



# ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022

## Deendayal Krishi Vikas Avam Anusandhan Samiti

### AIM OF THE SOCIETY

*The Aim of the society is development of weaker sections of the rural community, and to move towards sustainable development through overall increase in their knowledge and skills, in the area which directly affect their standard and quality of life.*

### MISSION THIS YEAR

To act as catalyst to enable the rural poor to improve their livelihoods by supporting productivity improvement programmes in agriculture and rural and rural non-farming sectors which:

- ❖ Are planned, implemented and evaluated jointly with beneficiaries.
- ❖ Discriminate positively in favour of women and other disadvantaged groups.
- ❖ Link effectively with the programmes of other governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- ❖ Are sustainable in the long run without the intervention of any outside agency.

### DKVAAS VISION THIS YEAR


- ❖ To design and implement rural livelihood programmes in different parts of the country.
- ❖ To develop appropriate participatory gender focused agricultural technologies for rainfed areas.
- ❖ To offer research and consultancy services to government and NGOs and community based organizations in the field of participatory technology development, project management and participatory rural appraisals.

### OBJECTIVES WE WORKED ON

- ❖ Improvement of livelihood of tribal and farming community.
- ❖ Gender and poverty focused participatory approaches and its implementation.
- ❖ Establishment of village based institutions.
- ❖ Capacity building of community by setting up training centers.
- ❖ Consultancy of Rural Development to different organizations/institutions.
- ❖ Research and other related activities on sustainable agriculture.
- ❖ Sustainable links with government, non-government, Educational and Research Institution.

## **DKVAAS APPROACH**

### **We Work with**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Community              |  Innovation and Creativity |
|  Participatory Approach |  Dedication & Passion      |
|  Team work              |  Professionalism           |

## **KEY STRENGTHS**

- A well developed and tested Project Planning, Monitoring and Review System based on Logframe with emphasis on quantity, quality and time in practice.
- A high percentage of community contribution in all project activities ensuring the sustainability of the development interventions.
- Flexible system of working based on a demand led environment.
- DKVAAS is being connected closely with a team of experienced and highly skilled international and national consultants, as well as research based and academic institutions.
- Strong back ups from the corporate parent bodies like ICAR, NABARD, Government of India, and other funding agencies.
- Long and consistent experience of working with the rural communities with bottom up approaches emphasizing on gender and poverty.
- DKVAAS over the years has developed fast tracking means of poverty reduction and field strategies such as dissemination extension, empowerment and capacity building processes, village institutions and hand – holding mechanisms, withdrawal strategy, and post-project management.

## **PROGRAMME OVERVIEW**

2016-2017 has been an extremely important year for India. It has been a year of much debate and discussion on issues central to India's democracy and the country's unprecedented growth despite the global financial crisis. It has also been a particularly energetic year for discourses on inclusion and the million left behind even as India's

growth continues to accelerate. Considering the need to increase marginalized communities of India, DKVAAS work has led to a substantial improvement in the food security, livelihood and income of rural communities. This has only been possible through the organized Natural Resource Management initiatives. During the year 2011-2012, DKVAAS has directly reached out to nearly 10,000 rural – households in State, through its project interventions in the areas of water and sanitation, watershed management, food security and livelihood. The natural resource management interventions have been able to substantially improve land condition of 4000 hectares. The capacities and skills of beneficiaries. Community based organization (CBOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and others have significantly improved conservation and management of resources and maintenance of assets created at local level.

DKVAAS continues its efforts as the consortium lead for the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agriculture Department, DBT, DRDA, Local NGOs and NABARD. DKVAAS is engaged in this initiative since 2000, to strengthen the livelihood security of rural areas in Raipur District. Madhya Horticulture is being promoted. These practices are adopted by the communities according to the local situation in the area and are according to pre and post climatic conditions. Significant changes are seen in integrated farming as well as non-farm based activities. Beneficiaries and the community level institutions are also encouraged to access credit and insurance to further improve their livelihood opportunities and income.

Based on learning's experiences and knowledge acquired over the last 12 years, DKVAAS is making a gradual shift in its approach by diversifying the focal areas to include emerging issues and challenges of the Indian and global context. Climate change is a challenge in today's context as DKVAAS sees it as a developing model based on the experience gained from previous and current projects for future replication.

## **FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD**

### **OVERVIEW**

Despite increasing food grain production (which was thought to be the solution) over the decades, India is still unable to cater to the growing demand for foods, which is resulting in persistent hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity. As a result, the country is home to more than one third of the world malnourished children. Subsistence cultivation, by adopting improved agriculture practices, is a better strategy to promote food security among the rural population. Agricultural diversification with a strong emphasis on horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery and other farm and non-farm based activities can provide stability to rural livelihood. This will lead to an improved nutritional status among children, and rural households will have a better and wider access to food. DKVAAS illustrious work in the area of agriculture, food security and livelihoods have been done by adopting innovative models of sustainable agricultural practices which include SWC and organic farming, and promoting alternate livelihood options focusing on agriculture and allied activities.

The interventions in this sector strongly focus on community based environment friendly models. In the year 2011-2012 DKVAAS moved one step forward through various project initiatives and was able to reach over 5,000 households by focusing on one or more of the following :

- Seed Replacement Technologies.
- Sustainable Agricultural Practices.
- Lift and Diversion Based Irrigation Systems.
- Tree Based Farming by adopting the “WADI Model”.
- Rural livelihood security by renewing the existing cropping patterns and incorporating integrated Farming System.
- Food and Nutritional Security.
- SWC measures.

- Capacity building of small and marginal farmers on agriculture, food security and livelihood.

### **LIVESTOCK**

India has the largest cattle population in the world. Almost every rural household in India, whether landed or landless, owns livestock. However, average milk yield at 300 kg per lactation is abysmally low due to severe genetic erosion and fodder scarcity.

Dairy farming requires low investment and has the potential to create attractive livelihood opportunities for the economically challenged sections of rural India, provided livestock can be genetically upgraded through systematic and scientific animal husbandry.

In a concerted endeavor to increase milk yield, DKVAAS and its project KVK is spreading livestock Development programme in its project areas. Especially the programme covers training, exposure, demonstration, vaccination camps; also information is given on Goatry, poultry, feed and fodder management, Artificial insemination and on government schemes.

### **SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**

As year-round employment and income are the problems in rainfed cropping areas, suitable cropping systems are being promoted with preference for tree based farming. To promote sustainable agriculture and organic farming, research and demonstration on composting, vermicomposting, bio fertilizers such as Rhizobia, Azatobacter, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria, Effective Microorganisms (EM) and bio fungicides have been undertaken. Low cost, user friendly liquid bio fertilizers and bio pesticides at KVK are produced for distribution.

### **INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

DKVAAS has collaborated with NABARD to implement an 'Integrated Tribal Development Programme' (TDP) that aims to introduce to WADI model to 300 households in Raipur districts of Madhya Pradesh. The WADI model literally means "small orchards" where cultivation of a combination of trees is done along with forestry species on the periphery.

It is a holistic approach that promotes adoption of tree based income generation activities (horticulture/ medicinal plants) and also emphasizes on improving traditionally cultivated crop such as Soybean, Wheat and Gram through the promotion of SWC. The through optimum utilization of land and water resources. The major activities carried out were:

- 300 acres of land belonging to poor tribal household were covered under the WADI Model.
- Crop diversification through integrated farming by mixed cropping, tree based farming and livestock rearing.
- SWC measures were promoted to enhance the overall status of natural resources.
- Capacity building on Agro- Forestry, SWC and improved agricultural practices.
- SHG formation and capacity building.
- Employment opportunities were generated for youth, women, small and marginal farmers and landless laborers.

### **WATERSHED MANAGEMENT**

Watershed management is a landscape-based strategy that aims to promote conservation, sustainable use, and management of natural resources to improve livelihoods. The Integrated watershed management (IWN) approach incorporates natural resources management with community.



Livelihood on a sustainable manner . IWN has been promoted in many parts of India as a suitable strategy for improving productivity and sustainability of agriculture. Watershed programmes are a strategy for integrated rural development, especially in rain-fed and drought-prone areas. It goes beyond conservation technology to emphasize the importance of the human dimension and the need to integrate technological tools. Instead of focusing exclusively on biophysical

processes that improve resource conditions, IWM includes multiple crops and livestock based income strategies that support and diversity livelihood opportunities for the poor, and create synergies between targeted technologies, policies and institutions to improve productivity and market access, and ensure assignments supports by State Government.

These interventions focused on building the community capacities for watershed management along with a mechanism of socio-technical assistance during implementation of the project. The interventions for these mechanism included:

- Socio technical support for feasibility studies, assessment and surveys.
- Stakeholders capacity building with a strong emphasis on User Groups and PRIs.
- Soil and Water conservation (SWC) measures (including construction of water harvesting structures.
- Participation of stakeholders in the project cycle with a strong emphasis on sustainability.

## **WATER AND SANITATION**

DKVAAS programmes on water and sanitation focus on providing socio- technical services to rural communities and local level organizations to enhance capacities and address water and sanitation related issues. The initiatives during 2016-2017 which contributed to the relevant millennium development goals include:



- Participatory monitoring of water resources.
- Urban water and sanitation.
- Local capacity enhancement for surveillance and mitigation for drinking water.
- Promotion of water saving technologies for rural communities.



- Behavioral change communication (BCC) towards improved hygiene and sanitation.

### **PROMOTION OF VEGETABLE GARDENS**

To promote diversifications, DKVAAS encourages farmers to undertake systematic vegetable garden activity. It is promoted all the year to those having irrigation facilities. Inputs of seeds and technical know how are given to the beneficiaries with training and



follow up visits. During the year 100 vegetables garden were established. The benefit to cost ratio revealed that an area 15-20 decimal of vegetables earns net profits of 15000-20000 annually apart from receiving nutritional requirement at the household level. The lack of funding during the year has limited the expansion of this activity which is extremely cost-effective and beneficial for the targeted families. DKVAAS is trying to mobilize exclusive resource for the promotion of this activity.

### **COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS AND TRAINING FOR AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME**

The community institutions that are groomed for the agriculture productivity enhancement programmes at the village level include farmers field schools, producers Group for responsible soybean, Learning group for better cotton promotion, kisan club for general agricultural technology promotion, vegetable growers groups, etc. The concept of lead farmers is practiced to engaged them as a agents for dissemination of farmer preferred technologies developed through the method of FFS.

A significant amount of resources and time are spent for the capacity building of the farmers for agriculture technology development and dissemination. The following table highlighting progress on formation of groups and their capacity building measures through the year.



## WOMEN EMPOWERMENT / GENDER EQUITY

Poverty, malnutrition, poor access to health services, low literacy, lack of exposure to information and technology and low self confidence are some of the critical issues which hinder the progress of women in rural areas.



Thus, women empowerment with special focus on health care, sanitation, reduction in hardship, gender sensitisation and capacity building has been promoted as an integral component of the livelihood programmes. Facilitation for safe drinking water sources, providing community trainings and promotion of nutrition gardens, energy conservation devices such as improved stoves, biogas, solar devices and energy plantations are the support activities.



Women members in SHGs are encouraged to conduct awareness on education and prevention of child marriage, health check up and avail of health insurance for themselves and their family members. Around 100 groups have been promoted through various programmes of DKVAAS spread in the district.

## COMMUNITY HEALTH

A majority of the rural population suffer from ill – health due to ignorance and poor delivery of services. Realising that ill health is an important cause of poverty, DKVAAS has been focussing on health and education of women and children. Facilitation for safe drinking water, awareness about household and community level hygiene and sanitation and primary medical care are some of the important activities.



Malnutrition among tribals and other weaker sections of the society is addressed by promoting kitchen gardens and production of a special feed mix using locally grown foodgrains through local women's groups . Alternate health therapies are being promoted in tribal areas by empowering traditional health practitioners through training and camps.