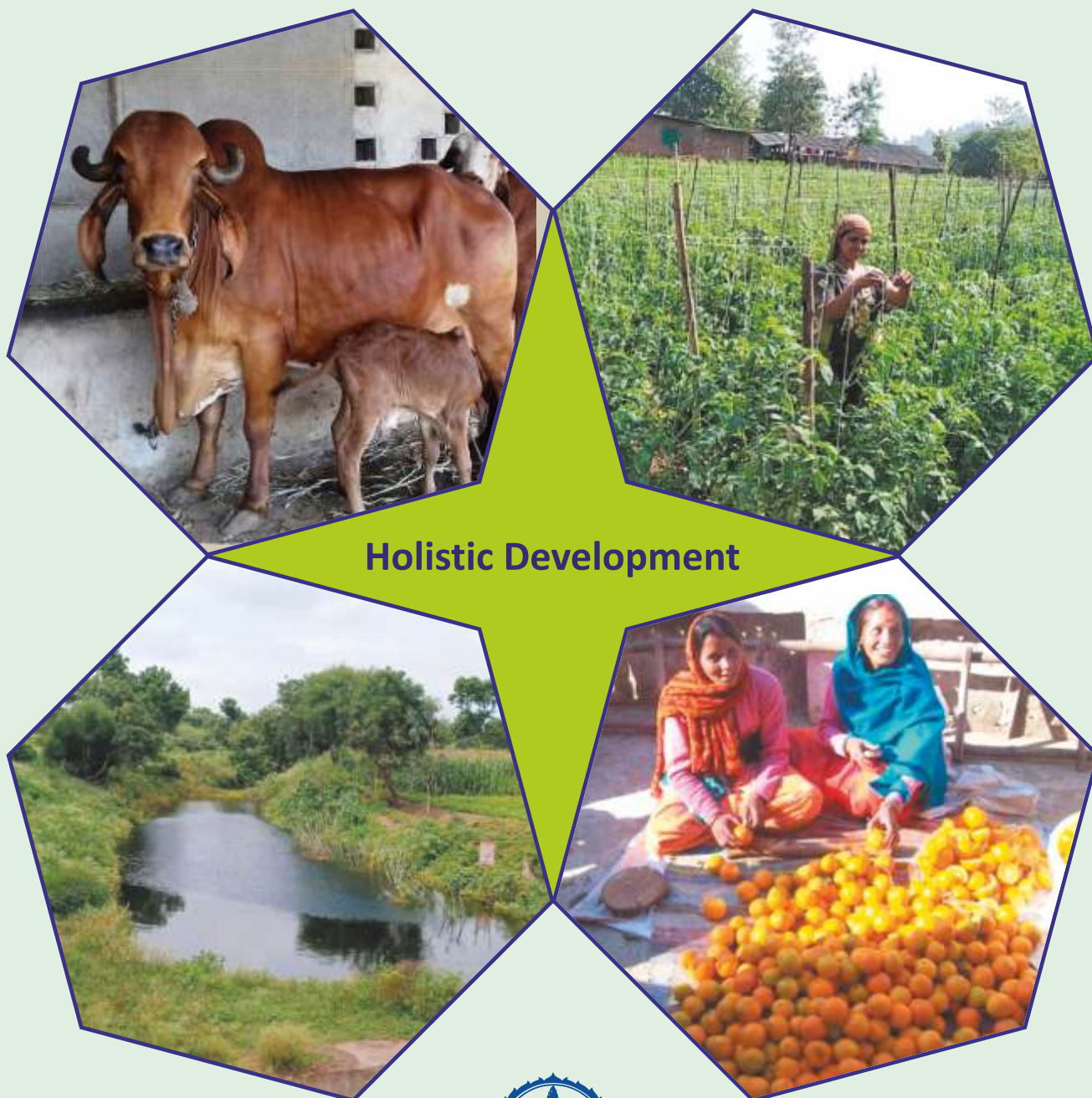




BAIF LIVELIHOODS

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022



BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihoods and Development (BISLD)

Mission

The Mission of BAIF Livelihoods is to create opportunities of gainful self-employment for the rural families, ensuring sustainable livelihood, enriched environment, improved quality of life and good human values.

This is being achieved through skill development, effective use of local resources, extension of climate smart technologies, facilitation for value chains of farm-produce and community participation.

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Andhra Pradesh
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Odisha
Jharkhand
Chhattisgarh

WEST (Regional Office - Nashik)

Maharashtra
Gujarat
Madhya Pradesh

BAIF LIVELIHOODS

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022



BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihoods and Development (BISLD)

Dr. Manibhai Desai Nagar, Warje, Pune 411 058

CONTENTS

Preface	3
2021-2022 at a Glance	4
Programme Coverage	4
Progress at a Glance	5-7
Programme Implementation through BAIF Livelihoods	8-31
North:	8-13
Uttar Pradesh	8-9
Rajasthan	10-11
Uttarakhand	12-13
South:	14-19
Karnataka	14-15
Andhra Pradesh	16-17
Telangana	18-19
East:	20-25
Bihar	20-21
Odisha	22-23
Jharkhand	24-25
West:	26-31
Maharashtra	26-27
Gujarat	28-29
Madhya Pradesh	30-31
Field Stations on Research, Demonstration and Training	32-33
Partnerships	34-38
Organogram	39
Internal Committee	39
Multidisciplinary Programme Coverage	40

PREFACE

It gives me pleasure to present the Annual Report of BAIF Livelihoods (BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihoods and Development) for the Financial Year 2021-2022.

To ensure smooth implementation and coordination of various need-based development programmes across diverse operational areas including effective transfer of technologies and conforming to organisational ethos, BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihoods and Development was formally established on April 16, 2012 and registered under the erstwhile Section 25 and now Section 8 of the Companies Act, 1956.

With its Head Office in Pune, the Branch Offices of BAIF Livelihoods are located in North, South, East and West Regions covering Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

Gaining momentum over the last 10 years of its establishment, BAIF Livelihoods has achieved significant milestones while implementing more than 250 projects through its branch offices located in 12 states and with a core team of 4499 employees and associates comprising of multidisciplinary professionals, finance and human resources experts and field functionaries. Due to its single structure, despite scattered presence, it has brought in oneness in its approaches, methodologies and overall management.

The overall contribution of BAIF Livelihoods Programmes to the rural economy in the financial year 2021-22 has been INR 23,430 crores (234.30 billion) with an outreach of 31.33 lakhs (3.133 million) families from 93,738 remote villages across 325 districts including 59 aspirational districts in 12 states. Over 6.13 million cows and buffaloes born under the Livestock Development programme are in milk, yielding 7.59 million tons per annum and contributing INR 20,000 crores (200 billion) to the Rural Economy annually. 24 watersheds covering 7509 ha, benefited 12,803 families from 103 villages in 11 states and contributed INR 2060 crores (20.6 billion) during the year. The agri-horti-forestry (*wadi*) programme was implemented on 1651 ha, benefiting 20,488 tribal and poor families from 941 villages in 11 states generating an additional income of INR 1370 crores (13.7 billion).

Valuable guidance from our Board of Directors, generous support from 60 Corporate Houses and 23 Foundations and Trusts, various Farmers' Cooperatives and Government departments and last but not the least, the commitment of the BAIF Livelihoods team has ensured a life of dignity to rural poor families.

Bharat Kakade
Managing Director

2021-2022 at a Glance

12	325	59	93,738	31,33,000	4247
States	Districts	Aspirational Districts	Villages	Families	Centres

Field Stations on Research, Demonstration and Training - 16

BAIF Livelihoods Programme Coverage



Progress at a Glance (2021-22)

Livestock-based Livelihoods

- 26,52,296 families ■ 85643 villages
- 307 districts ■ 12 states ■ 4247 Centres
- 48,96,781 Artificial inseminations.

Water-centric Livelihoods

- 24 watersheds ■ 7509 ha ■ 12,803 families ■ 103 villages ■ 11 states.

Agri-horti-forestry (Wadi)

- 1651 ha ■ 20,488 tribal and poor families
- 941 villages ■ 11 states.

Rural Non-Farm Sector-based Livelihoods

- 14,636 families ■ 1729 rural entrepreneurs
- 3992 youth trained ■ 444 enterprises

Samruddha Gram (Holistic Village)

- 4104 families ■ 52 villages ■ 6 States

Climate Action Programmes

Climate Change Adaptation: Desert Development Programme: ■ Barmer and Bikaner, Rajasthan and Kutchh, Gujarat ■ 395 families ■ 85 wadis on 17 ha.

Hill Area Development: ■ 800 families including 500 women farmers in Champawat, Uttarakhand ■ Increase in net annual income by INR 25000-35000/family.

Climate Proofing Interventions: ■ 29 treated watersheds spread over 38,231 ha ■ 10,230 families in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka increased their crop yield by 20-50%.



Livestock-based Livelihood



Efficient water management

Climate Change Mitigation

■ Smart soil and water management practices on 10,000 ha ■ 1.98 million tons of carbon sequestered on 86,024 ha ■ Watershed interventions on 7650 ha, benefitted 13167 families. ■ Dung management through 1700 IRESA units and 9 PROM enterprises.

Climate-Smart Agriculture

The Climate Smart Village Programme benefitted more than 11,000 families from 75 villages in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Agro-biodiversity Conservation

■ 5500 farmers from 7 tribal locations in Maharashtra and Gujarat on 1300 ha through seed saver groups

Renewable Energy

IRESA is improved Biogas systems with slurry handling mechanism

Solar Energy: ■ 2725 Solar Units

Bio-Energy: ■ 1700 IRESA and 9 PROM units installed in six states

Health and Nutrition

■ 55576 households

Women-centric Development

■ 3926 Self Help Groups and 11 Federations

Capacity Building

■ 832 employees through 234 trainings
■ 30645 farmers in Livestock, 4817 in NRM and 34301 in Farm-based Livelihoods.

Information and Communications Technology for Development

Sanvadini 75,000 marginalised and dairy farmers from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha, Gujarat and UP

eDost: Doorstep digital and financial services by over 100 women in Maharashtra, MP, Gujarat and Odisha.

E-Learning Platforms: 60+ modules benefitted 2200 AI technicians, farmers, field and project functionaries.



Kiran Devi, Badagoan village:
Vegetable production in Low Cost Polyhouse



Vegetable cultivation in desert region



Dung management with IRESA Unit



Mahuva (*Madhuca indica*) flower diversity

Educational Initiatives

Dr. Manibhai Desai Navchetan Secondary School: Higher education for 184 girls and 94 boys from 25 tribal villages.

Shikshan-Mitra Programme: Training in life education for 5000 school children in 7 states.

Functional Literacy Programme: 1250 women benefitted through 50 Literacy Centres in Bundelkhand

Smart School Programme: More than 2000 students benefitted.



Tailoring Centre for self employment



Modern science lab for tribal children

Programme Implementation through BAIF Livelihoods

The field programmes are implemented by BAIF Livelihoods in 4 Regions - North, South, East and West through its Branches in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

Uttar Pradesh

The largest programme outreach across BAIF with all 75 districts including 8 aspirational districts in the largest state of the country, covered under livestock development and reaching out to 10,03,592 families from 36,039 villages, this programme is rapidly assuming the role of a lead sustainable development programme with enthusiastic response from the farmers towards the fodder development and backyard poultry programmes. It accounts for 20% of the total Artificial Inseminations (AI) in the state and 50% AI demand of voluntary organisations and private buyers. Recognised as a reliable source of employment for more than 1230 rural youth operating BAIF Sustainable Model centres, who are enjoying an average stable income of over Rs 10,000 as AI technicians.

During the year, 20,07,181 AIs were performed with an average AI of 136 AI/centre/month. 30940 AI were performed using sorted semen technology with the birth of 26577 calves of which 24590 (92.52%) were female calves. Participation in the cattle health fair organised by the Animal Husbandry Department (AHD) across all the districts, enabled BISLD Uttar Pradesh to orient farmers across the state on the benefits of sorted semen technology which were appreciated by the Director, AHD. Goat AI initiated in 16 districts, resulted in 823 AI being performed.

The Holistic Rural Development Project was implemented in 40 villages of Rae Bareilly and Kaushambi districts with focus on Natural Resources Management, Climate Smart Agriculture, Skills Development,



Livelihood Enhancement, Quality of Life, People's Organisations, Health and Sanitation and promotion of Smart classroom and Smart school concepts for improving the quality of education in village-operated schools.

Women-centric development assumed significance through promotion of functional literacy and formation of self help groups resulting in 729 women participating in the capacity building and women empowerment programme in Bundelkhand. In Amethi, women demonstrated their confidence and underwent training in tractor driving and also took up vegetable cultivation for supplementary income. To enhance their livelihood options, they also took up backyard poultry and goat

Improved vegetable cultivation for better income





Statue of BAIF Founder installed at new Head Office of BAIF Livelihoods Uttar Pradesh at Prayagraj on March 24, 2022 by Mr. Jagmohan Bajaj, Director, BAIF Livelihoods and Chairman, Advisory Board, BAIF Livelihoods UP in the presence of Mr. Bharat Kakade, President and Managing Trustee, BAIF, Dr. Raviraj Jadhav, Regional Director, North and Mr. Vinay Mishra, State Head.

rearing in Shahjahanpur. 150 energy-efficient smokeless chulhas were distributed to women to reduce the use of fuelwood and to save them from health hazards.

To demonstrate and popularise use of renewable energy, 385 solar street lights were installed in infrastructure-poor villages and 600 solar lanterns were distributed to socio-

economically weaker families with school-going children in Kaushambi and Rae Bareilly districts. 132 Bio-Digesters were installed for the benefit of families in Prayagraj and Pratapgarh district.

With focus on empowerment of human capital, 30 trainees of UPLDB were trained in three batches and a batch of 71 trainees also underwent Goat AI training in three batches in the training programmes conducted by the BAIF specialised Training Institute

on AI technique at Raniganj, Pratapgarh. 8 batches of 5 day Refresher Training courses were also conducted for 108 participants apart from a one-month training conducted for 19 participants.

The new Head Office of Uttar Pradesh was inaugurated on March 24, 2022 at Prayagraj.

Role model in Pratapgarh

Krishna Gautam, a 35 year-old scheduled caste woman from Ashipur village in Pratapgarh district, started out as an Employment Guarantee Scheme worker. After enrolling at the Adult Literacy Centre operated by BAIF, she started teaching at an English medium school in Pratapgarh at a monthly salary of INR 4500.

Under the *Gram Shakti* initiative of CRISIL Foundation and through the Self Help Group at her village, she completed a Learning Management System module on banking facilitation and today, as a bank facilitator, she earns INR 9000 per month. She also provides doorstep services to the elderly.

With the encouragement of her husband and sons, she also enrolled for the Bachelor of Education Programme last year and will be appearing for the final semester exams this

year. She and Shanti Mishra from BAIF who facilitated this programme, have transformed the lives of women in Pratapgarh district.



Training in banking operations

Rajasthan

The Livestock Development programme benefitted 33,718 families from 6306 villages in 24 districts including the aspirational districts of Karauli and Dholpur during the year. The programme operated through grant and revenue-based models, recorded 561,891 Artificial Inseminations through 324 centres managed by local youth, 170,944 confirmed pregnancies and birth of 154,232 calves. The highest performing centres were Pali, Alwar, Todabhata, Jaipur and Rampura Agucha, Bhilwara. 4892 sorted semen AIs were performed through 9 centres of the Samadhan Project resulting in the birth of 177 female calves. Many farmers were linked with dairy societies for milk marketing. Milk collection centres and model dairy farms were the other achievements.

Genetic improvement and capacity building of rural youth to operate self-sustainable centres were aimed at through 4 cattle development centres in Jaipur district. BAIF extended technical support to the Geetadham Gaushala at Tinwari, Jodhpur district comprising of around 400 cows, resulting in improved



housing, health status, green fodder and breed improvement and production of a large number of female calves prompting neighbouring farmers to avail of the breeding services of BAIF. The Animal Welfare Centre at Biliya village in Chittorgarh district is providing effective and quality veterinary services to surrounding villages and has resulted in decreased mortality and sale of animals. Under the goat AI programme, 640 AIs were performed and 259 kids were born.

Natural Resources Management through water resources development, soil conservation, community pasture development, roof top

Indigenous breed conservation



water harvesting and vegetative cover benefitted 567 families. 70 underground water storage structures - *Tanka* and *Diggi* were constructed. Climate-proofing interventions through climate-smart agriculture and watershed plus programmes were undertaken in Udaipur district. 1456 families from 29 villages were benefitted from 2 watersheds of 746 ha.

The *wadi* programme benefitted 3857 tribal families from 220 villages during the year. Improved farming interventions on 842 ha, benefitted 4209 families. The Integrated Tribal Development Programme covered 500 families from 12 villages in Sirohi district.

Enhanced knowledge and skill-based training were provided to 2492 members of 210 from 84 villages in 3 districts. This helped 387 families to improve sanitation and health status, 841 families to establish nutritional gardens, 279 families to repair their hand pumps or install new hand pumps to ensure drinking water for 2471 families, construct 131 soak pits to benefit 655 families and install solar energy units for 182 families. Awareness also motivated 1441

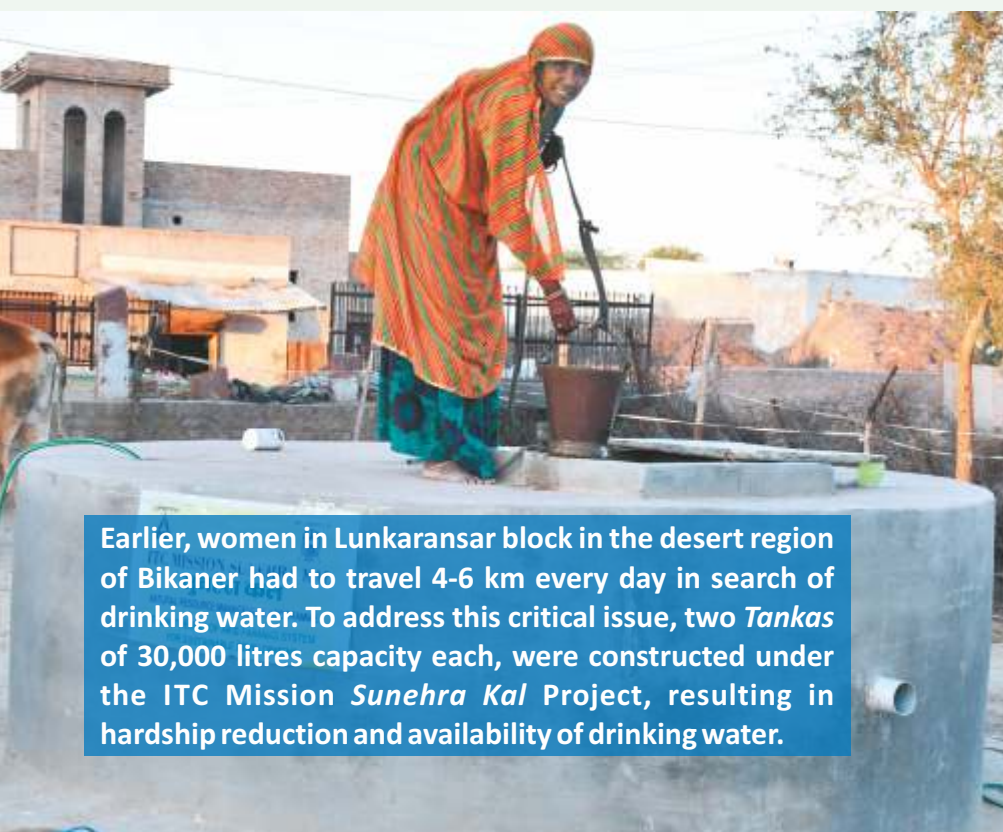
women and children to take preventive vaccination against infectious diseases.

The first phase of the Sustainable Agriculture Management and Development by Human Action for Nature (SAMADHAN) implemented in 174 villages in 5 districts helped the families to increase their income through improved production. The second phase is focussed on nurturing community organisations and establishing forward linkages through FPOs.

The Holistic Rural Development Project (HRDP) covering 12 villages in Dausa district led to additional income for 40 farmers through ginger cultivation and digitalisation of four schools under the model school programme. The Focused Rural Development Project supported 50 schools to transform into smart schools. and income enhancement through integrated *wadi* development in Jhadol, Udaipur district.

Construction of 78 small harvesting structures and one large structure (*Johad*) facilitated assured supply of water for livestock and critical irrigation in Lunkaransar, Bikaner.

240 trainings were organised for primary and secondary People's Organisations.



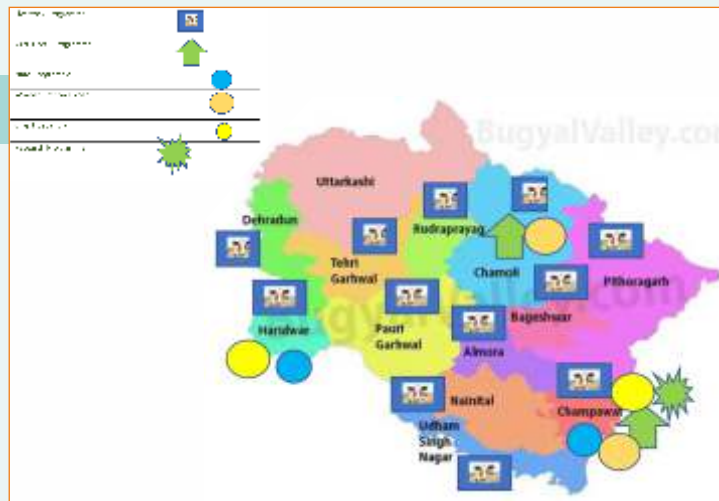
Earlier, women in Lunkaransar block in the desert region of Bikaner had to travel 4-6 km every day in search of drinking water. To address this critical issue, two *Tankas* of 30,000 litres capacity each, were constructed under the ITC Mission *Sunehra Kal* Project, resulting in hardship reduction and availability of drinking water.

A letter of Appreciation was presented to SAMADHAN Project Team on the occasion of the 73rd Republic Day on January 26, 2022 by the Director, SBU Zaver Mines, Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Members of the Farmer Producer Organisation - Dariba Agro Producer Co. promoted under Samadhan Project, received a certificate of appreciation in the State-level Livestock Keeper Programme from Collector, Rajsamand.

Uttarakhand

The furthestmost and challenging state in BAIF's operational areas, benefitted 59,583 families from 2225 villages in 12 districts including the aspirational districts of Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar where 28 livestock development centres are located.

Out of 136 livestock development centres, 74 self-reliant centres were partially supported by the Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board under the National Artificial Insemination Project through various incentives and subsidies. Livestock-based value chain development through promotion of scientific cattle management practices continued through 10 livestock development centres reaching out to more than 3500 families located in 125 remote villages.



The Project on “Climate Smart Action and Strategies in North Western Himalayan region for Sustainable Livelihood of Agriculture-dependent Hill communities” benefitted more than 800 families and 500 women farmers through improved awareness on climate change and hazards, community mobilisation, construction of 150 rooftop water harvesting structures and 252 low-cost poly house structures with gravity-based drip

irrigation systems, adoption of suitable climate farming technologies, breed improvement and creation, dissemination and management of knowledge. Rejuvenation of 15 defunct springs and silvipasture development led to the treatment of 886 ha, 5.5 MCM of augmented water, rejuvenation of 136 ha forest land, cultivation of 27 landraces of various crops and productivity enhancement in agriculture and horticulture, improved milk yield and a net average annual income in the range of INR 25000-35000 per family. Generation of more than 28,000 manpower, formation of 101 powerful community-based organisations and collective community action and convergence with Government schemes were the other achievements. The *wadi* programme covered 40 families from 5 villages.

Climate smart agriculture in hilly region



72 families benefitted from 2 watersheds on 56 ha in 15 villages. The Water Stewardship and Social Forestry Project in Bahadrabad, Haridwar, benefitted 708 families from 47 villages to adopt improved agriculture through establishment of bamboo plantation on 31 ha, sugarcane cultivation on 330 ha, establishment of 17 farmer field schools for knowledge building and demonstration of technologies and construction of 7 earthen structures with 25000 m³ storage capacity. Establishment of columnar mini apple plantation through capacity building of 40 farmers and 40 local youth led to the emergence of agro entrepreneurship in Khetikhan, Champawat region.



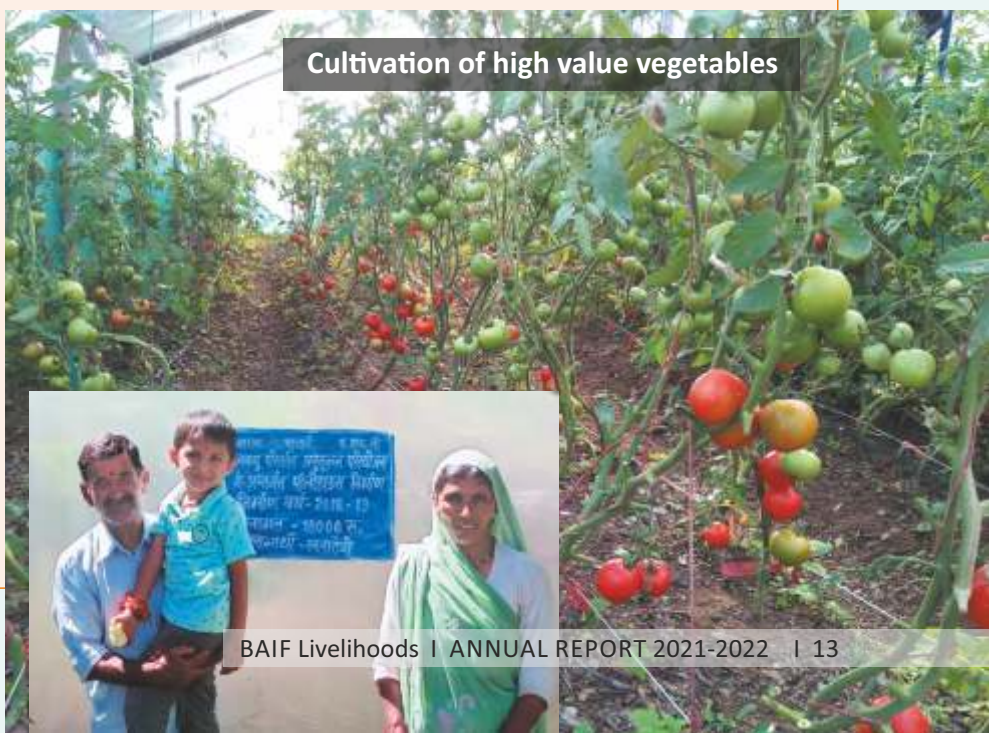
Bumper production of tomato in Polyhouse

Revival of livelihood in the glacier-affected villages of Tapovan in Chamoli district, addressed through promotion of sex sorted semen, goat AI and low-cost bamboo polyhouses for production of high-value vegetables and flowers, benefitted 125 families in the first year of the project.

From Vulnerability to Sustainability

Six years ago, Lata Devi from Manar village in Lohaghat, Champawat, was clueless about climate-smart interventions. With the entry of BAIF into her village, she shifted to protective cultivation in low-cost bamboo polyhouse. She was trained in nursery raising and spacing of crops inside the polyhouse which enabled her to take up production thrice a year. She adopted roof top rainwater harvesting and gravity drip irrigation. The shift from local cultivars to high value vegetables such as capsicum, tomato, cabbage and cucumber fetched an attractive price at the local market in July-August when similar produce from plain areas were still not available in the markets. A certain quantity of the produce is kept

aside for consumption by the family. The average Income/year/family owning one animal and one poly house of 60 m² has been INR 30,000 from protective cultivation and INR 50,000 from milk production. Additional Income is also generated through nursery raising activity. Sustainable livelihood is now a reality.

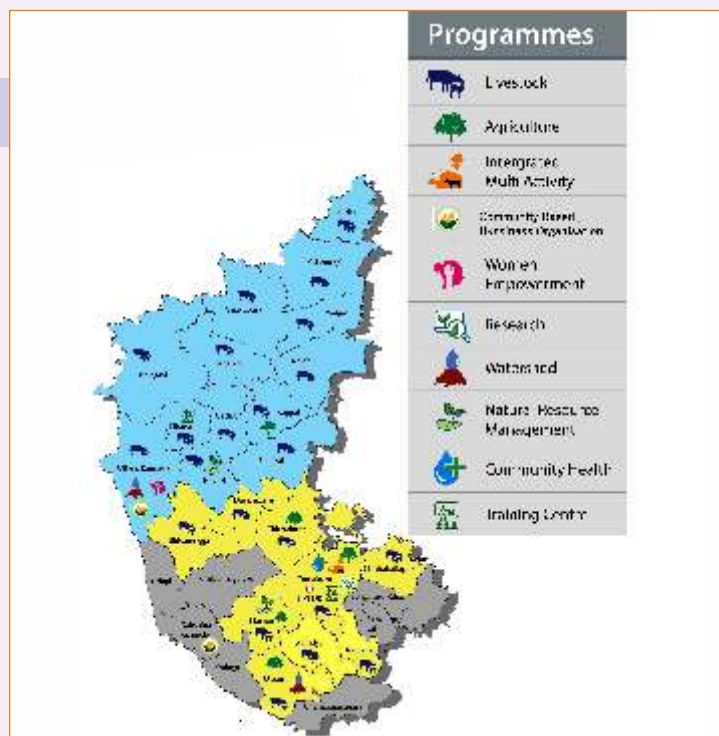


Cultivation of high value vegetables

Karnataka

The cattle development programme through its extension network of 134 centres, transformed the lives of 75,570 socio-economically backward families from 4060 villages of 23 districts including the aspirational districts of Raichur and Yadgir through 133,659 AI and management services. Sexed sorted semen technology resulted in 1768 doses of frozen semen and birth of 453 female calves. Establishment of 50 centres in 8 districts and capacity building of AI technicians were some of the activities initiated under the local economic activation through integrated livestock development project. Genetic upgradation of local cattle was addressed by providing services to 17,503 families from 452 villages of Mysuru and Hassan districts through 28 cattle development centres. Holistic Livestock Development services were extended to 129 villages in Ramanagara, Mysuru and Mandya districts through 5 cattle development centres.

Establishment of 4 watersheds on 632 ha benefitted 400 families from 28 villages. The springshed-based watershed development project in Uttar Kannada district aims at resolving the acute shortage of water for consumption, agriculture and livestock. With the completion of Phase 1 of the Bilikere watershed programme with climate proofing interventions, breeding services to 24 villages under two centres marked the second phase. To decrease the pressure on the forest, tobacco



growing farmers from 276 villages of Hassan district cultivated fuel efficient forestry species resulting in improved fodder development.

The *wadi* programme enlisted 1234 families from 160 villages during the year. The *Suvarna Sankalpa* Project was extended to Periyapatna cluster in Mysuru district to benefit 508 landholding and 100 landless tribal families through distribution of coffee, pepper and improved vegetable seeds.

The Alternative Livelihood Opportunity Project ensured desilting of 4 tanks benefitting 390 participants, application of silt on 100 ha in 15 villages, increased tank impounding capacity by 4 crore litres of rainwater in a single fill and contribution of participants in transportation of silt apart from adoption of organic farming and engaging in various micro-enterprises for



Climate proofing soil and water interventions

improved livelihood. Under clean kitchen programme, hygienic kitchens were established for 200 households.

Adoption of a package of practices for Red gram cultivation for value addition by 440 farmers from 10 villages in Yelburga block of Koppal district, distribution of solar insect traps among 178 families for plant protection, access to digital agro-services by 1061 farmers, installation of 100 solar street lights, installation of 50 sprinklers for micro-irrigation, 1030 soil testing samples and borewell recharge measures, desiltation of tanks, distribution of solar domestic lights to meritorious students, transformation of 10 schools into smart schools, breed improvement through promotion of sorted semen technology, training in skills and livelihood enhancement, drudgery reduction through establishment of washing platforms,



Vegetable cultivation for food security

were the initiatives of the holistic rural development *Parivartan* programme.

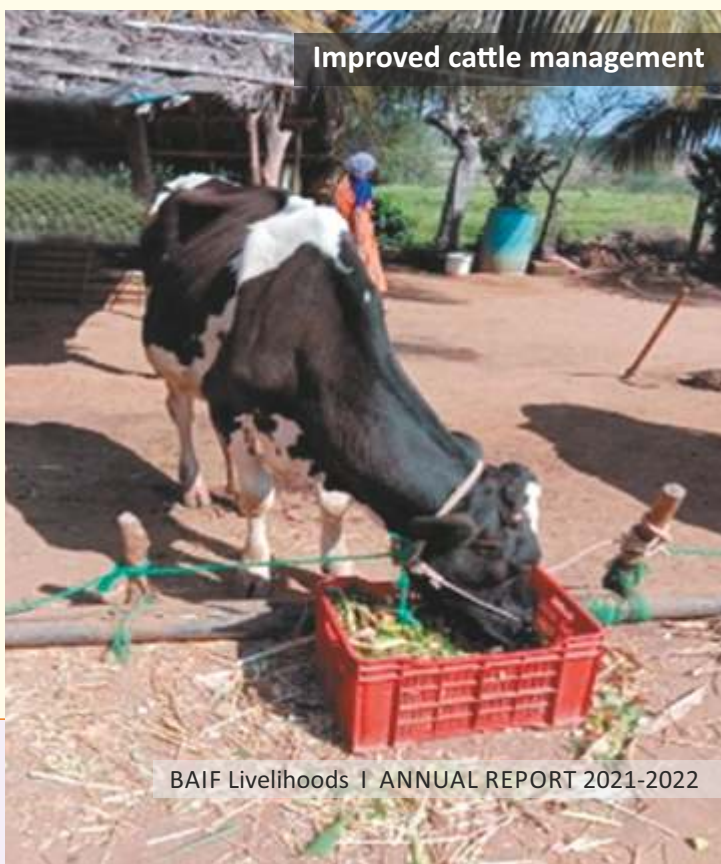
To build the resilience of vulnerable farming communities, micro irrigation for 114 farmers, IRESA model for 21 families and excavation of 9604 m³ of silt from the tank were the initiatives undertaken under the Regenerative Agriculture Project in Hassan district.

From Uncertainty to Prosperity

Manjunaika, from Harenahalli village in Hunsur, Mysuru district, was engaged in dairy husbandry without prosperity. Hearing about the benefits of cattle crossbreeding, he approached the AI Technician at his village.

His daily milk yield from his upgraded cattle is now 25 litres/day of which he keeps 2.5 - 3.0 litres for home consumption and sells the rest to KMF Dairy which fetches him INR 750 every day. He has now constructed a house. From his sale of green cuttings/root slips, he earned INR 97,000 of which a certain amount was used for animal health insurance, purchase of chaff cutter and construction of cement tank for silage preparation. He constructed an innovative cowshed with green net facilitating flow of wastes and slurry to the cow dung

heap and good crop yield. He allows grazing of his herd for two hours daily, feeds them green fodder, paddy and ragi straws from troughs, separate drinking water containers and mineral mixture.



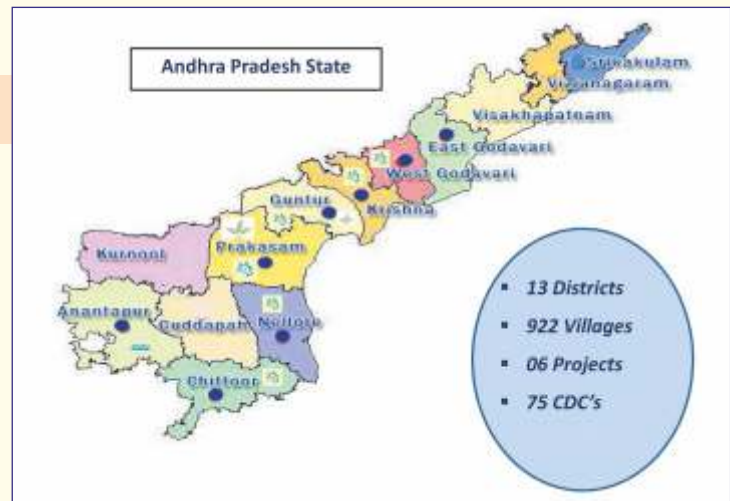
Improved cattle management

Andhra Pradesh

The integrated rural development programme covered 5 districts including the aspirational districts of Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram. The livestock development programme, extended with the establishment of 3 new cattle development centres in Guntur and 11 in Prakasam districts, continued to support the livelihood of socio-economically poor families by providing essential doorstep services to 41,296 families in 922 villages of 5 districts through 75 centres. 55,617 AIs were carried out with 29,645 confirmed pregnancies and 21,474 calves were born. 25 infertility camps were organised in association with the Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Andhra Pradesh and 1424 animals were treated for reproductive and other diseases. Four calf rallies were organised with the support of cattle owners. 100 farmers engaged in the cultivation of improved fodder such as BNH-10 and Hybrid Napier, were able to enhance the fodder consumption of their animals.

Agri business was facilitated with Rs. 532 lakh crop loan to 2795 farmers through 61 centres of which Rs. 148 lakhs was recovered. 261 tons of customised fertilisers worth Rs. 60.5 lakhs, was procured and supplied to 869 members through 39 centres. About 210 farmers participated in various training programmes and extension events during the year. 65 Farmer Field School demonstrations undertaken in Guntur and Prakasam districts on Chilly and Red Gram crops, enabled 650 farmers to adopt good agricultural practices. Linkages were established with various agricultural institutions for information on availability and purchase of seeds at subsidised rates.

The Integrated Livelihood and Skill Building Programme in Kurnool district, enhanced the capacities of women through entrepreneurial



skill-related training on vermicomposting. 20 farmers established vermicomposting units and harvested the compost using a vermicompost harvester resulting in hardship reduction. 40 vermicomposting units functioning in Vemulapadu village, produced compost branded and marketed as Vemulapadu Vermigold. Each farmer produced one ton of compost during the year. Ten farmers were engaged in rearing of small ruminants.

1354 families from 15 villages were covered under 3 watersheds over 1275 ha. De-siltation of 7 community tanks under the Water Stewardship and Social Forestry Initiatives in Northern light soils area of West Godavari district, increased the water storage capacity by 18282 m³, benefitting 504 farmers in the command area. About 400 ha treated for soil and water conservation, benefitted 103 small and marginal farmers from 12 villages. 10.8 lakh eucalyptus plants and 20,000 native tree species planted on private lands, benefitted 508 farmers. 546 farmers were trained in water user



Dairy husbandry for gainful employment

association-related aspects and 711 farmers in awareness generation.

The Holistic Rural Development Project covered 10 villages in Prakasam district through soil and water conservation activities, school infrastructure development, lamb rearing, fodder cultivation and installation of solar energy-based drinking water system. The SBI-Gram Seva Programme was initiated in 5 villages of Vizag district, through the provision of digital services through village support centres, smart classroom and computer laboratory, remedial classes for slow performing children and health camps.

Various farmer organisations in the form of self-help groups, agri business centres, water user associations and farmer producer companies enhanced community mobilisation and participation. Training programmes on dairy



animal management, fodder cultivation, conservation of local breeds, functioning of Agri Business Centres, farmer field school, demand-side water management, capacity building of farmer producer organisations, water user associations, agriculture and livestock, entrepreneurship skills and exposure visits were organised for 6071 farmers.

Adoption of Natural Farming

Farmers of Purimetlu village in Mundalamuru Mandal in Prakasam district including Umareddy Venkateswara Reddy, had never been seen to grow any crop other than tobacco and chilli due to low groundwater table.

The Agri Business Centre established in the village enabled them to hire water pipes for critical irrigation which also improved their crop yield. Umareddy adopted zero budget natural farming. He dug a pond and adopted drips and sprinklers, while adding cow dung and urine to improve soil fertility.

In convergence with the Agriculture Department, he made use of crop protection measures. He was also advised to plant trap crops such as castor, marigold and establish border plantations of millets such as

jowar and bajra. With these plant protection measures, his yield from cash crops, millets, vegetables, trap crops and fruit crops improved along with enhanced income.

The bio-diversity on his farm is evident. His daily earning is on an average Rs. 1500 a day and is a source of inspiration for enthusiastic farmers eager to change their fortune.

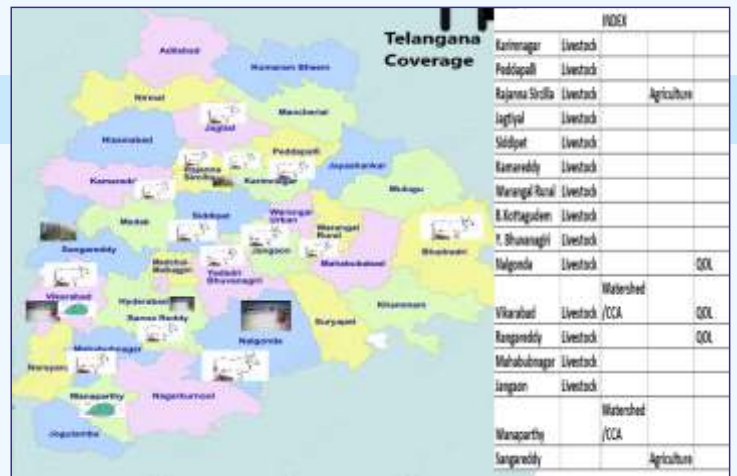


Telangana

The programmes are being implemented in 16 districts including the aspirational districts of Bhadravikottagudam and Warangal.

The cattle development programme benefited 84,946 families from 1821 villages through 120 centres in 14 districts with focus on conservation of indigenous breeds. During the year, 108,325 AIs were carried out, including the use of sorted semen of indigenous breeds and crossbreds, with a conception rate of 52.25%. The ratio of cattle and buffaloes bred under the programme was 51:48 and 29% AIs in cattle were carried out by using semen of indigenous breeds. 12,734 AIs were carried out by using sorted semen. Superior quality mineral mixture along with guidance was introduced in selected cattle development centres. M-Krishi digital application was adopted by 91 centres and 100% digitalisation was achieved in Karimnagar dairy. 3344 farmers were trained under dairy management and fodder development.

Watershed development with its focus on prevention of acid mine drainage through suitable soil conservation and management techniques in Sangareddy and Wanaparthy



districts covering 243 ha, benefitted 345 families during the year. 100 farm ponds were excavated.

The *wadi* programme covered 193 families from 11 villages. Under improved Agricultural practices, 30 farmers were covered under improved agriculture practices like vermicompost units, Jeevamrutam units, application of biofertilisers and sticky traps. 250 women farmers' fields were included for organic farming specially focussed on vegetable crops. Agriculture advisory services were extended to 250 women farmers through text and voice mail messages. 290 women were trained in various sustainable agriculture and horticulture-related activities. Market linkage was established for organic produce. Floriculture activity was introduced in the plots of 18 women farmers. 12



ha land was brought under *wadi* activity with drip facility. Support was extended to 18 local cows owned by beneficiaries for promotion of organic farming. 47 farmers were supported with micro sprinklers for vegetable cultivation. Custom hiring centres were established in three villages.

To address the problem of lack of access to clean drinking water and sanitation, 5 solar-powered RO plants were established, benefitting more than 2000 families. 66 toilets were constructed and 824 RMT drainage work was completed in four villages. 158 families were covered under kitchen garden activity. Two midday meal sheds were constructed in schools. Under skilling and livelihood promotion, 85 unemployed youth were trained in computer literacy skills and motor car driving, 300 families were supported with sewing machines and 645



Livestock rearing for stable income

families with goat/sheep. Four villages were supported with 42 solar street lights and 6 solar-powered RO plants were established. 156 families were provided with IRESA units and 128 families with azolla units.

Organic farming for a better Future

Yennaram Prameela is a sprightly 50-year old woman farmer from Machireddypally village of Sangareddy district who has been engaged in farming along with her husband since the age of 25. A keen believer in modern agricultural production technologies, this bold woman approached the field team of the Microsoft-supported *Jaivik Mitra* Project in 2019 and adopted advanced organic vegetable cultivation practices such as *Jeevamruta* unit, vermicompost units, crop rotation and automated micro sprinkler irrigation system. Today, with advanced agricultural technologies, she is able to cultivate multiple varieties of vegetables in her 1.2 ha of land.

Her income increased by 35% by adopting improved sustainable farming technologies. With project support, she was able to supply her farm fresh vegetables to organic stores in Hyderabad with 10% premium price compared to the market price. Prameela foresees a bright future in organic farming.



Organic farming changes Prameela's fortune

Bihar

hope to 2000 livestock farmers living in 20 villages of this remote region. The second phase of the Enhanced Genetics Project in Chhapra and Ara districts covering milk recording in different lactations continued.

The holistic rural development programme through renovation of farm pond and well, distribution of solar lamps, backyard poultry keeping, repair of *anganwadis* for improved education and focus on health, nutrition and sanitation, benefitted 250 tribal and other





backward families in 18 revenue villages of Munger district apart from training for enhanced awareness on livestock rearing and

management practices. 272 kg of BAIF mineral mixture was distributed to the farmers with the involvement of *Pashu Sakhis*.

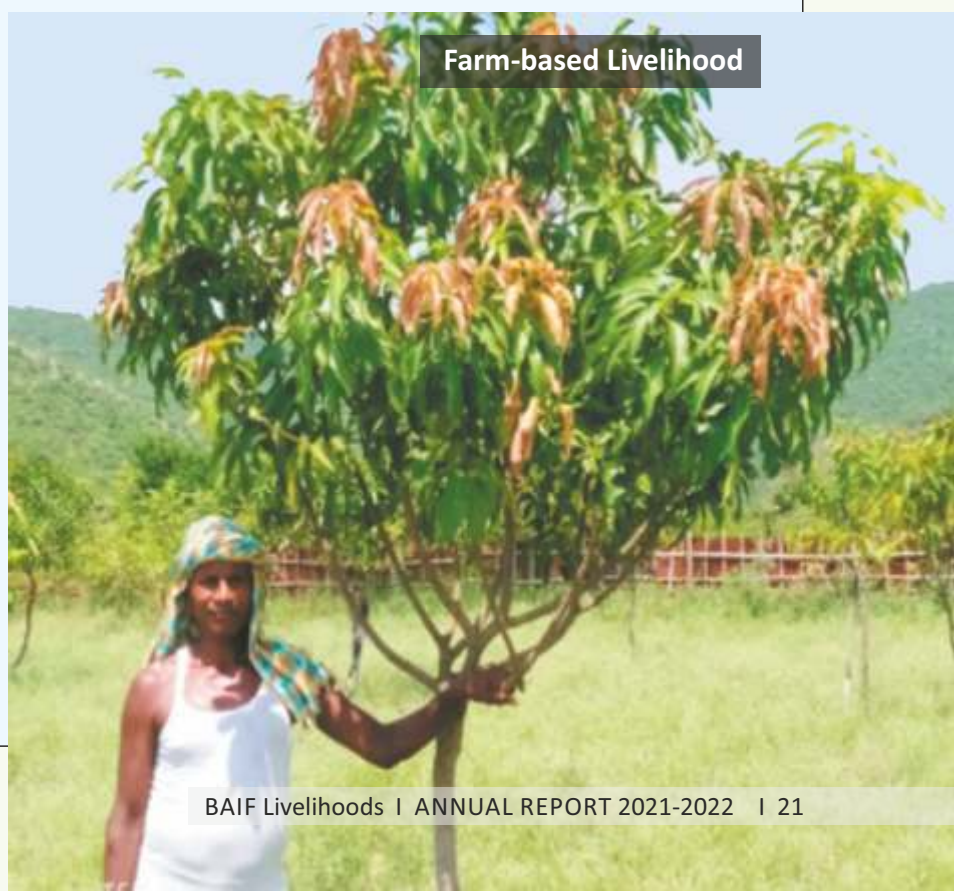
***Wadi* inspires Others**

Philips Hembrom from Barmanni village, Munger, struggled to support his large family comprising of his wife and five children from mining activity.

He joined the *wadi* programme. His *wadi* comprises of mango, jackfruit, guava and papaya and vegetable crops such as Bottle gourd, Ladies finger, Bitter gourd, Ridge gourd, pulses and mustard. With the income from *wadi*, Philips purchased two cows. His wife is a member of the SHG formed by BAIF and she makes 300 leaf plates per day which fetch her INR 64,800 in six months. The total annual income of the family from *wadi*, sale of milk and leaf plate making is INR 1.34 lakhs (0.134 million).

His stable income has enabled him to fund his son's higher education at a private college in

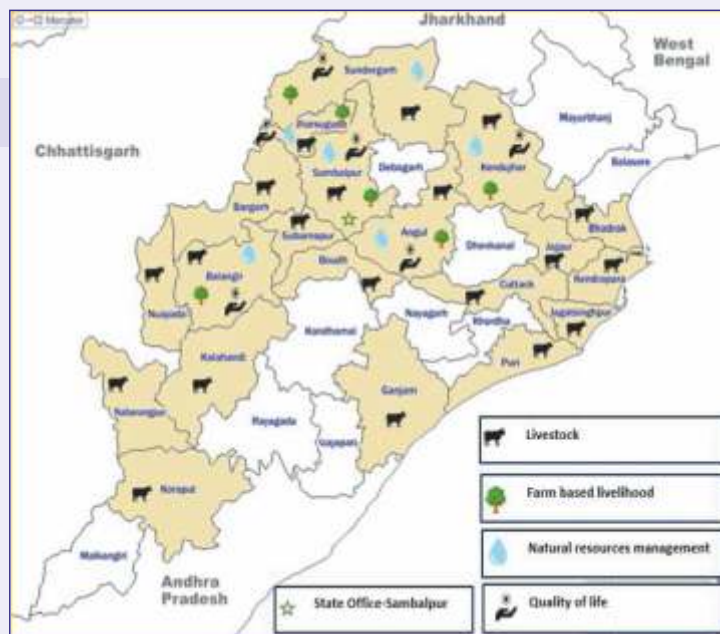
the nearby city of Bhagalpur. He has also been able to ensure the marriage of his 4 daughters. However, Philips feels that his singular achievement has been the addition of another 44 community members in *wadi* cultivation.



Odisha

The livelihoods enhancement along with integrated rural development programmes/thematic sector-focused programme, is being implemented in 20 districts in the state including the aspirational districts of Balangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Nabarangapur and Nuapada.

The second phase of the Integrated Livestock Development Programme earlier known as the “Kalyani Programme” and which had been launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri. Naveen Patnaik on October 2, 2010 to improve the livelihoods of farmers in the state and implemented till 2018 through a network of 100 Cattle Development Centres and 25 Goat Development Centres in 14 districts, was successfully completed in October 2021. The programme reached 77,000 families from 3600 villages in 16 districts through 285 centres. Based on the successful implementation, a MoU was signed with Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society for replicating the programme in other locations. The programme



was extended to Dhamra port enabling 1500 families from 60 villages to improve their livelihood through enhanced milk yield due to genetic improvement of dairy cattle. Such was the impact of the programme that an AI Technician was shortlisted for the prestigious Gopal Ratna Award of the Government of India for record AIs achieved through his centre.

The watershed programme spread over 142 ha covered 164 families from 4 villages. The *wadi* programme covered 244 families from 36



villages. Trellis farming has transformed the lives of farmers affected by drought through enhanced farm income.

The Comprehensive Community Development Programme with a total participant impact of 6500 families, benefitted 1869 families through farm-based livelihood and community development programmes. The 75th year of Indian independence was celebrated through various events in Sambalpur, Sundargarh and Jharsuguda districts.

The Focused Rural Development Programme initiated in the drought declared district of Sambalpur aimed at livelihood enhancement of the affected families and suitable water lifting devices such as hand pumps, water pipes and farm ponds.

The Holistic Cluster Development Programme in Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts through water resources development is aimed at augmenting the livelihood of the drought-affected villagers. The *Jal Samruddhi* Project in Balangir in Western Odisha aimed at livelihood security and quality of life of 400 families led to



MCL celebrates 75th year of Indian Independence

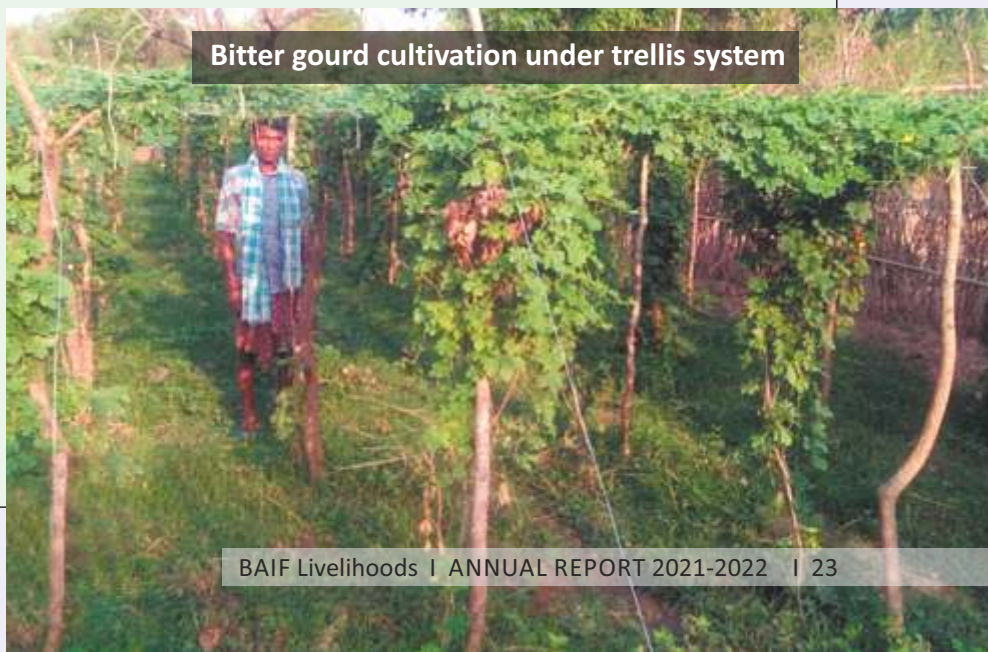
increased cropping intensity among 10% of the participant families and 51,000 kWhr of clean energy generation was achieved through 10 solar water lifting units, 80 water lifting device, establishment of 80 farm ponds and 300 nutrition gardens.

Women-centric development an integral aspect of the holistic development programme, demonstrated women empowerment in various project activities across the state.

Trellis farming catches the attention of traditional farmers

Parameshwar Gadua lives with his family in Dahimal village in Balangir district. Due to recurrent drought, he was not able to support his family. Learning about the benefit of trellis farming system, he decided to take up cultivation of Bitter gourd adopting trellis farming. He was amazed when he obtained an astonishing yield of 10 kg in the first harvest and thereafter every week and which increased to 50 - 60 kg yield per week subsequently. While he is keeping aside a small quantity for the

household, he is selling the rest in the local market. So far, he has earned Rs. 24,000/- from sale of 800 kg of Bitter gourd. Parameshwar is a satisfied farmer today.

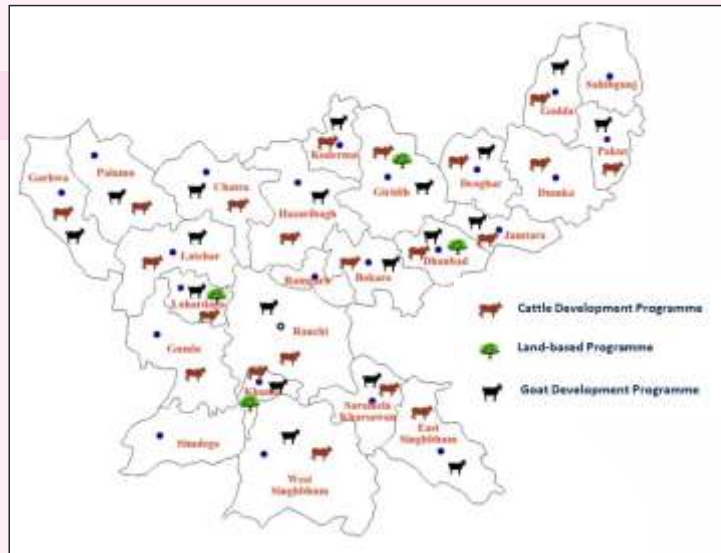


Bitter gourd cultivation under trellis system

Jharkhand

The sustainable model-operated Cattle Development Programme benefitted 103,381 families from 3225 villages through 129 centres in 18 districts of which 14 districts were aspirational districts. 166,744 AIs were performed with a conception rate above 50%. AI in goats was taken up in 80 centres operated on a revenue model basis. The sorted semen and employment generation programme enabled 256 farmers to improve their milk yield by registering birth of 71 female calves.

The integrated tribal development programme covered 1850 tribal families from 62 villages in Khunti and Giridih districts through establishment of *wadi* with mango and guava fruit crops and improved agriculture. With the support of Maithon Power Limited, a livelihoods enrichment programme was initiated covering 300 families under *wadi* and 1000 families under goat development in 21 villages of Nirsa in



Dhanbad district. The farmers have already started harvesting intercrops and mango, lemon and guava fruit crops. The goat keepers were able to realise higher value for goats because of birth of superior progeny and better growth due to regular vaccination, deworming and castration. The Holistic Rural Development Programme supported 1379 needy families in Torpa in Khunti district, who were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic with grocery and other essential items.



Best Wadi Participant

Vinod Bhengra, a resident of Raidung village and a participant of the *Wadi* Programme funded under the NABARD-Tribal Development Fund implemented at Torpa, Khunti district, was felicitated by the Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Shri. Hemant Soren on February 23, 2022 in Ranchi.

He planted guava and mango along with brinjal, green chilli, tomato and okra as intercrops. Training in agricultural development at Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi and ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region at Palandu enabled him to gain technical know-how. He sold vegetables after a year of plantation. In

2018, he received a good produce which fetched him an attractive price in the market. He planted wild grass intermeshed with bamboo on the periphery of his *wadi* which with subsequent rains after plantation, resulted in natural protection. Vinod also planted French beans which further enhanced his income. Adjudged the “Best Farmer” by Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, he markets his produce through OMON Producer Company Ltd., promoted by BISLD Jharkhand. He obtained INR 50,000 from watermelon and jackfruit crop while his annual income from *wadi* increased to INR 6 lakhs (0.6 million).



Felicitations of Wadi farmer by CM, Jharkhand

Maharashtra

The multidisciplinary programme in the oldest state of BAIF reached out to 2.47 lakh (0.247 million) families spread over 8720 villages in 31 districts including the aspirational districts of Gadchiroli, Washim, Osmanabad and Nandurbar.

The advanced breed improvement programme resulted in milk yield of 5.3 lakh metric tons from BAIF-born progenies through a network of 526 cattle development centres in 27 districts while providing livelihood security to 170,554 families. Conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle and operation of input supply depots in Amravati, Osmanabad and Ahmednagar districts were the other extension services. Sex sorted semen programme through 325 centres in 21 districts, produced 40,044 semen doses, including 7,266 semen doses of indigenous cattle and 4,014 doses of buffalo bull. Conservation of Dangi, Lalkandhari and Gaolao native breeds of cattle and Sangamneri and Berari breeds of goat continued to make good progress.

Efficient soil and water management through 4 watersheds on 2311 ha, enhanced the crop yield of 6289 families from 10 villages by 20 to 25%. The *wadi* programme benefited 7844 tribal families, from 253 villages.

Consolidation of women-centric development was demonstrated through their enthusiastic participation in rural-based livelihoods and



community-based initiatives apart from the confidence expressed in driving heavy farm machinery with ease. Encouraging children especially girls to attend schools was another significant initiative of these empowered women. 42 Self Help Groups operated

Breed improvement through use of sex sorted semen





Additional income for family through promotion of oil seeds

community hiring centres in Nashik, Ahmednagar and Pune districts efficiently. Improved access to clean drinking water,

sanitation, hygiene and intake of vegetables grown in their kitchen gardens protected the families from health risks and malnutrition.

Wadi provides Hope

Yashwant, a resident of Shiroshi village in Jawhar, Palghar district and a father of two, inspite of owning 2 ha was forced to migrate to nearby cities of Palghar, Nashik and Mumbai. Realising that he could not continue this way, this fourth standard pass, enrolled for a training programme on *wadi* and decided to cultivate horticulture crops and floriculture on 0.8 ha land. Tata Motors supported him with saplings and for water storage in a farm pond under the Integrated Village Development Programme. His chilli crop fetched him INR 67,500 in the first season itself with marketing support from BAIF Livelihoods. He also had a successful experience with jasmine cultivation within 10 months of plantation. Yashwant was supported with various interventions such as fish

farming, installation of solar pump, groundnut cultivation, establishment of nursery and biogas unit. Presently, he is earning INR 6000 to 8000 from fish farming and vegetable cultivation and an additional INR 5000 after deducting all the input costs.

He is confident of being able to provide good education to his children. He is also relieved that he does not have to migrate and be separated from his family.

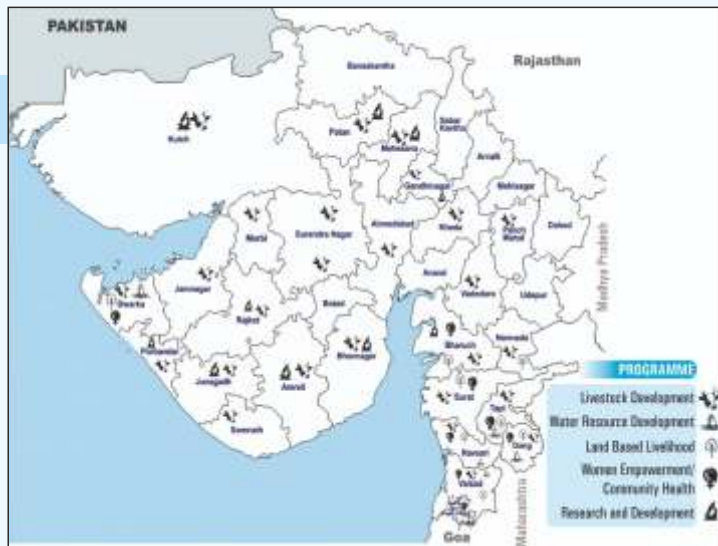


Vegetable cultivation reverses migration

Gujarat

BISLD Gujarat continued to impact the lives of the weaker sections of the society in 3966 villages of 28 districts including the aspirational district of Narmada by registering 36,794 new families thereby bringing the total number of families to 133,000 during the year of which 58,434 families were from Below the Poverty Line. Additional partnerships in the areas of Livestock development, COVID-19 relief, Agriculture and Natural Resources Management and convergence with the flagship livestock development programme sponsored by the Government of Gujarat were the other developments.

The livestock development programme recorded 222,208 AIs of elite breeds and 24616 AI of indigenous breeds. 99,346 families from 3670 villages in 26 districts benefitted through 226 multi-activity cattle development centres through conservation of elite native breeds of cattle and buffaloes including upgradation of nondescript buffaloes with native Mehsana breed and conservation of Gir and Kankrej and Jaffrabadi and Banni buffaloes. 3635 doses of sex sorted semen of elite native breeds led to the production of superior female calves. Improved management practices in three *Gaushalas* to conserve native breeds and to improve the economic status were the other activities. Promotion of 16 tons of mineral mixture achieved through selected AI centres and promotion of BNH 10 as a perennial green fodder through establishment of more than 4 lakh cuttings, ensured improved green fodder availability throughout the year for improved forage for cattle. 8 tons of Bajra seed production by 12 farmers during the year, were supplied to BAIF Central Research Station at Urulikanchan. Cattle insurance coverage was an additional benefit



for the cattle owning families in some project areas.

The *wadi* programme benefitted 2386 tribal families from 24 villages, with replication on 295 ha and high density plantations on 20 *wadis*. Additional orchards of mango and cashew fruit crops and exclusive plantation of mango fruit plants were promoted with 50 plants per participants and 250 forestry plants on the boundary of 40 ha. Improved agriculture was practiced by 4316 families on 1687 ha through cultivation of creeper and non-creeper vegetables. A new variety of mustard - *Pramukh*, introduced on 650 ha in Kutchh region, was replicated by more than 300 farmers on 160 ha. 53 operational Self Help Groups enabled community empowerment. Establishment of 2846 nutritional gardens improved the nutritional status of the families, women and children in particular.



Conservation of native breeds



Establishment of 407 water harvesting structures including repair of existing structures, new check dams and open wells, desilting, spring development and other soil and water conservation structures such as trench-cum-bunds, nallah plugging and masonry field outlet on 620 ha undertaken on three

watersheds, covered 2044 ha. 9 solar lift irrigation systems benefitted more than 100 families.

The Tribal Development Training Centres at Lachhakadi, Kaparada and Kadod enhanced the capacities of 17,312 farmers.

Green Fodder to the Rescue

Rasilaben Bheraji from Khedasan village in Sabarkantha district, enrolled for the *Utthan* project supported by McCain Foods India Pvt. Ltd. With technical information on genetically improved variety of fodder BNH 10 and supported with 500 stem cuttings, she initiated farming with BNH 10 on her own land. By the end of the year, she ensured abundant green fodder for her beloved animals year-round, resulting in improved milk yield and additional income of INR 30,000 through sale of surplus green fodder in the market.

She purchased another cow which resulted in additional income. Inspired by her, many farmers from the region have also started

cultivating BNH 10 on their farm land with hope of changing their prospects.

Today, she is instrumental in making Khedasan village self-sufficient in perennial green fodder and increased milk production.



Madhya Pradesh

The silver jubilee year impacted the lives of more than 255,081 families from 6708 villages in 30 districts including the aspirational districts of Damoh, Barwani, Vidisha, Guna and Khandwa (East Nimar). The Livestock Development Programme for enhanced milk production, provided reliable breeding and other support services to 43,125 families through 123 centres in 27 districts. 101,434 AIs were carried out including the use of 4293 doses of sorted semen. 33,585 calves were born during the year.

The Integrated Watershed Development Programme on 1275 ha, covered 107 families. The *wadi* programme earned the organisation “Best Project Implementing Agency 2021” recognition for successful implementation of the programme in 310 villages with the active participation of 7586 tribal families in Satna district under the Tribal Development Fund of NABARD. A *wadi* project for 500 tribal families in Bagli, Dewas district and 1200 *wadis* in Mandsaur district were established under Focused Rural Development Programme and HDFC Bank-*Parivartan* initiative respectively.

The Holistic Rural Development Programme benefitted 3780 families through Integrated Livestock Development, Water Resources Development, Micro Irrigation, Improved Agriculture, Wash and Sanitation initiatives in Ratlam, Dhar, and Jhabua districts. Climate Smart Village Project with water, carbon, energy and knowledge smart interventions in agriculture and water resources development, implemented in 17 villages of Rewa district, led to the selection of 750 farmers as champion and super champion farmers. 29 Self Help Groups with 322 members took special interest in improved



community health through awareness camps on sanitation, personal hygiene and pesticide-free agriculture.

Rural Non-Farm Sector aimed at creating local employment through e-Dost service in 10 villages of Jhabua district. Under SRLM, 3 solar-powered poultry hatchery units were established in Badwani district. The *Udyogini* project promoted women entrepreneurship through group formation and micro-enterprises. Jamuna Women SHG, Betul, received the Best SHG Award across BAIF.

17 Farmer Producer Organisations operated in Indore, Dewas, Khandwa, Badwani, Dindori, Sheopur, Sagar, Dhar, Bhopal, Vidisha and Betul districts.



Cattle breeding for sustainable livelihood

The Winners



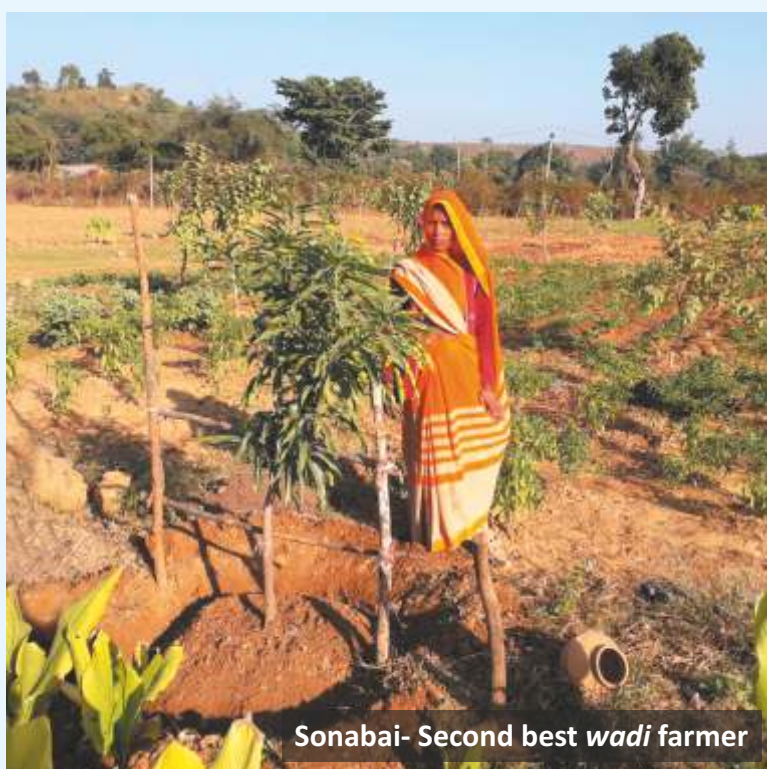
Rajabai- Best *wadi* farmer

Rajabai and Sonabai from Majhgawan block of Satna district received the First and Second Best Farmer prizes for establishment of *wadi* on 0.4 ha land under the Tribal Development Fund of NABARD.

Life for Rajabai Gond of Chithara village, was a struggle after the death of her husband. Sonabai from Devlaha village was forced to migrate with her husband to support the family. To transform their lives, both of them joined the *wadi* programme whereby they planted 10 plants of mango, 20 plants of papaya, 30 plants of anola and 200 karonda saplings on 0.4 ha. Seeds of seasonal vegetables crops such as pea, tomato, brinjal, gourd, bitter gourd, onion and moong were

distributed to them as intercrops. Deepening of well by a group of neighbourhood farmers led to protective irrigation of their orchards and year-round vegetable production. To protect their orchard from wild animals, they erected a barbed wire fence. From an earlier annual income of INR 20,000, they started earning INR 250 to INR 300 every day by selling vegetables. They are now able to access information on various Government schemes and their benefits for improvement of their *wadi*.

Rajabai and Sonabai have inspired many other women farmers who now consider *wadi* as their hope for the future.



Sonabai- Second best *wadi* farmer

Field Stations on Research, Demonstration and Training

BAIF has established research, demonstration and training campuses for promoting appropriate agricultural technologies for the benefit of small farmers, women and youth in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Maharashtra

BAIF Central Research Station at Uruli Kanchan, Pune: Spread over 227 ha, it is engaged in applied research and need-based training.

Technology Demonstration Farm, Wagholi, Pune: Spread over 93 ha, it comprises of the BAIF Water Academy for soil and water conservation, arboreta of trees, shrubs and grass species, medicinal garden, plant propagation, vermicomposting, organic farming and high density orchards and Goat Semen Freezing Laboratory.

BISLD Training Centre, Amrai Campus, Jawhar, Palghar: This Training Centre conducts training on skills development and capacity building in organic farming, *wadi*, floriculture, vegetable cultivation, Self Help Groups and Community Health.

BISLD Training Centre, Dhondmal, Peith, Nashik: This Training Centre is involved in farm-based management, cashew processing, SHG and community health.

Gujarat

BAIF Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chaswad, Bharuch: The Farm Science Centre transfers appropriate agricultural technologies to farmers in the district through trainings, front line demonstrations and extension activities.

Adivasi Development Training Centre, Lachhakadi, Vansda, Navsari: This model Tribal Training Centre is engaged in training and hands-on demonstration of agri-horti-forestry through *wadi* and farm-based livelihoods.

Training Centre, Kaprada, Valsad: This Training Centre imparts training on grafting techniques, *wadi* development and management, organic



Date palm: Drought tolerant crop demonstration at Nanodra Farm

farming, farm-based livelihood and soil and water conservation.

Nanodra Farm, Bavla, Ahmedabad: The farm spread over 19.39 ha, is engaged in demonstration of saline and drought tolerant crops such as date and ber, fodder crops and soil and water conservation management practices. It also supplies planting material for perennial fodder.

Kadod Farm, Bardoli, Surat: The farm imparts training in organic farming and farm-based livelihoods. It also supplies planting material for perennial fodder.

Karnataka

Gramodaya Training Centre, Lakkihalli, Tumkur: The campus spread over 199 ha, provides training in livestock management and sustainable agriculture. This Government of India - accredited Artificial Insemination Training Institute is a Training Associate of Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Energy and Development and Member of Agriculture Skill Council of India, Bengaluru.

Gramachetana Training Centre at Surashettikoppa, Kalaghatagi, Dharwad: This Training Centre operated by small farmers, conducts training in sustainable agriculture,

dairy management, natural resources management and organic farming.

Haryana

Semen Freezing Laboratory at Dharouli, Jind: The Laboratory is engaged in annual production of more than 20 lakh semen doses of indigenous cattle breeds such as Sahiwal, Gir, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar, Haryana, Rath and Nagori.

Uttar Pradesh

BAIF Artificial Insemination Training Institute, Rajapur, Raniganj, Pratapgarh: Refresher training courses on Artificial Insemination technique in dairy animals and goats.

Rajasthan

Amla Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Ltd. (AUSSL) Training and Processing Unit, Baghpura, Jhadol, Udaipur: Amla fruit processing and marketing cooperative.

Jana Utthan Training Centre at Ghatol, Banswara: Strengthening people's organisations for sustainability.

Desert Training Centre, Undkha, Barmer: This Training Centre is engaged in training and demonstration of appropriate technologies for sustainable development of arid regions.



Partnerships

BAIF and BAIF Livelihoods successfully implemented the multidisciplinary programmes in 12 states with the excellent support of the Government of India, State Governments, Corporate Organisations and Foundations, international Organisations, Scientific and Academic Organisations, Philanthropic Organisations and generous individuals.

Government of India and National-Level Institutions

Government of India and its apex Ministries:

- Ministry of Rural Development ■ Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare ■ Ministry of Tribal Affairs ■ Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation ■ Ministry of Science and Technology ■ Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ■ Ministry of New and Renewable Energy ■ Ministry of Health and Family Welfare ■ Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) ■ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) ■ National Dairy Development Board ■ Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation ■ Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay ■ Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur ■ Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) ■ Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)

State Governments and State-level Institutions

Government of ■ Maharashtra ■ Gujarat ■ Karnataka ■ Rajasthan ■ Uttar Pradesh ■ Uttarakhand ■ Madhya Pradesh ■ Telangana ■ Andhra Pradesh ■ Bihar ■ Odisha ■ Jharkhand.

State Level Institutions: ■ Rajiv Gandhi Science and Technology Commission (RGSTC)

- Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board (Maharashtra Gene Bank) ■ State Institute of Rural Development in various states ■ Maharashtra Livestock Development Board ■ Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission (UMED) and Department of Animal Husbandry & Fisheries, Jharkhand ■ Dairy Development Directorate, Jharkhand ■ Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society ■ Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University (YCMOU), Nashik ■ Savitribai Phule Pune University ■ Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune

International Institutions

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, USA ■ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany ■ Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), Germany ■ National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment (INRAE), France ■ Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR) ■ Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) ■ JatroSolutions GmbH, Germany ■ The Borlaug Institute for South Asia ■ Iowa State University of Science and Technology, USA ■ Cornell University, USA ■ The University of Edinburgh, UK ■ University of New England ■ Nunhems Netherlands BV, The Netherlands ■ Association for Progressive Communications ■ Charities Aid Foundation of America ■ USAID ■ The Royal Bank of Scotland Foundation India ■ The Adaptation Fund Board ■ The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) ■ Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomiques Pour le Développement (CIRAD).

Partnership of BAIF and BAIF Livelihoods with Corporate Houses and Foundations

BAIF and BAIF Livelihoods are working with 60 Corporate Houses and 23 Foundations and Trusts in 59 aspirational districts in the country.

Corporate Houses

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No.	Corporates	Coverage	Programme
37.	TADAS Wind Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Haveri - Karnataka	NRM
38.	Narmada Cement Jaffrabad Works	Amreli - Gujarat	Livestock Development
39.	Navin Flourine International Ltd.	Surat - Gujarat	NRM
40.	NAYARA Energy Ltd.	Jamnagar, Dwarka - Gujarat	Holistic Development
41.	Panasonic Life Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra Dharampur, Valsad - Gujarat	Holistic Development
42.	Prachodhan Development Services	Yavatmal - Maharashtra	Holistic Development
43.	Pfizer Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra	Holistic Development
44.	Pipeline Infrastructure Ltd.	Pune - Maharashtra, Valsad - Gujarat Nalgonda - Telangana	Holistic Development Quality of Life
45.	Rajendra and Ursula Joshi Food Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Jaipur - Rajasthan	Livestock Development
46.	Reliance Cement Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Satna - Madhya Pradesh	Holistic Development
47.	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Shahjahanpur - Uttar Pradesh	Livestock Development Renewable Energy
48.	Sasan Power Ltd.	Singrauli - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development
49.	Schaeffler India Ltd.	Pune - Maharashtra Narmada - Gujarat	NRM
50.	Shell Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	Dharampur, Valsad - Gujarat	Agriculture
51.	Sony Pictures Networks India Pvt. Ltd.	Dharampur - Gujarat, Palghar - Maharashtra	Holistic Development, Agriculture
52.	Sistemabio	Pratapgarh, Prayagraj - UP	Renewable Energy
53.	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Osmanabad, Palghar - Maharashtra Chamoli - Uttarakhand	NRM, Holistic Development
54.	Tata Capital and Housing Finance	Satara - Maharashtra	NRM
55.	Tata Consultancy Engg. Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra	NRM
56.	Tata Motors Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra Champawat - Uttarakhand	NRM, Agriculture, Holistic Development
57.	Tata Motors Insurance Broking and Advisory Services Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra	Skill Development, Agriculture
58.	Tata Power Company Ltd.	Kurnool - Andhra Pradesh	Integrated Livelihoods Skill building
59.	Ultra Tech Cement Ltd.	Amreli - Gujarat	Livestock Development
60.	Vedanta Ltd.	Chitradurga - Karnataka	Holistic Development

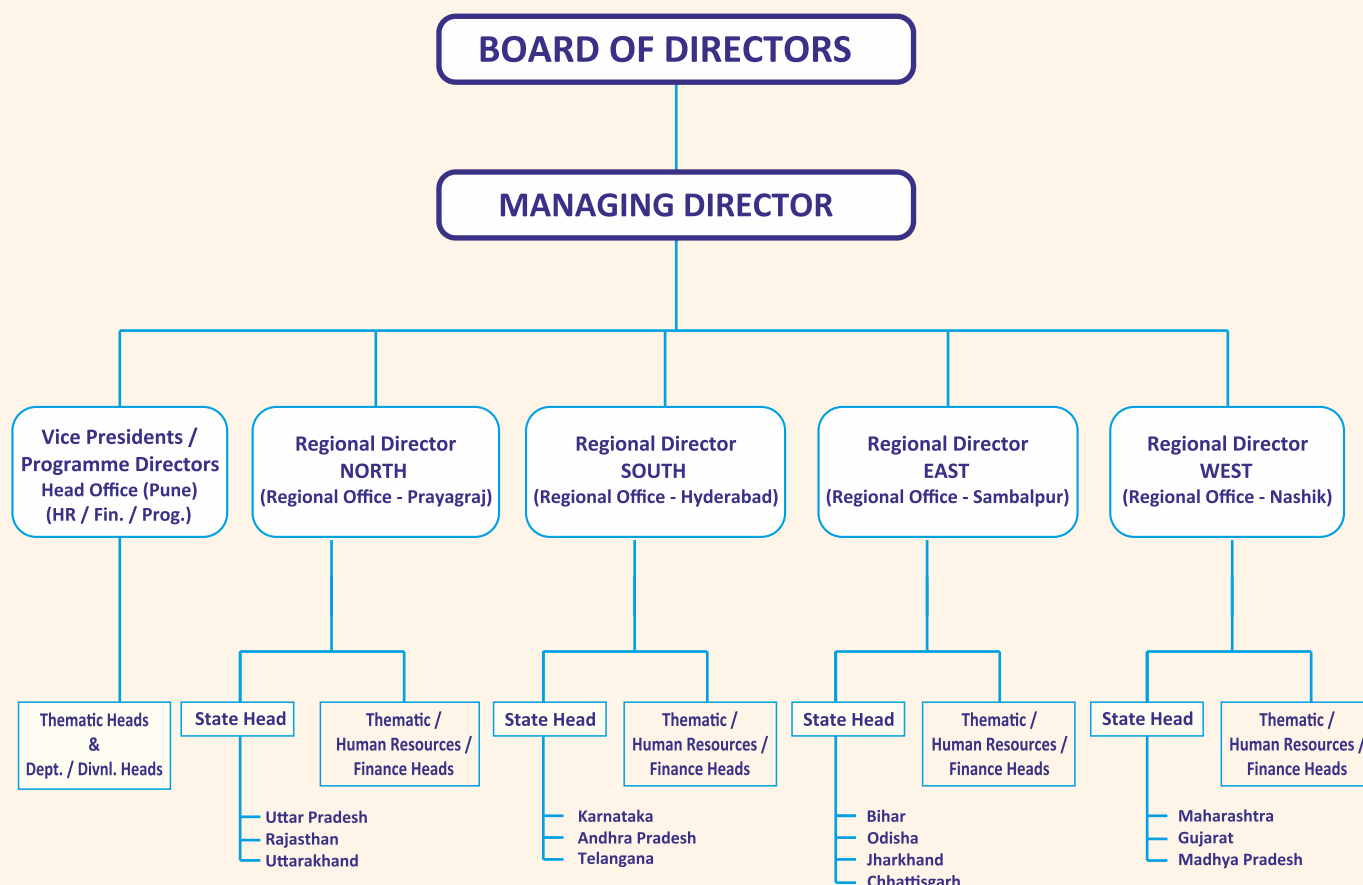
Corporate Foundations

No.	Foundations and Trusts	Coverage	Programme
1.	ACG Cares Foundation	Palghar - Maharashtra	Farm-based Livelihood
2.	Adani Foundation	Surat, Bharuch, Hazira - Gujarat Kharbodi, Palghar - Maharashtra Bhadrak - Odisha	NRM, Holistic Development, Livestock Development,
3.	Ask Foundation	Ahmednagar, Nandurbar - M.S.	Holistic Development
4.	Atul Foundation	Valsad - Gujarat	Holistic Development, Livestock Development
5.	Charity for Goodness Foundation	Gajapati - Odisha	Skill - based Livelihoods
6.	Dalmia Bharat Foundation	Satna - Madhya Pradesh Sitapur, Shahjahanpur - UP	Holistic Development Livestock Development
7.	Finolex Cables (Mukul Madhav Foundation)	Silvassa - Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Skill Development
8.	JSW Foundation	Keonjhar, Sundargarh - Odisha	Holistic Development
9.	HCL Foundation	Hardoi - Uttar Pradesh	Livestock Development
10.	Hinduja Foundation	Palghar - Maharashtra	NRM, Holistic Development
11.	Hindustan Unilever Foundation	Buldhana - Maharashtra Silvassa - Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NRM
12.	ICICI Foundation	West Champaran - Bihar	Livestock Development
13.	Jan Sahas Social Devt. Society	Ratlam - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development
14.	L&T Public Charitable Trust, Mumbai	Vansda - Gujarat	Holistic Development
15.	Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation	Dhule - Maharashtra	Livestock Development
16.	MOIL Foundation	Bhandhara, Nagpur, Balaghat - M.S.	Holistic Development
17.	NSE Foundation	Nandurbar - Maharashtra	Agriculture
18.	Persistent Foundation	Pune, Satara - Maharashtra	Holistic Development, Skill Development
19.	R. G. Manudhane Foundation for Excellence	Gadchiroli - Maharashtra	Holistic Development
20.	SBI Foundation	Nashik, Palghar - Maharashtra, Visakhapatnam - Andhra Pradesh	Bamboo-based Livelihoods Holistic Development
21.	The Hans Foundation	Nainital - Uttarakhand	Livestock Development
22.	Tata Power Community Development Trust	Neemuch - Madhya Pradesh	Rural Non-Farm Sector
23.	Welspun Foundation	Valsad - Gujarat	Skill Development Holistic Development

BAIF LIVELIHOODS

[BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihoods and Development (BISLD)]

Organogram



INTERNAL COMMITTEE

Ms. Madhura Chaudhari, *Presiding Officer (upto 14.5.2022)*

Ms. Lalita Joshi, *Presiding Officer w.e.f. 15.5.2022*

Members:

Ms. Manasi Chiplunkar

Ms. Sujata Kangude

Dr. Arvind Kulkarni

Ms. Ashlesha Deo, *State Branch Representative*

Ms. Preeti Karmarkar, *External Member*

Multidisciplinary Programme Coverage

STATE - DISTRICTS	Livestock Development	Watershed Development	Agriculture/Wadi Agri-Business	Women Empowement Dev. Finance / Health
Andhra Pradesh - Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Prakasam, West Godavari Prakasam, West Godavari Guntur, Kurnool, Prakasam	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bihar - Banka, Munger Chhapra, Samastipur, Vaishali	✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓
Araria, Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, E. Champaran, W. Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Gopalganj, Jamui, Kaimur, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Jehanabad, Madhubani, Madhepura, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas, Samastipur, Saran, Saharsa, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		✓	✓
Gujarat - Bhavnagar, Vadodara Dangs, Navsari, Valsad Bharuch, Surat, Tapi Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Narmada, Patan, Panchmahal, Porbandar, Rajkot Amreli, Jamnagar	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli		✓	✓	✓
Haryana - Jind		✓		
Jharkhand - Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Khunti, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Saraikela-Kharsawa, Simdega, West Singhbhum Dhanbad, Giridih, Khunti	✓		✓	✓
Karnataka - Chitradurga, ChamaraJanagara Bagalkot, Bangaluru Rural, Bidar, Chikkaballapur, Davanagere, Koppal, Mandya, Shimogga, Yadgir, Hassan Belagavi, Bellary, Gadag, Hassan, Haveri, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Uttara Kannada, Vijayapura Tumkur	✓ ✓ ✓		✓ ✓ ✓	✓
Madhya Pradesh - Dhar, Guna, Jhabua Barwani, Betul Chhattarpur, Tikamgarh Sehore, Indore Raisen, Seoni, Satna, Singrauli Bhopal, Damoh, Datia, Mansore, Panna, Sagar, Ujjain Rajgarh Gwalior, Guna Vidisha Betul Hoshangabad	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Maharashtra - Ahmednagar, Amravati, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalgaon Nagpur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Pune, Washim, Wardha, Yavatmal Palghar, Gondia, Nanded, Thane Beed, Bhandara Hingoli Akola Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Latur, Parbhani, Sangli, Satara, Solapur Osmanabad Raigad Sindhudurg	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Odisha - Angul, Balangir, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Boudh, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Koraput, Nabrangpur, Nuapada, Puri, Sambalpur, Subarnapur, Sundargarh Angul, Balangir, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Sundargarh Jajpur	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Rajasthan - Bundi, Udaipur Ajmer, Banswara, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur Alwar, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Baran, Dausa, Jhalawar, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand Jaipur, Karauli, Nagaur, Sirohi, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Telangana - Karimnagar, Peddapally, Rajanna Sircilla, Jagatiyal, Siddipeth, Kamareddy, Bhadradi Kottagudem, Yadradi Bhuvanagiri, Nalgonda, Vikarabad, Mahabubnagar, Rangareddy, Warangal Sangareddy, Wanaparthy BhadradiKottagudem, Medak, Sangareddy, Wanaparthy	✓	✓	✓	
Uttarakhand - Champawat, Dehradun, Rudraprayag, Pithoragarh, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Haridwar, Nainital, Uddham Singh Nagar	✓ ✓		✓	✓
Uttar Pradesh - Agra, Allahabad (Prayagraj), Amethi, Kasganj, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur Pratapgarh Bahraich, Balrampur, Gonda Agra, Aligarh, Ambedkar Nagar, Amethi, Amroha, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Bagpat, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bhadohi, Bijnor, Budaun, Bulandshahar, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hapur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kanshiram Nagar, Kaushambi, Kushinagar, Lakhimpur Khiri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzzafar Nagar, Pilibhit, Pratapgarh, Prayagraj, Raebareli, Rampur, Saharanpur, Sambhal, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Shamali, Shravasti, Siddharthnagar, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Unnao, Varanasi	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓

Publications and Documentary films from BAIF

Publications:

- Empowering People, Transforming Lives – The Golden Journey of BAIF
- Gandhian Approach to Rural Prosperity
- BAIF History and Heritage
- Science and Technology Research Directions for Rural Development
- The Milky Way: BAIF in Dairy Development: Saga and Reflections
- Sustainable Goat Husbandry Manual
- Ethno Veterinary Medicine : User Guide
- Compendium of the National Workshop on Status, Scope and Challenges in Ethno Veterinary Practices
- Compendium – Summaries of the Presentations of the International Workshop on Genomic Selection for Genetic Improvement in Indian Dairy Animals
- Control of PPR Disease – Challenges and Opportunities
- Drought Proofing for Sustainable Livelihood: A Replicable Model for Dryland Development
- Horticulture for Tribal Development: BAIF's Story of Excellence
- Innovative Farming-system-based livelihood model for desert regions
- Wadi Programme: A Tree Based Farming System User Guide
- Cashew Processing Operation Manual
- Watershed Manual
- Revival of Rivulets through networked ponds in watershed
- Agroecology Approach to Sustainable Farming
- Gender Sensitisation Training Manual
- Indigenous Crop Diversity - A Catalogue of Landraces
- Establishment and Management of Community Seed Banks
- Approaches and Guidelines for Agro-biodiversity Conservation and Revival
- *Madhuca indica* (Mahua): A Candidate Tree Catalogue
- Kaleidoscope - Resource Guide: Journey of Capitalization Resource at Grassroots (2015-2020)

Documentary Films

- In the Footsteps of Gandhi: The Manibhai Desai and BAIF Story
- Wings of Change
- *Vikas Gaatha*
- *Prerna*
- NABARD - AFB Project in Uttarakhand.
- Climate Change Adaptation work through BAIF -NABARD in Uttarakhand. Part I.
- Climate Change Adaptation work through BAIF -NABARD in Uttarakhand. Part II.
- Scaling up Resilient Agricultural practices, Technologies and Services in the Vulnerable Areas of India, English 7 minutes
- Building from Below
- *Wadi*
- *Mor Dekhne Jungle Mein* (The Peacock Trail)

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