



Pasidi Panta Foundation

ANNUAL REPORT

(2025-2026)



FUNDED AND COLLABORATING WITH:





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ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION



Pasidi Panta Foundation

Pasidi Panta Foundation (PPF) is a social development organisation established with a mission to transform spice crop value chains in India and bring prosperity to smallholder farmers. Registered as a Trust under the Public Trusts Act on 3rd July 2021, PPF was envisioned by founders with more than five decades of experience in large-scale development projects and Agri-value chain initiatives.



OUR APPROACH

To make agriculture a viable, sustainable, and rewarding livelihood option for millions of smallholder farmers, the organization aims to:

- Organize farmers into strong collectives
- Promote regenerative farming for soil and ecological restoration
- Strengthen FPOs with governance and systems
- Build partnerships with the private sector, government, and civil societies



PROGRAMS

RESPONSIBLE SOURCING PROGRAM- CHILLI AND TURMERIC

The Responsible Sourcing Program (RSP), implemented by Pasidi Panta Foundation in partnership with Nestlé Global, Paras Spices Limited, and Sustainable Agriculture Network, engages with 1016 Chilli farmers benefitting 2014 acres across 22 villages in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states during this year. The program aims to make chilli cultivation sustainable, profitable, and climate-resilient.

In addition, PPF has launched RSP turmeric at Loha Taluka of Nanded District during this year reaching out to about 300 farmers benefitting about 510 acres. Turmeric is a major crop in four project villages in Loha taluka and an important source of income for many farmers. However, cultivation is often affected by challenges such as rhizome rot, nutrient deficiencies, rising input costs, and limited access to timely technical guidance. The program aims to stabilise the crop production, reduce the cost of cultivation and improve the yields.



The clusters for the project are predominantly agrarian regions primarily rain fed dry lands with limited irrigation and drought prone regions, grapple with multiple challenges impacting its smallholder farmers. Nutrient-deficient soils, exacerbated by excessive chemical fertilizer and pesticide use, and the spectre of climate change, with rising temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns, are compounding the difficulties faced by farmers cultivating small landholdings of 2-5 acres. The exploitation of farmers by local agri-input retailers, providing unreliable advice and substandard products, and lack of institutionalized crop advisory services to farmers further exacerbates their struggles. Some of the Key interventions implemented during last year are shared below

Mobilising Farmers for behavioural change and building ownership:

Farmer mobilisation remained the backbone of the program during this period, driving awareness, behaviour change, and the gradual shift towards sustainable agricultural practices across all locations. Farmer Field Schools and demonstration plot activities played a vital role in building farmer confidence. Despite initial resistance, a few progressive demo farmers adopted the suggested practices. After witnessing visible improvements in crop growth and plant health, neighbouring farmers gradually followed suit. Farmers were engaged in meetings; trainings were conducted to make the farmers aware regarding good agricultural practices. Furthermore, farmer field school and exposure visits were conducted so that farmers would understand the practices better but also begin to see their potential beyond individual plots, whether in improving yields, reducing costs, or exploring value addition and better market opportunities.



Farmer's learning curve was strengthened through exposure visits to KVKs and Raichur Agricultural university campus and Turmeric Research and Processing Centre in Vasmat, improving their technical understanding of Chilli and turmeric cultivation, use of bio inputs, bio char preparation, post-harvest handling and value addition more clearly.

Recognising the importance of women's participation, regular SHG and VO meetings were conducted throughout the year. Women were engaged on kitchen gardens, vermicomposting, bio-input preparation, and soil sample collection. This has promoted women to see value in the interventions making them participate actively in the project. Women SHGs were involved to improve the engagement of women in the program. Involvement of women farmers is found to be critical to achieve the project outcomes.

Community outreach programs:



The program has undertaken various community initiatives to involve and connect with the local community in project villages. The community level needs were identified in each of the project village which have relevance to the local development of the village and community at large.

The issues range from distribution of library books, establishing the RO plant in a school supplying the benches and laboratory equipment to the schools, setting up of kitchen gardens and Community forests, promoted school children environmental clubs, construction of community halls and meeting facilities and planting trees on the tank bunds and common places in villages. Community outreach often acted as a catalyst in helping farmers and communities to get involved in the program and increase their ownership.



Community outreach programs at loha taluka played a vital role in helping the foundation build trust and strengthen its relationships with the villages. Designed around needs identified by the community, these activities improved common spaces used by villagers in their daily lives.

The foundation distributed 30 benches to the Pokarbhosi School, installed 25 cement benches at the Dhavri Shamshanbhumi (cemetery), and completed repaid work for creating a community space for meetings in Dhavri

Promoting alternative livelihoods:

As part of increasing the greater participation and involvement of women in the project and to increase their income support is provided for promoting a range of livelihood activities include goat rearing, rearing of desi cows, equipment for preparation of bio inputs and promoting kitchen garden in villages.



Reclaiming the Ooranis and clearing the feeder channels: Restoring Community Lifelines

Ramanathapuram (Ramnad) district has historically been known as one of the most drought-prone, rain-shadow regions of Tamil Nadu. In Kamudhi Taluka, severe water scarcity, unpredictable monsoons, and degraded water bodies often turn farming into an uphill battle. For decades, the survival of dryland crops has depended on traditional water structures. However, years of silt accumulation and neglected infrastructure have left these systems broken, directly threatening the region's legendary spice economy.

To restore agricultural security to this arid landscape, a comprehensive water transformation project has been put into action, this initiative focuses on rejuvenating traditional Ooranis (community water ponds), clearing long-blocked supply channels, and constructing farm ponds to trap every single drop of rain.



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An Oorani is a traditional South Indian water-harvesting system specifically designed to collect runoff during heavy downpours. Over time, extensive siltation and invasive weeds reduce their storage capacity, turning them into dry, shallow basins. Through the Nestle RSP project, the foundation deployed heavy earth-moving equipment to deep-clean, desilt, and reshape the embankments of these crucial water bodies in Samipatti and Nerunjipatti villages benefitting about 2000 chilli farmers.

An Oorani or farm pond is only as effective as the channels feeding it. Over years of neglect, the intricate, gravity-fed network of natural supply channels across Kamudhi had become completely choked with thorny shrubs (*Prosopis juliflora*) and dense sediment blocs. Project field teams cleared kilometres of these vital channels in Kidathirukkai village. Removing these obstructions ensures that even light, brief rainfall is cleanly and rapidly funnelled away from barren zones and steered straight into protected community reservoirs.

Soil Testing for improved soil health:



For generations, smallholder farmers in rural India have approached soil fertilization using a mix of tradition and guesswork. Without access to rapid testing, many over-apply chemical fertilizers like Urea and Diammonium Phosphate (DAP). This pattern spikes seasonal cultivation costs, creates deep chemical imbalances, hardens the topsoil, and degrades long-term fertility.



Traditional soil testing labs often take weeks to return results. This lag forces farmers to sow crops and apply fertilizers long before the data arrives. Responsible Sourcing Program (RSP), has established decentralized soil-testing networks directly in its project locations using advanced, IoT-enabled Krishi Tantra (Bhu-Vision) equipment.

This digital agriculture drive has brought rapid, localized diagnostic technology directly into village clusters, replacing slow laboratory pipelines with immediate on-field answers.

- **Advanced Machines Procured:** PPF deployed four high-tech Krishi Tantra soil-testing units across strategic project hubs, setting up mobile testing labs right at the farmers' doorsteps.
- **Soil Tests Conducted:** Field teams rapidly collected, processed, and analyzed 435 individual soil samples from local holdings ahead of the critical sowing window.
- **Targeted Chilli Crop Focus:** The entire operation was tailored to spice-growing zones, ensuring that fields earmarked for high-value chilli crops received exact, specialized baseline profiles.
- **Customized Advisories:** Every single test was translated into an official Soil Health Card, providing 435 farmers with clear, automated crop advisories for the upcoming season.

Pre Monsoon Dry Sowing: Growing Cover crops for soil rejuvenation

PMDS is a climate-smart natural farming technique where a diverse mix of cover crops is sown directly into dry soil during the off-season (typically March to May). This innovative practice has successfully empowered 696 chilli farmers to revitalize their land, dramatically lower production costs, and grow high-quality, residue-free spices.

Three Game-Changing Benefits for Our Chilli and Turmeric Farmers

For the 696 farmers enrolled in this program across key spice-growing clusters, transitioning to PMDS has delivered tangible agricultural and economic breakthroughs:

1. **Rapid Soil Health Restoration:** Leaving soil bare under intense summer heat degrades vital microbial ecosystems. PMDS ensures the ground remains covered year-round. As the multi-variety cover crops grow, they pump organic carbon into the earth, break up compacted soil layers with diverse root architectures, and naturally fix nitrogen. When these crops are integrated back into the soil, they dramatically boost organic matter and moisture retention.
2. **Cost Reductions:** By building natural soil fertility and integrating community-produced natural bio-inputs (like Jeevamrutham and Ghan Jeevamrit), farmers have aggressively cut down their reliance on expensive chemical fertilizers.

3. **Pest Suppression & Global Standards Compliance:** Weeds thrive on empty, bare land. By keeping fields blanketed with cover crops, PMDS naturally suffocates weed growth. Furthermore, coupling PMDS with strict Integrated Pest Management (IPM) packages—such as border cropping, trap crops, and pheromone traps—breaks pest cycles early.

Promoting Integrated pest Management and Regenerative Agriculture: Pasidi Panta Foundation's method of Phasing Out Chemical Pesticides

With rising pesticide consumption causing high chemical residue levels in cash crops, conventional farming is hitting a wall. To secure global food safety standards and protect local ecosystems, by promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Regenerative Agriculture (RA) practices, the foundation is equipping chilli growers with practical, on-the-ground alternatives to chemical-heavy farming. Here is how that strategy is coming to life.

1. Decentralizing Organic Inputs via Bio-Input Resource

Centers (BRCs): One of the biggest hurdles to sustainable farming is the labor and time required to prepare organic formulations. To solve this, PPF has established specialized about 10 Bio-Input Resource Centers (BRCs) across locations. Few On a pilot basis few centers were equipped with modern machinery, such as the Solar Drava Jeevamrutham machine and pulverisers. These centers mechanize the creation of organic inputs, easing preparation stress, cutting down on manual labor, and making eco-friendly inputs highly accessible to everyday farmers.

**Bio-Input
Resource
Center's (BRCs)
on-Ground Bio-
Resource
Impact:**
Farmers
Benefitted: **331**
Total Bio-Input
Application:
462 Acres



2. **Seeing is Believing: Demo Plots & Farmer Field Schools:** Farmers rarely risk their livelihoods on hearsay—they need to witness real field results. To build confidence in non-chemical methods, PPF set up a network of 78 dedicated Chilli Demo Plots and 20 Turmeric demo plots across project villages. These plots act as living classrooms for Farmer Field Schools (FFS), giving local communities a collaborative space to observe IPM systems, trap-cropping techniques, and bio-input efficiency first-hand. This practical, peer-to-peer exposure is successfully changing mindsets, proving that natural farming is a highly cost-effective alternative to expensive chemical sprays.



3. **Converting farm waste into Vermicompost:** Vermicomposting received a strong response as the farmers understood its characteristic of improving soil health. Initially vermicompost beds and earthworms were distributed across villages, seeing the results from the first beds, farmers started showing interest in setting up more beds. By the end of the year, about 35 vermicompost units were established.



4. **Restoring Ecosystems with Agro and Social Forestry:** Regenerative farming extends past the boundaries of the main crop field. To build climate resilience, the foundation is actively reintroducing tree cover into agricultural landscapes. About 3500 tree saplings were distributed and planted by 600 farmers in own fields, tank bunds and community waste lands. Planting 400 fruit trees along the tank bund in Narsakkapalli village prevents soil erosion and stabilizes the tank bund. In Anantapur, this strategy took a major step forward by planting 150 fruit trees across degraded community wastelands. This initiative transforms barren ground into a productive green space owned by the community, creating new biodiversity sinks and establishing an alternative long-term source of local income and nutrition.

Tech Solutions and Smart Interventions are Uplifting Chilli and Turmeric Farmers

Smallholder chilli farmers have wrestled with a common set of roadblocks: poor seedling survival rates, lack of processing infrastructure, crop waste, and unpredictable weather patterns. When harvest quality drops, market prices follow, leaving individual farmers with tight margins that make it hard to invest in modern farming upgrades.

To bridge this gap, Nestlé Responsible Sourcing Program (RSP)—is deploying a mix of targeted farm infrastructure, climate tech, and digital tools. By combining these solutions, they are helping farmers minimize risk, cut production costs, and consistently harvest premium, high-value yields.

1. **High-Quality Nurseries:** Setting Up a Strong Start in Parkala successful harvest begins with healthy seeds. Without the right environment, early germination rates remain low, leaving young crops vulnerable. To give farmers a head start, PPF supported the Kakatiya MACS FPO to establish a dedicated nursery in Parkal to produce healthy, resilient seedlings. Growers reported significantly stronger crop growth and much higher germination rates than standard seeds bought in previous seasons.

- **138 Chilli Farmers received high-quality, pre-incubated seedlings.**
- **107 Marigold Farmers received premium trap-crop seedlings.**

2. **Circular Agriculture: Turning Crop Residue into Biochar:** Instead of burning old plant stalks after harvest—which creates air pollution and wastes valuable organic material the program on pilot basis encouraged about 30 farmers across Raichur, Parkal, and Anantapur to produce bio char from the cotton and Chilli crop residue using Kontiki Kilns. Rather than setting fire to crop leftovers, the material is processed in kilns to produce biochar. Once enriched with organic nutrients, this biochar is mixed back into the fields. This practice traps carbon in the ground, improves soil moisture retention, and builds long-term soil fertility while reducing reliance on costly commercial fertilizers.



3. **High-Tech Integration: Drones, Solar Pumps, and Weather Stations:** Modern agriculture relies heavily on timely data and efficient resource management. To bring these capabilities to rural communities, PPF has introduced a suite of clean technologies across locations.

- Precision Drones: On-field drone demonstrations show farmers how to spray fields evenly, saving water and optimizing input application.
- Sprayers with Improved Nozzles: Deploying improved nozzles provides consumption of less chemical pesticide and ensures effective spraying.
- Hyper-Local Weather Stations: Installing automated weather stations allows farmers to monitor real-time atmospheric shifts, helping them plan field actions and protective measures more effectively.



4. **Next-Gen Bio-Inputs for Enhanced Yields:** In addition to using bio-inputs from local resource centers, farmers are being introduced to specialized commercial bio-technologies that boost crop performance naturally:
- FIBSOL: A specialized bio-input that strengthens root development, helping increase overall harvest weight.
 - G-Mix: A multi-use organic input that acts as both a natural plant growth promoter and a pest repellent.

5. **Trace.Ag: Digitizing the Supply Chain:** Good data leads to better decisions. By adopting the Trace.Ag mobile application, the program has digitized field management from start to finish. The application streamlines daily record-keeping, gives growers better visibility into field trends, and allows field managers to coordinate operations efficiently across every stage of the crop cycle. This data-driven framework ensures absolute transparency, making it easy to verify that crops meet international responsible sourcing standards.



Promoting Partnerships

Foundation strengthened its partnerships to improve knowledge dissemination and create stronger impact on the ground, which in turn helped improve both technical support and farmer confidence across locations.

In Raichur, collaboration with the Agriculture University created more opportunities for field-level learning, including direct guidance from professors and a drone demonstration that introduced farmers to new tools for farm management.

In Parkal, BRCs were further standardized regarding bio-input preparation by incorporating CABI recommendations and field visits. Additionally, a collaboration with the NSSP program supported IPM-based chilli cultivation through targeted training and field-level guidance. The pilot project on Natural Farming in partnership with Rythu Sadhikarata Samstha-RYSS in two villages of Parkal mandal has enabled scaling of Natural farming practices among 200 farmers.

In Ramnad, working with the Agriculture Department enabled mobile soil testing services to farmers, helping farmers make better crop and nutrient decisions and introducing an important step into their farming practices.

SYNTHITE GRAMODAYA PROGRAM

In the semi-arid landscape of Kollegala and Hannur blocks in Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka, turmeric farming remains a vital livelihood for smallholder farmers. However, declining soil health, rising input costs, limited access to quality seed, erratic water availability, weak post-harvest systems and uncertain market linkages continue to affect farmer incomes and long-term farm viability.

The partnership between Synthite Industries Limited and Pasidi Panta Foundation promotes eco-friendly turmeric cultivation through Good Agricultural Practices, improved agronomy, soil health management, water-use efficiency, quality seed promotion, farmer training, digital traceability and market linkage support among 1151 turmeric farmers in the region with a turmeric cultivation in 2897 acres.



This expansion reflects a clear shift from awareness to adoption, and it was done through by the following interventions;

1. **Promotion of Good Agricultural Practices**

Good Agricultural Practices remained central to the program, where throughout the season farmers were provided with field level demonstration plots, farmer field school, field visits, farmer meetings and regular advisory support helped farmers gain confidence in quality seed, sustainable agronomy and the long-term value of improved turmeric cultivation.

Activity	Achievement
Pratibha demonstration plots	83
Demonstration area	55.5 acres
Farmer Field Schools conducted	60
Farmers trained through FFS	741
Pratibha expansion area	980 acres
Farmers under Pratibha expansion	695
Demonstration area showing good impact	97%

2. **Soil health and water resilience**

Soil health and water resilience remained critical pillars of the Synthite Gramodaya Program in FY 2025–2026. Soil testing helped farmers understand nutrient level and applying fertilizers based the present availability in the soil s and make more informed crop management decisions. Farmers were guided based on soil health interpretation, micronutrients, balanced nutrition and restorative practices to improve long-term productivity of land.

The program also strengthened local production and use of Bio Resource Centers, helping farmers access low cost locally prepared alternatives to chemical intensive inputs

Water resilience was addressed through farm level and community level conservation measures, to reduce runoff, conserve moisture, improve groundwater recharge and strengthen dryland farming systems. Piloting of micro-irrigation also took place with a few farmers, to promote a more regenerative model of cultivation.

Activity	Achievement
Bio-input Resource Centres promoted	20
Active BRCs during the year	19
Soil samples tested in early phase	114
PMDS-supported demonstration farmers	83
Demonstration area under PMDS/GAP practices	55.5 acres
Farmers receiving bio-inputs through BRC outreach	410+
Micro-irrigation units completed by March 2026	3
Water Harvested through soil and water conservation activities	1,50,000 m3



3. Technology, Traceability and crop advisory

Technology continued to strengthen the programme's ability to support farmers with timely advisory, field monitoring and traceability. The Trace Ag. Tech platform was used to capture farmer-level data, map fields, track cultivation practices and support crop-stage-based advisory across project villages. The platform enabled field teams to map cultivated plots, monitor demonstration farmers, track crop practices and provide timely advisories on nutrient management, irrigation, pest and disease management, bio-input use and crop maturity.

Activity	Achievement
Farmers registered/entered by year-end	1,100+ (Target: 1000 farmers)
Demonstration farmer records updated end-to-end	83 demo farmers
Key digital functions	Farmer records, geo-tagging, plot

4. Post-harvest infrastructure and market linkages

This year marked an important shift from production focused support to value chain readiness. A warehouse facility was established through the support of the FPO enabling storage, handling and packing.

For the commodity to be market ready, the program introduced polishing to improve the quality of turmeric and market readiness. Additionally, curcumin testing was also introduced, helping farmers and the program understand the quality of the produce better and prepare for buyer requirements. The program also initiated collaborations with institutional buyers including PPL, Sahaja Organics, Farm Veda and Synthite, creating pathways for more organised turmeric aggregation and sale.

Activity	Achievement
Polishing machine established	1 unit, 1.5 MT capacity
Farmers using polishing service	29 farmers
Villages covered through polishing service	10 villages
Turmeric polished by March	65 MT
Warehouse facility established	600 MT capacity
Farmers using storage facility	29 farmers
Curcumin samples tested	232
Samples passed	170
Institutional buyer linkages initiated	PPL, Sahaja Organics, Farm Veda, Synthite

PROMOTING ORGANIC FARMING IN AFZALPUR BLOCK

In collaboration with Beagumpi Organic Foundation the Foundation has supported 20 farmers with drums and other materials to establish bio input centers in about 10 villages in Afazalpur Taluka of Kalburgi district. The farmers were trained and will be guided by renowned organic farmer Sri Hanumantappa.

KEY LEARNINGS

- Farmers adopt new practices when they see visible success in nearby fields under identical conditions. Periodically rotating demonstration plots to new "farmer champions" across crop cycles maximizes geographic exposure, builds robust peer networks, and drives independent replication without direct programmatic persuasion.
- Reducing reliance on chemical inputs fails if natural alternatives are inaccessible. Establishing localized, farmer-managed Bio-Resource Centres (BRCs) solves the last-mile delivery challenge for biochar, seedlings, and bio-inputs, while fostering local ownership and reducing overall cultivation costs.
- For high-impact adoption, programmatic interventions must align strictly with the crop cycle. Crucial practices—such as soil testing, nutrient planning, PMDS, and initial farmer awareness—must be completed pre-sowing to give farmers sufficient lead time to apply recommendations at the correct crop stage.
- Integrating women-centric approaches through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for initiatives like kitchen gardens, vermicomposting, and bio-input preparation ensures faster, highly sustained adoption at the household level, effectively stabilizing the family's primary livelihood resilience.
- Collaborating with external entities like KVKs, RAU, line departments, and experts (e.g., CABI, NSSP) injects high-quality technical guidance into the field. This exposure broadens farmer perspectives beyond basic production into essential post-harvest handling, quality testing, and value addition.
- Utilizing tools like the Trace.Ag application for digital onboarding and geo-tagging serves a dual purpose. Internally, it streamlines field-staff monitoring and crop advisory; externally, it establishes the rigorous data transparency required to connect farmers with premium, traceable markets.
- A one-size-fits-all approach fails across diverse geographies and varying crop profiles. High-risk, disease-prone crops (like chilli) require specialized, intensive engagement, frequent field-level guidance, and targeted IPM protocols rather than general agricultural advisories.
- Community-level infrastructure interventions—such as water body renovations, social forestry, and plantation work—demonstrate significantly higher long-term sustainability when local communities actively contribute labor and claim explicit ownership of the managed assets.

SUCCESS STORIES

SOMASHEKAR, DODDAMALAPURA IMPROVED PRACTICES, STRONGER YIELDS

- Somashekar's demonstration plot in Doddamalapura became a strong example of how planned crop management can improve turmeric performance. On his 0.8-acre demo plot, supported with Pratibha seed, raised-bed cultivation, improved spacing, bio-inputs and timely nutrient management, he recorded a yield of 13,000 kg per acre, compared to 7,800 kg per acre in the control plot.
- His field showed how better seed, soil-friendly inputs and scientific crop practices can directly influence crop growth, root development and yield. The visible difference between the demo and control plots also helped neighbouring farmers build confidence in adopting sustainable practices.

SHRIDHAR NAYAK, PALYA FROM ADOPTION TO EVIDENCE

- In Palya, Shridhar Nayak adopted the recommended package of practices on a 1-acre demonstration plot while maintaining another acre as a control plot. The demo plot recorded 12,500 kg per acre, compared to 6,500 kg per acre in the control plot.
- The comparison helped make the benefits of Good Agricultural Practices visible at the farm level. Raised beds, appropriate spacing, bio-input application and water-soluble fertilizer use supported healthier crop growth and easier field management.

RAJATH, PALYA SMALL PLOT, CLEAR RESULTS

- Rajath's half-acre demonstration plot in Palya also reflected the value of improved practices. His demo plot recorded 7,000 kg per acre, compared to 4,500 kg per acre in the control plot.
- For smallholder farmers, such side-by-side results are powerful. They demonstrate that even on smaller plots, better seed selection, bio-inputs, nutrient management and timely intercultural operations can improve crop performance and reduce uncertainty.

CONCLUSION

This year marked a decisive turning point across the foundation's agricultural interventions, transitioning from foundational trust-building to an active, localized movement toward regenerative and responsible agriculture. Initially started as a small initiative in Chilli crop in one location, now grown into full fledged responsible sourcing programs for chilli and Turmeric commodities promoting interventions across the value chain ecology, economy and equity through a range of interventions spread across 5 locations across 5 states impacting about 15,000 community members.

While significant strides have been made in farmer mobilization, soil health management, and the promotion of good agricultural practices, the learnings from this year provide a clear path forward. Moving forward, the foundation remains committed to deepening its engagement with farmers, expanding sustainable agricultural interventions, and introducing context-specific innovations such as bio char and decentralised nurseries. Specifically, the focus will be on accelerating the adoption of IPM and regenerative agriculture practices, improving soil and water conservation, and strengthening women-led, livelihood-linked activities. By continuing to build on this framework, the program is positioned to improve both crop productivity and quality in a sustainable, resilient way—ultimately creating a lasting impact at both the farm and community levels.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PASIDI PANTA FOUNDATION (PPF)

Flat No: 313, TNR MANAAS APARTMENT, BAHADURGUDA, HYDERABAD-500074

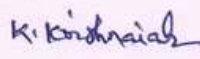
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(in Rupees)

PARTICULARS	Schedule No	March 31,2026	March 31,2025
INCOME			
Grants Received	7	2,16,25,509.00	1,37,06,688.00
Techno Managerial Services receipts(TMS)		21,000.00	1,13,750.00
Other Receipts	8	69,119.00	63,932.00
Total		2,17,15,628.00	1,38,84,370.00
EXPENDITURE			
PARAS NESTLE Responsible Sourcing Program	9	-	64,82,299.00
PARAS NESTLE Responsible Sourcing Program-Chilli	10	1,03,80,272.00	-
PARAS NESTLE Responsible Sourcing Program-Turmeric	11	25,52,691.00	-
Vrutti Synthite Sustainability Program	12	40,71,962.00	42,54,522.00
Synthite Gramodaya Program	13	42,78,357.00	-
Vrutti SAP AAPT Program	14	2,01,550.00	-
Other Programs of PASIDI PANTA	15	-	16,62,501.00
Central Management Costs	16	10,54,794.00	20,499.00
Excess of Income Over Expenditure/Expenditure over Income		-8,23,998.00	14,64,549.00
Total		2,17,15,628.00	1,38,84,370.00
Appropriation of Excess of Income over expenditure	17	-8,23,998.00	14,64,549.00
Notes on Accounts	18		

Schedules 7 to 17 & 18 form an integral part of the Income and Expenditure Account


Chairperson


Treasurer

Hyderabad
Dated : May 20, 2026



As per our report of even date
For P V P & CO
Chartered Accountants


Sriramulu Kurva
Partner
UDIN:26246636GZWGIV6865



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PASIDI PANTA FOUNDATION (PPF)

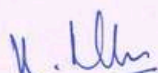
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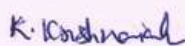
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(in Rupees)

PARTICULARS	Schedule No	March 31,2026	March 31,2025
ASSETS			
FIXED ASSETS			
Written off as per Contra	1	13,76,123.00	7,18,374.00
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES			
Bank Balances	2	7,59,555.00	13,04,445.00
Cash on hand		162.00	2,485.00
Fixed Deposits		8,06,715.00	3,61,380.00
Advances/Receivables	3	4,99,889.00	49,632.00
Total		34,42,444.00	24,36,316.00
LIABILITIES			
GENERAL FUND	4	10,05,476.00	5,89,031.00
SPECIFIED FUNDS	5	9,82,658.00	11,28,911.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES	6	78,187.00	-
FIXED ASSETS WRITTEN OFF AS PER CONTRA	1	13,76,123.00	7,18,374.00
Notes on Accounts	18		
Total		34,42,444.00	24,36,316.00

Schedules 1 to 6 & 18 form an integral part of the Balance Sheet


Chairperson


Treasurer

Hyderabad
Dated : May 20, 2026



As per our report of even date
For PVP & CO
Chartered Accountants


Sriramulu Kurva
Partner
UDIN:26246636GZWGIV6865

