



Annual Report

Grameen Development Services

2025-26



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Table of Content		
SN	Topic	PN
1.	Executive Summary	1
2.	Introduction	
2.1	GDS: The Organization	4
2.2	Mission, vision, core values & Beliefs	5
2.3	Approaches and objectives	5
2.4	Outreach and locations	6
3.	Projects and Thematic Interventions	
3.1	Community institutions	7
3.2	Fostering agriculture-based livelihoods	9
3.3	Livestock based livelihood promotion	12
3.4	Natural Resource Management	13
3.5	Nutrition Security -CNV	14
3.6	Cross Cutting Theme: Gender mainstreaming	15
3.7	Climate change resilience	17
3.8	Collaboration and convergence	17
4	Special Events	19
5	IEC Material & Knowledge Management	21
6.	Enhancing Team Capability	23
7.	Case Studies	24
8	Donor recognition	28
9.	Appendices	
9.1	Governance & team	29
9.2	Major projects implemented	31
10.	Voluntary Disclosures by the Organization	32
11.	Financial Performance	34
12.	Contact information	37

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the Financial Year 2025–26, Grameen Development Services (GDS) intensified its grassroots field operations to bring transformative development to poor, marginalized, and climate-vulnerable communities. Organization while working in diverse and challenging ecological zones like semi-arid terrains of Central Rajasthan and Bundelkhand (UP), and the highly flood-prone eastern plains of Uttar Pradesh focussed on strengthening its program models of Community Institutions (Jawaja), AE model (Shravasti), Para-Vet & Pashu Sakhi Network (Shravasti) and Gender Champions Network (Shravasti). During the year GDS projects entered in new phases (SSII & SLAD), get renewals (CSV) and a program on Nutrition Security (CNP) is added. On organizational development front many steps have been taken during the year like quarterly location/field-based reviews, team building and leadership skill development through annual retreat and half yearly planning meeting, technical capacity enhancement through exposures and technical trainings.

Geography & Program Coverage: In FY 2025-26, GDS managed to reach out 1,39,555 poor and marginal households in 1068 villages through various projects spread over in 2 states – Uttar Pradesh & Rajasthan. In Uttar Pradesh organization spread being in 5 districts Bahraich, Shravasti, Lakhimpur Kheeri, Pilibhit and Lalitpur while in Rajasthan organization is working in District Beawar. In Bahraich organization covers all 11 blocks and 525 village ensuring reach to 13,190 households. In Shravasti organization is reaching to 95854 households through three projects in 3 CD Blocks. In District Lalitpur GDS reached to 13,947 households in 200 villages spread in 4 CD Blocks. Districts Lakhimpur Kheeri & Pilibhit organization reached out to 13,493 households combined across 25 villages. In Rajasthan GDS worked in District Beawar reaching 3,072 households across 56 villages in 2 CD Blocks with intensive Community Action planning.

Community Action: GDS enters in every geography keeping sustainability of results and impact in mind that largely depends on community ownership of the practices. For the purpose community action remains core of the all GDS projects. There are three layers of community groups/Institutions apex level – FPOs, FPCs and Federations, secondary level groups which are at village level and primary level like SHGs and GRGs. At the end of FY 2025-26 there have been 864 primary level groups out of which 270 SHGs were functional at Jawaja with bank accounts and further linked with apex level federations. There were 158 secondary groups and three apex level institutions including two Mahila Mahasanghs in Jawaja and one FPO which is now registered as a FPC in the name of LAPCL at Shravasti.

Fostering agriculture-based livelihoods: In year 2025-26 GDS kept on working with its focus on enhancing agriculture income of farmers associated with organization. In Shravasti district organization worked with aim of doubling the agriculture income of 20042 small and marginal farmers living in 101 villages in Gilaula and Sirsiya blocks in first phase while in second phase of the project focus is on sustaining the doubled income. In this area adoption of ground nut cultivation in Zaid season has emerged as source of additional agriculture income in summer. In Jamunaha Block of the same District SLAD program is being implemented which was in Y-3 of inception. Project reached out to 8500 farmers in 40 villages of this aspirational block. An integrated

approach to promote agriculture along with restoration of soil health, livestock, entitlement realisation through govt. social welfare schemes was adopted. During the year upscaling of High Value Crops – groundnut, potato, onion and pulses is done with 2700 farmers and on 290 acres of land. Machan (multi-layer) farming introduced to 227 farmers covering 20.4 acres of land. First phase of SLAD completed on Jan 31, 2026 and new phase for the next 3 years started on Feb 01, 2026.

In District Bahraich under “Climate Smart Village” 525 villages of 11 Blocks of the district have been reached out. Under the program use of quality inputs like seeds and fertilizers, DSR technology for Paddy and Zero till sowing is being promoted. In District Lalitpur during reporting FY 2025-26 project covered 200 villages in three blocks of the district named Birdha, Jhakaura and Baar. Both in Bahraich and Lalitpur FFS is taken as core activity to build capacity of farmers on new practices.

The GDS TROSA project promoted climate-resilient and soil health-enhancing agricultural packages of practices and technologies (POPs) for key crops; Under this initiative crop demonstrations were conducted across 70 acres for paddy (involving 300 farmers), 100 acres for wheat (300 farmers), and 50 acres for mustard (190 farmers). These demonstrations followed the area-specific Package of Practices (POPs) designed to mitigate the adverse effects of climate variability and enhance crop productivity. As a result, improvements in soil health were observed, alongside a positive trend in agricultural yields.

Livestock based livelihood promotion: Livestock rearing is second largest livelihood for poor and marginalized communities after agriculture. Keeping focus on goat rearing GDS worked on behaviour change on adopting best practices of goat rearing. Under SLAD project at Jamunaha, Shravasti, a network of 11 Para-vets and 20 Pashu Sakhis has been created and institutionalized to support livestock rearing households both for large bovine animals and goats. In Jawaja, Rajasthan Suraj Mahila Mahasangh trained 10 Goat Rearing groups on best management practices. In both the locations of ITC Climate Smart Village – Bahraich and Lalitpur cadre of 20 Pashu Sakhis is developed and established.

Natural Resource Management

Water Management: Under the 'Climate Smart Village Project,' in Bahraich District renovation work has been carried out on 11 ponds across the Shivpur, Chittaura, Tejavapur, Payagpur, and Risiya blocks, creating a combined water storage capacity of 95,000 cubic meters. Four check dams have been constructed in Birdha block of Lalitpur in Bhauta, Kakoriya, Baraudiya, Talgaon. 7 Earthen Dams, 13 Percolation ponds and 11 mini percolation ponds have also been constructed. Further to save water in farming usage sprinkler irrigation is promoted in Lalitpur. Under TROSA project initiatives have been taken towards safe drinking water.

Soil Health management: Soil being primary resource for agriculture needs to be protected and rejuvenated for future. GDS as organization is promoting farming practices those conserve soil health across its projects. These practices involve using of bio-inputs instead of chemical inputs, seed treatment with bio-preparations and practising cover crops. In SLAD Jamunaha project area 1875 farmers were initiated in cover cropping with multiple grains including Dalhan and Tilhan. Under TROSA project to strengthen soil

health, a Package of Practices (PoP) on cover cropping was developed. Under CSV project Bahraich 75 farmers were encouraged to cultivate paddy using natural methods. In Lalitpur project area Fasal Amrit has been demonstrated in 50 villages.

Nutrition Security: Comprehensive Nutrition Project (CNV)

Comprehensive Nutrition project started on March 01, 2025 in Gilaula and Sirsiya Blocks of District Shravasti covering 373 AWCs, with the objective to bring in 20 per cent improvement in Dietary diversity of Pregnant and lactating women and children under five years and reducing wasting up to 6-10 percent in children under five years of the age by the end of the project i.e. May 2028. Project design is based on community action taking place through Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) approach. In year 25-26 team organized 2248 PLA meetings, conducted 3074 prioritized home visits to HRPs and SAM children. 1138 VHSND, 213 THR & 1350 SAM/MAM screening days have been observed by the team to facilitate quality services on these platforms.

Gender Mainstreaming: Gender has been taken as cross cutting issue in GDS and is been taken care across the organization locations and programs. Gender and POSH policies are in place and followed strictly. GDS focussed on strengthening **“Gender Champions Network” model** under SLAD project at Jamunaha where in Gender Champions took the charge in identifying school drop out girls and sending them back to schools. GDS has promoted 53 agriculture entrepreneurs under SSII project in Shravasti out of them 36 are women, similarly 77% (4302) female shareholders out of 5545 shareholders are actively engaged in GDS promoted farmers’ company LAPCL. GDS built their entrepreneurial skills and financial capabilities through continuous handholding support and capacity building initiatives.

Capability Enhancement and Knowledge Management: The year has been rich in conducting capability enhancement both for organization teams and community. Multiple trainings and exposures took place during the year. Multiple case studies recorded. 3 Flip Books (Agriculture, Goat Rearing and Gender), 3 Films (Potato Cultivation, Goat Rearing Best Practices, Soil Health), POP Training Manuals have been produced.

Project Renewals: Sujalam Sufalam (SSII Shravasti covering Blocks Gilaula & Sirsiya) and SLAD (Jamunaha Block Shravasti) projects entered to their new phases of three years each. ITC projects at Bahraich and Lalitpur received their annual extension.

Special Mention: A flood-early warning system (F-EWS) which has been made functional in 25 villages of the Sharda River Basin in Lakhimpur-Khiri and Pilibhit Districts under the TROSA project, is now incorporated in Banbasa Barrage flood warning systems.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Grameen Development Services: The Organization

Grameen Development Services (GDS) was established in February 1993 with the mission to empower the communities living in the areas of structural poverty in India, through promoting and strengthening the livelihoods. Over the course of more than three decades, GDS has evolved into a successful grassroots-level professional, not for profit, non-governmental organization (NGO) in the country.

GDS has established organizational systems and practices guided by a set of core principles and values. The organization continues to serve and promote social development and the well-being of the most marginalized communities in some of the remote and underdeveloped regions of the country. Through various livelihood and other supporting initiatives, GDS has impacted the lives of approximately 1.50 lakh rural households in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Rajasthan.

Throughout its journey, GDS has consistently responded to the changing needs and social and development context of the communities and the larger society. While maintaining a primary focus on livelihood promotion, the organization has repeatedly adjusted its approach and operational strategies to suit the situation. As a result, the organization has gained significant experience by implementing various projects and has developed multiple approaches, strategies, and models to promote rural livelihoods. Some of the notable initiatives include promoting non-farm-based livelihoods for rural artisans, fostering rural entrepreneurship, supporting agricultural development, especially in flood and drought-prone areas, promoting livestock-based livelihoods, and addressing the livelihoods of migrant workers.

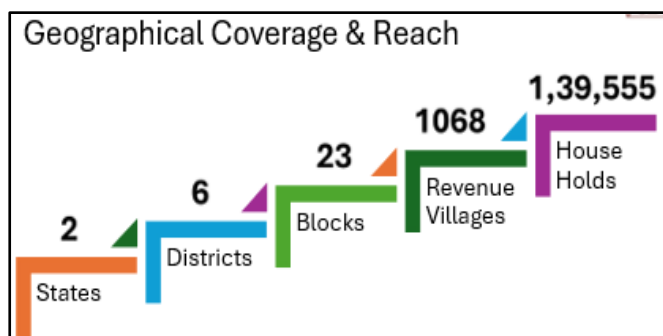
Expanding its canvass to serve the community GDS has extended itself to the field of Nutrition and implementing a comprehensive Nutrition project in aspirational District Shravasti in Uttar Pradesh. While being at grassroots and working with farming community GDS realised depletion of soil health and need of the hour to add on soil regenerative practices in its agriculture-based programs and layered it successfully over all the agriculture-based livelihood programs.

Additionally, several key elements and cross-cutting themes have been integrated into its strategic approach to livelihood promotion. These include the social empowerment of women, the promotion of community-based institutions, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), all aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of its services.

As part of its ongoing efforts to build organizational systems and processes by involving the senior staff and board of Directors, GDS has been following the practice of conducting annual reviews, retreats and 5-year strategic planning exercises. The current Strategic planning is for the period of the next 5 years, starting from 2023 up till 2027. Mid-term review of strategic plan is undertaken in year 2026.

GDS enjoys active legal status and is registered under Societies Registration Act 1860. It is also registered under 12A & 80G of Income Tax Act, FCRA, CSR, EPFO, ESIC and NGO

Darpan. The timely renewal of these registrations is strictly taken care of and legal compliances ensured as per law of the land.



In the 2025–26 financial year, GDS carried on its operations to fulfil its founding mission. The organization successfully reached 1,39,555 underserved households across 1068 villages spread over in 23 Community Development blocks spans 6 districts within the high-priority states of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Headquartered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, GDS provides robust governance and managerial oversight to its seven strategic field offices currently executing these grassroots programs.

2.2 Organization Mission, Vision, Core Values & Belief

The mission, vision and core values of GDS are well defined in its strategic plan (2023-27) portraying the true spirit of its founders and broader community perspective.



Beliefs that guide the work of GDS

Having worked for more than 30 years in the development sector as a premier and learning grassroots organization, GDS needs to have its beliefs contributing towards its core organizational values. The beliefs that guide GDS are-

1. Social transformation happens more effectively through economic pathway and specially building livelihoods.
2. Enabling process is more effective in bringing sustainable social change and development in the lives of poor and marginalized, when compared to the approach of mere service delivery.
3. Building community collectives of poor empowers them and helps in building local leadership, collective decision making and action for social change.
4. An empowered woman and their collectives can lead to qualitative change within herself, her family and society.

2.3 Approaches and objectives

Based on the community need, geographical contexts, organisational experiences & expertise and core organisational competence, GDS strategized to adopt the following thematic/action areas for executing its various field interventions in support with funding agencies and development players;

Core themes	Subsidiary themes
Agriculture based livelihood	Disaster risk reduction (DRR)
Livestock based livelihood	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)
Climate change resilience	Migrant workers' livelihood
Entrepreneurship promotion	Strengthening Community Action
Nutrition security	
Cross-cutting themes - (1) Climate Change, and (2) Gender equality	

Objectives that GDS as organization envisages are;

1	Strengthening grass-root action – community first
2	GDS as resource organization
3	Community based business development
4	Enhance organizational effectiveness and performance
5	Enhance information management and knowledge sharing
6	Resource mobilization

2.4 Projects, Locations and Outreach

GDS continues to intensify field implementation among poor and marginalized communities living in diverse contexts; semi-arid region of Central Rajasthan & Bundelkhand in UP and flood prone area in eastern Uttar Pradesh including Nepal bordering areas. So far, GDS reached out more than 1.5 lacs rural households to bring

transformative development towards impacting their lives positively. In 2025-26 organization reach is shown in table below:

SN	State	District	Pro	CD Blocks	Villages	Households
1	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Climate Smart Village	11	525	13190
		Shravasti	Sujlam Suflam	2	222	87354
			Comprehensive Nutrition Program			
			Strengthening Livelihood through Agriculture Development	1	40	8500
		Lalitpur	Climate Smart Village	4	200	13947
		Lakhimpur Kheri	TROSA	2	20	11083
		Pilibhit	TROSA	1	5	2410
2	Rajasthan	Beawar	Community Action	2	56	3072
Total				23	1068	1,39,556

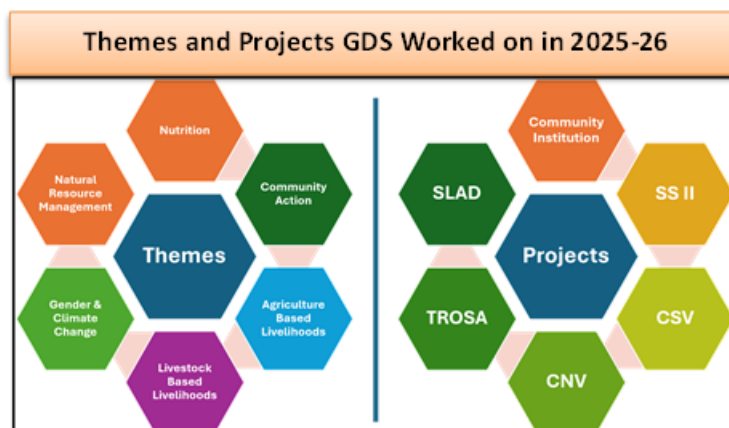
*GDS promoted FPC (LAPCL) is functional at Pharenda block of Mahrajganj district as well.

3. PROJECTS AND THEMATIC INTERVENTIONS

GDS as grass root/field implementing organisation proceeds with its multi-thematic & multi-stakeholder approaches leading towards strengthening the livelihoods of target households and impacting the transformative development in people's lives. Agriculture based livelihood promotion has been at crux during major span of GDS's development trajectory supported with other thematic initiatives. Besides existing interventions in continuation, the organisation could add new interventions/ activities as needed in its operational areas during the reporting year through its on-going and new projects.

Different projects at different level of implementation are working on some common themes like community action and strengthening agriculture - based livelihoods show linear

growth of program models. The progress made under various themes in different projects during FY 2025-26 is delineated henceforward in brief;



3.1 Community institutions (CIs)

Sustainability of results and impact of any program largely depends on its ownership by the community. Keeping the fact in view GDS focusses on community mobilization and community action as its strategic comprehension to prepare the community for collective thinking and action. As a usual practice GDS initially organises the community in groups for addressing their broad issues at various level at any particular location as per the project mandate. Broadly community institutions (CIs) are categorised as primary, secondary and apex level CIs based on their coverage and scope of work. Most of the time these primary, secondary and apex CIs exist and work together in cohesive manner and form a network which works towards benefits community at large.

Jawaja Community Planning and Shravasti Sujalam Sufalam (SS II) AE models of GDS which are at mature stage where FPOs and FPCs have become functional and self-governed are good example of CI network.

The status of various CIs by the end of FY 2025-26 at GDS project locations remained as;

GDS Location	PGs	SHGs	VLOs	VWMC	EWS Task Force	GRGs	WUGs	Citizen Science Group	Federations	FPCs
Shravasti	260	334	40			20				1
Lakhimpur Kheeri & Pilibhit				25	25			25		
Lalitpur							31			
Jawaja		270	16						2	1
Total	260	604	56	25	25	20	31	25	1	2

Primary level CIs – For addressing the local issues, the primary level CIs are organised at small settlement or village level preferably by the community of equal social and economic status. All 864 PGs and SHGs as denoted above in the table fall in this category of CIs. Shrivasti and Jawaja are the only locations having huge number of PGs & SHGs represented mainly by the women members.



Secondary level CIs – These types of CIs, ideally organised at cluster or village level, shoulder to address the broader issues comparatively with more coverage and diverse approaches. The primary level CIs are, often, clustered for organising secondary level CIs. The village and cluster level CIs; VOs (Village Organization), WUGs (Water User Group), GRGs (Goat Rearing Group), VDMCs (Village Disaster management Committees), EWS (Early Warning System) Task Force and Citizen Science

Group are deemed under this category of secondary level CIs. There are 16 village level committees in Jawaja. Under APPI supported SLAD project in Jamunaha, Shrivasti, 40 village level organisations (VLOs) and 20 GRGs were functional at the end of FY 2025- 26. There were 158 secondary level CIs at GDS locations. The primary level CIs are represented by these CIs through deputing their proportionate selected members in secondary level CIs to address their broader issues at larger platforms.

Apex level CIs- These CIs operate at the highest level supporting the primary & secondary level CIs in a defined geography and initiatives. In GDS's field implementation system, federations of SHGs, community owned Trusts and FPCs are there to address the broader issues of the lower-level CIs and other community as well. The apex level CIs provide guidance, support and resources to the CIs functioning under their purview.

Jawaja SHG Model: In Jawaja, all 3 types of CIs are working in cohesive manner SHGs, Village level Committees, Federations and FPO. 270 SHGs are linked with their federation benefitting 3122 households; 97% of these from OBC community at the location. Out of total 270 SHGs, 257 SHGs have their Bank accounts at the end of FY 2026-26. 442 members associated with 32 SHGs were benefitted with total dividend of Rs.



78.81Lakh earned through the interest on loan. The federations (Mahasangh) facilitated bank credit of Rs. 345.3 Lakhs to 78 SHGs in 2025-26. Training on SHG functioning was arranged for 60 office bearers from 20 SHGs while sensitization was done for 255 members. The self-sustaining Suraj and Ujala Mahila Mahasangh functioning at GDS Jawaja location (Beawar, Rajasthan) with minimal external non-financial support and managerial input. These federations facilitate linkages of their respective member SHGs with local Bank branches for credit support in addition to their own financial support given to SHGs. These federations also support member SHGs capacity building and conducting special events.

Sujlam Sufalam AE Model: In Shravasti, the PGs converted into SHGs linking them with UPSRLM were layered in previous years involving them in agriculture development activities. The producer groups were informal collective of women farmers not indulging them in thrift and credit practices but taking up agricultural activities under Sujlam Sufalam/CSAL Project. It helped in promoting agri-business model for demand generation of quality agri-input, supplies and marketing of agri-produce. From these informal collective dynamic entrepreneurs emerged who were provided with additional support of training, capacity building and hand-holding and a group of self-motivated AEs established in project area.

On January 01, 2025 new phase of the program – Sujlam Sufalam II (SS II) started with the objective to “Enable the community institution, the FPC, to support the farmers in sustaining and increasing incomes” within the same demographic and geographic coverage. The sustainable community support & established eco-system, agri-interventions (solar pumps, net-houses, farm implements etc.) & business channels etc. were the existing strengths to move ahead for project implementation. The broad goal of SSI-II Project is to sustain the doubled of farmers and ensure linkage of 3000 new



households with LAPCL by the end of year 2027.

LAPCL: Registered under ‘Indian Companies Act, 1956 (amendment 2002)’ on 17th June 2010, Lehra Agro Producer Company Limited (LAPCL), a wholly farmers owned profit making enterprise started its outfit as extended arm at Shravasti district

in the year 2022. LAPCL’s goal is to increase its member’s income by promoting agriculture-based enterprise, and providing cost effective agricultural inputs, risk management products, techno-managerial inputs and institutional linkages.

At closing of FY 2025-26, total 5545 households were the member/shareholders of LAPCL. The annual turnover of the Company was Rs. 2.31 crores. LAPCL obtain necessary approvals and establish effective coordination with the Agriculture Department, Banks, Uttar Pradesh State Seed Certification Agency, and other concerned institutions for the registration, recognition, and certification of the seed processing unit and successfully developed and established LAPCL seed brand. Company also leveraged estimated value of Rs. 25,00,000 through business linkage with Axis bank for institutional support activities.

LAPCL is one of the best examples of how different levels of community institutions form a symbiosis and work together for community development. LAPCL has linkages with 714 UPSRLM SHGs and has 355 producer groups. A network of progressive and dynamic agriculture entrepreneurs (AEs) is active and channelizing the agri-business to the doorstep of small and marginal farmers.

3.2 Fostering agriculture-based livelihoods

Since last 3 decades, GDS has strenuously been involved in strengthening agriculture-based livelihood as its mainstream core theme for small and marginal farmers living in

diverse contexts; Nepal bordering floodplains of eastern UP, semi-arid regions of Bundelkhand and Central Rajasthan. The major initiatives taken for agriculture development during FY 2025-26 at various GDS locations are delineated below;

Enhancing Farmer Agriculture based Livelihoods in Shravasti (Continuation of CSAL as SSII) –

Initially It was a 5-year initiative supported by Tata Trusts aiming at doubling the agriculture income of 20042 small and marginal farmers living in 101 villages in Gilaula and Sirsiya blocks of the Shravasti district. The later phase of the project titled as ‘Climate



Smart Agriculture & Livestock’ (CSAL) phased out in September, 2024 where in the major focus has been on promotion of high value crops (HVCs) and pulses. Adoption of ground nut cultivation in Zaid season has emerged as source of additional agriculture income in summer when no crop cultivation was usually taken up by the farmers in past.

As mentioned in the CI section of this document above; second phase of Sujalam Sufalam II started on Jan 01, 2026 with objective of sustaining doubled farmer’s income and strengthening AEs and LAPCL. In FY 2025-26 1015 new households linked with FPC, LAPCL reaching the number 5545, 12430 farmers covered under high value crops, groundnut and wheat seed production initiated by LAPCL its own seed brand “Lehra Agro Seeds” is launched. To reduce women focused drudgery 193 farm equipment provided to farmers. 53 AEs are providing door step services to farmers towards input supply and surplus produce aggregation. Major company activities being taken up in the year are – 1. sale of all type of seeds, 2. agri produce sale including wheat, groundnut, paddy and maize, 3. multiplication of wheat and groundnut seeds 4. development of institutional governance, documentation, and financial management systems of the company and 5. linkages established with ITC, Parle, Axis Bank, ADS and NGO Partners. Exposure visits for farmers and Board members being organized to learn improved agricultural and business practices.

Strengthening Livelihoods through Agriculture Development in Jamunaha block of District Shravasti (SLAD):

Enhancing farmers’ income by 50% over their baseline in beginning is the broad goal of APPI supported ‘Strengthening livelihood through agriculture development’ in Jamunaha block of Shravasti district. During Y-3, project covers 8500 farmers in 40 villages of this aspirational block. An integrated approach to



promote agriculture along with restoration of soil health, livestock, entitlement realisation through govt. social welfare schemes was adopted. During the year upscaling of High Value Crops – groundnut, potato, onion and pulses is done with 2700 farmers and on 290 acres of land. Machan (multi-layer) farming introduced to 227 farmers covering

20.4 acres of land. 207 training programs conducted for farmers on improved PoPs of staple crops wheat and paddy and high value crops promoted. Restoring soil health was also in focus during the year. A sensitization campaign on Soil Health was conducted in all 40 villages where in around 1750 farmers took part. As one of the measures of restoring soil health cover crop with mixed seeds was done with 1000 farmers. Towards capacity building of the core team members an exposure cum training program was conducted for 13 people, under the program participants visited Gurukul, Kurukshetra Haryana to understand regenerative farming practices through experts and practitioners both.

Climate Smart Village, Bahraich: In District Bahraich GDS is implementing “Climate Smart Village” project with support of ITC in 525 villages of 11 Blocks of the district. Climate Smart Agriculture is one among the four strategies of the program. Under the program strategy use of quality inputs like seeds and fertilizers, DSR technology for Paddy and Zero till sowing is being promoted. Soil Health sensitization which is although part of natural Resource Management is closely associated with climate smart agriculture.



The Farmers' Field School constitutes the backbone of this project and program model. During this year, 900 FFS were organized, in which 21147 farmers participated actively. Topics covered through FFS include POPs (3 modules for each crop) for both Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) sowing and the wheat crop. Special emphasis was given on advanced techniques such as timely sowing, the benefits of irrigation, the specific number of irrigations required at various stages of the wheat crop, the application of the correct dosage of fertilizers, weed management, and the utilization of Zero-Till technology, Seed Drill technology, Scaffolding techniques, and the benefits of line sowing. In addition to the FFS sessions, awareness-cum-training sessions on Crop Residue Management were also organized for around 500 farmers in project villages. These sessions were conducted by subject matter specialists and scientists from the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Agricultural Science Centre), Bahraich.

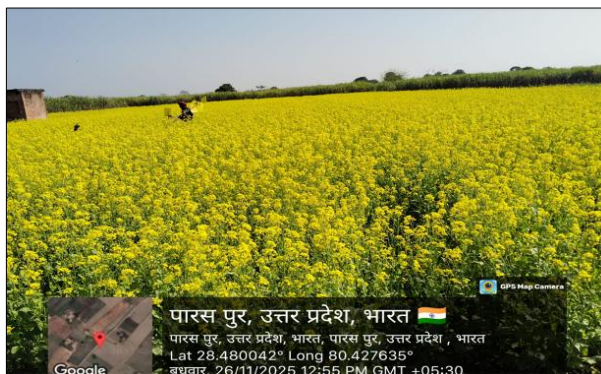
Climate Smart Village Lalitpur: Other project area of ITC supported Climate Smart Village project is District Lalitpur, in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. During reporting FY 2025-26 project covered 200 villages in three blocks of the district named Birdha, Jhakaura and Baar. Like Bahraich FFS is also conducted in Lalitpur under the project in all the 200 project villages. Demonstration of new technologies and information sharing on solar pump, drip & sprinkler irrigation, vermicompost, KCC, crop insurance, pension, agricultural equipment was also provided through these sessions. Facilitation was done for farmers to receive Solar Pumps under Govt scheme with 40-90% subsidy (Subsidy variation is due to different sections of Govt Scheme). The Horticulture Department agreed to provide 118 sprinklers to the farmers as per the registration system with 70-90% subsidy. Sprinkler irrigation saves almost 70% of the water thus an important step towards natural resources management too. Apart from these farmers in project area have been

encouraged for the cover crop demonstrations a total area of 32 acres land was covered for this demonstration.

Fasal Amrit an organic super absorbent polymer made from biowaste of fruit peels is also demonstrated in the area. Fasal Amrit helps reducing requirement of irrigation water and fertilizer and get more yield without affecting the soil and crop.

Transboundary Rivers of South Asia

(TROSA): Project aims to promote transboundary water governance and cooperation, with a particular focus on ensuring equitable access to, use of, and control over basin water resources by local communities. Second phase of the TROSA project implemented from 2023 to 2026. Grameen Development Services (GDS) has been one of the fields implementing partners worked in the lower basin of the Mahakali-Sharda River, covering the districts of Pilibhit and Lakhimpur Kheri in Uttar Pradesh. Project reached out to 13493 households in 25 villages spread over 22 GPs of Palia Kalan & Nighasan blocks of Kheri district and Puranpur block of Pilibhit districts.



The GDS TROSA project strategies included promoting climate-resilient and soil health-enhancing agricultural packages of practices and technologies (POPs) for key crops; Under this initiative crop demonstrations were conducted across 70 acres for paddy (involving 300 farmers), 100 acres for wheat (300 farmers), and 50 acres for mustard (190 farmers). These demonstrations followed the area-specific Package of Practices (POPs) designed to mitigate the adverse effects of climate variability and enhance crop productivity. As a result, improvements in soil health were observed, alongside a positive trend in agricultural yields. The POP has been widely adopted by participating farmers, many of whom have begun independently procuring and managing key inputs such as



cover crop seeds, cow urine, Jeevamrit, and Ghanajeevamrit. Through regular training sessions, the organisation provided hands-on guidance—aligned with the principles of natural farming—on the preparation and application of organic inputs. Continuous field-level support further enabled farmers to build confidence and capacity, and they are now

increasingly able to implement these practices independently.

3.3 Livestock based livelihood promotion

Livestock rearing is second largest livelihood for poor and marginalized communities after agriculture. Keeping focus on goat rearing GDS worked on behaviour change on adopting best practices of goat rearing under five themes– keeping and cleanliness,

nutrition, health, breed improvement and selling of goats professionally by weighing. Towards community action goat rearing groups are formed at village level.

Network of service providers and govt linkages to support Goat Rearing Farmers: Under SLAD project at Jamunaha, Shravasti, a multi-pronged

strategy taken up by GDS to support Goat Rearing Farmers that include organizing primary level CI – Goat Rearing Groups, developing network of Para-vets and Pashu Sakhis, brining health services at village in convergence with Veterinary health department of the district and linking goat rearing farmers with govt schemes. Para-vets and Pashu-Sakhis have been provided with proper trainings and work closely with each other in reaching out to the community. Model is being developed as self -sustaining model as Para-Vets and pashu Sakhis provide livestock health services and nutrition supplements on minimum cost along with counselling on best practices.



In Jawaja, Rajasthan CIs Suraj Mahila Mahasangh trained 10 Goat Rearing groups on best management practices. Two animal health camps were organized where in 220 goat rears came to avail services. Pashu Sakhis reached to 525 families at this GDS location, provided 2220 goats with de-worming services and facilitated immunization.

In both the locations of ITC Climate Smart Village – Bahraich and Lalitpur cadre of 20 Pashu Sakhis is developed and established. Residential training of Pashu Sakhis was conducted by the experts from Goat Trust. These trained Pashu Sakhis are based at cluster level and providing door step health and counselling services to goat rearing households.



3.4 Natural Resource Management

3.4A Water conservation & management: Water bodies management



Pond Renovation - Under the 'Climate Smart Village Project,' in Bahraich District renovation work has been carried out on 11 ponds across the Shivpur, Chittaura, Tejavapur, Payagpur, and Risiya blocks, creating a combined water storage capacity of 95,000 cubic meters. The primary objective of this initiative is to raise the water table and ensure the availability of drinking water for livestock during the summer season. Furthermore, this will provide farmers with irrigation facilities during the Zaid season and

contribute to groundwater conservation. In Birdha block of Lalitpur 10 ponds have been constructed in villages Chandera, Mudari, Talgaon, Pipariya Jageer, Balabehat and Jijiyavan.

Check Dam- A check dam is a liner structure to control water runoff, reduce erosion by slowing water flow. Check dams also collect flood water from drains and palisades. Check Dams are built in Lalitpur for water conservation. These dams effectively slow the water velocity and reduce erosion and protect the channel between dams in a larger system. Four check dams have been constructed in Birdha block of Lalitpur in Bhauta, Kakoriya, Baraudiya, Talgaon.



Earthen Dam- a structure used to conserve rainwater, which helps maintaining ground water level and its water can also be used for irrigation. Seven such dams have been built in Birdha and Jhakaura blocks of District Lalitpur.

Percolation Ponds- are used for water conservation. Pond works to conserve rainwater, that helps in maintaining water level and also used for irrigation. Approximately the depth of the pond can be 3 to 4 meters. 13 such ponds are constructed in Birdha, Jhakaura and Bar blocks of Lalitpur. Additionally, 11 Mini percolation ponds have also been constructed in these blocks. 6 Earthen dams are constructed in Birdha block while one in Jhakaura block.

Sprinkler Irrigation- In Lalitpur project area, team approached Horticulture Department for sprinkler sets. The Horticulture Department provided 118 sprinklers through registration system on 70-90% subsidy. Sprinkler irrigation saves around 70 to 80 percent of water.

3.4B Ensuring drinking water quality under TROSA- Under Trans Boundary Rivers of South Asia (Sharda Basin) Project being implemented in Palia Kalan & Nighasan blocks of Nepal bordering Lakhimpur Kheri and Puranpur block of Pilibhit district of Uttar Pradesh with the support of IUCN, New Delhi, 13493 households in 25 villages of both the districts are covered. Strengthening leadership of civil society, especially women, indigenous people and youth to influence government and private sectors on water governance across and between the Trans boundary GBM basin is the key purpose of the project.

For water quality monitoring 100 volunteers from citizen science groups from all project villages were trained to use water testing kit and obtain results for advocacy and monitoring. Based on the water quality test results, advocacy was held with block and district level government officials and people's representatives to influence the local level policies. All 25 village water management committees (VWMCs) with 500 members more than 80% of them being women continued their action in their respective village. Training programmes were organised for these CIs.

3.4C Soil Health management

Soil being primary resource for agriculture needs to be protected and rejuvenated for future. GDS as organization is promoting farming practices those conserve soil health across its projects. These practices involve using of bio -inputs instead of chemical inputs, seed treatment with bio-preparations and practising cover crops.

Cover Crops- cover crops are planted not for the purpose of harvesting but to cover the soil. Cover crops manage soil erosion, soil fertility, soil quality, water, weeds, pests, diseases, biodiversity, and wildlife in an agroecosystem – an ecosystem that humans manage and shape. Cover crops can increase microbial activity in the soil, which has a positive effect on available nitrogen, nitrogen absorption in target crops, and crop yields. Cover crops reduce the risk of water pollution and remove CO₂ from the atmosphere. Cover crops can be off-season crops planted after a cash crop has been harvested. Cover crops are nurse crops, as they increase the survival period of the main crop being harvested.

In SLAD Jamunaha project area 1875 farmers were initiated in cover cropping with



multiple grains including Dalhan and Tilhan. Under TROSA project to strengthen soil health, a Package of Practices (POP) on cover cropping was developed. Implemented during the summer fallow period, this practice demonstrated how soil fertility can be restored through regenerative approaches grounded in the principles of natural farming.

Increasing knowledge, changing attitude and bringing in use of Bio -Inputs- In CSV project Bahraich a group of progressive farmers was encouraged to cultivate paddy using natural methods. Within this natural farming framework, farmers were provided with 'bio-inputs'—specifically Sagarika, neem oil, and Bio Vita—along with guidance on the preparation and application of Jivamrit and Ghan Jivamrit (bio fertilizers). Jivamrit and Ghanjivamrit are prepared using locally available ingredients such as jaggery, gram flour, cow urine, and cow dung, thereby enabling farmers to easily adopt them. These farmers cultivated paddy in area of approximately 30 acres. Subsequently, during the Rabi season, same farmers sowed wheat in the very same fields; and additionally, new farmers joined this initiative during the Rabi season, all of them adhered to the aforementioned methodology for cultivation.

In Lalitpur project area Fasal Amrit an organic super absorbent polymer made from biowaste of fruit peels which helps reducing the requirement of irrigation water and fertilizer without compromising yield has been demonstrated in select villages. Increase in crop yield was achieved through optimized agricultural practices and improved soil fertility. Improvement in soil water holding capacity. Improvement in water holding capacity of optimized soil leads to better resilience of plants and sustained agricultural productivity. Adherence to nutrients and fertilizers.

3.5 Nutrition Security: Comprehensive Nutrition Project (CNV)

Comprehensive Nutrition project started on March 01, 2025 in Gilaula and Sirsiya Blocks of District Shravasti covering 373 AWCs, with the objective to bring in 20 per cent improvement in Dietary diversity of Pregnant and lactating women and children under five years and reducing wasting up to 6-10 percent in children under five years of the age by the end of the project i.e. May 2028.



Project design is based on community action taking place through Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) approach. There are 24 PLA modules and one PLA meeting with one module is to be conducted in each AWC area. In year 25-26 team organized 2248 PLA meetings. Team GDS has conducted 3074 prioritized home visits to HRPs and SAM children. 1138 VHSND, 213

THR & 1350 SAM/MAM screening days have been observed by the team to facilitate quality services on these platforms.

Team is supporting community in getting e-KYC and FRS to receive their nutrition entitlement. On part of advocacy team is supporting AAA (FLWs- ASHA, AWW and ANM) meetings and become part of District Nutrition Committee. During the reporting year two rounds of AAA sensitization meetings were organized in Gilaula and Sirsiya Blocks covering 1657 AAAs out of 1800 AAAs. Team mobilized SAM identification with the support of Health & ICDS Team and ensured referral and admission of 39 SAM children in NRC (19 male and 20 female children). These children got recovered and attained normal category after frequent follow up and support through collaborative efforts of GDS, Health and ICDS team.



3.6 Cross Cutting Theme: Gender mainstreaming

Women empowerment is the core of all GDS interventions, as GDS believes that the sustainable development cannot be achieved without empowering the women in society. This belief established 'Gender Equality' as one of the organization's core values and 'Gender' is accepted as a cross-cutting theme across all programs & project interventions implemented by the organization.

GDS is working in the districts which are lagging behind in development like Shravasti, Baharich Lakhimpur Kheeri, Pilibhit and Lalitpur in Uttar Pradesh and Beawar in Rajasthan. Gender biases and gender inequalities are deep rooted in these areas where issues such as school dropouts, early marriages among girls and domestic violence are highly prevalent. Women and girls also face limited access to education, proper nutrition, healthcare services and opportunities for improved livelihoods and better lives. Addressing these challenges is very crucial for women empowerment and achieving the

goal of gender equality. Being a value based committed organization; GDS has taken the challenge to minimize the gender disparities in the communities of project areas through integrating gender dimensions into its program strategies and activities.

Gender mainstreaming in GDS offices– GDS has developed its own gender policy and constituted a three members Gender Committee to look after gender issues in GDS office as well as gender dimensions in implementing programs as per guideline of Gender policy. POSH policy is institutionalized in the organization to provide safe and secure atmosphere to women at GDS workplaces for working and growing without any hesitation. A copy of POSH policy has been provided to each and every staff member with joining letter. Main points of POSH policy with the name, contact number and e-mail address of POSH committee members are displayed in each office premises. Capacity Building of Staff -Gender orientation and sensitization sessions organized for GDS staff on regular intervals.

Gender Champions Network Model (Community Led Model Under SLAD)- Social issues pertaining to the gender can be addressed only through the awakening of the community itself. Considering the fact GDS promoted “Gender Champions Network” under SLAD program at Jamunaha an aspirational block of District Shravasti. Network created in earlier year with 15 gender catalysts is extended to 27 during the year.

A three-day residential gender sensitization workshop was organized for newly selected Gender Champions and field volunteers. Issue-based trainings on girls’ education, child marriage, domestic violence, and the importance of financial independence were conducted at regular intervals for these champions.

Furthermore, gender Champions receive continuous handholding support from the gender consultant during community meetings and while addressing critical issues related to girls and women. In addition, monthly meetings organized with Gender Champions to understand their challenges and gather their perspectives on gender-related issues.

The trained gender catalysts conducted community meetings in campaign mode, identified 80 school dropout girls, and mobilized both the girls and their parents for re-admission into schools. Through the joint efforts of Gender Champions and field volunteers, three child marriages successfully prevented in project villages, in Sonpur Kalan and KathraMafi Village.

Gender mainstreaming in other Projects - GDS is primarily implementing livelihood-based programs which provide significant opportunities to mobilize rural women and enhance their participation in livelihood based economic activities, and strengthening their financial independence and leadership abilities.

GDS has promoted 53 agriculture entrepreneurs under Climate Smart Agriculture and Livelihood (CSAL) program in Shravasti out of them 36 are women similarly 77% (4302) female shareholders out of 5545 shareholders are actively engaged in GDS promoted farmers’ company LAPCL. GDS build their entrepreneurial skills and financial capabilities through continuous handholding support and capacity building initiatives.

A three-day residential training program on “*Water Governance and Gender Issues*” was organized under the TROSA Project for community leaders of GDS-promoted Water Management Groups in Paliya kalan.

3.7 Climate Change Resilience

Climate change stands as one of the major global concerns impacting the lives on earth. Decades after decades, it is becoming more challenging for survival of human being and needs to be addressed by all responsible for future generation. Like others, GDS, as a development organisation, perceives its responsibility to address this burning issue in all its programmes in a strategized manner. Climate change has been incorporated as cross-cutting theme in the current five-year strategic plan of the organisation. GDS feels to have the holistic strategies for mitigation and adaptation. Currently, these strategies are adopted across the GDS field implementation particularly for promoting agriculture development with small and marginal farmers.

3.8 Collaboration and convergence

Convergence and collaboration with various stakeholders aimed at extracting resources for maximising benefits to target community is among one of the strategic approaches of GDS on-ground working. In all of its project implementation locations GDS work closely with relevant stakeholders to get best out of program efforts and maximum benefit to community. GDS teams work closely with govt agriculture and animal husbandry departments of their respective districts, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Agriculture Universities and research Institutes, market-based organization, agri- tech developers and marketeers, banks, corporates, NABARD and other development partners.

LAPCL as FPC has established its linkages with agriculture department in reporting year for the promotion and sale of IPM Kits, with ITC & Parle for market linkage, business coordination, and procurement support, with Axis Bank for Credit linkage, banking facilities, and financial service support and seed certification agencies for seed certification, quality assurance, and regulatory compliance support. An estimated value of Rs. 25,00,000 through business linkage with Axis bank for institutional support activities were generated.

Efforts continued seeking convergence with various schemes and programmes of above stakeholders particularly from mainstreams’ line department through DBT subsidies, relief, exemption etc. Realising community contribution in almost all the livelihood field interventions is practiced as a step towards enabling community ownership on sustained basis. It benefits to involve more beneficiaries claiming their active participation. The total convergence worth Rs. 38790403/- from all sources was mobilised during the reporting period.

4. SPECIAL EVENTS & DISTRICT LEVEL WORKSHOPS

In 2025-26, multiple events organized focussing various themes under different projects to create awareness, strengthening linkages and reaching out to wider audiences. Important ones are been summarized as under-

SN	Project	Location	Date	Event Theme and Details
1	CNP	Bhinga, Shravasti	30.10.2025	Suposhan Manthan: District level stakeholders' workshop, chaired by CDO Shravasti, senior members from ICDS, Health, PRI and Development partners participated, A SWOT analysis of District Nutrition status was conducted and shared with district officials.
2	SS II	Bhinga, Shravasti	30.12.2025	Samridhi Ki Rah- Stakeholders District level workshop. District level officials from various livelihood related sections and farmers from GDS intervention area participated. Success stories, challenges and support required from govt functionaries were discussed.
3	APPI SLAD	Jamunaha Shravasti	15.10.2025	Celebration of International Rural Women's Day - with women leaders of Gram Vikas Sangathan at the Panchayat Bhawan in Fatehpur Banagahi Village. To value women's emotion of self -esteem, recognition of women's critical role in community, identification of women issues and awareness generation, women's in leadership role in VLOs.
4	APPI SLAD	Jamunaha Shravasti	25.11.2025	Celebration of International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women- To mark the occasion, a one-day training program on violence against women was organized for Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and Gender Champions. Participants actively engaged in the sessions, which focused on various forms and dimensions of violence against women and discussed the underlying reasons why women victimized unreasonably.
5	MSK CSV	Birdha Lalitpur	23.12.2025	Kisan Diwas celebration was organized in village Panchampur, in Birdha block. Total of 75 participants took part in event, including village head Panchampur, personnel of Jal Jeevan Mission, Lalit Lok Vani FM Alapar, other employees and farmers.
6	MSK CSV	Bahraich	19.09.2025	District-level workshop organized at Krishi Bhawan, Bahraich with primary objective of

				promoting soil health through agroecological practices. During the workshop, scientists from the KVK engaged in a detailed discussion regarding the concept of soil health and various methods to improve it. A total of 75 participants attended this workshop.
7	MSK CSV	Bahraich	17.03.2026	District-level workshop organized at the Krishi Bhawan in Bahraich, centered on the theme 'CSV: The Way Forward.' The primary objective of this workshop was to promote the practices encompassed within the four-component approach adopted for establishing 'Climate-Smart Villages' (CSV)—specifically Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), Zero Tillage (ZT) sowing, natural farming, solar systems, drip irrigation, and the rejuvenation of ponds. A total of 122 participants attended the event, including ADOs (Ag), ADOs (PP), and TACs from the Department of Agriculture.
8	SHG FED.	Jawaja Rajasthan	10.06.2025	World Environment Celebration was conducted by Suraj Mahila Mahasangh at village Jalia Pithawas, where in 50 women from 5 groups participated and conducted 300 plantations.

5. IEC MATERIAL AND OTHER KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Specific interventions require specific and tailored training and IEC material, process documentation as learning and success stories to motivate other individuals. The year has been in this regard as multiple knowledge products have been developed using different media formats. Some of them can be listed as under-

SN	Project	Training/ IEC/ Knowledge Product	Usage
1.	CSV	Case Studies	5 Village and 5 Individual case studies have been recorded from the implementing area. These can be used to motivate other villagers and in other project areas.
2.	CSV	Kisan Diary	Kisan Diary is a tool for the farmers in which they can keep record of their farming practices. This is very useful when a farmer decides to adopt new ways of farming.
3.	CSV	Training Manual Wheat	Wheat Training Manual is in the form of a A-3 Sized Flipbook and used during Farmers' training through FFS
4.	CNP	Tailored Nutrition Diary	Tailored Nutrition Diary has been developed for the FLWs which contains all important information on Nutrition along with notes pages.
5.	CNP	Nutrition Counselling Tool	Nutrition counselling tool has been developed for FLWs which has 10 flash cards on different nutrition topics.
6.	APPI SLAD	Film on HVC Potato	"Nagadi Fasal Kheti Safal" a short film on HVC Potato has been produced, film can be used as a training resource.
7.	APPI SLAD	Film on Best Practices in Goat Rearing	"Bakari Palan Ke Uttam Abhayas" is produced to use during community meetings. Documentary format guides goat rears on how to keep goats in clean environment and ensure health and nutrition for better profits out of goat rearing. There are two short capsules edited out from the main film for training purposes and are WA sharable.
8.	APPI SLAD	Film on Soil Health Sensitization	A short 7-minute film explains why soil is living being, why this is deteriorating and how it can be kept healthy. Film is perfect for the farmers/community meeting and team training.
9.	APPI SLAD	Flip-Book (Gender)	A flip book titled " <i>Sayani Bitiya Bane Sashakt Nari</i> " has been developed covering important gender issues such as girls' education, child marriage, nutrition, domestic violence, and

			the importance of financial independence. The pictorial storytelling approach used in the flipbook helps deliver strong, lasting, and impactful messages to the audience.
10.	APPI SLAD	Flip-Book (Goat Rearing)	A flip book entitled, “Bakari Palan ke Uttam Abhyas” has been developed to train GRGs on five major components – keeping and caring, health, nutrition, breed improvement and sale based on weight.
11.	APPI SLAD	Soil Health Sensitization Tool	A set of 10 large-size flex calendar that systematically explains why soil is a living being and what is the importance of soil health. To be used by team during farmers and VLO meetings.
12	TROSA	Wall Paintings and Handbills	Under the TROSA program wall-paintings have been done for flood early warning system. Handbills have been developed and printed for the community on home-based water treatment and other issues.

6. ENHANCING TEAM CAPABILITIES

Enhancing team capability is a regular process at GDS. Both internal and external opportunities being provided to the teams from field up till senior level management. GDS utilizes its platforms like annual retreat, mid -year review and planning and quarterly and monthly meetings as capacity building platforms. Apart from this GDS team members been nominated for various training programs.

- In year 25-26 two senior members participated in three days capacity building program at Bengaluru on Gender, Health & Wellbeing at Visthar, Bangalore.
- A group of 11 team members was sent to Gurukul, Kurukshetra to 2.5 days training cum exposure program on natural farming.
- Under Nutrition project team is being trained on quarterly basis to conduct PLA sessions among communities. Team members also send on different exposure visits under different projects.
- Team building exercises conducted during annual retreat while planning processes were emphasised during half yearly planning and review exercise.
- Sessions conducted on various thematic issues like gender, climate resilience, review and reporting, data protection and communication during monthly meetings and other occasions.



7. CHANGE STORIES

Change story #01: School is Open for Rekha Once again

Theme: Gender



In Kathramafi village of block Jamnuaha in Shravasti, a bright young girl was losing herself under the heavy weight of tradition. Rekha looked at books not just as pages, but as windows to a wider world. She dreamed of standing before a blackboard one day, guiding young minds as a teacher. But in a home where every penny was earned through the uncertain labour of farming this dream was a luxury. In 2024, societal prejudice slammed shut on her future.

Having just completed the 9th grade, Rekha was forced to drop out. The whisperings of the community grew too loud for her family to ignore: *Education is not for daughters. A girl's true sanctuary is the kitchen.* Rekha's world shrank overnight. The uniform she wore with such pride was folded away, replaced by the endless, repetitive cycle of sweeping floors, tending to livestock, and staring blankly at a sewing needle. As she watched her former classmates walk past her house with their schoolbags, a suffocating silence settled over her heart. She was a prisoner of her circumstances, grieving a life that was being stolen from her, yet fiercely guarding a tiny, flickering spark of hope inside her chest.

Then, light broke through the shadows.

A Gender Champion, working alongside a Community Resource Person (CRP) and the GDS team, arrived in Kathramafi. They weren't just hosting a meeting; they were searching for the lost daughters of the village. When they heard about Rekha, they refused to let her remain a statistic.



What followed was a beautiful, relentless battle of empathy against stubborn tradition. For three gruelling months, the team knocked on Rekha's door. They sat with her parents, gently untangling decades of fear and outdated mindsets, replacing them with a vision of what their daughter could achieve. Slowly, the walls of resistance crumbled under the weight of persistent kindness and logic. Rekha's parents relented.



In 2025, Rekha did not just walk back into a classroom; she reclaimed her life. Re-enrolled in the 10th grade, she began a daily four-kilometre pilgrimage on a bicycle. Every push of the pedal against the rough village roads was a declaration of her independence, her legs carrying her toward the future she had refused to give up on. The ultimate day arrived in 2026. When the high school examination results were announced, Rekha's name shone brightly with an incredible 71% score. Her success

completely transformed Kathramafi village with respect to girl's education.

Change story #02: Doubling Ground Nut Cultivation Area

Theme: Agriculture (Crop Diversification with HVC)

“Tohare sabe hamar khetwa barbad kar dabe” (You people will ruin my farm) Anita Devi was little blushing while recalling her previous reaction to the project team. She owns 3 acres of cultivable land area for farming but it locates at river bank and contains sandy soil. However, sowing of pigeon pea and sesame was usually done in this piece of land. Hence, the income of family from agriculture source was hardly to meet minimum household expenses and even not for sometimes.

Highly motivated with the information shared by project field team during an awareness meeting and follow-ups, Anita's son became quite decisive for ground nut cultivation in the field. Despite huge reluctance of his mother, he continued motivating his mother constantly and finally got success to somehow motivated her for groundnut cultivation. The standing crops of pigeon pea and sesame though at very early stage was mixed with the soil and sowing of ground nut took place using seed drill machine facilitated by the project team. Other critical input like seed and agri-chemicals were made available to farmer by the project team on cost basis.

Since Anita tried for ground nut sowing for the first time in her field, she used bio-fertilizer and sowing with machine for maintaining proper spacing between lines and plants. After 20 days of sowing when she visited the ground nut plot, it gave her extreme pleasure to see the good germination of ground nut crop. Now, Anita and family started taking care of the crop. Encouraged with this, the timely irrigation, weeding and soiling up was practiced by the family. On-site technical support continued by the local CRP and project team (particularly SMS-Agriculture) for crop management. It was decent crop growth demonstrated for other neighboring farmers in the village.

On harvesting of the crop, the crop result was found being the ground nut production of 10 quintals per acre. Anita Devi could earn net profit of approx. Rs. 35,000/- which was far better for her as she could usually get highest net income of approx. Rs. 10,000/- per acre in the past and it was highly motivating for her to go with the crop in future also.

While interacting, she expressed to double the ground nut sowing area in next agriculture season. The above crop result was shared with her neighbors in a meeting when 8 farmers of them were immediately motivated for adopting the ground nut in coming season. It created a conducive environment for ground nut cultivation in the village.



Change story #03: Saving a mother with High-Risk Pregnancy

Theme: Nutrition/Convergence

Sushma Devi age 24 year residing in Kahari village in Gilaula block. Family includes her husband Vinod and their two sons, Avanish (2 years old) and Harshit (3 months old), husband's elder brother and his wife & son (Jeth, Jethani, and their son). Her husband Vinod works as a laborer, often traveling to Mumbai or Delhi for work.



GDS Field Coordinator (FC) made a home visit along with AWW to pregnant Sushma. FC observed that Sushma's first child was only year old and she was pregnant with five completed months again. Due to the short gap between pregnancies and managing household responsibilities,

Sushma wasn't taking proper care of herself or eating well, leading to her becoming HRP (High-Risk Pregnancy) with low hemoglobin around 7 gm/dl. FC, spoke to Sushma's family about the probable risks to Sushma's and fetus health, including potential delivery complications.

FC along with AWW, and ASHA visited Sushma's home, advising her on diet and health, and followed up. They took Sushma to VHSND sessions for vaccination periodically. ANM counseled Sushma, conducted ANC check-ups, and provided IFA and calcium tablets. Later on, Sushma was administered with Iron sucrose injection at CHC Gilaula with the support of ASHA and ANM thus improving Sushma health condition and Hb level.

FC, along with AWW and ASHA, regularly followed up with Sushma during home visit. Also, AWW and ASHA ensured whether Sushma was consuming IFA and calcium tablets provided by ANM. Besides this, she was also followed up for her diet and health during home visit. FC also met Sushma during her prioritized home visits advising her to opt for institutional delivery for the safety of both mother and baby. Further FC with AWW's support, organized a Godhbharai event at AWC Kahari.

FC's timely intervention, perseverance and support, along with better coordination among the frontline workers helped Sushma to focus on her and her baby's health, improved her diet, iron sucrose administration, regular intake of iron and calcium tablets, and had a planned delivery at hospital saved life. On 11-10-2025, Sushma delivered a healthy baby boy. Further, ASHA timely intervened and helped her for early breastfeeding her baby. Now, her baby boy is three months old, and she's taking good care, continuing breastfeeding, and looking after her own diet and health. She has continued intake of IFA and calcium tablets post-delivery. Sushma is happy to receive pro-active support from GDS FC, ASHA, and AWW, that helped her and her baby stay healthy. Her husband Vinod and the whole family were happy and grateful to receive timely counseling and support during critical period.

Change story #04: Flood Early warning System

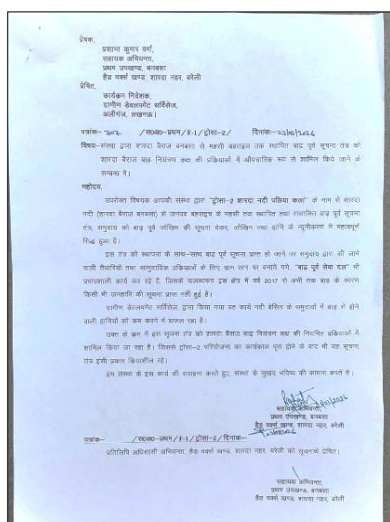
Theme: Disaster Risk Reduction

Community-Based Flood Early Warning System (FEWS) in the Lower Mahakali-Sharda Basin was conceptualised, developed, Piloted and handed over to the Govt. authorities for inclusion in Banbasa barrage flood communication system under TROSA project. In the lower Mahakali Sharda Basin, recurrent flooding during the monsoon season affects lives, livelihoods, crops, livestock, and local infrastructure.



These floods often triggered by intense rainfall in the upstream catchments, leaving downstream communities with limited time to prepare and respond. This was observed that existing flood warning mechanisms were unable to provide timely, location-specific information to vulnerable communities. Solution to minimize vulnerability was only 1. to provide timely and accurate early flood information and 2. strengthening community preparedness to respond to FEW warning and take appropriate actions. For the purpose systematic actions were taken as described under-

- In each project village, a six-member Flood Early Warning (FEW) Task Force was formed and trained to receive, interpret, and disseminate early warning information to the wider community
- To strengthen last-mile communication, village-level WhatsApp groups were created to share flood warning information with residents, including PRI functionaries and elected members
- A transboundary, basin-level WhatsApp group has been created to provide alerts on potential flood risks originating upstream of the Banbasa Barrage, with key members of village FEW Task Forces linked to the network
- Flood warning information, including water discharge data provided by the Flood Control Room at Banbasa Barrage, is disseminated to downstream project villages through these dedicated WhatsApp group



- Intensive capacity-building initiatives, including drills, simulation exercises, and awareness rallies, have been conducted in project villages to strengthen the ability of communities to receive, interpret, and disseminate flood warnings
- Key information on the FEWS, along with the contact details of focal persons, was displayed through wall writings at strategic locations in all project villages
- Through sustained engagement by the project team and community leaders, the barrage administration has agreed to formally integrate the FEW WhatsApp group into its Flood Control Room communication processes, helping ensure the continued flow of flood warning information beyond the duration of the TROSA project.

8. DONOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With deep sense of gratitude, GDS acknowledges the generous support and valuable guidance provided by all its renowned funding agencies enabling to strive for impacting the lives of its target community; poor, underprivileged particularly women, towards betterment and quality transformation. The organisation wishes to name some of these supporting agencies as follows;

- Tata Trusts, Mumbai
- ITC Limited, Kolkata
- APPI Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru
- IUCN, New Delhi
- Usha International

9. APPENDICES

9.1 Governance and team

GDS is privileged with having well experienced volunteers of high reputation in social & development sectors in its 'General Body and Executive Council' for effective governance and guidance contributing for organisational growth and programmatic relevance. In its annual GB meeting (AGM) held every year, significant strategic decisions are taken to enhance organisational productivity, futuristic advancement and better collaborative proceedings in the interest of community. The GDS volunteers representing in the GB & EC are enlisted as follows;

SN	Name	Brief Background
1.	Ms. Padmaja Nair, Lucknow President	Masters in Economics with a Diploma in planning and management from the School of Public Policy, University of Birmingham, she has over 25 years' experience in the social development sector in program and project planning, Water resources development & urban issues, institutional development, capacity building and gender.
2.	Mr. Probir Bose Lucknow Vice President	Graduate in Commerce from St. Xavier College, Kolkata, has served for 22 years in the corporate business sector and over 20 years in GDS as Program Director. His expertise has been organization development and business cluster development through Business Development Services.
3.	Mr. S. K. Dwivedi Lucknow Secretary	A master in Economics and Rural Development, he has, more than 40 years of valuable experience of working with reputed institutions and have advisory roles in Nalanda and INAFI – India. Mr. Dwivedi has vast experience of a variety of income generation and livelihood programs as a strategist, implementer and a trainer.
4.	Mr. Amitabh Mishra Lucknow Treasurer	MA in Political Science from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and has seven years teaching and research experience before joining GDS in 1996. He has substantial understanding of issues relating to women's empowerment, livelihoods and community development. Presently he is Program Director associated with various field projects in GDS.
5.	Ms. Nishi Mehrotra Lucknow Member	Senior Development professional with more than 30 years' experience in the field of women's rights and child education issues. She is associated with several national and international development agencies and in various committees. She has held key positions as State Project Director in 'Mahila Samakhya', with BETI Foundation and SHPHP GTZ, New Delhi.
6.	Dr. Biswajit Sen, Jaipur, Member	Dr. Sen is well known development professional on livelihoods of poor. He was among the promoters of

		Pradan, GDS, Nalanda and several other voluntary initiatives. He also worked in World Bank on Livelihoods.
7.	Dr. B. K. Joshi Dehradun Member	Former Director of Giri Institute for Economic Studies Lucknow and Vice Chancellor of Kumaon University and well-known academician. He has been an evaluator and consultant to UNICEF and other education programs in India and overseas.
8.	Mr. M. S. Singh Lucknow, Member	Experienced Rural Development professional with expertise in rural marketing and agriculture development. Has been associated with Kribhco Fertilisers Ltd. and has fair understanding of economics related to agriculture.

Annual General Body Meeting (AGM)

- The last AGM was held on September 26, 2025 at GDS HO, Lucknow to discuss the important agenda items.
- Dr. Biswajit Sen, one of GDS founder members of GDS also participated in the meeting in person and provided his valuable input for future proceedings of the organisation.

Executive Committee Meetings (ECM)

Organization Executive Committee consists of organization's President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. Since past AGM held committee met thrice to review programs and accounts. Dates being 29.11.2025, 17.04.2026 and 26.08.2026.

9.2 MAJOR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN FY 2025-26

Title	Supported by
Sujalam Sufalam Initiative Phase II - Sustaining agriculture-based livelihood services to small and marginal farmers in floodplains of Shravasti, UP (Phase started from 1 st Jan'25)	Tata Trusts (SDTT), Mumbai
Strengthening livelihood through agriculture development (SLAD), Jamunaha (First Phase completed on Jan 31, 2026 and Second phase started on Feb 01, 2026)	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI) Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru
Trans-boundary rivers of south Asia (Sharda basin)- TROSA-2 (Completed on March 31, 2026)	IUCN, Delhi
Capacity Promoting Climate Smart Villages in Bahraich and Lalitpur, UP 2025-26	ITC Limited, Kolkata
Addressing under-nutrition among children, pregnant and lactating women in select blocks of four districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh through community engagement. (Started in March 25)	Tata Trusts (SDTT), Mumbai
Renewal energy-based Usha SIDBI-TPCDT & TPRMG Training cum Production Centre at Shravasti" (Completed in June, 2025)	Usha International

10. VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURES BY THE ORGANIZATION

A. GDS Registration Details:

SN	Registration	Details	Valid Up to
1.	Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860	2026/ 1992-93 dated 26.02.1993, renewed on 25.02.2023	25.02.2028
2.	Registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976/2010	136550091 dated 22.04.1997 renewed on 29.12.2023 for next five year.	31.03.2029
3.	Registered under section 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961	Registration number AAATG2067M25LK02 renewed on 06.02.2026	From 2027-28 to 2036-37
4.	Registered under 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961	Registration No. AAATG2067M25LK01 dated renewed on 06.02.2026	From 2027-28 to 2031-32
5.	Permanent Account Number (PAN)	AAATG2067M	Life time
6.	Tax deduction Account Number (TAN)	LKNG03807G	Life time
7.	Registration under Ministry of Corporate Affairs registered for undertaking CSR activities	Registration number is CSR00000639 dt. 06.04.2021	Life Time

B. Remuneration paid to Executive Council members' during the Year 2025-26:

SN	Name	Position held	Type of payment	Amount
1.	Mr. S. K. Dwivedi	Secretary & Executive Director	Salary	12,35,688.00
2.	Mr. Amitabh Mishra	Treasurer & Prog. Director	Remuneration	6,22,240.00

C. Distribution of staff according to salary levels and gender break-up:

FULL-TIME			
Remuneration Levels	No. of team members		
	Male	Female	Total
Up to Rs. 5000	-	-	-
Between 5001-15000	05	02	07
Between 15001-25000	19	35	54

Between 25001-50000	13	01	14
Between 50001-75000	03	01	04
Between 75001-100000	04	02	06
Between 100001-125000	02	-	02
Total	46	41	87

PART TIME

Remuneration Levels	No. of team members		
	Male	Female	Total
Up to Rs. 5000	159	91	250
Between 5001-15000			
Between 15000-25000			
Between 25001-50000			
Total	159	91	250

D. Details of international travel by GDS personnel during the year

Name of the Member with Designation	Travelled to	Purpose of visit	Expenses borne by
Mr. Amitabh Mishra, Program Director	Bangkok	Participation Project Review & Planning meeting - TROSA	GDS under the concerned project
Mr. Amitabh Mishra, Program Director	Sri Lanka	Participating Project RRRF meeting - TROSA	GDS under the concerned project

11. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES



BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Annexures	As on 31.03.2026 Rupees	As on 31.03.2025 Rupees
I SOURCES OF FUNDS			
1 NPO FUNDS			
(a) UNRESTRICTED FUNDS			
CORPUS			
As per last account		5,03,576	5,03,576
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT			
Balance as on 01.04.2025	69,35,119		73,09,048
Add: Excess/ (Deficit) of Income over Expenditure	2,28,251	71,63,370	(3,73,929)
CAPITAL RESERVE			
Balance as on 01.04.2025	38,67,166		32,81,002
Add: Cost of assets purchased out of grant funds	21,77,647		19,45,172
Less: Depreciated value of assets sold/ discarded	1,073		(3,49,638)
Less: Depreciation on assets purchased out of grants	13,05,109	47,38,631	(10,09,370)
RESERVE FOR SECURITY DEPOSIT			
Security Deposit paid under programmes		2,55,687	2,55,687
(b) RESTRICTED FUNDS			
UN-UTILISED GRANTS	'I'	4,56,83,169	4,82,24,681
REVOLVING FUND		60,000	60,000
2 CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Sundry Creditors		1,99,222	33,65,309
Outstanding Liabilities- Expenses Payable		2,47,331	1,50,963
TDS/ GST Payable		1,090	-
Employee Provident Fund		1,57,175	82,217
Total		5,90,09,251	6,34,44,718
II APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
1 NON- CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS	'II'		
Gross Block	1,53,49,628		1,32,10,281
Less : Depreciation	78,79,993	74,69,635	(64,63,714)
2 CURRENT ASSETS			
Security Deposit		2,79,687	2,97,687
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES			
(a) RECEIVABLES			
Grants receivable	'I'	6,12,649	29,58,952
Receivable against Services		59,310	21,613
(b) CASH AND BANK BALANCES	'IV'		
Cash and Bank Balances			
- In Savings Accounts		5,04,93,928	5,07,26,639
- Fixed Deposit		-	26,51,280
(c) OTHER CURRENT ASSETS			
Income Tax Deducted at Source - refundable		91,000	30,965
Interest receivable		-	-
Prepaid expenses		3,042	3,186
Staff and other advances		-	7,829
Total		5,90,09,251	6,34,44,718

ACCOUNTING POLICIES & NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

Annexures 'I' to 'IV' form integral part of the Balance Sheet.

Padmaja
Padmaja Nair
President

Sushil Kumar Dwivedi
Sushil Kumar Dwivedi
Secretary

Amitabh Mishra
Amitabh Mishra
Treasurer

Chanchal K Pandey
Chanchal K Pandey
Finance Manager

per our report of even date

A.K. Goel
A.K. Goel
(ICAI Mem. No.: 071257)

Partner

for and on behalf of

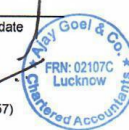
AJAY GOEL & CO.

Chartered Accountants

(FRN: 002107C)

Lucknow : August 26, 2026

UDIN: 26071257 CLVCMF 9908



GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Annexure	2025-26 Rupees	2024-25 Rupees
I INCOME			
(a) UNRESTRICTED FUNDS			
Other Income			
Interest from banks and others		2,67,916	1,52,730
Services rendered for Monitoring and Hand Holding Support to Community		30,000	92,445
Receipts against linkage of community with banks		2,67,795	3,40,005
Sale Proceeds of assets		-	1,63,501
Miscellaneous receipts		28,476	80,810
Membership fees		800	900
		<u>5,94,987</u>	<u>8,30,391</u>
(b) RESTRICTED FUNDS			
Donations/ Grants			
(Grants received are accounted as income to the extent utilized during the year)			
Grants from Foreign Donors	'I'		
Balance as on 01.04.2025		7,71,619	(7,46,313)
Add: Receipts during the year		40,62,679	49,96,336
Add: Amount receivable as on 31.03.2026		4,88,004	-
Less: Un-utilised balance as on 31.03.2026		<u>1,65,642</u>	<u>(7,71,619)</u>
Grants from Local Donors	'I'		
Balance as on 01.04.2025		4,44,94,111	94,88,653
Add: Receipts during the year		8,08,89,281	8,39,32,637
Less: Grant returned		13,07,704	(21,17,222)
Add: Amount receivable as on 31.03.2026		1,24,645	29,58,952
Less: Un-utilised balance as on 31.03.2026		<u>4,55,17,528</u>	<u>(4,74,53,063)</u>
Other Income			
Interest from banks		17,20,380	6,87,889
Sale Proceeds of assets		2,000	1,16,977
		<u>8,55,61,846</u>	<u>5,10,93,227</u>
		<u>8,61,66,833</u>	<u>5,19,23,618</u>
II EXPENDITURE			
(a) UNRESTRICTED FUNDS			
Employee benefits expense		1,39,220	5,85,821
Charitable expenses		40,626	2,47,688
Other Expenses (Administrative)		38,493	1,96,235
Depreciation	'II'	1,48,397	1,74,576
		<u>3,66,736</u>	<u>12,04,320</u>
(b) RESTRICTED FUNDS			
Programme Expenses	'III'		
- out of grants from foreign donors		51,62,104	34,78,404
- out of grants from Local donors		8,03,99,741	4,76,14,823
		<u>8,55,61,846</u>	<u>5,10,93,227</u>
		<u>8,59,28,582</u>	<u>5,22,97,548</u>
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE/ (EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME)			
- Unrestricted Funds - transferred to General Fund		2,28,251	(3,73,929)
- Restricted Funds - transferred to Un-utilized Grants		-	-
		<u>2,28,251</u>	<u>(3,73,929)</u>

ACCOUNTING POLICIES & NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

Annexures 'I' to 'IV' form integral part of Income and Expenditure Account

Padmaja Nair
President

Lucknow : August 26, 2026

Sushil Kumar Dwivedi
Secretary

Amitabh Mishra
Treasurer

Chanchal K Pandey
Finance Manager

per our report of even date

A.K. Goel
(ICAI Mem. No. 071257)
Partner

for and on behalf of
AJAY GOEL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 002107C)
Lucknow : August 26, 2026

UDIN: 26071257CLVCMF9908

GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	This Year Rupees	Previous Year Rupees
OPENING BALANCE		
Fixed Deposit with Bank	26,51,280	25,00,000
Balance with Scheduled Banks	5,07,26,639	1,22,64,824
RECEIPTS		
Grants	8,49,51,960	8,89,28,973
Interest earned	19,88,296	9,21,916
Exchange Gain	-	64,952
Membership fee	800	900
Services for Monitoring and Hand Holding Support to Community	2,65,498	4,18,154
Sale of assets	2,000	2,80,478
Advance / otherw refund (net)	8,300	5,500
Rent Security Refund	18,000	-
Miscellaneous Income	27,215	-
Staff contribution for EPF	79,293	-
Refund of TDS from IT Department	30,965	2,17,917
Sub Total	8,73,72,327	9,08,38,790
PAYMENTS		
Expenses on development projects		
GROW Project for Grameen Development Services	-	3,00,664
Strengthening Livelihoods through Agriculture Development in Jamunaha block of Shrivasti district (U.P.)	1,15,09,965	1,09,74,036
Strengthening Livelihoods through Agriculture Development in Jamunaha block of Shrivasti district (U.P.) Phase-II	7,45,568	-
Promoting Climate Smart Village in Bahraich and Lalitpur District (Uttar Pradesh), 2025-26	3,41,79,045	2,34,72,604
Climate Smart Agriculture and Livestock (CSAL) program in Shrivasti district of Uttar Pradesh (0010)	-	62,48,852
Climate Smart Agriculture and Livestock (CSAL) program in Shrivasti district of Uttar Pradesh (0053)	-	7,73,306
Sujalam Sufalam Initiative - Phase-II - Sustaining Agriculture Based Livelihood services to small and marginal farmers in floodplains of Shrivasti, Uttar Pradesh	2,18,07,860	22,61,669
Addressing undernutrition among children, pregnant and lactating women in select Blocks of district Shrivasti, Uttar Pradesh through community engagement	1,52,48,051	2,23,064
Trans Boundary Rivers of South Asia (Sharda Basin) Phase-II (Supported by IUCN)	51,53,806	8,86,44,295
Other Organisational and monitoring and hand holding expenses	2,09,926	9,41,975
Capital Item Purchased	-	11,39,391
Unspent Grant Returned	13,07,704	21,17,222
Office Rent Security (Net)	-	23,772
Income Tax deducted at source (Net)	91,000	30,965
Payment of GST	3,394	1,800
EPF paid	-	34,633
Sub Total	9,02,56,318	5,22,25,695
CLOSING BALANCE		
Balance with Scheduled Bank	5,04,93,928	5,07,26,639
Fixed Deposits	-	26,51,280
Annexures 'I' to 'IV' form integral part of Receipts and Payments Account		

Padmaja Nair
Padmaja Nair
President

Lucknow : August 26, 2026

Sushil Kumar Dwivedi
Sushil Kumar Dwivedi
Secretary

Amitabh Mishra
Amitabh Mishra
Treasurer

Chanchal K Pandey
Chanchal K Pandey
Finance Manager

per our report of even date
A.K. Goel
A.K. Goel
(ICAI Mem. No.: 071257)
Partner
for and on behalf of
AJAY GOEL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 002107C)
Lucknow : August 26, 2026
UDIN: 26071257CLVCMF9908



12. GDS CONTACT INFORMATION

Head Office, Lucknow (UP)	
Grameen Development Services B 1/59, Behind Kendranchal Colony, Sector-K, Aliganj, Lucknow- 226 024, UP Phone: 0522 – 4075891, Email: ho@gds.org.in; info@gds.org.in Website: www.gdsindia.ngo Contact Person: Mr. S. K. Dwivedi, Executive Director, Mobile No.: 094151 10759	
Project Locations and Offices	
Bhinga Project Office Grameen Development Services Keshav Nagar, Pure Khari, Bhinga, Shravasti- 271831 (U.P.) Contact person: Mr. Ravikant Upadhyay (Mob. No.: +91 97943 82098) / Mr. B. N. Tiwari (Mob. No. +91 79051 03757)	Gilaula Project Office Grameen Development Services Bardehra Mod, Near Nevaria, Gilaula Shravasti- 271835 (U.P.) Contact person: Mr. O. P. Rai (Mob. No: 91-63931 68944)/ Ms. Priya Mishra (Mob. No: 91- 99188 89937)
Jamunaha Project Office Grameen Development Services Near Tehsil, Village Ganeshpur, Jamunakala, Shravasti- 271 803 (U.P.) Contact person: Mr. Rohit Awasthi (Mob. No.: +91 96281 84229)	Sirsiya Project Office Grameen Development Services Above Bharat Gas Agency Sirsiya Shravasti-271840(U.P.) Mr Ashish Kumar (Mob. No. 91-76180 34079)/ Mr. Banwari (Mob. No. 91- 99979 29539)
Bahraich Project Office Grameen Development Services Mohalla Dhawalpurwa, Near-KDC, Bahraich- 271 801 (U.P.) Contact person: Mr. N. D. Pandey Mob. No.: +91 96956 35017	Lalitpur Project Office Grameen Development Services Govind Sagar Dam Road, 42, Azadpura, Lalitpur (U.P.) Contact person: Mr. Ashok Kumar Mob. No.: +91 77668 14273
Jawaja Project Office Indra Colony, 12 Quater, NH-8, Udaipur Road, Jawaja Distt. - Beawar- 305 922 (Rajasthan) Contact person: Mr. Shivraj Vaishnav Mob. No.: +91 70143 01663	