



BAIF

ANNUAL REPORT

2025-2026



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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.

Cover Page: Rural communities are at the centre of energy transformation in the country. Integration of renewable energy with farming systems, popularly known as Agrivoltaics, can enhance farm income, create green jobs, reduce dependence on fossil fuels and build a cleaner, more prosperous and climate-resilient future. The agrivoltaics model established by BAIF across diverse agro-climatic regions in Maharashtra, Telangana and Karnataka, is the first multi-model system in the country.



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 2025-2026

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

Dr. Manibhai Desai Nagar, Warje, Pune 411058

Phone: +91 20 25231661 E-mail: baif@baif.org.in Website: www.baif.org.in

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PREFACE

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report of BAIF Development Research Foundation for the Financial Year 2025–26.

As BAIF approaches its Diamond Jubilee, this year marks an important milestone in our journey of six decades dedicated to sustainable rural development. Guided by the vision of our Founder, Late Dr. Manibhai Desai, BAIF has consistently pursued a development pathway that combines science, innovation and community participation to create sustainable livelihood opportunities for disadvantaged rural families. As India advances towards the vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047*, BAIF remains committed to contributing to a self-reliant, climate-resilient and prosperous rural India through knowledge-based interventions, partnerships and grassroots action. BAIF's mission continues to focus on creating opportunities for gainful self-employment, sustainable livelihoods, environmental enrichment and improved quality of life through development research and community participation.

The FY 2025-26 was characterised by innovation, convergence, strategic collaborations and the pursuit of excellence. Our programmes addressed some of the most pressing challenges facing rural communities, viz. climate change, livelihood insecurity, natural resource degradation, nutritional deficiencies, energy access and rural unemployment. Through integrated interventions in livestock development, climate-smart agriculture, water-centric livelihoods, women and youth empowerment, entrepreneurship development, digital inclusion and clean energy, BAIF reached over 50 lakh (5 million) households across 115,416 villages in 397 districts, including 70 Aspirational Districts in 18 states of India. The overall contribution of BAIF programmes to the rural economy during the year was estimated at Rs. 30,969 crore (309.69 billion), demonstrating the scale and impact of our work on livelihoods and rural prosperity.

The reporting year witnessed a significant expansion of BAIF's national and global engagement. Our voluntary membership in the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty reaffirmed our commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals and the global agenda to end hunger, poverty and inequality. BAIF's geographical outreach expanded further through new collaborations in West Bengal, while our programmes in Eastern states demonstrated innovative approaches to restoring livelihoods and ecosystems in areas impacted by mining activities.

Climate change continues to pose one of the greatest challenges to rural livelihoods. Recognising this reality, BAIF strengthened its leadership in climate action by integrating adaptation, mitigation and resilience-building measures across its programme portfolio. Our participation at COP30 in Belém, Brazil, as well as at global forums such as the UN Food Systems Summit, FAO Global Agrifood Biotechnologies Conference and Alliance Bioversity-CIAT Science Week, provided opportunities to bring the voices and experiences of smallholder farmers from rural India to the global stage. These engagements enabled us to showcase practical solutions in sustainable agri-food systems, climate-resilient agriculture, livestock development, clean energy, agrivoltaics, blended finance and gender-inclusive development.

A major milestone during the year was the inauguration of the **BAIF Rural Innovation Centre (BRIC)** at Uruli Kanchan, Pune. Conceived as a first-of-its-kind rural knowledge and innovation hub, BRIC represents BAIF's commitment to fostering innovation, entrepreneurship and technology-led rural transformation. The Centre serves as a platform for demonstration, training, incubation and collaborative research in renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, livestock management, water stewardship and rural enterprises. The establishment of India's first multi-model agrivoltaics demonstration facility at BRIC and its satellite campuses in Karnataka and at the Dairy Federation in Telangana, marks a significant contribution to the emerging field of Energy Farming, where food, fodder, biomass and solar energy production can co-exist to enhance farm incomes while reducing carbon emissions.

Innovation and entrepreneurship remained central to our development strategy. With support from the Maharashtra State Innovation Society (MSInS), BAIF established the **BAIF Council for Advancement in Rural Entrepreneurship and Sustainability (BAIF-CARES)** to nurture rural and green enterprises. The initiative identified and mentored promising startups working on livelihood generation, ecosystem restoration and social inclusion, creating new pathways for rural youth and innovators to contribute to sustainable development.

The year also witnessed significant achievements in livestock development, a sector that remains a cornerstone of rural livelihoods. Through scientific breeding, genomic selection, reproductive biotechnology, disease surveillance, improved nutrition and fodder development, BAIF's livestock development programme contributed an estimated Rs. 26,684 crore (266.84 billion) annually to the rural economy. The National *Gopal Ratna* Award received by our grassroots functionaries for the fourth consecutive year, is a testimony to the quality and impact of our work in livestock improvement and dairy-based livelihoods. The advancement of genomic selection technologies, embryo transfer, sex-sorted semen services and climate-resilient breeding programmes, is helping rural families to improve productivity while adapting to changing climatic conditions.

Equally significant were the outcomes of our water-centric livelihoods and natural resource management programmes. Watershed development, soil and water conservation, grassland restoration and climate-resilient farming practices, generated an estimated additional annual income of Rs. 2,288 crore (22.88 billion) for rural communities. Our *Wadi* programme continued to demonstrate how integrated land-use systems can simultaneously improve household incomes, strengthen food and nutritional security, enhance agrobiodiversity and sequester carbon. During the year, established *wadis* contributed an estimated 2.2 million tonnes of carbon sequestration while generating an annual income of approximately Rs. 2,000 crore (20 billion) for participating families.

Women and youth remained at the centre of BAIF's development philosophy. Through self-help groups, digital inclusion initiatives, entrepreneurship development, financial literacy and skill-building programmes, thousands of women and young people enhanced their capacities as leaders, entrepreneurs and changemakers. Recognition through the Digital *Naari* Award and the Inclusive Finance Changemaker Award for our last mile changemakers, highlighted the transformative impact of our efforts to bridge digital and financial divides in rural India.

During the year, BAIF further strengthened its ecosystem of partnerships through collaborations with State Governments, research institutions, universities, corporate foundations and international organisations. These partnerships expanded opportunities for research, innovation, capacity building, technology transfer and large-scale programme implementation. Our collaborations with institutions in India, the Netherlands and Australia reinforced BAIF's commitment to combining global knowledge with local action for sustainable rural transformation.

The recognitions received during the year, including the JSW Times of India Earth Care Award, UNESCO-Water Digest World Water Award, National *Gopal Ratna* Award, Licensing of our improved forage varieties - BAIF Bajra-1, BAIF Bajra-6 and BAIF Lucerne-5 and several other honours, reflect not only organisational excellence but also the dedication of our staff, community institutions and development partners. These recognitions strengthen our resolve to continue developing scalable and replicable models for rural prosperity and environmental stewardship.

Looking ahead, BAIF Vision 2030 envisages positively transforming the lives of 10 million rural families through resilient livelihoods, improved quality of life and climate-resilient development pathways. Our strategy is anchored in empowering local communities, building social capital, promoting innovation, nurturing rural enterprises and strengthening collaborations with national and international science and technology institutions. Climate action, sustainable livelihoods, research and development, women empowerment, social enterprises, health and education will remain at the heart of this journey.

As we move towards our Diamond Jubilee year, we remain inspired by Dr. Manibhai Desai's enduring belief that sustainable rural development must be rooted in self-reliance, scientific temper, community participation and stewardship of natural resources. The challenges before us are significant, but so are the opportunities. With the continued support of our Trustees, donors, government agencies, corporate partners, research institutions, community organisations and the unwavering commitment of our 7,757 colleagues, BAIF is well positioned to contribute meaningfully to the creation of a prosperous, equitable and sustainable rural India.

I express my sincere gratitude to all our partners, supporters, Trustees and community members who have walked with us in this journey. Together, we shall continue to build resilient livelihoods, strengthen ecosystems and create opportunities that enable rural families to thrive with dignity and hope.

Dr. Bharat Kakade
President and Managing Trustee
BAIF Development Research Foundation

2025-26 at a Glance

18 States	397 70	Districts Aspirational Districts	115,416 Villages	50,03,310 Families	4,644 Centres
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BAIF Central Research Station

Sex-Sorted Semen of Bovines: 2.24 lakh (0.22 million) doses produced; 1.11 lakh (0.11 million) doses supplied to agencies

Ovum Pick-Up-In Vitro Fertilisation: 276 sessions; 458 embryos produced; 356 embryos transferred; 80 elite calves born.

Genomic Selection: 60,000 animals under performance recording in 11 states; 36,469 samples genotyped; Panting score introduced for thermal tolerance trait.

First Field Unit – ICAR-AICRP Indigenous Breed Improvement Programme for Sahiwal breed with 19 test bulls

Animal Nutrition: Anti-methanogenic feed supplement – 'Harit Dhara' reduced enteric methane emission by 15 to 20%; 213.56 MT supplied to field programme.

Two Green Feed Units for estimating methane emission from various breeds.

Voluntary Centre on Millets (Finger millets) for conducting evaluation trials under All India Coordinated Research Project. 15 promising individual plant selections (IPS) in Finger millet and 12 in Little millet identified.

Cactus Adaptability: 102 accessions under study at Uruli Kanchan and 6 field locations. 80 ornamental accessions added.

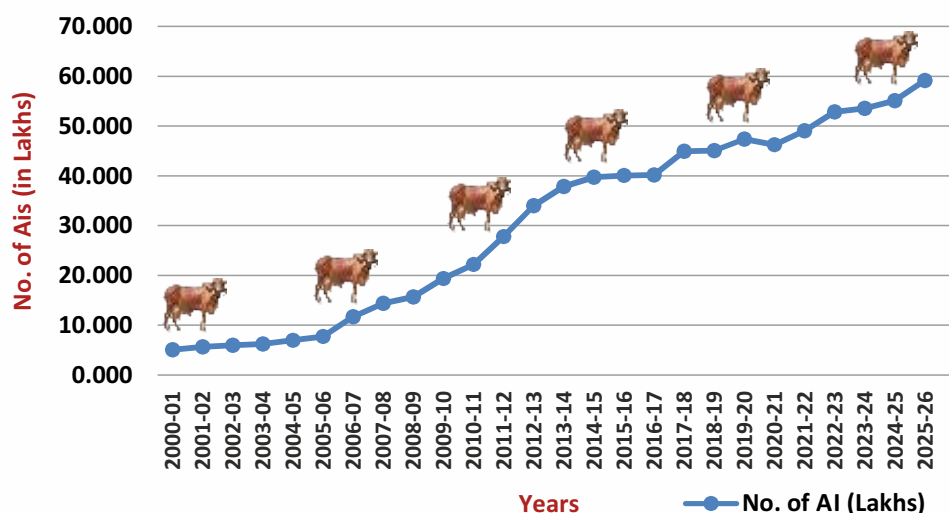
BAIF Rural Innovation Centre: To promote sustainable, climate-smart agricultural practices and solar PV systems.

Field Stations on Research, Demonstration and Training - 16

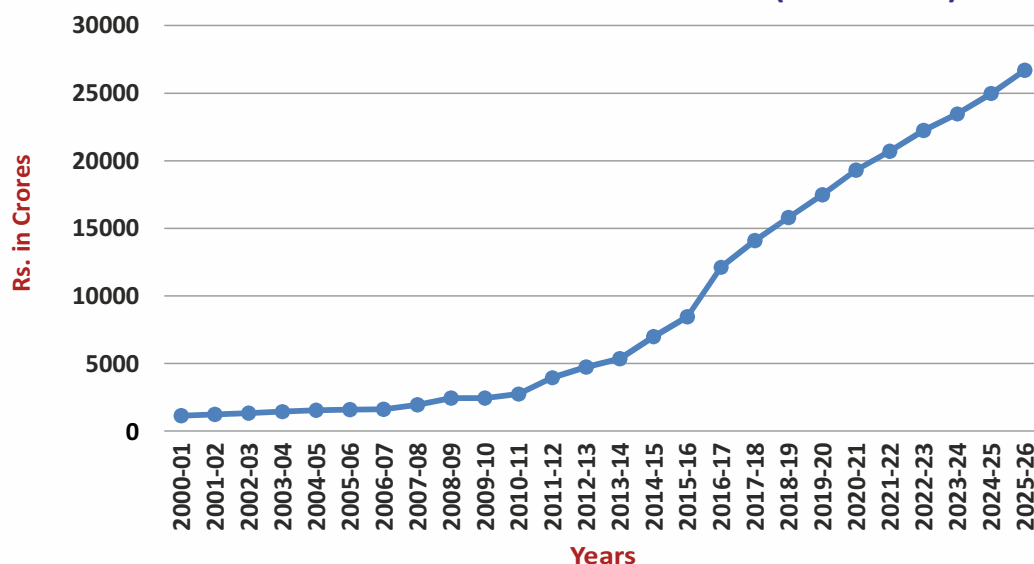
Progress at a Glance

Livestock-based Livelihoods

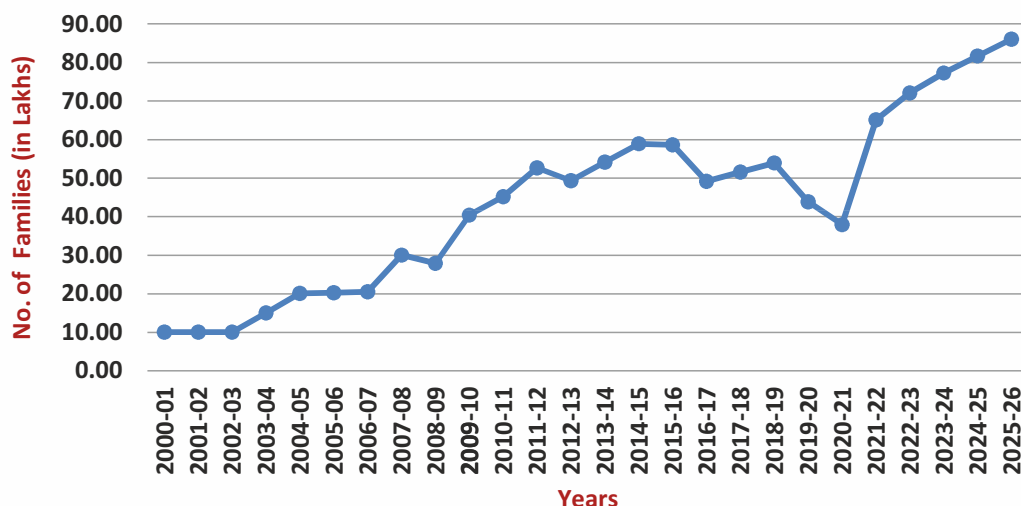
Artificial Inseminations (AIs) performed during 2000-2026



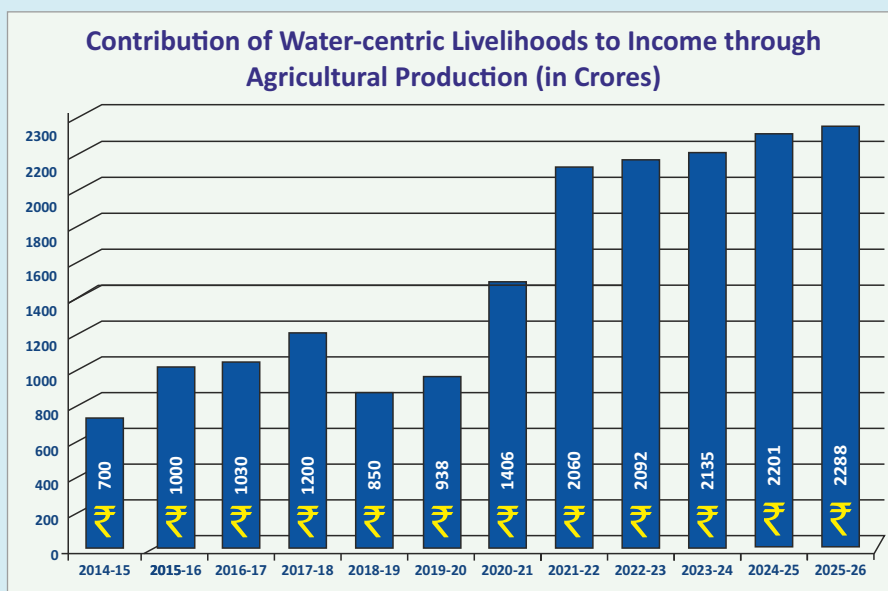
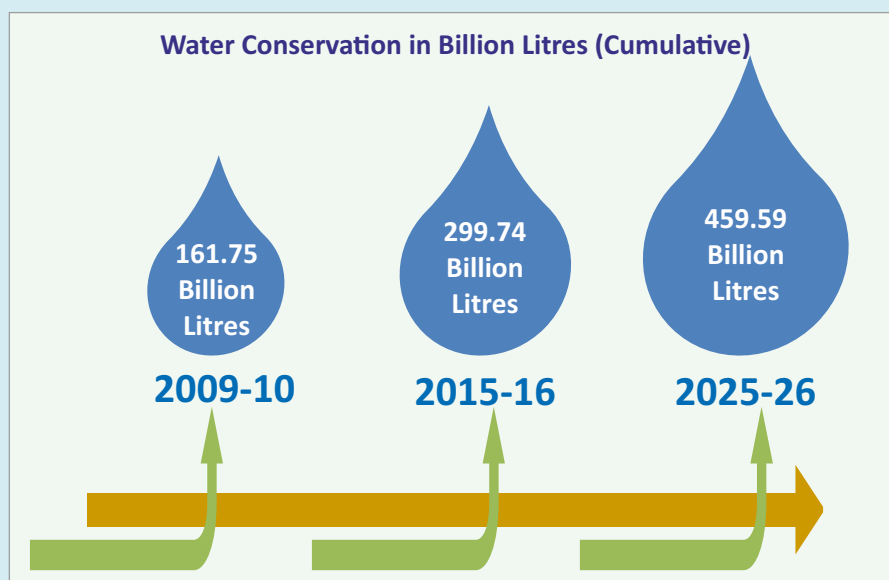
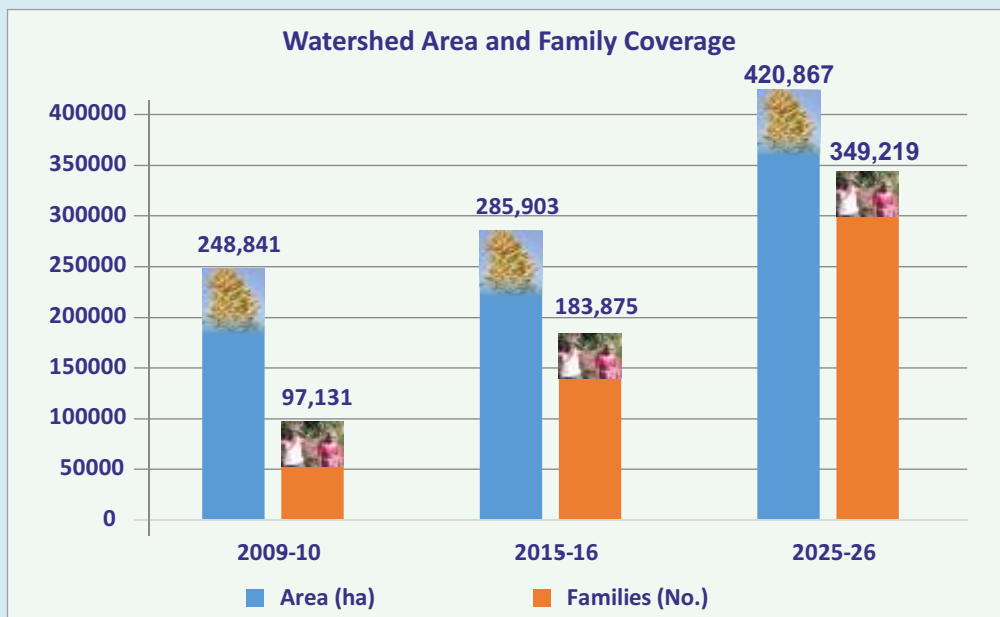
Value of Milk contributed to GDP (2000-2026)



Cum. Families benefitted under Livestock Development Programme (2000-2026)

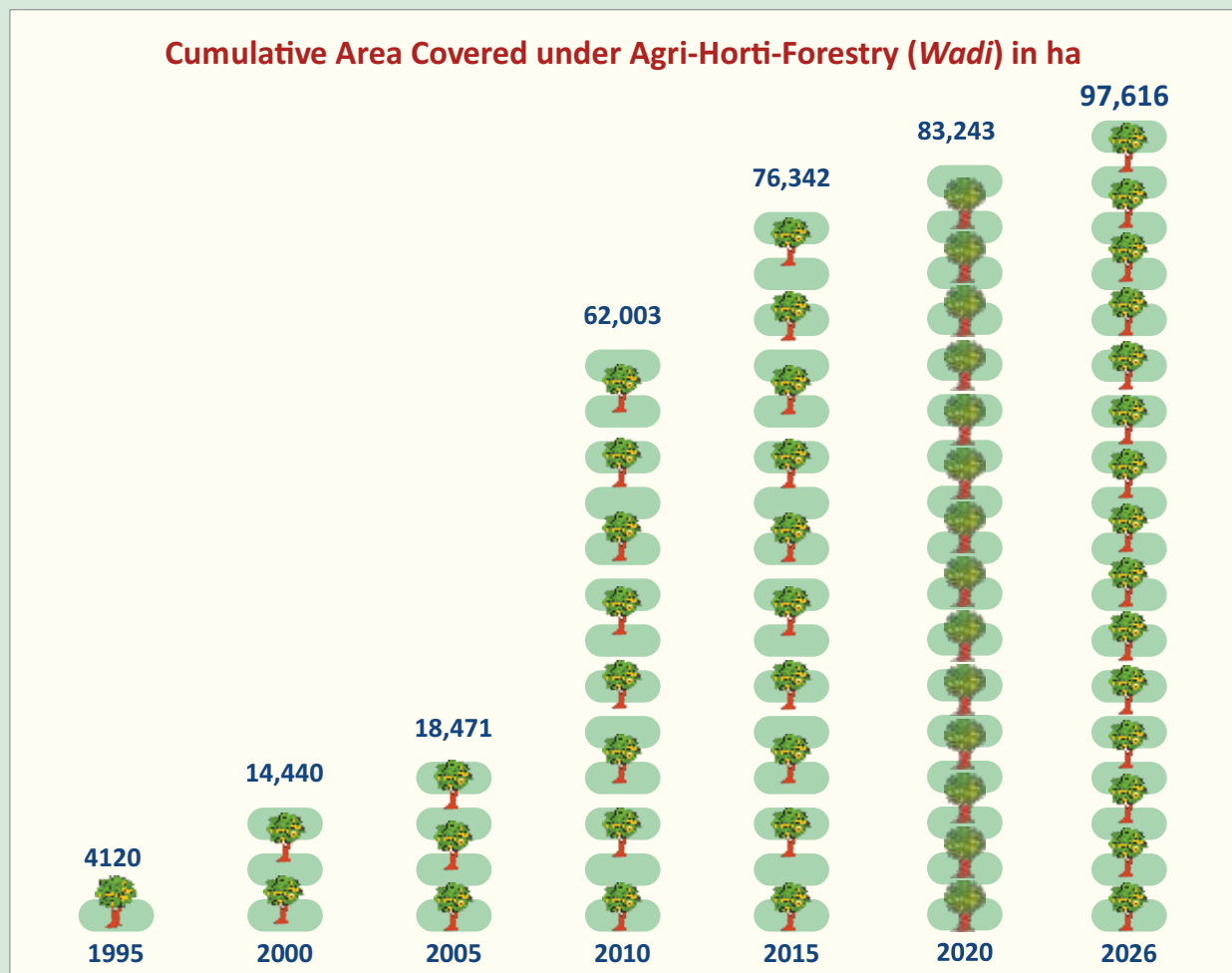
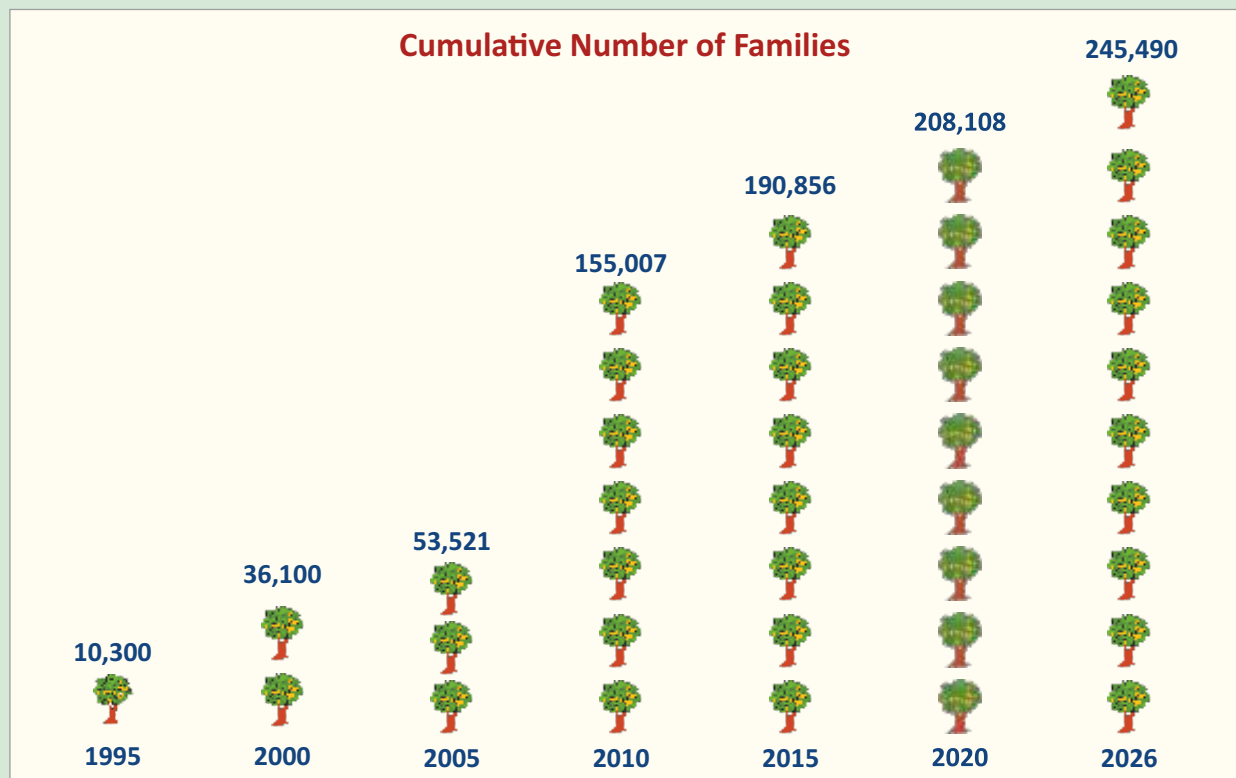


Water-centric Livelihoods and Land Degradation Neutrality

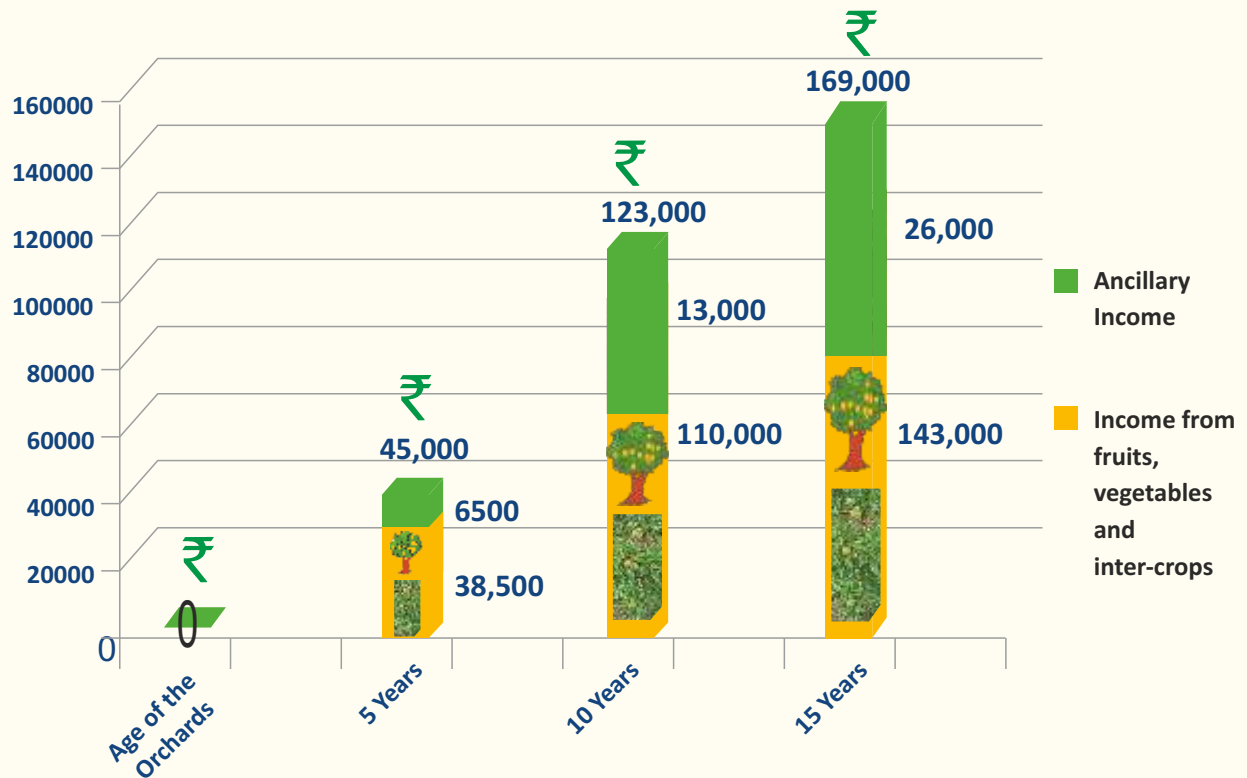


Agri-Horti-Forestry (*Wadi*)

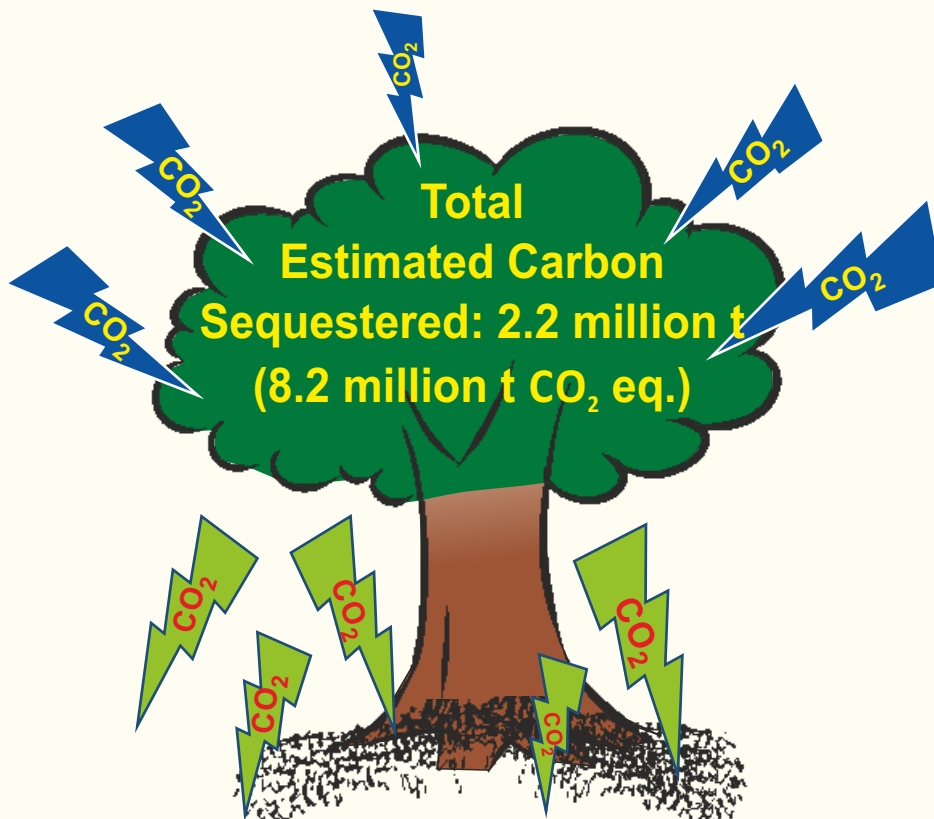
Unique model of tree-based mixed farming system and
climate-resilient dryland agriculture



Increase in Income per family through Wadi



Carbon Sequestration through Wadi Programme

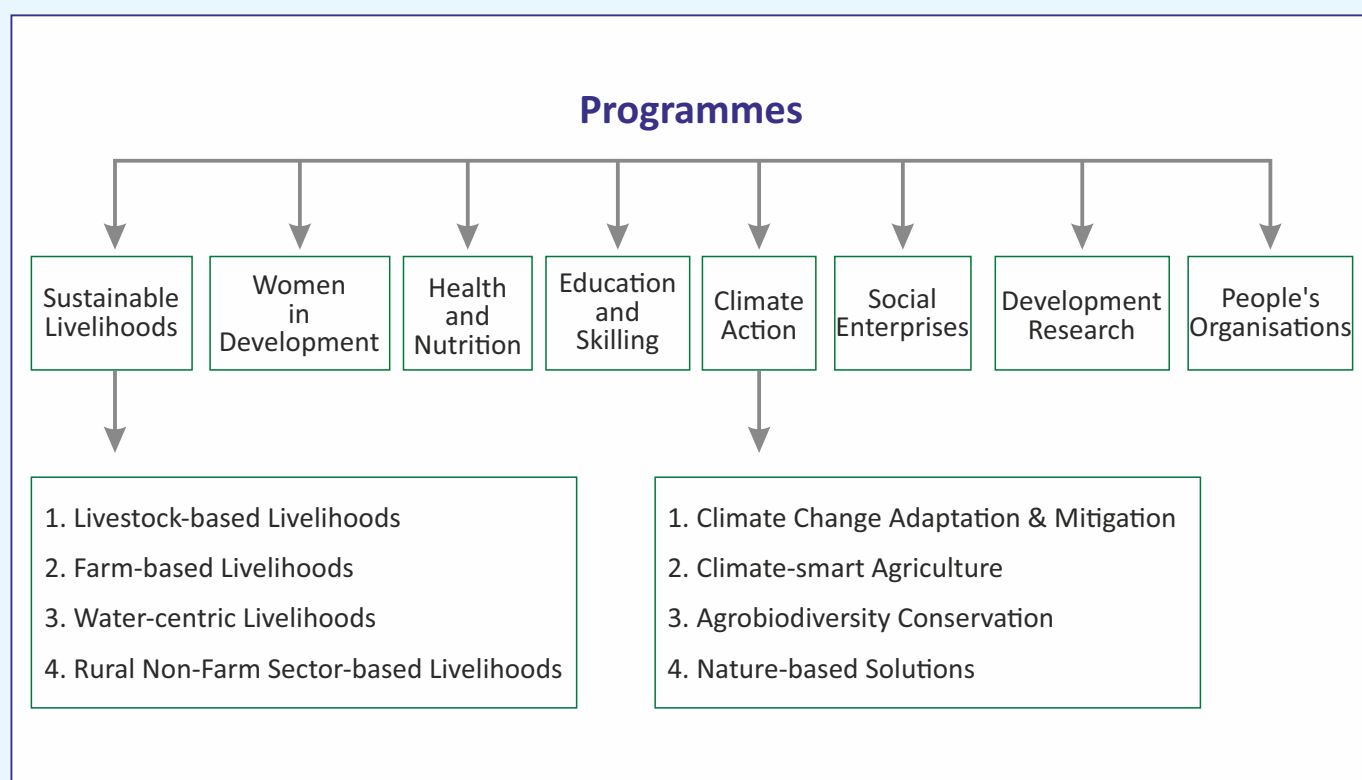


BAIF Strategic Plan 2030: A Roadmap for Rural Transformation

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 5 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.





Livestock-based Livelihoods

BAIF is operating through a network of 4,644 Livestock Development Centres and providing doorstep delivery of breeding and allied services in 351 districts, reaching about 3.8 million families in 14 states. During the year, 5.91 million Artificial Inseminations were performed with 45-50 % conception, using 31.57 % exotic and crossbred bull semen, 24.29 % indigenous cattle breed semen, and 44.14% buffalo semen. So far, 8.63 million cows and buffaloes born under the programme, are in milk, yielding 9.92 million tons per annum and contributing about Rs. 26,684 crores (266.84 billion) to the rural economy annually, while enabling smallholder dairy farmers to earn their livelihood. Sex-sorted semen (388,117) doses were used for breeding in 12 states with 43.6% conceptions and 92% birth of female calves. The All India Coordinated Research Project on Sahiwal and Gir breeds was initiated to improve the breeds with field breeding network in 39 Centres in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Technical support was provided to 3 *Gaushalas* to develop as Centres of Excellence. To ensure genetic improvement of important native breeds, upgrading of nondescript animals with respective specific breeds was undertaken in their native tracts. Integration of elite indigenous germplasm, genotyping, digital data capture, and community participation, led to the conservation and productivity enhancement of indigenous cattle breeds.

The Disease Surveillance Programme through 5 Disease Investigation Laboratories has been strengthening the diagnostic services for zoonotic bovine diseases, enabling dairy farmers to maintain disease-free animals. BAIF also continued to strengthen its Livestock Development Centres by



Genetic improvement of native Gir breed

integrating advanced reproductive and precision breeding technologies, OPU-IVF-ET, genomic selection, breed composition testing, sex-sorted semen, with modern fodder production and conservation techniques, improved feeds to control methane emission, efficient feed and manure management practices to enhance profitability of livestock-based livelihoods.

Goat Development Programme

The programme, aimed at sustainable livelihoods, women empowerment and nutritional security, was implemented in 11 states, covering 32,629 families in 1,662 villages. AI (16,136) performed with 37.45% conception, and 777 elite bucks, resulted in the birth of 9,800 elite kids. Training of *Pashu Sakhis*, distribution of goat care kits, health camps, deworming, vaccination, and guidance for marketing, enhanced their income. Goat keepers (3,974) were trained in scientific husbandry practices.



Popularisation of Black Bengal goat breed in Eastern Region

Table 1. Statewise Performance of Livestock Development Programme

States	Districts	Centres	Villages (Cum.)	Families (2025-26)	Families (Cum.)	Total AIs (2025-26)
Uttar Pradesh	75	1352	45458	1291602	1301884	2405226
Rajasthan	29	464	9192	492591	541809	885920
Uttarakhand	13	208	4454	92560	398285	114386
Punjab	8	15	62	3730	7860	5169
Karnataka	27	189	2835	256432	645109	209313
Andhra Pradesh	11	83	799	63223	239310	79540
Telangana	16	154	1827	125319	278405	146488
Tamil Nadu	2	5	54	2264	3610	3591
Bihar	37	919	16344	625087	2221525	1034398
Odisha	27	149	4964	40890	202916	36496
Jharkhand	19	218	5450	137868	1094639	212105
Maharashtra	31	582	4449	473665	846859	545727
Gujarat	28	154	3719	102281	521878	107286
Madhya Pradesh	28	152	2736	82887	303940	128179
Total	351	4644	102343	3790399	8608029	5913824

Farm-based Livelihoods

The *Wadi*-based Integrated Farming System was implemented in 14 states, covering more than 97,600 ha and benefitted 245,490 smallholder and tribal families, with focus on climate-resilient, diversified, and sustainable farming practices to enhance livelihoods, food security, and ecosystem health. The state-wise distribution of *wadi* plantations is presented in Table 2. Under this programme, establishment of orchards of Mango, Cashew, Guava, Nagpur Mandarin, Apple Ber,



Boosting nutrition and income through harvests from *wadi*

Coffee, Papaya, Gunda, Jackfruit, Acid Lime, Sweet Orange, and Sapota crops with forestry and multipurpose tree species on the borders and cultivation of food and cash crops in the interspaces, enabled the farmers to enhance their nutritious food supply and farm income, while conserving soil, water and biodiversity and generating carbon credits. Marginal farmlands were brought under multipurpose tree species plantations with the participation of more than 4,000 families. Various innovative income generating activities, such as trellis-based vegetable cultivation through multi-layer crop cultivation, strawberry cultivation, floriculture, cash-crop production in low-cost polyhouses, and climate-smart agricultural practices, were also introduced. Various climate-resilient crop varieties of Paddy, Black gram and Soybean, which are tolerant to climate change and Biofortified wheat varieties rich in zinc, iron, and protein, were introduced in the field. Bodi-based Farming System



Empowered Women Farmers: Harvest Hope and Prosperity

and Integrated Farming Systems blended with water conservation, inland fisheries, poultry, fruit orchards, and vegetable cultivation, benefitted 544 households.

The *wadi* programme generated an annual income of Rs. 2,000 crores (20 billion) per year, while sequestering about 2.24 million tonnes of carbon, equivalent to 8.2 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e), through 36 million trees established on non-forest lands. The programme provided year-round employment and food security, and reduced distress migration by creating sustainable livelihood opportunities within their villages. NABARD has promoted the *Wadi* programme, scaling it up to 27 states and 2 Union Territories through its Tribal Development Fund.

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

	On-Going Projects				Completed Projects		Cumulative Coverage	
	New Coverage 2025-26 (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	15	35	43	85	186	4872	229	4957
Rajasthan	14	75	14	75	891	31332	905	31407
Uttarakhand	1	15	1	15	38	1367	39	1382
Karnataka	-	180	195	1240	567	21547	762	22787
Andhra Pradesh	8	46	8	46	49	252	57	298
Telangana	-	60	-	120	57	493	57	613
Tamil Nadu	8	83	17	145	-	-	17	145
Bihar	-	-	42	1020	-	-	42	1020
Odisha	7	60	13	143	174	694	187	837
Chhattisgarh	27	250	27	250	-	-	27	250
Jharkhand	9	50	158	3170	-	-	158	3170
Maharashtra	134	2331	168	3905	4114	120527	4282	124432
Gujarat	-	1000	15	1000	795	43150	810	44150
Madhya Pradesh	6	242	86	1733	327	8309	413	10042
Total	229	4427	787	12947	7198	232543	7985	245490

Water-centric Livelihoods

The Ridge-to-Valley approach and region-specific assessment, led to an integrated landscape/river basin development approach to watershed, water-resource development and groundwater recharge. The interventions included soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting, groundwater recharge, drainage-line treatment, revival of traditional water bodies, and efficient water-use practices. Measures such as contour and absorption trenches, gully plugs, farm bunds, farm ponds, check dams, earthen nala bunds, percolation tanks, dykes and recharge shafts were complemented by plantation and grass seeding to restore ecological functions and strengthen landscape resilience. During the year, 28 watersheds covering 19,531 ha in 228 villages were covered through NRM interventions, benefitting 26,514 families in 15 states. So far, the NRM interventions have covered 2,343 villages across 871 watersheds, on 4.21 lakh ha and benefitted 3.49 lakh families. Through Integrated Water Resources Management, 22.15 million cubic metres of water was conserved, 5,222 water structures were created / rejuvenated, and 3,953 ha were brought under micro-irrigation. During the year, 597 solar pumps (2076.70 HP) were installed to irrigate 1,488 ha, benefitting 1,932 families. So far, 80 solar drinking water systems have been commissioned, providing potable water access to 16,438 families.

These interventions have resulted in an increase in the groundwater table by 1.5 - 3.5 m, and improved availability of drinking water. Water conservation measures have increased agricultural productivity



Farm pond to conserve rainwater for irrigation

by 35-40% and household income by 25-40%, while mitigating 27,626 tCO₂e during the year (cum. 433,439 tCO₂e). The water resources development programme have helped the farmers to generate an additional income of Rs. 2,288 crores (22.88 billion) per year. BAIF is also strengthening the scientific base through the advanced application of GIS, Remote Sensing, geohydrological assessment and spatial analytics, using a participatory and community-led approach, supported by scientific planning and geohydrological assessments.

BAIF's Strategic Partnerships include Alliance for Water Stewardship, in partnership with Hindustan Unilever Limited at Gandhidham and Mysuru to ensure water security, collaboration with Gujarat Ecology Society to develop and demonstrate salinity reduction and land reclamation pathways for addressing land and water degradation challenges in Kutch region, Water-centric Livelihood Development Programme in Dediapada Block, Narmada District, with Schaeffler India Ltd, collaboration with NABARD to serve as a Resource Support Organisation (RSO) for training, appraisal and monitoring of NRM Projects and preparation of drought mitigation plans under National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF).

Recognitions

- JSW-The Times of India Earth Care Award for community-led climate actions.
- UNESCO Water Digest World Water Award 2025–26 under the category "Best NGO – Restoration and Management of Water Bodies" in Karnataka.

Table 3. Coverage under Water-centric Livelihoods Programme

	Coverage during 2025-26				Cumulative till 2025-26			
States	Villages (No.)	Watersheds (No.)	Area (ha)	Families benefitted	Villages (No.)	Watersheds (No.)	Area (ha)	Families benefitted
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	312	316	112	16	9,732	5,585
Rajasthan	34	-	2,400	1,274	260	27	17,219	26,715
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	64	4	799	3,397
Himachal Pradesh	21	-	60	463	22	1	60	478
Karnataka	16	9	1,651	1,876	193	70	29,222	17,019
Andhra Pradesh	11	5	1,566	1,741	230	37	23,132	20,246
Telangana	9	4	1,118	3,650	123	50	29,373	25,699
Tamil Nadu	22	1	409	250	32	4	1,111	1,782
Bihar	15	-	12	441	62	6	6,896	8,955
Odisha	-	-	11	309	67	4	243	928
Jharkhand	14	4	156	2,910	61	4	264	4,389
Chhattisgarh	21	1	650	56	45	2	650	212
Maharashtra	24	2	8,410	8,061	439	262	104,527	83,456
Gujarat	10	-	2,117	4,414	437	337	172,616	134,833
Madhya Pradesh	28	1	659	753	196	47	25,023	15,525
Total	228	28	19531	26514	2343	871	420867	349219

Rural Non-Farm Sector-based Livelihoods

BAIF strengthened the Rural Non-Farm Sector-based Livelihoods programme to diversify and enhance the income of rural families. For women, enterprise creation was linked with greater control over income, stronger participation in household economic decisions and the development of local services, while for rural youth, the emphasis was on employability, self-employment, digital capabilities, technical skills, income and local employment generation. The Nurture, Enable, Scale, Transform (NEST) approach provided a framework for moving individuals and groups from skills and exposure towards enterprise establishment, consolidation and scaling up through mentoring and institutional linkages. The diversified enterprises included agro-processing and value-added food products, personal care and household products, craft based on local resources, bamboo products, pottery, jewellery, and NTFP-based products, service enterprises and digital services. Agriculture-linked services covered custom hiring services, nursery services, clean milk production support, drone-enabled farm services, and village-level service cadres such as *Krishi Sakhis* and *Pashu Sakhis*. The green and circular enterprises included vermicompost, recycling and resource-recovery



Paper production enterprise: Source of livelihood

linked businesses. *eDost* and *Digital Sakhi* models and village-level digital entrepreneurs connected rural households with digital, financial, government, and market services.

BAIF also developed local enterprise-support cadres, including *Udyogini Sakhi*, to identify aspiring entrepreneurs, facilitate training and institutional linkages. At the state level, BAIF's partnerships and convergence included State Rural Livelihood Mission, GLPC, UMED, MAVIM and NRLM.

During the year, 12,452 SHG women were trained under the Swayamshree – Women Economic Empowerment Programme with support from RSETIs, KVIC, KVKs, and trainers and resource institutions in various skills which enabled 3,412 women to transit towards entrepreneurship and establish 1,203 enterprises, generating a revenue of 10.03 crores (100.3 million).

During the year, 54,175 families benefitted from 1,190 (cum. 2,481) enterprises and 2,027 women-led enterprises, earning a gross income of Rs. 285,772.



Women's enterprise: Income from embroidery

Samruddha Gram (Holistic Village Development)

BAIF's Holistic Village Development approach recognises rural well-being, village livelihoods, natural resources, health, education, infrastructure and social development to be closely interconnected.

BAIF has primarily introduced Holistic Village Development in villages around the operational locations of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and corporate partners, enabling their CSR investments to contribute to comprehensive and sustainable development of neighbouring communities. The approach has been supported by HDFC Bank, Panasonic India and SBI Foundation, alongside government departments, *Gram Panchayats*, community institutions and other stakeholders.

In 2025–26, 4,247 new families were brought under the programme, taking the outreach to 30,590 families in 408 villages.

The interventions are need-based and multi-sectoral, covering livelihoods, agriculture and livestock, natural resource management, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, education, women's empowerment, digital inclusion, renewable energy and village infrastructure. During the year, digital literacy increased from 20% to 75%, science learning outcomes from 45% to 70%, and safe toilet usage from 35% to 85% and water-borne diseases declined by 40%. Livelihood initiatives enabled participating households to achieve up to 50% higher incomes, while climate-smart agriculture contributed to 50% improvement in crop productivity and 30% reduction in labour costs.

A defining feature of BAIF's Holistic Village Development model is the combination of hardware and software interventions – infrastructure and productive assets are complemented by community mobilisation, capacity building, extension, awareness and behaviour-change activities. Participatory planning, convergence, partnerships and community ownership are essential strategies. Collaboration with government, academic, research and private institutions helps leverage resources, knowledge and technical expertise. BAIF's Holistic Village Development approach seeks to move beyond individual project interventions towards resilient, self-reliant and prosperous villages, where communities are empowered to sustain and build upon development gains.



Mango *wadi* with jasmine intercrop for enhanced income

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT



BAIF's approach to gender and development is rooted in the belief that women are equal partners in development and that their participation translates into tangible and sustained gains.

Livelihood opportunities, skilling, entrepreneurship, productive assets, financial inclusion, market access and digital empowerment, enable women to become progressive farmers, entrepreneurs, service providers and community leaders and recognition as "Mahila Kisan".

During 2025–26, various initiatives benefitted 647,463 women (cum. 766,589), cumulatively supported 216,857 women entrepreneurs and established 4,628 women-led enterprises with a cadre of 6,077 *Sakhis*.

During the year, entrepreneurship development and technical training validated viable enterprises, provided productive assets and business tools, and connected to branding, markets and customer networks. Women were supported to explore opportunities linked to digital services, rural services, agri-processing, livestock-based enterprises, circular and green businesses, climate-resilient, farm, off-farm and non-farm-based income generation avenues. More than 36,000 women transitioned into enterprise roles. Sector-wise, women's monthly earnings increased by 76.3% in agri-processing, 63% in rural retail, 48% in garment manufacturing, 45.2% in wellness and beauty services and 32% in livestock management. Off-farm cohort

revenues increased from Rs. 17.80 lakh (1.78 million) to Rs. 28.25 lakh (2.82 million).

BAIF works through SHGs and federations, women-led dairies, all-women FPOs and all-women Village Watershed Committees. Women are working as Banking Correspondents, Village Resource Persons, Artificial Insemination Technicians, Drone *didis*, *eDosts* and Community Mobilisers, strengthening both their agency and visibility. BAIF promotes digital payments, financial literacy and access to digital services and markets. Women are acquiring driving licences, operating two-wheelers and owning personal mobility assets, leading to greater independence and access to economic opportunities. BAIF recognises their role in strengthening household and community nutrition security, alongside efforts to reduce drudgery and climate-related vulnerability.



Digital *Sakhi*: Multiple services and handholding support

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Integrated, preventive and community-led health and nutrition interventions, reached 129,892 (cum. 247,646) rural and tribal households in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Bihar, and Jharkhand during the year.

Key Programmes:

Food and Nutrition: Household nutrition security was strengthened with nutrition gardens for 20,837 households, promoting dietary diversity and local food systems. 555 families/groups were engaged in millet promotion, traditional food recipe competitions, documentation and wild-food festivals to promote indigenous and nutritious food practices. Food safety awareness reached 38,000 households by the *Swasthya* Project.

Holistic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) approach reached 5,037 households. 210 solar water filters were installed in schools, alongside safe-water kits and awareness on water-borne diseases. Waste collection, dustbins and sewage management reduced vector-borne diseases.

Adolescent, Women's, Maternal and Child Health: School and community-based education, peer-led initiatives, Behaviour

Change Communication / Information, Education, and Communication and targeted interventions under the Healthy Village Project in Nandurbar, strengthened health and nutrition outcomes. Promotion of sustainable menstrual hygiene, screening of 11,865 individuals for anaemia and 1,620 tribal youth for sickle cell anaemia with treatment linkages, Antenatal Care and follow-up support, for 580 pregnant women and 322 newborns and linking 5,581 malnourished children with Integrated Child Development Services and nutrition services through the First 1,000 Days approach were significant. Breast and cervical cancer screening, contributed to improved access to preventive, promotive and maternal-child health services in vulnerable communities.

Traditional Health: The capacity of 120 *Vaidus* was strengthened through university-linked *Paramparik Vaidu* and Naturopathy training, with Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon and Science & Technology Resource Centre, Gondwana University, Gadchiroli-linked courses, to improve the quality of healthcare practices.

Capacity building of frontline workers and Village Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Committee, convergence with national health programmes, support to 49 Smart *Anganwadis* and Primary Health Care Centres and health screening camps reached 21,232 participants. BAIF's integrated approach contributes to SDGs 2, 3, 5 and 6, supporting resilient and equitable community health systems.



Training in adolescent health care

EDUCATION AND SKILLING



Education

BAIF promoted formal and non-formal educational initiatives to benefit 45,162 (cum. 313,704) children in 464 (cum. 1,033) schools in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry with corporate and philanthropic organisations.

Dr. Manibhai Desai Navchetan Secondary School: The residential school at Chonda, Navsari in South Gujarat, comprised of 411 students from tribal families. BAIF supported them for digital learning, communication skills in English, nutritional garden, nursery, and vermicomposting units. Coaching facility was extended to students appearing for national and state-level competitive examinations.

Shikshan Mitra Programme: The life education-oriented school-based programme with an experiential learning system, benefitted 5,534 children from 67 schools in 4 districts of Maharashtra. Upgradation of the school dormitory for girls, supply of sports equipment and computer laboratories in certain residential and non-residential schools in Ahilyanagar and Nashik districts were the other initiatives. In Palghar, Maharashtra, gender-sensitive awareness camps for 400 girls were organised on personal hygiene, safety and snake bites.

Functional Literacy Programme in Bundelkhand Region: Literacy and numeracy skills were strengthened for 475 rural women through 19 literacy centres operated by women educators in Banda, Hamirpur, and Chitrakoot



Improvement of classrooms and supply of learning kits

districts of Uttar Pradesh. Skill development in microbusiness, digital transactions and entrepreneurship through market linkages, *Sahali Haat* and facilitating linkages of 625 women with government welfare schemes were the other initiatives.



Colourful ambience motivates children to study

Smart School Programme and

Digital Learning: Digital learning was enhanced by providing necessary kits in Maharashtra and Goa. Integrated NRM and Smart Classroom projects reached 9,816 students in 40 schools in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh. Smart Classrooms benefitted more than 10,000 students in Telangana. In Belagavi, Karnataka, a 43-seater AC bus, eased transportation for students of Visvesvaraya Technological University. In Lucknow, the FDP programme developed a computer laboratory and an interactive panel at a college.

Holistic School-based and Anganwadi

Interventions: Necessary infrastructure was created to improve study and sports in primary and upper primary schools in four districts of Odisha, five schools in Dhar, Madhya Pradesh and four schools in Munger, Bihar. Eight toilets were constructed to benefit over 1,000 children in a school in Krishnagiri, while 7,433 students

from 15 schools were supported with science-lab equipment, sports kits, RO water purifiers, interactive panels and library infrastructure in four districts in Tamil Nadu. Language and mathematics laboratories and libraries benefitted 1,593 students in Puducherry. Renovated toilets for females and access to drinking water, improved the attendance and participation of girls in Jharkhand and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sessions benefitted 4 schools in Karnataka. Construction of a playground and sanitation block, classroom furniture, benefitted 1,941 students in Pune region. 130 *Anganwadis* were established in Uttar Pradesh, enrolling 4,250 children and 10 *Anganwadis* were supported with play and learning kits in Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh. Informal and doorstep early education was initiated in 15 villages in Gujarat, and upgraded smart classrooms and *Anganwadis*, benefitted 900 children in Jharkhand.



Smart education in tribal villages

Nutrition Gardens, Biodiversity and Sustainable Living:

Students from schools in Kaprada, Gujarat were trained in nutrition gardens, mango grafting, computer proficiency, self-defence and gender equality under the Holistic Village Development programme. In Akole, Maharashtra, 376 students were trained in biodiversity awareness, kitchen garden and conservation of traditional crops.

Capacity Building

The Training and Learning Division supports continuous knowledge, skills, leadership and implementation capabilities of BAIF's human resources and development partners.

Key Efforts and Coverage: During 2025–26, BAIF organised 232 structured training programmes for 1,602 employees in livestock-based livelihoods, climate-smart agriculture, health and nutrition, rural non-farm livelihoods, FPO management, renewable energy, ICT for development, on-farm research, agricultural marketing, people's organisations, government schemes and convergence, communication and documentation, leadership and team development, and orientation on POSH. 248,364 farmers were trained in livestock, NRM and farm-based livelihoods.

External Exposure and Leadership Development: To facilitate cross-institutional learning, 108 managerial and supervisory staff were deputed to MCCIA, Azim Premji University, GIZ India, BIRD, Digital Green, EDII, XIM University, ICRISAT and other institutions.

A Management Development Programme (MDP) was organised for 13 State Heads and Chief Programme Managers. MDP UDAAN prepared 30 experienced management staff for higher responsibilities with organisational values, culture and legacy.

Outcomes and Strategic Importance: The efforts strengthened staff knowledge and skills, developing second-line leadership, and extended knowledge-building support to other stakeholders. The Division facilitated knowledge sharing through webinars on government convergence, geo-tagging and geo-mapping technologies, and LinkedIn optimisation.

External Capacity Building and Learning: Training and learning programmes were conducted for NABARD, CSR officials of Aditya Birla Capital Foundation, and other organisations to share field-based knowledge and development approaches.

Learning Beyond the Head Office: Learning and capacity-building programmes conducted across operational states, campuses, experimental farms, research and innovation centres provided scope for practical learning, knowledge exchange and exposure to BAIF's technologies and development models.

Partnership with SBI Youth for India further strengthened experiential learning and brought 9 fellows into BAIF programme areas in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, working on sustainable energy and water solutions, climate-smart agriculture and tribal women's access to screening, nutrition and government schemes.



Transfer of technology with organic farming

Information and Communications Technology for Development

ICT is being used not as a stand-alone function, but as an enabler of BAIF's programmes and mandate. The focus is on connecting systems, widening access, building capacity and using knowledge more effectively.

Key developments during the year

Digital transformation

The TCS iON Enterprise Resource Planning platform and BAIF's Project Management System are creating a more connected information base for the organisation. The aim is simple: better integration, greater transparency and more timely management of information.

Rural digital services

Digital access is also being taken closer to rural communities. Women-operated *Sanvadini* facilities reached 256,600 farmers across five states. More than 200 trained eDosts provided digital, financial and banking services in underserved villages, while creating an average monthly income of Rs. 4,000 for themselves.

Digital learning and capacity building

Digital platforms are helping BAIF take knowledge to scale. The Learning Management System supported courses across key programme areas, with the highest enrolment in livestock followed by crop-based livelihoods. Virtual ICT-enabled training also reached more than 3,000 staff across 18 states.

Knowledge exchange

Twenty-three thematic webinars connected around 2,000 farmers, engineers and field functionaries. This helped field experience and technical knowledge travel beyond individual locations and teams.

AI-enabled management learning

BAIF also began building management familiarity with Artificial Intelligence. State Heads were exposed to its practical use in field reporting and in training ground staff, with emphasis on application rather than technology for its own sake.

Information systems and governance

As dependence on digital systems grows, governance must grow with it. An Information Technology Audit was therefore undertaken to strengthen controls, safeguard organisational information assets and keep systems aligned with institutional needs.

Digital giving

Digital channels are also widening the ways in which people can support BAIF. The DanaMojo platform connected with 146 donors, while 'Giving' options were expanded to the Solar Project, Girl Child Education Fund and a cow-donation appeal.

Knowledge and digital outreach

Digital communication is increasingly being used to carry BAIF's knowledge and field experience to a wider audience. During the year, 580 social media posts generated 2.6 million organic impressions, including global visibility around COP30 in Belém, Brazil. This was supported by 291 creatives, 25 brochures, 295 video-documentation instances and eight published blogs.



The direction ahead

The next step is to bring these strands together - stronger systems, wider rural access, digital learning, responsible use of AI and better knowledge outreach - so that technology steadily improves the quality, reach and responsiveness of BAIF's work.

CLIMATE ACTION PROGRAMME



Background:

Responding suitably to the climate crisis is one of the key areas of BAIF to attain sustainable development and environmental well-being. This is based on the realisation that climate change needs to be addressed with suitable adaptation, mitigation and climate-smart strategies. The Climate Action Committee of BAIF, through its 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).

As an Observer Organisation of UNFCCC, BAIF participated in COP30 in Belém, Brazil, and brought global attention to its sustainable, community-led climate action.

In addition to other memberships, this year we also assumed voluntary membership of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, which reaffirmed BAIF's commitment to ending hunger, poverty, and inequality, aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Improved resilience and income through multi-layer diversified cropping

A. Climate Change Adaptation

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

Integrated Farming Systems: The Bodi-based Integrated Farming System, *Wadi*-based Agri-Horti-Forestry System, and integration of livestock with crop production, benefitted 246,034 families with diversified sources of food, nutrition, and income. Location-specific interventions such as inland fisheries, poultry farming, and multi-layer cropping systems integrated into these farming systems, enabled efficient use of available resources and generated year-round livelihood opportunities.

Farm and Crop Diversification: Cultivation of vegetables, spices, floriculture, and other high-value crops, reduced production risks and enhanced household incomes.

Protected Cultivation: Protected cultivation promoted with additional 210 families, safeguarded crops from weather conditions and improved productivity and income.

Soil Health and Crop Management: Soil health management initiatives have enhanced soil fertility, improved water-holding capacity, and strengthened the resilience of farming systems. Adoption of organic farming practices, establishment of Bio-Resource Input Centres, biological pest management, and other eco-friendly technologies, enabled more than 28,000 families to reduce their dependence on external chemical inputs. To reduce

vulnerability to climate-related uncertainties, BAIF facilitated access to crop insurance and weather-based crop advisory services.

Water Conservation: Water conservation and management form the foundation of BAIF's climate adaptation strategy, with emphasis on climate-proofing of rural landscapes, watershed restoration, groundwater recharge, water harvesting, efficient irrigation, soil-health management and vegetation-based interventions to enhance the capacity of rural communities to cope with the ill-effects of climate change. Context-specific pathways are developed using hydrogeological, agro-climatic and landscape characteristics to ensure that water resources are conserved, recharged and used efficiently. Efficient water-use systems such as drip and sprinkler and micro-irrigation, weather and agro-meteorological advisories, covered 23,438 ha to enhance water use efficiency and agricultural productivity. In Rajasthan; 62 tankas with agor benefitted 310 households through availability of improved drinking water.



Bodi-based Integrated Farming: Boosting circularity and resilience

B. Climate Change Mitigation

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

Carbon Sequestration: Carbon sequestration through tree-based farming systems have established more than 36 million trees outside forests, significantly enhancing green cover, conserving biodiversity, and strengthening carbon sinks across rural landscapes. BAIF's tree-based interventions have sequestered an estimated 2.24 million tonnes of carbon, equivalent to approximately 8.2 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e), demonstrating the substantial contribution of community-led agroforestry systems towards climate change mitigation. During the initial phase of its carbon credit initiative, 112 *wadi* farmers generated 493 carbon credits, demonstrating the potential of sustainable agroforestry and climate-smart farming practices to generate additional income while delivering measurable environmental benefits.

Reducing Green House Gas Emissions: Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD), low tillage cultivation, protected

cultivation, low external input farming, green manuring, crop residue recycling, cover cropping, drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, hydrogel application, biochar, Sil-KAB briquettes, and mulching, improved input-use efficiency, optimised water use, reduced methane and nitrous oxide emissions, minimised crop residue burning and lowered the carbon footprint of agricultural production.

Soil Carbon Improvement: Integrated soil health management practices included soil test-based nutrient management, production and application of organic fertilisers, promotion of cover crops, and biochar application. During the year, these initiatives benefitted more than 6,500 farmers, contributing to improved soil organic carbon, soil fertility, and water retention, and sustainability of agricultural systems.

Land Degradation Neutrality Initiatives: BAIF has been integrating the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) approach into NRM planning by prioritising restoration of degraded land, sustainable land management and enhancement of ecosystem services.

Enteric Methane Emission Reduction Strategies in Livestock:

Anti-methanogenic feed supplement *Harit Dhara* reduced methane emission by 15 to 20%. Adoption of feed supplements, grazing management, Ration Balancing Programme, Total Mixed Ration (TMR), herd management, use of sexed-sorted semen technology, anaerobic digestion, composting and manure management reduced emissions while enhancing livestock productivity.



Efficient Biochar production to reduce emissions

C. Climate-Smart Agriculture

BAIF promoted the following climate-smart farming practices to build resilience among smallholder farmers:

Diversified and Integrated Farming Systems: More than 8,000 farm families adopted tree-based farming systems including the *Wadi* model and multipurpose trees along farm bunds which diversified production, enhanced carbon sequestration, improved soil health, reduced erosion, and created sustainable livelihood.

Water-efficient Irrigation: During the year, more than 1,400 families benefitted from promotion of micro-irrigation systems, mulching, and organic hydrogel which helped to optimise water use, improve soil moisture retention, and sustain crop productivity under water-stressed conditions.

Climate-resilient Cropping: BAIF has also promoted climate-smart rice cultivation which improved productivity while reducing resource



Boosting resilience through Integrated Farming Systems

use and greenhouse gas emissions. Over 17,000 farmers adopted improved rice production technologies such as System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), and line sowing, resulting in enhanced water-use efficiency, lower cultivation costs, and increased resilience to climate variability.

Promotion of climate-resilient and biofortified crop varieties, weather-based crop advisory services, and crop insurance are also associated with risk reduction. BAIF has also been promoting organic matter recycling and bio-resource input centres to facilitate bio-inputs production. By integrating climate-resilient technologies with sustainable natural resource management, small farmers can enhance productivity, strengthen resilience to climate change, and contribute to low-carbon, sustainable agriculture.



Climate-smart pathways for rice cultivation

Agrobiodiversity Conservation

BAIF's Agrobiodiversity Programme is anchored in a simple but powerful goal: conserve India's rich crop diversity while making it relevant to climate resilience, nutrition, farmer livelihoods and future food systems. During 2025–26, the programme was implemented in 150 villages of 12 districts in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Odisha, Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh with more than 10,000 farmers engaged in conserving and scaling unique cultivars of rice, millets, pulses and local vegetables.

During the year, 168 crop varieties sourced from ICAR institutes, were tested with 1,150 farmers, while 102 MT of quality seed of unique rice, millet, pulse and oilseed cultivars was produced through the community seed bank network, covering more than 800 ha.

BAIF collected 127 Finger millet accessions from five districts of Maharashtra for nutritional and genomic profiling and initiated evaluation of the PivliJwari (Yellow sorghum) cultivar from Marathwada. The selection of a dwarf

Ambemohor rice line, yielding 51.03 q/ha with early maturity of 110–115 days, demonstrated the potential of combining local genetic resources with scientific selection.

BAIF is also contributing to nutrition and climate-resilient agriculture by introducing nutrient-rich varieties such as Zinc Rice 1 & 2, Protazin, CG Madhuraj and Zinc Rice MS in Akole, Maharashtra.

Two women seed savers participated in the Global Conference on Women in Agri-Food Systems, while tribal farmers represented BAIF at various national platforms. BAIF also organised a national conference on “Millets for a Sustainable Future: Unlocking the Potential of Ancient Grain” with CMRT and SPPU and also published a Policy Brief on “Enhancing Local Crop Diversity and Market Access in Maharashtra – Diversifying the Most Cultivated Crop: Rice,” with Alliance Bioversity International and CIAT. BAIF's programme was recognised with the Best Indigenous Knowledge Practitioner Award from TERI.



Revival of traditional millet crop

Nature-based Solutions

During 2025–26, BAIF strengthened its Nature Positive Solutions (NpS) portfolio, advancing an integrated approach to Conserve, Manage, Restore and Create Value from Waste through Circular Bioeconomy focus. The work linked biodiversity conservation, agroecology, climate resilience, ecosystem restoration, circularity and sustainable livelihoods across multiple states.

BAIF's partnership with the CGIAR Nature Positive Solutions – Multifunctional Landscapes (NpS-MFL) initiative, with expanding Community Seed Banks, On-Farm Conservation Centres, Participatory Varietal Selection and crowdsourcing trials from Maharashtra to Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Karnataka, enabled farmers to conserve and evaluate locally relevant crop diversity for productivity, nutrition and climate resilience.

Through the HSBC-supported Regenerative and Resilient Agriculture (R&R) initiative, BAIF promoted agroecological practices, including, Low, Nature Input-based farming, community-level bio-input production, integration of decentralised renewable energy solutions, pollinator-friendly habitats, butterfly gardens and native pollinators such as *Apis cerana* and stingless bees, strengthening ecosystem services and farm resilience.

The collaboration with Fractal Analytics enhanced BAIF's capacity for data-driven landscape assessment, evidence generation and nature-positive transition pathways.

Under the UNDP–GEF Green Value Chain and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) initiatives, BAIF focussed on land restoration, soil and ecosystem health, sustainable value chains and resilient livelihoods.

Circularity and the circular bioeconomy emerged as another major pillar through the Circular Bioeconomy Innovation Hub (CBE-IH), promoting biochar, composting, waste-to-value solutions and circular enterprises. The Innovation Challenge and Bootcamp supported young innovators and startups with technical mentoring, finance and pitching including incubation, through BAIF CARES.



Circular bioeconomy with community bio-input production

Living Lab Project: Farm Sustainability with Adoption of Agroecological Approaches

Integration of Agroecology with

Farming Systems: The Living Lab Project at Bilikere, Mysuru, Karnataka has promoted agroecological practices which strengthen farm resilience, improve productivity, and safeguard the environment.

Nature-beneficial Crop

Management: The project has encouraged farmers to adopt integrated and environmentally friendly crop management practices. The use of chemical pesticides has declined considerably as farmers have gained confidence in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques and preventive pest management strategies such as cultivation of trap crops, application of cow urine-based formulations and use of biopesticides while promoting healthy crop growth.

The application of vermicompost, biofertilisers and biochar has improved soil fertility, reduced dependence on chemical fertilisers and other external inputs, lowered cultivation costs and improved soil health and farm productivity.

Ecological Balance: Improved habitat conditions have increased the populations of birds, butterflies, beneficial insects, pollinators, reptiles, and other organisms which contribute to ecological balance. Enhanced microbial activity in the soil, supported by regular application of organic amendments, has further improved nutrient cycling and soil biological health. The ecological synergy has contributed to higher farm resilience, improved productivity, and better environmental outcomes.



Beekeeping for farm resilience and ecological balance

Efficient use of On-farm Resources:

The project also monitors seasonal groundwater fluctuations and studies their relationship with cropping patterns. To minimise soil erosion while enhancing fodder availability, perennial grasses, including Stylo (*Stylosanthes* spp.), have been planted along water conservation structures.

Nutrition-sensitive Agriculture:

The project has revived knowledge of traditional food systems through community food festivals, documentation of indigenous foods, awareness programmes and their inclusion in daily diet. The establishment of nutrition gardens around farm households has ensured year-round availability of diverse vegetables, thereby contributing to improved household dietary diversity and nutritional security.

Outcome and Impact:

These interventions have demonstrated that integrating agroecological principles into conventional farming systems can enhance agricultural productivity while conserving natural resources, strengthening ecosystem services, improving farm resilience, and promoting nutritional well-being.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is a key mitigation pathway in BAIF's development programmes. In alignment with SDG 13–Climate Action, BAIF's integrated NRM and Renewable Energy interventions such as community-based solar lift irrigation systems, drinking water systems, street lights, community enterprises and Agri-PV solutions, contribute to climate mitigation through soil conservation, landscape restoration, water-resource management, nature-based solutions, efficient water use, creating carbon sequestration potential of 27626 t CO₂e (cum. 433439 tCO₂e) and resilient, productive, and environmentally sustainable farming systems.

BAIF has promoted three Climate Smart Villages with a combined capacity of 130 kW, to benefit 155 households.

During 2025-26, 361 Integrated Renewable Energy and Sustainable Agriculture (IRESA) units were installed and 677 solar pumps for irrigation and drinking water purpose.

Agrioltaics for Farmers' Prosperity: Agrioltaics offers a sustainable solution by integrating solar photovoltaic (PV) systems with

agricultural activities, enabling the simultaneous production of food and clean energy on the same land. To showcase the potential of this technology, BAIF has established a large-scale Agrioltaics Demonstration Facility at the BAIF Rural Innovation Centre (BRIC), Tilekarwadi, Pune, with support from HSBC Software Development (India) Pvt. Ltd. The project has an installed solar generation capacity of 783 kWp across multiple configurations, including fixed-tilt systems, vertical and tracking solar panels, floating solar installations, rooftop solar, and polyhouse-integrated solar systems. More than 30 crops, including vegetables, flowers, fodder, and fruit crops, are being cultivated under different shading conditions to assess their growth, yield, water-use efficiency, soil moisture dynamics, and overall productivity. The facility also functions as a demonstration and learning hub for farmers, researchers, educational institutions, government agencies, and policymakers through training programmes, exposure visits, and workshops. By generating scientific evidence on crop suitability, energy generation, economic viability, and environmental benefits, the project contributes to the development of climate-smart, sustainable, and energy-efficient farming systems for the future.



Agrioltaics: Energy-efficient farming system

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 is also on rehabilitation and restoring the livelihoods of the communities.

In response to the devastating floods in Bihar which affected approximately 1.7 million people across 12 districts, the BAIF team under the Annapurna Project, distributed 1,500 disaster relief kits containing essential food items to the most vulnerable households prioritising women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities in Pirpainti, Bhagalpur district using its Artificial Insemination Centres as distribution points.



Distribution of relief kits for flood-affected families in Bihar

In September 2025, severe flooding caused by unprecedented heavy rainfall affected Bhoom, Kalamb, Washi and Paranda talukas of Dharashiv, Maharashtra, damaging homes, farms and livelihoods and forcing thousands of families to evacuate. BAIF extended relief assistance across 19 villages, reaching 840 affected families and



Distribution of essential supplies to flood affected families and livestock owners in Marathwada Region of Maharashtra

livestock owners with ration kits, blankets, mats, water jars, mineral mixtures and livestock vaccination. The recovery effort was strengthened with the valuable support of CIPLA Foundation, Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. and Marico India Ltd., helping affected communities meet immediate needs and move towards recovery, resilience and rebuilding livelihoods.

In Himachal Pradesh, the climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood enhancement project provided immediate relief to 33 households affected by landslides and floods, including supply of essential materials for temporary shelter and safety.

As a Technical Institute of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India for drought mitigation initiatives in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, BAIF in consultation with the State Governments developed drought mitigation plans focussed on

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



BAIF's Social Enterprise approach is integral to its strategy for sustainable rural development. It complements development programmes by connecting rural communities with enterprise, technology, services and markets, so that improvements in productivity translate into durable livelihood gains.

Built on decades of field experience, the approach strengthens value chains, develops market linkages and enables appropriate products and solutions to reach rural communities. It operates through three distinct but connected institutional platforms: **VAPCOL**, **BAIF Agro** and **BAIF CARES**.

VAPCOL emerged from BAIF's tree-based farming programme with tribal families. As production grew, it created an institutional mechanism for aggregation, value addition and organised market access. This enabled producers to participate more effectively in value chains and demonstrated how community institutions and market engagement can reinforce livelihood outcomes.

BAIF Agro provides a commercial platform for taking appropriate agricultural and allied products, technologies and services to the market. Where solutions developed through research, field experience or development programmes have viable commercial application, it enables wider reach and continued availability beyond the period of geography of project support.

BAIF Council for Advancement in Rural Entrepreneurship and Sustainability (BAIF CARES), established in 2025 as a Section 8 not-for-profit organisation, extends this approach to rural entrepreneurship and innovation. Recognised and supported by the Maharashtra State Innovation Society, it incubated 17 rural-focused startups during



FY 2025-26 across agriculture, livestock, food processing, natural resource management and waste management.

BAIF's field presence and multidisciplinary capabilities allow entrepreneurs to understand rural conditions and, where appropriate, undertake field testing, trials and demonstrations. **BAIF CARES** provides technical inputs, mentoring, business model support and market linkages, while connecting startups with academic institutions, incubation centres, funders, market participants and development partners.

Its growing relationships with academic incubators, accelerators and development organisations add complementary expertise and networks to BAIF's knowledge of rural needs and livelihoods.

Together, **VAPCOL**, **BAIF Agro** and **BAIF CARES** connect community institutions, commercial pathways and innovation. Though their roles and operating models differ, they advance a common strategic purpose: enabling relevant products, technologies and enterprises to move towards sustainable scale while strengthening resilient and inclusive rural livelihoods.

DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH



BAIF's research agenda addresses emerging challenges and translates scientific and technological advances into practical, field-ready solutions for farming communities. During 2025–26, research was conducted across Agriculture, Livestock, Natural Resource Management (NRM), and Social Sciences to identify test, validate, and assess innovative technologies. New and emerging technologies were evaluated under diverse field conditions to assess their technical feasibility, adaptability, and potential for wider application.

As a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (SIRO) recognised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, BAIF continues to advance scientific research and innovation for the benefit of farming communities and society. BAIF's long-standing collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is being strengthened through participation in All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) on Forage Crops, Methane Outreach and Emission and Animal Genetics, including the application of genomics. BAIF has also been recognised as a Voluntary Centre for Millets (Finger millet) for conducting AICRP trials on small millets. These partnerships provide opportunities to contribute to national research priorities while bringing scientific

advances closer to field application. BAIF is also associated with State Agricultural Universities and Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) for collaborative research and development.

Field-based research is further supported through Research Focus Groups (RFGs), which undertake systematic studies and trials in collaboration with field programmes. The Research Coordination Committee (RCC) provides technical oversight through regular monitoring and review, helping to ensure scientific rigour, alignment with development priorities, and continued responsiveness to field-level challenges.

BAIF's 16 satellite campuses serve as regional knowledge and resource centres, representing diverse agro-climatic zones across the country. Coordinated research trials on agriculture and allied areas conducted through these campuses, provided opportunities to test and validate improved technologies and practices under real-world conditions. The findings contribute to the development of area-specific solutions and strengthen the evidence base for technology refinement and adoption.



Indigenous breed conservation programme

BAIF Central Research Station, Urulikanchan, Pune

Frozen Semen Production Technologies:

Semen Freezing Laboratories: The frozen semen production facilities have been upgraded in a biosecure zone with ultramodern technologies. During the year, 112.06 lakh (11.2 million) semen doses were produced, 90% at CRS from 302 bulls of exotic, crossbred and Indigenous breeds of cattle (Gir, Sahiwal, Khillar, Deoni, Rath, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar, and Red Kandhari) and buffaloes (Murrah, Jafarabadi, Pandharpuri, Nili-Ravi, Mehsana and Bhadawari). The lab at Jind, Haryana produced 10% doses from 46 cattle and buffalo bulls.

Sex-Sorted Semen Technology Programme:

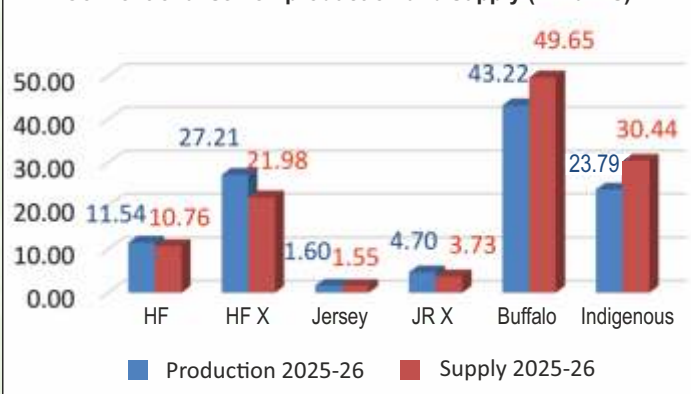
During the year, 2.25 lakh (0.225 million) sex-sorted semen doses were produced from 20 Indigenous, exotic breeds and buffalo breeds, of which 111,279 doses were utilised. So far, 388,117 inseminations have been performed with sorted semen in 12 states with 43.6% conception and 92% female births.

Goat Semen Production: The Goat Semen Production Laboratory at Wagholi, produced 65,487 doses from nine goat breeds, including high milk-yielding Jhalawadi breed, and supplied 95,460 semen doses for breeding.

Breeding and Reproduction Biotechnology

Bull Mother Farm: The farm maintained 90 elite bull mothers of Indigenous breeds, HF, Jersey and their crossbreds.

Conventional semen production and supply (In Lakhs)



In-Vitro Fertilisation and Embryo Transfer:

Embryo Transfer, Sex-sorted semen, and genomics were used to produce 52 elite calves. The In-Vitro Fertilisation and Embryo Transfer (IVF) laboratory produced 458 embryos from 276 OPU sessions, and 80 IVF calves were produced at CRS and on the field. Advanced reproductive technologies with genomic selection for 208 fresh male-sexed embryo transfers across BAIF and Government farms, resulted in production of 53 male calves, of which 12 breeding bulls were introduced for semen production.

Livestock Genetics and Genomics Research

Livestock genetic research is focussed on genetic improvement through selective breeding and genomic tools, reproductive technologies and targeted animal health interventions to improve disease resistance. The state-of-the-art Molecular Biology Laboratory, established in 2005, with a DNA Bank of 75,000 cattle and buffalo samples, serves as a vital





Cutting-edge technologies for production of elite progenies

genetic resource. A multiplex RTPCR method is also being developed for bovine disease detection and identifying genetic disorders. The Enhanced Genetics Project Phase-II has expanded its database to over 60,000 animals and 6.8 lakh (0.68 million) test-day records, while the combined Phase I and II dataset now exceeds 13 lakh (1.3 million) records from more than 81,000 animals. The research findings highlighted the importance of herd effects and genotype-by-environment interactions, supporting the need for region-specific breeding strategies. Heat stress studies indicated that selection solely for milk yield may compromise heat tolerance.

Performance recording of Binjharपुरi cattle and Chilika buffaloes was expanded to 2,095 dairy animals, generating over 13,000 test-day milk records and 12,000 milk composition records. Recording and genomic characterisation of these breeds were also strengthened, and 230 animals were genotyped.

AICRP-Field Progeny Testing of Frieswal Bulls:

Out of 9,997 inseminations with 46.64% conception, 2,290 calves were born. Performance data from 211 first lactation animals showed an average milk yield of 3,826

kg and an average age of 1,067 days at first calving. Nine elite male calves were identified for future test bull programme.

ICAR Indigenous Breed Improvement Programme for Sahiwal Breed:

BAIF being the first field unit of this project, 19 bulls under the test (10 from BAIF and 9 from NDRI) were inducted into the 6th test batch, and 1,127 artificial inseminations were carried out, with 43.93% conception.



Sahiwal: Indigenous breed improvement programme

Indigenous Breed Improvement Programme:

This programme upgraded the progeny of nondescript cattle using the semen of Gir and Sahiwal breeds in Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh states. During the year, 13,935 artificial inseminations, resulted in 7,190 confirmed pregnancies and birth of 4,497 female calves.

Characterisation of lesser known Breeds:

The project identified a distinct buffalo population in Koyana region of Maharashtra - *Koyana* Buffalo, which showed adaptation to high rainfall, low input systems with moderate milk yield and strong reproductive efficiency.



Progeny Testing of Frieswal Bull



Lesser known buffalo breed in Maharashtra

Buffalo Reproduction Studies: The project 'Improving nutritional sufficiency for cattle and buffalo through improved TMR operations and improved fodder production in Kolhapur district', promoted improved feeding practices for sustainable dairy farming. Another project, 'Understanding the reasons for reproductive issues in buffaloes through improved diagnostics and developing targeted interventions in Kolhapur district', established a robust data-driven framework to improve reproductive efficiency in buffaloes. An estimated 10–12% of the animals were identified as problem breeders, requiring



Reproductive efficiency in buffaloes with targeted interventions

targeted interventions. Phase II of the project, to initiate improvement of reproductive efficiency in buffaloes in Kolhapur and Solapur districts, carried out digital animal recording and established protocols for reproductive monitoring and diagnostic assessments. A national-level Technical Workshop on Buffalo Milk Productivity Optimisation was organised in collaboration with the Environmental Defence Fund, and Samvedna Development Society.

Disease Diagnostic Projects: Environmental monitoring being a complementary approach for the surveillance of Lumpy Skin Disease Virus (LSDV) and Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus

(FMDV), the study in Maharashtra demonstrated that drinking water (19.5%) and wastewater (11.5%) are the most effective environmental matrices for LSDV detection, leading to optimisation of sampling strategies and improved surveillance efficiency. The project also validated OIE-recommended primers as the most reliable molecular tool for FMDV detection in both clinical and environmental samples. The Pashu Rog Nidan Project strengthened early detection of zoonotic bovine diseases by establishing three fully functional Disease Investigation Laboratories in Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh. A digital platform was developed for animal meta data collection.

Technology Knowledge Strategic Partnership Programme:

Genomic selection in dairy cattle was initiated across five districts of West Bengal in collaboration with Paschim Banga Go-Sampad Bikash Sanstha (PBGSBS), through a digital platform for real-time data recording, and capacity building.

Animal Nutrition: Under ICAR - AICRP on 'Nutritional and Physiological Interventions for Enhancing Reproductive Performance in Animals', a survey on feeding practices in Pune and Ahilyanagar districts of Maharashtra documented the availability of resources. Under the project 'Enhancing dairy production efficiency and to enhance the utility of ration balancing for smallholder dairy farmers', 1,059 feed and fodder samples from Maharashtra were collected to establish a Feed Library. These samples were dispatched to various nutritional labs for analysis of the nutrients.

Two green feed units were established for estimating methane emission from diverse breeds of farm animals. The Mineral Mixture Unit produced 534 tons of mineral mixture and supplied to various stakeholders. Under the outreach programme on 'Methane Emission

under Different Feeding Systems and Development of Mitigation Strategies', 213.567 tons of *Harit Dhara*, a special feed for methane reduction, was supplied to farmers.

BAIF Analytical Laboratories (BAL): The Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory processed 2,462 external and 2,549 internal samples. The Chemical Laboratory analysed 4,790 soil, water, feed, fodder and feed samples from farmers. The Molecular Biology Laboratory tested 4,429 internal samples for IBR and genetic disorders. The Animal Semen Analytical Laboratory analysed 23,462 samples for post-thaw motility and 1,260 samples for bacteriological test.

BAIF Kisan Mart: Agriculture, sericulture and processed food products were provided to farmers, milk producers and consumers.

Forage Research: Under All India Coordinated Research Project on Forage Crops, the Centre worked for development of improved varieties and hybrids of Maize, Pearl millet, Lucerne, B x N Hybrid, *Chenchrus* and *Stylosanthes*, generation of intensive forage production technologies, conducting the coordinated breeding and crop production trials under multi location, breeder seed production, establishment of Forage Garden, technology transfer in the field through FTDs and Tribal Sub Plan Activities. ICAR has identified BAIF Maize 8 (BAIF Chara Shakti) and BAIF Napier Hybrid 32 (BNH 32), while BAIF Maize 9 advanced to the AVT stage, reflecting its

strong potential for release. 10 new maize crosses and 10 maize × teosinte interspecific crosses were developed to enhance fodder yield, quality, and resilience. 14 hybrids from Kharif 2024 were evaluated, leading to three superior performers, while 71 F₁ hybrids were tested for growth and yield traits, with six selected as promising lines. In lucerne mutation breeding, M₃ mutant clumps were assessed for forage yield and quality, and seeds from 157 superior clumps were harvested for advancement to the M₄ generation, strengthening the pipeline for future high yielding forage varieties. The Centre has conducted 22 coordinated multi-location trials in breeding and agronomy in three seasons.

Under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Small millets, BAIF conducted two allotted multi-location evaluation trials in Finger millet during kharif and summer season. Observations on growth, phenological, and yield parameters were systematically recorded. Station trials identified 15 promising individual plant selections (IPS) in Finger millet and 12 in Little millet for further advancement.

The project on reclamation of degraded tribal agricultural lands highlighted the potential of *Elaeagnus conferta*, a native actinorhizal shrub of the Western Ghats, for improving soil fertility, microbial diversity, and long term crop productivity. Its symbiotic association with the





Evaluation of Finger millet varieties

nitrogen fixing bacterium, Frankia, enriched beneficial rhizosphere microorganisms, strengthening soil health and nutrient.

BAIF Rural Innovation Centre (BRIC): Located on 24 ha, BRIC is showcasing and promoting sustainable, climate-smart agricultural practices from natural farming to AI-driven technologies. Large scale demonstration of solar PV systems with farming, features 783 kWp solar capacity across diverse configurations and polyhouse integrated systems. More than 30 crops are being cultivated to assess growth, yield, water use efficiency, and productivity.



Floating Solar Panel on farm ponds for energy generation

Spineless Cactus Programme: BAIF has pioneered the promotion of spineless cactus as a climate-smart, multipurpose crop for drought-prone and water scarce regions. One lakh (0.1 million) plantlets were supplied to the watershed development project of the

Government of Maharashtra in Solapur district. Collaborative studies with the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune, explored the medicinal and pharmaceutical properties of spineless cactus. Over 200 farmers, entrepreneurs, and extension personnel were trained in scientific cultivation, nursery management, and value addition.



Mr. Giriraj Singh, Hon. Union Minister for Textiles inaugurated the Cactus Technology Park

Sustainable Agriculture Practices: Production of 25 tons of biochar, 32,000 litres of biofertilisers, 80 tons of Bio PROM (Phosphate-Rich Organic Manure), and 53 MT of vermicompost, improved soil organic matter, enhanced microbial activity, nutrient availability, and residue-free crop production.

The study on 'Residual Effect of Microbial-Enriched Biochar as a Soil Amendment on Yield and Soil Properties in a Soybean–Wheat Cropping Sequence', enhanced grain and straw



Organic inputs for better nutrient availability

yields. In the study on standardising cultivation, harvesting, and processing practices of selected neurotonic medicinal plants, 75% RDF + biochar @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + mycorrhiza, produced the highest dry herbage yield in Brahmi (30.7 q ha⁻¹) and dry root yield in Ashwagandha (14.11 q ha⁻¹) and demonstrated 25% less chemical fertiliser.

High-density Native Forest Plantations: These plantations, established with native forest species, cover 0.80 ha in Maharashtra and 2.0 ha in Gujarat, and is generating interest.



High-density forestry with native species

Innovation in Non-Woven Ahimsa Silk Fabric:

This alternative to conventional reeling, spinning, and weaving processes, reduces processing costs, minimises waste and decreases dependence on skilled labour. During the year, 746 sq. ft. of silk fabric was produced.

Participatory Seed Production Programme:

BAIF Agro and Bio Technology Pvt. Ltd. is promoting participatory seed production of BAIF Bajra-1 and Maize (African Tall) on selected farmers' fields in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and

Karnataka with a buy-back guarantee. During 2025–26, 47 tonnes of quality fodder seeds were produced. The seeds were processed, packaged and marketed under “BAIF Beej” and supplied to dairy farmers, district milk unions, dairy enterprises and government dairy farms.



Seed production of BAIF's improved fodder varieties

Women Empowerment: More than 125 Self Help Groups in 20 villages with 2,112 women members are engaged in community development. The Women's Federation - *Sankalp*, produced more than 250 products.

Community Development Initiatives: 2,400 saplings were planted and water filters, installed in Zilla Parishad schools, ensured safe drinking water. The Milk ATM enabled sale of more than 2,000 litres of milk daily.

Capacity building and Skill Training: 52 training courses with 1,226 participants were conducted on Artificial Insemination and dairy husbandry and 11 exposure visits were organised for 630 farmer participants.

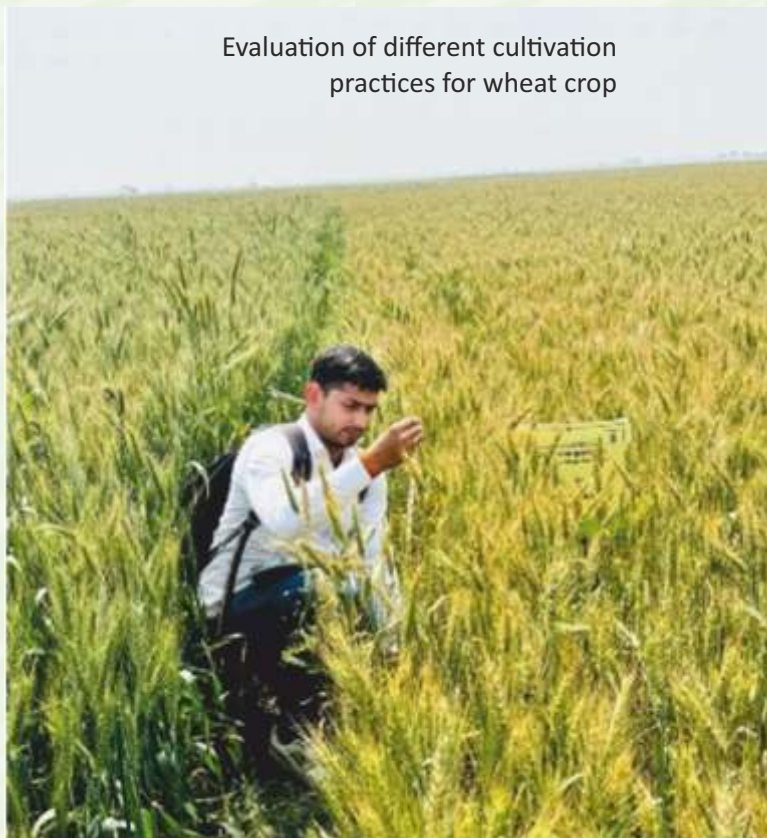
On-Farm Research

On-farm research plays a vital role in strengthening BAIF's field programmes by addressing location-specific challenges faced by small farmers. The research studies are designed based on local needs and the socio-economic realities of farming communities. These studies generate farmer-centric solutions.

Sustainable Agriculture:

Effect of various nutrient sources on growth, yield and soil health under wetland Paddy (*Oryza sativa* L.): This study aimed to demonstrate the balanced use of fertilisers, nutrient use efficiency and briquette technology for better crop growth and yield in paddy, was conducted in Begusarai, Bihar for three seasons. The results showed that the treatment combination of line transplanting + recommended dose of fertilisers (RDF) through briquettes + vermicompost exhibited superior growth, with 13% increase in plant height, but the highest grain yield (6.9 t/ha) was recorded with the treatment comprising line transplanting + RDF applied through the conventional method. The total methane emission was highest in the conventional transplanting method + RDF through conventional fertilisers + Vermicompost, and the lowest emission was observed in line transplanting with briquettes.

Evaluation of different cultivation practices for wheat crop



Effect of sowing dates and establishment methods on wheat growth and yield: This study in its third year at Birpur, Begusarai, Bihar revealed that the maximum spike length (12 cm)



Study on efficient nutritional management of paddy

and number of grains per spike (54) were recorded in the treatment comprising zero tillage with sowing on 3rd November, 2025. This treatment also produced the highest grain yield (52.4 q ha⁻¹). The second sowing date (13th November, 2025) significantly surpassed other sowing periods. Among all treatments, zero tillage with sowing on 13th November indicated superior economic efficiency.

Evaluation of different nitrogen management strategies for improving Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) in Paddy Cultivation: The study conducted at Charhi, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand aimed at evaluating the best method of nitrogen application for better crop yield, while safeguarding the environment. The treatment Precision Nitrogen Management (LCC- Leaf Color Chart) had the highest benefit cost ratio (1:2.60) with the highest NUE of 42% and highest grain yield of 4.80 t/ha.



Nitrogen management for paddy cultivation

Effect of foliar application of Calcium and Boron on growth, yield and quality of Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*): The study revealed that the application of calcium and boron, increased the grains per spike by 14.7% and 1000 - grain weight by 11.3%, indicating better grain filling. The grain yield recorded 16.2% increase, with 20.8% income in net returns.

Eco-Friendly Bamboo-based Onion storage for enhancing Shelf life and income of Small Farmers: This study, conducted in Sinnar, Nashik, Maharashtra, observed that the improved structures of bamboo + GI mesh reduced wastage to 5–9%, compared to 15–25% loss in the traditional practice. The improved structure also had higher storage space.



Yield evaluation of grafted brinjal crop

Performance of grafted Brinjal: The study in Jharsuguda district of Odisha, in its third year, recorded an increase in plant height (145.4 cm), number of branches per plant (14.6) and total number of fruit pickings (31) in grafted plants as compared to 136.2 cm, 10.4, and 20, respectively, in regular plants. There was no difference observed in pest and disease attacks. The grafts exhibited a higher cost-benefit ratio (1:3.99) compared with the seedlings (1:3.32).

Natural Resource Management:

Impact of De-siltation work on Groundwater Levels and Benefits of Silt Application: The study undertaken in Satara district of Maharashtra, revealed that the soil pH remained stable before and after silt application, while soil organic carbon (SOC) increased significantly from 0.60% to 0.80%. The average nitrogen content in untreated soil was 105.16 kg/ha, which increased to 112.56 kg/ha

after silt application. The average phosphorus content rose from 7.48 kg/ha to 19.13 kg/ha, while average potassium increased from 192 kg/ha in untreated soil to 220 kg/ha after treatment. These improvements in soil fertility enabled farmers to shift toward high-value crops such as onion, wheat, and soybean, resulting in increased income. De-siltation also enhanced groundwater recharge by 1.43 m, despite 12% reduction in annual rainfall, indicating groundwater recharge efficiency.

Comparative study of the performance of various portable solar pumps in different locations: This study, conducted in Jawhar (Palghar), Akole (Ahilyanagar), Surgana, and Igatpuri (Nashik) regions of Maharashtra evaluated the performance and impact of portable solar irrigation pumps on agricultural productivity, covering 20 farmers. The adoption of portable solar pumps significantly improved irrigation access, enabling farmers to irrigate larger areas in a timely and reliable manner. The average irrigated area increased by 0.43 ha, while the average crop yield increased by 13 quintals per farmer, increasing the annual farm income by Rs. 34,900 per household. The availability of solar-powered irrigation reduced dependence on diesel and grid electricity, lowered irrigation costs, and ensured a clean and reliable source of energy.

Animal Sciences:

Season-wise and District-wise Incidence of Haemoprotozoan Diseases in Bovine Population: The study undertaken to assess the seasonal and district-wise occurrence of suspected haemoprotozoan infections in bovine samples received from farmers in Nashik and Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar districts of Maharashtra, indicated highest theileriosis during monsoon season (84.97%), followed by winter (83.85%) and summer (83.66%). District-

wise analysis revealed the highest incidence in Ahilyanagar (86.06%), followed by Nashik (82.02%) and Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar (80.41%). The prevalence was marginally higher during the monsoon season, probably due to favourable conditions that promote tick multiplication to enhance disease transmission.

Study of Fertility traits of local Goat Population

Inseminated Artificially: The study conducted in Jharkhand, observed a conception rate of 48.27% without any seasonal variation. The average litter size was 1.32. High humidity and high temperature affected the health and thereby the conception. Lower litter size could be due to the nondescript dams, although they were bred with Black Bengal bucks.



Study on local goat population

Study of milk yield and components of Gir cow:

The study, conducted in Debari, Udaipur district, revealed that the average milk yield, fat

Good adaptability demonstrated by Gir cow



percentage, and SNF percentage of Gir cows were 8.37 litres/day, 5.40%, and 9.06%, respectively. The milk yield increased with advancing lactation and was highest during the 4th lactation (8.81 litres/day), during the rainy season, reflecting favourable environmental and feeding conditions. The highest milk fat percentage (5.45%) was observed during the 3rd lactation, during the summer season. The highest SNF percentage (9.11%) was recorded during the winter season. Seasonal variation significantly influenced the milk production and composition. Overall, Gir cows demonstrated good adaptability across seasons.

Study on Performance of Vencobb colour birds for low-input backyard poultry: The study conducted in Latur district of Maharashtra, revealed that Vencobb colour birds were suitable for backyard poultry. The birds exhibited an average body weight of 1.59 kg by the 12th week, showing consistent incremental growth, despite a low plane of nutrition and restricted supplemental feeding. The mortality rate was low at 2.32%. The sale of 38% of the flock generated a gross revenue of Rs 137,350/-, with individual birds fetching up to Rs 450/- in local

markets, highlighting the economic viability of this enterprise.

Social Sciences:

Impact Assessment of Farmer-Producer Companies (FPCs) : This study conducted in Rajasthan examined the impact of Suwana Organic FPC and Swaibhoj FPC, on farmers' income levels, expenditure patterns, and



Farmer producer company: Impact assessment

adoption of modern agricultural practices. Suwana Organic FPC generated substantial economic benefits, increasing farmers' annual income by 23.75% (Rs. 175,366 to Rs. 217,033), improving access to quality inputs, and enabling collective marketing that secured better prices and reduced transaction costs. It also facilitated access to government schemes, training programmes, and modern agricultural technologies, resulting in higher awareness, greater adoption of sustainable practices, and increased value-addition activities. Swaibhoj FPC delivered limited benefits, with only modest income gains (18.5% from Rs. 107,692 to Rs. 127,615), weak input and market linkages, and negligible support for modern agricultural technology adoption due to absence of



Study on the performance of Vencobb poultry breed



Efficient doorstep services by women technicians

collective marketing, poor leadership, low member participation, and weak financial and business planning. The findings highlighted strong governance, member engagement, market access, and institutional capacity as critical for a sustainable FPC.

Study of Women AITs: The study was conducted in Uttarakhand with women Artificial Insemination Technicians (AITs) under BAIF's Integrated Livestock Development Programme (ILDP). Women AITs were found to perform at par with male technicians in terms of service quality, conception rates, and professionalism. Dairy farmers and veterinary officials evaluated the services based on results achieved, resulting in growing acceptance of women AITs. The programme generated significant socio-economic benefits, with women earning an average monthly income of Rs. 16,000 - 17,000, contributing to a 55% increase in household income and improved savings. Participation as AITs enhanced the confidence of women, their mobility and status. More than 70% of the respondents reported increased respect and recognition and as role models for other women. The intervention has demonstrated a scalable and gender-inclusive model that not only improves livestock service delivery but also contributes to transforming traditional gender norms in rural areas.

Impact of Solar Home Light on performance and study hours among School-going Children:

The study conducted in Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh, assessed the impact of Solar Home Light (SHL) systems on the education of 106 students from 12 villages where most households lacked power supply. With the installation, the use of electricity/solar lighting for study increased from 16.98% to 61.32%, while dependence on candles and torches declined substantially. Average daily study hours increased from 1.64 to 2.71 hours. The proportion of students studying less than one hour daily fell sharply from 58.49% to 1.89%, while those studying two to four hours increased from 16.04% to 65.09%. Improvements were observed across all educational levels, with the highest increase among higher secondary students. A large majority (90.57%) reported better performance after receiving solar lighting. The intervention particularly benefitted socially disadvantaged households and girls students, contributing to more equitable educational opportunities.



Impact of solar lighting on the education of children

BAIF Krishi Vigyan Kendra

BAIF Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chaswad, Gujarat, supported by ICAR, has been serving as a hub for showcasing climate-resilient and sustainable agricultural technologies. It conducted 24 Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) on newly released improved crop varieties such as Tapi and GR-18 (Paddy), GW-463 (Wheat), KDS-992 (Soybean), GAU-4 (Black gram), GT-104 and GNP-2 (Pigeon pea), GNIB-21 (Indian bean), Bhima Shakti (Onion), GDLC-1 (Coriander), GJ-44 (Sorghum), and GNT-2 (Turmeric). It also established a Miyawaki Forest with 7,500 plants representing 39 native species to promote ecological restoration and biodiversity conservation, a 9.11 million litre farm pond demonstrating rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, and protective irrigation, and seed production of the climate-resilient maize variety RCRMH-20 to

ensure the availability of quality seed. The campus also showcased an ultra high-density mango orchard for enhanced productivity through scientific canopy management, a solar-powered irrigation system for clean energy-based irrigation, and an IRESA biogas unit for converting organic waste into renewable energy, promoting sustainable waste management. During the year, 183 training programmes were organised benefitting 9,448 farmer participants, including 5,665 men and 3,783 women, thereby strengthening farmers' knowledge and adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices. The programme has reached 45,642 farm families across 235 villages in 9 talukas of Bharuch district through OFT, demonstrations, training programmes, and extension activities.



Demonstration of farming technologies

Satellite Campuses for Research, Demonstration and Training

BAIF's Satellite Campuses, located in diverse agroclimatic zones, serve as regional resource centres for applied research, technology validation, knowledge dissemination, and good quality input supply.

Maharashtra

Technology Demonstration Farm, Wagholi,

Pune: This demonstration centre for integrated farming systems, focusses on conservation of horticultural species germplasm and other economically important plant species, including



Bio-slurry for organic fertiliser production

indigenous grasses, ethno-medicinal, non-timber forest produce (NTFP), aromatic and biofuel species. Fodder cultivation, silage production, pond-based aquaculture unit, and genetic improvement of small ruminants through the production and supply of quality goat semen, are the other activities. Innovative climate-smart technologies included the use of bio-slurry, a biochar demonstration unit for improving soil health, and a floating solar pump for renewable energy-based irrigation. During the year, 39 training programmes, benefitted 259 participants.

Amrai Campus, Jawhar, Palghar: This Campus, a centre for training of farmers, rural youth, extension workers, and development partners, has installed a 15-kW solar power system and commissioned a 40-kW on-grid solar system for the cashew processing unit, reducing dependence on conventional energy. The campus organised 182 training programmes, benefitting 8,779 participants, including 5,910 men and 2,869 women.

BAIF Training Centre, Peint, Nashik: This centre organised practical trainings in sustainable agriculture and livestock development to strengthen the knowledge and skills of farmers, and other stakeholders. The campus has established demonstrations of fodder crops, bamboo germplasm and black pepper using bamboo trellis. These low-cost, climate-resilient models promoted sustainable farming



Demonstration of Black pepper using bamboo trellis

practices, women-friendly enterprises, and enhanced livelihood opportunities from small landholdings. During the year, 68 training programmes, benefitted 1,826 participants, including 1,062 men and 764 women.

Gujarat:

Adivasi Development Training Centre, Lachhakadi, Vansda, Navsari: The campus established innovative, location-specific demonstrations, including a spawn production and mushroom cultivation unit, nutritional (pot) garden, plots of BN hybrid Napier fodder and a mother orchard of mango varieties (Sonpari and Keshar) to promote sustainable rural technologies. The campus also emerged as a vibrant knowledge hub by organising 192 training programmes, benefitting 7,274 participants, including 3,683 men and 3,564 women.

Training Centre, Kaprada, Valsad: The campus strengthened its infrastructure by establishing a new training centre and a Warli Art and Bamboo Craft Production Unit, creating opportunities for livelihood enhancement while preserving tribal culture and traditional craftsmanship. The campus organised 83 training programmes, benefitting 2,835 participants, including 1,071 men and 1,764 women.

Jambodi Farm, Nanodara: The farm has established innovative demonstration units and infrastructure, including a net house and polyhouse cultivation units, a biochar production unit, an Integrated Renewable Energy and Sustainable Agriculture (IRESA) model, beekeeping unit, and a vermicompost production unit. The campus also demonstrated the use of *Gau-Krupa Amrutam* as a part of natural farming practices. These initiatives have promoted climate-smart agriculture, efficient



Promotion of date palm on poor sandy soils

resource utilisation, renewable energy, value addition, and integrated farming systems.

Kalyan Krishi Go-Vigyan Bharati Campus, Kadod: This campus has played a significant role in enhancing fodder security and supporting livestock development. The campus supplied around 9 lakh BN Hybrid stem cuttings, ensuring the availability of quality planting material for large scale fodder cultivation. In addition, it also provided 12 tonnes of green fodder to farmers.

Karnataka:

Gramodaya Training, Demonstration and Research Centre, Lakkihalli: The campus introduced innovative and climate-smart



Papaya cultivation in an agrivoltaics system

initiatives, including a 190-kW solar-powered agrivoltaics system, integrating crop cultivation beneath solar panels, while utilising the generated renewable energy to power irrigation systems. Other key initiatives included a biochar production unit for recycling farm biomass, and a cattle farm, serving as demonstration models for farmers, trainees, and visitors. The campus organised 61 training and capacity building programmes, benefitting 1,718 participants, including 1,280 men and 438 women.

Uttar Pradesh

BAIF Artificial Insemination Training Institute Rajapur, Raniganj, Pratapgarh: This campus established several low-cost demonstration models for small farmers, including goat housing units, backyard poultry units, bio-input production units, a BNH fodder demonstration plot, and a vermicomposting unit. During the year, 22 training batches were organised, benefitting 581 participants.



Demonstration of Goat housing unit



Miyawaki Plantation at Barmer

Rajasthan

Desert Research and Training Centre, Undkha, Barmer: This centre is specialised in desert-friendly technologies, promoting sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture in arid and semi-arid regions. The campus has established demonstration units, including Guggul (*Commiphora wightii*) plantations, Miyawaki plantations, and spineless cactus cultivation. These initiatives showcase innovative land-use practices and climate-resilient technologies in water-scarce ecosystems.

Uttarakhand:

BAIF Research Station, Manar: This centre continues to promote mini-apple cultivation in the Western Himalayas through production of planting materials and dissemination of improved propagation technologies. The station grafted Italian varieties on suitable rootstocks for evaluation in farmers' orchards, initiating rootstock-to-rootstock propagation to achieve self-reliance in quality planting material production. Work on walnut grafting has also been initiated, using elite germplasm from farmers' fields.

Miyawaki Plantation at Barmer

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 7 states. 205 tons of mangoes were procured from farmers with value addition through generation of superior quality products by state-of-the-art processing facilities. 17.8 tons of fresh mangoes marketed at a premium price, fetched better returns for the farmers. Procurement and processing of 200 tons of raw cashew nuts enhanced their market value and the income of tribal farmers. VAPCOL generated a revenue of Rs. 250.95 lakhs (25.09 million) with more than 93% attributed to the sale of processed cashews which led to a surplus of Rs.12.5 lakhs (1.25 million).

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 (114) have been promoted, for backward and forward linkages, efficient procurement of inputs, processing of farm products, promotion of rural enterprises and capacity building of the Board of Directors and CEOs.

FPOs promoted under SAMADHAN Project: The SAMADHAN Project continued to support 6 FPOs through input marketing, capacity building and value chain initiatives. Ghatawali Matatji Farmer Producer Company achieved a turnover of Rs. 3.03 crore (30.3 million)



Mineral mixture production by an FPO



Aggregation of farm produce by FPO for marketing

including Rs. 2.13 crore (21.3 million) from dairy as a micro-enterprise activity. The Suwana Organic producer company was the proud recipient of the Icons of India – Agri Food System Award at the ET Edge Agri & Food System Summit 2026 in New Delhi.

Agri-Business Centres: Agri-Business Centres (ABCs) formed with the support of MSK-ITC comprised of 74 ABCs - 31 in Prakasam and 43 in



Procurement of fertilisers

Palnadu district. During the year, the capacity building of 3,112 farmers was addressed by Farmer Field Schools with focus on trainings and exposure visits and 204 field demonstrations were conducted for preventive measures in chili, red gram, paddy and maize crops. In a significant move, 2,477 farmers from 55 centres have taken 5.56 crore (55.6 million) crop loan.

Cattle Breeders Welfare Association:

Karimnagar Cattle Breeders Welfare Association: Established in 2000, the Karimnagar Cattle Breeders Welfare Association serves as the apex milk producer organisation in Karimnagar district of Telangana. Over the past two decades, the Association has transformed the regional dairy economy by creating an integrated, end-to-end support system for milk producers. Through a strategic partnership with BAIF, the organisation operates 56 specialised

centres in nine districts, bringing efficient milk marketing solutions and professional doorstep breeding services directly to the rural farming community.

Today, the Association maintains an expansive field network comprising of 1,148 milk collection centres in 1,097 villages. This improved infrastructure has impacted more than 120,000 rural families, enabling the organisation to achieve a daily collection volume exceeding 198,000 litres of milk.

Key Initiatives and Strategic Interventions: To enhance long-term herd productivity, key interventions included the application of sex-sorted semen, use of elite BAIF bull genetics, and targeted calf-rearing schemes. A heifer rearing programme is embedding scientific cattle management and superior breeding practices at the farm level.

Comprehensive Animal Health and Veterinary Care: The organisation ensures livestock protection through regular health camps, mobile veterinary services, and structured cattle insurance coverage.

Through this multi-faceted framework, the Karimnagar Cattle Breeders Welfare Association continues to elevate farm productivity, improve milk quality, and drive sustainable economic growth for thousands of dairy-dependent households.



KCBWA BOD Meeting (L to R): N. Muthyam Reddy, S. Lelaiah, Member, Ch. Nagaiah, Secretary, B. Shivarudrappa, RD, BAIF, Dr. P. Shankar Reddy, MD, KMPCL, Dr. Ch. Rajeshwar Rao, President, M. Prabhakar Rao, Member, S. Srinivas Rao, Treasurer, O. Rajireddy, Vice President, H. Prabhakar Reddy, Jt. Secretary and Ch. Ramulu.

Programme Implementation through BISLD



Uttar Pradesh

The programme benefitted 16.50 lakh (1.65 million) rural families in 45,458 villages in all 75 districts, including 8 aspirational districts. The self-sustainable livestock programme provided services to 12.92 lakh (1.29 million) small farmers and recorded 24.05 lakh (2.40 million) Artificial Inseminations. Out of 1,565 livestock development centres, 1,322 centres were managed by self-employed youth. Breed improvement, sex-sorted semen technology, milk value chain, fodder and feed management and goat development were the other



initiatives. The Livestock Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at Prayagraj was a boon for the dairy farmers. Trellis-based vegetable cultivation and use of vermicompost and improved seeds



Solar-powered irrigation system ensures drinking water and agriculture

benefitted 615 farmers with crop production over 15.6 quintals/ha. Installation of 149 rainwater harvesting structures in 38 villages conserved 323 million litres of groundwater. Enrolment of 179 families in rural non-farm sector-based livelihoods engaged them in enterprises at their doorsteps. Solar-based irrigation systems, street lights, drinking water systems and biogas units, benefitted 997 families. The Digital *Sakhi* Project in Gorakhpur and Kushinagar empowered 129,207 women with digital literacy skills and 1,477 women were engaged in entrepreneurship and community development. The Focussed Development



Agriculture-based livelihoods

Project facilitated access to education and modern learning by 4,613 children in 2 districts. The Artificial Insemination Training Institute at Raniganj in Pratapgarh and Gonda imparted training to 581 farmers and field functionaries.



Promotion of tree-based farming for sustainable agriculture

Success with Sustainable Agriculture

Dashrath Maurya from Karaundiya village, Ghorawal, earlier engaged in painting work and daily wage labour, owned 2 bigha land. He was trained in decomposer preparation and organic bio-inputs when he joined the BAIF-HDFC project which doubled his vegetable production and reduced the cost of inputs. A field visit to Gujarat taught him grafting technique and with technical

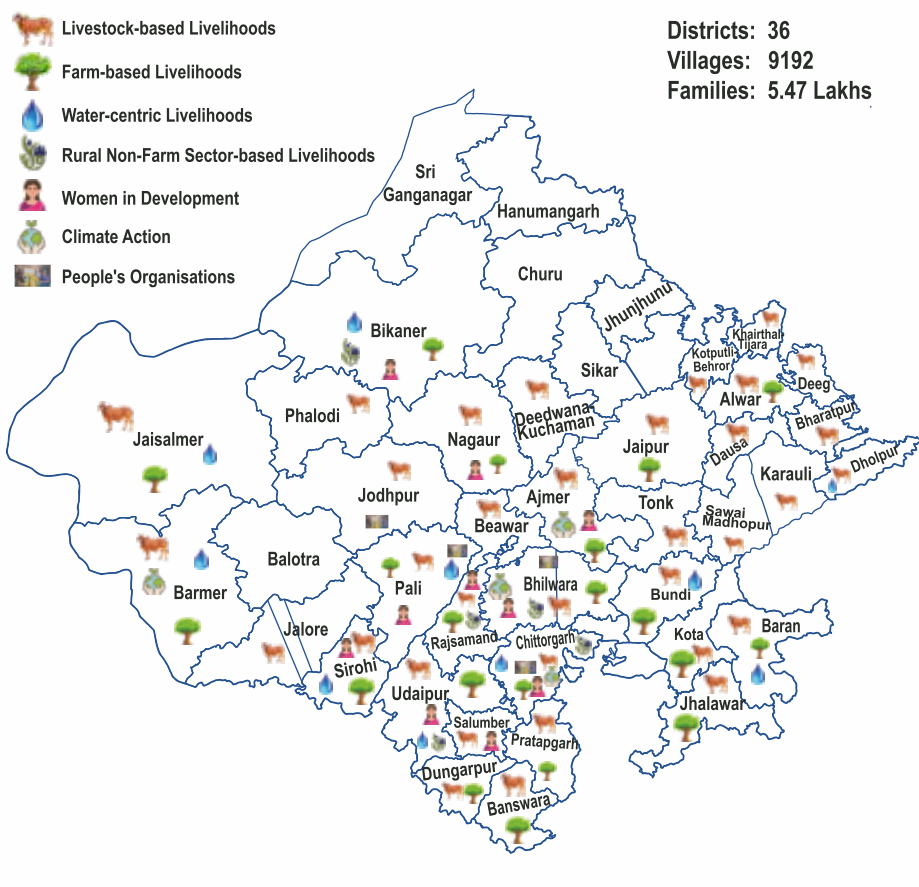
support from BAIF, he took up grafting of mango, lemon and other fruit plants. Within six months, he developed 8-10 types of grafted plants, expanded the area under the orchard and also established a nursery. His annual income is now Rs. 30,000/- compared to the earlier annual income of Rs. 10,000/- He now aspires to supply grafted saplings to nearby villages.

Rajasthan

Cultivation of drought-resistant vegetables and fruit varieties and livestock keeping, provided sustainable livelihoods to 5.47 lakh (0.547 million) households from 9,192 villages of 35 districts, including 4 aspirational districts. Livestock development benefitted 492,591 families through 464 centres, and 885,920 Artificial Inseminations (AIs) were performed with conventional and sex-sorted semen. With 47,186 cows and buffaloes in milk production and an average milk yield of 1,990 kg/lactation, the programme contributed to the rural economy. Methane emission reduction among livestock was achieved with the supply of 11.72 tons of anti-methanogenic feed supplement "Harit Dhara". Genetic improvement of Sirohi breed, vaccination, deworming, supply of mineral mixture enhanced the income of goat keepers.

Rainwater harvesting structures (156) in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Pali, benefitted 14,833 families. The Centre of Excellence at

Debari, conducted 81 training programmes on livestock management and improved agriculture practices and trained 2,004 participants including women farmers. Climate-resilient farming, zinc-rich bio-fortified wheat cultivation by 740 farmers and adoption of organic farming by 1,950 farmers, enhanced their average income by Rs. 27,000. Hi-tech vegetable farming increased the crop yield of 50 farmers by 34%. A soil moisture metre enabled farmers to improve the soil health.



Improved Farming Practices Boost Farm Income



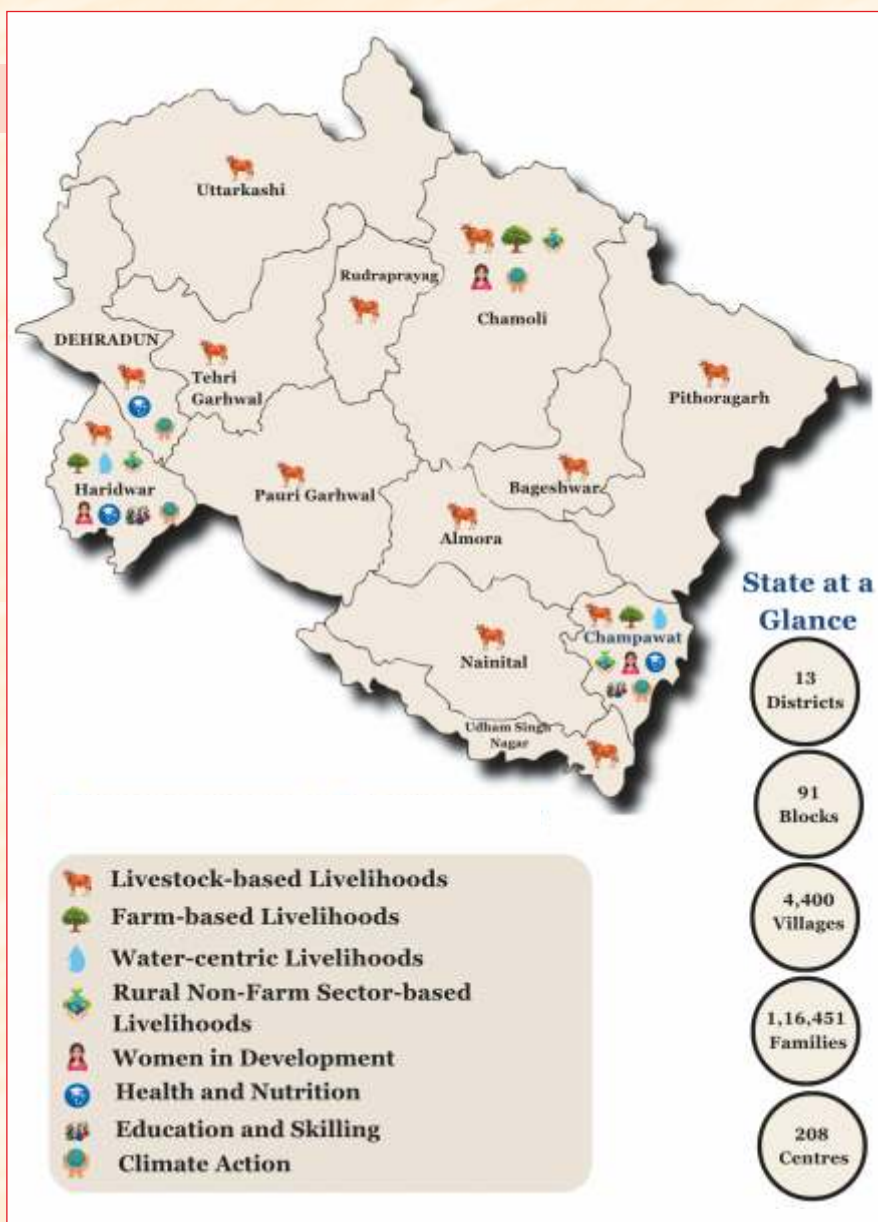
Nutrient-rich new variety of wheat

Nandlal Mali, a farmer from Ganeshpura followed traditional wheat farming using a local variety with low yield. Supported by the SAMADHAN project, he received seeds of biofortified wheat variety for growing on one bigha of land. With scientific care, the plants recorded healthy growth. He harvested one ton wheat per bigha, almost 50% higher yield compared to earlier years. The wheat grain sold at Rs. 30/kg while the native variety fetched only Rs. 22/kg. Nandlal was the happiest person in the village.

Uttarakhand

BAIF's sustainable development programmes are addressing the livelihood and climate vulnerabilities of rural communities residing in the state's challenging hilly terrain in all 13 districts, including aspirational districts and blocks. During 2025–26, climate-resilient interventions spanning livestock, agriculture, water conservation, renewable energy, natural resource management and women-led livelihoods reached 116,500 families across 4,400 villages in 91 blocks. These initiatives strengthened farm and non-farm livelihoods while building community resilience to climate-related risks.

Livestock development remained a key driver of livelihood enhancement. The network expanded to 208 Livestock Development Centres, including 31 operated by trained women AITs. During the year, 114,386 artificial inseminations resulted in



the birth of 43,753 calves, including 24,094 female calves, strengthening the livestock base and future income potential of rural

households. Women's economic empowerment and enterprise development gained momentum.

BAIF Uttarakhand and three of its initiatives received SDG Achievers Awards 2025, Government of Uttarakhand at the hands off Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Pushkar Singh Dhami. These awards recognised our efforts in contribution of sustainable livelihoods, environmental conservation, women's empowerment and community-led development.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Pushkar Singh Dhami, presents SDG Achievers Awards 2025 to BAIF Uttarakhand



Climate-smart farming for improving income

These initiatives included:

- Holistic Village Development Programme-Haridwar–SDG 1: No Poverty
- Siddh Narsing Baba Chara Samuh, Champawat–SDG 15: Life on Land
- Himalayan Blooms, Champawat – SDG 5: Gender Equality
- Pirul Handicraft, Champawat – SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Building Resilient Villages with Holistic Development

The Holistic Village Development Programme implemented by BAIF with support from Panasonic Life Solutions India Pvt. Ltd., is transforming rural villages in Haridwar through an integrated, community-driven approach. The programme brings climate-resilient agriculture, renewable energy, water management, sanitation, livestock development and women's empowerment initiatives to the villages.

The initiative has directly benefitted 339 households, with positive spillover effects across five neighbouring villages. Water User Groups, SHGs, farmer groups and community participation have strengthened

local ownership and collective action. 93.5% of participant households reported overall increased income while 93.3% reported improved access to water through solar-powered irrigation.

By integrating livelihoods, natural resource management and community institutions, HVDP has strengthened income security, water access, clean energy adoption and climate resilience. Its impact has been recognised through the Government of Uttarakhand's SDG Achievers Award 2025 for SDG 1 – No Poverty, demonstrating the potential of holistic, community-led development for creating lasting change.

Punjab

Punjab's strong agricultural and dairy economy provides a solid foundation for sustainable rural development. During 2025–26, BAIF's programmes focussed on strengthening climate-smart livestock-based livelihoods, promoting renewable energy, rural infrastructure and capacity building of the communities. The initiatives covered 9 districts, 82 villages, benefitting 8,408 families.

The Holistic Rural Development Programme supported by HDFC Bank Ltd. in 15 villages of Makhu, Ferozepur, solar street lights, solar-powered lift irrigation systems, a cold storage unit, renovation of schools, community and animal health camps, exposure visits and capacity building activities strengthened health awareness, livestock management, education and climate-friendly practices.

Under the Swaran Satluj Project, supported by Nutricia International Pvt. Ltd. and Association Danone Ecosystem, 15 Livestock Development Centre and one Semen bank at Jagraon, facilitated 3,182 artificial inseminations using sex-sorted semen and 2,010 conventional semen. In addition, a network of Veterinarians, Agronomists,



Extension officers along with *Pashu Sakhis* conducted door-to-door outreach with dairy farmers, strengthening awareness and grassroots engagement. These efforts advanced productive, climate-smart and sustainable dairy livelihoods, while creating greater opportunities for women's participation.

Post-harvest Management with Renewable Energy

In Behak Gujran, Ferozepur, a 5 MT solar-powered cold storage unit was established to help small and marginal farmers reduce post-

harvest losses of perishable crops such as potato, capsicum, okra and bitter gourd. Powered by a 7 kWp solar system, the facility serves farmers from five nearby villages, enabling them to store produce temporarily and avoid distress sales. A community-managed model with a nominal user fee supports its operation and maintenance.

The initiative is helping farmers reduce wastage, extend shelf life and strengthen their bargaining power.

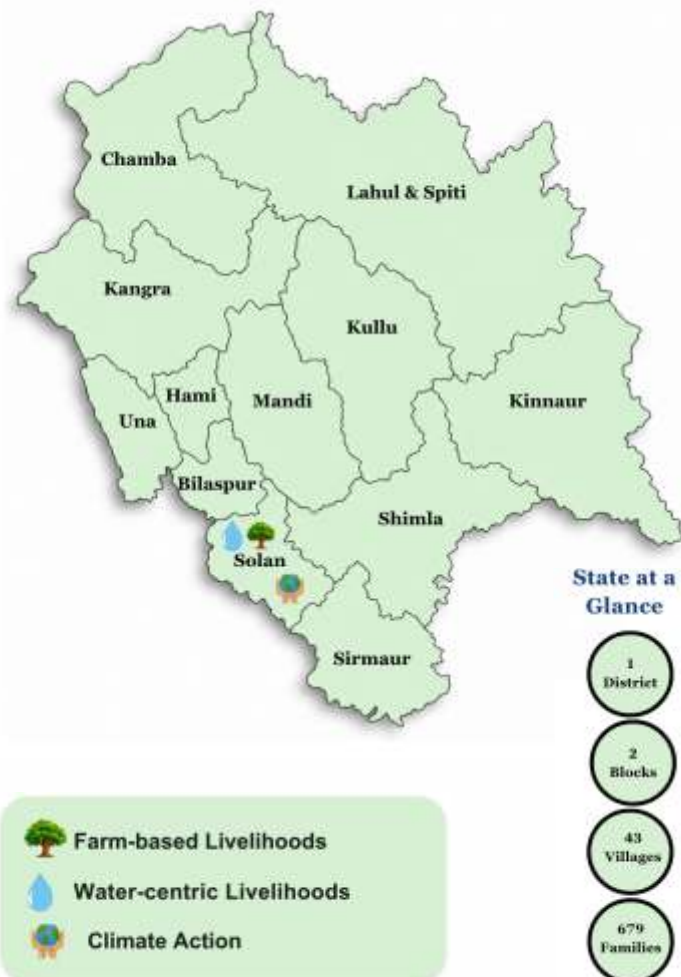


Cold storage operated with solar power

Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh is rich in natural resources but faces challenges such as water scarcity, land degradation and limited livelihood opportunities due to its ecologically fragile, hilly terrain. To address these challenges, the *Jal Dhaara* Project, supported by Cipla Foundation, is being implemented in Sai, Bawasni, Barian and Malpur Gram Panchayats in Solan district. The project focusses on integrated watershed management, climate-resilient agriculture and community-led natural resource conservation.

During the year, the project reached 3,759 participants. Seven farm ponds were recharged and seven old ponds revived, while 10 lined farm ponds and 10 recharge pits were constructed. Two core wall gabions, four gabions and loose boulder structures, three subsurface dykes and three rooftop rainwater harvesting systems were established. Three springs were rejuvenated and protected, and 13 ha were treated. These interventions created an additional water storage potential of 39,449 KL, strengthened groundwater recharge, and improved irrigation access and resilience to climate risks.



The project has strengthened water security, agricultural productivity, household incomes and community participation and demonstrated practical and scalable approaches to climate-resilient rural development.

Reviving Springs, Building Resilience

Under the *Jal Dhaara* Project, a perennial spring in Bawasni village was protected and a 130,000 litre storage tank was constructed to conserve and store water. The intervention benefitted 61 community members and supported irrigation across 8 ha of farmland. Active community participation in construction and maintenance helped foster local ownership and sustainability. The stored water has improved irrigation availability during dry periods, supported

vegetable cultivation and enhanced farmers' resilience to climate variability.

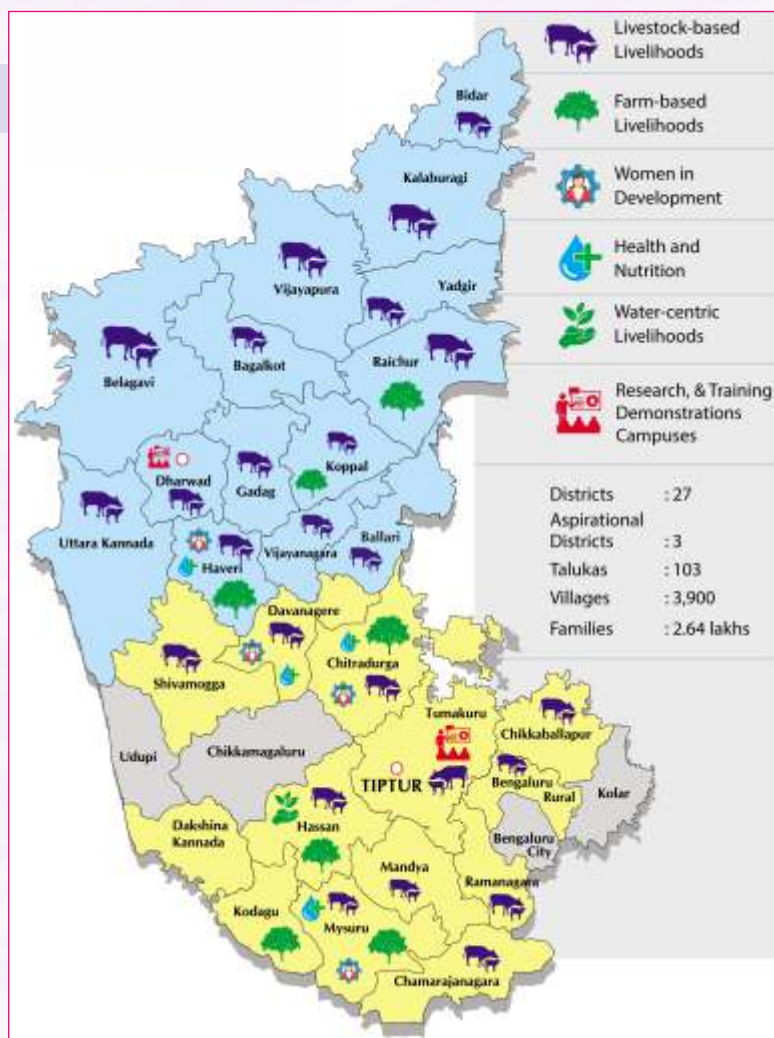


Conservation of natural springs for water security

Karnataka

The year marked Karnataka's journey from individual interventions to an integrated livelihood ecosystem - connecting animal genetics, natural resources, technology, farmer institutions and knowledge to create stronger rural enterprises. The livestock programme alone reached 95,092 families across 2,835 villages, delivering door-to-door Artificial Insemination (AI) and dairy services to 209,313 animals, resulting in 94,190 pregnancies and 38,873 female calves. Improved fodder interventions with 2,534 farmers across 183 ha increased milk yield by 1–1.5 litres per animal per day, demonstrating translation of scientific livestock services into household gain.

Natural resource management was translated into productive farm assets. Tree-based farming supported 180 families in 43 villages covering 72 ha, while farm forestry, block plantation and agroforestry covered 1,533 ha and benefitted 1,537 families across 149 villages. Soil and water conservation interventions treated 1,285 ha and benefitted 3,457 families.



Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) provided critical inputs and services, while six FPCs were promoted under the NABARD-supported Cluster-Based Business Organisations (CBBOs) initiative in Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada. Capacity building, quality seed

Community farm ponds to boost ground water table and agricultural production

distribution, high-value crop training, organic practices, input supply, aggregation and market linkages strengthened farmer enterprises. Raita-Janya Farmer Producer Company Limited achieved a turnover exceeding Rs. 24 lakh (2.4 million), demonstrating the potential of farmer-owned institutions for market-led growth and income diversification.

Knowledge and capacity became a key multiplier of impact. The Gramachetana Training Campus, Surashettikoppa, and Gramodaya Training and Research Centre, Lakkihalli Campus, organised 93 training and exposure programmes reaching around 2,000 participants - farmers, project participants, NGOs, Government officials and other institutions. The programmes covered natural resource management, livestock development, AI and refresher training, improved agriculture,

tree-based farming systems, agroforestry, Self-Help Group (SHG)/FPO development, watershed management, sustainable agriculture and personality development, strengthening technical capacities and enabling wider dissemination of BAIF's field-tested technologies and approaches.

Technology and integration demonstrated their value at the farm level. An integrated dairy model with arecanut, coconut, dairy, goats and poultry, enabled a farmer to scale to 24 animals, producing 120 litres of milk daily and earning a net monthly profit of Rs. 53,200. Adoption of Alternate Wetting and Drying, drone-based Nano Urea application, yellow sticky traps and social forestry, increased paddy yield from 42 to 51.6 quintals while the annual family income increased from Rs. 3.5 lakh (0.35 million) to Rs. 4.25 lakh (0.425 million).

Transforming Plantations with Integrated Dairy Farming

Rangan is a progressive farmer in Basavapatna village, owning 2.2 ha of land, partly covered under coconut and arecanut plantations. Four years ago, as he was facing a scarcity of organic manure, he decided to

maintain a dairy herd to supplement his income, while producing farmyard manure. He constructed a cattle shed under the coconut trees and bought two Holstein Friesian cross (HF) cows. He availed the

services of BAIF for breeding his cows with sorted semen, which ensured the birth of female calves. He was provided with 90 bags of *Harit Dhara* feed supplement and plantlets of high yielding BNH-14 fodder crop, under BAIF-ITC Project. With his hard work, Rangan now owns a herd of 24 animals, including 9 milking cows and 12 heifers and his farm now produces 120 litres of milk daily, to earn a net income of Rs. 6.5 lakh (0.65 million)/year. Visitors to his farm can easily experience prosperity from integrated farming.



Mixed farming for efficient nutritional recycling

Andhra Pradesh

The year 2025–26 was defined by scale-up, stronger community partnerships, and a shift towards climate-smart, livelihood-centric interventions. The programme reached 134,151 households in 1,242 villages in 77 blocks, including 2 Aspirational Blocks, in 18 districts.

The Cattle Development Programme benefitted 63,223 families in 799 villages through 83 Cattle Development Centres. 79,540 artificial insemination services resulted in 40,978 confirmed pregnancies and birth of 28,028 calves. To strengthen animal health services, 45 animal health camps benefitted 1,264 animals; 81,000 doses of vaccination were administered with the support of the Department of Animal Husbandry. 42,400 kg of *Harit Dhara* feed supplement reduced methane emissions.

The Climate-Resilient Farming System Programme reached 14,361 families across 216 villages, covering 3,186 ha, through adoption of climate-resilient Package of Practices and technical interventions focussed on paddy, chilli, pulses, and other cash crops.

During the year, innovative locally appropriate technologies such as portable solar pumps, organic hydrogel applications, biochar production, bio-briquette production, Miyawaki plantations, and smart irrigation switches demonstrated resource-use efficiency and strengthened resilience to climate variability.

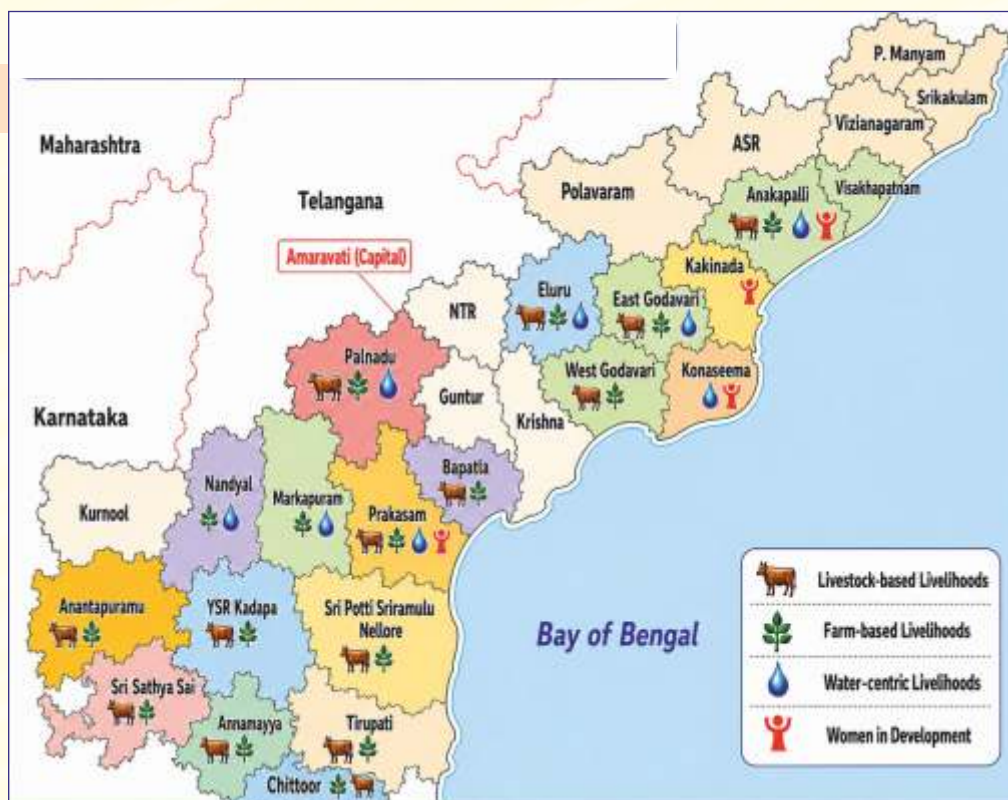
Under the Grow Your Own Fuel initiative, 1,830 ha were brought under green cover, with

planting of 37.34 lakh (3.734 million) saplings worth Rs. 149.36 lakh (14.936 million) by 1,992 farmers, to meet their energy and fuel needs.

Under soil and water conservation interventions, 1,566 ha were treated, benefitting 1,741 families, with improved water availability, enhanced groundwater recharge, increased water-use efficiency, resilience of agricultural systems and sustainable livelihoods.

To promote renewable energy and environmentally sustainable solutions at the household and community levels, 10 family-based biogas plants were established, enabling families to utilise locally available organic resources for clean cooking energy and reduce dependence on conventional fuels. Installation of 282 solar street lights provided reliable lighting at night and safety of the community.

Under Education initiative, seven *Anganwadi* centres were supported in Prakasam district, benefitting 171 children through improved learning and child-friendly facilities. Under rural non-farm-based livelihoods, 190 families benefitted from income generating activities in Nandiyal district.





Model Village Development at Kumarappuram

As part of community-level awareness initiatives, 40,740 women were trained on spice adulteration and nutritional aspects through 1,240 Community *Suraksha Sakhis*. The initiative strengthened awareness among women and communities regarding food quality, nutrition, and household well-being.

The Agri-Business Centre (ABC) initiative further strengthened farmers' access to technical knowledge, business opportunities, and institutional credit. A total of 74 ABCs in Palnadu and Prakasam districts benefitted 3,112

participants through training and exposure visits. Furthermore, 2,477 farmers associated with 55 ABCs, accessed crop loan support amounting to Rs. 5.56 crore (55.6 million), enabling them to invest in agricultural activities and improve farm productivity and income.

Model Village Development, Kumarappuram supported by Karur Vysya Bank (KVB) and Climate Smart Village Project-Mohanapuram of Schneider Electrical Foundation India gave a new direction.

Turning Farm Waste into a Sustainable Resource

Apparao, a farmer from Parawada village, decided to install a biogas unit along with vermicomposting facilities with the support of BAIF-Pfizer CSR project, which enabled him to convert cattle dung into clean cooking fuel and organic manure. The biogas unit saved the cost of 9 gas cylinders annually

while also reducing environmental pollution. The slurry generated from the biogas unit was utilised for vermicompost production. This set up helped in cost reduction and healthy crop production. He is now self-sufficient in energy and crop nutrition.



Biogas unit supported organic farming

Telangana

During 2025–26, sustainable livelihood interventions in 21 districts and 1 aspirational block (Naroor), ensured livelihood security for more than 1.33 lakh (0.133 million) families in 2,964 villages. At the core of this transformation was the livestock development programme, which spanned 16 districts and recorded 146,488 artificial inseminations with a 47% conception rate. Focussing on genetically improved breeds and conservation, the initiative supported 125,319 families managing 188,698 milch cattle and buffaloes, contributing over Rs. 462 crores (4.62 billion) to the state's rural economy. BAIF further strengthened the sector by providing technical support to leading private dairies, including Akshayakalpa and Mulukanoor Dairy, to advance superior quality breed production and clean milk practices.



To build climate resilience and boost farm productivity, agrivoltaics technology was promoted to optimise land usage and create dual income streams for farmers. Additionally, farm-based livelihood initiatives engaged 754 farmers in agri-horti-forestry, vegetable, and millet cultivation, boosting average annual household incomes by Rs. 27,450. Concurrently, natural resource management interventions benefitted 3,650 families through extensive soil and water conservation structures. These



Nutrition garden attracts the entire family

efforts created 0.92 million cubic meters of water potential, brought 402 ha under irrigation, and yielded an average annual income increase of Rs. 22,500 per family. Environmental amenities were expanded through HDFC Special Projects, which provided self-sustainable sanitation facilities for travellers to Manannur, Farahabad and Domalapenta check posts of Amrabad Tiger Reserve.

At the broader regional level, educational infrastructure was significantly strengthened across 79 schools through renovations and the

installation of IFP-enabled SMART classrooms, directly improving student attendance and learning environments for both boys and girls. Meanwhile, localised interventions in the aspirational block of Narnoor targeted non-farm enterprise promotion and village safety. Solar street lights were installed in 5 villages to enhance safety while rural micro-enterprises including dal and flour mills, solar-enabled Common Service Centres, RO water plants, and tailoring units generated decentralised economic opportunities for local families.

Tribal Digital Service Centre

In the remote village of Chorgaon, situated within the Narnoor Block of Adilabad district, community members faced severe barriers to basic digital and administrative infrastructure. Essential tasks such as applying for government welfare schemes, printing official documents, banking services and accessing digital services required a 16 km journey to the nearest town. This commute imposed a heavy financial burden of Rs. 80 per round trip on low-income tribal households while depriving villagers of valuable working hours. To bridge this rural-urban digital divide, under the HSBC CARE project, the CARE Tribal Digital Service Centre was established with local

unemployed youth Mr. Yadav Shaw being provided with a laptop, printer and digital infrastructure. To overcome the region's chronic grid instability, the unit was integrated with a rooftop solar PV assembly, guaranteeing reliable, off-grid power for continuous operations.

Today, the centre stands as a vital service hub for over 750 families across Chorgaon and surrounding habitats bringing essential services directly to their doorstep. By eliminating the need to travel long distances, the intervention generates an estimated cumulative savings of Rs. 60,000 for all the 750 families per service cycle.

Simultaneously, the centre serves as a successful model for youth-led non-farm micro-enterprises, generating a stable average monthly income of Rs. 20,000 for its operator. The project demonstrates clean, renewable solar energy with critical community infrastructure, fostering digital inclusion and local economic empowerment in off-grid tribal regions.

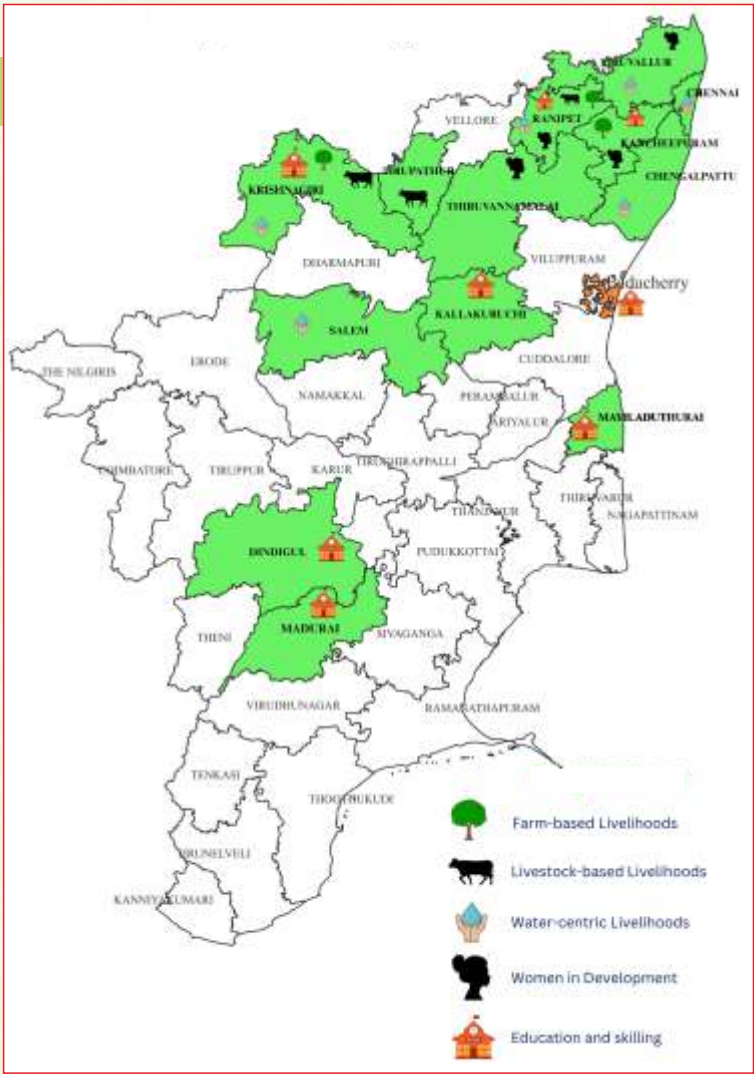


Digital technology energises the entire community

Tamil Nadu

The year marked a significant phase of expansion and innovation, doubling its footprint from 7 to 14 districts and reaching 8,756 families across 137 villages and 4 aspirational blocks. Integrated interventions in climate-resilient agriculture, livestock, water security, renewable energy, education and women's livelihoods were strengthened while forging a partnership with Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). The outreach extended to Puducherry through an Education Development initiative which benefitted 1,593 children from two underserved villages.

Water security, a critical foundation for resilient livelihoods was addressed with 316 water conservation structures which created an estimated 350 million litres of water storage capacity, strengthened water availability for agriculture and livestock while contributing to family well-being. Climate-resilient agriculture



converted innovation into measurable productivity gains. Climate-Resilient Farming Systems, Solar Insect Traps for Integrated Pest Management, Direct-Seeded Rice, green manuring, bio-fertiliser application and *Wadi* (Integrated Agri-Horticulture) Development were adopted by 1,853 families across 922 ha, resulting in a 38% improvement in crop productivity. The innovative Open Space Reservation approach with successful cultivation of Lady's finger, Brinjal and Turmeric, demonstrated the effective convergence of environmental stewardship, community participation and sustainable livelihoods. Renewable energy was integrated into rural livelihood systems through a 20 kW on-grid solar power system, solar fencing, solar-powered water lifting systems, solar insect traps, biogas systems and solar street lights, promoting clean and energy-efficient solutions.



Integration of renewable energy with farming systems

Livestock development strengthened household incomes. Interventions in Krishnagiri and Ranipet supported 2,208 families in 54 villages with improved breeding, animal healthcare and scientific management. With 800 cattle and buffaloes in milk production, the programme contributed approximately Rs. 6.5 crore (65 million) to the rural state economy.

Livelihood enterprises supported 207 women across 24 villages with tailoring, flour mills, food processing, street food, paper plate and areca leaf plate preparation. Awareness and

orientation initiatives contributed to the enrolment of 9,686 children from remote and underserved communities in schools. BISLD Tamil Nadu also maintained proactive coordination with the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), District and Municipal Administration, School Education, Agriculture & Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and other line departments, enabling convergence with government schemes and strengthening programme implementation and sustainability.

***Wadi* – From a Small Plot to a Model of Sustainable Farming**

In Thimmanatty, Krishnagiri, a marginalised farmer has transformed his small landholding into a diversified and resilient farming system, demonstrating the potential of *wadi* to create sustainable livelihoods. Through a 0.2 ha *wadi* with Mango and Mahogany, complemented with Red Chilli and Pole Bean intercropping, the farmer has moved beyond seasonal cultivation towards year-round production and multiple sources of income.

The adoption of drip irrigation, connected to the existing borewell, has enabled efficient use of available water, INM and IPM practices have improved soil and crop management,

while solar fencing and quality vegetable seeds have strengthened farm protection and productivity. Training and capacity building have enhanced his ability to manage the integrated system.

The results are encouraging: annual income increased from Rs. 2.00 lakh (0.2 million) to Rs. 3.25 lakh (0.325 million), a 62.5% increase.

His farm now stands as a demonstration for neighbouring farmer, showcasing how appropriate technology, diversified cropping and sustainable practices can turn a small landholding into a stronger and more dependable source of livelihood.



Farmers have now learnt to explore new interventions

Bihar

The sustainable development programme surpassed 10.34 lakh (1.034 million) artificial inseminations with a conception rate of 47%. which strongly reflected the acceptance and scope of the livestock-based livelihoods programme in providing livelihood security to the rural community. Livestock-based livelihoods, climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, holistic village development, health and nutrition and empowerment of women impacted the lives of more than 8 lakh (0.8 million) households from 16,344 villages in 37 districts including 55 aspirational blocks. The self-sustainable livestock development model operated by 917 centres in all the 37 districts, focussed on breed improvement of 6.89 lakh (0.689 million) cattle and buffaloes and conservation of 2.76 lakh (0.276 million)



indigenous breeds belonging to 625,087 families for improved milk yield and productivity. With 5.52 lakh (0.552 million) cattle and buffaloes in milk production, the programme contributed Rs. 2,730 crores (27.3 billion) to the state rural economy.

The farm-based livelihoods programme registered an increase in farm income of Rs.75,000 per annum with the adoption of trellis-based farming for cultivation of vegetable



Improved progeny energises the family, engaging all age groups



Women are learning to explore new opportunities

crops by 60 farmers. The water-centric livelihoods programme enhanced the crop productivity by 35% with solar lift irrigation units and renovation of existing farm ponds and resulted in increased water storage capacity and recharging of the groundwater level.

Rural non-farm-based enterprises created livelihood opportunities for 632 landless and vulnerable families and a stable income for rural youth. The Digital *Sakhi* Programme transformed the lives of 1,200 women with entrepreneurship qualities and income at their doorsteps, national recognition for community

empowerment and promoted digital literacy among 143,926 women. Essential health services by mobile medical vans at the doorsteps and intake of micro-nutrient rich vegetables were significant developments.

Education and digital literacy initiatives with a fully equipped village computer laboratory, enabled 26 youth to complete certified Information Technology-related courses with scope for local employment. Attendance in schools improved by 15–20% with infrastructure development.



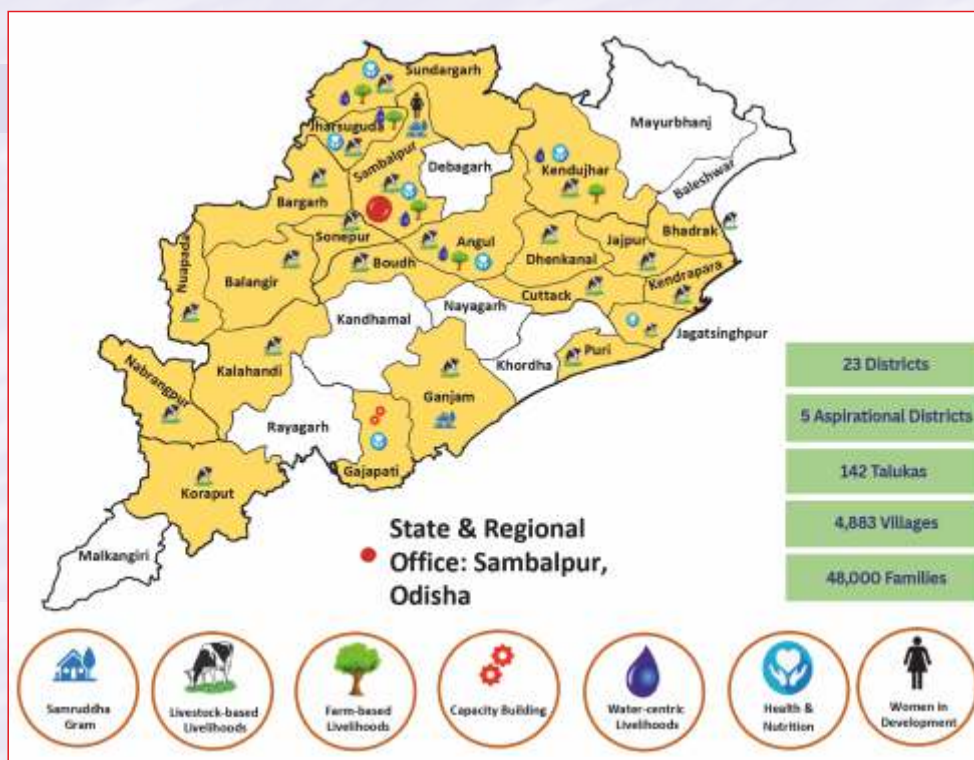
Home-made incubator

Poultry Entrepreneur

Recognised as the Best Poultry Farmer in 2024–25, Meena Devi from Lalganj built a low-cost incubator using locally available materials and achieved 92% hatchability support under the BAIF-HRDP Project. She increased her incubation capacity from 80 to 200 eggs and initiated a community hatchery service, retaining 3 chicks for every 10 eggs incubated as service charge. Thus, she developed her own breeding stock of 125 birds of Sonali breed and helped neighbouring farmers to expand their flocks without investing in incubators. This business, along with the sale of eggs and birds, earned her Rs. 33,500 from two production cycles of 4 months each.

Odisha

The programme expanded to 23 districts during the year, transforming the lives of 48,000 families from 4,883 villages and 10 aspirational blocks. Doorstep services provided to smallholder farmers from 17 villages in Angul district by the Centre In-charge Dilip Kumar Pradhan resulted in 1,380 record inseminations and the National *Gopal Ratna* Award 2025 by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India. The overall programme recorded 36,496 inseminations with a conception rate of 48%. With 10,618 cattle and buffaloes in milk production, the programme contributed Rs. 27.5 crores (275 million) to the state rural economy. Digital record keeping of artificial inseminations performed, pregnancy diagnoses and calvings strengthened monitoring of animals. 468



landless families including women earned additional income through goat and backyard poultry rearing and supply of 70,000 frozen semen doses of Black Bengal and Ganjam goat breeds for genetic improvement, made Odisha the first state to promote Goat Artificial Insemination in collaboration with BAIF.

Adoption of innovative trellis-based cultivation, open-field cultivation of high-value vegetables such as chilli, mustard and ginger using space management cultivation methods by 6,035 farmers, increased farm income by Rs. 50,000



Solar system: Clean energy for a sustainable future

per annum per farmer. Healthy growth of mango, cashew, apple ber and pomegranate enabled 83 households to earn additional income from fruit crops. Cultivation of turmeric, cabbage, tomato and brinjal generated regular income during the gestation period.

Installation of 27 portable solar lift irrigation pump sets and systems reduced dependence on diesel-operated systems, ensured timely irrigation and brought 53 ha under irrigation. Provision of energy-efficient solar lights provided better lighting conditions and safety for the communities. Solar-powered drinking water systems provided safe drinking water to 1,795 households while reducing the incidences of water-borne diseases.

Climate-smart agricultural practices such as improved paddy cultivation, trellis farming,

tree-based farming systems, intercropping, high value crop cultivation, organic nutrient management and azolla cultivation on 608 ha, benefitted 2,817 families from 26 villages and contributed an estimated 448.2 tCO₂e of carbon sequestration during the year. Establishment of a community seed bank and 16 on-farm conservation centres for conservation of rice, millets, pulses and oilseeds, strengthened the local food systems and ensured nutritional security to 279 families in Sambalpur district.

Community-based rural non-farm enterprises such as mushroom cultivation, backyard poultry, traditional lentil dumplings, rice milling, terracotta production and oil extraction activity, strengthened entrepreneurial capacities of 502 women and landless households and ensured a stable income.

Vegetable Production Improves Livelihood

Mrs. Pravati Jena, a 45-year-old farmer from Nuagarh village in Jagatsinghpur district, owned 0.8 ha of land. She cultivated paddy except for a small area under vegetable cultivation. Last year, she was motivated by the officers of the BAIF-SAFAL project to expand the area under vegetables to cover 0.1 ha, and the remaining land was used for paddy and mung cultivation. The project supported her with a pump set, good quality

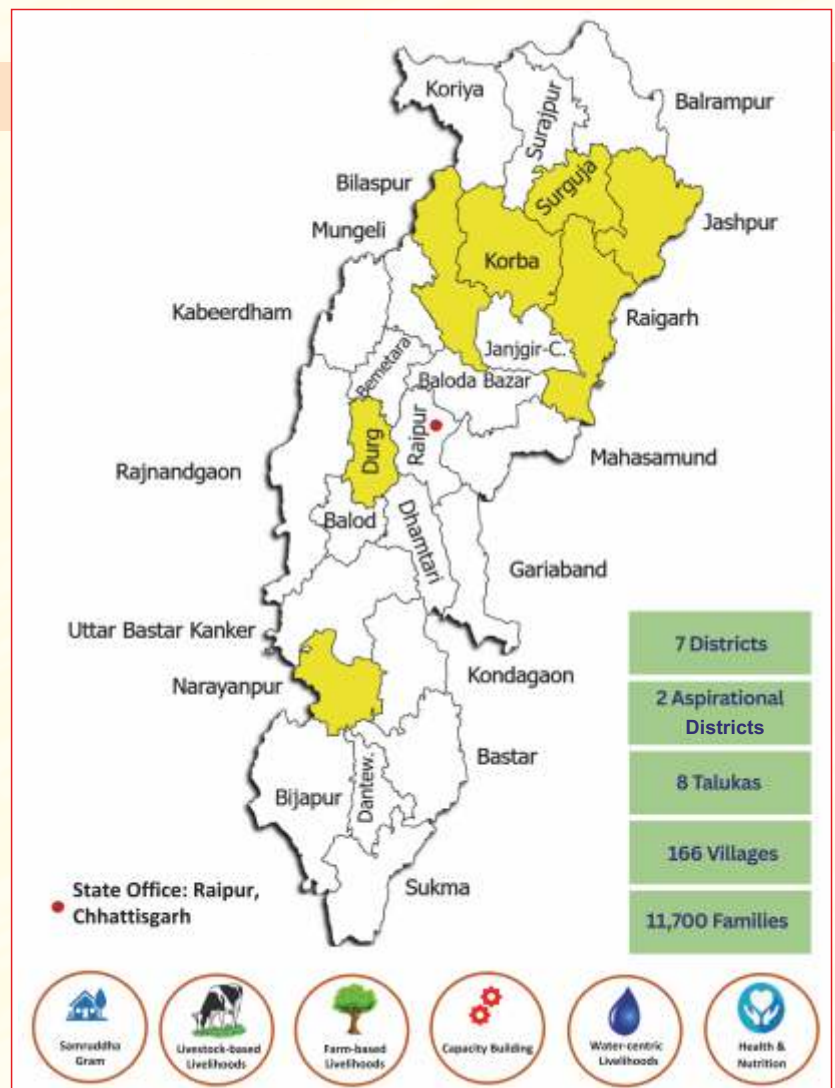
seeds, trellis support, a spray pump, paddy inputs, a vermi-bed, and livestock breeding services, apart from periodic training and mentoring. Her paddy production increased from 10 quintals to 11.76 quintals, while vegetable production generated an income of Rs. 84,868. She had a female calf worth approximately Rs. 25,000 born from BAIF's breeding services. Pravati now plans to cover her entire land under vegetable production.



Women are confident of earning their livelihood through vegetable production

Chhattisgarh

The programme implemented in 7 districts (of which 2 are aspirational districts) across 166 villages, benefitted more than 11,700 households from sustainable agriculture, livestock development, water resource management, off-farm initiatives and collective actions through farmer organisations. Multiple activities under the *Mor Jal Mor Maati* Project and Focussed Development Programme in Korba and Narayanpur respectively, benefitted 5,200 participants of which approximately 30% were women farmers with an additional income of Rs.30,000 per household. Livestock and allied activities covered 1,300+ participants with 907 conventional Artificial Inseminations (AIs), 1,029 Sex-sorted semen AIs and 78 Goat AIs. Creation of 51 water structures with a cumulative water harvesting potential of 1 lakh+ (0.1 million) cum. benefitted 355 farmers. Farmer-owned *Korba Krushak Unnayan* Producer Company Limited, introduced custom hiring services and value chain development. The High



Impact Mega Watershed Project 2.0 in Surguja and Jashpur districts, mobilised Rs. 1.97 crore (19.7 million) through convergence funding with area treatment and water resource development on over 2,300 ha.



Only one Kusum tree was enough to sustain her livelihood

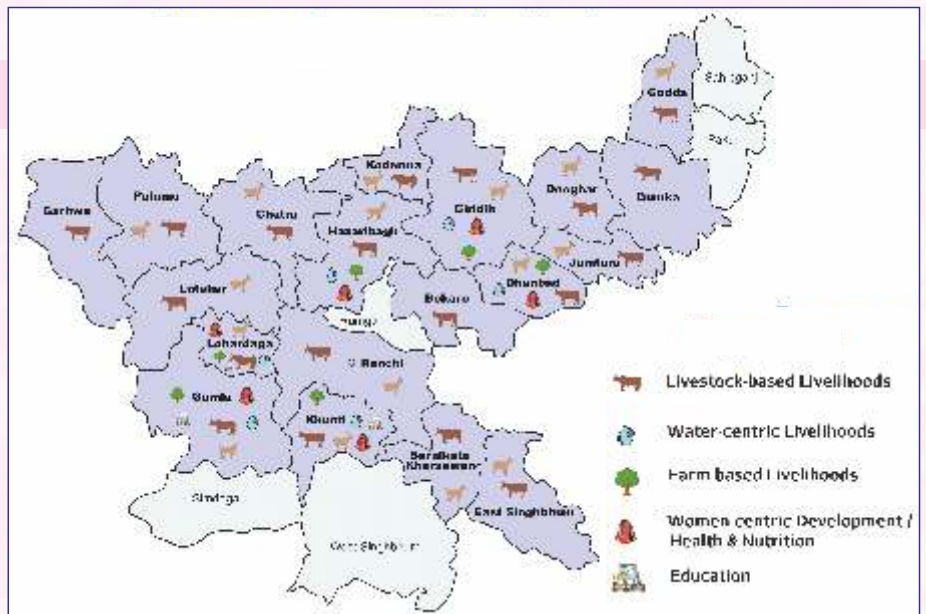
Lac production for Livelihood

Aswanibai, from Taraiddand village of Korba district, owned a large Kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*) tree useful for lac cultivation, in her backyard. The *Mor Jal Mor Maati* project trained her in scientific lac cultivation and provided 6 kg of broodlac, 70 nylon nets, a mini sprayer and a pruning scissor. She earned a net income of Rs. 25,000 from a single host tree. She now plans to bring more host trees under scientific management.

Jharkhand

The programme benefitted 140,643 families from 5,450 villages in 19 districts including 121 blocks of 14 aspirational districts. The Livestock programme through a cadre of 216 trained Artificial Insemination (AI) technicians, benefitted 137,868 families from 5,420 villages through 216 centres in 19 districts. During the year, 212,105 AIs were performed, resulting in the birth of 51,427 female calves. Goat development recorded 3998 AIs by 91 centres and resulted in the birth of 692 kids.

The Integrated Tribal Development Project, supported by NABARD, provided Rs. 60,000 annual income to 900 families with *wadis* of fruit and vegetable crops in Karra, Khunti and Ghaghra, Gumla districts. The livelihoods of 100 landless families were supported with goat farming, poultry, beekeeping, tailoring, and grocery shops. The Holistic Rural Development



Programme benefitted 2,500 marginalised households from 17 villages of Ghaghra, Gumla district with livelihoods and skill development initiatives while around 1,700 additional households were reached through community-level interventions. The Integrated School Transformation Project in Karra, Khunti district focussed on infrastructure development, smart education aids and integration of WASH measures, benefitted more than 250 students.

The Integrated Community Development Programme – *Utthan* in Hazaribagh district, a recipient of CSR Times Award 2025 in the



Same old crop, but new technologies changed their fortune



Hard work, but happy feelings, never experienced before!

"Livelihoods" category, focussed on holistic development of 9 villages covering 2,500 households with improved livelihood avenues, better nutrition and access to common utilities. Natural resource management, development of water resource management structures, and

installation of solar lift irrigation systems under the *Apna Pani Apna Vikas* Water Programme improved water security for 450 households in 10 villages in Gumla District, enabling farmers to take up group-based cultivation. Overall, the project covered an estimated 1,500 households.

Solar-powered Irrigation transformed Dewaki Village

Dewaki village in Ghaghra, Gumla District, is mainly inhabited by tribal farmers, dependent on rain-fed farming. As the poor families were not aware of the irrigation potential of the water resources in their village and could not afford to invest in irrigation facilities, BAIF supported 36 families who formed a Water User Group to install Solar Lift Irrigation system, with support from Aditya Birla Capital Foundation. The families expanded the area under cultivation and introduced highly remunerative watermelon and vegetable crops. During the year, the group cultivated watermelon on 2.4 ha, harvested 121 tons which fetched Rs. 13.20 lakh (1.32 million)

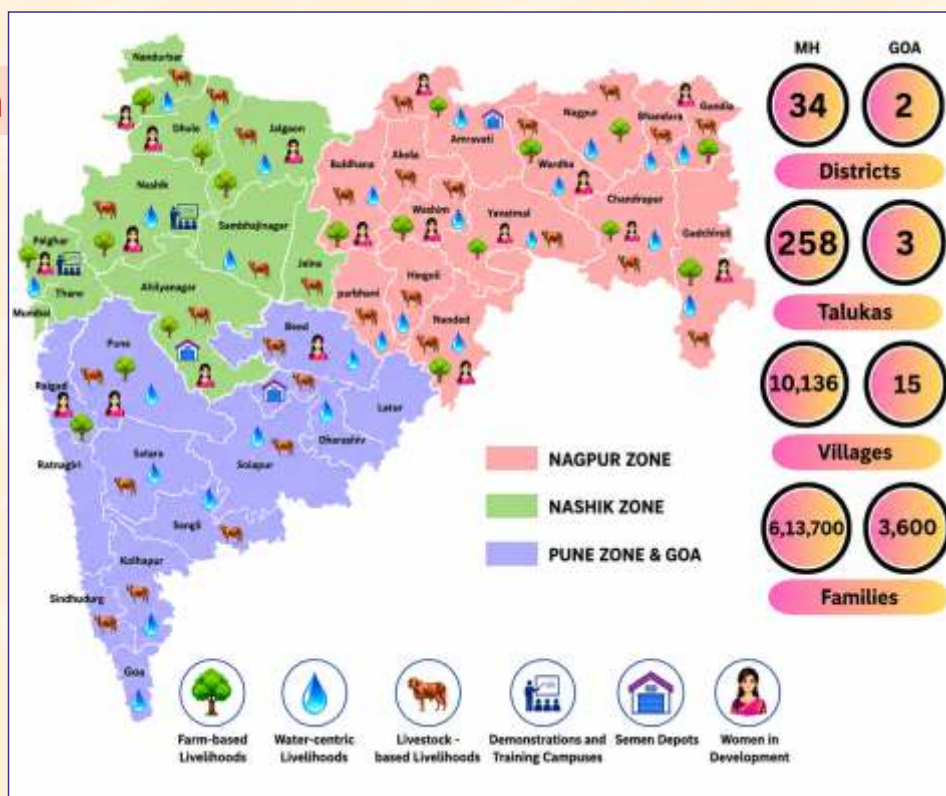
and earned a net profit of Rs. 7.70 lakh (0.77 million). This initiative changed their fortunes and sparked interest among neighbouring villagers.



A matter of pride and satisfaction!

Maharashtra and Goa

The programmes created sustainable livelihood opportunities for 613,700 families across 34 districts, 258 blocks, and over 10,136 villages and enhanced their resilience. Livestock development benefitted 473,665 families through breed improvement, animal health and productivity enhancement. BAIF's breed improvement programme, implemented for over five decades, contributed approximately 675,397 metric tons of milk annually to the rural dairy economy. Families (157,980) adopted improved farming practices and the *Wadi* model enhanced farm productivity and income. Land (8,410 ha), treated with soil and water conservation measures and 3,250 water harvesting structures, created water storage potential of 9.05 million cubic metres and strengthened climate resilience. Women's leadership continued to grow with 562 women trained as Community Resource Persons, *Pashu Sakhis*,



and *Digital Sakhis*. Capacity building remained central to BAIF's approach with 65,759 farmers and professionals trained in agriculture, livestock, and natural resource management, and 475 youth trained in vocational skills for employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

Beyond Maharashtra, BAIF's outreach in 2 districts, 3 talukas, and 15 villages of Goa, benefitted 3,600 families with sustainable livelihood and rural development initiatives.



Wadi - promoting reverse migration



Women exploring new opportunities

Progressive Dairy Enterprise

Mr. Balasaheb Wakhare, a small farmer from Golegaon village in Shirur block, owned a few low productive cows. Under BAIF's Dairy Farmer Development Programme (DFDP), he received training and exposure in improved dairy management practices with focus on the use of sorted semen technology, balanced nutrition, and health care. He was

also supported with CMT kits, dewormers, vaccination services, BAIF Mineral Mixture, and BAIF Bajra-1 fodder seeds, which enabled him to adopt scientific dairy practices. His herd size increased from 4 cows to 10 cows, including sorted semen progeny. His daily milk production rose from 42 litres to 110 litres per day. In addition to

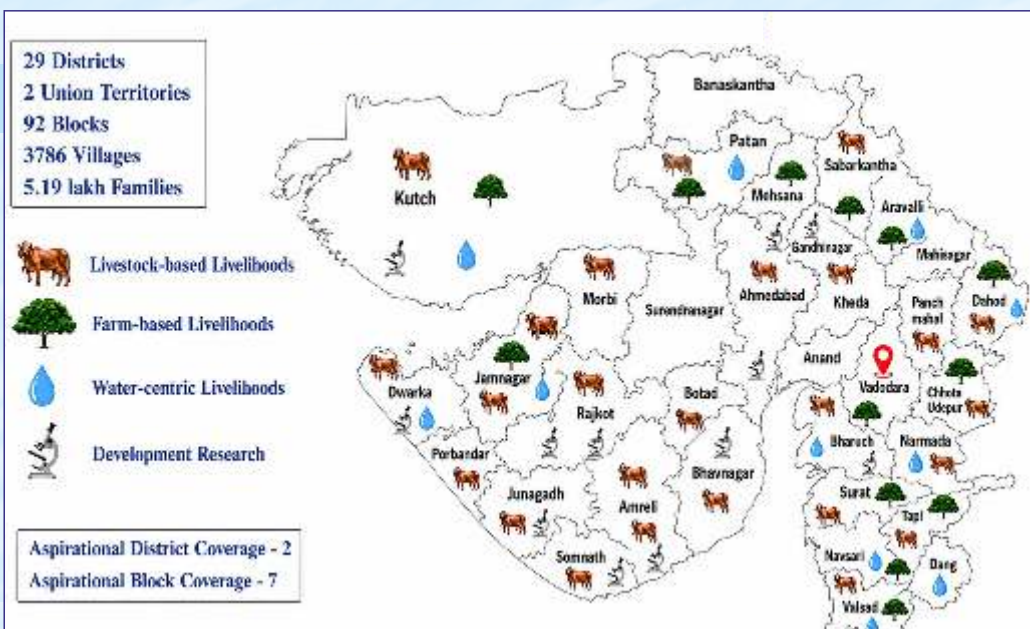
milk sale, he also earns Rs.2 lakh–2.5 lakh (0.2-0.25 million) annually from the sale of cattle of high genetic merit. He has sold a BAIF Amrapal-sorted semen progeny for Rs.1.30 lakh (0.13 million), a record in his region. 'Today, dairy farming has become a profitable and sustainable livelihood', says Wakhare, an inspiration for other farmers.



Dairy farming has always been a source of assurance

Gujarat

The programme in 3,786 villages and 92 blocks of 29 districts including two aspirational districts and two Union Territories, benefitted 3.25 lakh (0.325 million) families, including 53,043 new families. Conservation and breed improvement of Gir and Kankrej cattle and Jaffarabadi, Mehsana and Banni buffalo, 1.07 lakh (0.107 million) inseminations and 49% inseminations with semen of indigenous breeds, vaccination of 60,000 animals and distribution of 18.5 tons of mineral mixture, 15.2 tons of *Harit Dhara* and 8.25 lakh (0.825 million) stem cuttings of perennial green fodder



of BNH 10, 11 and 14, contributed to livestock productivity while reducing methane emission. Support to 130 families from 17 villages in green fodder entrepreneurship, fetched additional annual income of Rs. 7,000-40,000 per family.

Wadi development benefitted 43,894 families from 820 villages, including 1,063 new families. 7,194 farmers earned an average additional



Bumper harvest: A new experience and happiness

income of Rs. 60,000-1,00,000 per annum from vegetable cultivation and adoption of improved agricultural practices by 19,480 farmers enhanced the productivity of cereals, pulses and oilseeds. Three watersheds on 2,117 ha with 567 water harvesting structures, soil and water conservation measures and 43 solar-based lift irrigation systems, generated additional water storage of 5 MCM, 37% increase in irrigated land and benefitted 4,780 families.

Formation of 72 new SHGs, 3,257 kitchen gardens for improved nutrition, promotion of livelihood models to develop 2.10 lakh (0.21 million) women as entrepreneurs and support to 7,329 households, mainly women, in the non-farm sector to generate additional income of Rs.10,000-18,000 per year, were other developments. Lachhakadi, Kaprada and Kadod campuses trained more than 25,000 farmers and 1,269 youth, including 43 AI Technicians.



Solar pumps have improved our lives

Three NABARD-empanelled FPOs (cum. 23) were involved in collective purchase of farm inputs, aggregation and value addition of farm produce. Infrastructural development benefitted 4,489 students; enrollment of dropouts under the National Institute for Open Schooling, health education sessions; admission to medical and professional courses by 1,134 tribal students and 11 students from Chondha school qualifying in the All-India engineering and medical examinations, were other significant outcomes.

Mangalam Canteen Transforms Lives

Sundarben Chaudhari, leader of the 'Laxmi Mission Mangalam' Self-help Group at Jamanya village in Dang motivated her group to take up papad making and other food

products. Trained by BAIF, in May 2025, Mangalam Canteen was established at Bilbari Chokdi village and a prominent signboard attracted local people and tourists. The group started earning Rs. 1,500-2,000 per day. Go-getter Sundarben trained 30 women from other SHGs in food preparation and presentation, record keeping and customer services to motivate them to establish similar canteens in their villages and also focussed on seating arrangements and decoration. Today, Mangalam Canteen has three outlets with five women managing each unit. The Group is earning an income of Rs. 30,000 - 50,000 per month and generating employment for five women at each outlet.



Ethnic food joints managed by tribal women

Madhya Pradesh

During 2025–26, farm-based livelihood interventions benefitted 21,083 families across 4,181 ha, promoting sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture with improved agricultural practices and resilient crops. A major wheat-growing state, Broad Bed Furrow (BBF) improved technology was adopted on 5,891 ha by 5,612 farmers, resulting in significant agronomic and water-management benefits, while 200 Farmer Field Schools developed 4,200 Champion and Super Champion farmers to promote climate-smart agricultural practices with a cluster approach. The programme also supported livelihood



Bumper harvest, a new experience

diversification through Agri-Horti-Forestry (*wadi*) interventions for 443 families on 190 ha and promoted high-value floriculture (marigold and jasmine) among 200 farmers.

During the year, 152 livestock service centres provided breeding and livestock support services in the project areas. A total of 128,179 Artificial Inseminations (AI) performed, resulted in 46,106 confirmed pregnancies and birth of 40,408 calves. The AI programme covered 49.81% indigenous breeds and 50.18% crossbred/exotic breeds. In addition, 6 Calf Rallies were organised with the participation of 299 calves, promoting scientific calf rearing and breed improvement awareness among livestock keepers. During the year, 9,314 cows and 6,779 buffaloes were in milk, contributing to on-going milk production and livelihoods.

Watershed interventions expanded to 5 new villages and 5 watersheds, covering 399 ha and benefitting 992 families, with an average increase in income of Rs. 46,125 per family. The programme also conserved 0.61 MCM of water

and developed 76 water resources. Additionally, 10 solar pump irrigation systems (30 HP) provided irrigation support to 32 families and promoted renewable energy in rural areas.

Women-led micro enterprises and livelihood diversification reached 1,574 families with 25 new enterprises. A total of 345 SHGs were actively engaged, while a strong women cadre comprising of 10 *Krishi Sakhis*, 61 *Pashu Sakhis*, 20 *Udhyam Sakhis*, and 30 Milkpreneurs contributed to agriculture, livestock, enterprise, and dairy development. The programme also strengthened two women-led Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and supported 68 women-led enterprises. BAIF strengthened 31 FPOs in 15 districts. In addition, 505 Primary Producer

Organisations strengthened community-based agricultural institutions.

Under the *Swachh Balak/Balika* initiative, 22 boys and 32 girls were recognised for maintaining regular cleanliness and hygiene practices, encouraging positive behavioural habits among students.

Cultivation of fresh, nutrient-rich vegetables improved dietary diversity and daily nutritional needs of 1,530 families. The programme also supported 250 tribal families in reviving forgotten crops. In addition, 10 households were provided IRESA biogas units for clean cooking and organic manure use. Installation of solar home lights benefitted 309 families.

Confident Vegetable Grower

Prior to the TDF *Wadi* Project, Jagdish Phool Singh, a Scheduled Tribe farmer from Siwanpani village, Udaipur block, Dewas district, mainly cultivated rain-fed maize on low fertile land. His farm generated income

only once after harvest, forcing the family to depend largely on daily wage labour. After he joined the Project, he received support for improved vegetable cultivation as intercrop and trellis farming enabled him to harvest good quality vegetable crops in 2022.

The adoption of trellis cultivation significantly improved the quality, productivity and marketability of creeper vegetables. He is now selling approximately 20 crates of vegetables a month earning Rs. 12,000–15,000 per production cycle. This year, Jagdish harvested and sold 25 kg of mangoes for Rs. 4,500. His experience demonstrates how horticulture, vegetable diversification and improved cultivation techniques can transform a small, rain-dependent farm into a productive and sustainable source of annual income.



Tree-based farming with vegetable production becomes popular

Partnerships / Affiliations



BAIF and BISLD implemented the multidisciplinary programmes in 18 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 Alliance against Poverty and Hunger, Brazil

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
- Walmart Foundation
- S. P. Lohia Foundation, United Kingdom
- International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal
- Association 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
- Wageningen University, the Netherlands

- Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trades, Australian Capital Territory
- Nbryo Pty Ltd., Australia
- Best Oasis DMCC, UAE
- Indira Foundation, USA

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
- National Mission on Natural Farming

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
- West Bengal

State-level Institutions:

Maharashtra:

- Tribal Development Department
- Department of Animal Husbandry
- Planning Department (EGS)
- Rural Development Department
- Soil and Water Conservation Department
- Maharashtra Livestock Development Board
- Rajiv Gandhi Science and Technology Commission
- Maharashtra State Biodiversity

Board ■ Maharashtra Bamboo Promotion Foundation ■ Annasaheb Shinde Foundation for Agro and Social Development

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

Gujarat: ■ Development Support Agency of Gujarat (D-SAG) ■ Tribal Development Department ■ Animal Husbandry Department ■ Agriculture Department ■ Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Company ■ Gujarat Ecology Society ■ Gujarat State Disaster Management Agency ■ District Dairy Unions

Madhya Pradesh: ■ Madhya Pradesh 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

West Bengal: ■ Paschim Banga Go-Sampad Bikash Sanstha, Animal Resources Development Department, Government of West Bengal

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 ■ Karnataka State Bioenergy Development Board ■ Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development

Telangana: ■ Telangana Social Impact Group ■ 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, Nashik ■ Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune ■ Centre for Sustainable Development, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune ■ Pune Knowledge Cluster, IUCAA, Pune University ■ Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune ■ Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University, Pune ■ Vishwakarma Institute of Technology, Pune ■ Maharashtra Education Society, 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 ■ Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon ■ 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 ■ Society for Innovation & Entrepreneurship, Mumbai ■ Acharya Vinoba Bhave Rural Hospital, Wardha

Gujarat: ■ Gujarat Natural Farming Science University, Anand ■ Navsari Agriculture University ■ Tribhuval Sahakari University

Odisha and Chhattisgarh: ■ Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT), Bhubaneswar ■ KIIT School of Rural Management, Bhubaneswar ■ Centre for Social Research & Innovation, School of Leadership, KIIT Deemed to be University ■ Centurion University of Technology and Management, Bhubaneswar and Gajapati ■ 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 ■ ICAR - Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture

Andhra Pradesh: ■ Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Darsi

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

Sikkim: ■ Medhavi Skills University

Partnership of BAIF and BISLD with Corporate Houses and Foundations

BAIF and BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihoods and Development (BISLD) are working with 94 Corporate Houses and 37 Foundations and Trusts in the country.

Corporate Houses

No.	Corporates	Coverage	Programmes
1	ACC Limited	Bilaspur - Chattisgarh	Livestock Development
2	Aditya Birla Grasim	Panchmahal, Bharuch - Gujarat	Livestock Development
3	Alkem Laboratories	Ankleshwar, Bharuch, Daman - Gujarat	Water Conservation
4	Alleima India Private Ltd.	Ahilyanagar- Maharashtra	Agrobiodiversity Conservation
5	Arcellor Mittal Nippon Steel	Surat - Gujarat Jagatsinghpur - Odisha	Holistic Development
6	Aseem Infrastructure Finance Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra	Holistic Village Development
7	Asian Paints Ltd.	Zaheerabad - Telangana	NRM
8	Bandhan Bank	Pune - Maharashtra	Multi Activity Programme
9	BASF India Ltd	Gadchiroli - Maharashtra	Water-centric Livelihoods
10	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	Sagar - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development
11	Bharti Airtel	Jodhpur - Rajasthan	Natural Resources Management
12	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Satna - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development
13	Blue Dart Express Limited	Pune - Maharashtra	Farm-based Livelihoods
14	BSS Sonata Microcredit Ltd.	Dharashiv, Latur - Maharashtra Khargone, Rajgarh, Shajapur - Madhya Pradesh Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag - Karnataka	Livestock Development
15	Cargill Business Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Pune - Maharashtra	Education Development
16	Central Coalfields Limited	Hazaribagh - Jharkhand	Holistic Village Development
17	Cessna Garden Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Tumkur, Davangere - Karnataka	Women in Development and Agroforestry System
18	Cosmix Wellness Pvt. Ltd.	Nanodara - Gujarat	Campus Development
19	Cotton Connect	Patan - Gujarat	Capacity building and Skill Devt.
20	Covestro India Pvt Ltd	Bharuch - Gujarat	Water Conservation & Miyawaki Plantation
21	EMIL Mines and Minerals Resources Ltd. (EMMRL)	Singrauli - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development
22	Equifax Analytics Pvt. Ltd.	Pune - Maharashtra	Quality of Life
23	Evonith Metalics Ltd.	Wardha, Buldhana - Maharashtra	Sustainable Livelihoods
24	Exide India Industries Ltd.	Krishnagiri - Tamil Nadu	Natural Resources Management

No.	Corporates	Coverage	Programmes
25	Farmson Pharmaceutical Gujarat Pvt. Ltd.	Vadodara - Gujarat	Livestock & Agriculture Devt.
26	Finolex Industries Ltd.	Satara, Ratnagiri - Maharashtra	Women in Development
27	Fractal Analytics Pvt. Ltd.	Ahilyanagar - Maharashtra	Nature Positive Solutions
28	General Mills India Pvt. Ltd.	Nashik, Ahilyanagar - Maharashtra Dewas - Madhya Pradesh	Farm-based Livelihoods NRM, Education
29	Gharda Chemicals Ltd.	Dharashiv - Maharashtra Bharuch - Gujarat	Livestock Development
30	Godrej Ltd.	Pune - Maharashtra	Natural Resources Management
31	Gujarat Pipavav Port Ltd.	Amreli - Gujarat	Livestock Development
32	Gujarat Road and Infrastructure Company Limited	Vadodara - Gujarat	Livestock Development
33	Gulf Oil	U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sustainable Agriculture
34	HDB Financial Services	Sirohi - Rajasthan Hamirpur - Uttar Pradesh Nandurbar - Maharashtra	NRM, Agriculture Livestock Development
35	HDFC Bank Ltd.	Prakasam - AP 9 Districts - Karnataka 6 Districts - Tamil Nadu; Puducherry Adilabad - Telangana Firozpur - Punjab Jaisalmer, Barmer - Rajasthan 12 Districts - Uttar Pradesh Ujjain - Madhya Pradesh Nashik, Thane, Wardha, Hingoli, Washim, Nagpur, Dharashiv - Maharashtra Narayanpur - Chhattisgarh Vaishali - Bihar Gumla - Jharkhand Kuchinda - Odisha	Holistic Rural Devt. Programme Focused Devt. Programme Special Project
36	Heidelberg Cement India Ltd.	Damoh - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development
37	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Sambalpur - Odisha Bharuch - Gujarat	Holistic Development Livestock Development
38	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Ajmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, Salumber, Udaipur	Livestock Development Farm-based Livelihoods, FPOs and Rural Enterprises
39	HSBC Software Development (India) Private Limited	Pune, Palghar - Maharashtra Adilabad - Telangana Karimnagar-TS, Tumkur-Karnataka	Renewable Energy Climate Action Renewable Energy (Agrivoltaics)
40	IDFC First Bank	Davangere, Chitradurga, Haveri - Karnataka	Livestock Development Women in Development Community Institution
41	IIFL Samasta Microfinance Ltd.	East Champaran - Bihar	Livestock Development

No.	Corporates	Coverage	Programmes
42	IMV India Private Limited	Pune - Maharashtra	Skills Development
43	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Hyderabad - Telangana	NRM, Solar Energy
44	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Sangrur - Punjab	Renewable Energy
45	ITC Ltd.	Palnadu, Prakasam, East Godavari, Eluru, Bapatla, Konaseema, Kakinada - Andhra Pradesh Hassan, Mysuru - Karnataka Bikaner- Rajasthan Sehore, Bhopal, Vidisha, Indore, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Dewas, Guna, Shivpuri - Madhya Pradesh Ahilyanagar, Amravati, Pune , Satara - Maharashtra Begusarai - Bihar Haridwar - Uttarakhand	Livestock Development, NRM Climate-Smart Agriculture Health and Nutrition Women in Development
46	J.B. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Bharuch - Gujarat Barwani - Madhya Pradesh	Natural Resources Management
47	Jhabua Power Limited (NTPC)	Ghansore, Seoni - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development
48	Jindal India Power Limited	Angul - Odisha	Safe Drinking Water
49	J K Tyre and Industries Limited	Mysuru - Karnataka	Livestock Development
50	JSW Cement Limited	Nagaur - Rajasthan	Farm-based Livelihoods
51	Jubilant Foodworks Ltd.	Pune, Solapur - Maharashtra Rangareddy - Telangana	Livestock Development
52	Karur Vysya Bank	Kakinada - Andhra Pradesh	Model Village Development
53	Kohler India Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Bharuch - Gujarat	Watershed Restoration Project
54	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	Chikkaballapura, Hassan, Mysuru - Karnataka Patna - Bihar Dharashiv - Maharashtra Mehsana - Gujarat	Livestock Development Natural Resources Management
55	L&T Finance Limited	Supaul, Saharsa - Bihar Gorakhpur, Kushinagar - UP	Digital Literacy Financial Inclusion
56	L&T Technology Services Ltd.	Nashik - Maharashtra	Natural Resources Management
57	LIC Housing Finance Limited	Raichur - Karnataka	NRM, Farm-based Livelihoods
58	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Sundargarh - Odisha	Holistic Village Development
59	Mahindra & Mahindra Farm Division Automotive Division	Nagpur, Nashik, Pune - Maharashtra Haridwar - Uttarakhand Zaheerabad - Telangana Zaheerabad - Telangana	Livestock Development, FBL Holistic Village Development Education, NRM NRM

No.	Corporates	Coverage	Programmes
60	Mahindra Agri Business	Pune - Maharashtra Valsad - Gujarat	Farm-based Livelihoods
61	Mahindra Last Mile Mobility Ltd.	Haridwar - Uttarakhand Zaheerabad - Telangana	Women in Development Education
62	Marico Limited	Jalgaon - Maharashtra Nanodara - Gujarat	Farm-based Livelihoods Water Centric Livelihoods Campus Development
63	McCain Foods (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Sabarkantha - Gujarat	Holistic Development
64	MOIL Limited	Bhandara, Nagpur - Maharashtra Balaghat - Madhya Pradesh	Community Development
65	Narmada Cement Jafrabad Works	Amreli - Gujarat	Livestock Development
66	Navin Flourine International Ltd.	Surat - Gujarat	Natural Resources Management
67	Nayara Energy Ltd.	Jamnagar, Devbhumi Dwarka - Gujarat Wardha - Maharashtra Pali - Rajasthan	Livestock Development Women in Development Sustainable Agriculture FPO, Education
68	Nestle India Limited	Hardoi - Uttar Pradesh	Livestock Development
69	Northern Coalfields Limited	Singrauli - Madhya Pradesh	Multi Activity Programme
70	Nutricia International Pvt. Ltd. (Danone)	Ludhiana, Moga, Firozpur, Faridkot, Bathinda, Barnala, Sangrur, Mansa - Punjab	Livestock Development Climate Action
71	Occamy Bioscience Pvt. Ltd.	Pune - Maharashtra	Livestock Development
72	Oracle India Pvt Ltd.	Nandurbar - Maharashtra	Holistic Development
73	Panasonic Life Solutions India Private Limited	Valsad - Gujarat Palghar - Maharashtra Haridwar - Uttarakhand	Holistic Village Development
74	Pfizer Health Care India Ltd.	Anakapalli - Andhra Pradesh Kanchipuram - Tamil Nadu	NRM, Climate-smart Agriculture
75	Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited	Prayagraj - Uttar Pradesh	Integrated Village Development
76	Priya Blue	Bhavnagar - Gujarat	Water-centric Development
77	ReNew Solars Pvt. Ltd.	Kurnool - Andhra Pradesh	Education, NRM
78	Rosa Power Supply Company Ltd.	Shahjahanpur - Uttar Pradesh	Livestock Development
79	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Salem - Tamil Nadu	Natural Resources Management
80	SBI Mutual Fund	Khunti - Jharkhand	Education
81	Schaeffler India Limited	Krishnagiri - Tamil Nadu Nashik - Maharashtra Narmada - Gujarat	Natural Resources Management Livestock Development Farm-based Livelihoods
82	Shell Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	Valsad, Surat - Gujarat	Farm-based Livelihoods Water-centric Livelihoods
83	Siemens Ltd.	Palghar - Maharashtra Dahod - Gujarat	Quality of Life
84	Signet Excipients Pvt. Ltd.	Satara - Maharashtra	Climate Action

No.	Corporates	Coverage	Programmes
85	Silox India Private Limited	U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Vadodara - Gujarat	Sustainable Agriculture Livestock Development
86	Societe Generale Securities India Pvt. Ltd.	Nashik - Maharashtra	Agrobiodiversity Conservation
87	Sulzer India Private Ltd.	Dhar - Madhya Pradesh	Renewable Energy
88	Tata Capital Ltd.	Satara - Maharashtra	Water-centric Livelihoods
89	Tata Elxsi Limited	Kodagu - Karnataka	Multi Activity Programme
90	Tata Motors Insurance Broking & Advisory Services Limited	Balrampur - Uttar Pradesh	Integrated Village Development
91	Tata Motors Limited	Dharwad - Karnataka Balrampur - Uttar Pradesh	Multi Activity Programme Integrated Village Development
92	Tata Motors Passenger Vehicles Ltd.	Palghar, Pune - Maharashtra	Integrated Village Development
93	Vedanta Ltd.	Chitradurga - Karnataka Jharsuguda - Odisha Korba - Chhattisgarh Silvassa (UT) - Gujarat	Livestock Development, NRM, Agriculture, Microenterprises Holistic Village Development
94	Western Union Services India Pvt Ltd	Pune - Maharashtra	Quality of Life

Corporate Foundations

No.	Foundations and Trusts	Coverage	Programmes
1	ACC Foundation	Durg - Chhattisgarh	Livestock Development
2	ACG Cares Foundation	Palghar, Satara - Maharashtra	FPO, NRM, Climate Action
3	Adani Foundation	Gondia - Maharashtra Bhadrak - Odisha Barmer, Jaisalmer - Rajasthan Bharuch - Gujarat Raigarh - Chhattisgarh Singrauli, Katni - Madhya Pradesh Godda - Jharkhand	NRM Livestock Development
4	Aditya Birla Capital Foundation	Gumla - Jharkhand	Natural Resources Management
5	Alembic CSR Foundation	Vadodara - Gujarat	Livestock Development
6	Ask Foundation	Ahilyanagar, Nandurbar - MH	Model Village Development
7	Atul Foundation Trust	Valsad - Gujarat Balangir - Odisha	Natural Resources Management
8	Axis Bank Foundation	Gadchiroli - Maharashtra	Sustainable Livelihoods
9	Azim Premji Foundation	Valsad - Gujarat	Sustainable Livelihoods
10	Bajaj Electricals Foundation	Jaisalmer - Rajasthan	Renewable Energy
11	Cairn Foundation	Barmer - Rajasthan	Natural Resources Management
12	Cipla Foundation	Dharashiv, Nashik Raigad, Satara - Maharashtra South Goa - Goa Dhar - Madhya Pradesh Solan - Himachal Pradesh	Natural Resources Management Education

No.	Foundations and Trusts	Coverage	Programmes
13	Dalmia Bharat Foundation	Sitapur - Uttar Pradesh Rohtas - Bihar	Livestock Development
14	DCM Shriram Foundation	Bharuch - Gujarat	Natural Resources Management Livestock Development Sustainable Agricultural
15	Grasim Jan Seva Trust	Nagda - Madhya Pradesh	Livestock Development Farm-based Livelihoods
16	HCL Foundation	Tiruvallur - Tamil Nadu	Natural Resources Management
17	Hindustan Unilever Foundation	Silvassa - Dadra and Nagar Haveli Kutch - Gujarat Mysuru - Karnataka	Natural Resources Management
18	Hyundai Motor India Foundation	Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur, Ranipet - Tamil Nadu Nandyal - Andhra Pradesh	Agroforestry Income Generation
19	JSW Foundation	Keonjhar, Sundargarh - Odisha	Holistic Development
20	KCORP Charitable Foundation	Nandurbar - Maharashtra	Community Development
21	Larsen and Toubro Public Charitable Trust	Navsari, Valsad - Gujarat	Holistic Development Digital Sakhi Programme
22	Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation LHWRF	Alwar - Rajasthan Dhule - Maharashtra	Livestock Development
23	Mukul Madhav Foundation	Pune, Satara, Ratnagiri - MH Silvassa - Dadra and Nagar Haveli Vadodara - Gujarat Haridwar - Uttarakhand Chitrakoot, Banda, Hamirpur - UP	Quality of Life, Agriculture Holistic Village Development Women in Development
24	Persistent India Foundation	Satara, Pune, Dharashiv, Solapur - Maharashtra South Goa - Goa	Water-centric Livelihoods Livestock Development
25	R.G. Manudhane Foundation for Excellence	Gadchiroli, Nashik - Maharashtra 22 Districts - Rajasthan 37 Districts - Bihar 19 Districts - Jharkhand 36 Districts - Madhya Pradesh 9 Districts - Karnataka 8 Districts - Odisha	Livestock Development
26	Reliance Foundation	Raigad - Maharashtra Valsad, Navsari, Dangs, Tapi, Narmada, Bharuch, Aravali, Chhotaudepur, Patan, Mehsana, Sabarkantha - Gujarat	Women in Development
27	S.P Lohia Foundation	Jagdishpur - Uttar Pradesh	Clean Village Development
28	SBI Foundation	Gadchiroli - Maharashtra Nagarkurnool - Telangana Anakapalli - Andhra Pradesh Vaishali - Bihar Champawat - Uttarakhand	Holistic Village Development Livestock Development

No.	Foundations and Trusts	Coverage	Programmes
29	Schneider Electric India Foundation	Alluri Sitharama Raju - Andhra Pradesh	Climate Smart Village
30	Smt. Asha Mahesh Hingad Charitable Trust	Pali - Rajasthan	Livestock Development
31	Spreading Happiness InDiya Foundation	Palghar - Maharashtra	Climate-Smart Village
32	Sumant Moolgaokar Development Foundation	Palghar - Maharashtra	Amrit Sarovar Project
33	Swades Foundation	Nashik - Maharashtra	Livestock Development
34	Tata Power Community Development Trust	Nandiyal - Andhra Pradesh Neemuch - Madhya Pradesh	Integrated Livelihoods Women in Development
35	Ultra Tech Cement Limited (Ultratech Community Welfare Foundation)	Amreli - Gujarat Kotputli-Behror - Rajasthan	Livestock Development
36	Walmart Foundation	Jalgaon, Nashik, Palghar, Nandurbar, Dhule - Maharashtra	Value Chain Development
37	Welspun Foundation for Health and Knowledge	Valsad, Kutch - Gujarat	Women in 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 7,757 professional and field extension teams in 18 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.	9	4	15	-	1	1	-	3	33
CA/CMA/CS	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	12
Inter CA/Inter CMA	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18
M.V.Sc./M.Tech.	36	16	-	-	3	-	1	1	57
M.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc. M.Phil./M.Com.	69	8	108	-	23	68	12	16	304
MBA	13	4	33	-	13	16	13	9	101
B.V.Sc./B.Tech.	19	36	7	-	1	-	-	2	65
B.Sc. (Agri.)	13	-	62	-	4	-	1	1	81
B.Sc./B.Com.	530	15	95	2	41	73	19	8	783
Other Post Graduates	206	9	61	1	202	6	17	38	540
Other Graduates	836	40	41	1	171	13	24	8	1134
Under-Graduates	3898	37	175	3	416	1	96	3	4629
Total	5629	169	597	7	875	207	183	90	7757

*HR & Administration: HR + Administration + Capacity Building

** Others: ICT + Publications + Project Administration

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Dr. Bharat Kakade

President and Managing Trustee

Dr. Ashok Pande

Senior Advisor -

Scientific Research and Livestock Development

Mr. Baregal Shivarudrappa

Vice President - Programmes

Dr. Jayant Khadse

Vice President -

Livestock Development and Scientific Research

Ms. Pritam Chandak

Vice President - Finance

Dr. Joshua Daniel

Programme Advisor

Dr. Ramchandra Bhagat

Advisor

Mr. Pramodkumar Takawale

Programme Director – Agriculture Research

Mr. Sanwarmal Chejara

Finance Director

Mr. Jayanti Mori

Joint Regional Director

Mr. Sudhir Wagle

Joint Regional Director

Mr. Babasaheb Pakhare

Advisor

Ms. Meera Nerlekar

Chief Finance Executive -

Financial Planning & Analysis

Mr. Yogesh Sawant

Chief Thematic Programme Executive -

Farm-based Livelihoods and Climate Action

Dr. Vitthal Kauthale

Chief Thematic Programme Executive -

Farm Research and Seed Programme

Mr. Sadashiv Nimbalkar

Senior Thematic Programme Executive

Dr. Prasad Kulkarni

Senior Thematic Programme Executive

Mr. Vinay Kumar Mishra

Advisor

Mr. Lekhraj Singh

Advisor

Mr. Jay Kumar Singh

Advisor

Mr. Sanjeetkumar Sinha

Advisor

Mr. Meghraj Sapate

Senior Thematic Programme Executive

Mr. Jayprakash Sharma

Additional Chief Programme Executive

Mr. Pradip Khose

Chief Programme Manager

Dr. Krishna Kumar Singh

Senior Thematic Programme Executive

Ms. Sucharita Dhar

Senior Manager - Information and Communication

Mr. Malthesh Kulkarni

Additional Chief Programme Executive

Mr. Vilas Patil

Thematic Programme Executive

Mr. Kamlesh Kumar

Senior Finance Executive

Mr. Pushpendra Kumar Tripathi

Advisor

Mr. Jitin Sathe

Additional Chief Programme Executive

Dr. Raghvendra Dubey

Senior Thematic Programme Executive

MANAGEMENT STAFF

Mr. Ashok Singh

Joint Chief Programme Executive

Mr. Umesh Deshpande

Senior Human Resources Manager

Mr. Himeshkumar Shah

Human Resources Manager

Mr. Virupakshamurthy N. S.

Finance Manager

Dr. Iranna Hugar

Deputy Chief Programme Executive

Mr. Sureshbhai Patel

Programme Manager

Mr. Sandeep Kulkarni

Associate Thematic Prog. Executive

Mr. Santosh Kumar Dixit

Programme Manager

Mr. Chandra Kumar Gupta

Associate Programme Manager

Ms. Poornima H.R.

Associate HR Manager

Mr. Kumarappa T. B.

Deputy Chief Programme Executive

Mr. Balasaheb Korade

Associate Finance Manager

Mr. Rajesh Bhosale

Associate HR Manager

Mr. Balram Singh Solanki

Senior Project Officer

Mr. Ayatubhai Patel

Associate Finance Manager

MANAGEMENT STAFF

Ms. Shubhangi Memane
Senior Accounts Officer

Mr. Dalteshwar
Senior Project Officer

Mr. Naresh Joshi
Senior Project Officer

Ms. Manjusha Parnaik
Senior Accounts Officer

Mr. Manoj Kumar Jain
Accounts Officer

Mr. Arvind Singh
Project Officer

Mr. Gyan Singh Yadav
Project Officer

Mr. Sambhubhai Desai
Project Officer

Mr. Ram Lalla Mishra
Senior Accounts Officer

Mr. Shital Singh
Senior Project Officer

Mr. Ram Ganesh Gupta
Senior Project Officer

Ms. Kalpanaben Patel
Project Officer

Ms. Meena Gangurde
Senior Project Officer

Mr. Vipin Chandra Dhirawat
Senior Project Officer

Mr. Jitendra Banker
Associate Finance Manager

Ms. Rohini Gade
Research Officer

PROGRAMME STAFF

Mr. Ganapati Hegde
Regional Programme Officer

Mr. Muttappa Halli
Regional Programme Officer

Mr. G. Veeranna
Regional Programme Officer

Mr. Maheshbhai Patel
Regional Programme Officer

Ms. Vasanti Joshi
Deputy Administration Officer

Mr. Rajeshbhai Patel
Joint District Programme Officer

Mr. Milubhai Thakaria
Joint District Programme Officer

Mr. Awadhesh Kumar Mishra
Accounts Officer

Mr. Suresh Kuravinashetti
District Programme Officer

Mr. Pramod Kumar
District Programme Officer

Mr. Kailash Kumar Patil
District Programme Officer

Mr. Babubhai Patel
District Programme Officer

Mr. Prakash Survase
District Programme Officer

Mr. Sanjay Kumar Chaturvedi
Senior District Programme Officer

Mr. Chandra Bhushan Dwivedi
District Programme Officer

Mr. Pradeep Singh
District Programme Officer

Mr. Nagaraju S.M.
District Programme Officer

Mr. Dilip Singh Deora
Senior Accountant

Mr. Ravi Paliwal
Senior Accountant

Mr. Pravin Joshi
Senior Accountant

Mr. Sanjay Jadhav
Senior Purchase Associate

Mr. Lokendra Singh Rajput
Joint District Programme Officer

Mr. Virendra Bahaur Singh
District Programme Officer

Mr. Srikant Mishra
District Programme Officer

Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava
Senior Accountant

Mr. Shambhubhai Thakor
Joint District Programme Officer

Mr. Puneet Kumar Pandey
Area Programme Officer

Mr. Bipinkumar Parmar
Joint District Programme Officer

Mr. Ram Narayan Gurjar
Joint District Programme Officer

Mr. Rajendra Bhausahab Kad
Joint IT Officer

Mr. Anil Tamhane
Junior Programme Coordinator

Mr. Trimbak Varpe
Junior Project Coordinator

Mr. Madhav Gaikwad
LN 2 Attendant

Mr. Mahendra Zurange
Junior Project Coordinator

Mr. Janardan Badekar
Deputy Administration Associate

Mr. Ram Nagina Choudhary
Block Programme Operator

Mr. Sanjay Kumar Maurya
Senior Block Prog. Operator

Mr. Ramanbhai Parmar
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Prakash Singh
Senior Programme Associate

Mrs. Kailashben Patel
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Hirabhai Parmar
Joint District Programme Officer

Mrs. Maniben Gavda
Senior Programme Operator

Ms. Tarubai Jagtap
Farm Attendant

Ms. Kamal Raut
Farm Attendant

Ms. Sangita Bhapkar
Farm Attendant

Ms. Sunita Devi
Senior Programme Associate

Mr. Makkhan Lal
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Babu Lal Yadav
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Mahesh Prasad
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Atma Prasad
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Ram Autar Maurya
Senior Programme Operator

PROGRAMME STAFF

Mr. Keshav Prasad Sharma
Block Programme Operator

Mr. Indresh Kumar Tiwari
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Sarvesh Kumar
Project Officer

Mr. Om Prakash Pandey
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Jaswant Singh Maurya
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Manohar Lal
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Tej Narayan Mishra
Programme Associate

Mr. Kamala Prasad Yadav
Programme Associate

Mr. Kamlesh Kumar
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Ramsinhji Thakor
Programme Operator

Mrs. Sunandaben Gamit
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Shivaji Gopale
Senior Programme Technician

Mr. Jai Ram Yadav
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Uddeshya Yadav
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Mahesh Prasad Nissad
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Shiv Shankar Sharma
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Shiv Swaroop
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Bharat Kumar Joshi
Programme Operator

Mr. Vijay Kumar Dwivedi
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Ratan Lal Meena
Programme Operator

Mr. Jitendra Bahadur Singh
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Bajrang Shivaji Sankar
Programme Operator

Mr. Tekbahadur Nepali
Administration Associate

Mr. Malleshappa Pujari
Programme Technician

Mr. Vishnu Prasad Dangi
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Balvantbhai Chauhan
Senior Programme Operator

Mr. Shankar Rawat
Driver-cum-Office Assistant

Mr. Arjun Singh Rathod
Driver-cum-Office Assistant

MANAGEMENT / PROGRAMME STAFF ON ASSIGNMENT BASIS AFTER RETIREMENT

Ms. Khalida Khan

Mr. Nagin Bhai

Mr. Sanjay Verma

Mr. Mohan Lal Sahu

Mr. Ram Swaroop Vaishnav

Mr. Harsingh Ram

Mr. Suraj Mal Lohar

Mr. Madhubhai Bagada

Dr. Manubhai Chavda

Mr. Dashrathbhai Patel

Mr. Lamsingbhai Rathva

Mr. Babuji Zala

Mr. Vinubhai Bhalia

Mr. Rameshbhai Ganvit

Mr. Jagdishkumar Trivedi

Mr. Bharatkumar Patel

Mr. Guruchannabasappa

Mr. Suresh Shinde

Mr. Mahabaleshwara Hegde

Mr. N. M. Shivaswamy

Mr. Ramakrishna Alva

Mr. Rammappa B Lagali

Mr. Bal Govind Singh

Mr. Munna Lal Gupta

Mr. Dinesh Kumar Dwivedi

Mr. Dhruw Chandra Verma

Mr. Rama Shankar Pandey

Mr. Shri Kant Kumar Rai

Mr. Gauri Shankar Gupta

Mr. Surendra Kaushik

Mr. Madan Mohan Rai

Mr. Mahendra Kumar

Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Tripathi

Mr. Kanchan Dhar Dwivedi

Mr. Nand Kumar Yadav

Mr. Gyan Chandra Singh

Mr. Hari Shankar Pandey

Mr. Shekharkumar Dusane

Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sen

Mr. Manohar Kanchan

Mr. Sheshrao Kamble

Mr. Laxman Kanchan

Mr. Bharatkumar Mahyavenshi

Mr. Mangi Lal Paragi

Mrs. Dhanuben Patel

Mr. Ram Baran

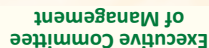
Mr. Rammurthi Prajapati

Mr. Dinesh Kumar Vishwakarma

Mr. Salik Ram Verma

Mr. Rakesh Kumar Singh

Organogram



Thematic Advisory Committees

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

Emeritus Professor, 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

Mr. Hemant Gupta

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

Dr. Anant Sardeshmukh

Member, Executive Committee, MCCIA, Pune

Human Nutrition

Dr. Satish Agnihotri

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

Dr. Jayant Khadse, Chairperson

Members:

Mr. Pramodkumar Takawale
Dr. Vitthal Kauthale
Mr. Raosaheb Kote
Dr. Sachin Joshi
Mr. Waman Kulkarni
Ms. Lalita Joshi
Dr. Sajal Roy
Mr. Ganesh Bedare, Member Secretary

Climate Action Committee

Dr. Bharat Kakade, Chairperson

Members:

Dr. Joshua Daniel
Dr. Jayant Khadse
Dr. Rajashree Joshi
Mr. Pramodkumar Takawale
Mr. Sadashiv Nimbalkar, Convenor

Central Monitoring and Vigilance Cell

Members:

Dr. Prasad Kulkarni Mr. Jay Prakash Sharma

BAIF Ethics Committee

Dr. Bharat Kakade, Chairperson
Mr. Shrinivas Kulkarni, Secretary and Convenor

Members:

Mr. Sujit Gijare
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-based Livelihoods	Water-centric Livelihoods	Farm-based Livelihoods	Women in Devt. Health/Education
Andhra Pradesh - Palnadu, Prakasam, Bapatla, Eluru, East Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Annamayya, Ananthapuram, Sri satysai, Kakinada Palnadu, Prakasam, Eluru, East Godavari, Konaseema, Kakinada Palnadu, Prakasam, Eluru, East Godavari, Nandiyal, Kakinada, Ankapalli Nandiyal, Kakinada, East Godavari, Konaseema	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bihar - Araria, Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, Chhapra, 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 Begusarai, Vaishali Saharsa, Supaul, Vaishali	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chhattisgarh - Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Korba, Narayanpur, Jashpur and Surguja	✓			
Goa - North Goa, South Goa	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gujarat - Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Porbandar, Botad, Amreli, Gir-somnath, Junagadh, Gandhinagar, Panchmahal Patan, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Surat, Valsad, Navsari, Dangs, Tapi, Sanarkatha, Kutch, DevbhumiDwarka, Jamnagar, Narmada, Bharuch, Dahod Chhotaudepur, Mehsana, Aravali, Banaskantha	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	 ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli		✓	✓	✓
U.T. of Daman		✓		
Haryana - Jind		✓		
Himachal Pradesh - Solan		✓		
Jharkhand - Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Khunti, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ranchi, Saraikela–Kharsawan Khunti, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Dhanbad	✓		✓	✓
Karnataka - Chitradurga, Chamarajanagara Bagalkote, Bidar, Chikkaballapura, Coorg, Davanagere, Koppal, Mandya Yadagir, Hassan, Shivamogga, Belagavi, Bellary, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Koppal, Mysuru Raichur, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Vijayapura, Ramanagar, Vijayanagar Tumkur	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	 ✓ ✓ ✓
Madhya Pradesh - Anuppur, Badwani, Balaghat, Betul, Bhopal, Chattarpur, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Katni, Khargone, Khandwa, Mandsaur, Maihar, Narmadapuram, Niwari, Neemuch, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Singrauli, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha Anuppur, Betul, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Katni, Satna Anuppur, Betul, Dewas, Dhar, Katni, Mandsaur, Satna, Seoni, Singrauli, Ujjain Anuppur, Badwani, Balaghat, Betul, Bhopal, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Indore, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Mandsaur, Narmadapuram, Neemuch, Sagar, Satna, Seoni, Singrauli, Sheopur, Ujjain, Vidisha	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maharashtra - Ahilyanagar, Amravati, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Palghar, Pune, Washim, Wardha, Yavatmal Akola, Gondia, Hingoli Nanded, Thane Beed, Bhandara Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar, Kolhapur, Latur, Parbhani, Sangli, Solapur Dharashiv, Satara Raigad Sindhudurg	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Odisha - Angul, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Jharsuguda, Kendughar, Sambalpur, Sundargarh Balangir, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deoghar, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Nabrangpur, Puri, Boudh, Ganjam, Bargarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Nuapada, Subarnapur Gajapati	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Punjab - Barnala, Bathinda, Faridkot, Firozpur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Sangrur	✓			
Rajasthan - Pali, Sirohi Barmar, Jaisalmer Ajmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Nagour, Rajsamand, Salumber, Udaipur Alwar, Banswara, Bundi, Bharatpur, Beawar, Bahrod, Balotara, Baran, Dausa, Deeg, Didwana-Kuchaman, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Jalore, Kota, Karuali, Kotputali, Khairthal-Tijara, Pratapgarh, Swaimadhopur, Tonk, Bikaner	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Tamil Nadu - Krishnagiri, Tirupattur, Ranipet Salem, Chennai, Chengalpattu, Ranipet, Thiruvallur Krishnagiri, Ranipet, Kanchipuram Krishnagiri, Ranipet, Kanchipuram, Kallakurichi, Tiruvannamalai, Madurai, Mayiladuthurai, Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Pudukcherry	✓	✓	✓	✓
Telangana - Bhadradi Kothagudem, Jagityal, Kamareddy, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Rajanna Sircilla, Vikarabad, Warangal Urban and Rural, Bhongir, Nagarkurnool, Mancherial, Peddapalli, Jayashankar, Jangaon Adilabad, Sangareddy, Hyderabad, Nagarkurnool, Mahabubnagar, Wanaparthy Adilabad, Sangareddy, Rangareddy, Mahabubnagar, Nagarkurnool Adilabad, Sangareddy, Rangareddy, Mahabubnagar, Wanaparthy, Rajanna Sircilla, Nagarkurnool	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uttarakhand - Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Haridwar Almora, Bageshwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Uddham Singh Nagar, Uttar Kashi	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓
Uttar Pradesh - In all 75 Districts	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Bengal - 6 Districts	✓			

BAIF Offices

Head Office:

BAIF Development Research Foundation

BAIF Bhavan, Dr. Manibhai Desai Nagar, Warje, Pune 411058

☎ +91-20-25231661-7 ✉ baif@baif.org.in Website: www.baif.org.in

Research Facilities:

BAIF Central Research Station and Semen Freezing Facility

Urulikanchan, Pune 412202

☎ 9423926073-74 ✉ crsbaif@baif.org.in

Liaison Office:

BAIF Development Research Foundation

E-1, First Floor, DDA Market, MOR land, New Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi 110060

☎ +91-11-28741031 / 9601009540 ✉ baifdelhi@baif.org.in

Regional Semen Station:

BAIF Semen Freezing Laboratory

Dharoli, Jind, Haryana 126113

☎ 91-9812440600 ✉ baifjind@baif.org.in

BAIF Associate Organisations:

Vasundhara Agri-Horti Producer Company Ltd. (VAPCOL)

Dr. Manibhai Desai Nagar, Warje, Pune 411058, Maharashtra

☎ 91-20-252315414 ✉ vapcolpune@gmail.com

BAIF Agro and Biotechnology Pvt. Ltd. (BABTPL)

Dr. Manibhai Desai Nagar, Warje, Pune 411058, Maharashtra

☎ 91-20-25235414 ✉ babtplpune@gmail.com

BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihoods and Development (BISLD)

Head Office: Pune

North		Himalayan Region		
Uttar Pradesh 27-A, Tagore Town Prayagraj 211002 ☎ 91-532-3500117 ✉ bisld.up@baif.org.in	Rajasthan BAIF Bhavan, 18-G Block Near Community Hall Hiran Magri, Sector 14 Udaipur 313002 ☎ 91-294-2640133 ✉ bisld.rajasthan@baif.org.in	Uttarakhand Nathanpur Ring Road Mussoori Bypass (Jogiwalla) P.O. Nehrugram 248014 Dehradun ☎ 91-135-3566165, 7897993041 ✉ bisld.himalayan@baif.org.in ✉ bisld.uttarakhand@baif.org.in	Punjab Ground Floor Near Service Road Malak Road bridge pass Jagroan, Ludhiana 142026 ☎ 91-6283080693 ✉ bisldpunjab@baif.org.in	Himachal Pradesh Om Sai Complex Near Shiv Mandir Sai Road, Gularwala, Baddi Solan 173205 ☎ 91-8894694305 ✉ bisld.himachalpradesh@baif.org.in
South				
Karnataka "Kamadhenu", Sharadanagara Tiptur 572201, Tumkur ☎ 91-8134-250658 ✉ bisld.karnataka@baif.org.in	Telangana House No. 17-1-382/SN/52 Srinivasa Nagar Colony, Near Sports Club Champapet, Hyderabad 500059 ☎ 91-40-24075405 ✉ bisld.telangana@baif.org.in	Andhra Pradesh House No. 23-1301/A Ward No.26, Vishnukundi Nagar Vinukonda 522647, District Guntur ☎ 91-8200779230 ✉ bisld.ap@baif.org.in	Tamil Nadu L 132 A, Old Rayakottai Road HUDCO, Hosur Krishnagiri District 635110 ☎ 04344-225110 ✉ bisld.tamilnadu@baif.org.in	
East				
Bihar House No. A/115, Park Road A.G. Colony, Ashiana Nagar, Patna 800025 ☎ 91-612-2292486 ✉ bisld.bihar@baif.org.in	Odisha and Chhattisgarh Plot No. 1565/2682, At Bhatra PO Dhanupali, Sambalpur 768005 ☎ 91-7894418530 ✉ bisld.odisha@baif.org.in	Jharkhand House No. 369 A, Road No. 4 B Ashok Nagar, Ranchi 834002 ☎ 91-651-3505973 ✉ bisld.jharkhand@baif.org.in		
West				
Maharashtra BAIF-MITTRA Bhavan Opp Niwas Homes, Behind Bodhale Nagar Nasik-Pune Road, Nasik 422011 ☎ 91-253-2416057 ✉ bisld.maharashtra@baif.org.in	Gujarat (South) BAIF-Vrindavan Campus, Lachhakadi P.O. Gangpur, Tal. Vandsa Dist. Navsari 396580 ☎ 91-2630-244005 ✉ bisld.sg@baif.org.in	Gujarat (Central) 3rd Floor, 'Indra Complex' Near Amarjyot Society Manjalpur, Vadodara 390004 ☎ 91-265-2654897 ✉ bisld.gujarat@baif.org.in	Madhya Pradesh E 7/226, Bharat Nagar Road Near Dhanvantari Complex Arera Colony, Bhopal 462016 ☎ 91-755-2561580 ✉ bisld.mp@baif.org.in	