



# जिवन विकास सामाजिक बहुदेशीय संस्था यवतमाळ

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दिनांक

## Annual Impact Report (AIR) 2025-26

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### 1) Strategic Intent and Planning

**i. What is the social or environmental challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?**

The organization is addressing critical environmental, social, and livelihood-related challenges affecting rural and vulnerable communities through Integrated Watershed Development, Water Security, Sustainable Agriculture, Climate Resilience, and Livelihood Enhancement initiatives implemented across Maharashtra and adjoining operational areas. The interventions focus primarily on small and marginal farmers, women, tribal communities, and economically weaker rural households who are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods.

#### Key Challenges Identified:

- 1. Water Scarcity and Groundwater Depletion:**  
Declining groundwater levels, inadequate water harvesting structures, and dependence on erratic monsoon rainfall have severely impacted irrigation availability and drinking water security.
- 2. Soil Erosion and Land Degradation:**  
Continuous runoff, deforestation, and unsustainable land-use practices resulted in loss of fertile topsoil, declining soil health, and reduced land productivity.
- 3. Climate Vulnerability and Drought Conditions:**  
Increasing climate variability, irregular rainfall patterns, prolonged dry spells, and recurrent drought-like situations created uncertainty in agriculture and rural livelihoods.
- 4. Low Agricultural Productivity:**  
Dependence on rain-fed agriculture, lack of irrigation facilities, limited adoption of improved agricultural practices, and low crop diversification reduced farm productivity and farmer incomes.

5. **Livelihood Insecurity and Migration:**

Limited employment opportunities and unstable agricultural income forced many rural households to migrate seasonally in search of labor work.

6. **Weak Community Institutions and Social Inequality:**

Marginalized groups, especially women and tribal households, had limited access to resources, decision-making processes, and institutional support mechanisms.

**Values Added / Strengthened:**

- **Sustainability:** Promotion of integrated watershed management and natural resource conservation practices
- **Climate Resilience:** Improved adaptive capacity to cope with drought and climate-related risks
- **Community Empowerment:** Strengthening of SHGs, Village Watershed Committees, and farmer groups
- **Livelihood Enhancement:** Improved agricultural productivity and diversified income opportunities
- **Environmental Restoration:** Improved groundwater recharge, soil conservation, and vegetation cover
- **Social Inclusion:** Increased participation of women, small farmers, and vulnerable households in development processes

**Problem Statement**

The operational areas faced severe challenges related to water scarcity, land degradation, declining agricultural productivity, and livelihood insecurity. Overdependence on rain-fed farming, inadequate water conservation infrastructure, and poor natural resource management resulted in unstable incomes, migration, and increased vulnerability among rural communities. Climate variability and recurring drought conditions further intensified socio-economic distress and environmental degradation.

**Extent of the Challenge**

Sr. No.	Category	Key Issues Identified
1	Environmental Extent	a. Groundwater depletion b. Soil erosion and land degradation c. Reduced vegetation cover
2	Economic Extent	a. Low agricultural productivity b. Limited livelihood diversification c. Income instability
3	Social Extent	a. Seasonal migration b. Limited institutional participation c. Weak access to resources for vulnerable groups
4	Climatic Extent	a. Irregular rainfall patterns b. Drought vulnerability c. Climate-related agricultural risks

## Changes in the Last Year

Over the last year, the challenges have further intensified due to increasing climate variability, delayed monsoon patterns, rising agricultural input costs, and growing pressure on groundwater resources. However, the organization's interventions have contributed to measurable improvements in several project locations through watershed development, water conservation structures, climate-resilient agriculture, and community mobilization initiatives.

Key positive changes observed include:

- Improvement in groundwater recharge and water availability
- Expansion of irrigated agricultural land
- Increased adoption of sustainable farming practices
- Reduction in seasonal migration in intervention villages
- Enhanced participation of women and SHGs in local development activities
- Increased awareness regarding climate adaptation and natural resource management

These interventions have gradually supported the transition from vulnerable rain-fed systems toward more resilient and sustainable rural livelihoods.

## Organization's Role

The organization has played a central role in planning, implementation, capacity building, and monitoring of watershed and livelihood development initiatives.

Sr. No.	Component	Key Activities Undertaken
1	Assessment and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conducted baseline surveys and PRA exercises</li><li>• Prepared watershed and livelihood development plans</li></ul>
2	Implementation and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Executed watershed and water conservation works</li><li>• Coordinated with government departments and funding agencies</li></ul>
3	Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trained farmers on sustainable agriculture and water management</li><li>• Strengthened SHGs, VWCs, and community institutions</li></ul>
4	Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conducted regular progress monitoring</li><li>• Ensured transparency, community participation, and accountability</li></ul>

## Instrument of Change

- **Community Mobilization:** Formation and strengthening of SHGs, Village Watershed Committees, and farmer groups
- **Natural Resource Management:** Soil and water conservation interventions
- **Capacity Building:** Training on climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood enhancement
- **Convergence:** Collaboration with government schemes and development programs
- **Technology Adoption:** Promotion of water-efficient irrigation and sustainable farming practices
- **Participatory Governance:** Community-led planning and implementation mechanisms

## Methodology of Impact Assessment

The organization follows a participatory and evidence-based approach to assess project outcomes and impact.

- **Baseline Surveys:** Conducted at the beginning of project implementation to assess socio-economic and environmental conditions
- **Periodic Monitoring:** Regular field monitoring, progress reviews, and beneficiary tracking
- **Endline Assessments:** Evaluation of post-intervention outcomes and sustainability indicators
- **Tools Used:** PRA, FGDs, household surveys, stakeholder consultations, and field observations
- **Secondary Data Sources:** Government records, project reports, monitoring data, and departmental statistics
- **Community Feedback:** Continuous consultation with beneficiaries, SHGs, farmer groups, and village institutions to validate outcomes and identify emerging challenges.

### **b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?**

The organization is addressing the identified environmental, social, and livelihood challenges through an integrated and community-driven development approach focused on watershed management, water conservation, climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable livelihoods, institutional strengthening, and community empowerment. The interventions are designed to improve natural resource management, enhance agricultural productivity, strengthen local institutions, and increase the resilience of vulnerable rural households.

The organization adopts a participatory implementation model where communities, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Village Watershed Committees (VWCs), farmer groups, and local stakeholders are actively involved in planning, execution, monitoring, and maintenance of project activities.

## **Key Approaches and Interventions Undertaken**

### *1. Integrated Watershed Development and Water Conservation*

The organization implements watershed-based interventions to improve groundwater recharge, soil moisture retention, and water availability for irrigation and domestic use.

Major activities include:

- Construction of farm ponds, check dams, compartment bunding, recharge structures, and percolation tanks
- Nala deepening and watershed treatment works
- Soil and moisture conservation measures
- Promotion of water-efficient irrigation systems

### *2. Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture*

To reduce climate vulnerability and improve farm productivity, the organization promotes sustainable agricultural practices and diversified farming systems.

Key initiatives include:

- Farmer training on improved agricultural practices
- Promotion of organic and low-input farming methods
- Crop diversification and horticulture development
- Agroforestry and plantation activities
- Awareness on climate adaptation and water-use efficiency

### *3. Livelihood Enhancement and Economic Strengthening*

The organization supports livelihood diversification and income enhancement for rural households, especially women, small farmers, and marginalized communities.

Activities include:

- Promotion and strengthening of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
- Skill development and income-generation activities
- Support for allied agricultural activities
- Market linkage facilitation and value-addition initiatives
- Strengthening of farmer collectives and community institutions

### *4. Community Mobilization and Institutional Development*

The organization focuses on building strong community institutions for sustainable resource management and participatory governance.

Key interventions include:

- Formation and strengthening of Village Watershed Committees (VWCs)
- Capacity building of SHGs, farmer groups, and user groups
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and village planning exercises

- Awareness campaigns on water conservation and environmental protection
- Community-led monitoring and maintenance systems

## Strategic Planning and Implementation Framework

Sr. No.	Strategic Component	Major Interventions
1	Natural Resource Management	Watershed development, soil and water conservation, groundwater recharge
2	Sustainable Agriculture	Climate-resilient farming, crop diversification, organic farming
3	Livelihood Promotion	SHG strengthening, skill development, income-generation activities
4	Institutional Development	VWCs, farmer groups, participatory governance
5	Capacity Building	Training, exposure visits, awareness generation
6	Convergence and Partnerships	Coordination with government schemes, CSR, and donor agencies

## Changes in the Last Year

Yes, the organization's approach has evolved and strengthened in the last year in response to increasing climate risks, water stress, and livelihood challenges.

The following improvements and strategic changes were undertaken:

- Increased focus on **climate-resilient agriculture and drought adaptation measures**
- Expansion of **water conservation and groundwater recharge structures** in vulnerable villages
- Greater emphasis on **community-based water governance and sustainability planning**
- Strengthening of **women-led SHGs and farmer institutions** for local economic development
- Increased use of **participatory monitoring and impact tracking mechanisms**
- Enhanced convergence with government programs and development agencies for scaling interventions
- Focus on long-term sustainability through community ownership and maintenance systems

The organization has also expanded its intervention strategy from only infrastructure development to a more holistic model that integrates environmental restoration, livelihood enhancement, institutional strengthening, and climate resilience.

## Sustainability Measures Adopted

To ensure long-term sustainability of interventions, the organization has adopted the following measures:

- Community contribution and participation in project implementation
- Formation of maintenance committees for watershed assets
- Capacity building of local institutions for post-project management
- Promotion of low-cost and locally adaptable technologies
- Continuous awareness generation and behavioral change initiatives
- Convergence with government schemes for continued support and scaling

## Expected Long-Term Outcomes

The organization aims to create resilient rural communities with improved natural resource management, sustainable livelihoods, enhanced agricultural productivity, and stronger local governance systems. The long-term vision includes:

- Improved water security and groundwater recharge
- Increased farm productivity and household incomes
- Reduced migration and livelihood vulnerability
- Enhanced climate resilience among rural households
- Stronger women-led and community-based institutions
- Sustainable and environmentally balanced rural development

## C) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?

The watershed, water security, climate resilience, and livelihood development initiatives implemented by the organization primarily target rural communities across operational areas in Maharashtra and adjoining regions, with a special focus on small and marginal farmers, women, tribal households, landless families, and vulnerable rural populations dependent on agriculture and natural resources for their livelihoods.

The interventions are implemented through a community-based and participatory approach that ensures inclusion of economically weaker and socially marginalized groups while strengthening local institutions for sustainable development and long-term resilience. The projects focus on improving natural resource management, enhancing livelihood opportunities, strengthening community institutions, and increasing climate resilience in drought-prone and resource-stressed regions.

## Target Beneficiaries

Sr. No.	Beneficiary Category	Unit	Coverage / Impact
1	Total Villages Covered	Nos.	Multiple project villages across operational areas
2	Total Households Benefitted	Nos.	2,500+
3	Farmers Benefitted	Nos.	2,000+
4	Small & Marginal Farmers	Nos.	1,400+
5	Women Beneficiaries	Nos.	1,800+
6	Tribal & Vulnerable Households	Nos.	600+
7	Landless Beneficiaries	Nos.	450+
8	Youth Beneficiaries	Nos.	700+
9	Self-Help Groups (SHGs) Supported	Nos.	70+
10	SHG Members	Nos.	1,200+
11	Village Watershed Committees (VWCs)	Nos.	15+
12	Farmer/User Groups	Nos.	50+
13	Indirect Beneficiaries	Nos.	8,000+

## **Affected Areas / Thematic Coverage**

The interventions are focused mainly in drought-prone, water-stressed, and environmentally vulnerable rural areas where agriculture is the primary source of livelihood. The affected areas include:

- Watershed and rain-fed agricultural regions
- Villages facing groundwater depletion and water scarcity
- Areas affected by soil erosion and land degradation
- Rural communities vulnerable to climate variability and drought
- Economically weaker and migration-prone villages

The organization also focuses on improving ecological sustainability through soil and water conservation, groundwater recharge, plantation activities, climate-resilient agriculture, and community-led natural resource management.

## **Targeting Approach**

- Prioritization of small and marginal farmers for agricultural and water security interventions
- Inclusion of women through SHG formation, leadership development, and livelihood support
- Engagement of tribal and vulnerable households through sustainable livelihood activities
- Support to landless and economically weaker families through diversified income opportunities
- Capacity building of youth through skill development and community participation
- Strengthening of community institutions such as Village Watershed Committees, SHGs, and farmer groups to ensure local ownership and sustainability

## **Changes in the Last Year**

Yes, the target outreach and implementation focus have expanded in the last year in response to growing climate vulnerability, water stress, and livelihood challenges in rural areas.

The organization has increased its focus on:

- Climate-resilient and drought-affected communities
- Women-led livelihood and community institutions
- Vulnerable households facing migration and income instability
- Community-based water governance and sustainability mechanisms
- Inclusion of youth and landless beneficiaries in livelihood activities
- Expansion of watershed and water conservation interventions in additional villages

As a result, there has been:

- Increased participation of women and marginalized groups
- Strengthening of SHGs, VWCs, and farmer collectives
- Higher community ownership in project planning and implementation
- Broader coverage of livelihood and environmental interventions



- Greater integration of climate resilience and sustainable natural resource management practices

This transition reflects the organization's evolution from primarily infrastructure and watershed-focused interventions to a more holistic, inclusive, and community-driven rural development approach aimed at long-term sustainability and resilience.

#### **d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, interventions, programs, or project?**

The organization's watershed development, water security, climate resilience, sustainable agriculture, and livelihood enhancement initiatives are expected to generate significant environmental, social, and economic outcomes for rural communities. The interventions are designed to improve natural resource management, strengthen community institutions, enhance agricultural productivity, increase household incomes, and build long-term resilience among vulnerable populations.

The projects follow an integrated and community-driven approach that combines watershed management, sustainable livelihoods, women empowerment, climate adaptation, and participatory governance to ensure sustainable and inclusive development outcomes.

### **Expected Positive Outcomes**

#### **1. Environmental Outcomes**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>	<b>Impact</b>
1	Improved groundwater recharge	Increased water availability for irrigation and domestic use
2	Soil and moisture conservation	Reduced soil erosion and improved land productivity
3	Increased vegetation and plantation cover	Improved ecological balance and biodiversity
4	Improved watershed health	Better water retention and reduced runoff losses
5	Promotion of sustainable natural resource management	Long-term environmental sustainability

#### **2. Agricultural and Economic Outcomes**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>	<b>Impact</b>
1	Increased irrigated area	Improved crop intensity and productivity
2	Adoption of climate-resilient agriculture	Reduced crop losses and improved resilience
3	Diversified livelihood opportunities	Reduced dependence on seasonal agriculture
4	Increased agricultural productivity	Higher household income and economic stability
5	Reduced seasonal migration	Improved local employment opportunities
6	Strengthened SHG-based economic activities	Increased financial inclusion and women's income generation

### 3. Social Outcomes

Sr. No.	Expected Outcome	Impact
1	Strengthened community institutions	Improved participatory governance and local ownership
2	Women empowerment through SHGs	Increased leadership and decision-making participation
3	Enhanced community awareness	Improved understanding of sustainable practices
4	Improved social inclusion	Greater participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups
5	Capacity building of farmers and youth	Increased technical knowledge and livelihood skills

### 4. Institutional and Governance Outcomes

Sr. No.	Expected Outcome	Impact
1	Formation and strengthening of VWCs and User Groups	Improved management of community assets
2	Increased convergence with government schemes	Better access to development resources
3	Community-led monitoring systems	Improved accountability and transparency
4	Sustainable maintenance mechanisms	Long-term functionality of watershed assets

## Long-Term Development Outcomes

The long-term vision of the organization's interventions includes:

- Sustainable water security and groundwater restoration
- Climate-resilient and productive farming systems
- Increased rural incomes and reduced poverty
- Reduced migration and livelihood vulnerability
- Strong and self-reliant community institutions
- Improved resilience of vulnerable rural households
- Environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive rural development

### Potential Unintended Negative Outcomes / Risks

While the interventions are designed to create sustainable positive impact, certain unintended risks or challenges may arise during implementation. The organization continuously monitors and mitigates such risks through participatory planning and adaptive management approaches.

Sr. No.	Potential Negative Outcome / Risk	Mitigation Measures
1	Unequal access to benefits among communities	Inclusive beneficiary selection and participatory planning
2	Overuse of groundwater after recharge improvements	Promotion of water budgeting and sustainable water-use practices

3	Dependence on project support	Capacity building and community ownership mechanisms
4	Maintenance challenges for created assets	Formation of maintenance committees and user groups
5	Climate shocks affecting project sustainability	Promotion of climate-resilient agriculture and diversified livelihoods
6	Social conflicts over resource use	Community consultations and transparent governance systems

## Sustainability and Risk Reduction Measures

To ensure long-term positive outcomes and reduce unintended negative impacts, the organization has adopted the following measures:

- Community participation in planning and implementation
- Strengthening of SHGs, VWCs, and local institutions
- Water budgeting and sustainable resource-use awareness
- Capacity building and technical training programs
- Community-led monitoring and maintenance systems
- Convergence with government schemes and local governance institutions
- Continuous environmental and social impact monitoring

The overall approach ensures that project outcomes remain sustainable, equitable, environmentally responsible, and community-owned over the long term.

## 2) Approach

### a) What is the baseline status at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?

*(Baseline status includes situation analysis/context description at the start)*

At the start of the watershed development and rural livelihood interventions, the project villages were facing severe environmental, agricultural, and socio-economic challenges. The intervention areas were predominantly drought-prone and dependent on rain-fed agriculture, with limited irrigation infrastructure and inadequate natural resource management systems. Declining groundwater levels, land degradation, erratic rainfall, and low agricultural productivity had adversely affected rural livelihoods and increased economic vulnerability among farming households.

The baseline assessment conducted by the organization through household surveys, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), village consultations, and stakeholder interactions revealed that a majority of small and marginal farmers lacked access to sustainable irrigation facilities, improved farming practices, and diversified livelihood opportunities. Seasonal migration, unemployment, weak community institutions, and limited participation of women in decision-making processes were also significant concerns in the intervention villages.

The organization initiated integrated watershed development, water conservation, climate-resilient agriculture, and livelihood enhancement activities to address these challenges and

improve the overall socio-economic and environmental conditions of the target communities.

## Baseline Situation Analysis at the Start of the Project

Sr. No.	Area of Assessment	Baseline Status at Project Initiation
1	Water Availability	Acute water scarcity and declining groundwater levels
2	Irrigation Coverage	Limited irrigation facilities; majority farming rain-fed
3	Agricultural Productivity	Low crop yields and mono-cropping practices
4	Soil Condition	Soil erosion, moisture loss, and declining soil fertility
5	Livelihood Security	Limited income opportunities and seasonal unemployment
6	Migration	High seasonal migration among rural households
7	Women Participation	Limited participation in economic and governance activities
8	Community Institutions	Weak or inactive SHGs, VWCs, and farmer groups
9	Natural Resource Management	Inadequate watershed and water conservation infrastructure
10	Climate Preparedness	Low awareness and adaptation capacity towards climate risks

## Status at the End of the Last Reporting Period

Following the implementation of watershed development, water conservation, sustainable agriculture, institutional strengthening, and livelihood interventions, measurable improvements were observed across environmental, economic, and social indicators during the last reporting period.

Sr. No.	Area of Assessment	Status at End of Last Reporting Period
1	Water Availability	Improved groundwater recharge and increased water availability
2	Irrigation Coverage	Expansion of irrigated agricultural area
3	Agricultural Productivity	Improved crop productivity and diversified cropping systems
4	Soil Condition	Reduced soil erosion and improved soil moisture retention
5	Livelihood Security	Increased livelihood opportunities and household income
6	Migration	Reduction in seasonal migration trends
7	Women Participation	Increased participation through SHGs and community institutions
8	Community Institutions	Strengthened SHGs, VWCs, and farmer collectives
9	Natural Resource Management	Creation and restoration of watershed assets and conservation structures
10	Climate Preparedness	Increased awareness and adoption of climate-resilient practices

# Comparative Progress Snapshot

Key Indicators	Baseline Status	Status at End of Last Reporting Period
Groundwater Availability	Critically low	Improved recharge and water retention
Irrigation Access	Limited and seasonal	Increased irrigated area
Farming Systems	Rain-fed and low productivity	Improved and diversified agriculture
Household Income	Low and unstable	Increased and diversified income sources
Migration	High seasonal migration	Reduced migration
Women Participation	Limited institutional involvement	Active SHG participation and leadership
Community Institutions	Weak local governance structures	Strengthened and functional institutions

## Key Improvements Observed During the Reporting Period

The interventions implemented by the organization contributed to several positive changes in the project areas, including:

- Improved groundwater recharge and water storage capacity
- Increased adoption of sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices
- Expansion of irrigation facilities and improved crop productivity
- Reduction in soil erosion and improved soil conservation
- Strengthening of SHGs, Village Watershed Committees, and farmer institutions
- Enhanced livelihood diversification and local employment opportunities
- Increased participation of women and marginalized communities in development activities
- Improved awareness regarding environmental conservation and sustainable resource management

## Methodology Used for Baseline and Progress Assessment

The organization adopted a participatory and evidence-based methodology for baseline assessment and periodic monitoring, which included:

- Household socio-economic surveys
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
- Village-level consultations and stakeholder meetings
- Field observations and technical assessments
- Review of project monitoring records and government data
- Community feedback and participatory evaluation mechanisms

These assessments enabled the organization to monitor progress, evaluate impact, identify gaps, and strengthen implementation strategies for sustainable and community-driven development outcomes.

## **b) What has been the past performance trend? (If relevant)**

Over the years, the organization has demonstrated a consistent and positive performance trend in the areas of watershed development, water security, sustainable agriculture, climate resilience, livelihood enhancement, and community institution strengthening. Through a community-driven and participatory implementation approach, the organization has progressively expanded its outreach, improved project outcomes, and strengthened the sustainability of interventions across rural and vulnerable communities.

The past performance trend indicates gradual but measurable improvements in environmental restoration, agricultural productivity, livelihood security, women empowerment, institutional development, and community participation. The organization has also strengthened convergence with government schemes, donor agencies, and local governance institutions to scale interventions and maximize impact.

### **Key Performance Trends Observed**

#### **1. Environmental and Natural Resource Management Trends**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Past Trend Observed</b>
1	Groundwater Recharge	Continuous improvement in groundwater levels due to watershed interventions
2	Water Conservation Infrastructure	Increase in construction of farm ponds, bunds, recharge structures, and check dams
3	Soil Conservation	Reduction in soil erosion and improved soil moisture retention
4	Vegetation and Plantation Cover	Gradual increase in plantation and green cover in intervention villages
5	Sustainable Resource Management	Improved community participation in natural resource conservation

#### **2. Agricultural and Livelihood Trends**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Past Trend Observed</b>
1	Irrigated Area	Increase in irrigated land coverage
2	Agricultural Productivity	Improvement in crop yields and crop diversification
3	Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture	Increased adoption of climate-resilient and low-input farming practices
4	Household Income	Gradual increase in farm and non-farm income sources
5	Seasonal Migration	Declining migration trends in project villages
6	Livelihood Diversification	Growth in SHG-based and allied livelihood activities

### 3. Social and Institutional Trends

Sr. No.	Parameter	Past Trend Observed
1	Women Participation	Increased participation of women through SHGs and leadership roles
2	Community Institutions	Strengthening of Village Watershed Committees, SHGs, and farmer groups
3	Community Ownership	Higher community involvement in planning, implementation, and monitoring
4	Capacity Building	Improved technical awareness and skill development among farmers and youth
5	Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups	Greater inclusion of small farmers, tribal households, and marginalized communities

### Overall Development Trend

The organization's interventions have shown a gradual transition in project villages from:

- Water-stressed and resource-degraded conditions to improved natural resource management
- Rain-fed and low-productivity farming systems to more diversified and climate-resilient agriculture
- Weak institutional structures to stronger community-led governance systems
- High livelihood vulnerability and migration to improved income stability and local employment opportunities
- Limited women participation to stronger women-led community institutions and SHGs

### Trend of Organizational Growth and Outreach

Over the reporting years, the organization has also expanded its thematic and geographical outreach through:

- Increased implementation of watershed and water security projects
- Strengthening partnerships with government departments, CSR agencies, and development institutions
- Expansion of livelihood and climate-resilience initiatives
- Improved project monitoring, reporting, and impact assessment systems
- Enhanced community engagement and participatory governance mechanisms

### Major Positive Trends During the Last Reporting Period

During the most recent reporting period, the organization observed:

- Improved water storage and groundwater recharge capacity
- Increased adoption of sustainable agricultural practices
- Strengthened SHG participation and women leadership
- Improved livelihood diversification and local income generation
- Greater community ownership of watershed assets and natural resource management systems
- Increased focus on climate adaptation and drought resilience planning

## Challenges Affecting Performance Trends

Despite positive progress, certain external factors continued to affect implementation and outcomes, including:

- Climate variability and erratic rainfall patterns
- Rising agricultural input costs
- Water stress in drought-prone regions
- Market fluctuations affecting farm income
- Migration and labor shortages in some operational areas

The organization has continuously adapted its strategies to address these emerging challenges through climate-resilient planning, participatory governance, and sustainable livelihood interventions.

The past performance trend reflects the organization's consistent progress toward sustainable rural development through integrated watershed management, environmental restoration, livelihood enhancement, and community institution strengthening. The overall trend demonstrates improved resilience, stronger community participation, enhanced environmental sustainability, and better socio-economic outcomes among the target populations over successive reporting periods.

### **c) What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?**

The organization follows an integrated, participatory, and community-driven implementation model for watershed development, water security, climate resilience, sustainable agriculture, and livelihood enhancement programs. The implementation strategy is designed to ensure effective planning, community ownership, long-term sustainability, and measurable socio-economic and environmental impact in rural and vulnerable communities.

The implementation plan combines natural resource management, institution building, livelihood promotion, capacity building, and convergence with government schemes to create sustainable and resilient rural development systems.

## **Solution Implementation Plan**

The organization adopts a phased and systematic implementation approach consisting of baseline assessment, participatory planning, execution of interventions, community mobilization, monitoring, and sustainability planning.



## Implementation Framework

Sr. No.	Implementation Phase	Key Activities
1	Baseline Assessment and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Household surveys and PRA exercises</li><li>Situation analysis and resource mapping</li><li>Preparation of village development and watershed plans</li></ul>
2	Community Mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Formation and strengthening of SHGs, VWCs, User Groups, and farmer collectives</li><li>Community awareness and stakeholder consultations</li></ul>
3	Infrastructure and Natural Resource Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Construction of farm ponds, check dams, bunding, recharge structures, and soil conservation works</li><li>Watershed treatment and water harvesting interventions</li></ul>
4	Livelihood and Agriculture Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Promotion of climate-resilient agriculture</li><li>Crop diversification, horticulture, agroforestry, and allied livelihood activities</li></ul>
5	Capacity Building and Skill Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Farmer training programs</li><li>Exposure visits and awareness campaigns</li><li>Technical support for sustainable farming and water management</li></ul>
6	Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Regular field monitoring and progress tracking</li><li>Community-based monitoring systems</li><li>Impact assessment and reporting</li></ul>
7	Exit and Sustainability Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Asset handover to community institutions</li><li>Maintenance planning and local ownership mechanisms</li></ul>

## Measures Taken for Sustainability of Outcomes

The organization has incorporated multiple sustainability measures to ensure long-term continuation and effectiveness of project outcomes beyond the project period.

### Sustainability Measures

#### 1. Community Ownership and Participation

- Active involvement of communities in planning, implementation, monitoring, and maintenance of interventions
- Formation and strengthening of Village Watershed Committees (VWCs), SHGs, User Groups, and farmer institutions
- Community contribution and participatory decision-making processes

#### 2. Institutional Strengthening

- Capacity building of local institutions for long-term management of assets and resources
- Leadership development among women, farmers, and community representatives
- Strengthening governance systems and accountability mechanisms

### 3. Sustainable Natural Resource Management

- Promotion of water budgeting and efficient water-use practices
- Soil and water conservation measures to reduce resource degradation
- Climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable agricultural practices

### 4. Livelihood Diversification

- Promotion of diversified income-generation activities to reduce dependence on single-source livelihoods
- Strengthening SHG-based enterprises and local economic systems
- Support for sustainable agriculture and allied livelihood activities

### 5. Convergence with Government Schemes

- Linkages with government departments and development programs for long-term support and scaling
- Facilitation of access to government entitlements, subsidies, and technical services

### 6. Capacity Building and Awareness

- Continuous training and technical guidance for farmers and community groups
- Awareness generation on climate adaptation, environmental conservation, and sustainable resource management

### 7. Monitoring and Maintenance Systems

- Community-led monitoring and maintenance committees for watershed assets
- Periodic review meetings and social audit mechanisms
- Documentation and learning systems for adaptive management

## Material Changes in the Implementation Model During the Last Year

Yes, there have been important improvements and strategic refinements in the implementation model during the last year in response to increasing climate variability, water stress, livelihood challenges, and community needs.

### Key Changes Introduced

Sr. No.	Area of Change	Improvement Introduced
1	Climate Resilience Focus	Increased emphasis on drought adaptation and climate-resilient agriculture
2	Community Participation	Greater involvement of women, SHGs, and vulnerable groups in planning and monitoring
3	Water Governance	Strengthening of community-led water budgeting and water-use management
4	Livelihood Strategy	Expansion of livelihood diversification and income-generation interventions
5	Monitoring Systems	Improved data tracking, participatory monitoring, and impact assessment mechanisms

6	Institutional Strengthening	Enhanced focus on sustainability and long-term management by local institutions
7	Convergence Approach	Increased coordination with government schemes and development agencies

## Evolution of the Implementation Model

The organization's implementation model has evolved from a primarily infrastructure-focused watershed approach to a more holistic and integrated rural development model that includes:

- Environmental restoration and natural resource management
- Climate-resilient agriculture and water security
- Livelihood enhancement and economic strengthening
- Women empowerment and social inclusion
- Institutional development and participatory governance
- Sustainability planning and community ownership

This integrated approach has improved the long-term sustainability, inclusiveness, and resilience of project outcomes while strengthening the capacity of rural communities to manage environmental and livelihood challenges independently.

### **d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/developmental priorities.**

The organization's interventions in watershed development, water security, climate resilience, sustainable agriculture, women empowerment, and livelihood enhancement are closely aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Government of India development priorities, state-level rural development strategies, and climate-resilient natural resource management frameworks.

The projects contribute toward integrated rural development by improving water availability, strengthening livelihoods, promoting environmental sustainability, empowering women, and enhancing resilience among vulnerable communities in drought-prone and resource-stressed regions.

### **Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

<b>SDG Goal</b>	<b>Alignment with Project Interventions</b>
<b>SDG 1 – No Poverty</b>	Improved livelihoods, increased agricultural income, reduced migration, and livelihood diversification for vulnerable households
<b>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</b>	Enhanced agricultural productivity, climate-resilient farming, improved irrigation, and food security
<b>SDG 5 – Gender Equality</b>	Women empowerment through SHGs, leadership development, financial inclusion, and participation in governance
<b>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</b>	Groundwater recharge, water conservation structures, watershed management, and improved water security

<b>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>	Creation of local livelihood opportunities, skill development, and reduction in seasonal migration
<b>SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities</b>	Inclusion of small farmers, tribal communities, women, landless households, and vulnerable groups
<b>SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production</b>	Promotion of sustainable agriculture, water-use efficiency, and natural resource management
<b>SDG 13 – Climate Action</b>	Climate-resilient agriculture, drought adaptation, water conservation, and community climate preparedness
<b>SDG 15 – Life on Land</b>	Soil conservation, afforestation, watershed restoration, biodiversity protection, and land rehabilitation
<b>SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals</b>	Convergence with government departments, CSR initiatives, donor agencies, and community institutions

## Alignment with National Priorities and Government Programs

The project interventions are aligned with several national development priorities and flagship government schemes focused on rural development, natural resource management, water conservation, climate resilience, and sustainable livelihoods.

### Key National Priorities Supported

<b>National Priority / Scheme</b>	<b>Alignment with Project Activities</b>
<b>Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)</b>	Watershed development, irrigation enhancement, and water-use efficiency
<b>Watershed Development Component (WDC-PMKSY)</b>	Soil and water conservation and integrated watershed management
<b>Jal Shakti Abhiyan</b>	Water conservation, groundwater recharge, and water security initiatives
<b>Atal Bhujal Yojana</b>	Community-led groundwater management and water budgeting
<b>National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)</b>	SHG strengthening, women empowerment, and livelihood enhancement
<b>MGNREGA</b>	Convergence for water conservation and natural resource management works
<b>National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)</b>	Climate adaptation and sustainable agriculture practices
<b>Doubling Farmers' Income Strategy</b>	Improved agricultural productivity and livelihood diversification

### Alignment with State Priorities

The interventions also align with the rural development, watershed management, agriculture, and climate resilience priorities of the Government of Maharashtra and other operational states.

## **Key State-Level Priorities Supported**

- Drought mitigation and water conservation initiatives
- Groundwater recharge and watershed restoration programs
- Sustainable agriculture and climate-resilient farming promotion
- Women empowerment and SHG strengthening
- Rural livelihood enhancement and migration reduction
- Village-level natural resource management and community participation
- Afforestation and environmental restoration efforts

## **Alignment with Developmental Priorities**

The organization's implementation approach contributes to broader developmental priorities by integrating environmental sustainability, economic development, and social inclusion.

## **Major Developmental Priorities Addressed**

### **1. Environmental Sustainability**

- Restoration of degraded ecosystems
- Soil and water conservation
- Sustainable management of natural resources
- Climate adaptation and resilience building

### **2. Economic Development**

- Increased agricultural productivity and income
- Livelihood diversification and employment generation
- Reduced economic vulnerability of rural households

### **3. Social Inclusion and Empowerment**

- Participation of women, small farmers, tribal communities, and vulnerable groups
- Strengthening community institutions and participatory governance
- Improved local ownership and sustainability mechanisms

### **4. Climate Resilience**

- Drought preparedness and adaptation planning
- Promotion of climate-resilient agricultural systems
- Community awareness regarding climate-related risks

The project adopts an integrated rural development model that simultaneously addresses environmental restoration, livelihood enhancement, women empowerment, water security, and climate resilience. This integrated approach supports both local development needs and broader national and global sustainability priorities.

The interventions contribute toward creating:

- Water-secure and climate-resilient villages
- Sustainable agricultural and livelihood systems
- Environmentally balanced rural ecosystems
- Inclusive and community-driven development processes
- Strong local institutions capable of sustaining long-term outcomes

Overall, the project strongly aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals, national rural development frameworks, state-level priorities, and long-term sustainable development objectives aimed at improving the quality of life and resilience of vulnerable rural communities.

### **e)How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?**

The organization follows a participatory and community-driven approach in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all watershed development, water security, livelihood, and climate resilience interventions. During the reporting period, continuous stakeholder consultations and feedback mechanisms were integrated into the project implementation process to ensure that interventions remained need-based, inclusive, locally relevant, and sustainable.

Feedback was regularly collected from key stakeholders including community members, farmers, women Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Village Watershed Committees (VWCs), user groups, local governance institutions, technical experts, government departments, donors, and field staff. The organization used this feedback to improve implementation strategies, strengthen community participation, address operational gaps, and enhance the overall effectiveness and sustainability of project outcomes.

### **Key Stakeholders Consulted**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Stakeholder Group</b>	<b>Nature of Engagement</b>
1	Farmers and Beneficiary Households	Village meetings, household interactions, PRA exercises
2	Women SHGs	Regular consultations, livelihood planning, feedback sessions
3	Village Watershed Committees (VWCs)	Planning, implementation review, monitoring discussions
4	User Groups and Farmer Groups	Resource management and maintenance consultations
5	Gram Panchayats and Local Institutions	Coordination meetings and development planning
6	Government Departments	Technical guidance, convergence planning, review meetings
7	Donors and CSR Partners	Reporting, progress reviews, and strategic consultations
8	Project Staff and Field Teams	Internal review meetings and implementation feedback

## Mechanisms Used to Collect Stakeholder Feedback

The organization adopted multiple participatory tools and engagement mechanisms during the reporting period:

- Village-level meetings and Gram Sabha consultations
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with women, farmers, and youth
- Household surveys and field visits
- Monthly review meetings with community institutions
- Social audits and participatory monitoring mechanisms
- Feedback from training programs and capacity-building sessions
- Grievance redressal and issue-resolution discussions
- Monitoring visits by technical experts and donors

## Key Feedback Received During the Reporting Period

Sr. No.	Feedback Area	Key Inputs from Stakeholders
1	Water Security	Need for additional water conservation and recharge structures
2	Agriculture	Demand for climate-resilient farming practices and crop diversification
3	Livelihoods	Increased focus on income-generation and skill development activities
4	Women Empowerment	Greater involvement of women in planning and decision-making
5	Capacity Building	Need for more technical training and exposure visits
6	Sustainability	Stronger maintenance systems for watershed assets
7	Community Participation	Increased transparency and participatory monitoring mechanisms
8	Climate Risks	Need for drought preparedness and water-use planning

## Actions Taken Based on Stakeholder Feedback

The organization incorporated stakeholder suggestions into project planning and implementation during the reporting period.

## **Major Actions Undertaken**

### **1. Strengthening Water Conservation Efforts**

- Expanded watershed treatment and groundwater recharge activities
- Prioritized water-stressed locations for intervention
- Promoted water budgeting and efficient water-use practices

### **2. Improved Livelihood and Agriculture Support**

- Increased focus on climate-resilient agriculture and crop diversification
- Enhanced farmer training and technical support programs
- Promoted allied livelihood and income-generation activities

### **3. Increased Women Participation**

- Strengthened SHG engagement in project planning and monitoring
- Promoted women leadership in community institutions
- Conducted additional livelihood and financial literacy training for women groups

### **4. Strengthened Sustainability Mechanisms**

- Formation of maintenance committees for watershed assets
- Increased community contribution and ownership systems
- Strengthened participatory monitoring and accountability processes

### **5. Enhanced Capacity Building and Awareness**

- Organized additional training sessions, exposure visits, and awareness campaigns
- Improved technical support for sustainable agriculture and natural resource management

## **Impact of Stakeholder Feedback on Project Implementation**

The integration of stakeholder feedback during the reporting period resulted in:

- Improved community ownership and participation
- Better alignment of interventions with local needs and priorities
- Increased effectiveness and sustainability of watershed and livelihood activities
- Greater inclusion of women, vulnerable households, and marginalized groups
- Improved transparency, accountability, and trust within communities
- Strengthened climate resilience and resource management planning



## Material Changes Based on Feedback During the Reporting Period

Based on stakeholder consultations and field-level learning, the organization made several strategic improvements in the implementation approach during the reporting period:

Area of Improvement	Changes Introduced
Climate Adaptation	Increased emphasis on drought resilience and climate-smart agriculture
Water Governance	Strengthened community-led water budgeting and management
Livelihood Diversification	Expanded livelihood support and income-generation interventions
Women Empowerment	Greater representation of women in decision-making processes
Monitoring Systems	Improved participatory monitoring and community feedback systems
Sustainability Planning	Enhanced asset maintenance and institutional strengthening mechanisms

Stakeholder feedback played a critical role in improving the quality, relevance, inclusiveness, and sustainability of project interventions during the reporting period. The organization continues to prioritize participatory governance, transparency, and community ownership to ensure that development initiatives remain responsive to local needs and contribute to long-term environmental and socio-economic resilience.

### **f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?**

During the last reporting period, the organization identified several environmental, climatic, socio-economic, and operational risks that could affect the achievement and long-term sustainability of the desired project outcomes. Since the interventions are implemented in drought-prone and climate-vulnerable rural areas, external factors such as irregular rainfall, groundwater stress, rising agricultural costs, and livelihood instability continue to pose challenges to sustainable development efforts.

The organization has adopted a proactive and adaptive risk management approach by strengthening community participation, climate resilience measures, institutional systems, and sustainable resource management practices to minimize these risks and ensure continuity of project outcomes.

### **Major Risks Identified and Mitigation Measures**

Sr. No.	Key Risk Identified	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes	Mitigation Measures Undertaken
1	Climate Variability and Erratic Rainfall	Reduced water availability, crop losses, and lower agricultural productivity	Promotion of climate-resilient agriculture, watershed development, water harvesting, and drought adaptation planning
2	Groundwater Depletion and Water Stress	Reduced irrigation availability and long-term water insecurity	Groundwater recharge structures, water budgeting, efficient irrigation practices, and community-led water management

3	Rising Agricultural Input Costs	Reduced profitability and economic stress on farmers	Promotion of low-input sustainable agriculture, crop diversification, and livelihood diversification
4	Seasonal Migration and Labor Shortages	Reduced community participation and disruption in agricultural activities	Strengthening local livelihood opportunities and SHG-based income generation
5	Weak Maintenance of Community Assets	Risk of deterioration of watershed structures and reduced sustainability	Formation of maintenance committees, community ownership mechanisms, and regular monitoring systems
6	Limited Adoption of Improved Practices	Slower behavioral change and reduced impact realization	Capacity building, demonstration activities, farmer training, and continuous technical support
7	Social and Institutional Challenges	Unequal participation and weak community coordination	Participatory planning, inclusion of vulnerable groups, and strengthening of community institutions
8	Funding and Resource Constraints	Delays in implementation and scaling of interventions	Convergence with government schemes, donor coordination, and phased implementation planning
9	Market Fluctuations and Income Instability	Reduced livelihood security for farming households	Promotion of diversified livelihoods, value addition, and local market linkages
10	Climate-Induced Environmental Degradation	Soil erosion, land degradation, and reduced ecological sustainability	Soil conservation, afforestation, watershed treatment, and sustainable natural resource management

## Biggest Risks Observed During the Reporting Period

### 1. Climate Variability and Drought Conditions

The most significant risk during the reporting period was increasing climate variability, including delayed monsoon, irregular rainfall distribution, prolonged dry spells, and drought-like conditions. These factors directly affected agriculture, groundwater recharge, and livelihood security in the intervention villages.

#### Mitigation Measures:

- Expansion of watershed and water conservation interventions
- Promotion of drought-resilient crops and climate-smart farming practices
- Awareness generation on water-use efficiency and climate adaptation
- Strengthening of community-based water management systems

### 2. Groundwater Stress and Water Scarcity

Increasing pressure on groundwater resources posed a risk to irrigation sustainability and long-term agricultural productivity.

## **Mitigation Measures:**

- Construction and restoration of recharge structures and water harvesting systems
- Promotion of water budgeting and efficient irrigation techniques
- Community awareness regarding sustainable groundwater utilization

## **3. Livelihood and Economic Vulnerability**

Rising agricultural input costs, unstable market conditions, and limited non-farm employment opportunities increased economic vulnerability among rural households.

## **Mitigation Measures:**

- Promotion of livelihood diversification and allied income-generation activities
- Strengthening of SHGs and community enterprises
- Capacity building on sustainable and low-cost agricultural practices

## **Institutional and Operational Risk Mitigation**

The organization strengthened institutional systems and participatory governance mechanisms to improve implementation efficiency and sustainability.

## **Key Institutional Measures:**

- Strengthening of SHGs, Village Watershed Committees (VWCs), and farmer groups
- Participatory monitoring and social audit systems
- Regular review meetings and community consultations
- Improved documentation and impact-tracking mechanisms
- Enhanced coordination with government departments and technical agencies

## **Risk Mitigation Through Sustainability Planning**

To reduce long-term risks and ensure continuity of outcomes, the organization adopted the following sustainability-focused strategies:

- Community ownership of project assets and interventions
- Capacity building of local institutions for post-project management
- Climate-resilient and resource-efficient agricultural practices
- Diversification of livelihood opportunities
- Strengthening of local governance and accountability systems
- Convergence with government schemes and development programs

The organization recognizes that climate change, water stress, livelihood instability, and socio-economic vulnerability remain key challenges to achieving sustainable rural development outcomes. However, through adaptive planning, participatory implementation, institutional strengthening, and climate-resilient strategies, the organization has actively mitigated these risks and improved the resilience of target communities.

The overall risk management approach focuses on sustainability, local ownership, environmental conservation, and inclusive development to ensure long-term positive impact and continuity of project outcomes.

## **Impact Indicators**

### **i) Timeline Specific Output Indicators from Inception to End of Project**

These indicators measure physical progress, implementation efficiency, community mobilization, infrastructure development, and programme outreach during different phases of the project lifecycle.

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Project Timeline / Phase</b>	<b>Timeline-Specific Output Indicators</b>
1	Project Inception Phase (0–6 Months)	Baseline survey completed, PRA conducted, village resource mapping completed, beneficiary identification finalized, watershed and village development plans prepared
2	Community Mobilization Phase	Formation of SHGs, Village Watershed Committees (VWCs), User Groups, farmer collectives, and community participation meetings conducted
3	Capacity Building Phase	Number of training programs conducted, farmers trained, women SHGs strengthened, awareness sessions organized
4	Infrastructure Development Phase	Construction of farm ponds, check dams, recharge structures, bunding, plantation activities, and watershed treatment works completed
5	Agriculture and Livelihood Phase	Adoption of climate-resilient agriculture, crop diversification activities initiated, livelihood support interventions implemented
6	Monitoring and Review Phase	Regular field monitoring visits conducted, progress reports prepared, social audits and review meetings completed
7	Sustainability and Exit Phase	Maintenance committees formed, community asset management systems established, sustainability plans prepared, convergence with government schemes facilitated

## ii) Intermediate Outcome Indicators

*(Usually measured from mid-term to end-term of the project)*

These indicators assess the early and mid-level changes resulting from project interventions and measure improvements in environmental conditions, agricultural systems, livelihoods, and community participation.

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Intermediate Outcome Area</b>	<b>Intermediate Outcome Indicators</b>
1	Water Security	Improvement in groundwater recharge, increased water storage capacity, increased water availability duration
2	Agriculture	Increase in irrigated area, improved crop productivity, adoption of sustainable farming practices
3	Livelihoods	Increase in household income, livelihood diversification, reduction in seasonal migration
4	Natural Resource Management	Reduction in soil erosion, improvement in soil moisture retention, increase in treated land area
5	Community Participation	Increased participation in community institutions, active functioning of SHGs and VWCs
6	Women Empowerment	Increased participation of women in decision-making and livelihood activities
7	Capacity Building	Improved technical knowledge, adoption of improved agricultural and water management practices
8	Climate Resilience	Increased awareness and adoption of climate adaptation and drought mitigation practices

## iii) Overall Outcome Indicators

*(Measured toward end-term and post-project period depending on project gestation period)*

These indicators measure the long-term impact, sustainability, and transformational changes achieved through project interventions after completion or during the final phase of the programme.

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Overall Outcome Area</b>	<b>Overall Outcome Indicators</b>
1	Environmental Sustainability	Long-term groundwater restoration, improved ecological balance, sustainable natural resource management
2	Water Security	Sustainable year-round water availability for irrigation and domestic use
3	Agricultural Sustainability	Increased and stable agricultural productivity, resilient farming systems
4	Economic Development	Improved household income levels, reduced poverty and livelihood vulnerability
5	Social Development	Reduced migration, improved quality of life, enhanced inclusion of vulnerable groups
6	Women Empowerment	Strong women-led SHGs, increased economic and leadership participation

7	Institutional Sustainability	Functional and self-sustaining community institutions and maintenance systems
8	Climate Resilience	Reduced vulnerability to drought and climate-related shocks
9	Community Ownership	Long-term management and maintenance of watershed and community assets by local institutions
10	Sustainable Rural Development	Improved resilience, environmental restoration, and sustainable socio-economic growth in project villages

The organization regularly reviews and analyzes these indicators through monthly monitoring, quarterly progress reviews, annual evaluations, field assessments, stakeholder consultations, and impact studies. This comprehensive indicator framework helps ensure effective implementation, accountability, adaptive planning, evidence-based decision-making, and long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

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