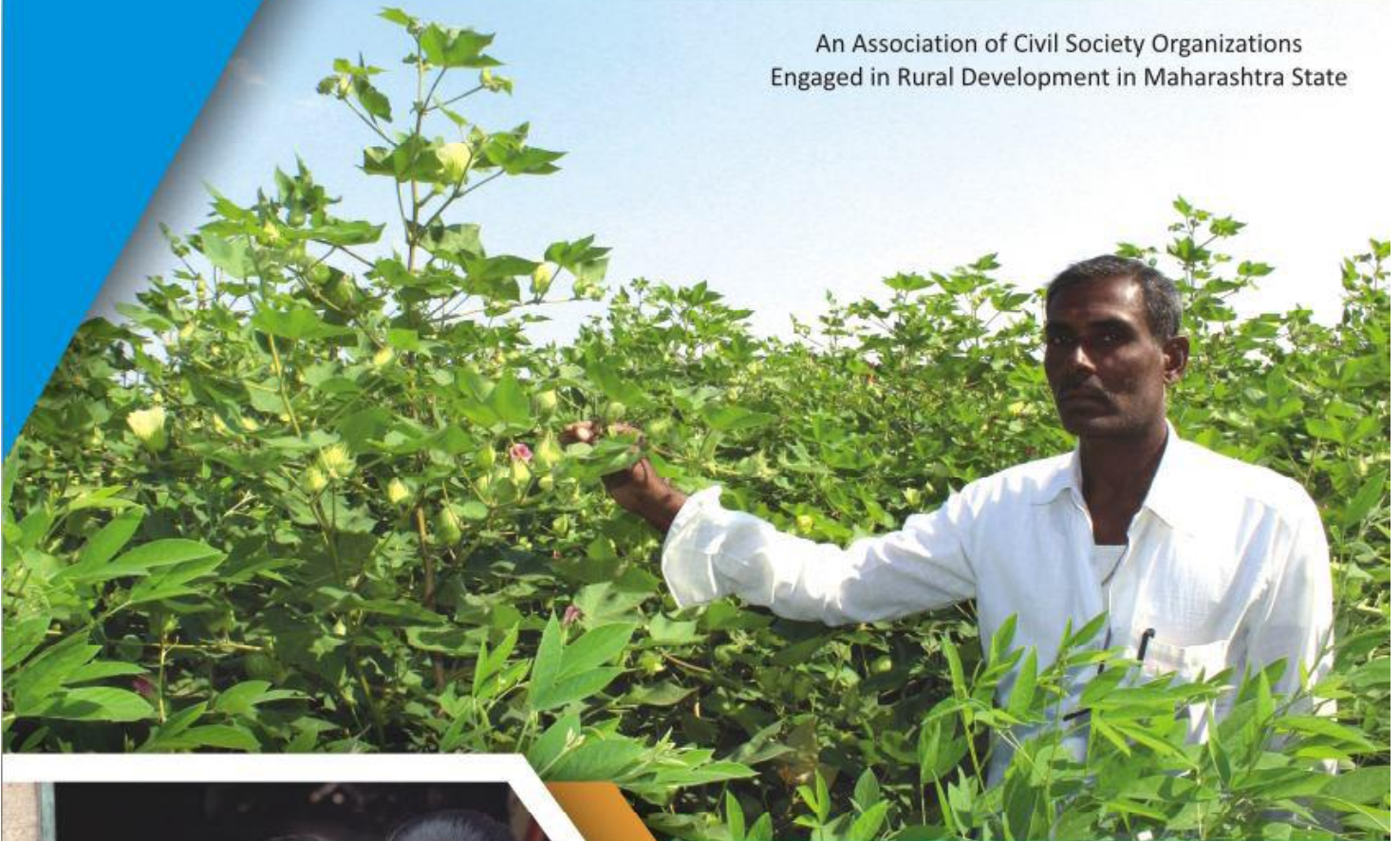




## ACTION FOR AGRICULTURAL RENEWAL IN MAHARASHTRA

An Association of Civil Society Organizations  
Engaged in Rural Development in Maharashtra State



# Annual Report 2017-18

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(2013 - 2018)

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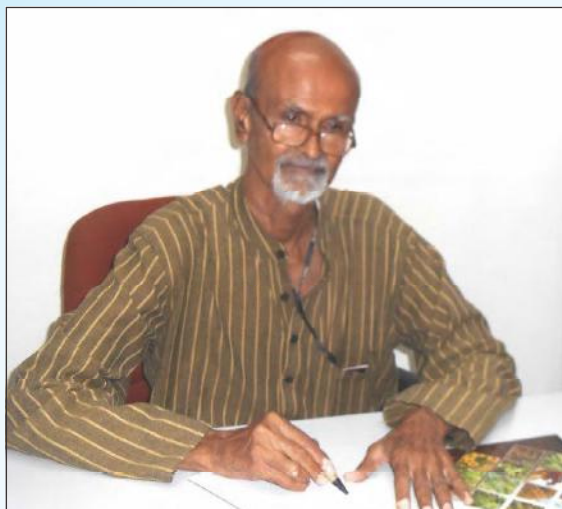
Member  
Appropriate Rural Technology Institute, Pune

**Mr. Pramod Zinjade**

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Mahatma Phule Samaj Seva Mandal, Solapur



## From the Desk of the Chairperson



It's my pleasure to present 49th annual report of AFARM; an association of likeminded organizations working in the field of rural development in the state of Maharashtra. AFARM is gradually making progress to achieve its mission of building the capacity of various stakeholders engaged in rural development. This annual report gives overview of how AFARM in its own way, has contributed during the year in addressing the core challenges, the state is facing in the areas of Water, Agriculture, Livelihoods, Climate Change, Practical Knowledge etc.

This year AFARM has further deepened its outreach and engagement in the State. AFARM has reached out to 36,803 Households of 134 vilages belonging to 30 blocks from 12 districts of Maharashtra State .

In order to ensure the long term sustainability of project interventions and the impact on the project community, AFARM has strategically mobilised the project communities to form their own institutions to ensure their ownership in project processes. To that effect, AFARM has formed, built capacities and nurtured 524 Community Institutions, 541 Community Resource Persons (CRP) to provide various services to the community at large at the project

villages. Further AFARM has built capacities of 25,522 stakeholders in the areas of sustainable agriculture, skill enhancement, entrepreneurship development and soil & water conservation.

AFARM has assisted 2556 small & marginal rainfed farmers for reducing the crop vulnerability to moisture stress under rain-fed condition; achieving drinking water security and enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under protective irrigation in Kharif and assured irrigation in Rabbi Season through the implementation of watershed interventions in the project geographics.

Further, AFARM is engaged in promotion of environment friendly, low external input sustainable agriculture (LEISA) to build climate resilience in agricultural production system by reducing the risk of extreme climate events. The measures/practices promoted mainly include soil-health improvement, drought resilient seed varieties, on farm water management, weather based crop management, diversified cropping system, integrated pest management etc. The major quantitative benefits realised by the farmers are increase in average crop production by 33% with reduction in cost of production by 20%.

AFARM has supported 8639 poor households to start/upscale their existing livelihoods activities through Up-skilling and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) followed by hand holding support by the subject matter experts. Further, AFARM has facilitated linkages of these households with service delivery mechanism to strengthen their businesses and thereby improve their economic condition.

AFARM has provided opportunity to 62 organisations to work as grassroot project implementation partners in a network based projects under the leadership of AFARM. In this way, AFARM has provided training and capacity building and on the job technical handholding support to these partner agencies for effective implementation of the project & thereby their capacity development. AFARM continued its support to small NGOs for their organizational development to sustain impact on target communities.

Since last five years, I am a Chairperson of AFARM. In this period, I am obliged to thanks all the Executive Committee Members, Institutional members and associates, well-wishers, partners, donors etc; for supporting us morally, intellectually and financially. Without their generosity and trust, we would not have been able to accomplish what we have. I must express my deep appreciation to Team AFARM – particularly Executive Director & all head of the departments for successfully managing all the activities. They made possible what is captured in this report. It is expected that donors will increase their support in future, considering the success in our activities and good and transparent management.

Dr. Dwarkadas Lohiya  
Chairperson

## About AFARM

### 49<sup>th</sup> Year of Advancement in Rural Development

The Pioneers of AFARM wanted to set up an Apex Institution to support the agricultural development of rural Maharashtra with special care for poor and marginal farmers. AFARM, an association of Voluntary Organisations was born out of an acute need for an Apex Institution to co-ordinate efforts of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in their tasks of providing Drinking Water and Agricultural Extension services to villages in drought affected Maharashtra. It was one of the first organisations to operate as an Apex Institution, in the country.

### Vision

To act as a platform for Civil Society Organisations to promote Sustainable and Equitable Development.



### Mission

To build the capacity of Civil Society Organisations through Action Research, Advocacy, Field Level Implementation, Support and Consultancy Efforts to expedite Effective Development of the Poor at Grassroots and at Policy level.

### Objectives



- **Advancement of Education:** Promotion and provision of appropriate, fundamental and advanced education, training and counselling, by adopting suitable means and measures.
- **Relief of the Poor:** Provide a forum for consultation with interested stakeholders for sustainable agricultural development efforts aimed at upliftment of the downtrodden by improvement of means of their livelihoods.
- **Medical Relief:** Creating awareness in the areas of water quality, hygiene, sanitation, disposal of garbage, clean environment for ensuring healthier life for society at large.



### Key Program Areas

- Networking & Advocacy
- Training & Capacity Building
- Rural Livelihoods Promotion
- Research Study, Monitoring & Evaluation

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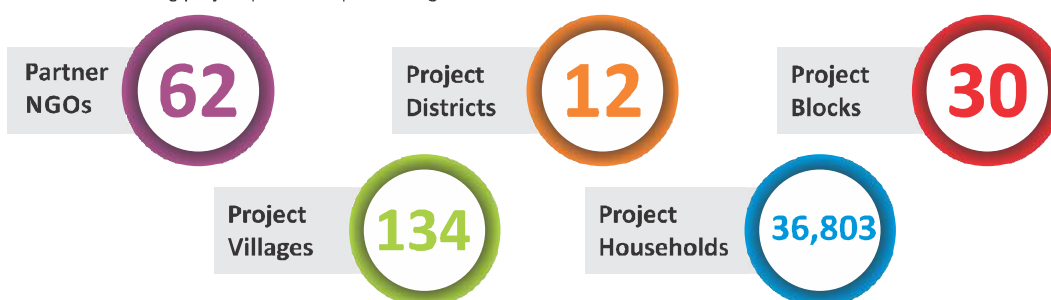
Financial Overview



## Year at a Glance

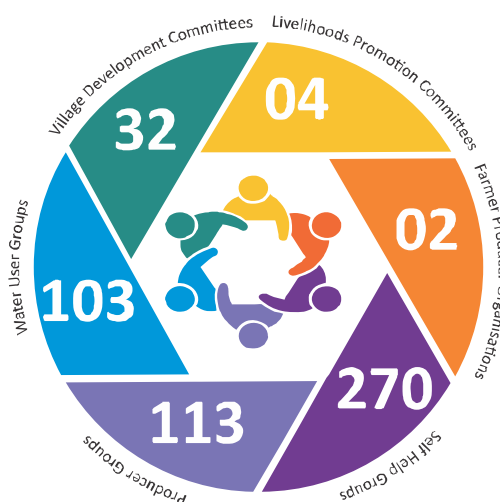
### Programme Outreach

AFARM has reached out to 36,803 Households of 134 villages belonging to 30 blocks from 12 districts of Maharashtra State. It has succeeded in establishing project partnership with 62 grassroot NGOs.



### Community Institution Building

AFARM has formed, built capacities and nurtured 524 Community Institutions. Identified and built capacities of 541 Community Resource Persons (CRP) to provide various services to the Members of the Community Institutions and community at large at the project villages. The details of the Community Institutions are depicted below.



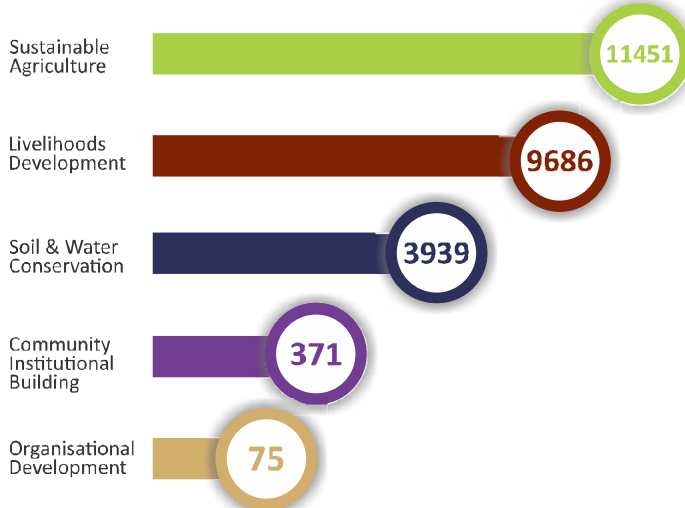
These Community Institutions are mainly engaged in accessing government resources and entitlements, collective procurement of agriculture inputs and marketing of produce, establishment and management of Dal Mill, Poultry Mother Unit, Custom Hiring Centres and Agri. Nurseries. The outreach and outcomes of the community institutions are as follows.



## Training and Capacity Building

Training and Capacity Building of stakeholders engaged in rural development has always been a core of AFARM's work. During the year, AFARM has built capacities of 25,522 stakeholders through training sessions under various projects. The duration of training sessions varies from 1 to 5 days depending on the training module and trainee categories.

### Subjectwise Stakeholders

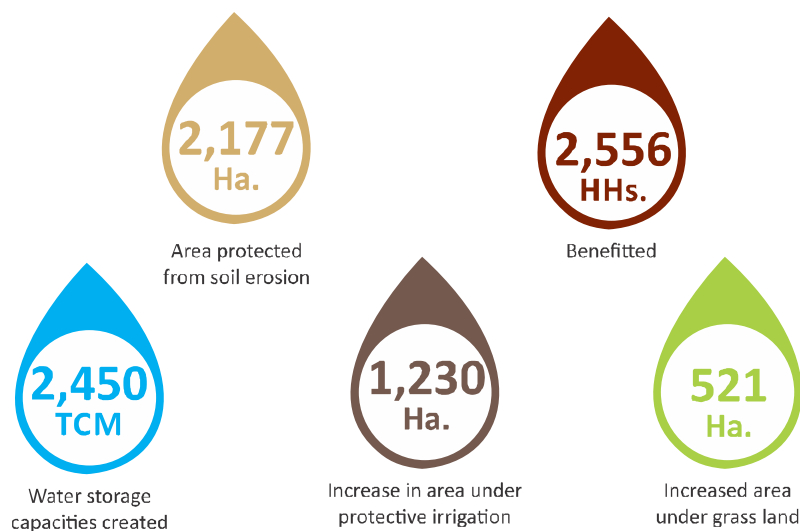


### Category of Stakeholders

Women/SHG Members	14478
Producer Group Members	3604
Community Members	3421
Entrepreneurs	2991
JSA Committee Members	375
Community Resource persons	333
NGO Staff	97
WDT Members	76
BoD of FPO	67
Livelihoods Promotion Committee	44
Agri. Expert, Agri. Assistant	36

### Watershed Development Interventions

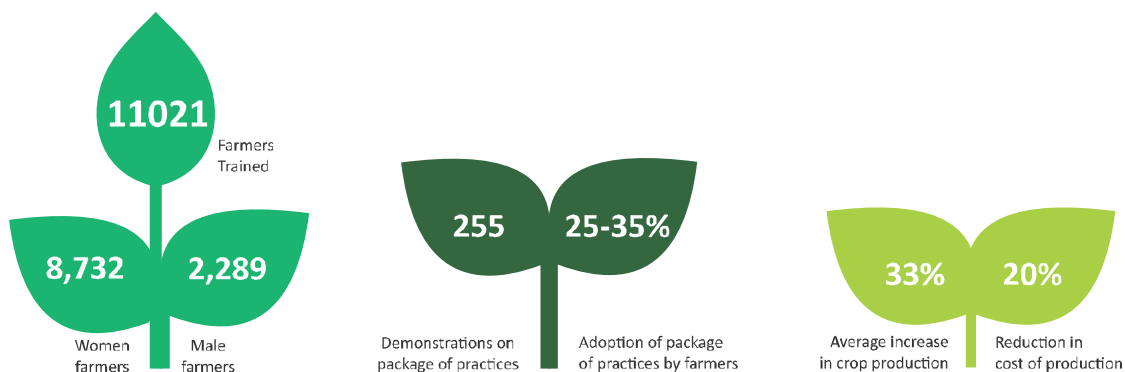
The watershed development interventions measures undertaken mainly includes, farm bunding, contour trenching, gully control structures, desilting of existing water harvesting structures, construction of earthen nala bunds and cement nala bunds. The Outreach & Outcomes of these interventions is summarised below.





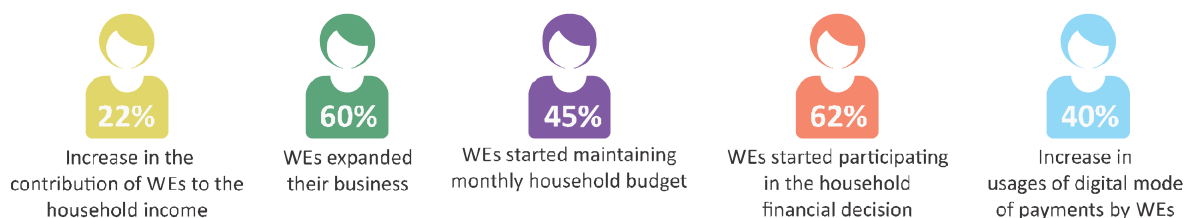
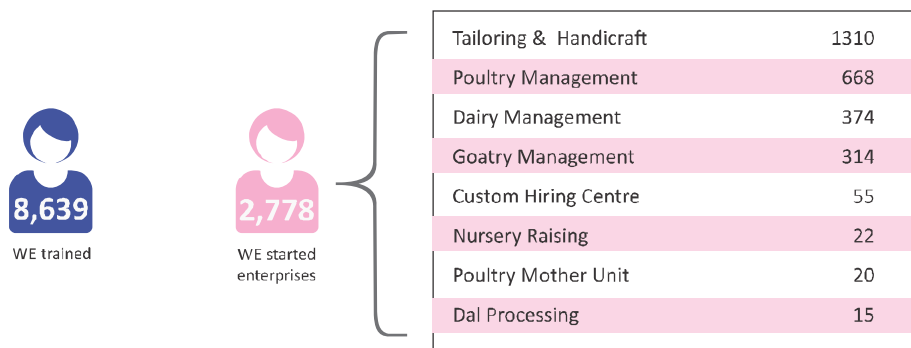
## Sustainable Agriculture

AFARM has promoted Package-of-Practices (PoPs) of sustainable agriculture with focus on Low External Inputs Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA) through farmer field schools, demonstrations, trainings and exposures to farmers. This has resulted in increase in crop yield and reduction of production cost. Outreach & Outcomes are as follows.



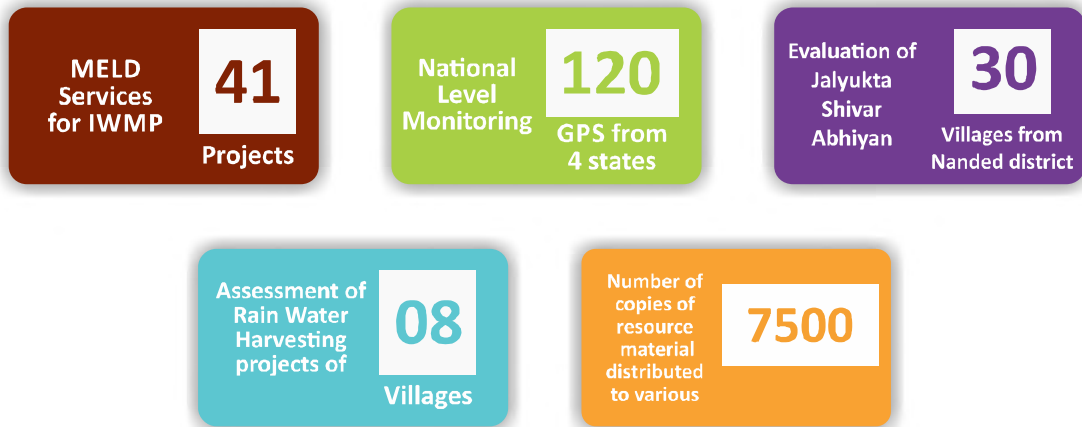
## Skill Development & Livelihoods Enhancement of Rural Women

AFARM has supported poor households to start/upscale their existing livelihoods activities through Up-scaling and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) followed by handholding support by the subject matter experts. Further, AFARM has facilitated linkages of these Women Entrepreneur (WE) with service delivery mechanism to strengthen their businesses and thereby improve their economic condition. The trained entrepreneurs are mainly engaged in tailoring and handicraft, dairy, goatry, poultry etc. The outreach & outcomes are summarised below.

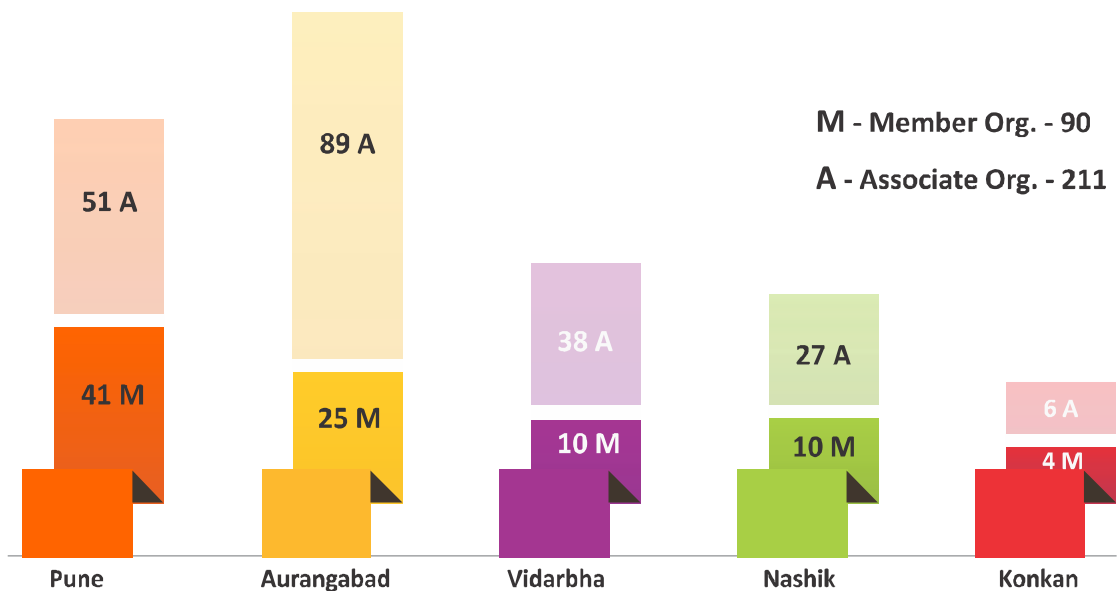


## Research and Documentation

AFARM has completed Monitoring and Evaluation assignments for natural resources management based livelihoods promotion programmes funded by Central and State Government, Corporate CSR, NGOs and other agencies.



## Membership Scenario







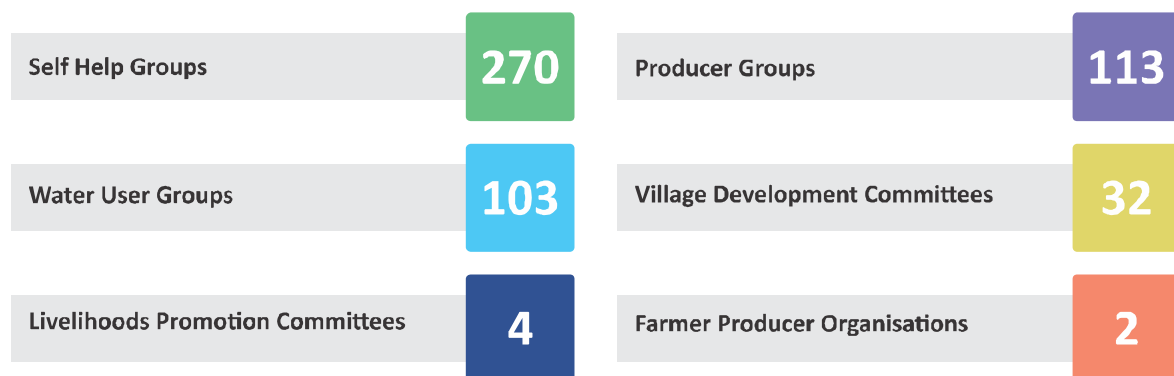
## Community Institutions Building & Capacity Development

*In order to ensure the long term sustainability of project interventions and the impact on the project community, AFARM has strategically mobilised the project communities to form their own institutions to ensure their ownership in project processes.*

The projects being undertaken by AFARM are primarily meant for the rural poor households whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on land, water, forest and livestock. The sustainability of any development intervention is dependent on how far communities/ target groups are trained and prepared to manage their own affairs. The Community Institutions are oriented from beginning of the project to take up the responsibility on their own and manage the evolved project processes when AFARM starts withdrawing from project implementation. Provision of handholding and troubleshooting support to such Community Institutions for sustaining their groups and linking them with the other resource organisations including Government Line Agencies, Krushi Vidyan Kendras, Private Service Providers, Financing Institutions, etc. are in built interventions across projects.

### Capacity Building of Community Institutions

AFARM has facilitated formation and nurturing of the following thematic Community Institutions depending on the focus of the projects.



### Self Help Groups (SHGs):

The participation of women in the planning and implementation of the project has been given due importance in the design of the projects. In view of this, the women in the project villages are mobilised and organised in the form of SHGs to provide common platform for the women for their self-help. AFARM has made intended efforts to improve the functioning of the existing SHGs, to rejuvenate non-functional SHGs and establish new SHGs of resource poor households.

Apart from financial services, the poor women's ability to develop systems, practices and a culture to manage finances which is empowering are being developed. The SHGs formed and supported are integrated in the project activities including soil and water conservation, sustainable agriculture, micro-enterprise promotion, social security schemes and entitlements. All the productive SHGs are linked directly and exclusively to the banks for accessing finance for expansion of their initiatives.



### Producer Groups (PGs):



The Producer Group (PG) is a group of women and men, who have common livelihoods activity either on-farm, off-farm or non-farm. The households engaged in common economic activities are organised in the form of PGs for collectivisation and accessing technology, inputs, finance and marketing of their produce.

Capacities of these PGs are built and nurtured through trainings, exposure visits, technical handholding and market linkages to ensure their institutional and financial sustainability. Members of the PGs are provided with the information of the available government schemes and the process of preparation of the convergence plans. Such convergence plans are aimed at mobilising/leveraging funds from government line agencies for the benefit of Members of the PGs so that they can strengthen/expand their livelihoods activities.

These PGs are mainly engaged in accessing government resources, collective procurement of agriculture inputs and marketing of produce, management of custom hiring centres, poultry mother unit, dal mill and

sugarcane nursery. During the year these PGs were able to access government resources to the tune of Rs. 1.17 Crores. These funds were utilised by about 4000 community members for purchase of micro irrigation sets and agriculture equipments, initiation of sugarcane nurseries, on field production of organic inputs and other social security schemes.

### Water Users Groups (WUG):

Water Users Groups having representation of all farmers in the influence / operational area of water harvesting structures are formed. To ensure active participation of female members of the WUGs in the meetings, trainings and decision making, separate meetings/trainings of female members of the WUGs are conducted. WUGs are engaged in i) Planning and implementation of the project interventions, ii) Contributing the agreed user's share for creation of community as well as individual assets, iii) Crop planning and adoption of efficient water management practices, iv) Raising user charges for operation and maintenance of the community water structures and v) Resolve conflicts within WUGs.





### Village Development Committee (VDC):

In each of watershed villages, Village Development Committees (VDC) are constituted as an arm and executive subcommittee of Gram Panchayat. It is ensured that 50% of the Membership is given to women. In order to create broad based local leadership, office bearers of VDC holds the office for the period of one year and 50% of its Members retire annually.

The functions performed by VDCs includes: i) Periodical planning and review of the project implementation, ii) Provide updates to Gram Sabha/GP about status of project implementation, iii) Ensure mandatory contribution from the WUGs for community as well as individual works, iv) Conflict resolution and management during implementation process, v) Setting the policy, rules and regulations for post project management and also surveillance of its implementation.



### Farmer Producer Company (FPO):

AFARM has promoted the concept of FPO formation and registered successfully 2 FPO's with 2565 women as shareholders from 20 villages of Ralegaon & Kalamb blocks of Yavatmal district. During the formation stage of FPO the promoters and Board of Directors (BoD) of FPOs are trained in governance, operation and system development, accounts management, resource mobilisation and legal compliances to ensure financial & institutional sustainability. Both the FPOs have prepared a road map and business plan for the next five years and its implementation has begun.

These FPOs have started providing various services to their Members. The activities initiated by these FPOs mainly include i) Orientation and training on quality, grading, packaging, primary processing; (ii) Establishment of marketing links with the traders and wholesalers; (iii) Collective procurement of agricultural inputs and marketing of their produce etc. Both FPOs have received licences for direct marketing of agriculture commodities to marketing boards; they have started poultry mother units, agriculture service centres. This has resulted in availability of quality inputs to Members in time at reasonable price leading to saving in cost of procurement of agriculture inputs, thereby reducing cost of production.



## Village Aпти is on the path of Sustainable Development

Aпти village is situated in Ralegaon block of Yavatmal district. The village has a population of 705 with 172 households. The main occupation of Aпти villagers is agriculture. In the absence of any assured irrigation facility, the villagers are practicing rainfed agriculture. The cropping pattern of the village is Cotton and Tur dominated. Due to seasonal agriculture, there is hardly any local employment available in the village leading to distress migration. Due to lack of farmer-centric agricultural extension services, the farmers were forced to approach local/private agriculture service centres for technical advice and purchase of inputs.

With this backdrop, Aпти village has been selected for the implementation of UMED-Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MSRLM) in July 2013. MSRLM team organised the women from Aпти village into SHGs and provided training and handholding support for its proper functioning. Then in 2015, AFARM was selected by MSRLM as resource organisation for the promotion of sustainable agriculture and development of women farmer producer organisations in a cluster of 10 villages from Ralegaon block of Yavatmal District, Aпти village being one of them. Since then, AFARM has been providing training and technical support to 126 Women SHG Members of 12 SHGs of Aпти village in the areas of Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture, Backyard Poultry Management, Improved Goat and Dairy farming.

AFARMs efforts are focused on building capacities of women farmers to increase crop production and to reduce the cost of production. To that effect, AFARM has provided training and technical guidance to women members including Amba Mata Self-Help Group Members for preparation of biological pest control measures i.e. Dashparni ark. Post training Amba Mata SHG collectively prepared Dashparni Ark under the guidance of AFARM and supplied it to farmers of Aпти village. When farmers sprayed it on crops, they found that the Dashparni is more effective in pest



control than chemical pesticides. This boosted the confidence of SHG Members as well as farmers and as a result they started to make it on a larger scale. Meanwhile, this SHG has received an order to produce 1000 litres of Dashparni ark at the rate of Rs.50 per litre.

AFARM has used Farmers Field School as an effective agricultural extension tool, through which AFARM has promoted various package-of-practices of sustainable agriculture. The focus was on preparation and application of Dashparni Ark, Gomutra, Nimboli Ark, Lime, Biodynamic Compost Fertilizer, Vermi Compost and Green Manure.

The VO of Aпти village recently started a Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) of agriculture implements to facilitate the use of improved agricultural implements by small and marginal farmers. With the help of CHC, the farmers are able to adopt the recommended package-of-practices of sustainable agriculture, where as VO could earn Rs. 12,500/- in a season in the form of rent from CHC.



The VO of Aпти village has procured Tur from SHG Members for processing. After that the VO processed the dal in the nearby dal mill and sold the packaged dal in various market places. Each of the SHG Members received profit of Rs.700/- to 800/- per quintal.

The VO could leverage resources from NABARD for Nala deepening, Bunding, NADEP and vermi-compost preparation. Further, Women SHG from Aпти village successfully developed Poultry Mother Unit with the technical guidance of AFARM.

With the support of UMED and AFARM, VO of the Aпти village took initiative to establish 'Jeevonnati' – a Women Producer Company and all women farmers from Aпти village became member of the producer company. Jeevonnati established Agriculture Service Centre to provide good quality agriculture inputs to its members at fare price. This has resulted in reduction in dependency on private Agriculture Service Center.



## Community Cadre Development

AFARM has developed community cadre 528 persons they have provided services to 53822 HHs. to provide various services to the Community Institutions and Community at large, depending on the thematic focus of the projects.

### Silai Teacher

Silai School Teacher..... **270**  
 No. of HHs Served..... **5400**

#### Services Provided

- Tailoring skills imparted
- Repair & Maintenance of Silai machine



### Digital Sakhi

Digital Sakhi..... **100**  
 No. of HHs Served..... **35000**

#### Services Provided

- Digital Financial Literacy
- Support for digital modes of payment
- Accessing resources & entitlements from Govt.



### Pashusakhi

Pashusakhi..... **60**  
 No. of HHs Served..... **6415**

#### Services Provided

- Veterinary services
- Bank linkages
- Convergence with Government Schemes



### Krushisakhi

Krushisakhi..... **59**  
 No. of HHs Served..... **8482**

#### Services Provided

- Extension Services for Sustainable Agriculture
- Facilitation for Collective Procurement of Agriculture inputs.
- Convergence with Government Schemes



### Jaldoot

Jaldoot..... **31**  
 No. of HHs Served..... **1914**

#### Services Provided

- Water Literacy Campaign
- Extension Agent for sustainable Onion and Sugarcane Production



### Village Volunteers

Village Volunteers..... **08**  
 No. of HHs Served..... **2011**

#### Services Provided

- Community mobilisation
- Facilitation for building of Community institutions



## A Rural Woman Transformed into a Digital Madam

AFARM is implementing the Digitalsakhi project with financial assistance of L & T Financial Services in Pune, Solapur & Osmanabad Districts. This program is centred around digital financial literacy of rural communities along with enterprise development and livelihoods enhancement interventions, specifically with rural women. The project has capacitated 100 digitalsakhi's to become change makers, trainers and outreach workers within their own communities and is also supporting 1000 women entrepreneurs to expand their business, thereby facilitating the empowerment process.

Mrs. Sunita Taware is one of the Digitalsakhis from Warwand village of Daund block of Pune district. She has completed her education up to 10th standard and got married in the year 1991. After marriage she was trying to do something and earn money for her family. With basic training she started with tailoring and extended her tailoring business with a stationary shop. This has helped her to establish contacts with other women from her village. Therefore, she took initiative in organising women in the form of a SHG for saving and to solve their problems. In 2006 she formed the SHG and started with Rs.20/- saving per month. Lending of loans to Members was started and at present the SHG is working well.



She said "One year ago, I came in contact with Digitalsakhi Project team of AFARM and got acquainted with the project and role of Digitalsakhi. I thought to join this project as a Digitalsakhi but there was fear in my mind, whether it would be possible for me to work as Digitalsakhi. If I get selected, will it be possible for me to communicate and convince local people? Will I get a response from them? And will I get success in my task? My fear was obvious because in my past I never used a smart phone nor did any kind of digital transactions. Still, I decided to join as Digitalsakhi, as this is a new concept for me and villagers too. I joined this project in July 2017. My fear slowly decreased after having training at AFARM's training centre. Now I have started using a smart phone and also started to teach others. Initially, I encountered some difficulties while delivering know-how of digital financial literacy and digital modes of payment to my village community. Some families were not ready to participate in the programme at first. Then, I conducted community meetings/Digital Financial Literacy Camps in selected communities, which turned into a positive response from same community. The concept of women entrepreneur is welcomed by the women".

She further expressed that "the AFARM team has frequently visited & guided me on financial digital literacy, bank operations, use of tablet, mobile & cashless transactions. Previously male members from our family used the Smart Phone, ATM, banking operations etc. It was difficult for me to do so, but after training I got plenty of knowledge and self confidence to teach, share knowledge with women



entrepreneurs. Hence, I am thankful to AFARM for giving me such an awesome opportunity. Now, I am able to place an order for purchase of petty shop items from wholesaler and making their payments online. While working as Digitalsakhi, I got opportunity to participate in trainings for upgrading skills on goatry, poultry and dairy management primarily organised for women entrepreneurs. Through which I have acquired knowledge and skills for successful enterprise management, which I can use this to advice others. I will not be satisfied until I make my whole village digitally literate and all the women became financially and digitally literate entrepreneurs. This one year journey makes my status in my family & society as Digital Madam."





## Watershed Development Interventions

*Watershed Interventions are aimed at Reducing the crop vulnerability to moisture stress under rain-fed condition; Achieving drinking water security for project community and Enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under protective irrigation in Kharif and assured irrigation in Rabbi season.*

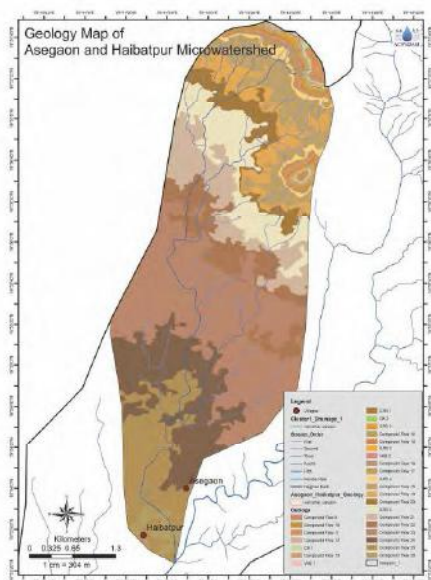
### Strategies Adopted

The strategies for planning and implementation of watershed interventions mainly included following:

- Project villages are selected based on community need for addressing water issues for drinking and agricultural purposes.
- Activities like village meetings, trainings, exposure visits, village camps, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) were conducted for community mobilisation in planning and implementation.
- Water user groups have been formed around each of the water harvesting structures and built its capacities for effective operation and maintenance of created structures effective water management.
- Intensive drainage line survey for second, third and fourth order drainages was conducted to determine the gradient of nala, cross-sections, potential length of water spreading in the drainage system. This has helped in site selection for construction of water harvesting structures.
- Planning of SWC measures was done by adopting a scientific and participatory approach. Geological mapping of the watershed villages was done based on which potential recharge areas have been identified.
- Preference has been given for repair, restoration and enhancing the storage capacities of existing water harvesting structures and creating decentralised new water bodies in the potential recharge areas.



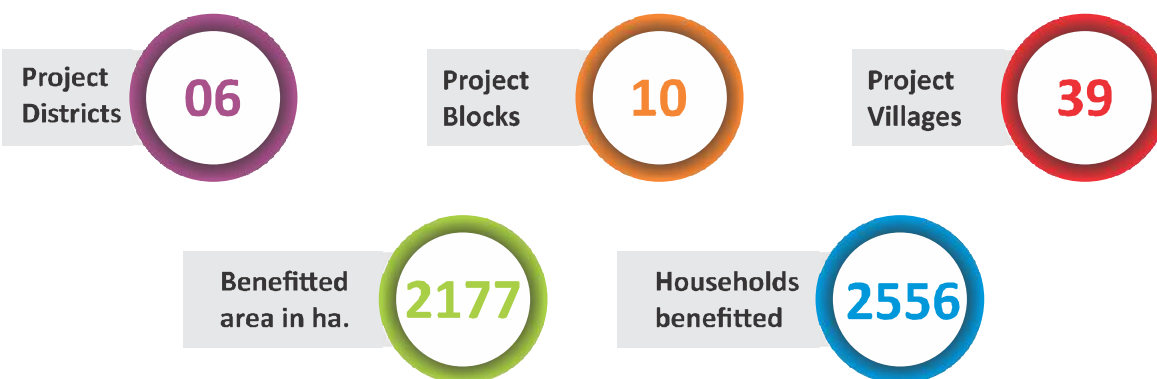
- Micro catchments of identified water resources structures were taken up for implementation of catchment treatments to ensure sustainability of water harvesting structures.
- Moisture conservation treatments have been restricted to only those fields which are suffering from sheet and/or rill erosion to a greater extent.



- Moisture security to rainfed crops have been provided to the land owned by the small and marginal farmers not having access to irrigation water. Landholders located away from main streams and in the area where drainage density is comparatively low have been benefited through in situ soil moisture conservation. Such fields have been supplemented through recharge pits and small farm ponds.
- Supply side augmentation interventions are planned based on the availability of surface runoff. Water storage capacities in the drainage have been enhanced through nala de-silting and deepening to harvest runoff generated out of high intensity rains. Depth of deepening and de-silting has been determined as per the geological mapping study.

### Outreach

Watershed development interventions are implemented in the drought prone areas of six districts viz. Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Beed, Pune, Satara and Solapur on project mode with financial assistance of CSRs and funding agencies like AWO International. The geographic & demographic coverage of SWC works is as follows.





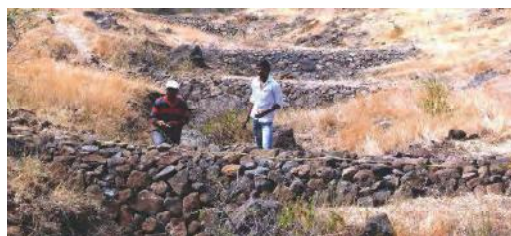
## Key Achievements

Soil and water conservation activities implemented includes in situ soil conservation measures on 929 ha. area, de-silting of 83 existing water harvesting structures & construction of 36 new water conservation structures along with necessary nala de-silting. These structures could harvest 2450 TCM runoff. Details of the activities implemented and runoff harvested are tabulated below.

Watershed Measures	Achievement	Runoff Harvested in TCM
	Quantity	
<b>In situ Soil Moisture Conservation Measures</b>		
Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT)	85 Ha.	70
Water Absorption Trenches (WAT)	268 Ha.	193
Compartment Bunds on cultivable land	518 Ha.	327



Watershed Measures	Achievement	Runoff Harvested in TCM
	Quantity	
<b>Gully Control Structures</b>		
Gully plugs	37 Nos.	
Loose Boulder Structures	468 Nos.	
Gabion Structures	5 Nos.	



Watershed Measures	Achievement	Runoff Harvested in TCM
	Quantity	
<b>Enhancing Groundwater Recharge</b>		
De-silting of Percolation Tank & Earthen Nala Bunds	45 Nos.	628
De-silting and Repairing of existing Cement Nala Bunds / K. T. Weirs	38 Nos.	815
Construction of New CNBs	34 Nos.	412
Unlined Small Farm Ponds	2 No.	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>2450</b>



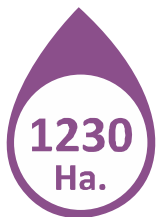
## Outcomes & Impacts



Waste land brought under crop cultivation



Increase in areas under horticulture crops



Increase in area under protective irrigation in kharif crops



Became Tanker free for drinking water



Land degradation controlled



Land became fertile through deposition of four lakh cubic meter silt



Increase in crop yields realised





## Village Pachod is on the way of achieving Water Security

AFARM has implemented the Bajaj Water Conservation Project in 20 drought affected villages from Aurangabad district over a period of three years. Pachod village from Paithan block is one out of the 20 villages. The village was suffering from a recurrent drought situation for the last 2-3 years and was dependent on tanker supply for drinking purposes. Groundwater levels quite declined. In absence of adequate availability of water for irrigation and drinking, farmers stopped cultivating orchards and shifted to other food grain crops. Earlier Pachod was known as "Mosambiche Gaon" (Village famous for Mandarin Orchards). But, due to subsequent droughts, about 60% orchards were demolished. Cotton, Soyabean, Tur and Bajra are the major kharif crops whereas Wheat, Gram, Jawar are major rabbi crops in the village.

Transact walk, resource mapping and participatory consultations were conducted while planning of water conservation measures with prime focus on strengthening of drinking water sources.

Galati River flowing through the village was having 8 Cement Nala Bunds (CNBs) constructed on it which were fully silted up. Hence desilting of these CNBs including deepening and widening of nalas was finalised through community consultation processes.

During first year of implementation three CNBs on Galathi river located around community drinking water sources were taken up for de-

silting. These CNBs enabled recharging of drinking water sources. It **helped to overcome drinking water issues and dependency of the village on tanker supply reduced in the first year itself. As a result women's drudgery for fetching water with loads on heads has decreased.**

During the year 2017, another six CNBs were de-silted along with deepening of Nalla. Altogether 4.5 km of nalla has been deepened and de-silted which has enabled harvesting 145 thousand cubic meters of rainwater. This has collectively improved the ground water table in the village resulting in year round availability of water for irrigation as well as drinking purposes. The village became evergreen. **Those wells dried for four to five years got recharged yielding water even in peak summer for three to four hours. This has given immense satisfaction to farmers.**

With the assured availability of water throughout the year, farmers rejuvenated their Mandarin orchards. Area under Mandarin cultivation has increased to about 110 ha., pomegranate increased to 22 ha. and sericulture increased to 16 ha. Area under rabbi crops mainly wheat and gram has also increased to about 121 hectare. Murrum excavated from stream beds was used for improving about 8 km long farm approach roads. Guide bunds created along banks through excavated materials found protecting habitation area from floods.

Mr. Siddheshwar Tare, one of the members of water user group reflected his views, "I have 28-acres of land. However due to water scarcity, a Mandarin orchard in 3 acres was demolished. I took bank loan of Rs. 12 Lakhs for digging another well. However, it was in vain due to inadequate water availability in the ground. After completion of the water conservation works, my old well got recharged and is able to support horticulture. I can repay my loan borrowed for digging of another well but I wonder why I invested in digging another well?" Another farmer Mr. Badrinarayan Narale spoke about cultivation of pomegranate on 3 acres land due to increased water level of his bore well.

**Having realised the impacts of the water conservation works undertaken by AFARM in this village, the State Government has felicitated village Pachod with the second prize at the District level under Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan in the year 2017-18. Village Pachod has really transformed from drought affected to drought free over the period of three years.**



# Sustainable Agriculture



AFARM is engaged in promotion of environment friendly, low external input sustainable agriculture (LEISA) to build climate resilience in agricultural production system by reducing the risk of extreme climate events.

AFARM has promoted Package-of-Practices (PoPs) of i) Soil-health improvement, ii) Drought resilient seed varieties, iii) On farm water management, iv) Weather based crop management, v) Diversified cropping system, vi) Integrated pest management, etc. These PoPs are aimed to increase farm productivity and crop diversification through the adoption of sustainable agriculture practices, quality enhancement by way of less chemical residue in agricultural produce, healthier produce, market-oriented crops with a clear potential for income security derived from the integration of farmers in corresponding value chains. The access to improved farm equipments to the small and marginal farmers is facilitated through initiation of community-managed custom hiring centre for enhancing in situ soil moisture, labour saving and adaptation of demonstrated practices by the targeted farmers.

## Outreach



## Extension Methodologies Adopted

AFARM has provided agriculture extension services to farmers for the cultivation of prominent crops including Cotton, Soyabean, Pigeon Pea, Wheat, Maize, Gram in rainfed regions and Onion & Sugarcane in the Pune and Ahmednagar districts of Maharashtra.



AFARM has used various extension methods for the transfer of agriculture technologies to the targeted farmers. The important extension tools used are i) Need assessment meetings – to assess the problems in agriculture technology adoption and suggest possible solution, ii) Farmer trainings – to impart knowledge regarding advanced technologies, iii) Demonstrations and trials – to demonstrate the technologies and practices tested in the farmers' fields, iv) Study tours/ Exposure visits – to learn/ share/ acquire new technologies demonstrated in similar agro-climatic situations, v) Farmer Field School (FFS) to bring together concepts and methods from agro ecology, experiential education and community development. vi) Use of audio visuals in the form of VCDs, posters, developing and distribution of Resource Material – as a ready reference to the farmer to adopt appropriate technology, vii) Agro advisory services to farmers through mobile SMS. AFARM has invited researchers, scientists and professors from research institutes, KVKS & training institutes as expert resource persons to impart training to farmers. The face-to-face dialogue and discussions among farmers and resource persons has resulted in development of farmer's linkages/ partnerships with resource institutes.



### Technologies/ PoP's Promoted

AFARM has given priority to test / extend those technologies, which have direct bearing on sustainability namely....

- I) Sowing through broad bed furrow planter to retain soil moisture for longer period,
- II) On-farm water management – efficient irrigation practices such as improved field layout, sprinkler and drip systems,
- III) Biological pest management,
- IV) Integrated plant nutrient management – appropriate and safe utilisation of manure, fertilisers,
- V) Diversification of farming systems - introduction of new varieties and new crops, improved crop husbandry techniques including multiple cropping, improved inter cropping,
- VI) Dry land farming practices including strip cropping, contour cultivation, mulching, raised bed cultivation, weeding and use of weed as mulch in the field.
- VII) Weather based crop planning.



## Adoption of Package-of-Practices

The adoption of technologies / practices by the targeted farmers are tracked and recorded by the respective community resource persons. The results of the analysis of recorded data depict the level of adoption of technologies by the targeted farmers as follows.

Package-of-Practices	HHs	Percentage
<b>A) Cotton, Soyabean, Pigeon Pea, Wheat, Maize, Gram Production</b>	<b>2585</b>	<b>100</b>
Soil Testing	815	39.24
Use of Vermi-compost / Green Manure	1,381	53.42
Seed Germination Test	653	31.44
Seed Treatment	1,235	47.78
Use of Jivamrut	1,044	40.39
Trap Crop cultivation	796	38.32
Bird Perches	535	25.76
Neem Ark Application	1,056	40.85
Dashparni Ark Application	1,505	58.22
Chilli/Tobaco Extract application	498	23.98
Lopping in Tur	585	22.63
Yellow Sticky Board	614	29.56
<b>B) Onion &amp; Sugarcane Production</b>	<b>1515</b>	<b>100</b>
Improved Seed (Seed Smart)	907	59.87
Precision nutrient management (Nutrient -Smart)	892	58.88
BBF (Water Smart)	102	6.73
Intercropping with Legumes, Vegetables integration	752	49.64
Crop insurance	277	18.28
Agro advisory and market Information	300	19.80



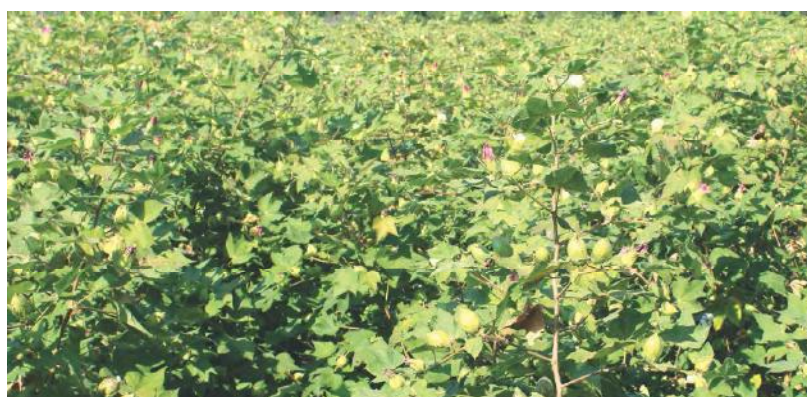
## Benefits Realised



Increase in average crop production

Reduction in cost of production

Improvement in soil demography including soil texture, structure, porosity and there by water holding capacity, increased humus content etc.





## Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative leads to increase in Sugarcane yield

AFARM is implementing the Ghod river basin development programme in 19 villages of Shrigonda and Parner blocks of Ahmednagar district with the support of ITC Ltd. Some of the villages are in the command area of the Kukdi irrigation project. Therefore, sugarcane is one of the prominent crops being cultivated in the project villages. Sugarcane being a high water consuming crop, AFARM has taken up the initiative for sustainable sugarcane with the technical assistance of Vasantdada Sugar Institute (VSI), Pune. The objective of sustainable sugarcane is to enhance productivity, promote efficient water use and to reduce the cost of production.

AFARM has introduced Single Bud Cultivation, seed treatment, plantation as per SSI technique of 5x2 feet spacing on raise beds, drip



irrigation, organic farming, etc. through demonstrations and farmer's field schools. Further, farmers were taken for exposure visits to Krushi Vignan Kendra, Mahatma Phule Agriculture University, Rahuri, for learning new techniques.

Shri Sonyabapu Dhavale being one of the active FFS farmer from Dhavalgaon village from Shrigonda block adopted package-of-practices of sustainable sugarcane production in 1 acre. He could produce 71 tons in the area of 1 acre and earned Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

He said, "Increase in sugarcane yield is mainly due to adoption of Single Bud Cultivation method."

He further said that "only 50-60 kg sugarcane seed was required to cultivate 1 acre sugarcane over 2-3 tons sugarcane seeds in traditional cultivation". In the early stage of the sugarcane crop, he has also taken inter crop of onion. The total production of onion was 4 tons, which gave him additional income of Rs. 0.8 lakhs. Thus, the profit was almost 3 times the investment. He became the super champion farmer in his village. The said package-of-practices was adopted by other farmers from his village in 14 ha area. This methodology is highly sustainable and also lucrative in terms of return.





## Skill Development & Livelihoods Enhancement of Rural Women

*AFARM interventions are focused on Skills & Enterprise Development, Livelihoods Enhancement, Digital Financial Literacy and Digital Mode of Payment, specifically with rural women in project geographies leading towards Women's Empowerment.*

### Outreach

These interventions are implemented in 331 villages spread across 39 blocks in various districts of Maharashtra. In all 7524 women are benefitting from the various interventions such as institution building, up-skilling and entrepreneurship development training, exposure visits followed by post training handholding support by the subject matter specialist.

### Objectives

- To create awareness about the digital financial literacy among the larger community.
- To develop leadership to ensure women are participating in household financial and non-financial decisions.
- To capacitate women for the usage of cashless modes of payments so that they cope up with the changing ecosystem.
- To improve the income of rural women by augmenting livelihoods baskets by involving women in primary processing, quality enhancement and marketing and empowering them through micro-finance and micro-enterprises.

### Strategies Adopted

- AFARM has strategically emphasised developing Community Cadre/Community Resource Persons in the form of Digitalsakhi and Krushisakhi in the project villages to provide thematic services to the communities.
- "Digitalsakhi" is a rural woman between 25-40 years of age, with a digital device in hand, equipped with skills and knowledge to confidently impart digital financial literacy training to women entrepreneurs in the designated villages, as well as to the larger community.
- Similarly, "Krushisakhi" is a rural woman with audio video /posters in hand, equipped with skills and knowledge to confidently impart training to women sustainable agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods in the designated villages.



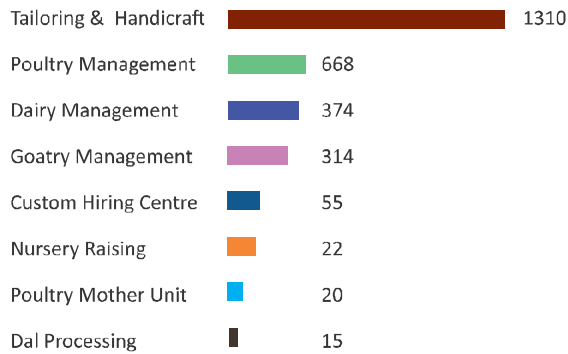


- Capacities of the Digitalsakhis were built with intensive training program which focused on technical knowhow of digital and financial literacy and leadership. The digital financial literacy focused on income and expenses, savings and borrowings, digital modes of payments and government entitlements including insurance and pensions whereas capacities of Krushisakhis were built in the areas of sustainable agriculture and animal husbandry management.
- The Digitalsakhis reached out to more than 35000 rural households to sensitise the larger communities in their respective villages through household visits and Community meetings (digital literacy camps). Similarly, Krushisakhis reached out to about 8500 rural women through Field Schools and Community trainings.
- Organizing women through adoption of the participatory processes and empowering them to evolve into an organisation of the poor. To that extent, such women are organised into various PGs at the village level.
- Based on the skill mapping exercises, AFARM has imparted trainings to 9686 women entrepreneurs of respective trades for the up gradation of skills followed by Entrepreneurship Development Programmes and Post Training Technical Hand Holding by the subject experts. The skills of women have been up graded largely in Livestock based livelihoods with focus on Backyard Poultry, Dairy and Goatry Management, Tailoring, Handicraft and Digital Financial Literacy.
- Entrepreneurship development training with focus on enterprise management, business planning and credit mobilisation and market linkages. It includes linking producer groups with input suppliers and manufacturers to ensure access to quality inputs and to reduce the cost of procurement of inputs through collective procurement of inputs.
- Additionally, linking producer groups with the market players and aggregators for sale of their produce/product collectively, to increase their bargaining/negotiation capacity for reducing the cost of marketing of their produce.
- Mobilisation of Government schemes relevant to sustainable agriculture, livestock base livelihoods, financial inclusions and facilitating access to entitlements available from the Government.

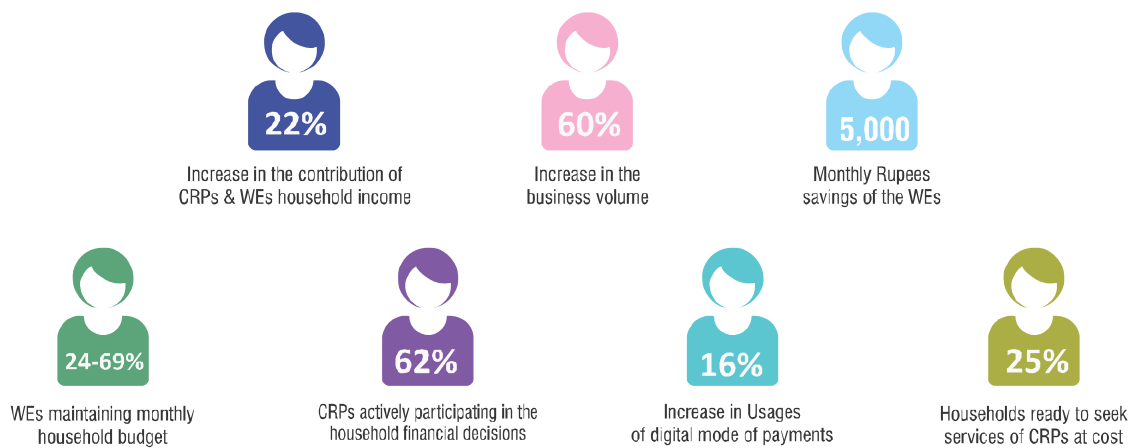


## Outputs

The training and handholding support resulted into initiation and/or expansion of existing micro enterprises by 2778 women entrepreneurs as depicted below.



## Outcomes





## Community Managed Poultry Mother Unit



Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission (UMED) aims at improving the livelihoods of the rural poor, primarily through mobilisation of poor women into self-managed and self-sustained community based organisations. In the year 2015, AFARM partnered with UMED for working on Sustainable Agriculture Promotion and Development of Producer Organisations of women farmers in 20 villages of Kalamb and Ralegaon Block of Yavatmal district.

From the livelihoods portfolio assessment of SHG members, AFARM realised that Backyard Poultry is one of the important component of socio economic improvement among the weaker sections of the project area; especially amongst landless labour, small and marginal farm women. Backyard poultry generates self employment, provides supplementary income with protein rich food at relatively low cost. Further, AFARM realised that availability of good quality poultry chicks is one of the major challenges being faced by the poultry rearing households. Keeping this in view, AFARM has provided training and technical support to Shri Sant Mattu Malak Mahila SHG in Kotha village from Kalamb block to establish Poultry Mother Unit. Subsequent to training,

the SHG has prepared the business plan of Poultry Mother Unit Management with the support of AFARM and submitted business plan to MSRLM for obtaining financial assistance. In turn MSRLM has provided a grant of Rs.3/- lakhs and SHG members themselves contributed Rs. 72,600/- for construction of mother unit of size 1000 sq. ft.

Immediately after completion of construction, SHG members started rearing of "Satpuda" poultry breeds. So far 3 batches of 2500 birds were reared. Each batch is of 38 days duration. This has resulted in availability of good quality chicks to interested and trained women members in and around the village, as a result 590 families have started successfully backyard poultry enterprise as an additional source of income. So far this SHG achieved net profit of Rs. 61,315/- from the poultry mother unit.



# Networking and Advocacy



Networking being a spirit of Organisation, AFARM provides a common platform for the various Governmental and Non-Governmental Development agencies for consultation, peer learning, research and advocacy on the issues of vulnerable and disadvantaged communities. Further AFARM is striving hard for the farmers centric policies and programmes.

## Member Organisations & Associate Organisations

AFARM General Body Comprises of 90 Member Organisations and 5 Honorary Members. During the year two Associate Organisations namely Astitva Samajik Vikas va Sanshodhan Sanstha, Sangola, Solapur and Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Paryavan Va Sheti Vikas Pratishthan, Jalgaon, have been awarded Institutional Membership on the AFARM General body.

At the beginning of the year, there were 241 associate organisations; out of these 83 organisations were de-listed for non-payment of annual subscription; whereas 53 organisations were enrolled as new Associate Members making a total of 211 at the end of the year.

## Organisational Development of Small Voluntary Organisations

AFARM since inception is organising capacity building programmes for its members on multiple subjects and issues which have helped them address ground realities and strengthen their capacities. It has extensively contributed to providing inputs on organisational development, strategic planning, grassroots awareness, formation of CBOs, government development schemes, program management, project designing and fund raising strategies.

During the year, AFARM continued its support to 20 Small NGO aimed at enhancing management skills with special reference to organisational and programme development to sustain impact on target communities. Capacities of the participating NGOs have been built in the areas of governance and management, strategic planning, legal compliances, management of information system at organisation level, monitoring and evaluation over a period of one year through training series of 21 days followed by technical handholding etc.





## Project Partnerships

AFARM provided opportunity to 62 organisations to work as grassroots project implementation partners in a network based projects under the leadership of AFARM. Such projects include Organisational Development of Small Voluntary Organisations, Silai Schools, Digital Sakhi Project, Water Conservation Project and Poverty Reduction and Promotion of Food Security etc.

Under these partnerships, AFARM has provided a total grant funding of Rs.261.02 Lakhs to these partner organisations during the year. Apart from funding, AFARM has provided training and capacity building and on the job technical handholding support to these partner agencies for effective implementation of the above initiatives.



## State level Consultation Agrarian Crises & Solutions

The farming communities in the State of Maharashtra are facing numerous challenges threatening their livelihoods. Some of the key challenges are i) Poor productivity of land on account of small size, lack of assured irrigation and vagaries of nature, ii) High costs of marketing and low profitability on account of exploitative marketing system, iii) Lack of adequate agriculture extension services to the small farmers, iv) Absence of institutions of vulnerable communities at the village and cluster level to access and assure resources and other entitlements available from Government, v) Increasing cost of cultivation due to heavy dependence on expensive external inputs, vi) Lack of timely and adequate credit availability, vii) Poor productivity and low income earning from livestock-based enterprises due to lack of access to improved inputs, technology, credit and marketing arrangements etc.

This leads to widespread agrarian distress forcing farmer suicides. With this backdrop, Central as well as State Governments have taken various initiatives including farm loan waiver schemes in the last year. However, loan waiver is a short-term solution and would not be in the long-term sustainable. The ultimate solution to combat agrarian distress is in fact alternate farmer centric policies and programs.

In view of this, AFARM has hosted a State level consultation on 16th - 17th November 2017 in Pune. The said consultation was attended by more than 150 experts, activists, people's representatives, academicians, govt. line agencies and policy makers. The panel discussions took place on various themes including i) State Agriculture Planning, ii) Agrarian distress: Causes and effects, iii) Issues /challenges and policies of other countries w.r.t. agriculture, iv) Analysis of current State agriculture policy and expected changes, v) Pricing policy of agricultural commodities, vi) Modus operandi for loan-free agriculture, etc. Based on the deliberations, the following charter of demands for effective implementation of government policies and programmes have been drafted collectively and submitted to all MLAs and MPs for their consideration. It is being followed up with them for appropriate changes in the prevailing policies and programmes.





## ACTION FOR AGRICULTURAL RENEWAL IN MAHARASHTRA

Bldg. No. 2/23, A-B, Raison Park, Market Yard, Pune - 411037 (MS)  
Phone : 020 -2426 4641, 2426 6303 Email: admin@afarm.org, Website: www.afarm.org

To,  
Honorable Member of Parliament and  
Honorable Member of Legislative Assembly, Maharashtra.

### Sub.: Charter of Demands to address agrarian crises in the state of Maharashtra.

- The State should constitute a Maharashtra State Agricultural Planning Board. Government should be bound to implement plans recommended by the Board.
- In case of rainfed farming, the expenditure on all agriculture activities from pre sowing till crop harvesting should be borne by government through the National Employment Guarantee Scheme till he / she gets assured irrigation facilities from government investments.
- Maharashtra Government should implement the Bhavantar scheme on the lines of Madhya Pradesh State by providing appropriate pricing to cereal and pulse commodities.
- Farmers shall not be forced to sell agriculture commodities in the market lesser than the MSP declared by the Central / State Government. To ensure this, import of agricultural goods/ commodities should only be allowed if there is more market price than the MSP in the open market.
- Agricultural Universities have to develop organic farming models for the promotion of scientific organic farming practices and effectively implement the training and extension activities of the Agriculture Department for promoting and encouraging such farming practices.
- Palm oil mixed peanut, soybean oil and sunflower oil should be banned; then only pure oil will get a price. Palm oil should be sold as Palm oil in the open market.
- Government should invest in developing value chains for cereal and pulses; crops rather than sugarcane, milk, grape and banana. Consequently, this will lead to balanced use of water in agriculture.
- There is need to synchronise and develop synergy in the implementation of various schemes meant for farmers. To that effect district convergence plans for agriculture development schemes should be prepared along with necessary financial provisions.
- While compensating the farmers involved in the Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme, crop surveys should be done on village level instead of block level by using improved technology like GIS.
- Strengthening of various services (input supply, agri-technology extension, credit, market linkages) should be done, focussing on the small and marginal farmers. It is necessary to create a network of services and provide adequate funds for it.
- Planning and implementation should be done with emphasis on the integrated crops and livestock management system.





## Association with VIBHA - VANI

Vijnana Bharati has taken up development initiatives in the form of VIBHA VANI - an association of NBOs in India to form the largest people's movement of science oriented social organisations and institutions for nation building by engaging science and technology interventions to the benefit of masses. Over last one year VIBHA VANI has developed into a national network of Nation Building Organisations (NBOs) with presence in 18 States and around 1000 associate organisations. Focal themes of VIBHA VANI for engaging the Voluntary Organisations and developing a national network for nation building are i) Sustainable agriculture and environment, ii) Water management and river rejuvenation, iii) Women empowerment and child development, iv) Youth empowerment and education, v) Science, innovation and technology for masses, vi) Water, sanitation and waste management, vii) Digital initiatives, viii) Skills and entrepreneurship development, ix) Integrated community development and livelihoods enhancement etc.

AFARM being a State level network of NGOs in Maharashtra and having rich experience in almost all themes of VIBHA VANI, VIJNANA BHARATI has invited AFARM to join VIBHA VANI as a member of the National Coordination Committee. Since the vision and mission of VIBHA VANI is complementary to AFARM's vision and mission, AFARM readily accepted the invitation to serve on the much larger platform. Further to this AFARM also hosts the State chapter of VIBHA VANI in Maharashtra. AFARM has taken the lead in following activities of VIBHA VANI in the State of Maharashtra for the benefit of AFARM Members and Associate Organisations.

## Capacity Building Workshop of VO's for Dissemination of Science & Technology.

To provide an effective transformational leadership and provide competent expertise and assistance to the upcoming organisations to enable them to take up a greater role in transforming society, AFARM has conducted State level workshop of NGOs in Maharashtra to i) Sensitise NGOs on the vision and thematic engagements of VIBHA VANI, ii) Appraise NGOs about the India International Science Festival (IISF) 2017 & National Social Institution and Organisation Meet ( NSOIM), iii) Formation of State coordination team etc., on 23rd September 2017. In all 75 AFARM Members & Associate Organisations participated in the said workshop. Hon. Pradipdada Ravat, Chairperson, National Ship Cooperation; Dr. Tambe, Scientist, NCL-CSIR, Pune; Mr. Rajive N.P., Executive Director, VIBHA VANI, addressed the delegates on the said themes.



## Facilitation for Participation of AFARM Network Members in India International Science Festival (IISF) 2017



Ministry of Science and Technology and Earth Science, Govt. of India, in association with Vijnana Bharati organised the India International Science Festival (IISF) 2017 during 13-16 October 2017 at Chennai in order to engage science-oriented social organisations and institutions in nation-building through the intervention of science and technology. The IISF-2017 had organised the National Social Institutions and Organisations Meet (NSOIM) on October 14th-15th of 2017 at Chennai. NSOIM aimed to empower the social organisations and institutions in India to take up and deliver flagship programmes to the masses within a time frame with quality and confidence. The NSOIM focused on disseminating technologies, innovative methodologies and products developed by R&D institutes for the masses. AFARM has facilitated the participation of 60+

AFARM Members and Associates in this National event. With this participation, the upcoming organisations were exposed to IISF and thereby various scientific and technological innovations by R & D Institutes.

## Innovative Grassroot Level Ideas for Transforming India

In order to achieve better results and effectiveness of this vast network, VIBHA VANI plans to undertake liaison with government and policy makers, develop strategies for associating with the research organisations and CSR foundations through joint campaigns and executing development projects. In view of this concept notes and score cards from grass root level organisations were invited to get innovative and grass root level ideas for transforming India. AFARM has widely circulated this call for score card and concept proposals among AFARM network Members and assisted 57 upcoming organisations to prepare their score cards and submit detailed concept notes as per different themes.

Further, VIBHA VANI has identified AFARM as one of the resource organisation in sustainable agriculture through which AFARM will provide training and technical assistance to other organisations interested in taking up interventions for sustainable agriculture in their operational areas. AFARM took this opportunity to share its experience and learning's at the national CSR Meet jointly organised by FICCI and VIJNANA BHARATI at Delhi.

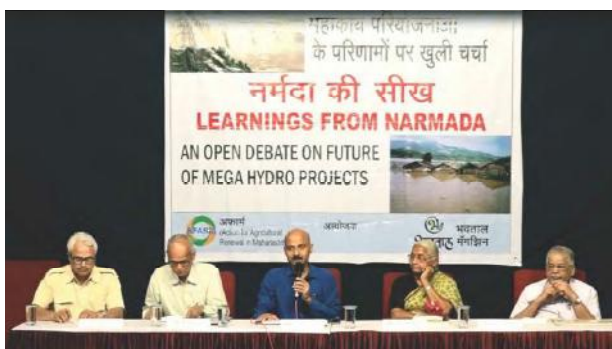
## Workshop on – Galmukta Dharan & Galyutka Shivar

The Government of Maharashtra has launched “Galmukta Dharan & Galyutka Shivar” scheme for revival of originally created water storage capacity of minor and medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra through de-silting of dams. It is further aimed at contributing to enhancing productivity of land in the vicinity by spreading fertile silt on the farm land by the land owner's. The participation of the NGOs is expected in the implementation of the said initiative for planning, mobilisation and coordination at the grass root level. In view of this, AFARM has taken the initiative to orient AFARM Members and associate organisations about this scheme so that they can participate in the Government scheme to achieve expected outcomes by increasing people's participation. To that effect,



AFARM in association with the Project Management Unit, Government of Maharashtra had organised orientation workshops for Members and Associates engaged in water conservation, on 26th March 2018 in Pune. Officials of PMU, GoM and AFARM jointly addressed the participating NGOs about GRs, planning and implementation methodologies/processes, roles and responsibilities of Voluntary Organisations. In all 45 NGOs participated in the said workshop.

## Stakeholder Consultation on Future of Mega Hydro Projects



The ambitious Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) has been recently dedicated to the nation. However the controversies regarding SSP and other mega projects have yet not died down. On one hand the Government authorities are justifying and pushing the project implementation vehemently; whereas on the other hand the antagonists lead by the Narmada Bachao Andolan are questioning the propriety of the key attributes of the project. A dialogue for attempting some convergence was the need of the hour. With a view to facilitating a dialogue between the divergent sides in a participatory environment, AFARM in association with Bhavatal Magazine jointly organised a public debate on various controversies and issues related to the mega hydro projects with specific reference to the SSP on 19th March 2018, in Pune. More than 190 representatives from government

and other organisations involved in water resources development and management, environment, social sciences, politics, industry, media, people's movements, etc. participated in the open debate. The debate was focused on : i) The premise behind SSP – Realistic or Illusory!, ii) Rehabilitation and Resettlement, iii) Key Technical Issues, iv) Alternatives for the Future.



## Documentation & Information Dissemination Services

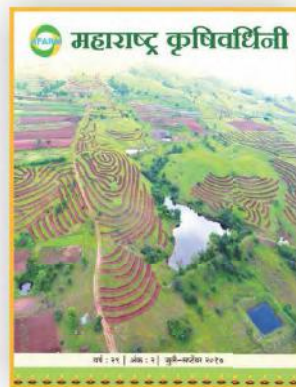
Over 48 years of experience in the development sector helped AFARM to develop educational materials in the form of manuals, poster sets and video films on various themes including sustainable agriculture, livestock based livelihoods, watershed development, climate resilient agriculture, entrepreneurship development, digital financial inclusion, water management and community development. In all more than 7500 copies of these materials were made available to participants of training events and also to those interested in the subject matter.

Four editions of "Maharashtra Krushivardhini"- a quarterly bulletin (popularly known as AFARM Newsletter) have been produced and circulated to more than 600 NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, and Government departments engaged in various facets of rural development in the State of Maharashtra.

The main themes covered in the bulletin in the year are: future direction of agriculture in Maharashtra, climate resilient agriculture, weather based crop planning, crop management in Kharif season, farmer loan waiver scheme, different social security schemes for the farmers, water budgeting and integrated planning, PESA Act, minimum support price for the agri. commodities, etc.

AFARM has regularly circulated updated information relevant to NGO sectors such as calls for proposals by Government and international agencies for funding, invitations for participation in meetings, trainings, and workshops by various agencies, Government Resolutions/ Circulars, updates pertaining to legal compliance including online FCRA services; for the benefit of AFARM Members and Associate Members.

Kitchen Garden Seeds, Registration for 80 G and 12 A, Application of FCRA Renewal and Returns filing, etc., were provided to Network Member Organisations on subsidised service-charge mode.





## Research and Documentation Services

AFARM, being a service support organization, plays a vital role in providing Project Management Services to the NGOs, Govt. Dept. & Corporate CSRs including project planning, monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of variety of rural development projects.

### Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Documentation of Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is a jointly funded programme of Union and State Government. IWMP is being implemented through Water Conservation Department in all thirty three rural districts of Maharashtra. Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation (MELD) is an important and crucial component of IWMP.

AFARM is operating as one of the MELD agencies responsible for Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation (MELD) of Integrated Watershed Management Projects being implemented in Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts of Kolhapur Agriculture Division in the State of Maharashtra.

During the year AFARM has conducted i) Concurrent monitoring for processes and progress achieved using qualitative and quantitative indicators based on which timely observations and feedback for in-course corrections were provided, (ii) Baseline study of 41 projects in Batch III & IV, iii) End impact evaluation of 41 projects in Batch I. Details of these tasks are elaborated below.

#### Concurrent Monitoring:

AFARM has monitored the processes, achievement of outputs along with documentation to assess and ensure conformity of the progress towards intended project objectives. During the year, 12 monthly rounds of concurrent process monitoring were conducted by AFARM in the following 41 projects/clusters.

District	No. of Projects			Project Area (Ha.)
	Batch III	Batch IV	Total	
Kolhapur	16	3	19	67,440.48
Satara	13	3	16	59,795.37
Sangli	3	3	6	24,297.34
Total Projects	32	9	41	1,51,533.19
Total WCs/ Villages	255	63	318	



The reports of concurrent monitoring have been submitted to Vasundhara Watershed Development Agency (VWDA) at State level; Watershed Cell cum Data Cells (WCDC) at District levels and Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) at Project level for necessary action at respective ends. In this way, AFARM has contributed constructively in bringing qualitative improvements in planning and implementation of IWMP in the State of Maharashtra.

### Base Line Study:

AFARM has conducted baseline study in 41 projects under atch III & IV to set benchmarking of watershed management outcomes. Benchmarking is a process of setting realistic standards of watershed outcomes by assigning specific value to the indicators identified for the purpose and taking into consideration the agro-ecological regional variations and the production processes across the sector. Accordingly, benchmarking was done in all 55 indicators grouped in six identifiable core areas, namely: soil health, hydrology, forestry, agriculture, horticulture and social & economic factors.

Base line study under IWMP was based on recall method of respondents from project areas as well as records, reports and RS/GIS data pertaining to concerned period. The tools used for benchmarking included household survey of villagers in identified projects, focused group discussion with villagers, WC Members, UGs, SHGs and other CBOs as well as compilation of relevant data from other line departments to include GSDA, agriculture, irrigation, forest, social forestry, animal husbandry, etc.. Upon analysis of collected data, AFARM has prepared baseline reports and submitted these to VWDA as a basis for end impact assessment.

### End Impact Evaluation:

AFARM has conducted End Impact Evaluation of 41 watershed projects from batch I. It was aimed at assessing the status of watershed related interventions and for safety and maintenance of assets created in the programme sustaining the benefits during the post project period.

Broad outcome indicators covered under the end term impact evaluation are i) Improvement in ground water table, ii) Increase in irrigation potential, iii) Extent of wasteland brought under productive use, iv) Change in cropping/land use pattern, vi) Change in cropping intensity, vii) Increase in crop yields, viii) Increased employment opportunities in the villages and reduction in migration, ix) Annual mean household income, etc. Upon analysis of collected data, AFARM has prepared End Impact Evaluation reports and submitted to VWDA for further use.



## Other Monitoring & Evaluation Assignments

AFARM has completed five other Monitoring and Evaluation assignments for natural resources management based livelihoods promotion programmes funded by Central and State Government, Corporate CSR, NGOs and other agencies. Assignment specific details are as follows.

Title of Assignment	Outreach	Client
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Third Party Evaluation of Jalyuta Shivar Abhiyan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nanded - 30 villages from 11 blocks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Collector, Nanded</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 districts / 120 GPs from Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan &amp; Telangana States</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Rural Development, GoI</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Third Party Assessment of Rain Water Harvesting works in Vidarbha region under Sukhi Baliraja Initiative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 villages of Akola and Yavatmal districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tata Education &amp; Development Trust, Mumbai</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation for Water Conservation Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 28 villages from Gangapur block of Aurangabad district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPR preparation of Participatory Watershed Development &amp; Ground Water Management Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Villages of Koregaon block of Satara district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cummins India Foundation, Pune</li> </ul>



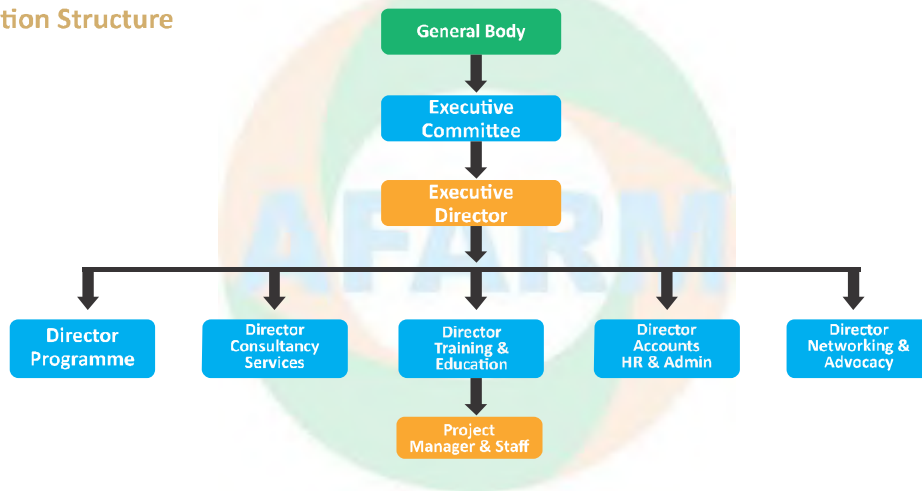


## Governance and Management



AFARM is accredited by Credibility Alliance under desirable norms of Accountability, Transparency and Good Governance Practices

### Organisation Structure



### General Body

AFARM General Body comprises of 90 Institutional Members and 5 Honorary Members during the current year. The list of Institutional Members is given in Annexure I. whereas The following five esteemed personalities are Honorary Members who have provided strategic input to AFARM management during the year.

Dr. Venkat Mayande, Pune	Ex. Vice Chancellor, Panjabrao Deshmukh Agriculture University, Akola
Shri. Vijay Javandhiya, Wardha	Leader, Farmers Union and Senior Agri. Expert
Shri. Dinkar M. More, Pune	Ex -Secretary, Water Resources Department, GoM
Smt. Seemantini Khot, Pune	Gender Expert and FAO Consultant
Shri. Satish Bhingare, Pune	Ex- Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, GoM





The General Body sets policies and strategies for the organisation, elects Members for the Executive Committee, nominates Honorary Members, considers and adopts reports on activities and audited Statements of Accounts of the Society.

The 45th Annual General Meeting of AFARM was held on 17th November 2017 at S. M. Joshi Sociologist Foundation, Pune. A total of 43 Members of the General Body attended the said meeting. The General Body adopted the Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the financial year 2016-17.

### Executive Committee

AFARM Executive Committee (EC) is responsible for managing the organisational affairs and implementation of decisions of general body. In all six bimonthly meetings of EC took place during the year for periodic reviews of the ongoing projects and provided the line of action to the Executive Director. Further, EC provided approval to annual work plans and budgets, annual reports and annual Statement of Accounts, took strategic decisions and to ensured statutory/legal compliance by the Management.

EC has played the role of the alliance building and liaison with the support agencies. In addition the role performed by EC includes proper management of the funds and movable and immovable properties of the society and also to accepted donations and voluntary contributions in cash or in kind or any other form for carrying out the aims and objectives of the society.

### Staff Strength

A multi disciplinary team of 79 full time professionals (64 male and 15 female) is working with AFARM under the leadership of the Executive Director. The various programmes and their achievements described in this Annual Report are deliverables achieved by the team members working in line/respective departments namely Program, Training & Capacity Building, Research & Documentation, Networking & Advocacy supported by the Administration and Accounts cell.

Sr. No.	Specialisation	Male	Female	Total
1	Agriculture/Civil Engineering	16	0	16
2	Community Development	15	1	16
3	Agriculture Extension	16	2	18
4	Animal Husbandry	5	1	6
5	Admin and IT	1	6	7
6	Accounts	3	2	5
7	Support Staff	8	3	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>79</b>

Since last year, AFARM has started Best Team Award of recognition of team's contribution in attainment of objectives of organisation. This year, the Water Conservation Project implementation team, Aurangabad, was selected as the Best Team for the year 2017-18 followed by Ghod River Basin Project implementation team and IWMP – MELD Team.



### Transparency Disclosures

- No remuneration, sitting/ meeting fees or any other form of compensation was paid to any board member.
- Travel reimbursement made to Executive Committee Members for attending the board meetings amounted to Rs.2,03,902/-
- The monthly Salary paid to staff reflects in the table.

Sr.No.	Monthly Salary Slab (Rs.)	Male	Female	Total
1	< 15000	13	7	20
2	15000 - 25000	30	4	34
3	25000 - 35000	13	2	15
4	35000 - 45000	6	1	7
5	45000 - 60000	1	1	2
6	>60000	1	0	1
		<b>64</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>79</b>

- No expenditure incurred on international travel by Board Members and staff for organisational work whereas expenditure incurred on air travel within the country by staff members for organisational work amounted to Rs.24,017/-
- Statutory Auditors: Mr. Sudhir Sabne, Vasant Apts. 106/2, Dr. Ketkar Marg, Near Shyamrao Kalmadi School, Erandwane, Pune-411004
- Internal Auditors: MKRK & Co. Flat no. 3, Shrinivas Gaurav Appt., Mayur Colony, Kothrud, Pune.
- Auditors: Mr. Sudhir Sabne, Vasant Apts. 106/2, Dr. Ketkar Marg, Near Shyamrao Kalmadi School, Erandwane, Pune-411004
- Bankers: Bank of Baroda, Pune Camp Branch, Moledina Road, Pune-411001

### Legal Status

Legal Status	Registration Details
Society Registration No.	MAH/135 Date 28/10/1969
Trust Registration No.	F-5319, Date – 18/11/1969
Income Tax Registration No. (12 A)	CH/P/PNA/2245/1976-77, Date 10/02/1977
Income Tax Exemption (80G) No.	Pn/CIT/12A(a)/80G/215/2008-09/2950
Permanent Account No.	AAATA3756F
Service Tax Registration No.	AAATA3756FST001
FCRA Registration No.	083930013, Valid upto 30/09/2021
Credibility Alliance Accreditation No.	C.A./50 /2014
Niti Aayog Registration No.	MH/2016/0099114

1. AFARM complied with statutory requirements of Society and Trust Act, Income Tax Act, 1961 and FCRA 2010, rule 2011.
2. Donor requirements as per partnership agreements were duly fulfilled.
3. Rigorous audit procedures were followed by an auditor appointed by the Annual General Body.

## Offices and Training Centres

<b>Registered Office</b>	3C, Shankarshet Road, Pune – 411042
<b>Head Office Address</b>	2/23, A-B, Rasoni Park, Market Yard, Pune - 411037 (MS) Phone - 020-24264641, 020-24268302. E-mail– admin@afarm.org, Website-www.afarm.org
<b>Training Centre, Pune</b>	A/P: Ranje, Kondhanpur Road, Tal: Bhor, Dist: Pune
<b>Regional Training Centre, Latur</b>	A/P: Sakhara, next to Manjra Sugar Factory, Barshi Road, Dist. Latur
<b>Project Offices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Yavatmal</b> - Wardhmannagar, Behind Hotel Sukhkarta, Darvha Road, Yavatmal</li> <li>• <b>Aurangabad</b> - Bajaj Vihar, C-8, Oasis Chowk, Village-Pandharpur, Aurangabad - 431135</li> <li>• <b>Pune</b> - Bhairavnath Society, Baburao Nagar, Vighnaharta Hosipal, Tal.Shirur, Pune-412210</li> <li>• <b>Satara</b> - Flat No. B 7, Parnakuti Apartment, Golibar Maidan, Phaltan, Satara - 415523</li> </ul>



### AFARM Training Centre, Ranje, Pune



## Financial Overview

AMOUNT IN RUPEES

### ABRIDGED AUDITED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2018

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2016-17	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2016-17
<b>Trusts Funds or Corpus</b>	61,180.65	61,180.65	<b>Immovable Properties [at cost]</b>	1,53,76,776.00	1,57,34,561.00
<b>Other Farmarked Funds</b> (Created under the Provisions of the Trust Deed or Scheme or out of the Income)	5,66,09,025.46	5,35,32,575.46	<b>Investments</b>	2,29,29,987.00	1,83,86,283.00
<b>Loans (Secured or Unsecured)</b>			Movable Properties	59,06,437.00	31,63,079.00
From Trustees			<b>Loans (Secured or Unsecured)</b>		
From Others:			Loan Scholarships		
<b>Liabilities</b>			Other Loans		
For Expenses	53,22,081.08	33,08,972.00	<b>Advances</b>		
For Funds	10,85,58,348.00	1,13,64,757.49	To Trustees	-	-
For Rent and Other Deposits	10,55,217.00	10,63,969.00	To Employees	5,47,215.00	4,07,204.10
For Sundry Creditors	34,53,960.85	20,87,210.00	To Contractors	-	-
			To Lawyers	-	-
			To Others	2,99,53,539.83	2,76,97,758.62
			To Sundry Deposits	1,21,389.00	1,27,259.00
			<b>Income Outstanding</b>		
			Rent	-	-
			Interest	11,07,422.92	5,93,356.24
			Other Income	-	-
			<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balance</b>		
<b>Income &amp; Expenditure Account</b>			(a) In Current Account	-	-
Balance as per last Balance sheet	48,18,818.67	29,41,256.50	(b) In Saving Account	10,46,94,890.02	1,01,33,246.18
Net Surplus during the year	5,94,141.52	18,77,563.07	(c) With the Trustees	-	-
	54,12,960.19	48,18,818.67	(d) Cash on Hand	75,116.36	44,736.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,07,72,773.23</b>	<b>7,62,87,483.27</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,07,72,773.23</b>	<b>7,62,87,483.27</b>

### ABRIDGED AUDITED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2018

EXPENDITURE	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2016-17	INCOME	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2016-17
Expenditure in respect of properties	-	-	Rent	9,16,050.00	8,60,554.00
Establishment Expenses	-	-	Interest (Realised / accrued)		
Remuneration of Trustee and head of the Math	-	-	On General Investments : on		
Legal Expenses	-	-	Fixed Deposits	12,01,606.00	12,96,002.00
Audit Fee	1,60,100.00	1,70,940.00	Saving Bank Account	2,49,943.30	3,72,251.00
Contribution and Fee	-	-	Other Interest	1,34,009.00	2,16,674.00
<b>Amounts written off Refer Notes TO Account Point No.7</b>	<b>6,53,902.00</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>15,85,558.30</b>	<b>18,84,927.00</b>
Misc. Expenses	2,014.75	2,750.00	Dividends	3,36,420.19	1,45,403.07
Depreciation	6,66,555.00	9,24,263.00	Donations in Cash/ Kind	1,600.00	-
Amounts transferred to Reserves or Specific funds	-	-	Profit on sale of assets		7,460.00
<b>Expenditure on the objects of the Trust (as per schedule I attached) : including input notional costs.</b>			<b>Income from the services provided for attainment of objects of the Trust (as per schedule I attached) :</b>		
Watershed Development	7,39,51,180.67	5,09,28,583.02	Watershed Development	7,17,45,189.30	4,88,84,668.00
Relief of Poverty	36,41,201.96	1,93,98,763.64	Relief of Poverty	94,12,174.02	2,01,88,183.50
Tribal and Weaker Section Relief	-	-	Tribal and Weaker Section Relief	-	-
Advancement of Education	2,99,91,081.72	1,14,53,564.16	Advancement of Education	2,89,91,567.24	1,27,57,765.14
Relief of Distress & Flood	-	-	Relief of Distress & Flood	-	-
Medical Relief	-	-	Medical Relief	-	-
Others	39,94,023.31	23,22,556.81	Others	56,65,641.89	38,32,003.00
	<b>11,80,60,059.42</b>	<b>8,52,01,420.63</b>		<b>11,58,14,572.45</b>	<b>8,41,80,639.64</b>
Net Surplus transferred to Balance Sheet	5,94,141.52	18,77,563.08			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,86,54,200.94</b>	<b>8,70,78,983.71</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,86,54,200.94</b>	<b>8,70,78,983.71</b>

The above Balance Sheet to the best of my/ our belief contains a true account of funds and liabilities & of the Property and /Assets of the Trust.  
As per my separate report of even date FOR AFARM, PUNE 411 037.

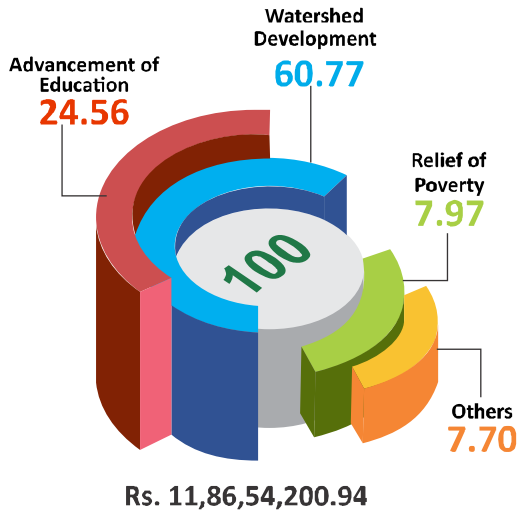
  
S. S. SANE  
Chartered Accountants  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT**  
Date: 15.09.2017



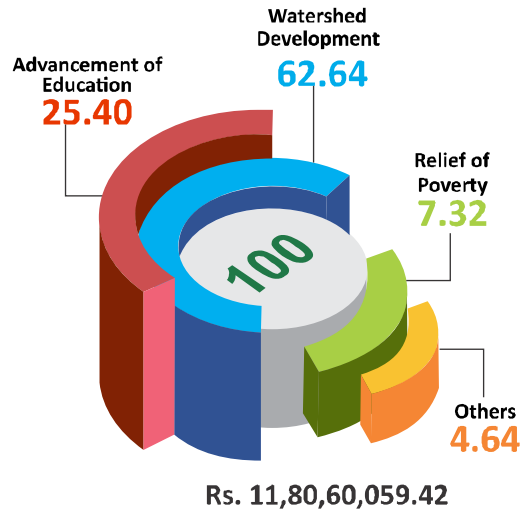
  
CHAIRPERSON

  
TREASURER

## Receipts



## Payments



## Funding Agencies

### Corporate Agencies/ CSR



### International Agencies



### State Government



## Annexure I

### Member Organisations

#### Ahmednagar

- PIRENS, A/P Loni Bk., Tal. Rahata
- Prabodhini, A/P Takli Dhokeshwar, Tal. Parner
- Social Centre, Market Yard

#### Amravati

- Apeksha Homeo Society, Gurukunj, Mozari, Tal. Teosa

#### Aurangabad

- Ashish Gram Rachana Trust, A/P Pachod, Tal. Paithan
- Janarth, Aurangabad
- Jyoti Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Tal. Paithan
- Marathwada Sheti Sahayyak Mandal, Adalat Road, Aurangabad

#### Beed

- Gramin Vikas Mandal, A/P Bansarola, Tal. Keij
- Help Institute for Natural Development (HIND), A/P Nelnur, Tal. Beed
- Manavlok, Tal. Ambejogai
- Pratik Sevabhavi Sanstha, A/P Upali, Tal. Wadawani
- Ramabai Ambedkar Mahila Vikas Sanstha, A/P Keij
- Yuva Gramin Vikas Mandal, Dharur Road, Tal. Keij

#### Chandrapur

- Vichar Vikas Sanstha, Tal. Warora

#### Dhule

- Shri. Tirupati Educational and Rural Development Foundation, A/P Ramnagar, Tal. Devpur
- The Shirpur Vishwa Mandal Sevashram, Post Shirpur

#### Gadchiroli

- Abhinav Kala va Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Gokulnagar, Gadchiroli

#### Hingoli

- Jayvantrao Ghyar Patil Sevabhavi Sanstha, Adarsha Colony, Hingoli
- Shantidoot Pratishthan, A/P Manor, Tal. Palghar

#### Jalgaon

- Institute for Rural Development and Social Services, Jalgaon
- Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Paryavaran Va Sheti Vikas Pratishthan, Jalgaon

#### Kolhapur

- Decospin Charitable Trust, Shahapur, Ichalkaranji
- Late Shivajirao Patil Gram Vikas Prabodhini, A/P Sainik Takali, Tal. Shriol

#### Latur

- Adarsha Mahila Gruh Udyog, Chandra Nagar, Latur
- Bal Vikas Mahila Mandal, India Nagar, Latur
- Gramin Shramik Pratishthan, A/P Budhoda, Tal. Ausa
- People's Institute of Rural Development (PIRD), Nanded Road, Tal. Ahmedpur
- Samaj Bharati, Netaji Nagar, Latur
- Sarvangan Manav Vikas Sanstha, Tuljabhawani Nagar, New Railway Station Road

#### Mumbai

- Rural Communes, Mumbai
- Yusuf Meherally Center, Mumbai

#### Nagpur

- Love and Care India Trust, Nagpur
- Maharashtra Shetkari Shetmajur Vikas Sanstha, Katol
- Nagpur Diocesan Development Association (Shramadeep), Koradi Road, Mankapur

#### Nanded

- Bhartiya Manav Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, A/P Bolegaon, Tal. Biloli
- Muktai Sanskrutik and Kala Vikas Mandal, Pharande Nagar
- Progressive Friends Circle, A/P Mukhed
- Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, A/P Barhali, Tal. Mukhed
- Sanskruti Samvardhan Mandal, Sagroli, Tal. Biloli
- Smt. Narsabai Mahila Mandal, A/P Wadgaon, Tal. Mukhed

#### Nandurbar

- Gayatri Foundation, Nandurbar
- Janseva Mandal, Nandurbar
- Krushi Va Gramin Vikas Sanstha (Arud Foundation), Nandurbar
- Rural Foundation, Nandurbar

#### Nashik

- Maharashtra Prabodhan Seva Mandal, Nashik
- Social Education Welfare Association for Multipurpose (SEWAM), Tal. Malegaon

#### Osmanabad

- Devghar Bahuuddeshiya Samajik Va Gramin Vikas Sanstha, At Wadgaonwadi, Post Wadgaon (Ganja), Tal. Lohara



### Pune

- Agricultural Development Trust, Pune
- Appropriate Rural Technology Institute (ARTI), Pune
- Bappa Pratishthan, Pune
- Chaitanya, Rajgurunagar, Khed
- Gomukh Environmental Trust for Sustainable Development, Pune
- Gramayan, Pune
- Indapur Taluka Gram Vikas Pratishthan, Indapur
- Investment In Man Trust, Pune
- Jankidevi Bajaj Gramvikas Sanstha, Akurdi
- Jeevan Sanstha, Pune
- Jnana Prabodhini, Pune
- Maharashtra Arogya Mandal, Pune
- National Institute for Sustainable Development, Pune
- Nav Nirman Nyas, Pargaon (Salo-Malo), Pune
- Rural Agricultural Institute Narayangaon (RAIN), Pune
- Sampark, Bhaje, Tal. Maval
- Vanarai Trust, Pune
- Vanasthali Rural Development Centre, Pune

### Ratnagiri

- Matrumandir, A/P Devrukh, Tal. Sangameshwar

### Sangali

- Haritkranti Pratishthan, P. Wanleswadi, Tal. Miraj
- Rugna Seva Prakash, Tal. Miraj Verla Development Society, Tal. Miraj
- Yerala Project Society, Sangali

### Satara

- Abhinav Manav Hitwadi Sanstha, Tal. Godoli
- Dnyanamrut Trust, Tal. Phaltan
- Gram Parivartan Sanstha, Tal. Khatav
- Khandala Taluka Vikas Pratishthan, Tal. Khandala
- Omkar Mahila Vikas Pratishthan, Karanje, Satara
- Shramajivi Janta Sahayyak Mandal, Satara
- Shramik Janta Vikas Sanstha, Tal. Jawali
- Shree Mahalaxmi Samajik Vikas Sanstha, Satara
- Society for Empowerment of Villages and Agriculture, Satara

### Solapur

- Abhinav Bharat Samaj Seva Mandal, Tal. Karmala
- Astitva Samajik Vikas va Sanshodhan Santha, Sangola
- Jnana Prabodhini, Harali
- Maharshi Vivekanand Samajkalyan Sanstha, Tal. Akkalkot
- Mahatma Phule Samaj Seva Mandal, Tal. Karmala

### Palghar

- Shanti Seva Mandal, Tal. Palghar

### Wardha

- Bharatiya Khadi Gramudyog Shikshan Sanstha, Tal. Ashti

### Yavatmal

- Gramin Samasya Mukti Trust, Wani
- Institute of Social Awareness and Reform, Yavatmal
- Vaishvik Vikas Sanstha, Umardhed



## Annexure II

### Poverty Reduction and Promotion of Food Security

1. Mahatma Phule Samaj Seva Mandal, Solapur
2. Gram Vikas Sanstha, Aurangabad,
3. Help Institute for Natural Development (HIND), Beed
4. Institute for Integrated Rural Development (IIRD), Aurangabad
5. Marathwada Gramin Vikas Sanstha (MGVS), Aurangabad
6. NIRMAL, Aurangabad
7. Society for Education in Values & Action (SEVA), Aurangabad

### Digital Sakhi

1. Parisar Vikas Sanstha, Purandar, Pune
2. Gramin Mahila Swayamsidha, Sangh, Khed, Pune
3. Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabahu Sathe Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Osmanabad
4. Disha Samajik Vikas Sanstha, Barshi, Solapur
5. Abhinav Samaj Seva Mandal, Karmala, Solapur
6. Astitva Samaj Vikas Va Sanshodhan Sanstha, Sangola, Solapur

### Small NGO Capacity building / OD Process

1. Eklavya Adiwasi Yuva Sanstha, Dhule
2. Siddhivinayak Yuva Foundation, Aurangabad
3. Jiyamukti Manavseva Sanstha, Latur
4. Disha Samaj Vikas Sanstha, Solapur
5. Bhumi Bahuddeshiy Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jalna
6. Jeevandhara Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
7. Rural & Urban Development Satara
8. Mahatma Phule Samajik Shikshan va Sanshodhan Sanstha, Dist. Beed
9. Center for Agricultural & Rural Development, Jalna,
10. Late. Hemant Rajemane Bahuddeshiy Sevabhavi Sanstha, Beed
11. Gramin Vikas Mandal, Osmanabad
12. Dnyanjyot Mahila Bahuddeshiy Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jalna
13. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Bahuddeshiy Sanstha, Buldhana
14. Dharti Dhan Gramik Vikas Sanstha, Jalna
15. Navodaya Krida va Sanskrutik Yuva Mandal, Jalna
16. Nehru Yuva Mandal, Jalgaon
17. Naree Shakti Sanstha Yashwant Colony, Satara
18. Wawar Adivasi Bahuddeshiya Vikas Mandal Chandrapur
19. Maharashtra Shetkari Shet Majur Vikas Sanstha, Layout, Nagpur
20. Late. Usha Durge Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Nagpur

### Silai School

#### Phase I

1. Shri Venkateshwara Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Kolhapur
2. Shramik Janata Vikas Sanstha, Satara
3. Mahalaxmi Sanstha, Satara
4. Gram Jeevanadhar Samajsevi Sanstha, Ratnagiri
5. Jai Kisan Sanstha, Beed
6. Bhartiya Manav Sevabhavi Sanstha, Nanded
7. Mahatma Phule Sevabhavi Sanstha, Nanded
8. Lokprabodhan Sanstha, Latur

#### Phase II

9. Rugna Seva Prakalpa, Sangali
10. Abhinav Bharat Samaj Seva Mandal, Solapur
11. Bird, Ahmednagar
12. SEWAM, Nashik
13. Mata Adishakti Samajik Pratishthan, Dhule
14. Yhamoghi Bahuddeshiya Vikas Sanstha, Nandurbar

#### Phase III

15. Ashish Gram Rachana Trust, Aurangabad
16. Love & Care India Trust, Nagpur
17. Navchetana Yuva Manchva Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Pune
18. Arunodaya Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Parbhani
19. Devghar Bahuddeshiya Samajik va Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Osmanabad
20. Lokranjan Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Jalgaon

#### Phase V

21. Manoday Samaj Kalyan Sanstha, Washim
22. Shantidoot Pratishthan, Hingoli

#### Phase VI

23. Anubhav Pratishthan Trust, Raigad
24. Ashray Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Thane

#### Phase VII

25. CARD, Jalana
26. Samajik Kranti Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Buldhana

#### Phase VIII

27. Gangankirti Education Society, Palghar
28. Vichar Vikas Samajik Sanstha, Chandrapur
29. Atharv Foundation, Sindhudurg

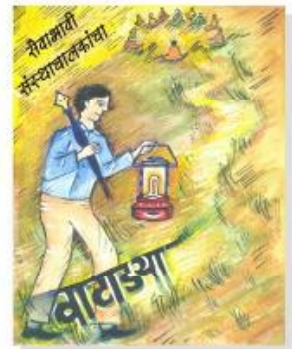
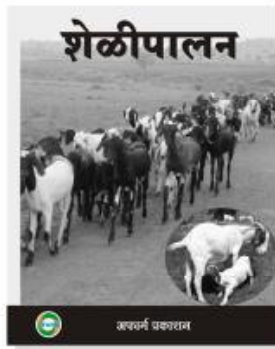
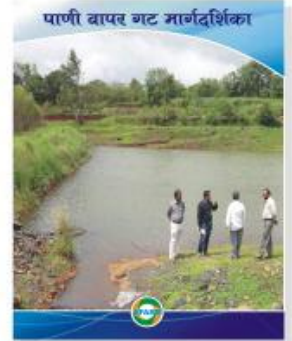
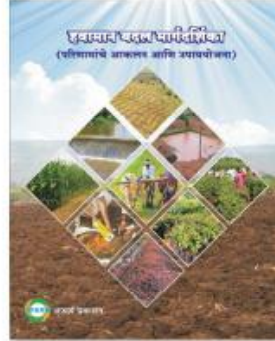
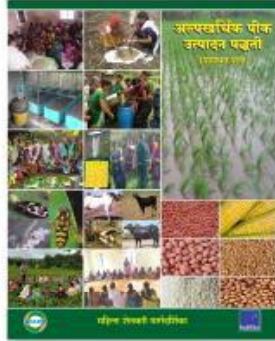
## Abbreviations

Board of Directors	BoD
Broad Bed Furrow	BBF
Cement Nala Bandh	CNBs
Common Interest Groups	CIG
Community Resource Persons	CRP
Community Social Organisations	CSOs
Continuous Contour Trenches	CCT
Corporate Social Responsibility	CSR
Custom Hiring Centre	CHC
Entrepreneurship Development Programme	EDP
Farmer Field School	FFS
Farmer Producer Company	FPO
Geographical Information System	GIS
Gram Panchayat	GP
Integrated Watershed Management Programme	IWMP
International Science Festival	IISF
Krushi Vigyan Kendra	KVK
Livelihoods Action Plan	LAP
Low External Inputs Sustainable Agriculture	LEISA
Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission	MSRLM
Minimum Support Price	MSP
Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation	MELD
Nation Building Organisations	NBOs
National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development	NABARD
National Social Institution and Organisation Meet	NSOIM
Non Government Organisation	NGO
Package of Practices	PoP
Participatory Rural Appraisal	PRA
Project Management Unit	PMU
Research and Documentation Institutes	R & D Institutes
Sardar Sarovar Project	SSP
Self Help Group	SHG
Soil and Water Conservation	SWC
Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative	SSI
Thousand Cubic Meter	TCM
Village Development Committee	VDC
Voluntary Organisation	VO
Water Absorption Trenches	WAT

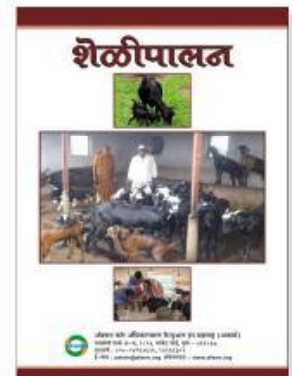
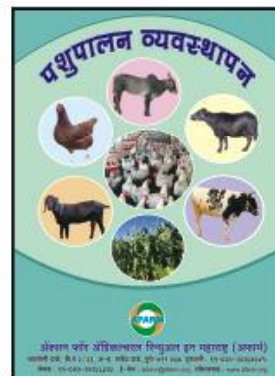
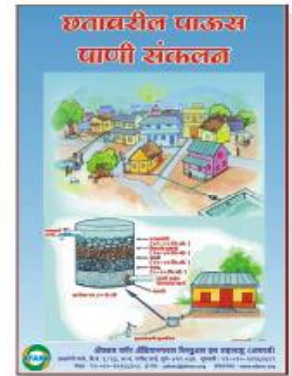
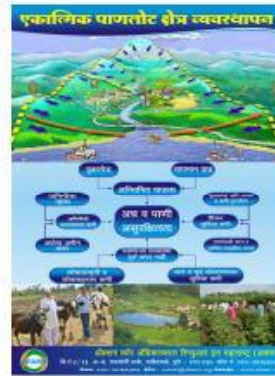




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Bldg. No. 2/23, A-B, Rasoni Park, Market Yard, Pune - 411 037 (MS)  
Phone: 020 2426 4641, Email: admin@afarm.org, Website: www.afarm.org

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