Building Strong Partnerships

Annual Report

2017-2018

DILASA

Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan

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Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan

Aurangabad

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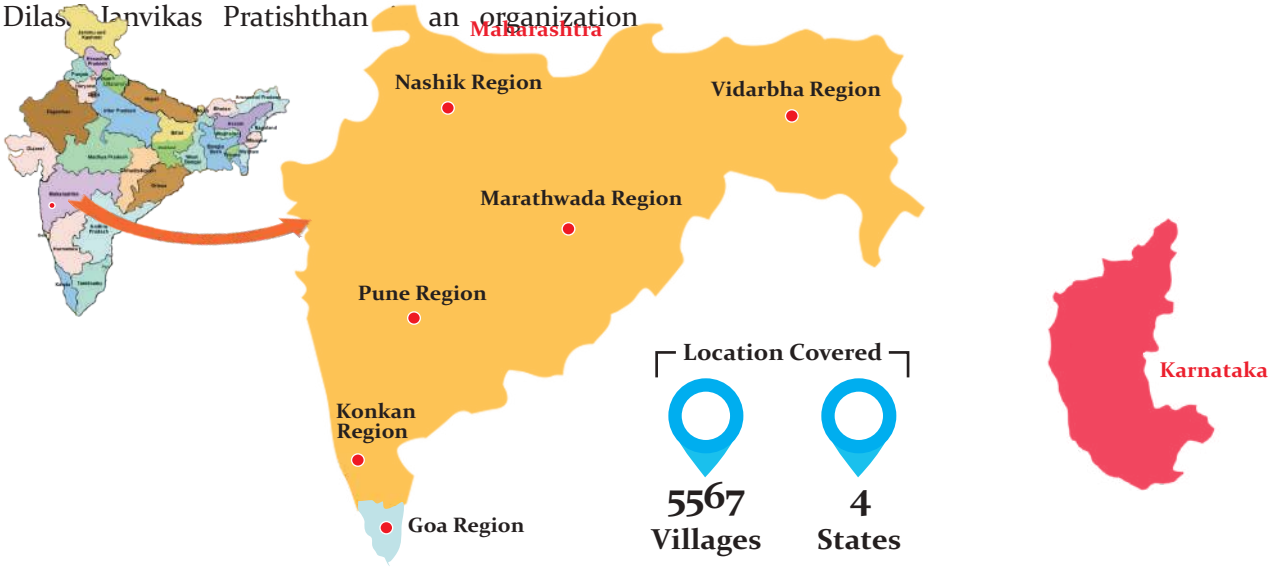
Why we do, What we do

Majority of the population in India is depending on agriculture but they are not getting ample income from the farming activities. This is coercing a plethora of people from rural areas to migrate to urban areas which leads to lots of chaotic situation in the urban centers. If our farmers can engender ample income from the farm itself we can avert this migration to a certain extent. Maharashtra is one of the major agricultural states in India with 17.43 million ha under cultivation but the plights of Maharashtra farmers especially those of drought prone areas of Marathwada and Vidarbha are very piteous and this leads to thousands of farmers' suicides every year.

Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan is an organization committed for development of rural population and makes the seal of its presence in watershed development, women empowerment and livelihood activities.

Areas of work

Dilasa had implemented numberous watershed programmes in 5.85 ha. of land, to address the problem of monsoon. By and by it is working in 5567 villages of Maharashtra state. The organization has built up its workplaces in Nashik, Pune. Sindhudurg, Yawatmal, Latur and Osmanabad districts other than its head quarter at Aurangabad.



Awards

National Award-2001

National Award **for Innovations in watershed development.**

Mahatma Phule Award-2001

Mahatma Phule Jal-Bhumi Abhiyan Puraskar **for remarkable work in soil and water conservation.**

Sinchan Mitra Award 2004

Sinchan Mitra Puraskar **for completion of 25000ha. soil & water conservation work.**

Water Digest Award

Water Digest Award **for outstanding contribution in the field of water.**

Bhoomijal Samvardhan Award-2007

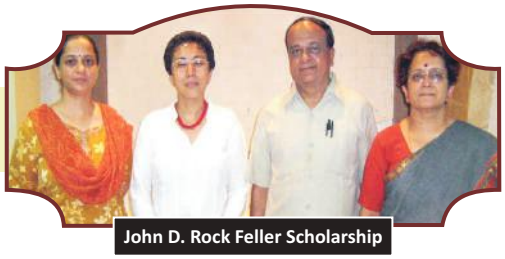
Bhoomijal Samvardhan Award **for adopting Innovative Practices of Ground Water Augmentation**

Vanashree Award - 1999

Vanashree Award **for remarkable plantation work with developed simple activity of seed sowing.**

Jalsandharan Award - 2000

Jalsandharan Award **for its successful work in watershed development.**



John D. Rock Feller Scholarship

John D. Rock Feller Scholarship **is the first time when scholarship is awarded to the NGO.**

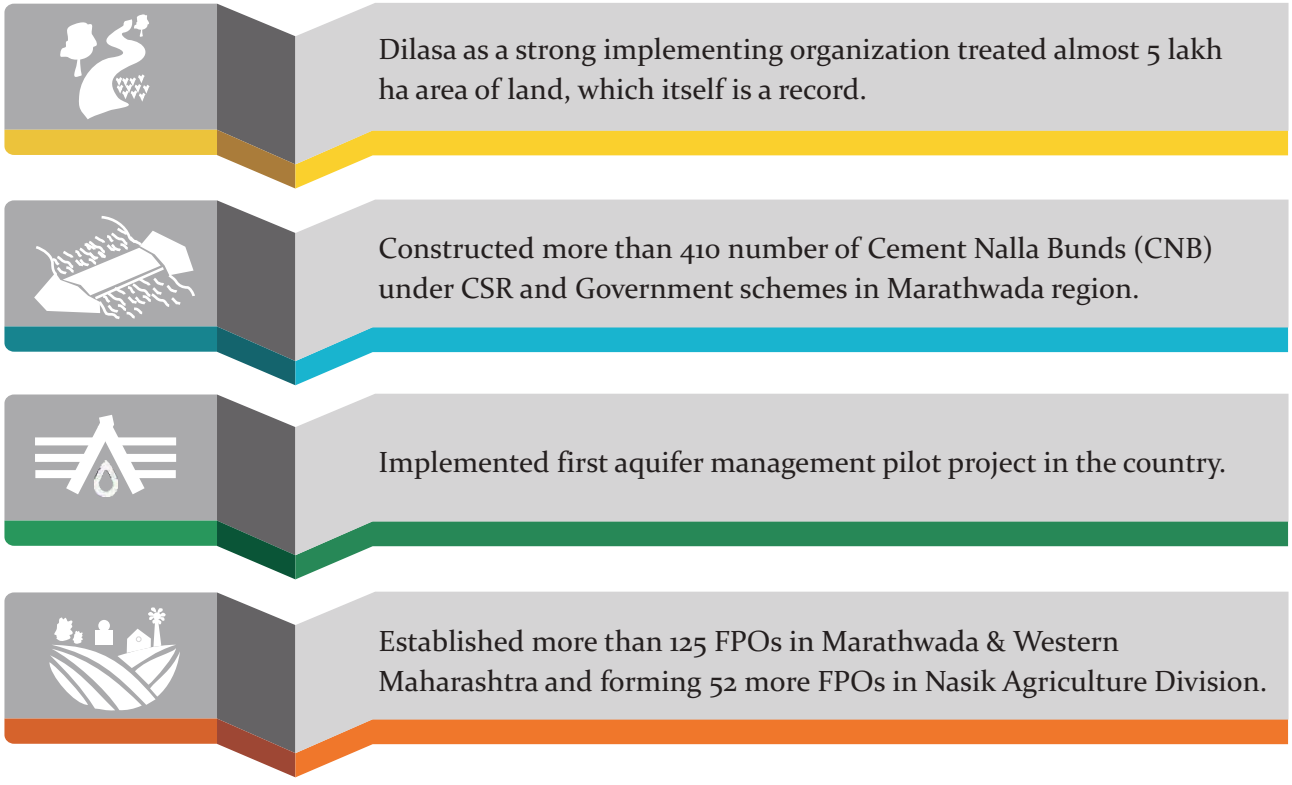
Aurangabad NGO's Leadership Award-2017

"Aurangabad NGO Leadership Awards 2017" presented by World CSR Day recognize leaders who have contributed value & made change as a strategic tool for sustainable growth.

Lead role of the organization

- Resource Support Organization in Indo-German Watershed Development Programme (IGWDP)
- Resource Support Organization (RSO) in Watershed Development Fund (WDF)
- Resource Support Organization (RSO) in NABARD supported Integrated Watershed Development Programme (NHWDP)
- Empanelled Monitoring Organization of YASHADA for various government schemes.
- State Resource Organization in Livelihood, FPO, Skill Development, etc. for IWMP programme.
- Producer Organization Promoting Institute (POPI) for NABARD supported FPOs.
- Resource Institute (RI) for Small Farmers Agriculture Consortium (SFAC)
- State Level Accredited for Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation (MELD) agency of IWMP Programme in Nasik Agri. Division.
- Service Provider for Farmer Common Service Center (FCSC) FPOs for Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Programme (MACP)
- Monitoring Agency for Hariyali, IWDP, DPAP watersheds of Maharashtra state.
- Monitoring Agency for Jalyukta Shivar of Maharashtra State.
- Various CSR projects in water, health and education for environmental sustainability

Feather in our cap



Lead projects

- Implemented more than **320 village water supply schemes** in Jalswarajya Project of World Bank and Aaple Pani Project of Kfw.
- **Installed drip system** on 5000 ha of land in Aurangabad district by bridging the gap between the banks and the farmers.
- Only organization which is actively working in **commodity marketing** for the farmers by providing essential food grains to the reputed institutions like ESCON and initiated first shoplet of FPO Baliraja in the APMC Market of Lasur station, which is considered as the major market of food grains.
- Implementing unique project of **System of Rice Intensification (SRI)** in 8 blocks of Sindhudurg district. In addition, organization is implementing biodiversity project in Aurangabad district.
- Implementing **Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) Project** for Ten Thousand farmers, which is a model of intensive agriculture extension for increasing per acre yield, sensitizing about pesticides and fertilizers.
- Implemented first model project of **Rain Water Harvesting** in the state with the help of UNICEF and presently propagating it in a big way.
- Introduced at least dozen new **innovative models of drainage line of the watershed** project. These innovations revived the award from the Central Agriculture Ministry.

Credentials

- The organization received 96% marks in watershed development and sustainable livelihood for the empanelment of the State Level Monitoring Agency.
- Institutional study conducted by NABARD, Pune office –Got 92 % marks
- CRISIL : An S & P Global Company : Rating of Dilasa Organization under 2B category i.e. "Strong Delivery Capability and Moderate financial Proficiency",
- Life Member of Global Compact Network of India (GCNI)
- Implementing Agency (IA) Hub of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MoCA)
- National level rating by Department of Land Resources (DoLR) – One of the 8 agencies in Maharashtra – MELD for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
- CAF India : Certificate of validation-241 for 2016 to 2016 by CAF India.
- NGO Portal System (Darpan) : Registered under NGO portal by NITI Ayog.
- GuideStarIndia Gold Certificate: Certificate of Transparency by GuideStarIndia.
- Life member under Hydrological information network HDUG.
- Life member under Indian Water Works Association (IWWA).
- Life member under Asia Pacific Water Forum (APWF).
- LEISA India : Membership of organization for Agriculture Advanced Techniques- Member ID 118041.
- Membership for Maharashtra Haritsena from Forest Department, Maharashtra

Infrastructure

- Well equipped building at Vedant Nagar. Spacious area of 6000 sqft with cubicle to the staff.
- Training centre and proposed working Women's & Boys hostel at prime place of Aurangabad city i.e. Samadhan Colony behind District Court near to Adalat Road, Aurangabad.
- Agricultural land for the proposed agri-processing cluster on WALMI Bajaj Road in Valadgaon premises.
- Laptops - 13 nos., Tab - 7 nos., LCD projectors -4 nos., LED Projector Screen-1, LED TV-2 nos., Air Conditioners - 8 nos., Agro equipments and tools, CCTV Cameras-9, Computer - 29 nos., Laser Printers - 5 nos., Color Laser Printers - 2 nos., Xerox Machine - 1, Photo Scanners-3 nos., Digital Cameras - 5 nos., Video Camera-1, High Definition Photo Camera-1, DG set -1 no. UPS System - 2 nos., Computer Backup System- 1, Video Conferencing Set-1, Refrigerator - 1, Water Cooler-1, Water Purifier-1.
- Site equipment - Abney & Dumpy level, Survey Equipments, Evaporimeter-1, Infiltrometer, etc.
- Vehicle arrangements - Vehicle Trackers-2 nos., Motorcycles - 19 nos., Ambassador - 1 , TATA Zest - 1 no., Mahindra Scorpio-2 nos., Mahindra TUV -2 nos., Water tankers - 1 no., Truck -2 nos., Loading Rickshaw -1, Mahindra Minibus-1, Refer Van-1, Eisher Tempo (407) - 1 no, JCB -1.
- One Landline Telephone facility, Fax facility,, Broadband Fiber Optic Cable internet connection.

Implemented projects

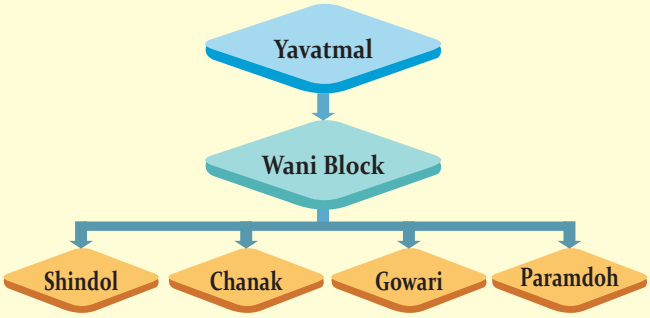
- Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Documentation (MELD) Agency
- Water Resource Development Interventions in Chandrapur under ACC Cement
- Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) promotion under SFAC & POPI
- Watershed Programme CSR - Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX)
- Project Implementing Agency (PIA) - Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
- Marathwada Drought Relief Project
- NABARD supported WADI (Patur & Igatpuri)
- Mahindra CSR - Shivjal Kranti
- Village Transformation Programme: CSR of DHFL Mumbai
- Jal Vaibhav Prakalp in 12 villages of Dharur block under L&T Financial Services, Mumbai
- Establishment of unique community intervention model on Climate Change Adaptation tools for small and marginal farmers: CSR Initiative of Oracle and CAF India
- Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture: A CSR Initiative of RBL Bank Ltd.
- Medicinal Crop Cultivation: A CSR Initiative RBL Bank Ltd
- Providing Basic Infrastructure facilities to Anganwadis in Bethora village near United Breweries Ltd factory in Ponda, Goa.
- Provision of school infrastructure for better education environment for School going children Project at Nagpur by United Breweries.
- Combat against Drought A Step towards “Sustainable Development” at Sultanwadi, in Gangapur block by United Breweries.
- Climate Proofing Anvi & Khamgaon by NABARD
- Adarsh Gram Project at Igatpuri funded by Mahindra & Mahindra
- Renovation of Shivkalin Wells in Trimbakeshwar block of Nasik district funded by Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.
- Gram Seva Project supported by SBI Foundation

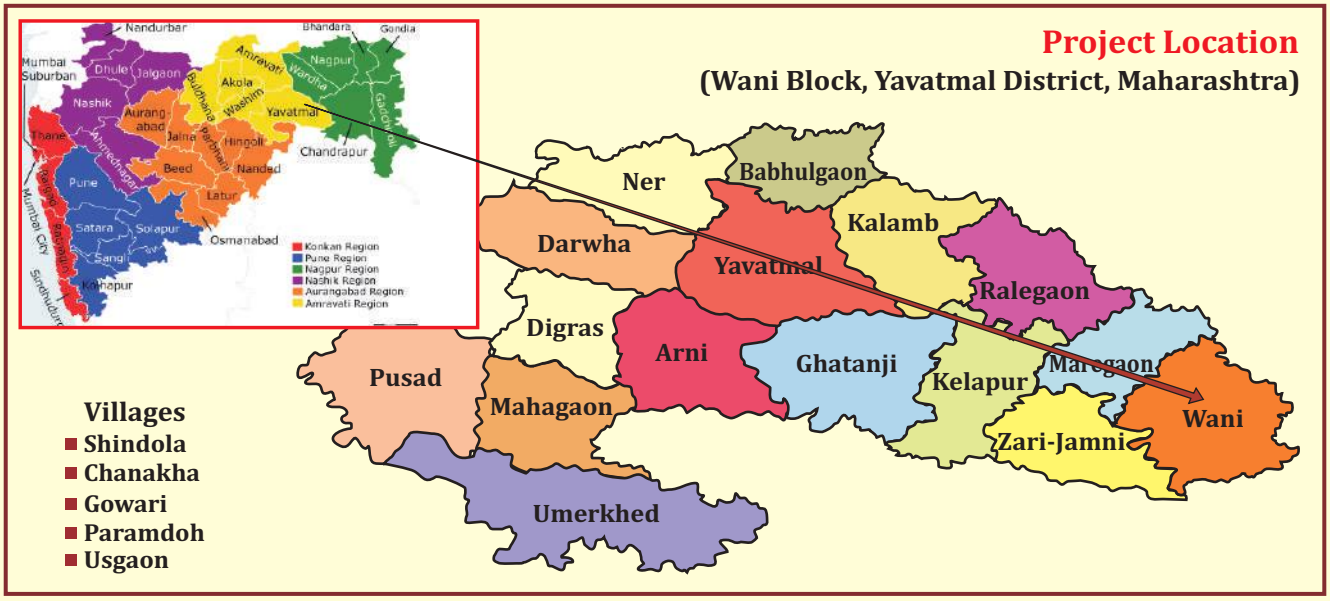
2

Water Resource Development : CSR of ACC Cement Ltd.

Project Area

The "Water Conservation Project" is being implemented in the four villages, i.e Shindola, Chanakha, Gowari (Pardi) and Paramdoh, Usgaon of Wani block of Yevatmal district of Maharashtra. All these villages are located very near to the Chanda ACC- LIESA plant.





Even though this area receives comparatively better rain fall the year round availability of water is a major issue. The lack of soil and water conservation structures is one of the main reasons for the lack of availability of water in this area. The villagers are facing acute water shortage in the summer months. Thus various water conservation structures are proposed in these villages in order to improve the water availability in this area in future. Dilasa team studied each village in detail and based on the need and topography of each village different water conservation activities were proposed under this project.

Problem Identification

Dilasa has identified some problems in the selected area	
■ Low water level	■ 120-150 days farmers have no work
■ High soil erosion	■ Health issues because of high water and air pollution
■ Single crop farming. No horticulture practices	■ No hand holding support to SHG except by ACC
■ Less number of wells in villages	■ ZP Schools of the villages lack basic amenities
■ Unavailability of fodder	■ De-siltation of existing CNB's is required

Project Approach

As part of the process, the team interacted with different stakeholder groups to understand the situation in the village. The team facilitated a social/resource map with the mixed group, and where available, the government functionaries. With the mixed group and youth, the team investigated different thematic areas – the problems related to these areas, suggested solutions and a prioritization of the same. The team then asked the groups to prioritize the themes. With the women's groups, the team asked them to prioritize the thematic areas and had a detailed discussion on the two most significant areas. The team also understood the daily activities of the women through a participatory process.

Prior to field visits, brainstorming and preparatory sessions were held among the team members to narrow down and select the type of PRA tools to be used. The efficacy of relevant tools chosen is detailed below:

Activities undertaken and completed during 2017-18

Dilasa has completed following activities in the scientific and systematic manner with a team of development experts. The details are as follows:

1. Base Line Survey

Understanding of the village is very important before start of any programme. So Dilasa team carried out a detailed rapid base line survey in each of the four villages and prepared a Baseline Survey report for the selected villages. The exercise helped us to understand the need of each village and helped in the project planning in a better way. The below are the major finding s from the baseline survey conducted.

- The water quality is very poor and need improvement.
- There is no use of water saving irrigation techniques like Drip.
- There is no water conservation measures adopted by the villagers
- There is no waste management system in the villages.

Approach & Methodology adopted for baseline

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- **Rapport building:** ice-breaking sessions were held before the start of issue specific discussion, during which the community was clearly intimated about the purpose of study and consequences thereof.
- **Transect walk:** with the help of elderly and youth members of the village the research team took a walk around to gain an initial overview of the socio-economic status and resources of the village.
- **Focus Group Discussions:** enabled in-depth, detailed and coherent collection of data on issues important to the community.
- **Covert/ Overt Observation:** enabled the team to observe certain aspects of community and individual life
- **Semi-structured Interviews:** helpful in drawing out detailed information Need-based Matrix Ranking: a tool to enable analysis and prioritization of needs of the community, which are most important or least important to the community.
- **Social and Resource Map:** enabled the team to get a complete picture of a village from the community's point of view covering available resources, caste structure, number of padas etc.
- **Health seasonality calendar:** the tool was used to capture the occurrence of different types of illnesses during a particular year.
- **Livelihood seasonality calendar:** seasonality calendar portrayed variations across livelihood patterns, resource availability, and livestock health and consumption patterns. This also highlighted other important cultural and social aspects of the village round the year.
- **Aspiration mapping:** involved collecting indicators/ ideas from youth in the village as to what they perceive would be important features of an ideal village.

Cement Nalla Bund

Two CNB has been constructed in Yenadi and Paramdoh village to arrest surface runoff coming from far catchments and to facilitate percolation with a view to raise ground water level in the zone of influence of structures and to hold the water flow.

The main objectives of these structures are to impound surface runoff coming from far catchments and to facilitate percolation of stored water into soil sub strata with a view to raise ground water level in the zone of influence of structures and to hold the water flow. This helps in raising the water levels of the adjoining wells & bore wells. Cement Nala Bund helps in storing rain water with that help farmers to take double crops and grow more rabbi crops. In the lack of any bund rain water just flows into the rivers without giving any benefits to people living nearby.

Impact of Cement Nalla Bund

- Increased in Ground Water Recharge
- Increased in agriculture production and crop yield due to increased water availability for 100 acres of land.
- Wells get recharged
- Availability of drinking water for villagers and animals

Construction of Farm Ponds

Considering site visits by Dilasa team, farm-ponds are proposed to be constructed 3 in nos in series. These ponds made with concrete lining so that the life of structure will be at least of 50 years. The size of each farm pond in m is 15X15X3. The farm ponds have been constructed in the downhill area so that the run-off and excess water will be channelized into the ponds. They will provide irrigation water during dry spells between rainfalls that increases the yield, the number of crops in one year, and the diversity of crops that can be grown.

The three farm ponds in series will be effective for water storages of 20 lakh 25 thousand litre of water which can be used by group of farmers as protective irrigation during rabi season and also act as water hole for animals in the area.

Impact of Farm Ponds

- It Provide water to start sowing on time without waiting for rains to 75 farmers.
- It provides irrigation during dry spells of monsoon season which avoid crop failure and increases the yield.
- Bunds can be used to raise vegetables and fruit trees, thus supplying the farm household with an additional source of income and of nutritious food.
- Supply water for domestic purposes and livestock.
- Fish rearing can also be promoted.
- Ground water gets recharged.

Installation of Water Purification System

During the course of visit, high level contaminated drinking water as a serious concern for Gowari (Pardi) inhabitants observed. To inculcate hygiene and sanitation practice in the villagers, it has been decided to install a water purification system for the 70 households which would have necessary filtration protocols like Reverse Osmosis, UV treating method etc. hence the water purification station has been installed in Gowari Pardi village.

Impact of Farm Ponds

- Provision of safe and potable drinking water in adequate quantity to all families
- With aim to improve the general condition of life of the people in Gowari(Pardi) village
- Mitigate the chances of water related diseases like cholera, diarrhea & typhoid.

Installation of Drip Irrigation System

Considering the potential of water resources as well as growing demand for water in Paramdoh village, it is felt necessary to adopt Water Saving Technologies (WSTs) so as to avoid the water stress in the future. It is proved that drip and sprinkler method of irrigation help to save water and improves water use efficiency.

While reducing water consumption, it also reduces substantial amount of electricity required for irrigation purpose, by reducing working hours of irrigation pump sets. During visit of Paramdoh village, it has been observed that there are sprinkle irrigation facilities installed in some area however no drip irrigation has been installed as such. Hence, Dilasa has decided to facilitate installation of drip irrigation system in 10 acres of land in Paramdoh village, in order to ensure "per drop, more crop" under phase I by covering more than 20 farmers as direct beneficiary of the project.

Impact of Drip Irrigation

- Efficient use of available water by 20 farmers.
- Increased in agriculture productivity for 10 acres land.
- Efficient use of fertilizers through fertigation

3

Village Transformation Programme : CSR of DHFL Mumbai

Introduction

In the backdrop of continuous drought, DHFL collaborated with Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan to address the issues of rural poor especially in drought prone areas. Over the year 2016-17, Dilasa have implemented several activities like soil and water conservation structures, post watershed activities, livestock, human and community development activities.

Moving on further, Dilasa carried out watershed treatments, training activities and livelihood support activities in 2017-18.

Watershed Treatments

Continuous Contour Trenches & Water Absorption Trenches

These structures are best suitable in hilly and undulating terrain areas. Soil and water conservation is made possible through these structures. These will help in increasing groundwater recharge, green cover, improving soil moisture and soil quality. Due to these works in Chincholi, villagers were able to get water upon digging the ground (well) to access water.

Village (no.)	CCT (ha.)	Village (no.)	WAT (RM)
4	66.91	2	2929

Gully Plugs

90 Gully Plug (GP) is a small structure constructed with stones in 2 villages. It helps to control soil erosion, reduce the velocity of rainwater and eventually store the water.

Earthen Gully Plugs

These are small structures constructed across the gullies. Process includes foundation work, filling with earthen material, watering, compacting and pitching. This activity is entirely done by only labour. 28 EGPs were created across Babhulgaon and Daregaon villages.

Earthen Nalla Bunds

6 ENB are constructed in 3 villages. This is an earthen structure constructed across the gully to impound the rainwater flowing through the gully during rainy season. These help in enhancing water table in the downstream area.

Cement Nalla Bunds

3 Cement Nalla Bunds are completed in 3 villages. The Cement Nala Bund (CNB) basically aims at capturing the run small seasonal rivers. The structure is environment friendly and doesn't aim to 100% of the water on the upstream side but only a required quantity of water and the remaining flows through the nala which can be captured at various other locations and finally joins the oceans.

Desiltation of existing Percolation Tank

As silt reduces the storage capacity of the percolation tank, desiltation is done in the identified places where maximum recharge is done. Silt removed is used by the farmers in their field will help in enriching the soil. Maximum wells will get recharged due to this in the coming monsoon.

Farm Bunding

Farm Bunding (510.89 ha.) which is considered as an effective measure for controlling soil erosion took place in all 5 villages. Farming being the main occupation for livelihood in the village, still has a large scope of improvement. This activity will help in improving crop productivity. This further will also help in improving soil moisture.

Gabion Structure

This is the type of loose boulder structure bound in wire mesh. It provides the temporary water storage and also soil conservation. It is basically the silt trap structure which also holds the water storage after first rainy season.

Loose Boulder Structure

This structure is also made of stones. This is 48 structures constructed in the similar way as gully plugs. These structures reduce the velocity of water flowing through the drainage line. Construction of loose boulder structure provides the obstruction of high velocity run-off water than normal gully plugs. These structures help in reducing rate of siltation in water harvesting structures in the lower reaches.

Dry Land & Agro Horticulture

Under this programme horticulture plantation was encouraged among farmers. Under dry land horticulture, custard apple plantation was done in Nandra village. Under Agro Horticulture activity, pomegranate plantation was done in Chincholi village.

Stone Bunding & Stone Outlet

This has been done in Daregaon village on the hillock where continuous contour trenches were built and they grown very well.

Demonstration of Mulching

Mulching demonstrations were done in all 5 villages. Crops taken by farmers were chilly & tomato. This will reduce the evaporation losses. Mulching is just a layer applied to surface of the soil.

Water Harvesting / Storage Tank

Rainwater Harvesting was constructed in Z.P. School in the village which is serving the purpose of students. 2 Water Storage tanks were constructed in Nandra village.

Approach Road Construction

This has been done in Chincholi village. Due to the construction of 1.75 kms villagers were able to have easy access to markets.

Training & Camps

Similar to last year, school camps & prize distribution for the same was conducted in all 5 villages. Farmers meet was conducted under bio diversity programme in Phulambri covering all the 5 villages. Apart from this as per the demand, livestock counseling session was also conducted on how to increase milk production of cattle. Animal Health camps as part of the programme were conducted in all 5 villages. Managing stress during exams & other life skill activities were covered in adolescent training programme which was conducted in 4 villages.

Livelihood Support in Distress Situation

Sustainable livelihood support in distress situation was given to landless & small farmer families by supporting them to take up Goat Rearing Activity.

Goat rearing activity is a well known sustainable livelihood practice followed all over the state as it is easily acceptable by the community, easy to learn & high rate of return. Goat being known as "Poor Man's Cow" this activity is giving a great economic support to rural poor. Commercially proven combination is 5 does & 1 duck; thereby we have given the same to identified 50 families. Veterinary aid & Insurance was also done for all goats. Feed was also given to all beneficiary families based on the requirement (Due to unavailability of green fodder & most of the goats were pregnant – thereby feed quantity was given more). Trainings were also given to all 50 families apart from frequent healthcare check up by veterinary doctors.

4

Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture : A CSR Initiative of RBL Bank Ltd.

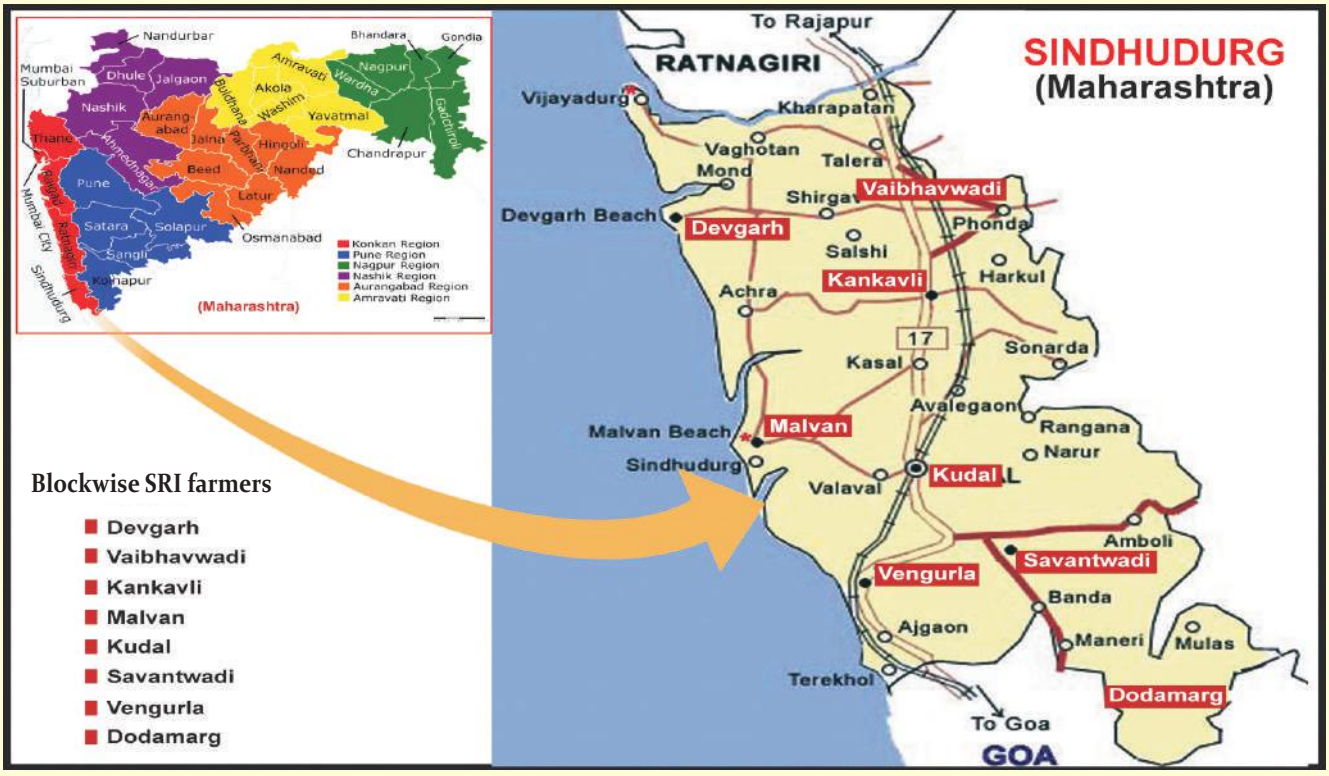
Introduction

India is one of the world's largest producers of rice, accounting for 20% of all world rice production. Rice is India's pre-eminent crop, and is the staple food of the people of the eastern and southern parts of the country. Even though India ranks number one in terms of area and production of rice the productivity of rice is very low compared to world average. Maharashtra is among the major rice growing states in India but having a low productivity compared to states like Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh etc. The improper management practices and use of low yielding varieties are some of the main reasons for low productivity of rice India. With the increase in global temperature due to climate change the productivity of rice tends to decline further. So it is important to equip our farmers with new adaptive technologies, in order to adapt them to the adverse effects of climate change. Under this scenario, the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) offers a great opportunity for paddy cultivation that can prove to be an effective tool which can mitigate the effects of climate change to a great extent.

SRI is perhaps the best option available to the farmers particularly the marginal and small to promote community led agriculture growth, while managing all the inputs effectively. Credit goes to Ratnakar Bank Limited (RBL) which is one of the pioneer private sector banks in India to promote SRI technique among paddy cultivators of Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra as part of their CSR programme. RBL has given opportunity to Dilasa to change the farmers' mindset regarding the cultivation of paddy so that they can have more benefit by saving water and seeds, improving soil quality, reduce in production cost and increase in yield as compared to their traditional activities that

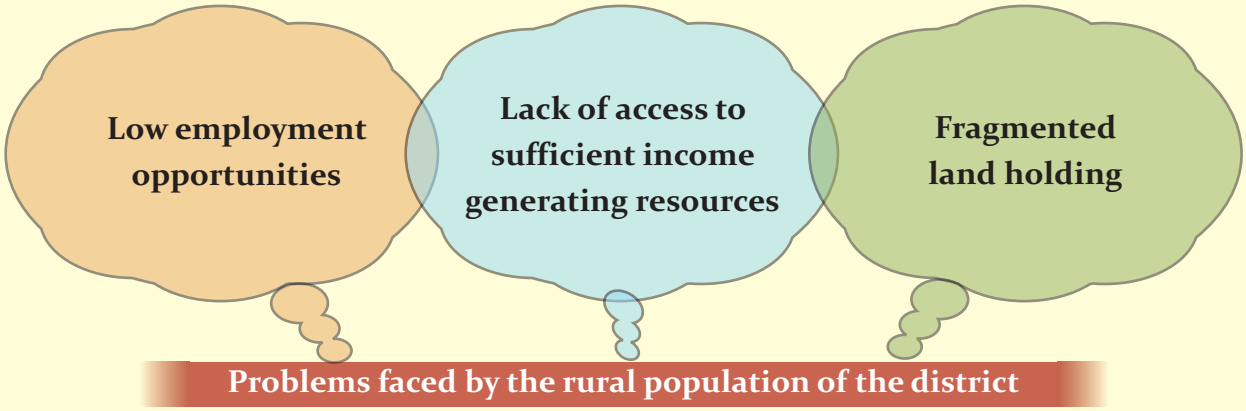
are followed in paddy cultivation. Awareness creation, demonstration plot, training & exposure visit, input supply and counselling to farmers are the process of project implementation in which Dilasa with its inter-disciplinary team has made all their possible efforts to achieve positive impact of the project.

Coverage of SRI project in Sindhudurg district



Profile of Project Area

Sindhudurg district, which lies in the southern part of Konkan region of Maharashtra State. It occupies 1.69 percent of the total area of Maharashtra. The district lies about 50-150 meters above mean Sea level (MSL) and covers 121 km. of the total 720 km. the coastal length of Maharashtra.



Farming is the primary occupation for a majority of local individuals, thereby making agriculture the key livelihood source in the district. The main crop grown in the district is paddy (representing 90% of the crops grown in the district and used in the majority of cases for self-consumption). Across the globe, rice cultivation is in crisis and Sindhudurg is no exception, with a shrinking area, fluctuating annual production, stagnating yields and escalating input costs. The per acre yield less compared to other regions. The cost of cultivation of paddy has consistently been increasing owing to the rising costs of seeds, fertilizers, and labor. With increasing labor scarcity due to urbanization, sustaining the interest of farmers in rice cultivation has become a challenge (migration has been the major issue). However, with the advent of SRI, an exciting approach has been introduced, which proved to be very cost effective at the same time in promoting sustainable livelihood sources.

SRI being variety neutral does not call for use of any specific seed. Under the project, the focus was to guide and to provide handhold support to the target beneficiaries throughout the Kharif and Rabi season right from sowing till harvest.

Women empowerment based approach

Women empowerment based approach: Worldwide more women are involved in rice cultivation than in any other livelihood activity. Research and developmental strategies focus mostly on new seeds and agro-chemical inputs to increase rice production but do not take into consideration the impact on women's bodies, their time, health and lives. Especially women perform the seeding, transplantation and weeding activities which require them to bend and work for long hours for rice cultivation in the field. It has come to the notice from various studies that this difficult posture causes the considerable amount of drudgery for women. In addition to that occurrence of skin irritation, gynecological ailments and other illness from prolonged exposure to water on body parts and to water borne diseases vectors (e.g. mosquitoes and snails).

The declining profitability of rice farming resulted in migration of men for jobs in metro cities like Mumbai, leaving women with responsibility for farming. If the women are trained and indulged in the improved farming practices of rice, they can achieve wonders.

Kharif				
Sr.No.	Taluka	No. of Beneficiary	No. of Villages	Area (ha.)
1	Kudal	233	58	61.5
2	Malwan	239	44	35.26
3	Vengurla	107	16	27.01
4	Kanakawali	127	27	22.45
5	Sawantwadi	145	32	35.26
6	Vaibhavwadi	96	12	18.46
7	Deogad	70	22	7.74
8	Dodamarg	18	11	2.61
	Total	**1035**	**222**	**210.29**

Rabi				
Sr.No.	Taluka	No. of Beneficiary	No. of Villages	Area (ha.)
1	Dodamarg	7	90	27.42
2	Kankavali	10	35	6.2
3	Kudal	16	95	28.8
4	Malwan	8	92	28.2
5	Sawantwadi	7	65	17.89
6	Vengurla	7	104	22
	Total	**55**	**481**	**130.51**

Impact of the Programme

An internal impact assessment of the project was conducted by the Project Implementing Agency, Dilasa Janvikas Pratisthan, to measure the impact of the project (quantitative as well as qualitative) to know best output of the project implementation.

Methodology adopted for impact assessment studyI

Methodology adopted for impact assessment study:

- The study was conducted among farmers from 8 Blocks of Sindhudurg district who are beneficiaries of SRI project under RBL Corporate Social Responsibility.
- A total number of 67 farmers were selected for the study from 8 blocks of Sindhudurg district. The farmers selected were spread across 49 villages. The stratified random sampling technique was used to select sample. 15 non- farmer beneficiaries were also included in the study for comparative impact.
- Structured questionnaire was the tool of primary data collection where field coordinators and farmer's experiences had also been taken into account.

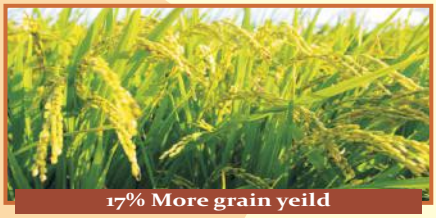

82% Reduction in seeds


7 Days reduction in crop duration


93% More tills per hill


23% More grains per pinnacle


28% More grain yield


17% More grain yeild


23% Increase in income

Quantitative Impact of the Project:

82% reduction in seeds

7 days reduction in crop duration

93% more tills per hill

23% more grains per pinnacle

28% more grain yield

235 increase in income

Qualitative Impact of the Project

- Increase in production vice-versa in income lead to self-sufficiency of women.
- Women don't have to work in constant flooded fields and stand in muddy water for hours together. It definitely reduces their skin problems and other illnesses.
- Traditional rice cultivation requires 8 hours a day of labor to cultivate one hectare of rice, with SRI the number of seeds and plants are reduced, transplantation operations go faster with less pain and drudgery.
- Traditionally weeding is done manually by women but in SRI mechanical hand weeder (cono weeder) is used which greatly reduces the time and permits comfortable posture irrespective of bend position.
- Women gain confidence and enhance their status in family and in community with implementation of SRI.

"SRI technique introduced by RBL & Dilasa, made our paddy cultivation easy & more profitable. In less water we are taking rabi paddy also. We are very much thankful to them for transferring such a wonderful technique to us."

"SRI technique introduced by RBL & Dilasa, is very cost effective for the farmers like us who have less landholding. We are receiving 30% more production of paddy in kharif as well as in rabi season."

5

Medicinal Crop Cultivation : A CSR Initiative of RBL Bank Ltd.

Introduction

In India, for over 500 million people, traditional herbal medicines are the only alternative source, due to easy accessibility and lower price. This sector also provides employment to over one million traditional healers and Vaidyas in the country (Shankar, 1997). Thus, sustainable development of medicinal herbs provides an excellent opportunity to take advantage of the expanding market, while ensuring a steady supply to local communities. Generally, the villagers acquire basic knowledge about the use of various herbs from their elders and collect them fresh from their gardens or nearby forests, whenever they need them. However, with deforestation and commercialization of agriculture, many medicinal herbs are not easily available.

Project Area

No. of villages covered **5**

Area covered **125 Acres**

No. of Beneficiaries **274**

About Kannad Block

Kannad is a Block situated in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Placed in rural area of Maharashtra, it is one among the 9 blocks of Aurangabad district. As per the administration records, the block number of Kannad is 184. The block has 211 villages and there are total 59680 families in this Block.

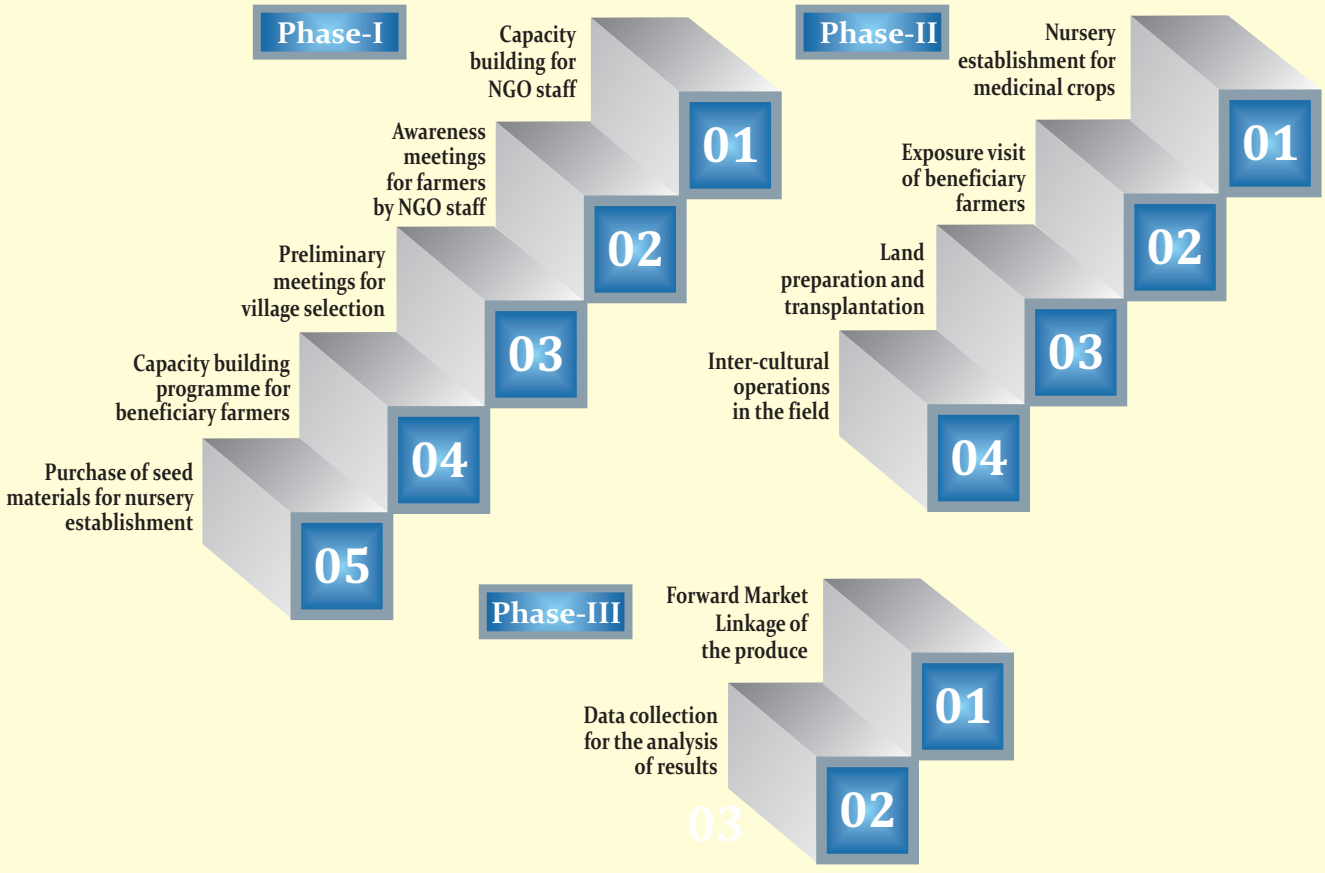
Population of Kannad Block

As per Census 2011, Kannad's population is 300260. Out of this, 156496 are males whereas the females count 143764 here. This block has 43700 children in the age group of 0-6 years. Among them 23543 are component of the Climate Smart Agriculture boys and 20157 are girls.

Agricultural status of Kannad Block

The number of working person of Kannad block is 150744 while 149516 are un-employed. And out 150744 working people 75132 peoples are completely reliant on farming. The major crops that are being taken up here are cotton, maize, gram, Jowar, wheat, ginger, turmeric and vegetables.

Presently, a large number of firms are involved in bulk production of herbal medicines in India. But most do not have their own source of raw materials required for processing; they are dependent on the natural forests. The demand and supply of the ayurvedic crop is unable to meet the supply of medicinal crops only from forest this leads the companies to involve promotion of medicinal crop cultivation among farmers. Still very few farmers go for extensive cultivation of ayurvedic crop. So, as to meet the demand of the companies as well as the demand of the people, there is a huge scope for awareness creation among farmers. The interventions in this field will be a boom for the farmers as well as the industries; providing a win-win situation to both. It will lead to better income for the farmers with assured returns and secured market from the institute's side.



Activities undertaken

Farmer awareness camp

Since the farmers are not used to cultivation of medicinal plants continuous persuasion is required to change the mindset of the people. This is done by conducting a series of awareness camps in each stage of the project. The spread of medicinal plant cultivation among farmers was little challenging as the farmers were little hesitant to come forward for medicinal plant cultivation in the initial stages. So, training and expert sessions were also conducted at village level.

Exposure visits

In order to create awareness it was necessary to send people for exposure visits as it has a greater impact than just training sessions. Selected farmers were taken to Rahuri Agricultural University as part of the exposure visit where they could witness various medicinal plants, its cultivation practices and even processing of the products. Another Exposure visit was organized to Shree Shale Herbs Medicinal Plant Nursery and farmer's field at Nagpur.

Planting material and input distribution

Since medicinal plants were introduced for the first time in this area, the supply of planting material helped in creating a positive environment among the farmers regarding medicinal plant cultivation. Various crops like Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera), Coleus (Coleus forskohlii) and Kawach (Mucuna pruriens) were selected and distributed among farmers in the first stage. The varieties to be cultivated were decided by assessing adaptability of the crops to the selected area, farmer's acceptance of variety, scope for marketing etc. The planting materials were distributed at different intervals as per demand.

Demonstration of vermi composting unit

For medicinal plants it is ideal to follow organic farming. The plants grown under organic methods fetch better price and are found to be more effective. But the soil fertility of our villages is very limited and hence it is difficult to follow organic farming in a large scale. The lack of availability of organic manure is one big issue faced by villagers. In order to suggest a solution to this issue Vermi Composting beds were distributed among farmers of medicinal plant cultivation. Individual training sessions were conducted in each village regarding application of organic manure and how vermin composting can help farmers to meet their organic manure needs.

Demonstration of nursery

Under this project we have also set up a demonstration nursery to create awareness among farmers. Planting materials were distributed to the farmers as per their demand.

Harvesting of medicinal Plant

Farmers were given training on harvesting practices of herbal medicinal crop. Dilasa team conducted regular filed visits to educate the farmers about the need for following various crop management practices etc.

Monitoring Visit

Ms. Daman Duggal, from Goodera had a one day visit to Kannad. During the course of visit, interaction with beneficiaries and plot visits took place. She also visited to the nursery established at Waladgaon where coleus, kawach, ashwagandha and other varieties were developed. Apart from the monitoring visit by the RBL team Dilasa Top Management also conducted periodic monitoring visits to ensure the proper conduct of the programme.

Demonstration of S9

In order to equip the farmers to grow the medicinal plants in an organic way Dilasa has conducted a training session and distributed S9 a plant growth supplement produced from cow dung. This plant growth supplement when mixed with cow dung and other waste material while composting them found to improve the nutritional value of the compost. This also helps the plants to fight to various pests and diseases in a better way. The S9 will improve the microorganisms in the compost and will improve the soil fertility.

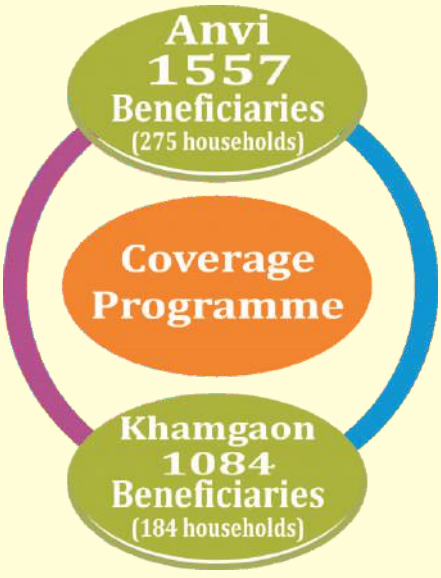
IEC material developed

6

Climate Proofing Measures : Funded by NABARD

Introduction

India remains to be a largely agrarian society, with over 65% of its population earning a livelihood through agriculture despite of the rapidly developing industrial and technological environment. But climate change is proving hazardous to the agriculture sector. The impacts of global climate change are increasingly being felt around the world. Rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and the melting of glaciers and permafrost soils are affecting ecosystems and human societies in different ways. While climate change is expected to create new opportunities in some parts of the world, it is also expected to cause considerable distress in others. The extent of the impact depends on the magnitude of climatic changes affecting a particular system (exposure), the characteristics of the system (sensitivity), and the ability of people and ecosystems to deal with the resulting effects (adaptive capacities of the system). To combat these changes, climate proofing measures have been undertaken by NABARD in collaboration with Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan in Anvi and Khamgaon watershed of Badnapur block in Jalna district of Maharashtra.



Anvi watershed has been completed under IGWDP in 2002 and is covered by a range of hills of about 660 meters above mean sea level in the north and Dudhana River in the south, which is a tributary of Purna river of Godavari basin. The village falls in the tropical semi arid zone of central Maharashtra. The average rainfall in the area is 508.01mm as per the records of last 10 years.

Khamgaon watershed has been completed under IGWDP in 2002 and is adjoined by other watershed such as Rajewadi & Khodawadi in west, Dagadwadi in North, Sirasgaon Ghati in south and Kinoda Dawargaon in east direction. On the southern side of the region is Girja River, which is a tributary of Purna river of Godavari basin. The area falls within the tropical semi arid zone of central Maharashtra. The average rainfall is 550 mm as per the past 10 year's record. 87.3% is received from southwest monsoon extending from mid June to September. July is the wettest month with average monthly rainfall of 169.33mm.

Soil in the watershed area is mildly alkaline and calcareous in nature with calcium carbonate. The soil have very low organic matter, nutritionally the soil is rich in potash.

The watershed does not come under the command of any flow irrigation system due to its topographic conditions. The farmers depend on shallow ground water tapped through open wells. Irrigation is available on seasonal basis to about 17.50% i.e. 164.60 ha of land.

The total cultivated 695 Ha area depends on rainfall conditions. The shallow ground water availability in the watershed is limited due to poor recharge conditions.

After thorough analysis and short preliminary survey and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to assess the vulnerability of the identified area, to climate change, the team of Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan engaged with villagers, VWC and SHG members understand the effects of climate change on communities in each sector.

The team also studied the availability of natural resources in the identified areas besides understanding its level of environmental degradation and developmental need-based issues that influence the socio-economic dynamics of Anvi and Khamgaon. Dilasa team also identified climatic risk in the watershed that could affect various sectors like agriculture, water, soil, forest, animal husbandry and livelihood and food. Observations were made on the incidence of climate variability and activities were undertaken accordingly.

The focus of the intervention was on equipping the farmers with knowledge as well as the ability required to achieve better productivity, despite the vagaries of nature.

Most of structures developed under watershed project are in good conditions and have had a good impact on the farming community. Repair work of structures has been done under the programme. Under the project the CBOs/ community have also been involved in the management and maintenance of physical assets.

Climate proofing measures were undertaken in this area because climate change in north & south region of the watersheds is affecting the water table, soil erosion & reduction in productivity, thus there is large potential for climate proofing measures. The measures undertaken under this project will help the farmers to deal with climate change through risk mitigation and by increasing their awareness through trainings, demonstrations and exposure visits. The farmers will also be motivated to indulge in sustainable natural resource management and climate resilient farming through promotion of cereal and pulses cultivation, kitchen garden and backyard poultry for nutritional security and livelihood generation through various interventions.

Project Background

In India, watershed programmes in rainfed and drought prone areas have been emphasized. The proposed adaptation project / programme will add value to the current initiative as improved resilience to climate variability and adaptation to climate related unfavourable situation remain to be the core of the proposed intervention. The watersheds under this project will be distinct and model of replication in the following ways:

I. It takes into account resilience factors and lessons of climate variability and change piloted in different locations, more specifically in a rainfed condition and corroborating with community perception and requirement;
ii. It is trying to bridge the identified gaps in order to arrest / minimize the impact of drought / dry spells and improve resilience;
iii. It models the future climate scenario to factor in sensitivity, exposure as well as mal- adaptation: to design climate-proofing measures for the watershed.

In this way it is going to enhance the adaptive capacity of the community in general and farmers in particular. The project looks at resilience of the watersheds much beyond the usual soil and water conservation focused drought-proofing measures and is beyond the business-as-usual practice and can be considered as concrete adaptation.

Project Goal

The goal of this program is "integration of watershed development programme activities towards rehabilitation of degraded Soils and building climate resilience by improving adaptive capacities of the communities against changing climate in the proposed watershed"

Specific objectives of Project:

Specific objectives to achieve the above goal are listed below:

I. Improving adaptation to climate variability / change in farm sector with better management and maintenance of soil and water regime enabling better crop / pasture land productivity and resultant increase in income of small and marginal farmers.
ii. Promoting climate resilient farming system and diversification of livelihoods engaging community and their associations in the concrete adaptation pathway.

I. Reducing climate change vulnerability and process of marginalization with integration of risk mitigation products, like crop, weather and market advisory; and information system.

Impact Assessment

Intervention wise impact:

Following are the key interventions which make the impact on lives of farmers:-

1. Repair of CNB

- Location: Main Nala of Anvi village and Khamgaon Village
- Total No. of CNB repaired: Anvi-3
- No. of farmers benefited: 28
- Area benefited: 30 Acre
- Year of completion: April 2018

Impact

- Water getiing conserved in all structures in intial rains
- Water will be available for protective irrigation to pomogranate and cotton crops during dry spell in current season and farmers can take the rabi crops in coming season.
- Adjoining 11 Wells are getting recharged in initial rains of this season which definately helps in increasing agriculture productivity in coming season that will result in increase the income of adjoining farmers.

Farm Pond

- No. of farm ponds constructed: 06 (Anvi- 03 & Khamgaon -03)
- Size: 30x30x3 Metre
- No. of Farmers benefited: 06 (Anvi 3+ Khamgaon 3)
- Year of completion: March 2018
- Gut No. 82, 92, 105 (Anvi), 227, 35, 40 (Khamgaon)
- Village: Anvi & Khamgaon

Before intervention:

Farmers were able to take only kharif crops along with sweet lime, but since last two years they were facing water problem during 2 months of summer i.e. may & June for their sweet lime which ultimately affecting yields of pomegranate and unable to take other crops which ultimately affect the income of farmers.

During intervention:

When the first meeting was organized in the village both villages, interested farmers were present and attended the meeting and explained their situation of water availability. After hearing from them, Dilasa project team visited field of all farmers and find out the solution of farm pond in their field as per water requirement. All selected farmers expressed their willingness for contribution of 20% of total cost. Finally in the month of March 2018, farm pond were constructed under guidance of expert by considering all the technical specifications.

After Intervention (Impact of farm pond):

Within period of two months span, farmers received following results only due to farm pond in their land:-

- Additional 2 months water available
- Protective irrigation to sweet lime fruit crop
- increased in yield by 5 quintals per acre in sweet lime
- Additional second crop of chilli cultivated due to water availability
- Total additional income per farmer is Rs. 60000/-

Earthen Nalla Bund (ENB)

- No. of ENB constructed : 02 (Anvi- 01 & Khamgaon -01)
- No. of Farmers benefited: 04 (Anvi 2 + Khamgaon 2)
- Year of completion: March 2018
- Village: Anvi & Khamgaon

Impact of ENB

- 3 wells get recharged, which improved irrigation facilities to adjoining 4 farmers
- Soil erosion arrested
- In coming season, water will be available for drinking of animals

Well recharged

Impact on Crop

Loose Boulder Structure

- No. of LBS constructed:15 (Anvi- 04 & Khamgaon -11)
- No. of Farmers benefited: 10 (Anvi 3+ Khamgaon 7)
- Year of completion: March 2018
- Village: Anvi & Khamgaon

Impact

Soil erosion arrested.

Gabion Structure

- No. of Gabion constructed:02 (Anvi- 1 & Khamgaon -1)
- No. of Farmers benefited: 04 (Anvi 2+ Khamgaon 2)
- Year of completion: April 2018
- Village: Anvi & Khamgaon

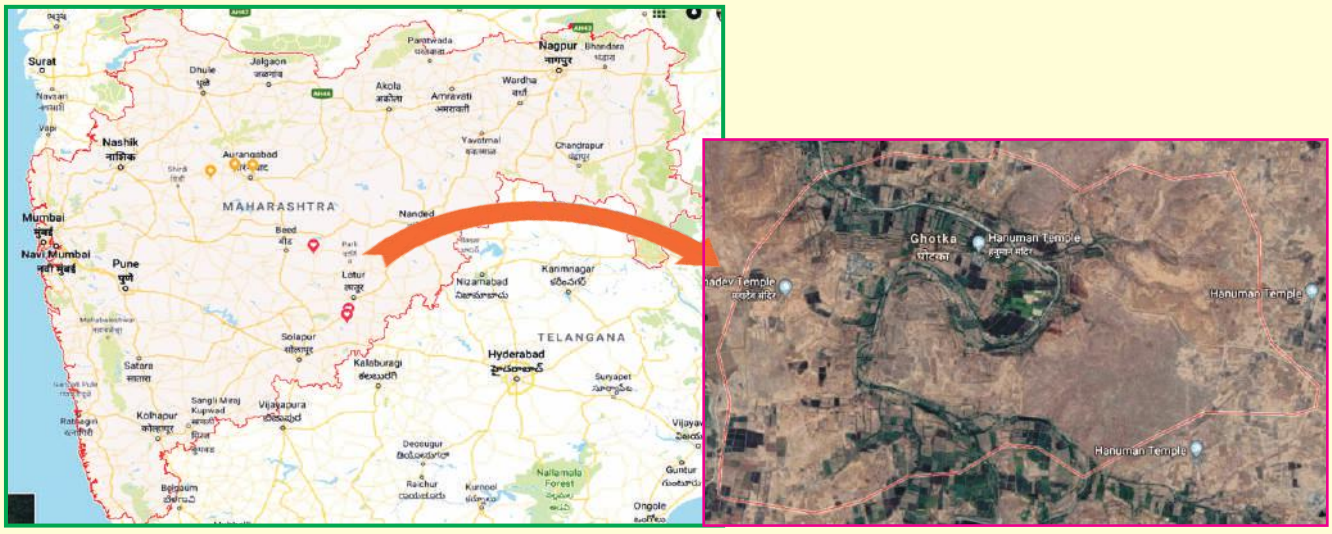
7

Watershed Development Programme Ghotka : NABARD and MCX

Introduction

NABARD in partnership with MCX has sanctioned a watershed development project for Ghotka watershed in Loha block of Nanded district (MS) on 16th March 2016. The project was sanctioned under Watershed Development Fund (WDF) in collaboration with MCX under CSR mode. Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan, an NGO with experience of 22 years in watershed development, is selected as a PIA (Project Implementing Agency) for implementing this watershed project.

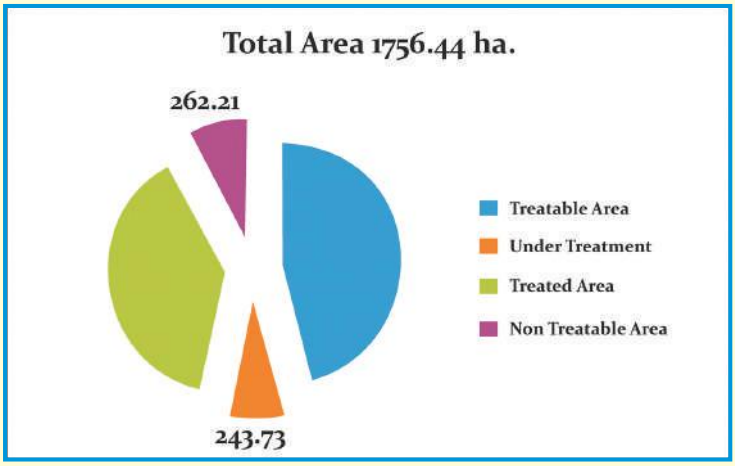
Ghotka Watershed is located at a distance of 14 km from Loha situated in Nanded District. The watershed is located on the boundary line of Nanded and Latur District. Socially the Ghotka is dominated by Buddhist and Maratha Communities.



The Ghotka watershed characterized by seasonally erratic rainfall, low agricultural productivity, degraded natural resources and low economic status. According to the social survey conducted the total population of Ghotka is 1799 covering 327 families. With the situational analysis and degraded natural resources, Dilasa team identified Ghotka watershed unit for technical efforts to conserve soil and maximized the utilization of surface and subsurface water for crop production.

Total watershed area:

The below pie chart indicates the details of area:-



Project interventions: Following are the key interventions of project:-

Progress during the year:

Sr. No.	Project Component	Achievement up to March 2018
1	**Area Treatments**	
(i)	**Less Than 3% slope (in ha.)**	1.21.30
	Farm Bunding (Cum)	12631.00
	Refarm Bunding (Cum)	193.00
	Stone outlets (Nos)	199.00
	Subtotal (i)	121.3
(ii)	**More Than 3% slope (in ha.)**	951.70
	Farm Bunding (Cum)	92441.80
	Refarm Bunding (Cum)	784.00
	Stone outlets (Nos)	470.00
	Stone bunding (Cum)	3081.00
	Subtotal (ii)	951.70
	Subtotal-1 (i+ii)	1073.00
2	**Agro Horticulture (in ha.)**	33.00
	Plantation (Nos)	3300.00
	Subtotal-2	33.00
	Total (1+2)	1106.00
3	**Capacity Building**	
	Agri. Exposure (Nos.)	1.00
	Agri. Training (Nos.)	2.00

Capacity Building

Dilasa has created awareness among the community about importance of watershed development as entry point activity. Dilasa has organized a series of meetings and trainings in the area. The purpose is to sensitize the villagers towards execution of watershed works through formation of village level watershed committee (VWC). Accordingly, Dilasa has formed one VWC and arranged their exposure visit to the successfully completed Aliyabad watershed project.

Farm Bunding

Dilasa has completed total farm bunding covering 1106 ha of farm area with active participation from villagers. The villagers have contributed in the form of shramdan. Villagers were very enthusiastic to work as the area was suffering from continuous drought and it also provided livelihood opportunity by employment generation in their area.

Impact of this intervention is that more than 10% area i.e. 25 ha comes under Rabi season for cultivation which was barren before completion of farm bunding. The farmers will get additional income of more than Rs. 10.0 lakh by cultivating wheat & gram during this Rabi season and this land will be continuously used for coming Kharif season also. It means we bring the land of 26 ha under cultivation due to the farm bunding interventions.

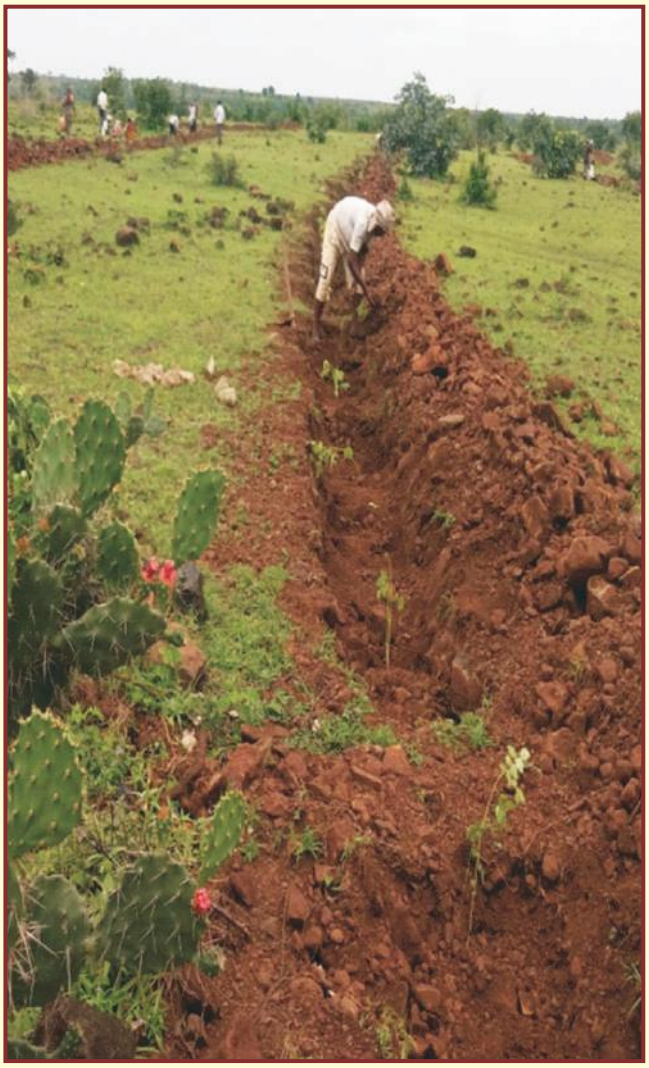
Stone Bunding

Stone bunding is soil conservation measure of land to conserve soil and to maintain soil fertility. This activity is being undertaken where the land is rocky and more number of stones is available. It also helps to fence the land and protect from animals. Under this project, stone bunding of 108 ha has been completed.

Stone Outlets (SO)

Stone outlets are being prepared at 1 to 3 locations in one ha to drain out the excess deposited water in land. This also helps to avoid damage of bundings (farm bunding/stone bunding) and water can easily drain out from the field through these stone outlets. Under this project, we have prepared a total of 669 stone outlets along with bunding/stone bundings.

Dilasa has executed all the activities as per technical specifications and under supervision of technical experts such as watershed engineer, agronomist, community mobilizers etc.



Plantation & Seeding

Plantation and seeding on 33 hectare area has been completed. This helps in retention of soil & moisture in the area which helps in increasing water table height. In the long term this will help to reduce the soil erosion & prevent land to become barren.

Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT)

Continuous contour trenches (CCT) have been constructed on hilly area as a part of watershed treatment to prevent soil erosion & water conservations on hillock area which ultimately effect on lower stream i.e. on agriculture cultivable land. The total area treated under CCT is more than 13 hectare. The impact is that area is lush with green vegetation and reduced soil erosions.

Employment Generation

Due to the above soil & water conservation works, most of the villagers got their employment for the period of almost five months. This is one of the major impacts of the project apart from increase in agriculture productivity and increase in area under cultivation.

Impact of the interventions	
Employment generation	Intervention created more than 54000 labour days
Kharif crop area	Increased by around 50 ha in comparison to previous year
Migration	Reduced from 230 days to 30 days in a year
Yearly production	Kharif yield increased from 250 tons to 320 tons Rabi yield increased from 22 tons to 40 tons
Water potential created	Water potential created

8

Renovation of Shivkalin Wells : A CSR Initiative of Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.

Introduction

The Project of Renovation of Shivkalin Wells was aimed at providing safe drinking water to the residents of Gajarewadi Hamlet of Anjaneri Village of Trimbakeshwar Taluka of Nasik District. The activities proposed under this project include deepening, installation of pulley, desiltation, cleaning the surrounding and concreting of the well.

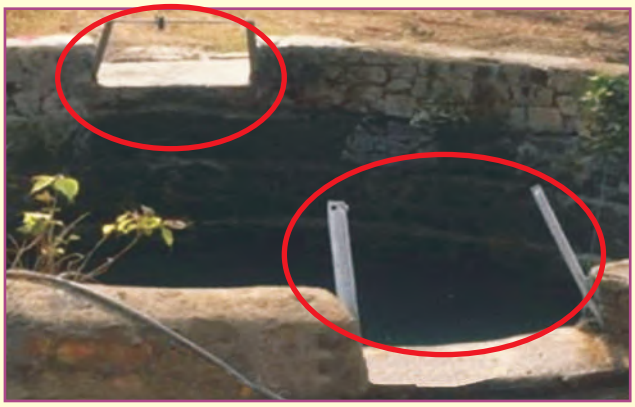
Details of Activities

Cleaning the Surroundings

The surrounding of the existing well was very unhygienic and surrounded with big bushes which was making the fetching of water difficult. As project activity, the entire surroundings were cleaned and proper drainage channels were made for the proper draining of water.

Installation of New Pulleys

The old pulleys were in a bad rustic condition and were making the fetching of water more difficult and time consuming. Hence the first activity undertaken under this project is the installation of new pulleys. This made the water fetching easier than early and reduced the drudgery of a women to a great extent.



Damaged Pulleys

Installed new Pulleys

New Drainage Channels

There was no drainage channel near the well and it was creating an unhygienic situation near the well. It was leading to seepage of water to well and creating health issues. Thus under the project we have ensured that proper drainage will happen and for this we have made new drainage lines which will drain water to far off places. This helped to improve the overall hygiene and water quality.

Before Intervention

New Drainage Channel to Field

After Intervention

Concreting of the Well

The wall of the well was bad and having leakages and the existing wall of the well was broken at many places. So concreting of the well was necessary. Currently this activity is underway and will be finished in few days time.

Before Intervention

During Intervention

After Intervention

Desiltation of well

This is required in order to increase the storage capacity of the well. But since the well is having water now the activity is yet to start. However we have identified the skilled laborers for this activity and payments were made for the activity which will be done immediately when the low water availability in the well, so as not to hamper public water supply distribution.

After Intervention

Branding

It is very important to create awareness among the community regarding the good initiatives taken by Kirloskar Oil Engine Ltd. Hence proper Branding of the activity is being undertaken by Dilasa. A Permanent Cement Board with the Project details will be installed near the renovated Shivkalin well as per the standard dimensions suggested by Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.

9

Jal Vaibhav Prakalp : A CSR Initiative of L & T Financial Services

Project Background

Marathwada region has been facing drought situation since 2011 with continuous variations of delayed monsoon. Beed district is one of the most affected district. The condition of Beed district was deteriorating and most of the villages in the this district had been facing agrarian crisis and water shortage for drinking as well as for irrigation for the past few years. Water inadequacy in this region was affecting the natural resources, environment and thereby the community. Less rainfall, long dry spell, degraded soil health, poor green cover and forced migration were the major issues in Beed district.

To combat this situation, L&T Financial Services in partnership with Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan has undertaken an initiative of 'Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)' catering more than 8000 farmers in 12 villages of Beed District in the Marathwada region.

The main aim of the project is to increase net agricultural income of the farmers by implementing natural resource management activities and ensuring efficient use of water by improving ground water availability, sustainable development of natural resources and improving living standard of the villagers.

Interventions Undertaken

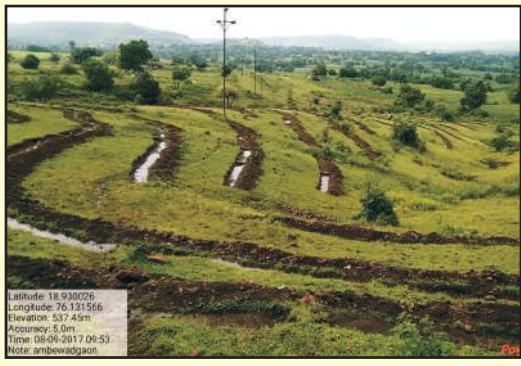
Intervention: Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT)	Benefits
They excavating continuous trenches on continuous contour lines, the distance between two trenches depends upon the slope as well as availability of time and resources.	• Reduces soil loss • Increasing ground water level. • Increases the green cover over the area and soil quality. • Increases the fertility of the soil
Coverage	
5 villages	**Units : 92 ha.**

Intervention: Deep Continuous Contour Trenches	Benefits
This is also a part of CCT, however in deep CCT the cross section of the pit is more and the location of the trench is at the highest point of the ridge line and the bottom of the hilly area.	• Increases the soil moisture for vegetation and develops the degraded land • Percolation of water in the sub soil leads to higher retention rate • Encourages infiltration and traps the silt
Coverage	
4 villages	**Units: 12774 Cum**

Intervention: Earthen Gully Plug (EGP)	Benefits
These are small structures which are constructed across the gullies.	The main purpose of EGP is to hold water on steep slope area and allow the excess water into the drain without any silt in it. It also traps the silt material deposited in between the gullies; the silt is quite nutritious for the soil which can be used for farming.
Coverage	
Villages: 12	**Units: 100**

Intervention: Loose Boulder Structures (LBS)	Benefits
Construction of loose boulder structure provides the obstruction of high velocity run-off water than normal gully plug. It requires skilled labors and quarried stones.	The main aim of constructing loose boulder checks is to reduce the velocity of water flowing through the drainage line and to filter water from one direction to other.
Coverage	
Villages: 12	**Units: 173**

Intervention: Gully Plug (GP)	Benefits
Gullies are eroded top soil, caused from rain water and if not treated, they can expand and lead to soil erosion; however plugs can be put in during certain periods of time to prevent the soil from further getting eroded.	• Preventing soil erosion and reducing the velocity of run-off • Flowing water is obstructed, rate of infiltration is increased. • It is a low cost technique • It traps the silt deposited between the gully plugs, this silt is very nutritious for the soil and can be helpful in farming.
Coverage	
Villages: 12	**Units: 255**



Intervention: Plantation	Benefits
Plantation is a very effective remedy to prevent erosion of soil and water. It also helps in restoring the ecological balance.	• It is a major remedy for erosion and water run-off as well as water recharge • Preventing soil erosion and reducing the velocity of run-off • Flowing water is obstructed, rate of infiltration is increased. • Reduces the transpiration rate
Coverage	
Villages: 4	**Area: 19 Ha**

Intervention: Gabion	Benefits
This is the type of loose boulder structure bound in wire mesh.	• It provides the temporary water storage and also soil conservation. • It is a cost effective solution. • Gabion structures are proposed before cement nala bund or earthen nala bund to avoid the siltation in the structures.
Coverage	
Villages: 9	**Units : 36**

Intervention: Earthen Nala Bund (ENB)	Benefits
ENB is constructed across nala for checking velocity of runoff, increasing water percolation and improving soil moisture. It is made up of earthen material.	• It provides the temporary water storage and also soil conservation • Increase percolation of stored water to raise ground water level. • Provided irrigation facility to the farmers
Villages: 8 **Coverage**	**Units : 15**

Community Awareness Programme

Awareness Program on Water Budgeting and Judicious use of water in the community:

This initiative was undertaken to help the rural community in use existing the water in an equitable, optimal and efficient manner. This initiative was done by displaying videos on water budgeting and watershed management, distributing information pamphlets and booklets on water conservation, distributing rain gauge instruments and testing their level of water awareness.

Shramdan Voluntary activity

Shramdan, the voluntary activity was conducted in Bhayjali village on the occasion of Maharashtra Day. Almost 60 villagers including 15 women had taken part in this voluntary activity. They did voluntary work on Earthen Nala Bund structure.

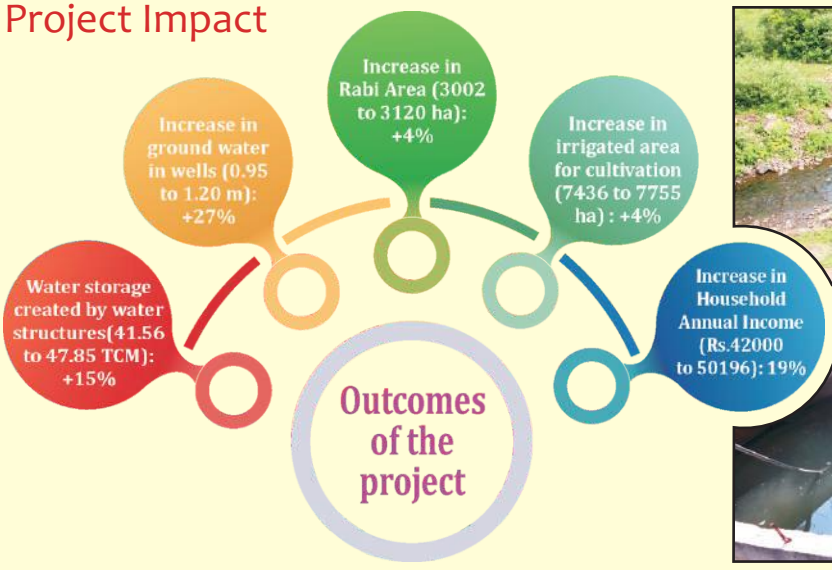
User Group Meeting

User group meetings have been organized in the villages. Discussion with volunteers on how to maintain the watershed structure has been done. A booklet on "how to repair and maintain the watershed" in local language has also been provided to each participant.

Project Achievement

Overview of the activities done under the programme				
Sr.No.	Intervention	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	Earthen Gully Plug	No.	100	100
2	Gully Plug	No.	255	255
3	CCT	Ha.	92	92
4	Deep CCT	Cum	12770	12774
5	Plantation	Ha.	19	19
6	Gabion	No.	36	36
7	Loose Boulder Structure	No.	173	173
8	Earthen Nala Bund	No.	15	15
9	Awareness meeting	No.	12	12

Project Impact




Gabion Structure


Well Recharging

10

Climate Change Adaptation tools for small and marginal farmers : CSR Initiative of Oracle and CAF India

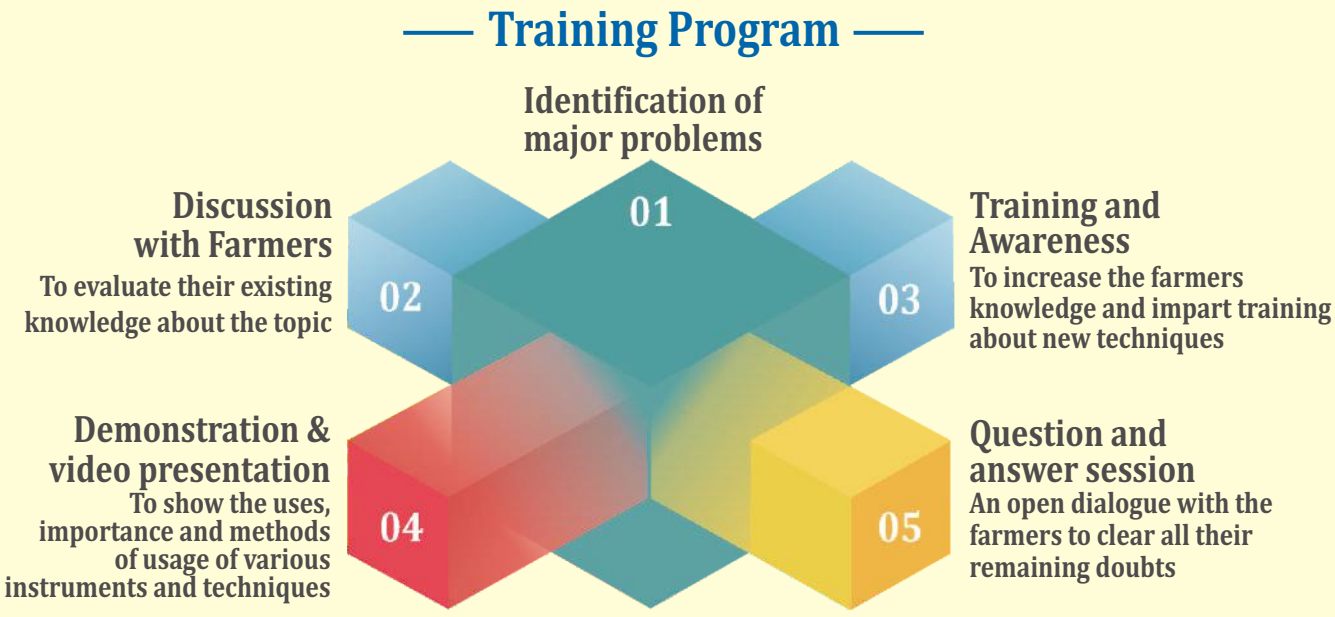
Project Background

Climate of the earth has changed throughout history; in the last 650,000 years there have been seven cycles of glacial advances and retreats, with the last ice age coming to an abrupt end about 7,000 years ago marking the beginning of modern climate era — and of human civilization.

But what is alarming is the current warming trend, which is the result of human activity since the mid-20th century; most of the warming has occurred in the past 35 years, with 16 of the 17 warmest years on record occurring since 2001. Climate change is a global crisis drastically affecting many areas and one such area being the Marathwada region, it is facing constant drought since 2011, thereby creating lack of food, fodder & water and affecting the poor and marginal farmers the most.

To overcome this problem, Oracle in partnership with Dilasa undertook an initiative in Sonari village of Phulambari block, Aurangabad, to train small and marginal farmers on climate change adaption tools; the main aim of the project was to ensure food & nutritional security and enhance resilience in vulnerable farmers so as to increase their capacity to use bio physical measures. The need of the hour is to create awareness among communities about climate change and the measures to overcome this problem, Dilasa played a key role in this program as the implementing agency, by organizing training and orientation of farmers on climate adaptation tools, distribution of vermi-bin to farmers and hands on training and guidance by subject experts.

Training process adopted



Interventions undertaken

Trainings on different modules:-

An awareness programme among farmers on climate change scenario and its adaptation tools, training of farmers on use of rain gauge and thermometer for taking the weather data was conducted.

The farmers were given knowledge about various adaptive tools for overcoming climate change, benefits of using bio-fertilizers, uses of azolla and vermi-compost, criteria for selecting cropping pattern, intercropping, soil testing and the effect of climate change on livestock by a team of experts from Dilasa.

The discussion was followed by a demonstration session, in which the farmers were showed the uses and importance of rain gauge instrument and thermometer instrument, their installation process, process for taking daily readings and the benefits of having daily rainfall data and temperature readings for crop selection. The farmers were also shown videos to highlight the importance of rain gauge and given leaflets containing detailed information on rain gauge. After a healthy discussion and demonstration a question and answer session was conducted for the farmers to clear all their remaining doubts.

We have also installed one rain gauge instrument in the Gram Panchayat office.

Awareness programme on better practices for cotton crop - from sowing to harvesting

The main objective of this awareness training was to enhance resilience of farmers towards climate change, increase their capacity to use biophysical measures for productive result and bring a niche between scientific community and the farmers.

The farmers were first introduced to the programme and them a video on biodiversity was shown to enunciate the importance of conservation methods.

Prof. Dinesh Lomte, Agronomist, V N Marathwada Agriculture University, Parbhani was also present in the programme, he discussed about the situation of agriculture, the cultivation practices which are followed and what has been the condition of soil and cotton in the last 10 years. He highlighted the problems that are occurring due to excessive use of fertilizers and how it degrades the nutritive value of soil. Different methods of manure preparation like dig method, pit method; use of green manure with daincha and other cover crops were explained.

Awareness programme on integrated pest management in cotton as a part of climate change adaptation tools

In this programme Dr. N.R. Patange, Entomologist, V. N. Marathwada Agriculture University, Parbhani discussed about the various insect and pest attacks on crops and their stages of infestation and the protection measures that can be taken against aphids, whiteflies, bollworms and other major pests of cotton. Demonstration on use of pheromone trap was given in order to control pink bollworms. The harmful effects of Imidacloprid were explained which have been used by many farmers. Techniques, time and amount of spraying of trim ethyl, dimethoate, and fenvalerate to the crops for good results was given through charts. Presentation was given and was explained with pictures.

There was a question and answer session with experts and farmers, solutions were explained in a systematic way. Booklets were distributed containing information of cotton cultivation techniques in a detailed manner in local language. More than 55 villagers participated in the programme.

A training programme on installation and demonstration of vermi-composting bed and vermi-wash as a part of climate change adaptation tools.

The main objective of this activity was to increase the capacity of farmers to use bio physical measure such as vermi-composting and vermi-wash in order to help them in adapting to climate change scenario. Under this programme Dilasa team has given a detailed demonstration of how to install the vermi-bed among our selected beneficiaries. An expert Mr. A. S. Erande from Lamifabs (official partner of Vermi bed) has explained the steps to be followed before and during the installation of vermi-bed.

A training programme of farmers on vermi bin sachet, bio sanitizer and its use in farm through AV aids and presentation as a part of climate change adaptation tools.

The main objective of the Dilasa team to conduct this activity was to increase farmer's awareness about the terms vermi-compost and vermi bin in order to adapt bio physical measure in climate change situation. Mr. Yogesh Bhardawaj, M.Sc. in vermi composting, Nasik explained the terms vermi composting, vermi wash & bio sanitizer to the farmers.

Initially he discussed the changes that are happening in agricultural practices and compared it to the past trends. He also discussed about the harmful effects of using chemicals on soil and also the effect that earthworms will have on the soil and crop. Discussed about many types of components of soil and micro nutrients and explained up to how much level Ammonium Nitrate is harmful. Then he has described what will be the effect on soil by earthworms and how an earthworm works on soil.

Vermi compost improves the micro nutrients components of soil, improves the soil capacity to hold water; humus quantity in vermi compost is large which enhance the micro nutrients and essential components of soil.

He also enunciated the importance of vermi wash for crop and agricultural production. He explained in detail about how it is prepare, how to maintain the vermi composting bed, period and amount of watering, how to collect and how it fulfills the main requirements of soil i.e. NPK. An information pamphlet was also distributed among the farmers.

Hands on training and guidance by subject expert as resource person

PROCESS

1. Meeting between the project team, village supervisor and village Sarpanch
2. Selection of date, time and venue for the event
3. Identification of beneficiaries and creating awareness among them about the event
4. On the camp day - discussions among experts and villagers on various topics
5. Question and answer session headed by the expert to clear the doubts of the villagers

Sr.No.	Training	Objectives
1	Training on livestock maintenance for prevention of seasonal diseases	Objective was to evaluate the status of animal's health and prevalent diseases in that area, so that livestock related intervention could be taken up systematically in order to maintain the sustainability of poor community and also ensure food security.
2	Awareness on water borne diseases and prevention through water purification methods for women	The focus of this training was to create awareness among women about diseases occurring due to impure water, so as to reduce their expenses on health and improve overall health status.

Sr.No.	Training	Objectives
3	Awareness on wheat crop from sowing to harvesting techniques for better crop productivity	Focus on imparting knowledge about the techniques that can be adapted to increase the productivity of wheat.
4	Women awareness on kitchen garden and its nutritional value	Awareness for women about benefits of kitchen garden, its health and nutritional benefits and how they can established it on their own
5	Training on use of recommended fertilizers and pesticides and no use of banned list of agriculture inputs	Awareness for farmers on what type of fertilizers are harmful for their crops and also what type is suitable as per various crops.

Mass awareness programme on climate change mitigation and adaptation measure

Programme	Method	Attendees	Objectives
Mass awareness on climate change effects & some simple measures to overcome it	Role play in local language	255-260 number of participants in each programme including male, female and children.	Creating awareness at the village level about climate change and its effects, by using methods that help in generating interest of the villagers and is also easy for them to understand.
Awareness on climatic variability and its effects on crops, human beings and livestock	Bharud folk		

Distribution of Vermibed

After generating awareness and imparting knowledge on the usage of vermi compost, Dilasa team installed vermi bed for 30 identified beneficiaries. Discussions were done between the project team and the farmers to clear any doubts or confusions regarding installation and usage of the bed.

A pamphlet containing information on vermi-composting, how to maintain the vermi bed, what is its benefit and how it is different from chemical fertilizer had also been distributed to the beneficiaries.

School rally and camp for water literacy awareness among students

The objective was to create understanding among students on water conservation and related topics. A Rally was organized in school premises, awareness was created through animated and cartoonist videos and painting competition was conducted for the students. During the rally students were given placards with awareness messages on environment protection, water conservation and tree plantation.

Students, teachers, some villagers and the project team were present in the rally. Rally was followed by animated videos in regional language on various topics like saving water, global warming, bio diversity as a climate change adaptation in order to create knowledge and awareness among school students. There were also discussions with students on what they learnt from the films. Lastly a painting competition conducted, in which the students were given a drawing sheet & crayons. The students were very happy and showed a lot of interest in the event.

A gift pack and certificate was distributed to all participants in order to boost their morale. Certificate of appreciation with gift was also given to the teachers for their tremendous support.

Overview of the activities done under the programme

Sr. No.	Activity	Target (no. of units	Achievement (no. of units)	% Achievement
1	Training & orientation of farmers on climate change adaptation tools	10	10	100
2	Rain gauge ,thermometer and soil testing kit for villagers	1	1	100
3	Vermi-bin per farmer for 1 acre (3 sachet per farmer)	1	1	100
4	Vermi-composting kit	30	30	100
5	Micro irrigation with financial inclusion as loan from banks and initial deposit from program cost	30	30	100
6	Preparation of IEC material like posters, pamphlets, flip charts and documentary films	5	5	100
7	Detailed soil testing for micronutrients and awareness building for doses	30	30	100
8	Hands on training and guidance by subject expert as resource persons	10	10	100
9	Mass awareness programme on climate change mitigation & adaptation measures (in range of 100 -500 farmers)	2	2	100

11

Watershed Development Fund : Aliyabad, Jalkotwadi, Manmodi Watersheds

Executive Summary

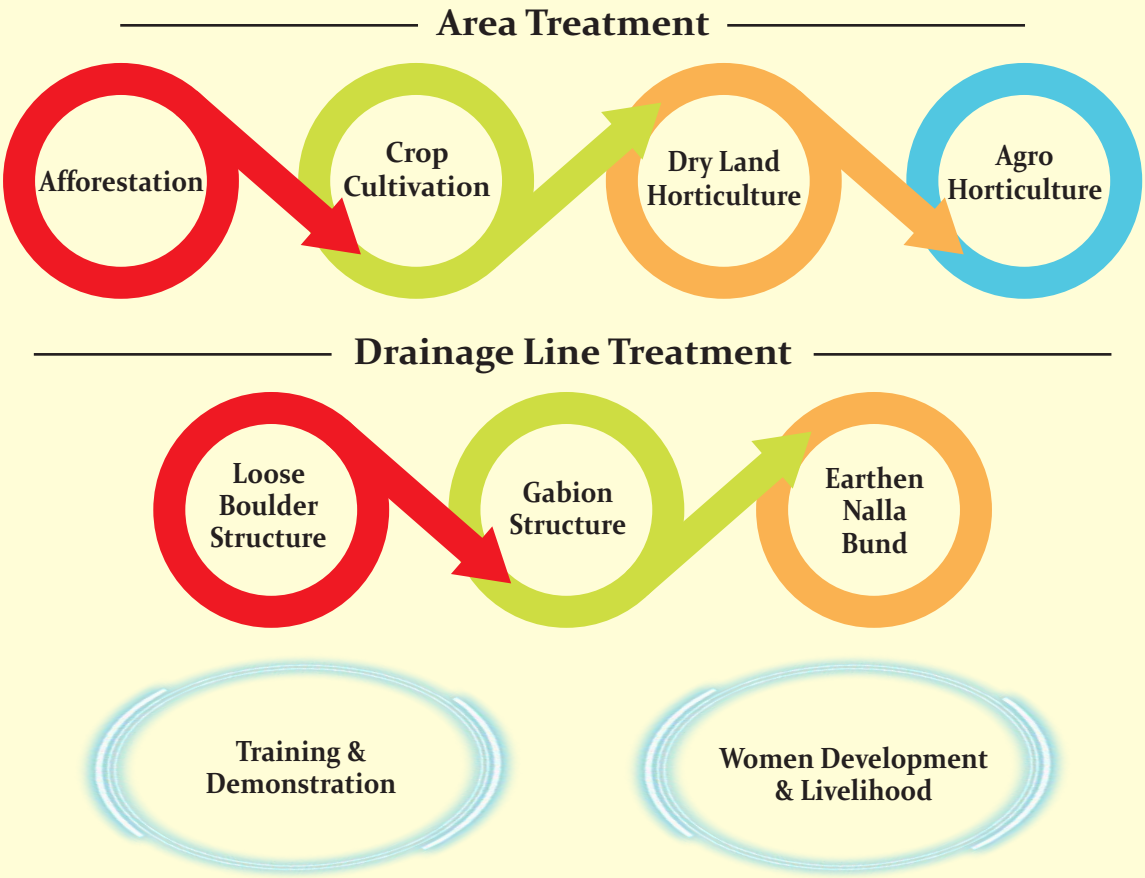
Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan is working as Project Implementing Agency (PIA) for Aliyabad, Manmodi and Jalkotwadi watershed in Tuljapur block of Osmanabad district since 2011-12. The project is being financially supported by NABARD under watershed development fund (WDF). BAIF is working as Resource Support Organization for these 03 watersheds.

The main objective of project is to increase the agriculture productivity through watershed development interventions. The major interventions are a) Area treatment such as Afforestation (AF), Crop Cultivation (CC), Dry Land Horticulture (DH)and Agro Horticulture (AH) b) Drainage Line Treatment such as Loose Boulder Structures (LBS), Gabion Structure (GB), Earthen Nalla Bund (ENB) in addition to Training & Demonstration, Women Development and Livelihood. All PIA has been completed almost all activities as per targeted plan; remaining few activities will be completed within period of 04 months.

The methodology used for impact assessment is personal interactions, Focus Group Discussion and field observations. The project is having impact on Land use, Irrigation, cropping Pattern, Productivity, Fuel wood & fodder Availability and Livestock. The overall impact of project is increasing water table height, income & employment generation through agriculture and watershed works and decreasing in migration percentage. The impact indicates that such watershed projects can affect drought to certain extent from income & employment and water availability point of view.

About the project

The project named 'Watershed Development Fund (WDF)' was sanctioned by NABARD, Pune in 2011 for 03 watersheds namely Aliyabad, Manmodi & Jalkotwadi in Tuljapur block of Osmanabad district. Total area covered was 3232.24 Hectares. Major Interventions covered are as follows:



Process adopted

1. Watershed development through people's participation – initiated in 2001-2002.
2. Capacity building phase (CBP) was associated in the programme.
3. Group meetings were organized - Importance and need of watershed was explained viz. 5 important rules Charaibandi, Kurhadbandi, Nashabandi, Community Contribution and Voluntary Shramdan.
4. Implementation of watershed development during CBP – 101 ha with people's participation.
5. Exposure visits to model watershed.
6. Formation of Village Watershed Committee (VWC) – 13 members with 3 women members.
7. Work distribution and duties assigned to VWC.
8. Ridge to valley approach followed for watershed along with training and demonstrations, women development programmes etc.
9. VWC along with people finalized the DPR, with technical assistance from Dilasa.
10. DPR approved by NABARD.
11. Programme was then started in June 2011 & completed in 2016.

Impact of Project

1. Land use:

Watershed Areas:

Cultivable land has been increased by 390 hectare in all three watershed area earlier it was 2641 hectares before watershed implementation. Irrigated area has been increased by785 hectare earlier it was 950 hectares and rainfed area has been decreased by 395 hectare earlier it was 1691 hectares before watershed implementation. Watershed wise details are as follows:

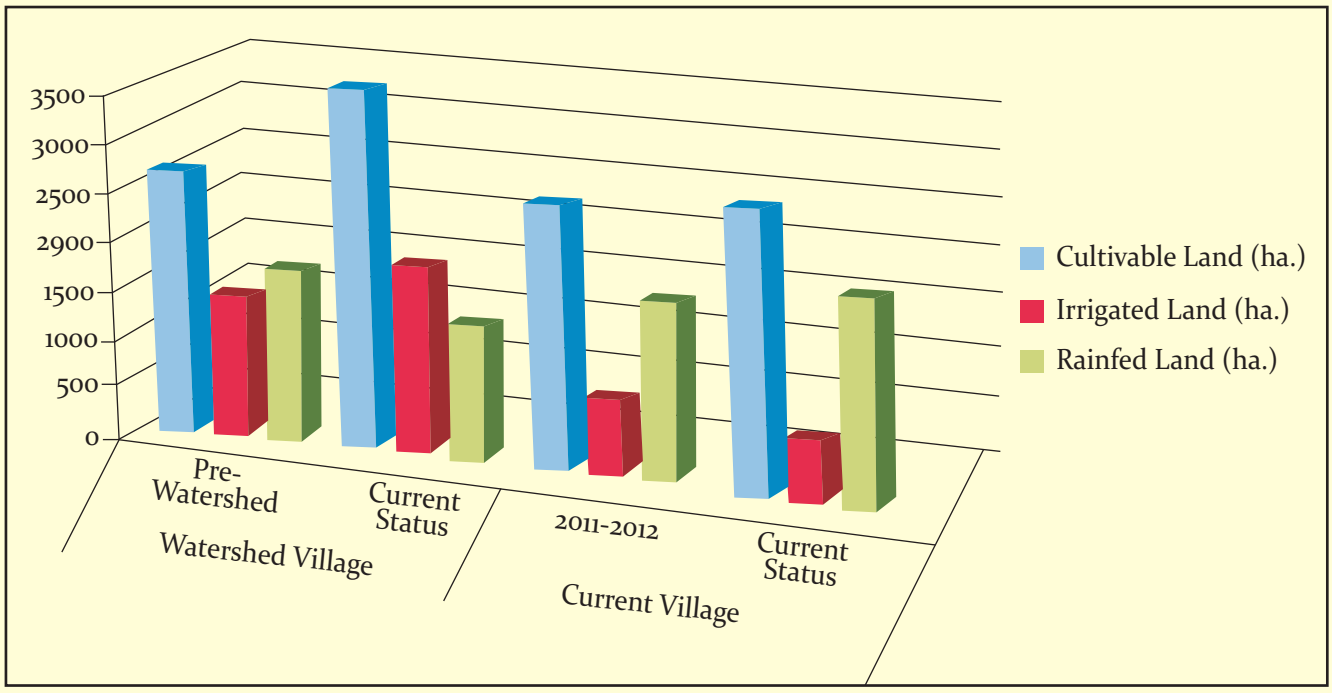
Indicators	Aliyabad		Jalkotwadi		Manmodi		Manmodi	
	Pre-watershed	Current Status	Pre-watershed	Current Status	Pre-watershed	Current Status	Pre-watershed	Current Status
Total land (ha)	1156	1156	1630	1630	1060	1060	3852	3852
Cultivable land (Ha)	775	956	940	1050	926	1025	2641	3031
Irrigated Land (Ha)	210	470	340	665	400	600	950	1735
Rainfed Land (Ha)	565	486	600	385	526	425	1691	1296

Control villages (Non watershed Areas):

In control villages, irrigated land has been decreased and cultivable land is slightly increased which is being used under rainfed cultivation. The village wise details are as follows:

Indicators	Village- Ramthirth		Village- Phanepur		Village-Rudrawadi		Total	
	2011-12	Current Status	2011-12	Current Status	2011-12	Current Status	2011-12	Current Status
Total land (ha)	556	556	1100	1100	715	715	2371	2371
Cultivable land (Ha)	540	515	800	1000	715	715	2055	2230
Irrigated Land (Ha)	85	60	100	100	75	60	260	220
Irrigated Land (Ha)	455	455	700	900	640	655	1795	2010

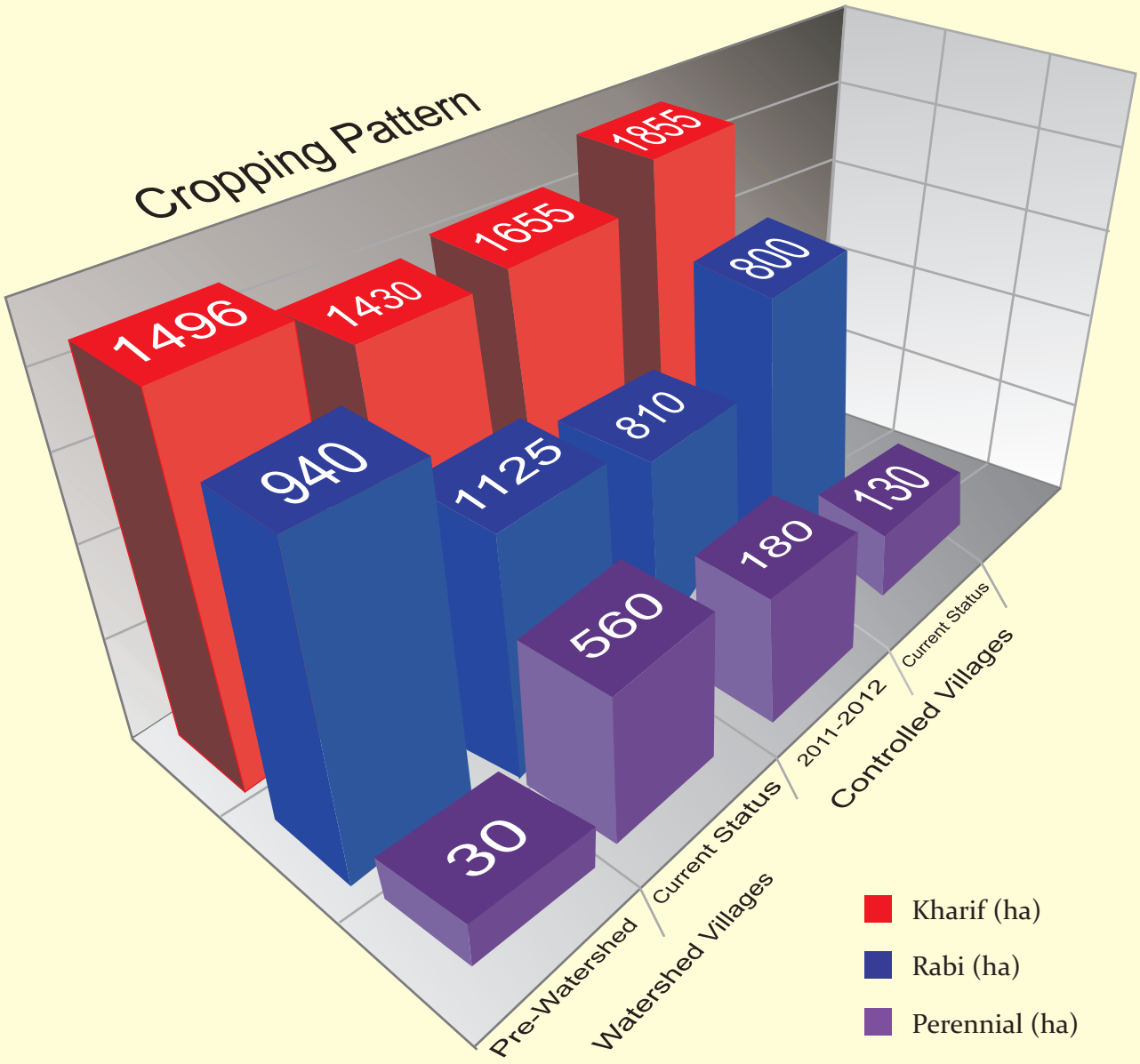
Following chart indicates the Land use pattern in watershed & control villages:



1. Land use:

Before implementation of watershed programme, farmers were cultivating Hybrid Jawar, Tur and Bajra in Kharif season while in Rabi season they were cultivating Jawar & gram. Now it seems that cropping pattern is slightly changing which indicates that Hybrid jawar is completely replaced by soyabean and pulses in Kharif season, however, wheat crop area is increasing in rabi season in addition to jawar & gram. Sugarcane is being replaced by other fruit crops and mainly grapes in case of Osmanabad district. Farmers are adopting modern agriculture practices and understanding importance of water which is being reflected in their crop selection. Study indicates that productivity of rabi crop has been increased due availability of water for more than two months in rabi season. Area under perennial crops is tremendously increased due to water availability.

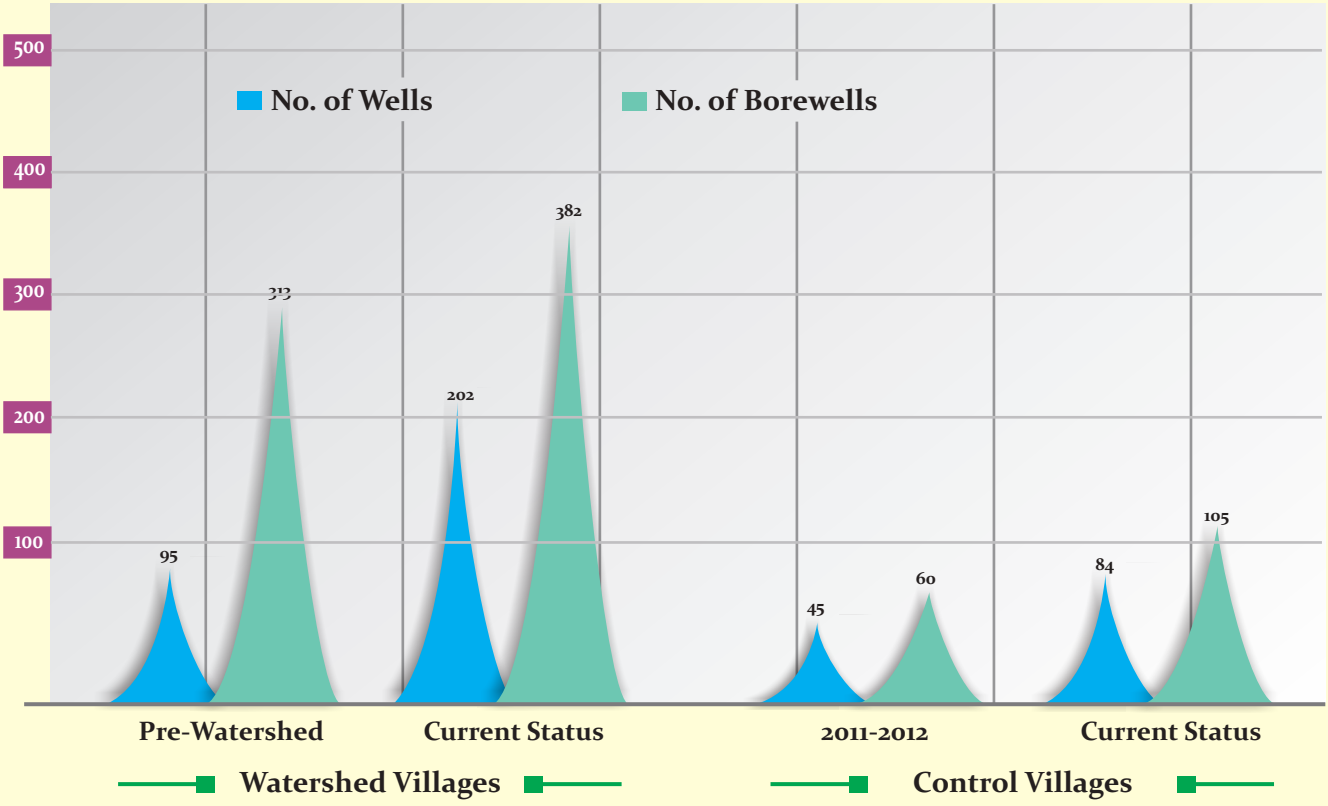
However, in Control villages, there is no major difference in cropping pattern. Most of the farmers are depend on Kharif season. Season wise cropping area for watershed and control villages has been mentioned in below chart:



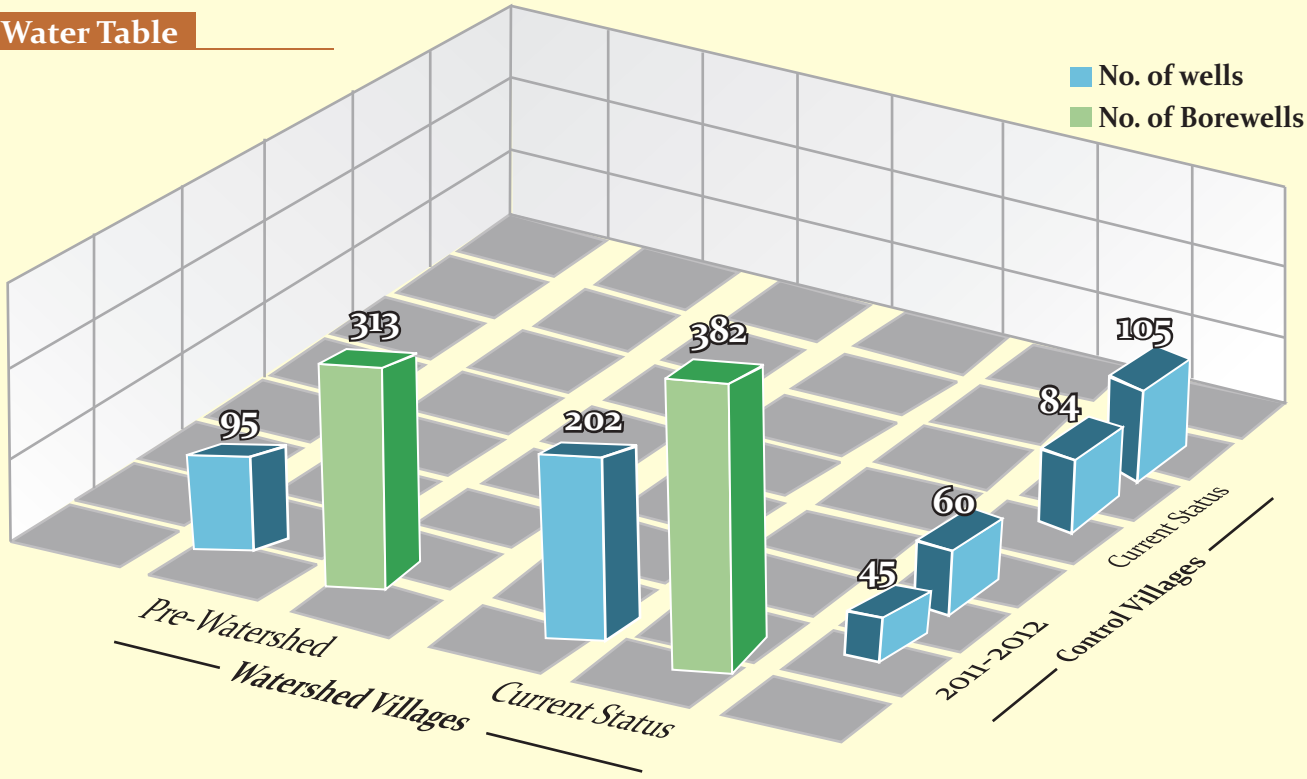
Above chart indicates that Kharif area has been reduced in watershed villages while it is increased in control villages. Rabi area & perennial area has been increased in watershed villages while it is reduced in control villages.

Irrigation

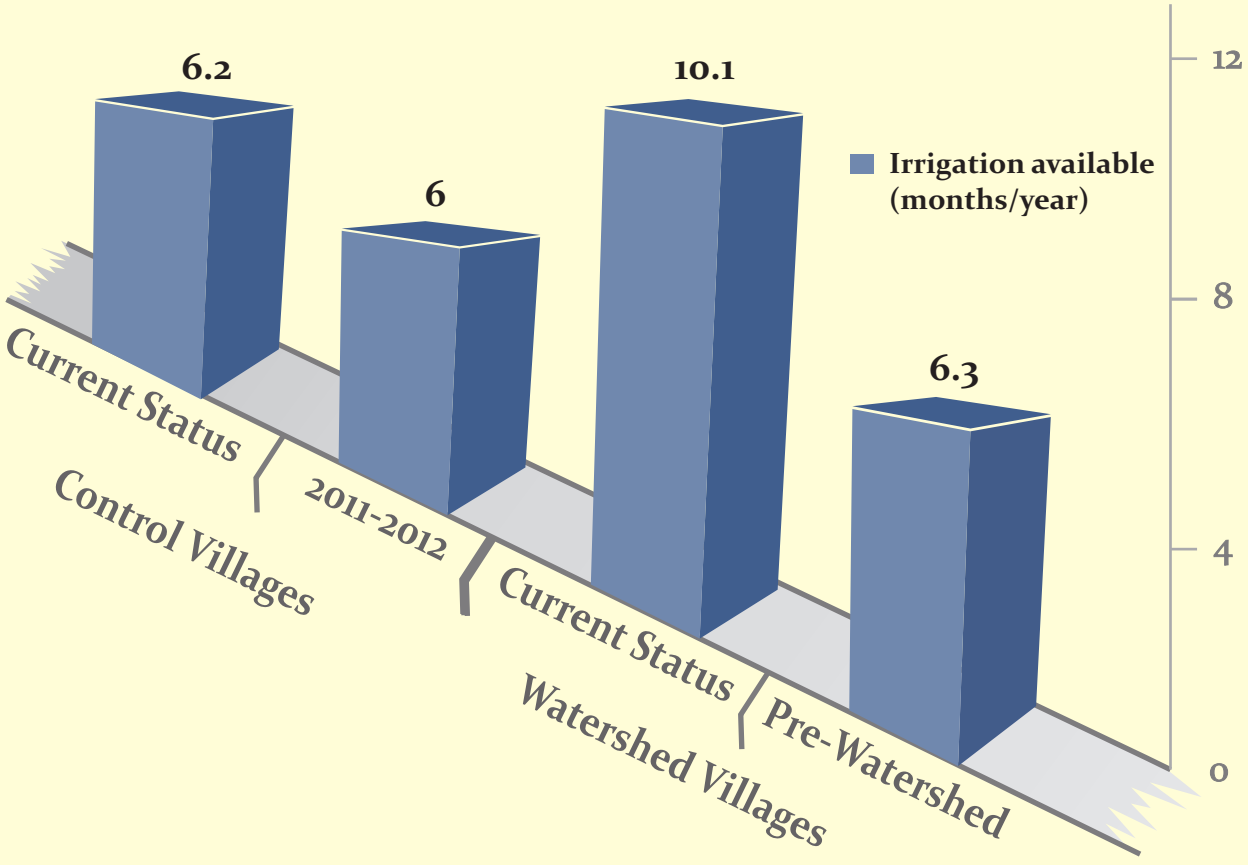
Water table height is being decreased across all villages including control villages due to continuous drought in the project area since last 3 years, but it is more critical in case of control villages comparatively. Numbers of wells have been increased by 2.5 times in watershed area; however it is increased by two times in control villages over period of three years. Number of bore wells are increased by 20% in watershed villages however it is been increased by 100% in case of control villages. Following charts indicates status of irrigations sources such as wells & borewells, water table height and period of water availability for irrigation purpose:



Water Table

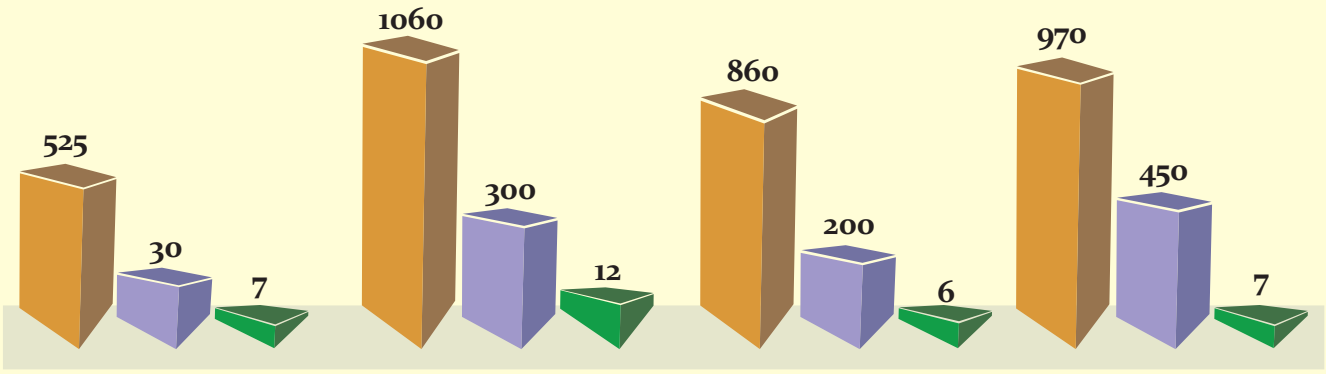


Irrigation available (months/year)



Fodder availability & Livestock

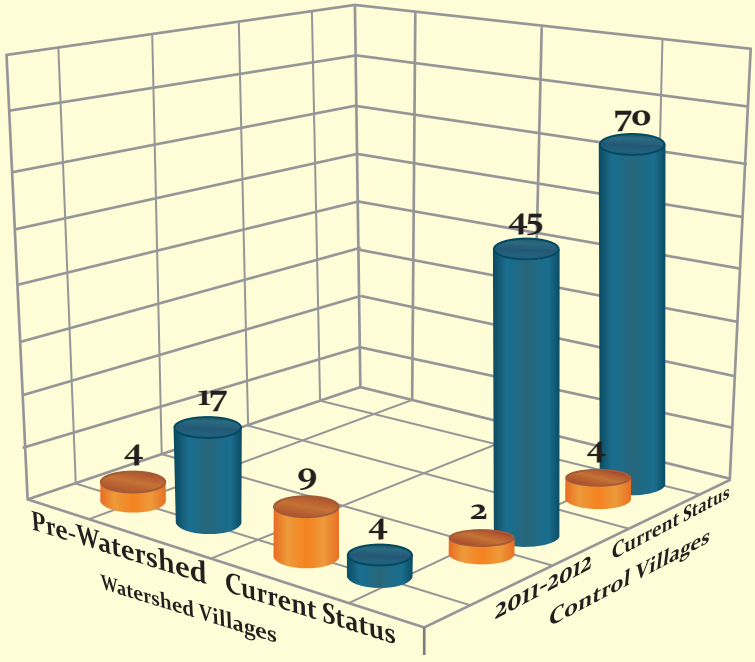
In the watershed area, fodder availability is increased by five months, earlier it was only for seven months. This has impact on number of animals which are being increased and farmers are getting additional income from their livestock by selling milk & meat animals such as goats. Quantity of milk production is increased by ten times more earlier it was 30 litres per day, however.



Socio-Economic Impact

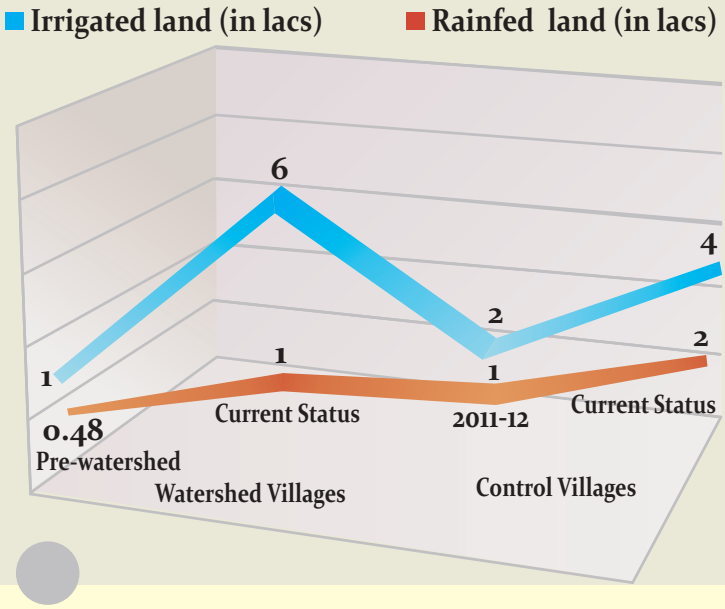
A. Income & Employment Generation

Above chart indicates that earlier Agri. employment was available for 4 months in a year which is now 9 months and 17 families were migrating for their livelihoods, now only 4 families are migrating in watershed area. However in control villages Agriculture Employment is available only for four months and numbers of migrating families has been increased by two times than earlier i.e. 2011-12



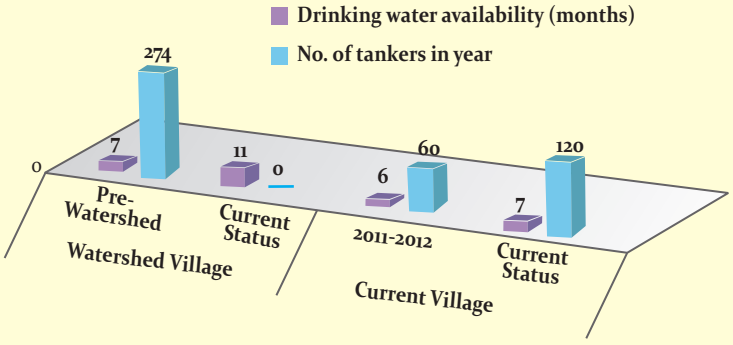
B. Impact on Land Value

Land value of irrigated land is being increased by almost six times in case of watershed villages while in case of control villages land value increased by four times only. It means there is advantage of additional two time's value for irrigated land due to watershed programme. There is no much more effect on rainfed land in both cases. Following chart indicates trend of land value in watershed as well as in control villages:



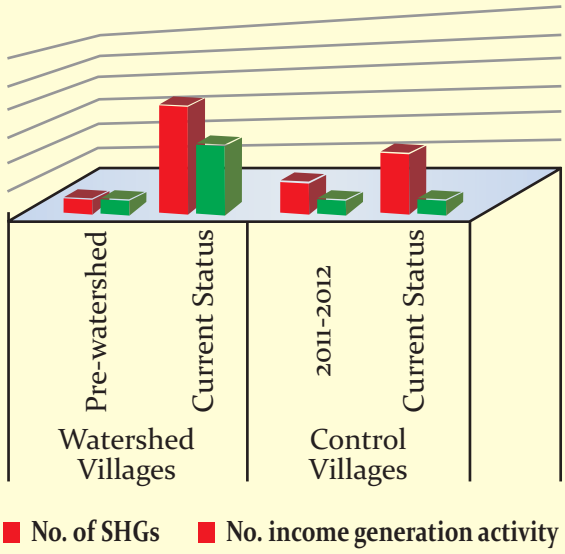
C. Drinking Water status

The chart indicates that drinking water is available for 11 months in a year and use of tankers has been reduced in watershed villages, however in control villages, drinking water is available only for period of 6-7 months and use of tankers has been increased by more than two times.



D. Capacity building & Peoples Participation

In watershed villages, active participations of villagers have been observed which was not seen in control villages. Most of the farmers were involved in village level institutions such as producer groups, village watershed committee and farmers producer organization (FPO) which was not observed in control villages. This was possible due to capacity building programmes organized by PIA. Women awareness and their Involvement in project activities were observed in watershed villages. Above chart shows status of activity related to women.



Watershed	Activity done
Aliyabad	12 SHGs have been formed with 127 women. Their total saving is Rs.189000.
Jalkotwadi	8 SHGs have been formed with 96 women. Their total saving is Rs.270540.
Manmodi	12 SHGs have been formed with125 women. Their total saving is Rs.28890.
Aliyabad Jalkotwadi Manmodi	4 sewing machines & 1 flour mill unit for income generation with 20% contribution from beneficiary.
	Solar Lanterns and water purifiers were also given to every household with 20% contribution from beneficiary.
	One Dhobi Ghat with water tank is constructed with 20% contribution from the beneficiary.

E. Convergence

Watershed	Activity done
Aliyabad	Drainage line treatment i.e. loose boulder structures and earthen nala bund structures were constructed
Jalkotwadi	The activities of Total Sanitation Campaign were taken up in this watershed which has improved the overall cleanliness of the village.
Manmodi	The activities of Total Sanitation Campaign were taken up in this watershed which has improved the overall cleanliness of the village.

In a nutshell, the overall impact of different interventions and activities executed under comprehensive watershed development is significant, encouraging and useful for uplifting the environmental, social and economic status of rural people.

F. Formation of Farmer Producer Company (FPO):

Dilasa as a PIA has also formed and registered one FPO namely Aliyabad Agro Producer Company in 2016. The objective of forming the FPO is to purchase agriculture inputs collectively and market the agriculture produce in an organized manner. The FPO has been formed and run under the guidance of NABARD produce fund.

Overall impact of the programme	
Ground Water	Increase in ground water table by 0.75 to 1.00m in summer
Crop Yield	Increase by 58.70 % in case of cereals and 8.67 % in case of pulses
Cropping Pattern	Cropping pattern has changed from single Bajara cultivation to Wheat, Sorghum, Tur, Moong, Horse gram, Black gram, floriculture & Vegetables.
Crop Intensity	Aliabad : Gross cropping area has increased by 200 (Ha) or 16%. Jalkotwadi : Gross cropped area has increased by 92 (ha) 16percent. Manmodi : Gross cropped area has increased by 360 (ha) 18 percent.
Live Stock	Farmers have shifted towards good quality livestock instead of low yielding livestock.
Household Income	Aliabad : Household income per family has increased from Rs. 27740 in the year 2009-10 to Rs. 174058 in the Year 2014-2015. Jalkotwadi : Household income increase per family from Rs. 54340 in year 2009-10 to Rs. 1, 31,000 in Year 2011-2012. Manmodi : Household income increase per family from Rs. 27740 in year 2009-10 to Rs. 174058 in Year 2014-2015.
Assets	With additional saving people have purchased different useful assets like mobiles, bicycles, etc.
Impacts over Women	Increased leadership qualities in women. Now women also have easy access to fuel, fodder and drinking water table.

12

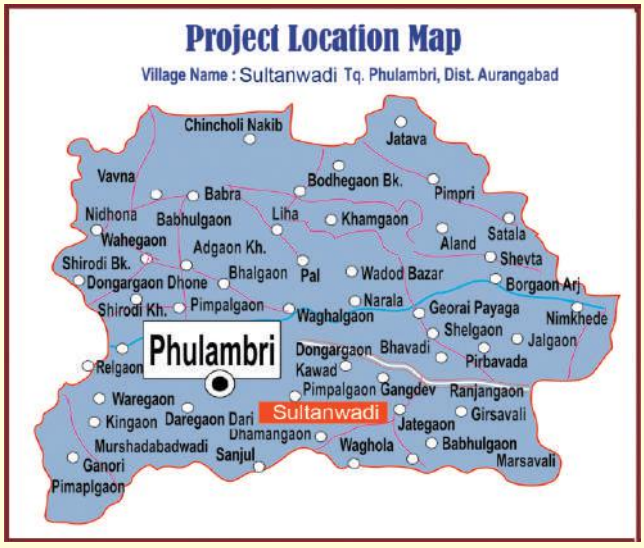
Combating against drought : A CSR of United Breweries Ltd.

Introduction

Combating Against Drought project is implementing in Sultanwadi village situated in Phulambri Block of Aurangabad district. Due to persistent shortage of water, food and fodder Phulambri block fall under high priority zone. Several factors like drought, watershed and environmental degradation, climate change etc., are putting water resources under increasing pressure.

Predominantly Agriculture is considered as the prime occupation in this village. Villagers cultivate only dry land crops like Maize, Bajra & Tur which needs less water. As a result of land degradation & water shortage, agricultural productivity is not good in this village. Less availability of water is not allowing them to change their cropping pattern. Migration rate is very high i.e., for about 7 to 12 months. Availability of well water is also very negligible. Thus villagers have to depend completely on rains.

Often the burden of inadequate access to water falls heavily on girls and women. One of the major concerns is to reduce many hours' women and girls spend seeking water for their families, which often put their safety at risk. Taking all these into contemplation, Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan joined hands with United Breweries to ensure the availability of water in the village.



Soil & Water Conservation Structures

Farm Bunding

As a part of soil erosion control measure, farm bunds are constructed on private farms of the small & marginal farmers. Bunds are built along the contour lines; thereby water runoff will be slowed down, which further leads to increased water infiltration and enhanced soil moisture. There are constructed with soil taken from the respective farms only. Slope plays a major role in the formation of bunds. This activity doesn't require much maintenance. Stone outlets are also constructed to let the excess water flow away. 200 such outlets have been constructed in the month of June.

Along with the farm bunding activity, grass seeding is also done to stabilize the bunds on the completed 230.66 hectare. Vetiver, Castor and Indian beans could be used to establish and maintain strong root system that penetrates and binds the soil. These can even withstand drought and long periods of water logging. Under this project, castor has been sown on all the bunds as they have soil binding properties and soil could also be collected behind the barriers. Below is the photograph captured after the completion of grass seeding activity:

Outcome

- In situ moisture conservation
- Increase in crop production
- Prevent gully formation

Area covered

Village	Area Covered	Gut Numbers
Sultanwadi	Sultanwadi	184, 186, 211, 210, 212, 189, 188, 195, 194, 218, 217, 156, 220

Earthen Gully Plug

This engineering structure is normally constructed on the ridges only. Typically below the gully plugs these structures are made to capture 4 to 5 ha of catchment area water. These are built across small nala. This is typically effective in undulating land. The earthen material is compacted in such a manner that it will act just act as a stone. Outlet is made adjoin to the structure to let the excess water flow through it. The stone pitching on upstream side is necessary to safeguard the earthen material. Below is the photograph of the EGP which show the clear view of stone pitching, outlet and pit where water is stored:

Village	Quantity	Gut No.
Sultanwadi	6	218

Farm Pond

These structures are constructed to hold maximum runoff of about 50% so that they will be filled with water during the rainy seasons as well. These structures help in agricultural activities and with these farmers can take double crop as well. This is very cost effective structure. The soil that is dug is reused for the formation of earthen embankment around to structure. Two farm ponds have been constructed in the village during this year.

Cement Nalla Bund

These are considered as one of the important activities under watershed management programme as they control erosion and conserve water. These structures ensure sustained agricultural production. These are constructed across small streams which has gentle slope. These are known to be environmental friendly structures as they allow water to flow over the wall i.e., won't capture 100% water. These help in recharge of groundwater – well water levels will be increased. These also help in improving soil moisture.

Structure	Units	Planned	Achieved
Farm Bunding	Hectare	230.66	230.66
Earthen Gully Plug	Nos.	6	6
Farm Pond	Nos.	2	2
Repair of CNB	Nos.	5	5
Cement Nalla Bunds	Nos.	3	3
Training of school children, rally for water conservation	Nos.	1	1
Fodder Demonstrations	Nos.	5	5

Convergence Activity

School Rally Water Conservation

School Children Awareness

Drawing & Painting Competition

13

Adarsh Gram Project : A CSR of Mahindra & Mahindra

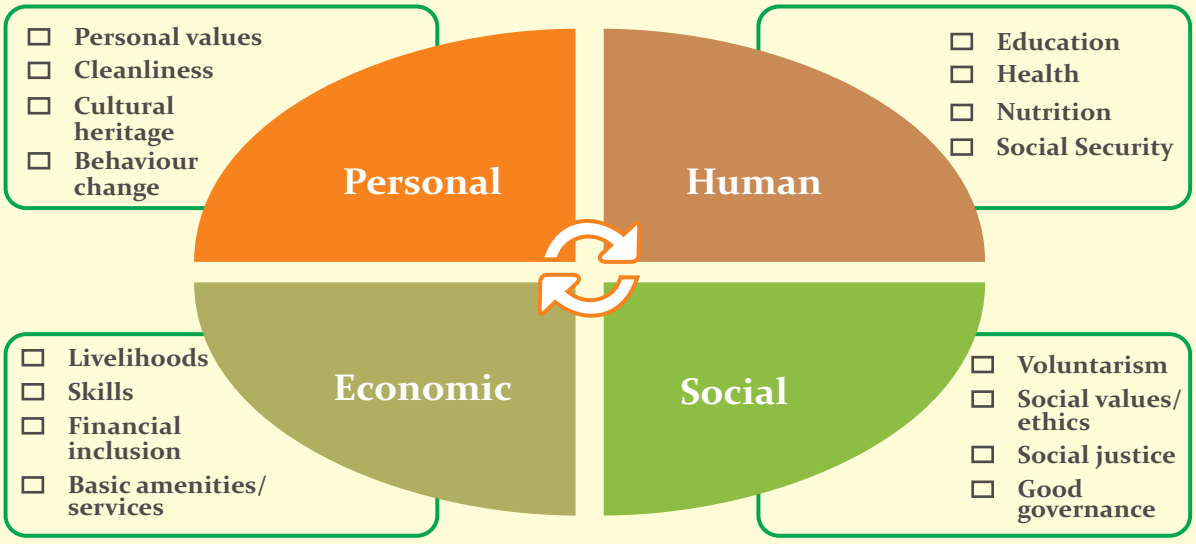
Background

Adarsh Gram project has been initiated in the year 2017 with focusing mainly on four major thematic areas like sustainability, connectivity, technology and community involvement. This project is relevant because of the potential to utilize the available resources for livelihood which is becoming cumbersome due to lack of awareness and proper interventions. The project aims at to bring overall improvement in quality of life with due care of natural resources.

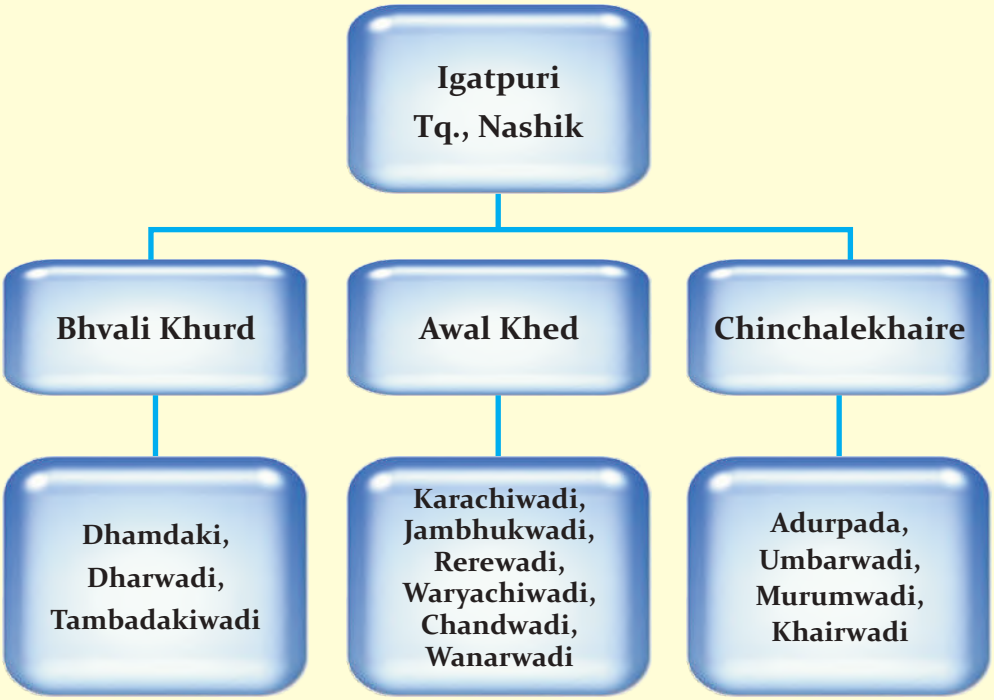
Project Villages

Bhavli Khurd **AwalKhed** **Chinchale-khaire**

Igatpuri block, Nasik District



Adarsh Gram Project brief



Beneficiary Reach

805 HH

4600+

Interventions planned

Following interventions are decided for first year, total 5 years plan is prepared and most prioritized activities are considered for year 1.Activity wise physical targets and budget is attached in annexure I

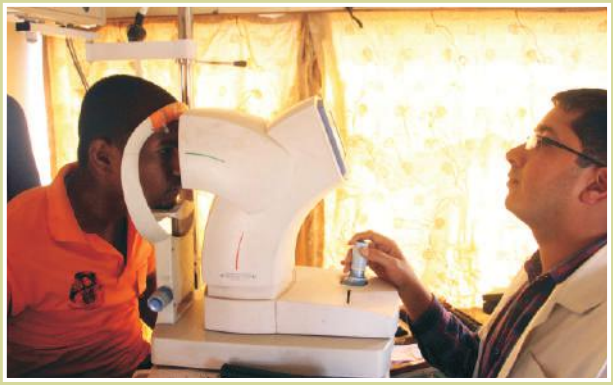
The activities are decided based upon people's needs and parameters of Adarsh Gram,the sub activities are decided based upon topography of the area.

- **Clean Drinking Water availability**
- **Awareness on Precipitation**
- **Digital Classrooms**
- **Use of Gram Panchayat funds for the development**
- **Waste Management**
- **Health Camps**
- **Library facilities**

Major Activities at a glance

Preparatory Activities for Computer & WIFI at Gram Panchayat

- Discussion with the Gram panchayat members, Gram sevak, villagers and other primary stakeholders on the need of internet connectivity
- Assessing network availability and network strength in the village and selected the appropriate service provider
- Contacting various internet service providers
- Collective discussion and comparison of various internet connectivity provision to the village
- Zeroing-in on setting up of Wi-fi connection at the Gram Panchayat



Preparatory Activities for Eye Check Up Camp

- Need assessment, to understand existing health condition of village
- Collectively deciding the kind of health check up camp required to be conducted
- Based on the discussion, decided on conducting 'eye check up camp'
- Interaction with various Eye Hospitals and Physicians regarding the camp.
- Scheduling dates for the eye-check up camps
- Deciding venue of the camp in discussion with the Gram Panchayat
- Team visited the site and made the necessary arrangements for the camp
- Distribution of notice and announcement in the Gram Panchayat
- Preparing branding materials, banners and feedback forms

14

Gram Seva Project : A CSR of SBI Foundation

Background

The Gram Seva Project under CSR Initiative by SBI Foundation has been implementing by Dilasa in 10 villages of Latur and Osmanabad districts. The main objective of the programme is integrated development of the villages. The project implementation duration is 3 years. The following activities is has been completed under this programme – Developing infrastructure, drinking water, livelihood, Environment, Electricity, Preventive Health Care Services, Digitalization Education concept, Linking Govt Schemes and Services, etc.

Marathwada Map

Location of the Project

Gram Panchayat Tapsi Chincholi

Gram Panchayat Ganjankheda

Ausa Block of Latur District

Gram Panchayat Ramtirth

Gram Panchayat Yedola

Tuljapur Block of Osmanabad District

Activities is undertaken

Internet Connectivity

Before SBI Gram Seva intervened in the Gram Panchayat, internet connectivity was absent in all 05 the villages. In the beginning of the project, our field workers did an assessment to find out a suitable internet service provider. During the assessment it was found that Reliance Jio is the only service provider whose coverage was optimum in the area.

Setting Community Information Centre

After the launch of the SBI Gram Seva programme in the Gram Panchayat, discussions were held with the community members in all the villages to identify public buildings for setting of the Gram Seva Community Information Centre (CIC) and one place in tapse chincoli identified and other 4 locations in villages are under process

Setting Digital Classroom

The Gram Seva teams have spoken to the School administration of each school to understand the infrastructure facilities in the schools, like drinking water provision, toilet facility, electricity connection, space for computer lab and digital classroom. After drawing up a list of schools where the provisions are available or made available by the School administration, the Gram Seva team decided to set up the digital classroom in one school in each village. The digital classrooms have been set-up in the all villages.

Setting up Computer lab

Computer learning centers were not available in the village. Generally Youths of the village go to district head quarter for computer learning. Looking to the this situation, project decided to set up computer lab in the village and hence two additional computers were given in the classroom apart from the existing computers in the school. This will help more students to have knowledge about computer education. Since the teachers have good knowledge about computer they themselves will conduct the classes. This computer lab can act as computer training center for school going students and village youth. This asset will be managed and maintained by school administration.

Scholarship for Talent Child, youth, women

Some extra ordinary students are present on the village but due to lack of motivation and support they are not able to show their skills. In Ramthirth Village, Out of many bright students who have excelled in sports, a 11 year old Ms. Pramita Mohan Pawar has been identified who has already won many medals in the Pupils Olympics and has been selected to represent the country in the International Pupils Olympic Games but struggling to find the fees required (Rs.90000/-) for participating in the programme.

Remedial Class

Many parents cannot even afford to send their children to schools, especially private schools. Keeping this in mind, the Gram Seva team conducted a series of meetings with the village committees, local youth, community members to inform them about the remedial classes under the Gram Seva project for children who need support or help with their studies. A decision to appoint a local youth for the remedial class was taken in the meetings and the village committees took on the responsibility to identify and recommend a suitable candidate. A remedial class teacher was appointed in each village and currently remedial classes are ongoing in all the villages.

Networking meeting with government officials , linking government schemes

Our Gram Seva team has met the BDO regarding the government schemes for housing given in the Block. According to the BDO, housing scheme for the poor, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is being given. Under this scheme, the beneficiary is provided a financial support of Rs 1.2 lakhs for construction of a house in plain areas. The BDO informed that to avail the scheme, a beneficiary has to provide documents, like BPL Card, Income certificate from the Circle Office, bank account details etc. The Gram Seva team is in process of identification of beneficiaries for getting houses under PMAY for all the five vilages.

Linking Government Scheme for Housing

The Gram Seva team visited the Agriculture department in Ausa, and met the Taluka Agriculture Officer (TAO) to discuss about the SBI Gram Seva project being implemented in villages. The officer was also requested to provide with details of the schemes currently implemented in the Block. The department also gives training to farmers on nursery and waste management activities. The team informed the TAO that the people in the Block have only availed seeds from the department, but have not been able to avail the other schemes. The TAO informed that since most of the farmers did not own land or have the land documents, they were not able to avail the Kisan Credit scheme and other schemes

Linking Government Scheme for Agriculture

The team informed the TAO that the people in the Block have only availed seeds from the department, but have not been able to avail the other schemes. The TAO informed that since most of the farmers did not own land or have the land documents, they were not able to avail the Kisan Credit scheme and other schemes. In Ramthirth Village, Farmers availed seeds from agriculture deparatment. In remaining villages, that is under process.

Linking Government Services of Water, Sanitation, Electricity

As far as drinking water, sanitation and electricity is concerned, the village committees of every village has been visiting the Public Health Engineering Department (PHE), which is the nodal agency for implementing rural water supply schemes, sanitation programmes in the district. Primary level discussion with respective officials is going on and this activity will take place in next quarter

Linking Government Schemes for livelihood

Under this scheme, a job card holder is provided for working under MGNREGA. The BDO informed that the social audit team from the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) had recently visited the Block and the registration process for job cards would begin soon. Primary level discussion with respective officials is going on and this activity will take place in next quarter..

Senior Citizen Scheme

The Gram Seva team has formed Senior Citizen's Group and women groups in all the villages. The village committee of each village has taken the responsibility to ensure every senior citizen and needy women & girls in the village avails the scheme. The Gram Seva team is following up with the department regarding the status of process.

Linking government schemes for village development

Using 14th Finance Commission funds, Gram Panchayat have done the road construction works, Solar Power system and RO water filter installation activities in both the villages.

Linking SBI rural Banking services for the development of village

Our team conducted a meeting with the village committee, youth groups, women's group and local representatives of the five villages about the schemes and the process for applying them through SBI. Details of the scheme and the benefits were shared in the meeting.

Safe Drinking Water

Safe drinking water is one of the major concern in the village. As part of the plan to improve safe drinking water in the Gram Panchayat, the Gram Seva team has discussed with the members of the Gram panchayat committee to carry out an assessment in the village of the common drinking water sources. In Ramthirth village, water supply scheme is repaired and strengthened through which villagers are getting safe drinking water.

Water conservation activities, like pond, Dohas, etc

Our team also met the Director of Soil Conservation to understand the water conservation efforts being taken in the state, especially in Osmanabad district. Our team has also visited the office of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to meet the District Development Manager (DDM) to discuss the water conservation efforts taken by the institute in the district and look for a collaboration opportunity for water conservation and preservation in the villages under the Gram Seva Project.

Plantation of Trees in the Jungle, in and around villages

This activity has been planned in the monsoon season. Species will be decided after discussion with community based on their needs. Roadside and waste land plantation with horticulture will be done. As this activity will help in improving air quality and providing oxygen, it is necessary to promote in village. As per water availability, locations will be finalized and plantation activity will be done during this monsoon.

Renovating public places

The village committees held a meeting with the community and after coming to a consensus listed out a number of public places in the Gram Panchayat that can be considered for infrastructure development. As of now two schools building was renovated from outside and remaining three schools renovated from inside of building.

Conducting Health Camps

General health camp has been organized in the villages. During the camp, Proper medication has been given to the villagers who are in need and having some minor or major health issues. Doctors & whole team proactively taken the part in the camp and made it successful. All the relevant records has been maintained by medical professionals.



Waste management & Regular Cleanliness

The Gram Seva team has been facilitating in organising regular cleanliness drives in all the villages of the Gram Panchayat in line with the SBI Gram Seva strategy and the government's vision of a clean India and the Swacch Bharat Mission campaign. One time cleaning with JCB took place in the village. Thereafter regular cleaning process is taking care by the committee ensuring clean village surroundings. Our Gram Seva team has been motivating the village committee members to initiate cleanliness drives at least once a month in the village to strengthen community participation






15

Integrated Tribal Development Programme (WADI): NABARD supported

Introduction

Dilasa Janvikas Praishthan as a PIA has successfully implemented integrated tribal development program in 12 villages of Igatpuri block of Nashik district & 14 villages of patur block of Akola district.

The main objective of project is to undertake integrated development of 2000 tribal families through Wadi establishment and livelihood support to 200 landless tribal families.

12 villages **Igatpuri Block of Nashik District**

14 villages **Patur Block of Akola District**

The major interventions undertaken were: a) Horticulture plantation & Maintenance. Soil conservation and water resources development as core component and additional components are Women Development Programme, Health & Sanitation, Training & Capacity Building, Micro-enterprises development for Landless and Other livelihood interventions

Dilasa has successfully established all 1000 wadis in phase manner within first three years period. In first year of plantation; Dilasa faced few challenges as it was new area and changing mind set up of community is difficult and time taking, although Dilasa was able to mobilize the community and established 202 Wadi's against target of 200 wadi's in first year. Dilasa deployed a complete team of qualified and experienced team in project area since beginning. Initially awareness meetings were organized in villages, then participants was selected as per guidelines of NABARD, then these participants was trained through trainings/events and exposure visit to Vasda. Dilasa's expert demonstrated all the activities from pit layout to pit filling and plantation to participants a the time starting of each season.

Nabard officials from regional office, pune and district level officer (DDM) monitored the project activities on regular basis and provided their voluble inputs to project staff which helps the project on track and completed all the activities on scheduled time period. The project impacted on life of these tribal families by providing additional income from fruit crops & intercrops as well improved their living standards in sustainable manner.

Impact Assessment

This need based and natural resource management oriented project was definitely instrumental in poverty alleviation of the participating farmers because it provided several income generating alternatives directly adding to their incomes besides creating assets which brought additional income over a long period. All efforts were made in this project to conserve the present state of soil & improved water availability through appropriate soil & water conservation measures. This was supplemented by increased agricultural production of fruit crops & traditional seasonal crops due to adoption of improved agril practices. This project not only helped to the participating farmers in the programme but also increased secondary employment opportunities in the villages, which definitely reduced the migration of the people to the nearby towns. All

these developments & improvements created confidence and positive attitude among the farmers towards developmental initiatives which will be useful for future developmental programmes in the villages. Special attention has been given in this project for active participation of women and their empowerment in various community organizations being built-up in this project. Wadi participants are quite happy with their wadis & families due to wadi project support.

16

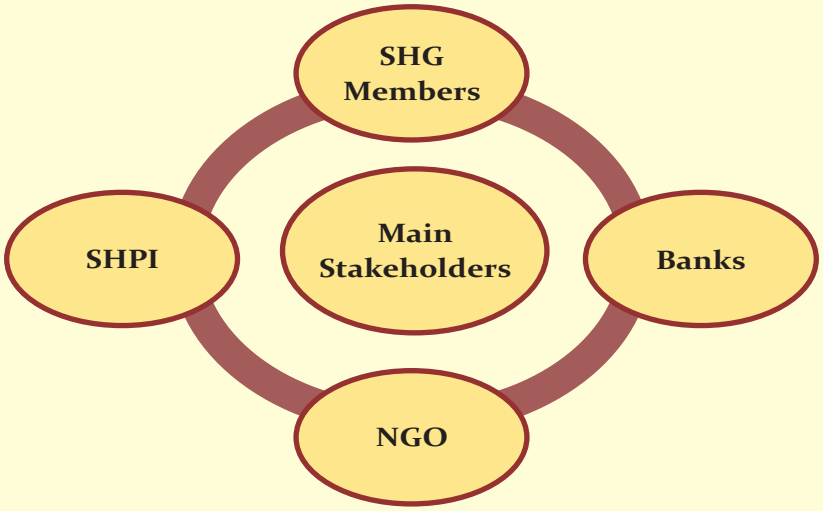
Women Empowerment & EShakti- NABARD's pilot for Digitization of Self Help Groups

Project Background

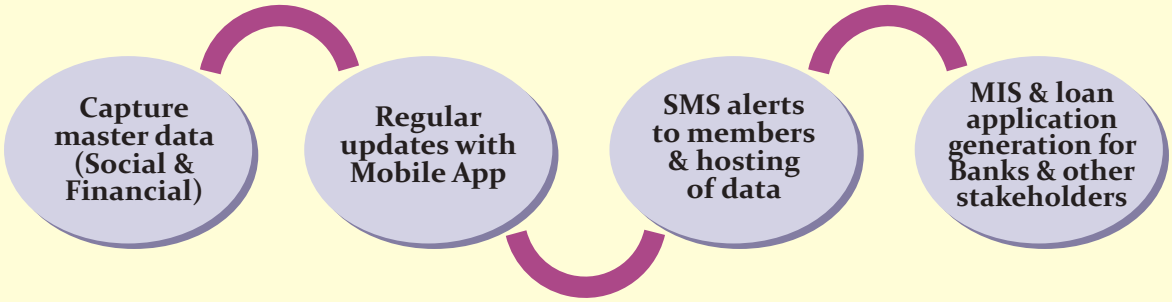
EShakti or Digitization of SHGs is an initiative of Micro Credit and Innovations Department of NABARD which implies "transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy". Keeping in view the Government of India's mission for creating a digital India, NABARD launched a project for digitization of all Self Help Group (SHG) in the country. The project has been implemented in 100 districts across the country.

EShakti project for digitization of SHGs was launched in the year 2015 as a pilot in 2 districts viz. Ramgarh (Jharkhand) and Dhule (Maharashtra). It was subsequently extended to 23 more districts in 2016 under Phase II. Owing to the encouraging results and interest generated amongst all the stakeholders from the first two phases, the project was further expanded to 75 more districts (including Aurangabad) towards the end of 2017. It is expected to digitize 4.5 lakh SHGs benefiting around 54 lakh rural poor. Dialsa Janvikas Pratishthan is also dedicated to empowerment of rural women and was partner in NABARD's Self Help Promoting Institutions (SPHI) project in past years. To involve SHGs in the process of digitations Dilasa has been appointed as one of the Implementing Agencies in Aurangabad district for NABARD's E-Shakti project.

Main Features of the Programme



Process



Positive Achievement

- Online data feeding of 181 SHGs of Kannad, Sillod, Soygaon and Phulambri taluka
- E-book keeping for the SHGs
- Regular/monthly updates for transaction data
- SMS alerts to the SHG members
- Automatic grading of SHGs
- System Generated Loan application for the bankers
- Bank linkage – banks like state Bank of India (SBI), NABFINS are coming forward

Balance Sheet
Income & Expenditure

THE BOMBAY PUBLIC TRUST ACT 1950.
SCHEDULE IX (VIDE RULE 17(1))
NAME OF THE TRUST : - DILASA JANVIKAS PRATISHTHAN
REGISTRATION NO. :- F- 2458 (AURANGABAD)
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.2018

FUNDS & LIABILITIES	SCH.	Rs.		PROPERTY & ASSETS	SCH.	Rs.
TRUST FUND OR CORPUS FUND	A		9,319,961.00	FIXED ASSETS	D	39,019,206.00
SECURED LOANS	B		47,972,008.08	DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS	E	21,081,681.59
LIABILITIES, PROVISIONS & ADVANCES FOR EXPENSES	C		125,854,995.00	ADVANCES & OTHER RECEIVABLES	F	86,599,573.96
INCOME & EXPENDITURE A/C.			6,769,060.00	CASH AND BANK BALANCES	G	43,215,562.53
Surplus as per Last B/s.		6,669,896.43				
Add : Surplus during the year		99,163.57				
TOTAL			189,916,024.08	TOTAL		189,916,024.08

The above Balance Sheet to the Best of our belief contains a true Account of the Funds and Liabilities and Properties and Assets of the Trust

FOR DILASA JANVIKAS PRATISHTHAN

Regd. No. MAH/ AGD-47/91 F-2458

SECRETARY
PLACE :- AURANGABAD
DATE :- 20 / 10 /2018

AS PER OUR REPORT EVEN DATED
For PRAS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 133606W

PRAS & CO. F. R. No. 133606W Aurangabad CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Saurabh R. Kulkarni
Partner
M.No. 139108

THE BOMBAY PUBLIC TRUST ACT 1950.

SCHEDULE IX (VIDE RULE 17(1))

NAME OF THE TRUST : - DILASA JANVIKAS PRATISHTHAN

REGISTRATION NO. :- F- 2458 (AURANGABAD)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

EXPENDITURE	SCH.	Rs.		INCOME	SCH.	Rs.
TO ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	H	6,150,037.04		BY INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES	K	34,511,435.25
TO EXPENDITURE ON THE OBJECT OF TRUST	I	120,506,918.77		BY BANK INTEREST	L	500,149.66
TO AUDIT FEES	J	232,400.00		BY GRANTS	M	91,172,735.47
TO DEPRECIATION	D	1,125,042.00		By GRANT IN AID	N	1,929,241.00
TO EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE CARRIED TO BALANCE SHEET		99,163.57				
TOTAL		**128,113,561.38**		**TOTAL**		**128,113,561.38**

FOR DILASA JANVIKAS PRATISHTHAN

दिलासा जनविकास प्रतिष्ठान Regd. No. MAH/ AGD-47/91 F-2458 वेदांतनगर स्टेशन रोड, औरंगाबाद

SECRETARY

PLACE :- AURANGABAD

DATE :- 20 / 10 /2018

AS PER OUR REPORT EVEN DATED

For PRAS & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 133606W

PRAS & CO. F. R. No. 133606W Aurangabad CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Saurabh R. Kulkarni

Partner

M.No. 139108

Dilasa Janvikas Pratishthan

B-3, Sudarshan Park, Vedant Nagar, Near MIDC Regional Office, Aurangabad -431005.
Email : dilasango@gmail.com, Website : www.dilasango.org