Date: 30/09/2026

To

Mr. Goutam Behera
Secretary/Chief Functionary
Anchalik Jana Kalyan Anusthan(AJKA)
Jharsuguda, Odisha

Subject: Submission of Evaluation Report titled "Evaluation of Implementation of Projects of Anchalika Jana Kalyan Anusthan (AJKA) in Villages in Odisha and West Bengal".

Ref: 65/AJKA/2026 Dated 26/05/2026

Dear Sir,

This is with reference to the Evaluation of Implementation of Projects of Anchalika Jana Kalyan Anusthan (AJKA) as per your letter no 65/AJKA/2026 dated 26/05/2026 and our communication with you regarding acceptance of the project dated 28/05/2026 (Email). We are delighted to inform you that the report has been prepared, and we are submitting a copy of the same to you.

This evaluation study highlights the implementation of the Integrated Village Development Plan (IVDP) and Agroforestry programmes in villages in Jharsuguda district, Odisha, and Purulia district, West Bengal, and the role of Anchalika Jana Kalyan Anusthan (AJKA) in implementing these programmes. We hope that the outcomes of this evaluation will provide policy- and practice-level guidance to your organisation and strengthen the effective implementation of these programmes in the coming years.

We are looking forward to the continuation of collaboration with you.

With Regards

Dr. Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra
Assistant Professor & Project Investigator
Department of Liberal Arts
MIT-WPU, Pune

Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38

Dr Abhijit Nair
Dean
School of Liberal Arts
MIT-WPU, Pune

PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

(Implementation of the Integrated Village Development Program, Agroforestry and Mangrove Plantation Programmes)

Operational Areas in Odisha and West Bengal

Year: 2024 -2026 to 2025-2026

Evaluation Report Submitted to

Anchalik Jana Kalyan Anusthan (AJKA), Jharsuguda, Odisha

Prepared by

Dr. Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra

Assistant Professor, Department of Liberal Arts

Dr. Viswanath Karad MIT-World Peace University, Pune

September 2026

Acknowledgements

I would like to place on record my sincere gratitude to all those who supported the completion of this evaluation study of the development programmes implemented by Anchalik Jana Kalyan Anusthan (AJKA). The evaluation was undertaken to understand the implementation processes, quantitative achievements, community-level relevance and emerging outcomes of the Integrated Village Development Program (IVDP), Agroforestry and Mangrove Plantation programmes.

I sincerely thank Anchalik Jana Kalyan Anusthan, Jharsuguda, for facilitating the evaluation process and for making available the documentary information, baseline data, annual reports, monthly progress reports and project activity records required for the assessment. Special appreciation is extended to Mr. Goutam Behera, Secretary and Chief Functionary, AJKA, for providing institutional and data support.

I also acknowledge the guidance and encouragement received from the academic leadership of Dr. Viswanath Karad MIT-World Peace University, Pune, including the Dean, Research and Development, and the leadership of the School of Liberal Arts. The administrative and technical support provided during the preparation of the report is gratefully acknowledged.

The cooperation of AJKA's field personnel, local representatives, community members and respondents is equally important to the study. Their participation helped provide an understanding of the realities of village-level implementation, the strengths of participatory planning and the challenges involved in sustaining development initiatives.



Dr. Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra
Assistant Professor, Department of Liberal Arts
Dr. Viswanath Karad MIT-World Peace University,
Pune

September 2026



Executive Summary

This evaluation study examines the implementation of Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) and Agroforestry and Mangrove Plantation programmes undertaken by AJKA in selected operational areas of Odisha and West Bengal. The study combines documentary review, analysis of quantitative achievements and field-level interactions to assess the way in which AJKA has engaged with rural communities and local institutions.

The evaluation indicates that AJKA's development approach is built around community mobilisation, resource mapping, participatory planning and facilitation of development activities. Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) provides a broad village-development framework, while agroforestry and mangrove interventions strengthen the environmental, agricultural and livelihood dimensions of the overall approach.

The quantitative evidence demonstrates significant operational reach. In 2024-25, Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) implementation in Lakhanpur, Jharsuguda covered 50 villages in 9 Gram Panchayats, 7,938 households and a reported population of 34,200. In 2025-26, Lakhanpur covered 42 villages in 12 Gram Panchayats, while Balarampur in Purulia covered 42 villages in 5 Gram Panchayats.

The agroforestry and mangrove records further demonstrate a sizeable environmental footprint. The evaluation records 120,000 mangrove plants over 50 acres in Kendrapada, 80,144 mangrove plants over 30 acres in South 24 Parganas, and 105,387 fruit-tree plants over 527 acres in South 24 Parganas. These figures show the scale of environmental action documented in the evaluation.

Key Messages

- Participatory village planning is a core strength of AJKA's implementation model.
- AJKA has expanded its operational reach across districts and across state boundaries.
- Agroforestry and mangrove interventions connect environmental restoration with livelihood and climate-resilience objectives.
- Partnership with Panchayats provides an important foundation for convergence and mainstreaming.
- The next phase should focus more strongly on measurable outcomes, sustainability, convergence and systematic impact documentation.

1. Background and Context

Rural development challenges are multidimensional. Household livelihoods, agriculture, natural resources, access to education and health services, infrastructure, social inclusion and local institutional capacity influence one another. The evaluation places AJKA's IVDP within this broader context of integrated village development.

The Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) approach is significant because it seeks to move beyond isolated activities and understand development priorities at village level. Community participation and resource mapping enable local needs and available resources to be considered together. The evaluation notes that village-level planning can also create a platform for engaging Panchayats and other public institutions.

The agroforestry and mangrove programmes complement this approach by addressing natural-resource and environmental dimensions. Plantation activities have relevance not only for ecological restoration but also for strengthening the productive resource base of rural communities. Fruit-tree plantation, for example, can create future livelihood value, while mangrove plantation contributes to ecosystem protection.

The evaluation therefore considers the programmes not merely as a collection of activities but as elements of a broader rural transformation process. This perspective is important for assessing sustainability and for understanding the role of AJKA as a facilitator between communities, local institutions and development resources.

Purpose of the Evaluation

The evaluation seeks to assess implementation status, socio-economic relevance, community participation, institutional coordination and emerging sustainability issues. It also aims to document quantitative achievements so that the programme experience can inform future planning, replication and institutional partnerships.

Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38

2. Objectives and Methodology

2.1 Objectives

- Assess the implementation status of IVDP and agroforestry/mangrove interventions in the selected operational areas.
- Examine the contribution of the interventions to rural socio-economic well-being and livelihood systems.
- Understand the role of community mobilisation and resource mapping in village planning and implementation.
- Examine the role of Panchayats and local institutions in programme implementation.
- Identify implementation constraints and recommend measures for sustainability, convergence and future strengthening.

2.2 Methodological Approach

The evaluation used a multi-method approach. Documentary review formed the principal basis for understanding programme coverage and implementation. The evaluator reviewed information supplied by AJKA, including annual reports, baseline information, project activity reports and monthly progress reports.

Quantitative analysis was used to organise reported achievements relating to operational coverage, households, population, plantation numbers, plantation area and beneficiary coverage. Qualitative information was derived through field visits and interactions with community members and key informants, supported by tools such as household questionnaires and FGD checklists as described in the evaluation report.

The combination of quantitative and qualitative evidence provides two complementary perspectives. Quantitative indicators demonstrate the scale and reach of implementation, while qualitative findings help explain the processes through which community participation, local coordination and planning have been pursued.

2.3 Interpretation of Evidence

The findings should be understood within the scope of the documentation and field information available for the evaluation. Programme coverage figures are not necessarily equivalent to unique individual beneficiaries. Future evaluation cycles can strengthen the evidence base through consistent baseline/endline indicators, beneficiary-level tracking and outcome measurement.

3. Geographic and Operational Coverage

The evaluation covers AJKA's operational presence in Jharsuguda district of Odisha and in Purulia and South 24 Parganas areas of West Bengal. The agroforestry and mangrove portfolio also includes the mangrove plantation intervention recorded for Kendrapada, Odisha.

Year	State	District/Area	Block/Location	GPs	Villages	Households	Population
2024-25	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Lakhanpur	9	50	7,938	34,200
2025-26	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Lakhanpur	12	42	7,638	31,833
2025-26	West Bengal	Purulia	Balarampur	5	42	16,668	83,632

(Source: Evaluation Report, operational coverage table; Annual Reports, Baseline Data and MPRs, AJKA. Population is derived from the reported male and female totals).

Interpretation of Coverage

The operational profile indicates both continuity and expansion. Lakhanpur remained an important operational location, while the addition of Balarampur demonstrates extension of the Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) approach into West Bengal. The increase in Gram Panchayat coverage in Lakhanpur from 9 to 12 also indicates expansion of institutional engagement within the block.

The Balarampur figures represent a substantial programme footprint in terms of households and population. Such expansion increases the importance of standardised implementation systems, monitoring tools, staff capacity, community institutions and documentation practices.

Operational Significance

The geographical spread provides AJKA with experience of working across different village contexts. It also creates opportunities for learning across locations, identifying common development constraints and adapting interventions to local environmental and socio-economic conditions.

Dr. Vishwanath Karad M
MIT-
Scho
Libera
Pune

4.Thematic Wise Deliverables of Integrated Village Development Program

4.1: IVDP- Lakhanpur Block of Jharsuguda District, Odisha (2024-2025)

Theme/Focus Area	Activities Implemented	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries Covered
1. Environment	Ginger development and value addition (in acres)	100	100	169
	Groundnut development and value addition (in acres)	100	100	227
	Establishment of Community Seed Bank	5	5	104
	Renovation of existing village pond	2	2	318
	Farm pond (30x30 mtrs) construction	4	4	880
	Construction of check dam	2	2	915
	Trenching (1 cubic mtrs)	1000 mtrs	1000 mtrs	22
	Field bunding (1 mtrs)	2000 mtrs	2000 mtrs	20
	Fruit-bearing tree plantation	7000	7000	151
	Support of sprinkler to the farmers	10 units	10 units	9
	Market feasibility study of the product	1	1	
	Installation and maintenance of solar street lights in villages	11	11	215
	Agri equipment bank	1	1	10
2. Empowerment	Revolving grant support to Women Farmer Producer Organisation	1	1	1252
	Community Resource Center	1	1	876
	Training on financial literacy to Women SHG/Producer Group	8	8	458
	Training on FPO Business Plan Development and Management	1	1	14
	Training on improved techniques on climate-smart agriculture	5	5	178
	Training on natural farming & crop diversification	5	5	176
	Training on entrepreneurship development	4	4	152
	Training on pre and post-harvest management (ginger and groundnut)	4	4	125
	Training on BYP, goat rearing, mushroom and fisheries	4	4	152
	Formation and strengthening of FIG/VC/PG	15	15	312
	Promotion of mushroom cultivation	100	100	150
	Promotion of fish farming	10	10	20
	Exposure visit of farmers (farm & non-farm)	1	1	17
	Celebration of Women's Day	1	1	109
	Promotion of BYP (50 nos)	50	50	50
	Establishment of breed farm	1	1	12
	Promotion of intensive goat rearing (5+1)	12	12	12
3. Inclusive and Quality Education	Establishment of remedial coaching center	5	5	462
	Teachers training	3	3	15

Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38

	Scholarship program for students (9th and 10th boys and girls)	75	75	75
	Special day celebration (Teachers Day, Toilet Day, etc.)	10	10	124
	Repair and renovation of AWC toilets, platforms, etc.	5	5	214
	Organizing extracurricular activities and sports events	9	9	369
4. Health and Nutrition	Formation and strengthening of Adolescent Girls Clubs	50	50	713
	Organize health camps for adolescent girls	3	3	12784
	Promotion of nutritional kitchen gardens	100	100	129
	Life-skill training for adolescent girls	5	5	259
	Saas-Bahu Sammelan	2	2	134
	Training on WASH for adolescents	10	10	326
	Sports material support for adolescent girls	10 groups	10	145
	Community awareness on mother and child health care	10	10	255
	Training with mothers, AWWs, ASHAs, SHG leaders, PRIs	2	2	68
	Total			**23177**

4.2: IVDP- Lakhanpur Block of Jharsuguda District, Odisha (2025-2026)

Theme / Focus Area	Activity Implemented	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries Covered
1.Environment	Establishment of Poly House Nursery for Sapling Production (Naturally Ventilated Poly House size 1000 SQM GI pipe Structure with 5-layer UV protected cladding material along with micro irrigation system)	1	1	300
	Support of Solar Pump Set to the farmers (3 HP)	4	4	40
	Soil Testing Kit for Farmers	1	1	383
	Ginger Cultivation and value addition (In acres), including training to the Farmers	80	80	160
	Chilly Cultivation and Value Addition	70	70	104
	Mustard Cultivation and Value Addition	100	100	150
	Support of Drip Irrigation to the farmers	10	10	20
	Promotion of Fish Farming	30	30	30
	Promotion of Mushroom Cultivation	99	99	100
	Construction of Farm Pond (30mtr x 30mtr x 3mtr) with Grass Pitching and Tree Plantation for Bunding	5	5	2616
	Establishment of Vermicompost Unit along with Training (Construction of Shed (8x4x2.5ft)	7	7	7
	Promotion of Bee Keeping	30	30	335

Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38

	Restoration of the Check dam and Earthwork excavation	4	4	1341
	Cleaning of Existing Village Pond	4	4	629
	Repairing and Renovation of the village drain	4	4	150
	Construction of Soak pit near the tubewell (4*4*4 ft)	10	10	629
	Wall colouring and painting (Anganwadi, School, Community Hall, and Village wall)	4	4	629
	Promotion of IEC	60	60	629
2.Empowerment	Organizing Yearly Kisan Mela in Villages	1	1	100
	Exposure Visit of farmers	2	2	70
	Strengthening of FPO- Training and capacity building of the governing body, along with Business Plan Development and Management	1	1	20
	Formation and strengthening of the model village development committee	4	4	40
	Awareness campaign drive on waste management and support of dustbins	30	30	180
3.Education	Establishment of Remedial Coaching Center	5	5	279
	Scholarship Program for Students (for 9th and 10th Boys and Girls)	100	100	100
	Organizing annual days and Sports events in schools	9	9	300
4.Health & Nutrition	Screening of hypertension, diabetes, and anaemia	12000	12000	9904
	Hands on trainings on Diversify food baskets	4	4	143
	Promotion of Nutritional Kitchen Garden	200	200	200
	Awareness on WASH practice among schools and Anganwadis	4	4	100
	Anti-malaria fumigation drive	4	4	1248
	Total			**20936**

4.3: IVDP- Balarampur Block of Purulia District, West Bengal (2025-2026)

Theme / Focus Area	Planned Activity	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries Covered
1.Environment	Solar Irrigation Support (2HP) with deep boring facility 300ft with fencing	2	2	124
	Agri Equipment Bank in 1 GP	1	1	3389
	Construction of new farm pond (25mtr x 20mtr x 3mtr)	10	10	572
	Agro Forestry (Fruit Bearing Tree Plantation)	20000	20000	67

Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38

	Creation of safe drinking water resources (Tube well with soak pit)	5	5	932
2.Empowerment	Operational Support to Livelihood Generation Center (Jute and bakery)	2	2	17
	Financial literacy training for SHG Group	5	5	225
	Soil Testing for Farmers -4000	4000	4000	4000
	CSC-Community Resource Center	1	1	559
3.Education	Solar Electrification of AWC	2	2	141
	Financial Assistance to the students - 150 students	150	150	150
	Remedial Coaching Canter - 300 Students	1	1	321
	School Infrastructure Development - High Schools, including (Renovation of school buildings and classrooms, Waterproofing work, Plaster work, Paint work, Toilet renovation)	1	1	1244
4.Health & Nutrition	Diabetes, and Hypertension screening	12000	12666	12666
	Ration Kit Distribution in Kolkata and Purulia operational areas	435	435	435
	PHC/CHC Infrastructure	1	1	7500
	Total			**32342**

5. Quantitative Achievement of IVDP

The Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) quantitative profile provides a clear picture of the scale of AJKA's village-development work. The indicators reported in the evaluation include Gram Panchayats, villages, households and population. These indicators are important for understanding the extent of community interface and the institutional scale of implementation.

Year	Location	GPs	Villages	Households	Male	Female	Total Population
2024-25	Lakhanpur, Jharsuguda	9	50	7,938	17,348	16,852	34,200
2025-26	Lakhanpur, Jharsuguda	12	42	7,638	16,021	15,812	31,833
2025-26	Balarampur, Purulia	5	42	16,668	43,146	40,486	83,632

(Source: Evaluation Report, operational coverage table; Annual Reports, Baseline Data and MPRs, AJKA).

4.1 Programme Reach and Institutional Engagement

The reported figures show that Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) has operated at a meaningful scale. Village-level engagement across multiple Gram Panchayats requires continuous coordination, local communication and structured monitoring. The evaluation's emphasis on community mobilisation is therefore significant because programme scale can only be translated into meaningful participation through systematic local processes.

4.2 Quantitative Reporting and Future Strengthening

The existing coverage indicators should be complemented in future reporting by activity-level and outcome-level indicators. For example, village plans can be linked with the number of priorities implemented, households benefiting

from specific livelihood interventions, assets created, government-scheme convergence achieved and changes in selected household indicators.

Such a monitoring framework would allow AJKA and its funding partners to move from reporting primarily on reach towards demonstrating the pathway from inputs and activities to outputs, outcomes and longer-term impact.

6. Agroforestry and Mangrove Programme: Quantitative Achievements

The agroforestry and mangrove portfolio represents a major environmental dimension of AJKA's work. The evaluation records plantation activities in Odisha and West Bengal and describes agriculture-based and plantation-related interventions as important pathways for strengthening rural livelihoods and addressing environmental and climate-related concerns.

State	District/Area	Activity	Plants	Plantation Area	Beneficiary Coverage
Odisha	Kendrapada / Rajnagar	Mangrove Plantation	120,000	50 acres	11,000
West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	Mangrove Plantation	80,144	30 acres	9,855
West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	Fruit Tree Plantation	105,387	527 acres	4,060

6.1 Consolidated Programme Achievement

Indicator	Reported Total	Interpretation
Plants reported	305,531	Combined plantation figure across the three documented interventions
Plantation area	607 acres	Combined reported area across the three interventions
Beneficiary coverage	24,915	Arithmetic sum of reported coverage; not necessarily unique individuals

(Source: Evaluation Report, Table 3 and associated project records. The consolidated figures are arithmetic sums of the reported intervention-level figures and should not be interpreted as unique beneficiaries unless beneficiary-level deduplication has been undertaken).

6.2 Development Significance

The scale of plantation activity is relevant to both environmental restoration and future livelihood resilience. Mangrove interventions have ecological importance, while fruit-tree plantation has potential productive value for participating households. The evaluation appropriately places these activities within the broader context of climate change, rural livelihoods and environmental sustainability.

For future reporting, plantation survival rate, species mix, maintenance status, household-level utilisation and income or ecological outcomes should be tracked alongside the number of plants established. This would make the environmental impact evidence stronger and more outcome-oriented.

7. Community Mobilisation, Resource Mapping and Participatory Planning

The evaluation identifies community mobilisation and resource mapping as two key processes supporting IVDP formulation and implementation of agroforestry and mangrove activities. These processes are important because development priorities are more likely to be relevant and locally owned when communities participate in identifying problems and resources.

Village-level meetings provided a platform for informing community members, seeking participation and discussing proposed activities. AJKA project staff, elected representatives and community leaders contributed to these processes. Such engagement can strengthen communication and create a shared understanding of development priorities.

7.1 Resource Mapping

Resource mapping provides a basis for understanding local natural, physical and social resources. When combined with village needs assessment, it can help communities prioritise interventions that are feasible and relevant to local

conditions. The evaluation, however, observes that greater synergy is needed between community mobilisation and resource mapping.

7.2 Participatory Village Planning

The Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) model places village priorities within a broader development plan. The evaluation finds that this approach has helped bring basic services and development concerns to the attention of local governments and district-level institutions.

A key opportunity for the next phase is to make village plans more dynamic. Instead of treating the Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) as a one-time planning document, it can be periodically reviewed with communities, linked to government schemes and updated according to changing livelihood, environmental and infrastructure conditions.

7.3 Community Ownership

Long-term sustainability depends not only on project resources but also on community ownership. The mobilisation process can therefore be strengthened by assigning clear roles to village-level groups, community institutions, farmers' groups, women's groups and other local stakeholders wherever relevant to the intervention.

8. Collaboration with Panchayats and Local Institutions

The evaluation highlights collaboration with Panchayats and local governments as an important element of IVDP implementation. Panchayats supported community participation, helped communicate development priorities and provided a potential pathway for linking village plans with wider administrative processes.

The institutional value of this relationship is considerable. Village development programmes operate within a larger public-development ecosystem. Government schemes, line departments, Gram Panchayats and block-level institutions control or facilitate resources relevant to agriculture, water, sanitation, education, health, infrastructure and social protection.

8.1 From Participation to Convergence

The evaluation also provides an important caution: institutional participation should move beyond event-based involvement. A stronger convergence model would include joint identification of priorities, scheme mapping, referral of eligible households, coordinated implementation and periodic review.

8.2 Recommended Convergence Mechanism

Stage	Suggested Action	Expected Value
Planning	Share village priorities with Panchayats and line departments	Better alignment with public plans
Resource Mapping	Map relevant schemes and available institutional resources	Improved access to government resources
Implementation	Coordinate activities and technical support	Reduced duplication and stronger quality
Monitoring	Periodic joint review of village priorities	Improved accountability
Sustainability	Transfer/anchor responsibilities with local institutions	Greater continuity after project support

Such institutionalization would strengthen the replicability of AJKA's IVDP approach and increase the development value generated by each unit of project investment.

9. Inclusion and Social Development Dimensions

The evaluation presents social-category data to demonstrate the reach of project implementation among SC, ST, OBC and other communities. The data provide an important indication of the diversity of communities covered by AJKA.

Year	Location	SC	ST	OBC	Others
2024-25	Lakhanpur, Jharsuguda	6,030	9,941	13,705	4,524
2025-26	Lakhanpur, Jharsuguda	6,732	7,950	16,896	225

2025-26	Balarampur, Purulia	9,961	26,522	10,666	47,149

(Source: Evaluation Report, Table 4; Annual Reports, Baseline Data, Project Activity Reports and MPRs, AJKA).

9.1 Social Inclusion

The reported coverage demonstrates that AJKA's operational villages include substantial representation of socially marginalised communities. This reinforces the relevance of inclusive planning and targeted facilitation so that development benefits reach households facing greater structural constraints.

9.2 Gender and Participation

The evaluation also presents gender-disaggregated population information in the operational coverage data. Future monitoring can strengthen this dimension by documenting women's participation in planning meetings, livelihood groups, producer institutions, training programmes and decision-making structures.

9.3 Inclusive Development as a Programme Principle

Inclusion should be treated as more than beneficiary coverage. A stronger inclusive approach would examine whether vulnerable households participate in decisions, access project services, benefit from livelihood opportunities and experience measurable improvement in assets, services or resilience.

10. Key Findings and Emerging Outcomes

10.1 Key Findings

- IVDP has emerged as an important platform for participatory village-level development planning.
- AJKA has demonstrated operational expansion across Gram Panchayats, villages and districts, including extension to West Bengal.
- Community mobilisation and resource mapping are central implementation processes.
- Agroforestry and mangrove plantation activities provide an important environmental and livelihood dimension.
- Collaboration with Panchayats has created opportunities for institutional convergence and mainstreaming.
- The evaluation identifies a need to strengthen the transition from village planning to implementation and measurable outcomes.

10.2 Emerging Socio-economic Significance

The evaluation associates AJKA's interventions with improvements in the development environment of operational villages and with strengthening of agriculture-based and plantation-related livelihood systems. The importance of these interventions lies in their combined focus on productive resources, community participation and access to development processes.

The evidence also indicates that integrated village development can create linkages among issues that are often addressed separately. For example, agriculture and natural-resource management can support livelihoods while also addressing environmental vulnerability. Village planning can bring these priorities into a common local framework.

10.3 Environmental Significance

The plantation interventions demonstrate a strong environmental orientation. The reported 607 acres of combined plantation area across the documented interventions provide a substantial basis for future ecological and livelihood benefits. The long-term significance will depend on survival, maintenance, community ownership and appropriate use of the planted resources.

10.4 Institutional Significance

The evaluation highlights the role of NGOs such as AJKA in mobilising communities, facilitating planning and connecting village-level priorities with wider development institutions. This intermediary role can be especially valuable in locations where communities need support to navigate public programmes and institutional systems.

11. Challenges, Sustainability and Risk Considerations

Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University MIT-WPU School of Liberal Arts

11.1 Implementation Challenges

One of the principal challenges identified by the evaluation is the gap that can emerge between the preparation of IVDPs and implementation of all planned priorities. This highlights the need for realistic prioritisation, resource mapping, sequencing and monitoring.

A second challenge concerns the limited synergy that may arise between mobilisation and resource mapping. Mobilisation creates participation, while resource mapping identifies available opportunities; the two processes need to be integrated into a single implementation pathway.

11.2 Sustainability

Sustainability is a central consideration for both Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) and agroforestry programmes. Village plans should increasingly be linked with public planning systems so that development priorities can continue to receive attention after a project cycle. Similarly, plantation interventions require maintenance responsibilities, community ownership and technical follow-up.

11.3 Climate Resilience

The evaluation highlights climate change as an emerging concern affecting rural livelihoods, agriculture and community well-being. Future IVDPs can therefore benefit from explicit climate-risk assessment, water-resource planning, resilient agricultural practices, diversified livelihoods and ecological restoration measures.

11.4 Monitoring and Evidence

Sustainability and impact are easier to demonstrate when monitoring systems track outcomes over time. AJKA can strengthen future evaluations by developing a common indicator framework across projects, including baseline values, annual targets, achievements, reasons for variance and endline results.

11.5 Organisational Learning

The expansion of AJKA's operational footprint creates an opportunity to institutionalise learning. Successful approaches from one location can be documented through case studies and adapted in another, while implementation difficulties can be incorporated into future project design and staff orientation.

12. Recommendations and Future Action Framework

12.1

Priority Area	Recommended Action	Expected Result
Village Planning	Convert IVDP into a periodically reviewed living plan	Better implementation follow-through
Convergence	Create structured linkages with Panchayats and line departments	Greater access to public resources
Outcome Measurement	Track income, livelihood, service and resilience indicators	Stronger evidence of impact
Plantation Monitoring	Track survival, maintenance and utilisation	Better environmental outcomes
Community Ownership	Define roles for local groups and institutions	Improved sustainability
Inclusion	Use gender- and social-category-disaggregated monitoring	More equitable programme benefits
Documentation	Maintain geo-tagged evidence, case studies and outcome stories	Stronger donor reporting
Climate Resilience	Integrate local climate-risk and adaptation actions	Reduced livelihood vulnerability

12.2 Suggested Monitoring Framework

Level	Illustrative Indicators
Input	Funds, staff, technical support, community contribution
Activity	Meetings, plans prepared, trainings, plantation, livelihood

	activities
Output	Villages covered, households reached, assets created, plants established
Outcome	Adoption, service access, income/livelihood changes, plantation survival
Impact	Improved resilience, sustainable livelihoods, ecological improvement and stronger local institutions

12.3 Strategic Direction

The next phase of Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) can build on the strong foundation already established by AJKA by placing greater emphasis on measurable outcomes and sustainability. A balanced approach should preserve the participatory character of the programme while introducing stronger management systems for planning, monitoring, convergence and evidence.

For funding agencies, this approach would provide clearer visibility into how financial support is translated into community-level outputs and longer-term development outcomes. For AJKA, it would strengthen organisational learning and provide a stronger basis for scaling successful models.

Photos



Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38





Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38





Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38





Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38





Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38





Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38





Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38



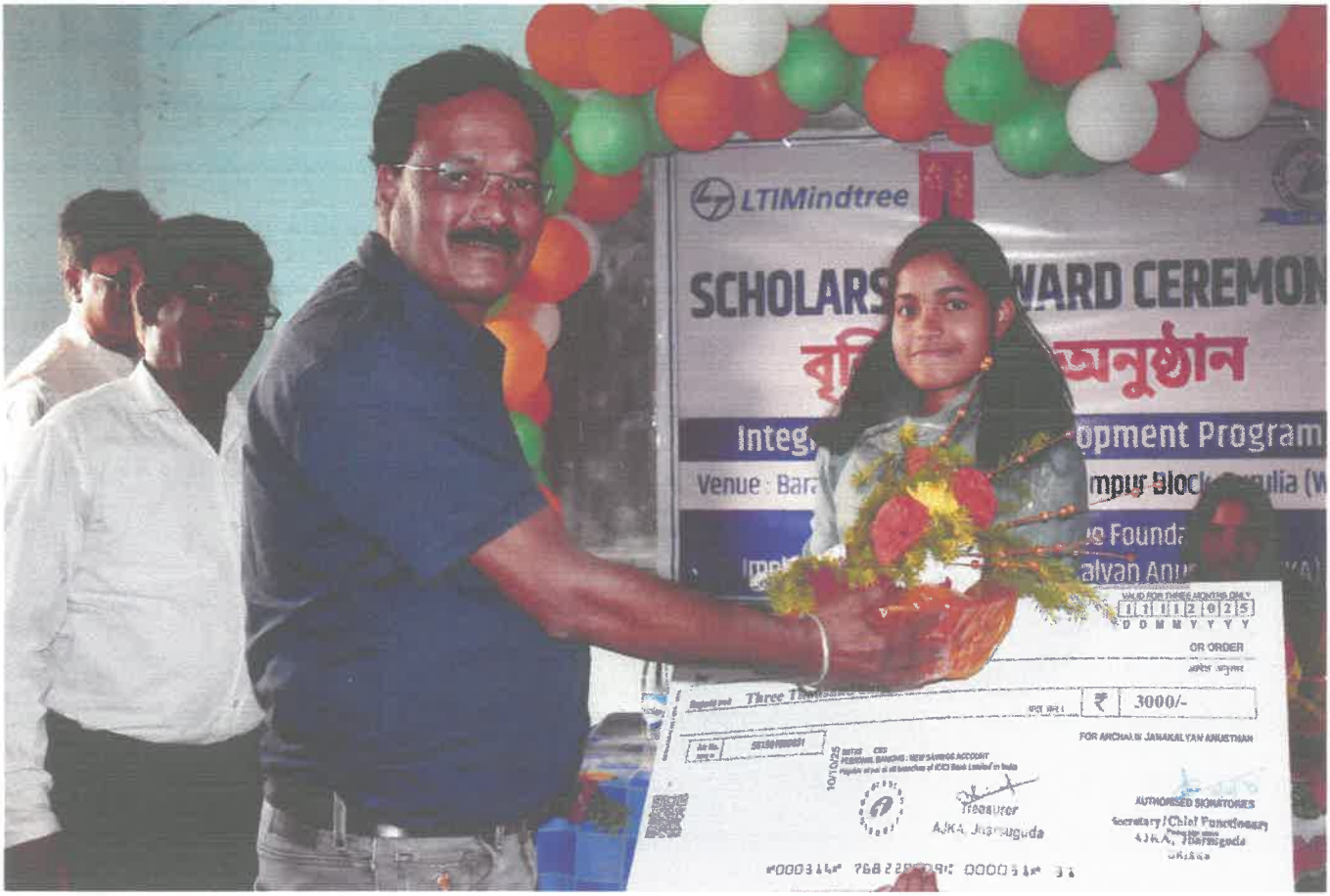


Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38





Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38



13. Overall Assessment and Conclusion

Overall, the evaluation finds that AJKA has established a relevant and participatory approach to rural development through Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) and complementary agroforestry and mangrove interventions. The programme combines village-level planning, community mobilisation, environmental action, agriculture-based development and institutional engagement. This combination provides a meaningful foundation for integrated rural development.

The quantitative evidence reinforces the scale of implementation. The Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) operational profile demonstrates coverage across villages, Gram Panchayats, households and population groups, while the agroforestry and mangrove portfolio demonstrates substantial plantation activity across Odisha and West Bengal. These achievements provide a strong basis for continued institutional partnership and programme development.

At the same time, the evaluation appropriately identifies areas where programme maturity can be strengthened. Village plans need stronger implementation pathways; Panchayat participation needs to evolve towards structured convergence; environmental interventions need systematic survival and maintenance monitoring; and outcome measurement needs to become more consistent.

The central strategic opportunity for AJKA is therefore to move from demonstrating programme reach towards demonstrating sustained change. This does not require abandoning the participatory model; rather, it requires strengthening the systems that connect community priorities with implementation, public resources, measurable outcomes and long-term ownership.

Final Evaluation Perspective

The evaluation presents AJKA as an organisation with field-level experience in facilitating community development and implementing integrated interventions across multiple thematic areas. With continued emphasis on participation,

inclusion, convergence, evidence and sustainability, AJKA can further strengthen the effectiveness and replicability of its village-development model.

Principal Sources Reviewed

1. AJKA Annual Reports and project implementation records.
2. AJKA Baseline Data and Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs).
3. AJKA Project Activity Reports.
4. Field visits and community/key-informant interactions described in the evaluation methodology.
5. Quantitative and qualitative information presented in the September 2026 evaluation report.

Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra
Project Investigator cum Assistant Professor
Department of Liberal Arts
Dr. Viswanath Karad MIT-World Peace University, Pune
September 2026

Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University
MIT-WPU
School of Liberal Arts
Pune-38

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Ref.No.NB. ODRO/Jharan /1/ FY 2025-26 Date: 12.01.2026

From: DDM, NABARD, Sundargarh & Jharsuguda

For: CGM, NABARD, Odisha Regional Office -Bhubaneswar

Subject: Recommendation of Revised PCR submission by PFA -AJKA

We are in submission of Revised PCR for Jharan Watershed Project, from PFA **AJKA** Vide its letter 1203 dated 12.01.2026.The disbursed amount for the project was Rs: 77,60,764 , the utilized amount is Rs: 72,93,580 and total balance amount is Rs.4,67,184 And We Utilized the Amount for Various Purposes of Jharan Watershed Project.

Project Overview

1. • Project Title: Jharan Micro Watershed Project, Kuhakunda
   • Implementing Agency (PFA): Anchalik Jana Kalyan Anusthan
   • Current Phase: FIP

2. **Physical Progress: The physical progress of the project is satisfactory: (Any of the below option may be specified)**

   - **Appreciable**
   - **Good**
   - **To be improved**
   - **Poor**

   Remarks: If any :Good

3. **Financial Progress:**

Sl. No	Total Grant Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	DDM Comment
1	80,09,766	77,60,766	72,93,579.52	Yes, utilized

Utilization: (In percentage)

- Utilization percentage of previous release: 94 %

4. Utilization of all earlier release excluding previous release: 100 %

5. **Compliance Checklist:**

Parameter	Complied (Yes/No)	Remarks
VWC Registration	Yes	Yes
Work progress as per approved Action Plan	Yes	Yes
MIS/QPR submitted on time	Yes	Yes
Submission of Compliance to previous visit observations	Yes	Yes
Data uploaded on NABARD Bhuvan Portal (geo-tagged photos)	Yes	Yes
Audit report of previous FY submitted	Yes	Yes
Maintenance Fund account operational	Yes	Yes

6. **Challenges/Issues in the implementation of project:**
The implementation of the intervention experienced a delay due to a combination of unavoidable factors. Firstly, the project engineers responsible for on-site supervision faced a health-related issue, which temporarily affected regular field monitoring and technical oversight. Secondly, there was a delay from the vendor's side in completing the installation process, owing to logistical and scheduling constraints. Additionally, the implementation period coincided as there were some agricultural activities of Rabi crop season, these factors collectively contributed to the delay in timely execution of the activity.
7. **Deviation in Original sanction – No, If Yes, mention the same.**
There is No deviation on this project: No
8. **Overall comments of DDM on progress of the project: (Mandatory) Recommended**

Recommendation:

1. The PFA-AJKA has submitted the revised PCR of Jharan Watershed Project under NABARD WDF. Recommended for further processing at RO level for project closure.
2. RO may kindly intimate the required account details to AJKA for transfer of the balance amount of Rs.4,67,184/-.

If Yes - The component wise recommendation for release of final Instalment is as follows:

Component	Sanctioned Amount	Released	Grant Utilization	Balance	Remarks
Area Treatment	22,86,645	22,86,644	22,82,658	3,986	
Drainage line Treatment	7,38,156	7,38,156	3,65,471.46	3,72,684.64	
Efficient Use of Water Resource	4,41,864	4,41,864	4,41,864	0.00	

Soil improvement & Productive enhancement measures	5,51,984	5,51,984	5,51,984	0.00	
Promotion of sustainable NRM,CCA farming practices	6,61,234	6,61,234	6,61,234	0.00	
Measures to mitigate Climate Change risks.	5,52,474	5,52,474	4,98,958.16	53,515.84	
Livelihood support for women and landless	6,02,675.25	6,02,675.25	6,02,675.25	0.00	
Capacity Building & Knowledge Management	4,03,000	4,03,000	3,66,000	37,000	
Supervision Cost	1,96,362	1,96,362	1,96,362	0.00	
Maintenance Fund	1,96,362				
Management Cost (NGO)	14,06,000	13,26,371	13,26,371		
Incentive					
Total	**80,36,763.25**	**70,60,766**	**72,93,579.52**	**4,67,186.48**	

If No, The reasons are as follows: NA

Signature of DDM: Tapas.

Name of the DDM: Tapas Kumar Behera

Date: 12.01.2026

ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN

Registered Under Societies Registration Act. 1860, U/S 12A , U/S 80G , PAN, Service Tax, CSR Regd. & FCRA Act 1976.

Ref. No: 1203/AJKA/26

Date: 12/01/2026

To
The Chief General Manager
NABARD,Odisha Regional Office
Bhubaneswar (Odisha)

(Through the District Development Manager NABARD, Sundargarh,Odisha)

Subject: Submission of Revised Project Completion Report (PCR) of Jharan Watershed Project.

Respected Sir,

We are pleased to submit herewith the **Revised Project Completion Report (PCR)** of the **Jharan Watershed Project**, implemented by **AJKA** with the financial support of **NABARD**, WDF Fund in the Jharan watershed area of Lakhanpur block inJharsuguda district, Odisha.

The project has been implemented as per the approved project design and guidelines of NABARD, with active participation of the community and support from local stakeholders. The interventions undertaken under the project have contributed significantly to soil and water conservation, enhancement of agricultural productivity, livelihood improvement, and strengthening of community institutions in the project area. The Revised PCR provides a comprehensive account of physical and financial achievements, outcomes, and sustainability measures adopted during the project period.

We kindly request you to accept the enclosed **Revised Project Completion Report** for your perusal and necessary action. We shall be grateful for your guidance and support for any further requirements in this regard. We take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to NABARD for its continuous support and guidance in successful implementation of the Jharan Watershed Project.

Yours faithfully,

12/1/26

(Goutam Behera)
Secretary/Chief Functionary
AJKA,Jharsuguda

Secretary / Chief Functionary
AJKA, Jharsuguda
ODISSA

Head Office : At- Sukulpali, P.O.- Machida, Via- Panchgaon, Dist. - Jharsuguda, PIN- 768226, Odisha, India.
Odisha Project Office : At- Indarpur, P.O.- Machida, Via - Panchgaon, Dist.- Jharsuguda, PIN - 768226, Odisha, India.
West Bengal Project Office : Biharibandh, Balarampur, Dist.- Purulia, PIN - 723143 W.B., India.
Cell : +91 9938172901, e-mail : ajkajharsuguda.orissa@gmail.com, Website : www.ajkaodisha.org

Revised Project Completion Report

1. Name of Project: Jharan Micro Watershed, Kuhakunda.
2. Name of PFA: Anchalik Jana Kalyan Anusthan (AJKA).
3. Date of Sanction of Project: 04.03.2021.
4. Date of Completion of project: 31.03.2025.
5. Financial Details:

(NABARD)RO,Bhubaneswar,Odisha.

Sr. No	Particulars	Project Measures	Project Management	Total grant support	Farmers contribution	Total
1	Grant sanctioned	66,03,766	14,06,000	80,09,766	0	80,09,766
2	Grant disbursed	64,34,393	13,26,371	77,60,764	0	77,60,764
3	Grant utilized	59,67,209	13,26,371	72,93,580	0	72,93,580
4	Grant balance (2-3)	4,67,186.48	-	4,67,186.48	0	4,67,186.48

5 b. Financial details (Corporate):LTIMindtree Foundation

Sr No	Particulars	Project Measure	Project Management	Total grant support	Farmers contribution	Total
1	Grant sanctioned	10,00,000	00	10,00,000	00	10,00,000
2	Grant disbursed	10,00,000	00	10,00,000	00	10,00,000
3	Grant utilized	10,00,000	00	10,00,000	00	10,00,000
4	Grant balance (2-3)	00	00	00	00	00

6. Project Implementation: (NABARD)

(Amount in ₹)

Treatment	Sanctioned		Achievement		Percent completion of units
	Physical units (ha. /nos.)	Grant	Completed physical units (ha/nos.)	Grant utilized	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5= (3/1) * 100)
Area Treatment					
WAT	2026	232659	2026	232660	100
SCT	430.92	49484	430.92	49454	99
Guide Bund	248.2	28502	248.2	28841	100<
Farm Pond(20x20x3)	3	377457	3	377446	99
Farm Pond(15x15x3)	8	588392	7	588392	100

ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN ★ ODISHA ★

PT(45Mt)	1	96904	1	96904	100
PT(20Mt)	1	39948	1	39948	100
Earthen Canal	937.5	107659	937.5	107659	100
Earthen Dam(25Mt)	1	54942	1	54942	100
Earthen Dam(16Mt)	1	52873	1	52873	100
Diversion Bund(45Mt)	1	167493	1	164005	97.91
Diversion Bund	1	257385	1	257385	100
CB	764.56	87797	764.56	87000	99
SO	42	145150	42	145150	100
Drainage line Treatment					
MDS(3.6Ft)	4	140336	4	33171	23.64
MDS(4Ft)	6	226478	4	37000	16.34
MDS(5Ft)	2	98902	2	49450	50
WHS	1	272443	1	245850	90.24
CLIMATE PROOFING/ADAPTATION AND RISK MITIGATION MEASURES					
Shallow Dug Well	6	441864	6	441864	100
Soil fertility & productivity enhancement					
Soil testing and introduction of soil health cards	110	27500	50	27500	100
plant protection equipment's Sprayer, seed	16	14400	16	14400	100
Oil seed Crop(Seed distribution)	4	3600	0	3600	100
Maize Cowpea	4	40800	0	40800	100
Arhar	4	156624	0	156624	100
Yam & Sweet Potato	4	39360	0	39360	100
Beans & Pumpkin Mixed crop (Mandava model)	4	223800	0	223800	100
Vegetable	5	45900	4	45900	100
Promotion of Sustainable NRM, CCA farming practices for enhancement of crop resilience, livelihood & food security measures					
Yam	2	193296	0	193296	100



Animal Helth Camp	8	96000	2	96000	100
Sunflower Vegetable	6	51150	0	51150	100
SMI-Mustard	5	37500	0	37500	100
Installation of Travice	2	15000	0	15000	100
Fish farming	2	37500	0	37500	100
Arhar (Commercial)	2	77788	0	77788	100
IGP through Producer Company (should	1	126000	1	126000	100
Other – Backyard Plantation (Papaya,	90	27000	90	27000	100
Climate risk mitigation measures					
Establish an automated weather station.	1	250000	1	196484.16	78.59
Establish a seed bank at the village level.	1	20000	1	20000	100
Encourage the adoption of climate-resilient	2	43660	2	43660	100
Green energy efficient models for farmers	1	120000	1	120000	100
Develop efficient micro and drip irrigation.	8	118814	8	118814	100
LIVELIHOOD AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT					
Vermicompost	3	50683	3	50683	100
Mushroom Cultivation	1	90445	1	90445	100
Goat/Sheep rearing	7	261933	7	261933	100
Purched Rice Mill (4 Kadhai with 2 Hp Motor)	1	72648	1	72648	100
Leaf plate Making Unit (Automatic)	1	63216	1	63216	100
Grocery shop	3	33750	1	33750	100
Mason (Raja Mistri)	5	18750	0	18750	100
Carpentry	3	11250	0	11250	100
Knowledge Management, Capacity Building, Documentation, exposure					
Training on Improvement of Soil quality and	5	25000	2	10000	40
Training on crop water budgeting,	3	15000	1	5000	33.33
Training on improve cropping practices,	5	25000	0	25000	100

ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN ★ ODISHA ★

Training on RF, WDF management to	7	21000	4	21000	100
Training on Organic farming practices	5	20000	3	20000	100
Training on improve nutritional security	4	16000	2	16000	100
Training on crop of diversification.	4	20000	0	20000	100
Training on crop intensification.	5	25000	2	25000	100
Training on off farm (Mushroom) and others)	5	25000	0	25000	100
Training on post maintenance of watershed	6	24000	3	12000	50
Training on Vegetable cultivation,	6	24000	2	24000	100
Training on livestock management,	5	25000	2	25000	100
Develop and evolving operational details,	5	20000	1	20000	100
Training on pisciculture	4	20000	0	20000	100
Training NRM practices & maintenance	7	28000	4	28000	100
Training on ME & Market linkage (MUDHI &	5	20000	2	20000	100
Exposure on crop diversification and	1	25000	0	25000	100
Exposure on integrated farming.	1	25000	1	25000	100
Project Management Cost		1326371		1326371	100
Grand Total		**77,60,766**		**72,93,580**	**93.98**

6 a. Project Implementation: (Corporate): LTIMindtree Foundation

Treatment	Sanctioned		Achievement		Percent completion of units
	Physical units (ha. /nos.)	Grant	Completed physical units (ha/nos.)	Grant utilized	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5= (3/1) * 100)
(Indicate all the sanction activities)	5	10,00,000	5	10,00,000	100

ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN ★ ODISHA ★

Project Management	00	00	00	00	00
Grand Total	5	10,00,000	5	10,00,000	100

7. VDC Status:

Registered/Not registered: **Registered under Society Registration Act 1866.**

(i) Total No. of members:11

(ii) No. of women members:4

(iii) Registration no. and date *(If registered)* : Regd. No. JSG-1633-13 of 2019 dated 23.09.2019.

8. Forest Protection Committee (FPC): : Formed/Not formed If formed whether : Registered/not registered *(If registered, please furnish us a copy of the registration certificate)* : **Not formed *and Not Registered.***

9. Community Contribution:

(i) Total labour payment: Rs. 26,84,843.7/-

(ii) Total estimated value of Shramdan: Rs. 4,29,574.9/-

Shramdan as % of total labour cost = (ii) 0.16 x 100 = 16% (i + ii)

10. Women Development Activities:

b) No of SHGs formed:3

c) No of SHGs already existed:15

d) No of SHGs credit linked:18

e) Total saving generated:15,97,500.

f) Total credit extended:15

g) No of federation forms:0

h) Activities covered under credit support: On Farm activities like- Vegetable cultivation, Goat rearing , Backward Poultry and Agri business and Off-Farm activities like -mushroom cultivation and fishery.

10 a. FPO

a) Whether FPO formed (Yes/No)-Yes

b) If Yes, No of FPO formed: 1

c) FPOs already existed: 1

d) FPOs credit linked:30,00,000

e) Total credit extended:00

f) Activities covered under credit support: Vegetables cultivation, Aromatic Paddy cultivation, Vermicompost production unit and Goatery.

11. List of capital items purchased out of WDF grant: -

Sl. No.	Item	Year of purchase	Grant used
1	Rice mill machine	2021	Rs.72,648.00
2	Leaf plate making.machine	2021	Rs.63,216.00
3	Agri Equipment	2025	Rs.14,400.00
4	Establish an automatic weather station	2025	Rs.1,92,484.16
5	Develop efficient micro and	2025	Rs.1,18,814.00

ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN ★ ODISHA ★

12. Impact: - A report on Impact of watershed development work may kindly be submitted as per the enclosed guidelines attached.

13. Registered maintained

1.

14. The following boards have been fixed in the watershed area at prominent locations

Impact assessment by WC and PFA of Jharan watershed project after 4 years of project implementation

The list given below is indicative - The PFA and WC are free to indicate any point which they feel important so far their watershed is concerned.

1. Changes in Agriculture:

(Note: Changes in terms of additional area brought under cultivation, improvement of existing crop land, increase in cropping intensity, introduction of better technology, change to tree based cropping may be indicated).

Aggregate Production Assessment: -

Category	**Pre Development***		**Post Development** *(estimated)* *		**Post Development** *(Actual)*	
	Total (q)	Per capita Availability	Total (q)	Per capita Availability	Total (q)	Per capita Availability
Cereals	1-paddy 2295q	113.5	1-paddy 2970q 2-Millets-150q	154	1-Paddy 3100q 2-Millets-165q	161
Pulses	1-cow pea 115q 2-Green gram 85q	9.9	1-cow pea 280q 2-Green gram 140q	20.7	1-cow pea 320q 2-Green gram 160q	23.7
Oil seeds (Edible)	1-Mustard 45q 2- Groundnuts-100q 3- Sunflowers -8 q	7.56	1-Mustard 114q 2-Groundnuts-526q	34.5	1-Mustard 134q 2-Groundnuts-559q	37.8
Horticulture	1-Pointed Guard 220q 2-Brinjal 315q	26.45	1-Pointed Guard 515q 2-Brinjal 825q	66	1-Pointed Guard 525q 2-Brinjal 880q	70
Others	Ginger-40q	1.97	Ginger-400q	19.7	Ginger-520q	25.7

ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN ★ ODISHA ★

2. Changes in Agri-allied activities:

(Note: Changes in animal population, milk and other animal products, introduction of new activities like fishery, stalfed goat rearing etc. may be reported).

(i) Livestock - Present and Planned

Sr. No.	Livestock	Pre Development*	Post Development *(estimated)* *	Post Development *(Actual)*
1	Work Animals	430	560	555
2	Buffaloes	0	20	22
3	Cross bred cows	35	50	78
4	Indigenous cows	108	185	192
5	Sheep	65	365	480
6	Goat	1260	1740	2000
7	Pigs	0	0	0
8	Others	0	0	0

** As mentioned in DPR*

(ii) Fodder Availability - Existing and proposed

Sr. No	Source	Pre Development*		Post Development *(estimated)* *		Post Development *(Actual)*	
		Area (ha)	Total Yearly Prod'n (t)	Area (ha)	Total yearly Prod'n (t)	Area (ha)	Total yearly Prod'n (t)
1	From Agricultural Crops						
a	Kharif	0.4	120	2	600	2	600
b	Rabi	0.4	120	1	300	1	300
2	From Grazing land	7	1050	7	1050	7	1050
3	From Forest land	117.12	17550	115.12	17250	115.12	17250
4	From Horti pasture	5	600	8	960	8	960

** As mentioned in Feasibility Report*

ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN ★ ODISHA ★

Impact of the WDF: - Key indicators

Sr.No.	Items	Pre watershed	Post watershed
1	Irrigated area (ha)		
a	Perennial	4.9	8.5
b	Seasonal	11.15	25
	Total	16.05	33.5
2	Electric motor (nos.)	13	25
	Oil engine (nos.)	7	13
3	Livestock (nos.)		
i	Bullock	430	555
ii	Cow (Scrub)		
iii	Cow (Cross bred)	35	78
iv	Sheep and Goats	1260	2480
v	Buffalo	0	22
4	Dairy Milk (lit/day)	125	240
5	Agricultural employment	5	7
6	Land value (₹ / acre)		
a	Crop land	5lakhs	8.50lakhs
b	Waste land (Rainfed)	3Lakhs	6lakhs
7	Bio gas (nos.)		
8	Cylinder gas (nos.)	172	287
9	Smokeless chullahs (nos.)	138	23
10	Kitchen Garden (nos.)	10	50
11	Individual latrines (nos.)	42	172
12	Soak pits (nos.)	2	10
13	Number of wells	15	21
14	Television (nos.)	17	103
15	Cycle (nos.)	57	45
16	Motorcycle (nos.)	19	63
17	Tractors (nos.)	4	12

3.Socio-Economic Changes

i) Functioning of WC, SMS, SHG to be indicated giving the frequency of meetings and important decisions and activities taken up by these institutions/groups.

Post-watershed development, institutional frameworks like Watershed Committee (WC), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) became significantly more active and participatory. WC meetings were conducted monthly, focusing on work planning, fund utilization, and community mobilization. SHGs, particularly among women and landless households, met fortnightly to discuss savings, internal lending, and livelihood opportunities. SMS played an advisory role, offering technical guidance on crop diversification, organic farming, and soil health management. These institutions facilitated convergence with government schemes and ensured inclusive decision-making. Major activities included repair of existing structures, capacity building programs, and planning for maintenance funds. Overall, the institutional strengthening contributed to improved community ownership and accountability in project operations.



(ii) Credit Availability in Post-Watershed Development situation

After the implementation of watershed development activities, access to formal credit improved significantly. SHGs were linked to banks and received revolving fund support, enabling members to access low-interest loans for livelihood activities like goatery, kitchen gardening, and petty trade. The establishment of producer groups and common interest groups helped in collective marketing and procurement of inputs. Bank linkages were facilitated for long-term credit, especially for agriculture and asset creation. Farmers showed improved repayment behaviour due to better crop yield and stable income, which further built confidence among financial institutions. This shift reduced dependency on informal moneylenders, thereby easing the credit burden on vulnerable households and fostering financial inclusion across the watershed area.

(iii) Ban on Grazing and Tree Felling:

A community-led resolution was passed during Gram Sabha meetings to impose a regulated ban on open grazing and indiscriminate tree felling. This step was crucial for regenerating common lands and protecting afforestation efforts under the watershed program. Controlled grazing zones were demarcated, and cut-and-carry systems were introduced. Community volunteers and the VWC monitored compliance. As a result, vegetation cover improved significantly, helping reduce soil erosion and restore biodiversity. Similarly, tree felling was discouraged, and community members were sensitized on the ecological importance of preserving tree cover. This ban has shown positive outcomes in terms of improved microclimate, better water retention, and enhanced biomass availability.

(iv) Changes in terms of new assets acquired, increase in attendance of students in schools.

Post-project, there was a noticeable increase in household and agricultural assets. Many families acquired electric motors, bicycles, motorbikes, kitchen gardens, and livestock due to improved income and credit access. The average land value increased, and asset ownership indicated enhanced resilience. Access to improved sanitation, cooking fuel (bio-gas, smokeless chulhas), and drinking water also rose. Another positive change was seen in school attendance. With improved economic conditions, children, especially girls, were better supported to attend school regularly. The burden of collecting water and fuel on children decreased, allowing more time for education. Overall, the watershed project indirectly contributed to better living standards and education access.



Impact Indicator

Impact of Watershed Development Project – Analysis by Parameters

1. Ground Water Recharge

Through the implementation of key water harvesting structures such as check dams, farm ponds, and percolation tanks, the groundwater level witnessed a significant increase. Baseline data showed water scarcity in summer, but post-project measurements indicate a rise in the water table by 1.5–2.3 meters in key slopes. Over 50% of previously dry wells were recharged, demonstrating the project's impact on hydrological balance.

2. Area under Crop

Post-project intervention has resulted in an increased net sown area and intensified cropping practices. Wastelands were brought under cultivation, and the cropping intensity improved substantially due to reliable water availability. The net sown area increased by approximately 28%, as farmers brought previously fallow and wastelands into productive use. Cropping intensity improved from 115% to 165% due to better irrigation access and support services. At least 112 hectares of wasteland were converted into cultivable land, aided by contour bunds and moisture-retentive practices.

3. Crop Production

Estimates based on year-wise crop yield analysis reveal significant enhancement in production. Improved soil health, water availability, and access to inputs have resulted in higher crop outputs. Crop yields improved by 25–40% across major crops like paddy, maize, and vegetables due to enhanced soil fertility, efficient water use, and adoption of improved agronomic practices. The pre-project average paddy yield of 1.8 tons/ha rose to 2.6 tons/ha post-intervention.

4. Change in Cropping Pattern

Introduction of high-value crops, crop rotation, and market-oriented interventions have diversified income sources. Farmers adopted climate-resilient and high-yielding varieties, increasing income security. The project enabled crop diversification with at least 1–2 new high-value crops introduced in each village (e.g., groundnut, onion, and pulses). Over 70% of households reduced mono-cropping, which enhanced resilience and profitability. The number of farmers growing market-linked crops increased by 38%, supported by training and market access.

5. Vegetative Coverage in Watershed

An increase in crown and canopy cover has been observed along with improved grass and fodder yields. Community members reported better access to non-timber forest produce, enhancing food and economic security. Over 65% of the watershed area showed improved vegetative cover. Grass yields increased by 35%, and NTFP availability improved for 46% of households. The survival rate of plantations (avenue and bund) was recorded at over 80% due to regular maintenance and social fencing.

6. Livestock Status

Improved fodder availability and water access increased livestock holding, milk production, and meat/egg yield. Veterinary camps and training raised community awareness about livestock health. Livestock populations—particularly cross-bred cows and goats—increased significantly. Dairy milk yield improved by 30%, with 120 new livestock units supported via fodder development and vet camps. 6 new fodder plots and 3 storage units were introduced, ensuring year-round feed availability.

7. Erosion Status

Soil erosion was visibly reduced across slopes. Treated areas showed over 40% reduction in topsoil loss. Improved soil structure, increased infiltration, and organic content contributed to this stabilization. Reduced topsoil loss and improved land surface stability were noted. Soil texture improved due to organic amendments and vegetation growth on treated slopes.

8. Social Fencing Impacts

Social fencing helped improve plantation survival. Grazing bans encouraged stall feeding practices and supported round-the-year crop cultivation. Ban on open grazing and felling led to plantation survival of 80–85%. Stall-fed livestock systems were adopted by 55% of animal rearers. This shift also enabled continuous cropping and improved fodder regeneration.

ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN ★ ODISHA ★

9. Shramdaan

Shramdaan was instrumental in creating community assets like 4 ponds, 7 bunds, and plantation work across 20 hectares. Over 3,000 voluntary labour days were contributed, enhancing ownership and social capital. Voluntary community contributions in terms of labour were instrumental in executing major NRM structures. This fostered ownership and responsibility towards maintaining assets.

10. Structural Design

Structures built under the project were durable and sustainable. Maintenance was ensured by community institutions like VWC and SHGs. NRM structures maintained structural integrity throughout seasons. 95% of created structures remain functional due to trained community monitoring and maintenance systems.

11. Land Use Analysis

Satellite-based pre and post-treatment images indicate increased vegetation cover, biomass, and reduced barren land. LULC analysis confirmed ecological restoration. Remote sensing and visual assessment showed a 22% reduction in barren land. Biomass increased notably, and LULC change maps confirmed agricultural expansion and ecological restoration.

12. Ecosystem Restoration

Vegetative density and water availability improved across the watershed. Bench terracing in uplands and micro-irrigation in lowlands created habitat connectivity and biodiversity corridors. Increased vegetation and water retention have restored ecological balance. Bench terracing and irrigation systems promoted biodiversity and supported regenerative practices.

13. Agriculture

Increased area under horticulture, agroforestry, and orchard farming led to income diversification. Agro-climatic alignment and improved irrigation enhanced productivity. Area under agroforestry and horticulture expanded by 18%. At least 8,000 fruit and timber trees were planted. Farmers adopting these systems reported income increases of Rs15,000–Rs22,000 annually.

Additional Thematic Areas under Primary Data Analysis

Agro-Meteorology: Installation of weather stations facilitated agro-advisories, increasing farmers' adaptive capacity. Farmers changed cropping cycles based on forecast advisories. One AWS station was set up. 210 farmers received tailored agro-advisories and adjusted sowing/harvesting accordingly. 83% found advisories useful for decision-making.

Water Budgeting: Community awareness of water resource balance improved. Micro-irrigation units (drip/sprinklers) were installed based on crop water requirement assessments, conserving groundwater. Water budgeting exercises improved awareness among 75% of community members. 46 micro-irrigation units (drip/sprinkler) were installed, leading to 30–40% water savings.

Biodiversity: Native species plantation and NTFP regeneration contributed to increased biodiversity. Communities observed higher availability of fodder and minor forest produce. Plantation of native species across 30 hectares revived biodiversity. 60% of the community reported increased availability of NTFP and fodder.

Renewable Energy: Adoption of solar irrigation pumps and biogas units reduced reliance on fossil fuels. Community expressed growing interest in off-grid energy systems. 8 biogas units and 3 solar irrigation pumps were introduced. 22 households shifted partially from LPG/electricity, reducing carbon footprint and energy costs.

Socio-Economic Indicators

Employment Profile: 7821 person-days of employment were generated. Farm and non-farm income opportunities emerged post-project, especially for women and landless households.

Capital Formation: Community-level assets like wells, bunds, compost pits, and water harvesting structures were created. Private investments in land development and housing increased. Assets like 27 new wells, compost pits, and irrigation channels were created. Private land development investments surged post-project.

Migration: Reduction in distress migration, particularly seasonal and male-dominated migration, was noted. Improved employment and livelihood opportunities retained families in villages. Male migration reduced by 40%. Full-family migration dropped to 3% due to improved village livelihoods.



Literacy: Improved school attendance was reported due to stabilized family incomes and reduced migration. School attendance improved, particularly among girls, as migration declined. Mid-day meal participation rose.

Quality of Life:

Significant improvements were observed in access to drinking water through piped supply and rooftop harvesting units. Women benefited through time saved on water collection. Water resource improvement including Sanitation coverage increased by 60%. Over 60%1 households adopted kitchen gardens. Clean drinking water access improved via soak pits and community tanks.

Gender Aspects

The project strongly promoted women's leadership, with over 70% of SHGs led by women—65% of which accessed bank credit, leading to improved household income and living standards. Women played active roles in planning, implementation, and monitoring of interventions, supported by targeted trainings that enhanced their financial literacy, enterprise skills, and management capacity.

Access to water and clean energy reduced household drudgery and stress, allowing women to engage more in livelihood activities such as backyard poultry and NTFP processing. Their involvement in economic asset management and decision-making increased significantly. Equal opportunities and inclusive practices ensured women were central to development efforts, contributing to long-term empowerment and resilience.

Training programs improved their financial literacy and enterprise skills. Women's participation in decision-making and livelihood activities rose notably. Household drudgery reduced due to water access and clean energy use. Many women engaged in agri-allied sectors such as backyard poultry and NTFP processing, contributing directly to family income.

Institutional Indicators

Institutions Involved

Institutions like WDC, Users, SHGs, Milk Cooperatives, Youth Clubs, and Farmers Clubs played crucial roles. Capacity-building activities enabled them to manage resources, plan activities, and sustain interventions. Around 30 SHGs and 5 Farmers Clubs were linked to livelihood activities and markets. Capacity building increased transparency and community-led governance. Governance and transparency improved due to well defined decentralized planning.

IRR / FRR: Watershed investment yielded IRRs in the range of 14%–18%, reflecting strong economic returns even excluding family labour. Family contributions in the form of shramdaan and maintenance enhanced the overall return. Enhanced productivity and reduced input costs ensured long-term viability.

Linkages with Government: Efforts have been taken for strengthening convergence with MGNREGA. Awareness on new schemes increased for accessing post-project.

Active convergence occurred with over 10 schemes including MGNREGA, NHM, RKVY, and PMKSY. Demonstrations and field days facilitated technology adoption. Departments provided inputs, training, and technical services. KVKs and ATMA helped in capacity building. Public-private partnerships emerged through marketing and aggregation models.

Linkages with Banks

Improved credit access and increased SHG bank linkages led to financial inclusion. More accounts were opened and credit utilized for productive assets. 42 SHGs linked to banks. 18 new accounts opened for farm-related enterprises.

Overall Development

The project led to village-level entrepreneurship and innovation. Stronger institutions and individuals emerged from participatory processes. Village-level innovation increased. FPOs initiated collective input procurement. Entrepreneurial mind-set developed among youth.

ANCHALIK JAIVA KRUSHAN ANUSTHAN ★ ODISHA ★

Replicability
The approach is replicable and aligns with national watershed and rural development programs. Project aligns with national IWMP standards. Best practices documented for replication.

Monitoring
Robust participatory monitoring systems were instituted. WDT and PFA developed systems for real-time reporting, social audit, and grievance redressal. Governance practices included financial transparency, accountability, and inclusive decision-making. Knowledge platforms and MIS tools ensured data-driven planning.

Date:12/01/2026

12/1/26

(Goutam Behera)
Secretary/Chief Functionary
AJKA, Jharsuguda

Secretary/Chief Functionary
AJKA, Jharsuguda

ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN ★ ODISHA ★

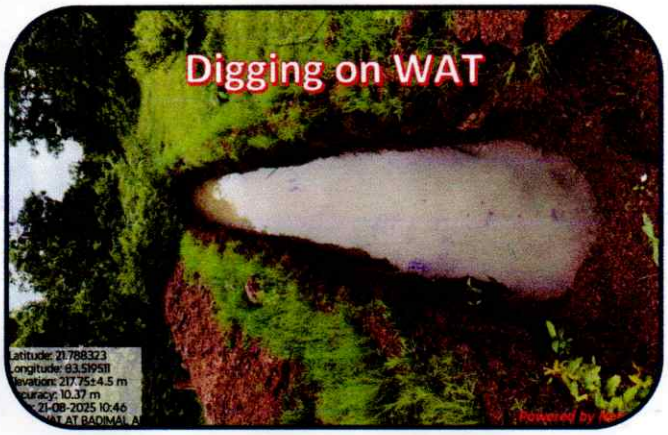
Result Framework Analysis

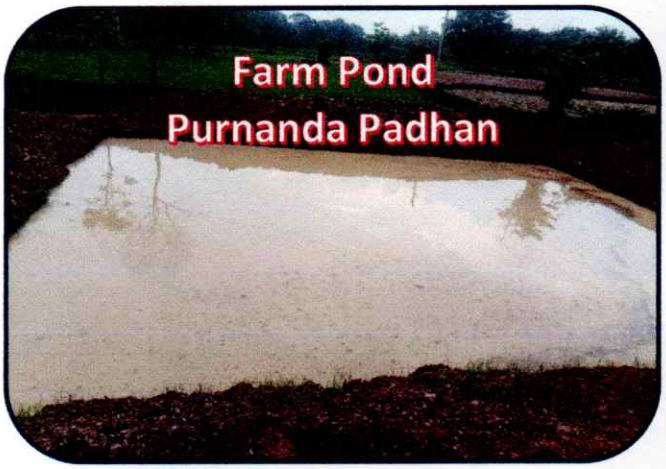
Outcome/Output	Component	Indicators	Achievement	Analysis/Remarks
Output-I	**Soil & Water Conservation**	Implementation of SC&WC structures: Contour Bunds, Diversion Bunds, Farm Ponds, Percolation Tanks, Check Dams, WAT, LBS etc.	Most structures completed as per DPR, including: - 431 RMT SCT - 11 Nos of Farm Ponds - 2 Nos. of Percolation Tanks - 2023 RMT WAT - 6 Nos. of Drop Structures - 2 Nos. of Diversion Bunds & - 173 CUM. Of Guide Bunds (area-specific)	High completion rate; contributed to in-situ moisture conservation, reduction in erosion, and increased cropping area. Sustainability ensured through community ownership and maintenance training.
	Efficient Water Use (Drip/Sprinkler)	10% increase in irrigated area	Solar pump + drip systems installed in selected demo plots	Model plots demonstrated high water use efficiency. Scaling up requires stronger convergence with irrigation departments.
Output-II	**Soil Health Improvement & Productivity**	- 100% SHC coverage - Organic Carbon improvement by 20-30%	- Soil Health Cards issued to most farmers - FYM, vermicompost, green manure applied widely	Visible improvement in soil texture and crop yield. Greater awareness observed among farmers. Long-term impact contingent on continued adoption.
Output-III	**NRM, CCA & Food Security**	- 70% reduction in monoculture - Promotion of climate-resilient crops - Kitchen gardens, backyard poultry, yam/sweet potato promotion	- Diversified cropping adopted in >60% of land - Sweet potato, millet, brinjal introduced - Kitchen gardens established for >200 households	Diversification increased income and nutrition. Sweet potato and millet are performing well under erratic rainfall. Backyard activities provide resilience for landless households.
Output-IV	**Climate Risk Management**	- Setup of Village Knowledge Centre (VKC) - Promotion of institutional systems like FPO, SHGs	- 1 VKC established - 1 FPO formed and registered - >10 SHGs revived/formed	Strong institutional base laid. VKC is helping with weather info dissemination. FPO linked with millet and vegetable value chains. Sustainability depends on continued capacity building.
Output-V	**Accompanying Measures**	- Training of 250-300 farmers - 25% increase in long-term agri-credit - Documentation of success stories	- >300 farmers trained - 30% increase in GLC, 40% in SHG bank linkage - Success stories documented in video & print	Capacity building exceeded targets. Farmers are applying improved practices. Documentation will help in scaling and policy dialogue.
Key Takeaways:	• Soil & water conservation structures have significantly improved groundwater retention and land productivity. • Soil health and organic practices have been institutionalized among majority farmers. • Livelihood diversification improved resilience among smallholders and landless households.			

ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN ★ ODISHA ★

	• Community institutions such as SHGs, FPOs, Watershed Committees and Users are functional and showing early impact. • Training, credit intensification, and knowledge management provided strong enablers for long-term sustainability.







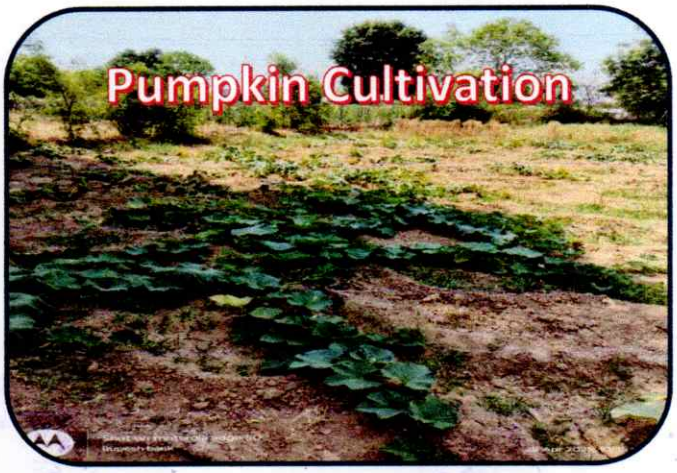


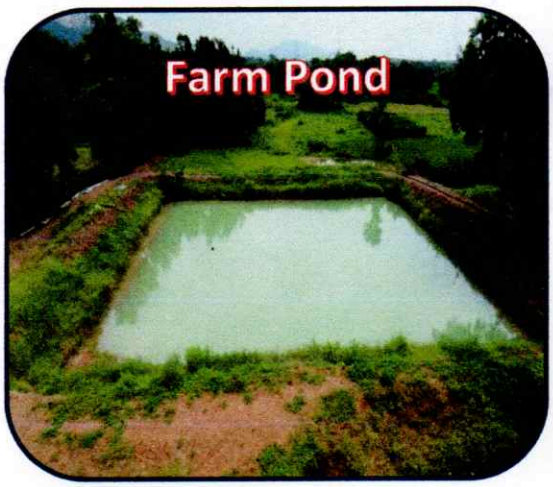




ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN
ODISHA





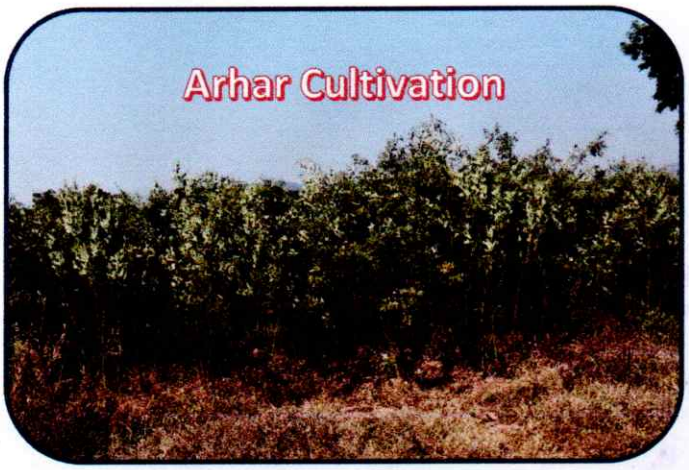






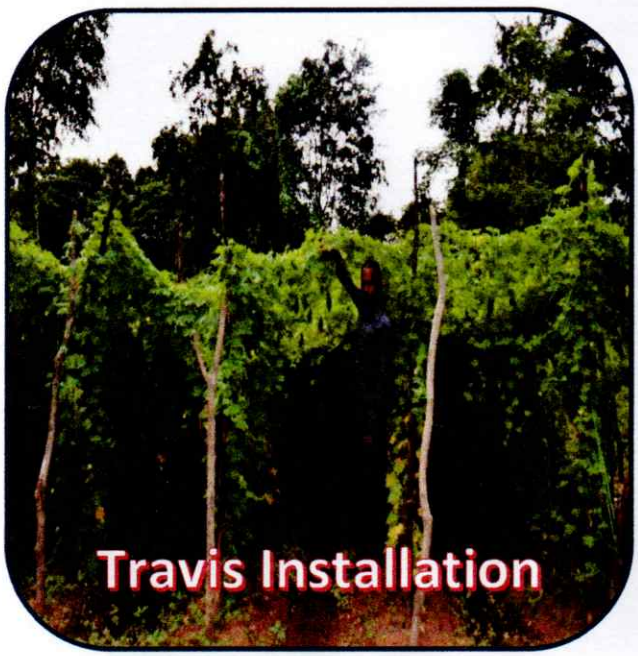


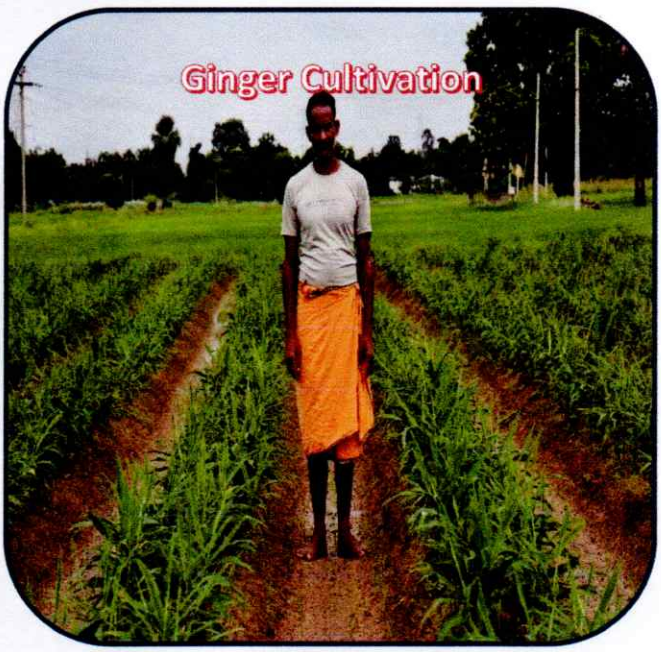
ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN
ODISHA



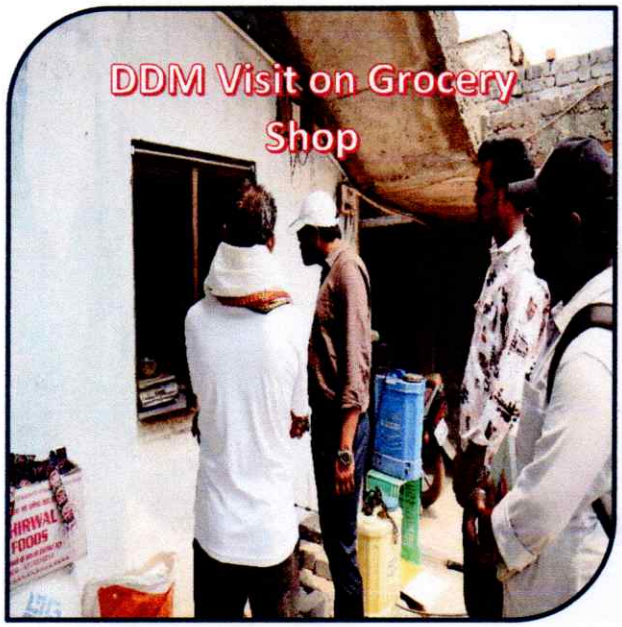


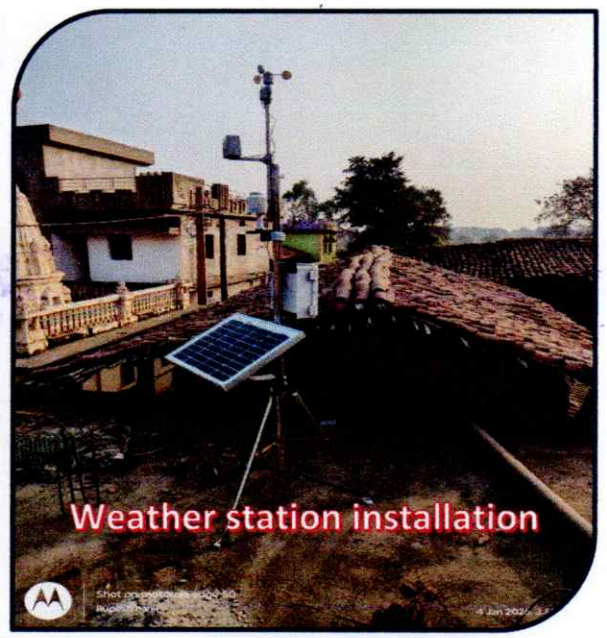






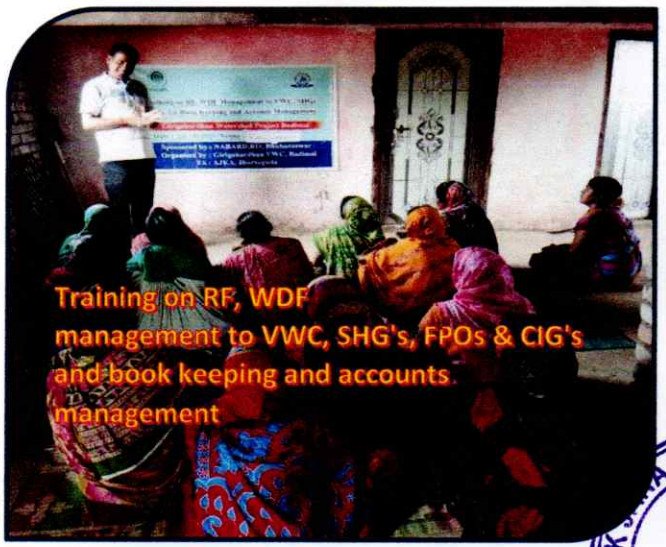
ANCHALIK JANA KALYAN ANUSTHAN
ODISHA













ANCHALIK GRAMYA KARYA ANUSTHAN ★ ODISHA ★