



Farmer Field
School



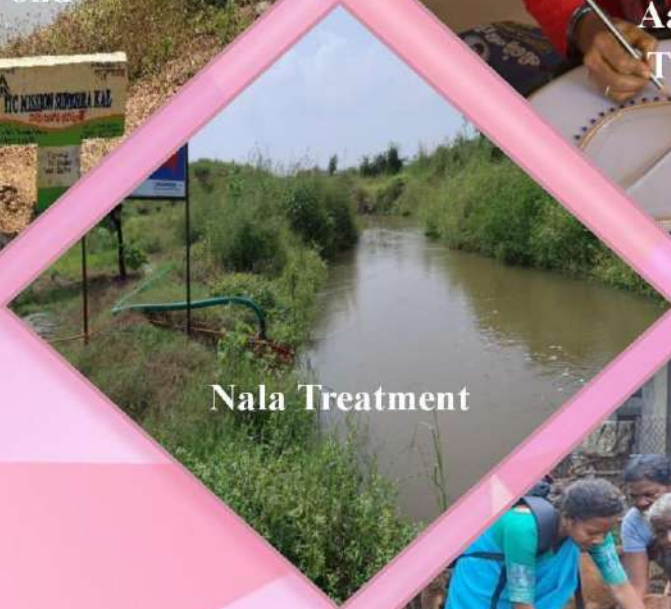
DSR & AWD in
Paddy



Farm Pond



Aari Skill
Training



Nala Treatment



Pashu Sakhi -
CBPV

ANNUAL REPORT

2025-2026

Table of Contents

Preface	1
Natural Resource Management.....	2
Major Interventions and Achievements:	2
Case Study	3
Success Story	5
Photo Gallery	7
Livelihood Development.....	8
Case Story	9
Key Achievements:	10
Case Story	11
Case Story	13
Case Story	14
Photo Gallery	15
Health and Hygiene	16
Key Achievements:	16
Photo Gallery	18
Education.....	19
Key Highlights:	19
Case Study	21
Photo Gallery	23
Capacity Building	24
Capacity Building Highlights:	24
Photo Gallery	29
Donors / Partners	30
Consolidated Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31 st March, 2026	31
Acronyms.....	31
Governing Body Members	32
Our Senior Team.....	33

Preface

The year 2025–26 marked a period of significant progress for MYRADA in advancing livelihood development and natural resource management across the project locations in South India. With the generous support of our donor partners, MYRADA implemented diverse projects that strengthened rural communities and enhanced climate resilience.

Our **livestock development initiatives** in Raichur, Gadag, and Koppal districts of Karnataka improved animal health and productivity through artificial insemination, fodder cultivation, and climate-resilient housing for cattle, directly benefitting thousands of rural families. In parallel, **supply-side and demand-side water management projects** were carried out in Gulbarga, Ballari, and Kolar districts of Karnataka; Medak and Bhadradi Kothakudem in Telangana; and Prakasam, Nellore, Alluri Sitharama Raju, and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh. These interventions rejuvenated tanks, expanded micro-irrigation, and promoted sustainable farming practices, ensuring water security for agriculture and households.

In Tamil Nadu, projects in **Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, and Erode districts** focused on women's empowerment and entrepreneurship, supporting self-help groups, microenterprises, and skill development programs that strengthened economic independence and social equity. Collectively, these initiatives were made possible through donor contributions amounting to substantial funding during the year, channelled towards livelihood development and natural resource management.

The impacts of these interventions are visible in improved agricultural productivity, enhanced livestock health, strengthened community institutions, and empowered women entrepreneurs. Together, they reflect MYRADA's commitment to building resilient rural communities and sustainable ecosystems in rural areas.

Arvind G Risbud
Executive Director

S.S. Meenakshisundaram
Chairman

Natural Resource Management

Many parts of India continue to face severe climate stress year after year, marked by extreme heatwaves, erratic monsoons, and recurrent forest fires that disrupt ecosystems and rural livelihoods. Rising temperatures, deficient rainfall, and shrinking water reserves have placed immense pressure on agriculture, forest ecosystems, and community health, while economic vulnerability has deepened in semi-arid regions.

In this context, MYRADA has played a proactive role by implementing a wide range of Natural Resource Management interventions across southern states. Its efforts have focused on restoring water resources through watershed development and rejuvenation of community ponds, controlling soil and water erosion through bunding and afforestation, and promoting sustainable farming practices to optimise crop yields under erratic rainfall.

Major Interventions and Achievements:

During 2025–2026, MYRADA implemented a large water security programme covering over 11,581 hectares. Key interventions included the construction of 394 farm ponds, renovation and desiltation of 34 percolation tanks, 21 check dams, and 22 sunken ponds. Traditional water bodies were also rejuvenated through 228 borewell recharge pits, 45 open-well recharge pits, 7 kalyanis, and 3 cattle ponds.

Extensive nala treatment works covering 27,390 m³ were undertaken to reduce soil erosion and enhance groundwater recharge. Soil and moisture conservation measures included trench-cum-bund works, 4,631 m³ of pebble and boulder bunds, and earthen bunding across 750 hectares.

Beyond water security, MYRADA's interventions also promoted **ecological resilience** through biodiversity plots and **Miyawaki plantations** in 5 ha, contributing to carbon sequestration and habitat restoration.

MIYAWAKI PLANTATION is a unique afforestation method pioneered by Japanese Botanist Dr. Akira Miyawaki. It involves planting dozens of native plant species densely together (3 to 5 saplings per square meter) to rapidly create self-sustaining, multi-layered urban forests that grow ten times faster and are thirty times denser than conventional plantations.

“From Neglect to Renewal: Hindiganala Village Kalyani Restored as a Model for Karnataka”

A Model for Heritage, Water Conservation, and Community Revival in Karnataka



A historic milestone was celebrated in Hindiganala village, Nandagudi Panchayat, Hoskote Taluk, Bengaluru Rural District, Karnataka, as the ancient Kalyani—abandoned for over 100 years—was fully restored and reopened to the public. The rejuvenation was carried out under the Jala Samrudhi Programme of Ashraya Hastha Trust (AHT), and implemented with the active participation from local communities.

The project also received recognition and support from the Government of Karnataka’s Muzrai Department, underscoring the Kalyani’s cultural, spiritual, and ecological importance. Once unsafe and heavily silted, the stepped tank had deteriorated into a neglected and hazardous site. Through **desilting, structural strengthening, and community-led restoration**, the Kalyani has been revived to its original architectural form, emerging as a model of heritage-driven water conservation in Karnataka.

Today, the restored Kalyani holds **3.1 million litres of water**, significantly enhancing groundwater recharge and reviving multiple borewells across neighbouring villages. This strengthens rural livelihoods, and restores biodiversity by creating a natural habitat for birds, aquatic species, and native flora.

The inaugural ceremony drew more than **5,000 people**, who witnessed a traditional **Deepotsava** that lit up the tank, rekindling cultural and spiritual traditions lost over generations. Elders recalled how their ancestors once relied on the Kalyani for daily needs, reaffirming its role as a centre of community identity and heritage.

With the local community now committed to its upkeep, the Hindiganala Kalyani stands as a **replicable model of heritage revival, ecological restoration, and sustainable development**—a beacon for Karnataka and beyond.

Link for the video:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wcJutbSJ0jFKhZkNoPJ6qZm1YASAczW7/view?usp=sharing&t=8.286>



Ecological restoration efforts were further strengthened in the working region through the plantation of 4.5 lakh saplings (agroforestry and horticulture promotion), contributing to long-term environmental sustainability.

MYRADA has been promoting Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices since 2021 to help farmers adapt to climate change while enhancing productivity. In Bhadrachalam and Medak districts in Telangana, where challenges such as water scarcity, irregular rainfall, rising cultivation costs, and declining soil health persist, the project introduced sustainable methods including Direct Seeded Rice (2,607 farmers), Alternate Wetting and Drying (1,076 farmers), Integrated Pest and Nutrient Management (764 farmers), and intercropping systems (404 farmers). Over the past five years, Farmer Field Schools and demonstration plots have strengthened farmer knowledge and encouraged adoption of climate-resilient technologies. These interventions have reduced water use, lowered cultivation costs, improved soil health, increased crop yields, and enhanced farmer incomes,

contributing to more sustainable and resilient farming systems.

These interventions created substantial water storage and enhanced irrigation potential. The construction of check dams, farm ponds, and tank renovations generated over 183 million litres of rainwater storage capacity, supporting irrigation across 380 hectares of farmland and benefiting approximately 7,500 farmers.

Borewell recharge pits and open-well desiltation raised groundwater levels by 5–7 feet, improving borewell yield and irrigation reliability. Soil fertility was strengthened through application of 30734 tractor loads of silt removed from renovation of community percolation tanks. A total of 298 hectares dryland was enriched, directly benefiting 400 farmers. Soil fertility enhancement measures and vermicompost initiatives along with micro-irrigation pilots improved water-use efficiency, while horticulture diversification strengthened livelihood options.

Success Story:

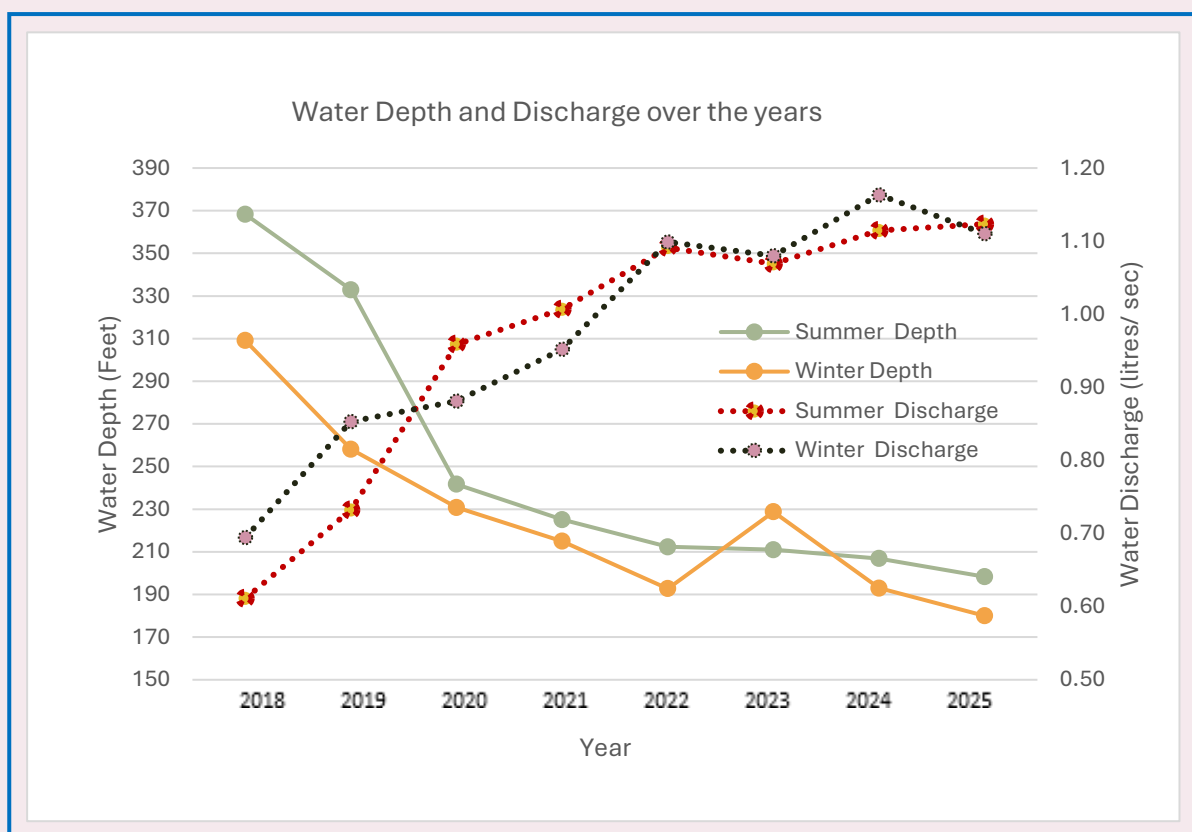
“Strengthening Groundwater and Farming Resilience in Kolar”

During 2025–26, the ITC–MYRADA *Mission Sunehra Kal* program brought significant change to nine villages in Malur and Hosakote taluks of Bangalore Rural District, Karnataka. Through a set of integrated Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) interventions—such as tank desiltation, application of nutrient-rich silt to farmlands, and promotion of organic and sustainable farming practices—the project directly addressed the twin challenges of water scarcity and soil degradation. To measure impact, groundwater depth and discharge were monitored across 34 borewells during monsoon, winter, and summer seasons. The results were striking: average water depth improved from 280–300 feet to 220–240 feet, while borewell discharge increased from 0.5–1 inch to 1.5–2 inches. These improvements demonstrated enhanced infiltration, aquifer recharge, and more stable water availability even during lean seasons.

The benefits extended beyond water security. Farmers reported improved soil fertility and structure due to the application of tank silt and organic inputs, which in turn boosted crop productivity and reduced dependence on chemical fertilizers. Cotton and other crops showed healthier growth, while irrigation potential became more reliable. The consistent rise in groundwater levels across seasons highlighted the effectiveness of combining traditional water harvesting with sustainable farming practices. By integrating tank desiltation, soil enrichment, and organic farming, the Kolar project not only restored groundwater dynamics but also strengthened agricultural resilience, ensuring that farming communities could face climate variability with greater confidence and stability.

See the graph: 





Collectively, these interventions reduced vulnerability to climate stress, stabilized landscapes, and preserved fertile topsoil. Farmers reported 2–20% yield increases due to improved moisture retention and efficient irrigation, while natural farming practices and eco-friendly pest management lowered input costs and improved soil health.

Communities experienced improved water availability, enhanced soil fertility, and greater confidence to manage resources sustainably. The programme

strengthened rural livelihoods, diversified incomes through horticulture and crop diversification, and built resilience against drought and erratic rainfall. By investing heavily around 70% of the total budget of the year) in NRM, MYRADA has laid a strong foundation for scaling up decentralized water management, climate-smart agriculture, and community-led sustainability in the years ahead.

Photo Gallery



Miyawaki Plantation



Lake Renovation



Lake Renovation



Borewell Recharge Pit



Biochar Demo



Biochar Demo



Bio Char



Trench Cum Bund Construction

Livelihood Development

During 2025–26, MYRADA implemented a wide range of livelihood interventions designed to strengthen rural incomes, empower women and youth, and enhance resilience to climate variability. The programmes advanced agroforestry, horticulture plantations, livestock rearing, fish farming, intercropping systems, microenterprises, and skill development for SAG members. Farmers were supported with improved agricultural practices, water management, and institutional strengthening through SAGs, FPOs, and CMRCs—creating a holistic ecosystem for sustainable livelihoods.

As part of its core livelihood portfolio, MYRADA also rolled out four flagship projects during the year:

- SEED Livelihood Programme** (one-year project): A central sector initiative launched by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India (GOI) in Ramanathapuram and Erode districts of Tamil Nadu. The programme focused on De-notified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Tribes through Self Help Group (SHG) formation, financial inclusion, and skill development. A total of 1,027 women from De-notified communities, including Maravar, Boyars, Thottia Naicker, Valayar, and Vettuva Gounder have benefitted under the SEED Livelihood Programme.
2. **UDGAM Project** (Unifying Development and Growth for Dignified Livelihoods of Marginalized OBC Communities): Initiated in Mallian Kuppam, Arani Block, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, with support from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India (GOI) through the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), and funded under the CSR initiative of AVNL. Co-implemented by MYRADA, the project focuses on strengthening five SHGs comprising 77 women members from Most Backward Classes (MBCs), promoting financial inclusion, collective action, and sustainable livelihood opportunities.
3. **Skill & Micro-Entrepreneurship Development Project (Anokha Dhaaga)**: Implemented in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts, funded by the Tata Power Community Development Trust. The project promotes micro-entrepreneurship through Self Help Affinity Groups (SAGs) and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), providing enterprise support and capacity building for sustainable income generation.

Anokha Dhaaga – “*Anokha*” means **unique**, strange or rare and “*Dhaaga*” translates to **thread, string, or yarn**. Together, *Anokha Dhaaga* signifies a **unique thread** – symbolizing the weaving of skills, livelihoods, and community strength. The name reflects the project’s vision of enabling micro-entrepreneurship through SHGs and FPOs, where each individual’s skill becomes a vital thread in the larger fabric of sustainable development and collective empowerment.

“A daily wage woman labourer turned Entrepreneur”

Ms. Kannagi, aged 35, resides in Melakidaram village, Kadaladi Block, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu. She is a member of the Vadamalli Self Help Group (SHG) under the SEED Livelihood Programme of the Development and Welfare Board for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities (DWBDNC), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJ&E), Government of India. The programme is implemented by the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) in Ramanathapuram and Erode Districts, Tamil Nadu, with MYRADA as the co-implementing NGO partner.

Kannagi, a widow belonging to the Denotified Community (Maravar caste), lost her husband 13 years ago. She lives independently in Melakidaram village with her two children—a daughter in 10th grade and a son in 7th grade—both studying at the local Government Primary School.

To support her family, Kannagi worked as a daily wage laborer under the MGNREGA 100-day employment scheme. However, she could only secure about two weeks of work per month, earning ₹290 per day. Without a house of her own, she resides with her parents, sharing the space with her elder sister's family, who is also separated from her husband.

Due to her limited income and the growing expenses of her children's



education, Kannagi aspired to start a petty shop in her village. Recognizing her financial challenges and entrepreneurial spirit, her mother supported her by borrowing ₹60,000 from a local moneylender at 2% per month interest and offering a small space in front of her house for the shop.

Kannagi has been running her petty shop for the past two years, earning approximately ₹500 per day. To expand her business, she planned to sell milk, curd, buttermilk, and other soft drinks. She approached her SHG for support to purchase a refrigerator. Considering the viability of her proposal, she was sanctioned ₹25,000 from the revolving fund of the SEED Livelihood Programme. With the new refrigerator, Kannagi has successfully added beverages to her shop's offerings, enhancing both her income and customer base.

Kannagi expressed her heartfelt gratitude to NSFDC, DWBDNC, and MYRADA for implementing the SEED Livelihood Programme in her village and enabling her journey toward economic self-reliance.



A total of 2,208 Self-Help Group (SHG) women were oriented and trained under the *Anokha Dhaaga – Skill and Micro Enterprise Development Project*. The training covered both farm and off-farm microenterprise skill development, including value chain analysis, business plan preparation, book-keeping, life skills, and digital marketing. In addition, exposure visits

were organized to successful SHG-run microenterprises, enabling participants to learn from practical models. These initiatives were implemented with the support of Myrada–KVK, Erode Project, resulting in enhanced entrepreneurial capacity, improved confidence, and strengthened livelihood opportunities for rural women.

4. Livestock Development Project (Bharat Sanjeevini – Karnataka Programme): Implemented across Raichur, Koppal, and Gadag districts. The initiative transforms livestock rearing into a sustainable and profitable livelihood for small, marginal farmers, and landless families. It strengthens animal husbandry practices, enhances productivity, and builds resilience to improve rural incomes and well-being.

Key Achievements:

- **Community Institutions & Financial Inclusion:**

A total of 5,200 SAGs with 82,000 members benefitted from ₹112 crore in credit extended by Sanghamithra MFI to 15,734 members, accessed ₹4.90 crore in bank credit through 740 SAGs, mobilized around ₹1.58 crore in savings, and received ₹0.375 crores in revolving funds across 270 SAGs.

- **Livelihood & Enterprise Development:**

A total of 124 farm and non-farm microenterprises were established and operationalized, including flour mills, oil expellers, goat and milch animal rearing, sanitary napkin production units, and tailoring businesses etc. In addition, 300 women benefitted from Goat Bank support, 269 farmers received farm equipment, and 426 women were trained in equipment

handling, thereby strengthening rural entrepreneurship and enhancing livelihood options.

- **Livestock Development & Animal Health:**

During 2025–26, MYRADA achieved significant progress in livestock development and healthcare implemented in 1892 villages in 455 mandals and 21 taluks in Raichur, Gadag, and Koppal districts, Karnataka.

A total of 155,631 artificial inseminations were carried out, while 927 climate-resilient cattle sheds were constructed through MGNREGA, mobilising ₹5.31 crore directly to farming families. These interventions safeguarded animals against extreme weather and disease, resulting in improved milk yield, reproductive efficiency, and overall livestock health.

"Empowering Rural Women through the "Pasu Sakhi" Programme" Bhadrachalam District, Telangana



Ms. Soyam Soundarya, a homemaker, manages her household with a modest monthly income of about ₹10,000 earned through daily wage labour. However, this income was insufficient to meet the family's needs, compelling her to explore alternative livelihood opportunities.

Intervention:

She participated in the Financial Literacy Training Programme conducted by MYRADA Bhadrachalam Project, where she was introduced to the Pasu Sakhi initiative—a community-based livestock service model designed to empower rural women. Motivated by the potential to earn and serve her community, she enrolled and received training in vaccination, deworming, basic treatment of goats and sheep, and feed management.

Transformation:

Armed with new skills, Ms. Soundarya began offering livestock health services in her village. Farmers quickly recognized her reliability and accessibility, preferring her support over waiting for external veterinary services. She now earns approximately 4,000 per month, supplementing her family's income and reducing dependence on daily wage work.

Impact:

Economic Empowerment: Increased monthly income by 4,000.

Community Service: Provides timely vaccination, deworming, basic treatment, and feed guidance.

Social Recognition: Trusted by villagers as a reliable Pasu Sakhi, improving animal health outcomes locally.



In addition, livestock support such as goat, cow and poultry birds rearing was extended to 470 beneficiaries and 15 fishery units through farm ponds construction.

Pashu Sakhi Livestock Services:

Fifty rural women were trained as “Pashu Sakhis” under a community-based livestock management program that empowers them to serve as para-veterinarians and village-level entrepreneurs. The training built practical skills in first aid, vaccination, and livestock nutrition, enabling them to provide doorstep healthcare and advisory services for goats, poultry, and cattle. Through this initiative, local farmers benefited from improved livestock health and productivity, while each Pashu Sakhi earns a monthly income of ₹2,500–₹4,000 within her community.

“Strengthening Dairy Ecosystems through Fodder Banks”:

A sustainable dairy ecosystem depends on a strong nutritional foundation. We have made efforts and tackled the challenge of fodder scarcity by promoting high-protein green fodder cultivation in Raichur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Gadag and Koppal districts, Karnataka. Through the innovative “Half-Acre Model,” 4,340 farmers dedicated 2,170 acres of farmland to multi-cut fodder crops, creating decentralized fodder banks promoting high-protein green fodder cultivation in Raichur, Bidar, Gadag and Koppal districts, Karnataka.

Implemented in partnership with the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, the initiative distributed premium seed varieties- **COFS-31** and **COFS-4** to the farmers, ensuring both high biomass yield and superior nutritional quality.

Under the PCP Telangana, MYRADA facilitated the adoption of the “REEL Regen Standard” among cotton producers in Mahabubabad and Warangal Districts, promoting regenerative practices in soil health, biodiversity, water management, and climate resilience. The programme engaged 9100 farmers across 150 villages, covering 17,740 acres of cotton with an expected output of 15458 MT.

Community institutions such as 5200 SAGs and 83 CMRCs (SAG Federations) across Raichur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Kolar, Ballari and Chitradurga districts in Karnataka, and Krishnagiri, Ramanathapuram, and Erode districts in Tamil Nadu were strengthened, fostering social cohesion, financial literacy, and collective bargaining power. Women in SAGs emerged as key agents of change, gaining financial autonomy and leadership roles.

By integrating agriculture, livestock, fisheries, renewable energy, and enterprise promotion, MYRADA has created a holistic model of rural resilience and inclusive growth across its project areas.

Case Story

“Blossoming Success Through Micronutrient Intervention”

Mohan Kumar, a 33-year-old farmer from Nagondapalli village in Hosur Block, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu has been cultivating the Marable variety of roses for several years. Despite his dedication, he faced challenges due to soil nutrient imbalance, which led to reduced plant vigor, stagnant yields, and declining flower quality. Recognizing the need for change, he adopted a micronutrient intervention on 0.5 acres of his rose field under the guidance of the HRDP project team. Three rounds of recommended micronutrient fertigation were carried out, with close monitoring of plant growth, bud formation, and yield.

The results were remarkable. Before the intervention, Mohan

harvested 700 kg of roses over 45 days from the plot. After applying micronutrients, his yield rose to 980 kg, an increase of 280 kg. The plants showed improved health, more buds, uniform flowering, and enhanced flower size and quality. This not only boosted his income but also gave him greater confidence in sustainable farming practices. Encouraged by the success, Mohan expanded the intervention to 2 acres, and his achievements have motivated neighbouring farmers to adopt micronutrient-based farming as well. His story demonstrates how targeted soil nutrition management can transform crop performance, stabilize farmer incomes, and inspire community-wide adoption of improved practices.



“Saving Water, Cutting Costs, and Boosting Income: Shakuntala’s Journey with Chia Cultivation”

I am Shakuntala, a 58-year-old farmer from Borampalli village in Humnabad block of Bidar district. I own 4 acres of agricultural land and live with my family of six members, including my son, daughter-in-law, and three grandchildren.

For many years, I cultivated sugarcane on all 4 acres. On average, I harvested 15–20 tons per acre, totalling nearly 80 tons. At ₹2,500 per ton, my gross income was about ₹2,00,000. But with high input costs of ₹60,000–70,000 for labour, fertilizers, and pesticides, my net profit was only ₹1,30,000 annually. Water scarcity and rising expenses made farming increasingly difficult, and I struggled to meet household needs and my grandchildren’s education expenses.



At this time, the MYRADA team under the HDFC Bank HRDP project introduced chia cultivation as a profitable, water-efficient alternative. With training, awareness programs, and 4 kg of quality chia seeds, I decided to cultivate chia on 1 acre during the Rabi season, while continuing sugarcane on 3 acres.

By following recommended practices—line sowing, organic manure, and minimal irrigation—I discovered that chia required far less water and inputs than sugarcane. In just 3–4 months, I harvested 6 quintals of chia from 1 acre. At ₹16,000 per quintal, my gross income was ₹96,000. With expenses of only ₹5,000, my net profit was ₹91,000 from that single acre.

In comparison, sugarcane on 3 acres continued to demand high costs and yielded lower profits. Earlier, cultivating sugarcane on all 4 acres gave me ₹1,30,000 net profit. Now, with just 1 acre of chia, I earned ₹91,000—showing clearly that chia is more profitable, water-saving, and cost-effective. Encouraged by this success, I plan to expand chia cultivation to all 4 acres in the next season.

I am deeply thankful to MYRADA and HDFC Bank for their training, seeds, and guidance. Chia cultivation has reduced my financial stress, saved water, and given me hope for a sustainable and secure future.



Photo Gallery



Health and Hygiene

MYRADA's integrated health and hygiene concerns across its diverse project locations, embedding them within broader developmental initiatives is a step towards holistic rural development.

At the household level, families were supported with improved cook stoves, solar lanterns, and kitchen gardens, while livestock health was strengthened through animal health camps, artificial insemination services, fodder security measures, and the construction of climate smart cattle sheds. Water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions included rainwater harvesting structures in schools, rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, restoration of cattle ponds, and soil and water testing to promote food safety. Community empowerment was advanced through women-led initiatives such as the *Pashu Sakhi* skill development programme, nutrition awareness campaigns, and SMART Schools that reinforced hygiene practices.

In addition, general health camps, awareness drives, and the repair and upgrading of sanitation facilities in schools and Anganwadi centres extended direct support to thousands of children and families. Together, these interventions reflect MYRADA's commitment to linking health and hygiene with livelihoods, education, and community resilience, thereby fostering healthier, self-reliant rural societies.

MYRADA extended direct support to 100 families, 26 Schools and 25 Anganwadi centres across its project regions through a series of health and hygiene interventions as given below.

Key Achievements:

- **Renewable Energy & Technology Access:**

A total of **100 solar lanterns and cook stoves** were distributed to rural families in Holagunda and Maredumilli villages of Kurnool and ASR districts, Andhra Pradesh, thereby enhancing clean energy access and improving household living conditions. In addition, 465 households were supported to establish kitchen gardens, along with backyard nutrition gardens in 13 government schools and 7

Anganwadi Centres. These initiatives have not only enhanced dietary diversity but also contributed significantly to improved household nutrition security.

- **Livestock Health & Hygiene**

A total of 87 animal health camps were organized, covering around 24,000 livestock. These interventions have resulted in better breed quality, higher

milk yield, reduced disease incidence, and improved fodder security.

A total of **49 solar street lights** were installed across five villages, in Kadaladi block, Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu creating safer and more vibrant community spaces. These installations have significantly enhanced safety and security, particularly empowering women, children, and the elderly to move freely and securely after dark.

Rainwater harvesting systems were installed in 13 government schools, while seven percolation tanks and three cattle ponds were rejuvenated, benefitting nearly 800 households. **School Hygiene Corners:** Two hygiene corners were established in Government High Schools at Mangalam and Pillaiyarkuppam villages in Villianur and Bahour Taluks

of Puducherry (UT). These corners provide students with essential hygiene materials and serve as practical resources to reinforce daily cleanliness habits.



By acting as visible reminders within the school environment, they encourage sustained hygiene practices among children, fostering healthier routines and promoting a culture of cleanliness in the learning space.

Health Centre Upgradation under the Holistic Rural Development Programme (HRDP):

Two health centres have been upgraded in Afzalapur and Humnabad villages, located in the Kalaburagi and Bidar districts, Karnataka, creating safe and hygienic spaces. These centres now serve as reliable points of primary healthcare for over 3,000 residents, with special emphasis on maternal and child health services such as antenatal care, immunization, and nutrition counselling.



Photo Gallery



Education

MYRADA implemented a wide range of education-focused interventions across Gulbarga, Kolar, Raichur, Erode, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Villupuram, and Puducherry districts. The focus was on strengthening school infrastructure, promoting SMART classrooms, supporting Anganwadi centres, introducing rainwater harvesting systems, and linking education with health, sanitation, and environmental sustainability. These initiatives aimed to create holistic learning environments that improved access to quality education and instilled awareness about hygiene, nutrition, and conservation.

Key Highlights:

Under the Holistic Rural Development Project (HRDP) implemented by MYRADA, the SMART School Initiative transformed 8 Government High and Higher Primary Schools in Afzalapur Block, Kalaburagi District, directly benefiting 2,342 students. The intervention addressed critical gaps in infrastructure and learning resources by establishing SMART classrooms with interactive digital panels, strengthening science laboratories with 784 curriculum-aligned materials, enriching libraries with 6,176 books, and providing sports kits to promote holistic development. Additionally, schools were equipped with new furniture, improved sanitation facilities, safe drinking water systems, and campus enhancements such as painting and ground development, creating a more engaging and child-friendly learning environment.

The impact of these interventions has been substantial, resulting in improved student engagement, stronger conceptual clarity, enhanced digital literacy, and better exam preparedness. By integrating digital

learning, practical science education, reading promotion, sports, and safe facilities, the initiative has established a comprehensive and sustainable model of rural school transformation, ensuring long-term educational access and quality for children in resource-constrained regions.

- **Anganwadi Centres:** A total of 31 centres were upgraded with renovation works such as painting, provision of sitting chairs, and installation of children's play materials. These improvements have supported 1,200 children by creating better facilities for early childhood education, ensuring a more engaging, safe, and child-friendly environment that fosters learning and development.
- **Rainwater Harvesting:** A total of 14 rainwater harvesting structures were built in government schools located in rural areas. These facilities are being effectively utilized for gardening, handwashing, and other general school purposes, ensuring better

water management, promoting hygiene practices among students, and supporting sustainable use of natural resources within the school environment, apart from educating the school children.

- **Nutrition Gardens:** Promoted in schools and Anganwadi centres, providing fresh vegetables and linking education with nutrition.
- **School Sanitation Facilities:** A total of 18 school toilets were repaired and 3 new toilets were constructed for Anganwadi Centres. These improvements have enhanced sanitation infrastructure, ensuring better hygiene, safety, and access to clean facilities for children, thereby supporting their overall health and early childhood development.
- **Life Skills Education for Rural School Children:** For over a decade, MYRADA has continuously implemented **Life Skills Education** programs for school children in rural areas, with a strong focus in **Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu, and Puducherry (UT)**. This long-term initiative has been widely appreciated by both communities and donors, and its proven impact has led to its inclusion as a key component under various integrated project approaches. During the

reporting year, the program was expanded across project locations, reaching government school children through structured activities that build confidence, resilience, and practical skills beyond the regular curriculum.

In 2025–26, **46 Children’s Groups (CGs)** were formed in **16 villages**, engaging **760 children**, with a special emphasis on girls studying in grades 6–10. These groups provided a platform for peer learning, leadership development, and personal growth. Alongside core life skills modules, this year introduced **Silambam training**, a traditional martial art of Tamil Nadu, which not only promoted physical fitness and discipline but also instilled cultural pride and self-defence skills among students. The integration of life skills with academic learning has strengthened children’s ability to make informed decisions, manage challenges, and aspire for higher education and career opportunities. This sustained effort stands out as one of MYRADA’s major achievements in the **Educational Domain**, reflecting its commitment to holistic child development and community empowerment.



Case Study

“Transforming Rural Education through the Parivartan SMART School Initiative”

“Our School Has Changed, and So Have We”

The HRDP’s SMART School Initiative of MYRADA has brought remarkable change to rural schools in **Bharamadagi, Neeloor, and Karbhosga villages**, turning them into centers of joyful learning, practical exploration, and safe environments for children.

In Bharamadagi, the introduction of SMART classrooms, science kits, a new library, and improved infrastructure has transformed the school environment. Digital lessons and practical experiments have made learning more engaging, while better furniture, sanitation, and safe drinking water have created a healthier and more welcoming space. These changes have boosted student confidence, encouraged regular attendance, and reassured parents about their children’s education and well-being, reflecting a holistic improvement in teaching, learning, and school facilities.

Facilities Introduced:

- **Science Kits & Materials;** Hands-on experiments (Bharamadagi, Neeloor).
- **Libraries;** Storybooks and reference materials (Bharamadagi, Karbhosga).
- **Improved Infrastructure;** Clean, colourful classrooms and better furniture (Neeloor, Karbhosga).
- **Water & Sanitation Facilities;** Safe drinking water and hygienic toilets (Bharamadagi, Karbhosga).

The initiative has boosted **student confidence, teacher satisfaction, and parental trust**. Children are motivated to attend school regularly, engage actively in learning, and dream of a brighter future.



The Educational interventions significantly enhanced the quality of education and created safer, more engaging environments for children. SMART classrooms improved comprehension and digital literacy, while upgraded Anganwadi centres strengthened early childhood education. Rainwater harvesting systems and nutrition gardens linked education with health and environmental sustainability. Improved sanitation facilities reduced absenteeism, especially among girls, and promoted hygiene practices. Skill training for women empowered families economically, ensuring better support for children's schooling. Collectively, these interventions contributed to poverty reduction, gender empowerment, and long-term resilience in rural communities, aligning with MYRADA's mission of building strong, self-reliant institutions and inclusive rural growth.



Photo Gallery



Beautification of Anganwadi Centres



Furnitures to Anganwadi Centres



Play Materials Support



Renovated Anganwadi Centre



Renovated Anganwadi Centre



Safe Drinking Water Facility



Computer skills Training

Capacity Building

The year 2025–26 was pivotal in MYRADA’s mission to strengthen rural communities through capacity building interventions. Across Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT) and Telangana, communities faced persistent challenges such as climate variability, soil degradation, water scarcity, limited livelihood opportunities, and gaps in education and health infrastructure. MYRADA’s capacity building programmes addressed these realities by equipping farmers, women, youth, and local institutions with knowledge, skills, and resilience strategies to ensure sustainable rural development.

During the year, MYRADA conducted an extensive series of training programmes for farmers and farm women, focusing on soil health, organic farming, value addition, and livestock management. In addition, SAG members and youth were engaged through sessions on tailoring, beautician skills, bee-keeping, vermicomposting, and poultry rearing, equipping them with practical livelihood opportunities. Specialized programmes were also organized for extension functionaries, with emphasis on short-duration rice varieties, pest management, and entrepreneurship, thereby strengthening technical capacity and institutional support.

Capacity Building Highlights:

On-Farm Trials (OFT): Myrada-KVK, Erode project conducted **10 on-farm trials** across 32 farmers’ fields covering 26 hectares. These trials focused on varietal assessment (finger millet, paddy, tapioca, potato), integrated pest and disease management (cotton, onion), integrated nutrient management (paddy, tapioca), and feed/fodder management in livestock. Farmers gained practical exposure to improved crop varieties and sustainable management practices, leading to better yields and reduced pest/disease incidence.

Front Line Demonstrations (FLD): A total of **31 demonstrations** were conducted, covering 23 hectares and involving 58 farmers. These included integrated nutrient, pest, and crop management, farm mechanization (shredder, tree climber, turmeric harvester), livestock demonstrations (quail, cattle, poultry, fish), value addition (nutri-mix, traditional rice products), and nutrition gardens in 10 Anganwadi schools (benefiting 195 children). As a result, farmers adopted improved crop management techniques, mechanization reduced labour costs, and nutrition gardens promoted dietary diversity among

children. **Soil & Water Testing:** A total of **1191 soil samples** analysed for NPK, pH, EC, and organic carbon, with **950 farmers** receiving Soil Health Cards.

- **728 water samples** tested for quality, benefiting **612 farmers**.
- Myrada - KVK produced and supplied a substantial quantity of **bio-inputs and micronutrients** to strengthen soil health and crop nutrition management among cotton farmers. A total of **1471 kilograms of bio-inputs** including VAM, *Trichoderma viride*, *Pseudomonas*, and vermicompost were distributed to **577 farmers**, enabling them to adopt more sustainable soil fertility practices.

In addition, micronutrient formulations were produced and supplied at scale, with **7906 kilograms of Banana Special** reaching **1554 farmers** and **5628 kilograms of Vegetable Special** benefiting **1017 farmers** across the district.

- **Natural Farming Demonstrations:** Myrada-KVK conducted **3 demonstrations** on organic liquid manure production (Jeevamirtham, Panchagavya) and established a demo unit at the instructional farm. Farmers were introduced to low-cost, eco-friendly

inputs, reducing chemical dependency.

- **NFSM Cotton Project:** The NFSM Cotton Project is an initiative under the **National Food Security Mission** to enhance India's cotton yield and Extra-Long Staple (ELS) production under which Myrada - KVK carried out **56 demonstrations** covering 23.1 hectares (19.7 ha under High-Density Planting System – HDPS, and 3.4 ha under Extra Long Staple cotton). Farmers achieved yield improvements of up to **25%** compared to conventional spacing, with higher income per acre. Success stories highlighted marginal farmers gaining additional income of ₹38,430/acre through HDPS adoption.
- On the sustainable cotton production project being implemented in Warangal district, Telangana, capacity building trainings were conducted for the Training of Trainers (TOT) engaged over 120 participants. These sessions focused on regenerative farming principles, canopy management, irrigation techniques, pest management, and supply chain processes. The outcome was a strengthened cadre of trainers equipped to cascade knowledge to farmers, ensuring consistency in technical guidance and adoption of sustainable practices.

- **Use of Biochar in Agriculture:** To promote improved soil fertility, enhanced water retention, and climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration, Myrada organized bio-char preparation and application demonstrations for the cotton farmers. A total of 72 farmers were trained in the process. As a result, participants gained hands-on knowledge and confidence to adopt bio-char as a regenerative solution for long-term soil health and productivity.
- **Labour Trainings:** Two rounds of labour training were conducted, with 2250 participants in Nellikuduru and Thorrur Mandals, Mahabubabad district in Telangana. The focus was on safe cotton cultivation, harvesting, handling, and fair labour practices. Outcomes included improved worker safety, better handling of cotton, and strengthened farmer-labour relationships.
- **Awareness on Child Labour Elimination:** During the year, MYRADA observed that many school-going children up to 10th grade from cotton-producing families across 150 villages in **Warangal district (Nekkonda mandal)** and **Mahabubabad district (Thorrur and Nellikuduru mandals)** were engaged in cotton production activities, often as child labour.

Recognizing the seriousness of this issue, MYRADA initiated a focused awareness program across the project area, covering 51 schools and reaching nearly 2,700 children. The initiative aimed to discourage child labour and instead empower children through knowledge, confidence, and positive engagement.

The orientation sessions were conducted in the respective schools with active involvement of teachers and non-teaching staff, ensuring that the messages reached both students and the wider school community. Children were sensitized on child rights, environmental protection, and health and safety. This intervention not only created awareness about the risks of child labour but also fostered a supportive environment in schools, encouraging children to focus on education and personal growth while strengthening the role of schools as safe and nurturing spaces.

- **HRDD Trainings:** Human Rights and Development (HRDD) trainings was conducted for 6800 women cotton on human rights, child labour prevention, workplace safety, gender equality, and grievance redressal.

- **SHG & Women Empowerment:** Tailoring, baking, Aari designing, beautician, and bee-keeping trainings were provided to 250 de-notified communities under the SEED Livelihood Programme of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GOI, with toolkits provided for self and outside employment.
- **Extension Activities:** Myrada–KVK implemented a wide range of extension initiatives to strengthen farmer knowledge and adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices across Erode district, Tamil Nadu.

A total of 543 activities were organized, including field days, diagnostic visits, farmer–scientist interactions, awareness campaigns, seminars, and exhibitions, collectively reaching 57,117 farmers. These platforms provided opportunities for farmers to directly engage with experts, learn improved practices, and address field-level challenges.

- The **Farmer Field School (FFS) initiative** has been one of the major training methods consistently adopted by MYRADA to build the capacities of farmers. During 2025–26, FFS served as a central platform for practical, field-based learning where farmers could directly observe, experiment, and apply sustainable agricultural practices. A

total of **7500 farmers** were engaged, with FFS sessions accounting for the majority of participation.

These sessions emphasized precision water management using soil moisture indicators and micro-irrigation systems, nutrient optimization through fertigation with Venturi meters, and soil health enhancement through organic vermicompost.

The FFS approach ensured hands-on exposure, peer-to-peer learning, and immediate application of practices, collectively driving over **65% of the total land coverage** in Bhadrachalam, Kothakota and Medak districts, Telangana, Prakasam and Nellore districts, Andhra Pradesh and Kolar district, Karnataka, under improved agriculture activities. This consolidated effort has made FFS a cornerstone of MYRADA's extension strategy, empowering farmers with knowledge, skills, and confidence to adopt sustainable and climate-resilient farming practices.

- **Myrada–KVK Farm Science Centre** actively promoted advanced agricultural practices and technologies through a wide range of outreach initiatives. During the reporting period, the centre published 52 knowledge materials including research papers, articles, and booklets, ensuring farmers had access to updated technical information.

In addition, 59 mobile advisories were disseminated, reaching an impressive 532,314 farmers with timely guidance on crops, livestock, weather, and markets. To further strengthen farmer awareness, 4,000 copies of the quarterly newsletter were distributed across Erode district, providing practical insights and updates on innovations in agriculture. These combined efforts significantly enhanced knowledge transfer, enabling farmers to adopt improved practices and make informed decisions for better productivity and sustainability.

- **Farmers Capacity Building on Good Agriculture Practices:** A total of 82 training sessions were conducted across 11 Mandals in the districts of Prakasam, Nellore, Kurnool, and Alluri Seetharamaraju, Telangana. These capacity-building programs reached 1,786 beneficiaries, equipping them with essential knowledge and practical insights on diverse topics such as watershed development, CLDC training, training of government officials on commons, stakeholder workshops on CSV, farmer field schools, and natural farming practices.



Photo Gallery



On Field Training (OFT)



Farmer Field School



Farmers Training on GAP



Bakery Skill Training for De-notified Communities



EDP Training for SHGs



SHGs Capacity Building Training



Women Farmers Training on Cotton Production



Cotton workers / Labour Training

Donors / Partners

International Donors

- Drip by Drip e. V.
- Frank Water
- HOPE International Development Agency (HIDA)

Government Programs

- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- National Cooperative Development Corporation
- National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)

CSR / Foundations

- Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Jankalyan Trust
- Ashraya Hastha Trust
- Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Private Limited
- Bharat Financial Inclusion Limited
- CIPLA Foundation
- Ekonnect Knowledge Foundation
- Faively Transport Rail Technologies India Private Limited
- Fastenex Private Limited
- GE Oil & Gas Private Limited
- Grace Infrastructure Private Limited
- HDFC Bank Limited
- Hindustan Unilever Limited
- IndusInd Bank Limited
- International Travel House Limited
- ITC Limited
- Orkla India Limited
- Reckitt Benckiser (India) Private Limited
- SMFG India Credit Company Limited
- Tata Power Community Development Trust
- UltraTech Cement Limited
- Unistrong Engineers Private Limited
- Whirlpool of India Limited

Consolidated Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31st March, 2026

Expenditure	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	Income	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
	In Lakhs	In Lakhs		In Lakhs	In Lakhs
			<u>Grants</u>		
Livelihoods	645	636	External	95	140
Natural Resource Management / Watersheds	2786	2757	NABARD	118	117
Health and Sanitation	45	120	Government	344	342
Education	173	41	CSR	3486	3118
Institution Capacity Building	683	531	Contribution received	4	8
Purchase of Assets	21	162	Interest on Savings Bank Account	24	25
			Interest on Fixed Deposit	307	272
			Disposal of Assets	5	4
			Interest on IT refund	-	4
			Rent	2	4
			Sale of Land and Building	-	345
			Compensation from Govt., for Land	-	1
			Other Income	4	5
			Donation – Land (in kind)	-	11
<u>SURPLUS</u> Transferred to			<u>DEFICIT</u> Transferred to		
Donors Account	229	-	Donors Account	-	22
Corpus Fund Account	74	91			
Project Corpus Fund Account	2	-			
General Fund	-	80	General Fund	269	-
TOTAL	4658	4418	TOTAL	4658	4418

Acronyms

AVNL	:	Armoured Vehicles Nigam Limited
AWD	:	Alternate Wetting and Drying
CBPV	:	Community Based Para-Veterinarians
CLDC	:	Common Land Development Committee
CMRC	:	Community Managed Resource Centre
CSA	:	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSV	:	Climate Smart Village
DSR	:	Direct Seeded Rice
DWBDNC	:	Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Communities
FPO	:	Farmer Producer Organisation
HRDP	:	Holistic Rural Development Project
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
KVK	:	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
MGNREGA	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MT	:	Metric ton
MYRADA	:	Mysore Resettlement And Development Agency
NPK	:	Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K)
NRM	:	Natural Resource Management
NSFM	:	National Food Security Mission
PCP	:	Primark Cotton Project
pH	:	potential of Hydrogen
QR	:	Quick Response (QR Code)
SAG	:	Self Help Affinity Group
SEED	:	Scheme for Economic Empowerment of De-notified Communities
UT	:	Union Territory
VAM	:	Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza (bio fertiliser)

Governing Body Members

Shri. S.S. Meenakshisundarm, IAS (Retd.)	Chairperson
Shri. S.V. Ranganath, IAS (Retd.)	Vice Chairperson
Mr. Subraya Shankar Bhat	Treasurer
Shri. Aloysius P. Fernandez	Member Secretary
Shri. Arvind G Risbud, IAS (Retd.)	Member and Executive Director
Shri. T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, IAS (Retd.)	Member
Dr. Aditi Raja	Member
Dr. Latha Jagannathan	Member
Dr. Maya Olga Mascarendas	Member
Ex. Officio Member	Principal Secretary: Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Dept. of GoK.
Ex. Officio Member	Secretary to the Govt., Revenue Dept., GOK

Our Senior Team



Programme Officers – Head Office



Programme Officers - Field



Team Leaders / Project Managers





Project Monitoring Visits

MYRADA

**#2, Kempegowda Service Road,
Domlur Layout,
Bengaluru – 560 071.**

Tel: +91-80-25353166, 25352028

Email: myrada@myrada.org

Website: www.myrada.org