

Doha Structure at Sonurli village ,Yavatmal



23rd Annual Report

2018-19



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HCT at Januna Cluster, Amravati



Way forward:



Late Shri Madhukar Dhas- Dec 2016
Founder:Dilasa Sanstha

The dream of Dilasa's founder late Shri Madhukar Dhas was bringing rural prosperity through innovative activities knitted around conservation and meticulous use of natural resources those are very close to living organism.

Dilasa's programme are mainly focused in the areas of conservation of natural resources, watershed management, rain water harvesting, environmental awareness, livelihoods and sustainable development. Dilasa strongly believes that conservation of natural resources can only be achieved by involving local stakeholders, providing them with employment opportunities and facilitating them adopt a sustainable lifestyle in harmony with nature.

Agriculture is the potent means of livelihood for majority of people in the operational area. Present agriculture has been trapped in vicious circle of various issues and problems involving rain-fed agriculture, declined support system, reduced soil fertility, disappearing bio-diversity etc. Taking in to account all these, Dilasa works for finding out practical, innovative solutions to lift farmers out of this state of distress. Yearlong agriculture and continued work to each of the hands could only be possible if water is made available for irrigation purpose. Therefore, Dilasa emphasizes on harvesting of rain water and promoting diversified agriculture.

In order to achieve comprehensive development of the community, a collaborative approach is needed from funding agencies, financial institutions, specialists, Government Departments and of course the local community as otherwise the interventions might not yield the expected results.

Dilasa is focusing its attention on creating sustainable livelihood for distressed farmers by laying special emphasis on protective irrigation through Phad project, Bodi Phad, Doha models, Farm pits, Farm ponds and Minor Irrigation projects by way of arresting and storage of rain water. It is merely impossible to improve crop productivity under dry-land condition and in order to meet the gap of dry spells during rainy season protective irrigation is must. Facility for seasonal irrigation especially bridging the gap of dry spells will definitely enable survival of crops and also enable the farmers to grow second term crop during the year. This all will support in improving the overall economic conditions of farmers and ultimately preventing suicides of Farmers in 6 distressed districts of Vidharbha.

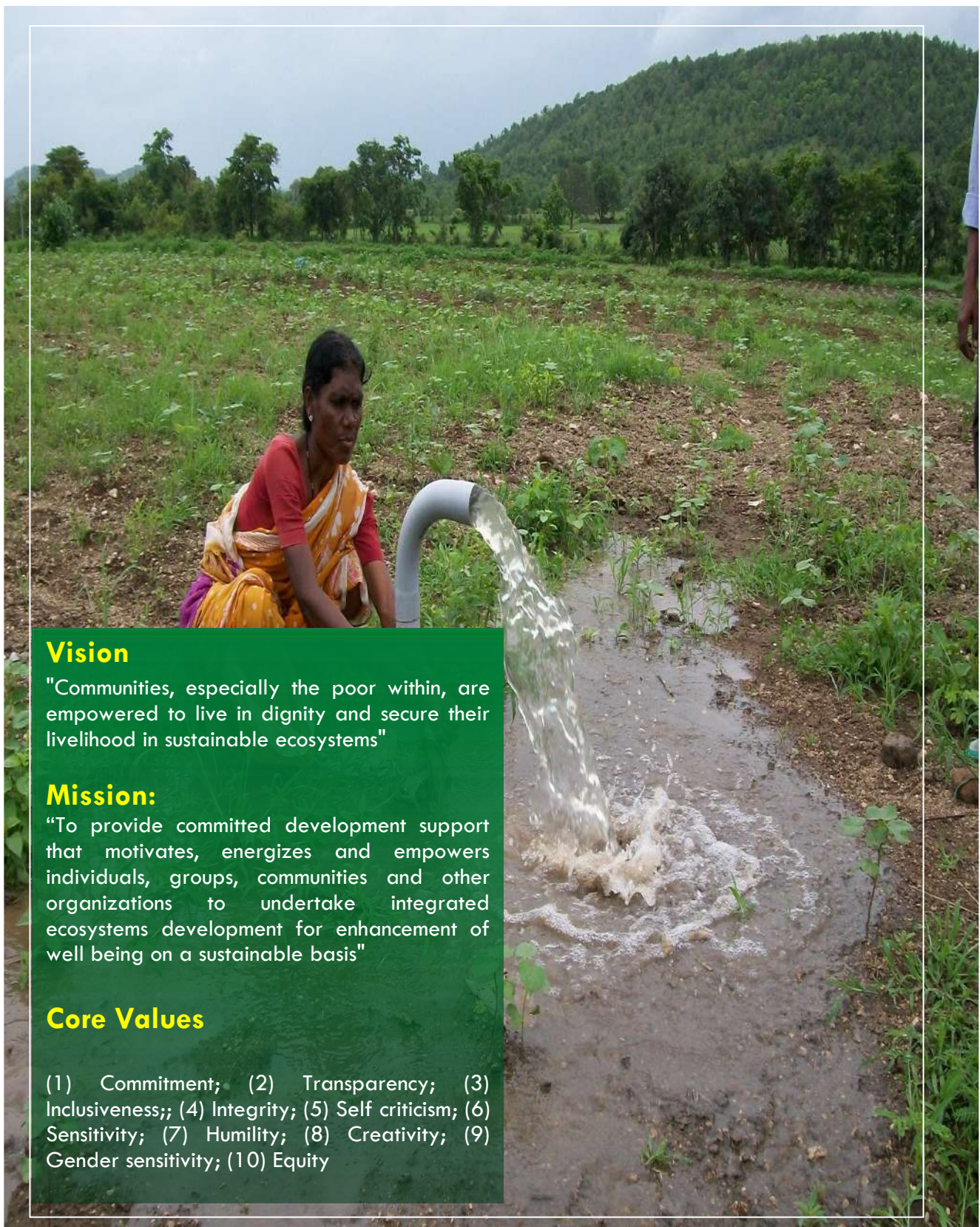
Networking approach:Dilasa is became a platform for small NGO in the region

In order to disseminate Dilasa's successful models in larger area for effective implementation as well as enhancing capacity of small NGO's Dilasa works in partnership with 152 organizations from Vidharbha and Marathwada region.

Approach Mechanism:

The local community in the operational area is encouraged to participate in the development process including that of identifying local issues, planning, developing and implementing of suitable programs with the support of Dilasa. Effective implementation of any programme/activity leads towards positive results therefore, maintaining good rapport with the people in its operational area especially farmers and women and all the developmental activities are being implemented with active participation of community.

Dilasa Mission & Core Values



Vision

"Communities, especially the poor within, are empowered to live in dignity and secure their livelihood in sustainable ecosystems"

Mission:

"To provide committed development support that motivates, energizes and empowers individuals, groups, communities and other organizations to undertake integrated ecosystems development for enhancement of well being on 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

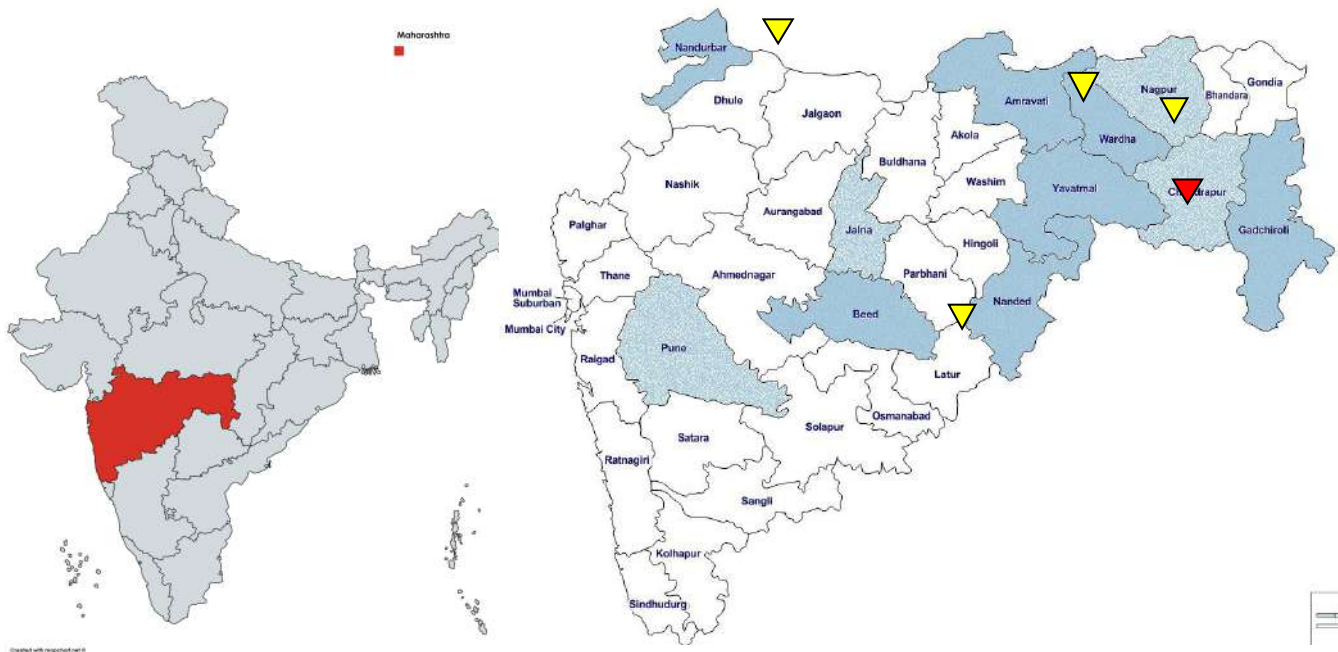
Outreach & Impact

01
State

11
District

35
Blocks

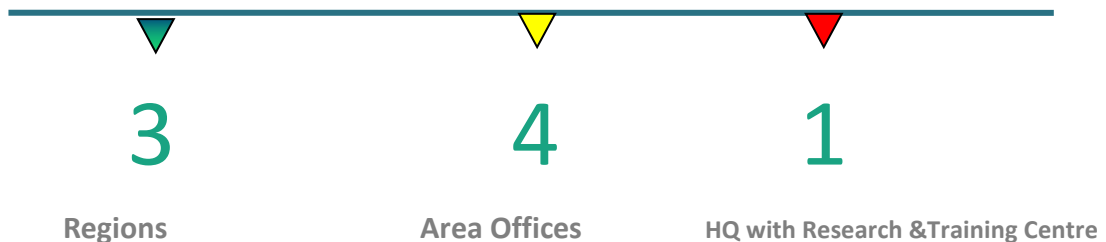
District: Yavatmal, Amravati, Wardha, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Nanded, Jalna, Beed, Pune and Nandurbar



We work in 1260 villages with 99,465 Families

Our Team

is spread across



Comprising of 12 qualified professionals in rural development along with 48 Field Project Team (12 Dedicated workers are associated since last 20 years)

Our Partners in Development (Past & Present)



Arpan Foundation USA
TDH, Netherlands
DST, New Delhi
MS State Irrigation Dept.
Oswal Securities, Mumbai

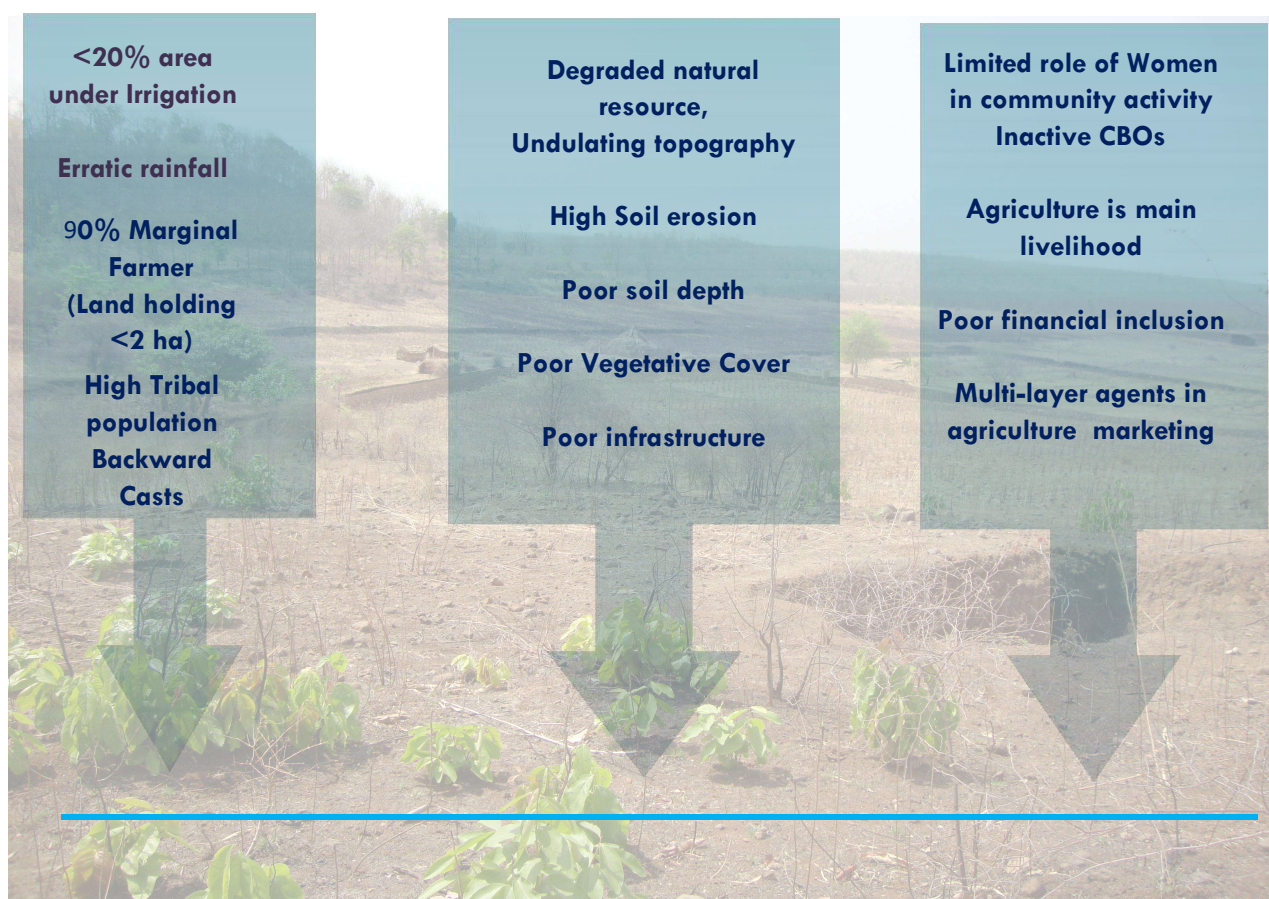
Statistical Overview:

As on 31st March 2019

Parameter	Unit	Progress 2018-19	Progress (Cumulative)
● Districts covered by Dilasa's Operation	No.	5	11
● Villages covered by Dilasa's Operation	No.	64	1260
● Families under Program	No.	7040	99465
● Staff as on 31 st March 2019	No.	60	65
● Krishi-Mitra as Barefoot Professional	No.	20	45
Land and Water Resource Development			
■ Area treated for soil conservation	Ha.	1847	11540
■ Earthen Tank (Bodi)	No.	127	1227
■ Doha Structure	No.	125	1988
■ Doha Structure in length of river	KM	12.5	201
■ Recharge Pit	No.	152	602
■ Farm Ponds	No.	7	88
■ Group Lift Irrigation	No.	1	17
■ Micro sprinkler & Drip Irrigation system	No.	15	567
■ Dam de-silt	No.	48	72
■ Dug well	No.	5	12
■ Phad Irrigation System	No.	05	252
■ Recharge Storage Created	TCM	1192	6292
■ Irrigation potential created	Ha.	2956	30145
No of Farmer get irrigation	No.	2750	25120
Agriculture Productivity Enhancement			
■ Farmer Field Trials on Good Agriculture Practices.(SMART AGRICULTURE)	Ha.		0
■ On-farm trials for Varieties tested for participatory selection	No.		0
■ Kitchen Garden/Pata seeds	No.	534	300000
■ Soybean cultivation under BBF system	Ha.	545	756
Livelihood Support Programme			
Goat Rearing Unit	No.	123	436
Dairy promotion unit	No.	213	271
Milk collection Centre	No.	2	5
Individual -Entrepreneurship	No.	1856	2132

Custom Hiring Centre (CHC)	No.	17	22
Establishment of ABC	No.	22	22
Community Assets Creation			
Community Information Centre (CIC)	No.	08	08
Drinking R.O Water at Panchayat level	No.	05	05
Computer Lab	No.	10	10
Convergence			
Employment Generated (Man days)	in Lakhs	33	33
Mobilization fund in Lakhs	In Cr.	102	102
SHG Groups			
SHG Members	No.	19415	94021
SHG Savings	Lakhs	63.54	6258
SHG Bank Loan availed in Lakhs	Lakhs	45	1309
Skilling Training to rural Youth			
Youth started startup	No.	75	2856
Community Training :			

Program Area Profile:



Dilasa Ideology of Livelihood Model : Our developmental approach

Dilasa Sanstha is strongly believe in thought that natural resources such as Land,Water,Forest ,Soil are linked to the livelihoods of rural community. These natural resources are directly linked to agriculture ,which still supports 60% population of our country.Hence effective conservation and management of these natural resources have greatest significance. Dilasa livelihood enhancement approach evolved from above scenario and comprises of three pillars which are natural resources augmentation,promotion of sustainable agriculture practices and Financial inclusion with entrepreneur promotion.(Credit, collectives marketing ,CHC,ABC etc)

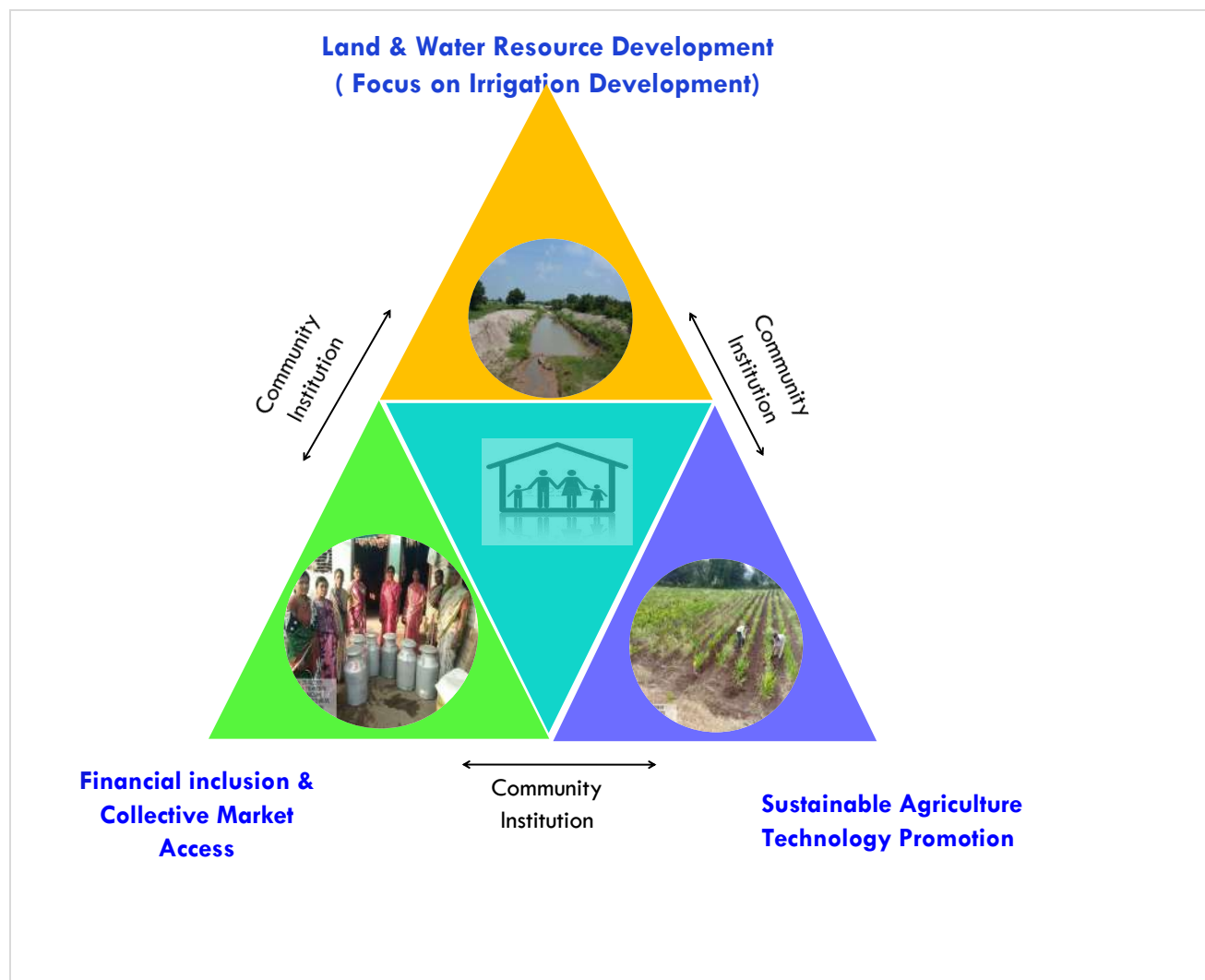
The community institution formed by Dilasa are fundamentals to administered this approach of livelihood enhancement. Dilasa puts special emphasis on women and landless families in this model.

Dilasa programs are holistic and work on

Creating long lasting asset base at Family and Community Level as means of production.

Ensuring Institutional support through CBOs at all levels

Providing comprehensive solution package (Farm to Collectives)



Chapter - I Empowering Communities and building their institutions

Dilasa formed CBOs with an objectives of enhancing their livelihood in a longer perspective. These community institution is acting as primary agent to take ahead development process initiated by Dilasa at community and individual level. Dilasa has intervene each and every development initiatives with active participation of these formed CBOs which in the form of SHG Group, Farmer Group, User Group, Water User Group, Watershed Samiti, Gramsangha ,VDC and FPC.

We can categorically divided these CBOs as under

❖ CBOs for Natural Resource Management and Development

- Watershed Samiti
- Village Development Samiti
- Sayukta Mahila Samiti
- Water User Group
- Lift Irrigation Group

❖ CBOs for Financial Inclusion specially focus on women

- SHG

- Gramsangha

❖ CBOs for IGP & Market access

- Custom Hiring Centre (CHC)
- Agri Business Centre (ABC)
- NTFP Collection Group
- Dairy / Gotary Group
- FPC



Community Institutions	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Cumulative Progress
Watershed Development Samiti (No.)	12	13	14	54
Village Development Samiti (No.)	15	21	13	75
Sayukta Mahila Samiti (No)	12	10	23	45
Women Gramsangha (No.)	177	396	23	964
Water User Group (No.)	53	34	45	206
Lift irrigation Group (No.)	6	6	02	17

Dilasa is indirectly working with more than 90000 women members. Saving, internal lending has got good momentum among SHGs. More than 1300 women SHG members have started income generation activities. Skill trainings were imparted to women SHG members and some of them have started garment designing, tailoring, beauty parlour, embroidery, saree patch work, vegetable vendor, grosser, daily need shop, stationery, bee keeping, rearing of goat, rearing of milch cattle etc. This has helped in reduction of drudgery of women.

SHG Groups	No.	1765	8253
SHG Members	No.	19415	94021
SHG Savings	Lakhs	1,300.81	6,258.00
SHG Bank Loan availed in Lakhs	Lakhs	45.00	1,309.00
Skilling Training to rural Youth	No.	125	3560
Youth started startup	No.	75	2856

Capacity building of VWCs:

Farmer Producer Company has been registered by two VWC's namely Mangurda and Gevrai under Nabard supported holistic watershed development project. The shareholders and the board members have been given training for management of FPC.

Team of workers:

DILASA was earlier carrying out its work with a team of 173 workers mixed with own workers and the out sourced workers from service provider organizations. Onwards, September 2018 the number of staff reduced to only 60 due to reduction in dimension of one of its projects.

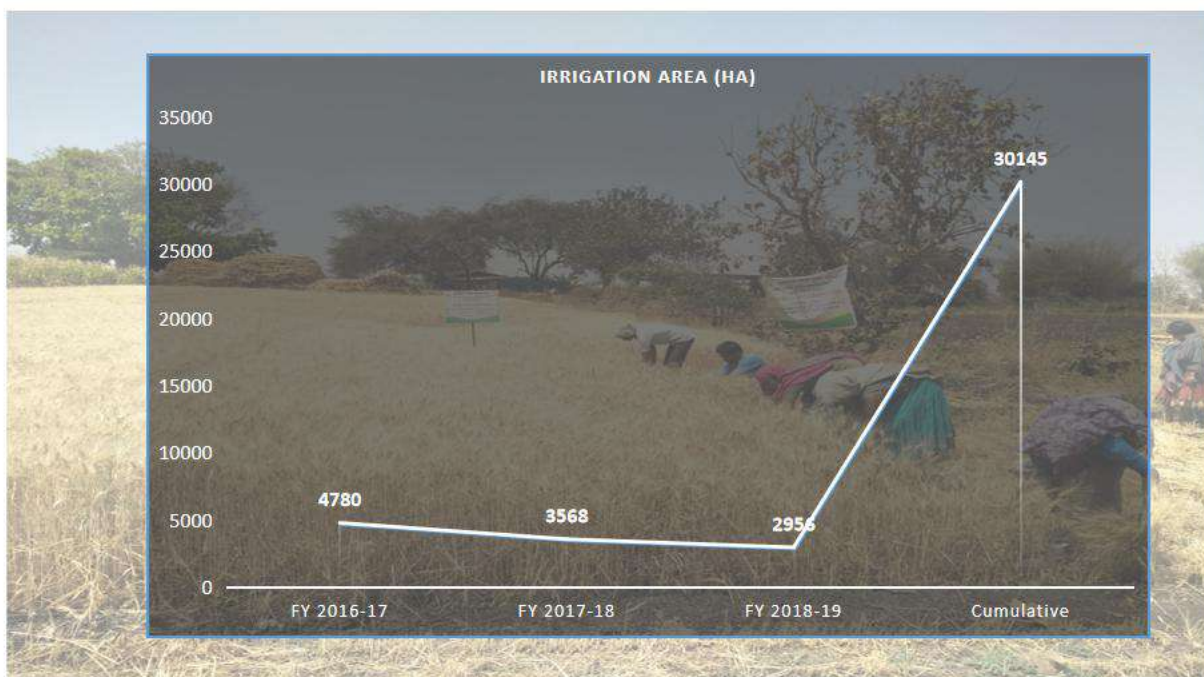
Dilasa has a total staff strength of around 60 dedicated individuals including technical, administrative and support staff. The team consists of passionate individuals from diverse disciplines and specialized fields such as watershed management, rain water harvesting, community mobilization, engineering, rural development and management. A team is put together for a particular project with appropriate blend of expertise. Dilasa has implemented its programme in over 530 villages from Vidharbha and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra State.



Chapter - II Stimulating sustainable economic growth through Natural Resource Development

Natural Resources Management and Poverty alleviation should be considered as two-sides of the same coin. Watershed management per se does not reduce poverty. But watershed programme conserves natural resources which lead to improved agricultural productivity. Agriculture is a key driver of development and poverty reduction in rural areas. Growth in agriculture usually generates the greatest improvements for the poorest people.

Watershed development program is considered to be core program to address issue of rural poverty especially in rain-fed conditions and hence, Dilasa gives utmost importance to this program. The program becomes more effective when it is linked with agriculture-based livelihood initiative. The program encompasses *in-situ* moisture conservation measures, small scale water harvesting, afforestation, agriculture and livestock-based livelihood interventions. Community is actively engaged in planning, execution and post project maintenance of the assets created under the program. This makes watershed program successful and sustainable. Dilasa since beginning has been engaged in implementation of watershed program with the help of Agakhan Foundation, DST, NABARD, ABF, ITC, Bajaj Auto Limited and other Prime donors has achieved very good results in terms of overall benefit to the community.



Ministry of Rural Development awarded a Rural Innovation Award -2012 to “Phad Irrigation Model” based on diversion based irrigation.

Government of Maharashtra recognized Dilasa’s “Doha Model” ;low-cost rain water harvesting model that incorporate in its major programme named “ Jal-Yukta Shivar” scheme in 2016-2018.

Dilasa believe in above thought process and evolved low cost and eco-friendly rain water harvesting model with farmer participation. All these models are based on local resources ,adoptable and easy for replicate at larger perspective.

We adopted strategy for dissemination of successful rain water harvesting model by experimenting its water models on pilots projects and then replicate at larger area.



Soil building, improving soil fertility, water availability and making people responsible for equitable distribution of water are important factors for crop productivity enhancement. Apart from this efficient and judicious use of available water plays an important role in achieving maximum benefits from moderate use of water.

The large part of the land in the project area is classified as agriculture land. Hence, in terms of natural management in the area, the management plan is based on the interventions and activities planned for the land under agriculture. The agriculture activity is depending on the resources such as soil, water, and vegetation. Hence, the activities are planned for natural resource management is targeted for improvement of land and water resources

The quality of agriculture land is developed by better management of soil and organic and inorganic matter in it. The quality of soil is decided by the water holding capacity and organic carbon available in it. The retention of moisture content in the soil is very important for improving crop productivity. Activities such as farm bundling, Loose boulder structure, and gabion structure are planned under the project.

In regions where agriculture is based on rain-fed, the scope of doing the second crop under Rabi season depends on the moisture content in the soil and facility available for support irrigation. Hence, to secure the crop from failure, sources for support irrigation have to be developed. Though developing the surface water harvesting structures the storage of excess rainwater which may have lost through runoff can be done. Surface water harvesting structures are a sustainable source of irrigation. For this, taking into consideration local

knowledge and the need of the farmers' earthen structures like Doha, Farm ponds, Recharge pits and Check dams are implemented in the project.

Watershed treatments, construction of Doha, Bodi, Recharge pit, De-siltation of tanks and dams are some of the important RWH activities. BBF method of sowing, Custom hiring centre are promoted under sustainable agriculture. Silt removed from dams has been made available to farmers for spreading in agriculture farm for improving soil fertility. Rain water harvesting and sustainable agriculture development activities are well supported by Axis Bank Foundation, Caring Friends, SBI Foundation, ITC, Bombay Sea Coast Rotary Foundation, Soil and water conservation and agriculture department Government of Maharashtra.

Progress under land and Water Resource Development Interventions

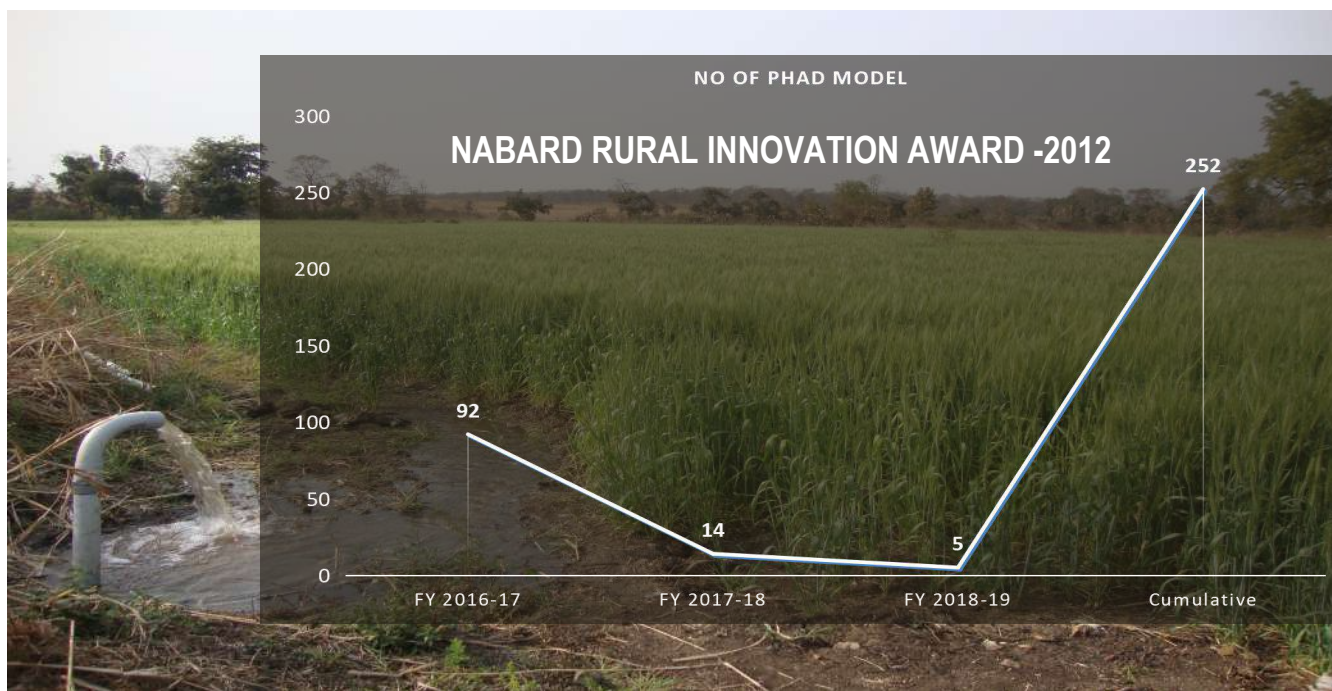
Parameter	Unit	Progress	Progress (Cumulative)
		2018-19	
Land and Water Resource Development			
▪ Area treated for soil conservation	Ha.	1847	11567
▪ Earthen Tank (Bodi)	No.	127	1227
▪ Doha Structure	No.	125	1988
▪ Doha Structure in length of river	KM	13	199
▪ Recharge Pit	No.	152	602
▪ Farm Ponds	No.	12	88
▪ Group Lift Irrigation	No.	1	17
▪ Micro sprinkler & Drip Irrigation system	No.	22	587
▪ Dam de-silt	No.	48	87
▪ Dug well	No.	5	12
▪ Phad Irrigation System	No.	23	283
Recharge Storage Created	TCM	1192	6292
▪ Irrigation potential created	Ha.	2956	30145
No of Farmer get irrigation	No.	2750	25120

Doha Model : This is the landmark innovation done by Dilasa Sanstha in the field of rain water harvesting sector. The Model is an artificial replica of “Doha” structure which means a natural pond in the river. The Doha technology is low cost and more effective than any water resource development model which are appreciated and adopted by state government as well as well known NGO mostly working watershed management in the Central India region.



Phad Irrigation Model:

Dilasa Sanstha has been pioneer organization in developing Phad System in Yavatmal district of Vidharbha Region of Maharashtra. Dilasa has been developed 252 Phad structure during last ten years with support of Axis Bank Foundation,SDTT,DST,Arpan Foundation and other Donor Agency. Dilasa had developed standard Package of Phad technology by considering field factors /learning from demonstrations as well as farmer's attitude and properties of available Natural resources in the region. We have come to conclusion that this system can be replicate at Central and eastern India region where rainfall is above 900 mm and agriculture land having undulating topography.



Bodi Phad Structure :

In eastern part of Vidarbha region constitutes four districts mainly Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Gondia and Bhandara where rice is main crop of the farmer community. The paddy crop area is more than 80 % of total cultivable land in these districts. Annual rainwater is very good ranges from 1200 to 1500 MM in this part. Rice crop needed additional watering during dry spell. Farmers of region used BODI structures for protective irrigation of rice crop in Kharip.

Bodi Cumulative Coverage :

No of Bodi	1227
No of Beneficiary Farmer	4123
Area under Irrigation(Ha)	3681

**RECHARGE PIT**

This is very effective soil and water conservation measures suitable for rainfed farming areas. The size of farm pit kept to 250 CUM so as farmer can provoke for further deepening and use it for protective irrigation purpose. One pit should be constructed in one acres of land at lower altitude of the area. The farm pit should be constructed from top to bottom of watershed area hence there will be a network of farm pit. The cost of one pit will be Rs.12000 to 15000/-. Filter media will be attached to every Farm pit so as to recharge rainwater at optimum level.

Benefits of Farm Pits

- Increased soil moisture of the top soil.
- Increased ground water tables.
- Use for protective irrigation in kharip season.
- Increased soil fertility.

Cumulative Progress:

No of Recharge Pit 1140

Recharge Pit Mandva ,Zari Cluster

No of Beneficiary Farmer 1098

Area under Irrigation(Ha) 1145

**De-siltation of tank:**

Bringing the lands back to normalcy is the need of the hour. Farmers have been applying tank silt in their farmlands to restore physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil. Dilasa is helping farmers to access tank silt through facilitating needed administrative clearances, providing them support in making the silt available from tanks to apply the silt to the farm land, which will have immediate impact on the production and productivity. This activity is being run under support of Axis Bank Foundation and Caring Friends, Mumbai.

Parameter ↓	Duration →	UoM	Year 2018	Year 2019	Total
No of Partner NGO		No	07	16	23
No of Dams undertaken in GDGS Drive		No	24	48	72
No of farmer Benefitted		No	752	1363	2115
Agriculture Land Covered		Acres	1785	4186	5971
Quantity of silt removed		Lakh Cu.M.	3.48	9.14	12.62
No of Dam get overflowed		No	15%	90%	53%

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

Parameter	Output
Increasing net storage capacity	126 Crore-litre
Gross projected rainwater harvested in 43 dams which gets overflowed twice.	500 Crore-litres
Enhancing ground water table to its optimum capacity in command area around 15000 Hactre.	1 Meter below GL in command area of Dam or zero level in close vicinity dams.
Increase in longevity in ground water table (2018 works)	60- Days Till March -April
Increase in Rabbi Crop area (2018)	Crop intensity goes up to 130% from 105%



Chapter - III Enhancement in Agriculture Productivity for Sustainable Livelihood

The sustainable agriculture is "the management and conservation of the natural resource base and the orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations. Such development, conserves land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, is environmentally non-degrading, technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable."(FAO). At the same time, sustainable agriculture has to ensure economic viability as well as profitability. It is the efficient use of nonrenewable resources and integrates it with natural biological cycle to ensure the environmental quality and natural resource base. To make the agriculture practices more sustainable, conventional agriculture practices need to be tuned in to making it more environmentally, socio-economically viable.

To make the agriculture practices more sustainable, the approach taken through the project is to ensure capacity building, technological knowledge dissemination and providing institutional support. The major agriculture practices are adjusted to make it more environmentally and socially economically viable through 5 major intervention in agriculture. They are described below,

- Seed Smart
- Nutrient Smart
- Water Smart
- Knowledge Smart
- Climate Smart

Agriculture Development Programme in Aspirational District, Nandurbar:

Agriculture Development Programme being run in Aspirational District, Nandurbar Under ITC Mission Sunehra Kal initiative. The scheme mapping survey has been conducted in 25 FFS villages. Training Module was conducted by ITC LTD. & VIKSAT on Wheat. One day training on each module held at block level for VRP (Agril Assistant) and total 168 VRP covered. Total 211 trainings have been conducted on wheat module by VRP in which 8720 farmers have been covered. Mobile App has been installed in each MT's and VRP's mobile and trainings conducted on it. Daily diary has been distributed among 2415 farmers in our FFS villages and other VRP villages.

Major Achievement:

- Dilasa is partner Organization with NitiAyog , which promotes holistic development for upliftment of 120 aspirational districts in India. Dilasa is implementing this initiative under ITC ,limited in Nandurbar district of Mahashtra.
- ToT training on POP to Government officer of Agriculture department in Nandurbar district through VIKSAT Service Provider based in Gujarat
- Dessimination of SMART Agriculture practices with FFS model in 52 villages of three district
- Implement seed program in association KVK in Nandurbar and Amravati
- Sustainable agriculture project is being run under support of ITC through an initiative of Mission Sunehara Kal. Different techniques and interventions are introduced under this initiative of rebuilding the disrupted rhythm of farmers. More than 500 farmers have preferred and adopted activities like BBF method of sowing, Production of Soybean seed.

Major Achievement:

Parameter	UoM	Progress in 2018-19	Cumulative Progress
Establish CHC	No	22	21
Establishment of ABC	No	22	21
Business turnover of CHC	Rs	527000	4,81,653
Business turnover of ABC	Rs		75700
ABC Training	No	75	75
Total Vermi compost unit	No	40	42
No of Household befitted	No		1685
Population coverage	No		3673
SMC Activity			
1) Farm bund & CCT	Cum	53000	67005
2) Check Dam	No	3	3
3) Recharge pit	No	51	52
4) Loose boulder check dam/RFD/Gabian structure/Outlet	No	390	436
BBF Area promoted	Ha		
Crop promoted in quality seed			
Soyabean	Ha	1500	1403
Wheat	Ha	50	58
Gram	Ha	50	46
Nitiayog Project			
No of FFS	No	50	50
No of Farmer get training	No		8720
ToT Training to agri officer	No		17
Master trainer to VRP Training	No		168
VRP to Farmer training	No		211
NADEP (Cover in Convergence)	No		578



Chapter - IV Digitization of Panchayat

Gram Panchayat is the cornerstone of a local self-government organization in India of the Panchayati Raj System at the village or small town level and has a Sarpanch as its elected head. Gram Panchayats are Panchayats at base level in Panchayat Raj Institutions (or PRIs), governed by the 73rd Amendment, which is concerned with Rural Local Governments. SBI GRAM SEVA is an integrated community development CSR approach. State Bank of India believes in this approach in the set objectives as:

Promoting education for all in villages, environment protection and creation of symbiotic relation, to sustain and develop the natural systems of livelihood, integration of developmental activities through digitization in Gram Panchayat, skill development for all season employment opportunities and improvement of preventive and primary health care in villages.

In order to achieve these specific objectives, SBI Foundation strongly believes in linking the existing resources of the villages and thus creating self-sustainable units. SBI recalls the Gandhian principle; *"India lives villages and villages should become self sustaining"*. The project is being run in five villages each in Dharur block of Beed district and Arvi block of Wardha district. Key Focus area of intervention will be digitization and the other thematic areas will be specified in the integrated approach.

Major Achievement:

- Five Grampanchayat has declared as ODF village in Arvi and Dharur Block Bid district.
- 10 No of GP getting 24*7 supply of quality RO filter drinking water
- 100% population of eight grampanchayat have bank account

Parameter	UoM	Progress in 2018-19	Cumulative Progress
No of Household befitted	HH	2306	2306
Population coverage	Nos.	8474	11483
Establish community WI-FI Network	Nos.	10	10
Establishment of Community Information Centre	Nos.	9	9
Established infrastructure for E-Learning in school	Nos.	10	10
Established Computer classroom for all	Nos.	10	10
Fitting Community level RO in Gram Panchayat	Nos.	10	10
Water Purifier	Nos.	6	6
Solar Lamps in villages.	Nos.	90	90



Chapter - V Livelihood Enhancement

Considering the existing livelihood opportunities, it is necessary to reduce dependence of agriculture and productively employ the labour force into farm-based enterprises and build skills enabling them to gain productive self-employment. Imperative measures proposed through the project to build an enabling employment, increase income levels, and enhance existing livelihoods opportunities are elaborated as below:

- Formation and strengthening of SMS and SHGs of aspirants households for livelihood enhancement in activities of common interest.
- A series of exposure visits, training, capacity building to enhance their knowledge and skills
- Promoting agri based entrepreneur model in collective manner
- Promoting Animal husbandry through SMS and is SHG member
- Build backward and forward market linkages leading to establishment of farm linked enterprises

Major Achievement:

Parameter	Unit	Progress (2018-19)	inProgress (Cumulative)
Livelihood Support Programme			
Goat Rearing Unit	Nos.	160	436
Dairy promotion unit	Nos.	220	502
Milk collection Centre	Nos.	01	05
Individual -Entrepreneurship	Nos.	1856	2132
RESETI Training Nos. of training/ trainee	Nos.	02/50	03/79



Chapter - VI Convergence with Government Program through NGO Network

Networking approach:

In order to disseminate Dilasa's successful models in larger area for effective implementation as well as enhancing capacity of small NGO's Dilasa works in partnership with 152 organizations from Vidarbha and Marathwada region.

Dilasa Network:

Dilasa has implemented various developmental initiatives in collaboration of small NGO that enlisted as under:

- Dilasa formed Jansathi Dushkal Nivaran Manch comprising 152 grass root organization to escalating MGNREGA work in an around 845 villages of Maharashtra during 2016-2018. Through this Network, Dilasa mobilized a fund of an around Rs.123 Crore.
- Dilasa play a lead organization role in implementing Dam de-siltation programme under Gall Mukta Dharan and Gaal Yukta Shivar scheme with Maharashtra Irrigation Department and grass root NGO in Wardha, Yavatmal, Chandrapur and Nanded. Through this initiative, Dilasa has silted out 12.62 lakhs Cu Meter Dam silt in association of 72 grass root NGO
- Under Axis Bank Foundation and SDTT, Dilasa executed SMC work through the network mode and around 252 Phad scheme as well as 7500 SHG has been formed under this initiative



Chapter - VII Financial Overview

Funds mobilized and utilized

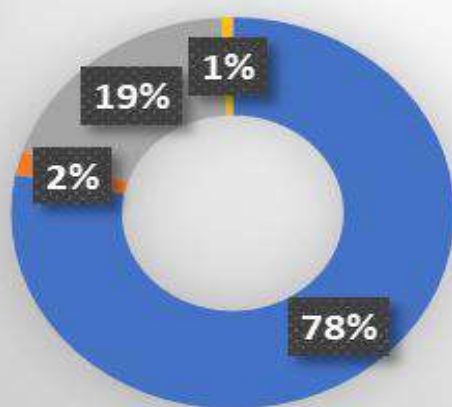
Funds mobilized: (Amount in Lakhs)

S No.	Source of Fund	Rupees
1	From Grants	1304.31
2	From Local Donors	35.49
3	From Foreign Funding source	12.11
4	Other Income	18.74
	Total	1370.65

Funds utilized: (Amount in Lakhs)

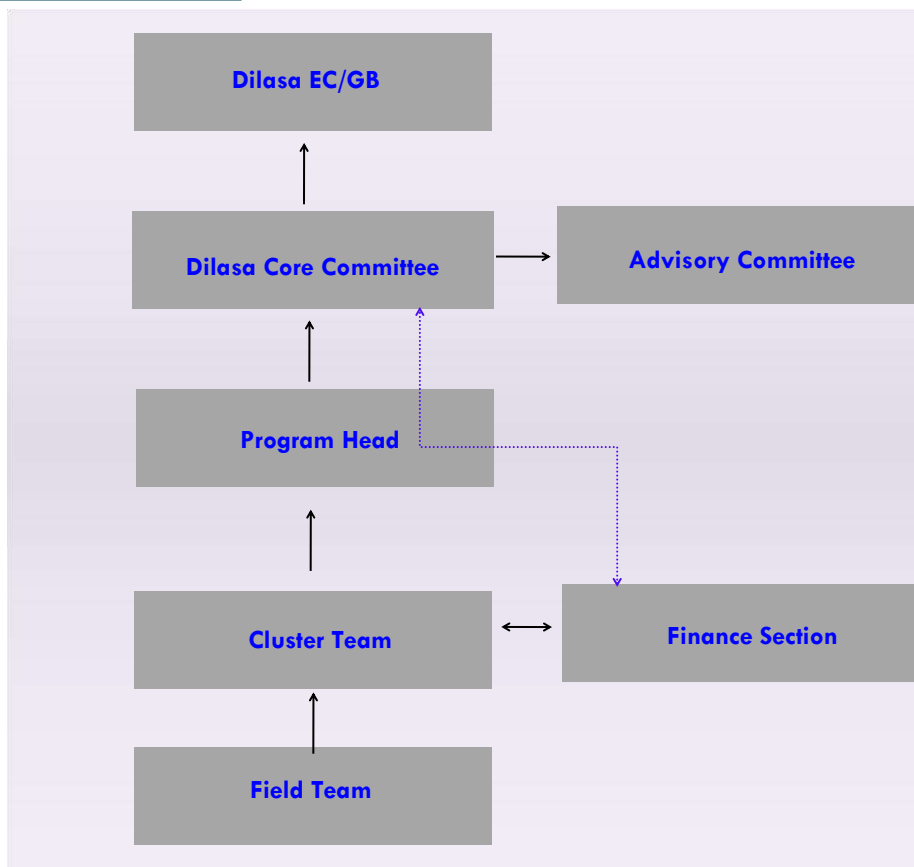
S No.	Area of Expenditure	Rupees
1	Agriculture, Water, Soil and Livelihood Development	758.83
2	Other social activities	18.80
3	Digitization of villages	185.17
4	Drought Relief Activities	8.16
	Total	970.96

Funds utilized



- Agriculture, Water, Soil and Livelihood Development
- Other social activities
- Digitalization of villages
- Drought Relief Activities

Organization Structure :



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