

ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25



DILASA SANSTHA

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Our Founder Director and His Vision

Late Mr. Madhukar Dhas

DILASA was founded with the dream of bringing prosperity to rural communities through the wise and sustainable use of natural resources. This vision is deeply rooted in the ideals of its founder, Late Shri Madhukar Dhas, who laid a strong foundation for DILASA's work. The organization focuses on natural resource conservation, watershed management, rainwater harvesting, environmental awareness, livelihood promotion, and sustainable development.

DILASA firmly believes that meaningful and lasting conservation is possible only through the active involvement of local communities. Accordingly, it works to generate employment opportunities and promote a lifestyle that exists in harmony with nature. Agriculture remains the primary source of livelihood for the majority of people in the operational area. However, present-day agriculture is trapped in a vicious cycle of challenges such as rain-fed dependency, weakening support systems, declining soil fertility, and loss of biodiversity. Recognizing these issues, DILASA is striving to develop practical and innovative solutions to alleviate farmers' distress.

Sustainable and year-round agricultural activities are possible only when adequate irrigation water is available. Therefore, DILASA places strong emphasis on rainwater harvesting and the promotion of diversified agriculture. To achieve holistic community development, a collaborative approach involving funding agencies, financial institutions, technical experts, government departments, and, most importantly, local communities is essential. Without such cooperation, development interventions may not yield the desired outcomes.

DILASA is focusing its efforts on creating sustainable livelihoods for distressed farmers by prioritizing protective irrigation through initiatives such as Phad projects, Bodi Phad and Doha Models, Farm Pits, Farm Ponds, and Minor Irrigation schemes that aim to arrest and store rainwater. Under dry-land conditions, improving crop productivity is extremely difficult; therefore, protective irrigation is crucial to bridge dry spells during the monsoon season. Seasonal irrigation facilities that help overcome rainfall gaps enable crop survival and also allow farmers to cultivate a second crop during the year. These measures contribute significantly to improving farmers' economic conditions and ultimately help in preventing farmer suicides.

Foreword

Ms. Vijaya Tulshiwar Dhas

It gives me great pleasure to present the 30th Annual Report of DILASA Sanstha for the year 2024–25. As we look back on the past year, I feel proud of the resilience, compassion, and unwavering commitment demonstrated by our organization in fulfilling its mission of rural development and sustainable livelihoods.

Agriculture continues to be the primary source of livelihood for the majority of families in our operational area. However, the sector is currently facing a multitude of challenges, including heavy dependence on rain-fed farming, weakening institutional support systems, declining soil fertility, and the gradual loss of biodiversity. Recognizing these pressing concerns, DILASA has been striving to identify and implement practical and innovative solutions to alleviate farmers' distress.

At the heart of our approach is the conviction that sustainable agriculture and secure livelihoods are closely linked to the availability of water for irrigation. Accordingly, DILASA has placed strong emphasis on rainwater harvesting and the promotion of diversified agricultural practices. Through these initiatives, we aim to enhance crop productivity, expand irrigation facilities, and ensure year-round livelihood opportunities for farming households.

Our guiding strategy, "Harvesting as much rainwater for livelihood sustenance," will shape our work in the coming years. This strategic direction reaffirms our commitment to addressing the critical challenge of water scarcity, which directly impacts community well-being and economic stability. It also reflects our resolve to strengthen community participation, build effective partnerships, and promote gender equality as integral components of sustainable development.

This Annual Report provides a comprehensive overview of our programmes, impact, and financial performance. It stands as a testimony to our dedication to transparency, accountability, and responsible governance, while acknowledging the continued trust and support of our stakeholders.

As we move forward, I express my sincere appreciation to our staff, volunteers, donors, and partner institutions for their steadfast support and cooperation. Your collective efforts inspire us to continue working towards a future where agriculture prospers, rural communities thrive, and resilience becomes a way of life.

With gratitude and best wishes,

Vijaya Dhas

Co-Founder and President

Vision: Communities especially the poor within are empowered to live in dignity and secure their livelihood in sustainable ecosystem Thematic Areas: Water and Land Food & Nutritional Security Women Empowerment & Institution Building.

Mission: To provide committed development support that motivates, energizes, and empower individuals, groups, communities and other organizations to undertake integrated ecosystems development for enhancement of well-being in a sustainable basis.

Core Values: 1. Commitment, 2. Transparency, 3. Inclusiveness, 4. Integrity, 5. Self-criticism, 6. Sensitivity, 7. Humility, 8. Creativity, 9. Gender Sensitivity, 10. Equity

Thematic Areas:

Agriculture

This theme focuses on promoting sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices. It emphasizes improved productivity through soil health management, diversified cropping systems, and adoption of eco-friendly technologies. Farmers are supported with training, inputs, and market linkages to enhance income and food security.

Water and Land

Interventions under this theme aim at conservation and efficient use of natural resources. Activities include watershed development, rainwater harvesting, soil and moisture conservation, and rejuvenation of common lands. These measures ensure long-term availability of water and improved land productivity.

Livelihoods

This theme addresses the need for diversified and sustainable income opportunities for rural households. It supports farm-based and non-farm-based enterprises, skill development, and value addition activities. Special focus is given to youth and vulnerable groups to reduce migration and improve economic stability.

Food & Nutritional Security

The focus of this theme is on ensuring availability, access, and utilization of nutritious food for all. It promotes nutrition-sensitive agriculture, kitchen gardens, and awareness on balanced diets. Special attention is given to women, children, and vulnerable populations to combat malnutrition.

Women Empowerment & Institutional Building

This theme strengthens the role of women in social and economic development processes. It promotes formation and capacity building of Self-Help Groups and community institutions. Women are supported through leadership training, financial inclusion, and livelihood enhancement activities.

Digitization of Panchayat

This theme focuses on strengthening local governance through digital tools and platforms. It supports digitization of records, online service delivery, and transparency in administration. Capacity building of Panchayat representatives ensures effective use of technology for citizen-centric governance.

DILASA's Reach:

District:	17
Households:	2.5 Lakh
Villages:	1760
Regions:	03
Head Office:	01

DILASA Sanstha Livelihood Enhancement Model-**Program area issues-**

Limited irrigation facility: Less than 20% of the land is under irrigation, leaving agriculture vulnerable to erratic rainfall.

Marginal farmers: 90% of farmers own less than 2 hectares of land, making them highly vulnerable.

Degraded resources: The region faces degraded natural resources, undulating topography, soil erosion, and poor vegetative cover.

Poor financial inclusion: Poor financial inclusion restricts access to credit and other financial tools.

Less participation of women: Limited role of women in community activities.

Livelihood dependency: High tribal population & agriculture is the main livelihood source.

To overcome the above issues we have adopted the holistic development approach-

Holistic Approach to Sustainable Rural Development

A holistic approach to sustainable rural development focuses on strengthening natural resources, improving agricultural productivity through eco-friendly methods, and enhancing livelihoods through financial inclusion and entrepreneurship. This integrated strategy ensures environmental sustainability, economic resilience, and social well-being of rural communities.

Natural Resource Augmentation

Natural resources form the foundation of rural livelihoods. Strengthening and conserving these resources is essential for long-term development. Key interventions include:

- Watershed development through soil and water conservation structures such as contour bunds, farm bunds, farm ponds, check dams, and recharge pits.
- Afforestation and agro-forestry to improve green cover, prevent soil erosion, and enhance biodiversity.
- Restoration of common property resources such as grazing lands and village tanks.
- Promotion of rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge to ensure year-round water availability.

These measures enhance ecological balance, increase water security, and improve the productivity of agricultural land.

Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Sustainable agriculture aims to increase farm productivity while protecting soil health and reducing dependence on chemical inputs. Major focus areas include:

- Promotion of organic and natural farming practices such as composting, vermiculture, green manuring, and bio-pesticides.
- Adoption of climate-resilient cropping patterns, drought-tolerant varieties, and mixed cropping systems.
- Training and capacity building of farmers on Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA) techniques.
- Efficient water management through drip and sprinkler irrigation systems.
- Demonstration plots and farmer field schools to encourage peer learning and wider adoption.

These practices reduce production costs, improve crop quality, and ensure long-term soil fertility.

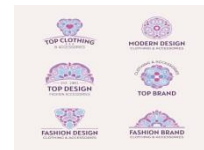
Financial Inclusion and Entrepreneurial Promotion

Economic sustainability of rural households depends on access to financial services and livelihood diversification. This component focuses on:

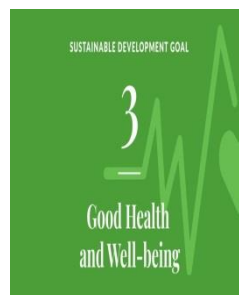
- Linking farmers and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with banks, cooperatives, and insurance schemes.
- Promoting savings, credit discipline, and financial literacy among rural families.
- Supporting micro-enterprises such as food processing units, dairy, poultry, mushroom cultivation, and value-added agricultural products.
- Skill development and entrepreneurship training for youth and women.
- Facilitating market linkages and branding of local products to ensure better price realization.

These initiatives enhance household incomes, reduce vulnerability, and create self-reliant rural economies.

Our Partners



Sustainable Development Goals



Awards

S.N.	Name of Award	Year	Awarded By
01.	Vyasanmukti Puraskar	1994-95	Yavatmal District Committee
02.	Samajkarya Gaurav Puraskar	2011-12	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Janvikas Parishad
03.	PARIS “The Golden Way of Life”	2011-12	Samajik Va Vaidyakiya Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Amravati
04.	Nation Rural Innovation Award	2012-13	NABARD, Pune
05.	Salute to Social Consciousness Award	2013-14	Child Actors of Basoli
06.	Samajik Krutadnyata Puraskar in Memory of Late Shri. Madhusudan Satpalkar	2014-15	Maitrai Foundation
07.	The Vocational Excellence Award	2015-16	Rotory Club, Nagpur
08.	Social Worker	2015-16	Sant Dnyandev Tukaram Charitable Trust, Kalamb, Dist. Osmanabad
09.	Maharashtracha Panidar Manus	2015-16	IBN Lokmat, Mumbai
10.	India’s Premier Travel and Tourism Interaction	2015-16	Nagpur
11.	Melghat Bhushan Puraskar	2015-16	Melghat Gramonnati Bahuuddeshiya Sangh
12.	SAFAIGIRI Award (02.10.2017)	2017-18	India Today. By the hands of Vice President of India
13.	Jivan Gaurav Puraskar	2017-18	Yavatmal District Congress Committee
14.	Jalmittra Sanman	2018-19	By Minister of State Affairs, GoI
15.	Water Worrier Jalsanman	2018-19	Pani Foundation
16.	Social Worker Award	2019-20	Dainik Bhaskar
17.	Water Award	2022-23	Dainik Bhaskar
18.	Dr. Acharya Avinashi Seva Puraskar	2024-25	Keshav Smruti Pratishthan

Community Empowering and Institutions Building

Types of Community-Based Organizations

CBOs for Natural Resource Management and Development: These groups are dedicated to the sustainable management and development of natural resources, ensuring their conservation and optimal utilization:

Village Watershed Committees (VDCs): Focus on watershed management and soil conservation. Drive community level planning and development activities.

Sanyukta Mahila Samiti (SMS): Empower women to take an active role in natural resource management.

Water User Groups: Manage and maintain water resources for agricultural and domestic use. Lift Irrigation Groups: Oversee the operation and maintenance of lift irrigation systems.



Discussions held with VDC, SMS & WUG members in meetings

CBOs for Financial Inclusion (with a Special Focus on Women) - These institutions aim to promote financial literacy, access to credit, and economic empowerment, particularly for women:

Self-Help Groups (SHGs): Foster savings, credit, and income-generating activities among women. Gramsanghas: Strengthen collective decision-making and financial inclusion at the village level.



SHG & SMS members trainings

Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs): Provide access to farm machinery and equipment on a rental basis.

Agri-Business Centres (ABCs): Facilitate agricultural input supply, output marketing, and value addition.

NTFP Collection Groups: Promote sustainable collection and marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).

Dairy/Goatry Groups: Support livestock based livelihoods through collective efforts and market.



CHCs. Goat rearing & NTFP activities of the respective group members

Women Empowerment through Self Help Groups

Self Help Groups provide a collective platform where women come together to save regularly, access credit, and support each other in addressing common challenges. Through systematic savings and internal lending, SHGs help women meet household needs, manage emergencies, and invest in small income-generating activities. Linkages with banks and government schemes further enhance their access to formal financial services, promoting financial inclusion and reducing dependence on moneylenders.

DILASA has facilitated to the SHG members, more than 5000 have successfully ventured into income-generating activities such as Garment Designing and Tailoring, Beauty Parlours Embroidery

and Saree Patchwork, Vegetable Vending, Grocery, Daily Need Shop, Stationery Shop, Bee-keeping, Poultry, Custom Hiring Centres, Goat and Milch cattle rearing.

These initiatives have not only provided sustainable livelihoods but have also significantly reduced the drudgery and economic dependency of women. By equipping them with skills and opportunities, DILASA is fostering economic empowerment, enhancing self-confidence, and improving the overall quality of life for women and their families.



SHG members involved in Goatry & Beauty Parlour trainings

Innovative Rainwater Harvesting Models

Doha Model

The Doha Model is an innovative, low-cost and farmer-friendly irrigation and cropping system developed by DILASA to address the challenges of water scarcity, low farm productivity, and high input costs faced by small and marginal farmers in rain-fed areas.

The model integrates protective irrigation, efficient water use, and sustainable farming practices to ensure crop security even under drought-prone conditions. It is particularly suitable for dryland and semi-arid regions where conventional irrigation facilities are limited.

A total of 3000 Doha models have been constructed across Maharashtra, resulting in the treatment of 475 Km of streams. This initiative has contributed to making 95 villages tanker-free, ensuring improved water availability and reduced dependency on water tankers for drinking and agricultural purposes.



Constructed Doha Model

The Doha Model represents a shift from large-scale, capital-intensive irrigation projects to micro-level, farmer-managed solutions. It demonstrates how innovation rooted in local realities can provide practical answers to water scarcity and agrarian distress.

Phad Irrigation Model

The Phad irrigation model developed by DILASA Sanstha is a community-managed, low-cost irrigation system designed to ensure equitable distribution of water, increase agricultural productivity, and promote sustainable use of local water resources in drought-prone rural areas.

This model draws inspiration from traditional Phad systems and has been adapted and improved to suit present-day water scarcity conditions and smallholder farming contexts.

Over the past decade, DILASA has successfully developed 252 Phad structures with the support of partners such as Axis Bank Foundation, SDTT, DST, Arpan Foundation, and other donor agencies. DILASA provides technical guidance and capacity building



Constructed view of Phad Model

The Phad Irrigation Model by DILASA Sanstha represents an effective blend of traditional wisdom and modern planning. By creating small water storage structures, establishing gravity-based channels, and ensuring collective water governance, the model offers a sustainable solution to irrigation challenges in water-scarce rural regions.

It demonstrates that community-led micro-irrigation systems can significantly improve agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods when supported by appropriate institutional mechanisms.

Bodi Phad Structure

The Bodi Phad Structure is an innovative community irrigation and water management system to address the challenges of water scarcity, uneven water distribution, and crop insecurity in rain-fed and drought-prone regions.

The structure integrates small water storage (Bodi) with a Phad (channel-based irrigation system) to ensure efficient, equitable, and sustainable use of surface water for agriculture. DILASA has successfully developed more than 150 Bodi-Phad structures.



Constructed view of Bodi-Phad Model

The Bodi Phad Structure demonstrates how small-scale, decentralized water harvesting combined with traditional Phad irrigation principles can create a resilient micro-irrigation system for drought-prone rural areas. It represents DILASA Sanstha's practical innovation in blending traditional wisdom with local engineering solutions for sustainable agriculture.

Recharge Pit

A Recharge Pit is a simple and cost-effective structure constructed to enhance groundwater recharge by allowing rainwater and surface runoff to percolate into deeper soil layers and aquifers. It is particularly suitable for areas facing declining groundwater levels and water scarcity.

Recharge pits help in conserving rainwater locally and reduce runoff losses, thereby improving the sustainability of water resources for drinking and irrigation purposes. DILASA has successfully constructed about 2099 Recharge Pits structures at various locations.



Constructed Recharge Pits filled with Water

Recharge pits are effective micro-structures for rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge. When implemented at scale under watershed development or village water security programs, they significantly contribute to sustainable water management and improved water availability for both domestic and agricultural use.

De-siltation of Tank

De-siltation of tanks is an important water conservation intervention aimed at restoring the storage capacity of existing tanks and improving their effectiveness for irrigation, groundwater recharge, and domestic water use. Over time, tanks and reservoirs lose their capacity due to the accumulation of silt, sand, and debris carried by runoff. De-siltation helps rejuvenate these traditional water bodies and enhances their functional life. DILASA has successfully De-silted more than 150 under various projects.



De-silted Water Tanks

De-siltation of tanks is a vital intervention for sustainable water resource management. By reviving existing water bodies, it reduces pressure on groundwater sources and contributes to drought mitigation and climate resilience in rural areas. When combined with watershed development and community participation, it becomes a powerful tool for long-term water security.

Impact on Ground Water

The GDGS works have resulted in a significant and measurable improvement in groundwater status within the command areas of the dams. The interventions have contributed to enhanced water storage, increased rainwater harvesting, and stabilization of groundwater levels, thereby strengthening water security in the project area.

The GDGS works has visible impact enhancing ground water table in command area of Dams in following way

Parameter	Output
Increasing net storage capacity	146 Crore-litre
Gross projected rainwater harvested in 45 dams which gets overflowed twice.	550 Crore-litre
Enhancing ground water table to its optimum capacity in command area around 18000 Hectare	1 Meter below GL in command area of Dam or zero level in close vicinity dams

As a result of the de-siltation, deepening and strengthening of dams, the net storage capacity has increased by 146 crore litres, enabling greater retention of monsoon runoff and improved recharge potential.

Further, based on hydrological estimates, the gross projected rainwater harvested through 45 dams, which overflow on an average twice during the monsoon season, is approximately 550 crore litres. This harvested water substantially augments surface storage as well as groundwater recharge in the surrounding command areas.

Duequently, the groundwater table in the command area covering about 18,000 hectares has been enhanced to near-optimum levels. Monitoring observations indicate that the groundwater level has risen to approximately 1 metre below ground level (GL) in the command areas of the dams and has reached zero level in the immediate vicinity of the dam structures.

Overall, the GDGS interventions have demonstrated a strong positive impact on groundwater recharge, contributing to improved availability of water for irrigation, drinking purposes, and livestock, and thereby increasing the resilience of the local communities against drought conditions.

Sustainable Agriculture: A Holistic Approach

Sustainable agriculture adopts a holistic approach that integrates environmental conservation, economic viability, and social well-being to ensure long-term farm productivity. It emphasizes efficient use of natural resources, soil and water conservation, and reduction of chemical dependency through balanced nutrient management and eco-friendly practices. By promoting indigenous seed varieties, climate-resilient crops, and diversified farming systems, sustainable agriculture enhances biodiversity and strengthens farmers' resilience to climate variability. Capacity building, technology adoption, and market linkages further support informed decision-making and improved livelihoods, making agriculture both productive and sustainable for present and future generations.

Below table shown the cumulative progress of the various activities implemented-

S.N.	Parameter	UoM	Cumulative Progress
Agri Business Promotion			
1	Establish CHC	No.	109
2	Establishment of ABC	No.	33
3	Business Turnover of CHC	Rs.	2492313
4	Business Turnover of ABC	Rs.	417093
5	ABC Training	No.	124
6	FPO Formation	No.	03
Land and Water Resources Development			
1	Doha Model	No.	2848
2	Dugwell	No.	12
3	Dam Desilt	Cum.	150
4	Drip & Sprinkler Irrigation Systems	No.	1201
5	Farm Bund & CCT	Ha.	102389
6	Check Dam	No.	03
7	Recharge Pit/Phad-Bodi/Rain Water Harvesting Structures	No.	2099
8	Loose Boulder Structures/Check Dam/RFD/Gabion Structures	No.	4803
9	Farm Ponds	No.	105
10	Phad Irrigation Model	No.	252
11	Cement Water Tank for Livestocks	No.	166
Agriculture/Forestry Interventions			
1	Quality Seed Promotion	No.	14095
2	Demonstration of Shivansh Khad	No.	52
3	No. of Farm Field School (FFS)	No.	661
4	No. of Farmer Got Trainings	No.	79951
5	ToT Training	No.	18
6	Horticulture Plantation	No.	578
7	Forestry Plantation	No.	19500
8	Kitchen Garden/ Pata Seed	No.	306033
9	Demonstration of <i>Kharif & Rabi</i> Crops	No.	75
Organic Input Support			
1	Vermi Compost Unit	No.	1655
2	Agri Input Centre	No.	12
3	NADEP (Covered in convergence)	No.	578
Livelihood Support Programme			
1	Dairy Promotion Unit	No.	70
2	Quality He - Goat	No.	10
3	Milk Collection Centre	No.	01
4	Individual -Entrepreneurship Trainings	No.	30
5	Custom Hiring Centres (CHC)	No.	10
6	Pashu Sakhi Support	No.	10
7	Fisheries Unit	No.	02

8	Goat Rearing Unit	No.	202
9	NTPP	No.	06
10	Farmer Producer Companies (FPC)	No.	01
11	Small Entrepreneurship Development	No.	153

Progress and achievements of various projects

Project Title: SBI Supported SBI-Gram Saksham Project

Component	Activities Implemented
Agriculture Interventions	Agri Input Centre, Kisan Seva Kendra (KSK), Irrigation Equipment's & Sprayers services
Natural Resource Management	Field cultivation operation through KSK
Livelihood Interventions	Organic Manure Unit, Tailoring Unit, Information Centre & RO Water Filter Unit
Training & Capacity Building	Total 15 Capacity Building, Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy Trainings were conducted
CBO/Institutional Development	03 SHGs have been successfully operated the KSK's & Convergence with Govt. schemes. Exposure visit was organized at KVK.

Project's significant achievements, such as benefitting 1,362 farmers, cultivating 2,826.7 acres, and enabling ₹31.9 lakh in cost savings. SHG women earned ₹3.35 lakh collectively, enhancing their financial independence and community participation.



Krusha Seva Kendra & Organic Manure Unit

Project Title: Bajaj-Fiserv Supported Skill Building and Enterprise Development for Tribal Communities

Component	Activities Implemented
Agriculture Interventions	33 Beneficiaries of Agri Input Centre, covered 327 beneficiaries in Horticulture Plantations,

	arranged 113 FFS for the farmers, 194 beneficiaries covered under Drip & Sprinkler irrigations systems.
Natural Resource Management	Total 24 Doha models were developed. Total 24 Rain Water Harvesting structures were constructed. Total 08 Animal Drinking Water Tanks were constructed.
Livelihood Interventions	Total 10 CHC, 202 Goatry, 70 Dairy, 10 HE Goat, 06 NTFP units, 02 Fisheries and 10 Pashusakhi's were trained. Total 150 Beneficiaries were supported under small enterprises development.
Training & Capacity Building	Total 10 trainings were organized for the staffs, 05 for the VDC members, 13 outstation trainings cum exposures were conducted for Goatry, Dairy & Fisheries beneficiaries. Total 10 trainings for Horticulture beneficiaries were conducted while 02 trainings on digitization were conducted.
CBO/Institutional Development	Total 26 VDC's were formed, 10 CHC's have formed & 10 various groups according to interventions were formed. Total 447 benefitted under convergence



Demonstration of extract preparation & plot visit

Project Title: Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative for Enhanced quality of life for marginalized and impoverished communities

Component	Activities Implemented
Agriculture Interventions	Established 246 units of Organic Manure, supported to 180 farmers for LEISA techniques, 03 Irrigation Support Centres & 12 AICs. Input support to more than 500 beneficiaries in seed & seed treatment, Kitchen Garden Kits, Horticulture Saplings, Panchgavya, Dashparni Ark, Neem Extract, Pheromone Traps & Sticky Boards.
Natural Resource Management	Completed Farm Bunds on 1282 ha, Doha

	models of 14 Km, Dam De-siltation of 37884 Cum and covered more than 2000 farmers. Total 327 Recharge Pits were constructed.
Livelihood Interventions	Established AICs & Irrigation Support Centres, Aqua Water Plant & Small Enterprises Units.
Training & Capacity Building	Total 33 FIGs trainings on LEISA, 03 trainings on Enterprises Development, 05 trainings on staff capacity development, 04 trainings for village cadre and 30 trainings on Nutrition Management & cross learning were conducted.
CBO/Institutional Development	Formed 30 VDCs, 86 FIGs, 03 Irrigation Support Centres & 12 Agri Input Centres (AIC)



Demo plot visit & Organic Manure Preparation Unit

Project Title: A Project of Sustainable Agriculture Development under Grand Maratha Mission - Sunehra Kal

Component	Activities Implemented
Agriculture Interventions	Provided seed support to the 45 farmers and distributed 300 Kitchen Garden Kits. Established 03 AICs & provided horticulture saplings to the 80 farmers.
Natural Resource Management	Doha models of 03 Km. Total 22 Recharge Pits & 10 Gabion Structures were constructed.
Livelihood Interventions	Established 03 CHCs, 03 AICs & 09 units of Goatry.
Training & Capacity Building	Arranged 03 trainings to the AICs & VDC members. Conducted 03 farmers to the project staff.
CBO/Institutional Development	Formed 03 CHCs & VDCs



CHC Members has attended the training & the CHC implements

Project Title: AMPYR Supported Community Development Programme

Component	Activities Implemented
Agriculture Interventions	Total 3000 Horticulture Saplings of Custard Apple & Guava planted through 45 farmers
Natural Resource Management	Total 26 Recharge Pits & 01 Farm Pond were constructed
Livelihood Interventions	Established CHC, RO Filter Unit & CSC unit
Training & Capacity Building	Trainings for VDC & CHC members were conducted.
CBO/Institutional Development	VDC & Farmers Group were formed. Computer Set was provided to the ZP School



CHC Members has attended the training & the CHC implements

Project Title: SBI Supported SBI-Jan Van Nurturing Social Forestry –Jangodai Hill

DILASA has undertaken afforestation works under SBI Jan-Van project on forest land, with the objective of SBI green initiatives. This effort has been carried out in coordination with the Forest Department, JFRMC, and Municipal Council, Pandharkawda and the community.

Under green initiative, implementation team has completed 15,000 tree plantations, comprising 32 types of wild and local tree species, total plants were raised from the Forest Nursery. A total 10 hectares of community forest land has been covered under this afforestation program. Contribution of Rs. 3,00,000/- has been contributed by the community & responsibility of maintenance & care are availing by the community



View of Jangodai Hill & Participation of Community

Project Title: Bharat Agro-ecology Fund Collaborative Agro-ecology Initiative: Fostering Networking and Youth Engagement

The main objectives of the programme are to develop the holistic approach to spread agro-ecology, spreading awareness about agro-ecology in all the sections of society and to provide handholding support to the interested farmers at all stages.

Conducted 04 get together cum trainings of the farmers & identified the 150 farmers. Programme team has focused mainly on youth & energetic farmers have been interested in adoption of the agro-ecology initiative. Programme team has been participated in the Bijotsav and installed stall. Programme work has been initiated through Rawala Farm of Sh. Chinmay Phutane, Dist. Amravati



Promotion of products through the stall & training cum interactions with the farmers

Flood Relief Activities: Partnership with Amazon and Donatekart

DILASA team has provided the Ration and Shelter Kits to the flood affected villages in Nanded, Dharashiv & Beed districts of Maharashtra, covered 2000 families.

S.N.	Item	Quantity
1	Ration Kit	1000
2	Shelter Kit	1000



Ration & Shelter Kits Distributed to Flood affected People

Activities with Prayasvan:

Prayasvan, Yavatmal, in collaboration with DILASA Sanstha, has been actively implementing tree plantation and conservation activities with a strong focus on environmental restoration and community participation. The initiative emphasizes plantation of native and climate-resilient species in village commons, school परिसर, roadside stretches, and degraded lands. Local communities, farmers, women groups, and students are involved at every stage—from pit digging and sapling selection to plantation drives—creating a sense of ownership and responsibility. The programme not only aims to increase green cover but also promotes awareness about the importance of biodiversity, soil conservation, and micro-climate improvement in drought-prone areas of the district.



Smt. Viajaya Tai has felicitated in the presence of Sh. Sanjay Rathod Ji, Hon. Jalsandharan Minister, GoM at Pravasvan

Dignatary Visits



Officials of Bajaj Finserv, AMPYR & Grand Maratha and others visited at Project site

Acknowledgment

DILASA Sanstha sincerely expresses its deep appreciation to all our funding partners, donors, and supporters for their constant financial and moral encouragement, which has played a vital role in fulfilling our mission. We offer our heartfelt thanks to our committed team members who served with exceptional dedication in the remote areas of Maharashtra throughout the financial year 2024–2025.

We are equally thankful to our CSR collaborators, funding institutions, international agencies, and fellow non-governmental organizations for their active partnership and continued trust in our vision for sustainable change. DILASA Sanstha also conveys its sincere gratitude to the villagers and workers whose enthusiastic participation made this collective effort truly meaningful.

We acknowledge with thanks every individual and organization who has contributed to our work, both directly and indirectly. Together, let us move forward in solidarity to uplift marginalized and underprivileged communities, enabling them to live with dignity, confidence, and hope.

Sincerely,

Komal Dhas Moghe

Assistant Director

Ashish Ramgiriwar

Chief Accountant