



dsc
Development
Support
Centre

ANNUAL REPORT 2025-26

Bridging Needs and Resources Through Knowledge-Based Support ...



Shri Anil Shah, Founder Chairman, Development Support Centre

OUR MISSION

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

OUR VALUES

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

FOREWORD

It gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report of the Development Support Centre for 2025–26. The year has been one of consolidation, transition and renewed learning. Climate variability, groundwater stress, declining soil health and uncertain farm livelihoods continue to show that rural development cannot be addressed through isolated interventions. Sustainable change requires communities to understand, manage and take increasing responsibility for the natural resources on which their livelihoods depend.

- During the year, DSC worked across 1,233 villages in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, directly reaching about 1.34 lakh households. Yet scale alone is not our measure of success. The more important question is whether local institutions become capable, knowledge remains with communities, and development gains continue beyond the life of a project.
- This conviction is strongly reflected in our water-security work. An independent end-term assessment in Gujarat recorded a 57 per cent reduction in groundwater deficit, along with substantial adoption of water-efficient irrigation and stronger community groundwater institutions. It reinforces a lesson central to DSC's experience: water security is not created by structures alone, but through water literacy, responsible use, local institutions and convergence.
- The year also saw a more deliberate institutional effort to promote natural and agroecological farming. For DSC, this is not a rapid substitution of one package of practices by another; the transition must be ecologically sound, locally tested and economically credible for small farmers. Practical support reached 1,826 farmers, 63 Master Farmers were developed as local resource persons and the model farms became learning sites. A new agroecology initiative in tribal regions of Madhya Pradesh further strengthened work on biodiversity, indigenous seeds, biological inputs and farmer-led learning.
- 2025–26 also marked both beginnings and closures. New programmes were initiated in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, while long-standing livelihood initiatives in Nandurbar reached completion. Independent assessments provide encouraging evidence of positive change. In one evaluation, 81 per cent of cultivating households in project villages reported increased irrigated area compared with 5 per cent in control villages; nearly 97 per cent adopted improved low-cost agricultural practices, and over 90 per cent reported improved purchasing power and reduced distress migration. A separate assessment of the seven-year integrated livelihood programme validated its achievements and documented good practices and lessons for replication.
- The national recognition accorded to DSC through the **Joint Second Prize in the “Water Initiatives by NGO” category at the 13th FICCI Water Awards** is a matter of pride. More importantly, it acknowledges the collective contribution of communities, local institutions, field teams and partners in advancing participatory and evidence-based water security.
- As we move forward, DSC must deepen participatory water governance, natural farming, resilient livelihoods and institution building, while carrying tested field lessons into wider civil society and public systems.
- I place on record my appreciation to the Governing Board, DSC colleagues, community institutions, farming families, government departments, development partners and knowledge institutions for their trust and partnership.



O P Rawat, *Chairman*
Development Support Centre

INDEX

1	INTRODUCTION	05
2	FIELD IMPLEMENTATION	19
	• GUJARAT	23
	• MADHYA PRADESH	43
	• MAHARASHTRA	62
	• RAJASTHAN	82
3.	MULTI-STATE PROJECTS	88
4.	FARMER PRODUCER COMPANIES	92
5.	CAPACITY BUILDING	96
6.	COMMUNICATION	101
7.	RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION & POLICY INFLUENCING...	105
8.	ACCOLADES	114
	ANNEXURES	117 - 140
	• ANNUAL ACCOUNTS	118
	• STATUTORY DETAILS ABOUT DSC	124
	• CONTACT DETAILS	125
	• DSC TEAM	127
	• ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	133
	• MEDIA COVERAGE OF DSC	135



INTRODUCTION

1.1 ABOUT DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE

The Development Support Centre (DSC) is a resource organisation that directly implements and provides knowledge-based support to organisations involved in promoting sustainable livelihoods and participatory natural resource management. The organisation was established by its founder chairman Late Shri Anil C Shah and others 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 with government departments, CSR and other partners. It provides a variety of services through a multi-disciplinary team of professionals that directly implements projects, helps in the capacity-building of key functionaries, carries out field studies and takes initiatives for documentation, research, communication and appropriate policy change.

1.2 KEY ACTIVITIES

Field Implementation

In the year 2025-26, DSC was involved in the implementation of various programmes covering 1233 villages in 37 blocks of 12 districts of western India, namely Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. There are 5.34 lakh households in these villages and DSC's programmes directly reach 1.34 lakh households, covering 2.24 lakh beneficiaries and 2.45 lakh hectare (ha) geographical area. Since its inception, the organisation has directly reached 1977 villages, benefitting 3.60 lakh households and 5.90 lakh beneficiaries, covering 6.47 lakh hectares in 59 blocks of 23 districts in these four states.

In 2025-26 it directly promoted the Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) programme, covering about 1,08,478 ha irrigable command area across six major, eight medium and 13 minor tank irrigation projects in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Under this initiative, over 225 Water User Associations (WUAs) are being facilitated, one branch and two project-level federations covering 339 villages. It is one of the largest Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in India working in the irrigation sector, with its PIM projects cited as models in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. These projects have also been instrumental in influencing policies at the state and national levels and developing standard operating procedures for promoting and facilitating WUAs.

At present, DSC is also involved in implementing the Watershed and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). It covers 24600 hectares area through 23 watershed committees in 193 villages across the four states in collaboration with government departments and CSR partners. Approximately 135877 ha has been covered by DSC under watershed treatment initiatives cumulatively.

In the reporting year, 179 Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM) committees have been promoted under Atal Bhujal Yojana in 212 villages of Mehsana district in Gujarat, while 106 Village Sujal Samitis and one registered Groundwater Cooperative have been promoted and facilitated under PGWM initiatives. As many as 174 “Bhujal Jankars” (para geohydrologists) have been trained and deployed for groundwater monitoring through 1698 open wells. In total, 78692 ha area has been covered under water-saving technologies and practices by 57909 farmers.

During year, 2025-26 capacity-building activities were conducted for “Pani Samitees” of 18 villages in Madhya Pradesh. Cumulatively, community-led village drinking water supply schemes were strengthened through technical and community-mobilising initiatives in 144 villages.

During the year, 2025-26 the organisation also promoted sustainable agriculture activities, forward-backward linkages and integration through the promotion of 1757 farmer producer groups (Kisan Club/ Learning Group/ Farmer Field School), 107 agri-enterprise groups, 6 non-farm group enterprises, 373 individual enterprises and nine Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in both rainfed and irrigated areas.

Cumulatively, 368 group enterprises and 829 individual enterprises have been promoted by DSC, including both on and off farm and non-farm enterprise, benefitting 5131 persons.

138 “Pashu Sakhis” were trained for providing animal health care support to the rural community in 155 villages in the year 2025-26. Cumulatively 259 Pashu Sakhis are trained from four states.

Approximately 1,900 anganwadi workers were trained in smart nutrition initiatives.

In 2025-26, 509 women self-help groups (SHGs) and two women federations were facilitated for saving, credit, convergence, collective enterprise and on-farm and off-farm income-generating activities. Cumulatively 2391 SHGs are formed and or managed by DSC in four states.

The “Gramin Sushasan Project (GSP)” model, which was implemented with 32 gram panchayats in the Aravalli district in Gujarat and Dhar district in Madhya Pradesh, has been scaled up to Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat by 425 Village Development Committees (30 in 2025-26) under various collaborative projects.

Capacity Building



DSC strongly believes that the success of participatory programmes lies in the capacity building of various stakeholders, including the community, NGOs, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) representatives and academic and government functionaries. The organisation is recognised as a resource centre for drinking water, PIM, watershed and agriculture programmes at the state and national levels. It has collaborations with the Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) in Anand, Gujarat, to promote PIM in selected irrigation projects of the state. Similarly, it has collaborated with Jal Jeevan Mission (Jal Shakti Mantralay); the Gujarat State Watershed Management Agency (GSWMA); Rajiv Gandhi Jal-Grahan Mission (RGJGM), Bhopal; WALMI, Bhopal; Sajjata Sangh, Ahmedabad; GujPro, Ahmedabad; CSRs and international donors to provide training to district-level and village functionaries.

Over the years, it has provided capacity-building support to nearly 350 WUAs that operate on 01 lakh hectares, including over 100 WUAs covering 0.89 lakh hectares in the Mahi Irrigation Project, Tharad Circle of SSNNL, Tapi Irrigation Project and Damanganga Irrigation Project in Gujarat. DSC has also provided capacity-building inputs to about 199 WUAs covering a 0.96 lakh hectare area of Krishna Koyana LIS, Kukdi, Tembhu and Dehni irrigation schemes in Maharashtra through collaborative efforts with the State Water Resource Department, WALMI and other partner CSRs.

DSC actively hosts exposure visits for national and international delegations on participatory natural resource management (PNRM) and local governance. It also conducts practical learning programmes for postgraduate and undergraduate students from institutes such as SP Jain Management Institute, Mumbai; Shiv Nadar University, Delhi; Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA); Anand Agriculture University (AAU); Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Gandhinagar; Junagadh Agriculture University, etc. So far, it has organised more than 895 offline and some online certificate training programmes at its well-equipped Participatory Learning Centre in Ahmedabad which can host about 70 participants with lodging and boarding facilities.

Cumulatively, DSC has conducted seven module-based training programmes under NJJM and PIM, benefitting 346 participants, including 219 male and 127 female.

Information, Education & Communication (IEC) Development



DSC has developed user-friendly audio-video and printed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material on best practices in PNRM and livelihoods in Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi and English languages that can be used for wider dissemination, training and awareness of various stakeholders. These include print and virtual training modules, training literature, posters, panels, booklets, and video films on programmes like PIM, Watershed, Integrated Water Resource Management, agriculture development and FPOs. Various government organisations and NGOs use these materials in their development projects. It has been instrumental in publishing about 221 print materials and 35 audiovisuals on water, agriculture, livestock and collective enterprise management till the year 2025-26. The organisation also publishes success stories for education and dissemination in the form of newsletters like 'Divadandi' which is a set of 15 issues and 'Pahal' which is a set of five issues that showcase best practices in NRM and sustainable agriculture. Some of these IEC materials are available on YouTube, Instagram DSC's Facebook pages and the DSC web page.

In the year, 2025-26 the FPOs provided text SMS services to more than 4000 farmers from Gujarat, through NCDEX platform containing daily market price for castor crop. In addition, it published 8 major print materials and 9 Audio Visuals on Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Agriculture and livelihood and Enterprises in Hindi/ Gujarati/ Marathi.

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 assessments, project evaluations and thematic studies at the state and national levels. It has also published more than 150 knowledge products, including research papers, study reports and case studies on best practices in PNRM, agriculture and livelihood enhancement. Most of these publications are available on DSC's website www.dscindia.org. The studies are used by government officers, policymakers and eminent people who play an important role in influencing policies and procedures at the grassroots, state and national levels.

Policy Influencing



The organisation believes that lessons from the field should be shared with policymakers at the state and national levels for further refinement of the programme. Through direct field implementation and research studies as well as active participation in various committees at the district, state and national levels, DSC provides realistic, grassroots-based feedback to policymakers. It played a considerable role in the high-level task force for drafting the Right to Water Act in Madhya Pradesh in the year 2019–20. It was involved in formulating guidelines for the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and the 11th 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 12th Five-Year Plan (2012-2017)' and the drafting of the "Hariyali" watershed guidelines. It is actively involved in policy dialogues on organic

farming/ natural farming and FPO promotion through Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and government networks.

The organisation is also supporting the India Network on PIM in drafting the revised model PIM Act and capacity-building initiatives in the country, National Water Mission, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Indian Water Forum, etc. for capacity-building and piloting IWRM, Participatory Groundwater Management, etc.

Farmer Producer Organisations



Looking at the need for timely and quality inputs as well as better price realisation of farmers in its operational area, DSC has been promoting 14 producer organisations in its working areas. At present, nine FPOs are operational under DSC's facilitation. They are categorised into the following, based on their growth stages. The list of FPOs which are promoted by DSC is given below:

These FPOs provide various services, viz. input supply, value addition and market linkage-related services, to member and non-member farmers in about 485 villages spread over 25 blocks of eight districts in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. These FPOs have at least 12187 shareholders including men and women who have mobilised more than Rs 116.63 lakh as working capital. These groups are engaged in various activities such as production of seeds, organic

Infant

- Sitawadi Farmer Producer Company Limited, Baran Distt, Rajasthan (2024)
- Nandbhoomi Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Nandurbar Block, Nandurbar Distt, Maharashtra (2022)
- Dasheri Tur Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Navapur Block, Nandurbar Distt, Maharashtra (2022)

Developing

- The Narmada Valley Farmer Producer Company, Kukshi & Manavar, Madhya Pradesh (2015)
- The Adimjati Gramoday Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh (2017)
- Amu Akha Ek Se Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Dhadgav Block, Nandurbar Distt, Maharashtra (2021)
- AMOP Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Akkalkuva Block, Nandurbar Distt, Maharashtra (2021)
- Bramhanpuri Farmer Producer Company Ltd, Shahda Block, Nandurbar Distt, Maharashtra (2021)

Mature

- The Krushidhan Producer Company Ltd (KPCL), Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2005)

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

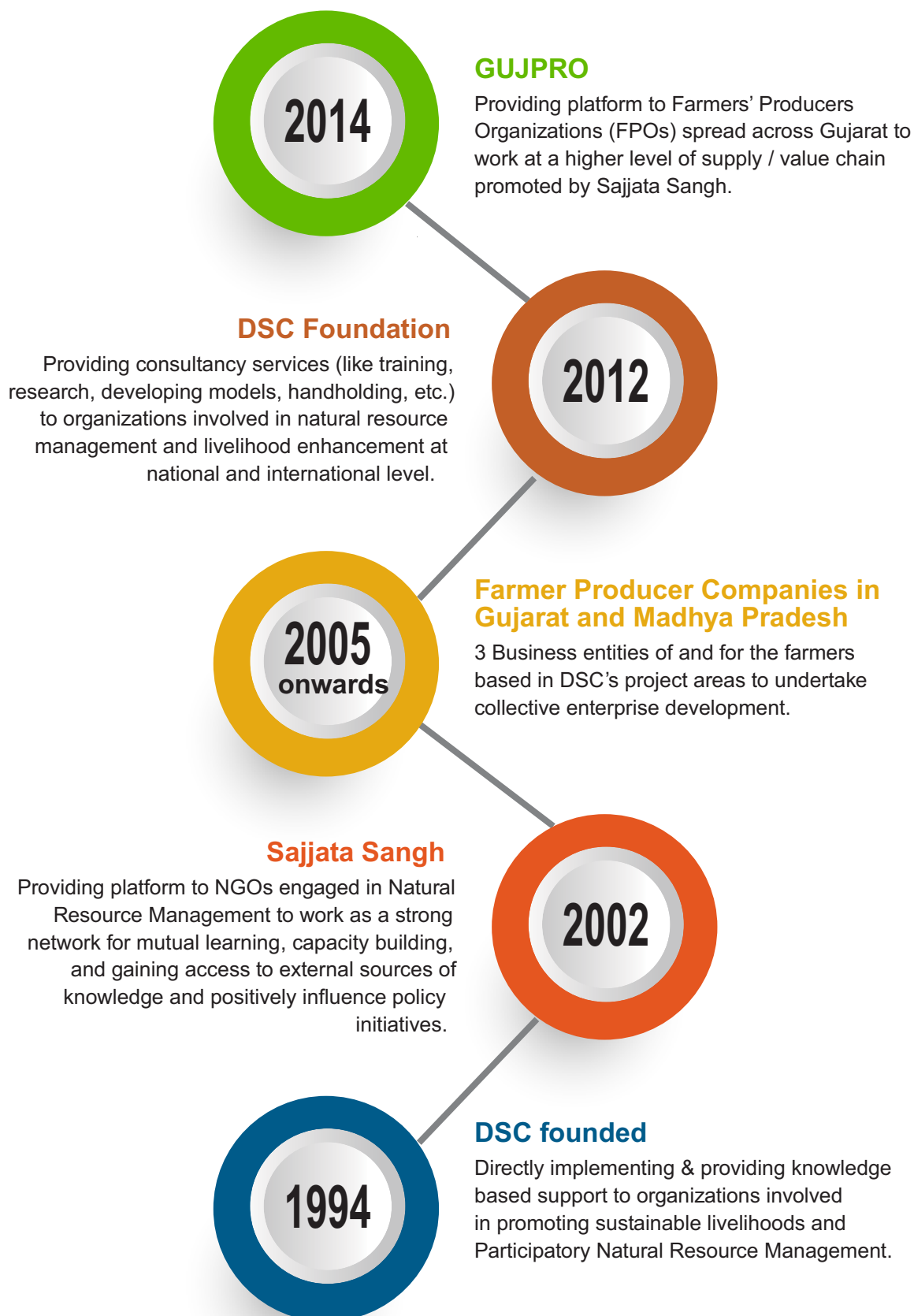
DSC Foundation



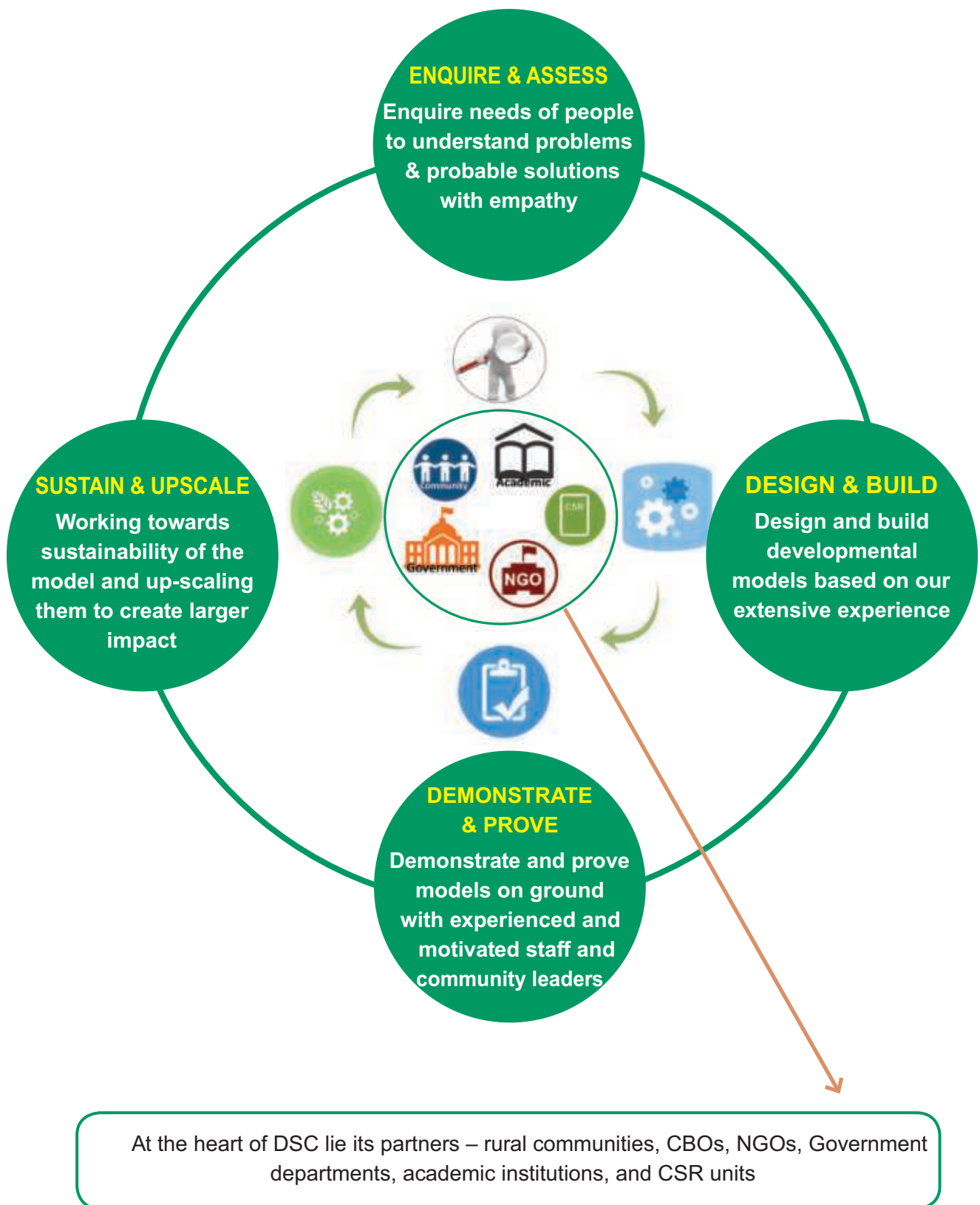
Registered in 2012 under Section 8 of the Companies Act, DSC Foundation was incubated by DSC but now functions as an independent organisation providing technical support, capacity building and policy inputs in PNRM and livelihoods. It has collaborated with reputed government and non-government agencies on studies, training, exposure visits and impact assessments.

DSC collaborates with network organisations as a promoting member, including Sajjata Sangh—a federation of NGOs in Gujarat engaged in NRM and livelihoods since year 2000—and GujPro, a state-level consortium of 33 Farmer Producer Companies with a base of over 45,000 farmers across 15 districts in Gujarat.

1.3 Institutional Journey



1.4 DSC's THEORY OF CHANGE



DSC's CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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



Water Resources Development (1,13,15)

Watershed Development (1,13,15)

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

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

Dairy Development (1,2)

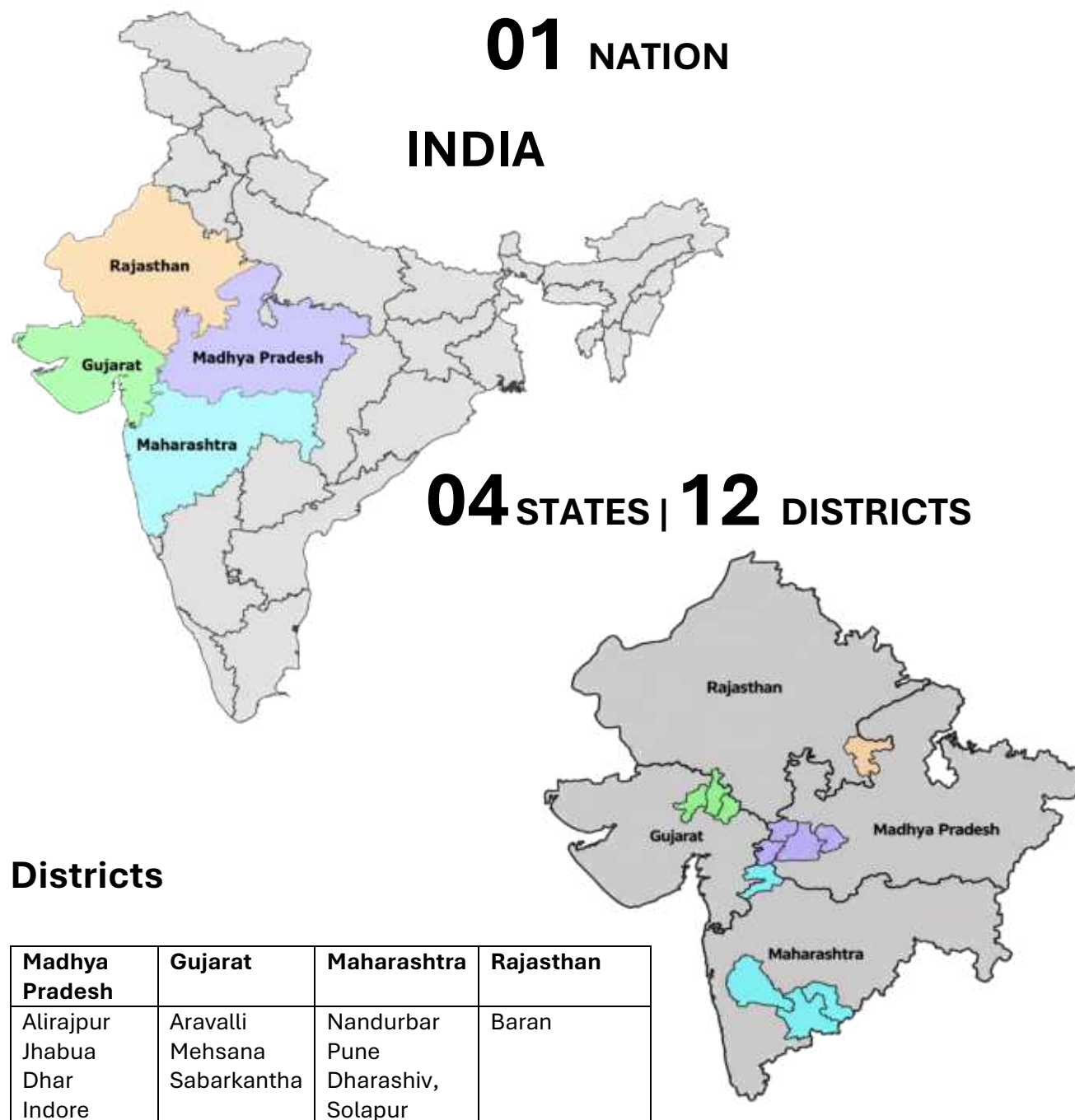
Training and Capacity Building (1)

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

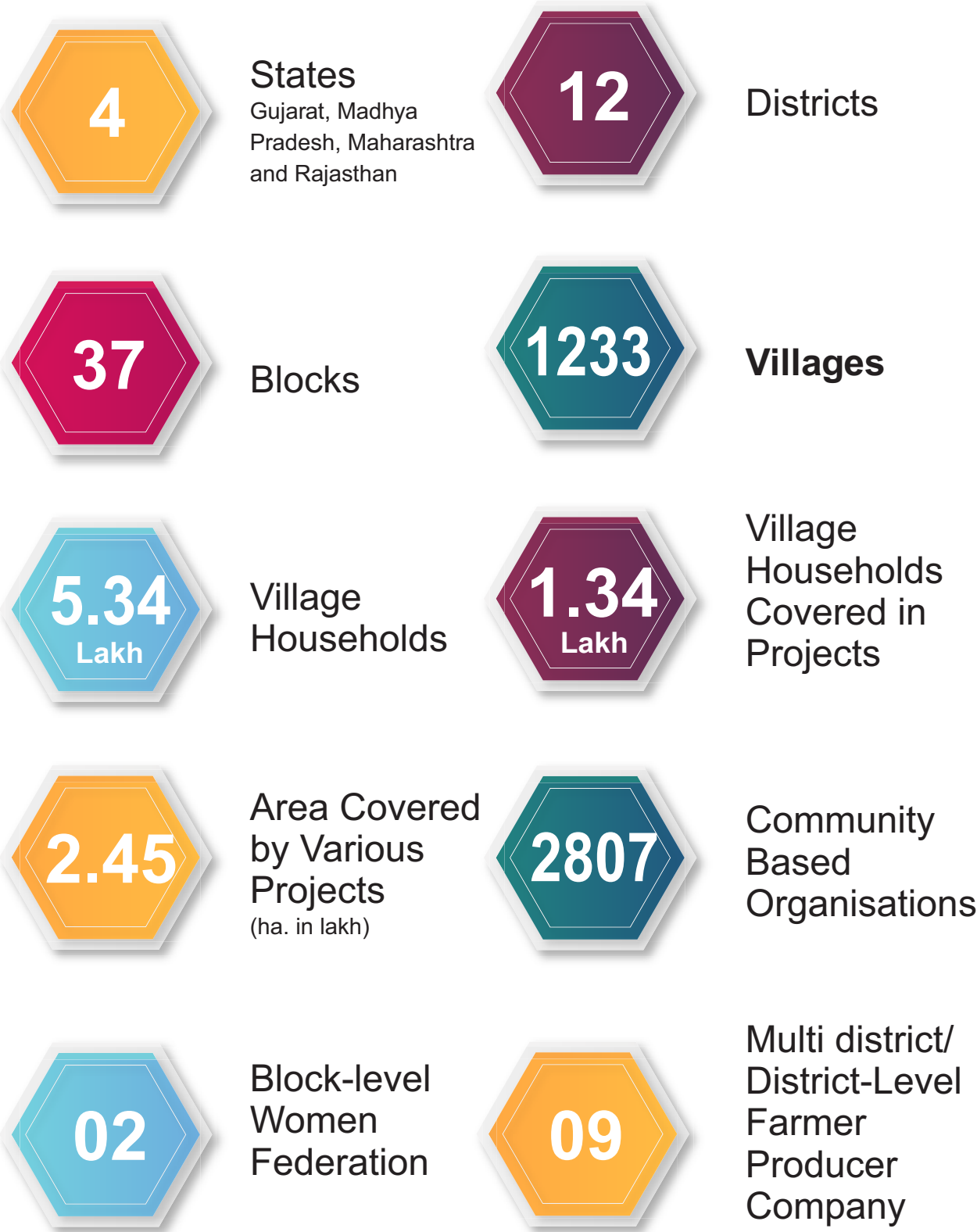
Drinking Water and Sanitation (6,13)

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

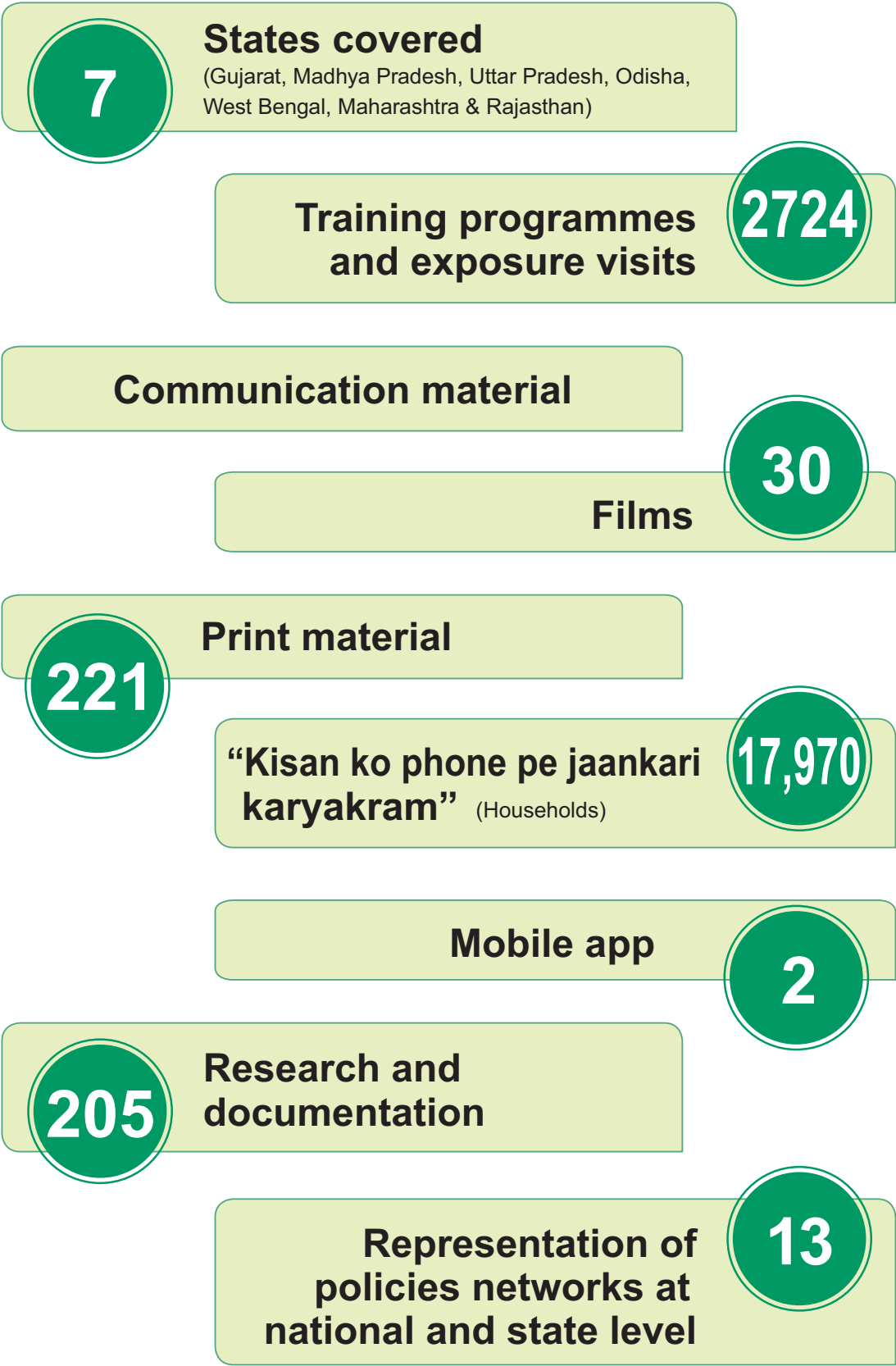
1.5 PRESENT PROGRAMME AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE



1.6 COVERAGE



1.7 OUTREACH



1.8 GOVERNING BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2025-26



Shri O P Rawat

Chairman
Retired IAS & Former Chief
Election Commissioner,
India



Mr Jacob Ninan

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



Dr Indira Hirway

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



Ms Nafisa Barot

Member
Gender Expert and Pioneer
of WASH in Gujarat



Ms Sandra Shroff

Member
Eminent Industrialist and
active supporter of social
causes in India



Dr Jayanti Ravi

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



Prof Tushaar Shah

Member
Noted Academician and
Internationally renowned
Expert on Water
Management



Shri Sunil Parekh

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



Dr Sankar Bijay Datta

Member
Noted Academician
specialising in Rural
Development and
Livelihood promotion



Mr Mohan Sharma

Member Secretary
Executive Director with 30
years working experience
of Participatory Natural
Resource Management and
Livelihoods

1.9 FINANCE COMMITTEE

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

1.10 PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

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

1.11 PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

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

1.12 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- Shri Mohan Sharma, Member and Executive Director, DSC
- Smt. Rizwana Madhupurwala, Member and Chief Finance Office, DSC
- Smt. Sandipan Nelson, Member and HR & Admin Executive, DSC
- Shri Kamlesh Patel, Member and Senior Accountant, DSC
- Shri Manubhai Vadher, Member and Representative, Gujarat State Field Team
- Shri Dipak Raval, Member and Representative, Head Office team
- Shri Krishna Chavan, Member and Regional Integrator (MH)
- Shri Ravi Sisodiya, Member and Regional Integrator (MP and Rajasthan)
- Shri Jitendra Sonawane, Co-opted Member and Team Leader, Nandurbar district
- Shri Ketan Gohil, Co-opted Member and Team Leader, Meghraj, Gujarat

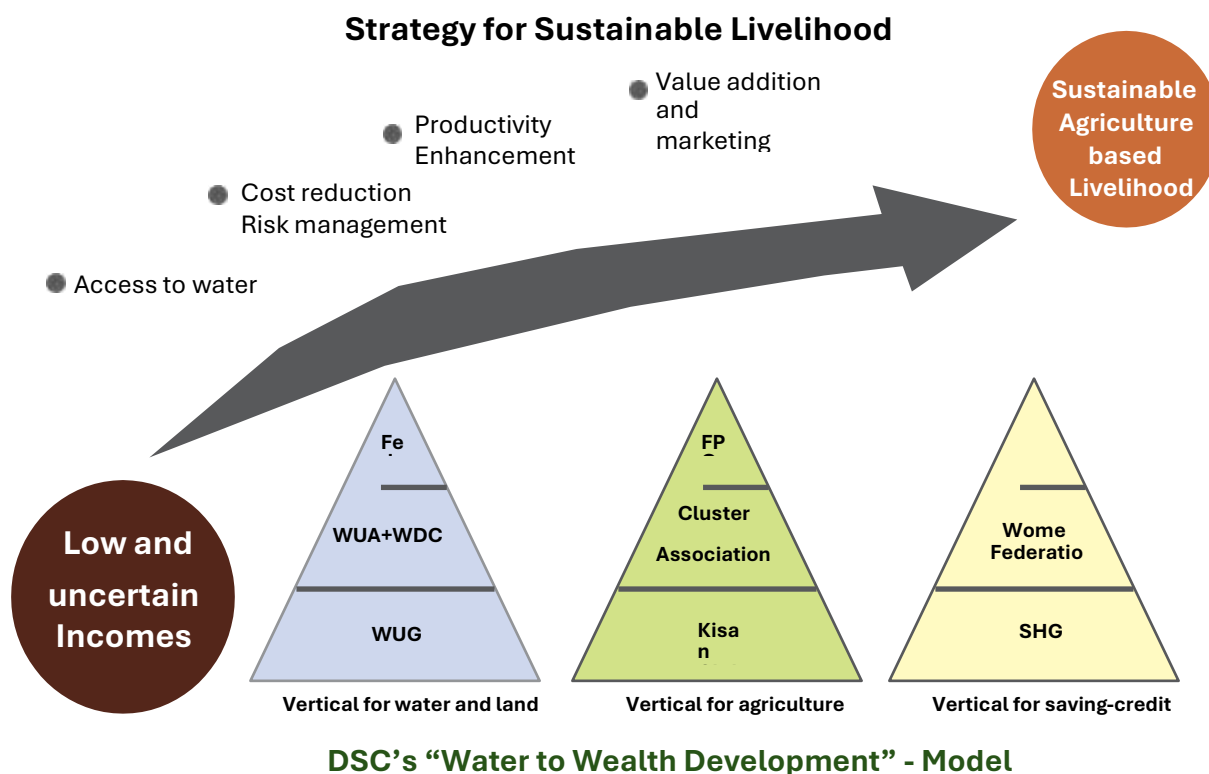


FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

DSC's "Water to Wealth Development" Model

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

in the community. The organisation is working to scale up the model through long-term collaboration with donors and government agencies.



Interventions in Irrigated Areas

About 80% of the current water use is in agriculture. Irrigated area accounts for nearly 48.8% of the 140 million hectares (mha) of agricultural land in India. The remaining 51.2% is rainfed. However, various studies reveal that there is a wide gap between the potential created and the actual utilisation of irrigation, which is a cause of great concern for policymakers and practitioners. The gap between irrigation potential created through major, medium and minor irrigation projects and the actual usage is increasing and affecting the country's agricultural productivity, according to the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR). The Central and State governments have adopted participatory approaches in irrigation management for ensuring sustainable use of created irrigation potential through community participation. As Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) is policy-driven rather than community-driven, it has been difficult for it to sustain in different typologies of irrigation systems which pose various challenges in its implementation.

DSC is a pioneer in the promotion of PIM in the country. Realising the importance of community-managed irrigation systems, it demonstrated a robust participatory model in the Dharoi irrigation scheme in North Gujarat after PIM was introduced in the state in 1994 in collaboration with the Irrigation Department. Since then, DSC has been actively promoting PIM in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra directly through field implementation and in many other states through capacity building, research, development of IEC material and outreach.

Interventions in Rainfed Areas

The rainfed area accounts for nearly 51.8% of the 140 million hectares (mha) of agricultural land in India. The mean productivity of the rainfed area (71.62 mha) is about 1.1 tons per hectare compared to 2.8 tons per hectare of the irrigated area, according to the Director General, ICAR-India. Typically, rainfed agriculture is vulnerable to weather fluctuations, monsoon variations and uncertain productivity and thus the socio-economic condition of communities living there is worse than those in irrigated areas. Hence, DSC lays special emphasis on better conservation and management of natural resources and productivity enhancement in rainfed area through collaborative Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP).

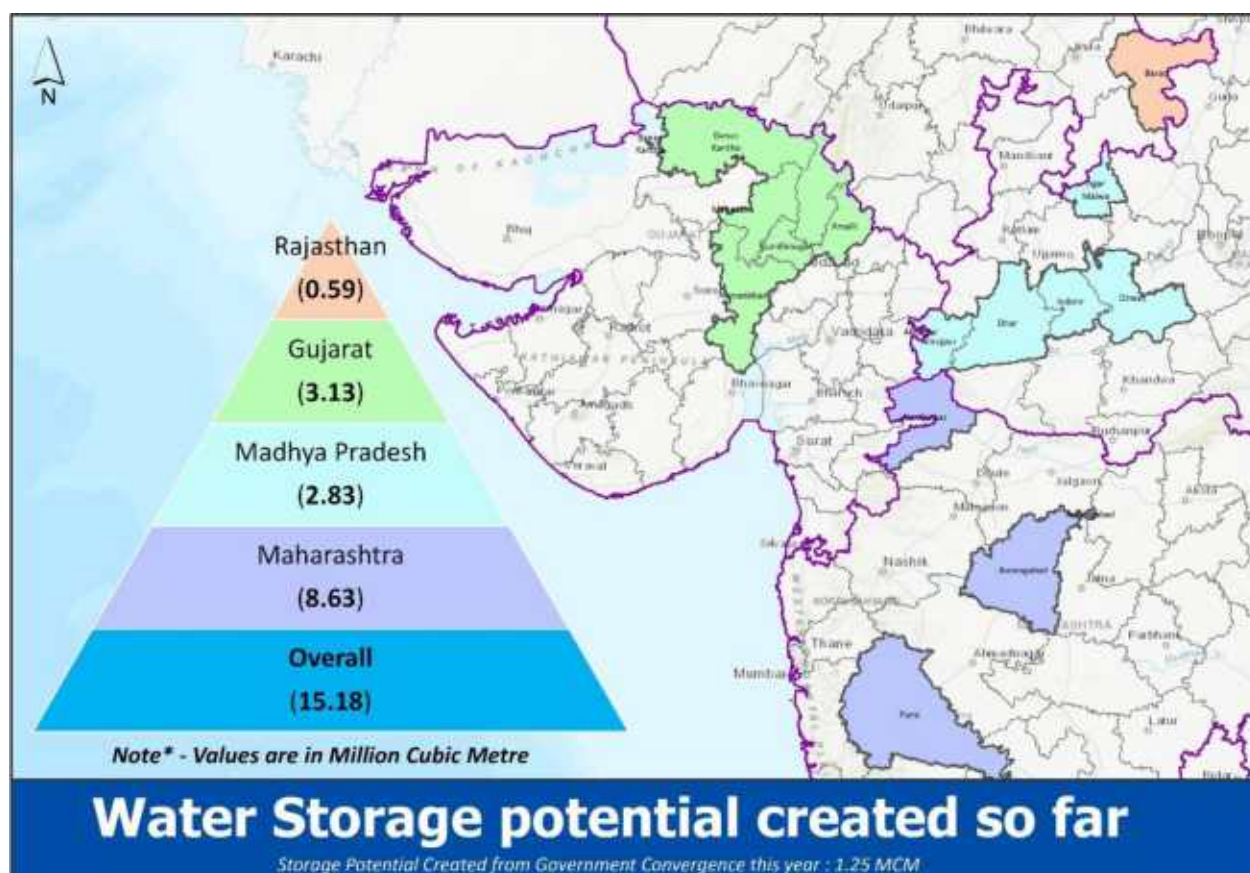
Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Enterprise Development

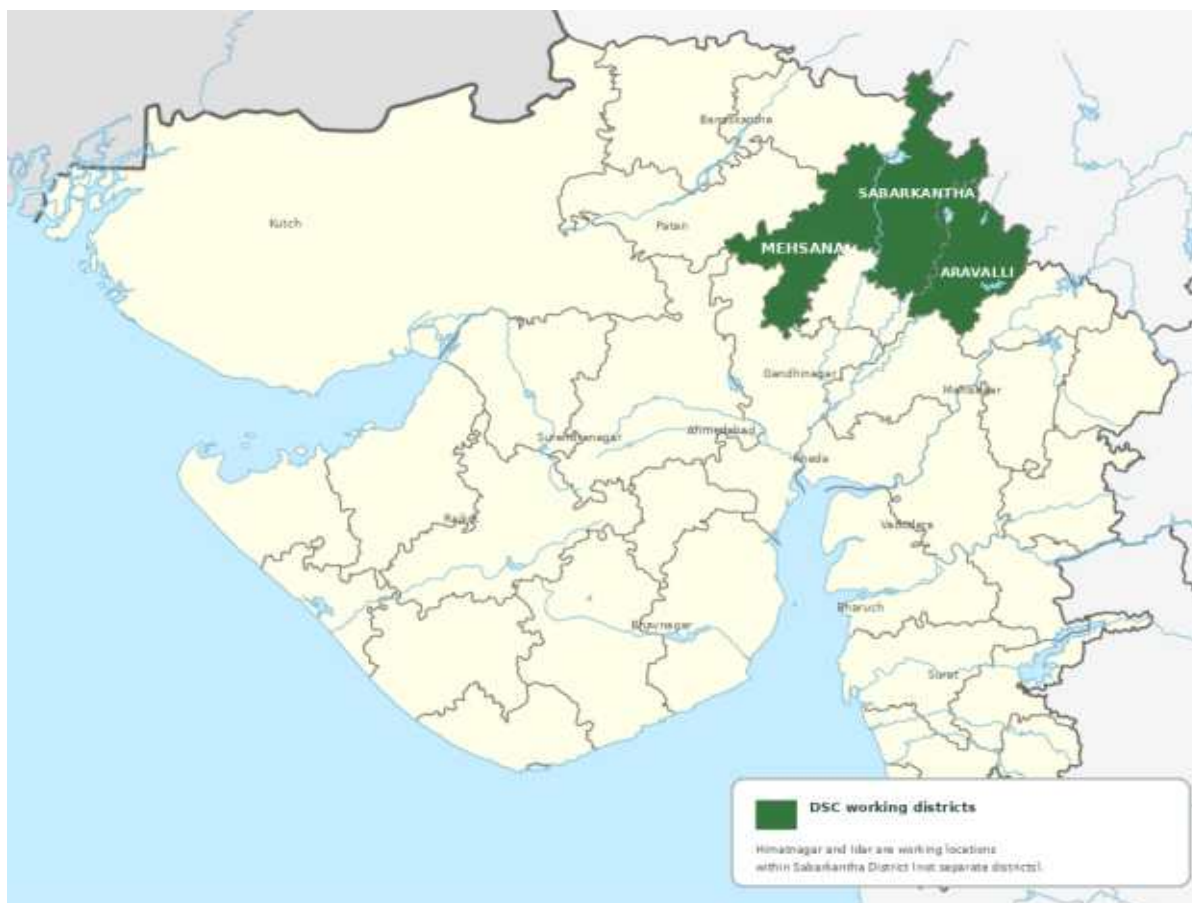
In irrigated as well as rainfed areas, agriculture is the mainstay of livelihoods of rural communities. Yet there are many problems faced by farmers, related to the availability of inputs, scientific knowledge, timely information regarding weather fluctuations and production advisory services. Unless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



Water Storage Potential at a Glance

During FY 2025–26, DSC’s water resource development interventions across four states have contributed to a cumulative water storage potential of 15.18 million cubic metres (MCM). Maharashtra accounts for the largest share at 8.63 MCM, followed by Gujarat (3.13 MCM), Madhya Pradesh (2.83 MCM) and Rajasthan (0.59 MCM). Of this, 1.25 MCM of storage potential was created during the year through convergence with Government programmes, reflecting DSC’s emphasis on leveraging public resources and partnerships to strengthen water security at scale.





Building resilient rural livelihoods through water security, participatory institutions and sustainable agriculture

2025–26 COVERAGE AT A GLANCE

3 (10) Districts	8 (25) Blocks	290 (613) Villages	1,80,995 (2,49,514) Households
46,356 (1,29,381) Households covered by DSC projects	96,472 ha (2,09,949 ha) Area covered by DSC projects	1,066 (1,913) Community-Based Organisations	<i>Current-year figures with cumulative reach in parentheses</i>

KEY INTERVENTIONS

PIM Participatory Irrigation Management	IWRM Integrated Water Resource Management	WATERSHED Participatory Watershed Management
PGWM Participatory Groundwater Management	Sustainable AGRICULTURE & Livestock Agriculture & Enterprise Development	FINANCE Savings and Credit

Strengthening PIM in Three Irrigation Schemes of North Gujarat

Advisory Role in Dharoi and Guhai Irrigation Schemes

DSC has been associated with PIM in North Gujarat since its introduction in collaboration with the Irrigation Department in 1994. Beginning with the Dharoi Irrigation Scheme, DSC facilitated the development of a participatory irrigation management model and subsequently supported its expansion to other irrigation systems. Over time, WUAs were formed and strengthened to progressively assume greater responsibility for irrigation management.

After intensive institutional and technical support during the formative years, DSC's present role in the mature PIM systems of Dharoi and Guhai is largely advisory, focusing on planning, institutional review, coordination and strengthening WUA-led irrigation management.

During 2025-26, reservoir storage reached about 95% in Dharoi and 90% in Guhai, enabling five irrigation rotations during the Rabi season. WUAs in the two schemes irrigated 16,165 hectares and collected ₹270.45 lakh as irrigation charges. Of this, ₹161.65 lakh was deposited with the Irrigation Department, while ₹108.80 lakh was retained by the WUAs for operation, maintenance and administration. In Dharoi, ₹7.22 lakh from the retained revenue was transferred to the Branch Canal Federation for O&M of the branch canal.

Project	Rabi Irrigated Area (ha)	Revenue Collected (₹ lakh)	Paid to Department (₹ lakh)	Retained by WUA (₹ lakh)	Additional Charges Collected by WUAs (₹ lakh)
Dharoi	13,291	250.26	150.16	100.10	37.54
Guhai	2,874	20.19	11.49	8.70	8.07
Total	16,165	270.45	161.65	108.80	45.61

Strengthening PIM in Vaidi Irrigation Scheme

In the Vaidi Irrigation scheme of Meghraj taluka, Aravalli district, DSC is providing capacity-building, institutional handholding and



technical support to strengthen PIM under the multi-location PNRM Livelihood Project in tribal villages, supported by the Azim Premji Foundation.

The scheme covers a command area of 1,236 hectares across 12 villages, involving about 575 farmers. At the start of the intervention, WUAs were largely dysfunctional, canal infrastructure had deteriorated, water distribution was irregular and irrigation-charge recovery was only about 25%.

Since 2024-25, DSC has worked with farmers and the Irrigation Department to revive the system through awareness programmes, exposure visits, reorganisation and re-registration of WUAs, selection of office bearers and formation of three WUAs. DSC has also provided continued handholding for WUA functioning, while canal cleaning, repairs and structured water-distribution schedules were facilitated in coordination with the Irrigation Department. Canal rehabilitation works of about ₹18 lakh were completed.

As a result, farmer participation and confidence in the irrigation system have improved. During 2025-26, the intervention covered 308 farmers in seven villages, of whom 209 paid irrigation charges. A total of 418 hectares was irrigated and ₹4.20 lakh was collected and deposited with the Irrigation Department as the WUAs yet to take over irrigation management from the department. The Vaidi initiative is building the institutional foundation for **functional, farmer-led and accountable irrigation management**, with DSC gradually enabling WUAs to take greater responsibility for water distribution, irrigation-charge recovery and system maintenance.



National Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABhY) in Mehsana, Gujarat

DSC completed its role as District Implementation Partner under the Government of India's Atal Bhujal Yojana in August 2026, after strengthening participatory groundwater management across 122 Gram Panchayats of Mehsana and Unjha. The programme created strong village-level social capital through 122 Sujal Samitis/PGWM Committees and 111 trained Bhujal Jankars, enabling communities to monitor groundwater, prepare water budgets and participate in local water-security planning.

The final year focused on consolidation of established processes: community mobilisation; updating Water Budgets and Water Security Plans; monitoring groundwater level, quality, rainfall and abstraction; training community institutions; promoting micro-irrigation, alternate furrow irrigation, crop diversification and low-water crops; facilitating recharge measures; and convergence with government departments.



Across 122 Gram Panchayats in Mehsana and Unjha, covering 93,184 ha and 89,198 households, DSC continued to strengthen participatory groundwater management through community mobilisation, water budgeting, groundwater monitoring, demand management and convergence. Cumulatively, 19687 farmers participated in awareness/capacity-building activities, while 8784 farmers covering 7466 ha adopted efficient irrigation, crop diversification and other water-saving practices. Community monitoring covered 262wells/borewells, supported by flowmeters and village rain gauges. Through convergence, 231recharge and conservation works were facilitated. By project completion, 105 villages showed improved water balance, including 17 water-surplus villages, reflecting progress in reducing groundwater stress.

Cumulatively, 5923 farmers adopted water-efficient practices across 4831 ha; 231 recharge/conservation structures were implemented; ₹18.48 crore was mobilised through convergence; and 122 villages improved their water balance, including 17attaining water-surplus status.



The programme also served as a learning site for Pani Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh; Naisargik Trust, Sarathi, Utthan, NM Sadguru and Cohesion. Key visitors included Isha Ayyer and Dilan Thomas, from Axis bank Foundation; Dr Dilip Chaudhry, Geohydrologist; and Rajveer Singh, DPMU, Gujarat Water Resource Development Corporation etc.

INNOVATIONS THAT MADE WATER SECURITY VISIBLE AND PRACTICAL

PALODAR Nature-based greywater treatment Community-led treatment and productive reuse of village greywater.	DELOLI Group pressurised irrigation 23 farmers jointly managing irrigation across 12.74 ha.	PGWRC + APP Knowledge beyond the project District resource centre and digital monitoring sustain learning and evidence-based decisions.
---	---	---

A legacy designed for replication - PGWRC, Mehsana

The project demonstrated that water security in a severely groundwater-stressed landscape is not achieved through recharge structures alone. Its lasting contribution is a working system that links community institutions and water budgeting with efficient agriculture, recharge, convergence and local innovation. The final year strengthened this legacy through the Participatory Groundwater Resource Centre (PGWRC) at KVK-Ganpat University and a groundwater



monitoring application, creating platforms for continued learning and data-led local action beyond project funding.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS	DATA-LED PLANNING	WATER-USE EFFICIENCY	REPLICABLE MODELS
--------------------	-------------------	----------------------	-------------------

The project demonstrates that practical water-security solutions, empowered community institutions and strategic convergence can together create a locally owned, sustainable and scalable pathway to groundwater security.

Voices from the Field

Compact community voices for APR presentation

COMMUNITY PLANNING

"Water budgeting has helped us understand village water availability and demand, enabling better planning and fairer water-use decisions."

— PGWMC Member, Karshanpura

LOCAL WATER KNOWLEDGE

"Groundwater monitoring has made our water situation visible. We now use local data to guide farmers on efficient water use."

— Bhujal Jankar, Davada

FARM-LEVEL CHANGE

"After learning alternate furrow irrigation and mulching, I adopted these practices on my farm and saved about 40% water."

— Farmer, Basariya

Together these voices show how the project built village planning capacity, local water knowledge and real farm-level water saving.

Securing Water through Institution Strengthening, Community-led Recharge and Conservation

From Water Numeracy to Water Governance

The Water Security Project builds on DSC’s long-standing partnership with the Hindustan Unilever Foundation. Earlier collaboration on Integrated Water Resource Management and the Gujarat Water Typology Study created a strong foundation of local knowledge and technical experience. Launched in April 2024, the current phase covers 150 water-scarce villages in North Gujarat. Its pathway is deliberate: build ‘water numeracy’ so communities can measure and understand water availability; promote efficient agricultural water use; and convert this knowledge into informed, community-led water governance.



During 2025–26, the approach moved firmly from planning to practice. Village institutions increasingly used water budgets, crop-water information and local monitoring data to guide decisions. Farmers adopted improved practices across major crops, while recharge and conservation works expanded through programme investment and convergence with

government departments. The project is thus linking field-level water efficiency with stronger institutions and collective responsibility for a finite shared resource.

2025–26 at a Glance

Season	Adoption farmers	Area under improved practices	Major crops	Demo plots
Kharif	10,238	6,259 ha	Cotton, Castor, Maize, Groundnut, Fennel	10
Rabi	10,857	6,898 ha	Wheat, Mustard, Fennel, Chickpea, Carom seed	65

Supply-side Interventions & Community Platform

₹6.66 crore GoG convergence 64 soil & water conservation structures	95 Programme-funded structures Groundwater recharge focused	150 Sujal Samitis Village-level water institutions	77 CRPs Local facilitators for monitoring & governance
--	--	---	---

Results

25 bn L	11 bn L	7,548 t	₹41 crore	2.42 lakh
Demand-side water saving	Supply-side water saving	Additional production	Additional income	Additional person-days

(bnL: billion Liters)

Field-level Capacity Building and Stronger Village Institutions

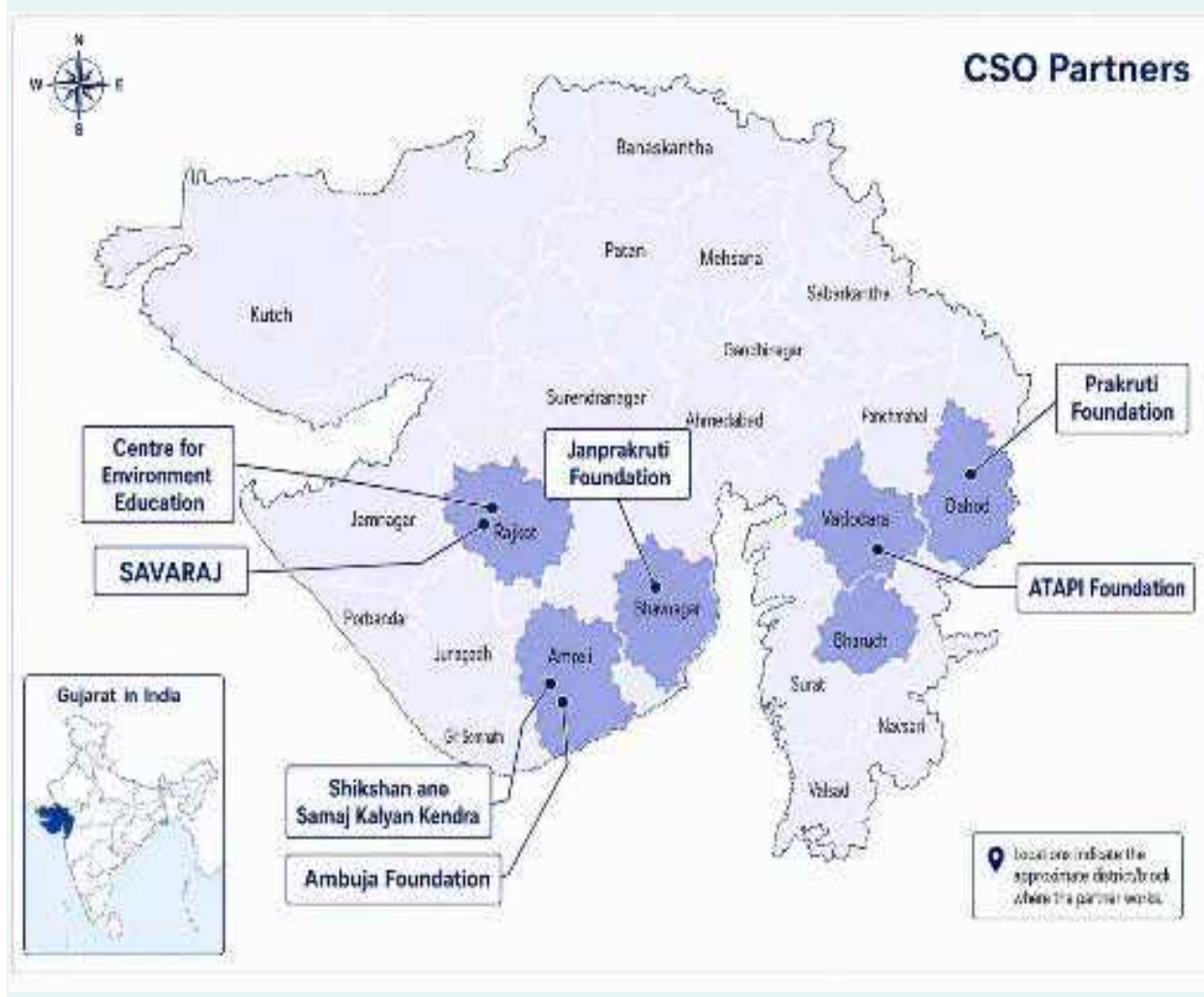
At village level, CRPs remained central to translating technical information into local action. Using cut-throat flumes, flowmeters, water-level sounders, water-quality kits and soil-moisture meters,



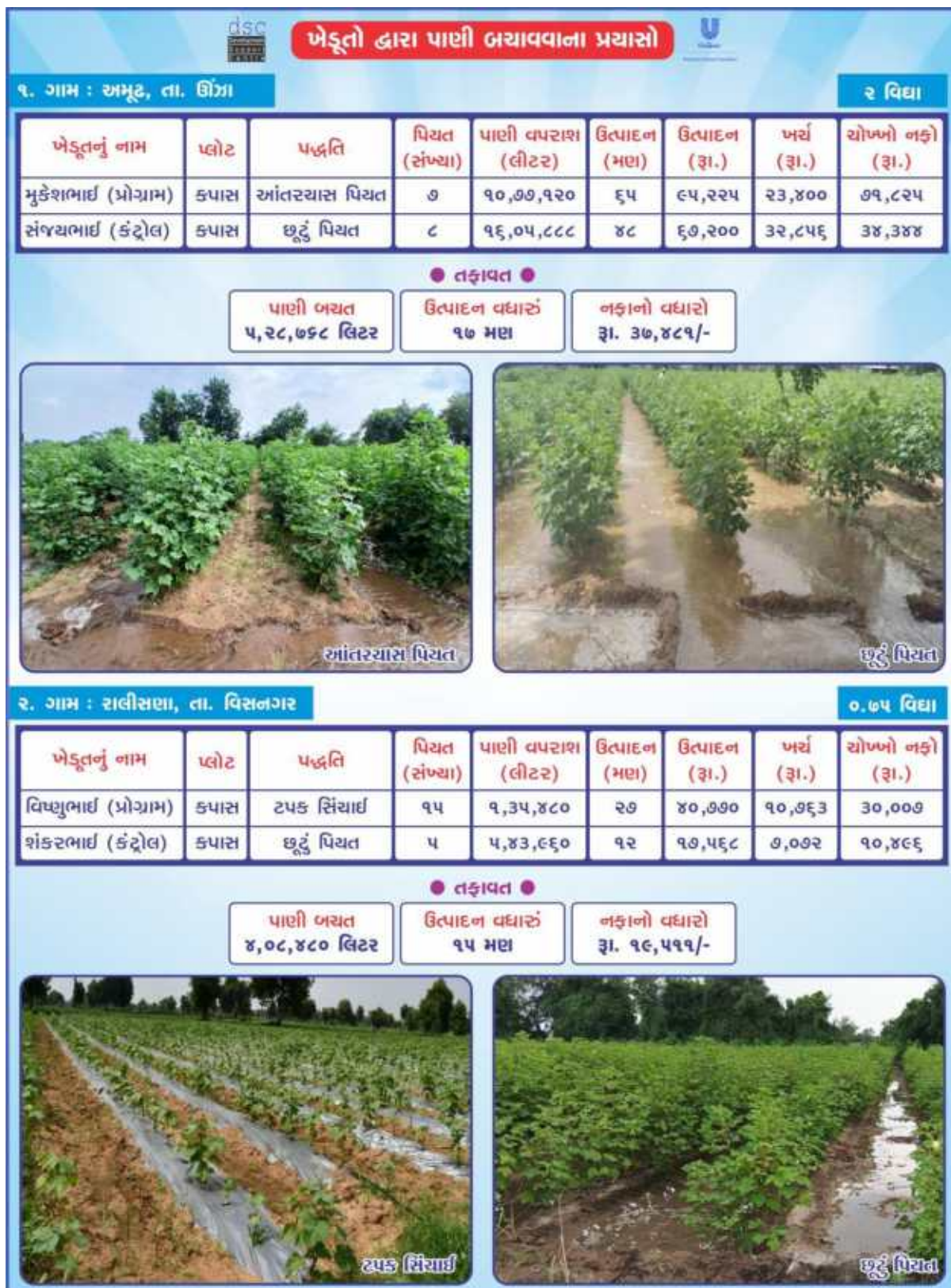
they helped Sujal Samitis discuss water availability and irrigation needs using evidence rather than assumptions. Refresher training strengthened CRP skills in participatory planning, water budgeting, data interpretation and efficient irrigation. Committees increasingly planned for the crop cycle, scheduled maintenance of shared structures and addressed problems early. The village-based presence of 77 CRPs made monitoring and follow-up routine, strengthened trust in Sujal Samitis and supported greater participation of women in water-related decisions.

Scaling Water Governance: State-level CSO Capacity Building & Cross-Learning

A major strategic component in 2025–26 was extending DSC’s water-governance approach beyond the project villages through structured capacity building of six partner CSOs. Training covered water budgeting, crop-water planning and facilitation of village-level water governance. Each CSO then applied the learning by preparing Water Security Plans in 10 selected villages, taking the approach directly into 60 villages. DSC also hosted two inter-partner exposure visits for cross-learning with ATAPI Foundation in the Jambusar/Vadodara area and SUVIDHA in Uttar Pradesh. This state- and inter-state learning platform is strengthening a network of organisations capable of adapting, replicating and scaling community-led water security approaches across diverse contexts.



Together, these investments in local institutions, trained facilitators, water-efficient agriculture and groundwater recharge are moving the programme from water numeracy towards durable, community-led water governance.



Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)—Building Resilience in Cotton Farming in North Gujarat

DSC's six-year engagement with Better Cotton and the Growth Innovation Fund has helped make sustainable cotton production more practical and accessible to smallholders in North Gujarat. In 2025–26, the programme worked with 18,073 farmers across 120 villages in Sabarkantha and Mehsana, covering 8,447 ha through five production units. The year's focus was on soil health, safer crop protection, climate resilience, women's participation and lower-cost farming.

2025–26 at a glance



Climate-resilient and lower-input cotton farming

All 18,073 farmers received training on sustainable cotton practices. More than 2,500 farmers received hands-on support to prepare and use vermicompost, Jeevamrut, Gau Krupa Amrutam bacteria and biochar, generating about 255,000 kg of compost and 426,700 litres of liquid bio-inputs locally. The programme also



supported 100 farmers to transition to organic farming, over 2,000 to avoid chemical pesticides through IPM and biological alternatives, 3,000 to use ETL-based pest management, and more than 4,500 to reduce chemical fertiliser use through improved nutrient management.

What changed on farms

Soil health & productivity SOC increased from 0.40% to 0.70% among 350 pilot farmers; average cotton productivity reached 13 qtl/ha. Farmers produced 245,335 kg vermicompost and 281,760 litres Jeevamrut; 350 adopted green manuring. Around 1,128 farmers treated 1,203 MT FYM with decomposing bacteria, while synthetic fertiliser use fell by over 90,000 kg.	Safer crop protection More than 1,500 farmers eliminated or significantly reduced Highly Hazardous Pesticides; 3,000+ used PPE, 2,500+ adopted bio-pesticides and 4,500+ shifted from synthetic fertilisers towards bio-inputs.
Climate action Sustainable practices reduced emissions by about 200 kg CO₂e per tonne of seed cotton. More than 5,000 farmers were trained in efficient fertiliser management and over 20,000 native tree saplings were planted.	Smallholder livelihoods More than 6,500 farmers lowered production costs through reduced synthetic fertiliser and pesticide use, while over 2,500 households diversified into additional income-generating activities.



Women's participation and household resilience

More than 4,000 women participated in sustainable cotton and livelihood activities, including preparation of Jeevamrut, Gau Krupa Amrutam bacteria and FYM treatment. Over 1,000 women were supported with registrations for government agriculture schemes; 1,391 established kitchen gardens, saving about ₹50 per day on vegetables. Five SHGs accessed ₹1.50 lakh in revolving funds under Mission Mangalam. Women also trained in craft, beauty services, bag making and bajra value addition, while 73 women began producing organic fertilisers and pesticides as enterprises. More than 500 women participated in cotton-related farm decisions and 1,100 gained greater say over household income.



Health, skills and partnerships

Eye camps in 11 villages screened 517 people and enabled 130 cataract surgeries with Jyothi Hospital, avoiding an estimated ₹10,000–25,000 per surgery. Field outreach was supported by a network of 44 staff and facilitators and 110 farmers, with technical inputs from KVK Kherva/Khedbrahma, ATMA Mehsana and Anand Agricultural University.



Coverage across production units

Indicator	Visnagar	Vadnagar	Himmatnagar	Vijapur	Unjha	Total
PU established	2018	2018	2018	2019	2024	5 PUs
Villages	25	22	26	21	26	120
Cotton farmers	3,659	3,560	3,650	3,592	3,612	18,073
Learning groups	97	103	103	101	104	508
Cotton area (ha)	1,596	1,646	1,837	2,056	1,312	8,447
Seed cotton (qtl)	19,075	24,284	22,590	30,916	18,547	115,412

Safeguarding: a focused pilot

Across 40 villages, DSC piloted safeguarding measures with Better Cotton, combining staff training, village Gender Committees, a confidential helpline and local-language awareness. More than 9,600 farmers, labourers and community members were reached and 3,000 IEC materials distributed, strengthening awareness of respectful behaviour, rights and reporting options.

Together, these efforts show DSC's broader approach to cotton resilience: combining practical agronomy with soil restoration, safer work, women's agency, local livelihoods and partnerships that can sustain change beyond a single crop season.

Think Globally, Act Locally: Women launched manufacturing and marketing of quality Cleaning Products

Five women of the **Mahakali SHG, Jantral (Mehsana)** transformed DSC-supported skill training into a home-based enterprise producing **soap, shampoo and phenyl**. Starting with a collective investment of **₹10,000**, they now source raw materials competitively, improve products through customer feedback and earn around **₹2,000 per member per month**. With access to a **₹30,000 SHG revolving fund**, the group has scope to diversify products and strengthen this women-led livelihood enterprise.



Building an Ecosystem for Natural and Sustainable Farming

DSC is bringing together its work on natural farming, agroecology and sustainable agriculture across Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra as a cross-cutting institutional initiative. The approach combines field practice with government missions, research institutions, civil society networks, CSR and philanthropic partners, farmer institutions and market systems.



For DSC, natural farming is not treated as a rapid replacement of one package of practices by another. Agriculture is the principal livelihood of farming families, and farmers cannot be expected to sustain a new practice if transition leads to unacceptable production or income loss. The focus is

therefore on developing an enabling ecosystem, workable models and locally tested practices that farmers can adopt progressively.

From Monocropping to Farm Biodiversity

A central principle of DSC's approach is to improve farm biodiversity rather than promote dependence on single crops or monocropping systems. Crop diversity, mixed cropping, indigenous seed varieties, integrated farming, livestock linkages, soil biological activity and efficient water management are promoted together.

DSC is also developing model farms as practical learning sites for farmers, drawing inspiration from approaches demonstrated by RySS in Andhra Pradesh and similar natural farming initiatives in other states. The model farm is viewed not as a demonstration of a single technology, but as a living farm system where farmers can observe crop diversity, soil improvement, biological inputs, water management and farm economics together.

Building Farmer Capacities and Local Leadership

In Gujarat, in collaboration with the National Coalition for Natural Farming (NCNF), DSC provided practical training and continuous handholding to 1,826 farmers across Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Aravalli districts for wheat, gram, urad, mung and fennel.

A cadre of 63 Master Farmers was developed through module-based training on natural farming, soil health, integrated farming systems, organic inputs, animal husbandry, pest management, microbiology and water management.

Thirteen model farms were established as learning centres. Five farms were studied by the NCNF research team to assess soil health, organic inputs, crop production, costs and the 7F framework. Master Farmers now serve as village-level resource persons, encouraging peer learning and participatory knowledge exchange.

DSC is also participating through NCNF in collaborative field research in Gujarat and Rajasthan on the technical, social, economic and market dimensions of natural farming.

PMDS: A Transition-Support Strategy

Pre-Monsoon Dry Sowing (PMDS) has emerged as an important component of DSC's natural farming strategy. The practice uses a mixture of 25–30 indigenous seeds before the monsoon to generate diverse biomass, improve soil cover, support biological activity, enhance moisture retention and gradually improve soil condition.

During 2025–26, DSC piloted PMDS with 49 farmers over 32 acres in 47 villages across Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The practice costs about ₹1,400 per acre.



Based on the positive experience, PMDS expanded significantly during 2026–27. More than 1,750 farmers were sensitised through 53 community meetings and 15 training programmes, and 397 farmers adopted PMDS over 271 acres in 252 villages.

Soil testing is being undertaken for 10% of participating farmers before and after PMDS to generate evidence on changes in soil condition.

The significance of PMDS lies particularly in the transition phase. Farms that have depended on chemical inputs for many years may require time to restore soil biological and physical functions. PMDS is therefore being promoted as one of the practical safeguards to reduce transition risk and help farmers maintain confidence while shifting towards natural farming.

Cluster-Based Agroecology in Madhya Pradesh

In Madhya Pradesh, DSC is implementing a focused natural farming and agroecology initiative in two clusters of Dhar and Alirajpur districts in collaboration with Ashraya Hastha Trust.

The programme combines capacity building, structured farmer training, local resource persons, model farms, demonstrations, continuous handholding and target-based adoption of agroecological principles. It also seeks convergence with government natural farming programmes and local agriculture institutions.

Bio-Input Resource Centres are being promoted to improve local availability of community-produced biological inputs and reduce farmers' dependence on external purchased inputs.

Indigenous Seeds, Millets and Food Systems

DSC is strengthening indigenous seed systems through community seed banks and conservation of local varieties of millets and other food crops.

Under the millet value-chain initiative with Welthungerhilfe (WHH), the approach extends beyond production to a broader food-system perspective. It links indigenous seed conservation with cultivation, household nutrition, processing, value addition, farmer institutions, consumer awareness and markets.

In tribal areas, this is especially important because millets and traditional crops contribute simultaneously to nutrition, climate resilience, cultural food systems and farm biodiversity.



Participatory Certification and Market Confidence

DSC is also working with the National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF), Ghaziabad, under the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS).

During 2025–26, DSC served as a Regional Council, supporting farmer registration, formation of Local Groups, peer review, inspection, portal-based records and capacity building.

Progress so far includes:

- 4,832 farmers registered at village level
- 782 groups formed across 558 villages
- 2,495 farmers and 409 groups onboarded on the PGS portal
- 1,030 hectares covered under natural farming
- 2,728 farmers sensitised on PGS and natural farming

PGS is being used not only for certification but also to strengthen farmer accountability, record keeping, collective learning and market credibility.

Connecting Farmers, Research and Institutions

Across the four states, DSC is increasingly acting as a bridge between field practice and wider agricultural institutions. Government missions provide scale; universities, KVKs and research agencies contribute technical knowledge; NCNF supports collaborative learning and field research; NCONF supports certification; and partners such as AHT and WHH enable intensive field models.

A Long-Term Journey, Not a One-Time Conversion

DSC sees natural farming as a long-term process of learning, adaptation and risk reduction rather than a one-time conversion.

The emerging strategy combines farm biodiversity, farmer capacity, peer learning, model farms, PMDS, indigenous seeds, local bio-input systems, participatory research, certification and market linkages.

The measure of success will not be the number of farmers introduced to natural farming, but whether farmers are able to sustain ecologically sound practices while protecting production, income and livelihood security.



COMMUNITY-LED GROUNDWATER SHARING FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Vasundhara Groundwater Management Cooperative Society, Navaghara, Meghraj Taluka, Gujarat

In Navaghara, 19 farmers from tribal community are demonstrating how collective groundwater governance can improve irrigation access without adding new pressure on a stressed aquifer. The Vasundhara Groundwater Cooperative (VGC), registered in 2021 by members of the Navaghara Watershed Association under the MARVI initiative facilitated by DSC, has developed a shared distribution system that links existing private borewells and enables rotational use of groundwater with the assistance from Hindustan Unilever Foundation.



Cooperative planning and groundwater-sharing discussions



Members supervising underground pipeline installation



Protective fencing around the cooperative command area

From individual borewells to a shared water system

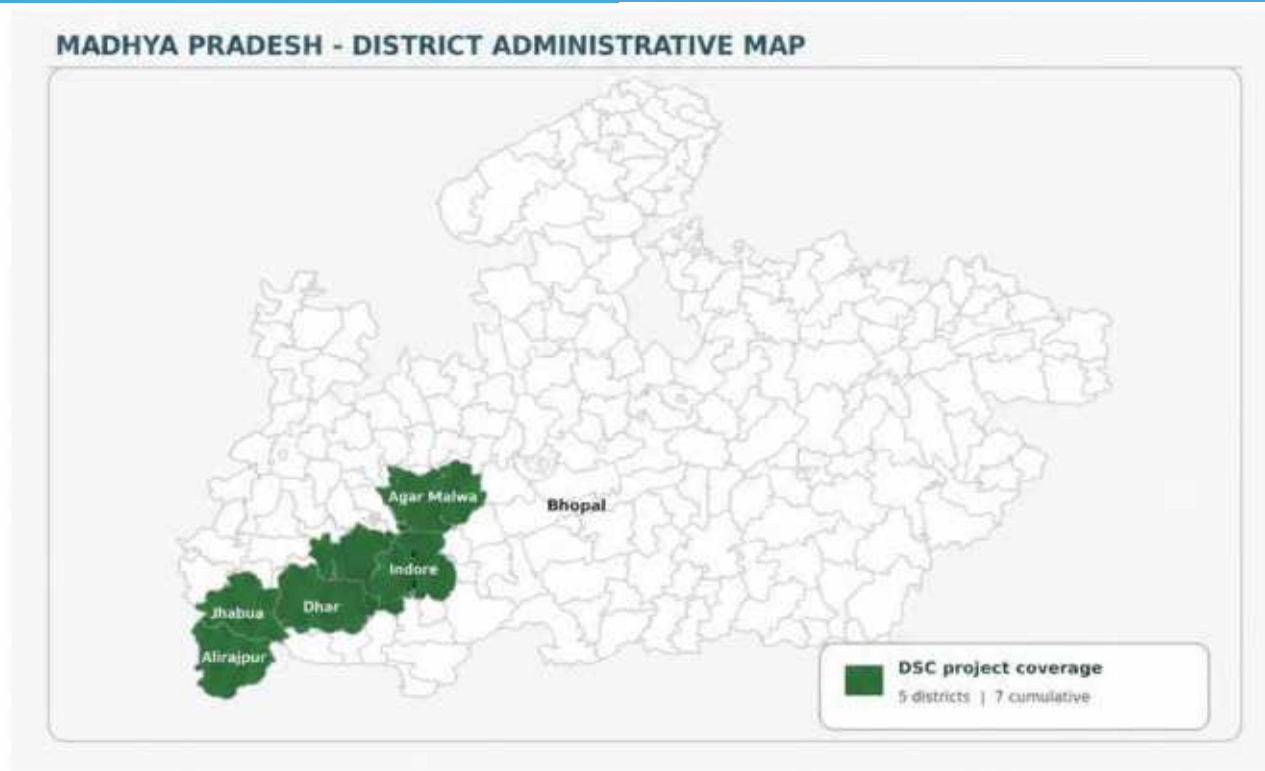
During 2022-23, cooperative members prepared a groundwater-sharing layout for their 36 ha command area with technical guidance of Sadguru Foundation and DSC. Fourteen operational private borewells were connected through 3,630 m of underground PVC pipeline. The committee managed material procurement and construction, while members contributed about Rs 1.5 lakh towards site clearance, trench excavation and installation of a 7.5 HP motor on one borewell.

KEY FACTS

- 19** tribal farmer members
- 36 ha** agricultural area covered
- 14** operational borewells linked
- 3,630 meter** underground PVC pipeline
- 6** water-deficit members to gain access
- 4.5 ha** new Rabi irrigation potential
- 3,km** protective barbed-wire fencing

The gain: The 14 borewells are to be operated on a rotation basis, reducing simultaneous abstraction and spreading groundwater risk across the cooperative. Farmers with adequate borewell yield will share water with six members who previously lacked irrigation access, bringing about 4.5 ha of rainfed land under Rabi irrigation without drilling a new tubewell. In parallel, 3,000 m of barbed-wire fencing has been completed to protect crops, and safeguard returns from the investment.

Navaghara shows that climate resilience is not only about creating new water infrastructure. By jointly governing existing groundwater, sharing access and avoiding additional tubewell drilling, the cooperative is building a practical model of aquifer stewardship, equity and farmer-led adaptation.



Building resilient rural livelihoods through water security, participatory institutions and sustainable agriculture

2025–26 COVERAGE AT A GLANCE

4 (7) Districts	10 (13) Blocks	394 (482) Villages	1,27,355 (1,54,700) Households
30,977 (49,952) Households covered by DSC projects	32,401 ha (60,819 ha) Area covered by DSC projects	1,106 (1,794) Community-Based Organisations	<i>Current-year figures with cumulative reach in parentheses</i>

KEY INTERVENTIONS

PIM Participatory Irrigation Management	WATERSHED Integrated Watershed Management	PGWM Participatory Groundwater Management
AGRICULTURE & ENTERPRISE Sustainable Agriculture & Enterprise Development	FINANCE Savings and Credit	GIS-BASED NRM GIS-Based NRM Planning for Convergence of Govt Schemes

* Cumulative figures are given in parentheses.

Strengthening Participatory Irrigation Management in Maan and Jobat Irrigation Projects, Madhya Pradesh

DSC has supported Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) in the command areas of the Maan and Jobat irrigation projects since 2008–09, initially with MPRLP and NVDA. Since 2023, this work has been strengthened through support from the Azim Premji Foundation, with particular focus on tail-end Water User Associations (WUAs), equitable water distribution and coordination between WUAs and NVDA.



During 2025–26, DSC facilitated 38 training, planning and awareness events involving 4,212 participants. Twelve WUAs were supported to prepare water budgets and undertake canal repair and maintenance. Across both projects, about 11 km of canals were cleaned and desilted, helping improve conveyance and irrigation access.

A major outcome has been improved water availability at the tail end. Around 1,865 tail-end farmers covering 2,100 ha gained improved irrigation access, while irrigation rotations increased from 1–2 to 4–5 cycles. Improved water availability contributed an estimated ₹20,000–45,000 additional income per hectare, generating approximately ₹6.65 crore incremental income for farming households.

DSC utilized ₹3.92 lakh in Jobat and ₹3.12 lakh in Maan, while NVDA mobilized ₹7.8 lakh and ₹8 lakh, respectively, for repair and maintenance.

Overall, 16 WUAs achieved irrigation over 14,872 ha against 15,000 ha planned in Maan and 8,484 ha against 9,848 ha in Jobat, supporting wheat, chilli, cotton, maize and other crops.

Climate-Smart Villages: Sustainable Agriculture & Drought-Proofing Programme

ITC Mission Sunahara Kal Partnership | Mhow Block, Indore District

Since 2018–19, DSC has worked with rural communities in Mhow block to strengthen resilience through climate-smart agriculture, water security, land restoration, community institutions and local



service systems. The programme covers a geographical area of 99,930 ha. spreading in 200 villages to improve livelihoods.

2025-26 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Headline results shown here once; narrative below focuses on actions and significance.

10,265 farmers

8,229 ha

Climate-smart agriculture

138,336 m³

220 ha

Water storage & irrigation benefit

285 ha

10,000 saplings

Biodiversity restoration

805 households

30 new Pashu Sakhis

Community livestock services

1,404 person-days

12 new WUGs

3 Agri Business Centres

200 villages

2025–26 Programme Highlights



Climate-Smart Farming & Soil Health

Farmer Field Schools promoted Broad Bed Furrow, Ridge & Furrow, seed treatment, certified seed and improved soybean, wheat and gram management. RVS-18 soybean demonstrations addressed yellow mosaic virus risk. Farmers established 35 vermicompost and 34 NADEP units; 319 soil samples were tested and Soil Health Cards issued.



Climate Advisory & Farmer Services

Weather forecasts and weekly advisories reached 4,321 farmers and 1,675 farmers enrolled under PMFBY. The Agriculture Department, KVK Indore and 75 RAEs supported crop-specific training. Three Agri Business Centres facilitated certified seed and collective procurement; 172 farmers purchased 8,020 kg soybean seed worth ₹3.27 lakh, with ₹4.51 lakh annual turnover and ₹19,840 net income.

Water, Land & Biodiversity

Eight stop dams, one earthen dam, one check dam and two farm ponds were completed. Twenty-three gabions and staggered contour trenches on 20 ha reduced runoff and erosion, contributing to treatment across 305 ha. Tree planting and Stylo hamata grass seeding strengthened vegetation cover, soil protection and ecological recovery on common land.



Livestock, Institutions & Awareness

Thirty existing Pashu Sakhis received refresher training alongside the newly trained cadre, providing vaccination, deworming, livestock management and herbal/ethno-veterinary services with the Animal Husbandry Department. Seventeen training programmes reached 171 farmers. Village Forest Committees from six villages were trained, benefiting 108 tribal households, including 45 through livelihood opportunities. Over 530 participants joined thematic awareness events on conservation and improved farming.



RESILIENCE PATHWAY

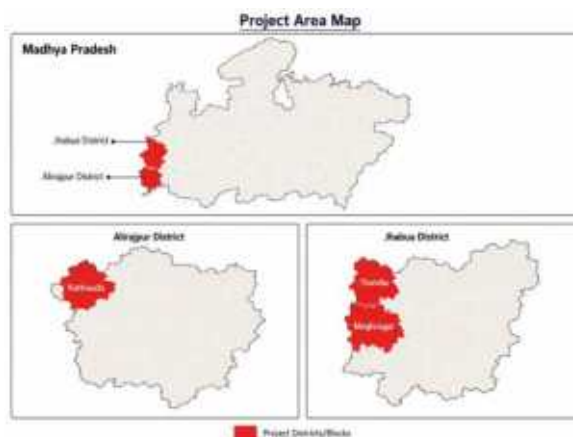


The programme is moving beyond isolated farm practices towards a village-level resilience model that links agriculture, water, biodiversity, local services and community institutions.

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihoods of tribal community through developing NTPF, Agri-Value Chains and PNRM Initiatives

Project Overview and Cluster Rationale

Building on DSC's experience in Agar Malwa and Alirajpur, the Livelihood Enhancement – Focused Development Project, supported by HDFC Bank CSR under Parivartan, commenced in July 2025 for three years. The project covers 50 tribal villages across Kattiwada Block, Alirajpur (20 villages) and Meghnagar and Thandla Blocks, Jhabua (30 villages), reaching about 13,440 households over 32,159 hectares. With over 90% tribal population, these NITI Aayog Aspirational Blocks offer substantial scope for integrated livelihood and natural resource development.



The cluster is characterised by rich biodiversity, forest and NTFP resources, Kattiwada mango, favourable agro-climatic conditions and supplementary irrigation potential. The project builds on these local strengths through climate-resilient agriculture, horticulture, livestock, NTFP value addition, community institutions, market linkages and government convergence to strengthen household incomes, food and nutrition security and sustainable natural resource management.

The activities carried out in the financial year 2025–26 under the project are summarized below:

Institutional Strengthening

Strengthened 50 Sujal Samitis, 30 SHGs, 25 Farmer Field Schools (FFSs), and Local Resource Persons (LRPs) through capacity-building programmes on water governance, financial literacy, sustainable agriculture, and community institution management.

Capacity Building & Knowledge Enhancement through training & exposure

Conducted pre-sowing, crop-stage and post-harvest trainings, Farmers–Scientist Workshops, and exposure visits benefiting 198 participants including, lead farmers, opinion leaders and LRPs to promote climate-resilient agriculture and improved livelihood practices.

Soil-Moisture Conservation and Water Harvesting structures

Construction of 44 water conservation and harvesting structures such as gabions, Loose Boulder Structures, recharge shafts, dykes, check dams, nala deepening and widening works, and percolation tanks were completed, along with the renovation of 3 traditional water bodies. These interventions created over 36,328 m³ of water storage capacity, treated 160 hectares, supported irrigation in 42.78 hectares, and benefited 170 farming households through improved groundwater recharge and water availability.

Promotion of Chemical Free Farming & Crop Diversification

Promoted chemical-free and diversified farming through 300 Sustainable Crop Management Demonstrations, 27 multilayer farming demonstrations, 24 crop diversification demonstrations, and 450 bio-input production initiatives, along with promotion of Rabi maize cultivation. 6 acres land converted into natural farming area. Crop diversification interventions enabled 12 participating farmers to earn ₹40,000–45,000 per household from cultivation and collective marketing of marigold in collaboration with FPO.



Promotion of Enterprises

Established 1 Bio-Resource Centre, 1 Mini Warehouse/Collection Centre, 1 Mango Amchur Processing Unit, 1 Seed Bank, and 2 Custom Hiring Centres to improve access to farm services and organic inputs, safe NTFP storage, local processing, and value addition, thereby enhancing farmers' economic returns.

Livestock Development

Supported 54 resource-poor families with 2 Sirohi goats each, provided 9 male goats to Pashu Sakhis for breed improvement, and distributed 460 Kadaknath and Sonalika chicks to 23 vulnerable families to promote backyard poultry.

Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) Promotion & Value Addition

Formed and strengthened 7 NTFP groups, which collectively collected and stored 150 kg Guggul gum (*Commiphora wightii*), 600 kg Mahua (*Madhuca longifolia*), 430 kg Chironji (*Buchanania lanzan*), and 56 litres of honey, strengthening forest-based livelihoods, collective marketing, and value addition across 20 villages of Katthiwada block, Alirajpur.



IEC & Awareness Generation

Conducted extensive IEC campaigns through wall paintings in 50 villages, brochures, leaflets, slogan writing, and farmer record booklets distributed to 2,500 farmers, increasing awareness on water conservation, sustainable agriculture, and NTFP marketing.

Miracle Millet: Reviving Millets for Nutrition, Climate Resilience and Rural Livelihoods

Alirajpur has a strong tradition of millet cultivation and indigenous seed diversity. Building on this heritage, WHH and DSC initiated a five-year action plan in 2023–24 to strengthen the complete millet value chain—from production and seed conservation to processing, marketing and consumption. The project covers 40 villages in Sondwa and Alirajpur blocks, engaging 2,000 millet-growing farmers and targeting millet consumption among 30,000 rural and nearby urban consumers.

The initiative promotes millets as climate-resilient and nutritious crops, while creating livelihood and enterprise opportunities and strengthening the link between tribal food heritage and contemporary markets.

Progress during 2025–26

Production and indigenous seed systems:

A total of 478 smallholder farmers adopted sorghum and pearl millet cultivation using the project-developed package of practices. Two community-managed seed banks conserved 62 indigenous seed



varieties, and 410 kg of quality seed was distributed to 387 farmers across 24 villages. Both seed banks were recognised as district-level model seed banks under the Natural Farming Mission. Technical outreach was strengthened through training of 131 Krishi Sakhis and REOs.

Processing, value addition and farmer returns:

The Common Facility Center at Sakadi, Sondwa became operational and initially processed 38 quintals of millet from 85 farmers across 14 villages, generating ₹12,745 in processing-service

revenue for the FPO. During the year, 112 quintals of sorghum and pearl millet were processed and marketed, generating an additional ₹63,283 for participating farmers and ₹65,903 in FPO business revenue. Project advocacy also contributed to approval of a ₹30 lakh Millet Processing Unit at KVK, Alirajpur, further strengthening local value-addition infrastructure.

Markets, institutions and convergence:

Aadimjati Gramodaya Producer Company signed an MoU with Ram Rahim Farmer Producer Organization, a leading FPO in the Malwa–Nimar region, resulting in trade of 50 quintals of sorghum. In addition, 20 meetings with state- and district-level government institutions promoted integration of millets within agriculture, nutrition and public food systems. Millet-based meals were also introduced once a week at Kasturba Gandhi Balika Hostel, Sondwa, demonstrating progress towards institutional consumption.

Nutrition awareness and consumer outreach:

Millet awareness activities reached 561 children in six hostels and 1,798 children in eight government schools. The project trained 685 Anganwadi Workers on millet nutrition, counselling, home visits and recipe demonstrations. Two recipe-training programmes further reached 163 Anganwadi, ASHA and MDM workers. In addition, 30 “Millet Doot” were developed as local ambassadors to promote the nutritional, cultural and livelihood value of millets within communities.



Indigenous Seeds, Local Resilience- Community seed banks emerge as district models

Two community-managed seed banks are conserving 62 indigenous seed varieties, while 410 kg of quality seed reached 387 farmers in 24 villages. Their recognition as district-level model seed banks under the Natural Farming Mission demonstrates how community-led conservation can strengthen both biodiversity and farmers' access to locally adapted seed.



From Advocacy to the Plate- Millets enter an institutional food system

Millet promotion moved beyond awareness when Kasturba Gandhi Balika Hostel, Sondwa introduced millet-based meals once every week. The initiative demonstrates a practical pathway for linking locally produced nutritious foods with institutional diets and creating sustained demand.



From Alirajpur to National Forums-Tribal millet foods connect with market & consumers

The project took Alirajpur's millet products beyond local markets through a marketing expo in Indore and a 'Millet Sisters' food stall in Visakhapatnam. These platforms showcased tribal food heritage, strengthened women's visibility as entrepreneurs, and opened opportunities for wider and sustainable markets.



High-Level Recognition of the Miracle Millet Initiative- hon'ble Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Mangubhai Chhaganbhai Patel, Visits Project Activities

On 27 November 2025, Hon'ble Governor of Madhya Pradesh Shri Mangubhai Chhaganbhai Patel visited the Miracle Millet initiative at Krishi Mela, Indore, interacted with farmers and Millet Sisters, and released a millet promotion poster. He appreciated the Shree Anna Seed Bank model and encouraged Millet Sisters to explore millet-based enterprises, including restaurants. The event was supported and coordinated by KVK Alirajpur, with guidance from Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior, Vice-Chancellor Dr. Arvind Kumar Shukla.



Building a Landscape Approach to Advance Regenerative Production Landscapes

DSC is implementing this initiative in 50 villages of the Manawar and Kukshi clusters of Dhar district, Madhya Pradesh, across three blocks. The project integrates regenerative agriculture, natural resource management and community-led development to strengthen resilient production landscapes.



During 2025–26, the programme focused on scaling regenerative practices, strengthening participatory village planning, building farmer institutions and leveraging government convergence.

Community Planning: Participatory Gram Sabha and GPDP processes engaged 2,445 community members and generated ₹25 crore of NRM proposals, helping integrate local land and water priorities into village development planning.

Regenerative Agriculture & Landscape Restoration

During the year, 3,600 farmers adopted agroecological practices across 1,520 ha, supported by field demonstrations. In addition, 1,200 mango, guava and lemon saplings were planted across 20 acres, with full survival during the reporting period.



Farmer Institutions

Eight Business Resource Centres strengthened village-level access to agricultural inputs and services, facilitating inputs worth ₹1.26 lakh during the year.

Government Convergence

Partnerships with KVK, Agriculture and Horticulture Departments, NRLM, MGNREGA and NVDA mobilised ₹49 lakh for 1,500 farmers. Convergence also supported technical training for 1,320 farmers, construction of two farm ponds, treatment of 10 ha of common land, and productivity enhancement in soybean and groundnut through the agriculture.

Department's Oilseed Programme

The cumulative results presented separately highlight the wider scale achieved in farmer outreach, agroforestry, canal restoration, irrigation improvement, government convergence, GPDP preparation and sustainable agriculture infrastructure.

Cumulative Project Outcomes of the project

Farmers Reached	Agroforestry	Canal Restored	Tail-end Farmers Reached
6,000	1,088 ha	7.5 km	3,150
Irrigation Improved	Government Convergence	Village Development Plans / GPDPs	Sustainable Agriculture Infrastructure
1,920 ha	₹1.07 crore	50	20 Bio Input Resource Centres

“Muhali: A Village Comes Together to Restore Its Commons”

In Muhali village, Manawar Tehsil, Dhar district, the RPLC Project supported mapping of 100 hectares of common land, identifying nearly 10 hectares affected by degradation and encroachment.

The community committed to protecting 5 hectares, and DSC, the Gram Panchayat and villagers jointly developed a restoration plan. GPDP convergence with MGNREGA and project support enabled soil-water conservation, 2,700 native saplings, and a Panchayat-built water-harvesting pond, helping restore degraded common



land and strengthen local ecological resilience in Muhali. A village committee now protects the restored area, demonstrating how community stewardship and Panchayat convergence can sustain common lands and prevent further degradation and encroachment.



Building Agroecological Capacities for Climate-Vulnerable Farmers

AHT Supported Initiative – Sondwa and Manawar Clusters, Madhya Pradesh

Development Support Centre (DSC), with support from Ashraya Hastha Trust (AHT), launched “Building Agroecological Capacities for Climate-Vulnerable Farmers” (September 2025–August 2028) across 50 tribal villages in Sondwa Block, Alirajpur, and Manawar Block, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh. The project supports 5,000 small and marginal tribal farmers

through agroecological and Natural Farming practices. It promotes community participation, local leadership, climate resilience, sustainable natural resource management, improved livelihoods, and long-term transformation of farming systems in vulnerable tribal communities.



During 2025–26, the project made significant progress in

1. Village-Level Awareness, Institution Building and Capacity Development



With support from Ashraya Hastha Trust (AHT), DSC launched this three-year initiative in September 2025 across 50 tribal villages of Sondwa Block, Alirajpur, and Manawar Block, Dhar. The project aims to strengthen the climate resilience of 5,000 small and marginal tribal farmers through agroecology and natural farming.

At a time of increasing climate variability, declining soil health and dependence on external inputs, the initiative promotes farming systems that are productive, ecologically sound and healthier for people and the planet. Progress during 2025–26 is summarised as follows

2. Local Bio-Input Production and Supply through Bio-Resource Centres

To strengthen local access to quality bio-inputs and community-led services, 5 Bio-Resource Centres (BRCs) were established, while 2 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) were supported for improved access to agricultural inputs and market services.



Each BRC is managed by 5 women members and serves approximately 100–150 farmers, covering around 75–100 hectares. The BRCs promote decentralized production and timely availability of Natural Farming inputs, reducing farmers' dependence on externally purchased chemical inputs.

3. Farmer Field Schools, Demonstrations and Ecological Farming Practices

To demonstrate Natural Farming in field conditions, the project established 110 demonstration plots on intercropping, crop diversification, and agroecological practices. In addition, 120 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations promoted ecological pest management, while 33 indigenous seed demonstrations supported conservation and revival of traditional crop varieties.



The project also established 12 Biochar Units to improve soil organic carbon and fertility, and enrolled 305 farmers under the Natural Farming Certification process.

Agroforestry and plantation interventions covered 212 hectares, benefiting 427 farmers. Together, these interventions have strengthened biodiversity, soil health, climate resilience, and farmers' capacity to adopt sustainable farming systems while reducing dependence on external chemical inputs.

Bridging Scientific Expertise with Farmers' Field Knowledge on Natural Farming

DSC connected farmers and frontline teams with Ajit Kelkar and Ravi Kelkar- the Kelkar Brothers' expertise in natural and organic farming, drawing on their long-standing work in agricultural R&D, training and model-farm development from Indore and beyond.

Through classroom learning, field demonstrations and exposure to tested practices, LRPs, Lead Farmers and staff gained practical insights that could be tried under local conditions. The approach encourages farmers to observe, experiment and validate practices on their own farms, converting external expertise into locally relevant knowledge and confidence.

This strengthens DSC's effort to build a farmer knowledge ecosystem where scientific understanding, practitioner experience and farmers' own learning reinforce each other.



CHIA DEMONSTRATION: HIGH-VALUE, LOW-INPUT FARMING

During the Rabi 2025–26 season, the project introduced Chia (*Salvia hispanica*) as a high-value medicinal crop to promote Natural Farming and crop diversification. With technical support from the ATMA Department, 35 farmers demonstrated chia cultivation over 35 bighas.

Farmers used about 1 kg seed per bigha, sowing during October–November after incorporating well-decomposed Farmyard Manure (FYM). Chia proved well suited to Natural Farming, requiring no chemical fertilizers or pesticides and only 4–5 irrigations, making it a low-input and water-efficient crop.



The demonstration achieved an average yield of 300 kg per bigha. At an average market price of ₹190/kg, farmers earned an average gross income of ₹57,000 per bigha, against a cultivation cost of about ₹4,700, including seed and labour. The initiative demonstrated strong potential to increase farm income, reduce chemical dependency, improve soil health, strengthen climate resilience, and encourage wider adoption of sustainable farming practices.

Seeing is Believing: Making Natural Farming Visible through Living Models

For many farmers, Natural Farming becomes convincing only when its principles are seen and



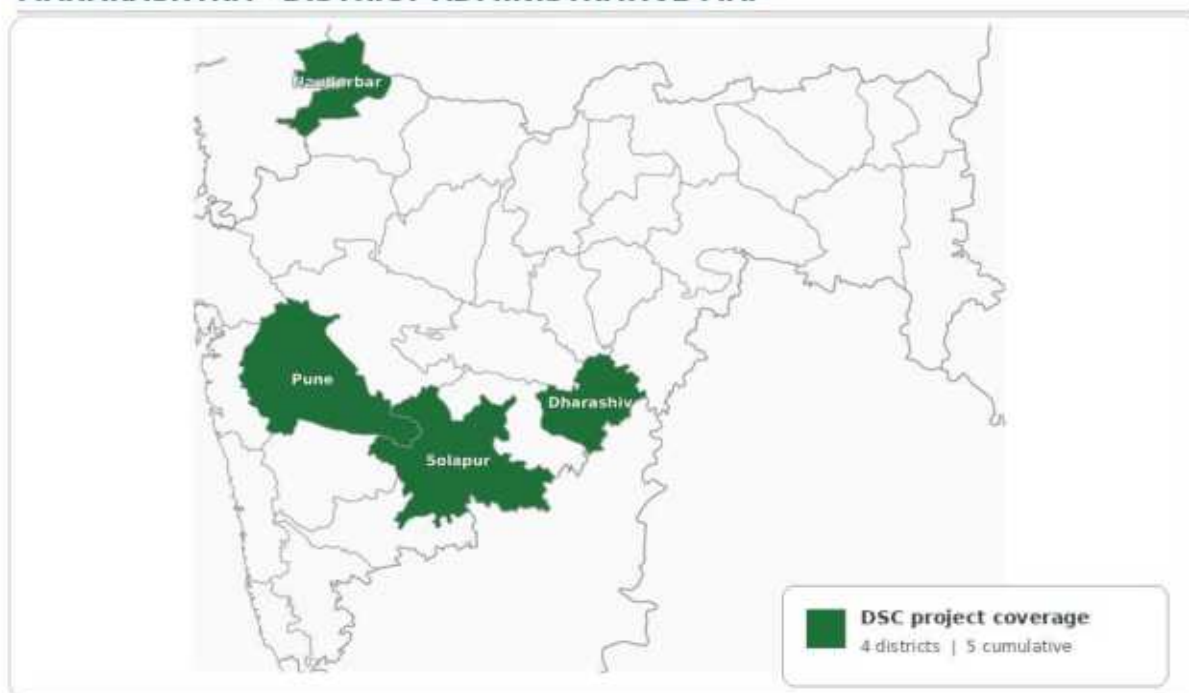
understood in practice. To make learning more visual and accessible, DSC developed five demonstration models based on the Nine Principles of Natural Farming and displayed them in villages, public spaces and farmers' fairs.

The models helped 431 farmers understand practices such as Jeevamrit, Beejamrit, Neemastra, mulching, reduced tillage, crop diversity and intercropping in a simple, practical way.

Farmers reported that these visual demonstrations made training easier to understand and increased their confidence to try Natural Farming practices on their own farms.

2025–26

MAHARASHTRA - DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE MAP



Building resilient rural livelihoods through water security, participatory institutions and sustainable agriculture

2025–26 COVERAGE AT A GLANCE

4 (5) Districts	11 (13) Blocks	305 (692) Villages	1,68,069 (3,27,468) Households
42,521 (1,50,604) Households covered by DSC projects	1,35,364 ha (2,98,406 ha) Area covered by DSC projects	485 (3,672) Community-Based Organisations	Current-year figures with cumulative reach in parentheses

KEY INTERVENTIONS

PIM Participatory Irrigation Management	WATERSHED Integrated Watershed Management	PGWM Participatory Groundwater Management
AGRICULTURE & ENTERPRISE Sustainable Agriculture & Enterprise Development	FINANCE Savings and Credit	GIS-BASED NRM GIS-Based NRM Planning for Convergence of Govt Schemes

* Cumulative figures are given in parentheses.

Krishna River Basin Development Project

In the Krishna–Bhima basin, drought-prone tracts, variable rainfall and groundwater stress make efficient irrigation, recharge and resilient agriculture essential for rural water security.

Since 2015–16, Development Support Centre (DSC) has been implementing an integrated water resources management programme in the Ghod River sub-basin of the Krishna Basin, initially covering 207 villages across 1,63,688 hectares in Junnar and Ambegaon talukas of Pune district.

During FY 2025–26, the programme expanded to an additional 110 villages (80 villages in Baramati and Indapur talukas of Pune district and 30 villages in Malshiras taluka of Solapur district). With this expansion, DSC's cumulative engagement under the initiative now extends to 317 villages across Pune and Solapur districts in the Krishna River Basin.

The programme seeks to strengthen water security and climate-resilient rural livelihoods through an integrated approach combining demand-side water management, groundwater recharge, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem conservation, institutional strengthening and livelihood development.

Major Activities and Achievements in FY 2025–26

Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

Institutional strengthening remained central to building community ownership and improving water and agriculture management. During FY 2025–26, capacity-building initiatives reached 579 participants through awareness events, technical training and exposure programmes.

Community observances around International Women's Day, World Environment Day, Women Farmers' Day and World Water Day engaged 353 farmers, including 159 women, promoting water conservation, sustainable agriculture and women's participation.



A specialised Exposure-cum-Training on Improved Sugarcane Farming Technology at the Vasantdada Sugar Institute benefited 93 farmers, with emphasis on improved production and water-management practices.



In addition, 103 Water Resources Department staff were trained on water literacy, strengthening common understanding of water availability, demand management and efficient irrigation among government functionaries, WUAs and communities.



Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC)

DSC continued to strengthen the natural resource base through restoration of water bodies, creation of additional water-storage capacity and conservation of ecologically important areas.

During the year, 80 village water budgets were displayed through wall paintings at prominent public locations, helping make information on local water availability and use accessible to communities. 61,804 cubic metres of desilting and deepening work was completed in water bodies, contributing to improved local water retention and recharge potential. 45,523 cubic metres of additional water-storage capacity was created across 11 water-harvesting sites.

These interventions complement demand-side water management by strengthening local water availability and the productive capacity of the landscape.

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)

27,540 hectares were brought under sustainable agriculture interventions. The programme promoted practices aimed at improving crop-water productivity, farm resilience and more efficient use of available irrigation water. The agriculture interventions were reinforced through Farmer Field Schools, farmer training, exposure visits and village-level awareness activities, enabling farmers to relate improved agronomic practices with water availability and seasonal water budgeting.



Canal Water Use Efficiency in the Command Area

Improving the efficiency and participatory management of canal irrigation continued to be an important component of DSC's work in the Krishna River Basin command areas. The initiative is being undertaken in the broader context of ITC's MoU with the Maharashtra Water Resources Department (WRD) for improving water-use efficiency in canal commands.

167 Water User Associations (WUAs) were trained on improved water-use efficiency and participatory irrigation management. The training approach was aligned with the manual developed by ITC under the ICAD initiative in collaboration with WRD. Together, these efforts focused on shifting command-area management from water supply alone towards planned, participatory and efficient use of available irrigation water.



Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation

Biodiversity conservation remained an integral part of the programme's landscape-based approach to water and livelihood security. During the year, conservation measures covered 3,013.93 hectares. These efforts were designed to enhance vegetation and biomass while strengthening the ecological functions that support soil moisture, groundwater recharge and long-term resilience of rural landscapes.



The programme also continued to engage and strengthen institutions such as JFMCs and Biodiversity Management Committees, along with relevant Forest Department personnel, to encourage community participation in natural-resource stewardship.

Enhancing Incomes and Well-being of Small and Marginal Farmers in Four Blocks of Nandurbar District

DSC and the Axis Bank Foundation are strengthening tribal livelihoods across Nandurbar, Navapur, Shahada and Dhadgaon blocks, where tribal communities constitute 80% of the population and face drought and water scarcity.

Implemented from October 2018 to March 2026, the project targets 65,511 marginalised households across 242 villages, aiming to raise annual income to ₹85,000 through natural resource management, agriculture, livestock, enterprises and institutions. A 69-member team operates from four block offices.

Natural Resource Management



As part of the integrated livelihood improvement project, natural resource management interventions during 2025–26 focused on watershed treatment, irrigation enhancement, water harvesting and community-based water governance to strengthen local livelihoods and water security.



Micro-Irrigation and Lift Irrigation

During 2025–26, 103 micro-irrigation systems were installed, including 39 rain pipes, 36 mini sprinklers and 28 low-cost drip systems. These on farm micro irrigation systems covered 103 ha, bringing the cumulative total to 588 systems across an equal area of 588 ha.

In addition, eight lift-irrigation schemes were commissioned during the year, irrigating 28 ha. Cumulatively, 26 lift-irrigation schemes now provide irrigation across 98 ha. The combined adoption of micro-irrigation and lift irrigation has improved water-use efficiency across different crops and enabled farmers to use limited water resources more productively.

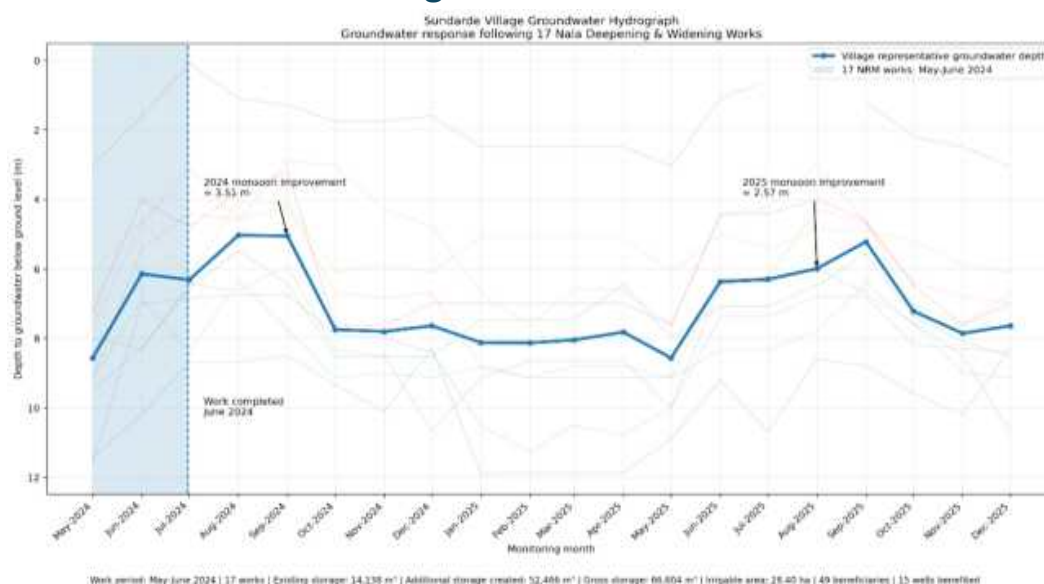


Participatory Groundwater Management

Participatory Groundwater Management continued to strengthen community-led water governance during 2025–26. Thirty trained Bhujal Jankars monitored groundwater levels in 667 community wells across 62 villages.

The well-monitoring data supported preparation of village water budgets, aquifer mapping, groundwater-status assessment and sustainable crop planning.

Groundwater Recharge Gains: Evidence from Sundarde



Monitoring of 10 wells in Sundarde showed improved recharge after 17 nala deepening and widening works completed in 2024. Groundwater levels rose 3.51 m during the first monsoon and 2.57 m during the next, supported by 52,466 m³ additional storage.

Sustainable Agriculture Practices

During 2025–26, the project implemented Farmer Field School demonstrations to improve crop productivity, promote climate-responsive practices and reduce drudgery. A total of 299 crop demonstrations on maize, gram and trellis farming engaged 2,990 farmers, of whom 1,240 adopted improved Packages of Practices.

The project also supported 375 farmers through Wadi horticulture, with mango and other fruit plantations linked to MGNREGA for aftercare.



Soil-health improvement was promoted through testing of 1,018 soil samples across 44 villages, helping farmers adopt crop-specific nutrient recommendations.

Particulars	2025–26	Cumulative
Crop demonstrations	299	3,114
Farmer Field Schools	299	3,114
Farmers participated	2,990	33,955
Farmers adopted improved PoPs	1,240	24,464
Farmers adopting drudgery-reduction and risk-mitigation practices	3,100	15,611
Wadi horticulture farmers supported	375	1,957
Soil samples tested	1,018	6,708
Villages covered under soil testing	44	225

Turning Cattle Waste into Clean Energy

For Vijay Suklal Suryawanshi of Waghale village, Nandurbar, eight cattle now support both farming and household energy. In January 2026, his seven-member family installed a family-size biogas unit under DSC's pilot initiative.

Using 15–20 kg of cattle dung daily, the unit produces 0.6–0.8 m³ of cooking gas, reducing firewood and LPG use, saving ₹1,000 monthly and cutting collection time. The slurry fertilizes 0.75 acre, saving about ₹2,500 annually. “Cattle dung now provides cooking gas, while the slurry supports our farm.”—Vijay Suklal Suryawanshi.



Organic Inputs and Clean Energy

During 2025–26, 26 bio-input producer groups produced 1,17,000 litres of liquid bio-inputs and 26 tonnes of vermicompost. These units benefited 1,300 households in 25 villages and supported organic-input use over 975 acres.

Cumulatively, 198 units have produced 6,33,000 litres of liquid inputs and 886 tonnes of vermicompost, benefiting 9,440 households across 89 villages. Six biogas plants were installed to provide clean cooking energy and reduce dependence on firewood. In addition, 14 organic waste digester and slurry tanks were constructed to improve waste management and generate nutrient-rich slurry for agricultural use.



Livestock Development

Livestock interventions during 2025–26 strengthened animal-health services, women-led livelihood activities and community-based para-veterinary support. SHG women received support for 80 Osmanabadi goats and 80 Sonali backyard poultry units, enabling diversification of household income sources.



Community-based Pashu Sakhis and Pashu Sakhas continued to provide doorstep vaccination, deworming and livestock advisory services.

Particulars	2025-26	Cumulative
Animals vaccinated	1,740	12,356
Animal-health camps	46	546
Goats provided	80	742
Backyard poultry units	80	980
Chicks provided	3,200	32,200
Pashu Sakhi/Sakha trained	30	105
Households supported through chaff cutters	30	30

Women's Enterprises and Post-Harvest Support

Women's entrepreneurship expanded during 2025-26 through SHG-led enterprises in dal processing, chilli grinding, sewai making and sugarcane juicing. Post-harvest equipment, including rice mills, groundnut decorticators, winnowing wheels and chaff cutters, improved access to local processing facilities and reduced drudgery.

Particulars	2025-26 (Annual)	Cumulative
SHG-led enterprises established (No.)	16	148
Women members involved (No.)	160	1,580
Post-harvest units established/utilised	36	229
Users benefited from post-harvest units	360	2,258

The enterprises generated a turnover of Rs. 3.38 lakh through 52 units involving 520 members. A total of 1,040 quintals of farm produce was processed locally, contributing to estimated profit margins of 15-20 percent and reducing post-harvest losses by 10-15 percent. These initiatives are strengthening women's entrepreneurship, local value addition and household income opportunities.



NTFP and Seed Collectives

In 2025–26, five new groups with 75 members began collective Mahua processing and marketing, bringing the total to 70 NTFP groups. With training and market support, they collected 85 quintals and earned ₹3.4 lakh—about ₹5,000 per participating household.

Three seed banks supported 30 farmers across 45 acres, conserving nine traditional maize and millet varieties and 450 kg of seed while reducing costs and strengthening agro-biodiversity.

Building Skills and Household Nutrition

During 2025–26, the project linked women’s livelihood skills with household nutrition. Two sewing and tailoring centres trained women and adolescent girls on high-speed sewing machines, while Bori and homestead nutrition gardens expanded access to fresh vegetables and supplementary income.



Of the 24 tonnes vegetables produced during the year, 14.4 tonnes were consumed at home, and 9.6 tonnes were sold or shared. Cumulatively, 268.4 tonnes were consumed and 178.6 tonnes sold or shared. Several trainees started self-employment, while eight secured jobs in garment factories—linking skills, nutrition and household income.



Improving Tank Productivity through Participatory Irrigation Management

Since August 2020, DSC has worked with Maharashtra's Water Resources Department to improve irrigation efficiency and participatory management across 12 tanks in Nandurbar and Navapur. The partnership, now in its sixth year, is strengthening WUAs alongside infrastructure and farmer capacity.



WRD has formally registered WUAs and transferred irrigation management responsibilities. Pipe Distribution Network are underway at Navali, Pawala and Thanepada, with completion targeted for March 2027. The gains in coverage, farmer income and cess collection reflect stronger local ownership and irrigation management.



NABARD-Supported Watershed Development Fund Project

Asane-Ranale, Nandurbar District

Since 2021, DSC has implemented this NABARD-supported watershed initiative in Asane and Ranale, combining climate-resilient soil and water conservation with community institutions and local participation through village watershed committees. *Together, the works summarized in following table, strengthened ridge-to-valley treatment, drainage-line stability and groundwater-recharge conditions.*

Intervention	Progress during 2025-26
Loose Boulder Structures (LBS)	11 structures:1.20 ha treated
Gabion Structures	2 structures :0.30 ha treated
Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT)	1,175 cum : 7.50 ha treated : 5 households benefited
Water Absorption Trenches (WAT)	981 cum : 3.90 ha treated : 4 households benefited
Gully Plugs (GP)	2 structures constructed

During its February 2026 monitoring visit, NABARD noted technically sound works and strong community ownership, reinforcing the foundation for sustainable watershed management.

NABARD-Supported Springshed Development Project – Chakle, Nandurbar

Nandurbar’s hilly tribal terrain and dependence on seasonal springs make springshed development particularly relevant. Unlike conventional watershed projects focused on surface runoff, springshed treatment targets underground recharge zones that sustain natural springs.



Approved by NABARD in 2022, the Chakle project is implemented through the Shivaryadev Village Watershed Committee with DSC’s facilitation. Works include 23 LBS structures covering 3.25 ha, 1,165 cum of CCTs treating 7.73 ha and benefiting three households, and 3,128 cum of WAT covering 12.80 ha and benefiting eight households—

improving recharge, water availability and agricultural resilience.

SAHAS- Sustainable Agriculture and Holistic Advancement Support

DSC, with NABFOUNDATION and CSR support from NABKISAN Finance Limited, initiated implementation of the 12-month Project SAHAS in Dhadgaon Block, Nandurbar. Sanctioned on 30 March 2026, the project combines renewable energy, natural resource management and community strengthening to improve water and energy access, agricultural productivity, and livelihood resilience among tribal households with minimum 20% cost sharing by the community.

Leveraging Carbon Finance for Socio-Agroforestry in Nandurbar, Maharashtra

Launched in February 2023, this DSC–VNV Advisory initiative works with government departments, academic institutions and tribal communities in Nawapur and Nandurbar blocks. DSC is using phase one to learn with farmers and other stakeholders, establish credible field systems and assess the future potential of carbon finance to complement farm income.

It seeks to reduce emissions and restore ecosystems while testing whether carbon-linked socio-agroforestry can become a practical pathway towards resilient and more remunerative farming with a overall reach to 90,000-hectare area and 45,000 households.

Progress during 2025–26

The project registered (<https://registry.verra.org/verra/public/program/VCS/projects/4285>) and mapping covered 1,659 acres in 43 villages, taking cumulative coverage to about 7,069.53 hectares across 89 villages. Data for nearly 16,000 acres was uploaded to the VEERA portal, strengthening the project's baseline and field documentation.

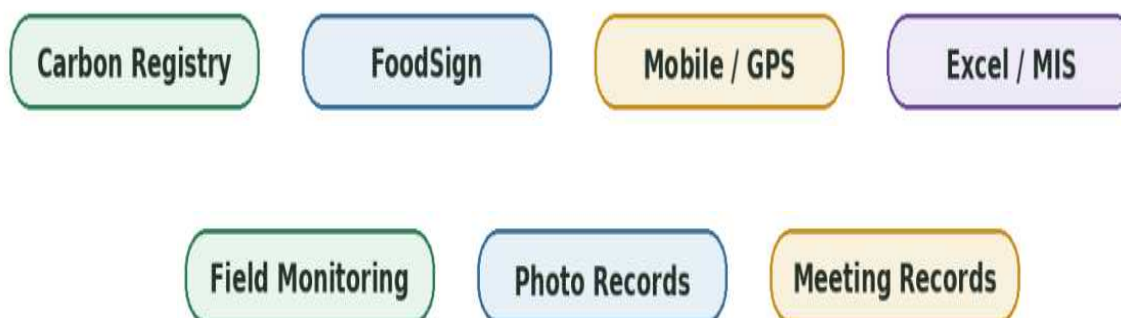


Field action combined farm support, agroforestry and water stewardship. Vegetable and green-manure seed reached 1,500 farmers; 6,428 trees were planted on 18.5 acres in 14 villages through the Devrai model; and 100 flow meters promoted irrigation efficiency across 27 villages. Sixty-two village meetings engaged more than 716 participants.

The project is currently in second phase of following phases,

- (1) Project design and baseline,
- (2) Registration,
- (3) Implementation and monitoring, and
- (4) Verification and credit issuance

Verify emission reductions before credits are issued. Following tools are being used for digital and field tools support registration, mapping, monitoring and evidence.



Partnerships and next steps

Government linkages, academic inputs and community ownership are helping build the foundation for carbon sequestration, sustainable land management and biodiversity restoration. Learning from Phase One will guide the project's future scale-up and its contribution to remunerative farming.

Stabilising and Enhancing Farmers' Income Through Government Schemes—Nandurbar

Initiated in January 2020 with support from the Ford Foundation, DSC's project across 40 tribal villages of Nandurbar and Navapur blocks concluded during the reporting period. The project sought to stabilise and enhance the incomes of small and marginal farmers by improving access to government schemes in agriculture, water resources, and employment. It also strengthened SHGs, Water User Groups, Farmer Field Schools and FPOs as platforms for sustained livelihood development.



Strengthening Government-Scheme Outreach

During the concluding phase, DSC consolidated project gains through convergence with key government programmes:

1. **ATMA and National Horticulture Mission (NHM):** Supported 100 farmers—50 each in Nandurbar and Navapur—with Dhaincha seed to promote soil health, Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management.
2. **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** Equipped eight farmer collectives with infrastructure and materials for decentralised bio-input production.
3. **Jal Yukt Shivar and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):** Facilitated tank desiltation for a community groups.
4. **Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM):** The Participatory Irrigation Management program was strengthened in the tank irrigation project by capacity building and critical support to the Water User Associations.
5. **UMED and Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MSRLM):** Strengthened the institutional and livelihood capacities of 100 women's SHGs.
6. **Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM):** Extended business-development support to 13 women entrepreneurs.

The project also enabled 100 orchard farmers to adopt low-cost perforated-pipe irrigation systems, improving water-use efficiency and reducing drudgery. A Mahua oil-extraction unit was provided to

an NTFP producer group for local processing and value addition. Three documentaries—on the Devrai Model, Participatory Irrigation Management and FPOs—were produced to disseminate project experience and learning.

Digital Innovation for Zero Hunger – Phase III

Building on DSC’s POSHANAM initiative, which trained 1,789 Anganwadi Workers, DSC launched Digital Innovation for Zero Hunger–Phase III with BMZ-WHH in February 2026. The project uses digital innovation and community-led approaches to improve food security and livelihoods across India, Malawi, and Uganda, targeting 114,500 people.

In India, DSC will engage 2,500 participants—1,000 men and 1,500 women—in the remote tribal areas of Nandurbar, Maharashtra, including farmers, youth, health workers, Anganwadi Workers, women’s groups, and students.

Launch-Year Activities and Highlights: 2025–26

As the project was launched toward the end of the reporting year, activities focused primarily on team preparation, contextual assessment, stakeholder engagement, and implementation planning. Key achievements included:

- Allocation and orientation of the project team.
- Completion of **22 Focus Group Discussions** and **72 sample-based questionnaires** to understand digital literacy, technology access, and challenges in remote communities.
- Joint finalization of the annual work plan with WHH.
- Regular coordination meetings and technical guidance for field teams.
- Exposure visits to **12 local NGOs** to understand digital-literacy initiatives and sustainable socioeconomic models.



Global Exchange Workshop – Malawi

The project team participated in an international workshop in Malawi to exchange experiences on digital innovation, food security, community engagement, and sustainable development. The learning will help contextualize suitable digital approaches for the tribal communities of Nandurbar.



Action Research on MARVI (Managing Aquifer Recharge and Sustaining Groundwater Use through Village-level Intervention)

Dharashiv, a NITI Aayog Aspirational District, has climate-vulnerable agriculture, nearly 80% rain-dependent. A 2023 GSDA study found groundwater extraction exceeding recharge and declining water levels.



Launched in November 2025, MAHAMARVI is led by IIT Bombay and Western Sydney University, supported by ICICI Foundation, and implemented by DSC in Sonegaon, Ambejawalage, Bhansagaon, Khanapur and Ghatangri. Working through village institutions, it pilots scientifically sited farm ponds and Jal Tara recharge structures, supported by geophysical surveys and IoT monitoring.

PROGRESS | NOVEMBER 2025–MARCH 2026

1 PARTICIPATORY PLANNING PRA completed in 5 villages, covering socio-economic conditions, natural resources, livelihoods and local development priorities.

2 BASELINE ASSESSMENT 322 households surveyed to benchmark cropping, farm inputs, irrigation, drinking water, livelihoods, health and sanitation.

3 IOT-BASED MONITORING Installed 3 Automatic Weather Stations, 12 Water-Level Recorders and 12 rain gauges for groundwater assessment, water budgeting and evidence-based planning.

4 FARM PONDS 16 farm ponds constructed in 4 experimental villages; sites selected through geophysical resistivity surveys. | **Storage potential: 10,336.18 m³**

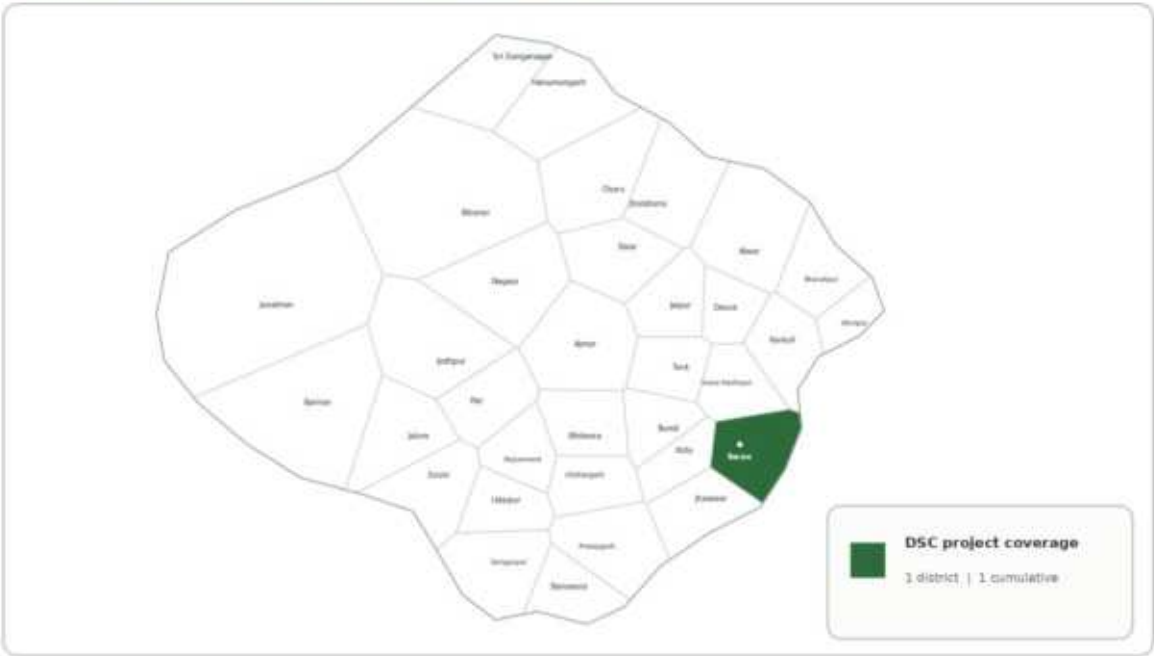
5 JAL TARA RECHARGE STRUCTURES 112 structures constructed at waterlogging-prone locations across 4 experimental villages to reduce stagnation and improve groundwater percolation.

Recharge capacity: 453.6 m³

The pilot is generating field evidence on how community participation, scientific siting and real-time monitoring can strengthen groundwater recharge and support climate-resilient agriculture for designing scalable and sustainable water security solutions in the region.



RAJASTHAN - DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE MAP



Building resilient rural livelihoods through water security, participatory institutions and sustainable agriculture

2025–26 COVERAGE AT A GLANCE

1 (1) Districts	6 (6) Blocks	230 (230) Villages	58,560 (65,126) Households
31,886 (48,628) Households covered by DSC projects	56,851 ha (73,695 ha) Area covered by DSC projects	340 (526) Community-Based Organisations	<i>Current-year figures with cumulative reach in parentheses</i>

KEY INTERVENTIONS

PIM Participatory Irrigation Management	WATERSHED Integrated Watershed Management	PGWM Participatory Groundwater Management
AGRICULTURE & ENTERPRISE Sustainable Agriculture & Enterprise Development	FINANCE Savings and Credit	GIS-BASED NRM GIS-Based NRM Planning for Convergence of Govt Schemes

* Cumulative figures are given in parentheses.

Strengthening Climate Resilience and Rural Livelihoods in Baran

Since 2017, DSC, with support from ITC Mission Sunehra Kal, has worked with communities across



230 villages of Kishanganj and Shahabad blocks in Baran district, Rajasthan. Covering 56,852 hectares and reaching more than 31,886 rural families, the programme brings together water security, climate-smart agriculture and community institutions to strengthen livelihoods in a climate-vulnerable landscape.

Water Security through Community Action

During 2025–26, new percolation tanks created 86,773 cubic metres of water-storage capacity, bringing an additional 151 hectares under irrigation and benefiting 141 farmers. Communities contributed labour and materials valued at ₹8.44 lakh, reflecting local ownership of the assets created.

Climate-Smart Farming at Scale

Practical demonstrations continued to help farmers test and adopt resource-efficient practices. 230 demonstration models promoted Broad Bed Furrow in soybean, Direct Seeded Rice and zero tillage in wheat. Together, these practices reached more than 34,750 hectares, with an observed reduction in cultivation cost of around ₹16,500 per hectare.

Women also strengthened household nutrition and supplementary incomes through 201 kitchen gardens, generating around ₹1,300–1,600 per month from surplus produce. 52 backyard vermicompost units further supported the use of locally produced bio-fertilisers.



Village-level extension systems continued to grow. During the year, 25 Pashu Sakhis were trained, taking the cumulative number to 78 across 78 villages; their services generate an additional ₹2,000–4,000 per month. Similarly, 50 Krishi Sakhis were trained, taking the cumulative cadre to 85, currently serving 35 villages.

Building Knowledge and Local Leadership

Training remained central to strengthening community capacities. During the year, including 32,549 participants (26,006 men and 6,543 women) were reached through learning on water-user group management, climate-smart crop practices, integrated nutrition and pest management, crop insurance, vegetable cultivation, bio-input production, financial literacy and comparative learning from demonstration plots.



Convergence for Lasting Impact

DSC continued to connect communities with public programmes and technical institutions, working with the Animal Husbandry Department, KVK, Agriculture Department, Agriculture Research Station Kethun Kota, Horticulture Department and Panchayat Department.

Through these linkages, ₹12.37 lakh was mobilised for 998 farmers in 51 villages, providing access to bio-input materials, irrigation pipes, improved seeds, solar pumps and other agricultural support.

Overall, the Baran experience reflects DSC's continuing effort to combine community-managed natural resources, practical climate-smart farming and local service providers so that rural families especially Sahariya Tribe communities are better equipped to manage climate risks and strengthen their livelihoods.



Strengthening Natural Farming through State-Level Collaboration

During 2025–26, DSC continued its engagement with the Rajasthan Coalition for Natural Farming (RCNF), contributing to a wider effort to strengthen natural farming through capacity building, knowledge exchange, policy dialogue and field-level action. Linked with the National Coalition for Natural Farming (NCNF), RCNF brings together 30 civil society organisations across 28 districts of Rajasthan.

DSC participated in key coalition processes during the year, including a five-day Master Trainer programme at Udaipur, the RCNF General Body Meeting in Jaipur, and a two-day technical training at RARI, Durgapura. These engagements strengthened technical understanding, facilitation skills and collaboration among organisations promoting natural farming.

The coalition approach was also taken to the village level. In Bansthooni village, DSC facilitated community participation in the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) process, helping farmers place livelihood and natural-resource priorities within formal village planning. As a result, 11 farmers applied for cattle sheds, 2 for farm ponds and 3 for farm bunding.

DSC's engagement with RCNF reflects its wider role in connecting grassroots experience with collective learning, institutional platforms and public planning processes to advance natural farming at scale.



○

Strengthening Livelihood Security among Sahariya Households through PM-JANMAN

With support from ITC and through government convergence, DSC facilitated PM-JANMAN interventions during 2025–26 in Bansthooni village, focusing on particularly vulnerable Sahariya tribal households.



The village has 183 Sahariya households, grouped by their primary livelihood source: 22 agriculture-based households, 76 livestock-dependent households and 85 landless/wage-labour households. Based on this livelihood profile, DSC is supporting a more targeted approach around livelihood security, social security and nutritional security, helping vulnerable households access relevant government entitlements, services and livelihood opportunities under the PM-JANMAN framework.

Following activities have been done under PM JANMAN Programme





Multi-State Projects

Building a Resilient Rural Community for Sustained Livelihoods in Dhar and Alirajpur districts of MP and Aravalli district of Gujarat

Development Support Centre (DSC) is implementing a five-year **"Water to Wealth"** project (2023–2028) with support from the Azim Premji Foundation across 90 tribal-dominated blocks in Alirajpur and Dhar districts of Madhya Pradesh and Aravalli district of Gujarat. The project aims to benefit approximately 22,500 tribal households by promoting an integrated approach to sustainable rural development. It focuses on water conservation, agroecological farming, sustainable livestock management, and enterprise development with strong market linkages. Through improved natural resource management, enhanced agricultural productivity, and diversified livelihood opportunities, the project seeks



to increase household income, improve nutrition, strengthen livelihood security, and build long-term resilience among tribal communities.

During the year, the following activities were undertaken under the project:

Water-related interventions

1. A total of 357 hectares were treated under ridge area interventions, 30 soil and water conservation structures were constructed in five villages under drainage line treatment.
2. 56 water harvesting structures were completed across 19 villages.
3. A total of 52 groundwater recharge structures were constructed, including 21 recharge shafts, 06 dykes, 08 Roof top rainwater recharged and 17 percolation tanks.
4. These constructed structures are benefiting 524 farmers who accessed 4–5 irrigations during the rabi season and supported the development of 371 hectares under the command area.
5. Additionally enhanced irrigation potential for vulnerable and rainfed households, support was provided for well deepening, well lining, and benefiting a total 15 marginal groups and 96 households benefited.



Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Promotion of Climate-Resilient Agriculture

1. 83 Local Resource Persons (LRPs) and 554 lead farmers were trained and actively engaged in agricultural extension services across 90 project villages, providing regular technical support to farmers.
2. 21,000 project households adopted sustainable agriculture through mixed cropping following 7–8 improved crop management practices to reduce cultivation costs and enhance productivity.
3. 40 crop diversification demonstrations were established, introducing horticulture, vegetables, and cash crops to enhance farm income and improve livelihood resilience.
4. 312 Nutrition WADIs were established, enabling ultra-poor families to earn an average additional income of ₹5,969 from vegetable sales while improving household nutrition.
5. 35 capacity-building training courses were conducted for LRPs and Lead Farmers and farmers where with 918 participants trained on sustainable agriculture practices.

Livestock Development

A total of 45 Pashu Sakhis were identified and trained across all project villages, providing para-veterinary services and livestock management support. During the reporting period, they treated

18,187 animals belonging to 10,285 households, while earning an average monthly income of ₹1,500–3,000. In addition, 30 animal health camps benefited 1,810 households, with 6,681 animals vaccinated and 18,187 animals dewormed, contributing to reduced livestock mortality. Furthermore, 291 resource-poor households expanded their goat holdings, resulting in an average additional annual income of ₹9,825 per household through goat rearing.

Enterprise development

A total of three Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) were strengthened in the project area, with 3,062 farmers registered, including 717 new shareholders under the APF-supported project. During the reporting year, the three FPOs recorded a combined business turnover of ₹122.38 lakh and generated a net profit of ₹4.46 lakh. Additionally, 36 Bio-Resource Centres (BRCs) with 183 women members produced 14,675 litres of bio-inputs, while farmers produced 185 quintals of certified soybean and wheat seeds, enabling seed multiplication and distribution to 3,406 farmers through the FPOs.

Institutions Development

A total of 90 Sujal Committees comprising 1,270 members were formed to strengthen community-led water governance across the project villages. In addition, 20 Water User Associations (WUAs) were established under the Maan (10), Jobat (6), and Vayadi (4) irrigation projects to promote participatory irrigation management. Furthermore, 209 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with 2,365 members are actively engaged in savings and credit activities, of which 181 SHGs with 2,007 members have been successfully linked with the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

Participatory Vulnerability Assessment exercise to identify livelihood challenges, climate risks, and opportunities for targeted support and resilience building

The Vulnerability Assessment was conducted in 90 project villages using a participatory and household-level approach to identify the most vulnerable families based on social, economic, livelihood, food security, livestock, and climate-related risks. The assessment involved active participation of all family members and community institutions, enabling households to understand their own vulnerability status and prioritize their needs. Based on the findings, households were categorized into different vulnerability levels and linked with suitable interventions such as Nutrition WADI, goat rearing, poultry, agriculture, and livelihood support activities. The process helped the project team develop household-level action plans and ensured that resources and services were targeted to those most in need, contributing to improved livelihoods and resilience among vulnerable families.

S.N.	Particular	Nos
01	Total vulnerable (HHs)	980
02	vulnerability assessment done of HHs	942
03	Number of HHs understand their vulnerability	692
04	Number of households (HHs) that have taken measures to reduce their vulnerability.	577

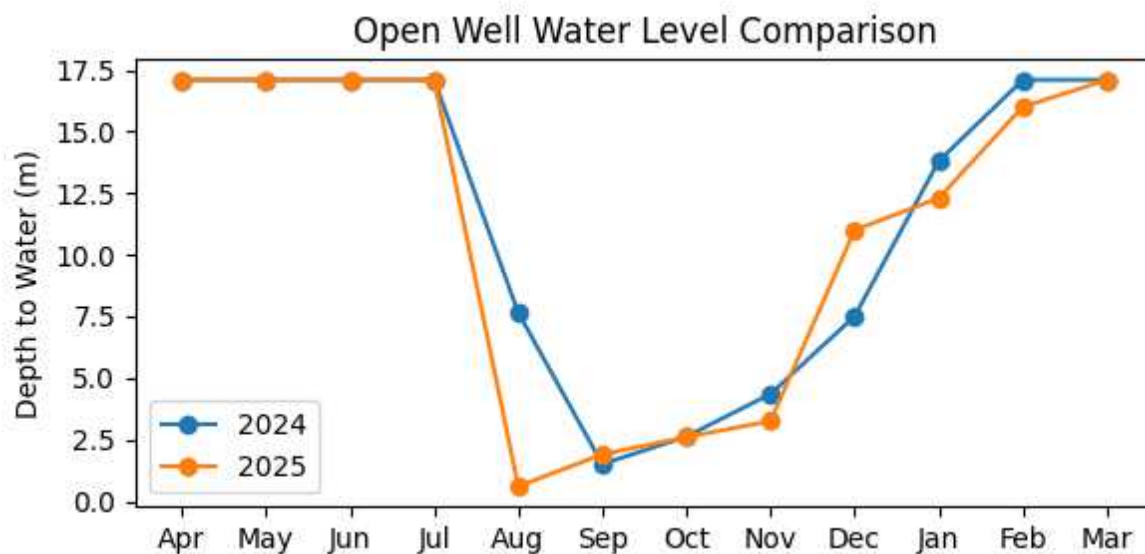
Community Open Well Recharge Intervention supported by APF and DSC Navaghara Village, Meghraj Taluka, Aravalli District, Gujarat

Key Highlights

- Recharge shaft intervention significantly improved groundwater recharge during the monsoon.
- Water level improved from 7.65 m (Aug 2024) to 0.60 m (Aug 2025).
- Improved water retention was observed during the post-monsoon period.
- The intervention demonstrated the potential of Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) in hard-rock areas.

Impact Snapshot

The APF-supported recharge structure helped capture monsoon runoff and recharge fractured aquifers. Monitoring data indicates faster recharge and improved groundwater availability compared to the previous year.



Key Learning

Recharge structures can substantially improve groundwater availability in hard-rock regions. However, continued water-use management and additional recharge measures are required to sustain water availability during summer months.



FARMER PRODUCER COMPANIES

Farmers, Capital and Markets Across Four States

Since 2005, DSC, with support from CSR partners, government programmes and development partners, has promoted farmer collectives to improve access to inputs, technology and markets. During 2025–26, nine DSC-promoted Farmer Producer Organisations operated across Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, providing input supply, seed production, commodity trading, aggregation, contract farming and value-chain services.

9
FPOs

12,187
Shareholders

₹117.16 lakh
Share capital

₹17.69 crore
Turnover

FPO Footprint

FPO FOOTPRINT 2025-26

9 FPOs | 4 States

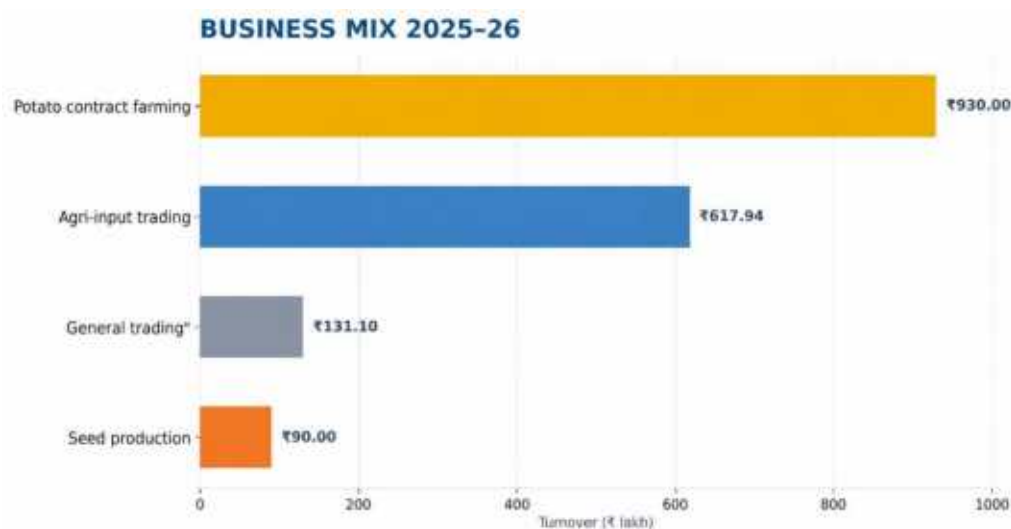
MAHARASHTRA 5 FPOs	5,408 shareholders Share capital: ₹54.00 lakh Turnover: ₹187.54 lakh
MADHYA PRADESH 2 FPOs	2,210 shareholders Share capital: ₹18.55 lakh Turnover: ₹124.00 lakh
GUJARAT 1 FPO	4,409 shareholders Share capital: ₹44.00 lakh Turnover: ₹1,456.00 lakh
RAJASTHAN 1 FPO	160 shareholders Share capital: ₹0.53 lakh Turnover: ₹1.50 lakh

State-wise reach, shareholder base, mobilised capital and annual turnover

State	FPOs	Shareholders	Share capital	Turnover	Major business activities
Maharashtra	5	5,408	₹54.00 lakh	₹187.54 lakh	Agri-input and commodity trading
Madhya Pradesh	2	2,210	₹18.55 lakh	₹124.00 lakh	Agri-input and commodity trading
Gujarat	1	4,409	₹44.00 lakh	₹1,456.00 lakh	Agri-inputs, seed production, trading and contract farming
Rajasthan	1	160	₹0.53 lakh	₹1.50 lakh	Agri-input trading
Total	9	12,187	₹117.16 lakh	₹1,769.04 lakh	—

FPO Business and Value Chains

The nine FPOs achieved a combined turnover of **₹17.69 crore** against the annual plan of ₹19.50 crore—approximately 91% achievement. Potato contract farming was the largest business segment, followed by agricultural-input trading, general trading and seed production.



*General trading is shown at the reconciled balancing value so that business segments equal the confirmed state-wise turnover of ₹1,769.04 lakh.

Major Commodities and Services

- Agricultural inputs and organic inputs
- Seed production and storage
- Cereals, spices and pulses
- Potato contract farming
- Commodity aggregation and trading
- Technical guidance, value addition and buyer linkages

Training and Capacity Building

During 2025–26, more than **2,656 participants**—including FPO directors, staff, shareholders, women and youth—participated in training programmes and exposure visits across the four states. Activities were tailored to the maturity and business needs of each FPO.

Business management	Business planning, financial systems and enterprise management
Production and value addition	Seed production, storage management and processing
Certification	GAP, organic and MSME certification
Sustainable agriculture	IPM, INM, organic and climate-resilient practices

Business management	Business planning, financial systems and enterprise management
Market development	Branding, packaging, GI, exports and buyer linkages
Exposure	APMCs, Krishi Melas, organic fairs and processing units





CAPACITY BUILDING

Learning that strengthens institutions and practice

Capacity building remains central to DSC's strategy for strengthening community institutions, civil society practice and its own programme teams. Through the Centre for Participatory Learning (CPL) in Ahmedabad and partnerships with national and state-level institutions, DSC delivered structured training, exposure visits and peer-learning processes during 2025–26.



The portfolio covered participatory water management, sustainable and natural farming, livestock development, agribusiness, governance, social accountability, gender integration, data systems and programme management. Classroom learning was deliberately linked with field immersion so that participants could engage with practicing communities, community resource persons (CRPs), Water User Associations (WUAs), Sujal Samitis, farmer producer organisations (FPOs) and DSC field teams.

THE LEARNING CYCLE Concepts and modules → practical tools → field interaction and demonstration → reflection → context-specific action planning.

Outreach at a glance

Delivery stream	Days	Participants	Trainee days
DSC-organised physical training programmes	32	281	575
Premises used by external organisations	58	702	1,527
Total reach across both streams	90	983	2,102

CPL: a platform for participatory learning

CPL serves as both a training hub and a convening space. Its residential and training facilities enable CSOs, CSR partners, community-based organisations (CBOs), government field functionaries and development professionals to learn together. The Centre's distinctive contribution is its ability to connect structured modules in Ahmedabad with exposure to operational field sites and community institutions.

Partnership-based learning

CPL designed and hosted learning programmes that combined technical content, institutional strengthening, field exposure and context-specific action planning.

Programme and partner	Reach	Annual progress highlights
Participatory irrigation management — AKRSP	12 staff; 3 days	PIM rules, leadership and office-bearer roles, linked with canal-water distribution and interaction with irrigation societies in Visnagar.
Module-based PIM — Samaj Pragati Sahayog	12 staff; 6 days	PIM and the Madhya Pradesh PIM Act; Dharoi Dam and Visnagar exposure; warabandi, WUA/federation governance, maintenance, women's participation and conflict resolution.
True cost and CSO governance — Bridgespan and ARIA	45 leaders; 19 CSOs; 2 workshops	True-cost calculation, efficient fund management, legal compliance and organisational governance for senior finance and programme leaders in Gujarat.

Programme and partner	Reach	Annual progress highlights
Community-led water security — Aatapi Foundation	18–19 Feb 2026	Practical learning on water budgets and plans, measurement tools, committee formation and community responsibilities in DSC's Mehsana programme area.
Water-security induction — SUVIDHA and HUF	6 participants; 17 Mar 2026	Integrated water-security planning, CRP and Sujal Samiti roles, supply- and demand-side measures, FPO linkages and measurement tools in Sabarkantha.
FPO governance and agribusiness — Deepak Foundation	7 sessions; 145 participants; 17 FPOs	Three-year visioning, board and CEO roles, value-chain opportunities and business-model development across seven locations in Gujarat.



FROM EXPOSURE TO IMPLEMENTATION

Ms. Nandini Srivastav, CEO, Aatapi Foundation reports that learning was applied in coastal Bharuch through two farm ponds storing nearly 769,000 litres, 10 borewell-recharge structures, water-efficient practices adopted by more than 55 farmers, and surveys of 14 village ponds and check dams across four villages with Gram Panchayats.

CPL premises as a sector resource

External organisations used CPL for 58 training days, reaching 702 participants and generating 1,527 trainee days. Users included Unnati, Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan, CSPC, APFO, Saath and Cohesion Foundation Trust. Axis Bank Foundation also convened a CSO-governance workshop for chief executives and senior managers from 12 partner CSOs across Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Module-based learning for CBOs and project teams

Under the HUF-supported water-security project, 149 participant attendances were recorded across three local learning events: 58 workers from the Meghraj area trained on CRP leadership



and implementation challenges at Himmatnagar; 61 Visnagar staff participated at Vadnagar; and 30 Sujal Samiti members at Meghraj strengthened their understanding of working procedures, roles and responsibilities.

Investing in the DSC team

Staff learning is embedded in DSC policy and programme management. During 2025–26, 86 staff members participated in internally and externally facilitated programmes. The learning portfolio combined technical, managerial and facilitation capabilities needed to deliver DSC's mission and collaborative projects.

Learning domain	Core themes
Sustainable agriculture	Natural farming, soil health, IPM/INM, vegetables, millets, seed banks and processing
Water and natural resources	Participatory groundwater and watershed management, demand management, remote sensing and carbon credits
Livelihoods and markets	Livestock, FPO agribusiness, women's collective enterprise, exports, GI branding, e-trading, NCDEX and MCX
Institutions and inclusion	Gender integration in PNRM, pro-poor approaches, governance and community facilitation
Programme effectiveness	MIS, monitoring and evaluation, SOPs, communication, documentation and reporting

Focused staff-learning modules

A three-day Training of Trainers programme (23–25 April 2025) strengthened 27 staff members, including eight women, in participatory training principles, planning, facilitation, communication and

module preparation. A two-day communication, documentation, reporting and writing programme (14–15 October 2025) engaged 30 staff members, including seven women, and covered reporting formats, stakeholder communication, case studies and press notes.

The year's work demonstrated that;

- DSC's blended approach connects structured modules with field immersion, peer interaction and action planning.
- Community institutions act as co-educators, demonstrating governance, water distribution, measurement and collective action in practice.
- CPL functions both as DSC's learning centre and as shared infrastructure for the wider civil-society ecosystem.
- Staff development integrates technical knowledge with facilitation, inclusion, data, documentation and organisational practice.

LOOKING AHEAD DSC will strengthen its reach to partners CSO teams for sharing its practical knowledge on water security solutions in Gujarat and also to strengthen learning assessment, post-training follow-up and documentation of how participants apply learning in institutions, programmes and communities.





Communication

DSC develops user-friendly audio-visual and printed information, education and communication (IEC) materials on water management, sustainable agriculture and enterprise development. Produced in Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi and English, these materials are used for dissemination, training and awareness among stakeholders ranging from grassroots communities and farmers to government agencies, development organisations and national-level institutions. The key IEC materials developed and disseminated during 2025–26 are presented below.

Title/IEC Material	Format	Key Message/Content	Language
Participatory Groundwater Resource Centre	YouTube film	Groundwater literacy; participatory monitoring; water management	Gujarati
Micro-Enterprise Incubation Programme	YouTube film	Enterprise incubation; mentoring; finance; markets	Hindi/Marathi

Title/IEC Material	Format	Key Message/Content	Language
Rural Entrepreneurship Network—Initial Shoots	Video story	Rural enterprises; support network; local livelihoods	Marathi/Hindi
When Hajipur's Borewells Ran Dry, the Village Didn't Wait	Digital story/reel	Borewell recharge; rainwater runoff; community action	English/Hindi
Participatory Groundwater Monitoring and Water Budgeting	Posts, photographs and field IEC	Water measurement; water budgeting; community planning	Gujarati/Hindi/Marathi
Natural Farming: What if a Field Could Start Healing Itself?	Digital story/reel	Soil health; crop residue; moisture conservation	English/Hindi
Nine Principles of Natural Farming	Demonstration videos, posters and posts	Bio-inputs; mulching; crop diversity; intercropping	Hindi
Chia Cultivation Demonstration	Farmer story/post	Crop diversification; water efficiency; farm economics	Hindi/English
Tribal Millets: From Local Fields to Wider Markets	Digital stories and event displays	Millets; nutrition; women's enterprise; markets	Hindi/English
Water User Associations and Participatory Irrigation Management	Video clips, photographs and posts	Irrigation efficiency; equity; collective management	Marathi/Hindi
Enterprise and Farmer Awareness Materials	Posters, banners, wall paintings and training aids	Sustainable farming; enterprise planning; schemes; markets	Gujarati/Hindi/Marathi

[illegible]





RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION & POLICY INFLUENCING

Research, Documentation and Policy Influencing

For DSC, research and policy advocacy are closely connected with field implementation. Community experience helps identify development challenges and test participatory approaches; systematic studies establish evidence of change; and engagement with government, civil society, knowledge institutions, donors and community organisations helps translate field learning into programmes and policy.

During 2025–26, this learning cycle was advanced through national and state-level policy forums, independent impact assessments, an end-term water-security assessment, a hydrogeological study and a baseline study on natural and agro-ecological farming. Together, these initiatives generated evidence on participatory irrigation management, groundwater security, livelihood enhancement, natural farming and community-led natural resource governance.

Policy Advocacy and Interface with State and National Stakeholders

DSC's Experience Shared at the Sujalam Bharat National Summit

At the **Sujalam Bharat National Summit**, held at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, on 29 November 2025, Mr Mohan Sharma represented DSC as a panellist in the session on community and institutional engagement for behavioural change. He shared DSC's field experience in participatory irrigation management, village water budgeting, water numeracy and community-led groundwater governance, highlighting informed local institutions and long-term engagement as foundations for sustainable water security.



MANAN Multi-Stakeholder Forum for Agriculture, Nature and Net-Zero Transition

At the national MANAN Multi-Stakeholder Forum for Agriculture, Nature and Net-Zero Transition organised by IDH, DSC presented its landscape-conservation experience from Muhali Village in Manawar, Dhar. The case demonstrated how ₹16.65 lakh mobilised through MGNREGA convergence transformed 5 hectares of degraded common land into a permanent green canopy through land restoration.

The experience positioned community-led micro-level governance, convergence and landscape restoration as an approach with potential relevance to India's wider Net-Zero transition, while bringing local evidence on



commons restoration into national discussions on agriculture, nature and climate transition.

Regional Collaborative Workshop on Participatory Tank Irrigation Management in Tribal Maharashtra

Under its Public, People, Civil Society Partnership approach, DSC has MoUs with Maharashtra's Water Resource Department and Soil and Water Conservation Department to improve irrigation-tank efficiency.

Drawing on five years of participatory irrigation management experience in tribal irrigation schemes in Nandurbar, DSC and WRD organised a regional workshop at MERI Auditorium, Nashik, on 28 June 2025. More than 100 WUA representatives, government officials and civil society organisations participated.

The workshop affirmed participatory irrigation management, technology-based water and crop planning, environmental safeguards and stronger collaboration among WUAs, government and experienced NGOs. It also recommended support from NABARD and ATMA and establishment of PIM Cells in Irrigation Departments of tribal districts.



Secretary, WRD, Maharashtra addressing the workshop at Nashik



Continuing Stakeholder Engagement in the Krishna River Basin

A related institutional engagement included DSC's participation as a partner NGO in the Krishna River Basin initiative under the Public, People, Civil Society Partnership framework. ITC-MSK entered into an MoU with the Water Resource Department, Maharashtra for work across the Godavari, Krishna and Tapi river basins.

At the programme-launching workshop organised at Yashwantrao Chavan Development Academy, Pune in July 2026, DSC's Executive Director participated as a panelist and shared lessons from earlier experience in the Ghod River Basin. These included awareness building among WUA directors and members, increasing irrigated area, efficient water use, sustainable sugarcane initiatives and collaboration with Vasantdada Sugarcane Institute, Central Sugarcane Research Centre, Padegaon and Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research, Rajgurunagar.

As this workshop was held in July 2026, it is presented as a continuation of policy partnerships and institutional processes strengthened during 2025–26.



Independent Assessments: Testing Outcomes and Sustainability: Project Impact Assessment Study of Integrated Livelihood Enhancement Project, Nandurbar, Maharashtra

At the conclusion of the seven-year Axis Bank Foundation-supported Integrated Livelihood Enhancement Project, implemented from October 2018 to March 2026, Think-through Consulting (TTC) was engaged to independently assess project outcomes and sustainability.

The programme reached 65,511 households across 242 villages, generated 97,310 intervention records and was implemented by a 69-member professional team. The independent assessment

validated project achievements identified good practices and lessons, and developed recommendations for future livelihood programming and long-term sustainability.

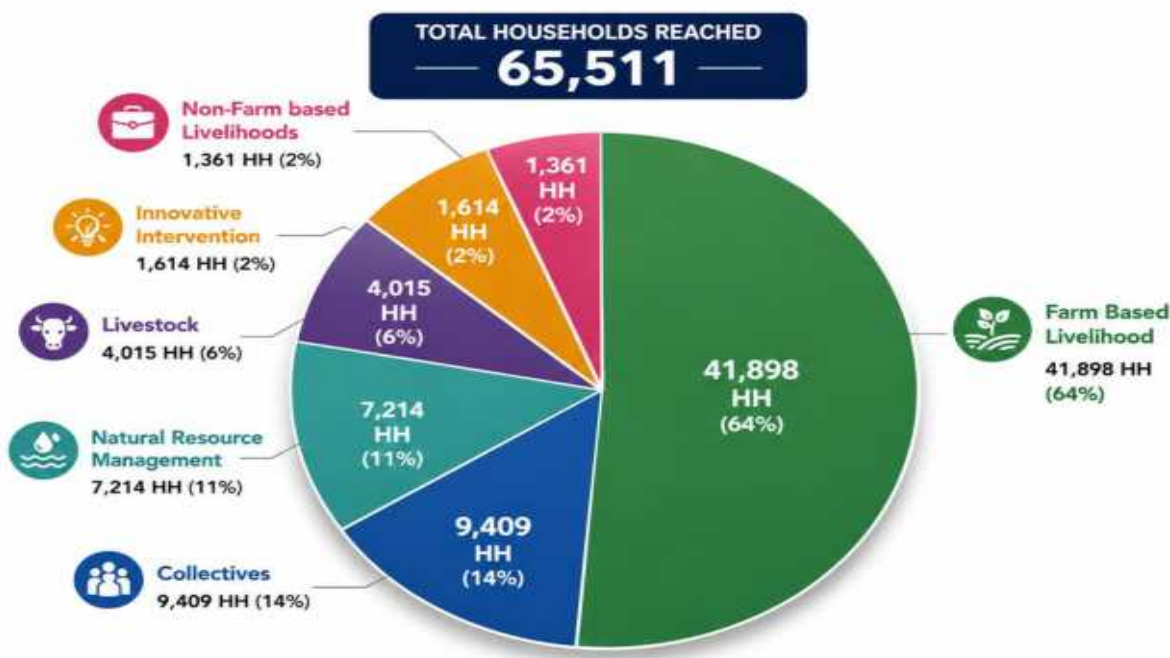
IRRIGATED AREA: BEFORE & AFTER INTERVENTION

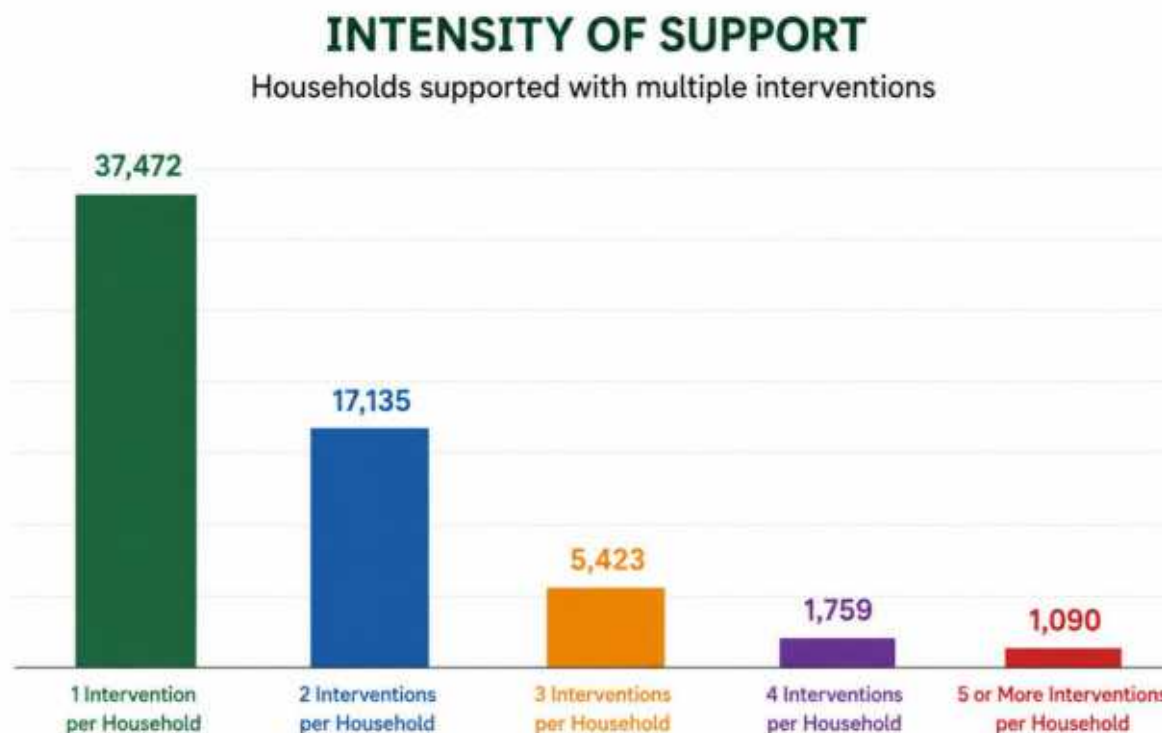
TANK / PROJECT	BASELINE 2019-20 (ha)	CHANGE (ha)	MAX IRRIGATED 2025-26 (ha)
Koradi	147.2	+62.3	209.5
Pawala	67.2	+21.3	88.5
Raingan	121.6	+77.6	199.2
Navali	42.1	+36.2	78.3
Kokanipada	48.4	+35.7	84.1
Thanepada	113.7	-40.7	73.0
Mendipada	82.0	-42.0	40.0

The reduced irrigation in Thanepada and Mendipada during 2025–26 was due to head regulator repairs and canal rehabilitation. Coverage is expected to improve after completion.

HOUSEHOLD OUTREACH BY INTERVENTION THEME

Distribution of 65,511 households reached across six major intervention themes





Impact Assessment of “Stabilising and Enhancing Farmers’ Income Through Government Schemes”—Nandurbar

An independent endline evaluation of the Ford Foundation-supported project was conducted by Gateway Consultancy in June 2025 across 15 project, outreach and control villages using household surveys, focus-group discussions, key-informant interviews and document review.

Around 81% of cultivating households in project villages reported increased irrigated area, compared with 5% in control villages, while nearly 97% of farming households adopted IPM, INM, seed conservation and other low-cost agricultural technologies.

Increased productivity and reduced cultivation costs contributed an estimated additional net income of ₹1.08 crore in 2025–26. More than 70% of supported households established self-employment activities in livestock, value addition, tailoring and petty trade, while more than 90% reported improved purchasing power and reduced distress migration. SHGs, Water User Groups, FPOs and Farmer Field Schools also became stronger platforms for collective action, livelihood development and women’s participation in financial decisions.

End-Term Impact Assessment of Water Security Development Project, Gujarat

With support from Axis Bank Foundation and in collaboration with the Livelihood Research and Training Institute (LRTI), DSC undertook an end-term assessment of its water-security interventions. The mixed-method study reviewed project and groundwater records, field evidence, village institutions, community perspectives and stakeholder consultations, with findings assessed through the OECD-DAC evaluation framework.

The assessment recorded a 57% reduction in groundwater deficit, from 212.75 MCM to 92.16 MCM. Sixty-one recharge structures generated an estimated recharge potential of 1,765.45 million litres, while 4,887 hectares adopted water-efficient irrigation. Community groundwater governance was strengthened through 25 PGWM committees and 22 trained Bhujal Jankars.

Drinking-water systems also improved. Pani Samitis were strengthened in 15 villages, with 54.37% women's membership and 81% representation from SC/OBC communities. Breakdown resolution improved to 24–48 hours, fixed supply schedules increased reliability, frontline workers conducted field water-quality testing with results uploaded to the JJM portal, and more than 60% of villages reported increased adoption of Narmada piped water for drinking.

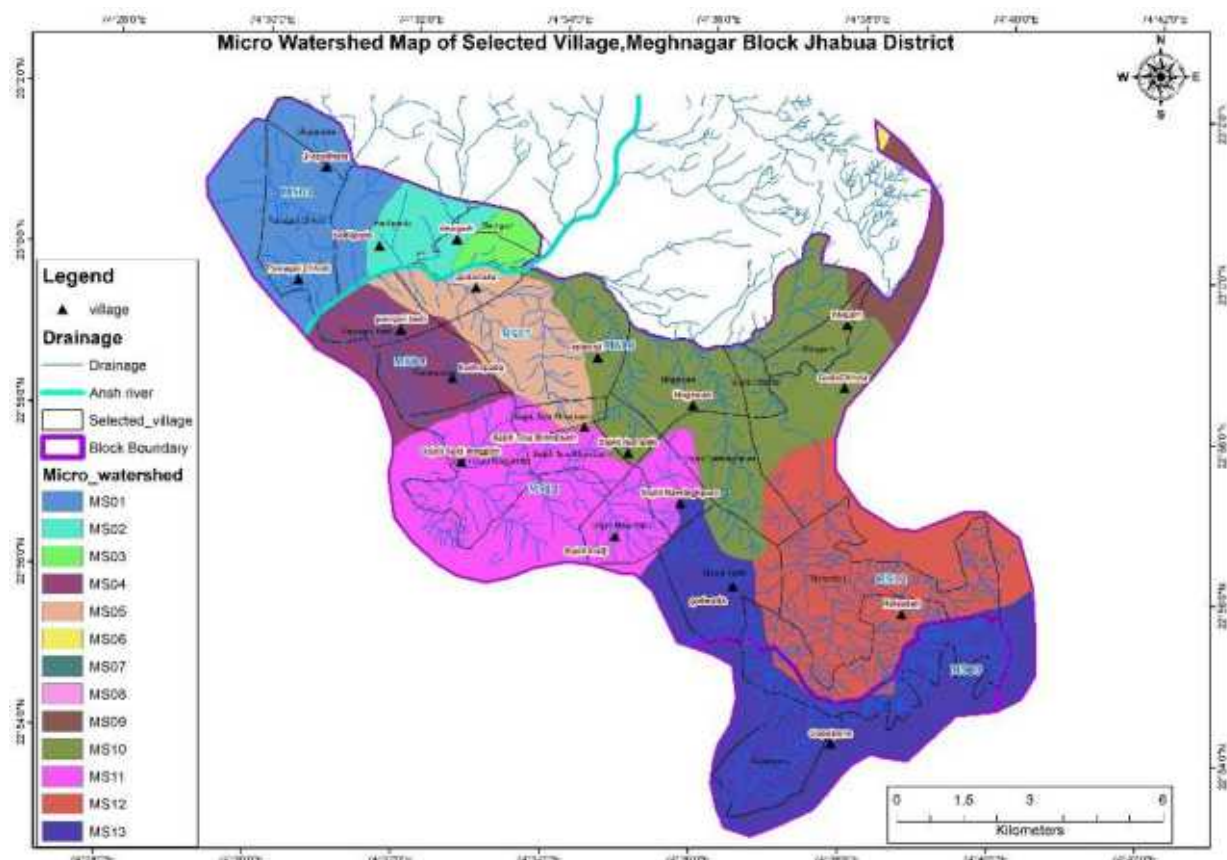
The assessment rated the intervention strongly on relevance and coherence and recommended scaling PGWM, integrating groundwater and drinking-water security, institutionalising Bhujal Jankars, strengthening women's leadership and knowledge management, and deepening government–community linkages. These findings provide a strong evidence base for future programme and policy design.

Benchmark and Diagnostic Studies for Future Programming: Hydrogeological Study under the Water Security Initiative, Jhabua District

Under the Water Security Initiative supported by HDFC Bank's CSR Parivartan Programme, an Aquifer Assessment Study was undertaken during 2025–26 across 30 villages in Meghnagar and Thandla Blocks of Jhabua District. The study covered 9,505 households and a population of 50,882 across 22,201.10 ha. Agriculture occupies 74.29% of the area, or 16,492.94 ha, making irrigation the principal driver of groundwater demand.

Average annual rainfall is approximately 835.10 mm, with about 92.8% occurring during the monsoon. Rainfall ranged from 1,549.05 mm in 2019 to 835.10 mm in 2022. The landscape contains 1,553 streams extending 666.10 km, creating significant opportunities for runoff harvesting and recharge. Geologically, Deccan Trap basalt covers 20,242.56 ha or 91.18%, while the Jhabua Gneissic Complex covers 1,958.54 ha or 8.82%. The BS01 aquifer is generally unconfined to semi-confined, with an aquifer depth of 30–60 m bgl and thickness of 16–30 m.

Pre-monsoon groundwater levels of 5–10 m bgl cover 18,642.91 ha or 83.97%, while 3,558.10 ha or 16.03% falls within 2–5 m bgl. In the 2023 post-monsoon assessment, groundwater levels were 2–5 m bgl across 100% of the watershed. However, the decadal pre-monsoon trend shows groundwater



decline across 20,559.19 ha or 92.60%, with a rise across only 1,641.82 ha or 7.40%. The post-monsoon decadal fluctuation shows a rise across 19,145.94 ha or 86.24%, indicating strong seasonal recharge but insufficient retention to offset subsequent groundwater withdrawal.

The assessment considered 222.01 sq km or 22,201.10 ha for artificial recharge, with average post-monsoon groundwater level of around 5.0 m bgl, unsaturated-zone storage of approximately 2.00 MCM and specific yield of 0.015. Recharge-worthy non-command areas were reported at 45,400 ha in Meghnagar and 48,800 ha in Thandla, with hilly areas of 4,800 ha and 5,500 ha respectively.

The study proposes 319 recharge and water-conservation structures at an estimated cost of approximately ₹9.61 crore: 28 percolation tanks/recharge trenches, 35 recharge shafts/tube wells, 12 step recharge trenches, 12 dugwell recharge structures, 6 gabion/GP/LBCD structures, 11 nala bunds/check dams/CPs, 11 sub-surface dykes, 6 village pond renovations and 198 domestic dugwell recharge structures.

Overall, the study identifies strong seasonal recharge potential but significant long-term and pre-monsoon stress. It recommends combining recharge structures, watershed treatment, rainwater

harvesting, micro-irrigation, crop diversification, regulated groundwater abstraction and community-based groundwater management for long-term water security.

Baseline Study for Natural and Agro-Ecological Farming Initiative in Madhya Pradesh

DSC, with an independent research agency, undertook a baseline study across 50 villages in Alirajpur and Dhar districts, covering approximately 5,000 farming households. The survey covered 550 households—500 intervention and 50 control—to establish pre-intervention conditions relating to farming practices, behaviour, awareness, technology adoption and livelihood vulnerability.

The study highlighted high dependence on climate-sensitive agriculture. Small and marginal farmers constitute 60–85% of households and agriculture is the primary livelihood for 96–99%. Nearly 82% of agricultural land in Alirajpur is rainfed and 86–91% of households reported crop failure. Declining soil fertility was reported by 60–67%, while 85–99% use chemical fertilisers and 67–88% use chemical pesticides.

Despite these vulnerabilities, awareness of natural farming ranged from 55.1% to 77.5%, with 85–92.5% willing to adopt such practices. However, 84–91% reported technical knowledge gaps, indicating the need for practical, demonstration-led capacity building.

The baseline establishes a quantitative benchmark for measuring end-term change and supports differentiated planning by geography, community, farming system and crop. It identifies priorities in knowledge, technology adoption, soil and water management, livestock integration and institutional support, while creating an evidence base for farmers, CSOs and government stakeholders to track and adapt interventions over time.

Evidence to Action

The year's studies and assessments strengthened DSC's evidence base for programme refinement, while policy forums helped carry field lessons into wider institutional discussions. Together, these processes reinforced the value of rigorous learning, independent assessment and community-led approaches in shaping future interventions.



ACCOLADES

Awards/Recognitions to DSC, Field Units, CBOs and Individuals from Project Areas Associated with DSC

Celebrating recognition that grows from community action, field innovation and knowledge-based support.



Executive Director, DSC receiving Citation from Honorable Union Minister Shri C.R. Patil, Jal Shakti Mantralay at FICCI Award, New Delhi

From Community Action to National Recognition: DSC Honoured at the FICCI Water Awards

Development Support Centre (DSC), Ahmedabad, received the **Joint Second Prize in the 'Water Initiatives by NGO' category** at the **13th Edition of the FICCI Water Awards 2025**. The award was presented on 10 March 2026 by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri C. R. Patil.

The national recognition acknowledged DSC's sustained efforts to advance community-led water security, including participatory groundwater management, village-level water budgeting, informed water-use planning and the strengthening of local institutions. These approaches place communities at the centre of understanding, conserving and collectively managing their water resources.

The award reflects the combined contribution of farming communities, community institutions, field teams, technical professionals and development partners associated with DSC's water-security initiatives especially HDFC Foundation, Axis bank Foundation and Atal Bhujal Yojana.

More importantly, it celebrates the communities whose participation and collective action translate water-security principles into meaningful change on the ground.

Recognition of FPOs

Our five DSC-promoted FPOs for being honored with the “**Millenior FPO of the Year 2025**” at the ICAR, Kristin Jagran–Mahindra Tractors Awards.

A prestigious jury led by the ICAR Chairperson, senior government officials, and corporate leaders selected the winners.



🏆 Awarded FPOs:

- 1.Narmada Valley FPO, Dhar, MP
- 2.Adimjati FPO, Alirajpur, MP
- 3.Amu Akha Ek Se FPO, Dhadgaon, Nandurbar, Maharashtra
- 4.Nandbhumi FPO, Nandurbar, Maharashtra
5. Krushidhan FPO, Gujarat

These FPOs have excelled in governance, compliance, and business growth, representing different stages of the FPO growth cycle—from infant-stage FPOs in Nandurbar, to developing FPOs in MP, to the mature Krushidhan FPO in Gujarat.

The awards were presented by Hon’ble Minister Shri Ramdas Athawale on 8 December 2025 at the ICAR Grounds, New Delhi.



Annexures

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

Annual Accounts

BHARAT C. MEHTA
B.Com., F.C.A.

VANSHIKA J VIDHWANI
B.Com., F.C.A., DISA (ICAI)

bcm
associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Shri Development Support Centre (DSC), Maruti Nandan Villa 1, Near Govt. Tubewell, Bopal, Ahmedabad – 380 058 (F – 4260 / Ahmedabad)** ("the Trust") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of Income and Expenditure for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Trust in accordance with the Accounting Standards generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies

406, Zodiac Square, Opp. Gurudwara Gobind Dham, S. G. Road, Thaltej, Ahmedabad - 380054.
Tel : 079 - 26581071, 26581072 • E-mail : bcmassoinfo@gmail.com



used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at March 31, 2026 and
- (b) in the case of the statement of Income and Expenditure, of the deficit for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

I. We further report that:

- a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 have been kept by the Trust so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- c. the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d. in our opinion, the Trust has adequate internal financial control systems in place and are operating efficiently.



- II. As required under section 33(2) of the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, we report that -
- (1) The 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 accounts.
 - (3) The vouchers in the custody of the trustee on the date of audit were in agreement with the accounts. The cash balance as on the date of the balance sheet is Nil.
 - (4) All books, deeds, accounts, vouchers, or other documents or records required by us were produced before us.
 - (5) A register of movable and immovable properties is properly maintained and the changes therein are communicated from time to time to the regional office of the Charity Commissioner.
 - (6) There are no defects and inaccuracies mentioned in the previous audit report which need to be complied with.
 - (7) The manager / trustee required by us to appear before us did show and furnished the necessary information required by us.
 - (8) No property or funds were applied for any object or purpose other than the object or purpose of the trust.
 - (9) The amounts receivable outstanding for more than 1 year is Rs. 54,03,614 (Sardar Sarovar Nigam Ltd. (SSNL)) and the amounts written off are NIL.
 - (10) Tenders were invited wherever the repairs or construction involving expenditure exceeding Rs. 10,000 was taken up.
 - (11) We have not come across any case of alienations of the immovable properties contrary to the provisions of section 36 of the Act.
 - (12) We have not come across any case of irregular, illegal or improper application of or failure or omission to recover monies or other property belonging to the public trust or



of loss or waste of money or other property thereof on the part of the trustees or any person while in the management of the trust.

- (13) The minimum and maximum number of the trustees is maintained.
- (14) The meetings are held regularly as provided in the trust instrument.
- (15) The minute book of the proceedings of the meeting is maintained.
- (16) None of the trustees has any interest in the investments of the trust.
- (17) None of the trustees is either a debtor or a creditor of the trust.
- (18) No irregularities are pointed out by the auditors in the accounts of the previous year which require to be complied with by the trustees during the period of audit.

UDIN: 26030268BZDWVK8669

Ahmedabad



For B C M Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 100808W


Bharat Mehta
Partner

Membership No. 030268

Dated: 10th September, 2026

DSC - F.Y. 2025-26

Name of Society/ Trust: Development Support Centre (DSC)
 Society Registration no. 4400/A/BAD, Trust Registration no. F/4260/A/BAD, Date of Registration :06th May,1994
 Address of the Society/Trust: Maruti Nandan Villa-1, Near Government Tube well, Bopal, Ahmedabad, 380058
 FCRA no. : 041910204 dated 28th January,1999 (Renewal till 30th June,2027)
 Statement of Income & Expenditure for the year ended on 31st March, 2026

Expenses	Sche dule	2025-26		2024-25		Income	Sche dule	2025-26		2024-25	
		Amount (Rs.)		Amount (Rs.)				Amount (Rs.)		Amount (Rs.)	
To Salary & Benefits	5	7,53,62,532		9,03,86,944		By Grants	E	27,44,63,188		27,45,54,797	
To Office Operation Expenses	6	1,31,27,809		1,12,07,121		By Interest	1	18,11,056		16,19,519	
To Remuneration to Auditors	7	1,48,758		1,41,600		By Administrative contribution received from the project (Notional income charged to the project)	2				
To Admin Contribution Charity Commissioner	8	50,000		-		By Contribution from Training programme	3	37,08,372		37,06,979	
To Travelling Expenses		92,58,617		84,74,318		By Consultancy Fees		15,58,363		10,45,681	
To Capacity Building & Policy Advocacy /Research Expenses	9	2,70,942		3,84,212		By Other Income	4	1,55,080		-	
To Communication & Information Service	10	3,38,546		2,82,708		By Community Contribution (Notional income and shown as an expenditure also)		11,611		3,08,986	
To Training facility Expenses	11	6,26,886		3,15,244		By Depreciation Reversal on Sale of Fixed Asset				7,21,041	
To Programme Expenses	12	18,15,68,054		16,84,37,266		By Excess of Expenditure over income transfer to Income & Expenditure Appropriation A/c		9,50,999		25,21,232	
To Grant Witten off		4,367		-							
To Depreciation	C	19,02,158		23,49,495							
To Expenses from Community contribution				7,21,041							
To Excess of Income over Expenditure transfer to Income & Expenditure Appropriation A/c				17,78,287							
Total		28,26,58,669		28,44,78,235		Total		28,26,58,669		28,44,78,235	

As per our report of even date annexed herewith

UDIN -26030268BZDWVK8669

For BCM Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No. : 100808W

Partner

Membership No. 030268

Date :- 10th September, 2026

Place :- Ahmedabad

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

Sd/-
Chairman

Sd/-
Treasurer

Sd/-
Executive Director



DSC - F.Y. 2025-26

Name of Society/ Trust: Development Support Centre (DSC)
 Society Registration no. 4400/A/BAD, Trust Registration no. F/4260/A/BAD, Date of Registration :06th May,1994
 Address of the Society/Trust: Maruti Nandan Villa-1, Near Government Tube well, Bopal, Ahmedabad, 380058
 FCRA no. : 041910204 dated 28th January,1999 (Renewal till 30th June,2027)
 Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2026

Funds & Liabilities	Sche dule	2025-26		2024-25		Assets	Sche dule	2025-26		2024-25	
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)			Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Trust Fund	A		2,500	2,500	2,500	Fixed Assets	C		3,84,52,539		3,70,11,244
Corpus Fund	A		1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	Investments	F		3,82,99,214		3,71,58,345
Ford Foundation Endowment & Matching Fund	A					Deposits	G		13,12,323		9,36,966
Earmarked Fund	A		4,28,61,554	4,17,27,157	4,17,27,157	Current Assets, Loan & Advances	H		15,01,931		17,51,824
Revolving Fund	A		73,87,923	75,35,916	75,35,916	Grant Receivables	I		56,28,842		66,50,881
Reserves & Surplus	A		6,22,109	6,22,109	6,22,109	Release For Innovative Projects	J		3,22,517		3,99,378
Depreciation Fund	C		30,85,317	30,85,317	30,85,317	Cash & Bank Balances	K		4,34,31,139		4,51,93,528
Capital Expenditure Grant			2,85,24,092	2,66,21,930	2,66,21,930	Income & Expenditure Account	B				50,09,780
Balance as per last year		2,39,93,962		2,55,75,695	2,55,75,695	Balance as per last year		32,31,493			(17,78,287)
Add : Received during the year	E	14,41,295		11,71,820	11,71,820	Add/(Less) : during the year		9,50,999			32,31,493
Less: during the year		-		27,53,553	27,53,553				41,82,492		
Current liabilities & provisions	D		20,275	4,25,661	4,25,661						
Unutilised grants	E		2,50,66,970	2,81,94,108	2,81,94,108						
Total			13,31,30,997	13,23,33,660	13,23,33,660	Total			13,31,30,997		13,23,33,660

As per our report of even date annexed herewith

UDIN -26030268BZDWVK8669

For BCM Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No. : 100808W

Bharat Mehta
 Partner
 Membership No. 030268
 Place :- Ahmedabad
 Date :- 10th September, 2026

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

Sd/- Chairman
 Sd/- Treasurer
 Sd/- Executive Director



Statutory details about DSC

Sr. No.	Statute	Details
1	Date of Incorporation of organization	06.05.1994
2	Registered under Act	Registered under section 21 of the Society Registration Act 1860 with registration no. GUJ/4400/Ahmedabad and Registered section 29 of Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 with registration no. F/4260/Ahmedabad
3	12(A)	Approval No. (Unique Registration No.): AABFD8824C24AD01 Date of Approval: 03.06.2025 From Assessment Year 2026-2027 to AY 2030-2031
4	80(G)	Document Identification No.: AABFD8824C25AD01 Date of Approval: 12.02.2026 From Assessment Year 2027-2028 to AY 2031-2032
5	FCRA	FCRA Registration No. 041910204. FCRA renewed certificate is valid for a period of five years with effect from 01-07-2022 till 30-06-2027.
6	PAN CARD NUMBER	AABFD8824C
7	TDS-TAN NUMBER	AHMD00678G
8	GST NUMBER	24AABFD8824C1ZU
9	Postal address and contact details	Development Support Centre (DSC), C/o, Maruti Nandan Villa-1, Near Govt. Tube well, Bopal, Ahmedabad 380 058 Gujarat India.
10	Phone Email Website	02717-235994/97 dsc@dscindia.org www.dscindia.org
11	Contact Person	Mr. Mohan Sharma Executive Director Contact details: mohan@dscindia.org Mobile: 9601281123
12	GOVT. DARPAN ID	GJ/2017/0114855
13	CSR Registration no.	CSR00000674

CONTACT DETAILS

HEAD OFFICE: GUJARAT

Development Support Centre

Near Government Tubewell, Bopal, Ahmedabad-380 058

Tel: + 91-2717-235994 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 Chandrapalsinh Rathod**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
C/o, Jitendrakumar Om Prakash Sharma's house, 12 /158, Vasundhra Society,
Girdharnagar, Katwad Road, Himmatnagar-383 001
(M) 9870029301, Email ID: dschimatnagar531@gmail.com
- Visnagar** : **Shri Rajendra Patel**, Programme Executive, Development Support Centre,
5 , Sarvodaynagar Society, Nr. Gayatri Mandir, Visnagar - 384315,
District-Mahesana.
(M) 9601281156, Email ID: dscvisnagar@yahoo.co.in
- Mehsana** : **Shri Manu Vadher**, Regional Integrator, Development Support Centre,
"Motibhavan", 2nd Floor, Opp. N.G. School, Manav Ashram Chokdi, Visnagar
Road, Mehsana - 384 315.
(M) 9601281153, Email ID: dscmahesana@gmail.com

FIELD OFFICES – MADHYA PRADESH

- Kukshi** : **Shri Anil K Shrivastava**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
C/o House of Kantikumar Jain (Advocate), Opp. Honda Service Point,
Alirajpur Road, Kukshi Dist. Dhar-454331.
(M) 9713821382, Email ID: dsckukshi@gmail.com
- Manawar** : **Shri Anil K Shrivastava**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre
C/o Asha Dinesh Johri, Near LIC office Dhar Rd Manawar, District : Dhar
Pin code 454446 (M) 97138 21382, Email ID : dscmanavar@gmail.com

Nanpur-Alirajpur : **Shri Kamlesh Rajat**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre
C/O Kadam Savesingh Rawat, Near Radhey Petroleum,
Umarali Road, Alirajpur (M.P.), PIN-457 887
(M) 8319611355 **Email ID:** dscalirajpur2014@gmail.com

Sondwa : **Shri Kamlesh Rajat**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre
C/o Raysingh Awasiya, Umralli Road Sondwa, District Alirajpur, Pin Code 457888
(M) 8319611355 **Email ID :** kamleshkrajat@gmail.com

Mhow : **Shri Pawan Kushwah**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
Mahalaxmi Apartment, Near Mahajan Dharmshala, Khurdi Road, Tehsil Mhow,
District Indore Pin - 453661
(M) 7697691038, **Email ID:** dscmhow@gmail.com

Thandla-Jhabua : **Shri Kamlesh Rajat, Project Integrator**, Development Support Centre, Thandla-
Meghnagar Road, NOGAWAN-45779, Block Meghnagar, Dist.-Jhabua (M.P)
(M) 8319611355, **Email ID:** dscjhabua2025@gmail.com

Kathiwada : **Shri Hariya Damor, Block Integrator**, Development Support Centre, C/o Uday
singh Ganesh Bazar Faliya Fulmal, Block Kathiwada, Dist. Alirajpur, Pin - 457888
Email ID: dsckathiwada@gmail.com

FIELD OFFICES – MAHARASHTRA

Narayangaon : **Shri Suraj Gupta**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
Flat No:04, First Floor, Om Jai Bhole Prestige, Ramkrishna Chowk, Khodad Road,
Narayangaon, Tal: Junnar Dist: Pune 410504. Maharashtra.
(M) 8669123617, **Email ID:** teamleader.dsccnarayangaon@gmail.com

Nandurbar : **Shri Jitendra Rohidas Sonawane**, Programme Manager,
Development Support Centre, Plot No - 37, Jayantilal Nagar, Nandurbar,
Pin 425412. **(M)** 7720045808, **Email ID:** dscnandurbar@gmail.com

FIELD OFFICES – RAJASTHAN

Baran : **Shri Mukesh Patidar**, Team Leader, Development Support Centre,
C/O Mukesh Singhal House, Near Arihant Traders, Shahbad Main Road, Kelwara,
Baran, Rajasthan- 325 224
Email ID: dsccbaran@gmail.com

DSC TEAM

HEAD OFFICE

1	Mohan Sharma	Executive Director
<u>Field Implementation Support Team (FIST)</u>		
2	Krishna Sadashiv Chavan	Regional Integrator
3	Gordhan Haribhai Kantariya	Programee Executive-Training
4	Dipak Mangaldas Raval	Programme Executive
5	Jasvant Mulajibhai Chauhan	Manager-Producer's Company
6	Kaushal Vinodchandra Gadariya	Programme Manager - WRD & GIS
<u>Support Staff</u>		
7	Rizwana Y Madhupurwala	Chief Finance Officer
8	Kamlesh M. Patel	Accounts Officer
9	Sandipa Nelson	HR & Admin Executive
10	Ketan C Khatri	Guj. Stenographer
11	Jorawarsingh Rathod	Driver cum Messenger
12	Indrasinh Majawat	Driver cum Messenger

GUJARAT

<u>Mehsana Team</u>		
13	Rajendrakumar Balchanddas Patel	District Integrator
14	Manubhai Valabhai Vadher	Regional Integrator
15	Alpeshkumar Pravinbhai Patel	Community Organizer
16	Nirmalkumar Vinodbhai Patel	Assistant Engineer
17	Gandaji Hathiji Thakor	Community Organizer
18	Ratansinh Jagusinh Chauhan	Community Organizer
19	Anitaben Shankarbhai Nayee	Accountant
20	Amrabhai Kamabhai Chavada	Sr.Agriculture Expert
21	Pradhyumansinh Jitendrasinh Chavada	Sr.Community Organizer
22	Nikitaben Venuji Thakor	Agriculture Expert
23	Mehulkumar Pravinbhai Patel	Agriculture officer
24	Sanjaykumar Bachubhai Pandor	MIS Executive
<u>Visnagar Team</u>		
25	Jigneshkumar Pravinbhai Patel	Community Organiser
26	Hemangi Manojkumar Thakor	Community Organiser
<u>Himmatnagar Team</u>		
27	Divyaben Bharatgiri Goswami	Community Organiser
28	Anand Shah	Project Manager
29	Rupeshkumar Dilipbhai Raval	PU Manager

30	Patel Meet Vijaykumar	Technical Expert-Agriculture
31	Chandrapalsinh Kiritsinh Rathod	Community Organiser
32	Samarpan Bhimjibhai Hanspara	Civil Engineer
33	Drupatsinh Vanrajsinh Solanki	Agriculture Officer
34	Ajaykumar Parbatji Chavhan	Community Organizer
35	Khant Raychandji Punjaji	Community Organizer
36	Dushyantkumar Amrutbhai Patel	Technical Expert-MIS
37	Patel Krupaben Pravinbhai	Accountant

Meghraj Team

38	Kripalsinh Vanrajsinh Solanki	Field Engineer
39	Bipinkumar Kantilal Taral	Agriculture Expert
40	Jashodaben Kanabhai Damor	Community Organiser
41	Ketanbhai Chaganbhai Gohil	Team Leader
42	Chetankumar Dineshbhai Raval	Agriculture Assistant
43	Nandlal Babubhai Menat	Community Organiser
44	Soni Jimeshkumar Girishbhai	Technical Expert-Engineer
45	Mehul Ramanbhai Vankar	Community Organizer
46	Khant Bhagavati Babarbhai	Community Organizer
47	Prachiben Subhashbhai Patel	Accountant
48	Narehbhai Rameshbhai Taral	FPO Outlet In charge
49	Nitin Vitthalrao Dudhabade	Livestock Expert
50	Mitulkumar Ishvarbhai Valand	Technical expert-Engineer

MADHYA PRADESH

Manawar Team

51	Yashwant Pataliya Kanel	Community Organiser
52	Ashish Durgaram Birla	Technical Expert-Agriculture
53	Neha Santosh Sharma	Accountant
54	Ujjawal Ashok kumar Nigam	Technical Expert-Engineer
55	Saloni Kishore Rathod	Programme Associate
56	Mahesh Narayan Khote	Community Organiser
57	AnilKumar Rajeshwar Mahto	Programme Associate
58	Vishal Kumar Mahato	Technical Expert-Agriculture
59	Shailendra Karode	FPO Outlet In charge
60	Pranjal Man Mohan Shukla	Technical Expert-Agriculture
61	Reena Dashrath Muwel	Community Organiser

Kukshi Team

62	Arpit Dagdu Kadam	Block Integrator
63	Kratika Surendra Singh	Female Community Organiser
64	Ravi Nathulal Sisodiya	Regional Integrator
65	Rupali Suresh Yadav	Community Organiser
66	Lalit Saravan Yadav	Technical Expert-Engineer
67	Deepak Hiralal Sen	Community Organiser

68	Hemendra Dhanpal Arya	Technical Expert-Livelihood
69	Ankit Kumar	Technical Expert-Agriculture

Alirajpur Team

70	Anil Rajendrabhai Shrivastava	District Integrator
71	Surendra Jat	Technical Expert-Agriculture
72	Jitendra Khushal Goyal	Sr. Technical Expert
73	Kamla Onkarsingh Uchchaware	Community Organiser
74	Dinesh Mori	FPO Outlet In charge
75	Jayprakash Indralal Tripathi	Sr. Technical Expert-Engineer
76	Shubhi Awdhesh Kumar Dubey	Programme Assistant-Social
77	Sayyed Sarfarz Aasif	Program Associate
78	Mukesh Chouhan	Accountant
79	Prashant Sudhakar Rao Thorat	Project Integrator
80	Denis Goverdhan Patidar	Accountant
81	Manish Hariram Girdhani	Communication Officer
82	Vijendrasingh Bhanwarsingh Panwar	Social Field Officer
83	Shakir Shokat Ulla Khan	Advocacy Officer
84	Akbar Ahmad Khan	Marketing Officer
85	Abhay Ghanshyam Tak	Field Officer Agriculture
86	Sanjeev Kumar Surinder Prakash	Marketing Officer
87	Harish Chintaman Tiwari	Agriculture Field Officer
88	Sukhwinder Singh	Community Mobiliser
89	Bhagat Singh Gildarsingh Solanki	Community Mobiliser
90	Janiya Ningwal	Community Mobiliser

Mhow Team

91	Pawan Narayan Kushwah	Team Leader
92	Vishal Yadav	Project Engineer
93	Harisingh BIJESHINGH Karma	Community Mobilizer
94	Devendra BHAGIRATH Luniya	Community Mobilizer
95	Ravi Laxman Shiv Patel	Community Organizer
96	Sunil Suresh Garewal	Community Organizer
97	Nisha Dinesh Yadav	Community Mobilizer
98	Kuldeep Hareram Moraniya	Agriculture Expert-IAP
99	Nikhilesh Gorishanker Bhatt	Technical Expert-Agriculture
100	Pradeep Kumar Kushwah	Accountant
101	Parasram Choudhary	Community Organizer
102	Vishal Chouhan	Computer Operator

Thandla-Jhabua Team

103	Kamlesh Rajat	Team Leader
104	Mahesh Prajapati	Accountant
105	Mukesh Bhuriya	Community Organizer
106	Vandana Sharma	Technical Expert-MIS
107	Ruchi Kumawat	Community Organizer

108	Balram Rathore	Technical Expert-Agriculture
109	Dinesh Kumar Dandotiya	Technical Expert-Engineer

Kathiwada-Alirajpur Team

110	Hariya Damor	Block Integrator
111	Nanbu Tomar	Community Organizer
112	Umesh Verma	Technical Expert-Agriculture
113	Anita Solanki	Community Organizer

Sondwa Team

114	Rajeev Rajan Rai	Block Integrator
115	Ajmer Singh Bhide	Community Organizer
116	Santosh Chouhan	Agriculture Expert
117	Mamta Rathore	MIS Expert

RAJASTHAN

Baran Team

118	Naresh kumar Babulal Sen	Community Organiser
119	Pankesh Kumar Meena	Technical Expert
120	Harimohan Pushpchand Meena	Field Engineer
121	Aryaman Nagar	Team Leader
122	Kapil Hariom Mehta	Agriculture Expert
123	Saroj Darmesh Kushwah	Community Organiser
124	Chitresh	Field Supervisor
125	Suresh Kumar Sen	Field Supervisor
126	Arvind Ahir	Field Supervisor
127	Sonu Sen	Field Supervisor
128	Hemraj Gadriya	Field Supervisor
129	Naresh Kumar	Field Supervisor
130	Deepak Kumar Nagar	Field Supervisor
131	Anil Kumar Malav	Field Supervisor
132	Lakhveer Singh Mehta	Accountant
133	Leeladhar Nagar	Community Mobilizer
134	Sanjeev Kumar Sain	Technical Expert-Livelihood

MAHARASHTRA

Narayangaon Team

135	Nitin Dashrath Chaudhari	Technical Expert-Agriculture
136	Tushar Sudam Kute	Agriculture Officer
137	Mahesh Shantaram Doke	Agriculture Supervisor
138	Kiran Balasaheb Sondkar	Agriculture Supervisor
139	Tushar Anil Bhuse	Agriculture Supervisor
140	Rushabh Baban Rokade	Agriculture Supervisor
141	Sagar Rambhau Jadhav	Community Mobilizer
142	Rucha Baban Gavali	Project Accountant

143 Dhairyashil Dhanaji Patil
144 Shubham Gopalsingh Bhais
145 Pravin Narayan Jagdhane

Field Engineer
Agriculture Supervisor
Team Leader

Nandurbar Team

146 Jitendra Rohidas Sonawane
147 Daksha Nanu Vasave
148 Shamkant Sudhakar Patil
149 Bhimrao Chamarya Mavchi
150 Shaikh Aasif Kamroddin
151 Savitri Narottam Chaure
152 Prakash Suresh Sonawane
153 Asha Janu Gaikwad
154 Rahul Rohidas Borase
155 Kalpesh Ashok Patel
156 Pankaj Eknath Thakare
157 Sanjaykumar Govindbhai Tamboli
158 Yogesh Kantilal Chaudhari
159 Mahendra Eknath Thakare
160 Pavlu Tikaram Sable
161 Santosh Hindurao More
162 Vikas Gulab Suryawanshi
163 Tapsing Bhongya Padvi
164 Lahu Dongarsing Bagul
165 Sandip Isak Valvi
166 Ambilal Hiralal Gavit
167 Jota Chandrasing Pawara
168 Supriya Dilip Patle
169 Vilas Khojalya Vasave
170 Sarita Vinod Jagtap
171 Kalavati Santosh Gavit
172 Nilesh Prakash Chaudhari
173 Kantilal Hunya Valvi
174 Vipul Panditrao Pawar
175 Nandlal Arun Patil
176 Rajnikant Narendrakumar Chitte
177 Bhushan Jayraj Mali
178 Nilesh Ashok Sabale
179 Kalpesh Subhash Pawara
180 Jyoti Sumit Desai
181 Jayavant Mangulal Suryawanshi
182 Mahesh Premsing Aher
183 Sharad Raman Vasave
184 Avinash Isak Valvi
185 Mangalsing Thavalya Padvi
186 Chetna Pandurang Mandlik

District Integrator
Programme Executive - Social
Programme Executive - Social
Programme Executive - Social-PIM
Programme Executive - Livelihood
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Executive - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Agriculture
Programme Executive - Livelihood
Programme Executive - Engineering
Programme Assistant - Engineering
Office Assistant
Office Assistant
Project Coordinator
HR Assistant
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Executive - Agriculture
Programme Executive - Agriculture
Programme Executive - Agriculture
Programme Executive - Agriculture
Programme Assistant - Agriculture
Programme Executive - Engineering
MIS Assistant
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Engineering
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Social
Programme Assistant - Agriculture
MIS Assistant

187	Pavan Jeharsing Valvi	Programme Assistant - Social
188	Chinmay Nagesh Agnihotri	Programme Assistant - Social
189	Girdhar Singa Vasave	Programme Assistant - Social
190	Sandipsing Prakashsing Rajput	MIS Executive
191	Milind Ramesh Kharote	Account Assistant
192	Amol Ratanlal Pawara	Programme Assistant - Engineering
193	Purushottam Namdev Kedar	Programme Assistant - Social
194	Dinesh Mahale	Programme Executive-Agriculture
195	Rahul Eknath Chaudhari	Programme Assistant - Social
196	Ashutosh Vilasrao Babhare	MIS Executive
197	Monika Harish More	Programme Assistant - Social
198	Kamal Shivdas Kharde	Programme Assistant - Social
199	Sharma Digvijay Ganesh	Programme Executive - Engineer
200	Jitendra Govinda Birari	Accountant

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Current Funding Partners

1) Government Grants

- Atal Jal Yojna
- Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation (GWRDC), Gandhinagar
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- Sardar Sarovar Nigam Ltd. (SSNL)
- Small Farmers' Agri Business Consortium - (SFAC)
- Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation (GWRDC), Gandhinagar

2) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Partners

- Ashraya Hastha Trust (AHT)
- Axis Bank Foundation
- HDFC Bank Ltd.
- Hindustan Unilever Foundation (HUF)
- ICICI Foundation
- ITC Ltd. Mission "Sunahara Kal"
- Satva Cotgin Pvt. Ltd.
- Vikrant International Pvt.Ltd.

3) Foreign Grants

- Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)
- BCI Growth & Innovation Foundation
- Ford Foundation
- IDH-Regenerative Production Landscape Collaborative (RPLC)
- Value Network Ventures Advisory Services Pte. Ltd (VNV)
- Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (WHH)

4) Domestic Grants (Trust and Foundation)

- Give India Foundation
- Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative

Knowledge Partners

- 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
- Dantiwada Agriculture University, Gujarat
- Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR), Ahmedabad, Gujarat
- International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Anand, Gujarat
- Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), Gujarat
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mumbai
- INREM, Anand, Gujarat
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Dewas, Indore, Agar Malwa, Manpur Alirajpur, Narayangaon, Nandurbar, Kherva, Randheja, Hanta)
- Rajiv Gandhi Jal Grahani Mission, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- S. P. Jain Institute of Management, Mumbai
- Western Sydney University, Australia

Bankers

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) State Bank of India | (5) Bank of Baroda |
| (2) Punjab National Bank | (6) Central Bank of India |
| (3) HDFC Bank | (7) Kotak Mahindra Bank |
| (4) Axis Bank Limited | |

Auditors

BCM Associates
Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad.



વાત્સલ્યમુ સમાચાર
અહેવાલ : હિતેન્દ્ર પટેલ

ડીએસસી મેધરજ ફિલ્ડ એરિયાના વૈડી કમાન્ડ એરિયામાં આજ રોજ સિંચાઈ સમિતિ કાર્યાલયનું ભવ્ય ઉદ્ઘાટન કરવામાં આવ્યું. આ પ્રસંગે મુખ્યત્વે સ્થાનિક સમિતિઓ અને સરકારી વિભાગો વચ્ચે સંકલન, નહેરની સ્થિતિ અંગે જાગૃતિ, તેમજ નહેરના પાણીનો યોગ્ય અને વ્યવસ્થિત ઉપયોગ થાય તેવા પ્રયાસો પર ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી. ઉપરાંત આગામી વર્ષે યોજનારી કામગીરી માટે કાર્યક્રમ દરમિયાન મેધરજ યુનિટના ટીમ લીડર કેતનભાઈ, નંદુભાઈ, ચેતનભાઈ, મેહુલભાઈ, તેમજ ભગવતીબહેન, પ્રાચીબહેન અને જસોદાબહેન ઉપસ્થિત રહ્યા હતા. તેઓએ ઉપસ્થિત લોકોને વિગતવાર માહિતી આપી અને પ્રેરણાત્મક માર્ગદર્શન પૂરું પાડ્યું. આ ઉદ્ઘાટન સાથે વિસ્તારના ખેડૂતોને સિંચાઈ વ્યવસ્થામાં વધુ પારદર્શકતા અને સગવડો મળશે એવી આશા વ્યક્ત કરવામાં આવી.

રૂઢરડીમાં DSC સંસ્થા દ્વારા જળ સુરક્ષા અંતર્ગત કાર્યક્રમ



નેત્રામલી : ઇડર તાલુકાના રૂઢરડી ગામ ખાતે DSC સંસ્થા દ્વારા અમલીકૃત જળ સુરક્ષા કાર્યક્રમ અંતર્ગત ઇડર તાલુકાના પશ્ચિમ પટ્ટાના ગામો જેવા કે, રૂઢરડી, ચડાસણા, નાનીવાડોલ, મોટીવાડોલ અને નાનાકોટડાની સુજલ સમિતીની મીટીંગનું આયોજન કરાયું હતું. જેમાં સુજલ સમિતિના સભ્યોને પાણીના કાર્યક્રમ ઉપયોગ અને તેના સંરક્ષણ બાબતે DSC સંસ્થાના કાર્યકરો દ્વારા માહિતગાર કરાયા હતા. વધુમાં આવનાર સમયમાં પાણીના કાર્યક્રમ ઉપયોગ અને સંરક્ષણ બાબતે આયોજન કરાયું હતું. આ કાર્યક્રમમાં ચંદ્રપાલ સિંહ, અજયભાઈ સોલંકી, રાયચંદભાઈ ચંદિત સિંહ, પ્રતીક ગીરી ગોસ્વામી તેમજ સોમાભાઈ પટેલ, રાજેન્દ્ર સિંહ સહિત ગામના સરપંચો તથા સુજલ સમિતિના સભ્યોની લોક કેન્દ્રિત જળ વ્યવસ્થાપન મીટીંગ કરાઈ હતી.

તળાવ ડીપલિંગ કાર્યથી પાણીની સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા બમણી



નેગ્રામલી : ઈડર તાલુકાના ભુવેલ ગામે તળાવ ડીપનિંગનું મહત્વપૂર્ણ કામ ગામ લોકોના સહયોગથી સફળતાપૂર્વક પૂર્ણ થયું છે. આ કાર્ય પહેલાં તળાવની પાણી સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા અંદાજે ૬૦ લાખ લીટર જેટલી હતી. તળાવને ઊંડું કરવામાં આવતા તેમાં વધુ ૬૦ લાખ લીટર પાણી સંગ્રહ કરવાની ક્ષમતા વધારાઈ છે. જેથી હવે તળાવની કુલ સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા લગભગ ૧.૨૦ કરોડ લીટર થઈ ગઈ છે. આ સમગ્ર કાર્યનો અંદાજિત ખર્ચ લગભગ ૧.૫૦ લાખ જેટલો થયો છે. આ તળાવને કેનાલ સાથે લિંકેજ પણ આપવામાં આવ્યું છે. જેના કારણે વરસાદી પાણી ઉપરાંત કેનાલનું પાણી પણ તળાવમાં સંગ્રહિત થઈ શકશે. આ પાણીથી આસપાસના ખેડૂતોને સિંચાઈ માટે સહાય મળશે અને તેઓ ત્રીજો પાક લેવાની યોજના બનાવી શકશે. ગામના સરપંચ સોમાભાઈ પટેલ જાગીરદાર અને મુખ્ય સમિતીના સંચાલન હેઠળ ગામ લોકોના સહકારથી કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. તેમજ DSC સંસ્થા દ્વારા માર્ગદર્શન અને સહયોગ આપવામાં આવ્યો હતો. આ પ્રોજેક્ટથી અંદાજે ૧૫ જેટલા ખેડૂતોને સીધો લાભ મળશે.

आलीराजपुर ▶ झाबुआ

इंदौर

जैविक खाद और दवाइयां बना रही महिलाएं, जीवामृत व दशपर्णी अर्क तैयार कर कम कर रही खेती की लागत

जैविक कीटनाशक बनाने से लेकर खेतों में प्रदर्शन तक महिलाओं ने मेहनत से पेश की स्वावलंबन की मिसाल

विश्व महिला दिवस पर विशेष

भास्कर संवाददाता | आलीराजपुर

पश्चिमी मध्य प्रदेश के आलीराजपुर जिले की ग्रामीण महिलाएं खेती-किसानी के क्षेत्र में एक नई क्रांति की अगुआ बन गई हैं। चूल्हा-चौक सभालने वाली ये महिलाएं अब खेती से जहरीले रसायनों को बाहर निकालने के लिए खुद ही जैविक दवाइयों और खाद का उत्पादन कर रही हैं। यह सिर्फ स्वरोजगार नहीं है, बल्कि धरती मां को बचाने से बचाने और किसानों को गहरे रसायनों के बोझ से निकालने का एक जमीनी और सफल अभियान बन चुका है।

डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर (डीएससी) संस्था के सहयोग से प्रशिक्षित होकर इन महिलाओं ने महंगे रासायनिक कीटनाशकों का मजबूत विकल्प तैयार किया है। संस्था के कार्यक्रम में 12 जैविक संसाधन केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं,



पांच पत्ती काड़ा बचते हुए महिलाओं का समूह।

जिनका संचालन पूरी तरह से 60 से अधिक महिलाओं के हाथों में है। ये महिलाएं सामूहिक रूप से जीवामृत, बीजामृत, कंडा टॉनिक, सोया टॉनिक, दशपर्णी अर्क, पांच पत्ती काड़ा और बायो-चार जैसी 100% प्राकृतिक और जैविक दवाइयां बना रही हैं। जैविक फोल के साथ-साथ ये कमी कंपोस्ट (कैचुआ खाद) भी तैयार कर रही हैं, जो मिट्टी की उर्वरता बढ़ाने

और नमी को बनाए रखने का काम करता है।

फील्ड पर दिया डेमो

महिलाओं के इस काम में शुरुआत में एक बड़ी चुनौती किसानों का संकोच था। किसान अपनी पारंपरिक रासायनिक खेती छोड़कर इन नई जैविक दवाइयों पर तुरंत भरोसा नहीं कर पा रहे थे। इसके समाधान के लिए ग्राम मोखनी की



रानू, सोनू और गीता टॉनिक बनाने के बाद उसे पैक भी खुद करती हैं।

अकिता डुड्डे और खरपई की रानू चौहान व सोनू चौहान जैसी महिलाओं ने सीधे खेतों में जाकर किसानों के सामने इन जैविक दवाइयों का डेमो (प्रदर्शन) किया। जब किसानों ने अपनी आंखों से फसलों पर इसका असर देखा, तो उनका नजरिया बदल गया। ये महिलाएं जिले के मोराजी, सिलोटा, खरपई, कलवाई, अठमवा, राजवाड़ा, बेहडवा, साकड़ी के 1000 से अधिक किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती के लिए प्रेरित कर चुकी हैं।

लागत घटी, खर्चातर बढ़ा : इन महिलाओं के जमीनी काम ने खेती के अर्थशास्त्र को पूरी तरह

बदल दिया है। रासायनिक खेती में जहां प्रति एकड़ 4000 से 5000 रुपये का खर्च आता था, वहीं इन महिलाओं द्वारा बनाई गई जैविक दवाइयों से यह खर्च मात्र 800 से 1000 रुपये प्रति एकड़ रह गया है। अपने घर पर ही दवाइयां बनाकर और बेचकर ये 60 महिलाएं अब तक 2,75,000 रुपये का व्यवसाय कर चुकी हैं।

बड़े स्तर पर दवाई पैकेजिंग की योजना

संस्था के प्रतिनिधि अनिल श्रीवास्तव व रवि सिसोदिया ने बलिया पक्षिण में ये महिलाएं अपनी जैविक दवाइयों की बड़े स्तर पर पैकेजिंग की योजना बना रही हैं। इसके लिए वे अहिम जॉय ग्रामोदय फार्मर प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी (जो स्थानीय किसानों का ही एक समूह है) का सहयोग लेंगी। साथ ही आने वाले समय में ये सराफा महिलाएं अन्य गांवों की बहनों को भी इस जैविक विधि का प्रशिक्षण देने की तैयारी कर रही हैं।

मोथा संसार 09

संस्करण, 30 मार्च 2025



राज्यपाल ने श्री अन्न बीज बैंक और मोटे अनाज के रिसिपी समूह के प्रयासों को सराहा

आलीराजपुर, (विप्र)। इंदौर के कृषि महाविद्यालय में आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम में महाप्रधान राज्यपाल ने डब्ल्यू एच एच के सहयोग से डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर द्वारा मोटे अनाज के प्रोत्साहन के लिए संचालित निरकल मिलेट परियोजना की मोटे अनाज पर आधारित प्रदर्शनी का अवलोकन किया। इस अवसर पर उन्होंने मोटे अनाज की अन्न के बीज बैंक मॉडल को समझा

और मोटे अनाज के पारंपरिक भोजन बनाने वाले रिसिपी समूह के बनाने वाले को देखा। उनसे चर्चा की और कहा कि वे एक बेहतरीन प्रयास है। उनको एक रेस्टोरेंट खोलने का सुझाव भी दिया। महाप्रधान राज्यपाल ने डीएससी निरकल मिलेट द्वारा निर्मित मोटे अनाज से स्वास्थ पोस्टर का विमोचन किया, जिसमें मोटे अनाज से होने वाले स्वास्थ्य लाभों पर प्रकाश डाला गया

है...। उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र आलीराजपुर का विशेष सहयोग और समन्वय रहा। प्रतिनिधियों में विशेष रूप से कुलनीयपति राजभाऊ विजयराजे सिंधिया कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ग्वालियर एवं कुलपति डॉ. अरविंद कुमार शुक्ल जी का मार्गदर्शन और आलीराजपुर कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र के विभाग के प्रमुख और वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डॉ. राजेश कादव भी सहयोग रहा।

दैनिक भास्कर

झाबुआ 09-08-2025

मिलेट राखी बांधकर दिया मोटे अनाज को दैनिक आहार में शामिल करने का संदेश

अभियान की शुरुआत कलेक्टर को मिलेट वाली राखी बांधकर की

भास्कर संवाददाता | आलीराजपुर



अभियान के तहत कलेक्टर को मिलेट राखी बांधी।

साप्ताहिक के पैकेज पर मिले में मोटे अनाज को बढ़ावा देने का संदेश मिलेट राखी के माध्यम से दिया गया। निरकल मिलेट परियोजना के अंगीत डब्ल्यूएचएच और डीएससी के सहयोग से विशेष रूप से तैयार की गई राखी में बाजरा और ज्वार जैसे मोटे अनाजों के चिन्नों के साथ मोटा अनाज संपूर्ण पोषण आहार है का संदेश अंकित किया है। इस फल का उद्देश्य लुप्त होते मोटे अनाज के पारंपरिक स्वास्थ्य को पुनर्स्थापित करना और इनके स्वास्थ्य लाभों के प्रति लोगों को जागरूक करना है।

इस अभियान की शुरुआत कलेक्टर डॉ. अभय अरविंद बेडवेकर को राखी बांधकर की गई। साथ ही मोटे अनाज को दैनिक आहार में

शामिल करने की अपील की और पोषण संबंधी लाभों की जानकारी दी। कलेक्टर ने इस अभियान को सराहा। इस अवसर पर विभिन्न अधिकारियों-कर्मचारियों के साथ शिफ्टी कलेक्टर निधि निष्ठा, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र के वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डॉ. छेनेश कादव, डीएससी आवास चतुर्दश मीन, प्राची मिलेट मिशन अधिकारी जगदीश मोहंती, सीसी-सीएस स्वास्थ्य सेवा के प्राची गौतम गुजरा सिंह अन्य अधिकारियों को राखी बांधकर उन्हें मोटे अनाज के लाभ

बाधा। राखी को मिलेट अनाज से बनी मिठाई भी खिलाई गई। कोलकाता में भी फूड्समार्केटों को मोटे अनाज से जुड़ी राखी बांधी। परियोजना के समन्वयक प्रशंत पोखरा ने बाजरा की परियोजना अंगीत लगाकर मोटे अनाज के अनाम-अनाम व्यंजनों पर लोगों की जागरूक किया जा रहा है। इनको लेकर प्रशंगरी में लगाकर लोग स्वस्थ सेवन कर रहे हैं और इसकी उपयोगिता के बारे में भी प्रचार-प्रसार कर रहे हैं।

प्राकृतिक खेती जागरूकता रथ शुरू



आत्मा विभाग, धार द्वारा आयोजित किसान मेले में किसानों में प्राकृतिक खेती के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से 'प्राकृतिक खेती जागरूकता रथ' का शुभारंभ किया गया, जो विभिन्न गांवों में जाकर किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती के महत्व एवं उसके लाभों के बारे में जानकारी देगा। यह जागरूकता रथ मनावर ब्लॉक के लगभग 25 ग्रामों में 10 दिनों तक भ्रमण करेगा। इन ग्रामों में मुख्य रूप से सितापुरी, मोरद, भेसावड़, रांटलाव, बापरूद, लुनेहरा, बनेडिया, देवरा, ब्राह्मणपुरी, गोलपुरा, तेमरानी, जलखा, खंडलाई जागीर, चीकली, लखनकोट, उडियापुर, मुहाली,

बागसुल, भाग्यापुर, अवराल, राजूखेड़ी, तेमरिया तथा बोरलाई शामिल हैं।

इस अभियान के माध्यम से किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती की तकनीकों, उसके लाभों तथा पर्यावरण-अनुकूल कृषि पद्धतियों के बारे में जानकारी दी जाएगी। साथ ही किसानों को जागरूक करने के उद्देश्य से प्राकृतिक खेती मॉडल एवं 9 सिद्धांतों से संबंधित पॉम्पलेट्स का विमोचन भी किया गया तथा किसानों को इसे अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाएगा। मेले में डीएससी मनावर द्वारा एफपीओ एवं बीआरसी की गतिविधियों, उत्पादों तथा कार्यों की प्रदर्शनी लगाई गई।



बारां 06-12-2025

खेती-किसानी • विश्व मृदा दिवस पर किसानों को बताए उन्नत खेती के फायदे 'खेती में रसायनों के उपयोग में कमी लाएं'

भास्कर-न्यूज़ | कैलाशदा

मिशन सुनहरा कल की ओर से परियोजना क्षेत्र के ग्राम हथवारी में विश्व मृदा दिवस का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें किसानों को खेती में रसायनों का उपयोग धीरे-धीरे कम करने की सलाह दी गई।

संस्था के नरेश कुमार सेन ने बताया कि कार्यक्रम में मुख्य अतिथि डीडीएम घनस्याम मीणा ने प्राकृतिक खेती के बारे में बताया एवं रसायनिक खाद कम करने की सलाह दी। गांव के गोबर गोमूत्र का उपयोग, किसानों को आय बढ़ाने के साधन मृदा को स्वस्थ रखने के प्रयोग के बारे में बताया। सहस्रक कृषि अधिकारी चितरंजन मेहता ने खेती के अलावा पर्याप्त, मत्स्य



कैलाशदा, विश्व मृदा दिवस पर कस्बे में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में शामिल क्षेत्र के गांवों से आए किसान।

पालन भागवानी करने की सलाह दी। सहस्रक कृषि अधिकारी सूरज मेहता ने मिट्टी व मृदा में अंतर बताते हुए मृदा के उपयोग पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन, हरी खाद, गोबर खाद वगैरह कंपोस्ट के

प्रयोग की सलाह दी। सहस्रक आचार्य की ओर से फसल अवशेष के उपयोग बताए फसल अपशिष्ट में आग नहीं लगाने की सलाह दी। कार्यक्रम में कृषि पर्यवेक्षक प्रेम नारायण सहारवा,

राहुल चौधरी, अध्यापक प्रेमनारायण, हरिमोहन, कपिल, आर्यमन नगर, सरोज कुरावाहा सहित कई किसानों ने भाग लिया। अंत में सभी ने चरागाह भूमि में पौधारोपण किया।

चौड़ी क्यारी कुढ़ पद्धति पर किसान खेत दिवस कार्यक्रम आयोजित



न्यूज सर्विस/नवज्योति, किलनगंज।

किलनगंज डेक्लपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर संस्था सहयोगाथ आईटीसी मिशन सुनहरा कल परियोजना द्वारा पी.एम. जनमन आदर्श ग्राम खासखुनी में सोयाबीन की चौड़ी क्यारी कुढ़ पद्धति पर एक दिवसीय किसान खेत दिवस कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया। जिसमें संस्था के एग्रीकल्चर एक्सपर्ट द्वारा संस्था द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्य एवं जलवायु अनुकूल खेती के बारे में किसानों से चर्चा की एवं सोयाबीन की चौड़ी क्यारी कुढ़ पद्धति पर तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया, बेहतर फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन पर विस्तार से समझाया एवं किसानों को फसल में लागत कम कर अधिक उत्पादन के विकल्पों पर चर्चा की। आईटीसी मार्श ऐप प्रयोग के बारे में बताया। मार्श ऐप के माध्यम से किसानों को मौसम संबंधित जानकारी, उपज भाव, फसल चिकित्सक इत्यादि की जानकारी संबंधित प्रशिक्षण दिया। बायोगैस, नैनो यूरिया प्रयोग, फसल अमृत हाइड्रोजेल, स्मार्ट इरीगेशन सिस्टम इत्यादि पर विस्तार से समझाया।

कृषि विभाग के कृषि पर्यवेक्षक प्रभुदयाल नागर ने कृषि एवं उद्यान विभाग की विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे पी एम कुसुम, पी एम किसान, के सी सी, फसल बीमा, ई मंडी, कम लागत लहसुन भंडारण, तारबंदी, पाइपलाइन इत्यादि के बारे में विस्तार से जानकारी प्रदान की। संस्था के सुपरवाइजर कृष्णगोपाल ने बताया कि कार्यक्रम में लगभग 45 किसानों ने भाग लिया।



बारां 17-06-2025

कृषि कॉलेज में आयोजित हुआ मृदा स्वास्थ्य सुधार कार्यक्रम



कैलाशदा | कस्बे में स्थित राजकीय कृषि कॉलेज के सभागार में सोमवार को डेक्लपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर संस्था व आईटीसी मिशन सुनहरा कल की ओर से मृदा स्वास्थ्य सुधार कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया। जिसमें परियोजना क्षेत्र के कई गांव से आए लगभग 65 किसानों ने भाग लिया। कॉलेज के सहस्रक आचार्य डॉ. प्रमोद कुमार ने किसानों को मृदा में उपस्थित कार्बनिक पदार्थ बढ़ाने के विभिन्न उपाय बताए। साथ ही वर्मीकंपोस्ट, कंपोस्ट

गद्दा खाद, हरी खाद, फसल चक्र के बारे में बताया। सहस्रक आचार्य डॉ. सुनील मेहता ने मृदा में कार्बनिक पदार्थ के उपयोग, पराधन का महत्व एवं संस्था के एग्रीकल्चर एक्सपर्ट ने कई योजनाओं जैसे पीएम कुसुम, पीएम किसान, पीएम फसल बीमा, केसीसी, मृदा स्वास्थ्य कर्ड इत्यादि के बारे में बताया। वहीं खरीफ में धान की सीपी बुवाई, बीबीएफ विधि से बुवाई के बारे में बताया। अंत में संस्था के सुपरवाइजर सोनू सेन ने धन्यवाद दिया।

महिलाओं ने तैयार किए 2,500 सहजन पौधे

बांसथुनी में पीएम-जनमन कार्यक्रम अंतर्गत अधिकारियों का दौरा

न्यूज़ राविंश/नवज्योति, किरानमंडा

किरानमंडा पंचायत समिति क्षेत्र के मीडल गांव बांसथुनी में भारत सरकार के पीएम-जनमन कार्यक्रम के तहत अधिकारियों ने दौरा किया। नीति अयोग के प्रतिनिधि जितन राय व विष्णु देव, किरानमंडा एसडीएम राकेश रावत, आईटीसी के अधिकारी देवप्रकाश कुमार और जानक्यो शर्मा की अध्यक्षता में आईटीसी व डीएससी द्वारा की जा रही किसान-सहजक गतिविधियों का अवलोकन किया। दौर की शुरुआत आईटीसी के सहयोग से तैयार फ्लाट नर्सरी से हुई, जहाँ गुरुजी स्वयं सहायता समूह की महिलाओं ने लगभग 2,500 सहजन (मंडरींग) पौधे तैयार किए। अधिकारियों ने महिलाओं को कैचो की पिकी के साथ-साथ सहजन की पत्तियों का पाउडर व महिलाएं बनाकर तथा फसलियों की पिकी कर अतिरिक्त आमदनी अर्जित करने का सुझाव दिया।



अधिकारियों ने लगभग नए स्टल का अवलोकन किया, जिसमें ब्रॉड बेड फलों (बोबोएफ) तकनीक, सोयाबीन व गेहूं फसल मॉडल, पशु स्वस्थ मॉडल, फसल अमृत, एनर्जिक बायो फर्टिलाइजर, बैगो बुरिया, वेस्ट डिक्मोजन एवं सोलर मीडियम मीटर जैसी आधुनिक कृषि तकनीकों का प्रदर्शन किया। पशु स्वस्थ ने पशुपालन से जुड़ी सेवाओं-पशु उपचार, मिन्नल मिश्रण तैयार करना, मास्ट लीक्स उपलब्ध करना और कृमिनाशन के बारे में जानकारी दी। अधिकारियों ने आईटीसी द्वारा बनाए गए फोटोलेसन टैक का निरीक्षण किया,

जिसका उद्देश्य भू-जल सार को रीचार्ज करना और पशु-पक्षियों के लिए पानी उपलब्ध करना बताया। बायो-ड्रिप्ट रिसोर्स सेंटर (बीआरसी) और आईटीसी द्वारा स्थापित ऑर्चर्ड का भी अवलोकन किया। विशेषज्ञों ने जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पंचायत, वेस्ट डिक्मोजन और घन जीवामृत जैसे समाधानों की जानकारी दी। अधिकारियों ने आईटीसी द्वारा किए गए कार्यों की सराहना की और इन्हें महिला सशक्तिकरण, सतत कृषि, जल संरक्षण और आजीविका को दिशा में मातृत्वपूर्ण कदम बताया।

कलेक्टर ने देखी मोटे अनाज की देशी बैंक



अहलीराजपुर | सोडवा-बोड़गांव क्षेत्र में मिस्केल मिस्केल परियोजना के तहत मोटे देशी अनाज के बीज बैंक का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर नीतू माथुर ने किया। यह बीज बैंक डेवलपमेंट सपोर्ट सेंटर और डब्ल्यूएचएच के सहयोग से ग्रामीण किसानों और महिलाओं ने स्थापित किया है। कलेक्टर ने बीज बैंक के प्रयासों की सराहना की और महिला सदस्यों से बीजों के प्रकार और लेन-देन के तरीकों पर चर्चा की। कलेक्टर ने इसे भविष्य में एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल बताया। कलेक्टर ने मोटे अनाज से बने व्यंजनों को भी चखा और इन्हें पौष्टिक बताते हुए होस्टल और आंगनवाडियों में मोटे अनाज से जुड़े व्यंजन दिए जाने के प्रयास करने का आश्वासन दिया।



बारां 07-09-2025

बांसथुनी में लगाया पशु स्वास्थ्य शिविर



किरानमंडा बांसथुनी में डीएससी संस्था ने शनिवार को पशु स्वास्थ्य शिविर आयोजित किया। संचालन डॉ. दिलीप नागर के निर्देशन में किया गया। डीएससी संस्था के टीम लीडर आर्यामन नागर में बताया कि शिविर में गाय, भैंस एवं बकरीयों का निशुल्क उपचार, कृमिनाशक दवाओं का सेवन तथा दवाइयों का वितरण किया गया। डॉ. दिलीप नागर एवं पशुधन निरीक्षक मनीष मीणा ने पशु स्वास्थ्य, संतुलित आहार एवं सामान्य रोगों की रोकथाम के उपाय बताए। शिविर में सीओ नरेश कुमार सेन, पशुधन निरीक्षक जितेंद्र शर्मा, सहायक कृषिगोपाल एवं सरोज कुशवाह ने भागीदारी निभाई।



Follow on



Development Support Centre
Near Government Tube well,
Bopal, Ahmedabad - 380 058, Gujarat, INDIA.
Tel. : +91-2717-235994
Email : dsc@dscindia.org; Web: www.dscindia.org