



BAIF

ANNUAL REPORT

2024-2025



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Chief Programme Manager

Cover Page: Digital Sakhi champion Ms. Sonam Goswami from Mathiya village in Uruwa block, Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, displays educational videos on basic digital skills to Subhawati Devi, a woman farmer. Against the broad canvas of access to quality services by rural people, while addressing livelihoods and climate concerns, BAIF has also been extending overall digital governance services to villagers through women digital champions for empowerment of rural society.

Income Tax Exemption for Contribution to Scientific Research

BAIF has been recognised by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India u/s 35 (1) (ii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for Scientific Research. Contributions made to BAIF for carrying out Research activities, will be eligible for deduction under Income Tax.

The BAIF Mission

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

This is being achieved through development research, effective use of local resources, extension of appropriate technologies and upgradation of skills and capabilities with community participation.

BAIF is an apolitical, secular and professionally managed organisation.



ANNUAL REPORT 2024-2025

Values

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| ★ Well-being | ★ Excellence | ★ Sustainability |
| ★ Transparency | ★ Equity | ★ Participation |

BAIF Vision

Building a self-reliant rural society assured of food security, safe drinking water, good health, gender equity, low child mortality, literacy, high moral values and clean environment.

BAIF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH FOUNDATION

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PREFACE

I am happy to present the Annual Report of BAIF for the Financial Year 2024-25. This was a year of reflection, new partnerships, progress, significant recognitions, consolidation and visioning for the future. The BAIF Strategic Plan 2030 set into motion, our commitment to address global challenges of climate change, poverty and human health while also expressing our alignment with Viksit Bharat@2047 for unprecedented prosperity and sustainable development. With our entry into Punjab and Himachal Pradesh through collaborative projects, our geographical footprint has been extended to 17 states.

Participation of BAIF at The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) in Baku, Azerbaijan, brought global attention to BAIF's livelihoods-oriented climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. It enabled exchange of technological and socio-economic solutions for the benefit of vulnerable communities, innovative carbon financing mechanisms for achieving a multiplier effect on the communities and ecosystem and cross-learning on pro-livelihood and carbon positive development measures in the agriculture, livestock, water and energy sectors. Our participation in The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) 16th Conference of the Parties (COP16) in Cali, Colombia, highlighted our agrobiodiversity conservation strategies in conjunction with the 'Six C's' i.e. Conservation, Cultivation, Consumption, Commercialisation, Capacity Building and Collective Action.

It was also a year of new initiatives and collaborations. The Swaran Sutej Project was jointly launched in Punjab by Nutricia International Private Limited (Danone) and BAIF to train 5,000 smallholder dairy farmers from 100 villages of Ludhiana, Moga, Firozpur, Faridkot, Barnala, Bathinda, Sangrur and Mansa districts on animal health, dung management and community engagement in a climate-smart way.

Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were inked with the National Institute of Animal Biotechnology, Hyderabad for collaborative research in livestock genomics and reproductive biotechnology; ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly, for exchange of knowledge and technology in animal husbandry; Regional Centre for BioTechnology, Faridabad; Agharkar Research Institute, Pune for exchange of scientific knowledge, Tata Chemicals Limited for best agricultural practices for spineless cactus and hybrid Napier; Jain Irrigation Systems, Jalgaon for productivity enhancement of crops and resilient farming; Earth Sights Foundation, Pune for Geomatics and Artificial Intelligence; Villgro Innovations Foundation, Chennai for Rural Entrepreneurship Development; Upaya Social Ventures, Bengaluru for establishment of a Climate Gender Fund for early-stage enterprises in food, agriculture and allied sectors; Nudge Lifeskills Foundation, Panchkula for establishment of a knowledge bank for diversified, sustainable, cost-effective, scalable livelihoods for most vulnerable communities appropriate to the graduation approach and Kolhapur Zilla Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sangh Limited for impactful enterprises.

Institutional MoUs with the Centre for Sustainable Development, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE), Pune, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Udham Singh Nagar, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai, Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur and Xavier Institute of Social Service, Ranchi and an MoU for Invention, Innovation and Incubation (C-III) with Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Yashwantrao Chavan Institute of Science, Satara aimed at policy advocacy, exchange of knowledge, capacity building and technology transfer in agriculture and allied sectors.

Hon. Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi launched the NDDDB-BAIF-NIAB-NBAGR-developed 'Gau' and 'Mahish' Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) genomic chips for cattle and buffaloes at Pohara Devi, Washim, Maharashtra in October 2024 which enabled farmers to identify young, superior quality progeny for selection and thereby boost livestock productivity. The National Gopal Ratna Award by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India awarded for the third consecutive year to BAIF Odisha and to Mr. Bhaskar Padhan, BAIF Cattle Development Centre In-Charge from Subarnapur district of Odisha in November 2024, further demonstrated BAIF's strategic position in the livestock sector. The National Water Award with First Rank in the Best Civil Society Category by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India, recognised BAIF's leadership in the water sector.

Continued recognition under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) certification issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, reflected our compliance with statutory requirements and our commitment to transparency and accountability. Our recognition by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Government of India, as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (SIRO), reiterated our efforts in advancing applied research for rural development.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)-enabled technologies promoted in Karnataka, Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh improved the efficiency of dairy and crop farming and benefitted a large number of smallholder farmers. 'Ayushman Cowfit', a collar-based wearable device to monitor the health and yield of dairy animals, was introduced at the Centre of Excellence, Livestock at Debari, Udaipur, Rajasthan and in Khargone, Madhya Pradesh.

The Livestock-based Livelihoods Programme with its focus on systematic herd management practices, enteric methane emission reduction through promotion of anti-methanogenic feed supplement – 'Harit Dhara' and circularity in the farming system, improved the productivity of the herd and contributed about ₹ 24,971 crores (249.71 billion) to the rural economy. Phase II of the Enhanced Genetics Project implemented with international and national partners, resulted in a roadmap for genomic selection in coordination with NDDDB. Cutting-edge technologies in reproduction biotechnology - Ovum Pick-Up-In Vitro Fertilisation (OPU/IVF) and Embryo Transfer (ET) and Sex-Sorted Semen were successfully delivered at the doorsteps of smallholder farmers. Conservation and breed improvement programme of indigenous cattle breeds - Gir and Sahiwal in Saurashtra, Gujarat, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh, reported high genetic merit progenies.

The Water-centric Livelihoods Programme achieved land degradation neutrality, grassland and soil health management, soil carbon enrichment and food security while generating an additional annual income of ₹ 2,201 crores (22.01 billion) to the rural community. The Agri-horti-forestry (*wadi*) for carbon sequestration and livelihoods of small and marginal farmers, resulted in 2.2 million tons of carbon sequestration through established *wadis* owned by scheduled tribe and other needy families and contributed an income of ₹ 1,740 crores (17.4 billion) during the year to 2.4 lakh (0.24 million) families.

Strengthening of social capital with the establishment of 54 Farmer Producer Organisations in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka and piloting clean milk production, processing and supply chain, were the other major initiatives. Emergence of women entrepreneurs and champion farmers in remote areas with leadership, managerial and digital skills demonstrated their empowerment.

BAIF responded to disaster management through relief measures to affected families, distribution of essential supplies and rehabilitation with focus on sustainable livelihoods. As a Technical Institute of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India for drought mitigation initiatives, BAIF coordinated with the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat and ensured timely support.

The overall contribution of BAIF Programmes to the rural economy in the Financial Year 2024-25, was ₹ 28,912 crores (289.12 billion) with an outreach of 36.21 lakh (3.621 million) families from 110,150 villages across 356 districts including 69 aspirational districts in 17 states.

BAIF's Vision 2030 aims at bringing about a positive change in the lives of 10 million rural families belonging to economically weaker sections of the society, from the present level of 4 million families, through resilient and sustainable means of livelihoods, improved quality of life, while contributing to the national and global sustainable development goals of climate action, gender and social equity and overall ecosystem well-being. The strategy for achieving the goals will be empowerment and skilling of the local people, building social capital and collaborations with national and international science and technology institutions.

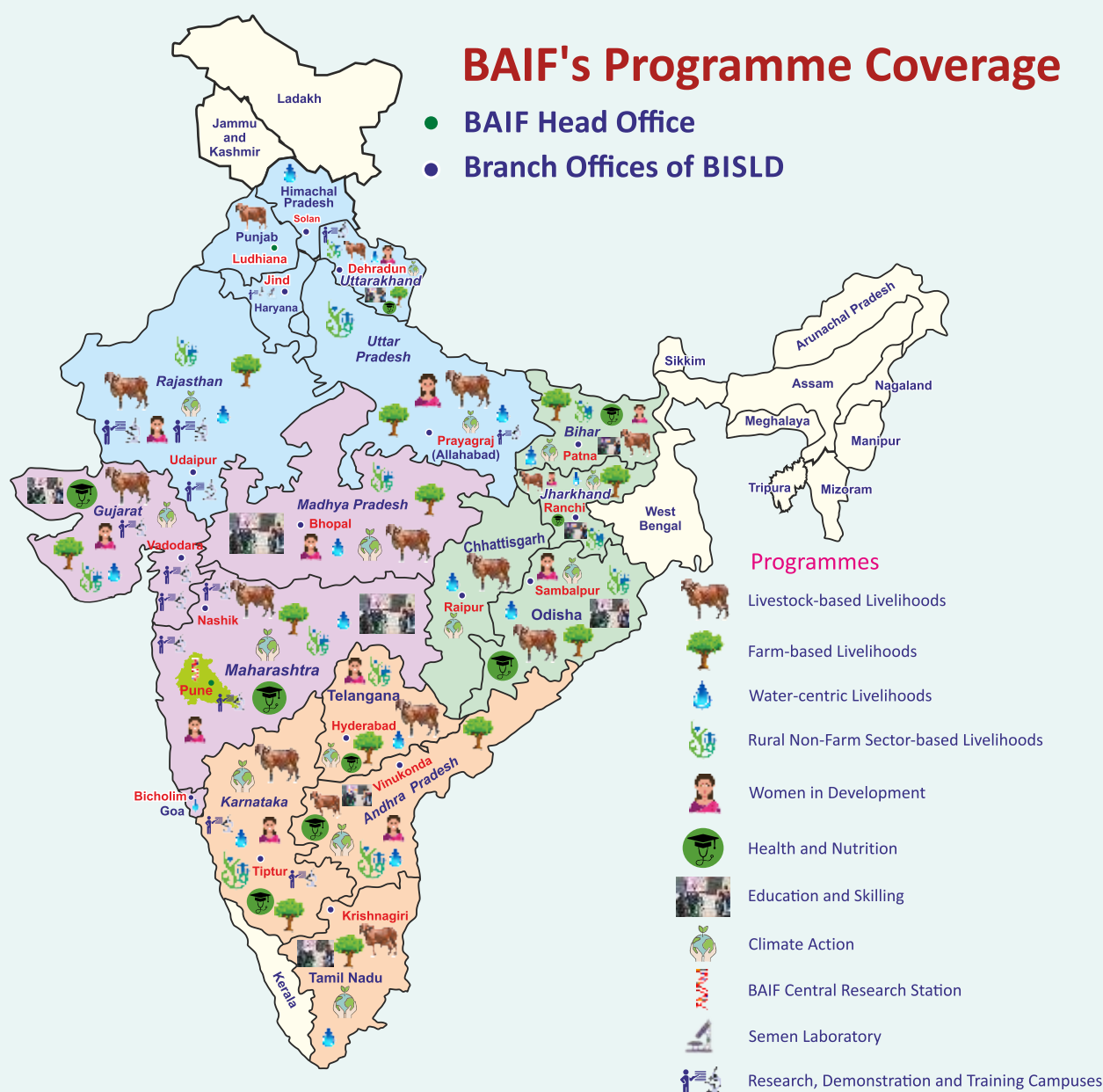
Support from 110 Corporate Houses and Foundations, Global Memberships and Partnerships, Philanthropic Foundations and Trusts, Central and State Government Institutions and Departments and Academic and Research Institutions, sustained engagement of our Trustees in organisational governance, commitment of 7124 staff and partnership with the local community and community organisations, enabled us to contribute to the sustainable development of 4 million needy families in the country.

August 24, 2025

Bharat Kakade
President and Managing Trustee

2024-25 at a Glance

17 States	356 69	Districts Aspirational Districts	110,150 Villages	36,21,000 Families	4,734 Centres
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BAIF Central Research Station

Sex-Sorted Semen of Bovines: ■ 2.88 lakh (0.288 million) doses produced ■ 3.72 lakh (0.372 million) doses supplied to other agencies

Ovum Pick-Up-In Vitro Fertilisation: ■ 333 sessions ■ 995 embryos produced ■ 72 calves produced by embryo transfer ■ Out of 336 embryos transferred, 65 IVF pregnancies established in the field programme.

Genomic Selection: ■ 55,747 animals under performance recording in 13 states ■ 19,479 samples genotyped ■ Milking temperament was added as a farmer-preferred trait.

Small Millets Research: ■ Voluntary Centre on Millets (finger millets) for conducting evaluation trials under the All India Coordinated Research Project on small millets. ■ **Cactus adaptability:** 102 accessions under study at Urulikanchan, Wagholi, Akole, Lakkihalli, Barmer, Nanodara and Champawat.

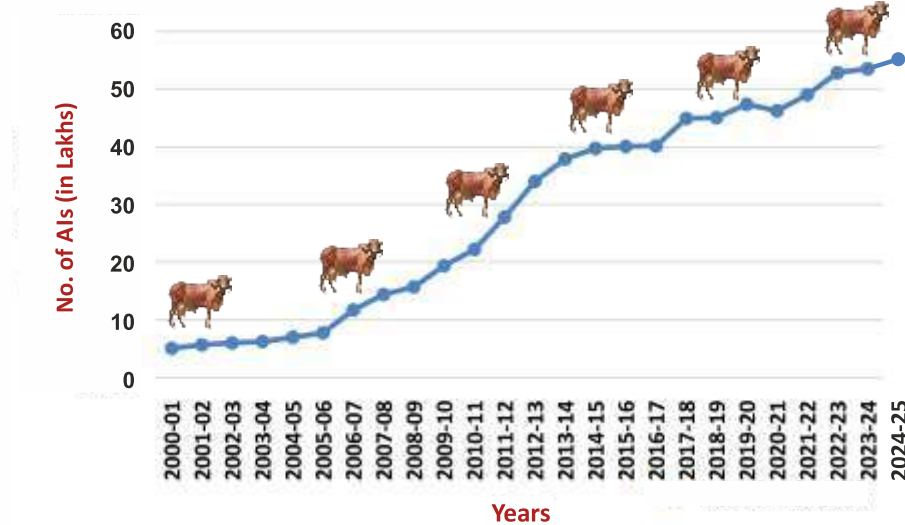
Animal Nutrition: ■ Anti-methanogenic feed supplement – 'Harit Dhara' reduced enteric methane emission by 17 to 20% ■ 204 MT supplied to field programme.

Field Stations on Research, Demonstration and Training - 16

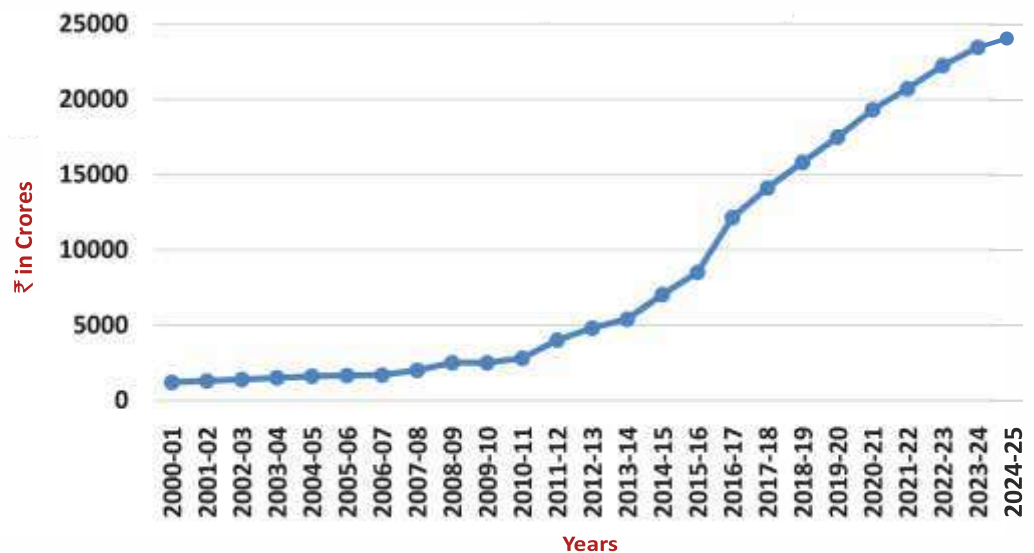
Progress at a Glance

Livestock-based Livelihoods

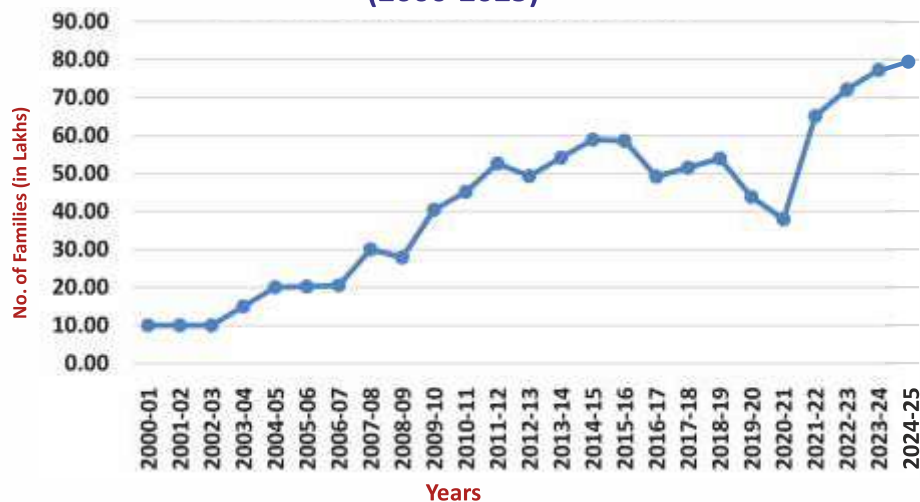
Artificial Inseminations (AIs) performed during 2000-2025



Value of Milk contributed to GDP (2000-2025)

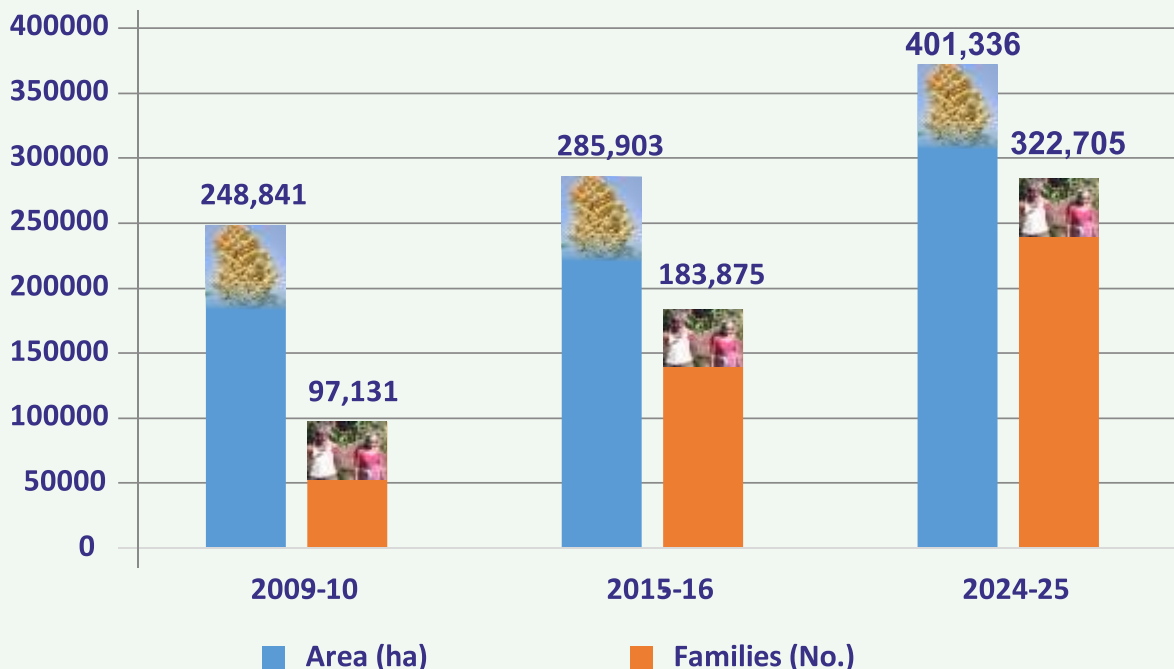


Cum. Families benefitted under Livestock Development Programme (2000-2025)

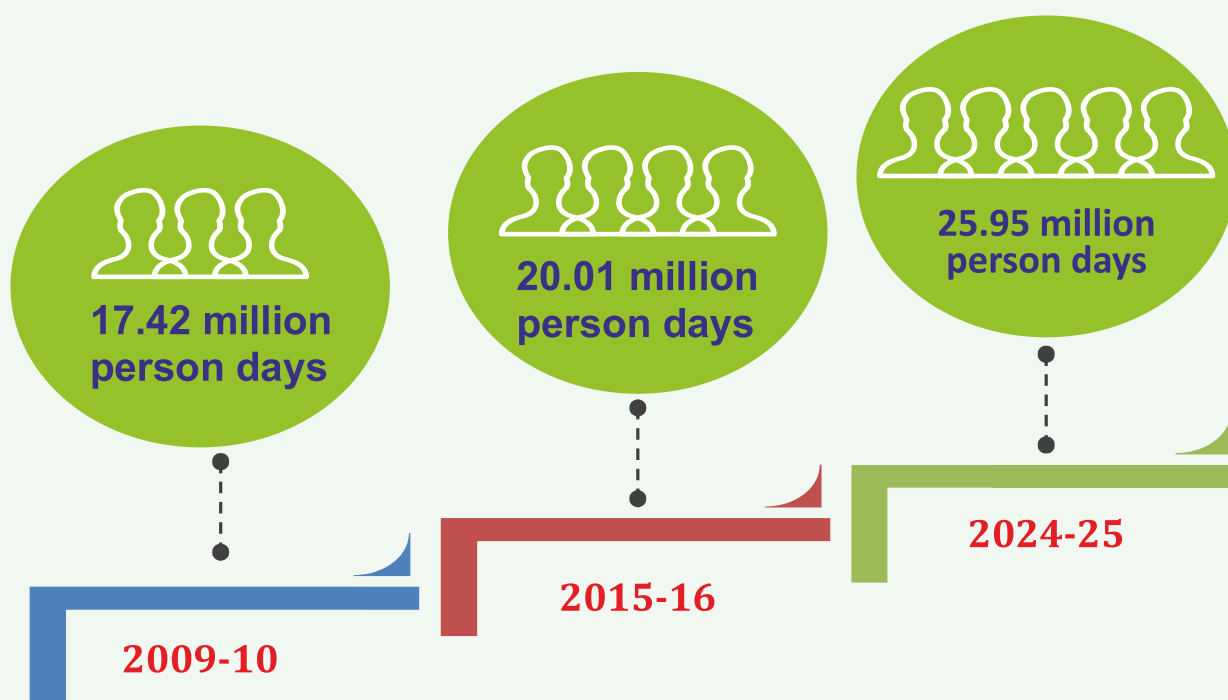


Water-centric Livelihoods and Land Degradation Neutrality

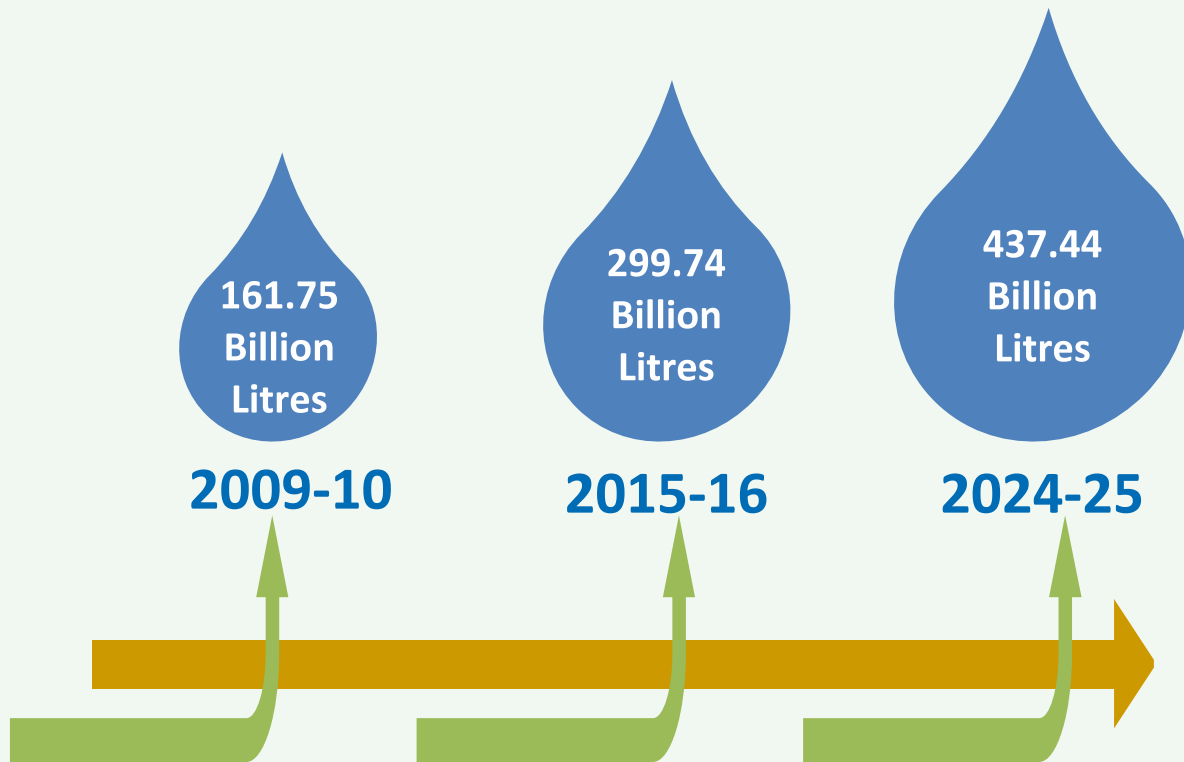
Watershed Area and Family Coverage



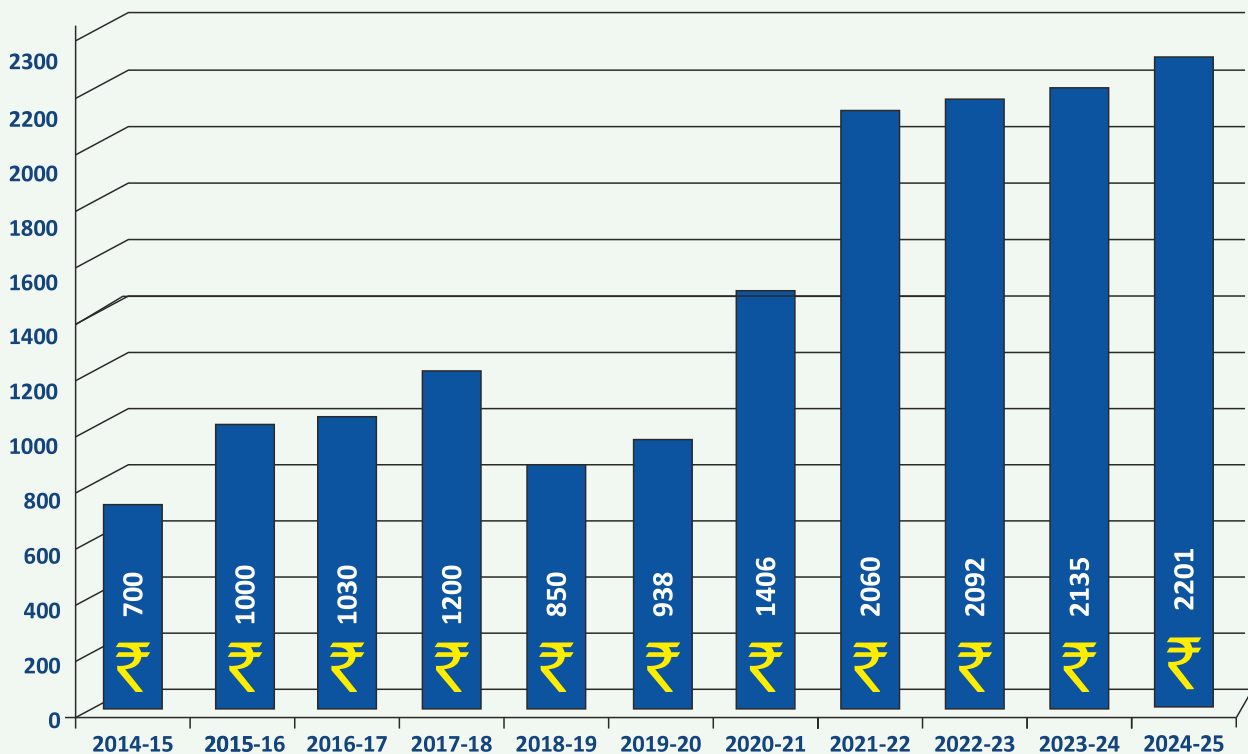
Person Days Employment generated through Water-centric Livelihoods



Water Conservation in Billion Litres (Cumulative)

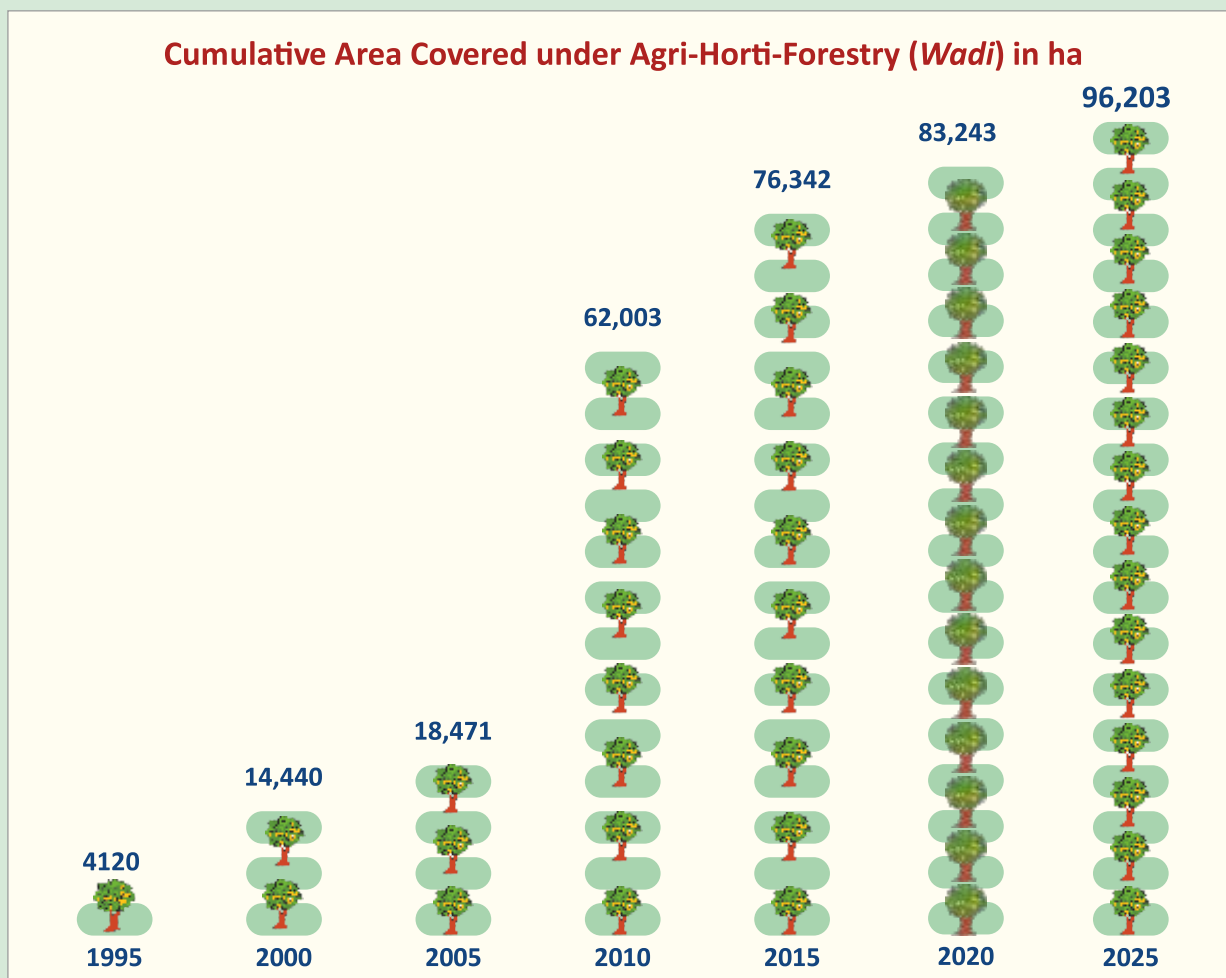
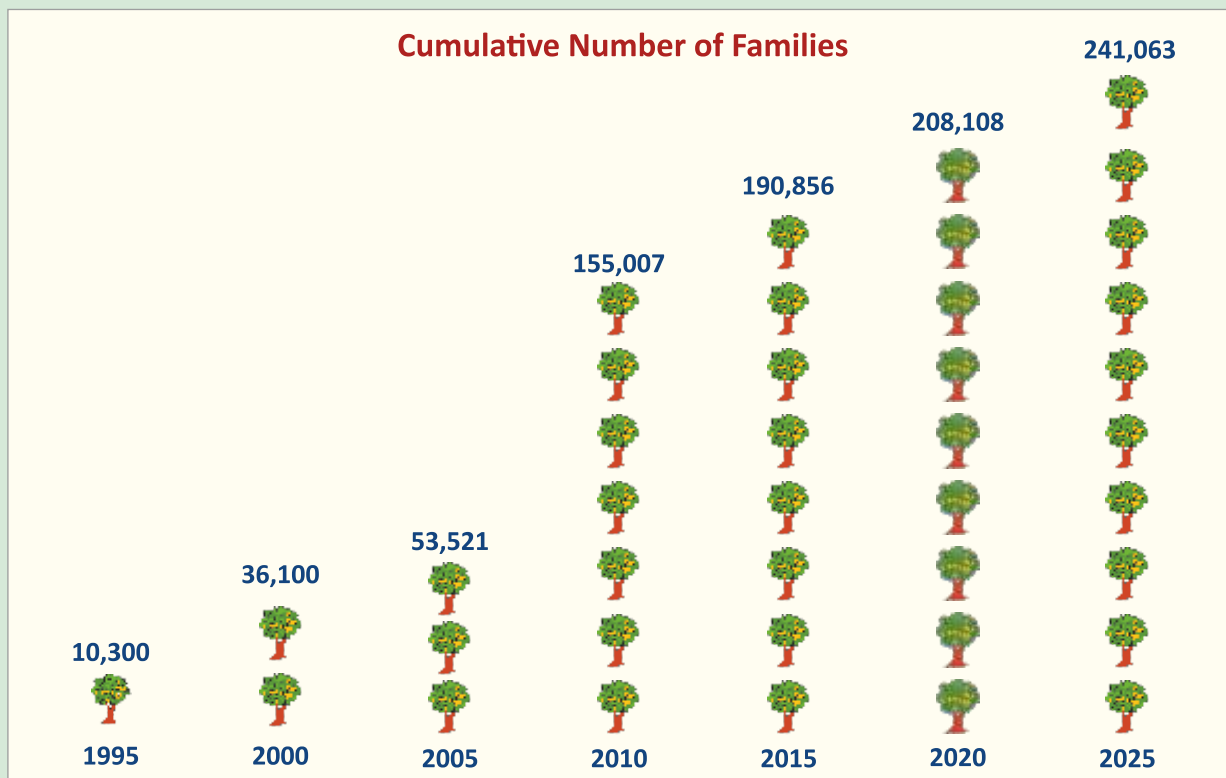


Contribution of Water-centric Livelihoods to Income through Agricultural Production (in Crores)

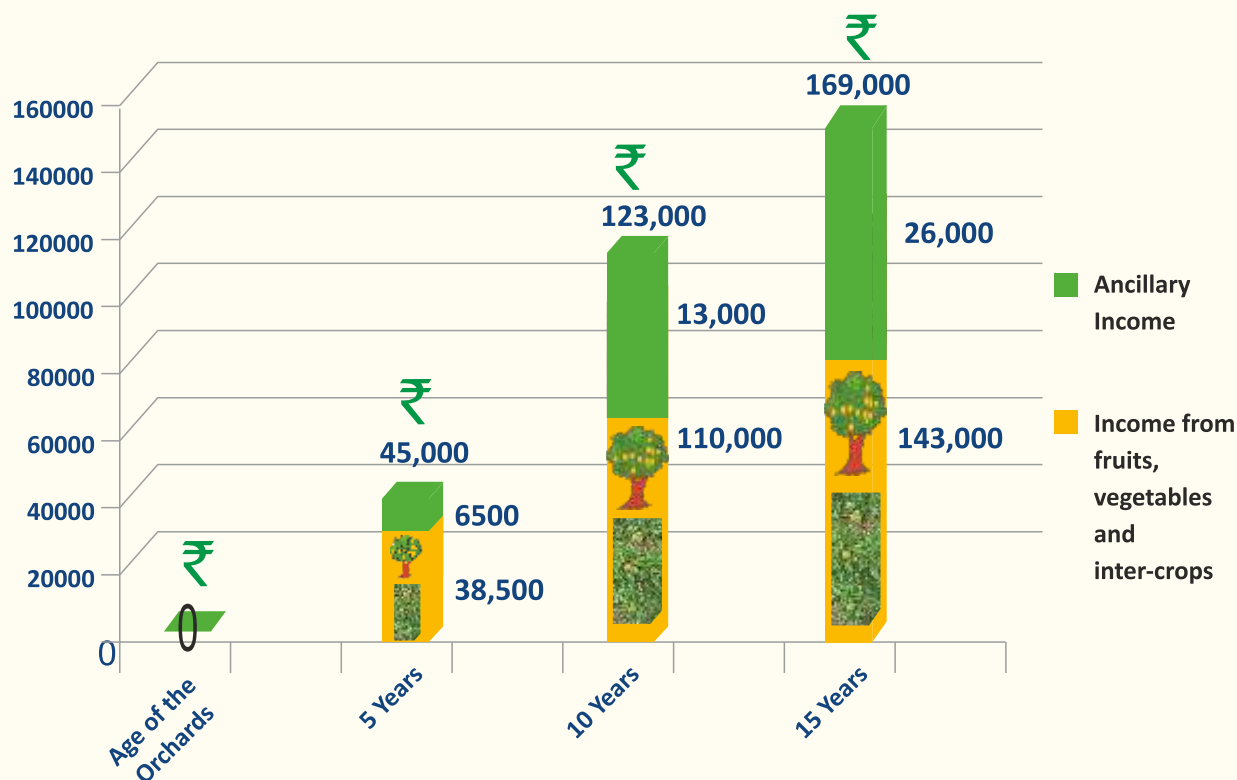


Agri-Horti-Forestry (*Wadi*)

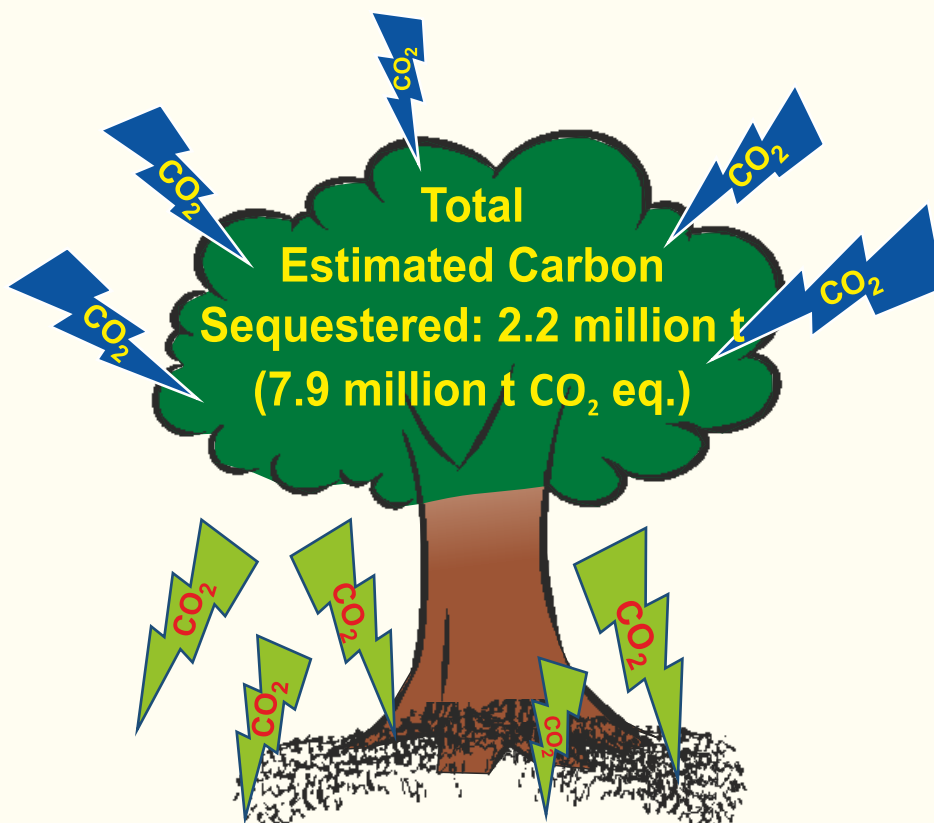
Unique model of tree-based mixed farming system and climate-resilient dryland agriculture



Increase in Income per family through Wadi



Carbon Sequestration through Wadi Programme

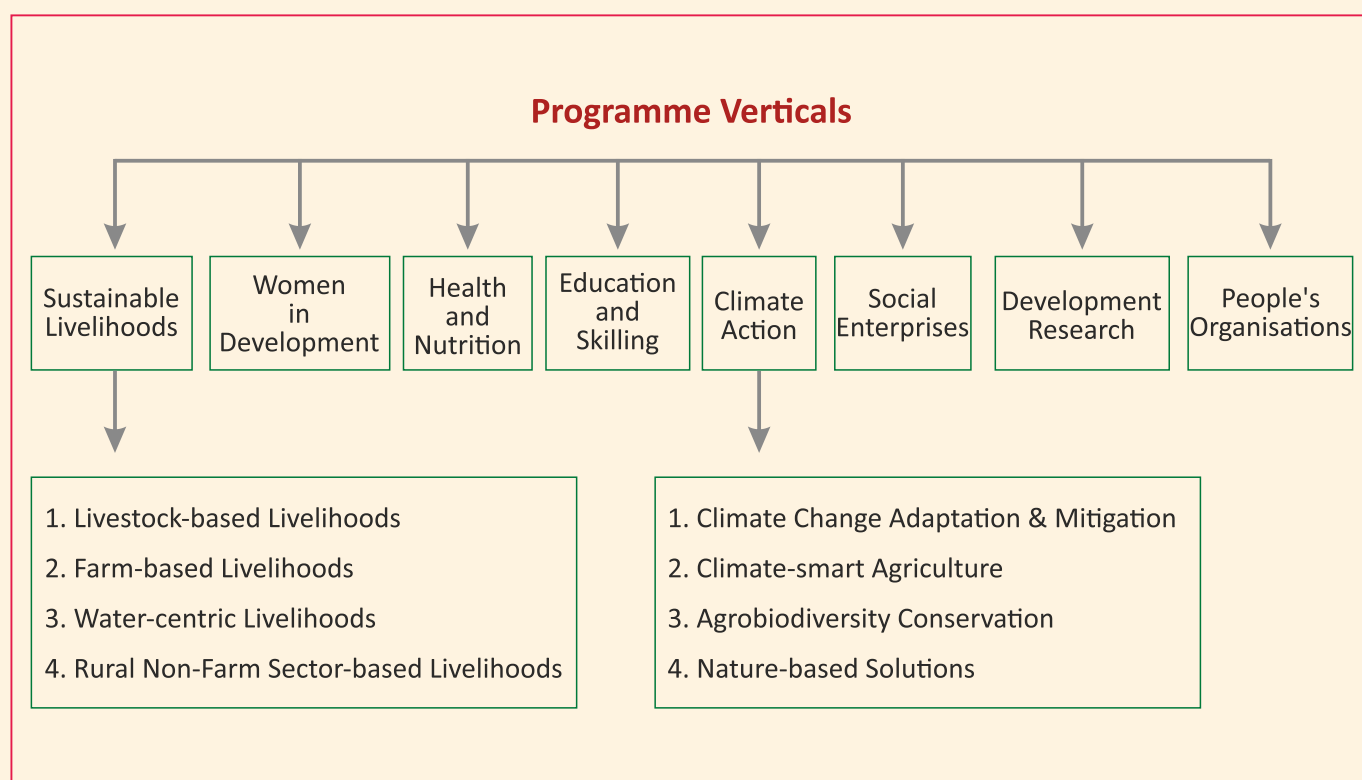


BAIF Strategic Plan 2030: A Roadmap for Rural Transformation

BAIF has been at the forefront of rural transformation in India for nearly six decades. It has been creating pathways for prosperity, dignity, and resilience for the most disadvantaged communities through its pioneering work in sustainable rural livelihoods. Looking ahead, Strategic Plan 2030 has been developed through a consultative process within the organisation taking into account both local as well as global challenges and opportunities. This Plan serves as a roadmap for sustainable rural development focussing on grassroots actions, innovations, research and partnerships. It marks a significant leap forward - the changing context underscores the need for resilience, diversified livelihoods and stronger rural economies. The programmatic shifts include creation of new collar and green collar jobs for rural youth through farm-based, non-farm and social enterprises. Greater focus on women farmers and gender-sensitive approaches,

leveraging digital ecosystems, climate change adaptation and mitigation, research and development, market-driven production and value chain integration through people's organisations have been planned.

The goal is to bring about a positive change in the lives of 10 million rural families belonging to economically weaker sections of the society, from the present level of 4 million families, while contributing to the national and global sustainable development goals of addressing Poverty and Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Social and Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Sustainable Communities and Climate Action. The strategies to achieve these goals are empowerment and skilling of the local people, building social capital and collaborations with national and international science and technology institutions.



SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Livestock-based Livelihoods

Goals: ■ Sustainable livelihoods ■ Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions ■ Enteric methane emission reduction ■ Improved feed, disease and dung management ■ Animal welfare

Outreach: ■ 32,94,436 (cum. 81,70,192) families ■ 104,986 villages ■ 351 districts ■ 13 states

Performance: ■ 55,09,355 inseminations with 45 to 50% conceptions at doorsteps, using 33.49% exotic and crossbred bull semen, 22.86% indigenous cattle breed semen and 42.65% buffalo semen

Reproduction Biotechnology: ■ Total 995 in vitro embryos produced; 336 embryos transferred under field conditions and 72 in vitro fertilised progenies of diverse breeds produced

Sex-Sorted Semen Technology: ■ 341,128 inseminations performed with sex-sorted semen with 43.5 % conceptions and birth of 92 % female calves ■ 288,816 doses (0.28 million) produced from 35 High Genetic Merit bulls of various breeds at BAIF's Stud Farm ■ 307,227 doses (0.3 million) supplied to BAIF field programmes, State Governments and Milk Unions ■ 116,148 sex-sorted semen supplied to Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme - Sexed Semen under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Government of India.

Impact: 7.99 million cows and buffaloes born under the programme are in milk, yielding 9.29 million tons per annum ■ Contributing about ₹ 24,971 crores (249.71 billion) to the rural economy annually, enabling smallholders to earn their livelihood. ■ Disease Surveillance Programme through five disease investigation laboratories to maintain high yielding disease-free animals ■ Precious Gir and Sahiwal breeds conserved through 39 centres in 753 villages of Saurashtra, Gujarat, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh. Technical support extended to three *Gaushalas* (Cattle Rearing Centres) as Centres of Excellence.



Climate-resilient livelihoods

Goat Development: ■ 39,769 families ■ 1,199 villages of Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra ■ 92,817 goats of Sirohi, Black Bengal, Jamunapari, Barbari, Beetal, Osmanabadi, Gohilwadi, Kachchi, African Boer and nondescript breeds ■ 3,287 kids born ■ Capacity enhancement of 2,431 goat keepers ■ 455 elite bucks distributed ■ 87 Artificial Insemination Technicians trained ■ 5,504 AIs performed



Goat keeping: Support for landless

Table 1. Statewise Performance of Livestock Development Programme

States	Districts	Centres	Villages (Cum.)	Families (2024-25)	Families (Cum.)	Total Insem. (2024-25)
Uttar Pradesh	75	1335	45008	1168236	1258138	2289740
Rajasthan	27	426	9156	456546	485150	894828
Uttarakhand	13	221	4372	88444	382997	121516
Karnataka	28	176	3100	123361	550017	235020
Andhra Pradesh	15	83	683	74753	229280	92287
Telangana	20	140	2914	128243	258637	141745
Tamil Nadu	2	4	44	2054	2465	3303
Bihar	37	807	15480	552120	2188754	801955
Odisha	23	669	4883	95182	180610	74429
Jharkhand	20	143	3645	112213	1052218	172636
Maharashtra	33	458	9561	349742	777303	476875
Gujarat	25	146	3625	79931	508243	96028
Madhya Pradesh	33	126	2515	63611	296380	108993
Total	351	4734	104986	3294436	8170192	5509355

Farm-based Livelihoods

Goals: ■ Sustainable livelihoods ■ Combating hunger and ensuring food security ■ Ecosystem and biodiversity restoration ■ Carbon sequestration ■ Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

Outreach: ■ 2,828 ha (cum.96,203) ha ■ 7,625 (cum. 241,063) tribal and poor families ■ 376 (cum. 7,756) villages ■ 13 states



Replication: *Wadi* model scaled up in 29 states and Union Territories with the support of NABARD.

New Climate-Resilient Interventions under *Wadi*:

Fruit crops: ■ Mango (kesar, banganapalli, alphonso, kothapalli kobbari, rajapuri), guava (Lucknow-49), sweet orange and pomegranate (bhagva), cashew (V4 & V7), apple, ber, gunda, papaya (variety red lady, vinayak, VNR Aameena), coconut, sapota (cricket ball), acid lime (kagazi and balaji), coconut (kumta), jackfruit, coffee (robusta and arabica), nagpur mandarin ■ Native mango varieties introduced in *Wadis* ■ Jackfruit variety - 'Prakash Chandra' introduced on a pilot scale ■ Neem, pongamia, arjuna, tamarind, custard apple, banyan, mahogany, teak, karonda, amla, drumstick, silver oak, casuarina, malabar neem, gliricidia, shisham, khejri are promoted along borders ■ **Trellis-based Vegetable Cultivation:** Trellis-based multi-layer vegetable cultivation approach promoted: Ivy gourd, pointed gourd, bottle gourd, yardlong beans, bitter gourd, ridge gourd ■ **Vegetable Cultivation:** Green peas, tomato, chilli, potato, brinjal, cauliflower, broccoli and capsicum ■ **Grafted Vegetables** such as brinjal and chili piloted. Initiated trials of grafted tomato ■ **Floriculture Crops:** Chrysanthemum, marigold, jasmine, rose, gladiolus ■ **Other Cash Crops:** Strawberry, turmeric, black pepper, watermelon, garlic and onion ■ 62 low-cost bamboo-based polyhouses introduced in

Uttarakhand ■ Coffee-based *wadis* in Kodagu and Periyapatna, South Karnataka ■ Soil improvement measures, soil test-based fertiliser application, production and use of jeevamrut, dashparni ark and vermicompost

Impact: ■ Food and nutrition security ■ Generating additional income of ₹ 1,740 crores (17.4 billion) / year to 2.4 lakh (0.2 million) families with an average additional income of ₹ 72,000/ annum/family ■ Reduction in distress migration ■ Increased green cover ■ 2.2 million tons of carbon sequestered (7.9 million t CO₂ eq.) through established *wadis* ■ Significant contribution to trees outside forest.



Supplementary source of income

Table 2. Statewise Coverage of Agri-horti-forestry (*Wadi*) Programme

	On-Going Projects				Completed Projects		Cumulative Coverage	
	New Coverage in 2024-25 (On-going Projects)		Cumulative On-going Projects				On-going and Completed Projects	
States	New Villages	New Families benefitted during the Year	Total No. of Villages	Total Families	No. of Villages	Families	No. of Villages	Families benefitted
Uttar Pradesh	58	250	68	280	146	4642	214	4922
Rajasthan	1	161	118	2530	773	28802	891	31332
Uttarakhand	-	-	1	25	37	1342	38	1367
Karnataka	20	200	195	1060	567	21547	762	22607
Andhra Pradesh	26	125	26	125	23	127	49	252
Telangana	15	30	52	518	5	35	57	553
Tamil Nadu	3	37	9	62	-	-	9	62
Bihar	-	-	-	-	42	1020	42	1020
Odisha	6	83	6	83	174	694	180	777
Jharkhand	10	150	45	950	104	2170	149	3120
Maharashtra	226	5831	255	6831	3893	115270	4148	122101
Gujarat	-	315	14	1419	796	41731	810	43150
Madhya Pradesh	11	443	158	3333	249	6467	407	9800
Total	376	7625	947	17216	6809	223847	7756	241063

Water-centric Livelihoods

Goals: ■ Watershed-based resource conservation ■ Water use efficiency ■ Rainwater harvesting and storage ■ Innovative water management ■ Food security ■ Land degradation neutrality ■ Ecosystem restoration and enhancement ■ Improved cropping systems ■ Region-specific and water-positive village approaches in participatory mode ■ Soil carbon enrichment ■ Climate-smart and sustainable natural resources management

Outreach: ■ 28 (cum. 843) watersheds covering 14,635 (cum. 401,336) ha ■ 18,767 (cum. 322,705) families in 221 (cum. 2,115) villages in 15 states

Key Outcomes:

- National Water Award 2023 for First Rank in Best Civil Society category by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India. BAIF received the award at the hands of the Hon. President of India Smt. Droupadi Murmu on October 22, 2024 in New Delhi.
- Technical Institute for Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh states for development of Drought Mitigation Pilot Projects for 50,000 families under the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India. Drought Mitigation plans have been developed for selected blocks of three districts in Gujarat and two districts in Uttar Pradesh.
- Water Neutrality initiatives supported by Cipla Foundation in Satara and Nashik, Maharashtra, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh and Solan, Himachal Pradesh.
- Assessment Study on Alliance for Water Stewardship and proposal development supported by Hindustan Unilever, were conducted in Khamgaon, Maharashtra and Silvassa and Gandhidham, Gujarat.



Water conservation for water security and resilient agriculture

- River basin-level development in the upper catchments of Godavari, Krishna and Ghod rivers, supported by ITC, Signate, Hindustan Unilever Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd. and Mahindra & Mahindra.
- Springshed development in Sirsi, Karnataka and Satara and Palghar, Maharashtra, supported by NABARD and ACG Cares Foundation.
- Climate-proofing of watersheds supported by Schaeffler in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- Conservation of 12.06 million m³ of water, development and rejuvenation of 3,743 structures and micro-irrigation of 3,958 ha achieved under integrated water resources management.
- MoU signed with Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee for surface water and groundwater management research and extension.
- Partnership with National Chemical Laboratory for development of biodegradable hydrogel.
- GIS portal developed to plan, assess, monitor and document rural development projects with focus on natural resources management, for improved efficiency and impact.
- NRM and climate action programmes implemented in 15 states, created potential to mitigate 19,112 tCO₂e during the year (cum. 405,813 tCO₂e).

Impact:

- Groundwater table raised water security
- Improved green cover and micro-climate
- Increase in agricultural productivity by 35 - 40%
- Water conservation 12.06 MCM
- Person days of 525,980 generated
- ₹ 2,201 crores (22.01 billion) additional income generated

Table 3. Coverage under Water-centric Livelihoods Programme

States	Coverage during 2024-25				Cumulative till 2024-25			
	Villages (No.)	Watersheds (No.)	Area (ha)	Families benefitted	Villages (No.)	Watersheds (No.)	Area (ha)	Families benefitted
Uttar Pradesh	3	-	213	1567	109	15	9420	5269
Rajasthan	30	2	1078	1963	226	27	14819	25441
Uttarakhand	1	1	10	51	64	4	799	3397
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	-	15	1	1	-	15
Karnataka	9	2	1218	1137	177	61	27571	15143
Andhra Pradesh	70	5	1961	1536	219	32	21566	18505
Telangana	19	4	1892	1961	114	46	28255	22049
Tamil Nadu	4	2	302	815	10	3	702	1532
Bihar	-	-	61	178	47	6	6884	8514
Odisha	15	-	-	47	67	4	232	619
Jharkhand	4	-	3	98	47	-	108	1479
Chhattisgarh	21	1	-	56	24	1	-	156
Maharashtra	36	9	6093	6337	415	260	96117	75395
Gujarat	2	-	1314	2194	427	337	170499	130419
Madhya Pradesh	6	1	490	812	168	46	24364	14772
Total	221	28	14635	18767	2115	843	401336	322705

Rural Non-Farm Sector-based Livelihoods

Goals: ■ Alternate source of income from locally available resources ■ Reduce risks associated with seasonal and unpredictable farming ■ Alignment with Government of India schemes ■ Reduce dependency on agriculture

Strategies: ■ Bridge the gap between rural livelihood opportunities and skills ■ Review the changing aspirations of youth in rural areas ■ Skill mapping ■ Design intervention-specific training material and business plans, savings, cash flow and marketing ■ Integration of farm and non-farm areas for enhanced quality of life and local economy development

Approaches: ■ Engagement and skilling of rural families, women and self-help groups ■ Handholding through input support, technical guidance and linkages with accredited training institutes such as Rural Self Employment Training Institute and State Rural Livelihoods Mission, training and field visits.



Mobile cart enterprise in Jharkhand

Target Groups: Youth, women, self-help groups, progressive farmers and landless.

Types of Enterprises: ■ Homestead businesses ■ Choice of enterprises as per individual interest ■ Individual and group-based enterprises ■ Preference for women-centric rural enterprises ■ Skill-based micro-enterprises for youth ■ Promotion of rural cuisine outlets (*Nahari*) ■ Farm input enterprises ■ eDost services for digital inclusion

Outreach: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana ■ 28,617 families ■ 5,768 youth trained in various vocations ■ Emergence of 955 rural entrepreneurs

Impact: ■ 240 enterprises promoted (cum. 1,248 since 2020) ■ Increase in household income ■ Reduced dependency on agriculture or wage labour ■ Skill enhancement ■ Scope for marketing of products



Women-centric enterprise in Odisha

Samruddha Gram (Holistic Village Development)

Approaches: ■ Participatory village development planning and project design
■ Convergence of on-going mainstream programmes for holistic development with government schemes ■ Livelihood opportunity
■ Community prosperity

Outreach: 11,075 families during the year (34,520 cum. since 2020 - starting year) from 37 villages during the year (cum. 321 since 2020) in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Programmes: ■ Community development initiatives ■ Convergence and leverage of government schemes ■ Cattle and small ruminants ■ Natural resources management
■ Skill-based livelihoods ■ Improved agriculture
■ Water resources development ■ Renewable energy and rural innovations ■ Infrastructure development ■ Climate-smart agriculture and climate adaptation and mitigation ■ Women empowerment, improved health and nutrition through kitchen gardens ■ School-based interventions ■ Clean homes

Methodologies: ■ Assessment of local problems and opportunities ■ Augmentation and use of resources available with households



Community empowerment through safe drinking water system

■ Adoption of relevant technologies ■ Family, area and group-based ■ Training and Capacity building of village panchayat and groups
■ Partnerships with stakeholders

Outcomes: ■ 82 holistic villages developed
■ People's initiatives ■ Improved income and quality of life ■ Improved social security for women ■ On-going government welfare schemes tapped



Solar-based clean drinking water system for improved health

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Goals: ■ Gender sensitivity ■ Empowerment
■ Community and cadre development ■ Digital/
financial inclusion ■ Enterprise promotion
■ Skill development ■ Breaking the glass ceiling

Outreach: ■ 585,780 rural and tribal women
■ 400 digital *sakhis* ■ 335 field facilitators
■ 400 *Gram sakhis* ■ 9,326 entrepreneurs
trained ■ 400 Artificial Insemination Technicians
trained ■ 789 SHGs with 9,468 members
■ Three women-led Farmer Producer
Organisations (FPOs) ■ 40% participation of
women in FPOs.

Income generation activities: ■ Food counters
(*Nahari*) ■ Bakery ■ Millet products ■ Noodle
making unit ■ Rice processing unit ■ Chilli
processing unit ■ Papad making ■ Pickle making
■ Grocery stores ■ Poultry shop ■ Stitching unit
■ Dairy farming ■ Hatchery unit ■ Poultry
farming ■ Goat rearing ■ *Wadi* ■ Organic
vegetable production ■ PROM unit ■ IRESA and
solar enterprises ■ Vermicompost unit
■ Internal money lending ■ Custom hiring
centre ■ Agri-business centre ■ Flour mill
■ Paper plate making ■ Floor cleaner (phenyl)
making ■ Footwear production ■ Nursery
raising ■ Mushroom cultivation ■ Beauty
parlour and cosmetic store ■ Decorative incense
sticks made from cow dung

Programmes: ■ Strengthening of existing SHGs
and newly formed FPOs ■ Group formation and
leadership development ■ Training in skills
development including driving heavy farm
machinery vehicles ■ Women community cadre
development ■ Entrepreneurial incubation and
support ■ Rural non-farm enterprises through
business planning and enterprise mapping
■ Internal money lending for on-farm and off-



Digital literacy skills

farm activities ■ Women-centric farming
■ Celebration of significant events ■ Leveraging
support from on-going government schemes
■ Value chain development of farm-fresh
vegetables and flowers ■ Awareness on
community health and social issues

Impact: ■ Improved nutrition and health
■ Trained in farm and non-farm-based
livelihoods ■ Access to improved agriculture
practices ■ Community empowerment through
doorstep services by digital and financial
catalysts ■ Functional literacy ■ Access to
government schemes for better livelihood
■ Economic empowerment ■ Movement of
SHGs, FPOs and CBOs ■ Institutional capacity
building ■ Liaisoning and networking ■ Skills
development

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Goal: Improved health and nutrition of rural and tribal communities especially, women and children.

Outreach: 191,083 households in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and Jharkhand.

Programmes: ■ Preventive health care access by all the households ■ Drudgery reduction, nutrition security, potable drinking water with 710 water filters ■ Clean homes with 153 smokeless *chulhas* ■ Food and nutrition security for 24,030 households with establishment of 19,640 kitchen gardens ■ Capacity building of traditional healers - the first point of contact in remote and tribal areas ■ Promotion of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) among 3,482 households with 250 sanitary toilets and 180 soak pits ■ Health camps (781) included screening of 1,500 rural women for anaemia, adolescent health, reproductive and child health, vision and general health ■ Capacity building of

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *Anganwadi* workers and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) with a focussed 1000 days approach and Infant Child Young Nutrition Health implemented through the healthy village project. ■ Sustainable menstruation with reusable sanitary napkins and installation of vending machine ■ Screening of 200 women for early detection of cervical and breast diseases ■ Awareness through participatory learning approach among 48,000 households on adulteration in spices and its health hazards. ■ Nutrition management among malnourished children, mothers, agri-nutri initiatives, demonstration of recipes and wild food festivals ■ Monitoring by Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee about the health condition of the communities ■ *Anganwadi* Centres (15) renovated and scaled up as Smart *Anganwadis*

Impact: Improved health and nutrition of women, children, rural and tribal communities, increased health literacy and community empowerment.



Nutritional supplement for children

EDUCATION AND SKILLING

Education

BAIF has promoted formal and non-formal educational initiatives for socio-economic development and empowerment of the community. During the year, 214,335 children from 248 schools in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal were benefitted and cum. 282,163 students from 813 schools.

Dr. Manibhai Desai Navchetan Secondary School: The Dr. Manibhai Desai Navchetan Madhyamik School at Chondha village in Navsari district of Gujarat, established by the Navchetan Manav Vikas Mandir in 2001, continued to impart holistic education to 190 girls and 66 boys from 25 villages in five tribal blocks of Navsari, Valsad, Dangs and Tapi districts. Residential facilities to accommodate 148 tribal girls and 54 tribal boys with well furnished rooms, dining halls and playgrounds, streamlined educational opportunities for tribal children. A structured school calendar and timetable with focus on digital learning, hands-

on Science and improved communications skills in English resulted in 98% students successfully qualifying in the Secondary Board examination and 100% students qualifying in the Higher Secondary Board (Arts and Science streams) examination. The students were guided for pursuing higher education in medical and para-medical courses. One of the students obtained admission in the Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) degree course. Introduction of the Commerce stream in addition to the Science and Arts streams was a significant aspect. Modernisation of the school kitchen with focus on quality control, ensured nutritious food for the students. Modern infrastructural facilities were enabled with the construction of a building with 12 classrooms equipped with smart boards, a computer laboratory and library with the support of L&T Public Charitable Trust.

Shikshan-Mitra Programme: This life education-oriented school-based programme with experiential learning through natural



Access to science skills



surroundings as its chosen methodology, is aligned with the National Education Policy 2020. The programme reached out to 425 rural and tribal boys and girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years from 2 schools in Ahilyanagar district of Maharashtra. A harmonious co-existence between the education ecosystem and technology promotion, health, hygiene and soft skills development such as team building, formation of student committees, school-based projects led by students, transition to solar electricity, availability of clean drinking water and coaching facility for competitive examinations were the significant initiatives.

Functional Literacy Programme in Bundelkhand Region: Capacity building of 1,250 women with functional, financial and digital literacy skills, was strengthened through 50 Functional Literacy Centres and three Women Literacy Programme Federations in Chitrakoot, Banda and Hamirpur districts. The women acquired practical skills such as numeracy for household management, awareness of financial systems including savings and banking and the use of digital tools to access government schemes and online services. The Bundelkhand Entrepreneurship Development Project with its focus on skill development, value addition and strengthening of women's groups, resulted in the emergence of 33 women-led micro-enterprises and improved livelihoods.

Holistic School-based Interventions: Construction of classrooms, renovation of

existing school facilities including libraries, provision of smart boards and elearning facilities, installation of water tanks and drinking water purifiers, construction and renovation of toilets, access to hygienic accessories by adolescent girls in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, sessions on menstrual hygiene, modernisation of science and computer laboratories and distribution of educational kits, books for the school library, sports equipment and stationery were some of the interventions.

Health camps, training in nutrition garden management, fencing in Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand enhanced outdoor learning and protection. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) initiatives such as handwashing stations and hygiene education ensured access to safe water by more than 800 students, and better attendance in schools in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Remedial classes, cultural and sports events were also promoted.

Smart School Programme: Digitalisation of 90 classrooms with interactive panels, smart boards, computers, library, school infrastructure, installation of solar street lights, promotion of convenient facilities for girls and Building as Learning Aid (BALA) concept of colourful wall paintings, reached 210,260 children from 123 schools in Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

These activities enabled under the HDFC Parivartan initiative, have transformed the education system in rural areas.

Capacity Building

Goals: ■ Human resources development and engagement ■ Capacity and knowledge building ■ Second-line leadership ■ Succession planning ■ Knowledge building of stakeholders in the development sector ■ Resource hub for cross-learning and networking

Methodologies: ■ Customised training capsules ■ Webinars ■ Orientation and induction ■ Management and Leadership Development Programmes ■ Deputation to reputed organisations

Programmes:

■ Capacity enhancement of 1,150 employees through 217 training programmes on sustainable livelihoods, health and nutrition, gender sensitisation and inclusion, rural enterprise and micro-business development, renewable energy, post-harvest loss management, yoga and stress management, information and communications tools, leadership and management development.

■ Farmers (147,924) trained in livestock, natural resources management and farm-based livelihoods.

■ Managerial and thematic staff (98) were deputed to various external training programmes at Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture, Pune, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad, Bankers Institute of Rural Development, Mangalore, Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, Anil Agarwal Environment Training Institute, Rajasthan, Academy for Professional Assistance for Social Action, Hyderabad and Borlaug Institute for South Asia, Jabalpur.

■ BAIF Programme Director and Regional Director – East, Mr. Rakesh Warriar, participated in the Leadership Academy for Agrifood Systems and Global Forum for Food & Agriculture (GFFA) hosted by GIZ in Berlin, Germany in January 2025.

■ BAIF Programme Director – Dr. Rajashree Joshi, participated in the 1st AgSys Regional Forum: Building Bridges towards Sustainable Agri-Food Systems and the Partners for Change Network Meeting hosted by GIZ and BMZ in Nairobi, Kenya in June 2024 and in the



Leadership development for rural women



Capacity building of farmers

international workshop on 'Diversification for sustainable agroecological systems in rural landscapes of southern Asia and eastern Africa' hosted by Wageningen University and Research in Wageningen, the Netherlands in March 2025.

- BAIF Chief Thematic Programme Executive - Agrobiodiversity, Mr. Sanjay Patil and Mr. Mayur Sarode, Programme Executive - Social Enterprise & Business Development, participated in the International Conference on Creativity and Innovation for/from Grassroots held at IIM-Ahmedabad.

- Management Development Programme (MDP) was organised for 34 Project Leaders on rural enterprise development to facilitate entrepreneurial mindsets and managerial acumen within field teams.

- Thematic webinars (11), benefitted 1,068 Artificial Insemination (AI) Technicians, field supervisors, field staff, progressive dairy and agriculture farmers.

- Trainings were organised for CSR Partners - Grasim Industries Ltd. and Hindalco Industries Ltd. in capacity building in natural resources management, agri-based livelihoods and solar technology applications; Kerala Institute of Local Administration for Gram Panchayat members on climate action and climate-

resilient planning and for NGO and CSR officials on convergence with government schemes for rural development.

SBI Youth for India Fellowship Programme:

Eight youth were engaged with the 13-month residential Cohort Programme in two phases in Maharashtra and South Gujarat for strengthening water user groups, facilitating capacity building of women self-help groups for livelihood promotion, conducting menstrual hygiene awareness for adolescent girls and creating awareness on wild and indigenous vegetables for nutritional security.

Mentoring and Grooming Programmes:

The six-month-long special mentoring and grooming programme - 'STEP UP' - as part of organisation development, succession planning and development of the Second and Third Lines in the organisation progressed with the third batch and offered the mentees the next level of professional and individual development. Under the six-month 'GroomXcel' mentoring and grooming programme aimed at immersion into BAIF's programmes and work culture for campus recruits, training of the second batch was completed successfully. Both these programmes are building a trained talent pool in the organisation and nurturing them as future managers of BAIF.

Information and Communications Technology for Development

Harnessing digital power with a human touch, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) has become a key driver of BAIF's development programmes. Our focus on digital literacy and competency, digital technology enhancement and communication gateways ensures that technology aids development at every step — while remaining rooted in empathy and human touch that define BAIF's work with rural families.

Programmes and Initiatives:

Sanvadini: A women-operated extension service and outbound call centre, providing timely agriculture-related information to more than 200,000 farmers across Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Karnataka.

eDosts: Trained eDosts (141) delivered digital, financial, e-governance and utility services in remote villages of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Odisha, earning ₹ 4,000–5,000 per month.

E-learning Platforms: More than 65 low-cost modules in Marathi, Hindi, English and Odia benefitted 1,000 AI technicians, farmers, field supervisors and project staff.

Webinars: Thematic knowledge forums (11) reached 1,068 participants, including Artificial Insemination (AI) technicians, project teams and progressive farmers.

Skill and Knowledge Enhancement: Virtual ICT-based trainings benefitted more than 900 staff across 17 states.

Information Technology Audit: Strengthened IT systems and safeguarded organisational assets while aligning with strategic goals.

Donation Platform Initiative: The 'Gift a Cow' campaign on donate.baif.org.in portal, supported 40 women in Nashik, Maharashtra,

ensuring livelihood and nutrition security through dairy husbandry.

Knowledge Hub and Digital Outreach: With 607 social media posts, 34 YouTube videos, global coverage including COP29 in Baku, and 2.37 lakh (0.237 million) subscribers, BAIF enhanced its collaborations and knowledge-sharing.

Digital Transformation:

Beyond field programmes, BAIF has embarked on an organisational transformation journey. Introduction of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) through TCS iON and the rollout of Synergy Connect, BAIF's project management system, are strengthening integration, transparency and efficiency across the organisation.

ICT Perspective

For BAIF, ICT is not about technology alone. It is about combining digital innovations with human-centred development — ensuring that every digital tool enhances empathy, trust and inclusiveness. By blending field presence, local knowledge and modern technology, BAIF is preparing for a new journey where ICT drives scale and sustainability, while keeping people at the heart of development.



eDost provides essential services to the local community.

CLIMATE ACTION PROGRAMME

Background:

Responding appropriately to the climate crisis is one of the focal areas of BAIF in its deep commitment to attain the twin goals of sustainable development and environmental well-being. This is based on the realisation that unless climate change is addressed with suitable adaptation and mitigation strategies, rural transformation and prosperity can never be achieved. The Climate Action Committee of BAIF, through the Climate Working Groups, ensures that appropriate activities are incorporated systematically across diverse field programmes. Globally, accreditations from the UN Framework Convention On Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) confer observer status to BAIF in their respective Conferences Of the Parties (COP).

Significant Engagements:

- As an Observer Organisation of UNFCCC, BAIF participated in COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan and received considerable attention on the scope of livelihoods-oriented climate mitigation efforts in developing countries. BAIF Thematic Experts showcased climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives in India in various high segment events. The summit also provided an opportunity to forge partnerships with like-minded organisations to bring a united effort for climate action.
- Participating as an Observer Organisation of UNCBD, in COP16 in Cali, Colombia, BAIF highlighted nature-based agobiodiversity conservation strategies in close association with the "Six C's"- Conservation, Cultivation, Consumption, Commercialisation, Capacity Building and Collective Action.



Sustainable farming for environmental stability

A. Climate Change Adaptation

BAIF is striving to ensure adaptability of farmers to various climate change challenges and to build their resilience through the following climate change adaptation strategies:

Integrated Farming Systems: Region-specific integrated farming systems such as '*Bodi*' and '*Tanka*' have been introduced in highly vulnerable regions. Cultivation of drought resistant crops such as ber, gunda, pomegranate and budded khejri have improved livelihoods and nutrition of the families in arid and semi-arid regions. *Wadis* were established by 7,600 families (cumulative 241,063) during the year. Families (223 cumulative 324) established '*Bodis*' and 37 (cumulative 501) families established '*Tankas*'.

Farm and Crop Diversification: Short duration, drought tolerant and disease resistant crop varieties such as potato, groundnut, rice, wheat, green gram and sesamum were promoted. Trellis-based multi-layer cultivation of vegetable crops such as bitter melon, bottle melon, ivy melon and leafy vegetables were promoted among more than 11,000 farmers. Floriculture-based farm diversification was promoted among 7,800 farmers.

Resilience building Measures: Bio-pesticides, natural farming practices, organic cultivation, soil testing to determine fertiliser applications and promotion of crop insurance among 14,000 farmers, maximised benefits and reduced wastage. Various water conservation measures included broad bed furrows, soil mulching, drip and sprinkler-based

irrigation and rain water harvesting structures such as farm ponds.

Protected Cultivation: To enable farmers to cultivate vegetables throughout the year while protecting their crops from various climate challenges such as severe cold, heavy and untimely rainfall and moisture stress, cultivation of crops in controlled environments such as polyhouses and shade nets ensured production of vegetable saplings during off-season and availability of quality plants to other farmers. So far, more than 60 polyhouses have resulted in year-round crop production, better management of pests and diseases and improved yields.

Soil Health and Crop Management for Sustainable Farming: BAIF promoted sustainable farming practices by reducing the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. This was achieved with the adoption of biofertilisers and manure. During the year, approximately 17,000 litres of biofertilisers and 100 MT of Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) were produced and supplied to farmers, contributing to improved soil health and reduced negative impact on the environment.



Natural farming practices for climate resilience

B. Climate Change Mitigation

BAIF promoted the following climate change mitigation strategies during the year:

Carbon Sequestration/Green House Gas Capture: Tree plantation promoted through the agri-horti-forestry (*wadi*) programme and establishment of plantations on farm bunds and community lands contributed to carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation. Under the *wadi* programme, fruit and forestry trees were promoted on 2,828 ha during the year (cumulative 96,000 ha). The estimated cumulative carbon sequestered through the *wadis* was 7.9 million tCO₂. These trees improved the livelihoods of small landholders.

Reducing Green House Gas Emissions: As the conventional cultivation practices of rice involve significant emissions of methane, BAIF promoted climate mitigation practices such as system of rice intensification on 200 ha, alternate wetting and drying on 12,000 ha and direct-seeded rice cultivation on 4,000 ha. Promotion of biofortified Sil-KAB briquettes for improved nutrient availability and crop productivity were adopted by 110 farmers under rice cultivation.

Biochar Initiatives: A study was conducted to assess microbial-enriched biochar on the growth and yield of Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*). More than 17.5 MT of biochar enhanced soil fertility and crop productivity.

Soil Carbon Improvement: Soil enrichment and soil carbon improvement measures such as green manuring, vermicomposting, NADEP composting, biochar, BioPROM, crop residue mulching and minimum tillage practices such as direct seeded rice and wheat. were introduced. Area treatment techniques were introduced to reduce runoff losses of the top fertile layer of soil. Tree plantation initiatives like *wadi* (agri-horti-forestry), bund and block plantations of bamboos helped to increase the carbon

sequestration above and below the ground, supported soil organic carbon accumulation, improved the soil structure and fertility and promoted climate-smart agriculture.

Enteric Methane Emission initiatives in Livestock: The anti-methanogenic feed supplement '*Harit Dhara*' reduced enteric methane emissions in livestock by 17 to 20% and improved livestock productivity. Precision feeding, methane measurement devices and remote monitoring tools helped in managing methane emissions in dairy farms. Selective breeding programmes ensured dairy breeds with efficient feed utilisation and lower methane emissions. Dairy herd management practices enhanced the milk yield and genetic potential of cattle and reduced the methane produced per unit of milk. Sex-sorted semen technology ensured that 90% of the calves produced were females leading to reduced herd size and thereby reduced methane emissions. Cultivation of improved fodder varieties such as BNH-10, BNH-11, BNH-14, BAIF Bajra 1 and 5 and silage making, improved digestibility. Dung management through Integrated Renewable Energy and Sustainable Agriculture (IRESA) Model promoted the use of digested slurry as manure for crops.

Land Degradation Neutrality: BAIF, in alignment with SDG 13, created carbon sequestration potential of 19,112 CO₂e through soil conservation, water resources management and integration of efficient water management and renewable energy. Installation of 519 solar pumps (1,585 HP) benefitted 1,511 families and irrigated 805 ha. Access to potable water was provided to 6,803 families through 46 commissioned solar drinking water systems. Solar-powered drinking water towers ('*Jalminars*') which numbered 22, in Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha, benefitted 630 families.

C. Climate-Smart Agriculture

BAIF promoted the following climate-smart farming practices for building resilience among smallholder farmers:

Agroforestry: Integration of trees into farming systems resulted in soil conservation, carbon sequestration and improved biodiversity. *Wadi*-based agroforestry system was promoted on 2,828 ha during the year.

Water-efficient Irrigation: To enhance crop productivity, micro-irrigation promoted on 3,958 ha, benefitted 6,085 families.

Precision Farming: Digital tools and data optimised the use of resources and crop yield.

Diversified Farming Systems: Mixed farming promoted by integrating crops and livestock, enhanced resilience and reduced risks.

Climate-resilient Crop Varieties: Drought and disease resistant, short duration varieties such as rice, wheat, potato, groundnut, green gram and sesamum were introduced.

Weather-based Advisory benefitted 3,000 farmers who were approached by other farmers and local Krishi Vigyan Kendras for crop advisory.



Climate-smart technology for crop protection

Nature-friendly Practices included botanical pesticides, natural farming practices, light traps and pheromone traps and 15 Bio-Input Resource Centres.

To protect crops, 65 polyhouses were constructed which improved the income of farmers. To address frequent droughts, floods and erratic rainfall, a climate-smart watershed was established in Akole, Ahmednagar district to build resilience among the local community. 12.06 million m³ of water was conserved through 3,743 water conservation structures and rejuvenation of existing water bodies. These measures reduced the water footprint in agriculture through the promotion of best practices.



Climate-resilient farming

Agrobiodiversity Conservation

Goals: ■ Conservation and management of diverse bio-resources ■ Documentation and utilisation of indigenous knowledge ■ Community action for climate change adaptation and mitigation ■ Livelihood and nutritional security

Outreach: 3,552 farmers from 75 villages across 10 clusters in diverse agro-climatic zones of Palghar, Nashik, Ahilyanagar, Sindhudurg, Nandurbar and Pune, Maharashtra, Valsad, Gujarat and Sambalpur, Odisha.

Activities: ■ Conservation of 457 crop cultivars of rice, millets, pulses, oil seeds and local vegetables through eight community seed banks ■ 15 MT (25 landraces) of rice, millets, hyacinth bean, chick pea, maize, sorghum crops and marketing of seed and grain produce worth ₹ 14.50 lakhs (1.45 million) ■ Promotion of worthy crop cultivars by 3,552 farmers ■ Performance testing of 100 rice cultivars for suitability ■ Worthy cultivars of 30 pulse crop cultivars selected for promotion ■ 11 custard apple selections/varieties introduced in Nandurbar for performance testing ■ Crowdsourcing trials of 11 crops with 292 varieties/ landraces and 1,150 farmers ■ Nutritional profiling of 149 cultivars of rice, maize, millets and pulses at ICAR-NBAGR ■ Growth and yield performance of finger millet and little millet landraces at Urulikanchan ■ Five maize landraces from Dhadgaon, accepted for registration by PPV & FRA, New Delhi

Recognitions and Impact:

■ H.E. Shri C. P. Radhakrishnan, Governor of Maharashtra appreciated the conservation and management of crop cultivars.



Community conservation of traditional crops

- Mr. Sanjay Patil, Chief Thematic Programme Executive – Agrobiodiversity was awarded the Hasmukh Shah Memorial Award for Ecological Studies 2024.
- Mr. Mavanji Pawar, Field Programme Officer, Jawhar, Palghar was felicitated for his contribution to rice varietal development and agrobiodiversity conservation at the national workshop on 'Reviving Agrobiodiversity in Rainfed Areas through Traditional Varieties,' organised by National Rainfed Area Authority, Government of India and the RRA Network in New Delhi.
- Linkages were established with seed saver network, Nairobi, Vrihi – Center for Interdisciplinary Studies, Bhubaneswar, Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation, Wardha and Navsari Agricultural University in Gujarat.
- Seeds of Harmony: Conservation of landraces by farmers, communities and NGOs in the Western Ghats, a technical paper, was published in the Indian Journal of Plant Genetic Resources.
- BAIF supplied rice germplasm from Konkan region for a Ph.D. study.

Nature-based Solutions

Building on its ongoing nature-positive agriculture efforts, BAIF, in collaboration with international research partners, continued to address the challenges of monocropping, resource depletion and land degradation through Nature positive Solutions (NpS) and Nature based Solutions (NbS) in Akole and Shahada clusters of Maharashtra. These interventions integrated traditional knowledge with modern science to conserve agrobiodiversity, bioresources and sustainable management of soil and water resources, contributing to land and ecosystem restoration.

During the year, under three existing community seed banks, 11 on-farm conservation centres were established for 134 cultivars of paddy, finger millet, little millet, barnyard millet, foxtail millet, maize, sorghum, moth bean and green gram to ensure conservation and seed sovereignty. Participatory varietal selection with 377 participants was conducted for 96 varieties, along with 500 crowdsourced tricot trials for 138 varieties, identifying climate-resilient crops, enhancing adaptability and farmer-led knowledge systems. Three participative events on wild foods and local biodiversity engaged more than 300 participants, reviving traditional Adivasi culinary practices and underscoring their nutritional and cultural value. Agroecosystem services were enhanced by installing 24 Indian honey bee (*Apis cerana*

indica) hives, three bee hotels, 19 stingless bee boxes, and planting nectar-rich species to support pollinators, improve natural pest control, and strengthen ecosystem health.

Community-led land restoration was advanced through agroforestry and afforestation with native fruit and Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) species like mango, mahua, chironji and bamboo. A total of 18,200 saplings and 6,000 seeds were planted over 19 ha in Shahada, along with five agroforestry model plots. Silvipasture systems for fodder security and bamboo-based systems for land restoration were established in Akole cluster.

The Circular Bioeconomy Innovation Hub (CBE-IH) promoted circularity-based innovations through field demonstrations and trainings on biogas units, biochar production, composting, and Black Soldier Fly-based waste management. Building on last year's feasibility study, three circularity models were successfully established in the field. Over 400 stakeholders, including youth and women, received hands-on training to develop scalable waste-to-value solutions. The Circular Bioeconomy Innovation Challenge engaged college students to address real-world, waste-related challenges.

These integrated actions reflected BAIF's holistic NATURE+ approach and replicable and scalable models to promote climate resilience, biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods.



Nature-friendly practices for enriched ecosystems

Living Lab Project: Farm Sustainability with Adoption of Agroecological Approaches

Adoption of agroecological practices to achieve farm sustainability is emphasised in modern agriculture. The Living Lab approach is a platform for agroecology research and extension in smallholder farming systems. The Living lab project is being implemented at Bilikere, Karnataka. Agroecological interventions, superimposed on the watershed area and interactions among the factors of production and ecosystem, are being studied.

Biological Inputs: Agroecological principles being promoted include integrated use of organic products like crop-specific biofertilisers, biocontrol and trap crops to manage pest outbreaks resulting in reduced use of agrochemicals impacting environment positively. Increased farmer awareness about the hazards of chemical use and benefits of adopting organic inputs to achieve sustainability in the long run has resulted in the use of crop-specific biofertilisers like azotobacter and rhizobium and soil testing-based fertiliser application. Biochar use has been demonstrated conducting an on-farm research and demonstration trial. Biomass recycling is another intervention of the living lab where the dung and crop waste are decomposed by earthworms and decomposing microbial

culture and incorporated in the soil. This is an emission mitigation strategy as the traditional method of heaping up dung and allowing it to decompose anaerobically results in relatively higher levels of emission. Along with the intercrops and crop diversification, the other activities contribute towards farm sustainability, building resilience and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Ecosystem Services: Pollinators like bees and stingless bees and predators like coccinella beetle have been well conserved by ensuring year-round availability of flowers and preys. The ecosystem services realised by the farmers were documented and appropriate measures were taken up to enhance these services to increase the benefits. Additional crops introduced through diversification have ecological benefits along with economic importance.

Food and Nutrition: Food diversity in relation to nutrient availability and uptake of the farm families were documented and suitable interventions suggested to rectify potential deficiencies. Introduction of the biofortified ragi variety, *Indravati*, was well received by farmers.

Resource Use Efficiency: The optimum use of farm resources to enhance the yield without harming the environment was ensured through soil and water use efficiency. Seasonal fluctuations in the ground water table and cropping pattern interaction were documented. Conservation of soil moisture and water through water-centric interventions was adopted, resulting in crops cultivated on residual moisture. Soil erosion was reduced considerably by planting grasses along bunds and trenches. All these practices, singly or collectively, helped address climate change directly or indirectly.



A sustainable perennial-annual cropping system.

Renewable Energy

Goals: ■ Promotion of clean and green energy
■ Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction
■ Enterprise promotion

Solar Energy: Solar energy solutions tailored to the needs of the local communities included installation of solar-powered pumps for availability of drinking water and for irrigation apart from youth and women-led rural enterprises through solar-powered infrastructure. To reduce food waste, low-cost solar fencing, solar insect traps, solar-powered cold storages and solar vegetable carts linked to local markets were some of the initiatives.

The 1,230 kWh agrivoltaics dual purpose model for crop cultivation and solar energy generation was demonstrated at three locations in Maharashtra, Telangana and Karnataka.

Bioenergy: BAIF promoted biogas-based

bioenergy units at the household level through the Integrated Renewable Energy and Sustainable Agriculture (IRESA) model. This model provided a clean cooking solution with efficient slurry management system which produced organic fertilisers. By using locally available biomass to meet energy needs, the model supported a circular economy. In addition to reducing dependence on conventional fuels, it also generated organic fertilisers which were directly used by the farmers.

Outreach: ■ 519 solar pumps installed ■ 46 community solar lift schemes installed ■ 48 solar-powered enterprises ■ Two solar-powered digital schools ■ Six solar vegetable carts ■ More than 700 solar pumps of various capacities installed ■ 1,470 solar street lamps installed ■ 1,550 biogas units promoted for household level cooking.



Solar-powered portable irrigation for reducing carbon footprint.

Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation

BAIF has constituted a Disaster Management Fund to provide immediate relief measures to families affected by natural calamities in its operational areas. The focus has also been on rehabilitation and restoring the livelihoods of the communities.

To ensure resilience against extreme climate shocks in Haljora village in Bhagwanpur block, Haridwar, Uttarakhand, BAIF constructed a protection wall to protect the village from the direct inflow of flood water. This structure safeguarded more than two ha of agricultural land and directly benefitted 15–20 families. A storm-water drainage channel was developed to ensure smooth water flow and to prevent waterlogging.

Bihar was severely affected by torrential rains which resulted in devastation and destruction in the state as well as in the neighbouring country of Nepal. The combined impact of high precipitation and water discharge from Kosi and Gandak barrages led to severe flooding in several districts, displacing families and disrupting lives and livelihoods. In response to this crisis, BAIF with the support of the L&T Finance team, launched a comprehensive relief initiative to provide immediate food support to the affected communities through the distribution of essential grocery kits. The project implemented between September to December 2024, ensured timely and systematic support to flood-impacted families through the distribution of 14,248 ration kits to meet the basic nutritional needs of the distressed families in 11 severely impacted districts due to increased water level of major rivers. In regions



Distribution of foodgrains in Bihar

where access by roads was disrupted, drones were used to deliver supplies demonstrating a commitment to reach even the most remote populations. This intervention provided immediate food security and also reinforced trust among stakeholders through consistent updates and accountability mechanisms. The flood relief project served as a model for coordinated disaster response, grassroots engagement, and innovation to support vulnerable communities.

As a Technical Institute of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India for drought mitigation initiatives in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, BAIF, in consultation with the State Governments developed drought mitigation plans based on three strategic models—Convergence, Saturation and Corpus to benefit 25,450 families from 50 villages in Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, and Kutch districts of Gujarat and 20,665 families from 79 villages of Mirzapur and Pratapgarh districts of Uttar Pradesh.

SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

Social Enterprises, Innovation and Incubation:

BAIF's engagement with entrepreneurs and enterprises has always been closely linked to its development programmes. Over the years, we have partnered with a wide spectrum of initiatives that bring innovative solutions to rural challenges. This experience, combined with BAIF's strong field presence, technical expertise and community trust, gives us a unique advantage in supporting enterprises that are both practical and socially relevant.

To consolidate these efforts, BAIF has initiated a formal incubation programme. This is being strengthened by our growing network of incubators and accelerators, academic and research institutes, CSR partners and impact investors. This ecosystem provides entrepreneurs access to mentoring, knowledge, funding opportunities and market linkages. BAIF's campuses and field projects offer unique opportunities to pilot, test and validate innovations before they are scaled up.

The aim is to build an enabling environment where innovation and entrepreneurship can drive sustainable solutions to improve rural livelihoods, and to contribute to climate action, sustainable resource management and more equitable rural development.

Along with incubation, BAIF continues to strengthen Farmer Producer Organisations and collective enterprises, while promoting rural products through platforms such as BAIF Kisan Mart and baifagro.com. The interplay between start-ups and FPOs is particularly promising: start-ups gain access to an organised rural customer base, while FPOs benefit from innovative technologies, services and market linkages. By combining these grassroots enterprises with start-up innovations, BAIF is nurturing a diverse ecosystem of social enterprises that can grow, scale and deliver lasting value for people and the planet.



Rural transformation through social enterprises

DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

BAIF has been committed to development research with the objective of introducing newer technologies for ensuring sustainable solutions for the problems encountered by the farmers across India. BAIF is actively involved in applied scientific research in the thematic areas of Agriculture, Livestock, Natural Resources Management and Social Sciences.

At the apex level, a Research Coordination Committee constituting of thematic experts identifies the existing and emerging community problems with the support of the Research Focussed Groups working at the grassroots level. Development of latest technological solutions is undertaken by the teams through various on-station and on-field trials to select the most suitable technology for dissemination.

BAIF is recognised as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (SIRO) by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Government of India. BAIF is also working in

association with the Department of Science & Technology and the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India. It is formally associated with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Government of India to conduct All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRP) on Forage Crops, Animal Nutrition, Methane Outreach Emission and Animal Genetics including the application of genomics. ICAR recognised BAIF as a Voluntary Centre on Millets (finger millets) for conducting various evaluation trials under the All India Coordinated Research Project on small millets.

This Section highlights various cutting edge technologies undertaken at the Central Research Station at Urulikanchan spread on an area of 227 ha, demonstration of agricultural technologies at the Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Chaswad and on-farm research trials undertaken at various field stations in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan for transfer of technologies to the farmers' fields.

BAIF Central Research Station, Urulikanchan, Pune

Frozen Semen Production Technologies:

Semen Freezing Laboratories: A total of 125.77 lakh (12.577 m) semen doses were produced of which, 112.02 lakhs (11.202 m) were produced at Urulikanchan from 323 elite breeding bulls of exotic (Holstein and Jersey), crossbred and indigenous (Gir, Sahiwal, Khillar, Deoni, Rathi, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar, Red Kandhari and buffalo (Murrah, Jafarabadi, Pandharpuri, Nili-Ravi, Mehsana and Bhadawari). The remaining 13.75 lakh (1.375 m) doses were produced from 57 breeding bulls of Sahiwal, Tharparkar and Gir at Jind. Frozen semen doses (133.74 lakh and 13.374 m)



were supplied to the field. The remaining doses were supplied to State Governments, cooperatives and breeding agencies.

Sex-Sorted Semen Technology Programme:

Sex-sorted semen doses (288,816) from nine indigenous breeds (Gir, Sahiwal, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi, Red Kandhari, Rathi, Khillar, Gaolao and Deoni), Holstein Friesian (HF) and Jersey Crossbred, Pure HF and Jersey, and 4 buffalo breeds (Murrah, Jafarabadi, Mehsana and Pandharpuri) were produced. Supply of 307,227 doses to the field programme, dairy organisations, Animal Husbandry Departments, milk unions, private dairies and dairy farms was ensured. Inseminations (341,128) were performed with 43.5% conceptions and birth of 92% female calves.

Goat Semen Production: Out of 49,420 semen doses produced from 42 bucks, 36,679 were supplied to the field. 20 elite does were reared for buck production and semen collection.

Livestock Breeding and Reproduction Biotechnology:

Bull Mother Farm: To produce good quality male calves for breeding purpose, 95 disease-

free elite bull mothers of HF and Jersey crossbred cows were maintained. Bull calves (29) and 52 female calves were produced.

In Vitro Fertilisation and Embryo Transfer: A total of 995 in vitro embryos were produced. Embryos (336) were transferred under field conditions and 72 IVF progenies of different breeds were produced.

Livestock Genetics and Genomics Research:

Under Phase II of the 'Scaling genomic selection across the Indian smallholder dairy sector' Project in 13 states to advance multi-trait, multi-breed genomic selection in dairy cattle and buffaloes, field performance data integrated with genomic tools, covered more than 900 villages, 15,000 farmers, and 55,747 animals. 5.73 lakh (0.573 million) test-day milk yield records, 5.03 lakh (0.503 million) milk component records from 52,486 animals, 64,276 inseminations, 3.47 lakh (0.347 million) body weight scores and 5,709 linear trait entries were collected. Two novel traits - Panting Score (2.70 lakh entries) and Milk Temperament were introduced and genotyping of 19,479 samples was achieved. Low-density Genotyping-by-Sequencing (GBS) was conducted in crossbreds and 5,400 blood samples and meta data were collected in Uttar Pradesh.

Breeding Bull Production through Assisted Reproductive Techniques and Genomic Selection:

To produce 160 bull calves through embryo transfer (ET) and 39 from farmers' herds, the top 45% (90 calves) were selected on genetic merit. Male calves from farmers' herds were selected on their dam's lactation yield and Genomic Estimated Breeding Value (GEBV). ETs (147) led to 24 more pregnancies and 27 male calves, which were genomically tested. The performance of 711 Binjharपुरi cattle and 519 Chilika buffalo with an average test day milk yield of 2.91 kg and 3.48 kg and fat content of 4.82% and 8.56% respectively was evaluated. Genotyping was completed for 48 animals.



Bull calves of indigenous breeds



Breeding service at farmers' doorsteps

AICRP-Field Progeny Testing of Frieswal Bulls:

Performance recording was completed for the 15th batch with an average conception rate of 46.86% in Ahilyanagar, Nashik, Sambhajinagar, Pune and Satara.

Indigenous Breed Improvement Programme:

With 53 recognised breeds, 17,463 AIs resulted in 8,643 pregnancies and 6,874 calvings. Data on performance and growth was recorded for 525 cows and 343 calves in 753 villages of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Buffalo Reproduction Studies: The project 'Enhancing reproductive efficiency and



Remunerative price for milk

nutritional sufficiency in buffaloes through improved diagnostics, targetted interventions, and better TMR and fodder practices in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra', registered 1,484 animals and field data collection using Bluetooth-enabled tools, with blood sampling. Farmer Producer Organisations received fodder seeds, guidance and training. Demonstration plots for multi-cut bajra and cowpea were established to develop a region-specific fodder strategy for smallholders.

Disease Diagnostic Projects:

The 'Diagnostics for Early Detection of Zoonotic Bovine Infectious Diseases' projects using Oxford Nanopore Technology aimed at multiplex DNA sequencing to detect multiple pathogens through three functional laboratories, essential diagnostic infrastructure and timely reporting of results to farmers.

Environmental Surveillance as a Key Public Health Strategy in India:

With focus on monitoring Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) in Pune, Nashik and Ahilyanagar districts of Maharashtra funded by the Pune Knowledge Cluster Foundation (PKCF) in collaboration with CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, systematic quarterly sampling of soil, fodder, water and clinical materials from around 100 herd sites with intensified efforts during outbreaks were carried out for early detection, improved outbreak response and informed long-term disease control strategies.

Animal Nutrition:

Under the AICRP on 'Nutritional and Physiological Interventions for Enhancing Reproductive Performance in Animals', fertility trial of CRYODIL - an egg yolk-free, ready to use semen extender for buffaloes assessed the performance of breeding bulls. Semen doses (900) were preserved from nine bulls and distributed to BAIF's centres in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

The study on 'Methane Emission under different Feeding Systems and development of Mitigation Strategies', evaluated the impact of *Padina gymnospora* on milk production, composition and methane yield in 14 crossbred cows at Urulikanchan in collaboration with NIANP, Bengaluru. The daily milk yield from the animals in the control and test group, milk parameters such as lactose, protein, fat and solid not fat showed no effect. The digestibility trial conducted for five consecutive days showed no significant effect.

Under the second phase of the project 'Scale up and Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies on Complete Feed for Animals using Ozonated Cotton Stalk as Roughage', the complete feed plant facility with Jay Sardar Farmers Producer Company, Malkapur, Buldana, Maharashtra was inaugurated for production and supply.

Harit Dhara: Anti-methanogenic feed 'Harit Dhara' (204 MT) was produced.

Mineral Mixture Unit: Production of 280 MT and sale of 256 MT were achieved.

BAIF Kisan Mart: Various superior quality



Fodder feeding trials

products were provided to farmers, milk producers and consumers.

BAIF Milk ATM: Milk (16,748 litres) worth ₹ 589,980 was sold through this outlet.

BAIF Analytical Laboratories (BAL): The Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory screened 3,709 samples for analysis of haemogram, disease screening and pregnancy diagnosis. The Chemical Laboratory received 2,506 samples for testing parameters of soil (677), water (53), feed and fodder (976), mineral mixture (117) and fodder (ICAR samples 683). The Molecular Biology Laboratory analysed 21,889 samples for IBR testing. Under Genetics Disorders testing parameters, 103 samples were received internally and three samples from outside. The Animal Semen Analytical Laboratory processed 28,389 samples for post-thaw motility and 1,499 samples for semen bacteriology tests.

Forage Research:

The All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Forage Crops for development of improved varieties and hybrids of maize, pearl millet, lucerne, B x N Hybrid, chenchrus and stylosanthes and generation of intensive forage production technologies, conducted 24 coordinated multi-location trials in breeding and agronomy.



Special feed produced by BAIF for control of methane emission.

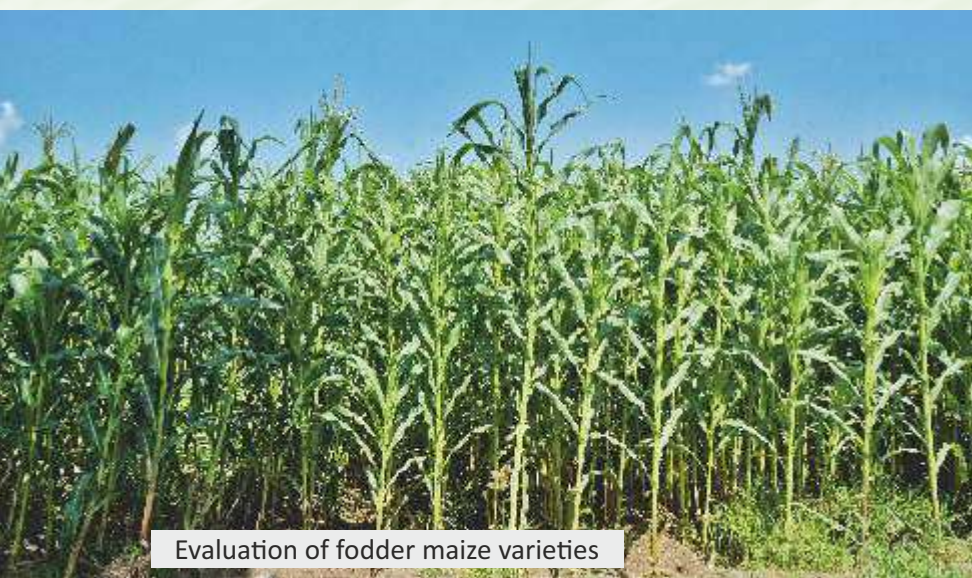


Evaluation of fodder varieties

A total of 46 new crosses of maize involved promising parental lines and four varieties such as J1006, J1007, Pratap Makka and African Tall. In lucerne mutation breeding, promising clumps of M3 generation were maintained and evaluated for forage yield and quality. A new approach was adopted for stylosanthes to generate genetic variability by treating promising accessions with Ethyl Methane Sulfonate (EMS). M2 seeds were collected, grown, and evaluated for phenotypic characteristics. The progenies of pearl millet (F6), maize (F1, F2) and lucerne polycross (F2) generations were advanced for further breeding. The Population Development Programme of BAIF Maize-8, BAIF Maize-9, BAIF Maize-10 in maize and BAIF Bajra-14 and BAIF

Bajra-15 in pearl millet was undertaken. Two entries of pearl millet contributed to the Initial Varietal Trial in kharif and summer multi-cut trials at the national level. BAIF Maize-8 was promoted to the advanced varietal trial. The Golden Jubilee Forage Garden demonstrated the performance of promising forage varieties.

Breeder Seed Production: Superior quality breeder seeds (7.2 MT) for forage crop varieties namely Maize A. Tall, BAIF Bajra-1, BAIF Bajra-5, BAIF Bajra-6, BAIF Bajra-7, Oat-Kent and Cowpea EC-4216 were produced and supplied. Forage technology demonstrations (40) were organised with five forage varieties on farmers' fields to demonstrate the benefits on BN hybrid, pearl millet, cowpea, oat and berseem.



Evaluation of fodder maize varieties

All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Small Millets:

As a voluntary centre, a multi-location evaluation trial on finger millet was conducted during the kharif season. Data on growth and yield parameters was recorded at appropriate stages. A station trial was conducted to evaluate 14 advanced lines of finger millet and 8 lines of little millet, along with a check variety. Morphological characterisation of all germplasm lines of both

finger millet and little millet was carried out as per the Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) guidelines. Participatory selection of promising lines was also undertaken and single-plant selections were made for both crops for advancement and population development.

Spineless Cactus - Green Gold Crop for Sustainable Agriculture:

The cactus arboretum recorded more than 100 evaluated accessions for growth, yield, and nutritional quality, standardised propagation and production technology for spineless cactus (*Opuntia ficus-indica*). Feeding protocols were developed for small and large ruminants and standardised for advanced multiplication techniques to meet the demand for propagules. High density planting, nutritional management, water management, and harvesting practices were undertaken on

provided technical inputs for cactus promotion and awareness in collaboration with the State Level Nodal Agency Watershed Development under the Department of Land Resources, Government of India which has included spineless cactus as an energy crop under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 scheme for enhancing farmers' income.

BAIF successfully demonstrated the potential use of cactus as food, fodder, fuel, fertiliser and fashion (Bio leather) in partnership with research and private institutes. Under the pilot cactus park, the vegan leather production unit is engaged in the production of animal cruelty-free and environment-friendly products. Workshops were organised for capacity building of 150 farmers, entrepreneurs and stakeholders from private and government agencies.



Plant Tissue Culture Laboratory: This laboratory standardised the protocol for high throughput multiplication of spineless cactus and the obtained plants, demonstrated biomass tissue cultured plants at par with cladode propagated plants for commercial production. Rooted plants were transferred to a polyhouse with more than 85% survival.

Sustainable Agriculture Practices:

A total of 17,000 litres of biofertilisers was produced of which 16,000 litres was sold for maintenance of soil microflora and promotion of sustainable crop production. Bio

PROM, a phosphate-rich organic manure was produced (100 MT) and sold as a natural substitute for Single Super Phosphate (SSP).

A study to assess the influence of microbial-enriched biochar as soil amendment on the growth and yield of Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka revealed the positive impact of biochar on crop performance with the highest fruit yield (18.2 MT/ha) and SOC improvement

various farms. More than 2.5 lakh (0.25 million) cladodes as planting material were supplied to KVKs, State Agricultural Universities, NGOs, government agencies and farmers.

The project on 10 ha under cactus plantation involving 275 farmers in Ahilyanagar district, Maharashtra, in collaboration with the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas addressed green fodder shortage and strengthened livestock-based livelihoods. BAIF



Impact of soil amendment on okra production

(0.10%) observed in treatment 7.5 MTha^{-1} Biochar + 20 MTha^{-1} FYM + 75 % RDF (T_6).

The Biochar Production Unit produced more than 17.5 MT of microbial-enriched biochar to enhance soil fertility and crop productivity and served as a demonstration model for farmers and researchers.

BAIF established Miyawaki forests at Urulikanchan (0.80 ha) and at DCM Shriram, Jhagadia, Gujarat (two ha), using various planting methods like line planting, and with trench digging. The model at Urulikanchan showed 80% plant survival, improved soil organic carbon by 0.14%, and enhanced insect and bird diversity, indicating ecological restoration.

The Bio-Dashamrut production unit, prepared ten nature-friendly agricultural products to enhance plant health and soil fertility and served as a training and demonstration centre for farmers.



Production of growth promoters

Reclamation of degraded tribal agricultural lands using Western Ghat's actinorhizal shrub *Elaeagnus conferta* Roxb:

Agroforestry models incorporating *E. conferta* with mango and cashew trees were established on 42 tribal *wadis* at Jawhar, Maharashtra. Morphological data on plant growth were recorded for the plantations at Jawhar and demonstration trials at Urulikanchan. The seeds rich in

protein (10–15 mg/g) and pulp high in carbohydrates (up to 437 mg/g) and antioxidants (phenolics, flavonoids, carotenoids), confirmed its potential to improve the diet of the tribal families and scope for income generation.

Innovation of Non-Woven Silk Fabric (Nwsf Model) – Ahimsa Silk:

This innovative approach towards silk production integrated the use of non-woven silk fabric, created from cocoons without killing, using innovative sheet-forming techniques without reeling, spinning or weaving.

Community Health Research Centre:

Under the skill-based training and health awareness for women project around Urulikanchan cluster, six skill-based, two agri-based and three entrepreneurship-based trainings were imparted to women SHG members. 10 health camps covered more than 1,000 SHG women from surrounding villages of Urulikanchan. Plantation with 1,250 plants,

distribution of four community water filters, 306 school kits for children in Zilla Parishad schools and five sewing machines for SHG women were achieved. To empower first-generation women entrepreneurs under UDYAMITA project, more than 270 women from 132 SHGs of 12 villages of two clusters in Pune district underwent medical checkup and screening of diseases. Training



Promotion of farm mechanisation

was organised for 19 women in LED light garland preparation and for 22 women in costume jewellery making.

Training and Capacity Building:

A total of 69 training programmes were organised for 1,370 participants (1,059 men and 311 women) on livestock management, fodder production and *Pashu Sakhis*.

Technology Demonstration Farm, Wagholi: As a part of green initiatives and biodiversity enrichment, a theme-based plantation with more than 8,000 plants of 25 agroforestry species was continued while maintaining the plantation of more than 25,000 plants from previous years. The farm is enriched with the presence of more than 75,000 plants of different species including germplasm of economically important species such as mango, jackfruit,

custard apple, guava, tropical apple, water apple, coconut, cashewnut and other species which has resulted in ecological niches of dry land, wet land, pond-based, silvopasture, food forest, forage plantation and aquaculture. A unit of different varieties of fruit species under ultra-high-density methods and micro-irrigation system with natural farming practices is being used for technology

demonstration, research, training and sourcing of planting materials/nursery. The nursery unit produced 3,600 grafts of mango, 12,500 propagules of spineless cactus and 10,000 seedlings of 25 forestry species. Vermicomposting activity resulted in the production of 45 MT superior quality compost which was used for agriculture and horticulture plants. Calf rearing was another activity with 24 high genetic potential (ET/PT origin) male calves and birth of 18 calves. More than 825 MT of green fodder and forage production was achieved for feeding the animals on the campus. There were more than 5,000 visitors. A total of 2,752 volunteers from corporate organisations participated in nursery, plantation, plant nurturing, manuring, vermicomposting and weeding activities.



Corporate volunteers in action

On-Farm Research

On-farm research is aimed at addressing the challenges on farmers' fields, providing effective technological solutions, increasing farm income and promoting sustainable agricultural and related practices.

Sustainable Agriculture:

Effect of various nutrient sources on growth, yield and soil health in rice (*Oryza sativa*) cultivated under submerged soil condition: To check various sources of fertilisers, optimise its use and ensure a balanced dose for paddy crop in Begusarai, Bihar, the treatments included different sowing methods and fertiliser application. The results showed that treatment of line transplanting + Recommended Dose of Fertiliser (RDF) through conventional fertilisers + Organic manure (vermicompost) demonstrated superior economic performance, a higher cost-benefit ratio of 1:2.06 and a 9% increase in net profit over the treatment of Line Transplanting + RDF through briquettes and a 12% increase compared to line transplanting +



RDF through briquettes + organic manure (vermicompost). Line transplanting + RDF through briquettes and organic manure (vermicompost) revealed good cost-benefit ratios and lower input costs with the use of briquette technology making it equally sustainable. Both these treatments highlighted the potential of briquette technology in reducing input costs while maintaining profitability.

Effect of Different Sowing Dates and Establishment Methods on Wheat Growth and Yield:

To assess the effect of different sowing dates of wheat on its yield, performance, pest and disease attack and the climatic effect on lodging and other attributes that may hamper the production potential, zero tillage and conventional sowing were added along with sowing on different dates in the experiment. The study conducted in Bihar revealed that the cost-benefit ratio was higher (1:2.45) in zero tillage with planting on 13th November recording the highest yield of 4.48 MT/ha as compared to the other treatments. Additionally, treatments practiced under zero tillage displayed better productivity and increased potential for widespread adoption.

Shading Effect of Solar Panel on Performance of Vegetable Crops:

The study conducted in Munger, Bihar, included cultivation of tomato and chilli under solar panels and revealed that the cultivation of both crops in open field has a cost-benefit ratio of 1:2.17 and 1:2.07 compared to the cost-benefit ratio of 1:1.54 and 1:1.0 of crops grown under solar panel. However, the energy production through solar panel which results in a reduced spending on electricity also



contributes to enhanced income of the farmer and sustainability of the farm.

Performance assessment of Garlic Varieties: To study the performance of local garlic variety in terms of yield and keeping quality in comparison to Yamuna Safed-3 (G-282), a released variety,



20 farmers from Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh were involved. An yield of 9.4 MT/ha gross income of ₹ 49,586, and net profit of ₹ 30,107 despite a slightly higher cultivation cost and longer harvest period (135-140 days) was observed in the released variety. The weight retention after drying was also better (92%) compared to the local variety (80%) and also the cost-benefit ratio (1:2.5) compared to (1:1.7).

Intercropping of Sponge Gourd and Ridge Gourd with Hybrid Maize: The study conducted at Dharhara, Munger, Bihar, assessed the potential of growing intercrops in hybrid maize

to optimise the income and to enhance the ecosystem. Ridge gourd and sponge gourd were intercropped with maize crop whose stems were used as a stake to climb. Monocropping of maize resulted in better plant height, cob length, and grains per cob compared to other treatments. Among the intercropping treatments, maize + sponge gourd intercropping showed higher overall yield (2.6 MT/ha) than maize + ridge gourd intercropping (2.4 MT/ha). The highest maize yield was observed in monocropping and highest cost-benefit ratio in maize + sponge gourd intercropping (1:2.17) thereby indicating better economic viability of intercropping.

Developing and Testing Farmer-Friendly Onion Storage System to Extend Shelf Life:

The study conducted in Maharashtra which aimed at developing and testing a medium-sized onion storage structure revealed that the BAIF





advanced onion storage system has immense potential to reduce storage losses (9.61%) compared to the traditional onion storage structure (27.29%). The benefits for farmers included no sprouting of bulbs during storage, ease of de-assembling and storage for more than 60 days.

Performance of grafted Brinjal: The study, in its second year, evaluated the performance of brinjal grafts compared to regular brinjal seedlings in Jharsuguda, Odisha, with focus on resistance to pest and diseases, number of pickings, number of branches and fruit yield. The study revealed an increase in plant height (141.3 cm), number of branches (13.6) and total number of fruit pickings (27) in grafts as compared to that of 130.6 cm, 9.2 and 20 respectively in the seedlings. There was no difference observed on pest and diseases attack. The grafts exhibited higher cost-benefit ratio (1:3.20) compared to the seedlings (1:3.03).

Natural Resources Management:

Assessment of water management practices under public-private partnership in Kukadi canal command area: The findings indicated that in the project command area of Pune and Ahilyanagar districts, 83.33% water user

associations (WUAs) are functioning effectively and 16.67% are partially functional. In the non-project command area, 42.86% are functional, 28.57% are partially functional and 28.57% are non-functional. These results demonstrated the effectiveness of the water literacy programme in enhancing the capacity and performance of WUAs and promoting sustainable water management practices in the Kukadi canal command area.

Impact Assessment of Water Management Systems on Land Degradation Neutrality: This study investigated the contribution of water management systems in achieving land degradation neutrality aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goal 15.3 in Jawhar, Maharashtra. Over 90% of surveyed farmers utilised solar-powered lift irrigation systems (0.5–5 HP). A majority also used drip irrigation systems for improving water efficiency. Agroforestry (*wadi*) area increased by 15.5%. Vegetable farming increased by 17.7%, with floriculture and honey collection. Significant improvement in the yield of paddy (increased by 43%) and ragi (finger millet) by 14% was recorded. The average annual net income of farmers increased to ₹ 51,315. The tree count increased from 1,386 to 3,581, with cashew

trees being the most prevalent. Migration reduced by 68%, indicating improved local livelihoods. Participation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) increased by 50% with a notable rise in women's participation in *Gram Sabha* meetings.

Animal Sciences:

Comparison of haematological changes in Lumpy Skin Disease infected animals and healthy animals: This study undertaken in Kopergaon region of Ahilyanagar, Maharashtra, during a Lumpy Skin Disease outbreak, assessed the haematological changes in naturally infected animals compared to healthy ones. Blood and swab samples (74) were collected based on clinical signs and processed. The results indicated a relative decrease in haemoglobin (Hb) and an increase in total leukocyte count and lymphocytes in cattle older than one year affected by this disease. In contrast, no significant haematological changes were observed in animals below one year of age.

Impact of *Harit Dhara* on crossbred cows: The study conducted in Maharashtra to assess the impact of *Harit Dhara* - an anti- methanogenic feed supplement on crossbred cow in terms of milk production, fat content, intake and overall health, recorded an average increase of 0.48 litres in milk yield/day with milk fat content by an average of 0.18%; increase in SNF content by an average of 0.07% and increase in average feed intake by 0.54 kg/day/animal. Farmers expressed interest in continuing the use of this feed supplement due to its benefits.

Panting Score as a Heat Stress Assessment Tool in Indian Smallholder Dairy System of Eastern Region: The study showed that crossbred cattle experienced peak heat stress during summer (March–June), with a secondary increase observed in September – October. The Principal

Component Analysis (PCA) confirmed that temperature and Thermal Heat Index were the determinants of heat stress.

Effectiveness of Oestrous Inducing Agents in treating Anoestrous in Cattle and Buffaloes:

This study conducted in Rajasthan, compared the effectiveness of two heat-inducing agents, Ovulanta and Himfertin, in addressing anestrus. Among animals treated with Ovulanta, approximately 70% of buffaloes and 75% of cattle exhibited signs of estrus, with conception rates of 60% in buffaloes and 68% in cattle. Himfertin, though slightly less effective, demonstrated a 65% estrous response rate in buffaloes and 70% in cattle, with conception rates of 55% and 65%, respectively. The results indicated that while Ovulanta showed marginally higher efficiency in both estrous response and conception rates, Himfertin remained a valuable alternative.

Analysis of Lactation Performance in Banni Buffalo: Effect of Year, Season and Lactation on Total Milk Yield: Banni buffalo, a prominent dairy breed of Western India, is known for its adaptability and high milk yield. This study used a dataset comprising of 16,131 yield records from 938 animals across 191 farmers in 14



villages of Kutch region of Gujarat. Milk production was highest during winter

(9.97 ± 2.06 l/day), while the third lactation (8.81 ± 2.55 l/day) yielded the most milk among lactation groups.

Social Enterprises:

Adoption of biogas as a clean cooking practice and adoption of biogas slurry as a sustainable agriculture practice in tribal households:

The study in Maharashtra assessed the impact of Integrated Renewable Energy and Sustainable Agriculture (IRESA) through biogas and biogas slurry on participant households. Families (49) continued to use biogas for cooking which significantly reduced indoor air pollution and drudgery of women. It also revealed a significant reduction in annual spending on chemical fertilisers, indicating decreased dependency. Increased agricultural income was also observed, which was attributed to the use of biogas slurry as an organic fertiliser.

Impact of Backyard Poultry Intervention in HDFC Parivartan Project: The study assessed the impact of backyard poultry intervention on the livelihoods of 35 households in six villages of Dharhara, Munger in Bihar. The primary impact was the addition of a supplementary livelihood source and improved household nutrition, although the direct income from poultry remained modest, averaging ₹ 5,000-7,000 annually. Households (77.14%) reported two sources of income. Additionally, the share of households with three income sources rose to 20% and 2.86% households reported four sources – indicating a shift towards more diversified livelihood strategies. Nutritional improvement was also evident from the fact that the number of households consuming eggs only once a week dropped to 43%, and no



household reported eating eggs just once every 15 days. Weekly meat consumption rose from 51% to 74%, and 14% of households now consume meat twice a week. These changes reflected improved dietary diversity and nutritional sufficiency among participant households.

Study of Paddy Straw Mushroom Farming Enterprises by Women Farmers:

The study assessed the feasibility, impact and best practices of small-scale paddy straw mushroom farming by 20 women in Naktideul cluster, Sambalpur, Odisha. The monthly income from mushroom farming ranged from ₹ 5,000–10,000 per household. As a result of the intervention, household income levels shifted, with 40% of participants reported monthly earnings of ₹ 5,000 – 10,000, 35% earned ₹ 10,000 – 15,000, 20% earned ₹ 15,000–20,000, and 5% earned ₹ 20,000 – 25,000. It also empowered women with independent income, enhanced their self-confidence and improved their status. A total of 20 women completed five cycles, produced 3,480 kg and earned a profit of ₹ 3.8 lakhs (0.38 million).

BAIF Krishi Vigyan Kendra

Goals: Facilitate quick transfer of appropriate agricultural technologies to farmers in Bharuch district through trainings, front line demonstrations, on-farm trials and extension.

Programmes:

- Capacity building of 7,209 farmers through 149 training programmes.
- Four on-farm trials were conducted on 35 farmers' fields.
- Front line demonstrations (20) conducted on newly released improved varieties of paddy (TAPI and GNR-6), wheat (GW-469), soybean (KDS-726), Indian bean (GNIB-21), onion (Bhima Shakti), coriander (GDLC-1), fodder Sorghum (CSV33MF), okra (GOH-205) and turmeric (GNT-2) covered 1,233 participants.
- Seeds (3.6 MT) and 1.28 lakh planting material were produced on the farm.
- Fodder crop varieties of hybrid Napier were promoted.
- Extension programmes (486) such as field days, *Kisan Goshti*, *Kisan Mela*, film shows, exposure visits, exhibitions, diagnostic visits,

cleanliness activity and social media were conducted with 38,386 farmers.

- Demonstration units of vermicomposting, nursery unit, livestock, azolla unit and fodder development were established.

Outcomes:

- Families (46,863) from 230 (cum. 658) villages were covered under training, demonstration and extension.
- GNIB-21 variety of Indian beans was adopted by more than 215 farmers with 28% increase in yield.
- More than 164 farmers adopted Bhima Shakti onion with 25% increase in yield.
- Horizontal spread of Green gram crop (GM-6 & GM-7) on 1,000 ha with 25 to 35% increase in yield.
- Participation of 3,250 farmers in natural farming.
- Pheromone traps for management of pink ball worms in cotton among 70% farmers ensured a favourable outcome.
- Production of 13,250 kg vermicompost and sale of 160 kg earthworms were achieved.



Field day on turmeric cultivation

Field Stations for Research, Demonstration and Training

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

Maharashtra:

Amrai Campus, Jawhar, Palghar:

This training centre conducts training on skills development and capacity building in organic farming, *wadi*, floriculture, vegetable cultivation, SHGs and community health.

Training Centre, Dhondmal, Peith,

Nashik: Accredited as an Artificial Insemination Training Institute by the Government of India, training is conducted on Artificial Insemination (AI) technique, farm-based management, natural resources management, cashew processing, SHGs and community health.



Profuse bearing of fruits on a date palm tree.

Gujarat:

Adivasi Development Training Centre, Lachhakadi, Vansda, Navsari:

This training centre is engaged in training and demonstration of agri-horti-forestry through *wadi* and farm-

based livelihoods, natural resources management, people's organisations, nursery raising and management, hi-tech agriculture, vermicomposting and other essential skills.

Training Centre, Kaprada, Valsad: Training is conducted on grafting techniques, *wadi*, organic

and natural farming, farm-based livelihoods and soil and water conservation with live demonstrations.

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



Innovative bamboo nursery at Kaprada

unit uses the neem cake and oil produced, for organic farming and use by external agencies.

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: Spread over 199 ha, 71 training programmes were conducted with 1,504 participants in livestock management, ethno veterinary practices, natural resources management, organic farming, sustainable agriculture with research and demonstrations and entrepreneurship development. This Government of India-accredited Artificial Insemination Training Institute is a Training Associate of Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Energy and Development and a member of Agriculture Skill Council of India, Bengaluru.

Gramachetana Training Centre at Surashettikoppa, Kalaghatagi, Dharwad: Jointly operated by Sarvodaya farmers' organisation and BAIF, it conducts training in sustainable agriculture, dairy management, natural resources management, tree-based and organic farming. Training programmes (101) were conducted with 2,137 participants.

Haryana:

Semen Freezing Laboratory at Dharouli, Jind: Engaged in production of semen doses of indigenous cattle breeds - Sahiwal, Gir, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar, Haryana, Rathi, Nagori and Murrah buffaloes.

Uttar Pradesh:

BAIF Artificial Insemination Training Institute, Rajapur, Raniganj, Pratapgarh: Refresher training courses on Artificial Insemination technique in dairy animals and goats improved the capacities of 412 participants through 22 batches during the year. The campus has become a source of reliable planting material for hybrid Napier.

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 Research and Training Centre, Undkha, Barmer: Engaged in training for sustainable development and demonstration of appropriate technologies for arid-specific crops.



PEOPLE'S ORGANISATIONS

Promoting People's Institutions and Farm Products Value Chain

Vasundhara Agri-Horti Producer Company Limited (VAPCOL):

The apex farmer producer organisation continued to maximise returns for 40,000 *wadi* farmers, represented by 58 producer organisations in seven states. Mangoes (231 tons) were procured from farmers with value addition through generation of superior quality products by state-of-the-art processing facilities.

Fresh mangoes (57 tons), marketed at a premium price, fetched better returns for the tribal farmers. Procurement and processing of 200 tons of raw cashew nuts and their marketing under 'Vrindavan' brand, enhanced their market value as well as the income of tribal farmers. VAPCOL generated a revenue of ₹273 lakhs (27.3 million) with more than 95% attributed to the sale of processed cashews which further led to a surplus of ₹15 lakhs (1.5 million).



Field visit of FPO office bearers

NABARD-empowered Cluster-Based Business Organisations:

Under the Central Sector scheme launched by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India to form and promote 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) across the country through NABARD and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), BAIF has been empowered as a Cluster-Based Business Organisation of NABARD in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

FPOs (54) have been promoted across these states, for backward and forward linkages, efficient procurement of inputs, processing of farm products, promotion of rural enterprises, capacity building of the Directors and CEOs and circulation of an e-newsletter for knowledge transfer.

FPOs promoted under SAMADHAN Project:

To strengthen the agricultural value chains under the Sustainable Agriculture



Value chain development



Suwana Organic Farmer Producer Co. Ltd. engaged in procurement of wheat in Bhilwara, Rajasthan.

Management and Development by Human Action for Nature (SAMADHAN) project, five FPOs have been functioning in five districts, with 505 Farmer Interest Groups, representing 9,137 members in Rajasthan. These FPOs have taken licences to function as dealers in agri-inputs and cattle feed, as well as for procurement and marketing of milk and food grains. These organisations have a share capital of ₹98.06 lakhs (9.8 million) and their annual turnover has been ₹773.87 lakhs (77.3 million). These organisations were engaged in addressing the challenges faced by their farmers in enhancing their agricultural production and income.

Agri-Business Centres: A total of 61 Agri-Business Centres in Palnadu and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh were operational. Capacity building of 931 farmers through farmer field schools, 177 demonstrations on preventive pest control, crop loans of ₹4.47 crores (44.7 m) taken by 2,097 farmers from 48 centres and procurement of 590 tons of customised fertilisers worth ₹152 crores (1520 m) by 622 farmers from 37 centres were significant.

Cattle Breeders Welfare Associations:

The District Livestock Breeders Association at Mahabubnagar established in 1996, with its

doorstep cattle breeding service facility extended to milk producers from nearly 75 villages of Mahabubnagar district, has procured more than 150,000 litres of milk per day and performed more than 12,400 Artificial Inseminations (AIs) per year through six centres. It has transformed Mahabubnagar into a prominent milk producing district, demonstrated a successful breeding model and led to the emergence of *Gopal Mitra* centres in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The AI Technicians also conducted health camps.

Karimnagar Cattle Breeders Welfare Association:

This is an apex milk producer company in Karimnagar district of Telangana established in 2002. It has strengthened dairy business by providing doorstep breeding and efficient milk marketing services through 62 centres of BAIF in nine districts. Improved feed and fodder supply, regular health camps and mobile veterinary services, cattle insurance, use of sex-sorted semen, calf rearing scheme, loan for purchase of cattle and feed, cattle management, best practices for milk enhancement and regular training of Artificial Insemination technicians and farmers, have helped the cattle owners and milk producers to increase their earnings.

With a strong field network of 1,097 milk collection centres serving 1.20 lakh (0.11 million) families from 1,148 villages, more than 1.98 lakh (0.19 million) litres of milk are collected daily. Operation of a heifer rearing project for good cattle management practices and breeding with BAIF bull semen, is another important activity which is benefitting dairy farmers along with other extension activities such as finance for setting up dairy, subsidised cattle feed and animal health camps.

Programme Implementation through BISLD

Uttar Pradesh

During the year, 22,89,740 inseminations were performed with 990,981 confirmed pregnancies, 42% conception rate and birth of 757,688 calves. Cultivation of superior fodder varieties, goat and poultry keeping, supported marginal and landless farmers.

Watershed, ravine and sodic land development, diversified agriculture, sericulture, health, empowerment of women and people's organisations, benefitted 11.73 lakh (1.17 m) families.

The Focussed Rural Development Programme in Raebareli, supported 150 farmers with vegetable cultivation, vermicompost units, shade net nurseries, fodder plots, poultry units, goat houses, and animal health camps. Micro-enterprises (60) gave a boost to the income of rural youth and women. Farmers (1,494) were trained. Registrations with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises were facilitated.



Capacity building of Digital *Sakhis*, 236 women entrepreneurs and 2.44 lakh (0.244 m) households in Kushinagar and Gorakhpur districts and access to various government schemes by 15,383 participants, strengthened livelihoods, skills and community development.

Hybrid Napier cultivation to boost Milk Production

In Poorab Nayan Deeh village of Raebareli district, Neelam Maurya, a small farmer with 0.6 ha of land, was supported with training,

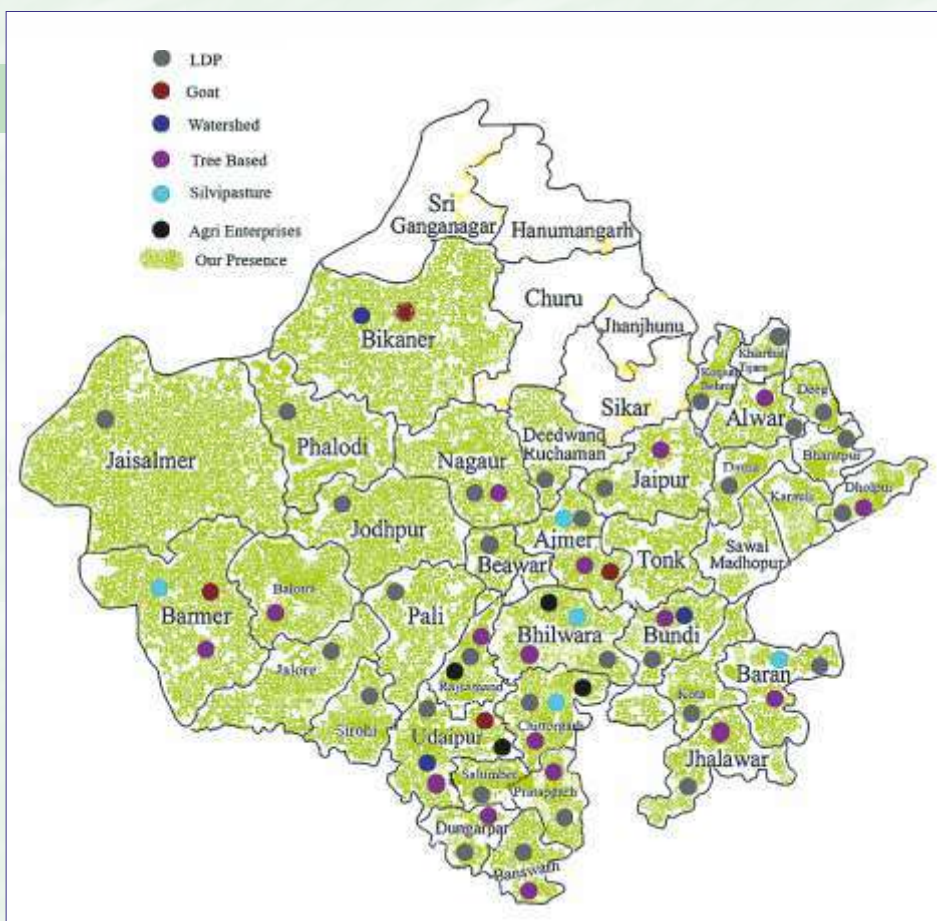
technical guidance and supplied quality planting material for cultivation of BNH-11 Napier grass. She earned ₹ 62,370 by selling superior quality fodder slips and purchased a buffalo for ₹ 62,000. Over the next six months she earned ₹ 102,000 from sale of milk, ₹ 57,000 from sale of a buffalo and ₹ 15,000 from sale of a heifer and expanded her herd. She was able to meet the household needs, educate her children and ensure better nutrition for her family.



Rajasthan

The programme enhanced the livelihoods of 4.96 lakh households in 9156 villages in 36 districts. The dairy development programme achieved good progress with 426 operational centres, 8.94 lakh inseminations, 51.76% conceptions and birth of 228,933 calves. Goat development centres (69) in 15 districts provided breeding services to farmers. Farmers (400) were supported for cultivation of BAIF Bajra.

As an empanelled Cluster-Based Business Organisation, 17 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) operated in Bhilwara and Rajsamand districts with 7,507 farmers and a total share capital of ₹109.17 lakhs (10.917 million). Four FPOs were engaged in value addition, processing and marketing of spices, amla, rose and phosphate-rich organic manure products, with a turnover of ₹1.77 crore (17.7 million). Five FPOs established under the SAMADHAN Project, covered 9,337 farmers with a share capital of ₹98.06 lakhs (9.80



million) and a turnover of ₹606.17 lakhs (60 million) with one of the FPOs engaged in milk procurement worth ₹167.7 lakhs (17 million).

The Desert Research Centre conducted research on productivity improvement of moth beans and cluster beans. Popularisation of thornless cactus for fodder was another initiative. Awareness on water conservation techniques was undertaken through field demonstrations and support for micro-irrigation.

Doubling Income from Hi-Tech Chilli Farming



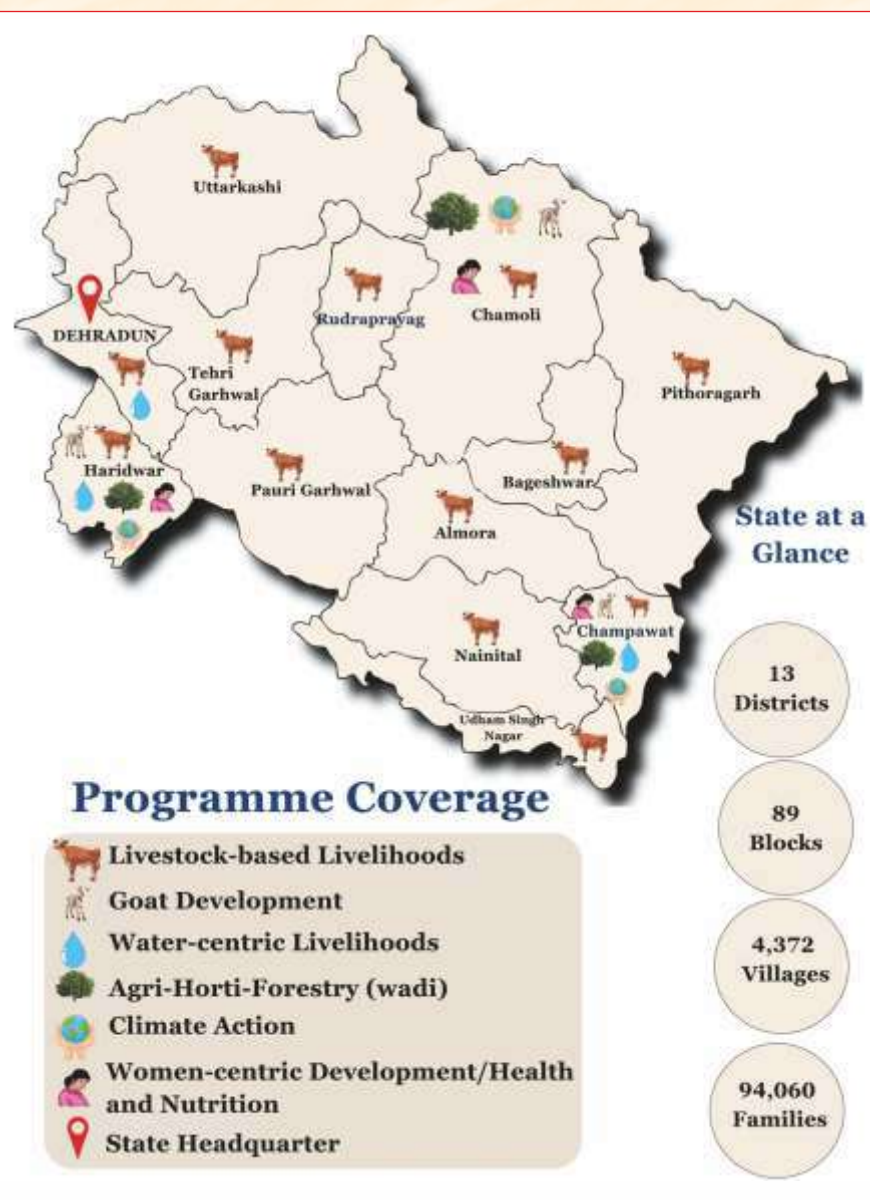
Satyanarayan Kharol a 56-year-old farmer from Khati Khera village in Bhilwara district and his family struggled for their livelihood. He enrolled in the SAMADHAN project and received superior quality seeds, a drip irrigation unit, mulching sheets, fertilisers and insecticides for high-tech vegetable farming. He utilised 0.6 ha to cultivate Krishna variety chilli and earned a gross annual income of ₹9.5 lakhs (0.95 million) compared to his earlier annual income of ₹3.5 lakhs (0.35 million).

Uttarakhand

The programme covered more than 94,060 families from 4,372 villages of all the 13 districts including the aspirational districts of Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar. The livestock development programme recorded birth of 47,693 calves including 26,492 female calves. Women (31) functioned as Artificial Insemination Technicians.

The natural resources management initiatives included 22 water harvesting structures for sustained water access. Sustainable agriculture covered 2,724 ha.

The Disaster Response Project in collaboration with Tata AIG General Insurance Company Ltd. in Chamoli in the wake of the Joshi math glacier burst disaster was recognised with the SDG Achievers Award 2023-24. Mrs. Vimla Kharkhwal, a field extension officer, who transformed the lives of more than 6,700 women in Champawat. was one of the finalists in the Micro Enterprise category of the CII Woman Exemplary Programme 2025.



Manar Van Panchayat in Champawat recorded an estimated 174 tons of carbon per ha stored in tree biomass.

Disaster Management Strategy

Haljora, lies about 20 km from Roorkee city. Surrounded by dense forest, the village is home to over 150 households for whom life becomes challenging during monsoon due to flash floods.

To address this threat, BAIF with support from Tata AIG and HVDP–Panasonic Life Solutions India Pvt. Ltd. and technical guidance from USDMA and IIT Roorkee, constructed a gabion protection wall along the vulnerable stretch between the river and the village which significantly reduced the risk of sudden floods. As a result, the cattle sheds were repaired, improving resilience and ensuring better hygiene for livestock. Today, the villagers sleep peacefully. The gabion wall stands as their protector.



Punjab

Livestock development was launched across nine blocks, covering 67 villages in eight districts including the aspirational districts of Moga and Firozpur through the Swaran Sutlej Project with support of Nutricia International Pvt. Ltd. (Danone). To create local livelihoods, advanced breeding technique and embryo transfer,



Heat monitoring device for livestock management



manure management, veterinary services, training for better health management, climate resilient practices, fodder management and community engagement through *Pashu Sakhis* were initiated with the establishment of a semen bank in Jagraon, Ludhiana.

Himachal Pradesh

To address critical challenges of water scarcity, land degradation and limited livelihood opportunities in ecologically fragile hilly terrains, the *Jal Dhaara* Project with its focus on integrated natural resources management and climate-resilient agriculture is being implemented in 4 Gram Panchayats and 43 villages in Solan district. The check dam-cum-

Efficient water conservation measure

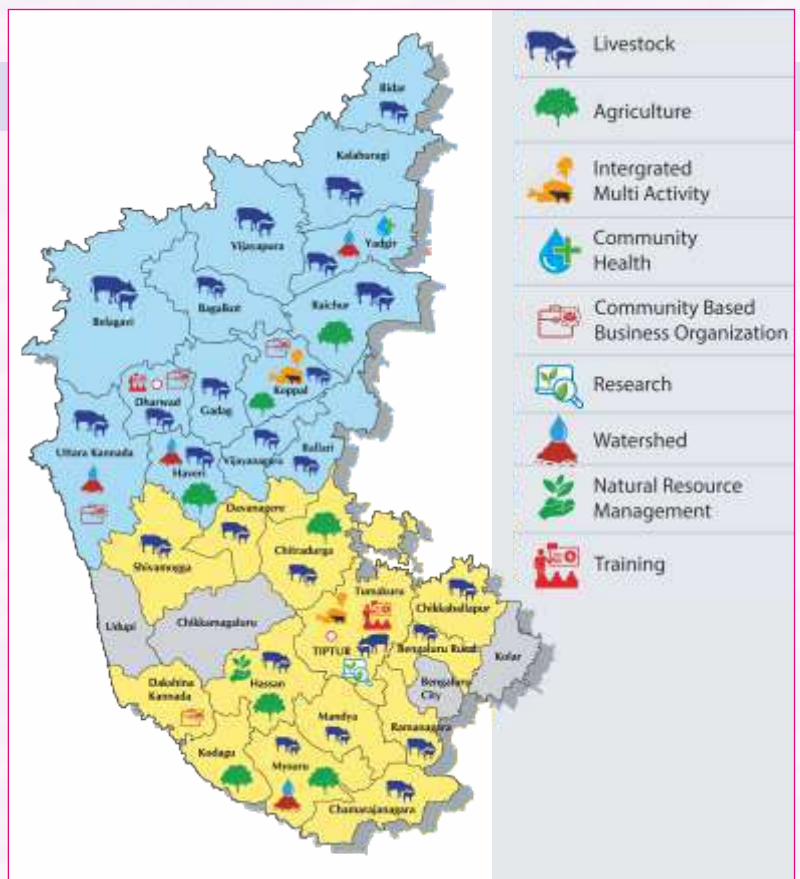


water harvesting tank with 460 m² storage capacity and a steel foot-over-bridge in Kangra were completed.

Karnataka

The integrated rural development programme covered 1.66 lakh (0.16 million) families from 3,942 villages in 28 districts including three aspirational districts. Breeding and health care covered 235,020 animals and benefitted 123,361 families from 3,100 villages. Confirmed conceptions (97,960) and birth of 72,519 calves were recorded. Infertility-cum-health camps and vaccinations (468) were organised in association with the State Animal Husbandry Department. Improved fodder varieties were cultivated by 4,035 farmers.

Enthusiastic farmers (329) from 13 villages, planted 170,960 fruit plants and 29,325 forestry plants on 95 ha. Watering facilities were provided through 17 portable guns and 6 solar pumps. Farm forestry, block plantations and agroforestry were established on 1,625 ha by 3,067 families from 750 villages in Hassan district. With the support of the Forest Department, 31,77,551 forestry saplings were planted on 1,431 ha and indigenous species were planted on 580 ha for biodiversity conservation. Soil and water conservation activities on 2,163 ha, benefitted 1,029 families. Two check dams and five gabion structures were constructed under the spring-shed watershed project in Uttara Kannada district. Kitchen gardens were established by 202 families with



project support. Two village level health camps benefitted 135 families. Clean kitchen with improved *chulha* was established by 153 families. New vegetable cultivation practices were adopted by 107 farmers. Among them, 51 farmers in Tumkur district were engaged in high tech vegetable cultivation. Seasonal vegetables were cultivated by 28 farmers in Kodagu district for livelihood and nutritional security. Six FPOs operated in Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada districts for value chain development. The Training Centres at Surashettikoppa and Lakkiahalli trained 3,237 participants.

Sweet Success from Honey



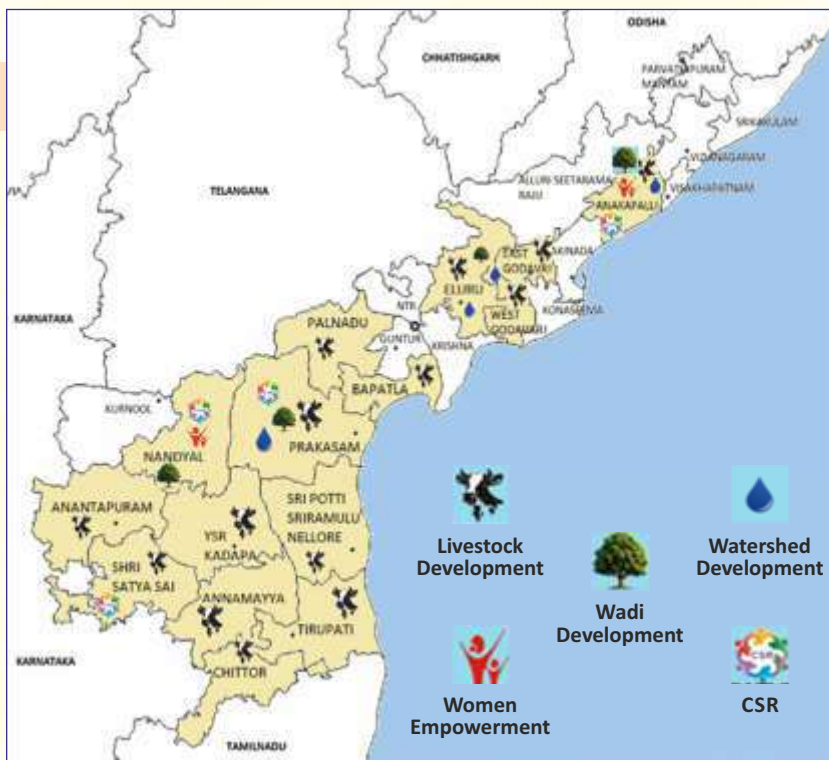
Suresh, a farmer from Bambukadu village, owned 0.8 ha of coffee plantation. He took up honey bee cultivation. He was provided with three boxes of honey bee colonies, wax sheets to establish his apiary and a honey harvesting machine. He also attended a training course on honey bee cultivation. In the first year, he harvested 4.5 litres of honey which he sold for ₹ 2,700. His coffee yield improved. He is now tasting sweet success.

Andhra Pradesh

The sustainable development programme covered 92,696 families from 15 districts including one aspirational district. Livestock development benefitted 74,753 families from 683 villages in 15 districts. Artificial Insemination services (92,287) resulted in 46,754 confirmed pregnancies and birth of 21,723 calves. Health camps (37) were conducted with the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. Cultivation of improved fodder varieties, 67,000 vaccination doses against critical diseases, 61,000 kg of anti-methanogenic 'Harit Dhara' feed supplement and operation of 33 centres by self-employed youth were the other achievements.

Bund and block plantations were promoted in Eluru and East Godavari districts on 1,408 ha. The agri-horti-silvi plantation model promoted additional livelihood and environmental conservation. Soil and water conservation ensured treatment of 2,660 ha in Eluru, East Godavari, and Prakasam districts and 184 ha was supported with groundwater recharge and improved irrigation facilities.

Digital classroom facilities in five tribal schools, solar-powered street lights, renovation of



Anganwadi centres, library and science laboratory and menstrual hygiene awareness training in three schools were undertaken. Women (190) were supported through SHG activities in Nandiyal district and 48,150 women were trained in East Godavari and Eluru districts.

Community *Suraksha Sakhis* (1,140) were trained. Awareness on food adulteration was conducted in 91 villages.

Agri-Business Centres (61) in Palnadu and Prakasam districts, benefitted 2,719 farmers with crop loans and customised fertilisers.

Empowered Livestock Farmer

Kamasaani Malliswari from A. Kothapalem village in Vinukonda Mandal, Palnadu district, was engaged in small ruminant rearing. With the support from ITC MSK, BAIF posted a *Pashu Sakhi* at her village. Kamasaani learnt best practices in animal rearing. Now she manages a herd of 400 ruminants, guides 26 fellow farmers, cares for over 2,200 animals and earns ₹ 4,800 per month from deworming and vaccination services. Reduced kid mortality, increased animal weight and value, and a 20% boost in profits for livestock farmers are the outcomes.



Telangana

The Integrated Rural Development Programme was implemented in 20 districts and benefitted 128,243 families from 2,914 villages through a network of 140 centres with focus on conservation of indigenous cattle breeds. Artificial Inseminations (AIs) totalling 141,745 were performed using both conventional and sex-sorted semen, resulting in a conception rate of 47.8% and birth of 56,093 calves of improved cattle varieties which contributed to asset creation and enhanced livelihoods for dairy farmers.

Under climate resilience initiatives, 65 families were supported with *wadi* on 26 ha. Plantation of 3,900 horticulture plants and more than 7,800 forestry plants, fostered ecological sustainability and income diversification. Additional 292 ha was brought under vegetable cultivation with natural farming and three tier vegetable farming, benefitting 730 farmers.



Natural Resources Management interventions reached 1,961 farmers, and included excavation of 6,050 m³ of tank-cum-bunds, construction of 60 farm ponds, 31 sunken ponds, 6 check dams, 14 borewell recharge structures and installation of five bore chargers, which created an additional water potential of 97,733 m³.

As a part of sustainable energy and women empowerment initiatives, 150 solar street lights were installed in 15 villages of Adilabad district. Six small-scale, women-led enterprises were established to enhance the income of poor and marginalised women.

Tryst with Poultry Farming

Mrs. Yara Santhosha, a resident of Gaddamalliahguda village began her journey in poultry farming in January 2025 with the

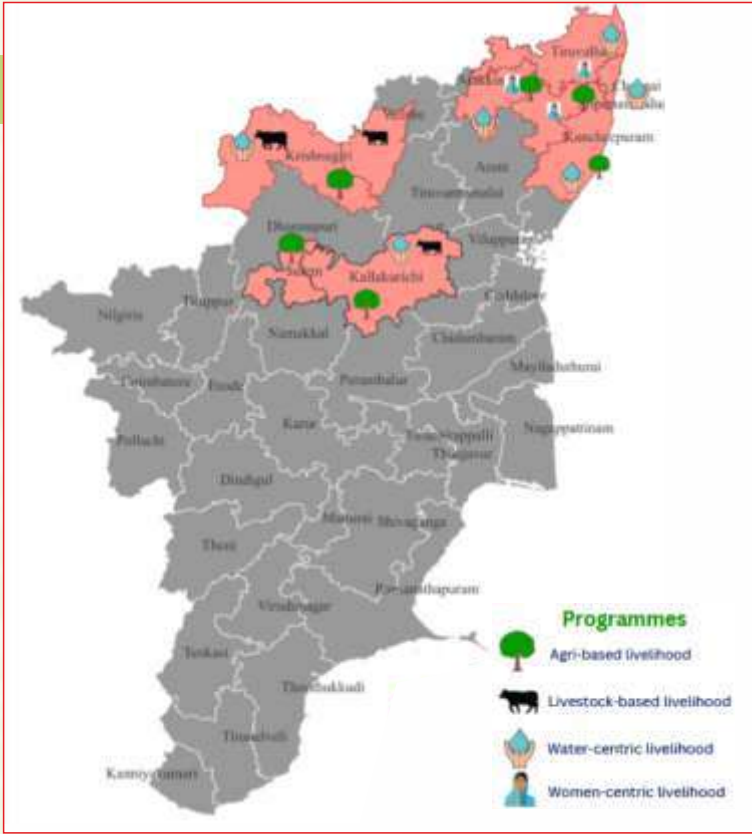
support of BAIF and Jubilant Food Works. With a modest 550 sq. ft. poultry shed, she raised 510 broiler chicks using antibiotic-free feed, ensuring healthier birds and safer meat for consumers. The project supported her with construction of shed, vaccination, feed management and marketing linkages. Santhosha maintained high standards of hygiene, proper ventilation, and close health monitoring and was successful in selling 490 birds. From her first cycle alone, she earned a net income of ₹ 29,587. Santhosha is happy with her choice of livelihood.



Tamil Nadu

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productivity and 54,000 m³ of water holding capacity. Additional resilience measures added over 13,000 m³ of storage. Coconut bund plantations for 40 families, and soil health awareness among 25 groups enhanced ecological balance. A bridge-cum-culvert connected five villages, and access to schools and healthcare facilities. The community development project ensured renovation of three government schools in Krishnagiri district, toilet construction, flooring, compound wall, roof and school beautification, increased student enrollment and improved learning.

Green Innovation spreads happiness

A solar insect trap was provided to Varadan in Mosur, in Thimiri block, Ranipet district, under HDFC Bank support. The major pests in his field included stem borer in paddy, thrips in chilli and banana weevil in banana, which led to drastic reduction in income. To control crop damage and insect pests, he spent more than ₹ 2,500/ha/season on pest management. A solar insect trap was provided to Varadan and the BAIF team demonstrated assembling and maintenance of solar insect trap. This trap controlled the population of harmful insects while enhancing beneficial insects like honey bees and butterflies in the field. It also minimised the use of harmful chemical pesticides and reduced the cost of cultivation.



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Bihar

The development programmes implemented across 37 districts reached out to 9.98 lakh (0.99 million) families from 15,480 villages. The State Government-supported livestock development programme with 807 livestock development centres transitioned into a sustainable model. During the year, 801,955 inseminations were performed with 44% conception and 2,87,010 calves were born. Fodder promotion benefitted 1,791 farmers.

The Digital *Sakhi* Project in Saharsa and the Holistic Rural Development Programme (HRDP) in Vaishali district were launched. Women (200) trained as Digital *Sakhis* reached out to 2.33 lakh (0.23 million) women, groomed 1,200 women entrepreneurs and helped over 25,000 community members to access their entitlements worth ₹ 18.6 crores (186 million) through government programmes.

The HRDP Project facilitated irrigation access to 37 ha through solar lift irrigation systems,



generating 49,200 kWh of clean energy. Farm ponds (40) and 10 solar lift irrigation units were created. Renovation of *Anganwadis* and schools, along with improved sanitation, were undertaken. The Climate-Smart Village Project which extended to all 18 blocks of Begusarai district, benefitted 61,144 farmers. Under the Gram Seva and HRDP projects, 208 trellis-based kitchen gardens were established. Five Gram Seva Kendras, installation of solar street lights and creation of smart classrooms in government schools were the other initiatives.

In response to the floods across 11 districts, with the support of L&T Finance, 14,248 essential grocery kits were distributed to remote villages.

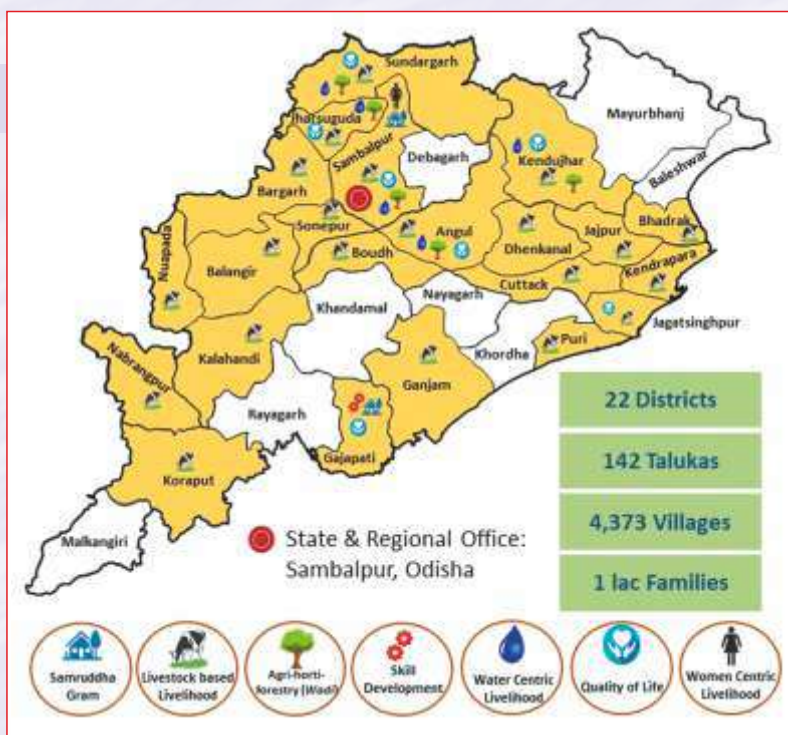
Improved yield from Natural Farming Technologies

Fuljhari Devi, 55, from Garauna village in Vaishali district, enhanced her onion yield through natural farming practices under the programme supported by HDFC Bank. She received training to prepare and use *Jeevamrut* - a simple, natural fertiliser, which helped to maintain a healthier crop, stronger bulbs and a yield that increased from 0.25 MT to 0.325 MT from her .024 ha land. She is now motivating other women to adopt organic farming practices.



Odisha

The integrated rural development programmes covered one lakh (0.1 million) families from 4,373 villages in 23 districts including five aspirational districts. Under the Multipurpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI), 1,500 local youth successfully completed the training programme. Artificial Inseminations (74,429) were carried out and 95,182 families from 4,883 villages were benefitted. A MoU was signed between BAIF and the Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Odisha for Breeding Bull Production using Assisted Reproductive Techniques and Genomic Evaluation. *Wadi* plantations (700) were undertaken and 600 orchards yielded over 30 tons of mango. Improved agriculture and trellis farming were adopted by 2,000 families to boost their income. Eleven women micro-enterprises such as high-tech polyhouses, solar-based papad making units, solar-based rice and spice units under the Focussed Rural Development Programme, generated additional employment



for women SHGs. Under SAFAL programme, mushroom cultivation and backyard poultry were promoted for sustainable income. Improved livestock development, goat and poultry rearing, transformed the lives of 1,000 families from 14 villages in Sambalpur. Orchards on 38 ha were established by marginal farmers of Keonjhar district with the support of the State Horticulture Department.

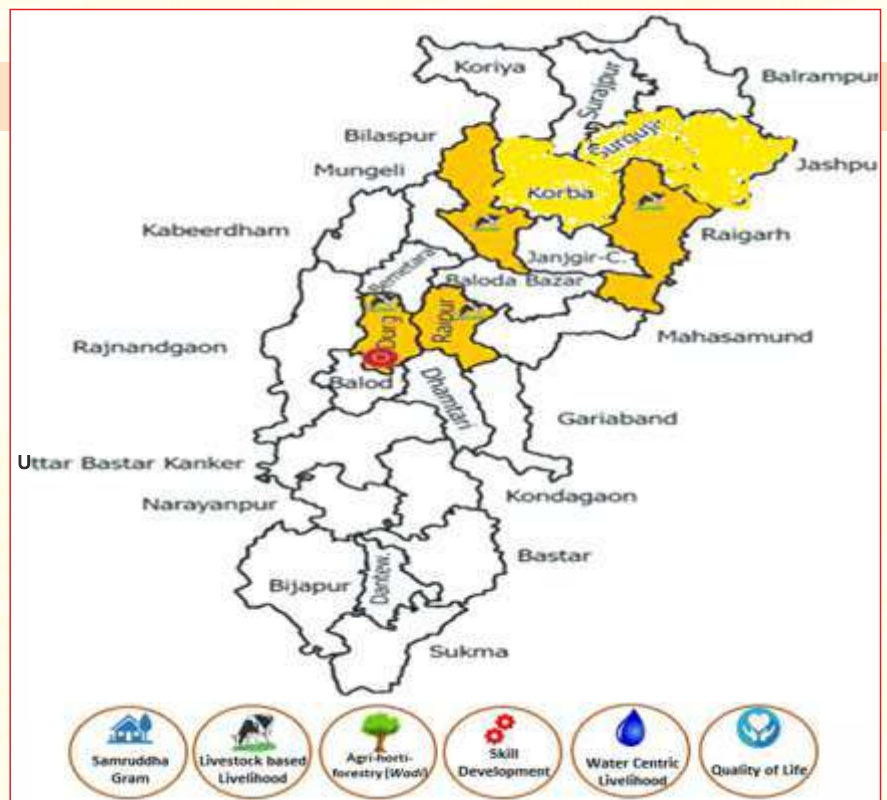


Shri. Bhaskar Padhan, BAIF Cattle Development Centre In-Charge from Subarnapur district, was awarded the National Gopal Ratna Award by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, for 'Best Artificial Insemination Technician' in 2024. He is a role model for livestock technicians across Odisha as well as in the country.

Chhattisgarh

An integrated rural development programme launched in Korba aspirational district with the support of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO), covered 40 villages with focus on sustainable agriculture, water management, livestock-based livelihoods and institutional strengthening. The project benefitted 3,495 households in the first year. *Wadi* plots of 100 ha were developed by the families. Farm ponds (28) were constructed to conserve water for protective irrigation. Lac cultivation covered 300 families to enjoy a three-fold increase in income. As a Centre of Excellence, the Vedanta Agriculture Resource Centre in the project area, demonstrated various techniques in agriculture such as high-tech nursery, hydroponics and honey bee cultivation.

The livestock development programme through a network of four cattle development centres in



four districts provided breeding services to, more than 2,000 cows and buffaloes, resulting in the birth of more than 235 female calves and benefitting 1,747 households in 91 villages. Fodder plot demonstrations (120) included demonstration on cactus cultivation as fodder supplement. The programme benefitted 5,242 households during the year.

Success with Lac Cultivation

Suchitra Bai, a lac cultivator from Acchimar village, Korba district, witnessed a remarkable transformation in her livelihood through the Mor Jal Mor Maati (MJMM) initiative supported by BALCO. The team provided her with six kg of brood lac seeds and technical guidance. She also participated in the training conducted by a resource person Mr. Anil Kumar Barman. She learnt improved technologies for enhancing lac production. With the support of the team, she inoculated the seeds on two kusum trees. Her dedication and adherence to proper cultivation practices paid off when she

harvested approximately 51 kg of lac along with two kg *Phunki* lac worth ₹ 22,060. This intervention not only increased her income significantly but also motivated her and other women in the village to explore lac cultivation as a viable livelihood.



Jharkhand

The development programmes reached out to 139,886 families in 3,645 villages of 20 districts. The sustainable cattle development model, with its focus on the conservation of indigenous breeds, benefitted 112,213 families from 3,645 villages through 143 centres in 20 districts. Artificial Inseminations (AIs) which numbered 172,636, were performed with 60% conceptions and 18,552 female calves were born. AI in goats by 81 centres operated on a revenue model basis. Under the NABARD sex-sorted semen project in Palamu district, breeding services (1,127) were availed by 732 farmers with 46% conception. Out of 179 calves born, 166 were female calves.

The integrated tribal development project, supported by NABARD, was implemented in Khunti and Gumla districts with the establishment of 900 *wadis*. Landless families (85) were supported with goat farming, poultry, bee keeping, tailoring and grocery stores.

The Holistic Rural Development Programme enabled skill development to improve



livelihoods, education, health, and nutrition in 18 villages of Senha block of Lohardaga district and benefitted 3,000 marginalised households.

The Focussed Development Programme upgraded 70 government schools and converted traditional classrooms into smart classrooms in 9 blocks of Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal, benefitting 150,000 students. Teachers were trained in digital teaching methods.

The Integrated Community Development Utthan Project in Churchu and Hazaribagh focussed on livestock development, resilient agriculture, water resource development, rural micro-enterprise promotion, capacity building, and creation of common village utilities.

Enhanced Livelihoods from High-Value Crops

Umesh Kumar Mahto, a 29-year-old post graduate in Geography from Chanaro village in Churchu block, Hazaribagh district, faced typical challenges of a smallholder farmer: low income, pest-infested crops, and poor market prices. With 0.8 ha, his three-member family earned around ₹ 100,000 annually. With the support of *Utthan*, Umesh started vegetable production. He participated in a training programme and received 675 saplings each of tomato, chilli, and cabbage, 525 capsicum saplings, vermicompost, fertiliser, a spray machine, and pest-control medicines. With regular care, these plants grew well and with very high yield, his income doubled. His success caught the attention of other farmers in the village. Umesh plans to expand his business in the near future.

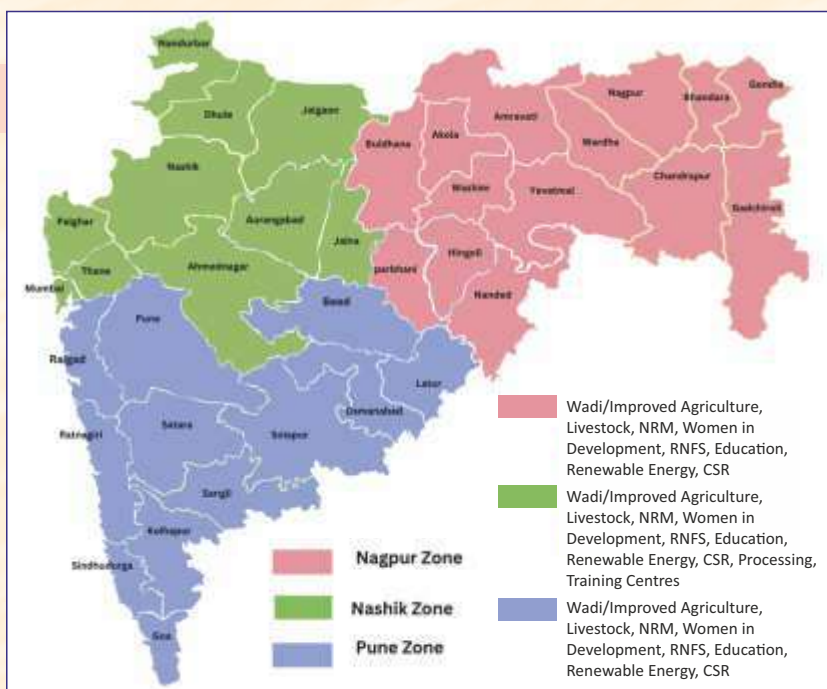


Maharashtra and Goa

The multidisciplinary programme reached 4.53 lakh (0.453 million) families across 9,561 villages in 33 out of 36 districts, including the aspirational districts of Gadchiroli, Washim, Dharashiv, and Nandurbar. The programme was expanded to Goa.

Breed improvement, with focus on conserving indigenous cattle breeds, generated 0.5 million tons of milk from BAIF-born progeny through 458 centres in 33 districts and benefitted 3.49 lakh (0.349 million) families. Artificial Inseminations (23,570) using sex-sorted semen, resulted in the birth of 15,658 female calves.

Under water-centric livelihoods, 6,093 ha of land were treated and 1,239 water storage structures were constructed to increase the water storage capacity to 6.14 million m³, to benefit 7,986 households. 28,698 farmers and professionals were trained in improved agricultural practices. 2,578 rural youth completed vocational training for livelihood opportunities and 10,516 families initiated rural non-farm sector-based livelihood activities. 3,880 families benefited from health-related interventions, and 993 women champions were trained in farm-based livelihoods. 1,259 primary



and 44 secondary people's organisations collectively raised the average annual family income of the households to ₹ 145,533.

In North Goa, the programme to construct lined farm ponds in five villages to store six lakh litres and other interventions, benefitted 528 participants. Farmers (245) trained in improved farming practices, received quality seeds and fertilisers. Repair of water storage structures and canals improved irrigation over five ha, while seven ha of farmland were protected through community-led farm fencing. In South Goa, the school project provided class benches and a digital screen to create a conducive learning environment.

Sustainable Farming with Biogas Technology

Nandini Sawant, a farmer from Piligaon village in Goa, benefitted from the installation of an IRESA biogas unit near her cowshed, supported by Persistent

Foundation. This unit enabled her to save the cost of nine LPG cylinders annually while improving energy efficiency and productivity. The slurry by-product was used to produce vermicompost, which she sold at ₹ 25/kg during markets and agricultural events, creating an additional income. She also cultivated maize as fodder and vegetables using biogas slurry. This initiative not only enhanced her livelihood but also promoted sustainable agricultural practices.



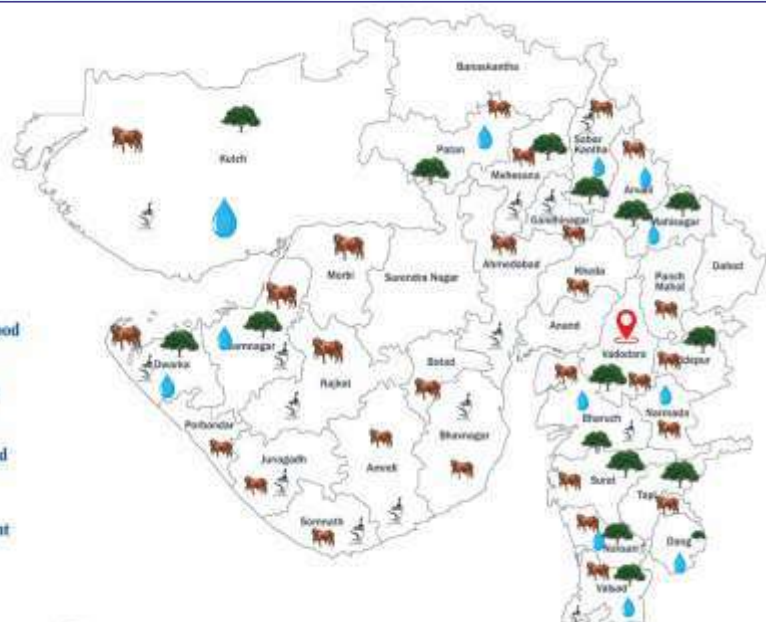
Gujarat

The holistic livelihood programme on 3,708 villages in 27 districts and two union territories, benefitted 5.32 lakh (0.532 million) families, including 30,527 families who joined during the current year. Indigenous breed improvement and

conservation of Gir and Kankrej cattle and Jafarabadi and Banni buffaloes were undertaken. Artificial Inseminations (AIs) numbered 96,028 of elite crossbred and 27,242 AIs of indigenous breeds. Management of three *Goshalas* to demonstrate improved husbandry practices, preventive vaccination of more than 50,000 animals, supply of 22.53 tons of mineral mixture and 14.10 tons of anti-methanogenic feed - *Harit Dhara*, establishment of more than 7.5 lakh (0.75 million) cuttings of perennial green fodder and cattle insurance were the significant initiatives.

The *wadi* programme benefitted 43,150 families from 810 villages, including 1,419 families under the on-going programme. Creeper and non-

30 Districts
87 Blocks
3708 villages
5.25 lakh Families



creeper vegetable production was adopted by 8,452 farmers on 2,087 ha. Improved agricultural practices enhanced their nutritional status. Three watersheds covered 1,215 ha. Soil and water conservation covered 309 ha. Solar-based lift irrigation (34) benefitted 646 families.

SHGs (65) were formed during the year. Kitchen gardens (3,257) were established by tribal women. The Lachhakadi, Kaprada and Kadod campuses trained 2,258 farmers and 616 youth, including 41 AI Technicians. The Swayamshree Programme included interventions to develop women as entrepreneurs. Six new FPOs (cumulative 23) were involved in collection, aggregation, value addition and marketing of farm produce.

Transforming Life with Sustainable Agriculture

Nareshbhai from Chondha (Patali Faliya), used to migrated seasonally. The



comprehensive community development programme supported him with sustainable farming practices to cultivate ivy gourd and tomato. He was trained and supplied critical inputs and planting material to establish these crops on 0.05 ha. In the first year itself, he obtained 650 kg ivy gourd which he sold for ₹ 32,500. The income from the sale of 668 kg tomatoes was ₹ 13,360. His bumper harvest has motivated him to cultivate other vegetables for greater success.

Madhya Pradesh

The integrated rural development interventions reached 82,807 families in 35 districts and in all the aspirational districts. Livestock development with 4,908 new families, had a cumulative outreach of 63,611 households. Artificial Inseminations (108,993) were carried out through 126 centres. Refrigerated milk van procurement in Sagar and Vidisha districts strengthened the cold chain system.

Participation of 9,902 families in improved farming, agri-horti-forestry and climate-resilient agriculture, conclusion of FDP-Wadi project in Mandsaur district with more than 800 farmers, a citrus-based Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO), cultivation of vegetables and flowers by 636 farmers and trellis farming by 153 farmers were the other initiatives.

Treatment of 490 ha and conservation of 0.204 MCM water, solar-based irrigation systems (11), one drinking water unit and micro-irrigation on 26.7 ha generated 1,470 person days of



employment and an average annual increase in income of ₹ 35,230 per family. A agricultural drone, procured by an FPO in Khandwa facilitated agricultural monitoring and planning.

People's organisations were strengthened with 28 FPOs and 12,036 shareholders with a turnover of 758 lakhs (75.8 million). Skill-based livelihoods included 13 rural enterprises and involvement of 1,124 families. Nutritional kitchen gardens were established by 400 households. The programme continued to contribute to economic development, resource conservation and livelihood generation.

From Technician to Entrepreneur

Ramratan Rao worked as a Artificial Insemination (AI) Technician in Rajgarh district. In 2010, Ramratan returned to his native village, BiaoraKalan and established a cattle development centre. He purchased frozen semen from BAIF. He provided

technical guidance to farmers on best dairy management practices to help them to reduce the cost of milk production cost and to enhance their profitability. His five high yielding cows popularised the programme.

In 2015, Ramratan expanded his enterprise by collecting milk for the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Dairy Federation, and from sale of cattle feed. Today, Ramratan breeds over 400 cows and buffaloes and earns around ₹ 80,000 per month, in addition to the commission of ₹ 50,000 from the dairy federation. His reputation as a successful dairy entrepreneur has soared earning him respect as well as a position in rural society.



Partnerships / Affiliations

BAIF and BISLD successfully implemented the multidisciplinary programmes in 17 states with the excellent support of the Government of India, State Governments, Corporate Organisations and Foundations, International Organisations, Academic and Research Institutions, Philanthropic Foundations and generous individuals.

Global Memberships:

- Accredited Observer Organisation For The UN Framework Convention On Climate Change (UNFCCC) For Conference Of The Parties (COP)
- Accredited Observer Organisation of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)
- Accredited Civil Society Organisation of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Global EverGreening Alliance (GEA), Australia
- International Consortium of the '4 per 1000' initiative on 'Soils for Food Security and Climate', France
- Coalition of Action for Soil Health (CA4SH), Kenya
- International Biochar Initiative, United States
- World Bioenergy Association, Sweden

Global Partnerships:

- Gates Foundation, USA
- GIZ, Germany
- KfW, Germany
- National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment (INRAE), France
- Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR), France
- Charities Aid Foundation America
- S. P. Lohia Foundation, United Kingdom
- International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal
- Danone Ecosystem, Paris
- Environmental Defense Fund, USA
- Cornell University, USA
- University of New England, Australia
- The University of Queensland,

- Australia
- University of South-Eastern Norway
- Technical University of Munich, Germany

Government of India and 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
- Energy Efficiency Services Ltd., Ministry of Power
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

National-level Institutions:

- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)
- Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR)
- Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
- The Energy and Resources Institute
- Krishi Vigyan Kendras

State Governments:

Governments of

- Maharashtra
- Gujarat
- Karnataka
- Rajasthan
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- Punjab
- Himachal Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Telangana
- Andhra Pradesh
- Bihar
- Odisha
- Jharkhand
- Chhattisgarh
- Tamil Nadu
- Goa

State-level Institutions:

Maharashtra:

- Tribal Development Department, Maharashtra
- Department of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra
- Planning Department (EGS), Maharashtra
- Rural Development Department, Maharashtra
- Soil and Water Conservation Department,

Maharashtra ■ Maharashtra Livestock Development Board ■ Rajiv Gandhi Science and Technology Commission ■ Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board (Maharashtra Gene Bank) ■ Bamboo Society of India - Maharashtra Chapter, Pune ■ Annasaheb Shinde Foundation for Agro and Social Development, Mumbai

Goa: ■ Department of Water Resources ■ Directorate of Agriculture ■ Goa State Biodiversity Board

Gujarat: ■ Development Support Agency of Gujarat (D-SAG) ■ Tribal Development Department ■ Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Company.

Madhya Pradesh: ■ Madhya Pradesh Day State Rural Livelihoods Mission

Odisha: ■ Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society ■ Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services ■ Deputy Director of Horticulture, Keonjhar

Bihar: ■ Bihar Livestock Development Agency ■ Animal and Fisheries Resources Department

Uttar Pradesh: ■ Animal Husbandry Department ■ Uttar Pradesh Livestock Development Board ■ Animal Breeding Centre, Raebareli ■ Deen Dayal Upadhyay State Institute of Rural Development

Rajasthan: ■ Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and Horticulture Departments ■ Tribal Area Development Department ■ Marginal Area Development Agency ■ Rajasthan Livestock Development Board ■ Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan

Uttarakhand: ■ Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority ■ Department of Animal Husbandry ■ Forest Department ■ Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board ■ Department of Planning ■ Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology ■ SETU Aayog ■ Centre for Public Policy and Good Governance

Punjab: ■ Department of Animal Husbandry ■ Punjab Livestock Development Board

Karnataka: ■ Departments of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and Tribal Development, Government of Karnataka ■ Karnataka State Bioenergy Development Board ■ Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development

Telangana: ■ Telangana State Institute of Rural Development ■ Telangana State Livestock Development Agency ■ Regional Fodder Research Station

Andhra Pradesh: ■ Departments of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Irrigation, Government of Andhra Pradesh ■ Rural Self Employment Training Institute, Anakapalli ■ Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Eluru ■ Trees Outside Forests in India, Vijaywada

Tamil Nadu: ■ Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries ■ District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) ■ Department of School Education (Elementary & Higher Secondary) ■ Namma School Foundation, Government of Tamil Nadu

Academic and Research Institutions:

Maharashtra: ■ Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay ■ Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University (YCMOU), Nashik ■ Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune ■ Centre for Sustainable Development, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE) ■ Pune Knowledge Cluster, IUCAA, Pune University, Pune ■ Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune ■ Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University, Pune ■ Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri ■ Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola ■ Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli ■ Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur ■ Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Yashwantrao Chavan Institute of Science

■ Gondvana University, Gadchiroli ■ Tata Chemicals Ltd., Pune ■ Agharkar Research Institute, Pune ■ National Chemical Laboratory, Pune ■ Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune ■ Directorate of Floriculture Research, Pune ■ Zonal Agriculture Research Station, Igatpuri ■ Earth Sights Foundation, Pune

Gujarat: ■ Gujarat Natural Farming Science University, Anand

Odisha and Chhattisgarh: ■ KIIT School of Rural Management, Bhubaneswar ■ Centurion University of Technology and Management, Bhubaneswar ■ Xavier Institute of Management Bhubaneswar ■ Sambalpur University, Burla, Odisha ■ Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur, Chhattisgarh ■ Central Horticultural Experiment Station, Bhubaneswar ■ Regional Station of ICAR - Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Odisha ■ Central Rice Research Institute, Odisha ■ National Institute for Biotic Stress Management, Raipur, Chhattisgarh

Bihar: ■ Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour ■ Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa

Jharkhand: ■ Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi ■ Xavier Institute of Social Service, Ranchi ■ ICAR-Research Complex for Eastern Region, Farming System Research Centre for Hill and Plateau Region, Plandu, Ranchi

Uttar Pradesh: ■ Banda University of Agriculture and Technology ■ Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya ■ Benaras Hindu University, Varanasi ■ Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology And Sciences, Prayagraj ■ Rajkiya Pashudhan Evam Krishi Prchhetra, Varanasi ■ Amity Institute of Biotechnology, Noida ■ Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi

Uttarakhand: ■ Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar ■ Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee ■ Indian Institute of Management, Kashipur ■ Doon University, Dehradun ■ ICAR-Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Dehradun ■ ICAR-Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan, Almora ■ Regional Station of ICAR-Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Mukteshwar

Punjab: ■ Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana ■ Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana

Rajasthan: ■ Maharana Pratap Agricultural University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur ■ Veterinary College Nawanya, Udaipur ■ Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner ■ ICAR-Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur ■ ICAR-Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Malpura ■ ICAR-Central Institute for Arid Horticulture, Bikaner

Haryana: ■ The Regional Centre for Biotechnology, Faridabad

Karnataka: ■ Garden City University, Bengaluru ■ University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur ■ Agriculture Research Station, Kathalagere, Davanagere ■ Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Haveri, Raichur, Davanagere, Hirehalli ■ Livestock Research and Information Centre (Amrithmahal), Konehalli, Tumkur ■ Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry, Bengaluru

Telangana: ■ ICAR - Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad

Andhra Pradesh: ■ Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Darsi, Prakasam

Tamil Nadu: ■ Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kanchipuram ■ Centre of Excellence for cut flowers, Thally, Krishnagiri.

Partnership of BAIF and BISLD with Corporate Houses and Foundations

BAIF and BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihoods and Development (BISLD) are working with 77 Corporate Houses and 33 Foundations and Trusts in the country.

Corporate Houses

No.	Corporates	Coverage	Programmes
1	ACC Limited	Bilaspur - Chattisgarh Amheta, Katni - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development Natural Resources Management
2	Aditya Birla Grasim	Panchmahal - Gujarat	Livestock Development
3	Alleima India Private Ltd.	Ahilyanagar- Maharashtra	Farm-based Livelihoods
4	Arcellor Mittal Nippon Steel	Surat - Gujarat Jagatsinghpur - Odisha	Holistic Development
5	Aseem Infrastructure Finance Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra	Sustainable Livelihoods Natural Resources Management
6	Auro Centre for Public Nutrition	Yadagir - Karnataka	Health and Nutrition
7	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	Korba - Chattisgarh	Sustainable Livelihoods
8	Better Cotton Initiative	Nashik - Maharashtra Patan - Gujarat	Capacity building and Skill development
9	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	Bina, Sagar - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development
10	Bharti Airtel	Jodhpur - Rajasthan	Natural Resources Management
11	Bioversity International	Sambalpur - Odisha Valsad - Gujarat	Agrobiodiversity Conservation
12	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Satna - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development
13	Blue Dart Express Limited	Jalgaon, Nashik - Maharashtra	Improved Quality of Life
14	BSS Microfinance Limited	Dharashiv, Latur - Maharashtra Khargone, Rajgarh, Shajapur - Madhya Pradesh Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag - Karnataka	Livestock Development
15	Central Coalfields Limited	Hazaribagh - Jharkhand	Natural Resources Management Livestock Development Improved, Agriculture Micro-enterprises
16	Cesana Garden	Palghar - Maharashtra	Farm-based Livelihoods
17	Coforge BPS Private Limited	Tumkur - Karnataka	Livestock Development Improved Agriculture Vegetable Cultivation
18	Culvermax Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.	Palghar and Nandurbar - Maharashtra	Farm-based Livelihoods
19	Evonith Metallics Ltd.	Wardha - Maharashtra	Improved Quality of Life
20	Fractal Analytics Pvt. Ltd.	Palghar- Maharashtra	Farm-based Livelihoods

No.	Corporates	Coverage	Programmes
21	General Mills India Pvt. Ltd.	Nashik, Ahilyanagar - Maharashtra Dewas - Madhya Pradesh	Regenerative Agriculture
22	Gharda Chemicals Ltd.	Ahilyaagar, Pune, Satara, Solapur, Latur, Sindhudurg, Nashik, Beed, Jalgaon, Ratnagiri, Dharashiv, Amravati, Bhandara, Hingoli, Nagpur - Maharashtra Ankleshwar, Bharuch - Gujarat Warangal -Telangana West Godavari - Andhra Pradesh	Livestock Development Soil Health Improvement
23	Gujarat Pipavav Port Ltd.	Amreli - Gujarat	Livestock Development
24	Gujarat Road and Infrastructure Company Limited	Vadodara - Gujarat	Livestock Development
25	Gulf Oil	U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Farm-based Livelihoods
26	HDB Financial Services	Sirohi - Rajasthan Hamirpur - Uttar Pradesh Nandurbar - Maharashtra	Farm-based Livelihoods
27	HDFC Bank Ltd.	Lohardaga - Jharkhand 9 Districts - Karnataka Mandsaur - Madhya Pradesh Adilabad, Utnoor, Nalgonda - TS Prakasam, Sri Sathya Sai - AP Munger, Vaishali - Bihar Sambalpur - Odisha Jhadol, Jaisalmer - Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh - 53 Districts Uttarakhand - 11 Districts Uttar Dinajpur - West Bengal Ranipet - Tamil Nadu Dharashiv, Washim - Maharashtra	Holistic Rural Development Livestock Development <i>Wadi</i> Development Livestock Development
28	Heidelberg Cement India Ltd.	Damoh - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development
29	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Sambalpur - Odisha Bharuch - Gujarat	Holistic Development Livestock Development
30	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Ajmer- Rajasthan	Improved Agriculture Livestock Development Farmer Producer Organisations
31	HSBC Electronic Data Processing India Private Limited	Hassan - Karnataka Mahbubnagar - Telangana	Livestock Development, Natural Resources Mngt. Climate-resilient Agriculture Climate-smart Village
32	HSBC Software Development (India) Private Limited	Pune, Nashik, Nandurbar - MH Rangareddy - Telangana	Farm-based Livelihoods Regenerative Agriculture Climate-resilient Farming

No.	Corporates	Coverage	Programmes
33	Hyundai Motor India Limited	Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur, Ranipet - TN	Sustainable Livelihoods
34	IDFC First Bank	Davangere, Chitradurga, Haveri - Karnataka	Livestock Development
35	IIFL Samasta Microfinance Ltd.	East Champaran, Patna, Samastipur, Begusarai, Muzaffarpur - Bihar Mysuru - Karnataka	Livestock Development Livestock Development
36	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Hyderabad - Telangana	Natural Resources Management Renewable Energy
37	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra	Multi Activity Programme
38	ITC Ltd.	Palnadu, Prakasam, East Godavari, Eluru - Andhra Pradesh Bikaner- Rajasthan Hassan - Karnataka Begusarai - Bihar Amravati, Ahilyanagar, Nashik - MH Sehore, Bhopal, Vidisha, Indore, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Dewas, Guna, Shivpuri - Madhya Pradesh Haridwar - Uttarakhand	Livestock Development Climate-Smart Village Improved Health Climate-Smart Agriculture
39	J K Tyre and Industries Limited	Mysuru - Karnataka	Natural Resources Management Livestock Development
40	Jaguar Land Rover India Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra	Farm-based Livelihoods
41	JB Pharma	Ankleshwar, Bharuch - Gujarat	Natural Resources Management
42	Jhabua Power Limited (NTPC)	Ghansore, Seoni - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development Farm-based Livelihoods
43	Jindal India Power Limited	Angul - Odisha	Clean Drinking Water
44	JSW Cement Limited	Nagour - Rajasthan	Agriculture, Livestock Devt.
45	Jubilant Foodworks Ltd.	Pune, Satara, Solapur - Maharashtra	Livestock Development
46	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	HD Kote, Chikkaballapura, Hassan, Malavalli - Karnataka Patna - Bihar Latur - Maharashtra Mehsana - Gujarat	Livestock Development Natural Resources Management
47	L&T Finance Limited	Supaul, Saharsa - Bihar Gorakhpur, Kushinagar - UP	Digital Literacy Financial Inclusion
48	LIC Housing Finance Limited	Raichur - Karnataka	Improved Quality of Life
49	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Angul, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Jharsuguda - Odisha	Holistic Development
50	Mahindra & Mahindra	Nagpur, Nashik, Pune - MH Nagarkurnool, Zaheerabad-TS Haridwar - Uttarakhand	Improved Quality of Life Natural Resources Management School Development Holistic Village Development

No.	Corporates	Coverage	Programmes
51	Mahindra Last Mile Mobility Ltd.	Haridwar - Uttarakhand	Women and Development
52	McCain Foods (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Sabarkantha - Gujarat	Holistic Development
53	MOIL Limited	Bhandara, Nagpur - Maharashtra Balaghat - Madhya Pradesh	Holistic Development
54	Narmada Cement Jafrabad Works	Amreli - Gujarat	Livestock Development
55	Navin Flourine International Ltd.	Surat - Gujarat	Natural Resources Management
56	Nayara Energy Ltd.	Jamnagar, Devbhumi Dwarka - Gujarat Wardha - Maharashtra Pali - Rajasthan	Livestock Development Agriculture, Education Women Empowerment
57	Nestle India Limited	Hardoi - Uttar Pradesh	Livestock Development
58	Nutricia International Pvt. Ltd. (Danone)	Ludhiana, Moga, Firozpur, Faridkot, Bathinda, Barnala, Sangrur, Mansa - Punjab	Livestock Development Climate Action
59	Oracle India Pvt Ltd.	Nandurbar - Maharashtra	Farm-based Livelihoods
60	Panasonic Life Solutions India Private Limited	Valsad - Gujarat Palghar - Maharashtra Haridwar - Uttarakhand	Improved Quality of Life Holistic Development Renewable Energy
61	Pfizer Health Care India Ltd.	Anakapalli - Andhra Pradesh Kanchipuram - Tamil Nadu	Environmental Conservation
62	Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited	Prayagraj - Uttar Pradesh	Holistic Village Development
63	Reliance Cement Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Maihar - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development
64	Rosa Power Supply Company Ltd.	Shahjahanpur - Uttar Pradesh	Livestock Development
65	Schaeffler India Limited	Krishnagiri - Tamil Nadu Nashik - Maharashtra Narmada - Gujarat	Natural Resources Management Improved Agriculture Livestock Development Education and School Infrastructure Development Farm-based Livelihoods
66	Shell Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	Valsad, Surat - Gujarat	Wadi Development Natural Resources Management Biorecycling of Wastes
67	Siemens Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra	Sustainable Livelihoods Natural Resources Management
68	Signet Excipients Pvt. Ltd.	Satara - Maharashtra Kangra - Himachal Pradesh	Natural Resources Management

No.	Corporates	Coverage	Programmes
69	Silox India Private Limited	U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Vadodara - Gujarat	Improved Agriculture Livestock Development
70	Sulzer India Private Ltd.	Dhar - Madhya Pradesh	Renewable Energy
71	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Chamoli - Uttarakhand	Disaster Management
72	Tata Capital Ltd.	Satara - Maharashtra Kangra - Himachal Pradesh	Natural Resources Management
73	Tata Elxsi Limited	Kodagu- Karnataka	Agriculture (Coffee Plantation) Natural Resources Management
74	Tata Motors Ltd.	Balrampur - Uttar Pradesh Palghar, Pune - Maharashtra Champawat - Uttarakhand	Integrated Village Development Farm-based Livelihoods Improved Quality of Life
75	Tata Power	Neemuch - Madhya Pradesh Nandyal - Andhra Pradesh	Women Empowerment Sustainable Livelihoods
76	TDK India Pvt. Ltd.	Nashik - Maharashtra	Improved Quality of Life
77	Vedanta Ltd.	Jharsuguda - Odisha Chitradurga - Karnataka	Livestock Development Natural Resources Management Improved Agriculture

Corporate Foundations

No.	Foundations and Trusts	Coverage	Programmes
1	ACC Foundation	Durg, Jamul - Chhattisgarh	Livestock Development
2	ACG Cares Foundation	Palghar, Satara - Maharashtra	Farm-based Livelihoods Farmer Producer Organisation
3	Adani Foundation	Gondia, Chandrapur - Maharashtra Dhamra - Odisha Bharuch - Gujarat Raigarh - Chhattisgarh Jaisalmer - Rajasthan Singrauli, Katni - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development Community Infrastructure Water Conservation
4	Alembic CSR Foundation	Vadodara - Gujarat	Livestock Development
5	Ask Foundation	Palghar, Ahilyanagar, Nandurbar - Maharashtra	Holistic Development
6	Atul Foundation Trust	Valsad - Gujarat Balangir - Odisha	Natural Resources Management Livestock Development
7	Axis Bank Foundation	Gadchiroli - Maharashtra	Holistic Development
8	Charity For Goodness (C4G) Foundation	Gajapati - Odisha	Agriculture and Livelihoods

No.	Foundations and Trusts	Coverage	Programmes
9	Cairn Foundation	Barmer - Rajasthan	Wadi Development
10	Cipla Foundation	Nashik, Pune, Raigad, Satara - MH South Goa - Goa Dhar - Madhya Pradesh Solan - Himachal Pradesh	Improved Quality of Life Renewal Energy, Agriculture Women Empowerment Natural Resources Management
11	DCM Shriram Foundation	Bharuch - Gujarat	Natural Resources Management Agriculture Livestock Development Miyawaki Forest
12	Grasim Jan Seva Trust	Nagda - Madhya Pradesh Bharuch - Gujarat	Livestock Development Farm-based Livelihoods
13	HCL Foundation	Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu, Chennai - Tamil Nadu	Rejuvenation of water body Protection of marshland
14	Hindustan Unilever Foundation	Silvassa - Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Kutch - Gujarat Buldhana - Maharashtra	Natural Resources Management
15	ICICI Foundation	West Champaran - Bihar	Livestock Development
16	Indorama (Indo Gulf Jan Sewa Trust)	Jagdishpur - Uttar Pradesh	Livestock Development
17	Ishanya Foundation	Nashik - Maharashtra	Capacity building of Livestock Technicians
18	JSW Foundation	Keonjhar, Sundargarh - Odisha	Holistic Development
19	Kalpataru Foundation	Nashik - Maharashtra	Improved Quality of Life
20	KCORP Charitable Foundation	Nandurbar - Maharashtra	Improved Quality of Life
21	Lupin Foundation	Dhule - Maharashtra	Livestock Development
22	Mukul Madhav Foundation	Nashik, Satara - Maharashtra Silvassa - Dadra and Nagar Haveli Vadodara - Gujarat Haridwar - Uttarakhand Chitrakoot, Banda, Hamirpur - UP	Improved Quality of Life Agriculture Women and Development Women and Development Entrepreneurship Development
23	Persistent Foundation	Pune - Maharashtra North Goa - Goa	Holistic Development
24	R.G. Manudhane Foundation for Excellence	Gadchiroli - Maharashtra	Improved Quality of Life
25	Reliance Foundation	Raigad - Maharashtra Valsad, Navsari, Dangs, Tapi, Narmada, Bharuch, Aravali, Chhotaudepur, Patan, Mehsana, Sabarkantha - Gujarat	Improved Quality of Life Women Empowerment

No.	Foundations and Trusts	Coverage	Programmes
26	SBI Foundation	Gadchiroli - Maharashtra Nagarkurnool - Telangana Anakapalli - Andhra Pradesh Vaishali - Bihar Champawat - Uttarakhand	Holistic Development Livestock Development
27	Shri Chaitanya Seva Trust	Palghar - Maharashtra	Agrobiodiversity Conservation
28	Spreading Happiness InDiya Foundation	Palghar - Maharashtra	Climate-Smart Village
29	Sumant Moolgaokar Development Foundation	Palghar - Maharashtra	Livestock Development
30	Swades Foundation	Nashik - Maharashtra	Livestock Development
31	Ultra Tech Cement Limited (Ultratech Community Welfare Foundation)	Amreli - Gujarat	Livestock Development
32	Walmart Foundation	Jalgaon, Nashik, Palghar - Maharashtra	Value Chain Development
33	Welspun Foundation for Health and Knowledge	Valsad, Kutch - Gujarat	Women Empowerment Improved Quality of Life Livestock Development

Human Resources

BAIF has a thematically-strong and multi-talented professional team of committed researchers, thematic experts, financial, human resources, technology and development communication specialists and field extension workers. BAIF and BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihoods and

Development (BISLD) together comprise of 7124 professional and field extension teams in 17 states. Team building and management, capacity building, harmonious work environment, organisational development and a strong cadre of committed individuals, are the thrust areas.

Human Resources of BAIF Group									
Discipline and Qualifications	Livestock Development	NRM	Agriculture	Health	Social Science	Finance & Accounts	*HR & Admin.	**Others	Total
Ph.D.	7	2	8	-	1	-	-	3	21
CA/CMA/CS	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	2	14
Inter CA/Inter CMA	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	3	17
M.V.Sc./M.Tech.	32	10	4	-	1	-	-	5	52
M.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc. M.Phil./M.Com.	70	5	95	-	23	54	11	25	283
MBA	11	3	25	-	12	11	11	5	78
B.V.Sc./B.Tech.	30	39	12	1	2	-	1	1	86
B.Sc. (Agri.)	162	-	123	-	16	-	1	1	303
B.Sc./B.Com.	434	1	22	-	24	58	19	21	579
Other Post Graduates	211	6	53	1	146	3	17	23	460
Other Graduates	839	33	45	2	142	-	15	12	1088
Under-Graduates	3547	31	180	3	274	-	104	4	4143
Total	5343	130	567	7	641	152	179	105	7124

*HR & Administration: HR + Administration + Capacity Building

** Others: ICT + Publications + Project Administration

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

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Mr. Girish Sohani

Principal Adviser and Trustee

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*Senior Adviser - Scientific Research
and Livestock Development*

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Dr. Ramchandra Bhagat

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Mr. Pramodkumar Takawale

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Mr. Sanwarmal Chejara

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Mr. Sudhir Wagle

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Construction Technology & Infra. Management*

Ms. Meera Nerlekar

Chief Finance Executive - Fin. Planning & Analysis

Mr. Yogesh Sawant

*Chief Thematic Programme Executive -
Farm-based Livelihood and Climate Action*

Dr. Vitthal Kauthale

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Project Officer

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Regional Programme Officer

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Senior Programme Operator

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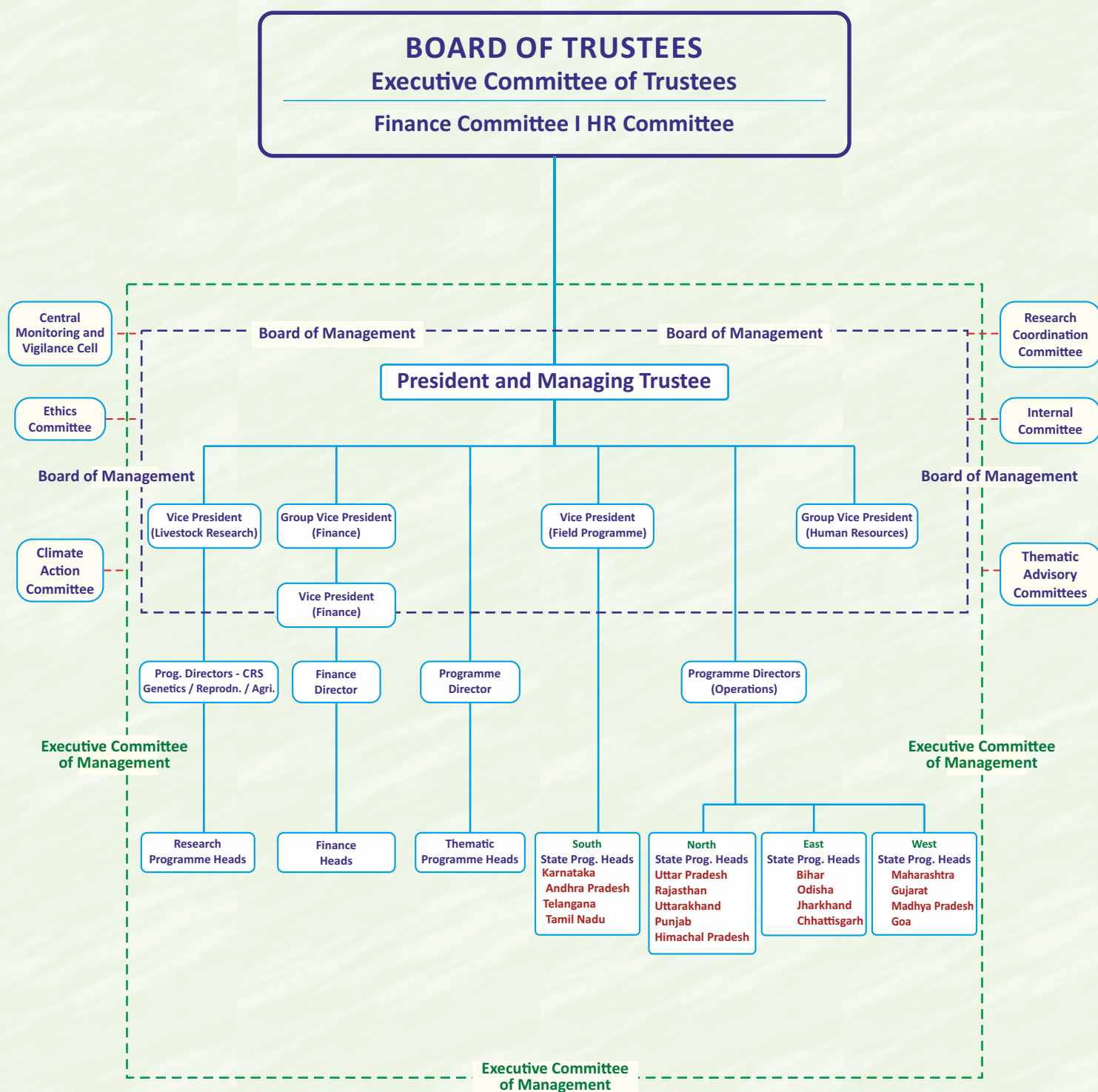
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Mr. Shankar Rawat
Driver-cum-Office Assistant

BAIF Development Research Foundation

Organogram



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Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of the Animal Genetics Project

Dr. Meenesh Shah

Chairman and Managing Director, National Dairy Development Board, India

Dr. Alfred De Vries

Senior Programme Officer, Gates Foundation, United States

Prof. John Gibson

Associate Dean International, University of New England, Australia

Dr. Vincent Ducrocq

Senior Scientist, National Research Institute for Agriculture,
Food and Environment (INRAE), France

Prof. Ben Hayes

Centre Director (Animal Sciences), University of Queensland, Australia

Dr. Bishnu P. Mishra

Former Director, ICAR-National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, India

Prof. Appolinaire Djikeng

Director General, International Livestock Research Institute and CGIAR
Senior Director of Livestock-based Systems, Kenya

Dr. Raphael Mrode

Principal Scientist, International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya

Resilient Agriculture and Sustainable Natural Resources Management

Dr. Raj S. Paroda

Founder Chairman, Trust for Advancement of
Agricultural Sciences (TAAS), New Delhi

Dr. Pramod K. Joshi

Former Director for South Asia,
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFFRI), New Delhi

Dr. B. Venkateswarlu

Former Vice-Chancellor, Vasant Rao Naik Marathwada
Krishi Vidyapeeth (VNMKV), Parbhani

Corporate Social Responsibility

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MD and CEO, EQUIPPP Desi Investments Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai

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Member, Executive Committee, MCCIA, Pune

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Emeritus Fellow and Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
Former Member, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India

Dr. Shobha Rao

Director – Research and Training, Society for Initiatives in Nutrition and Development,
Pune; Prof. – Biometry and Nutrition Unit, Agharkar Research Institute, Pune

BAIF Committees

Research Coordination Committee

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Dr. Jayant Khadse
Mr. Pramodkumar Takawale

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Mr. Raosaheb Kote
Dr. Sachin Joshi
Dr. Vitthal Kauthale
Ms. Lalita Joshi
Mr. Ganesh Bedare, Member Secretary

Climate Action Committee

Dr. Bharat Kakade, Chairperson

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Dr. Joshua Daniel
Dr. Alok Juneja
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Mr. Sadashiv Nimbalkar, Convenor

Central Monitoring and Vigilance Cell

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BAIF Ethics Committee

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Mr. Shrinivas Kulkarni, Secretary and Convenor

Members:

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Ms. Pritam Chandak
Dr. Prasad Kulkarni

BAIF Internal Committee

Ms. Lalita Joshi, *Presiding Officer*
Ms. Suneeta Kuvalekar
Mr. Sanwarmal Chejara
Dr. Prasad Kulkarni
Ms. Ashlesha Deo (*BISLD State Branch Representative*)
Ms. Prasanna Invally, *External Member*

Multidisciplinary Programme Coverage

STATE - DISTRICTS	Livestock Development	Watershed Development	Agriculture/Wadi Agri-Business	Women Empowerment Health/Education
Andhra Pradesh - Chittoor, East Godavari, Nellore, Prakasam, West Godavari Prakasam, West Godavari, Ankapalli, Palnadu, Eluru, Bapatla, Nandyal, Shri Satya Sai, Annamaya Kurnool, Prakasam, Tirupati, Anantapur, YSR Kadapa	✓	✓	✓	✓
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	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓
Chhattisgarh - Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Raipur	✓			
Goa - North Goa, South Goa		✓		
Gujarat - Bhavnagar, Vadodara Dangs, Navsari, Valsad Bharuch, Surat, Tapi Ahmedabad, Aravali, Botad, Sabarkantha, Gir-Somnath, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Junagadh Kutch, Mehsana, Patan, Panchmahal, Porbandar, Rajkot, Morbi, Devbhoomi Dwarka Narmada, Chhotaudepur Amreli, Jamnagar	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli		✓	✓	✓
Haryana - Jind		✓		
Himachal Pradesh - Kangra, Solan		✓		
Jharkhand - Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih Goddā, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Khunti, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga Palamu, Ranchi, Saraikela-Kharsawan Dhanbad, Giridih, Khunti, Lohardaga	✓		✓	✓
Karnataka - Chitradurga, Chamarajanagara Bagalkote, Bangaluru Rural, Bidar, Chikkaballapura, Coorg, Davanagere, Koppal, Mandya Yadagir, Hassan, Shivamogga, Belagavi, Bellary, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Koppal, Mysuru Raichur, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Vijayapura, Ramanagar, CR Nagar, Vijayanagar Tumkur	✓ ✓ ✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓
Madhya Pradesh - Badwani, Balaghat, Betul, Bhopal, Chhattarpur, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Katni, Khargone, Mandsaur, Maihar, Niwari, Neemuch Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Jhabua, Katni, Satna, Singrauli, Shajapur, Maihar, Narmadapuram Badwani, Balaghat, Betul, Bhopal, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Indore, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa Mandsaur, Sagar, Satna, Seoni, Shivpuri, Ujjain, Vidisha	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maharashtra - Ahmednagar, Ahilyanagar, Amravati, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Palghar, Pune, Washim, Wardha, Yavatmal Palghar, Gondia, Nanded, Thane Beed, Bhandara Hingoli Akola Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar, Kolhapur, Latur, Parbhani, Sangli, Satara, Solapur Dharashiv Raigad Sindhudurg	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Odisha - Angul, Jagatsinghpur, Jharsuguda, Kendughar, Sambalpur, Sundargarh Balangir, Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deoghar, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur, Puri, Boudh, Ganjam, Bargarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Nuapada, Subarnapur Gajapati	✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Punjab : Ludhiana, Moga, Firozpur, Faridkot, Bathinda, Barnala, Sangrur, Mansa	✓			
Rajasthan - Bundi, Udaipur Ajmer, Banswara, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur Alwar, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Baran, Dausa, Jhalawar, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand Jaipur, Karauli, Nagaur, Sirohi, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Tamil Nadu - Krishnagiri Tirupattur, Ranipet, Kanchipuram, Chennai peri-urban, Chengalpattu, Tiruvallur	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓
Telangana - Bhadradi Kothagudem, Jagtial, Kamareddy, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Peddapalli, Rajanna Sircilla, Siddipeth, Vikarabad Rangareddy, Sangareddy, Warangal, Rural Bhongir, Nagarkurnool, Mancheria	✓	✓	✓	
Uttarakhand - Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Haridwar Almora, Bageshwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rudrapur, Tehri Garhwal, Udham Singh Nagar	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓
Uttar Pradesh - In all 75 Districts	✓	✓	✓	

Publications and Documentary Films

Publications:

- The BAIF Journal
- 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

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)

Our Locations in 17 States

Uttar Pradesh



Rajasthan



Uttarakhand



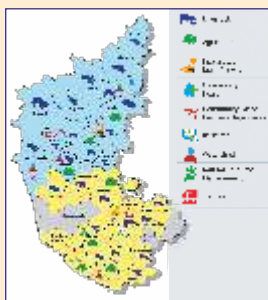
Punjab



Himachal Pradesh



Karnataka



Andhra Pradesh



Telangana



Tamil Nadu



Bihar



Odisha



Chhattisgarh



Jharkhand



Maharashtra



Gujarat



Goa



Madhya Pradesh



Tribute to Dr. Rita Sharma

Trustee, BAIF
(February 24, 2020 to October 31, 2024)



Dr. Rita Sharma, Trustee of BAIF and an eminent bureaucrat, passed away on October 31, 2024 at the age of 73. A well-wisher and supporter of BAIF during her tenure as Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Principal Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Joint Secretary of the erstwhile National Advisory Council, Dr. Sharma joined the BAIF Board of Trustees in February 2020. Her vast administrative experience, expertise on Government policies and framework, farsightedness, keen interest in the growth of BAIF and constant encouragement, enabled BAIF to shift its focus to broad-based climate action-oriented rural livelihoods programmes and strengthen its contribution to the national economy. BAIF has been immensely benefitted by her valuable mentoring and handholding support. The BAIF team deeply mourn the sad demise of Dr. Sharma and will miss her kind and reassuring presence.



National Water Award for
First Rank in Best Civil Society
category received by
Dr. Bharat Kakade, President, BAIF and
Mr. Waman Kulkarni,
Chief Thematic Programme Executive -
NRM, BAIF, at the hands of
Hon. President of India
Smt. Droupadi Murmu on
October 22, 2024 in New Delhi.

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