



Rooted in Communities



Growing Systems of Change





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Message from the President



The year 2025–26 was an important period of consolidation and progress for Chhattisgarh Agricon Samiti. Our work continued to focus on improving the quality of life of rural and tribal communities through sustainable livelihoods, ecological restoration, social inclusion, community wellbeing and stronger local institutions.

Across our programmes, CAS worked closely with farmers, women, young people, adolescents, community volunteers, Gram Panchayats, frontline workers and partner organisations. This collective effort helped strengthen local capacities and encouraged communities to take a more active role in addressing issues related to agriculture, water, education, health, mental wellbeing and social inclusion.

The year reaffirmed the importance of integrated rural development. Livelihoods cannot be separated from natural resources, health cannot be separated from safe water and nutrition, and social inclusion cannot be achieved without strengthening the voice and leadership of women and young people. CAS therefore continued to connect these areas through community-based, participatory and evidence-informed approaches

Our programmes expanded opportunities for climate-resilient agriculture, soil and water management, women's leadership, adolescent education, youth engagement and community mental health. At the same time, the organisation continued to strengthen partnerships with government institutions, technical agencies, funding partners and community-based platforms.

As CAS moves forward, our priority will be to deepen the quality and sustainability of our interventions. We will continue to invest in community leadership, institutional partnerships, programme evidence, accountability and learning. We will also work to ensure that the systems created through our programmes remain locally owned and capable of continuing beyond project periods.

I extend my appreciation to the communities who placed their trust in CAS, to our partners who supported our work, and to the members, staff and volunteers whose commitment made this progress possible.

We remain committed to building resilient, inclusive and self-reliant rural communities across Chhattisgarh.

Mr. Rajnish Awasthi
President, Chhattisgarh Agricon Samiti



Message from the Secretary

The year 2025–26 was a period of active programme implementation, institutional learning and consolidation for Chhattisgarh Agricon Samiti. During the year, CAS continued its work across rural and tribal geographies through programmes related to regenerative agriculture, landscape restoration, safe drinking water, community mental health, adolescent education, youth engagement and women's leadership.

Our agriculture and livelihood initiatives focused on climate-resilient farming, soil-health management, bio-inputs, water-efficient agriculture, micro-irrigation, plantation and community-led natural resource planning. The emphasis was on strengthening practical farming systems while linking them with local institutions, natural resource management and community ownership.

Women played a central role across several programmes. They contributed as facilitators, educators, caregivers, restoration leaders and community resource persons. Their participation in plantation management, education, health, mental wellbeing and community mobilisation demonstrated the value of creating visible and meaningful leadership roles for women.

Community mental health remained a major area of work. Through Aao Baat Karein and related programmes, CAS supported awareness, early identification, referral, follow-up and community-based support. Volunteers, teachers, frontline workers, caregivers and local institutions helped bring conversations on emotional wellbeing, stress and help-seeking into familiar community spaces.

Youth and volunteers were equally important to programme delivery. They supported awareness, mobilisation, peer engagement, event management, digital communication and technical activities. Their involvement showed that young people contribute most effectively when they are given clear responsibilities, practical skills, mentoring and recognition.

I would like to acknowledge the contribution of the entire CAS team. Our programme leads, district and block teams, field coordinators, community mobilisers, technical staff, monitoring and evaluation colleagues, finance team, administrative staff, volunteers and community resource persons worked consistently across diverse and often challenging locations.

I also thank the Executive Committee and Governing Board for their guidance and oversight. We are grateful to our development partners, technical institutions, government departments, Gram Panchayats, schools and community organisations for their cooperation and support.

Most importantly, I thank the farmers, women, young people, adolescents, caregivers, volunteers and community leaders who participated in and shaped our programmes. Their experience, feedback and ownership remain central to the way CAS works.

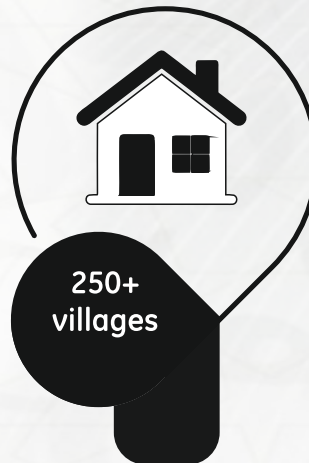
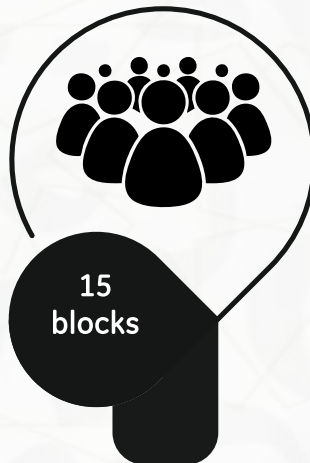
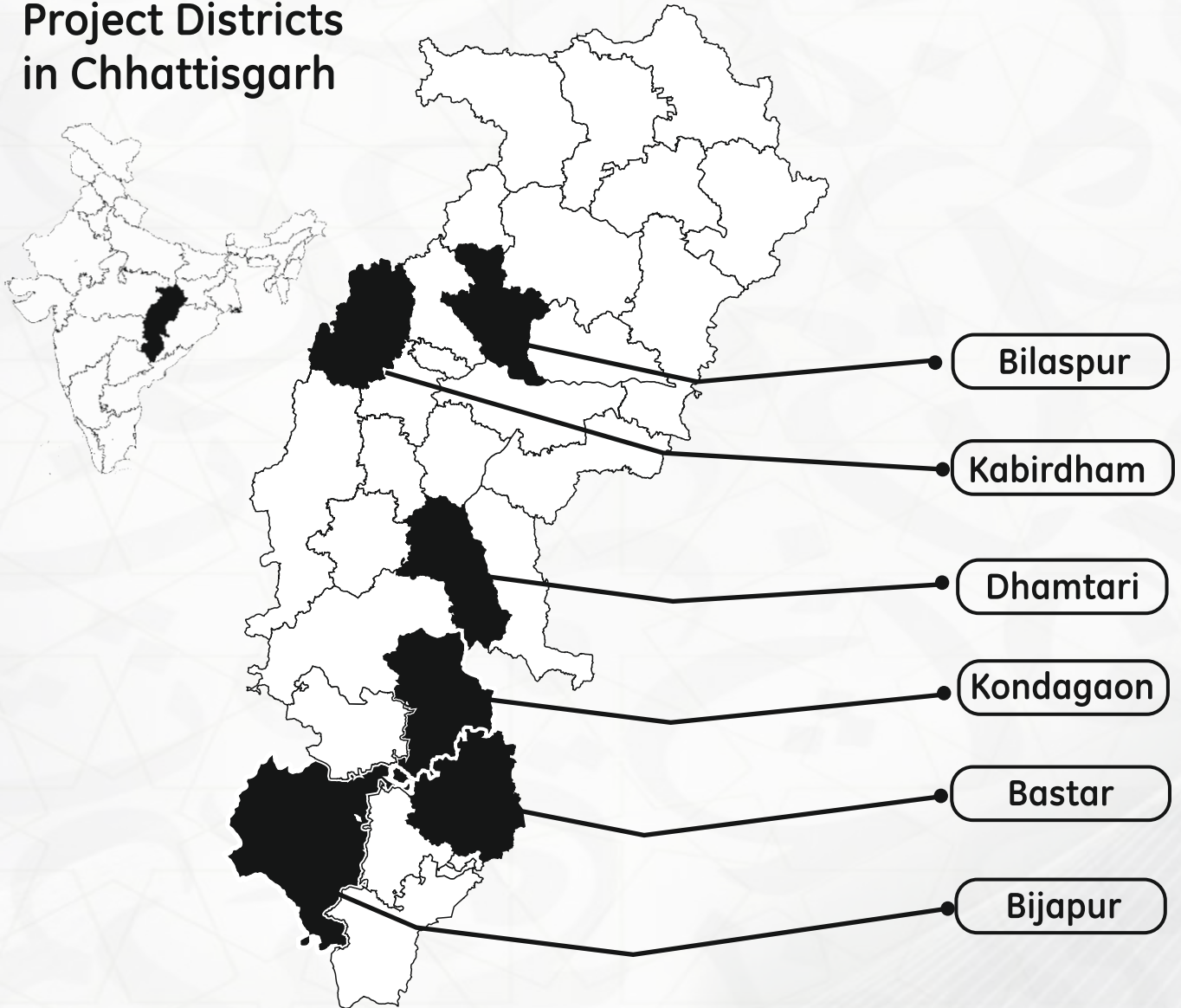
The year also highlighted areas that require further improvement, including data quality, outcome measurement, referral follow-up, volunteer mentoring, institutional coordination and documentation of long-term change. In the coming year, CAS will focus on strengthening climate-resilient livelihoods, women and youth leadership, community mental health, safe water systems, digital monitoring and evidence-based programme management.

Our priority will remain the development of practical, inclusive and community-led systems that can sustain change beyond individual projects.

Mr. Manas Banerjee
Secretary, Chhattisgarh Agricon Samiti

The Year in One View

Project Districts in Chhattisgarh



Farmers
reached



73000+

Combined total

1

Youth /
volunteers
engaged



7000+

Includes youth, Mann Mitras,
volunteers and Champions

2

Women
reached



1,00,000+

Women reached through meetings,
trainings and various awareness
activities

3

Children /
adolescents
reached



45000+

Combined total

4

Major partners

- Commonland Foundation
- Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives
- International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
- Paul Hamlyn Foundation
- UNICEF
- Educate Girls

CAS at a Glance

Vision

Resilient, inclusive, and self-reliant rural communities where people, livelihoods, and landscapes thrive together.

Mission

Agricon partners with communities, youth, women, farmers, and local institutions to advance sustainable rural development through regenerative agriculture, community well-being, local leadership, and participatory governance.

Legal status

Registered in 2007, a civil society organisation based in Chhattisgarh, working on integrated rural and community development.

Core geography

Programme presence across Chhattisgarh, with current engagement in rural and tribal geographies including Kabirdham, Bastar, Kondagaon, Bijapur, Bilaspur and Dhamtari, with broader experience across 15 districts of Chhattisgarh

Thematic areas

Regenerative agriculture; natural resource management; landscape restoration; youth and volunteer engagement; women's empowerment; adolescent development; community mental health and psychosocial support; social and behaviour change

Strategic period

2023–2028. The strategy focuses on improving the quality of life of rural and tribal communities by linking sustainable livelihoods, ecological resilience, social inclusion, health and wellbeing, youth and women's leadership, and technology-enabled programme implementation.

Institutional approach

Community-led, participatory, and evidence-based. CAS combines grassroots mobilisation, capacity building, local leadership development, government convergence, and partnership building.

Institutional strengths

Strong grounding in field implementation, programme design and MEL; experience building volunteer platforms, village institutions and local leadership; and the ability to connect behaviour change, wellbeing and ecological resilience

Scale and experience

Engagement in 500+ villages through community-led programmes and local platforms, with programme experience in agriculture, mental health, adolescent empowerment, women's leadership and landscape restoration.

Governance

CAS is guided by its Executive Committee / Governing Board, which provides strategic direction, institutional oversight and accountability

CAS 2025–26 Change Map

What CAS Invested In

- Farmer training and demonstrations on Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD), green manuring and bio-inputs
- Strengthening of KAVIR Kisaan, farmer groups and village volunteers
- Soil testing, weather advisories and local bio-input production through KAVIR Lab
- Boundary and community plantations
- Integrated natural-resource management and landscape restoration under CHiRP
- Technical partnerships with Commonland Foundation, IRRI, IGKV and NIPHM
- Convergence with Agriculture, Horticulture, MGNREGS and NRLM

Sustainable
livelihoods and
climate resilience

What Changed

- DSR coverage increased from 130 acres in 2024 to 400+ acres in 2025.
- AWD expanded from 24 demonstration fields in 2023 to 100 farmers in 2024 and to more than 1000 farmers in 2025.
- Community plantations covered approximately 20 acres.
- 150+ soil tests were completed through KAVIR Lab, enabling farmers to use Soil Health Cards and balanced nutrient management for informed decision-making.
- Programme reporting also recorded farmers applying bio-inputs across 350+ hectares.
- Together, these interventions encouraged water-saving, soil-health-focused and low-chemical agricultural practices, strengthening the transition towards regenerative agriculture.

What CAS Invested In

- Mobilisation and capacity building of women, youth, tribal communities and village volunteers
- Strengthening of KAVIR and YUVODAY youth-volunteer platforms
- Engagement of women through SHGs, community groups and the emerging KAVIR Sakhi platform
- Awareness on gender equality, child protection, disability inclusion and rights
- Engagement of Panchayats, schools, SMCs and frontline workers
- Integration of safeguarding and inclusion into CAS programmes
- Support for social security linkages such as vidhwa pension, Saksham Yojna, disability card, Aadhaar card and ration card

Social inclusion,
equality,
rights and
diversity

What Changed

- 1,500+ new volunteer registrations during 2025–26
- 12,000+ youth and adolescents registered as village-level group members
- 980 Youth were oriented on referral pathways, where youth and community volunteers integrated awareness on mental health, child protection, positive parenting, nutrition, hygiene and safe water into their community engagement.
- In five districts, 217 village-level youth clubs were formed to provide young people with safe and inclusive spaces for dialogue, leadership, and community participation.
- 12,000+ sensitized on child protection and child rights
- Women and young people became more visible as community mobilisers and local change agents
- Tribal and marginalised communities gained greater participation in programme activities and village-level platforms
- Community cadres became more aware of gender, child protection, disability and safeguarding concerns
- Access to key documents and schemes improved

What CAS Invested In

- Community mental-health awareness through Aao Baat Karein
- Formation and strengthening of Circle of Care mechanisms
- Training and mentoring of Mann Mitras, CRPs and community volunteers
- Identification, home visits, referral and follow-up of people experiencing mental distress
- Social and Emotional Learning through Panthak and related school programmes
- Engagement with children, parents, teachers, Panchayats and service providers
- Initiatives such as Manasvini for women's mental health and Sahaj for positive parenting
- Awareness on nutrition, hygiene, caregiving, stigma reduction and overall wellbeing

Health, nutrition,
hygiene, physical
wellbeing and
mental-health
awareness

What Changed

- SEL initiatives reached 700+ schools
- 8,000 parents and teachers were engaged in children's emotional and psychosocial wellbeing
- 510 CRPs were engaged through the Main Hoon Na initiative
- 25,000+ students were reached through exam-related psychosocial mentoring
- A cadre of 90 Mann Mitras was trained.
- PHF-supported community mental-health work covered 30 villages in 24 Gram Panchayats across Kota and Tokapal
- UNICEF-supported MHPSS interventions extended across six districts
- Mental health has become more openly discussed in families, schools and communities
- Community members became more willing to recognise distress, provide support and facilitate referrals

Strategic Goals and SDG Alignment

CAS's 2023–2028 Strategy connects sustainable livelihoods, social inclusion and community wellbeing within one integrated development framework. During 2025–26, this strategy was reflected across regenerative agriculture, water security, mental health, education, women's leadership, youth engagement and community institutions. Rather than treating these areas separately, CAS worked through locally rooted systems in which people, livelihoods and landscapes could progress together.

CAS Strategic Goal		How CAS Advanced the Goal in 2025–26			
Ensuring sustainable livelihood practices and production patterns through an efficient and inclusive supply chain at the local and regional level and by creating a resilient system in a changing climate and environment.		CAS linked climate-resilient agriculture with soil health, water efficiency, biodiversity restoration, village-level natural resource planning and local economic opportunities. Farmer demonstrations, KAVIR Lab, plantations, water governance and participatory planning helped communities view livelihoods and ecological resilience as interconnected.			
1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	13 CLIMATE ACTION	15 LIFE ON LAND
Empowering communities for social inclusion, reducing various inequalities, supporting human rights, gender equality, child safety and rights, the inclusion of people with physical and psychosocial disabilities, for appreciation of diversity, and fostering a culture of peace and nonviolence amongst all.		CAS strengthened women, youth, adolescent girls, tribal communities, persons with disabilities and community volunteers as participants and local leaders. Education pathways, child-protection systems, social protection linkages, gender-transformative approaches and inclusive volunteer platforms helped improve representation, access and community responsibility			
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS		
Support the communities on nutrition, healthy diet, hygiene, and physical exercise, generating awareness amongst people about mental health and psychosocial distress.		CAS combined community mental health, psychosocial support, nutrition-linked wellbeing, positive parenting, safe drinking water, hygiene, school-based support and referral systems. The approach worked through families, volunteers, schools, Panchayats and service providers so that care and prevention became more accessible within everyday community settings.			
2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	

During 2025–26, programme implementation also demonstrated contributions to SDGs 4, 12 and 16, reflecting the evolving scope of CAS's work in education, sustainable production, child protection, rights-based inclusion and local institutions.

A Cross-Cutting Commitment to Partnership and Local Institutions

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals cuts across all three strategic goals. CAS works with communities, Gram Panchayats, government departments, technical institutions, civil-society organisations and funding partners to connect local priorities with technical knowledge, public systems and long-term resources.

CAS' contribution to the SDGs is therefore not based on isolated activities. It is built through integrated pathways: climate-resilient agriculture that supports livelihoods and ecosystems; mental health and safe water systems that strengthen wellbeing and dignity; and women, youth and community institutions that sustain change beyond individual project cycles.



CAS and its partners engage youth volunteers on nutrition and wellbeing at the Noni Johar event

Regenerative Livelihoods and Climate-Resilient Agriculture

During 2025–26, CAS continued to place farmers and rural communities at the centre of climate action. Through the CHIRP programme, KAVIR Kisaan and partnerships with technical institutions and government departments, CAS promoted agricultural practices that could improve farm resilience while restoring soil, water and biodiversity.

The programme combined practical demonstrations, farmer-to-farmer learning, soil testing, weather advisories, varietal trials and locally produced biological inputs. Instead of promoting a single technology, CAS encouraged farmers to assess which combination of practices was most suitable for their land, water availability and risk-bearing capacity.

Sustainable agriculture and horticulture

CAS promoted Direct Seeded Rice, Alternate Wetting and Drying, green manuring, biological inputs and crop-variety trials. These interventions aimed to reduce cultivation costs, improve soil health, conserve water and help farmers respond to changing rainfall patterns.

KAVIR Kisaan brought together 369 farmers across 10 villages, providing a platform for demonstrations, collective learning and dialogue with technical institutions. During the year, the landscape programme expanded its engagement to 78 villages, creating a foundation for the next phase of restoration planning. Programme monitoring records show that:

- DSR coverage increased from 130 acres in 2024 to 400+ acres in 2025.
- AWD expanded from 8 hectares with 20+ farmers in 2023 to 40 hectares with 100 farmers in 2024, and 245 hectares with 1,000+ farmers in 2025.
- Bio-input use increased from approximately 100 acres to more than 360 acres.
- Varietal demonstrations included a rice cafeteria of approximately 20 varieties and further trials of seven varieties.
- These gains provided the foundation for continued adoption and consolidation during 2025–26.



Farmer installing a water-level monitoring pipe for Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) in paddy cultivation.



Farmer demonstrating an Azolla cultivation unit in Kabirdham.

Climate-resilient practices

CAS encouraged farmers to consider water availability, soil condition, seasonal forecasts and crop duration while making farming decisions. AWD and DSR were promoted as practical responses to water stress and the high labour requirements of transplanted paddy. Biological inputs were introduced to improve soil health and reduce dependence on external chemical inputs.

The carbon project developed as an extension of this work on climate-resilient agriculture. As groundwater levels continue to decline, AWD offered a way to reduce the number of continuously flooded days in paddy fields while also limiting methane emissions. During the Kharif 2025 season, CAS supported AWD across 245 hectares, engaging more than 1,000 farmers. Project monitoring estimated an emissions reduction of 318.5 tCO₂e during the season.

Weather advisories and field-level discussions helped farmers interpret seasonal risks and understand the relationship between irrigation practices, water use and emissions. The experience provided an initial foundation for the larger-scale adoption of low-emission rice cultivation and strengthened CAS's learning on farmer mobilisation, field monitoring and the systems required to scale methane-reduction practices



Farmer using a seed drill for mechanised direct sowing in Kabirdham.



Farmer observing a Direct Seeded Paddy field in Kabirdham



Direct Seeded Paddy crop in Kabirdham

Farmer collectives and local value chains

KAVIR Kisan emerged as a platform through which farmers could learn together, access technical guidance and build relationships with research institutions and government departments. CAS worked with Commonland Foundation, IRRI, IGKV, NIPHM and line departments to connect field-level experimentation with scientific knowledge and public programmes.

KAVIR Lab emerged as a practical “lab to land” platform for strengthening regenerative agriculture in the CHiRP landscape. It was developed to make soil testing, bio-input production, farmer advisory and field learning more accessible to rural communities. Through the lab, farmers were supported with soil testing, Soil Health Cards and simple guidance on balanced nutrient management, helping them make more informed decisions instead of depending only on routine input use. The lab also enabled local production and promotion of biofertilizers and biopesticides, including inputs such as Trichoderma, PSB, KRB, Pseudomonas and Azotobacter, reducing dependence on chemical inputs and encouraging healthier soil systems. Beyond its technical role, KAVIR Lab became a learning space for farmers, women, field teams and community platforms, linking science with local practice. It reflects CAS’s approach of taking knowledge from the lab to the field, and from the field back into learning, so that climate-resilient agriculture becomes practical, affordable and community-owned.

Regenerative livelihoods are not limited to improving farm practices alone. They also require stronger village economies that can retain value locally, create new income opportunities, and reduce dependence on external markets and services. In many rural contexts, a significant share of household expenditure flows outside the village through purchased goods, agricultural inputs, repairs, services, wage dependence, and limited local enterprise options. At the same time, local resources, skills, surplus produce, traditional knowledge, and the capacities of women and youth often remain underused.

To respond to this, CAS has been developing Gramya as a practical, village-led economic planning toolkit. Gramya helps a village understand its own economy by identifying where money is leaving the village, what goods or services could be produced or provided locally, and where opportunities exist for value addition, enterprise development, skill strengthening, and market linkage. The process is participatory and consent-based, ensuring that the village becomes the owner of its economic direction rather than the recipient of an external plan.



Hon'ble Ravi R. Saxena- Vice Chancellor, Mahatma Gandhi Udyanikkee Evam Vanikkee Vishwavidyalaya, Durg, Dr. Shubha Banerjee- Assistant Professor, IGKV, Abhishek Singh - Specialist, Social & Behaviour Change, Unicef, Harma Rademaker from Commonland Foundation and Dr Sanket Thakur, Founder of Agricon, visited the KAVIR Lab in Kabirdham.



Agriculture Facilitator Kavita Lanjhi explains integrated natural farming practices to farmers during the ANJOR event.

Soil, water, biodiversity and ecosystem restoration

Agricultural interventions were linked to the wider restoration of the Kabirdham landscape. Community plantations covered approximately 20 acres. Integrated natural-resource management planning helped communities view agriculture, water, vegetation and common ecological resources as interconnected systems. So far, 36 plans have been prepared.

CAS's approach recognised that farm productivity cannot be sustained without improvements in soil health, water security and ecosystem functioning.

In Bastanar, the safe drinking-water programme linked health behaviour with water quality, storage, handling, source protection and local governance. It aims to ensure year-round access to clean and safe drinking water for 1,899 households across five Gram Panchayats and 29 habitations through a simple systems pathway: improve access, promote safe use and strengthen community-led governance. The programme's theory of change is that infrastructure becomes sustainable only when communities can use it safely, monitor it locally and maintain it collectively. CAS therefore combines source improvement with behaviour change, youth skills, household practices and community institutions.



Community members identify drinking-water-related challenges in Kodanar, Bastanar, Bastar.

The intended impact is broader than access alone. The programme seeks to reduce the time and effort spent collecting water, lower contamination risks, improve household health and hygiene, and build local systems capable of responding to future breakdowns and water stress.



Before restoration: An unprotected spring used by families in Banko Para, Kodanar, Bastanar, Bastar.



After restoration: Collecting water for water-quality testing at the improved spring in Banko Para, Kodanar, Bastanar, Bastar.

What Farmers Tried Differently This Year

Farmers experimented with direct sowing, controlled irrigation, locally produced bio-inputs, and alternative crop varieties. These practices represented an important change from input-led extension towards observation-led farming.

Farmers using AWD learned to assess water below the visible soil surface instead of maintaining continuous flooding. Farmers experimenting with DSR assessed its implications for labour, water, weed management and crop establishment. Varietal demonstrations allowed farmers to compare crop duration, local suitability and resilience under field conditions.

The experience showed that farmers were most willing to try a new practice when they could observe it locally, discuss risks openly and learn from another farmer's experience



A farmer sharing his transition from agriculture to banana cultivation and intercropping during the Commonland team's visit to Kabirdham.

What changed?

Interest in DSR, AWD, and bio-inputs increased. Farmer collectives became stronger platforms for demonstration and peer learning. Soil and weather information began contributing to crop decisions.

What remained difficult?

Erratic rainfall, limited irrigation control, timely input availability and concern about crop loss continued to affect adoption. Practice-wise yield, cost and water-use data were not recorded consistently.

What did CAS learn?

Farmers adopt unfamiliar practices when risks are clearly explained, demonstrations are locally accessible and follow-up support continues throughout the crop cycle.

What will improve next year?

CAS will establish comparison plots, strengthen seasonal advisories, improve the availability of bio-inputs and systematically record acreage, yield, water use, costs, plantation survival and farmer income.

Community Mental Health, Care and Wellbeing

During 2025–26, CAS continued to strengthen community mental health through its Aao Baat Karein programme, the Circle of Care approach, trained community psychosocial support volunteers, Social and Emotional Learning (SEL), and partnerships with Panchayats and public services.

The approach recognised that mental wellbeing is shaped not only by access to treatment but also by family relationships, livelihoods, gender, disability, stigma and social inclusion. CAS therefore worked simultaneously with individuals, caregivers, community volunteers, schools, Panchayats and service providers. Mental health was addressed as a community systems issue rather than only an awareness theme, with psychosocial support integrated into child protection, education, positive parenting, social inclusion and community development initiatives.

Mental Health Awareness and Psychosocial Support



Community members engage in a hopscotch-based mental health awareness activity at Rajyotsava in Kondagaon



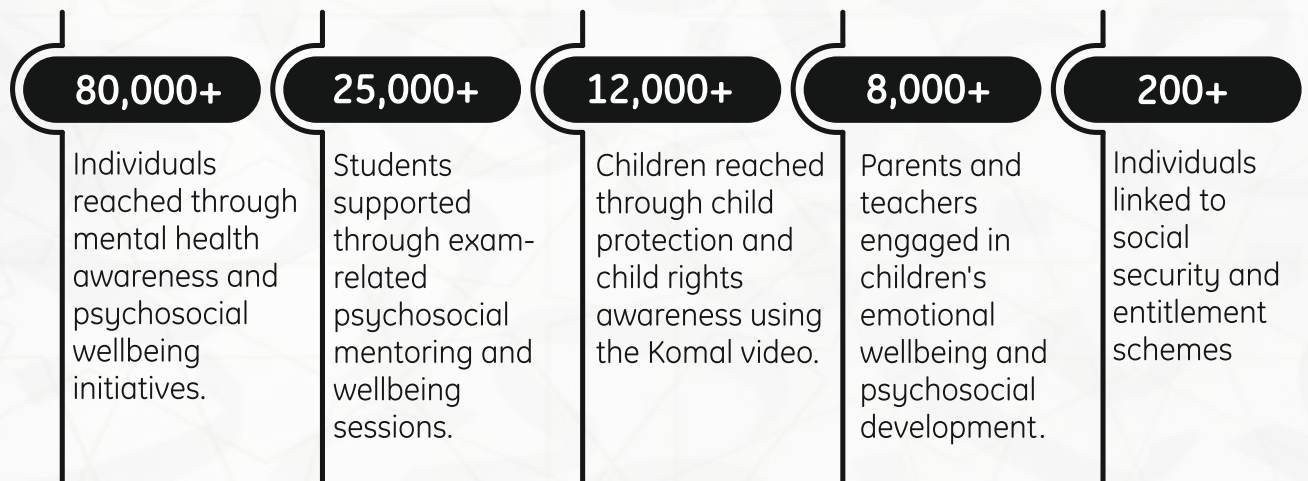
Community engagement on mental health during the UNICEF Maharashtra exposure visit in Bijapur, with participants from five states.

Mental health awareness sessions helped community members recognise emotional distress, understand common mental health concerns and identify when additional support might be required. Home visits, individual follow-up and family engagement were integrated with community awareness activities, particularly for people experiencing severe or persistent distress.

During the year, intensive community mental health support covered 30 villages across 24 Gram Panchayats in Kota Block (Bilaspur) and Tokapal Block (Bastar), while wider community awareness and psychosocial initiatives reached communities across six districts. The programme developed a cadre of 90 trained community psychosocial support volunteers who provided mental health awareness, psychological first aid, empathetic listening, early identification of distress, basic psychosocial support and referrals to appropriate services.



Community awareness and psychosocial outreach during the year included



Alongside community awareness, CAS provided structured psychosocial support for individuals experiencing mental health concerns. During the reporting year, 35 new clients were enrolled for psychosocial support under the PHF-supported programme. At the same time, 49 clients successfully completed the planned support cycle. Overall, 1,120 counselling and follow-up sessions were conducted during the year. Registered clients received counselling, home visits, family engagement, practical support planning and continued follow-up, ensuring that support extended beyond awareness activities to sustained recovery and wellbeing.

Mental health awareness was delivered through multiple community platforms, including SHG meetings, schools, Anganwadi centres, adolescent groups, parenting sessions, village meetings and household visits. This enabled discussions on emotional wellbeing, child and adolescent mental health, substance use, pregnancy-related stress, positive parenting and help-seeking across different population groups.



Community engagement on Mental Health via bajra geet activity in Bastar

Community Conversations and Stigma Reduction

Repeated community conversations created opportunities for people to discuss emotional distress, caregiving and help-seeking in familiar settings. Mental health was gradually presented as a matter of dignity, care and community responsibility rather than shame or personal failure.

CAS's community-based care and referral approach brought together individuals, family members, trained community volunteers, frontline workers and local institutions to understand support needs and share responsibility for continued care. Dedicated initiatives on women's mental health and positive parenting further created safe spaces to discuss emotional wellbeing within families and communities.

The active involvement of women, community volunteers, teachers, frontline workers and Panchayats helped create a more supportive environment for recognising distress, initiating conversations and encouraging timely help-seeking.



Community members participate in a nukkad natak challenging stigma around mental health

Capacity Building of Volunteers and Frontline Workers



District Coordinator- Kondagaon- Ankita, trains community volunteers on child protection, in the presence of the District Collector.

CAS strengthened community-based mental health support by building the capacities of community volunteers working on mental health (Mann Mitras), Community Resource Persons (CRPs), teachers, and other frontline workers. Training focused on mental health awareness, supportive communication, early identification of Mental health concerns, and referral to appropriate services.

Capacity-building achievements included:

700+	200+	90	200+	510
Teachers were trained on Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) and student wellbeing.	Main Hoon Na volunteers were trained in community-based psychosocial support.	Mann Mitras were trained as community psychosocial support volunteers.	Child protection volunteers were trained to promote child protection and child rights.	Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were engaged through the Main Hoon Na initiative to strengthen community-based psychosocial support.

These efforts strengthened community awareness, enhanced local support systems, and expanded access to community-based psychosocial support.

Referral and Support Pathways

CAS connected individuals identified through community outreach with appropriate health, mental health and social support services through its Circle of Care approach. Trained community psychosocial support volunteers helped individuals and families access services, understand referral pathways and maintain continuity of care.

For registered clients, the Circle of Care combined counselling, family engagement, community support, referrals and regular follow-up, ensuring that support was tailored to individual needs and involved family members, community volunteers, frontline workers and formal service providers.

To strengthen referral pathways, CAS developed four district resource directories listing 350+ service providers across health, mental health, social protection and community support systems. The programme also strengthened referral systems through local service directories, stakeholder orientation and linkages to relevant social protection schemes. Experience showed that sustained recovery depends not only on referral, but also on continued follow-up, family support and coordinated community care.



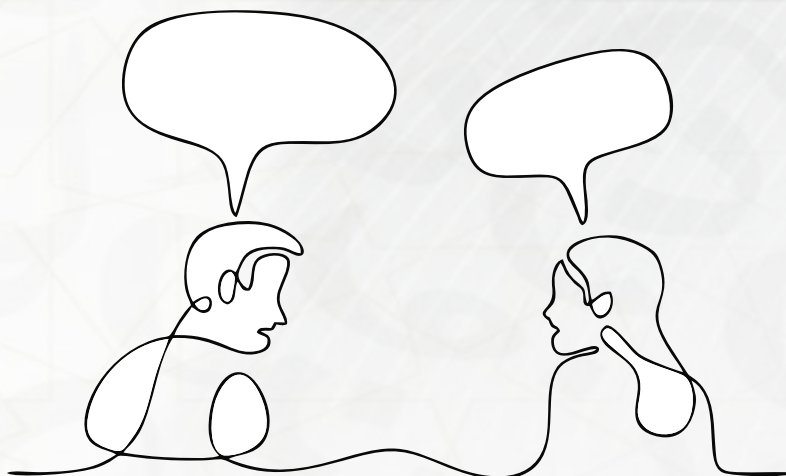
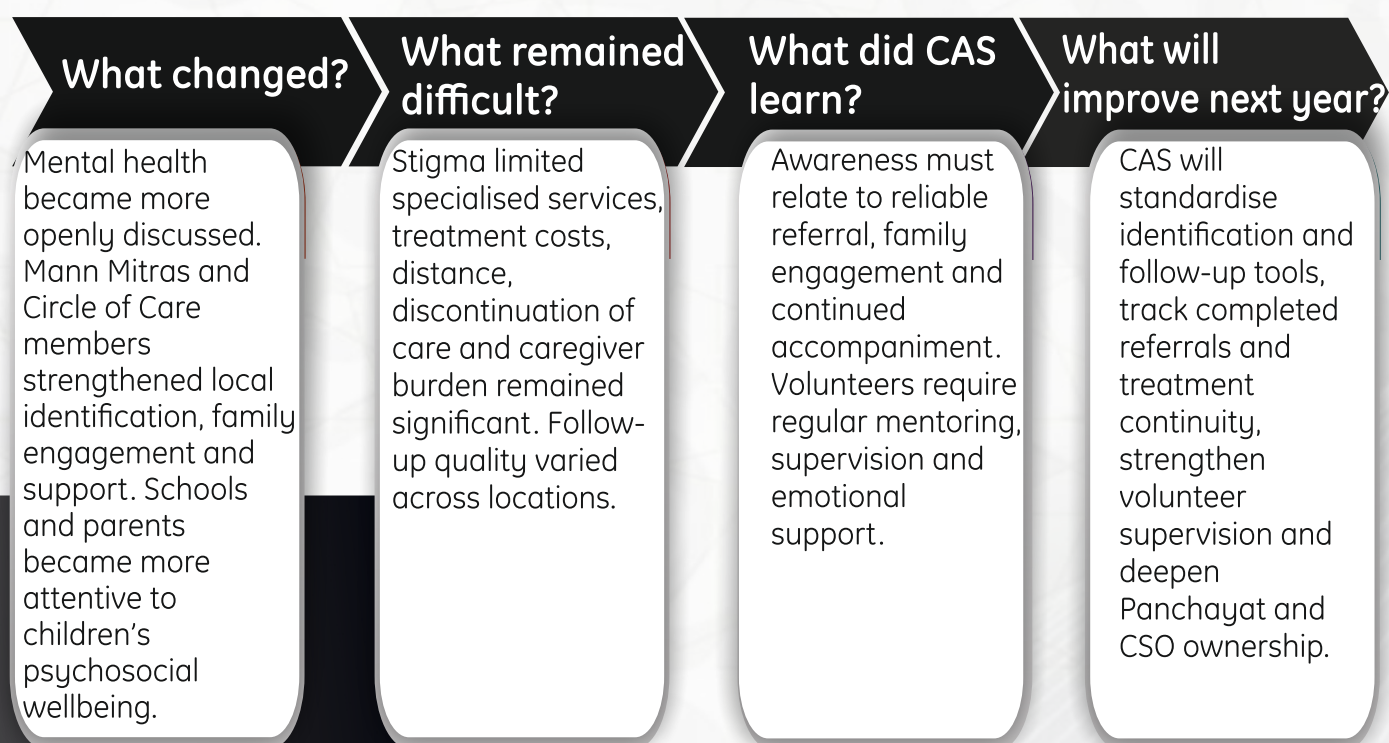
Yuvoday volunteers participate in Circle of Care training in Kondagaon.

The Circle of Care connects families, volunteers, communities and health services to provide timely, coordinated support so that no person in distress faces it alone.

From Silence to Conversation

The most significant emerging change during the year was the increasing willingness of individuals, families and communities to speak openly about emotional distress and mental wellbeing. Trusted community volunteers helped initiate conversations that would otherwise have remained difficult, creating safe opportunities for people to seek information and support.

This shift did not eliminate stigma, but it created an important entry point for early identification, family engagement and referral. The programme demonstrated that awareness alone is insufficient. Sustainable change occurs when awareness is combined with counselling, family engagement, trusted community volunteers, accessible referral systems and continued follow-up. It also reinforced that community mental health becomes sustainable when people experiencing distress are treated as rights-holders and active participants in their own recovery rather than passive recipients of care.



Nutrition, Health and Behaviour Change

CAS integrated nutrition, health, hygiene and behaviour-change communication across its work with children, adolescents, women, parents, volunteers and community institutions.

The organisation's experience showed that information alone rarely leads to sustained change. Household resources, gender norms, social expectations, service availability and family decision-making all influence whether a recommended practice is adopted. CAS therefore increasingly used participatory conversations, practical demonstrations and repeated follow-



Nutrition awareness

Nutrition messages emphasised the use of locally available and affordable foods, dietary diversity and the importance of nutrition across the life cycle. Community discussions connected nutrition with maternal wellbeing, child development, adolescent health and household decision-making.



Menstrual hygiene

Menstrual-health conversations addressed hygiene, access to appropriate materials, safe disposal, privacy and the stigma that restricts the participation of adolescent girls. CAS recognised that menstrual health must be addressed with families, schools and community institutions, rather than treating it solely as an individual responsibility. These discussions also created opportunities to address stress, emotional wellbeing and help-seeking among adolescent girls in safe community spaces.



Child and adolescent health

Child and adolescent wellbeing were promoted through school engagement, Social and Emotional Learning, positive-parenting initiatives and community awareness. The programme increasingly connected physical health, nutrition, emotional wellbeing and child safety. Special attention was given to children's behaviour, adolescent stress, emotional wellbeing and family relationships, helping parents and caregivers recognise concerns early and seek appropriate support.



Health campaigns and community communication

Community meetings, school activities, volunteer-led campaigns and frontline-worker engagement were used to communicate priority health messages. Where necessary, participants were encouraged to connect with available health, nutrition and protection services



Behaviour Change Tracker

During 2025–26, CAS strengthened its understanding of Social and Behaviour Change Communication. The next stage is to move from recording the number of sessions conducted to measuring whether priority behaviours changed. The organisation also recognised that behaviour change is more sustainable when mental wellbeing is integrated into everyday health practices rather than presented as a separate or clinical issue.

Behaviour area	Change to be monitored
Household nutrition	Use of locally available diverse foods and improved household food choices
Menstrual health	Safe practices, access to materials, privacy and reduced stigma
Child and adolescent health	Early recognition of concerns and appropriate service-seeking
Positive parenting	Supportive communication and reduction in harmful disciplinary practices
Community action	Follow-up by volunteers and local institutions after awareness activities

What changed?	What remained difficult?	What did CAS learn?	What will improve next year?
Health communication became more participatory and increasingly connected with daily household practices. Teams began paying greater attention to the social factors influencing behaviour.	Social taboos, affordability, gender norms and uneven access to services continued to restrict change. Harmonised behaviour-level data were limited.	Repeated, practical and locally relevant messages are more effective than one-time information campaigns. Influential family and community members must be involved.	CAS will identify priority behaviours, introduce baseline and follow-up checks, strengthen adolescent-friendly communication and record service uptake and observable practice change

Youth as Community Enablers

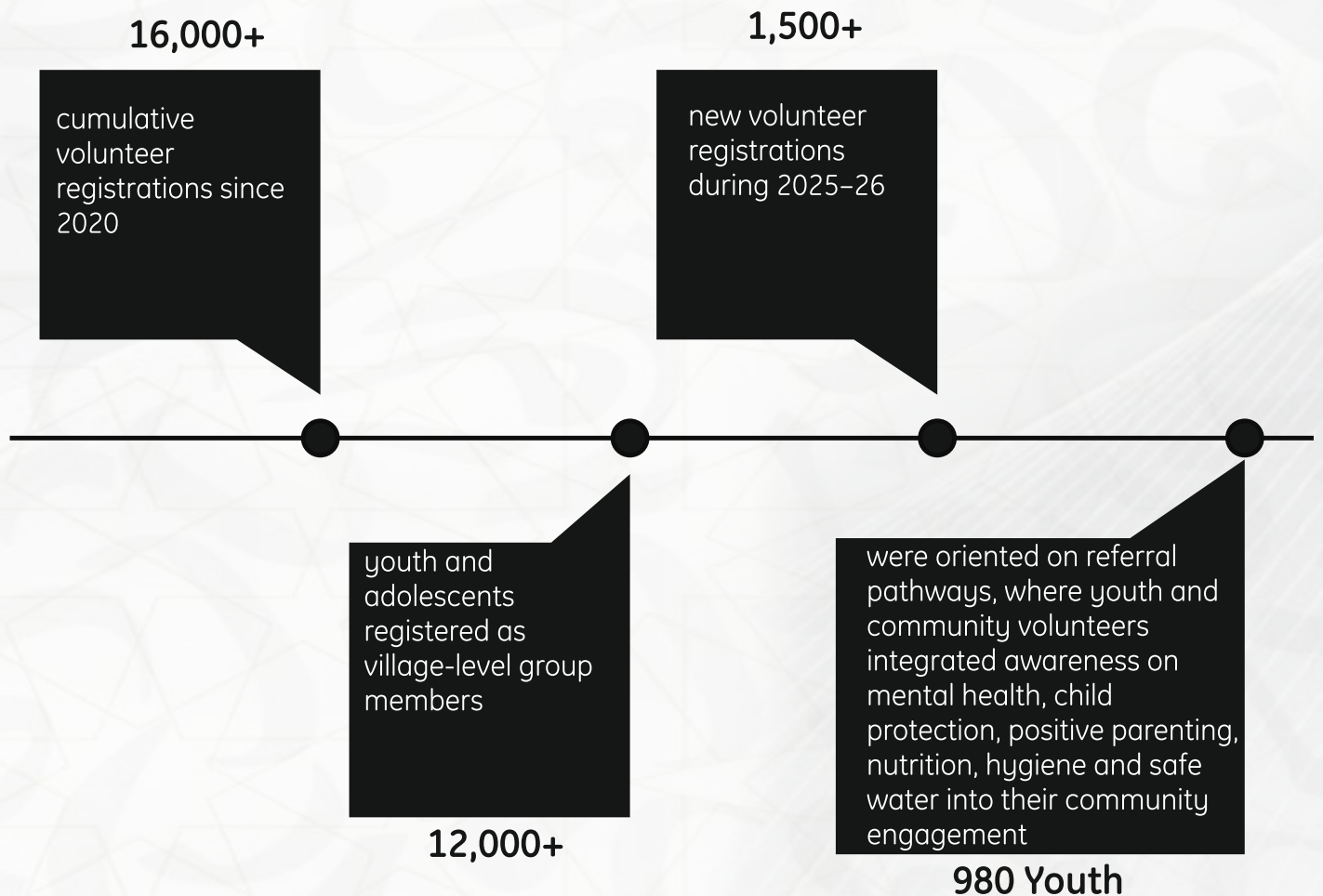
CAS continued to position young people as community enablers rather than passive programme beneficiaries. Through Yuvodaya and related volunteer platforms, young people contributed to village mobilisation, environmental action, agriculture, mental-health awareness and community communication.

Youth participation created opportunities for leadership, public engagement and connection with Panchayats and other local institutions. The experience also highlighted the need to distinguish between volunteer registration and sustained participation.



CAS team and KAVIR volunteers receive the Best Stall Award at the Noni Johar event.

Youth volunteer platforms



In five districts, **217** village-level youth clubs were formed to provide young people with safe and inclusive spaces for dialogue, leadership, and community participation.

Skills, Responsibility and Youth-Led Action



Youth volunteers departing for plumbing and pipeline-connection training from Bastanar, Bastar, to gain skills become community resource persons.

Training and mentoring enabled young volunteers to develop communication, facilitation and community-engagement skills. Some youth progressed from participating in activities to mobilising their peers and supporting village-level action. In Bastanar, local youth were developed as Water Champions with practical skills in water-quality testing, basic treatment, minor repair, reporting and community awareness. Their role is helping create a village-level first-response system that can identify small faults early, support maintenance and work with local water committees and Gram Panchayats.



Youth volunteers- Water Champions displaying their plumbing toolkits after completing training, Bastar.

CAS recognised that meaningful leadership requires more than attendance. Young people need opportunities to identify local issues, design responses, take decisions and reflect on the results.

Campaigns and village-level mobilisation

Volunteers supported awareness meetings, campaigns, community events and mobilisation around agriculture, the environment, health and wellbeing. Their local knowledge and relationships helped CAS engage households that were difficult to reach through formal institutional channels.

Digital engagement

WhatsApp groups and other digital channels helped share information, coordinate activities and remain connected with dispersed volunteers. However, unequal access to devices, connectivity and digital confidence continued to affect participation.

Youth Leadership Index

CAS will assess youth leadership through five dimensions:

Dimension	Measure
Participation	Regularity and continuity of volunteering
Initiative	Activities proposed or independently led
Inclusion	Participation of young women, tribal youth and youth with disabilities
Community influence	Engagement with Panchayats, schools and community institutions
Continuity	Sustained engagement for six months or longer

What changed?	What remained difficult?	What did CAS learn?	What will improve next year?
Youth gained greater visibility as mobilisers, communicators and community volunteers. Youth platforms created opportunities for participation beyond formal education and employment.	Migration, education and livelihood pressures affected continuity. A large, registered base did not always translate into regular engagement. Digital access also remained uneven.	Youth remain involved when they have clear roles, supportive mentoring, public recognition and opportunities to lead meaningful action.	CAS will verify active-volunteer numbers, introduce progressive leadership roles, mentor youth-led initiatives and improve the documentation and recognition of volunteer contributions.

Women's Leadership and Inclusion



KAVIR Sakhi members promoting women's empowerment, equality, education, health and rights at Anjor 2025 in Kabirdham.

Women participated across CAS programmes as farmers, caregivers, volunteers, SHG members and community mobilisers. Their presence was particularly visible within volunteer networks, mental-health conversations, health and nutrition activities and emerging agricultural collectives.

During 2025–26, CAS increasingly recognised the need to move beyond counting women's attendance and examine whether women were influencing decisions, controlling resources and assuming leadership roles. At the same time, the organisation developed a more deliberate gender-transformative approach that moves beyond women-only activities and addresses the norms, relationships and institutions that shape unequal power. CAS Gender Transformation Framework is based on the understanding that gender equality cannot be achieved through livelihood support or awareness sessions alone. Sustainable change requires women and men to reflect on existing roles, challenge unequal norms, practise shared responsibility and embed equitable behaviour within families, community platforms and local governance.

When communities and local institutions engage in sustained reflection, dialogue and collective action, communities can gradually shift towards shared decision-making, greater women's agency and more gender-responsive institutions.

Women's collectives and leadership

Women engaged through SHGs, volunteer networks and programme-specific community groups. KAVIR Sakhi was conceptualised as a platform for women's collective action within the CHiRP landscape, while Manasvini created an approach for safe conversations on women's mental health.



A participant taking pledge on women's rights, health and environmental responsibility and tying it during an interactive awareness activity at Anjor 2025 in Kabirdham.

Livelihood participation

Women contributed substantially to agriculture and household livelihoods, although their work was not always recognised in formal farmer records. CAS sought to improve their participation in training, farmer groups, climate-resilient agriculture and local enterprise opportunities. Through the KAVIR Sakhi (Women Group in Kabirdham) initiative, women managed community plantation sites, supported bio-input preparation and cultivated vegetables. Across the three plantation sites in Jarati, Mahli and Domsara, women-led aftercare supported the survival of 1,175 trees out of 1,277 planted, an overall survival rate of approximately 92%. Plantation care generated ₹3.41 lakh in community support, while vegetable cultivation produced 1020 kg of vegetables valued at approximately ₹82,000.

Health and nutrition leadership

Women frequently acted as caregivers and communicators of health and nutrition practices within households. CAS encouraged women to move beyond unpaid caregiving roles and participate as informed leaders in community wellbeing initiatives.



Woman farmer working in a nutrition garden in Kabirdham.

Digital inclusion

Digital platforms supported communication and access to information, but women's ownership of phones, control over device use and digital confidence remained uneven. Digital inclusion therefore emerged as an important component of women's leadership.

Women Who Shifted the Centre

Women constituted 56% of the volunteer base. This participation demonstrated women's willingness to take public roles when platforms were locally accessible and socially supportive.

Across CAS programmes, women contributed as mobilisers, farmers, caregivers and peer supporters. The next challenge is to ensure that their participation translates into recognised authority, greater control over resources and a stronger voice in institutional decisions.

Education became an important pathway for strengthening women's agency, confidence and future choices. Across 35 villages, more than 600 adolescent girls and young women who had been excluded from secondary education were identified and engaged, with 350+ registering for the Chhattisgarh State Open School Class 10 examination. Their journey combined foundational learning, life and digital skills, examination preparation and guidance on future opportunities, helping learners rebuild confidence and take greater ownership of their aspirations.

Local women Preraks—teachers for adolescent girls and young women—were central to this process. As facilitators from within the same communities, they mobilised learners, engaged families, addressed documentation and enrolment barriers, facilitated camps and sustained attendance and follow-up. Their role created visible examples of women as educators, decision-makers and community leaders, while enabling other women and girls to reclaim education and shape their own future pathways.



Prerak-led learning session for adolescent girls and young women in Kabirdham

What changed?

Women gained greater visibility in volunteer networks, community meetings and wellbeing initiatives. New spaces for discussing mental health, livelihoods and leadership began to emerge.

What remained difficult?

Unpaid care work, mobility restrictions, limited access to assets and devices, and unequal household decision-making continued to restrict participation.

What did CAS learn?

Participation is not the same as empowerment. CAS must measure women's leadership, influence, resource control and ability to make decisions.

What will improve next year?

CAS will strengthen KAVIR Sakhi and Manasvini, support women-led livelihood demonstrations, improve digital access and track women's leadership and decision-making outcomes.

Rights, Inclusion and Community Resilience

CAS's programmes are rooted in rural, tribal and socially marginalised communities. The organisation integrated inclusion across agriculture, youth, mental health, education, child protection and community institutions.

Across its wider organisational journey, CAS has reached more than 75,000 families in 15 districts, with approximately 75% of participating households belonging to Scheduled Tribe communities. These cumulative figures reflect the organisation's longstanding engagement with remote and underserved communities.

Gender equality

CAS promoted gender equality across collectives, youth platforms, livelihood, health and mental-health initiatives. The focus was not only on women's participation, but also on strengthening their confidence, leadership, decision-making and access to opportunities, while creating safer and more inclusive spaces for women and adolescent girls.



Inclusion of marginalised communities

CAS worked through village institutions and community volunteers to improve the participation of households that may otherwise remain excluded due to geography, poverty, gender, disability or social identity. Strong tribal representation within Yuvoday and other community platforms demonstrated the importance of locally rooted mobilisation.

Disability inclusion and psychosocial disability

Aao Baat Karein and Circle of Care brought greater attention to people living with psychosocial disabilities and their caregivers. CAS promoted dignity, participation, access to support and community acceptance.

The organisation also began strengthening the inclusion of children with disabilities within programme design and monitoring.



As a part of mental health improvisation, a therapist providing a home-based speech therapy session in Kota, Bilaspur.

Tribal and PVTG Community engagement

CAS's field presence in tribal districts enabled programmes to engage with local social systems and community knowledge. The organisation recognised that engagement with tribal and PVTG communities must be based on informed participation, cultural respect and locally accessible communication.



Members of the Yadav community performing the Rout dance at Anjor 2025 in Kabirdham.



Baiga women performing a traditional dance during Anjor 2025 in Kabirdham.

Child safety

CAS engaged schools, parents, SMCs, volunteers and frontline workers on child wellbeing, safeguarding and protection responsibilities. Social and Emotional Learning and positive-parenting initiatives supported a more comprehensive understanding of child safety.



SMC meeting with parents and childrens at Bijapur

Who Was Missing Earlier? Who Is Present Now?

Group	Emerging presence in CAS programmes
Women and adolescent girls	Increasing participation in volunteer, health and community platforms
Tribal communities	Strong representation across programme geographies and volunteer networks
People with psychosocial disabilities	Increased visibility through Aao Baat Karein and Circle of Care
Children with disabilities	Greater recognition within programme planning and future implementation
Caregivers	Increasing involvement in mental-health and positive-parenting interventions
Remote households	Improved engagement through village volunteers and decentralised activities

What changed?	What remained difficult?	What did CAS learn?	What will improve next year?
Marginalised communities gained stronger representation within volunteer and programme platforms. Mental health and psychosocial disability received greater community attention	Social stigma, physical and communication barriers, and limited disability-disaggregated data continued to affect meaningful inclusion.	Inclusion must be planned from the beginning and assessed through accessibility, voice, safety, representation and influence—not only attendance.	CAS will introduce inclusion markers in its MIS, strengthen safeguarding and accessibility reviews, disaggregate participation data and establish more accessible feedback mechanisms.

Signature Projects and Initiatives

This section profiles the programmes that most clearly represent CAS integrated approach during 2025–26. Detailed reach and output figures are presented elsewhere in the report.

Here, the emphasis is on each initiative's strategic purpose, contribution during the year and direction

Signature Initiative	CHiRP—Climate-Resilient and Inclusive Landscape Restoration Programme	ISLR—Community Visioning and Village Planning
Geography	Kabirdham	Bastar
Partner / Donor	Commonland Foundation	Commmonand Foundation
Period	Ongoing since 2023; current phase September 2025–December 2026	July 2025–December 2026
Strategic Purpose/ Objective	Build a resilient landscape by connecting regenerative agriculture, water, soil, biodiversity, livelihoods and community institutions through the 4 Returns approach.	Enable communities to define their own restoration and livelihood priorities before interventions are designed or implemented.
2025–26 Contribution	The programme deepened farmer experimentation with water-efficient paddy cultivation, direct sowing, biological inputs, soil testing and varietal trials. It also expanded landscape planning, community plantations, local farmer platforms and village-level natural-resource planning.	Village meetings, Gram Panchayat engagement and participatory consultations helped identify local concerns, aspirations and opportunities related to natural resources and livelihoods.
Emerging Significance	CHiRP is helping shift restoration from a stand-alone environmental activity to a longer-term livelihood and systems agenda. It has also created a platform through which farmers, women, youth, technical institutions and government departments can engage around a shared landscape vision.	The initiative demonstrated that planning becomes more meaningful when it begins with community experience rather than pre-designed solutions. It also created an important foundation of trust for longer-term work in the landscape.
Direction Ahead	Strengthen village-level restoration and economic plans, consolidate KAVIR Kisaan and KAVIR Sakhi, improve ecological and livelihood measurement, and scale only those practices that demonstrate local relevance and sustained adoption.	Convert village visions into practical action plans, strengthen women's and youth participation, test locally appropriate interventions and build stronger convergence with public programmes.

Signature Initiative	Access to Clean and Safe Drinking Water	Aao Baat Karein—Community Mental Health Initiative, Phase III
Geography	Bastanar block, Bastar	Kota block, Bilaspur and Tokapal block, Bastar
Partner / Donor	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives	Paul Hamlyn Foundation
Period	October 2025–December 2028	October 2025–September 2027
Strategic Purpose/ Objective	Establish year-round access to safer drinking water through infrastructure improvement, household behaviour changes and community-led management.	Build community-owned mental-health systems through trusted local support, family engagement, referral pathways, Panchayat participation and Circle of Care networks.
2025–26 Contribution	The first phase focused on habitation-level engagement, source identification, Gram Panchayat dialogue, local water governance and preparation for source repair, filtration and recharge interventions. Youth and community institutions began to be positioned as Water Champions and local custodians	Mental-health awareness, home visits, counselling, family engagement, Mann Mitras and referral support brought conversations and assistance closer to people’s everyday lives.
Emerging Significance	The programme is reframing safe water as a combined issue of public health, dignity, behaviour and governance—not merely infrastructure. It has also demonstrated the importance of working with local beliefs, social norms and community decision-making processes.	The initiative is helping move mental health from silence and stigma towards dignity, care and shared responsibility. It also demonstrates that sustainable support depends on relationships, accompaniment and functioning local systems—not awareness alone.
Direction Ahead	Complete and monitor source-level interventions, strengthen water-quality testing and household practices, activate maintenance systems and deepen the role of habitation committees, VWSCs and Gram Panchayats.	Strengthen follow-up quality, referral completion, treatment continuity, caregiver support, volunteer supervision and the institutional role of Panchayats and civil-society partners.

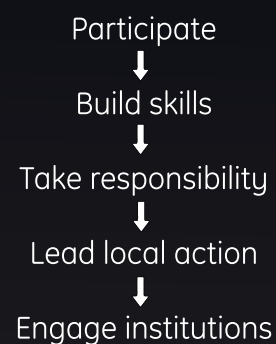
Infrastructure lasts when communities can test, maintain and govern local water systems.

Signature Initiative	MHPSS, Social and Emotional Learning and Child-Protection Initiatives	Pragati—Education Pathways for Adolescent Girls and Young Women
Geography	Bastar, Bijapur, Bilaspur, Kondagaon, Kabirdham and Dhamtari	Kabirdham
Partner / Donor	UNICEF and government partners	Educate Girls
Period	July 2025 – June 2026	April 2025 – September 2026
Strategic Purpose/ Objective	Strengthen community mental health, child protection and adolescent wellbeing by building community-based support systems, empowering youth and community volunteers, and integrating age- and culture-sensitive Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) into community and school settings.	Support adolescent girls and young women excluded from secondary education to return to learning, prepare for Class 10 and rebuild confidence and future aspirations.
2025–26 Contribution	The programme expanded mental health and child protection awareness through schools, Village Level Clubs, adolescent engagement, positive parenting, volunteer capacity building, and Social and Emotional Learning (SEL), while strengthening local support systems through Mann Mitra, Main Hoon Na volunteers, and social protection linkages.	Local women Preraks identified learners, engaged families, addressed enrolment barriers and facilitated structured learning, life skills, examination preparation and future-planning support.
Emerging Significance	The work demonstrated the value of integrating mental health, child protection, education and family support rather than treating them as separate concerns. It also strengthened the role of schools and community volunteers as early points of support.	The initiative positioned education as a pathway to women’s agency rather than only examination completion. It also created visible examples of local women acting as educators, mentors and community leaders.
Direction Ahead	Deepen community ownership, ensure continuity of care, expand volunteer and school support, and strengthen government convergence to sustain mental health and child protection services.	Strengthen retention, examination support and post-Class 10 pathways, while tracking learner confidence, results, continued education, skills and livelihood transitions.

Girls and young women are more likely to return to education when learning support is combined with family engagement, local mentoring and future pathways.

Signature Initiative	Yuvoday and Community Youth Leadership
Geography	Kabirdham, Bastar and other participating districts
Partner / Donor	CAS with programme and government partners
Period	Ongoing
Strategic Purpose/ Objective	Enable young people to move from participation to meaningful community leadership across environment, agriculture, mental health, child protection and local governance.
2025–26 Contribution	Youth supported mobilisation, communication, awareness, referral, village-level clubs and safe-water action. Training and mentoring helped some volunteers progress towards peer mobilisation and practical community responsibility.
Emerging Significance	These platforms show that youth remain engaged when they are trusted with clear roles, recognised publicly and connected with real community issues. Strong participation by young women and tribal youth also strengthened local relevance.
Direction Ahead	Distinguish registered from active volunteers, introduce progressive leadership pathways and a Youth Leadership Index, strengthen mentoring and document youth-led action and institutional influence more systematically.

Yuvoday creates a pathway for young people to grow from participants into community leaders.



Young people contribute as Water Champions, mental-health volunteers, village mobilisers and peer leaders. Their engagement becomes stronger when they receive practical training, clear responsibilities, regular mentoring and public recognition.

Voices from the Field

The following field snapshots bring together verified programme evidence already presented in this report. Community Stories and Photographs are added only after consent and validation.

Re-entering education



"After Class 12, I had begun to accept that my education might stop—not because I lacked the desire to study, but because disability and financial hardship had made every next step feel out of reach. When someone finally listened to me, helped my family navigate the system and stood beside us through the admission process, college stopped feeling like an impossible dream. The greatest change was not only that I could continue my education; it was that I began to see a future for myself again."

Satyabhama, Changori, Bilaspur

Inclusion, dignity and access to education

Women-led restoration in Kabirdham



"When we first began, this was community land that had slowly become neglected because no one felt personally responsible for it. We came together to water the saplings, remove weeds, protect the plants and grow vegetables. Today, when we look at the trees, we see more than a plantation—we see a shared space becoming green and useful again. We feel proud that our care has created something the whole village can benefit from, and that our children will grow up seeing what women can build when they are trusted with responsibility."

KAVIR Sakhi member, Kabirdham

Women-led restoration, stewardship and intergenerational pride

A Spring That Brought a Community Together



"For years, families came to the spring in my field because the borewell could not give them enough water. I could see the hardship, but I could also feel the tension that came with people entering private land every day. When we finally sat together, spoke openly and agreed that the spring would be shared and protected by everyone, something changed between us. The water source did not only become cleaner—it became a place where trust replaced conflict and where the needs of the community became stronger than individual hesitation."

Sukdi Poyam, Hadmapara, Bastar

Water security, dignity and shared

When the Village Built Its Own Water Security



"We had spent years waiting for broken water systems to be repaired. Every summer, women walked farther, children lost time and the same struggle returned. When we began digging the trench and restoring the jhiriyas with our own hands, we realised that we were not helpless. The work was difficult, but every metre we dug carried a feeling of ownership. For the first time, the water solution did not feel as though it had been given to us—it felt as though it truly belonged to us."

**Community participant,
Kodenar-Tirthum, Bastar**

Shramdaan, collective action
and local ownership

Where Tradition and Change Found Common Ground



"The villagers were not refusing safer water; they were afraid that disturbing the spring would disrespect the dev and devi connected to it. I knew that if we ignored that fear, we would lose their trust. So we listened, visited another restored spring and moved forward only after the priest and the community felt ready. The most meaningful change was not that people abandoned their beliefs—it was that they found a way to protect both their traditions and their water source."

**Kalawati, Field Coordinator,
Bastanar**

Culturally rooted
behaviour change

When a Village Learned to See the Person, Not the Illness



"There was a time when people looked at my behaviour with fear, ridicule and misunderstanding. I felt as though I was becoming separated from my school, my village and even from the life I once knew. When my teacher, family, volunteers and health workers began supporting me together, I was able to continue treatment and slowly return to my studies. The deepest change was not only that I could sit for my examination—it was that the people around me stopped seeing me as a problem and began seeing me as a person who needed care."

**Himani, adolescent participant,
Kondagaon**

Name changed for protection;
community-based care
and acceptance

Choosing Farming, Building a Future



"I had left professional work and returned to farming because I wanted to build something of my own, but there were moments when people questioned that decision. When I began using drip irrigation, mixed cropping and better pest-management practices, my field slowly became the answer to those doubts. Farming no longer felt like a fallback option. It became a skilled, thoughtful and dignified choice—one that allowed me to care for my family while building a future on my own land."

**Narayan Chandrawanshi,
Khairipar, Kabirdham**

Dignified rural
livelihoods

A Small Green Patch, A Stronger Farming System



"I was looking for a simple way to reduce the cost of feeding my livestock and improve my fields without depending entirely on purchased inputs. When I began growing Azolla at home, I saw how one small practice could support both parts of my farm. I used it as a feed supplement for my animals and noticed an improvement in milk production, while my spending on cattle feed reduced. I also began using it in my paddy field as a natural input, which helped me reduce chemical fertiliser without affecting the crop. What gives me confidence is that Azolla is affordable, easy to maintain and useful in more than one way. Today, I do not see it as just a small green plant—I see it as a resource that connects healthier livestock, stronger soil and lower farming costs."

**Roshan Sahu, KAVIR Kisaan farmer,
Kabirdham**

Integrated farming, livestock nutrition
and low-cost regenerative agriculture

The Strength Already Within the Farm



"For many years, I believed that better farming meant buying more from the market. Chemical fertiliser had become a normal expense, even when materials for compost were already available around my own home. When I began producing vermicompost, I saw that my farm could return something to the soil instead of only taking from it. My production remained steady, but my costs reduced and my confidence grew. The real change was understanding that the strength of my farm was already present within it."

**Sukhchand Chandrakar,
Domsara, Kabirdham**

Regenerative farming

Twenty-Two Girls Chose Hope Over Hesitation



"When I began visiting homes, many girls had already started believing that education was no longer meant for them. Some were married, some had been out of school for years, and many families could not see why they should return. There were days when I came home disappointed, but I kept going back—listening, explaining and reminding each learner that she still deserved a future of her own. Today, all 22 girls from my learning camp are moving towards the Class 10 examination. For me, they are not just 22 enrolments; they are 22 young women who have begun to speak with confidence, families that have started to believe differently, and a village learning that a girl's education can begin again."

**Kesharani Patel, Prerak,
Chimra, Kabirdham**

Local women's leadership, persistence
and collective return to education

Her Education Began Again— and So Did Her Dreams



"I had left school after Class 9 when I was married, and with every passing year I felt that the life I had imagined for myself was moving further away. Returning to study was not easy; I had a home to manage, a child to care for and many doubts about whether I had waited too long. But when I became a part of Pragati program by Educate Girls, I began to believe that my education had not ended—it had only been interrupted. Today, I am preparing for Class 10 and dreaming of opening my own beauty parlour. More importantly, I want my children to grow up knowing that education should never be sacrificed, and that marriage should come only after they are ready to stand on their own."

**Hema Shrivastava, Learner,
Rauchan, Kabirdham**

Women's agency and intergenerational
change

MEL Dashboard:

Reach, Results and Learning

Theme	Reach	Key Output / Indicators	Emerging Outcome
Sustainable Livelihoods and Climate Resilience	73000+ farmers reached through agricultural engagement, restoration activities, demonstrations and advisories.	1,000+ farmers practised AWD across 245 hectares during Kharif 2025, with an estimated reduction of 318.5 tCO₂e. - DSR coverage increased from 130 acres in 2024 to 395 in 2025 - Bio-input use expanded from approximately 100 acres to 350+ acres. 369 farmers across 10 villages engaged through KAVIR Kisaan. 36 integrated natural-resource management plans prepared. - Women-led aftercare supported the survival of 1,175 of 1,277 planted trees, an overall survival rate of approximately 92%. - Plantation care generated 3.41 lakh in community support, while 1020 kg of vegetables, valued at approximately ₹82,000, were produced.	Farmers showed growing confidence in water-efficient, low-emission and soil-health-oriented practices when they could observe results locally and receive continued support. Agriculture, water, vegetation and livelihoods were increasingly understood as interconnected parts of the same landscape. Women-led plantation management demonstrated that restoration can generate both ecological and productive value. Safe drinking water began to be understood as a shared responsibility involving infrastructure, household behaviour and community governance.

MEL Dashboard:

Reach, Results and Learning

Theme	Reach	Key Output / Indicators	Emerging Outcome
Social Inclusion, Rights and Community Leadership	1,00,000+ women reached through education, livelihoods, mental health, volunteer and community platforms.	1,500+ new volunteer registrations during 2025–26 12,000+ youth and adolescents registered as village-level group members 1000+ Youth were oriented on referral pathways, where youth and community volunteers integrated awareness on mental health, child protection, positive parenting, nutrition, hygiene and safe water into their community engagement. - In five districts, 200+ village-level youth clubs were formed to provide young people with safe and inclusive spaces for dialogue, leadership, and community participation.	Local women Preraks enabled adolescent girls and young women to re-enter education while creating visible examples of women's leadership.
	2,500+ youth and volunteers engaged across CAS programmes.	350+ adolescent girls and young women registered for the Chhattisgarh State Open School Class 10 examination. 200+ out-of-school children were linked to education. 200+ social-protection linkages facilitated. 350+ service providers mapped through four district resource directories. 200+ Main Hoon Na volunteers were trained in community-based psychosocial support. 90 Mann Mitras were trained as community psychosocial support volunteers. 200+ child protection volunteers were trained to promote child protection and child rights. 510 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were engaged through the Main Hoon Na initiative to strengthen community-based psychosocial support.	Strong tribal representation helped keep volunteer platforms rooted in local communities and social realities. Community volunteers increasingly acted as a bridge between households, Panchayats, schools, frontline institutions and available services.

MEL Dashboard:

Reach, Results and Learning

Theme	Reach	Key Output / Indicators	Emerging Outcome
Health, Nutrition and Community Wellbeing	45000+ children and adolescents reached through education, psychosocial wellbeing, child protection and related activities. More than 163,000 participation instances recorded across major community mental-health initiatives. Safe-water awareness and governance activities recorded 3,166 participation instances.	• 1,122 community-based client-support sessions conducted through counselling, family engagement and follow-up. • 30+ new clients registered for structured psychosocial support. • 40+ clients successfully completed the planned support cycle (recovered/closed). • 25,000+ students supported through exam-related psychosocial mentoring and wellbeing sessions. • 12,000+ children reached through child protection and child rights awareness. • 8,000+ parents and teachers engaged in children's emotional wellbeing and psychosocial development. • 700+ schools implemented Social and Emotional Learning (SEL), with 700+ teachers trained to promote student wellbeing. • 980 people oriented on referral pathways.	Mental health became more openly discussed within families, schools and communities, creating stronger entry points for identification, support and referral. Trusted volunteers and locally accessible platforms brought psychosocial support closer to communities. Parents, teachers and community institutions increasingly recognised children's wellbeing and protection as a shared responsibility. Health communication became more participatory and connected with everyday household practices rather than remaining limited to one-time awareness.

What the Dashboard Tells Us

The evidence shows that CAS is moving from delivering separate activities towards strengthening connected community systems. Farmers are experimenting with regenerative practices, women and young people are assuming public roles, learners are re-entering education, and volunteers and institutions are supporting mental health, child protection and safe-water governance.

At the same time, most available evidence still measures reach, participation and outputs. CAS' next MEL priority is to measure whether agricultural practices continue, community institutions remain functional, referrals are completed, women and youth influence decisions, and livelihood, ecological and wellbeing conditions improve.

Partnership and Convergence

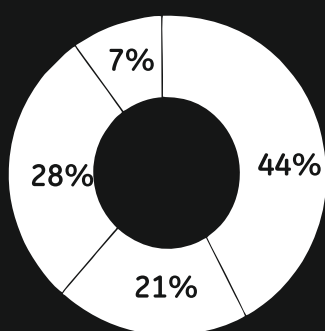
Government departments	UN / donor / CSR partners	Academic / research institutions	Community institutions / panchayats
MGNREGA, Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Panchayat & Rural Development system	Commonland Foundation, APPI, UNICEF, Paul Hamlyn Foundation, Educate Girls.	National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM) Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	Gram Panchayats, SHGs, women's groups, youth volunteers, lead farmers, farmer groups, village committees, community members
Nature of Collaboration			
Scheme convergence for natural resource management, water conservation, horticulture/plantation promotion, livelihood planning, village-level works, and technical/government alignment. CAS supported community mobilisation, planning, field coordination, and follow-up with departments. Where required we also supported resources such as fencing and drip irrigation in community plantation sites.	Financial and strategic support for CAS's 4 Returns cooperation and landscape-restoration work, as well as mental health, child protection, community wellbeing and long-term systems strengthening.	Technical guidance for KAVIR Lab, bio-input production, soil testing, plant health, sustainable agriculture practices, and capacity building of farmers, youth and field teams.	Community mobilisation, village planning, participation in water conservation, restoration, livelihood activities, agriculture demonstrations, women/youth engagement, and local monitoring.
Results / Learning			
Government convergence helped link community plans with existing schemes instead of creating parallel systems. Learning: Early coordination with line departments and Panchayats improves feasibility, approval, and sustainability of village-level works. It is easier to work at scale with convergence.	Donor partnership supported a long-term landscape approach rather than activity-based implementation. Learning: flexible, landscape-level support allows CAS to combine ecology, livelihoods, community institutions, and behaviour change. The partnership also enabled continuity, adaptive implementation, and stronger institutional learning.	This collaboration strengthened local capacity for bio-inputs and soil-based advisory. Learning: Academic partners are most effective when knowledge is converted into simple field protocols, demonstrations and farmer-facing tools.	Community institutions helped make programmes locally owned and practical. Learning: outcomes are stronger when Panchayats, women's groups, farmers and youth are involved from planning to implementation and monitoring.

Team, Governance and Organisational Development

During 2025–26, CAS strengthened coordination among its head office, programme leads, district and block teams, MEL personnel and community-based facilitators. Strategic oversight remained anchored centrally, while field teams worked closely with communities, Panchayats and frontline institutions to adapt implementation to local realities. CAS was supported by a team of 68 staff members, reflecting a relatively balanced and increasingly diverse organisational workforce. Women constituted 53% of the team, with 36 women and 32 men. This gender balance is significant for an organisation working closely with women, adolescents, farmers, youth and community institutions, as it strengthens representation within field engagement, programme delivery and organisational decision-making.

A Young and Emerging Workforce

CAS' workforce is predominantly young:



44%	of staff were between 26 and 30 years of age
21%	were between 21 and 25 years
28%	were between 31 and 40 years
07%	were above 40 years

Together, nearly 65% of the team was below 30 years of age, indicating a strong base of emerging professionals with the potential to grow into programme, technical and organisational leadership roles. At the same time, the presence of experienced staff above 30 years provides an important foundation for mentoring, supervision and institutional continuity

Compensation Profile

The salary distribution reflects a workforce spread across field, coordination, technical and management responsibilities:

Monthly CTC Range	Number of Staff	Share of Workforce
₹ 10,000– ₹ 20,000	22	32%
₹ 20,001– ₹ 30,000	19	28%
₹ 30,001– ₹ 45,000	19	28%
₹ 45,001– ₹ 60,000	7	10%
₹ 60,001 and above	1	2%

Team Capacity and Field Support

Staff capacity-building focused on the cross-cutting skills required across CAS programmes, including community facilitation, regenerative agriculture, natural-resource planning, mental health, child protection, gender, safeguarding and behaviour change. Trainings were reinforced through field mentoring, joint visits, review meetings and corrective feedback.

The year confirmed that complex community programmes require continuous learning rather than one-time orientation. Teams perform better when roles are clear, supervision is supportive and field challenges can be discussed openly.

MEL and Digital Systems

CAS expanded the use of digital forms, programme MIS, dashboards, activity trackers, photographic evidence and shared online repositories. More regular data review helped teams identify delayed reporting, gaps in coverage and areas requiring follow-up.

The next priority is to harmonise systems across projects and move from measuring mainly reach and activities towards tracking adoption, functioning institutions, completed referrals, leadership and changes in livelihood, ecological and wellbeing outcomes. CAS is also working towards AI-enabled monitoring that can connect field data, photographs and programme reviews for faster decision-making.

Governance, Safeguarding and Compliance

CAS is guided by its Executive Committee and Governing Board, which provide strategic direction, oversight and accountability. The organisation continued strengthening recruitment, financial controls, documentation, staff accountability and compliance systems.

Safeguarding remained central because CAS works with children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities and people experiencing psychosocial distress. Staff orientation increasingly emphasised consent, confidentiality, responsible conduct, safe documentation and referral practices. Safeguarding requirements are also integrated into recruitment processes and staff accountability.

CAS plans to strengthen its monitoring, evaluation and impact systems through **DAKSHA**, an AI-enabled platform that will connect field evidence, community feedback and programme data. The system is intended to support faster analysis, improve identification of risks and gaps, and enable more timely programme decisions. Its rollout will remain human-supervised, with strong attention to data quality, consent, confidentiality and responsible use of AI.

What We Learned This Year

Learning Question	Team Input
What worked well?	Community participation was strongest when programmes began with local priorities, used trusted community actors and combined technical support with regular field follow-up. Farmer demonstrations, women-led plantation care, local Preraks, Mann Mitras, youth volunteers and Water Champions helped make programme processes more accessible and locally owned. Partnerships with Panchayats, government departments, technical institutions and funding partners also strengthened implementation and reach
What did not work as expected?	Participation did not always translate into sustained practice, functioning institutions or measurable outcomes. One-time trainings and awareness activities were insufficient where follow-up was weak. Delayed data entry, uneven documentation, repeat-counting of participants and limited outcome-level evidence reduced the ability to assess change consistently. Registered volunteer numbers also did not always reflect active and sustained engagement.
What did communities teach us?	Communities taught us that change cannot be imposed through technical solutions alone. People engage when their knowledge, beliefs, risks and aspirations are respected. Farmers adopt unfamiliar practices when they can observe local results; families discuss mental health when conversations are safe and non-judgemental; and community ownership increases when people participate in decisions, contribute to implementation and see a clear benefit in their daily lives.
What needs deeper investment?	CAS needs deeper investment in sustained field mentoring, women and youth leadership, community institutions, referral and follow-up systems, behaviour-change measurement and long-term ecological monitoring. Stronger staff capacity, harmonised digital systems, data quality, safeguarding, community feedback and evidence generation are also necessary for responsible scale.
What will CAS do differently next year?	CAS will move from primarily tracking activities and reach towards measuring practice adoption, functioning institutions, completed referrals, women's agency, youth leadership and livelihood, ecological and wellbeing outcomes. Programmes will use clearer village-level plans, stronger follow-up, more regular reflection and better integration across themes. CAS will also strengthen digital and AI-enabled MEL systems so that field evidence can inform decisions more quickly.

Looking Ahead: Priorities for 2026–27

The coming year will be a period of **deepening, integration and institutional strengthening for CAS**. The organisation does not intend to scale by simply increasing the number of activities or locations. Instead, CAS will first strengthen the quality of its existing models, generate stronger evidence of change, and build the systems required for responsible expansion.

This means moving from broad participation to sustained adoption, from one-time engagement to functioning community institutions, and from output reporting to clearer evidence of livelihood, ecological, social and wellbeing outcomes. Communities, Gram Panchayats, local volunteers and frontline institutions will remain central to implementation, while CAS will invest more deliberately in programme quality, leadership, learning and organisational systems.

A major priority will be the use of **AI-enabled monitoring and impact evaluation**. CAS will work towards integrating programme MIS, field photographs, dashboards, case documentation and periodic reviews so that implementation gaps, emerging patterns and community-level changes can be identified more quickly. AI will support—not replace—field judgement by helping teams analyse data, compare progress, flag inconsistencies and generate timely learning for decision-making.

Strategic Priorities for 2026–27

Priority Area	Direction for 2026–27
Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Local Value Chains	CAS will deepen work on water-efficient agriculture, soil health, biological inputs, low-emission rice cultivation, farmer demonstrations and local advisory systems. Greater attention will be given to practice continuation, yield, cultivation costs, water use and farmer income. Farmer platforms and village-level economic planning will be strengthened to identify opportunities for local value addition, services, enterprises and market linkages that retain more value within rural communities.
Landscape Restoration and Water Security	Village-level natural-resource plans will be converted into prioritised actions through community participation and convergence. CAS will strengthen plantation aftercare, water-source protection, recharge measures, biodiversity restoration and monitoring of ecological change. Safe-water programmes will focus not only on infrastructure, but also on water quality, household practices, maintenance systems, community contributions and the functioning of habitation and Gram Panchayat-level institutions.
Community Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	CAS will deepen community-based awareness, early identification, counselling, family engagement, referral and follow-up. Mann Mitras, volunteers and Circle of Care mechanisms will receive stronger mentoring and supervision. Programme quality will increasingly be assessed through completed referrals, continuity of care, changes in daily functioning, caregiver support and the ability of Panchayats and local systems to sustain care.

Priority Area	Direction for 2026–27
Women's Leadership and Gender Transformation	CAS will move beyond counting women's participation and focus on women's influence, decision-making, control over resources and recognised leadership roles. Women-led platforms will be strengthened across restoration, livelihoods, education, mental health and community governance. The Gender Transformation Framework will be translated into sustained engagement with women, men, youth and institutions so that unequal norms and responsibilities are addressed collectively.
Youth Leadership and Community Action	Youth platforms will be strengthened through clearer roles, progressive leadership opportunities, mentoring and recognition. CAS will distinguish between registered, trained, active and sustained volunteers, and support young people to identify local problems, design responses and work with Panchayats and community institutions. Roles such as Water Champions, mental-health volunteers and village mobilisers will be developed as practical pathways for local leadership
Leadership Grooming within CAS	CAS will deliberately identify and mentor selected team members with the potential to take on greater programme, technical and organisational leadership. Leadership grooming will include exposure to planning, decision-making, team management, partnerships, budgeting, communication, review processes and problem-solving. The aim is to build a stronger second line of leadership so that programme quality and institutional continuity do not depend on a small number of individuals.
Design Thinking and Systems Thinking	CAS will promote design thinking as a practical method for understanding community problems, listening to users, testing solutions and improving interventions through feedback. Systems thinking will help teams examine how livelihoods, gender, health, water, institutions, markets and social norms interact rather than treating them as separate sectors. These approaches will be incorporated into programme design, staff reviews, village planning and innovation processes.
MEL, Evidence and AI-Enabled Learning	CAS will harmonise indicators, definitions and reporting systems across projects. Data systems will increasingly track outcomes such as sustained practice adoption, functioning institutions, completed referrals, leadership, behaviour change and ecological improvement. AI-supported analysis will be introduced to review large datasets, photographs, field notes and programme trends, while maintaining strong human verification, data protection and ethical safeguards.
Community-Led Models for Responsible Scale	CAS will consolidate models that have shown local relevance before expanding them. These include farmer collectives, women-led restoration, village-level mental-health support, Prerak-led education, Water Champions, Village Level Clubs and participatory planning. Each model will require a clear implementation process, training package, supervision mechanism, cost estimate, outcome indicators and evidence of community ownership before replication.

Priority Area	Direction for 2026–27
Government Convergence and Institutionalisation	Stronger engagement with Gram Panchayats, district administrations, line departments and public schemes will help move community priorities from planning to implementation. CAS will support communities and local institutions to prepare plans, access schemes, mobilise resources and monitor delivery. The longer-term goal is for effective practices to become embedded within public and community systems rather than remaining dependent on individual projects.
Institutional Sustainability and Partnerships	CAS will continue strengthening governance, safeguarding, financial management, policy implementation, staff wellbeing and compliance. Partnerships will be developed not only for funding, but also for technical knowledge, innovation, evidence, government convergence and scale. The organisation will invest more systematically in documenting its models, learning and impact so that partnerships are grounded in credible evidence and shared long-term objectives.

The Direction Ahead

For CAS, **deepening before scaling** means ensuring that an intervention is understood, locally accepted, consistently implemented and supported by functioning institutions before it is expanded. Scale without quality may increase numbers but not necessarily create lasting change.

Measuring change more carefully means moving beyond how many people attended, how many trainings were held or how many structures were created. CAS will increasingly ask whether farmers continued a practice, whether women gained greater influence, whether young people led action, whether referrals resulted in care, whether water sources remained functional and whether ecological and livelihood conditions improved.

Keeping **communities and local institutions at the centre** means that programmes will not be designed only around organisational targets. Village priorities, lived experience, local knowledge and community feedback will shape decisions. Panchayats, volunteers, women's groups, farmer collectives, schools and frontline institutions will be supported to take increasing responsibility for planning, implementation and monitoring.

The institutional ambition for 2026–27 is therefore not only to deliver stronger programmes, but to become a more **learning-oriented, evidence-driven and future-ready organisation**—one that combines deep field relationships with design thinking, systems thinking, emerging leadership and responsible use of AI to understand and strengthen impact.

Overview of Project Expenditure

Chhattisgarh Agricon Samiti
404, 4Th Floor, Progressive Point, Lalpur, Raipur, Raipur, Raipur, 492001, Chhattisgarh
Registered Under Society Registration Act 1860
Registration Number: CGSTATE-1661 Dt: 23/02/2007
Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2026

Particulars	Annexure	Foreign Funded	Indian Funded	Total
Equity & Laibilities				
General Fund	1	4,77,121	26,28,293	31,05,413
Sundry Creditors	2	-	8,57,713	8,57,713
Branch Transfer		-	-	-
Unutilized Grant	3	20,33,094.140	48,51,431	68,84,525
Provision	4	4,35,938	3,57,211	7,93,149
Total		29,46,153	86,94,647	1,16,40,800
Assets				
Fixed Assets	5	1,71,189	4,74,385	6,45,574
Deposites	6	-	40,88,000	40,88,000
Branch Transfer		-	-	-
Loans & Advances	7	1,07,407	23,37,726	24,45,133
Sundry Debtors	8	-	5,29,384	5,29,384
Other Assets	9	27,449	2,71,533	2,98,982
Cash and Bank Balance	10	26,40,108	9,93,619	36,33,727
Total		29,46,153	86,94,647	1,16,40,800

CHHATTISGARH AGRICON SAMITI

For, Chhattisgarh Agricon Samiti.

President

Secretary

Treasurer.

Date: 28-07-2026

Place: Raipur

UDIN: 26415199ZNVLMP9021

As per our Report of even date attached
For, Shashank Moghe & Co.
Chartered Accountant
FRN: 0007030C



Varun Jain
Partner
M.No: 415199

Overview of Project Expenditure

Chhattisgarh Agricon Samiti
404, 4Th Floor, Progressive Point, Lalpur, Raipur, Raipur, Raipur, 492001, Chhattisgarh
Registered Under Society Registration Act 1860
Registration Number: CGSTATE-1661 Dt: 23/02/2007
Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 2026

Particulars		Annexure	Foreign Funded	Indian Funded	Total
Income					
Grant Received		11	1,88,13,729	75,37,431	2,63,51,160
Other Income		12	1,18,249	48,684	1,66,933
Total			1,89,31,978	75,86,115	2,65,18,093
Expenditure					
Expenses on Object of Society		13	1,88,39,474	71,05,451	2,59,44,925
Adminstrative Expenses		14	1,26,643	6,22,504	7,49,147
Expenditure over Income			(34,139)	(1,41,840)	(1,75,980)
Total			1,89,31,978	75,86,115	2,65,18,093

CHHATTISGARH AGRICON SAMITI

As per our Report of even date attached
For, Shashank Moghe & Co.
Chartered Accountant
FRN: 0007030C

President

Date: 28-07-2026

Place: Raipur

UDIN: 26415199ZNVLM9021

For, Chhattisgarh Agricon Samiti.

Secretary

Secretary

Treasurer



Varun Jain

Varun Jain

Partner

MNo: 415199

बीजादूतरी कार्यक्रम

संवेदनशील मुद्दों पर अहम पहल, यूनिसेफ महाराष्ट्र टीम ने कार्ययोजना का अवलोकन किया

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को मिला नया आयाम, स्वयंसेवकों के कार्यों की सराहना

मुंबई, 2 नवंबर (दैनिक भास्कर) - मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को नया आयाम देने के लिए बीजादूतरी कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ हुआ। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को नया आयाम देना और स्वयंसेवकों के कार्यों की सराहना करना है। कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया।



बीजादूतरी समिति के सदस्यों का बैठक।

कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को नया आयाम देना और स्वयंसेवकों के कार्यों की सराहना करना है। कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया।

बीजादूतरी समिति के सदस्यों का बैठक। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को नया आयाम देना और स्वयंसेवकों के कार्यों की सराहना करना है।

'कोमल' फिल्म के माध्यम से बच्चों को दिया गया आत्म-सुरक्षा एवं बाल अधिकारों का संदेश

लोक किरण, अमृत खन्ना

बीजादूतरी (लोक किरण) - जिला प्रशासन, शिक्षक या किसी विशेषज्ञ व्यक्ति को इसकी जानकारी देनी है।



बच्चों को फिल्म 'कोमल' के माध्यम से आत्म-सुरक्षा एवं बाल अधिकारों का संदेश दिया गया।

चार विधवा महिलाओं के जीवन में आया सशक्त बदलाव बीजादूतरी स्वयंसेवक ज्योति कडती की पहल से आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता की नई राह



ज्योति कडती, बीजादूतरी स्वयंसेवक।



बीजादूतरी स्वयंसेवक ज्योति कडती के साथ अन्य महिलाएं।

बीजादूतरी स्वयंसेवक ज्योति कडती ने अपने जीवन में एक सशक्त बदलाव लाया है। उन्होंने अपने जीवन में एक सशक्त बदलाव लाया है। उन्होंने अपने जीवन में एक सशक्त बदलाव लाया है।

परीक्षा के महज तीन घंटे जीवन का भविष्य तय नहीं करते: कलेक्टर

परीक्षा से पहले छात्रों को

कलेक्टर ने कहा कि परीक्षा केवल जीवन का एक हिस्सा है। छात्रों को परीक्षा के दौरान तनाव नहीं लेना चाहिए।



छात्रों का अध्ययन।

कलेक्टर ने कहा कि परीक्षा केवल जीवन का एक हिस्सा है। छात्रों को परीक्षा के दौरान तनाव नहीं लेना चाहिए।

कलेक्टर ने कहा कि परीक्षा केवल जीवन का एक हिस्सा है। छात्रों को परीक्षा के दौरान तनाव नहीं लेना चाहिए।

कलेक्टर के मार्गदर्शन में बीजादूतरी स्वयंसेवकों का 2 दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण आयोजित

बीजापुर, 30 नवंबर (दैनिक भास्कर)

बीजापुर जिला प्रशासन में आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य स्वयंसेवकों को प्रशिक्षित करना है। कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया।



प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन।

प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य स्वयंसेवकों को प्रशिक्षित करना है। कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया।

प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य स्वयंसेवकों को प्रशिक्षित करना है। कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया।

प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य स्वयंसेवकों को प्रशिक्षित करना है।

प्राथमिक शाला तिमेड़ में एसएमसी बैठक, बच्चों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य व सुरक्षा पर हुई गंभीर चर्चा



एसएमसी बैठक का आयोजन।



बच्चों को शिक्षित करना।



एसएमसी बैठक का आयोजन।



एसएमसी बैठक का आयोजन।

अंजोर 2025 का हुआ समापन छत्तीसगढ़ एग्रिकान समिति के इंटरैक्टिव स्टॉलों ने बिखेरी प्रेरणा की चमक

कलकत्ता का भारत

अंजोर 2025 का समापन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य छात्रों को प्रेरित करना है।



अंजोर 2025 का समापन कार्यक्रम।

अंजोर 2025 का समापन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य छात्रों को प्रेरित करना है।

अंजोर 2025 का समापन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य छात्रों को प्रेरित करना है।

अंजोर 2025 का समापन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया।

आधुनिक खेती से जोड़ने व धान उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन



प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन।



प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन।



प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन।



प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन।

छत्तीसगढ़ एग्रिकान समिति की प्रमुख भूमिका-इस पूरे आयोजन में छत्तीसगढ़ एग्रिकान समिति (Agricon) की भागीदारी बेहद खास रही।

अंजोर 2025 का समापन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य छात्रों को प्रेरित करना है।



अंजोर 2025 का समापन कार्यक्रम।

अंजोर 2025 का समापन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य छात्रों को प्रेरित करना है।

अंजोर 2025 का समापन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य छात्रों को प्रेरित करना है।

अंजोर 2025 का समापन कार्यक्रम का आयोजन बीजादूतरी समिति के द्वारा किया गया।

अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस पर ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिए विशेष पहल, दिखाई गई फिल्म 'लापता लेडीज' बेटियों को पढ़ने, आगे बढ़ने और अपने विचार खुलकर रखने का अवसर देना बहुत जरूरी है: मालती ग्रंथ



अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस का आयोजन।



अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस का आयोजन।



अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस का आयोजन।



अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस का आयोजन।



Alliance for
Behaviour Change
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18-19 Dec 2025
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Digital Media Partner

MISTAAR
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Chhattisgarh Agricon Samiti

403-404, 4th Floor, Progressive Point
Lalpur, Raipur (C.G.) 49001
Phone No. 0771-4002069