGPCL is involved in supplying agriculture inputs to tribal farmers in about 32 villages of the Alirajpur and Sondwa blocks. The agriculture inputs include cotton, maize, wheat, soybean, black gram, green gram and vegetable seeds and locally made natural inputs such as neem oil, vermicompost and urine-based herbal pesticides. The company has also organized several training sessions for promoting a better package of crop practices, grading and packaging of pulses for farmers.

The AGPCL is managed by a Board of Directors comprising primary producers representing the clusters. DSC has played the role of an incubator to the Company for almost 6 years by providing financial, technical, administration and community organising support. The authorized share capital of AGPCL is Rs. 25 lakhs in the form of 5,000 equity shares of Rs. 500 each. At present, the company has 320 farmers as shareholders including 215 male and 105 female, and a paid-up share capital of Rs.1.60 lakh as of 31st March 2022.

- In the financial year 2021-22, the company achieved a turnover of Rs. 3.5 lakh benefiting 516 farmers from Sondwa and Alirajpur blocks through its service i.e. input supply trading, and seed production. It has an Input supply centre in Sondwa and Alirajpur.

Narmada Valley Producer Company Limited

The Narmada Valley Producer Company Limited at Manavar and Kukshi Block of Dhar District in MP was formed in 2015. Presently, it has 1500 shareholders including 778 men and 722 women. The NVPCL is involved in supplying agriculture inputs to tribal farmers in about 90 villages of the Manavar and Kukshi blocks. The agriculture inputs include cotton, maize, wheat, soybean, black gram, green gram and vegetable seeds and locally made natural inputs such as neem oil, vermicompost and urine-based herbal pesticides. The company has also organized several training sessions for farmers to promote a better package of crop practices and grading and packaging of pulses and vegetables for better price realization.



The company is managed by a Board of Directors comprising primary producers representing the clusters. DSC has played the role of an incubator to the Company for almost 7 years. The authorized share capital of NVPCL is Rs. 30 lakh in the form of 6,000 equity shares of Rs.500 each. At present, the company has 1500 farmers as shareholders including 778 males and 722 females and a paid-up share capital of Rs.15 lakh as of 31st March 2022.

In the financial year 2021-22, the company achieved a turnover of Rs. 17.90 lakh with about 730 farmers of 2 Blocks benefitting through input supply, trading and seed production activities of the company through block-level input supply centres.

Partnership with NABARD, Maharashtra for the promotion and incubation of FPOs

DSC has been empanelled as a Cluster-Based Business Organization (CBBO) for Maharashtra by NABARD (Resource Institute) for the promotion of Farmer Producer Companies under the Central Sector Scheme, a flagship programme of the Government of India.

Since the year 2018-19, DSC with the support of Axis Bank Foundation and other partners such as Ford Foundation and Mahindra and Mahindra Foundation has been making comprehensive efforts to create infrastructure and build village institutions for improving access to water for irrigation and other uses and enhancing and stabilizing agriculture income by increasing agriculture production using better management practices. The next level of interventions includes establishing backwards and forward market linkages so that farmers can get access to market opportunities and realise better prices through post-harvest value addition.



In the year 2021-22, DSC got an opportunity to take forward this initiative with the help of NABARD, Maharashtra by setting up 5 FPOs in the Nandurbar district.

The following activities were carried out during the financial year 2021-22 under a three-year MoU with NABARD.

DSC undertook community mobilization and identified the lead promoter of the FPOs for registration. Five companies were registered and put into operation in a period of 1 year. Gradually, the companies have shaped up into three-tier institutions having small farmer interest groups at the bottom, village-level information committees in the centre, and the FPO at the top.

300 farmers were registered as shareholders in each FPO including women farmers from 10-15 villages. A series of village-level meetings were held where youth and women farmers were encouraged to do a collective assessment of their problems related to agriculture, the market and how they could overcome problems through collectives like FPOs. The shareholders were educated on the objectives and functions

of the company, its structure, roles and responsibilities of the members and office bearers, source of funds, legal obligations, services and business opportunities etc.

The FPOs have undergone different activities like village meetings, focused group meetings, training, exposure visits, and preparation of business plans for capacity building.

The general details of the 5 FPOs that came into existence during the year in Maharashtra are as below:

Tabel: FPOs in Nandurbar district of Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Name of state/ District	Name of block	Name of FPO	Year of registration	No. of share holders	Crop
1	Maharashtra/ Nandurbar	Dhadgaon	Amu Akha Ek Se FPO	2021-22	320	Amchur and Custard apple
2		Akkalkuwa	AMOP FPO	2021-22	333	Amchur and Minor millet
3		Shahada	Bramhanpuri FPO	2021-22	311	Banana and Papaya
4		Nandurbar	Nandbhoomi FPO	2021-22	301	Red Chilly
5		Nawapur	Dasheri Tur FPO	2021-22	303	Pigeon Pea (Tur)

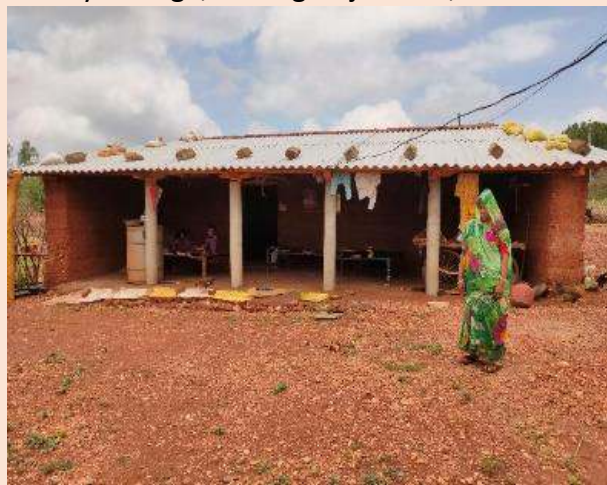
- The Amu Akha Ek Se FPO has done a pilot business of Custard apple and has sent a sample of Amchur to the Vadilal group in Surat.
- The Bramhanpuri FPO has started dialogues with banana and papaya buyers from Raver, Nashik, and Vashi APMC.
- The AMOP FPO has sent a proposal to the district collector's office for setting up a value additional unit of minor millet.

The Sangam Saving and Credit Women Co-operative

The Sangam Women's Savings and Credit Cooperative Ltd. (SWSCCL) has been working since December 2008 to provide saving and micro-credit services to tribal women in a cluster of 18 villages in the Meghraj block in Aravalli district of Gujarat. The Cooperative has 900 women members. During the year, loans worth Rs. 3.35 lakh were disbursed to 32 women for setting up small enterprises, repayment of loans to private lenders, education, medical expenses, purchase of agriculture inputs, animal husbandry, etc. Cumulatively, 1,268 loans amounting to Rs. 92.2 lakh were disbursed till March 2022 through recycling of Rs.24.05 lakh capital. Cumulatively, it achieved a turnover of Rs. 90 lakh from income-generating activities. Over the year, 122 vermicompost production bags worth Rs. 33,700 have also been sold.

House repairing by Laxmiben through saving and credit support by Sangam

"My name is Lakshmiben, I am a native of Dhandhiya village, in Meghraj Taluka, and have a family of 8 people. I have been saving in Sangam since 2011. Initially, I was saving Rs. 50 per month; currently, I am saving Rs. 100. At present my savings are Rs. 6000 and I take loans from the federation as and when needed and pay them back with interest on time. My old house required to be repaired urgently before the monsoon. I took Rs. 30,000 /- as a one-year term loan from the federation to build the house. I am so happy that my family is living in a safe house and all of them now appreciate my association with the federation.



Sangam saved me from misery



My name is Meenakshiben, I am a native of Dhandhiya village, and I have a family of 5 people. I am saving Rs.100 per month in Sangam since 2012. At present my savings are Rs. 500/-. Initially, I used to take loans for seeds and repay the loan with interest on time every year. This year I took Rs. 50,000/- loan from Sangam to repay an overdue bank loan instalment. It was a very tough time during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Ultimately, I could retain possession of my tractor due to the timely support extended by the Sangam federation, or else the bank would have taken the tractor back into their possession as I had defaulted on the loan repayment. I am earning good money as the tractor is giving good support in farming activities and earning money by giving the tractor rent to farmer's businesses post Covid-19. Thanks to the Sangam federation for this big help.



"I have been selling corn and pulses in KPCL for the last two years which gives me the price of APMC sitting at home in the village, which saves my time, transportation cost, and labor inputs worth Rs 250 to 300"

- Menat Niruben Ashvinbhai Navagrah, Meghraj



"I am associated with Krushidhan for the last 5 years. During the Rabi Season, farmers use the wheat seed produced by KPCL as it gives the best results. The increase in production per bigha is about 60-80 KG."

- Patel Manibhai Katvad, Himmatnagar





6. CAPACITY BUILDING

PARTICIPATORY LEARNING CENTRE

In the year 2021-2022, a total of 13 training programs (10 online and 3 offline) were conducted at DSC's Participatory Learning Centre, Ahmedabad. 40 training days benefited 419 trainees (344 men and 75 women). The details of various training which were organised at the centre are given in the following sections.

National Jal Jeevan Mission Training

The Central Government of India launched one of the world's most ambitious rural drinking water programs - the National Jal Jeevan Mission - to provide potable drinking water connection and service utility to every individual household in rural India. DSC was appointed as Key Resource Agency by the National Project Management Unit, NJJM to provide training to middle-level management (district teams) and the community. During 2021-22, DSC organized 3 online training modules for middle management level officers of North East



states on software aspects of the NJJM program such as participatory planning, O&M for Har Ghar Jal, developing leadership skills required to manage rural water supply systems, women and water, and conflict management. 112 participants from the states of Sikkim, Punjab, Kashmir, Karnataka, Assam and Orissa participated in the virtual training.

Despite the management challenges of virtual training carried out during the Covid-19 period, DSC received encouraging feedback from the participants about the usefulness of the training.

One month Module Based Training on PIM to MSc Fellows, Shiv Nadar University

Students of the M.Sc. in Water Post Graduate Course at Shiv Nadar University, Delhi were given training for a Certificate PIM Course from 21st February to 11th March 2022. A total of 11 trainees participated in this training. The training guided on topics like the PIM approach, PIM status in India, Acts of different states, PIM steps, technical and administrative operations for different stakeholders, operating stage, various challenges, the role of organization and government, conflict solutions, resolutions and maintenance. In this



training, senior government officials, NGO practitioners, academicians, and farmer co -trainers facilitated the training sessions. Field exposure was organized for successful projects to provide first-hand experience to the participants. The trainees provided good feedback on the overall training and showed willingness for further integration with DSC in near future.



Training Inputs to Civil Society Organizations

Two national-level NGOs including WOTR, MP, and SAMARTH Gujarat sent 34 of their field team members to DSC to learn about its water-to-wealth approach for livelihood enhancement and its field practices in the areas of integrated water resource management, agriculture extension, collective enterprise and participatory groundwater management. DSC also made its training premises (Participatory Learning Centre) available for training and workshops by various reputed NGOs, CSR agencies and government departments throughout the year.

While the learning tour of 10 team members of WOTR was organized during 16-17 September 2021, the 24-member SAMARTH team from Kuchh toured during 28-30 December 2021.

The two visiting teams had in-house interaction sessions with DSC's thematic leaders at Ahmedabad and also visited its ongoing field operations in canal command and rainfed field units in Gujarat. The visiting teams appreciated the institution-building capacity of DSC and the robust community-based organizations that had been created in the field. The visiting teams also expressed interest in the application of the water resource development plan which DSC developed under the Gujarat Water Typology study.



Development of Virtual Training Content in collaboration with ARGHYAM

ARGHYAM, Bangalore and ACT Bhuj collaborated with DSC to identify the training needs of community-level stakeholders involved in participatory groundwater management and to develop user-friendly virtual training content. An action-oriented training of trainers was provided to the senior staff of DSC for developing their technical capacity in designing and developing audio-visual training content. 3 sets of content were prepared by the DSC team on the following topics as part of the collaboration:

1. Definition of watershed, ridgeline, demarcation, and characterization.
2. Watershed-wise area, rainfall, runoff estimation types, norms equation
3. Domestic water demand-drinking water for humans and cattle.

Gujarati translation of national guidelines and distribution to stakeholders

At the request of the concerned authorities, the following 3 documents were translated from English to Gujarati: JM Panchayat Guidelines, JJM KRC Guidelines and Atal Bhujal Yojana guidelines. Soft copies of the guidelines were provided to the various government departments and field functionaries for community training and field facilitation.

Staff Training

For the staff of the organisation, training is organized from the central office in Ahmedabad for all the relevant subjects related to each field unit and for subject-specific expert staff as per requirement. A total of 15 training days (925 participant days) were offered on topics such as TOT of Jal Jeevan Mission, sexual harassment, Covid-19 safety measures at the field level, and basic photography.

Apart from this, a total of 105 days of offline and online training was provided to 82 staff for various program needs and personal development as part of the Management Development Program (MDP). These training subjects mainly included subjects like FPO management, crop management, GIS and MIS.

The various pieces of training were provided by the government, non-government

and other academic institutions including agricultural universities, Krushi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Azim Premji University, Bangalore, BIRD – Lucknow, Charkha Network Gujarat, FES Gujarat, NABARD, GIZ and Peace of Employees etc.



Community vigilance to safeguard the lives of the rural community from Covid-19

During the covid pandemic, 10 virtual training sessions were conducted for the DSC staff, health workers, and community leaders on community vigilance to safeguard the lives of the rural community from Covid-19. These sessions were delivered by Dr. Yogesh Jain, Ex-Medical Officer, Indian Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), New Delhi in which a total of 678 staff and community resource persons from 18 districts of MP, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra participated.





7. RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION & POLICY INFLUENCING

Building informed and scalable water security solutions for Gujarat – A study on Water Typology and Solutions

The Development Support Centre and DSC Foundation in partnership with the Hindustan Unilever Foundation aim to develop a research-based framework for Gujarat that will integrate the key variables that impact water sufficiency. The outcome of the study also aims to create different water typologies that demonstrate distinct characteristics across the state and highlight appropriate interventions. The main objectives behind conducting this research are:

- 1) to study the status of water resources, soil health, agriculture and animal husbandry and identify the key problems in different regions of Gujarat
- 2) to review the existing interventions and their impact on the water resources of the State from secondary data and available literature
- 3) to establish water typologies, water security scenarios for the State, and a solutions framework for the future
- 4) to develop a region-specific solution that can be driven through government, private sector, civil society, and community participation and implemented at scale.

For this, six parameters along with their associated variables were taken for multi-criteria analysis. The main parameters were rainfall, surface water, groundwater, irrigation infrastructure, soil, agriculture, and animal husbandry.

A Steering Committee comprising eminent researchers, practitioners and policymakers was formed to guide the study team. The members provided their valuable inputs during each stage of the study including the preliminary findings that were shared during the consultative workshops conducted for each region. A Project Management Unit (PMU) was formed to design and execute the study. It had a multi-disciplinary team with expertise in GIS, water resources development, agriculture and data management. Knowledge partners such as Advance Centre for Water Resource Development and Management (ACWADAM), Pune and India Natural Resource Economics and Management (INREM) Foundation, Anand provided critical inputs for developing the study framework, identifying region-specific problems, developing a solutions toolkit, and proposing the future course of action on groundwater management and water quality. Aalekhan Communications worked on the micro website development while Charkha Development facilitated the regional workshops which were conducted virtually and built the capacities of the field researchers for documentation of case studies.

A state-level analysis has been carried out which covers all thirty-three districts. The study analyses both secondary data and primary survey data of defined parameters to inspect the differences. For ground-truthing of secondary data, 12 representative watersheds from seven typologies were selected to conduct a primary survey. 838 households were surveyed on different thematic parameters i.e., soil quality, water quality, groundwater monitoring, cropping pattern and animal husbandry. ArcGIS software was used for seamless data collection (geo-tagged) from field, interpretation, geospatial analysis, visualization and map creation on different themes. Also, seven regional consultative workshops with experts, CBOs, government officers and NGOs (with a total of 143 participants), and seven regional community workshops (with a total of 317 farmers from 57 villages) were conducted.

From the parametric quantitative and qualitative analysis, key region-specific problems and their possible solutions associated with water, soil, and agriculture were identified and described in the study report. The study provides important takeaways for the government, CSR, NGOs, and farmer communities to work on technical and institutional solutions under the specific hot spots identified by the study.



The key findings from the research were:

1. Water Management (surface and groundwater), soil health, agriculture and animal husbandry are interrelated. If water security issues have to be addressed, one needs to intervene in all four aspects. The study supports the argument to discounting get rid of a “hydro-schizophrenic” approach to water management.
2. Groundwater is a major source of irrigation across the state. An increase in the use of tube-well irrigation and a decrease in the use of open wells is seen in the last decade. However, canal irrigation has also increased considerably during the same period.

3. Water quality is an issue across a majority of the districts and therefore needs urgent intervention in terms of both policy and practice.
4. There is a need for developing, repairing and maintaining local water bodies, and making Panchayats accountable.
5. Considerable increase in cropping area is seen from 2008 – 2018 leading to high water demand in agriculture. Thus, there is a need to promote pulses rather than cereals such as wheat and paddy which have a considerably high-water footprint and low economic returns.
6. The growth of dairy in the last two decades has been quite phenomenal, especially in North Gujarat, Kachchh and the eastern Tribal Belt. Thus, there is a need for interventions to reduce the water demand in the same.
7. Transported water is both a boon and a bane as on the one hand it has increased the area under irrigation but in some regions caused water logging and salinity.
8. Due to the excessive use of water by farmers across all regions, there is an urgent need to promote water literacy, water measurement, water recycling and water recharging measures.
9. Surface irrigation systems need to be more water-efficient as we have a water deficit even in canal-irrigated areas such as Central Gujarat and North Gujarat. The state can no longer afford flood irrigation.
10. Though Micro Irrigation System has been promoted in 16.7 lakh hectares it does not seem to have much impact on the water demand e.g., North Gujarat has the highest area under Micro-irrigation System yet it is an over-exploited zone as per Central Ground Water Board.
11. Low Organic Carbon content is found in soils across all typologies due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers leading to decreasing soil health and groundwater contamination. Despite the Soil Health Card scheme, not much awareness is found among farmers.
12. Identification of hotspots in terms of groundwater supply, water quality, and water demand 1) High water supply - Low soil and water quality – High water Demand was found in 9 districts specifically from North Gujarat and Kachchh region, while Low water supply- Low soil and water quality – High water demand) were found in five districts from Central Gujarat and the Saurashtra hinterland region. The emerging hotspots in terms of water demand were found in the eastern Tribal Belt region. Similarly, the study has identified crops based on their economic return, water footprint in each district, and possible strategies for demand-side management of water.





Annexures

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

Annual Accounts



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Auditors' Report

NAME OF THE PUBLIC TRUST: DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE

ADDRESS: MARUTINANDAN VILLA
NR. GOVT. TUBEWELL
BOPAL, AHMEDABAD - 380 058

TRUST REGISTRATION NO.: F/4260/AHMEDABAD

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE ("the Trust"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the Statement of Income & Expenditure Account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management of the Trust 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 principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the assets of the Trust and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of internal control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, 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 ICAI. 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.





Saurabh R Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants

302, Wallstreet-1, Nr. Gujarat College Rly. Crossing,
Opp. Orient Club, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad - 380 006
Desk 079-26423621 • Email : saurabh_ca79@yahoo.co.in

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 financial control relevant to the Trust's preparation of the financial statements that give true and fair view 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 the management of the Trust, 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 on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at 31st March 2021 and its performance for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have audited the accounts of above named Trust at Marutinandan Villa, Nr. Govt. Tubewell, Bopal, Ahmedabad - 380 058 with Registration No. F / 4260 / Ahmedabad for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and report as under:

- 1) The books of accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Rules;
- 2) The receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the books of accounts;
- 3) The Cash Balance and Vouchers in the custody of the accountant on the date of the audit are in the agreement with accounts;
- 4) All the books, deeds, accounts, vouchers or other documents or records as 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 Trustee / Accountant required to appear before us did so 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 object or purpose of the Trust;





Saurabh R Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants

302, Wallstreet-1, Nr. Gujarat College Rly. Crossing,
Opp. Orient Club, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad - 380 006
Desk : 079-26423621 • Email : saurabh_ca79@yahoo.co.in

- 8) The amounts outstanding for more than one year is Rs. 9,25,063 (P.Y.: Rs. 15,49,711) and the amounts written off is Rs. 6,13,522 (P.Y.: NIL) ;
- 9) Tenders were invited for repairs or construction involving expenditure exceeding Rs.5000;
- 10) No money of the Public Trust has been invested in contrary to the provisions of section 35;
- 11) No alienations of any immovable property has been made in contrary to the section 36; and
- 12) Any special matters to be reported: Please refer notes forming part of accounts.
- 13) We further report that we have not made physical verification of cash balance as on 31/03/2021. Resolution Book, Public Trust Records Register, Agenda Book and Dead Stock Register are subject to verification.

For, SAURABH R. SHAH & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 127176W

Saurabh R. Shah

Partner

Membership No. 117471

UDIN: 21117471AAAABO6005



Ahmedabad

August 27, 2021

DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE - AHMEDABAD
MARUTIVANDAN VILLA, NR. GOVERNMENT TUBE WELL,
BOPAL, AHMEDABAD - 380 058.
SOCIETY REG. NO. 4400/A/BAD, TRUST REG. NO. F42600/A/BAD
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2021

Funds & Liabilities	Sche- dule	2020-21		2019-20		Assets	Sche- dule	2020-21		2019-20	
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)			Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Trust Fund	A		2,980	2,900	2,900	Fixed Assets :	C		31,636,043	28,056,341	
Corpus Fund	A		125,000	125,000	125,000	Investments	F		35,750,215	38,840,122	
Fund Foundation Endowment & Matching Fund	A					Deposits	G		126,293	152,425	
Earmarked Fund	A		38,160,333	38,160,333	37,265,772	Current Assets, Loan & Advances	H		2,814,289	3,900,060	
Revolving Fund	A		6,819,804	6,819,804	6,534,174	Grant Receivables	I		8,992,528	4,615,255	
Reserves & Surplus	A		622,109	622,109	622,109	Release For Innovative Projects	J		265,320	265,320	
Depreciation Fund	C		2,080,206	2,080,206	2,080,206	Cash & Bank Balances	K		94,066,182	97,014,671	
Capital Expenditure Grant	E		15,833,102	15,833,102	15,833,102	Income & Expenditure Account Balance as per last year Add(Less) : during the year	B	5,557,061 (544,628)	4,812,433	6,740,601 (1,292,540)	
Current liabilities & provisions	D		7,130,598	7,130,598	2,267,111						
Unutilised grants	E		82,606,557	82,606,557	96,198,252						
Total			178,067,483	178,067,483	179,104,253	Total			178,067,403	179,104,253	

As per our report of even date annexed herewith

For Saurabh R. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Saurabh R. Shah
Partner
M. No. 117471

Place :- Ahmedabad
Date :- August 27, 2021

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

Saurabh R. Shah
Chairman

Saurabh R. Shah
Treasurer

Saurabh R. Shah
Executive Director

DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE - AHMEDABAD
MARUTINANDAN VILLA, NR. GOVERNMENT TUBE WELL
BOPAL, AHMEDABAD - 380 058.
SOCIETY REG. NO. 4486/A/BAD, TRUST REG. NO. F4268/A/BAD
STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2021

Expenses	Sche date	2020-21		2019-20		Income	Total	2020-21	2019-20
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)			Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
To Salaries - FIST Team	3	5,987,707	6,279,421	By Grants	133,028,323	8	152,838,723	152,838,723	133,028,323
To Office Operation Exp.	4	1,779,231	2,054,837	By Interest	1,614,137	2	1,772,797	1,772,797	1,614,137
To Payment To Auditors	5	105,000	50,000	By Donation	1,025,000		1,020,000	1,020,000	1,025,000
To Contribution To Adnan Fund Charity Commissioner	6	9,713	76,387	By Contribution For Training Centre Facilities	2,162,932		350,176	350,176	2,162,932
To Vehicle Fuel, Repair & Maintenance	7	138,140	670,853	By Other Income	32,345	1	4,916,250	4,916,250	32,345
To Travelling Expenses	8	69,051	1,311,245	By Correspondence Fees	2,530,768		2,130,954	2,130,954	2,530,768
To Capacity Building Expenses	9	4,315,987	864,229						
To Research Project Expenses	10	756,290	676,315						
To Communication & Information Services	11	-	488,880						
To Support To KPCL	12	3,673,797	4,562,644						
To PMFBY Project Expenses	13	929,256	-						
To FWWEB Project Expenses	14-38	14,274,519	20,944,518						
To Programme Exp. (Irigood Area Field Units)	14-38	127,819,024	100,629,765						
To Programme Exp. (Rainfed Area Field Units)	C	1,948,035	1,359,287						
To Depreciation		613,522	-						
To Grant Withd off		544,628	1,292,540						
To Income & Expenditure Appropriation A/c									
Total		163,088,990	140,811,586	Total	140,811,586		163,088,990	163,088,990	140,811,586

As per our report of even date annexed herewith

For Saurabh R. Shah & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 127176W



Saurabh R. Shah
Partner
M. No. 117471
Place :- Ahmedabad
Date :- August 27, 2021

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

(Signature)
Chairman

(Signature)
Executive Director

Statutory details about DSC

Sr. No.	Statute	Details
1	Date of Incorporation of organisation	06.05.1994
2	Registered under Act	Registered under section 21 of the Society Registration Act 1860 with registration no. GUJ/4400/Ahmedabad and Registered section 29 of Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 with registration no. F/4260/Ahmedabad
3	12(A)	Provisional Registration Number: AABFD8824CE20206 Date of provisional registration: 27-05-2021
4	80(G)	Document Identification No.: AABFD8824CF2021901 Date of Approval: 30.09.2021 From AY 2022-23 to AY 2026-2027
5	FCRA	FCRA Registration No. 041910204. FCRA renewed certificate is valid for a period of five years with effect from 01-07-2022 till 30-06-2027.
6	PAN CARD NUMBER	AABFD8824C
7	TDS-TAN NUMBER	AHMD00678G
8	GST NUMBER	24AABFD8824C1ZU
9	Postal address and contact details	Development Support Centre (DSC), C/o, Marutinandan Villa, Near Govt. Tube well, Bopal, Ahmedabad 380 058 Gujarat India.
10	Phone Email Website	02717-235994/97 dsc@dscindia.org www.dscindia.org
11	Contact Person	Mr. Mohan Sharma Executive Director Contact details: mohan@dscindia.org Mobile: 9601281123
12	GOVT. DARPAN ID	GJ/2017/0114855

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

- Meghraj** : **Shri Ketan Gohil**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
Hari Om Society, B/H: Iswar Borwell, Panchal Road , Meghraj,
District: Aravalli, Pin Code-383350.
(M) 9824560764, Email ID: dscmeghraj@gmail.com
- Himmatnagar** : **Shri Amarsinh Chavda**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
C/o, House of Amlaben Vinodchandra Danani, House No-15,
Girdhar Nagar society, Motipura, Near Hero Honda Showroom,
Vidhya Nagari Road, Himmatnagar- 383001.
(M) 9601281142, Email ID: dschimattnagar531@gmail.com
- Goblej** : **Shri Hirenkumar Parmar**, Team Leader,
Development Support Centre, C/o, Ranjanben Manibhai Patel's House
B/20 Shrijibag Society, Vibhag 1, Near Gayatri Dispensary, Bareja
Block - Daskroi, Dist- Ahmedabad, 382425
(M) 9601281971, Email ID: dscgoblej@gmail.com
- Tharad** : **Shri Manubhai Vadher**, Program Executive, Development Support Centre,
Ambikanagar society-1, Opp. Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank,
Besides Adarsh Blood Bank, Deesa-Tharad Highway,
Tharad-385565, Dist- Banaskantha.
(M) 9601281153, 8200147596, Email ID: dsctharad@gmail.com
- Visnagar** : **Shri Rajendra Patel**, Programme Executive, Development Support Centre,
5 , Sarvodaynagar Society, Nr. Gayatri Mandir,
Visnagar - 384315, District-Mahesana.
(M) 9601281156, Email ID: dscvisnagar@yahoo.co.in

FIELD OFFICES – MADHYA PRADESH

- Kukshi** : **Shri. Jaideep Singh Panwar**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
C/o House of Kantikumar Jain (Advocate), Opp. Honda Service Point,
Alirajpur Road, Kukshi Dist. Dhar-454331.
(M) 9116513244, Email ID: dsckukshi@gmail.com

- Manavar** : **Shri Ravi Sisodiya**, Team leader, Development support centre,
Near LIC Office, Dhar Raod, Manavar-454446, District - Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
(M) 9993357989, Email ID: dscmanavar@gmail.com
- Alirajpur-Nanpur** : **Shri. Kamlesh Rajat**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
F/01, Jobat Pariyojana Colony, Kukshi - Alirajpur Road, NANPUR,
District : Alirajpur. (M.P).
(M) 094071 23913, Email ID: dscnanpoor@gmail.com
- Mhow-Manpur** : **Shri. Durgesh Tawar**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
Mahalaxmi Apartment, Near Mahajan Dharmshala, Khurdi Road,
Tehsil Mhow, District Indore Pin - 453661.
(M) 9993955487, Email ID: dscmhow@gmail.com
- Barwani** : **Development support Centre**, C/o, Zila Panchayat Office, Barwani,
District - Barwani, Pin - 454 446, Madhya Pradesh.
- Agar Malwa** : **Ravi Sisodiya**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre, C/O, Shankar Singh
Sisodiya House, H.N.163, Ward No.23, Master Colony, Pal Road, Agar Malwa,
Madhya Pradesh - 465 441
(M) 9993357989, Email ID: ravi@dscindia.org

FIELD OFFICES – MAHARASHTRA

- Aurangabad** : **Shri. Vijay Namdev Bansode**, Project Manager, Development Support Centre
C-5 Bajaj Vihar, Bajaj Nagar, Oyasis Chowk, MIDC Waluj, Aurangabad-431136.
(M) 9049793590, Email ID: dscaurangabad1@gmail.com
- Narayangaon-Alephata** : **Shri Bharat Raut**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
2nd Floor, Chopada Building, Khodad Road, Narayangaon. Pin-410 504.
Maharashtra.
(M) 9503234275, Email ID: dscalephata2016@gmail.com
- Nandurbar** : **Shri Jitendra Rohidas Sonawane**, Programme Manager,
Development Support Centre, Plot No - 37, Jayantilal Nagar, Nandurbar- 425412.
(M) 7720045808, Email ID: dscnandurbar@gmail.com

FIELD OFFICES – RAJASTHAN

- Baran** : **Shri. Anil Shrivastava**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
Village Post: Kelwara, Jagdishpura Road, Danta, Dist. Baran, Rajasthan
PIN - 325 216
(M) 9713821382, Email ID: dscbaran@gmail.com

DSC TEAM

HEAD OFFICE

1 Mohan Sharma Executive Director

FIELD IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT TEAM (FIST)

2 Shubha Khadke Programme Director
 3 Gordhan Kantariya Prog. Executive-Training
 4 Dipak Raval Programme Executive
 5 Krishna Chavan Programme Manager- NRM
 6 Jasvant M Chauhan Manager-Producer's Company
 7 Kunj Shethiya GIS Specialist
 8 Kaushal Gadariya GIS Expert
 9 Vaibhav Paul MIS Expert

Support Staff

10 Rizwana Y Madhupurwala Chief Finance & Admin Officer
 11 Sandipa Nelson Executive- HR & Admin
 12 Kamlesh M.Patel Accounts Officer
 13 Darshana R. Patel Account Assistant
 14 Ketan Khatri Guj. Stenographer
 15 Indrasinh Majawat Driver cum Messenger
 16 Jorawarsinh Rathod Driver cum Messenger

GUJARAT

Visnagar Team

17 Rajendra kumar Balchanddas Patel Team Leader cum Programme Executive
 18 Gandaji Hathiji Thakor Community Organiser
 19 Patel Anupmabhen Babulal Community Organiser
 20 Prajapati Rahulkumar Govidbhai Community Organiser
 21 Chavda Amarabhai Kamabhai Team Leader
 22 Arvindsinh A. Thakor Senior Community Organiser
 23 Yogi Taralben Shaileshbhai Senior Community Organiser
 24 Padhyumansinh J Chavada Senior Community Organiser
 25 Matadar Vasimahmad M Engineer
 26 Alpeshkumar Pravinbhai Patel Community Organiser
 27 Patel Jigneshkumar Pravinbhai Community Organiser
 28 Thakor Kiranbhai N Community Organiser

Himmatnagar Team

29 Amarsinh Chavda Team Leader
 30 Chandrapalsinh Rathod Community Organiser
 31 Divya Goswami Community Organiser

Goblej Team

32	Hiren Parmar	Team Leader
33	Prabhukumar R Thakor	Agriculture Expert

Meghraj Team

34	Ketan Gohil	Team Leader
35	Chetan Raval	Agriculture Assistant
36	Bipin Taral	Agriculture Expert
37	Nandlal Menat	Community Organiser
38	Jashoda Damor	Community Organiser
39	Deva Bhavrad	Lab in Charge
40	Sanjay Pandor	Field Supervisor

Tharad Team

41	Manubhai Vadher	Team Leader cum Programme Executive
42	Ranchhod Manjibhai Rajput	Project Engineer

MADHYA PRADESH

Manawar Team

43	Savan Vyas	Programme Executive
44	Anil Yadav	Agriculture Specialist
45	Archana Patel	Community Organiser
46	Vijay Singh Mandloi	Field Supervisor
47	Radheshyam Tanwar	Agriculture Specialist

Kukshi Team

48	Amit Rana	Agriculture Assistant
49	Komal Chowhan	Community Organiser
50	Laxmicharan Jhavar	Field Supervisor
51	Arvind Chauhan	Field Supervisor
52	Walsingh Tersingh Mandloi	Field Supervisor

Alirajpur Team

53	Kamlesh Rajat	Team Leader & Livelihood Expert
54	Jaideep Singh Pawar	Project Manager HRDP
55	Rani Rana	Community Organizer
56	Danish Patidar	Account
57	Pawan Kushwaha	Social Expert
58	Nakul Patidar	Agricultural Field Expert
59	Vijay Yadav	Civil Engineer
60	Anil Hihor	Civil Engineer
61	Anjaneya Pandey	GIZ Expert
62	Mukam Singh	Field Supervisor

Mhow Team

63	Durgesh Nandan Tawar	Team Leader
64	J.P Tripathi	Project Engineer
65	Ronak Tawar	Field Accountant
66	Vikash Joshi	Agriculture Expert
67	Devendra Luniya	Community Organizer
68	Harisingh Karma	Community Organizer

Agar Malwa Team

69	Ravi Sisodiya	Project Incharge
70	Anand Shah	MIS Executive
71	Priyanshu Bhardwaj	Agriculture Engineer
72	Lakhan Singh Chouhan	Civil Engineer
73	Rahul Khirdia	Sr. Community Organiser
74	Ruchi Saxena	Community Organiser
75	Makhan Singh	Community Organiser
76	Manohar Bhilala	Community Organiser
77	Bhagwan Vijay	Accountant

MAHARASHTRA

Narayangaon Team

78	Bharat Dattatray Raut	Team Leader
79	Prashant Balasaheb Salve	Agriculture Expert
80	Tushar Sudam Kute	Community Organizer
81	Gangadhar Maruti ghyar	Project Engineer
82	Ravikant Kailas Khilari	Field Accountant
83	Mahesh Shantaram Doke	Agriculture Supervisor
84	Uttam Maruti Jadhav	Agriculture Supervisor
85	Rohan Chandrakant Shelke	Agriculture Supervisor
86	Kiran Balasaheb Sondkar	Agriculture Supervisor
87	Sahil Abbas Sayyad	Agriculture Supervisor

Aurangabad Team

88	Vijay Namdev Bansode	Team Leader
89	Suraj Hira Gupta	Project Engineer
90	Rucha Baban Gavali	Project Accountant
91	Ajitkumar Gahininath Khedkar	Social Coordinator
92	Kailas Krushna Thorat	Technical Supervisor
93	Balkrashna Kailas Ugale	Agriculture Assistant
94	Prashant Gawli	Field Supervisor
95	Sagar Dilip Jadhav	Field Supervisor

Nandurbar Team

96	Jitendra Sonawane	Project Manager
97	Daksha Vasave	Program Executive-Social
98	Aasif Shaikh	Program Executive-Social
99	Prakash Sonawane	Program Assistant-Social

100	Lalitsingh Rajput	Program Executive-Social
101	Kalpesh Patel	Program Assistant-Agriculture
102	Mahendra Thakare	Office Assistant
103	Umesh Gurav	Program Executive-Technical
104	Savitri Chaure	Program Assistant-Social
105	Shamkant Patil	Program Executive-Social
106	Pramila Thakare	Program Assistant-Social
107	Jitendra Birari	Accountant
108	Asha Gaikwad	Program Assistant-Social
109	Pushpa Mavli	Program Assistant-Social
110	Sandipsing Rajput	MIS Executive
111	Pavlu Sable	Office Assistant
112	Pankaj Thakare	Program Executive-Livelihood
113	Sonali Sonawane	Program Assistant-Social
114	Sandip Koli	Program Assistant-Social
115	Rahul Borase	Program Assistant-Social
116	Sachin Nile	MIS Executive
117	Pravinkumar Ahire	Program Executive - Agriculture Expert
118	Tejashree Patil	Livelihood Expert
119	Dnyaneshwar Bhamare	Program Assistant-Agriculture Expert
120	Mahesh Pingale	Account Assistant
121	Nitin Chaudhari	Program Assistant-Agriculture Expert
122	Yuvraj Kharde	Program Assistant-Social
123	Sajan Padvi	Program Assistant-Social
124	Sanee Jadhav	Program Assistant-Engineering/Technical
125	Yogesh Kantilal Chaudhari	Program Assistant-Engineering/Technical
126	Rahul Thakare	Program Assistant-Social
127	Digvijay Sharma	Program Executive-Engineering
128	Sanjay Madavi	Program Executive-Social
129	Madhuri Shinde	Field Officer
130	Sapana Panpatil	Field Officer
131	Vinod Adokar	Lead Trainer
132	Pritesh Patil	Program Executive-Engineering/Technical
133	Vikas Suryawanshi	HR Assistant
134	Santosh More	Project Coordinator
135	Lahu Bagul	Program Assistant-Social
136	Sandip Valvi	Program Assistant-Social
137	Ashwini Salve	MIS Assistant
138	Simabai Padvi	Field Officer (Shahada)
139	Yamuna Pawara	Program Assistant-Social
140	Tapsing Padvi	Program Assistant-Social
141	Sanjaykumar Tamboli	PE-Engg/Tech.
142	Rajnikant Chitte	Program Assistant- Agriculture
143	Ambilal Gavit	Program Assistant- Social
144	Bhushan Mali	Program Executive-Engineering/Technical
145	Sagar Wankhede	Office Assistant
146	Vinod Nimbolkar	Livelihood Expert
147	Mayuri Patil	Lead Trainer

148	Kalyani Girase	Account Assistant
149	Lokesh Ahire	Program Assistant- Agriculture
150	Nilima Pawar	MIS Assistant
151	Prashant Chavhan	Program Executive - Agriculture Expert
152	Priyanka Gavit	Program Executive - Agriculture Expert
153	Jota Pawara	Program Assistant - Social
154	Pravin B. Kokani	Field Supervisor
155	Kalpesh Vasave	Field Supervisor
156	Roshani Dipak Tamboli	MIS Assistant
157	Bharti Laxman Bagul	MIS Assistant

RAJASTHAN

Baran Team

158	Anil Shrivastava	Team Leader
159	Hari mohan Meena	Project Engineer
160	Manoj Choudhary	Agri Expert
161	Durgaparsad Patel	Horticulture Expert
162	Saroj Kushwah	Community Mobilizer
163	Naresh kumar Sen	Community Organizer
164	Mohamad Shahdab	Field Accountant

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Current Funding Partners

- Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative
- Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)
- Axis Bank Foundation
- BCI Growth & Innovation Foundation
- Bajaj Foundation through Jankidevi Gram Vikas Samiti
- District Water And Sanitation Unit Ahmedabad
- Education for Employability Foundation (E2F)
- Ford Foundation
- Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation (GWRDC), Gandhinagar
- Hindustan Unilever Foundation Give India Foundation (HUF)
- Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL)
- Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd.
- HDFC
- ITC Ltd. Mission “Sunahara Kal”
- IDH- the sustainable trade initiative
- International Resources For Fairer Trade, Goregaon (East), Mumbai
- Mahindra & Mahindra Foundation
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- Natwest Group (RBS Foundation, India)
- Rapid Rural Community Response (RCRC)
- Rajiv Gandhi Foundation (RGF)
- Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd (SSNNL)
- Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC)
- Shiv Nadar Foundation
- TRIF
- Value Network Ventures Advisory Services Pte. Ltd (VNV)
- Vikrant International Pvt. Ltd.
- Welt Hunger Hilfe

Knowledge Partners

- Dantiwada Agriculture University, Gujarat
- Anand Agriculture University, Gujarat
- Aga Khan Rural Support Program (I)
- Arid Communities and Technology (ACT), Bhuj

- ACWADAM, Pune, Maharashtra
- Charkha Network of Development Communication, Ahmedabad
- Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR), Ahmedabad, Gujarat
- International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Anand, Gujarat
- Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), Gujarat
- INREM, Anand, Gujarat
- Rajiv Gandhi Jal Grahani Mission, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- S. P. Jain Institute of Management, Mumbai

Bankers

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) State Bank of India | (4) Axis Bank Limited |
| (2) Punjab National Bank | (5) Bank of Baroda |
| (3) HDFC Bank | (6) Central Bank of India |

Auditors

Saurabh R Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad.

Media Coverage of DSC

લોકડાઉનની વિકટ પરિસ્થિતિમાં ખેડૂતોને ઓડિયો કોન્ફરન્સના માધ્યમથી કપાસની આદર્શ પાક પદ્ધતિ સમજાવી તેમના મુઝવતા પ્રશ્નોનું નિરાકરણ કર્યું

(અલ્તાફ લુહાર - ઉદ્યોગ શક્તિ ન્યુઝ)

લોકડાઉનની વિકટ પરિસ્થિતિમાં ખેડૂતોને ઘેર બેઠા બેઠા કપાસની વૈજ્ઞાનિક ઢબે ખેતી પદ્ધતિ અને તેમને મુઝવતા પ્રશ્નોનું માર્ગદર્શન મળી રહે તે માટે કૃષિ વિજ્ઞાન કેન્દ્ર, ગણપત યુનિવર્સિટી, મહેસાણા તથા ડેવલપમેન્ટ સપોર્ટ સેન્ટર, વિસનગર તેમજ રિલાયન્સ ફાઉન્ડેશનના સંયુક્ત ઉપક્રમે મોબાઈલ કોન્ફરન્સનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. આ કોન્ફરન્સ તા. ૧૩/૫/૨૦ થી ૧૬/૫/૨૦ સુધી સવાર-સાંજ બે વખત એમ આઠ કોન્ફરન્સ ૧૦૦-૧૫૦ ખેડૂતોના ગ્રુપની કરવામાં આવતી હતી. આ કોન્ફરન્સમાં કેવીકેના વરિષ્ઠ વૈજ્ઞાનિક અને વડા , ડો રમેશ પટેલ અને વિષય નિષ્ણાત, શ્રી ભરતભાઈ પટેલે ખેડૂતોને કપાસ ની પાક પદ્ધતિ અને તેમને



મુજવતા બિયારણની પસંદગી, ખાતર, નીંદણ અને પિયત વ્યવસ્થાપન, ગુલાબી ઈયળનું સંકલિત વ્યવસ્થાપન, ચુસીયા પ્રકારની જીવાત વ્યવસ્થાપન, સુકારા જેવા પ્રશ્નોનું નિરાકરણ કર્યું હતું. આ કોન્ફરન્સમાં એક હજારથી વધુ વિસનગર, વડનગર, ખેરાલુ, વિજાપુર, સતલાસણા, તાલુકાના ખેડૂતોએ ડેવલપમેન્ટ સપોર્ટ

સેન્ટરના અલ્પેશભાઈ પટેલ અને રાજુભાઈ પટેલ ના અથાક પ્રયત્નથી જોડાયા હતા. આ કોન્ફરન્સોનું સંપૂર્ણ આયોજન રિલાયન્સ ફાઉન્ડેશનના શ્રી ભાવેશભાઈ પટેલે કરી તેમની સંસ્થાની વિસ્તૃત પ્રવૃત્તિની જાણકારી આપી હતી અને ખેડૂતોને મૂંઝવતા પ્રશ્નો, બજારભાવ, હવામાન વગેરેની વિગતો જાણવા રિલાયન્સ ફાઉન્ડેશનની હેલ્પલાઈન સેવા માટે ટોલ ફ્રી નંબર ૧૮૦૦ ૪૧૯ ૮૮૦૦ સહયોગ લેવા જણાવ્યું હતું. તદુપરાંત કેવીકેના ડો. રમેશ પટેલે જણાવ્યું હતું કે જિલ્લાના ખેડૂતો માટે ઘેર બેઠા માર્ગદર્શન મળી રહે તે માટે આવી કોન્ફરન્સનું આગામી દિવસોમાં સતત આયોજન કરવામાં આવશે અને ખેડૂતોએ અચૂક લાભ લેવો તથા કૃષિ વિજ્ઞાન કેન્દ્રનો સંપર્ક કરી માહિતી મેળવવી.

VINDBHAI PANDYA and Printed At H.D Offset, 13/A, Gaurang Shopping Cen

Visnagar

તા. ૭-૬-૨૦૨૧, સોમવાર

કોરોનાની લહેરમાં DSC NGO દ્વારા ઓક્સિમીટરનું વિતરણ

(પ્ર.ન્યુ.સ.) વિસનગર, રવિવાર કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. જેમાં કોરોનાની બીજી લહેરમાં સમગ્ર સમગ્ર મહેસાણા જિલ્લાના પાંચ તાલુકાઓમાં ગુજરાતમાં કોરોનાએ ભરડો લીધો હતો. બધા આ સંસ્થા કાર્યરત છે. જેમાં પાંચ તાલુકાઓમાં જ મોટા ભાગના લોકોમાં

ઓક્સિજન માત્રા ઘટતા ઓક્સિજનની જરૂર પડી હતી. ઓક્સિ મીટરની પણ તંગી સર્જાઈ હતી. ત્યારે ઓક્સિજન માપવા માટેનું ઓક્સિમીટરનું વિતરણ ડી.એસ.સી. એન.જી.ઓ નામની સંસ્થા



તસ્વીર-સચીવ ચૌધરી-મગડોડા ૮૧૧૫૮૪૩૦૬૨

દ્વારા નક્કી કરાયેલા વિસનગર તાલુકા સહિત વિવિધ તાલુકાની આશાવર્કર બહેનોને કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. આ સંસ્થા આ વિસ્તારના નક્કી કરાયેલા ગામોના ખેડુતોને પાકની વૃદ્ધિ, પાણીની બચત તથા સોશિયલ મિડીયા દ્વારા ખેડુતોને અનેક માહિતી પુરી પાડે છે. તથા ખેડુત જાગૃતિ માટેની અનેક મિટીંગો ગામોમા કરવામાં આવે છે. જેમાં કિસાન ક્લબ, એ.એન.એમ., આશાવર્કર અને સાર્વજનિક ઉપયોગ માટે ઓક્સિમીટરનું વિતરણ

૪૮ ગામોમાં આ સંસ્થા પોતાની સેવાઓ આપી રહી છે. જેમાં વિસનગર તાલુકાના ૨૨ ગામોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. ડી.એસ.સી. એન.જી.ઓ. ખેડુતોને લગતી પ્રવૃત્તિઓ સહિત કોરોના જેવી મહામારીમાં લોક સેવા કરી રહ્યા છે. જે પ્રવૃત્તિ ખરેખર સરાહનીય અને પ્રશંસાને પાત્ર છે. આ વિસ્તારના ખેડુતોએ તથા લોકો અને આરોગ્ય કર્મચારીઓએ ઓક્સિ મીટરનું વિતરણ કરતા ડી.એસ.સી. એન.જી.ઓ.નો આભાર માન્યો હતો.

Groundwater levels in A'bad 3rd deepest in India

RS Data: 22 Of 33 Districts Have Fluoride, 21 Salinity In Patches

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Ahmedabad: A data tabled in the Rajya Sabha recently pointed to Ahmedabad city as having groundwater level as 87 metre (289 feet) in the confined aquifer. At 87 metre, Ahmedabad had the third-deepest groundwater aquifer after Jaipur (86.7 metre) and Dehradun (79.2 metre). To put the figure in perspective, the deepest level in Delhi was at 64 metre, 53.6 metre in Chandigarh and 45.8 metre in Lucknow.

Other Gujarat cities found water with deepest levels at 12.3 metre in Vadodra, 5.5 metre in Rajkot and 4.6 metre in Surendra. The data was collected from 15 wells in Ahmedabad and Va-

dodra each, and one well in Rajkot and Surendra.

The data also pointed out that in the phreatic aquifer, the lowest the water table level, the minimum level where water was found in Ahmedabad was 2.2 metre (7 feet) below ground level and maximum 26.7 metre (88 feet) in three wells dug by experts from Central Groundwater Board (CGWB) in November 2020.

Another question related to groundwater quality revealed that out of 33 districts, 22 had reported salinity in some parts, 22 districts, 24 districts, 15 districts and 16 districts reported iron in the water samples. On the groundwater scenario in urban areas, Apoorva Dixit, CEO of Agri Khan Rural Support Pro-

THE RISE AND FALL

● Of the 4 wells in Ahmedabad, two recorded rise in water level of up to 2 metre and the rest saw a decline of 2 to 4 metre.

● Rajkot recorded a rise of 2 to 4 metre in only well under observation, but it recorded 6.2 metre fall in the only well under observation.

● In Vadodra, 3 out of 4 wells recorded a fall in water level up to 2 metre.



● In terms of quality of groundwater, lead, cadmium and chromium were not found in Gujarat.

gramme (India), said that while majority of the residential and other township water supply, they are suggesting it will be wells. "The water table is not recharged enough. Earlier we had open spaces where soil would absorb water. But with concrete

apartment, open spaces have shrunk," he said. "While the monsoon is still here, we must focus on water conservation. Another way is promoting use of water - something which is high on SDG 12, especially for Jaipur."

Mohan Sharma, executive director, Development Support Centre (DSC) said, "The crop intensity has increased in almost every district which leads to pressure on ground water resources. The strains on water resources increased. Of course, various government and corporate initiatives have resulted in improvement in water tables in several pockets particularly Gandhinagar, south and north Gujarat districts, but Gandhinagar is not a miracle. Only 100000 people live there."

Sharma added that salinity levels are also a concern. "Salinity of coastal districts along with water is critical in Gujarat. The groundwater is also not recharged enough. Use of open ground water," said Sharma, adding that in the periphery of Ahmedabad, the groundwater scenario has improved a bit with arrival of the monsoon.

प्रशिक्षण • वन विभाग के अफसर व कर्मचारियों को दी कार्ययोजना की जानकारी

जिले में गिरते भू-जल स्तर और जलवायु परिवर्तन की दशा को सुधार के लिए बनाई कार्ययोजना

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गिरते भूजल स्तर और जलवायु परिवर्तन को दशा सुधार के भारत सरकार एवं जर्मन सरकार के सहयोग से वाटर मिनिस्ट्री रैंड क्लाइमेट एडैप्टेशन (वास्का) परियोजना शुरू की है।

जिले में भी इसका क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इसके तहत जिला पंचायत ने परियोजना तैयार की है। जीआईएस आधारित तैयार इस कार्य योजना की जानकारी वन विभाग के समस्त पदाधिकारियों को देने के लिए सैथवा मंडल कार्यालय में एक दिनी प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। इसमें वास्का टीम ने वन विभाग के कार्य क्षेत्र में रिज टू लेवी दृष्टिकोण से कर्मियों का क्रियान्वयन, मृदा एवं जमीन संरक्षण, पौधारोपण एवं चारागाह विकास के लिए उपयुक्त संरचनाओं के बारे में बताया गया। साथ ही जीआईएस टूलस की जानकारी व इसके उपयोग के बारे में भी विस्तार से बताया गया। प्रशिक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य, वन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत प्लानिंग के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन मनरेगा योजना अंतर्गत अभिसरण से कैसे किया जाए था। वास्का टीम के साथ मिलकर जीआईएस तकनीक तैयार की है। इसके उपयोग से कार्यों के चुनाव में सरलता व कम समय में उसे तैयार किया जा सकेगा। प्रशिक्षण में सैथवा यन्मंडल, जनपद पंचायत से सहभाग्य चंदी, जीआईएस वास्का एवं परियोजना के तकनीकी संस्था डीएसई की टीम मौजूद थी।



प्रशिक्षण में शामिल वन विभाग व जनपद के कर्मचारी।

09 राजस्थान पत्रिका
बारां, बुधवार, 19 मई, 2021

किसान खेतों में मूंग के साथ सब्जी की फसल भी कर रहे बाड़ी ने बढ़ाई क्षेत्र के किसानों की आय



केलवाड़ा के गोरधनपुरा में बाड़ी में कार्य करता हुआ सहरिया कृषक



गोरधनपुरा में सहरिया कृषक के खेत में लहलहाती मूंग की फसल।



पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
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केलवाड़ा, एक और जहाँ संपूर्ण विश्व कोरोना जैसी महामारी की चपेट में है वहीं किसानगंज तहसील की खेती करने वाले किसानों की आय में

गोरधनपुरा गांव अपनी अलग ही पहचान बना चुका है। यह सब मुमकिन हो सका आईटीसी मिशन सुनहरा कल एवं नाबाई और डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर केलवाड़ा के प्रयासों से।

वर्ष 2018 के दौरान बाड़ी परियोजना के माध्यम से गांव के 18 सहरिया किसानों का चयन किया गया था। इस परियोजना के माध्यम से प्रत्येक सहरिया कृषक के यहां 30 नॉबू एवं 30 अमरुद के पौधे के स्थापना की गई। साथ ही

इन किसानों के अलावा भी अन्य कृषकों को कृषि विभाग की विभिन्न योजनाओं से जोड़ा गया था।

डेवलपमेंट सेंटर केलवाड़ा के कृषि विशेषज्ञ मनोज चौधरी ने बताया की कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र अंता द्वारा 20 कृषकों को ग्रीष्मकालीन मूंग का बीज उपलब्ध कराया गया साथ ही किसानों को सब्जी का बीज भी निःशुल्क उपलब्ध करवाया गया। आज यहां के किसान अपने खेतों में मूंग की फसल के साथ सब्जी की फसल भी कर रहे हैं।

किसान गांव में ही अपनी सब्जी को बेचते हैं और अतिरिक्त आय प्राप्त करते हैं। वहीं ग्राम के लोगों को भी बाजार में सब्जी लेने नहीं जाना पड़ता है उन्हें यहीं से भिंडी, तुरई, लौकी, कद्दू सहित अन्य ताजा एवं सस्ती सब्जियां प्राप्त हो रही हैं। इन किसानों को सफल होते देख ग्राम के अन्य किसान भी बाड़ी परियोजना से जुड़ने को तैयार हो रहे हैं। आसपास के सभी ग्रामों के लोग इस गांव को बाड़ी गांव के नाम से पुकारते हैं।

जमीन आरोग्यानुसार संतुलित खताचा वापर करा : योगेश यादव

लोकमत न्यूज नेटवर्क
नारायणगाव : माती परिहामानुसार मिश्रितल्या जमीन अलंकरण पद्धतीनुसार एकात्मिक अन्नधान्य उत्पादन करताना संतुलित खताचा वापर करणेसाठी सीडिआ, रासायनिक आणि जैविक खतांचा वापर संतुलित प्रमाणात केला तर जमिनीचे आरोग्य सुधारून पिकांचे उत्पादनही योग्य प्रमाणात येईल, अशी माहिती कृषि विज्ञान केंद्राचे सुदा शंकरराव योगेश यादव यांनी दिली.

डब्ल्यूडी मंडळ संचालित कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र नारायणगाव, अल्हाटीसी विभाग नुनहाड बल ठेवल्याने सपोर्ट सेंटर नारायणगाव जवळील श्री. शंकरराव



निमगवसाव ठेव माती परीक्षण शिबीर मार्गदर्शन करताना सुदा शंकरराव योगेश यादव

पवार ऑर्गॅनिकल सेंट्रल टेक्नॉलॉजी सपोर्ट सेंटर, निमगवसाव यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने निमगवसाव येथे माती परीक्षण शिबीर आयोजित

करण्यात आले होते. या वेळी शेतकऱ्यांना प्रशिक्षण व प्रत्यक्ष दाखवून माती परीक्षणचे महत्त्व पटवून देण्यात आले. यावेळी जिल्हा परिषद

सदस्य पाटुरंग पवार, निमगवसाव तालुके सरपंच विजयेंद्र घोंदे, डीएससीचे भारत तंजळ, प्रगतशील शेतकरी परशुराम तगद, नजीर चौगुले,

योगेश यादव, सहायक बांता हे उपस्थित होते. कार्यक्रमादरम्यान शेतकऱ्यांना माती परीक्षण व खतांचा संतुलित वापर याबिबी मार्गदर्शन करताना माती परीक्षणासाठी माती नमुना कशाप्रकरी घ्यावा, जेणेकरून खत वापरण्यातून होण्याचीने कसा येईल, असे सुदाशंकरराव योगेश यादव यांनी सांगितले.

यावेळी कोतवाड इंटरमेशनल डिमिटेडचे नारायणगाव शाखेचे व्यवस्थापक लक्ष्मण शिंदे यांनी कोतवाड कमिशनर विविध अंतर्निधी माहिती दिली. या कार्यक्रमाचे निमोळन करताना यादव अनेक संशय दूरला यांनी केले.

नारायणगाव

जातीत वापरण्यात येत नाही

जागरूकता रथ को हरी झंडी दिखाकर रवाना किया

-विधायक व सांसद के प्रतिष्ठे में डेग प्रहार अभियान का शुभारंभ

सिंधुम पिपेटर मन्नापर

डेग प्रहार अभियान का शुभारंभ सांसद छतर सिंह दलवार तथा क्षेत्रीय विधायक डॉ. हीरालाल अल्लाव के मुख्य आतिथ्य में संपन्न हुआ। इस अवसर पर विधायक व सांसद द्वारा कहा गया कि डेग रोग जानलेवा हो सकता है, जो कि अमरता पर वर्षा ऋतु के मौसम में ऐसे मच्छर के काटने से फैलता है, इसलिए जरूरी है कि वर्षा काल के समय मच्छर के लक्षण धीरे के अक्षमास ना हो इसके लिए पानी संग्रह जहाँ पर होना है जैसे कि पानी की टंकी, बूझ, ट्यू-फूटे टावर, कंटेनर आदि का सप्ताह में एक बार पानी अवश्य बदलें तथा साथ ही यह कोशिश करें कि घर के नजदीक कहीं भी गटर एवं नालियों में पानी जमा ना हो। नालियों एवं पोखर आदि में जल हुआ तेज कौनाराक पापरोधक आदि डाला जाये।

इसके साथ ही मच्छरदानी का उपयोग किया जावे तथा रात को सोते समय ऑडेमास का उपयोग भी किया जा सकता है। जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा यह भी अपील की गई की 17 सितंबर 2021 को कोविड-19 टीकाकरण का मस अभियान प्रारंभ किया जावेगा। जिसमें श्रेय छूटे हुए सभी



लाभार्थियों को कोविड-19 टीके का प्रथम डोज अवश्य रूप से लगावाए ताकि आने वाली तीसरी लहर को रोक जा सकें। साथ ही विधायक अल्लावा ने सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र का निरीक्षण किया, जहाँ पर भर्ती मरीजों के हाल जाने एवं लैबोरेट्री डॉ से भी ब्वाड जांच के संबंध में चर्चा की। एसडीएस राहुल चौहान द्वारा बताया गया कि दोनो अभियान के लिए मनावर विकासखंड में 5 प्रचार रथ तैयार किए गए हैं जो कि ग्रामों में भ्रमण करेंगे तथा डेग एवं कोविड-19 टीकाकरण अभियान के विषय में लोगों को जागरूक करेंगे। उन्होंने बताया कि हमने समस्त विभागों की टीम को विशेष रूप से इसी अभियानों को सफल बनाने एवं ब्वा-बोव जन जन तक जागरूकता फैलाने के कार्य करने के निर्देश दिए हैं। डेग प्रहार अभियान के अंतर्गत पूरे अनुभाग में सर्वेक्षण दलों का गठन किया गया है जो कि पूरे सप्ताह घर-घर जाकर सर्वेक्षण करेंगे तथा

मच्छर रोधी गैलियुमों के लिए लोगों को जागरूक करेंगे। इसके अलावा बुखार के रोगियों की रक्त परीक्षा बनकर प्राथमिक उपचार देंगे तथा यह भी बताया गया की कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रति अभी भी लोगों में लापरवाही नजर आ रही है। हाट बाजारों में तथा भीड़भाड़ वाले क्षेत्र में अभी भी लोग मास्क का उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं, जिससे कि बीमारी फैलने का खतरा बड़ा हुआ है।

इसके लिए सख्ती से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं- 17 तारीख के महा अभियान के लिए ग्राम घर दलों का गठन किया गया है तथा सभी वोलुनटर्स से शेष बचे हितवाहियों का सर्वेक्षण करवाया जा चुका है जिसकी आदतन सूची वोलुनटर्स के पास उपलब्ध है। इस दिन सभी वोलुनटर्स, पंचायत सचिव, रोजगार सहायक, आशा कार्यकर्ता, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता तथा स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के लोग लोगों को प्रेरित कर



टीकाकरण सत्र स्थल पर लाने का प्रयास करेंगे ताकि दिए गए लक्ष्य को शत प्रतिशत हासिल किया जा सके।

मुख्य खंड चिकित्सा अधिकारी डॉक्टर जी एस चौहान द्वारा बताया गया कि डेग की रोकथाम के लिए विकासखंड स्तर पर सारी तैयारियां हैं। यह भी बताया गया कि मनावर में 37454 लाभार्थियों को कोविड-19 का प्रथम डोज लगाना शेष है इसके लिए ज्यादा दल बनाए गए हैं तथा इस लक्ष्य को इस महा अभियान में हासिल कर लिया जावेगा। दोनो अभियानों को सफल बनाने में राजस्व विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग, महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग तथा जनपद पंचायत मुख्य कार्यालयन अधिकारी एस एल काव, नगरपालिका टीम मुसौदी से कार्य कर रही है तथा अभियान को शत प्रतिशत सफल बनाया जावेगा। इस अवसर पर भाजपा नगर मंडल अध्यक्ष सचिन घोंडे, भाजपा हेमंत खटोड, कांति

नगर मंडल अध्यक्ष नारायण जोशी, मधु मोहन हीरोडकर, सदीप जैन तथा मोहनलाल बुंदेला एवं जयस के सुनील इसके, सुखदेव नरोरा, प्रेम पटेल तथा स्वास्थ्य विभाग के चिकित्सक डॉक्टर केसी राणे, डॉक्टर संजय मुखे, खंड विस्तार प्रशिक्षक एच सी पाचुरकर, खीपीएम मुकेश पाटीदार, बीसीएम कफल रावल, सुपरवाइजर आनंद जर्मन, अंतर सिंह चौहान, एमटीएस दीपाली सुर्वेशी एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग के सीएचओ, एएनएम, एमपीडब्ल्यू, आशा सुपरवाइजर, आशा कार्यकर्ता तथा नगर पालिका कार्यचारी, तथा डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर से सावन ज्वस, अविनाश शुक्ला एवं टॉमफरम रुशल डंडेवा फाउंडेशन (टीआरआईएफ) फरवी जैन, शोशल मानकर, संजय भुरिच, स्वाति ज्वस, संकर, निश व सरदार एवं उनकी टीम मौजूद थे।

सांसद दरबार की अध्यक्षता में जिले में जनकल्याण और सुराज कार्यक्रम संपन्न

सुराज कार्यक्रम में किसानों को कृषि निधि की राशि वितरित

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धर जनकल्याण और सुराज के 20 वर्ष पूर्ण होने के पर शिवर सार पर कृषि उपज मंडी समिति धर में कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया। इस दौरान डॉ. विनीकट का वितरण, बीजशाम का गुणारम, कृषक उत्पाद संगठनों का गठन व कृषि अपेक्षित निधि के अंतर्गत राशि का वितरण किया गया।

मुख्य अतिथि सांसद छतर्सिंह दरबार में। कार्यक्रम का तात्पर्य प्रसारण मिटोहाल भीपाल से किया गया। इसमें कैडम कृषि मंत्री नरेंद्र सिंह तामर, कृषि मंत्री कमल पटेल सहित विभागीय कृषि अधिकारी व अन्य मौजूद थे। जिले से रबी फसल के लिए शिलहने फसलों को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से सरसों बीज के मिनीकट का वितरण किया गया। कृषक संगठित होकर अपनी उपज की सही समय पर मार्केटिंग व प्रभावा देने के उद्देश्य से जिले में अब तक 20 से अधिक कृषक उत्पादक संगठनों का गठन किया है।

कार्यक्रम में अच्छे कार्य किये जाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप कृषक उत्पादक संगठन (एचपीओ) नर्वय केली फार्म प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी जुड़ी। कृषि युवाव किसान प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी लिमि. सिपाणा मन्वर, नेवत हर्बल लाईक किसान प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी लिमि. कुशी, एकोकृत कृषि किसान किनल प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी लिमि. मैसैल कन्नावर, चंचल बैनी फार्म प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी लिमि. धर नल्लस रामपालकी धाम फार्म प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी गोलपुर नल्लस, जेसनी किसान प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी लिमि. को प्रयाण एन जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा वितरित किए गए। इस प्रकार जन कल्याण एवं सुराज कार्यक्रम का काम लगत में अधिक उत्पन्न फसल विविधता के लिए सौर्य द्वारा सहेत दिए गए। पूर्व विधायक कर्णसिंह प्रवार, किसान मोर्चा शिली परीरिया, अनंत अजयल, कन्हायल पावल, वीरेंद्रसिंह बथेल, एवं मदी अमय अंतर्सिंह वार अदि मौजूद थे।

किसानों को प्रमाण पत्र देते अतिथि।

कार्यक्रम में मौजूद पदाधिकारी व किसान।



बारां 19-01-2022

उद्यान विभाग ने किसानों को दिया उन्नत खेती का प्रशिक्षण



केलवाड़ा. उन्नत खेती को लेकर आयोजित शिविर में मौजूद किसान।

भस्कर न्यूज | केलवाड़ा

आत्मा परियोजना के तहत उद्यानिकी विभाग की ओर से कस्बे में किसानों को दो दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। जिसमें किशनगंज एवं शाहाबाद ब्लॉक के कई किसानों को विशेषज्ञों ने उन्नत खेती की जानकारी दी।

इस दौरान उद्यानिकी विभाग के नंदबिहारी मालव ने किसानों को उद्यानिकी विभाग की योजनाओं की जानकारी देते हुए फलदार पौधों की प्रजातियों को लगाने की विधि के बारे में बताया। कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र अंता के डॉ. सुनील कुमार ने लहसुन की तकनीकी खेती की जानकारी दी। आत्मा परियोजना के धनराज मीणा ने जैविक खेती के बारे में बताया। कृषि विभाग के कृषि अधिकारी शिवराज मीणा ने

कृषि संबंधित योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी दी। अनिल मीणा ने रबी फसलों में रोग एवं कीट नियंत्रण के बारे में बताया। उद्यान विभाग की कृषि अधिकारी मोनिका मीणा ने मसाला फसलों की संभावनाओं पर प्रकाश डाला। शिविर में डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर आईटीसी मिशन सुनहरा कल नाबाड़ से उद्यानिकी विशेषज्ञ दुर्गाप्रसाद पटेल ने सब्जी उत्पादन तकनीक एवं रासायनिक कीटनाशी का छिड़काव के तरीकों के बारे में बताया। प्रशिक्षण में डीएससी के अनिल श्रीवास, टीम लीडर नरेश सेन, कम्युनिटी ऑर्गेनाइजर एवं कृषि पर्यवेक्षक सागर सिंह, सुरजप्रकाश मेहता, उद्यान विभाग के मनोज मीणा, रामदयाल गोचर आदि मौजूद थे।

पल्स ऑक्सीमीटर का वितरण किया गया



राजस्थान दर्शन

बारां / अमित मेहता शनिवार को डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर केलवाड़ा द्वारा सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र केलवाड़ा पर केलवाड़ा एलएम दांता में कार्यरत आशा व ए एन एम को पल्स ऑक्सीमीटर का वितरण किया गया। वर्तमान समय में वैश्विक महामारी के काल में घर घर जाकर सर्वे का कार्य कर रही आशा एलएम ए एन एम को कार्य को सुगम व गुणवत्तापूर्ण बनाने व सदिग्ध रोगियों को चिन्हित कर सही समय पर उपचार प्रारम्भ किया जा सके। संस्थान के कम्युनिटी ऑर्गेनाइजर नरेश कुमार सेन द्वारा बताया गया कि संस्थान

द्वारा किशनगंज व शाहाबाद के परियोजना क्षेत्र के 36 गांवों में पल्स ऑक्सीमीटर का वितरण किया गया है। संस्थान प्रति वर्ष परियोजना क्षेत्र के गांवों में सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य शिविरों व पशु स्वास्थ्य शिविरों का आयोजन कर ग्रामीण अंचल के समुदायों में सेवा कार्य किया जाता है। कार्यक्रम में केलवाड़ा सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र प्रभारी डॉ. राजेश राजावत, डॉ. श्याम सुंदर नागर, डॉ. अमित भारती, मड्डू जेसी जॉर्ज, ए एन एम ग्रेप व आशा सहयोगिनी एलएम संस्थान के टीम लीडर अनिल श्रीवास कम्युनिटी ऑर्गेनाइजर नरेश कुमार सेन, उद्यानिकी विशेषज्ञ दुर्गा प्रसाद पटेल उपस्थित रहे।

Khedut Sarthi

Farmer Driven Mobile Laboratory for Soil & Water Testing



Khedut Sarthi : Mobile Laboratory equipped with Advanced Equipment's and Technical Expert

- An estimated 14000 tests are done per year of soil and water testing
- The farmers are expected to collect soil and water samples from their farm and share minimum 50 sample for testing in mobile van
- Reports to be available in Gujarati / Hindi at a reasonable cost and on time
- Reports will help farmers in crop selection and understanding soil health
- In addition, advisory on irrigation, seeds, fertilizers, pest control of various crops will also be suggested.
- Importantly, soil testing and advisory service is run by para professionals in guidance of agriculture experts.

Reduction Cost ■ Increase in crop production ■ Increase in profit

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Contact us

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