



ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21

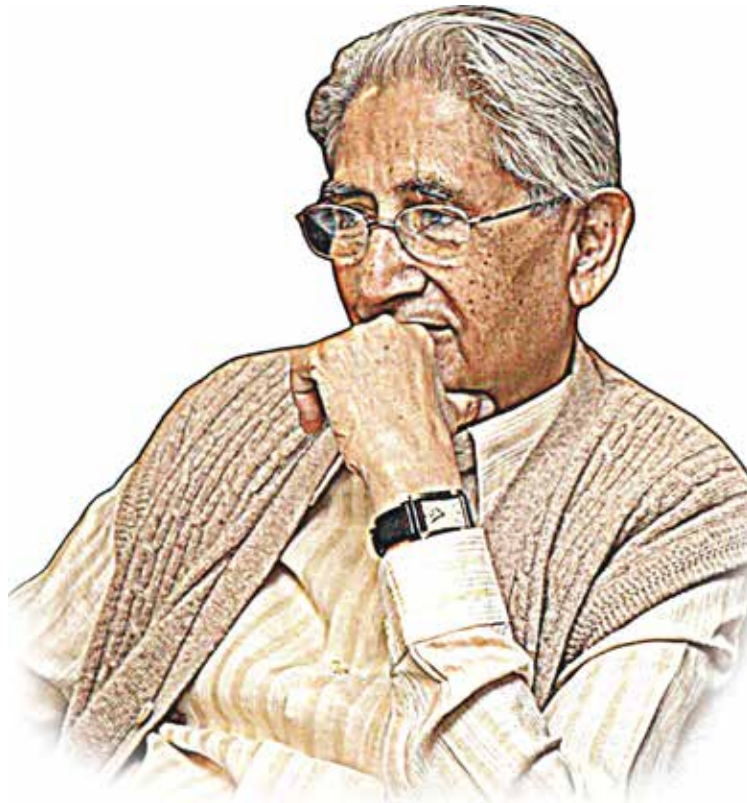


dsc
Development
Support
Centre

Development Support Centre



**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 involved in promoting sustainable livelihoods and participatory natural resource management

OUR VALUES

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

FOREWORD

With a heavy heart I present 27th Annual Progress Report of the Development Support Centre (DSC) for the financial year 2020-21. The year will go down in history as the year of PANDEMIC, COVID-19. Lockdowns world over curtailed individual liberty to unprecedented levels. Education of children and employment of adults got disrupted irreparably. Record number of lives were lost and people are still dying of COVID-19. Hospitals were overwhelmed with COVID patients. Medical professionals kept struggling for months to firm up a treatment protocol. There was man made scarcity of medicines, oxygen concentrators and ventilators in India & other countries. There was a global scramble to formulate, prove and manufacture in large numbers a vaccine to prevent the pandemic from affecting socio-economic life adversely for long. The only silver lining emerged due to near total absence of human activity because of long lockdown in the form of regeneration of pollution free environment and clear blue skies. It may be an opportune time to rethink about global development approach based on mad race for GDP Growth contributing to climate change. It also vindicated DSC's approach of participatory management of natural resources to meet communities' needs efficiently without causing harm to the environment and to the nature's other endowments.

DSC's priority shifted from implementation of ongoing projects to supporting communities to brace with the consequences of Pandemic and move on with life. During long lockdown, DSC's social capital created in last 26 years of working with communities took charge and leaders of Capacity Building Organizations (CBOs)/ Local Resource Persons played the role of front-line workers of DSC and reached out to more than 500 villages of MP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat to create COVID awareness covering more than one lakh households. DSC mobilised resources and extended immediate relief to needy 1,0000 most resource poor families by supplying food and other essential items not easily accessible to them. We have also studied the impact of Covid 19 epidemic on the life of the village communities in three rounds of survey that would be helpful in formulating future support strategies. We all have entered a new world post epidemic and everyone is learning to live with this new normal.

The Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) and Water Users Associations (WUAs) supported more than 15,000 farmers at their doorsteps/ farm gate with essential crop inputs for their Kharif and Rabi crops and provided irrigation services in more than 1 lakh hectare area. The Women SHGs pitched in with micro finance support to needy households for purchase of seeds, agriculture inputs and other domestic needs.

DSC Teams prepared digital training and capacity building materials relating to ground water management, irrigation management and crop husbandry in collaboration with ARGHYAM, Shiv Nadar University etc. And delivered virtual training sessions strictly following COVID protocols of social distancing and restricted movements.

DSC, as one of the MARVI partners, entered in to an MOU with the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India to develop a cadre of "JAL DOOTs" across the country. Two more MOUs were signed, one with the Department of Water Resources Development, Government of Maharashtra for improving productivity of 12 irrigation tanks in Nandurbar district and the

other with Govt. of MP for rejuvenating Ankhad river in Alirajpur district.

Against all adversities thrown upon us by global pandemic, DSC mobilized Rs. 13.80 Crores in the year 2020-21 and spent Rs. 13.1 Crore on ongoing projects as well as emergency strategies, firmly demonstrating our innate resilience. I place on record my grateful thanks to learned members of the DSC Board for their continued support and guidance. I also commend the DSC Team headed by Sri Mohan Sharma for their fearless conduct during peak of Pandemic, creative imagination to formulate and implement strategies to help communities in such critical times and still manage to deliver on our core programmes and projects.

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



O P Rawat
Chairman

INDEX

1	INTRODUCTION	06
2	FIELD IMPLEMENTATION	19
	• GUJARAT	22
	• MADHYA PRADESH	34
	• MAHARASHTRA	49
	• RAJASTHAN	66
3	ENABLING COMMUNITY TO RESPOND TO COVID	71
4	FARMERS PRODUCER CO. LTD.	73
5	CAPACITY BUILDING	76
6	COMMUNICATION	79
7	RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION AND POLICY INFLUENCING	80
8	ACCOLADES	84
	Annexures	85
	• Annual Accounts	86
	• Statutory details about DSC	91
	• Contact Details	92
	• DSC Team	94
	• Acknowledgements	98
	• Media Coverage of DSC	99



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 the 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 of 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 capacity building of key functionaries, carries out field studies and takes initiatives for research and appropriate policy changes.

1.2 KEY ACTIVITIES

Field Implementation

DSC is currently involved in implementation of various programs covering 834 villages in 34 blocks of 14 districts of Western India namely Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh (M.P.), Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The population of these villages is 2.88 lakh households and DSC's programs directly reach 1.1 lakh households covering 1.89 lakh hectare geographical area.

Since its inception, the organization has directly reached 909 villages having a population of 3.15 lakh

households and covered 2.06 lakh hectare in 41 blocks of 19 districts in these four states.

DSC directly promoted the “Participatory Irrigation Management” (PIM) programme covering about 1,18,000 ha. command area of 8 major, 2 medium and 4 minor tank irrigation projects in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The organization has facilitated about 271 Water User Associations (WUAs), one Branch and two Project level federations. It is one of the largest 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 level and developing standard operating procedures for promoting and facilitating WUAs.

DSC has also been involved in implementing the Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP) covering about 70,945 ha. in 242 villages in these four states in collaboration with Govt. Departments and CSR partners.

“The Integrated Water Resource Management” (IWRM) program with emphasis on Participatory Ground Water Management (PGWM) is implemented in 30,464 hectares area in Aravali, Sabarkantha and Mehsana Districts of Gujarat and Nandurbar District, Maharashtra. Thirty Four Village Watershed Committees, and Forty Eight Village Sujal Samitis and 1 Ground Water Cooperative have been promoted and facilitated under IWMP-PGWM program.

The organization also promoting sustainable agriculture activities, forward backward linkages, integration through promotion of 103 agri-enterprise groups and 8 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in both rainfed and irrigated areas.

More than 1117 Women Self Help Groups (SHGs), 1066 Farmer Groups (Kisan Club/ Learning Group/ Farmer Field School) 2 women federations have been promoted which are actively involved in saving, credit, convergence, collective enterprise and on-farm & off-farm income generating activities. The “Gramin Sushasan Project (GSP)” was implemented with 32 Gram Panchayats in Aravalli district in Gujarat and Dhar district in MP which is scaled up to other new geographies of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Capacity Building



The DSC strongly believes that the success of participatory programs lies in the capacity building of various stakeholders including community, NGO, CSR representatives, academic and government functionaries. The organization is recognized as a resource center for PIM, Watershed and Agriculture programs at the State and National level. It has collaborations with the Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) Anand, Gujarat for promoting PIM in selected irrigation projects of the State. Similarly, it has collaborated with the Gujarat State Watershed Management Agency (GSWMA), Rajiv Gandhi Jal-Grahan Mission (RGJGM), Bhopal, WALMI Bhopal Madhya Pradesh, 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.

Cumulatively, the organization has provided capacity building support to more than 447 WUAs that operate in 2.66 lakh hectares including about 248 WUAs covering 1.70 lakh hectare in Mahi, Irrigation Circle, Tharad circle of SSNNL, Tapi Irrigation project and Damanganga Irrigation Project, in Gujarat. DSC has also provided support to about 199 WUAs covering 0.96 lakh hectare area of Krishna Koyna LIS Kukdi, Timbu, Dehni, Irrigation schemes in Maharashtra through collaborative efforts with State Water Resource Department, WALMI and other partner CSRs.

DSC actively hosts exposure visits for National and International delegations on PNRM and local governance.

DSC also conducts basic orientation programs for Post Graduate 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), EDI, Junagadh Agriculture University etc. So far, DSC has organized more than 872 certificate training programs at its well-equipped training centre in Ahmedabad which can host about 70 participants with lodging and boarding facilities. The Anil C Shah Resource Centre in Visnagar is involved in providing field level capacity building activities and exposure visits.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Development

DSC has developed user friendly audio-video and printed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material on best practices in PNRM and Livelihood 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 95 print materials, 24 audio visuals and broadcasted 253 radio programs. The organization also publishes success stories for the purpose of 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. These IEC materials are available on YouTube, Instagram and Facebook pages and dsc@dscindia.org web page.

DSC provides mobile phone voice and text SMS services to more than 8000 farmers which provide information about crop advisory and announcement of critical events such as weather updates, agriculture produce, market fluctuations, govt. schemes, capacity building programmes and more than 4500 households prescribed the "Mobile Mahiti" program.

Research and Documentation



The DSC carries out research studies based on issues emerging from the field. These include Documentation of Best Practices, Case Studies, Impact Assessment, project Evaluation and Thematic Studies at the State and National Level. It has also published more than 103 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. These studies are used by government officers, policy makers and eminent people who play an important role in influencing policies and procedures at the grass root level, State level and Central level.

Policy Influencing

The organization believes that the lessons from the field should be shared with the policy makers at State and National level for further refinement of the program. Through direct field implementation and research studies, DSC provides realistic, grass root based feedback to policy makers through an active participation in various committees at District level, State level and National Level. DSC played a considerable role in the High level Task Force for drafting the Right to Water Act in Madhya Pradesh in year 2019-20. It was involved in formulating the Guidelines for 'The Integrated Watershed Management Program' (IWMP) and 'The Xth 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 drafting of "Hariyali" watershed guidelines.

The organization is also supporting India Network on PIM in drafting 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 8 FPOs in the form of Company and Cooperative. The list of FPOs which are currently operational is given below:

- I. The Vavechi Sarhad Farmer Producer Company Ltd. Tharad block, Banaskantha district Gujarat (2020)
- II. The Thirpur Farmer Producer Company Ltd. Tharad block, Banaskantha district Gujarat (2020)
- III. Shri Nadeshver Farmer Producer Company Ltd. Tharad block, Banaskantha district Gujarat (2020)
- IV. The Vaam Agro Farmer Producer Company Ltd. Mandal, Gujarat (2019)
- V. The Adimjati Gramoday Farmer Producer Company Ltd. Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh (2017)
- VI. The Narmada Valley Farmer Producer Company, Kukshi & Manavar, Madhya Pradesh (2015)
- VII. The Krushidhan Producer Company Ltd (KPCL), Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2005)



These block, district and multidistrict level FPOs provide input supply, value addition and market linkage related services to farmers in about 458 villages spreading over 26 blocks of 7 districts in Gujarat and M.P. These FPOs have over 8470 shareholders including men and women that have mobilised Rs. 1.10 crore as working capital. These groups are engaged in various activities such as production of seeds, organic inputs, organic and inorganic cereals, spices, and pulse and retailing of grocery items and agriculture inputs supply, aggregation and buy back of farm products through agro- outlets and contract farming etc. The FPOs also promote local and long 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 25 of the Companies Act 1956. The main goal of the Foundation was 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 level. Till date, DSC Foundation has carried studies for various agencies such as Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd., ITC Mission Sunahara Kal, Axis Bank Foundation, IDFC and NIRL etc.

Sajjata Sangh

Sajjata Sangh is a state level federation of Non-Government Organisations engaged in the sector of 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 & Development Foundation, VIKAS, "Vivekanand Research and Training Institute" (VRTI) and 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 programmes. It was registered on 29th June 2000.

Currently the board of Sajjata Sangh is chaired by Mr. Apoorva Oza, CEO- AKRSP (I) and Mr. Rajesh Kapoor (Founder- Cohesion Foundation Trust) who is the Honorary Secretary of the Network. Since its inception, Sajjata Sangh has engaged in providing a platform for mutual learning, enhancing the access to external resources of knowledge for Watershed, NRM and Livelihood etc. for its member organisations. Currently 25 Non-Government organizations that are working on various development programs across the state are members of the network

GujPro

Gujpro is a state level consortium of Farmer Producer Companies. It has registered office 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, National and International agencies for supporting farmers of Gujarat in backward and forward market linkages. This 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



GUJPRO

Providing platform to Farmers' Producers Organizations (FPOs) spread across Gujarat to work at a higher level of supply / value chain promoted by Sajjata Sangh.



DSC Foundation

Providing consultancy services (like training, research, developing models, handholding, etc.) to organizations involved in natural resource management and livelihood enhancement at national and international level.



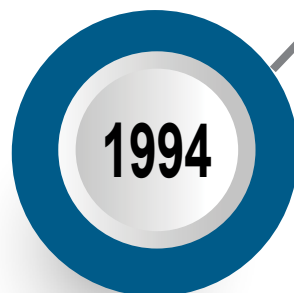
Farmer Producer Companies in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

3 Business entities of and for the farmers based in DSC's project areas to undertake collective enterprise development.



Sajjata Sangh

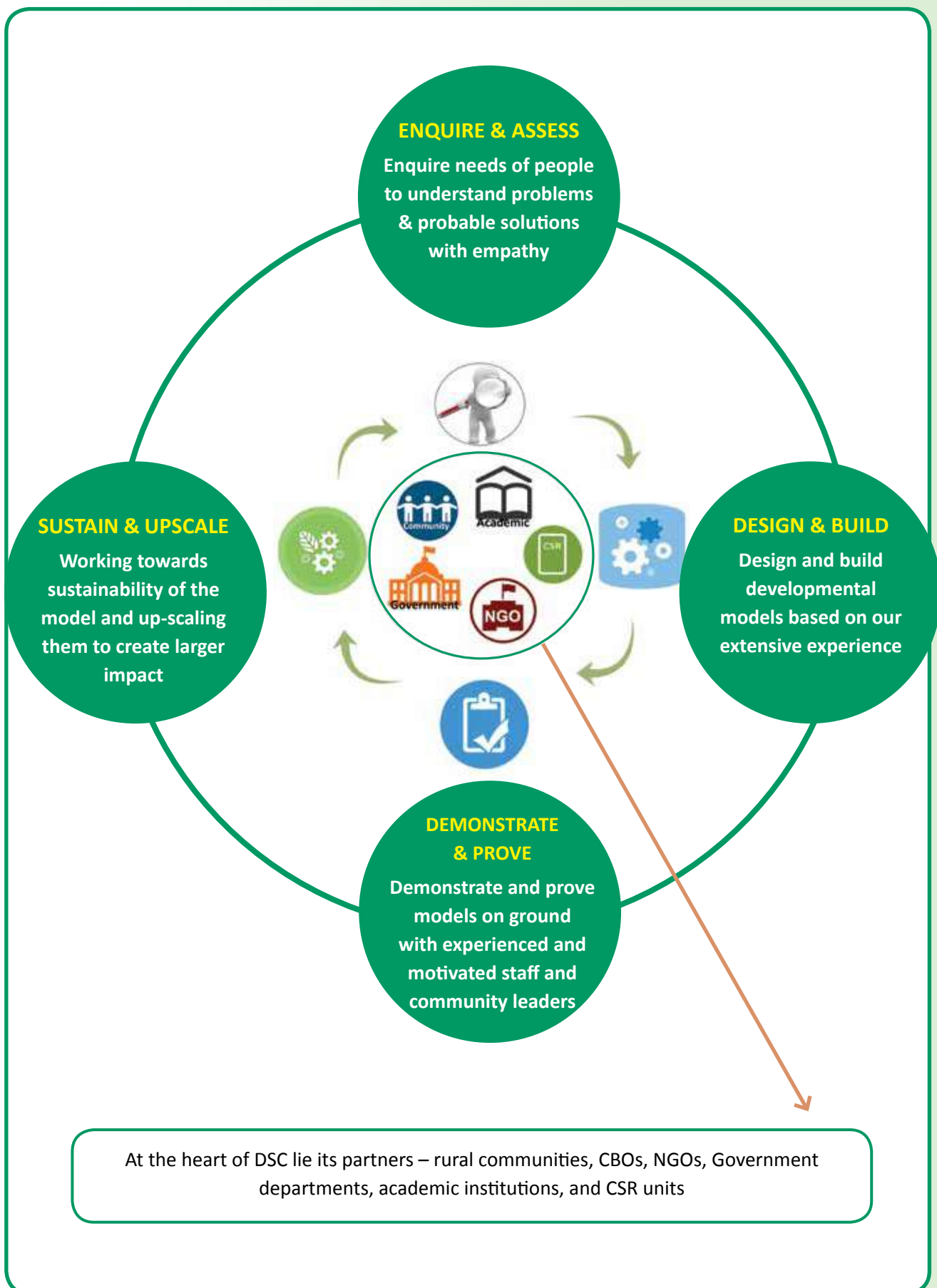
Providing platform to NGOs engaged in Natural Resource Management to work as a strong network for mutual learning, capacity building, and gaining access to external sources of knowledge and positively influence policy initiatives.



DSC founded

Directly implementing & providing knowledge based support to organizations involved in promoting sustainable livelihoods and Participatory Natural Resource Management.

1.4 DSC's THEORY OF CHANGE



LINKAGES OF DSC's ACTIVITIES WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Through its various interventions in rainfed and irrigated areas, DSC is trying to address 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)

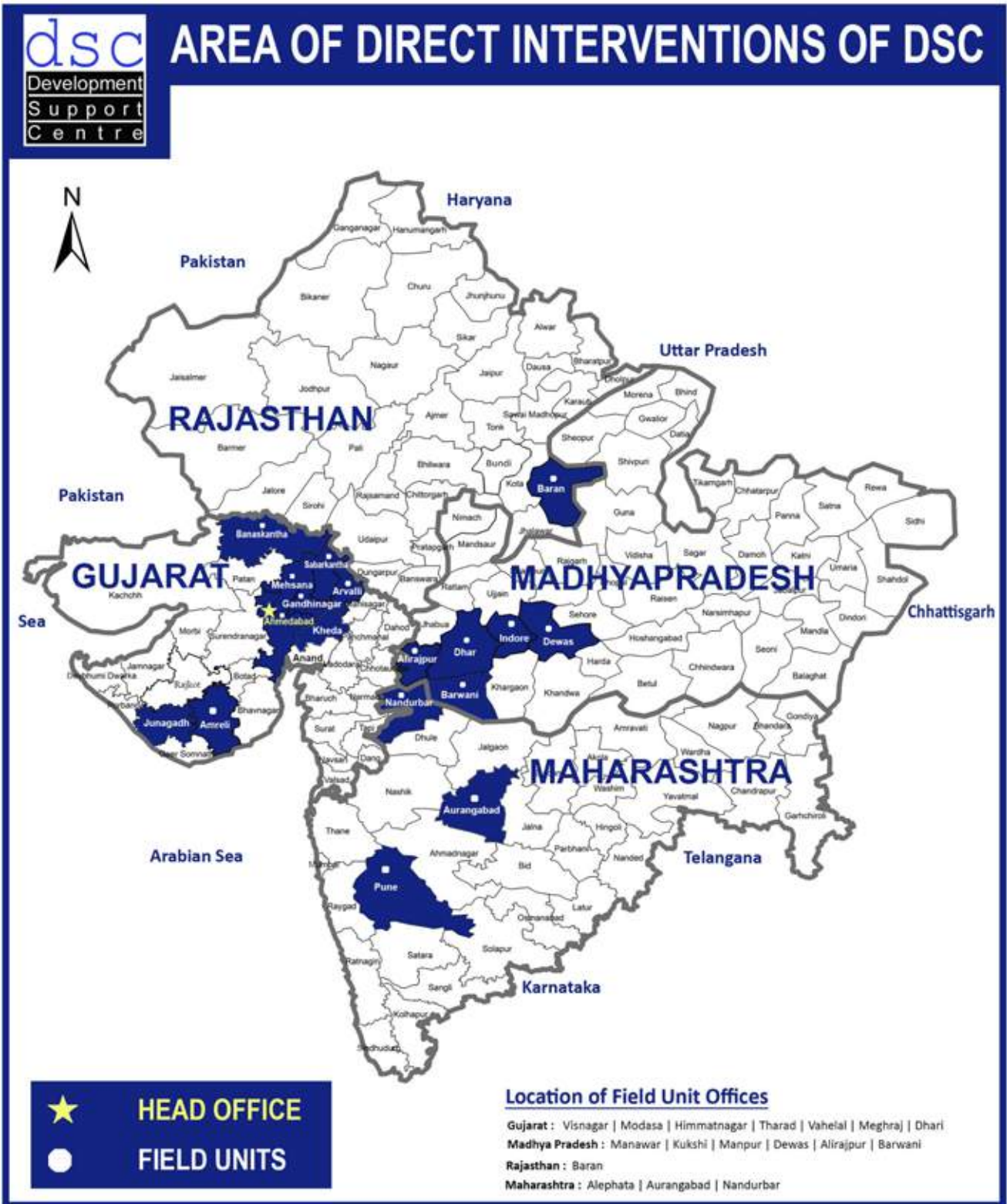
Training and Capacity Building (1)

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 OPERATIONS



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

7

States Covered

(Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra & Rajasthan)

Training programmes
and exposure visits

872

Communication material

Films

24

95

Print Material

“Phone Pe Jaankari
Karyakram” (Households)

8000

103

Research and
documentation

Representation of
Policies Networks at
national and state level

11

1.8 GOVERNING BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2020-21



Shri O.P. Rawat
Chairman
Retired IAS & Ex Chief
Election Commissioner,
India



Dr. Parthasarthy
Treasurer
Director, Gujarat Institute
of Development Research,
academician and renowned
development researcher



Dr. Indira Hirway
Member
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 from
Gujarat Cadre



Prof Tushaar Shah
Member
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
Executive Director with 24
years working experience
of Participatory Natural
Resorce Management and
Livelihoods

1.9 FINANCE COMMITTEE

- Shri O P Rawat - Chairman
- Dr. R. Parthasarathy - Treasurer
- Shri Mohan Sharma - Executive Director
- Shri Saurabh Shah - Chartered Accountant

1.10 PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

- Shri O P Rawat- Chairman
- Dr. R. Parthasarathy - Treasurer
- Dr. Sankar Datta - Board Member
- Shri Mohan Sharma - Executive Director
- Mrs. Rizwana Madhupurwala, Chief Finance & Admin Officer

1.11 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- Shri Mohan Sharma, Executive Director
- Mrs. Rizwana Madhupurwala, Chief Finance & Admin Officer
- Shri Bhagirath Sathwara, Programme Manager
- Shri Rajendra Patel, Programme Executive

1.12 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

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



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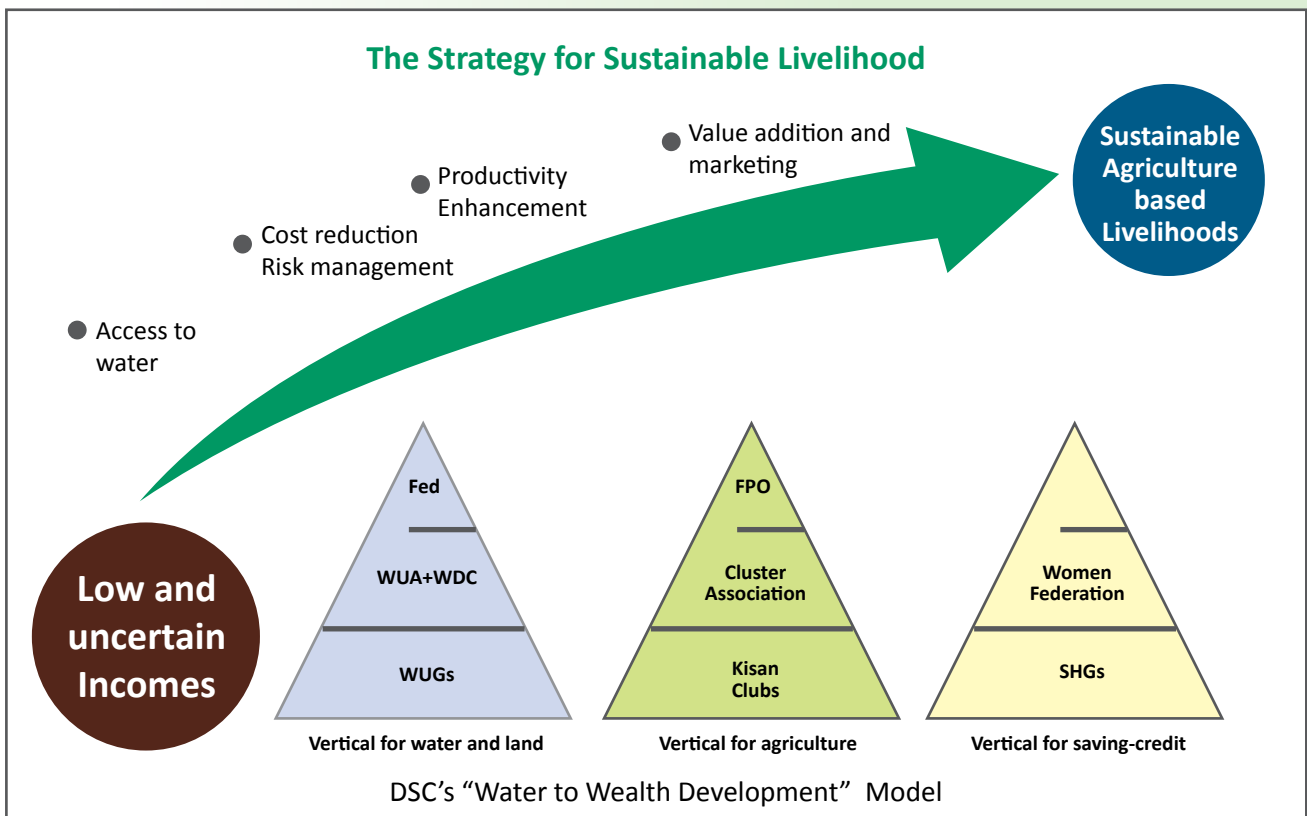
FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

DSC's "Water to Wealth Development" Model

Based on its 25 years of practical experience, the DSC team has evolved a model of livelihood enhancement which is applicable in rainfed and irrigated areas. This approach advocates for sequential steps of community empowerment through 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 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. This approach has also helped in developing a sense of self-reliance in the community. The organization to scale up the model through long-term collaboration with donors and Govt. Agencies.

Interventions in Irrigated Areas

About 80% of the current water use is drawn by agriculture. Irrigated area accounts for nearly 48.8% of the 140 million hectare (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 actual utilization of irrigation which is a cause of great concern for policy makers 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 there has been difficulty for it to sustain in different typologies of irrigation systems and poses various challenges in its implementation.

DSC is a pioneer for promotion of PIM Plus in the country. Realizing the importance of community managed irrigation systems, DSC demonstrated a robust participatory model in the Dharoi irrigation scheme, 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 across Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra directly



through field implementation and in many other states through capacity building, research & development, IEC material and undertaking policy advocacy. Currently it is involved in PIM support activities in 1,68,833 hectares area including direct implementation in about 12,648 ha. in Gujarat and Maharashtra in collaboration with Govt. Departments and CSR partners and capacity building support in 1,56,185 hectares in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Cumulatively it has facilitated the program in 3,84,821 hectares in MP, Gujarat and Maharashtra with 718 WUAs including direct implementation in 1,18,636 ha. with 271 WUAs and capacity building in 2,06,185 ha. for 447 WUAs.

Interventions in Rainfed Areas

Rainfed area accounts for nearly 51.8% of the 140 million hectare (mha) of agricultural land in India. The mean productivity of rainfed area (71.62 mha) is about 1.1 tons per ha compared to 2.8 ton per ha. of irrigated area according to the Director General, ICAR - India. Typically, rainfed agriculture is always vulnerable to weather fluctuations, monsoon variations, uncertain productivity and thus the socio-economic condition of communities living there is worse as compared to irrigated areas. Hence, DSC lays special emphasis upon better conservation and management of natural resources and productivity enhancement in rainfed areas. DSC is involved in implementing the Integrated Watershed Management (IWMP) and Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) projects in collaboration with Govt. Departments and CSR partners. Currently It is involved in Watershed Management and IWRM activities in 47,104 hectares area covering 95 villages in Gujarat, MP, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Cumulatively, it has facilitated the program in 1.06,409 hectares in the four states covering 194 villages.



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 availability of inputs, scientific knowledge, timely information regarding weather fluctuations and crop advisory services. Unless these issues are addressed, the farmer

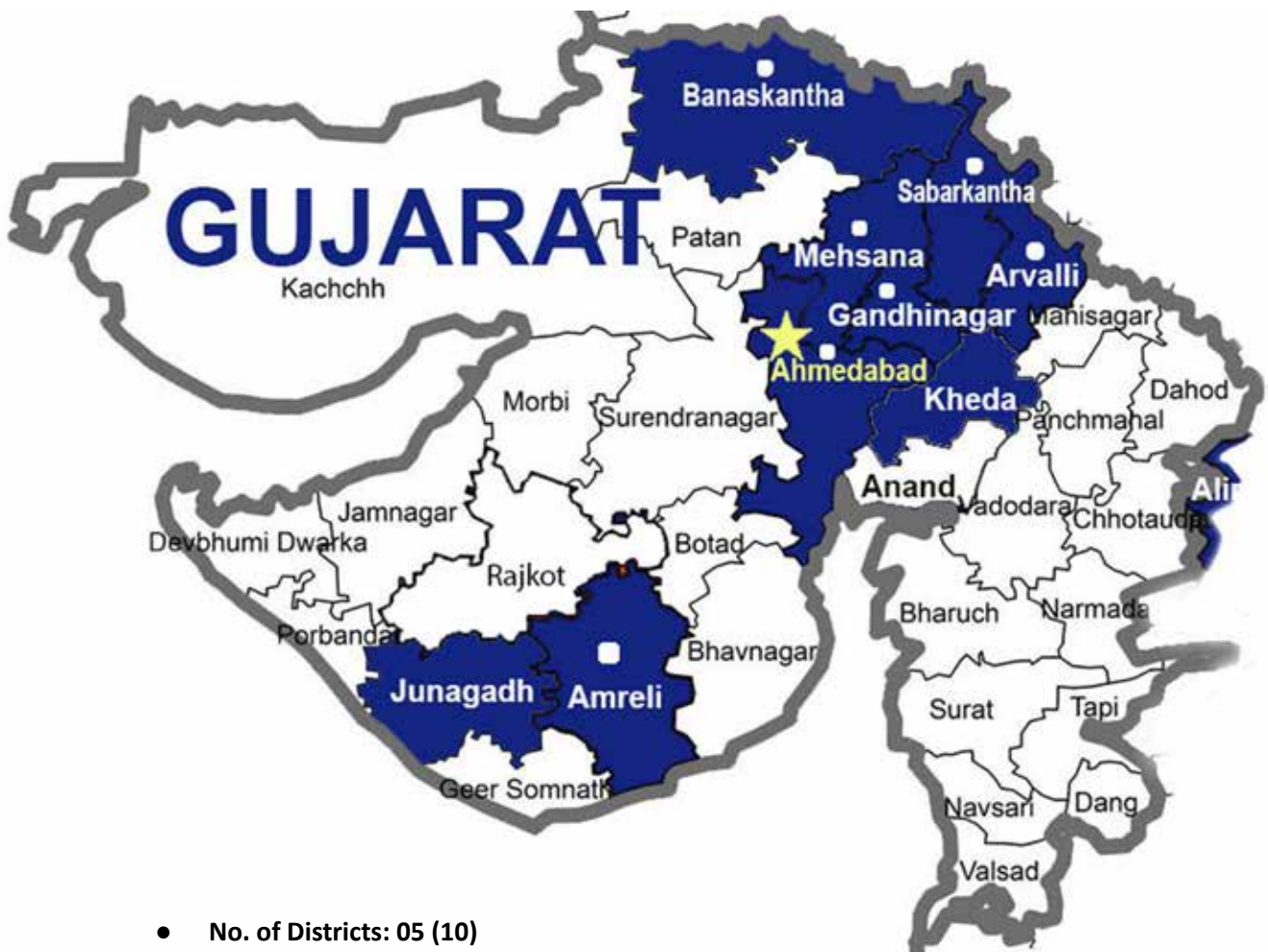
is unable to stabilize production and realize surplus from agriculture. Thus, one of DSC's core mandates is to promote sustainable agriculture in its project areas along with watershed and PIM interventions.

The following sections describe the field implementation and outreach undertaken in Gujarat, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan during the year 2020-21.



GUJARAT



- No. of Districts: 05 (10)
- No. of Blocks: 15 (22)
- No. of villages: 295 (370)
- No. of Households (HH/H) : 1,10,676 (1,32,499)
- No of Hs/H covered by DSC projects: 65,278 (96,528)
- Area covered by DSC projects: 90,750 ha. (1,14,232 ha.)
- No. of Community Based Organisations: 1205 (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 Model for Participatory Irrigation Management in SSNNL Gujarat

The SSNNL (Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.) is probably one of the largest reservoir based public irrigation systems in the world. It has about 18 lakh hectare designed command area in Gujarat. The SSNNL and DSC have initiated an ambitious project to develop Tharad Irrigation Project Command area as one of the Model PIM projects of Gujarat for improving 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 activities carried out during the year 2020-21

- The field team conducted 10 Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) of principle crops to assess their viability and scope for improving water productivity. Various awareness and capacity building events were conducted during the year including village meetings for O&M planning, exposure visits and module-based training for Water User Associations office bearers and water users. 39 programmes were carried out benefitting 1016 farmers from 39 WUAs. Different topics were covered for capacity building of farmers such as concept, principles and process of farmer managed operation and management of canals, roles and responsibilities of leaders and paid staff of WUA and water users as per Gujarat PIM Act-2007. Video films on successful WUA- “Kyadar Ni Vaat” and “Vahivat No Vat” were screened for creating mass awareness.
- A Circle level Project Orientation workshop of SSNNL officers was organized covering aspects related to standard operating procedures of promoting strong WUAs under the project. About 29 field officers including Executive Engineers, Deputy Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers of Tharad and Radhanpur divisions participated in the workshop at Tharad on 9th September 2020. The senior officers

provided inputs in the deliberations. The participants received a clarity that the project is not only meant for increasing irrigation efficiency but it also aims at enhancing agriculture and water productivity.

- More than 4200 Information Education Communication (IEC) materials were developed and utilized in capacity building events such as booklet, manual and leaflets. A two-way communication system was initiated on WhatsApp social media platform. This became very useful during the irrigation season to maintain regular contacts during the Corona pandemic. It ensured DSC's engagement with the community leaders, facilitated the ongoing operations and maintenance activities and coordination with the SSNNL staff. The field team has created 13 WhatsApp groups based on the distributaries covering 123 WUA representatives, progressive farmers and 16 field officers from SSNNL, Tharad.



Highlights of the WUA led initiatives in Rabi Irrigation season 2020-21

- Forty WUAs of Malsan, Madka and Vejpura Branch canal came forward for taking higher responsibilities in Rabi irrigation. DSC and SSNNL jointly conducted series of planning meetings with WUAs. These meeting proved useful in working out action plans for O&M. The SSNNL awarded de-silting and jungle cutting work of minor canal worth Rs. 8 lakhs to the 12 WUAs covering 5486 hectares command area. The WUAs successfully completed the assigned work in time and within the sanctioned budget.
- About 26 WUAs formally collected water demand for irrigation from farmers covering 12679 hectares command area and submitted consolidated demand to the concerned Sub-division. They carried out patrolling of water distribution throughout the season and worked out a mechanism to follow on-off system for operating the pump by individual farmers. Some WUAs like such as Kanothi Minor-1 adopted rotational water supply system and they succeeded in irrigating 100% command area. About 5 WUAs observed 8-10 days saving of irrigation time. As a result of there efforts, more than 225 farmers started using their minor canals for drawing water and 50 tail end farmers received the canal water in their field for first time.



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

DSC has formed 177 WUAs in 36,711 ha. command area of Dharoi, Guhai and Mazum irrigation schemes during the period 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 irrigation management in their hands in a formal manner. Since then, DSC is playing the role of an advisor by facilitating irrigation planning and review meeting as per their requirement.

Year 2020-21 witnessed good amount of rainfall which ensured that the dams had enough water storage. In October 2020, the Irrigation Department announced to allocate and release adequate volume of water in the project command areas and accordingly the WUAs carried out crop planning. The project wise details of area irrigated, revenue generated from water charges collection, dues paid to the department and rebate retained by the WUAs with them are given in the table below. During the entire year, the WUAs irrigated 19,724 hectares area and collected revenue of Rs. 3.54 crore from irrigation charges from farmers and retained Rs. 1.29 crore with them for O&M and administration.

Table: Irrigation performance of WUAs in three schemes in North Gujarat during 2020-21:

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Season	Total Irrigated area in Hectares	Total Revenue Collection (in INR Lakh)	Amount paid to the department (in INR Lakhs)	Revenue retained by WUAs (in INR Lakhs)
1	Dharoi	Rabi	14941	291.82	254.29	101.16
2	Dharoi	Summer	1802	7.06	6.84	2.74
3	Guhai	Rabi	2106	37.90	35.72	14.18
4	Mazum	Rabi	750	14.87	13.82	5.52
5	Mazum	Summer	125	2.34	2.30	0.92
			19,724	353.99	312.97	129.52

Other highlights

- The Branch-2 canal federation in Visnagar bought a motor vehicle for patrolling of canal. The Federation spent Rs. 2.80 lakh for capacity building and exposure visits. The representatives of 28 WUA were taken on exposure and training program to Dantivada Agricultural University to get an understanding exposure of new water and agriculture technologies.
- In Guhai project, the authorities sanctioned the repairing plan of damaged pipelines and released Rs. 1.90 crore grant to the WUAs to carry out construction work of damaged pipelines. DSC supported 3 WUAs for account audit and also supported the department for recovery of overdue water charges from 3 other WUAs.
- In the current year, 89 WUAs leaders from Tharad Narmada project area conducted 3 exposure visits to successful WUAs of Dharoi command area. In this exposure visits WUA leaders from Dharoi command area shared their experiences and practices regarding water distribution and rules and regulations of the WUAs. The Tharad PIM project team visited Dharoi command area for three days training program. In these three days they got both theoretical and practical training of whole PIM process. They also visited model WUAs and discussed about the procedure of the WUAs.

Managing Aquifer Recharge through Village Level Intervention- MARVI-Meghraj

DSC has been carrying out an action research project on Managing Aquifer Recharge through Village Level Intervention (MARVI) in association with other partners led by Western Sydney University (WSU). The MARVI has adopted grassroot level interventions and community processes in ground water management that can be replicated in other areas also. The Second phase of the research aimed at focusing on piloting ground water co-operative and enhancing technical capacities of Bhujal Jankars.

In 2020-21 the Vasundhara Bhugarbh Jal Vyavasthapan Sahkari Mandali Ltd has been registered at Navaghra village of Meghraj block. The major objectives of the Groundwater Cooperative is to promote collective efforts



for recharge and shared use of ground water through local technologies which would improve the ground water management scenario in near future. The Cooperative will work towards establishing effective linkages with Gram Panchayat, Bhujal Jankars, NGOs and Government. Members of co-operative have been trained on various aspects of co-operative governance through exposure visit of the good Water User Associations in the nearby taluka and districts. The co-operative members have designed interlinking pipeline to connect their wells to share ground water for irrigation purpose.

This will ensure more crop and more income per drop of water with equitable access of limited ground water sources. The village ground water Cooperative members are trying to leverage funds from state sponsored schemes to support their initiative.

MARVI 'Living Laboratory' (L-MARVI)

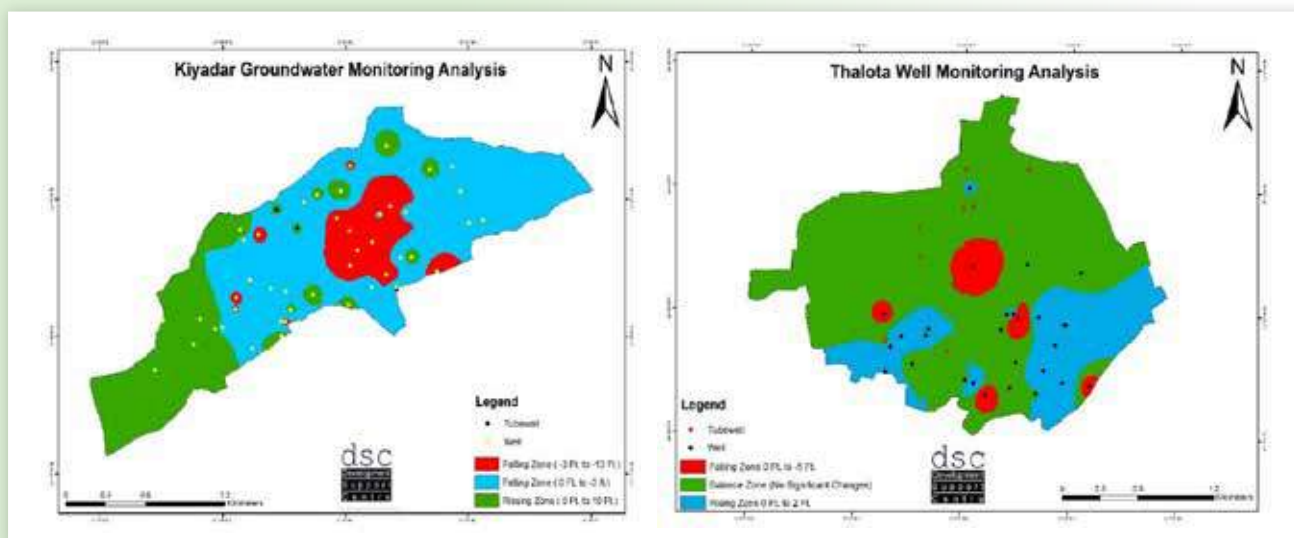
A rented training hall at Navaghra village in Meghraj Taluka has been equipped with training facilities to offer training, demonstration and exposure services for Bhujal Jankars, Gram Panchayats, NGOs and government agencies from the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY) implementing states. A



one-day tour of visitors will provide an opportunity of visiting a recharge structure site, live interaction with community, cadre of Bhujal Jankars and practical training sessions on water security plans and their execution.

Promoting Participatory Ground Water Management in Visnagar block of Mehsana district, Gujarat

The Arghyam, Rapid Rural Community Response (RCRC) and Development Support Centre (DSC) jointly initiated a 6 month pilot project to demonstrate community led Water Security Plan development in 5 villages and share of the experience with Gram Panchayats and other stakeholders in Mehsana district, Gujarat. This



project aimed to provide learning lessons and demonstrate the Government sponsored ABHY which has been launched in prioritized blocks of Gujarat.

The pilot project was launched in October 2020 and was completed in March 2021. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and baseline study was conducted to analyse the situation of surface and groundwater availability, use of water for various purposes, present water management practices of farmers, issues and opportunities in 5 villages. From the secondary data, it was found that the Visnagar block suffers 20 million cubic meter water deficit every year and the quality of drinking water is deteriorating with fluoride, nitrate and salinity issues.

A cadre of 5 Bhujal Jankars was developed from within the local community. They were trained through a systematic and practice-oriented capacity building program to carry out groundwater monitoring, sharing measurement data with CBOs, supervise work and organise meetings for awareness creation on water conservation practices with the help of KVK and other Govt. Departments.

About 5800 households were covered under mass awareness programme on water conservation and management through wall paintings, village meetings and awareness campaigns. In collaboration with KVK and Spice Research Centre low water-intensive agricultural practices and seeds were demonstrated with 45 farmers. Training was imparted on water management practices. The farmers saved 149 to 250 cubic meters water on demonstration plots. Well inventory and water table levels were collected for five villages on monthly



basis and the data were used for preparing water balance and water security plan. The data thus collected concluded that all the five villages have deficit water balance. The Water Users Associations prepared plan for demand-side and supply-side interventions to correct the deficit water balance. They will fill upto 8 million cubic meters water deficit through various water conservation and saving activities such as recharge shaft, desilting of ponds, repairing of check dams, adoption of controlled irrigation techniques and enriching soils through change in agronomic practices.

A state level workshop was organized to share experiences of the project. The Director, State Project Management Unit, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Dr. Dhimant Vyas; District Development Officer, Ms. Manisha Patel and officers from various departments such as KVK, NABARD, and NGOs representatives actively participated in the workshop both virtually and physically. Farmers from project villages shared their experiences with the

participants and government representatives. The Director, State Project Management Unit, Atal Bhujal Yojana showed willingness to organise exposure visit of ABHY team to the project villages to learn from practical experiences of the community.

Livelihood Enhancement of tribal Families through Sustainable Agriculture and Enterprise Development in Rainfed Area of Gujarat

The project was implemented in 26 villages of Meghraj block of Aravalli district of Gujarat from June 2017 to September 2020 with the financial support of Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI).

The main objective of the project was to enhance livelihoods of 80% of farmers, especially small and marginal farmers and women by 10% of their current income through promoting sustainable agriculture, enterprise development and robust farmer producer organisations. Various activities were carried out to achieve this objective such demonstration and extension of sustainable crop practices, training and capacity building of farmers, formation and strengthening of Farmer Producer Groups and support to Krishidhan Producer Company Ltd. (KPCL).

- During the year more than 50 Farmers Producer Groups were nurtured from women Self-Help Groups (SHG) and men Kisan clubs. Training programs were organized for members on leadership, account keeping, organic farming, enterprise development, post harvest processing etc.
- Small tools like spade, sickle, cotton extractor, maize sheller etc were provided to women farmers for drudgery reduction keeping in view the demand of the farmers. Some women groups established Custom Hiring Centres for large equipment like threshers, reapers, power weeders, spray pumps, bumpers and brush cutters to rent out to farmers. Two Centres procured 15 equipment with project support and earned Rs. 51,000 from renting the implements to 190 farmers in 10 villages.

Project End term Impact Evaluation

End Term Evaluation was carried out for the APPI supported project with the help of an independent consultant. The findings indicated that income of farmers has increased during the three years project when compared to baseline survey report. Farmers have adopted new technologies and cost of cultivation of major crops has also reduced due to adoption of conservation and better crop management practices. The project has generated evidence that farmer collectives and extension support lead to increase in production and better returns from agriculture. Scaling up these initiatives will definitely be beneficial to the farmers. The FPOs have improved the agriculture input and output services in the project villages. The next phase of the project would also focus on extension of best practices, capacity building and support services for animal husbandry that have good potential for improving income and livelihood of small and marginal farmers.

As per the Project End Term Evaluation study conducted by independent agencies, the project interventions have increased the farm incomes due to adoption of new seed varieties, appropriate use of inputs, and fair realization of agriculture produce. The biggest increase in income is observed with crop change to groundnut ranging from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 42,000 per hectare. Varietal change in wheat has increased the income by Rs 10,800 per hectare. Farmers who have adopted multi-layered vegetable farming vouch for a phenomenal increase in incomes. However, its quantification could not be done due to very small-sized plots. Farmers, those who have adopted multilayered farming have responded that it would increase their income ranging from Rs. 33,500 to Rs.40,600 per ha.

The results of the Corp demonstration carried out in the project area are stated in the following table

Crop	Reduction in input cost (Rs)	Reduction in no. of irrigation	Increase in production (QTL)	Better price realization (Rs/Kg)	Increase in net Income (Rs./ha)	No of adopter Farmers	Area under crop (Ha)	Cumulative income enhanced (Rs)	Average increase in income/ farmer (Rs)
Groundnut	300	1	1.03	1.16	6917	74	88.8	614229	8300
Chana	300	2	1.6	1.9	5885	80	56.5	166307	2079
Wheat	1150	1.5	1.33	1.5	5620	285	224.75	631666	2216

Impact Assessment of LEPNRM Gujarat- Phase III

The RBS Foundation assisted Livelihood Enhancement Project Natural Resource Management Gujarat project was implemented during 2015 - 2020 in more than 150 villages of Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Aravalli and Ahmedabad districts of Gujarat. The project aimed to promote climate resilient crop practices and strengthening the farmers collectives led value chain development. The project end term impact assessment has done by Dr. Astad Pastakia, senior fellow, IIM Ahmedabad and Mr. Pratul Ahuja, Development Researcher and their team. The summary of key findings and future recommendations in brief are as follows which guide on future strategies:

- Farmers need not face transition losses if they shift from chemical to organic inputs in a phased manner over 3-4 years. Simple agronomic practices can help bring down the high cost of labour for weeding operations in organic farming. If these practices are included in the Package of Practices (PoP) of organic farming and diffused widely, more farmers will be ready to take the risk to switch to organic farming – not just for home consumption but also for organic markets.
- The third phase of LEPNRM had a special focus on promoting climate resilient crop varieties. However, farmers are divided in their opinion about the loss or gain incurred due to recent climate change incidents. Hence providing more evidence of long-term climatic changes to farmers during awareness camps may help to create a better understanding. Meanwhile, it is clear that any new varieties or technologies like trials of wheat seed variety and SWI, SRI have demonstrated economic benefits right from the beginning in order to be accepted by the farming community. More evidence shall be generated for acceptance by larger community.
- Both NADEP and vermi composting can play an important role in making organic farming viable as it focuses on designing principles and integrating recycling farm and animal waste.
- Farmers will continue to need agri-extension services of some kind even beyond LEPNRM. The ground has been created by preparing a team of para-workers who are already well connected with local KVKs, ATMA and Agricultural Universities. However, if these services are to continue, farmers should value them enough to be willing to pay for them. This issue needs to be discussed with farmers so that they can understand the importance of extension services to support KPCL and work towards a collective mechanism to pay for them.
- Apart from the steps already taken by DSC to promote organic farming, some of the lessons from successful cases of innovative organic farmers could be picked up and made part of the PoP for organic farming so that the constraints being faced by farmers in adoption of organic farming could be addressed.
- The project has contributed a strong farmer collective in the form of Krushidhan Farmer producer

Company Ltd. (KPCL) having more than 15,000 farmers taking advantage of the Krushidhan company whereas the catchment area has about 40,000 farmers. This indicates a considerable scope for increasing participation of farmers within the project area. The company needs to engage more intensively in the project area in order to improve its social impacts as well as its financial position. Seed production has emerged as a major business of the farmers which is also giving them good returns. Many FMCG companies have their own sales and distribution network and KPCL can enter into the market through such channels through agreements. This may mean compromising somewhat on profit margins but will assure continuous growth and sustainability.

- The KPCL will need to intensify its efforts in linking organic farmer groups to groups of urban health conscious consumers interested in regular supply of organic produce. During the post-Covid era, consumers are likely to be more open to the idea of paying a premium price for such food products that build the immune system of the body, an opportunity that KPCL and/or Gujpro should not miss.



- Given the positive results of the pilot on potato contract farming, the existing partnership with Iscon Balaji needs to be scaled up, so that there is a stream of revenue that KPCL can tap into, in order to improve its own profitability and thereby, cross-subsidise other activities that produce low margins but are necessary for their social impacts.
- The move to promote a culture of entrepreneurship among directors at the cluster level is a positive one and can be strengthened more systematically.
- Company should be more women-friendly. Apart from the need to increase the number of women directors in the board from 2 to at least 4, a level playing field should be created for them by providing them adequate training in financial aspects and market literacy. Also, DSC/ KPCL may need to take extra efforts in the initial years to create a women-friendly atmosphere in all forums related to the company.

Model Village Initiative Programme – Goblej

The Development Support Centre (DSC) and the Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Private Limited (HCCBPL) are jointly involved in implementation of Model Village Initiative (MVI) in 7 villages of Kheda block of Kheda district in Gujarat. Total 3040 families have been benefited under various interventions like safe drinking water, agriculture extension, community education, primary health, livelihood opportunity, access to information

and Government social security scheme, sanitation and sustainable environment. The details on various interventions of the year 2020-21 are given below.

Livelihood Initiatives

- **Women led enterprise:** A small step has been taken to support entrepreneurial journey of 14 members of one Self-Help Group (SHG) named “Unnati Sakhi Mandal”. DSC provided technical guidance as well as financial support for purchasing 14 sewing machines for each member. The women contributed by bearing the 50% cost. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the women got an opportunity of stitching cloth masks as the Gram Panchayat of Goblej village gave them the order for preparing masks. The women jointly stitched 5000 masks and earned an average income of Rs. 1000 per women.
- **Pilot demonstration of crop diversification:** With the technical support from project, 36 tenent farmers started tomato cultivation out of which 16 switched over to organic farming. They all produced more than 37 ton tomatoes from 81 hectares land and sold to Delhi and Punjab market and earned approximate Rs.1.76 crore net surplus. They earned average Rs.2.17 lakh per hectare from tomato production.
- **More than 60 progressive farmers were linked with KVK, Kheda and Department of Animal Husbandry** for crop advisory of System for Rice Intensification (SRI), Integrated pest and nutrient management, animal husbandry, marketing etc.



Ensuring Safe Drinking Water at community level

The quality of ground water in most of the project villages is very poor containing very high TDS in the range of 1400 ppm to 1600 ppm which is harmful to use directly for drinking purposes. DSC installed RO cum UV systems of 50 litres per hour capacity in the primary school of Kanera village for supplying safe drinking water. 235 students benefited through this RO plant. Subsequently, the school authorities mobilised support from other agencies and they increased the storage capacity of the water cooler to 100 litres.



During the period 2016 to 2019, DSC has installed three RO plants with water ATM of 500 litres per hour

capacity and four UV plants in primary schools and Gram Panchayats. About 1870 families including 960 school students have been benefitting from this. All these RO plants are being operated and maintained by the Gram Panchayats. The Gram Panchayats have appointed an operator charge Rs. 5 for 20 litres of RO treated water. The village families are making pre-paid recharge of their water ATM card and using it for purchasing the water.

Nagrik Suchna Kendra in Goblej village

A Nagrik Suchna Kendra (NSK) was established two years ago in Goblej village Gram Panchayat Bhavan with the objective of providing better access to information and services of various government schemes related to social security, agriculture, employment, livelihood, safe drinking water, sanitation, health, education and environment etc. to the community.

The NSK is equipped with display panels, literature, furniture, Smart TV etc. for its operation and organizing training & capacity building events for the community. A trained Nagrik Mitra has been appointed within the local community who provides all necessary support and guidance for documents, forms and helps them to apply for the schemes. Mobile Phone supported Mahiti Service (MMS) are sent to the CBOs and applicants to track the application status and critical information.

During the year, NSK supported 60 farmer families of 18 villages nearby Goblej village for accessing benefit of various government scheme such as subsidy in Tractor purchase, Tad Patri purchase, Solar light trap, crop protection tools purchase, Jivamrut yojana through I- Khedut portal and many more. About 47 farmers got benefits of Rs. 4.08 lakhs through NSK support.

The NSK is also providing support to the villagers in filling and submitting online application forms for Aadhaar card, Income Certificate, Cast Certificate, Domicile certificate, Senior citizen pension Sahay, Widow pension etc. The support was provided to 111 Families for online application. 36 poor families got benefits of Rs. 4.44 lakhs as widow pension, senior citizen pension and Sardar Avash Yojana etc. The NSK provided training to 190 Kisan club farmers, video show to 234 farmers & women SHGs members and broad casted voice messages to 370 persons during the year.

Mobile Soil and Water Testing Van in Gujarat

DSC had developed a mobile soil and water testing van in 2010 with the support of Aga Khan Innovation Fund which is designed to provide soil and water testing service to farmers at their door step. It requires a bulk order of testing minimum 50 samples from the village for fee based testing service. The mobile van has tested 32,800 samples including 29,000 soil sample for NPK, 2500 soil sample for micro nutrient and 1150 water sample since its inception. The van covered 652



villages of 652 blocks in 20 districts of Gujarat and MP. It has generated surplus of Rs. 8.4 lakhs from the services which is to be used for operation and maintenance of the van and laboratory instruments.

MADHYA PRADESH



- No. of Districts: 5
- No. of Blocks: 10 (11)
- No. of villages :271(271)
- No. of Households (HHs/H): 84,096 (84,096)
- No. of (HHs/H) covered by DSC projects: 24,542 (24,542)
- Area covered by DSC projects: 57503 (57,530 ha.)
- No. of Community Based Organisations: 838 (838)

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 parenthesis.



Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)

Intervention in Irrigated Areas

DSC has over thirteen years of experience of carrying out PIM and PIM Plus interventions in the command area of Dhar district of Nimar region of MP. These interventions are in the Maan and Jobat Irrigation Projects covering 12,000 farmers and 25,000 hectares across 78 villages of Kukshi, Gandhvani and Manavar blocks. Ten Water User Associations (WUA) have been formed in Maan and six WUAs have been formed in Jobat. Initially, Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA) and Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihood Programme provided support for PIM promotion and subsequently the Ratan Dorabji Tata Trust (RD TT) and RBS Foundation provided financial assistance for post project sustainability.

As the WUAs started becoming more independent, DSC strategically shifted its role as an advisory agency from 2015 in collaboration with the Kukshi division of NVDA. Under this arrangement, it provides need-based support in facilitating village meetings and joint meetings between the WUAs and NVDA for irrigation planning, reviewing and monitoring etc.

During the year, major capacity building activities including canal patrolling and awareness events were organized in which more than 104 WUA office bearers actively participated. The NVDA declared that canal water will be released from 5th November 2020 to 12th March 2021 in the Maan irrigation project and 15th November 2020 to 10th March 2021 in the Jobat irrigation. Accordingly, one project level planning meeting for Rabi irrigation was facilitated by DSC at Borlai Village, Manavar and two meeting in Aali & Haldi villages of Kukshi. 83 people including NVDA Engineers and WUA Leaders actively participated in the meeting.

The WUAs mobilized funds from farmers in cash and kind for canal



operation and maintenance. Rs.5.75 lakhs and Rs.3.76 lakhs were utilised in Maan and Jobat projects respectively. During the Kharif and Rabi season of 2020-21, about 15000 hectares area was irrigated in Maan and 10000 hectares area was irrigated in Jobat according to data provided by Kukshi division of NVDA. Irrigation was primarily provided for crops such as wheat, chilly, cotton, maize, soybean and other cereal crops.

Emergency repair and maintenance of main canal in Maan project through Public Funds

DSC has always motivated the command area farmers of Maan and Jobat projects for financial strength and independence which is very important for timely repair of canals especially during the ongoing irrigation season. The 10 WUAs had collected approximately Rs. 20 lakh amount as service fee from their member farmers in lieu of better irrigation services. The collected fund was deposited in the WUA bank account in the form of fixed deposit.



During the last Rabi season, there was a need for emergency repair of the left bank of main canal near the tail end of the system. As it was an urgent need the NVDA officers and the WUA of Borlai village decided to utilize some funds for immediate repairing without waiting for government grant. In this connection Rs. 2.5 lakh was spent for repairing the damaged section of 700 running meters of canal. Some physical obstructions like bedrocks were also removed during the repair work. It will benefit 4000 farmers from the three tail end WUAs to irrigate 4300 hectares of land.

The example of WUA of Borlai village can be used for Government policy of allocation of funds to the WUAs in MP. Some of the key recommendations for policy level changes could be:

- To incentivize the WUAs to fix the water charges over and above the Govt rates in lieu of better services and mobilizing service fee and, or water charges in time.
- To collect the water charges from farmers and retain the rebate on water charge with them and pay the Govt. dues in time.
- As a second option, allocating better Operation and Maintenance grant to those who perform well.

Watershed projects in Madhya Pradesh

Project area: Mhow Block, Indore District

Development of Rainfed Areas

Since 2018-19, the DSC and ITC Ltd. under Mission Sunhera Kal have been implementing a project for improving the livelihoods of 4528 rural families in Manpur cluster of Mhow block of Indore district. The project covers 30 villages of 10 Gram Panchayats spread across 13,682 hectares of area near Manpur town. The initiatives carried out under the project during the year are highlighted as follows:

Soil and Water Conservation and Water Harvesting Structure Development: Eight Water Harvesting Structures (WHS) have been built with a water storage capacity of 58,571 cubic meters creating 117 hectares irrigation potential. Total 1006 Hectare ridge area land was treated through field bunds generating 7071 days labor

employment worth Rs. 19.08 lakhs. The Water User Groups mobilized Rs. 33,500 towards maintenance fund. Apart from this 21 hectares of area was treated with special objective of biodiversity promotion.



Convergence with MGNREGA and other collaboration:

The Gram Panchayats were supported for effective and timely implementation of MGNREGA assisted development activities such as water harvesting structures, land levelling of farmland, orchard development, farm pond etc. during the pandemic time. DSC provided technical support in beneficiary selection, site selection and awareness building and to adhere to Covid-19 social distancing guidelines for labors involved in the work. The Gram Panchayats executed works worth Rs. 1.63 crore under MGNREGA scheme. The project villages leveraged Rs. 1.55 crore funds from various Govt. schemes and initiatives of ATMA, Horticulture, Agriculture, and KVK etc.



Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture Practices through Agriculture Business Centre (ABC): Village level Climate smart agriculture practices have been promoted among the farmers for stabilizing incomes in the changing climate. Kisan Clubs are organized in to farmer field schools which are activated through regular capacity building on promotion of Weather Smart, Water Smart, Seed Smart, Breed smart, Carbon Smart, Nutrient Smart and Institutional Smart planning and actions. 56 crop demonstration plots of smart agriculture practices in soybean and wheat were set up on private land.

Agri Business Centre

The farmer led Agriculture Business Centre (ABC) supplies the required agriculture inputs to the farmers. This year they sold inputs worth Rs. 4.7 lakh. In addition, ABC which is managed by resource poor women farmers also lends farm implements and machinery like broad based furrow to farmers on custom hiring basis. About 178 hectares crop area was treated with broad based furrow tillage, which was helpful in safeguarding soybean crop from the damage caused due to excess or poor rainfall showers. The ABC has also generated some surplus from these custom hiring services.

Capacity building and Community Based Organization: The project has also facilitated formation of 99

community based institutions as below:

- One federation having 447 members
- 28 Farmer Field Schools having 588 members
- 13 Water Users Groups having 280 members
- 57 women SHGs having 551 members

They celebrated World Hand Wash Day, Women Day, exposure and training on various themes like agriculture, water and livelihoods. 17 such events were executed wherein 818 participants actively participated.

Savings for a better future

Mishri Bai is a resident of Tinchha village in Mhow block of Indore district, Madhya Pradesh. With a husband and four children, the main source of income for the family is labor and farming which was just enough for a hand to mouth existence.

Her husband's sudden illness added to her problems. She borrowed Rs 10,000 from a money lender at 5% interest per month as her relatives could not support her due to urgency of the need. Situation worsened further and her husband was admitted to the hospital and for his treatment she had to mortgage her two bigha land for Rs. 25000/- loan. After so many efforts also husband's health did not improve. As a family they already had limited means and now it was even worse. The children also started being irregular at school as they had to do work.



Motivated by some village women she joined Jai Ambe SHG and she started doing monthly saving in the group meetings. She took her first loan for her daughter's education which ensured her continuity at school. This gave confidence to Mishri Bai in the SHG and that it can give financial strength to her and her family. Later she went on to take loan of Rs 5000 for goat rearing and Rs 3000 for poultry. She made it a point to return the loan installments in time. As the situation improved she also got back her mortgaged land by taking loan of Rs 25000 from the group.

"I have taken Rs 46,500 as loan so far from the group. And I got it when I really needed it. So I understand the importance of timely savings and meetings. Who wants to go to Seth/ Sahukaars (local money lenders) when you have a group to depend upon. I feel self sufficient after joining the group".

Mishri Bai earns around Rs 8000 to Rs 10,000 per month and she tries to save as much as possible. She is also a member of Janapav Women's Society Federation which works for marginalized women. She feels that If she hadn't joined the group, her family would have drowned in debt. The collective power of SHG has given her confidence and strength to deal with her problems.

Janapav Mahila Vikas Samiti federation bringing socio economic empowerment for women of Mhow

The unskilled agricultural women laborer of Mhow block have been marginalized socially and economically due to poor literacy, limited access and control over income generating resources and exploitation by contractors giving them lower wages. These problems discussed in various SHGs carved a path towards the formation of a federation of 447 members representing 47 SHGs from 9 villages. It is registered as “Janapav Mahila Vikas Samiti (JMVS)” under the Society Act of Madhya Pradesh.

The aim of the federation is to explore employment opportunities and generate additional sources of income through capacity building of the members. The total saving of the federation was Rs. 7.46 lakhs and the total internal lending was Rs. 4.21 lakhs. Some of the other initiatives through the support of the federation are:

- 406 Ayushman cards for members
- 40 SHGs linked with the NRLM
- 28 SHGs received Revolving fund
- 11 SHGs received Community Investment Fund and 60 members received bank loan

The result of all these linkages have been very positive and resulted into income generation from various activities for women as given below

- Goatery by 41 members
- Poultry by 30 members
- Grocery shop by 10 women
- Bori Garden (Plants are grown in woven bags nearby house) developed by members
- 45 members applied in street vendor Scheme
- Celebrated World women day with 200 members of federation
- 2 exposure visits were conducted on the kitchen garden, 2 training programs conducted on Soya milk making by ATMA department and few members applied in the MGNREGA scheme and obtained benefit of it.

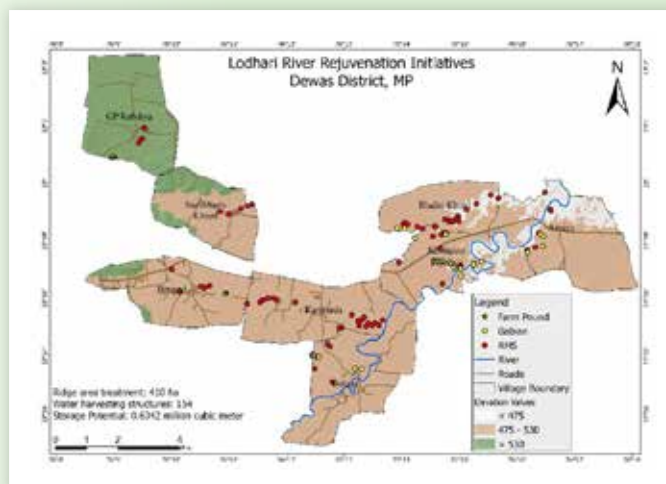
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

Project area: Sonkatch Block, Dewas District

DSC has been working in Sonkatch block of Dewas district, Madhya Pradesh since 2012-13. The Livelihood Enhancement through Participatory Natural Resource Management (LEPNRM) and Rajiv Gandhi Jal Grahana Mission (RGM) watershed (IWMP 06) Program are implemented in 12 villages. The villages cover 5 micro watersheds with a total geographical area of 6643 hectares and a population of 2262 households including 37% BPL families.

Soil and Water Conservation and Water Harvesting Structure Development

During the year 118 structures including 65 farm ponds, 7 recharge shafts and 46 gabion structures were constructed. These increased the water storage/ recharge potential by 2.4 lakh cubic meters, benefiting 65 households and 24 hectares of land. About 12 Water User Groups were formed by these farmers for post construction use and maintenance of the structures. **The farmers reported a rise in ground water table by 0.5 to 1.0 meters due to ground water recharge.**



Cumulatively Rs. 7.97 crore fund has been utilized in IWMP project under soil moisture conservation, water harvesting, agriculture, livelihood, and capacity building. Total 240 structures including 78 check dams, 80 Gabions, 66 Farm ponds, 4 Gully plugs, 4 Loose Boulder Check Dams (LBGD), 7 Recharge shafts and 1 Earthen Nala bund were constructed during entire project period. **All these interventions have directly benefited 400 households and augmented water storage potential of 3.57 lakh cubic meters.**

Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture Practices for Agriculture Livelihood Enhancement

Key activities under this project have been

- Formation of 45 Self Help Groups under the livelihood Development Program
- 60 members participated in various trainings, capacity building workshops & exposure visits
- More than 210 members engaged in poultry, apparel, dairy, vermi compost production and doing small business through the grocery shop, tea shop etc.
- Linkages of the SHG members for financial support from National Rural Livelihood Mission

Capacity building and Community Based Organization

Cumulatively 65 Water User Groups (WUGs) have been promoted. It has been observed from well monitoring of 35 wells that water level fluctuation is very high during the winter and summer season. There has been a slight increase in the water level in the villages treated under watershed development. In total 45 Women SHGs are involved in saving and credit and in this process there was an internal lending of Rs. 4.33 lakh amongst the members. The women SHGs, Kisan Clubs and WUG members were taken on exposure visit to KVK Dewas for organic input production and marketing. More than 145 training programs, exposures and capacity building events were organized for extension of sustainable agriculture practices. More than 130 demonstrations were conducted for live demonstration of practices to farmers.

Project area: Sondwa and Alirajpur Blocks, Alirajpur District

Alirajpur district is one of the poorest districts in Madhya Pradesh. About 90% of its population belongs to the Scheduled Tribes and the literacy rate of 37.22% is the lowest in the country (Census 2011). DSC and the "Jila Panchayat" initiated a watershed project in October 2014 with a geographical spread of 5700 hectares geographical area covering six micro watersheds of 7 villages. The project will get completed in 2021-2022.

Soil and Water Conservation and Water Harvesting Structure Development

During the year, about 231.50 hectares was treated worth Rs. 245.93 lakh such as afforestation, staggered trenches. Besides construction of 84 ground water recharge and soil moisture conservation structures was also carried out which included Loose Boulder Structures, Percolation Tanks, Recharge Shaft, Gabion structures etc.



- More than 1600 people benefited with local employment opportunities from construction activities belonging to BPL and Scheduled Tribe community. The community provided in kind contribution in the form of supervision and construction material such as stone rubble and water etc. worth Rs. 31.95 lakh.
- More than 415 households would benefit from increased access to water from 2.52 lakh cubic meters water storage potential that has been created.

Promotion of Better Package of Crop Practices: Sustainable crop practices were demonstrated through 22 on farm demonstrations which were carried out as part of the project including package of improved crop practices for cultivating Black Gram, Green Gram, Red Gram etc. New crops such as muskmelon, ridge gourd, marigold flowers and drip irrigation system were also introduced to the farmers. To make farmers aware of the importance of soil health, 100 soil samples were tested in the laboratory and reports were shared with them.

Institution and Capacity Building: The project has also facilitated formation of 179 community based institutions as under by

- 48 women SHGs having 496 members
- 41 Kisan Clubs having 654 members
- 84 Water Users Groups having 314 members
- 6 Watershed Association having 66 members

The women SHGs and Kisan Clubs mobilized Rs. 17.68 lakh from monthly savings and disbursed Rs. 10.22 lakh as internal loans. In addition, Rs. 4.00 lakh was mobilized as revolving fund from NRLM Alirajpur for the women SHGs. Capacity building on multiple issues like soil and water conservation, construction management, health and sanitation, income generation, crop science, record keeping and administration was done through various field based capacity building events. 27 such events were carried out where 1334 participants including 412 men and 922 women participated.

800 tribal families benefited from convergence activities with various government departments including Horticulture, Veterinary and Agriculture where schemes on Crop Insurance, Animal Insurance, Drip & Mulching, Fodder and Jackfruit Production were leveraged for the villagers.

River Rejuvenation Programme in Collaboration with Government of Madhya Pradesh

In the last decade, due to unbalanced exploitation of surface water and groundwater, absence of water conservation and enrichment work, accelerating tillage, deforestation in the catchment of rivers, the rivers have become seasonal drains. To maintain a steady flow of water in dry rivers after the rainy season, the work of water conservation and groundwater augmentation in the catchment of dry rivers will have to be done on a large scale in intensive mode, so that the level of groundwater can increase above the river in the form of base flow and the river can be revived.

River Rejuvenation is one of the very important initiatives of Madhya Pradesh government in recent time under which the government is aiming to develop water culture in the area, to improve agriculture and environment and to allow continuous flow of water throughout the year in collaboration of civil society organizations. To support this initiative the Ankhad river in Alirajpur district was selected by the Madhya Pradesh government in the year 2018. The total length of the Ankhad river is 45.52 km and it passes through 33 villages and 50 micro watersheds of Alirajpur and Sondwa blocks. The river has a catchment area of 33925 hectares and it joins the Hathini river in the downstream which is a tributary to the Narmada river.

In the year 2019, DSC was nominated as a support organization by the National Employment Guarantee Council, Bhopal, Government of Madhya Pradesh. In collaboration with District Administration, Alirajpur. The major focus of project during 2020-21 is discussed below.

Support to MGNREGA Funded Water Conservation Works: More than 280 sites of surface and ground water recharge structures were identified, and construction was completed with the active participation of village community in 33 villages under MGNREGA scheme. Various awareness and capacity building events were organized for community engagement and participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of land, water and vegetation development works. The Jila Panchayat spent Rs. 14 crore funds for treatment of 15816 hectares of land through catchment and drainage line treatment activities and created water storage potential of 11.64 lakh cubic meters water. More than 10300 active Job Card holders participated in construction activities and received employment locally.



Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Enterprise Development

Livelihood Enhancement through Sustainable Agriculture Practices

DSC has been promoting sustainable agriculture practices for livelihood enhancement of 16,000 rural households covering 100 villages of Dhar, Alirajpur, Indore and Dewas districts of MP as part of watershed and PIM projects. These efforts are supported by the RBS Foundation India and other agencies. The projects focus on promotion of better crop management practices for cost reduction, risk mitigation, productivity enhancement, value addition and formation and strengthening of three-tier farmer producer organizations that would result in an increase in net profit from agriculture. The details of institutions formed under this initiative across 4 geographies is given in the table below.

Villages covered	100
Institutions formed	366 (75 Kisan clubs, 291 SHGs)
Total Members	4800 (1037 in Kisan clubs, 3763 in SHGs)
Savings of Kisan Clubs and SHGs (Rs.)	Rs. 257.43 lakh
Internal loan disbursed by Kisan Clubs and SHGs	Rs. 173.00 lakh
Registration and capacity building of Farmer Producer Company	2 (Narmada Valley Farmer Producer Co. & Adimjati Farmer Producer Company)
No of Shareholders on board	2272 (1205 Male and 1067 female)
Share capital mobilized from members in Rs.	Rs. 11.36 lakh
Milk Collection Cooperatives formed by women	3
Procurement of milk in liters in reporting year	0.26 lakh liters
Revenue from sale of Milk in Rs.	Rs. 10.71 lakhs

The highlights of progress and achievements of the reporting year are summarized below:

1. 150 Bori Gardens were established by landless and marginal women for production of vegetables and selling surplus in nearby vicinity in the pandemic time. This entrepreneurial activity ensured that women from 300 income poor families continued their monthly savings in SHGs.
2. Grant support was provided to 760 income poor farmers for input supply such as seed, bio fertilizers and pesticides.
3. About 76 farmers produced more than 127.7 ton of vermi compost for use in their own farms. The surplus was sold to neighboring farmers for earning an additional income. In addition to this, 48 farmers produced and used 27,441 liters of bio pesticide and decomposer solution.
4. The Narmada Valley Farmer Producer Company sold seeds and other inputs worth Rs. 95 lakhs to about 2295 farmers at fair price in Manavar and Kukshi blocks of Dhar district. Similarly the Adimjati Farmer Producer company sold seeds and other inputs worth Rs. 11 lakhs to more than 219 tribal farmers in Alirajpur.
5. About 510 soil samples were tested at the soil testing lab established in Nanpur field which is operated by Adimjati Farmers Producer Company. The major components of soil health such as NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium), Electrical Conductivity and Ph were tested in the lab.

6. The women led centres for lending farm implements to the farmers earned Rs. 11,650 as an income by renting out implements to local farmers. Lower income was registered due to Covid pandemic.
7. Eight Veterinary Camps were organized which curative and preventive treatment to 2292 animals against the seasonal diseases.
8. About 99 field training and awareness workshops were conducted benefiting 1043 participants. The participants benefitted from information provided by agriculture scientists and lead farmers on Integrated Pest and Nutrition management, soil health improvement, improved seeds varieties, post-harvest processing, seed production, canal water management and FPO business.
9. Technical collaboration was established with the KVKs in Dhar, Dewas and Alirajpur for developing training , IEC materials and providing guidance to the farmers.
10. Capacity building events were organized for women Self-Help Groups including training and workshops on health and sanitation, enterprises, record keeping and financial literacy etc.
11. Over 1000 farmers benefited from Crop Advisory Services on their mobile phone.

Impact Assessment Study of Livelihood Enhancement through Sustainable Agriculture Programme- Key Findings

The LEPNRM project was implemented between 2015 and 2020. A project end term Impact Assessment study was awarded to the Change Maker Consortium, Bhopal. A brief summary of the findings of the study and way forward is given below:

- About 25,711 households received benefits of about Rs.3.46 crores through formal convergence activities and about 8640 households got benefits worth Rs.6.91 crores through informal convergence activities.
- It was observed that almost all SHGs formed by DSC, who had availed financial support have not defaulted on their financial commitments. This is a huge achievement considering the fact that the members have not been swayed by the general trend.
- Gross saving from the use of bio fertilizers and bio input production is Rs. 1.97 crore with an additional benefit of adding 192 tons organic carbon in the soils.
- Some of the key benefits perceived by the farmers were:
 - About 47% farmers practiced seed replacement
 - 82% farmers benefitted from low cost seeds
 - 78% farmers adopted the seed treatment
 - 60% farmers reduced the use of fertilizers and pesticides
 - 81% farmers undertook soil testing
 - 59% farmers utilized proper irrigation management
 - About 99% farmers agreed that the yield, quality of produce, income is increased and the cost of cultivation is decreased.
 - About 95% agreed that their income has increased from the yield and cultivation cost has reduced remarkably
 - About 64% farmers produced the organic product and used them

A second phase of the project is much needed for continuing the positive momentum built by the project in the region. In case DSC, FPOs, local agencies and the CBOs discontinue agriculture extension, market linkage support to the beneficiary farmers and large number of other back seated farmers.

Getting women together Transforming lives (A Grocery Value Chain Developed)

More than 100 women SHG formed under the project in Kukshi block of Dhar district. These SHGs have about 1224 members, representing all section of the community particularly BPL, Tribal, landless and marginal farming families. These SHGs have been involved in saving and credit activities, internal loaning for more than 8 Years.

DSC encouraged all SHG leaders to have an experience sharing meeting in which they decided to go for an exposure visit to Gujarat and other districts of Madhya Pradesh for exploring new opportunities, and enterprises. They visited Sabarkantha and Mehsana district and they came back to village with lots of inspiration and ideas for cooperative and collective action, which would ensure more income. They decided to start a cooperative grocery initiative in their villages. They prepared a budget with the help of DSC team for purchase of grocery and distribution to all member of the SHGs women.



65 members of the 7 SHGs contributed and mobilized a capital investment of Rs. 34000. They prepared a list of grocery material required by members and including such as edible oil, pulses, soap, spices etc. Initially they purchased grocery worth Rs. 75,000 and they started the distribution in various villages. Till date the cumulative turnover has reached Rs. 2,45,000. Further, women used to buy these items in small quantities individually, but with bulk purchase, they have been able to save on travel costs as well as get a discount on the marked price of items. By this collective activity the women members are getting good quality of grocery at door step which could save their valuable time and money. Every SHG keeps a record of the value of items purchased by each member and deducts this amount from her savings, thus avoiding disruption of household budget and cash flow.

This activity has boosted women's confidence and self-worth. They have also started playing a greater role in decision-making, whether it is with regard to their enterprise activity or at home.

Soil Testing Laboratory

A Soil Testing Laboratory has been operational since 2018 in village Nanpur, a field unit of DSC in Alirajpur district. Established with the support of RBS Foundation, the lab operates the premises of Adimjati Gramodaya Producer Co. Ltd. (AGPCL), a Farmer Producer Company (FPC) which DSC established in 2017.

The lab carries out macro-nutrient analysis of soil, which includes information on NPK (Nitrogen, Potassium and Phosphorus) content in soil, along with its pH value. Farmers across all four units of DSC, namely Alirajpur, Kukshi, Manavar and Dewas bring their soil samples to the lab for testing. A total of 1390 soil samples have been tested since the lab's inception. Farmers across all four units of DSC, namely Alirajpur, Kukshi, Manavar

and Dewas bring their soil samples to the lab for testing. A total of 1390 soil samples have been tested since the inception of the lab. Farmers are charged a fixed fee of Rs. 100/- per soil sample. The fees thus collected are used towards the maintenance of the lab and also motivate the farmers to integrate the recommendations in their practice as they have paid in lieu of receiving technical recommendations. There has been an increase in the number of farmers using the services of the lab.

I-Safe Awareness Campaign on 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 hazards in Manawar and Kukshi blocks. About 5065 farmers were imparted training through 215 events conducted in 55 villages each from Umarban and Kukshi blocks. About 581 on site behavioral counselling was conducted for the daily wage workers. In addition, 30 day long Jagrati Yatra was organized covering 133 villages where animated characters & audio-visuals shows were used to spread awareness on Covid-19 Pandemic. During this programme 895 PPE kits were distributed for demonstrating safe practices while spraying pesticides.

The project is making positive impact on the farmers as the sale of safety kit has increased in the local market and the scrap pesticide containers are no more used for domestic purposes. Women farmers have started keeping the pesticides away from direct reach of children.



“Syngenta, IRFT and DSC has been actively working in this area and I , would like to thank them for organizing Farmer trainings and Awareness Programme through Van Campaign here. It is very useful information for farmer’s especially tribal farmers”.

Dr- Dharvendra Singh,
Senior Agriculture Scientist
KVK, Manawar



“IRFT and DSC with the support of Syngenta have been working at the grassroots levels to promote farmers’ health, safety and responsible use of pesticides and has provided personal protective kits to ensure the same. In terms of an engagement with Agriculture experts, this is the first programme that Syngenta has organized in which it has provided training to farmers”.

- By Shri B.K. Nigal,
ADO Agriculture Department, Kukshi



“I have been doing spraying since last eight years but was unaware of the importance and safety measures to be followed for personal safety. After attending this programme I understood the importance of using safety kit for myself. I received all the information regarding use of pesticides and the precautions to be taken while using it”.

- Munnalal Achale, Farmer, Village Banjari,
Block Umarban, District Dhar

Water Security and Climate Adaption (WASCA) in Rural India

This project is being designed and implemented in accordance with the bilateral agreement between GOI and Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning technical cooperation. Water Security and Climate Adaptation in Rural India (WASCA) is an Indo-German Project, 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 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 & integrated water resource management plan of the district and ensuring convergence of all line departments working on/ with water for enhancing the wellbeing of rural people.

DSC and with the support of GIZ initiated a six month planning phase from December 2019 onwards which continued till October 2020 and thereafter the pilot implementation of plans began from November 2020 onwards which will complete in 2022. A five member multidisciplinary team of professionals including experts on GIS, WRD, Agriculture and Social aspects has been involved in facilitating the WASCA Resource Centre at Zila Panchayat office premises in Barwani since December 2019.

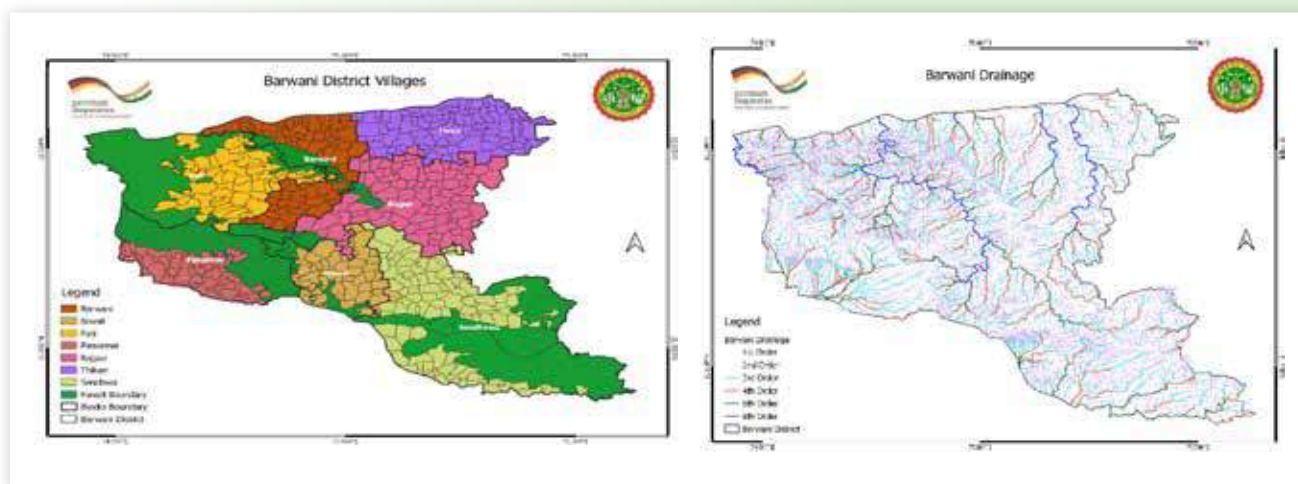
Planning Phase of WASCA project: December 2019 to November 2020

The first phase of the project started from December 2019 to October 2020. During the first phase the planning was done on the watershed basis. Following activities were carried out in the Phase I:

- The cadastral map of all 597 villages of Badwani district available on Bhu Abhilekh website of MP were rectified and digitised on the district administration map. 14,934 km drainage lines of the district including existing water bodies, canals, roads, and wasteland that fall under Narmada and Tapi basins were digitised on GIS maps manually.
- Various thematic maps were drawn from Bhuvan portal of ISRO such as LULC, Ground Water Prospectus, Land, Crops, Slope, Lineament, Geo Morphology, Soil etc for technical interpretation and integrated planning of WASCA activities.
- Village wise and block wise water balance and water budget was derived using rainfall, crops, population, surface and ground water data. The proposed planning was done on the principles of watershed following 'Ridge to Valley' concept and proposed more than one lakh physical works of different categories such as soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, plantation, fodder, renovation and desilting of water bodies etc.
- A cadre of 22 Govt. officers and grassroot workers were trained to access the GIS platform and planning. These plans consolidated at Block and district level in 'KML' (Keyhole Markup Language, a format used to display geographic data in an Earth browser) forms and all the plans were shared with Zila panchayat for verification and implementation.

Phase-II of WASCA project: Pilot Demonstration

The GIZ, DSC and Zila Panchayat initiated the pilot demonstration of the implementation of plan from November 2020 onwards. The three-partners decided to demonstrate the plan in concentrated pocket alongside leveraging funds from the MGNREGA, Forest and other departments. DSC deployed the five member team in Zila Panchayat office and a Laboratory GIS Resource Centre was developed in Zila Panchayat. Following activities were carried out in the year 2020-21.



- More than 400 Panchayat plans were verified by the engineers with the participatory approaches.
- Physical verification was carried out before uploading the plans on MGNREGA MIS portal for implementation.
- Identified demonstration cluster of 17 Panchayat in Rajpur block for closely monitoring the impact.
- 20 capacity building programmes conducted including offline and online training sessions where more than 250 participants were present
- At present all Panchayats of the district have adopted the GIS plan and started their implementation.

Application of WASCA Plan and positive feedback from the District department

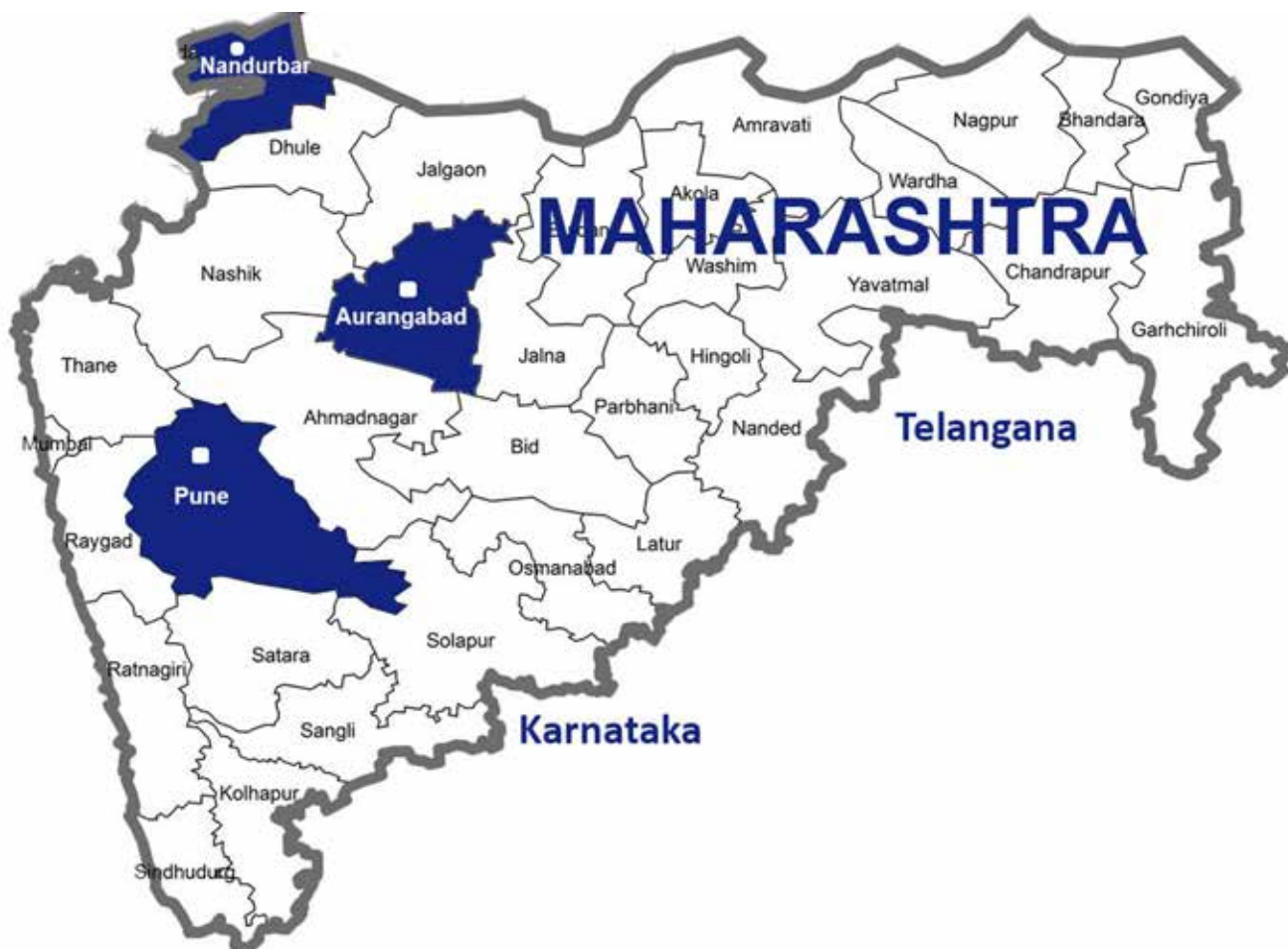
- The project has built the capacity of officers in using GIS and other informatic tools in planning, implementing and monitoring of NRM initiatives. These include officials from district administration and various other departments involved in natural resource management at district level like WRD, Jila Panchayat, NVDA, Watershed Dept., MNREGS, PHE, RFR, SBM, Agriculture, RES etc.
- The officers have reported that they have learnt useful tools and techniques from WASCA team which helps in achieving speed and scale in planning and managing watershed, catchment and basin level development. This will help in improving the achievement of physical and financial targets.
- The water budget prepared for all the GPs in the district will help in prioritising the various needy pockets and fund allocation for actions.
- In the Covid scenario WASCA team helped the District Administration in identifying the hotspot of rising Covid cases in the district on GIS platform on day-to-day basis. The district got good recognition and appreciation from the state authorities for curbing the pace of Covid infection spread in the district.



“WASCA project help us in the planning of MGNREGA work in speedy and efficient manner. It is also very useful in tracking of ongoing work. This is our first time of preparing the thematic maps on GIS platform”.

- **Anand Jaiswal**, Sub Engineer, Janpad Panchayat, Thikari, district Barwani, MP.

MAHARASHTRA



- No. of Districts: 3 (3)
- No. of Blocks: 4 (6)
- No. of villages: 232 (232)
- No. of Households : 87687 (92748)
- No. of Hs/H covered by DSC projects: 16521 (19844)
- Area covered by DSC projects: 34622 (34622 ha.)
- No. of Community Based Organisations: 837 (837)

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 Project in Ghod River Basin, Maharashtra

Intervention In Irrigated Areas

Since 2016, DSC and Mission Sunahara Kal- ITC Ltd. have been collaborating for promoting water stewardship in Ghod river basin in Pune and Ahmadnagar districts of Maharashtra. The overall objective of this long-term programme is to improve water productivity and ensure water security in the entire 3.2 lakh hectares of the Ghod River Basin. The project largely focuses on the demand and supply side management of irrigation water and livelihood promotion through community participation and facilitation by support agencies.

A multidisciplinary team of DSC operates from Narayangaon town near Pune which facilitates interventions in 61 villages of Junnar block of Pune district falling under Kukadi, Pushpavati and Mina River basins which are the tributaries of Ghod river. These 61 project villages are categorized into rainfed, semi-irrigated and irrigated villages.

Interventions taken up in rainfed villages are described below

Soil and moisture Conservation

Different types of soil & moisture conservation (SMC) measures were carried out including 158 structures such as core walls, recharge pits and subsurface barriers. The SMC activities treated about 1700 hectares land, benefiting 199 households including 147 women and other vulnerable sections of the community. Approximately 1000 labour days were generated. Approximately 14000 cubic meters earthwork was carried out under Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT).

Biomass conservation and development of Biodiversity plots

DSC has been identifying various types of land use in the project villages such as barren forest land, common land, terrain, private and waste agriculture land for enriching green cover and improving land productivity. In 2020-21, the community developed around 278 ha area including 103 hectares of Govt. land and 175 hectares of private land through SMC work, protective



irrigation facilities, plantation, seed sowing and fencing. The Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) at the village level shouldered the responsibility of mobilizing resources from govt. schemes such as social forestry, MGNREGA, national horticulture mission etc. During the last four years total 954 hectares area has been developed under this landscape development activity.

Activities carried out in forest areas under upper catchment area of dams

The Ghod river basin project has more than 5 reservoirs which are increasingly getting silted from the silt load which comes from rapidly degrading hilly and forest catchment areas. The DSC and ITC provided technical assistance to the local Forest Department for developing green watershed in 21 villages adjacent to the forest area. The services included DPR preparation of forest of Manikdoh dam and technical training to forest department field staff. The department will implement the plans for restoring and protecting local biodiversity with the help of village community.

Integrated Command Area Development Programme

Since 2019-20, DSC has been implementing the Integrated Command Area Development Programme in the Kukadi Irrigation circle complex of Ghod river basin. 46 WUAs of Wadaj dam, Manikdoh dam, Yedgaon dam, Dimbe dam and Pimpalgaon dam have been supported under the program. These WUAs have 21510 hectares command area spread across 53 villages of Junnar and Ambegaon blocks. Major activities carried out this year are given below:

- The situational analysis of all 46 WUAs was completed. This will help in developing strategies for improving irrigation performance and the performances of WUAs.
- The training on water literacy was delivered to 8 WUAs on pilot basis in which the farmers' leaders were oriented on demand and supply side interventions, water budgeting, operation, repair and maintenance of canal system and its work plan. The WUA leaders and the WRD officers jointly decided to put learning to practice from next Rabi irrigation.
- Pilot volumetric measurement of canal water experiment was taken up in sugarcane fields with the help of "V" notch. The experiment will be completed by next year.

Promotion of Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI) to switch over to Climate Smart Agriculture

Sugarcane is one of the major crops of Ghod river basin which is putting tremendous pressure on local water sources. The project stakeholders have jointly promoted the Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI) programme in Kukadi Irrigation Circle of Pune district to reduce the water footprint and improve net incomes. Since 2016, around 8000



hectares area has been covered under SSI in 61 villages. The local sugar cooperative factories are also involved in the programme as it helps in Climate Smart Agri interventions such as reducing cost of cultivation, reducing chemical and water footprint, stabilizing production and increasing better price recoveries. The Cooperative Sugar factories support the farmers in backward and forward market linkages, DSC and ITC provide handholding and knowledge dissemination and the Vasant Dada Patil Sugarcane Research Institute is providing knowledge support. The programme has given great results and is becoming popular in the local area.

- This year 40 new Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were started in the project villages, including 2 women FFS and about 1040 student farmers have been trained through establishment of 40 demonstration plots in 24 hectares and the student farmers adopted best crop practices in 4981 hectares.
- A Training of Trainers (ToT) was provided to the staff of Shree Vighnagar Sugarcane Cooperative factory Ozar in Junnar block alongwith necessary handholding support to outreach SSI methods in 20 villages.
- About 73 drip and sprinkler irrigation units and 34 NADEP & Vermi composting units were installed by farmers in 4555 hectares under System of Sugarcane Intensification extension programme.
- A sugarcane crop calendar and sugarcane and onion crop training modules were developed during the year. About 3000 farmers have used this calendar and pamphlets for information of sustainable sugarcane practices to be followed in each month depending upon varying season.
- Overall, 4651 farmers (4499 male and 152 female farmers) benefitted through improved agriculture activities.

2 women beneficiaries of the CSV project have received UNDP Women Water Champion Award

Name- Kanchan Jagdish Jadhav

Village- Jadhavwadi, Tal-Junnar, Dist.-Pune, Maharashtra.

Award- Women water champion 2020-21

Organization- UNDP& IWMI

Kanchan Jadhav adopted Wide spacing with drip method for sugarcane crop cultivation and irrigation scheduling, brought awareness among the villagers about raised bed drip technology and trained the self-help group member and fellow farmers.

Her efforts brought a change in the approach of the villagers and she saved million liters of water.

She also created awareness in 80% farmers about efficiency in water use and trained other farmers of nearby villages on the same. She leads Prerana CHC which helps farmers to reduce cost of cultivation and thus increasing income of Custom Hiring Centre women members.

Field unit as Learning laboratory

The DSC's working area near Narayangaon has emerged as a learning laboratory for the Sustainable Sugarcane Intensification (SSI) programme and interventions related to demand and supply side management of water for the partner NGOs of ITC. Different training programmes and exposure visits are successfully hosted by the team for the staff of NGO partners and farmers within and outside the project area. The field team hosted several delegations during the year including scientists of KVK and ITC CSR officials.

Linkages and leveraging resources with Government Departments and other organizations

Technical and financial leverage was obtained from the Agriculture Department, Water Resource Department, Forest Dept., ATMA, Vasantdada Sugar Institute, Onion and Garlic Research Station-Rajgurunagar, WALMI and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Narayangaon for agriculture training and documentation of practices. Total leveraging amount is Rs. 6.08 lakhs received from various training and capacity building activities as well as demonstrations of scientific agricultural practices. Funds were leveraged from the Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) for setting up enterprise based vermi compost, honey bee rearing and nursery by women SHGs.

Women led Agri Business Centres promoting livelihood

The 10 women led Agri. Business Centers gave farm machinery to farmers on rent and earned Rs. 4.56 lakhs revenue. All the women in the centres belongs to BPL and landless families.

Other highlights of project

The field unit facilitated the process of preparing a documentary film of Ghod water stewardship project for farmers orientation and training. The team conducted well monitoring survey of 59 wells for ground water situation analysis.

Journey towards water to wealth

Mr. Sandeep Savkar Thorat belongs to Nimagaon Sawa village of Junnar block which is a water scarce area. He has 5 acres land in which he cultivates Marigold crop. He uses multiple water sources for irrigation including one bore well and one open well and importing water from a canal from a distance of 800 meters. He used to receive Rs. 4-5 lakh per acre annual returns by investing Rs. 30,000 per acre. After kharif crop harvest, he used to leave land fallow for rest of the year.

In 2019, a ground water recharge and a water harvesting structure were constructed in upper catchment areas of micro watershed which increased water level and period of water availability till February. Now he takes two crops including marigold and capsicum which increased his net income up to Rs. 5-6 lakhs per acre. His neighboring farmers are realising similar benefits. He feels very proud that the way he uses water is sustainable and holistic in the sense that there are efforts to give back to nature alongside extraction of the resources which is water in this case.



Water Conservation Project Aurangabad, Maharashtra

Development of Rainfed Areas

Aurangabad is one of the most backward and drought prone districts declared by the NITI Aayog. Marked by undulating topography, it faces acute scarcity of water in summer and rural communities often have to depend upon tanker water supply from outside for drinking water. Since December 2017, DSC is working in collaboration with the Bajaj Auto CSR for developing sources that ensure water security in 15 villages covering 6273 hectares in Gangapur and Aurangabad taluka.

During the year, the major focus of interventions was on rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge and promotion of sustainable on-farm agriculture practices.

- Twelve construction works including nala deepening, pond de-siltation, cement check dam, core wall gabion and one repairing of existing check dam with total cost of Rs.2.31 crore. These activities were completed with the community contribution Rs.19.01 lakhs.
- Excavation of 460 meter nala was carried out to deepen and widen through machineries. This created around 4.66 lakh cubic meters of additional water storage and an additional irrigation potential of 93.35 hectares. Cumulatively, works worth Rs.9.51 crore were carried out in the project.
- About 2454 Neem saplings planted on earthen bunds, which will help in strengthening the nala bunds and control soil erosion.
- The amount of excavation also provides a good amount of silt. Silty soil is usually more fertile than other types of soil, and good for growing crops. Silt promotes water retention and helps in aeration of the topsoil. Around 346 hectares of the land has been made fertile by applying silt benefitting 249 households.
- 1256 participants actively participated in various capacity building events. Two mass awareness programmes were organized at school level including 12 Pad Yatras in which a total of 350 students participated. One exposure visit was arranged during the year to “Abhinav Farm Mulsi, Pune agriculture exhibition” which helped the farmers to understand organic market linkages in Aurangabad district, water management and multi-layer cropping pattern in one acre land.
- Eleven training programmes were conducted for SHGs on livelihood, dairy formation, goat farming and institution building. Three agriculture training programmes were conducted on natural farming which benefited 62 farmers.
- Under livelihood support, 8203 horticulture plants such as Mango, Custard apple, Tamarind, Sapota, Jamun were provided to farmers through convergence.
- Since last three years, 135 observation wells are regularly monitored on monthly basis for the rise and fall of ground water for creation of awareness among community members on the vulnerability of ground water sources and scope of recharge and safe harvest of water.



Major impacts observed so far

Since 2018 DSC has been carrying out various activities such as nala deepening & widening, construction of new check dams, percolation tank desiltation work under Bajaj Water Conservation Project.



The following changes have been observed in the villages;

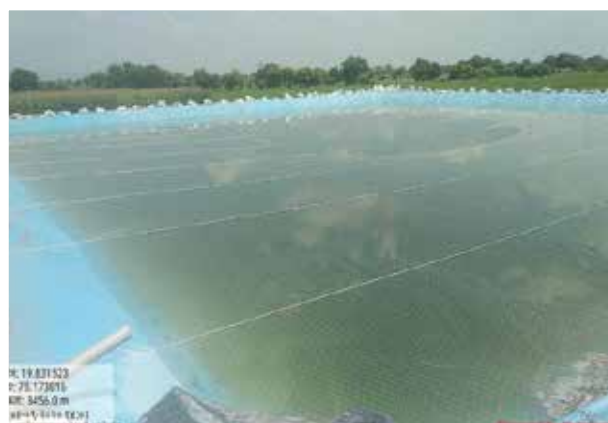
1. Against the overall project target of harvesting or arresting 6500 TMC surface runoff from 15 project villages, till 2021, about 4300 TMC surface run off has been arrested. This has increased water access by villagers till summer season which was available till December before the project.
2. The water level in the villages has increased by three to four meters and the area under Rabi and Summer crops in the village has also increased.
3. Fifteen villages have become tanker-free that used to survive entirely on imported water from surrounding villages during peak summer. It has reduced the drudgery of women for fetching drinking water for their family and they would now spend more time for productive work and care of their children.
4. The silt excavated from the water bodies and nala beds was quite fertile, therefore the farmers opted to transport the same on their private cultivated land covering about 1050 hectares area. The farmers have observed increase in crop production by 10-25%.
5. The Rabi and Summer crop area has been increased from 261 hectares and nil in 2017, to 1085 hectares and 256 hectares in 2021 respectively. Total 3520 TCM water storage capacity built which can irrigate 703 hectares area so far.
6. The 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. This has enabled to tackle the natural risks involved in agriculture production.
7. Some farmers have set up drip irrigation through convergence with government schemes and have started vegetable cultivation.

Small Investment Big Returns of From Water Conservation Work

Ambelohal is a village in Gangapur block of Aurangabad district, Maharashtra. Major source of livelihood of the population is agriculture and few are engaged in village level micro enterprises such as grocery shop, floor mill, tailoring work etc. The village receives less than 550 mm rainfall and traditionally farmers grow rainfed crops such as cotton, maize and pulses in Kharif season only.

The project interventions of DSC created water harvesting potential of 55 TCM through deepening and widening of riverbeds and construction of series of water harvesting structures in the seasonal rivers. Due to good rainfall in the past two years, all the structures received adequate water to store to their maximum capacity as a result of which the water level of wells and borewells has risen. Villagers are happy to see the results of the work.

“After the watershed works the water level in the well rise by 30-40 feet, which was a pleasant surprise and happy moment for me and my family. Wells which were kept dry in the past became alive with water due to increased ground water recharge”, Mr. Karbhari Ballal and Mr. Madhukar Bankar, two local resident farmers. Mr. Karbhari Ballal and his wife have also started growing 7 different types of vegetables in their farm. With an investment of up to Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 they are getting returns to the tune of Rs. 2.5 lakh to 3 lakhs. “With a contribution of Rs 10,000 for the water conservation work, the returns have been tremendous. I am thankful to DSC and Bajaj CSR for undertaking this work as It was not possible for me to do this on my own”, says Karbhari. Same is the experience of other farmers in project area. They have changed their cropping pattern and are taking more yield with timely irrigation.



Enhancing Incomes and wellbeing of tribal and other communities in Nandurbar district, Maharashtra

DSC and the Axis Bank Foundation have jointly initiated an ambitious project in Nandurbar and Navapur block, where 80% population classified as Schedule Tribe and the block is low on indicators of Human Development Index. 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 across 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 present income levels of Rs. 45,000 to up to a maximum of Rs. 85,000 per year through integrated approach of NRM and livelihood promotion activities. A team of 51 professionals operate from four field cluster offices which are located in Chinchpada, Dhanora, Khandbara and Nandurbar. The highlights of major interventions for the year are given in the following sections.

Ridge and Drainage Area Watershed 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 148 hectares land in the ridge area was treated with various



physical measures such as Continuous Contour Trenches, Water Absorption Trenches, Loose Boulder Structures, Farm Bunding and land leveling. It will reduce soil erosion considerably and will help in regenerating vegetation. Cumulatively 173 hectares area of 55 villages has been covered by the project under these activities.

Experimenting Devrai Model to Preserve the Biodiversity with Community Participation

The project area has considerable area under wasteland which is under the possession of Gram Panchayats. There is a great scope for increasing biomass cover and enriching biodiversity through agroforestry. Four Gram Panchayats were facilitated for developing dense tree plantation with the community participation. 140 types of plants including few rare species were planted on Devrai Model in collaboration of Devrai foundation. The GPs have taken the responsibility of maintaining the plants.



Water Harvesting and Ground Water Recharge Initiatives

During the year, 74 water harvesting / recharge structures have been developed creating 3,25,014 cubic meters water storage potential. These includes construction of new structures and rehabilitation of old structures

such as check dam, percolation tank etc. across the drainage line and seasonal river. The series of structures in particular drainage line has improved the base flow. About 80 hectares, irrigation potential has been created for 163 families in 22 villages. Cumulatively 104 number of structures have been developed creating 5,98,431 cubic meter water storage that would be sufficient to serve nearby cultivated land of 263 families in 35 villages.

Improving tank productivity in partnership with WRD, Maharashtra

Twelve Minor Irrigation (MI) Tanks contributed by the Government were identified (8 in Navapur and 4 in Nandurbar) Participatory Irrigation Management initiatives. The water user associations will be constituted under the provision of Maharashtra Farmers' Irrigation Management Act. These 12 MIs cover 56 villages and have a command area of 11,206 hectares. During the year, participatory walk-through survey was carried out in the command area of 6 MI tank systems in which beneficiary farmers, WRD Officials and DSC engineers participated. The objective of joint walk-through survey was to understand the current physical condition of irrigation networks, need of repair works and cost estimation.

66 capacity building and training events were conducted benefitting 2076 Farmers. They received knowledge inputs on various subject like, functions of WUAs, operation and management of canal and importance of participation in irrigation management. The WUAs conducted 66 meetings. Series of farmer exposure tours were organized from the command area villages to successful Tank Water User Associations like Waghad Project in Sinnar taluka of Nasik district of Maharashtra. The farmers took concrete steps to revive tank irrigation after coming back from these motivational tours. In Rabi 2020-21, about 11 chuck level Water User Groups were formed by 500 farmers from 6 command area villages. They participated in the cleaning and repairing campaign and did Shramdan worth Rs 90,500 before the commencement of irrigation season.

Participatory Operation and management of Tank Irrigation in Rabi 2020-21:

Informal WUA bodies were constituted in four tanks and they set up office in Gram Panchayat with the support of DSC where all the IEC material related to PIM has been displayed. During the year all the tanks received good amount of water in monsoon. The WRD, farmers and DSC team jointly prepared the irrigation management plan in 6 tanks. 871 hectares area was irrigated in 17 villages from command area of 4 Minor and 2 Medium Irrigation projects through joint efforts of WUAs and facilitating agencies. Efforts were taken to reduce the leakage losses by placing tarpaulin sheet on the 2600 meters unlined banking sections of the canal benefiting farmers of the Mendipada Tank, Raingan Medium Project, Thanepada and Pawala MI Tank.



About 174 hectares cultivated land was brought under irrigation, benefitting 63 tail end farmers. The farmers have reported increasing crop production in the range of 77% to 90% and change in cropping pattern towards cash crops such as Sugarcane, Groundnut etc.

Participatory Ground Water Management

800 dug-well are being monitored by 40 Bhujal Jankars (Para Geohydrologist) to measure the ground water strata, fluctuation of ground water and ground water depth on monthly basis. Trends of ground water fluctuation is to be shared with the community for taking demand and supply side management actions.



Agriculture Enhancement

More than 70% of the rural families in the project area belong to small and marginal farmers and 80% of agricultural land in the district is rainfed. DSC is involved in demonstration and extension of improved crop practices which lead to risk mitigation, drudgery reduction, cost reduction, and increased production and profitability from primary and secondary agriculture.

During the year, 230 demonstrations of better Package of crop Practices were successfully undertaken in 80 villages on Paddy, Sugarcane, Wheat, Cotton, Maize, Jowar, Soybean & Onion. In tribal villages, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI), System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) were also promoted.

More than 1353 farmers started local production and use of natural fertilisers like compost and biopesticides. They also benefited from input supply, seed treatments and soil testing initiatives of the project. Farmers of 58 villages adopted soil testing reports recommendations.



Farmers Field School (FFS): 90 FFS were promoted which benefited more than 3200 farmers from training and capacity building by crop advisory services.

The Bori Bagicha (Landless Garden): A micro vegetable garden (Bori Bagicha) was set up by 3155 women in project villages which diversified the diet of targeted households through self-production, self-consumption and selling the surplus production in nearby towns which would give some additional income. 95 tons of vegetables were

produced by the women. Vegetables were distributed within the communities free of cost and surplus was sold in nearby towns. Around 43 women got motivated and they developed three tier vegetable kitchen garden in their small piece of land.

Institution and capacity building

Training were imparted on several subjects to build the capacity of the communities to plan, implement and monitor various initiatives like irrigation management, watershed management, groundwater management, agriculture development, savings and credit, animal husbandry, poultry, FPO and collective agri-enterprises. Training program and awareness events were organised at village level during different phases of activities like planning, implementation and monitoring. 245 programs were conducted which were attended by 3796 men and women from the community. The resource person from KVK, WRD, ATMA, DSC and other institutes contributed in field training.

40 households accessed credit from finance institutions and started their own enterprise such as grocery shop, cycle repairing shop, Mini Rice Mill, tailoring shop, honey bee keeping unit, salon etc. These activities will generate surplus gradually, but during the depressing lockdown, they gave ray of hope and confidence to the community.

Allied activities

- Nearly 2856 of livestock were vaccinated by arranging Animal Health Camp in 48 project villages to promote animal husbandry.
- 210 small backyard poultry units were established to provide secondary source of income to the SHG women from marginal communities. Women were given rigorous training during the initial stages and then they were given 50 chicks and care kits. Professional para vet were appointed as “Pashu Sakhi” to monitor the growth of chicks and support the women in poultry care.
- Around 40% households from the project area are involved in goat rearing of local breed. The goats are sold in the market for meat purpose. Lack of technical knowhow of goat rearing, poor market literacy, and poor productivity of local breed leads to poor returns from this activity. They end up earning less than they invest and deserve. To overcome these bottlenecks and



make goat rearing more profitable, 41 goats of ‘Sirohi’ breed from Rajasthan have been introduced in the project area to improve the local breed through natural insemination (NI). These goats can gain weight in relatively shorter span than local breed and they are adaptive to the local climate. The goat keepers expect more income in future as there is a good market of Sirohi goat meat.

Promoting Water Positive Watershed through Integrated Water Resource Management in the Tapi River Basin

The Mahindra and Mahindra Foundation and DSC have jointly initiated the above titled project covering a geographical area of 4924 hectares from a cluster of 9 villages having the population of 9013 and 1864 HHs. About 2920 hectares area will be treated with ridge area treatment, land reclamation and water harvesting measures by village community through capacity building of Gram Panchayats and Water User Groups.

The major focus this year was on land treatment to check soil erosion as most of the area of the project villages have hilly and undulating terrain. Physical and vegetative measures like continuous contour trenches, loose boulder structures etc. were taken to check the soil erosion. Total 32.69 hectares area has been treated by continuous contour trenches (CCT) on the private as well as government land benefitting 24 farmers. 127 loose boulder structures and gabion structures have been constructed for drainage line treatment. Around 205 hectares area was treated through land levelling and farm bunding benefitting 432 small and marginal farmers who converted undulating wasteland into cultivable land with better productivity. Directly or indirectly these structures are recharging more than 40 open wells.

Eight existing check dams have been repaired as well as eight existing Earthen Nala Bund (ENB) have been de-silted under this programme. Through these activities about 2.50 lakh cubic meter water storage potential has been created which would provide supplementary irrigation to 83.5 hectares for 121 farmers.

Watershed Development under the NABARD WDF Project

The NABARD and DSC have jointly initiated Asane and Ranale Village watershed development project in Nandurbar block of Nandurbar district in the year 2021. More than 1100 hectares will be treated through physical and vegetative measures of soil & water conservation in next five Years.



Prior to starting the work, 30 community leaders were sent on exposure visit to successful projects in nearby area. During the year, Pre-Capacity Building Phase was launched with a 4 day “Shramdaan” campaign. Various awareness activities such as “Mashal Pheri”, audio-visual shows, corner meetings etc were organized along with Gram Sabha to plan and strategies physical works. 703 cubic meter earth work was done under pre capacity building phase where 350 households participated for four days.

Stabilizing and enhancing the income of marginal and small farmers in 40 tribal villages of Nandurbar and Nawapur blocks through selected government policies and schemes”

With support from the FORD foundation, the project was launched on 1st January, 2020 for 3 years. This project aims to strengthen implementation of government schemes and their impact on the poor family.

It will demonstrate area and need specific collective livelihood programs to replicate the concept of approach

in 40 more villages; 10 villages from each Dhanora, Khadbara and Chinchpada Cluster, and 9 villages from Nandurbar Cluster, with a total of 1419 targeted beneficiaries.

The project started with a focused study at the village and community level to understand government's schemes and programs and want how they are planned. The study was done at two platforms, one at the village level by considering collective participation together through dialogue, and by an individual household survey.

During the second phase, team presented its findings and field facts in front of the respective government departments. The dialogue was on two fronts,

- I. why the fact or gap is generated within the community and government schemes/ support and
- II. what is the scope and how to bridge the gap?

The planning for the implementation of the government programs was made by DSC in 3 parts, (i) Local Institutions - Panchayats, Common Service Centers etc. (ii) People Institution - Farmers Groups, SHGs, and (iii) Working Government Departments.

All the project villages resolved to appoint DSC as support organization to foster people's participation in government schemes for stabilizing and enhancing the income of small and marginal farmers and for social and economic development through Gramsabha participation.

Block Level Workshops

Four block level workshops were conducted with the gram panchayat leaders with 89 members including Sarpanch, GP members and village resource persons. Different issues discussed in these workshops were types of schemes available, state of awareness, status of scheme implementation, issues in implementation, capacity of community and transparency in beneficiary selection at gram panchayat level, documentation process, grievances redressal cell and role of DSC were discussed thoroughly.

Meeting with Government Officials

A series of meeting were conducted with the block level and district level officials of different line departments to understand the major issues in implementation of government schemes in the project area, its progress, success strategies, and problems faced by government officials for effective implementation. Team shared their plan to facilitate the village level processes and reach out to more eligible individuals and households under different schemes with help of govt. departments and resources.



Technology Based Solutions for Effective Scheme Implementation

A software was developed to fill in the administrative gaps in MGNREGA as part of the project objective of strengthening government scheme programme. This App helps in timely monitoring and approving of MGNREGA work by responsible engineers and officials, and also tracks the mobility of data with use of GPS and image capturing combination. There are several categories of work in which the data is passed securely on to the server with automation of certificate generation. This software will help in speeding up the process of scheme implementation at the field level as well as at the government department level. Similarly, the software is being developed for Common Service Centers (CSCs) to maintain the mobility of data at organization level.

There are several schemes being implemented at the village level with different government departments, but people are not informed about the status once they submit the application forms. Therefore, a software development is in process which maintain the data at organization level and will support in tracking government scheme implementation status at beneficiary level. This software will help to inform application form status whether it is selected or rejected. Also, there will be possibility to raise queries on why the application has been rejected. Then these details will be shared with the respective beneficiaries and support will be provided to deal with queries and to reach a meaningful conclusion.

Promotion of Non Timber Forest Produce Based Livelihood Interventions

40 forest dwellers were identified and trained for group Bee Keeping with the technical support from Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). The activity was implemented in Visarwadi Forest range and successfully developed the brand “Pimpran Valley” organic forest honey by the local community. About 50 landless families provided solar lamps for improving their labour productivity and supporting girl child education.

Tribal Women led Collective Enterprise Development

The project aims to empower tribal women by building their knowledge and skills to start collective enterprise for livelihood sustainability. One SHG from Ratanpada is successfully running a vermi compost unit as their collective enterprise. Similarly, another SHG from Talavipada have expanded their artistic talent of sewing



skills into enterprise through high speed sewing machine. SHGs in Malpur, Lahan Kadwan, Mehandipada have started Mini Rice Mill in their villages as business activities under this project.

Awaaz De Mobile phone crop advisory

A group voice SMS messaging platform, where local language content was used to provide daily crop advisory messages to farmers on various aspects like weather forecast, crop advisory, animal husbandry and engagement. This proved to be effective during the lockdown. Total 1387 users in project villages have successfully accessed improved agriculture output and market information. DSC is planning to reach 5000 lead farmers soon.

Give India Support for Enhancing Income of Vulnerable Households to Regenerate Livelihood Post Covid

The Covid 19 crisis and lockdown have severely affected lives and livelihoods in rural areas of Nandurbar. More than 50% tribal families who migrated to Gujarat in search of construction and agriculture labour work, have returned home as they lost their informal jobs. On their return, they faced multiple problems like inability to sell the rabi crop, shortage of cash and credit for purchase of agriculture inputs for Kharif crops, no access to MNRGS work etc. In addition, collection of NTFP products such as Mahua flowers, "Tolambi", Honey etc., alternate livelihoods from Backyard Poultry, goat rearing, bamboo craft making etc. have also been badly affected by the lockdown and poor market support.



Most of the vulnerable families didn't have enough local employment opportunities and regular income sources at that moment. They were looking for immediate support that could be direct cash transfer, credit, raw material and marketing support to restart their livelihood activities. The Kisan club was promoted immediately to receive the collective demand of farm inputs at the village level by ensuring zero threat to their next crop cycle.

The project was implemented with 4 clusters within 2 blocks of the district and reached a total target of 2654 families. Target beneficiaries were mainly Women Headed families, Small and Marginal Farmers and Landless Families. Support was provided through 16 types of livelihood activities such as electric operated egg incubators, Backyard Poultry, Drum Kit for Bio Pesticides Production, Farm Labor Tool Kit, Solar Lamp, Fishing Net, Battery Operated Spray Pump, Treadle Pump, Mini Rotavator, Goat keeping, Wage Employment, Mini Nursery, Drip cum Mulching, Canopy Support to Hawkers, Rain Pipe, Dibbler (Seed cum Fertilizer) and Vermi Unit etc.



As an immediate relief support in the time of pandemic, community kitchens and grocery support was provided to the families to ensure food security.

Case Study - 1

Promoting skills of women for better future

Skill is an important part of human life and especially in case of livelihood one must have some set of skills which will help to improve his/her level of earnings. In many rural & tribal villages the level of women education is low and in such cases, there are very less chances of getting employed. Many women in such contexts have different skills but they can't get support or guidance to use those skills professionally to make it as their income source. Women Self Help Groups are now expanding to the remote areas and it is fostering a movement of women empowerment but their activities are limited to saving and credit. Development Support Centre (DSC) is trying to understand the gaps and opportunities in its project villages by assessing the local market demand. In one such attempt, a group of 6 women was identified by DSC in Talavipada village where the women are involved in tailoring from some time however they are unable to turn this in to an income generating activity.

The Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission had promoted the Joint Livelihood Group (JLG) having 6 women members on board to start the tailoring unit. Some women members did not have sewing machines. Therefore, DSC provided six high speed sewing machines which costed for Rs.13000 per machine, where each woman contributed Rs.2500 in cash and remaining 4000 rupees of contribution they agreed to pay by stitching 13 vermi beds per member. This supported enabled women group to increase daily wage income from Rs.150-200 per day to Rs. 300 to Rs. 600. The group has got an order to stitch 40 uniforms for which they will be getting Rs.70 per uniform and this has given a momentum to their business orders from neighboring villages also. This is a good example of how skills of women can be converted to opportunities with little bit of external support and facilitation by DSC and other agencies.

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: 2180 (3329)
- Area covered by DSC projects: 3329 ha. (6465 ha.)
- No. of Community Based Organisations: 168 (168)

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 in a cluster of 36 villages since year 2016, more than 4000 farmers in Kishanganj and Shahbad blocks of Baran district are being covered. The target villages are dominated by 66% Shahariya tribes. Through the aforesaid initiatives 8474 hectares of geographical area is being covered.

Land and water development

Under land and water conservation measures 10,634 cubic meters of soil work was carried out through field bunds which benefitted 76 land owners and overall village community. The work generated 8000 labor days with 70% of labor contributed by women. In addition, three check dams were constructed on rivers which have created more than 20,000 cubic meters water storage capacity, sufficient for irrigating more than 40 hectares of land. Well monitoring for selected 30 wells has been initiated through a cadre of “Bhujal Jankars” for sensitizing the village community on ground water management.



Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices

The Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) method of rice cultivation was adopted by farmers in 4200 hectare area that helped them in reducing cost of cultivation by Rs. 4550 per hectare. Sustainable crop practices for cultivating paddy and wheat were demonstrated through ten demonstration models and the results have

been encouraging. Further, women have been using these practices in developing kitchen gardens. More than 125 kitchen gardens were developed by women SHG members which has added to their food and nutrition security besides selling surplus production in local market. Selling vegetables grown in kitchen gardens also helped women in having income during challenging times of lockdown because of the Covid pandemic.

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, pilot demonstration of Natural Farming was carried out with 300 farmers. The farmers learned to prepare “Bijamrut”, “Jivamrut” and “Ghanajivamrut”. The use of these organic fertilisers will rejuvenate the soils and increase farm productivity in the long run.



Institution and capacity Building



DSC has promoted 124 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) across 24 villages since its inception. These include 62 Women SHGs, 36 Farmers’ Field Schools (FFS) and 12 Water User Groups (WUG). These organizations have a collective membership of 2087 members and they actively take part in regular meetings to decide and act on common agenda. The DSC team carried out 105 capacity building events benefitting 2354 participants including 735 women and 1619 men. This capacity was built on aspects related to financial literacy,

production of organic compost, bio pesticides, climate smart village concept, conservative crop practices and use of improved farm machines, water resource management besides many other relevant areas.

Convergence with Government Schemes

A key strategy adopted by DSC for sustainability of its initiatives is to leverage Government schemes and programs for the benefit of villagers. Resources from various departments such as KVK and Agriculture department worth Rs. 6 lakhs were leveraged for 409 farmers giving them support for promotion of Zero Budget Natural Farming Kit, Knapsack Battery Operated Sprayer, Irrigation Pipe, Seed and Grain Storage Bins etc. Details of convergence carried out are as follows:

- 221 farmers received 3700 kg seeds of black gram, soyabean, maize, chickpea and garlic
- 20 families received seed storage bins,
- 20 farmers received battery operated spray pumps
- 20 farmers received 400 chicks for poultry through convergence with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Antah and Agriculture Department.



DSC also collaborates with KVK, Hanta for various events. Soil Scientist, Agronomist and officials from KVK actively participated in the village level training and farmers exposure visit to KVK.

Promotion of sustainable livelihoods for Schedule 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 Baran district. The project supports 500 poor tribal families through 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 of small and marginal farmers through a combination of horticulture plants and vegetable intercropping system. The graft of varieties of fruit crops like Lemon (Kangji) and Guava (L-49) were given to the farmers based on the recommendation of the scientists from Horticulture Department, Baran and ATMA department.

During the year, 206 Wadis were developed on 206 acres of land and with 60 grafts of Guava and Lemon in each unit. Cumulatively 406 wadis have been developed benefiting 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 taken have grown creeper vegetables also. The farmers gained an income of Rs. 40,000 each from the selling the creeper vegetables in both the seasons. Water conservation



measures coupled with water tanks using micro irrigation (Drip) method saved approximately 70% of water compared to other conventional methods in use. The monitoring visits to the project area by the NABARD officials including District Development Manager (DDM) Mr. Rajeev Dayma and his colleague Mr. Kumpawat have been very motivating and they have expressed satisfaction over the plant growth and overall development of the wadi in Kherla, Goverdhanpura and Khiriya villages.

The project also emphasizes on the promotion and extension of Wadi and allied activities. In this context 10 Wadi Farmers Groups and 40 women SHGs were formed in 15 villages. 15 field training programmers and exposure



visits were conducted to different NGOs like BAIF, Haritika and Ranthambore Seva Sansthan covering 456 farmers to understand the aspects of WADI development. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Baran and Assistant Director, Horticulture, Agricultural Technology Management Agency, Baran organized two horticulture trainings in DSC project area at Garda and Amroli villages.

One veterinary camp was organized for vaccination and awareness about fodder management. The camp benefitted 586 number of cattle. One health camp was organized for the community where 478 tribal benefitted from the services provided during the camp. The project also supported 15 landless families through alternate livelihood opportunities such as Sewing Machine, Cycle repair shop, Goat rearing, and Grocery Shop for income generation.

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

Promotion of Swachhata Se Saksharta Abhiyan

NABARD organized this campaign all over India and DSC Baran organized four such events in the villages of Kishanganj Block, Baran District. With active participation of 1000 people, the main objective of this program was to sensitize the villagers on cleanliness and to ensure inclusion of more and more people in the government schemes through information and awareness.



3

ENABLING COMMUNITIES TO RESPONSE TO COVID-19

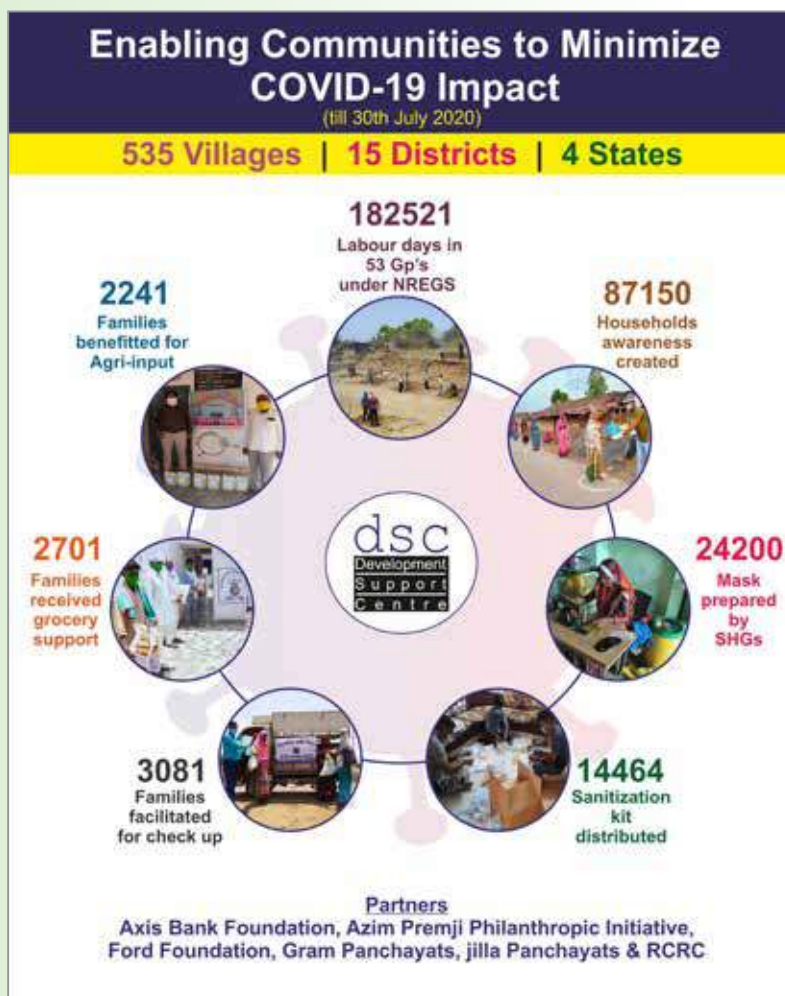
The outbreak of Covid 19 pandemic affected the Indian economy and the vulnerabilities of the underprivileged were further exposed. Immediately two weeks after the outbreak in March 2020, DSC responded to the need at two levels.

At national level, it joined hands with about 25 reputed NGOs from across PAN India and formed a national level NGO coalition Rapid Rural Community Response to Covid-19 (RCRC) to immediately respond and to minimize impact of Covid. Since then, DSC is one of the most active members along with PRADAN, AKRSPI, SRIJAN and many other like minded NGOs. Collectively the network is involved in supporting the rural communities by initiatives aimed at providing relief, re-start economic activities of agriculture, water, and livelihoods through continuous networking, field research, resource mobilization and capacity building.

At the field level, DSC with the assistance of partners carried out relief work and emergency supply of sanitization materials, ration supplies and agriculture input for vulnerable families in more than 500 villages. DSC directly served more than 95,610 households in 535 villages spread across 33 blocks and 18 districts in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat & Rajasthan through awareness. These blocks have resource poor and backward communities where migration rate is high especially in tribal dominant blocks like Nandurbar in Maharashtra, Alirajpur and Dhar in MP and Kishnaganj in Rajasthan where average income is very low.

Some of the key activities carried out for Covid relief are:

- Identification of the vulnerable households for providing aid to those in need.



- Emergency relief supplies of 24,000 masks, 17,000 ration kits and soap and sanitizers to 15,000 individuals especially labor, daily wage workers, land less, children and backward households.
- Economic recovery through supporting 2,200 income poor farmers with agriculture input kits so that they can restart farming.
- 2966 families supported for restarting livelihood activities.
- Mobilising Gram Panchayats to carry out Rs. 6 crore worth physical work generating more than 1.82 lakh person days employment under MGNREGA particularly in tribal blocks of 4 states.

The grant support was received from Ford Foundation, Axis Bank Foundation, Azim Premji Philanthropy Initiatives, RCRC, Better Cotton Initiative and Laudes Foundation.

DSC made a formal offer to the local administration to support the Govt. departments to combat with pandemic crisis. The efforts were appreciated by PRI leaders and Government departments. The Covid relief and community support work of DSC strengthened relations with local administration. The mutual assistance and support promoted during the pandemic has bridged the gap between community led institutions such as Watershed Associations, Gram Panchayat, resource poor communities and resource rich communities.

Bori Bagicha (Planting and vegetables seeds in woven bags filled with soils which occupy minimum space) proved to be very helpful in ensuring nutrition and food security during pandemic and also economic recovery for men and women farmers who sold the surplus in the market.

About 5440 women including 2000 landless women participated in “Bori Bagicha” Vegetable production initiative in 96 villages spread in DSC’s working areas of M.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Collectively 276 tons of vegetables were produced. About 173 tons vegetable worth Rs. 1 crore was sold in local market and remaining was consumed by the producers. They also supplied free vegetables to Anganwadi children during lock down.





4

FARMER PRODUCER COMPANY

DSC provided hand-holding and capacity building support to 8 Farmer Producer Companies and one Farmer's Cooperative during the year. The highlights of FPOs work are given below:

Promotion of Farmer Producer Company in Banaskantha and Ahmedabad district

With the support of Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), DSC has formed four FPCs in Banaskantha and Ahmedabad districts of Gujarat under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). More than 500 male and female farmers subscribed share of companies and the board of directors deposited equity capital in company's Bank Account and initiated dialogues for identification of business opportunities and preparing business plan. Village meetings and awareness campaigns have been taken up for orientation and sensitization of members and leaders of the company.

Krushidhan Producer Company Ltd.

The Krushidhan Producer Company Ltd. (KPCL - promoted by DSC) has emerged as one of the leading Farmer Producer Companies in Gujarat. The main objective of the company is to provide mutual assistance to farmers through collective efforts for input supply, value addition of agricultural products, collective bargaining and sale of agricultural products, and welfare measures and facilities to the member farmers. The Registered Office of the Company is at the premises of DSC in Bopal, Ahmedabad with Cluster Offices based at Vadnagar

(Mehsana), Himmatnagar (Sabarkantha), Modasa (Aravalli), Meghraj (Aravalli) and Dhari (Amreli). About 11383 farmers of 11 Blocks were benefited through input supply, trading, seed production, cattle feed processing, retail activities of the Company through block level Input supply centres in the year 2020-21. The Company has also developed a network of about 28 small enterprise groups of women farmers for production and sale of organic fertilizers and pesticides.

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors comprising of primary producers out of which six are men and one is woman farmers representing the clusters and one is Expert Director from DSC. KPCL's Board Meetings are conducted every quarter wherein review of planned operations and strategic issues are discussed at length.



KPCL conducts Annual General Meeting every year The company's day to day affairs are managed by a team of professionals and 10 field supervisors.

DSC has played the role of an incubator to the Company for almost 10 years and therefore for past three years it is providing advisory services to rope in financial and technical assistance from government, private sector and other producer groups.

The authorized share capital of KPCL is Rs. 45 lakhs in the form of 9,000 equity shares of Rs.500 each. At present, the company has 4409 farmers as shareholders including 3326 male and 1183 female and a paid-up share capital of Rs.44.08 lakh as of 31st

March 2021. The company achieve a turn over of Rs. 850 lakhs in financial year 2020-21 leaving a surplus of Rs. 0.17 lakhs.

Benefits to the Farmers:

The farmers have cumulatively benefited to the tune of about Rs. 2.69 crore as local vendors were compelled to reduce the inflated input price in the local market because of fair business practices followed by KPCL and improved availability of good quality seeds, organic inputs, increase productivity, trading, potato contract Farming etc.

Quotes from farmers:



“Due to the experience of Potato Contract farming through Krushidhan, we the farmers of Rampur are ready to enter into agreement for about 400 to 500 Bighas in the next season.”

- **Manilal Patel,**
Ransipur, Vijapur



“I am associated with Krushidhan since last 5 years. During the Kharif season farmers used the seed of G’nut-20 produced by KPCL because of which we got the best results. The increase in production per bigha is about 80-100 kg.”

- **Patel Rameshbhai,**
Hasalpur, Himatnagar



“I am using the cattle feed of Krushidhan since the last 4 years. It is so nutrient rich for the soil that about 2.5 kg per day is enough as against 4 kg a day which I used to buy from other suppliers for the same productivity. “So I have reduced the cost of animal feed by about 40-45% ”

- **Shantaben,** Sikka, Dhansura



Adimjati Gramoday Producer Company Limited at Alirajpur

The Adimjati Gramoday Producer Company Limited (AGPCL) at Alirajpur was formed in 2017 for promoting collective action in the areas of production, processing and marketing of agriculture produce by the tribal farmers. Presently it has 644 shareholders including 384 men and 260 women. The AGPCL is involved in supplying agriculture inputs to tribal farmers in about 28 villages of Alirajpur and Sondwa blocks including seeds of cotton, maize, wheat, soybean, black gram, green gram, and vegetables and locally made natural inputs such as neem oil, vermicompost, cow urine based herbal pesticides locally known as “Brahmastra”, “Amrutpani”, “Panchparni” etc. Several training sessions were organized for promotion of package of crop practices, grading and packaging of pulses and vegetables for better price realization.

Achievements of Adimjati FPO 12-Jan-2017 to March 2021

Particular	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)
Input Supply (Kharif)	20.50
Input Supply (Rabi)	6.50
Seed Production (Wheat) 10 Quintals	0.25
Insecticide and Pesticide	1.25
Soil Testing	1.39
Total	29.89



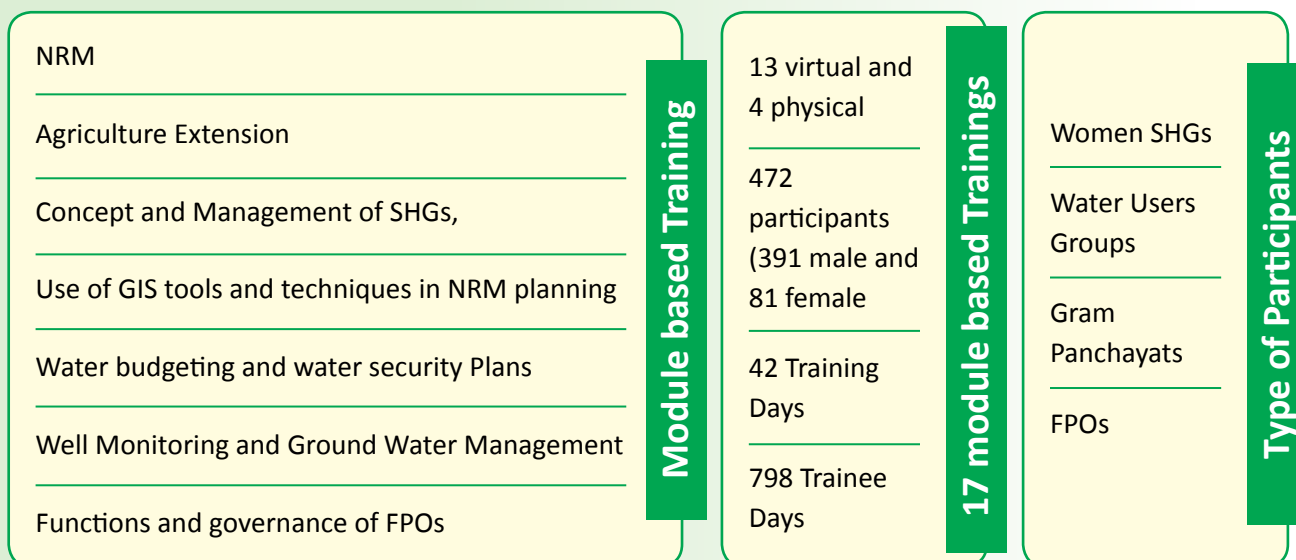
5

CAPACITY BUILDING

Participatory Learning Center

The Participatory Learning Centre at Bopal, Ahmedabad has been providing training to various stakeholders since the inception of the organization. But since the onset of Covid pandemic and the lockdown restrictions the centre smoothly adapted itself to provide virtual trainings which ensured that learning is not affected because of restrictions on people gathering in groups. Beside this, the training premise was rented to other institutes for a total of 23 days.





Some major capacity building activities are highlighted as follows:

Two-week practical training course for Shiv Nadar University, New Delhi

A batch of MSc Water Science and Policy fellows from Shiv Nadar University, Delhi were given a two-week online Participatory Irrigation Management training in the month of September 2020. The training was conducted jointly by DSC and DSC Foundation in which retired Govt. Officials and Farmer Co-trainers actively contributed in deliberations of various sessions. The sessions covered topics on Govt. policy, legal framework, processes of strengthening of WUAs and participatory approaches for operation and management of canal system etc.

Two weeks training on Water Security and Water Budget Training for NGO

DSC and ACT Bhuj organized a two weeks joint online cum field training program for the field staff of three partner organizations i.e. Haritika (Madhya Pradesh), Seva Mandir (Rajasthan), and DSC. Twelve field staff including 5 women benefited from one week of virtual session and one week of technical field work. The participants learnt about water balance and water security plans, well monitoring, resource maps etc. The trainees prepared sample water budget of one village from each region and presented in the concluding session.

Training to the Working Group for Women and Land Ownership Network (WGWLO, Gujarat) for Beej Swaraj Initiative

WGWLO is a network working for women's land and water rights in Gujarat. In the year 2020-21, the network initiated Beej Swaraj project to revive the traditional seeds and their multiplication program in Ahmedabad, Navsari, Patan, Aravalli, Bhavnagar and Mahisagar districts. DSC provided technical support in designing the program activities and also capacity building of the seed farmers. More than 6 training sessions were contributed by DSC on seed processing, climate change and seed preservation.

FPO training to farmers and staff of CSOs

The Skill Green India organised training of FPOs in Dahod and Ahmedabad districts. DSC provided support to Green Skill India for technical sessions of the training focusing on the processes during various stages of FPO formation. One FPO training cum exposure was organised for the FPO leaders and staff of VIKSAT and other partner NGOs of Sajjata Sangh partners.

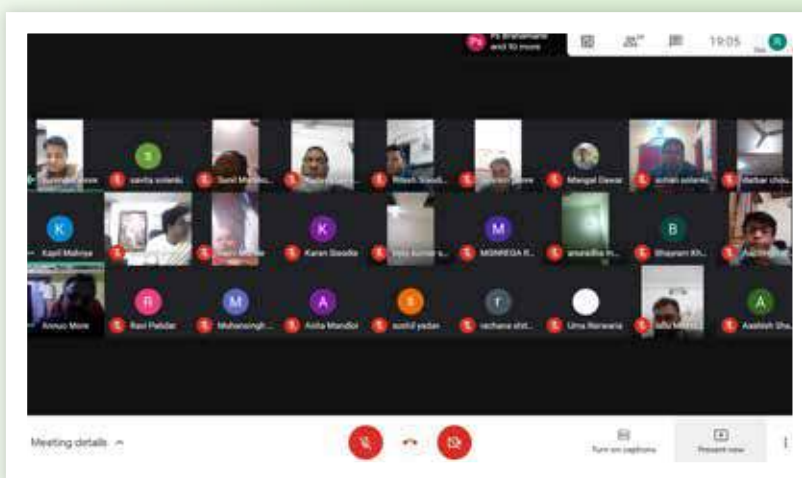
Development of online BHUJAL training course

The ARGHYAM has taken up initiative of re-imaging capacity building scale program to ensure speed, scale and quality delivery training in Participatory Ground Water Management. DSC is actively involved in developing high quality user-friendly online/ digital training modules materials in collaboration with other partners such as ACT, Samarth, Yuva Mitra, Maharana Pratap University, and VBKVK Institute. These materials will be uploaded on Participatory Digital Attestation App.

Staff training:

The organization provides training to the program and support staff for their continuous capacity building. Following opportunities were provided to them in year 2020-21:

- The field teams of MP, Gujarat and Maharashtra received 3 days Training of Trainers on FPO formation and development through Skill Green Global (SGG).
- Senior geologist Shri. B.A Patel imparted training on geology and geo hydrology for field team of Gujarat.
- The women leaders and their mentors from Jan Vikas Ahmedabad shared their real-life experience of social enterprise development of women belonging to socio-economically backward rural families with the DSC staff through virtual meeting
- The DSC staff actively participated in various training opportunities provided by other organizations and government departments such as BIRD, Lucknow, ICRISAT, SFAC, NCDC, RCRC etc, WOTR, RCRC, WGWLO, INDIANPIM, Sajjata Sangh, Jal Jeevan Mission, National Water Mission, ABHJY, India Australia Partnership etc.

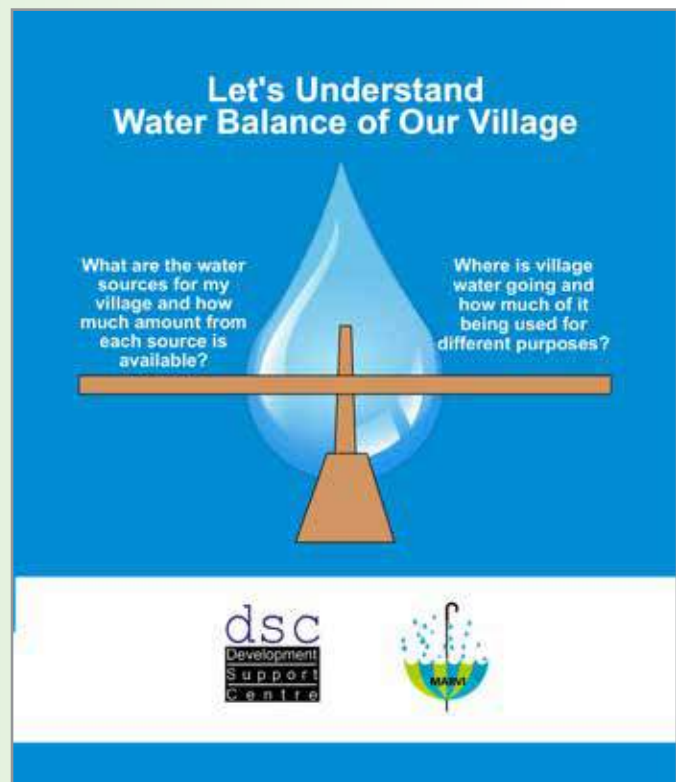
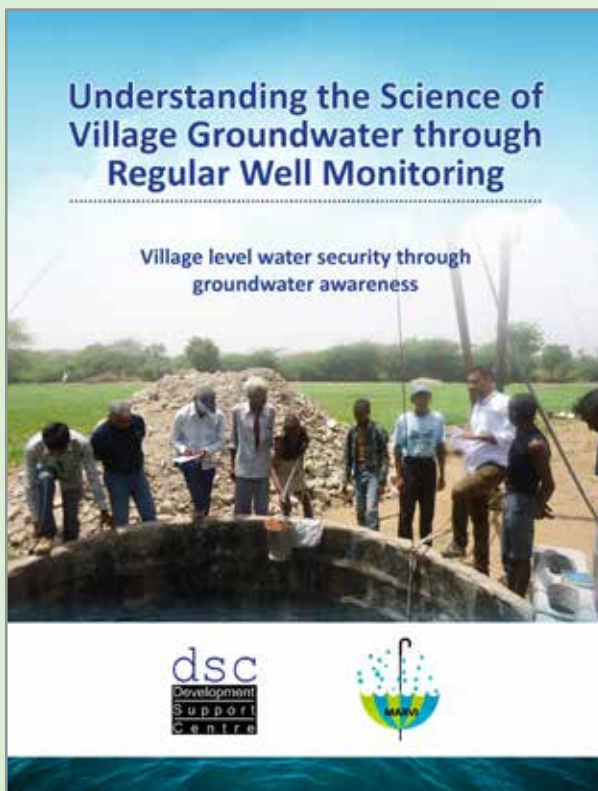


6

COMMUNICATION

DSC develops user friendly audio-video and printed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on best practices in water management, sustainable agriculture and enterprise development in Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi and English. These IEC materials can be used for wider dissemination, training and awareness to different stakeholders ranging from grassroot level to the National level. The following IEC materials were developed during the year:

The DSC staff translated the Atal Bhujal Yojana and Jal Jeevan Mission guidelines from English to Gujarati and provided the same to the State Program Management Unit, Gandhinagar Gujarat and also to other 22 implementing agencies in Gujarat.



RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION AND POLICY INFLUENCING

The DSC is involved in research studies based on issues emerging from the field. These include baseline studies, action research, documentation of best practice, case studies, impact assessment, project evaluation and thematic studies at the State and National Level. During the year, following research and documentation assignments were undertaken by DSC:

As a part of research DSC has joined Rapid Rural Community Response to Covid-19 (RCRC) network for mutual learning and documenting the challenges of the rural communities. DSC has conducted survey of 1000 households in 4 districts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Three rounds of surveys have been conducted to understand the impact of Covid and lockdown on the rural livelihood. The first survey was conducted in the month of May in 2020 during the lockdown followed by second one in July and third in December after the lockdown ended.

The Key Highlights of the study are;

- **Government Schemes/Programmes and Covid-19 Relief Work During Lockdown**
 - MGNREGA scheme is one of the most impacting schemes for rural livelihoods and benefitted most of the vulnerable and migrant sections who lost their livelihood during pandemic. Nearly 50% respondents are engaged in MGNREGA works during lockdown.
- **Migration**
 - Migration is one of the key problems of rural tribal areas and main reason behind migration is “Less or no earning opportunities”. Another fact that emerged out was that only 12.2% migrants engaged in construction works were actually registered as construction workers.
 - Over 50% of the rural migrants were willing to migrate again for their livelihood.
- **Agriculture and Allied Activities**
 - Only 14% HHs sold Rabi crop at procurement center and most of them faced difficulties in transportation.
 - Half of the HHs could not sell dairy or poultry product due to Covid 19. 1/3rd HHs used production for self-consumption and 17% HHs sold it to the neighbors.
 - Those who have sold the livestock reported average monetary loss of Rs. 1700 per household.
- **Health and Wellbeing**
 - More than 30% respondents reported treatment by themselves, about 40% were dependent on private practitioners and only 27% on PHC/CHC and other hospitals
 - More than half of HHs reported that services/ benefits related to maternal and child health and

nutrition could not be distributed timely.

- 2/3rd HHs reported that their family members have experienced hunger or managed in less quantity of food than what is generally required during last one week.
- 80% HHs reported that price of essentials food item increased as compare a to previous two weeks.
- **Social assistance and wellbeing**
 - There was hardly any HHs who did not expect assistance; however they were selective in receiving assistance. For e.g. some of them wanted assistance from CBOs but not from SHGs or Sarpanch. Similarly, some of them expected assistance from ASHA and AWW only.

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

The DSC in collaboration with Hindustan Unilever Foundation (HUF) has successfully demonstrated a holistic approach of Integrated Water Resource Management through a four year project in three irrigation _____ Scarce schemes of Gujarat between the period 2016-2020.

The solutions demonstrated in the project bridge the gap between supply and demand of water in agriculture through promotion of conjunctive use of ground and surface water and initiatives around institutional building for achieving water security in future. These solutions have the potential to be replicated in other areas of Gujarat subject to their suitability as per the water typology. With this background, the HUF and DSC planned to study the various water typologies of Gujarat, their issues, and probable solutions. The HUF India and DSC launched a project on “Building informed and scalable water security solutions for Gujarat – A study on Water Typology and Solutions”.



The project is being conducted out during the period March 2020 -December 2021 with an aim to draw a frame of reference for water that can enable government and practitioners to identify pivotal variables areas i.e. (i) Surface Water, (ii) Irrigation Infrastructure, (iii) Groundwater (iv) Soil and (v) Agriculture + animal husbandry so that their programme interventions can lead to optimum impact. The study will review the existing interventions and their impact, identify pivotal gaps and scale barriers of successful field-level solutions in various typologies and establish a techno managerial toolkit of solutions on a micro website for region-specific solutions taking into account the aspects of climate change.

Activities carried out during the year 2020-21 are highlighted as follows.

A five-member multidisciplinary Project Management Unit (PMU) and field research team were deployed at DSC Ahmedabad which is comprised of professionals from different fields such as Institutional development, GIS and Remote Sensing, Data Management, Water Resources Engineering, ICT and agriculture. The PMU is



mentored by a high-level Project Steering Committee comprised of nine eminent experts from Academic and Research Institutes, NGOs and Government Departments including Dr. Tushar Shah and R. Parthasarathy. DSC deployed 15 field researchers and identified 10 watersheds in different regions of Gujarat for collection of primary data.

The Advanced Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM), Pune, the India Natural Resource Economics and Management (INREM) Foundation, Anand, The Alekhan Communication, Ahmedabad and Charkha Development Communication are the knowledge partners of the study. Virtual consultative meetings with these experts were organized by the PMU over issues related to water typology and for selection of watersheds. Secondary data including studies undertaken by the Government, research and academic institutions and NGOs/CSRs was also referred to.

Interface with Government and Policy influencing

- Contributed in the deliberations of Indian Network of PIM, Delhi in capacity building program chaired by honorable Minister Shri Gajendrasinh Shekhawat which was attended by officers of state and central government and NGOs from various departments.

Piloting Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in 10 blocks of Gujarat

DSC in collaboration with Sajjata Sangh (A Network of NGOs in Gujarat) has been implementing a collaborative project of Piloting Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in 10 blocks of Gujarat. These blocks are spread across South Gujarat, Eastern tribal belt, Saurashtra and North Gujarat. The project has been receiving support from the Ford Foundation since 2017 to September 2020. From October 2020 onwards, DSC is directly implementing the project with its own team deployed in the region working towards achieving the goals of the project.

This project has seen many changes in the Financial Year 2020-2021 due to various reasons such as discontinuation of the PMFBY scheme by State Government, social distance restrictions due to Covid-19 pandemic situation besides many other external challenges.

These changes brought in a discussion on various strategies to be adopted. DSC entered in to an agreement with the Agriculture Insurance Corporation of India (AIC) to promote various Weather Insurance products in 8

blocks of Gujarat where PMFBY piloting was being done in earlier years. This initiative will help strengthen the work done in 10 blocks covering 311 villages in Gujarat.

About 1970 events were organized during the project period from 2017 to 2021 including 340 events in year



2020-21, where 24,366 people participated cumulatively. Variety of events such as mass campaign, village level meetings and state and district level workshops were conducted to share information regarding the PMFBY programme and mobilising small & marginal farmers to apply for PMFBY who were largely non-loanee farmers. Dialogues with various stakeholders such as Government Agriculture department at State as well as District & Block levels were undertaken, involving Bankers to collect premium from non-loanee farmers, sharing of various IEC materials regarding the PMFBY programme etc.

During the time period of Kharif 2017 and Rabi 2019, 2571 non-loanee farmers including 258 women were insured for a crop area of 3445 hectares and they paid Rs. 18.68 lakh premium.

Since the project is going to end in December 2021, a series of studies have been planned to understand the impact of the program and to document issues, opportunities and learning lessons for inclusion of non-loanee farmers under PMFBY in Gujarat and also in other neighboring states.

8

ACCOLADES

During the year, DSC and its promoted Community Based Organizations such as women SHGs, Farmer Producer Groups, Credit Cooperatives and some individual farmers across various geographies were recognized by Government and Non-Government agencies for their achievements and positive impacts. They received awards, trophies and citations at National, State and Local level in the field of water management, agriculture extension, access to saving and micro credit services and input supply of agriculture processing and forward market linkages etc. Some examples are highlighted as follows;

Kisan club member won Best Farmers Award.

The Ekta Kisan Club farmer member Shri Irsadalli A. Saiyad of Goblej village, Kheda block, Kheda district won Best Progressive Farmers Award with a cash prize of Rs. 10,000, trophy and certificate from the Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA),

Gujarat for his initiatives on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method as new farming technology for improving productivity and profitability from farming.



DSC has also the received following awards -

1. The Best NGO Award under Water Education category from Water Digest (2019)
2. The CII-CSR Water Award for its initiative in collaboration with RBS Foundation, India (2017)
3. Gujarat NGO Leadership Award (2017)
4. The FICCI-CSR Award for Environment Sustainability (2016)
5. Runners up for the Times of India Social Impact Award in the livelihood category (2014)
6. India Power Award (2008)



Annexures

1

Annual Accounts

2

Statutory details about DSC

3

Contact Details

4

DSC Team

5

Acknowledgements

6

DSC in Media Coverage

Annual Accounts



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

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.





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 section36; 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
MARUTINANDAN VILLA, NR. GOVERNMENT TUBE WELL,
BOPAL, AHMEDABAD - 380 058.
SOCIETY REG. NO. 4400/A/BAD, TRUST REG. NO. F/4260/A/BAD
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2021

Funds & Liabilities	Sche- date	2020-21		2019-20		Assets	Sche- date	2020-21		2019-20	
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)			Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)		
Trust Fund	A		2,500		2,500	Fixed Assets	C		31,636,043		28,956,341
Corpus Fund	A		125,000		125,000	Investments	F		35,750,215		38,840,122
Ford Foundation Endowment & Matching Fund	A		38,160,333		37,365,772	Deposits	G		1,30,393		152,423
Unmarked Fund	A		6,819,861		6,534,174	Current Assets, Loan & Advances	H		2,814,289		3,903,060
Revolving Fund	A		622,109		622,109	Grant Receivables	I		8,592,528		4,615,255
Reserves & Surplus			2,080,206		2,080,206	Release For Innovative Projects	J		265,330		265,330
Depreciation Fund	C		22,028,062		20,080,027	Cash & Bank Balances	K		94,066,182		97,014,671
Capital Expenditure Grant						Income & Expenditure Account	B				
Balance as per last year			15,833,102		14,812,754	Balance as per last year					6,749,601
Add : Received during the year	E		2,650,676		1,020,348	Add/(Less) : during the year			5,357,061		(1,392,540)
Current liabilities & provisions	D		18,483,778		15,833,102				4,812,433		5,357,061
Unutilised grants	E		7,138,598		2,267,111						
			82,606,957		94,194,252						
Total			178,067,403		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
 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.

Indira Kishore
 Indira Kishore
 Treasurer

Executive Director
 Executive Director

DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE - AHMEDABAD
MARUTINANDAN VILLA, NR. GOVERNMENT TUBE WELL,
BOPAL, AHMEDABAD - 380 058.
SOCIETY REG. NO. 4409/A/BAD, TRUST REG. NO. F/4266/A/BAD
STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2021

Expenditures	Scheme date	2020-21		2019-20		Total	2020-21 Amount (Rs.)	2019-20 Amount (Rs.)
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)			
To Salaries - FIST Team	3	5,987,707	6,279,421					
To Office Operation Exp.	4	1,779,231	2,004,857					
To Payment To Auditors	5	100,000	100,595					
To Contribution To Admin Fund Charity Commissioner		50,000	50,000					
To Vehicle Fuel, Repair & Maintenance	6	9,713	76,307					
To Travelling Expenses	7	138,140	670,853					
To Capacity Building Expenses	8	69,051	1,311,245					
To Research Project Expenses	9	4,315,987	864,229					
To Communication & Information Services	10	756,290	676,315					
To Support to KPCL.	11	-	488,880					
To PMFBY Project Expenses	12	3,673,797	4,562,694					
To FWFB Project Expenses	13	929,256	-					
To Programme Exp. (Irrigated Area Field Units)	14-38	14,274,519	20,944,518					
To Programme Exp. (Rainfed Area Field Units)	14-38	127,819,024	100,029,765					
To Depreciation	C	1,948,035	1,359,287					
To Grant Written off		613,522	-					
To Income & Expenditure Appropriation A/c		544,628	1,392,540					
Total		163,008,990	140,811,506				163,008,990	140,811,506

As per our report of even date annexed herewith

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



Saurabh R. Shah
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.

Abhishek
Chairman

Sudhakar
Treasurer

[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 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) status	12 (A) Exemption certificate no. 32 (D-2)/94-95/AR-8 dated 29.07.1994.
4	80(G) status	80(G) certificate no. 80(G) (5)/255/09-10 dated 29.11.2009.
5	FCRA status	FCRA registration no. 041910204 and FCRA renewed certificate is valid for a period of five years with effect from 01-11-2016 till 30-10-2021.
6	PAN CARD NUMBER	AABFD8824C
7	TDS-TAN NUMBER	AHMD00678G
8	GST NUMBER	24AABFD8824C1ZU
9	BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS (GENERAL)	ACCOUNT NUMBER: 56408002104 BANK NAME: State Bank of India IFSC CODE: SBIN0060408 BRANCH CODE: 60408 Address: Ghuma Road, Ahmedabad
10	FCRA AUTHORISED BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS	ACCOUNT NAME: FCRA SAVINGS ACCOUNT BANK NAME: STATE BANK OF INDIA ACCOUNT NUMBER: 40063386888 BANRCH NAME: New Delhi Main Branch IFSC CODE: SBIN0000691 BRANCH CODE: 00691 SWIFT: SBININBB104 ADDRESS: FCRA Cell, 4" Floor, State Bank of India, New Delhi Main Branch, 11, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001
11	Postal address and contact details	Development Support Centre (DSC), C/O Marutinandan Villa, Near Govt. Tube well, Bopal, Ahmedabad 380 058, Gujarat India.
12	Phone Email Website	02717-235994/97 dsc@dscindia.org www.dscindia.org
13	Contact Person	Mr. Mohan Sharma, Executive Director Contact details: mohan@dscindia.org, Mobile: 9601281123
14	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.
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- Goblej** : **Shri Hirenkumar Parmar**, Sr. Community Organizer,
Development Support Centre, C/o, Ranjanben Manibhai Patel's House,
B/20, Shrijibaag society, Vibhag-I, Nr. Gayatri Clinic, Bareja,
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- Tharad** : **Shri Manubhai Vadher**, Program Executive, Development Support Centre,
Ambikanagar society-1, Opp. Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank,
Besides Adarsh Blood Bank, Deesa-Tharad Highway,
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- Visnagar** : **Shri Rajendra Patel**, Programme Executive, Development Support Centre,
5 , Sarvodaynagar Society, Nr. Gayatri Mandir,
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- Kujad** : **Shri.Chetan Raval**, Team leader Agri Assistant, Development Support Centre,
C/o,House of Prakashbhai Keshabhai Patel, Opp, Ramaji mandir,
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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.
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- Alirajpur-Nanpur** : **Shri. Kamlesh Rajat**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre, F/01, Jobat Pariyojana Colony, Kukshi - Alirajpur Road, NANPUR, District : Alirajpur. (M.P).
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- Mhow-Manpur** : **Shri. Durgesh Tawar**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre, Mahalaxmi Apartment, Near Mahajan Dharmshala, Khurdi Road, Tehsil Mhow, District Indore Pin - 453661.
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- Dewas** : **Shri Rahul Sharma**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre, C/o,House of Mahendra Kumar Sharma, Jamgod-Bhopal Road, Dewas-455001, Madhya Pradesh.
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- Barwani** : **Development support Centre**, C/o, Zila Panchayat Office, Barwani, District - Barwani, Pin - 454 446, Madhya Pradesh.

FIELD OFFICE - MAHARASHTRA

- Aurangabad** : **Shri. Vijay Namdev Bansode**, Project Manager, Development Support Centre C-5 Bajaj Vihar, Bajaj Nagar, Oyasis Chowk, MIDC Waluj, Aurangabad-431136.
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- Narayangaon-Alephata** : **Shri Bharat Raut**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre, First Floor-D Wing, Omkar Developers-Suncity, Darandale mala, Junnar Road, Narayangaon. Pin-410504. Maharashtra.
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- Nandurbar** : **Shri Jitendra Rohidas Sonawane**, Programme Manager, Development Support Centre, Plot No - 37, Jayantilal Nagar, Nandurbar- 425412.
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FIELD OFFICE - RAJASTHAN

- Baran** : **Shri. Anil Shrivastava**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre, C/o, Rajendra Sharma, Behind Santosh Medical, Sitabadi Road, Village-Kelwara-325216 , District-Baran, Rajasthan.
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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	Pranav Chauhan	Programme Manager - WRD
6	Krishna Chavan	Programme Manager- NRM
7	Jasvant M Chauhan	Manager-Producer's Company
8	Meet Thaker	ICT Officer
9	Kunj Kishor Shethiya	GIS Specialist

Support Staff

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

GUJARAT

Visnagar Team

17	Rajendra B. Patel	Team Leader cum Programme Executive
18	Alpesh Patel	Community Organiser
19	Gadanji Thakor	Community Organiser
20	Jignesh Kumar P. Patel	Community Organiser
21	Anupama Patel	Community Organiser

Modasa

22	Devabhai Punabhai	Lab in Charge
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Himmatnagar Team

23	Amarsinh Chavda	Team Leader
24	Anand Shah	Assistant Executive
25	Dharmendra Patel	Community Organiser
26	Chandrapalsingh K. Rathod	Community Organiser
27	Matabar Vasimahemad	Engineer

Goblej Team

28	Hiren Parmar	Team Leader
29	Prabhukumar R Thakor	Agriculture Expert

Meghraj Team

30	Ketan Gohil	Team Leader
31	Jashodaben Damor	Community Organiser

32	Vishakha Prajapati	Community Organiser Cum Radio Counselor
33	Nandlal Menat	Community Organiser
34	Bipin Taral	Agriculture Expert
35	Khant Raychandji	Community Organiser
36	Pallavi Patel	Community Organiser
37	Chetan Raval	Agriculture Assistant
38	Dilipbhai Solanki	Agriculture Expert

Dhoraji Team

39	Naresh Mataliya	Civil Engineer
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Tharad Team

40	Manubhai Vadher	Programme Executive- Team Leader
41	Ranchhod Manjibhai Rajput	Project Engineer
42	Prashant Solanki	Project Engineer
43	Vijay Zala	MIS cum Training officer

Mandal Team

44	Aviraj Chavda	FPO Manager
45	Rahul Prajapati	Community Organiser

MADHYA PRADESH

Manawar Team

46	Ravi Sisodiya	Team Leader
47	Savan Vyas	Programme Executive
48	Anil Yadav	Agriculture Specialist
49	Avinash Shukla	Programme Assistant
50	Shraddha Badole	Community Organiser

Kukshi Team

51	Jaideep Panwar	Programme Executive - Engineering
52	Nitesh Bhavel	Agriculture Expert
53	Denis Patidar	Field Accountant

Alirajpur Team

54	Kamlesh Rajat	Team Leader
55	Rakesh Budela	Agriculture Expert
56	Dal singh Mourya	FPC Manager
57	Rana Rani	Community Organiser

Dewas Team

58	Narayan Patidar	Agriculture Expert
59	Rahul Sharma	Community Organiser
60	Laxmicharan Jhavar	Community Organisor
61	Rahul Rathod	Team Leader

Mhow Team

62	Durgesh Nanden	Team Leader
63	Ronak Tawar	Field Accountant
64	Bhupendra Singh Chouhan	Agriculture Expert

65	Jay prakash Tripathi	Engineer
66	Harisingh Karma	Community Mobilizer
67	Devendra Luniya	Community Mobilizer
68	Suneel Patel	Agriculture Expert

MAHARASHTRA

Alephata Team

69	Bharat Dattatray Raut	Team Leader
70	Pravin Popat Rankhambe	Project Engineer
71	Prashant Salve	Agriculture Expert
72	Priyanvada Balakrishnan Kad	Community Organiser
73	Ravikant Khilari	Field Accountant
74	Mahesh Doke	Agriculture Supervisor
75	Uttam Jadhav	Agriculture Supervisor
76	Rohan Shelke	Agriculture Supervisor
77	Anandraj D. Sonavane	Agriculture Supervisor
78	Ajitkumar Khedkar	Agriculture Supervisor
79	Tushar Kute	Agri. Officer
80	Sairaj Aher	Agriculture Supervisor

Nandurbar Team

81	Jitendra Sonawane	Programme Manager
82	Daksha Vasave	Programme Executive - Social
83	Shamkant Patil	Programme Executive - Social
84	Asif Shaikh	Programme Assistant - Social
85	Lalit Singh Rajput	Programme Assistant - Social
86	Rakesh Desale	Programme Assistant - Social
87	Mohsin Sharif Maniyar	Programme Assistant - Social
88	Rakesh Ahirrao	Programme Executive-Agriculture
89	Milind Patil	Programme Executive-Agriculture
90	Kalpesh Patel	Programme Assistant - Agriculture
91	Shekhar Pawar	Programme Assistant-Agri
92	Sukanya Suryawanshi	Programme Assistant-Agri
93	Umesh Gurav	Programme Executive-Livelihood
94	Jayshree Sapkale	Programme Executive-Livelihood
95	Jitendra Birari	Accountant
96	Mahendra Thakare	Office Assistant
97	Pavlu Sable	Office Assistant
98	Sandip Rajput	MIS Executive
99	Sachin Shamrao Nile	Programme Executive MIS
100	Bhojraj Shende	Programme Executive Social
101	Prakash Sonawane	Programme Assistant - Social
102	Savitri chaure	Programme Assistant - Social
103	Asha Janu Gaykwad	Programme Assistant - Social
104	Bhanupriya Padavi	Programme Assistant - Social
105	Pramila Thakare	Programme Assistant - Social
106	Pushapa Mawali	Programme Assistant - Social
107	Kishan Gavit	Programme Assistant - Social
108	Ghansham Masule	Programme Assistant - Social

109	Sonali Sonawane	Programme Assistant - Social
110	Sandip Koli	Programme Assistant - Social
111	Arshad Saiyad	Programme Assistant - Social
112	Rahul Borse	Programme Assistant - Social
113	Akash Sanise	Programme Assistant Social
114	Kishor Patil	Programme Assistant Social
115	Vinod Bhaidas Kokani	Programme Assistant Social
116	Pravin Ahire	Programme Executive Agriculture
117	Pankaj Patil	Programme Executive Agriculture
118	Sima Pawar	Programme Assistant - Agriculture
119	Nilesh Sarode	Programme Assistant - Agriculture
120	Dnyaneshwar Bhamare	Programme Assistant - Agriculture
121	Sandesh Suryawanshi	Programme Assistant - Agriculture
122	Nikhil Pawar	Programme Assistant Agriculture
123	Nitin Dashrath Chaudhari	Programme Assistant - Agriculture
124	Chandrakant Deore	Programme Executive - Engineering
125	Prashant Shingare	Programme Executive - Engineering
126	Vivekanand Namdeo Badhe	Programme Executive - Engineering
127	Praful Tonge	Programme Executive - Engineering
128	Nikhil Shinde	Programme Assistant - Engineering
129	Snehalata Suryawanshi	Programme Assistant - Engineering
130	Hindurao Bजारंग Kabugade	Programme Assistant - Engineering
131	Rahul Pawar	Programme Assistant - Engineering
132	Pratiksha Bhadane	Programme Assistant - Engineering
133	Shivaji Rathod	Programme Assistant - Engineering
134	Bhimrao Mavchi	Programme Executive PIM
135	Pankaj Thakare	Programme Livelihood - Livelihood
136	Tejashree Patil	Programme Assistant - Livelihood
137	Suraj Mondal	Programme Assistant - Livelihood
138	Mahesh Gopal Pingale	Account Assistant

Aurangabad Team

139	Ajitkumar Khedkar	Agriculture Supervisor
140	Vijay Bansode	Team Leader
141	Vilas Vishwnath Raut	Technical Supervisor
142	Aniket Nikam	Technical Supervisor
143	Suraj Gupta	Project Engineer
144	Shirke Archana Parvati	Social Coordinator
145	Rucha Gavali	Project Accountant

RAJASTHAN

Kelwara Team

146	Anil Shrivastava	Team Leader
147	Harimohan Meena	Project Engineer
148	Durga Prasad Patel	Horticulture Expert
149	Saroj Kushwah	Community Organiser
150	Bhagwan Vijay	Field Accountant
151	Naresh kumar Sen	Community Organiser
152	Manoj Singh Chaudhary	Agriculture Expert

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Current Funding Partners

- Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative
- Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)
- Axis Bank Foundation
- Bajaj Foundation through Jankidevi Gram Vikas Samiti
- Ford Foundation
- GIZ
- Hindustan Unilever Foundation (HUF)
- Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd.
- IKEA Trading (Hong-Kong) Ltd.
- ITC Ltd. Mission “Sunahara Kal”
- IDH- the sustainable trade initiative
- Mahindra & Mahindra Foundation
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- Narmada, Water Resource, Water Supply and Kalpsar Department, Gujarat
- RBS Foundation, India
- Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd (SSNNL)
- Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium (SFAC)
- Rapid Rural Community Response (RCRC)
- TRIF
- Natwest Group (RBS Foundation, India)

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 Grahana Mission, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- S. P. Jain Institute of Management, Mumbai

Bankers

1. State Bank of India
2. Punjab National Bank
3. HDFC Bank
4. Axis Bank
5. Bank of Baroda

Auditors

Saurabh R Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad.

Media Coverage of DSC

SANDESH AHMEDABAD WEDNESDAY, 17-06-2020

ખેરાલુમાં કોરોના વાયરસ અંગે જનજાગૃતિ અભિયાન



ખેરાલુ : ડેવલપમેન્ટ સપોર્ટ સેન્ટર દ્વારા RCRC રેપિડ કોમ્યુનિટી રીસ્પોન્સ ટુ કોવિડ ૧૯ અંતર્ગત કોરોના વાયરસની જનજાગૃતિ માટે છુલ્લા ૨૨ ગામોમાં દરેક ગામોની અલગ અલગ શેરીઓમાં બેનરો અને પોસ્ટરો લગાવીને લોકોમાં જાગૃતિ લાવવામાં આવી હતી. ખેરાલુ, વડનગર અને સતલાસણા તાલુકાના વિવિધ ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારોની અલગ અલગ શેરીઓ મહોલ્લાઓ અને ચોરાઓ ઉપર બેનરો અને પોસ્ટરો લગાવીને ગ્રામણી પ્રજામાં કોરોના વાયરસ અંગેની જાગૃતિ અભિયાન ચલાવવામાં આવ્યું હતું.



બારાં 04-03-2021

ગેહૂંની શૂન્ય જુતાઈ તકનીકની ડી જાનકારી



કેતકવાડા | આઈટીસી મિશન સુનહ્યા કલ અને ડેવલપમેન્ટ સપોર્ટ સેન્ટરની ઓર સે બુધવારે કો ગોરધનપુરા ગાંવે ગેહૂંની શૂન્ય જુતાઈ તકનીક પર એક દિવસીય કિસાન ખેત દિવસ આયોજિત કિયા ગયા. જિસમે સંસ્થા કે કૃષિ વિશેષજ્ઞ મનોજ ચૌધરી ને કિસાનોં કો બતાયા કિ ઇસ તકનીકી સે ગેહૂંની ફસલ કી બુવાઈ મેં લગને વાલી લાગત કમ આતી હૈ. ઇસ દૌરાન કિસાનોં કો ડેમો પ્લાટ એવં અન્ય પ્લાટ કા કિસાનોં કો ભ્રમણ કરવાયા. સંસ્થા કે ઉદ્યાનિકી વિશેષજ્ઞ ડીપી પટેલ ને ગમીં કે મૌસમ મેં યાગ-બગીચોં મેં સિંચાઈ પ્રબંધન પર ચર્ચા કી. ઇસ દૌરાન સુપરવાઈઝર રામસ્વરૂપ વર્મા ને ધી કૃષિ તકનીક પર વિચાર વ્યક્ત કિય.

કિસાનોં કો કિયા થા સોયાબીન બીજ વિતરિત, લહલહાઈ પીલે સોને કી ફસલ

પીપુલ્સ સંવાદદાતા • મહુ

મો.નં. 78039-21425

કિસાનોં કી સહાયતા કે લિયે આગે આર્. સંસ્થા ડીએસસી દ્વારા ફોર્ડ ફાઉન્ડેશન કે સહયોગ સે કોરોના કે દૌરાન રાહત સામગ્રી કિરાના, સેનિટાઈઝર કિટ વિતરણ વ કોરોના સે ચચાવ કે લિયે સાવધાની વરતને હેતુ લોગોં કો જાગરૂક કિયા ગયા. કોરોના મહામારી ને કિસાન કો કાપ્પી હદ તક પ્રભાવિત કિયા એવં ઊંઠેં ઇસ દૌરાન કાપ્પી નુકસાન ધી ઊઠના પડા. એસે મેં સંસ્થા કિસાનોં કી મદદ કે લિયે સામને આઈ તથા ડીએસસી મેં ગ્રામીણ ક્ષેત્રોં કે 170 છોટે વ ગરીબ કિસાનોં કો 600 રૂપયે કી સર્વિસીટી પર ગુણવત્તા વાલા સોયાબીન કા બીજ પ્રદાન કિયા ગયા. ઇસી કે તહત 58 કિસાનોં કો બુવાઈ હેતુ સહાયતા પ્રદાન કી ગઈ વ અન્ય 72 કિસાનોં કો કિટનાશક વ ઊર્વરક પ્રદાન કિયા.



લેગ મેં સોયાબીન બીજ, જો વિતરિત કિયા ગયા થા.

કિસાનોં કો દિયા ગયા યહ બીજ (9560-9305) કી અંકુરણ ક્ષમતા 90 પ્રતિશત તક રહી, જિસસે કિસાન કાપ્પી સુસ્થ હૈ એવં ઊંઠના કહના હૈ કિ ઇસે હમ આગે ધી બીજ કે લિયે રચેંગે, સાથ હી કિસાનોં ને નઈ પદ્ધતિ ટ્રાઈ બેંડ ફરો પદ્ધતિ સે બુવાઈ કર તકનીકી કો

અપનાવા. એસે સમય મેં ફોર્ડ ફાઉન્ડેશન વ ડીએસસી કે યે અનુટે કદમ સરહનીય હૈ. ગ્રામીણ ક્ષેત્રોં મેં ચલ રહે મનરેગા યોજના કે અંતર્ગત કાર્ય કર રહે ગ્રામીણ સમુદાય કે લોગોં કો સોશલ ડિસ્ટેન્સિંગ વ માસ્ક લગાવકર કાર્ય કરને હેતુ જાગરૂક ધી કિયા ગયા.

16 पंचायत के 18 गांवों में बांटी राहत व सुरक्षा सामग्री



नानपुर, धाने में पुलिसकर्मियों को सुरक्षा किट दी गई।

भारकर संवाददाता | नानपुर

मंडेवा व आलीराजपुर विकासखंड की 16 ग्राम पंचायत के 18 ग्रामों में डीएससी संस्थान द्वारा कोरोना महामारी के चलते ग्राम पंचायतों के साथ मिलकर 252 गरीब एवं दिहाड़ी मजदूर परिवारों को राशन सामग्री वितरित की गई। उसके साथ ही परिवोजना के क्षेत्र में गांव में सामाजिक दूरी पालन करने के तरीके बताना व मास्क एवं झप धोने के साबुन 1250 परिवार को वितरण किया गया।

संस्था के कार्यक्रम अधिकारी कमलेश रजत ने बताया कि 2014 से इस क्षेत्र में शाश्वत खेती एवं कृषिप्रधान क्षेत्र प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम, आदिमजाति एकरवोओ प्रमोशन का कार्य आदि उका क्षेत्र के लिए संस्था हर संभव मदद की कोशिश कर

रही है। वर्तमान में कोरोना वायरस महामारी की जानकारी ग्रामीण प्रभावों परिवारों को पहुंचाने के लिए संस्था ने 10 विलेज रिसेसर्स पर्सन का चयन किया। वीआरपी संगल डिस्टेंस, समय-समय पर हाथ धोना एवं कृषि कार्य में सोशल डिस्टेंस की जानकारी दे रहे हैं।

संस्था ने 1260 परिवारों को हाथ धोने के लिए साबुन, 1200 महिलाओं को मास्क, 252 अति गरीब व दिहाड़ी मजदूरों को राशन किट, 12 गांवों को सैनिटाइज करने के लिए 240 लीटर हाइपोसॉलिटियम क्लोराइड दिया गया है। नानपुर पुलिस स्टेशन में फाइबर क मास्क, सैनिटाइजर, कपड़े का मास्क, साबुन आदि का डीएससी नानपुर की टीम ने अरआरसी के सहयोग से वितरण किया।

हिमतनगर डीएससी द्वारा वृक्षारोपण



वितरण करवाया जावे। जेभां तमाम गांमला आगेवालो हायर रही रोधानु वितरण करवाया जावे तमव गांमलोको मारफते आ तमाम रोपाओले छिछेरी वतल करवा माटेनी तेयारी जतावी छती।

हिमतनगर : हिमतनगरला डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेन्टर द्वारा आरसोडिया, ओडलारा, धावड अले अरोडा गांमलां पीसीआछ कार्यक्रम मारफते वृक्षारोपणला कार्यक्रम हेतुथी इरेस्ट विभागला संकलन द्वारा रोपा

नवगुजरात समय Wed, 29 July 2020 <https://epaper.na>

दिव्य भास्कर

छाजलीया गांमलां आण मजूर निषेध कार्यक्रम



महोसाधना डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेन्टर विसनगर द्वारा 12 डेब्रुआरीजे वडनगर तालुकाना छाजलीया गांमलां आण मजूर निषेध कार्यक्रम अंतर्गत स्कूलमां यिन्न स्पर्धा, वक्तुत्व स्पर्धांमां आणकोजे भाग लीधो छतो. गांमलां आणको द्वारा सुत्रो द्वारा रेखी काडी छती. डी.जे.एस.सी.ना स्टाफ कर्मचारीजे आणकोने आण मजूर निषेध पर शिवाज अयापु छतु.

दैनिक भास्कर

बारां 19-09-2020

धान की सीधी बुवाई से किसानों की आय बढ़ेगी



केलवाड़ा. गोरधनपुरा में खेत दिवस का आयोजन।

केलवाड़ा. आईटीसी सुनहरा कल एवं डवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर की ओर से धान की सीधी बुवाई तकनीकी पर शुक्रवार को गोरधनपुरा गांव में एक दिवसीय किसान खेत दिवस का आयोजन किया गया। इस अवसर पर संस्था के कृषि विशेषज्ञ मनोज चौधरी ने किसानों को बताया कि क्षेत्र में धान की रोपाई विधि अधिक प्रचलित है, लेकिन इस वर्ष बारिश कम हुई है। ऐसे में संस्था की ओर से पूर्व में किसानों को धान की सीधी बुवाई तकनीक से फसल लेने की सलाह दी गई थी। इस तकनीक को अपनाते हुए क्षेत्र के किसानों ने धान की सीधी बुवाई कर फसल लेना शुरू किया है। जिससे धान की फसल अच्छी हुई है और कम पानी में अधिक उत्पादन होने की संभावना है। इस विधि में पानी एवं मजदूर लगाने पर किसानों को लगभग 50 प्रतिशत की बचत होती है। जिससे किसानों की आय में दोगुनी बढ़ोतरी होगी। क्षेत्र के कृषि पर्यवेक्षक लखनलाल सहरिया ने भी धान की फसल में लगने वाले रोग व बीमारियों के बारे में जानकारी दी। संस्था के रामस्वरूप वर्मा ने बताया कि कार्यक्रम में लगभग 50 किसानों ने भाग लिया।

सिडको वाळुज महानगरमध्ये पाण्याचा ठणठणाट हजारो कामगारांची पाण्यासाठी पायपीट!

औरंगाबाद (प्रतिनिधी) - आज रोजी सिडको वाळुज महानगर भाग १ आणि २ या ठिकाणी सर्व घरांमध्ये पाणी नसल्याने नागरिकांना प्रचंड त्रास झाला असता या गोष्टीची सखोल चौकशी केली असता व सिडको प्रशासनाच्या अधिकारांशी चर्चा केली असता बजाज गेट सभोरीत सिडकोच्या पॅम्प हाऊस मध्ये एक अपघात घडल्याने पाणी पुरवठा थांबवत परिणाम झाल्याचे कळते. सदर पॅम्प हाऊस मध्ये विद्युत घ्यानल मध्ये काही तांत्रिक बिघाड झालेला असल्या कारणाने व पाबाबत सुरक्षा रक्षकास माहिती नसल्या कारणाने पाणी पुरवठा करणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्याने सदर सुरक्षा रक्षकास पॅम्पहाऊस वरील पाण्याच्या पॅम्पचे बटन दाबून पॅम्प थांबवून कर्मचाऱ्याचे फोनद्वारे सांगितले असता सदर सुरक्षा रक्षकाने मागचा पुढचा विचार न करता पॅम्पचे बटन दाबले असता पॅनलमध्ये स्कोअर

होऊन तो सुरक्षा रक्षक गंभीररीत्या भाजला गेला व तेथील यंत्रणा जडल्या कारणाने पाणी पुरवठा थांबवत परिणाम झाला. या कारणास्तव सिडकोच्या वाळुज महानगर १ व २ मध्ये पाणीपुरवठा होऊ शकला नाही. पाबाबत आमच्या प्रतिनिधीने सखोल चौकशी केली असता बरेचशा गोष्टी उजेडघात आल्या. सदर पॅम्पहाऊसमध्ये एमआयडीसी कडून पाणी घेणे व तेथून सिडकोला पुरवठा करणे दुरुवस्ती करणे, देखरेख करणे या कठीन सिडको दर वर्षात टेंडर काढते व एजन्सीला काम देते व हे सर्व काम सिडकोच्या अभियांत्रिकी विभागातील सिव्हील विभागाच्या माध्यमातून होते. व सुरक्षा यंत्रणा ही वसाहत-विभागाच्या माध्यमातून दिली जाते. सुरक्षा यंत्रणा शासनाच्या सुरक्षारक्षक मंडळा मार्फत सिडकोने घेतलेली असून ह्यासाठी एक सुरक्षा परवैधक मुद्दा नेमलेला आहे. इतकी सर्व यंत्रणा असताना मुद्दा सदर



ठिकाणी अपघात का झाला? या बाबत माहिती घेतली असता या ठिकाणी जी यंत्र सामुग्री बसवली आहे, ती पाहण्यासाठी अनुपवी व प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी वर्ग नसल्या कारणाने यंत्रणेच्या देखरेखीकडे प्रचंड दुर्लक्ष होत असल्याचे दिसून आले. यामध्ये ज्या व्यक्तीने टेंडर घेतले आहे तो व्यक्ती हे सर्व कामे दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीच्या माध्यमातून करून घेत असल्याचे दिसून आले. सिडकोकडे हे सर्व कर्मचारी टेंडर घातकाचे प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी आहे असे दाखविण्यात आले. हे सर्व सिडकोच्या अभियांत्रिकी विभागाला माहित आहे की टेंडर कोणते आहे व काम कोण करत आहे. ऐवढे सर्व असतानाही या गोष्टीकडे का कानाडोळा करण्यात आला या मागचे कारण काय याचा तपास आमचे प्रतिनिधी करत आहे की जरबारा पाणी पुरवठा का खंडीत होतो. पाईप लाईन सारखी का नादुरुस्त होते या मागचे कारण काय आहे.

याबाबत सिडकोचे वसाहत अधिकारी यांच्याशी संपर्क केला असता पॅम्पहाऊस मध्ये घडलेल्या अपघाताबाबत विचारणा केली. तेव्हा वसाहत अधिकार्याने सांगितले की सदर सुरक्षा रक्षकाने प्रथमतः कोणाच्या सांगण्यावरून यंत्रणेला हात लावणे हे चुकीचे असून सिडकोसाठी त्याने पाणीपुरवठा कर्मचाऱ्याचे म्हणजे ऐकून तो सदर पॅम्पचे बटन दाबण्यास गेला. या मागे त्याचा हेतू प्रामाणिकपणे काम करण्याचा होता. यासाठी वसाहत अधिकारी यांना याबाबतची माहिती मिळाल्याबरोबर त्यांनी व त्यांच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांनी ताबाडतोब घटना स्थळी

धाबत जाऊन सुरक्षा रक्षकाला प्रथम उपचारासाठी दवाखान्यात दाखल केले व त्याच्या वरती सर्वोपरी उपचार करून आजरोजी त्याच्यावरती उपचार वस्तू असून तो आता पोब्याबाहेर आहे. याबाबत सुरक्षा रक्षकांनी वसाहत अधिकारी श्री गजानन साटोटे यांचे आभार मानले असून वसाहत अधिकार्यांनी सुरक्षा परवैधकाच्या कामाबाबत यापुढे गंभीर दखल घेण्याचे व त्याच्याकडे जबाबदारी निश्चित करण्याचे आश्वासन दिले आहे. (पुढील माहिती प्रतिनिधी घेत आहोत. याबाबतची सखोल माहिती पुढील अंकाला...)

डेव्हलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटरचे नाविन्यपूर्ण उपक्रम

औरंगाबाद - डेव्हलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर, औरंगाबाद येथे गंगापूर तालुक्यात १४ गावात कार्यरत असून या १४ गावांमध्ये बजाज जलसंधारत प्रकल्पा अंतर्गत डी एस सी संस्थेने नाता खोलीकरण

३०% लोक आज गडू येरघाव्या तयारीत आहे पाणी उपलब्ध झाल्यामुळे तसेच गावात फळबाग लागवड करण्याचे देखील प्रमाण वाढले आहे. तरी डीएससी संस्थे मार्फत या १४ गावांमध्ये नदीन

कायदे विषयक मार्गदर्शन

इमारत पावती, खोदिसत, ग्राहणघात, घुसणारपत्र, प्रतिज्ञापत्र, टापरल सप, न्यायीक कारकल नोटीस, संभातीने घटल्लेटाचा मसुदा, मिळकती संदर्भातील नोटी, जे.सी.सी.डी, भाडे पावती, विज अॅप्रीमेंट, लोन अॅप्रीमेंट, इन्शुरन्स, इन्कमटॅक्स रिट्री, पुरवणीपत्र, ब्रॉशियर, विवाह करारनामा, दलकरपत्र, इपीकर, सनडोटा चर, वाहीर प्रगलन, सल्ला सोडण्याचा दाखला, निवासी, वारला इन्क, विवाह व परित्र प्रमाणपत्र ई...

सावधानतास कोर्टीक व्यवस्थापन, ११ महिन्याचा भाडेकरार, लिख अॅन्ड साप्लान्स करार, जमीन खरेदी विक्रीचा मसुदा, वार रेस्ट्रिक्ट भाड्याने देण्याचा करार, वारको नाट्यापत्र देण्यासाठी वाढविण्यात येणाऱ्या नोटीसीचा मसुदा, लप न करत एकत्रित राहणाऱ्यासाठी लिख अॅन्ड रिसेप्टिव करार, वाळुन खरेदी विक्री भाडेतलाचा करार, घर बांधणाऱ्या कॉन्ट्रॅक्टरची कलावयाचा करार, झोरोबस मशीनची देखभाल/दुरुवस्तीचा करार, नाव-घन बदल्यासंबंधी नोटीस, संवेत तोडण्या संदर्भातील नोटीस, वारसाइन्क प्रमाणपत्र मिळवण्यासाठी करावयाचा प्रतिज्ञापत्रचा मसुदा, वाटणीपत्र व अपल मालमला इस्तातरीत करण्याचा मसुदा, आंतरघमीय विवाहाचे वेळी कलावयाचे प्रतिज्ञापत्र, कोर्ट मॅरिज करणाऱ्यांची प्रतिज्ञापत्र, नाणीदारीचा करार करणे, सोसायटी स्थापन करणे, पेटेंट सप, कंपनी घन, टेकओवर अॅन्व्हीजेसन इत्यादी कार्पोरेट सॉ व कंपनी लिपल कंस्ट्रक्शनस ची कावे, वीज जोडणी क्रमांत इस्तातरीत करतोवेही कलावयाचे दस्तावेजे, दलक मुल घेणे, घोलीसामध्ये तक्रार कावे, जेल मघला कैद्याला भेटण्यासाठी...

बस्तु महाग पिळाली? वजनात कमी मिळाली? तुमची कसकसुत झाली? गरजेच्या बस्तुवरील किंमतपत्रेची बस्तु विकत घ्यावी लागली? टी.सी. प्रीज, ओव्हन, कुकर, स्फूटर, मोटारसायकल, कॉम्प्युटर ताबाडतोब विघडला व हमी मुदतीत दुरुस्त करून मिळाला नाही किंवा घोष्य जी सेवा पिळाली नाही, बस्तुतील घोष करून पिळवण्याची व झालेल्या आर्थिक, वारिरीक व मानसिक घाताबद्दल नुकसान भरपाई विकलणे ई...

विविध नोटीसा व लिपोचोनी दस्तऐवज व घराजवहाराला मुदेंमुद, कायदेसोरी उलतला मसुदा व मरठी, हिंदी, इंग्रजी व उर्दू भाषेतील अनुवाद तयार करून मिळते. मुबई-पुणे-औरंगाबाद-नागपूर-दिल्ली ई. कोर्टकचेरीचा कायदासंदर्भात मार्गदर्शनासत विवाह अथवा घुसणोवन करून औरंगाबाद किंवा मुबई येथे भेटू शकता.

संपर्क : श्री. श्री. जोशी निलगेकर
मो. ८८८८८८१२५९



तसेच सिडको मध्ये पॅम्प हाऊसच्या व्तिरिक्त दोन मोठ्या पाण्याच्या टाकावा आहेत. याठिकाणी सुरक्षा नेमले आहे. प्रत्येक घाळीसाठी एक याम्रमाणे तीन सुरक्षा रक्षक एका पाण्याच्या टाकीवर नियुक्त असतात. याम्रमाणे चौथीस तास तेथे सुरक्षा रक्षक ठेवाय असतात व या सुरक्षा रक्षकांवर देखरेख करण्यासाठी एक सुरक्षा परवैधक नेमलेला आहे परंतु सदर परवैधक सुरक्षा यंत्रणेकडे लक्ष देत नसल्याचे काही सुरक्षा रक्षकांनी नाव न सांगण्याच्या अटीवर सांगितले की कित्येक महिने आमच्याकडे सुरक्षा परवैधक घाळीसाठी प्रत्येक साईटवर येत मुद्दा नाही व आमच्या काय अडीअडचणी आहेत हे मुद्दा ऐकून घेत नाहीत. परवैधकाता फोनद्वारे काही सूचना दिल्या तरी त्या वसाहत अधिकार्यांपर्यंत पोहोचत नाही. यामुळे परवैधका बाबतही सुरक्षा रक्षकांमध्ये प्रचंड नाराजी असून सदर सुरक्षा परवैधक बदली करून मिळाला अशी मागणी आमच्या प्रतिनिधीकडे केली.

सौपनी-१० व खोलीकरणच्या ४२ व तलाव ७ तलावांचे खोलीकरण करण्यात आले व या सर्व कामावर ६ कोटी ४२ लाख रु खर्च करण्यात आला आहे. डी एस सी संस्थेमार्फत बचत गटावर काम करण्यात येते बचत गटात प्रशिक्षण देण्यात येते. तसेच कर्मकृत येथील बचत गटातील वंदना नामदेव शेजवळ यांना उपनिधिक विकास झरण्यासाठी ३०,००० रु. मदत करण्यात आली. त्यातून त्यांनी छोटे किरामा दुकर सुरू केले. तसेच त्यातून त्यांना दररोज २०० ते ३०० रु. रोज मिळते. त्यांना घरीच रोजगार उपलब्ध झाला. तसेच त्यांची परिस्थिती देखील सुधारीली आहे.



बाज़ जैसी खास नज़र से खास खबर जो फैलेगी भारत भर

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महीलांच्या पुढाकारातून जलसंधारण च्या कामाचा नाराळ फुटला

औरंगाबाद दि. ४ (योगेश मोरे - खासदार टाइम्स व्युरो)- बजाज जल संधारण प्रकल्प आंतर्गत डेव्हलोपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर मार्फत गाव. टोकी बरगीपुर. ता. गंगापूर जिल्हा औरंगाबाद या गावांमध्ये सिमेंट बंधारा बाधण्याकरीता महीलांच्या पुढाकाराने जल संधारण कामाचा नाराळ फोडून उटघाटन करण्यात आले.

कार्यक्रमास उपस्थित मान्यवर बजाजचे पाटील सर, माळी सर, डि. एस. सी. संस्थेचे विजय बनसोडे, सुरज गुमा, खेडकर सर, आनीकेत सर, विलास सर, रुच्या गवळी, भाऊसाहेब पाटील



बातम्यांसाठी संपर्क: 7972215568

मोतकर, कविता गायकवाड, मंगलबाई मते, प्रमीला मोतकर, ज्ञानेशोर भुसारे, संदिप गाव विकास समितीचे अध्यक्ष शेजवळ, लशुमबाई मोतकर, काकडे यांच्या उपस्थितीत लंकाताई भुसारे, सचिव संगीताबाई भुसारे, भाऊसाहेब कार्यक्रम पार पडला. बाबासाहेब पाटील मते, भुसारे, कैलास मोतकर गणपत

सशक्त महिलाएं चला रही अपना परिवार

केलवाड़ा @ पत्रिका.आईटीसी मिशन सुनहरा कल नाबार्ड के वित्तीय सहयोग से डवलपमेन्ट सपोर्ट सेंटर द्वारा चलाई जा रही परियोजनाओं द्वारा महिलाओं ने आजीविका वृद्धि के नए नए काम किए हैं। जिससे सहरिया क्षेत्र की महिलाओं को स्वरोजगार का सृजन किया गया है। जिसमें मुख्य रूप से गोवर्धनपुरा के सहरिया महिलाओं के समूह द्वारा पौधशाला में पौधे तैयार करने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। जिससे आने वाले समय में उनकी आजीविका बढ़ेगी और घर बैठे रोजगार प्राप्त होगा इस तरह से हथवारी में भी मंजू कुशवाह को भी संस्था द्वारा सिलाई मशीन दी। जिससे वे आज घर बैठे रोजगार कर रही हैं। इसके अलावा 6 अन्य महिलाएं जो भूमि हीन हैं उनको भी सिलाई मशीन देकर आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है।



मिट्टी से निकाला। इन्हें

(पत्रिका संवाददाता)

प्रक्षेत्र दिवस का आयोजन



खंडेला कस्बे के निकट रामपुर तोड़िया में धान की फसलों का किसानों के साथ जायजा लेते अधिकारी।

खंडेला . कस्बे के निकट तोड़िया में किसान मुरलीधर पिता रामचरन गुर्जर के खेत पर धान की सीधी बुवाई तकनीक पर एक दिवसीय प्रक्षेत्र दिवस का आयोजन किया गया। कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र अंता के मृदा वैज्ञानिक डॉ.शुभास असवाल मुख्य रूप से उपस्थित रहे। उन्होंने किसानों से सीधा संवाद किया और बताया कि धान की सीधी बुवाई तकनीक से फसल उत्पादन लेने पर कम पानी

एवं कम लागत में अधिक उत्पादन लिया जा सकता है। उन्होंने बताया कि सभी किसानों को मिट्टी जाँच करवाकर ही फसल की बुवाई करनी चाहिए। जिससे की खाद, उर्वरक पर होने वाले अनावश्यक खर्चे से बचा जा सके। सेक्टर के हॉर्टिकल्चर विशेषज्ञ भुवनेश कुमार मीना ने बागवानी के बारे में जानकारी देकर किसानों को जागरूक किया।

(पत्रिका संवाददाता)

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

Financial Support Aga Khan Foundation, European Union (Scale Innovation Fund)

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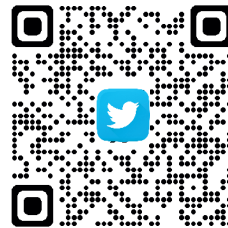
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