



SREE JNANODAYA GRAMEENA VIDYA SAMSTHE

ANNUAL REPORT 2023 – 2024

**Dedicated to
Participatory Actions and
Partnerships for
Community Development**

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JNANODAYA GRAMEENA VIDYA TRUST

Vision

Social, Economic and Environmental fairness for all

Mission

The organization seeks to achieve its vision through the following:

- Support stakeholders through participatory actions that promote social well-being and social transformation
- Enable communities to envision their needs and facilitate capacities, skills and action for change
- Enhance convergence for sustainable interventions to conserve, protect, and manage natural resources
- Kindle, pilot and share new concepts and approaches through meaningful partnerships that bring out innovative ways of achieving sustainable development

Approach

The organization uses a multi-pronged approach to work on the mission and enable realization of the vision:



REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

1. Empower Women Financially Through Livelihood Programme Supported by Target Corporation

Introduction

In the reporting year 2023-24, Jnanodaya Grameena Vidya Samsthe made significant strides in enhancing women's empowerment and promoting sustainable livelihoods in rural Karnataka. Supported by Target/CAF, the Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Program was rolled out in five Gram Panchayats (GPs), i.e. Anur, Y.Hunassenahalli, Devaramaruluru, Kundalpurki, and Y.Hunassenahalli Gram Panchayaths of Siddlaghatta Block in Chickballapur district, targeting the most vulnerable women and families. The program aimed at revitalizing local economies and building community resilience in the current context, while equipping women with skills, knowledge, financial resources and support systems to lead dignified and economically stable lives.

Program Objectives

The initiative was strategically designed to achieve the following outcomes:

- Promote income-generating opportunities among women from poor households.
- Build the capacities of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and women leaders in governance, bookkeeping, and leadership.
- Enable SHGs to participate in local markets and access government schemes.
- Strengthen SHG federations (Gram Panchayat Level Federations – GPLFs) to amplify collective action and ensure inclusion.

Key Activities and Outputs

The program implementation was structured around community engagement, institutional development, and direct support. Some of the highlights include:

Sl. No.	Activity	Output/Outcome
1	Coordination with Zilla Panchayat and Karnataka State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (KSRLPS)	Agreement signed to work with 2 GPLFs
2	Identification and onboarding of GPLFs	MoUs executed between Jnanodaya and the GPLFs
3	Visioning exercises across SHGs and federations	800 women participated; vision document created

Sl. No.	Activity	Output/Outcome
4	Business Development and Annual Action Plan	5-year Business Development Plan completed
5	Working capital support	₹1 lakh each to 2 GPLFs; livelihood support to 50 SHG members
6	Health camps	300 individuals received check-ups and medicines
7	Education support	150 children assessed; 30 participated in debates
8	Capacity building	150 SHG members trained in bookkeeping, group governance, and leadership

These activities were designed not merely as one-time interventions but as part of a long-term strategy to strengthen local institutions and enable self-reliance among women and communities.

Impact Highlights

1. Economic Empowerment

Through a well-targeted livelihood support initiative, 68 families received critical inputs such as livestock, seeds, and small business tools. This contributed to a 15–18% rise in family income for 50 households, offering them a pathway out of chronic poverty.

2. Organizational Strengthening of SHGs

Of the 46 SHGs supported, 23 achieved A-grade certifications due to improvements in their internal systems and member participation. Training in bookkeeping and leadership significantly improved their operational efficiency and self-governance.

3. Women's Participation in Local Governance

The program catalysed women's increased engagement in Gram Sabhas and other civic spaces. Many SHG members are now more aware of their entitlements and have begun actively advocating for their rights within local governance structures.

4. Asset Creation

By helping women acquire productive assets such as goats, cows, sewing machines, and farm inputs, the project has fostered long-term income-generation capacity and resilience.

Organizational Impact

This project has had a transformational effect on Jnanodaya as an organization:

- **Enhanced Programmatic Capacity:** The project strengthened our ability to deliver complex, multi-sectoral programs that involve health, education, livelihoods, and governance.
- **Improved Credibility:** Transparent implementation and effective outreach significantly increased our reputation among local government agencies, communities, and partners.
- **Field-Level Presence:** Stronger grassroots engagement has positioned Jnanodaya as a trusted facilitator in the region, enabling sustained follow-up even after the project cycle ends.

Learning and Reflections

The project provided key insights and learning that will shape future programming:

- **Financial Literacy is Key:** Workshops in financial planning and bookkeeping have instilled a strong sense of ownership and discipline among SHG members.
- **Social Awareness is Empowering:** Legal literacy sessions on rights and entitlements have led to decreased incidents of domestic abuse and improved reporting and redressal.
- **Integrated Approach Works Best:** Combining economic support with health and education interventions led to synergistic impacts, improving the overall well-being of the families involved.
- **Local Leadership Ensures Sustainability:** Building the capacities of local federations ensures that the progress made continues beyond the project period.

The Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Program has been a testament to the strength of rural women and the importance of investing in their potential. With Target/CAF's support, Jnanodaya has not only improved economic conditions but has fostered dignity, agency, and community leadership among hundreds of women across five Gram Panchayats.

As we look forward, our focus will remain on deepening these impacts, strengthening institutional structures, and expanding the program to reach more women in need. We sincerely thank our partners, especially Target/CAF, and the community members who have been instrumental in this journey of transformation.



Buffaloe support for livelihoods



Training on Women's Leadership



Vision exercise for SHGs Federation



Follow-up on the progress of livelihoods support

2. Strengthening Gram Panchayath Functioning Through GPOD Framework

Sree Jnanodaya Grameena Vidya Samsthe, with the support of the Azim Premji Foundation, has been implementing a pioneering initiative to strengthen grassroots democracy and enhance governance capacities in 14 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Bangarpet taluk, Karnataka. Anchored in the Gram Panchayat Organizational Development (GPOD) Framework, the project aims to enable GPs to function more effectively by enhancing institutional capacities, community participation, and the delivery of public services.

Project Objectives

- Build the capacities of elected representatives, GP staff, and community members to understand and fulfil their roles and responsibilities.
- Promote transparency, accountability, and participatory planning processes in GPs.
- Integrate community aspirations and sectoral priorities into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP).
- Strengthen inclusive leadership and decentralized governance by mobilizing youth, women, farmers, and marginalized communities.

Key Activities and Progress in 2023–24

1. Government Collaboration and Institutional Legitimacy

Jnanodaya initiated a series of strategic meetings with elected representatives and officials at the district and taluk levels. These included eight meetings with Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat members, as well as discussions with one RDPR member. Follow-up consultations with the Director of Gram Panchayats at RDPR in Bangalore and three visits to the Zilla Panchayat culminated in an official letter permitting Jnanodaya to work in 14 Gram Panchayats over three years. Further engagement with the Executive Officer of Bangarpet Taluk Panchayat led to the issuance of a Government Order formalizing this collaboration.



2. Community Engagement and Awareness Building

Awareness and outreach efforts included the completion of 36 wall writings across four Gram Panchayats, which highlighted the importance of local governance and citizen participation. Additionally, Jnanodaya facilitated 48 focused group discussions (FGDs) involving women, youth, children, and farmers. These discussions provided valuable insights into community expectations and experiences with governance.

3. Data-Driven Baseline and Profiling

Baseline surveys were conducted to gather information on essential services and infrastructure such as drinking water, health, education, commons, and revenue collection across the four Gram Panchayats. This data helped inform the visioning and planning processes. Simultaneously, demographic profiles were compiled, capturing household-level information, population statistics, literacy rates, and the staff composition of each Gram Panchayat.

4. Vision and Mission Development



Using the inputs gathered from FGDs, a two-day workshop was organized to develop vision and mission statements for the four Gram Panchayats. A total of 114 elected representatives and staff members participated in this exercise. The resulting draft vision and mission documents were finalized and displayed publicly in all four Panchayats, offering a collective strategic direction for governance and development.

5. Organizational and Process Mapping

Organizational mapping exercises were conducted to evaluate key aspects such as governance structures, meeting protocols, fund flow, record maintenance, and transparency mechanisms in the four GPs. Additionally, process mapping workshops analyzed existing procedures for service delivery in areas such as drinking water, health, education, and commons management. These were complemented by visioning exercises that mapped out the desired future processes, with active participation from 106 GP members and staff.

6. Structuring and Role-Based Leadership

A SWOT analysis of each GP's current structure was undertaken, which led to the conceptualization of a portfolio-based system for managing key functions. As a result, 21 portfolio heads were selected across the four Gram Panchayats. The selection process was guided by criteria developed and ratified in GP general meetings. Plans were made to enhance their capacities through a joint exposure visit to the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA). Public displays of selected portfolio heads and digital dissemination via WhatsApp groups were also planned to ensure community awareness and transparency.

7. Planning and Integration with GPDP

Jnanodaya supported the Gram Panchayats in preparing sector-wise perspective plans using participatory tools such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Ward Sabha discussions, and Gram Sabha consultations. These perspective plans are currently being integrated into the



official Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) and are in the process of being uploaded to the national planning portal, Plan Plus.

8. Capacity Building and Community Mobilization

A series of mass training programs and workshops were conducted for more than 240 community members, including youth, farmers, SHG members, and women, to enhance awareness of governance systems, citizen responsibilities, and rights. In addition, 90 Grama Rathans were identified and trained to function as community resource persons. These volunteers are actively supporting GP-level planning, awareness-building campaigns, and facilitating access to entitlements. Action plans were also prepared for effective conduct of Ward and Gram Sabha discussions.

Cumulative Achievements and Impact (as of March 2024)

Activities	Outcomes
MoUs signed with 14 GPs	Institutionalized partnership and enhanced GP ownership
Community mobilization and FGDs	12–15% increase in attendance at public meetings
GP profiling and grading	Better planning and leveraging of 5% more funds
42 grievances addressed	Strengthened accountability and citizen trust
Capacity-building for elected members	Improved functional efficiency and confidence among GP members
Data collected for 12,291 citizens	Facilitated services and entitlements for 5,950 eligible beneficiaries
Visioning, process mapping, and plan integration	Improved GPDPs with sectoral focus and citizen needs
315 Grama Rathans identified and trained	Strengthened participatory governance and outreach
Campaigns on rights and entitlements	Deepened awareness on roles, responsibilities, and government schemes

Key Outcomes

- **Improved Governance Efficiency:** Training and process mapping have enhanced the functioning of standing committees and institutional processes within GPs.
- **Increased Community Participation:** The project has energized local governance, resulting in higher attendance and active participation in Gram and Ward Sabhas.
- **Access to Services:** By facilitating data collection and enabling convergence with departments, 5,950 citizens gained access to welfare schemes such as pensions and entitlements.
- **Responsive Governance:** Effective grievance redressal mechanisms led to the resolution of 42 public complaints—demonstrating a shift toward citizen-centric governance.
- **Strategic Planning Capacity:** Vision and mission statements, integrated perspective plans, and annual action plans have helped GPs move from ad-hoc to planned development.
- **Emerging Community Leadership:** Through the identification of Grama Rathans and portfolio heads, the project has nurtured a new cadre of local leaders and change agents.



The GPOD project, supported by the Azim Premji Foundation, marks a transformative shift in how Gram Panchayats operate—moving towards structured, inclusive, and participatory local governance. By embedding systems thinking, leadership development, and community engagement into rural governance, the project has not only improved service delivery but also set a replicable model for decentralized development. Jnanodaya remains committed to deepening this work and scaling its impact across more GPs in the coming years. The followings were the **Grades** of 14 Gram Panchayats in different **Parameters** like Identity and Purpose, Service Delivery, Functionaries, Source of Funds, Gram Panchayat Administration, Office Infrastructure and Facilities, Transparency and Accountability, and GP Coordination with Grama Sabha that we carried out in the midterm self-evaluation:

SI No	Name of the Gram Panchayat	All Totals (Parameters-Identity and Purpose, Service Delivery, Functionaries, Source of Funds, Gram Panchayat Administration, Office Infrastructure and Facilities, Transparency and Accountability AND GP Coordination with Grama Sabha)			Percentage		Grades	
		Total Score	2020-21 Score	2022-23 Score	2020-21 %	2022-23 %	2020-21 Grade	2022-23 Grade
1	Hunukunda	129	91	98	71	76	Good	Good
2	Chickankandahalli	129	95	113	74	88	Good	Good
3	Mavahalli	129	81	99	63	77	Poor	Good
4	Chinnakote	129	91	101	71	78	Good	Good
5	Sulikunte	129	84	93	65	72	Poor	Good
6	Hulibele	129	82	93	64	72	Poor	Good
7	Magondi	129	93	102	72	79	Good	Good
8	Doddvalagamadi	129	75	90	58	70	poor	Good
9	Kesaranahalli	129	81	84	63	65	Poor	Poor
10	Kethaganahalli	129	81	97	63	75	Poor	Good
11	Yelesandra	129	105	112	81	87	Good	Good
12	A.Jyothnahalli	129	80	94	62	73	Poor	Good
13	Balamande	129	104	110	81	85	Good	Good
14	Gullahalli	129	104	113	81	88	Good	Good
		Grades						
		Excellent	>90%					
		Good	70-89%					
		Poor	<69%					

3. Enhancing Gram Panchayat Capabilities for Improved Service Delivery and Community Participation

The objective of the project is to mentor 06 Gram Panchayats (GPs) through a structured facilitation process aimed at improving local governance, strengthening service delivery mechanisms, and deepening community participation, especially of women, youth, and vulnerable groups.

Key Progress and Activities

1. Capacity Building and Orientation

An intensive training program was organized in Bengaluru for members of Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Teams. Participants included elected representatives (Adhykashas, Ward Members), PDOs, representatives from Social Justice Committees, SHGs, ASHAs, Anganwadi workers, youth clubs, and members of other community institutions.

Sessions by expert resource persons focused on the Panchayat Raj Act, participatory governance, service delivery, and the role of local institutions. A hands-on orientation on the use and importance of participatory tools, creating platforms such as Multiple Actor Platforms (MAPs) and ward-level members meeting with his/her constituency for planning, implementation, monitoring and redressal of issues/concerns of the citizens was also conducted.

2. Field Facilitation and Community Engagement

Facilitators supported GPs in organizing village-level interactions to bridge the gap between citizens and governance systems:

- Door-to-door family visits encouraged Gram Sabha participation.
- Discussions were held with women, youth, farmers, and other vulnerable groups to capture dreams, aspirations and priorities.
- Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha attendance improved notably, with women and marginalized communities reporting increased comfort in voicing their concerns.
- Meetings between ward citizens and their elected representatives were facilitated to build trust and accountability.



3. Gram Rathans and MAPs as Change Agents

The project operationalized 61 Multiple Actor Platforms (MAPs) across 6 GPs, mobilizing 610 members to act as a pressure group on key issues such as health, education, drinking water, and public sanitation. Simultaneously, 60 Gram Rathans acted as catalysts for grassroots mobilization and strengthened linkages between citizens and the Panchayat system.

4. Institutional Strengthening and Portfolio-Based Planning

Despite limitations in uploading GPDPs on e-Swaraj, the Jnanodaya team supported GPs in preparing thematic Perspective Plans for:

- Health and Nutrition
- Education
- Drinking Water
- Common Property Resource Protection
- Revenue Mobilization

Portfolio Heads in these sectors were trained to implement these plans. Over 35% of planned activities in health, education, and water were executed effectively.

Exposure Visits and Deepening Empathy

One of the project's highlights was a cross-learning exposure visit to Mysore and Mandya districts.

Forty participants, including women leaders, expressed that the experience gave them a sense of dignity, freedom, and solidarity. The visit opened up new ways of seeing their role in governance and development, especially for women who rarely move beyond their villages.



5. Key Infrastructure and Services Monitored

Ward members and community volunteers actively monitored small infrastructure works, including Drainage improvements and Drinking water systems. These efforts showcased how community supervision can ensure transparency and quality in service delivery.

Project Achievements in Relation to Performance Indicators

During the reporting period, the project made substantial progress across several key performance indicators, reflecting both quantitative targets and qualitative improvements in Gram Panchayat functioning, community engagement, and inclusive service delivery. The following is a synthesis of achievements aligned with the set indicators:

1. Community Aspirations and Participation

A total of 403 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted across six Gram Panchayats (Mahgundi, Chinnakote, Hunakunda, Balamande, A. Jyothnahalli, and Yelsandra), slightly exceeding the target of 400. These FGDs involved women, farmers, children, and youth to map community aspirations. The findings were documented and shared with GP members, helping them understand local needs and plan accordingly.

2. Strengthening Community Relationships

Although the target was to conduct 288 meetings to build village-level relationships, 139 were successfully held, engaging 4,972 participants across all GPs. The sessions created space for dialogue, trust-building, and local ownership of development processes.

3. Evaluating Service Delivery

Six surveys were conducted across six GPs to assess the effectiveness of service delivery, achieving half the targeted number. These surveys provided baseline data to identify service gaps and areas for GP improvement.

4. Inclusion in Governance

There was a 16% increase in the participation of vulnerable groups and women in Gram and Ward Sabhas compared to previous years, indicating notable progress toward inclusive governance.

5. Enhanced Awareness Among Elected Representatives

Out of 91 GP members across the six locations, 30 members demonstrated enhanced awareness regarding the Panchayat Raj (PR) Act, leadership roles, and community participation.

Training and Orientation

Six orientation programs were conducted for 57 participants, including elected GP members and community-based organizations (CBOs), meeting the planned target. These sessions focused on democratic values and local self-governance principles.

6. Joint Training for Stakeholders

All six planned joint training programs were completed successfully, with 256 participants including villagers, Gram Rathans, and GP members. These sessions helped create a shared understanding and fostered collaboration between community institutions.

7. Establishment of Pressure Groups (MAPs)

A major achievement was the establishment of 61 Multiple Actor Platforms (MAPs) across the six GPs, surpassing the target of 30. These platforms now consist of over 610 active members and have begun functioning as local pressure groups to address issues and hold GPs accountable.

8. Community-Informed Planning

While the development and formal upload of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) could not be achieved as planned, the project team supported GPs in preparing perspective plans focusing on water, health, education, revenue, and common property management.

9. Training of MAP and GP Office Bearers

Six training sessions were successfully conducted with 48 participants drawn from MAPs and GP office bearers. These helped build operational skills and enhanced governance literacy.

10. Digitization and e-Governance

Despite initial intentions, no GPDPs were uploaded to the e-Swaraj portal due to logistical or capacity constraints. This remains an area for further support.

11. Implementation of Annual Plans

Out of 30 Portfolio Heads, those leading Health, Education, and Drinking Water portfolios implemented over 30% of their planned activities, while the portfolios for Common Property and Revenue achieved around 20%. In total, 35 portfolio-led activities were completed, exceeding the annual target.

12. Leadership and Convergence Trainings

Ten training programs were conducted across all six GPs, reaching 80 GP members. These focused on leadership development, policy understanding, and strategies for convergence with government schemes.

13. Learning Exposure Visits

A well-received exposure visits to Mysore and Mandya was organized with 40 participants, including elected representatives, MAP members, Gram Rathans, and the project staff. The experience fostered learning, motivation, and solidarity—particularly among women participants—who expressed that the exposure opened up new aspirations and confidence.

14. Online Engagements and Assessments

No online quizzes were conducted for GP members as planned. This gap highlights the need for increased digital engagement capacity within the GPs.

15. Joint Workshops with Government Officials

Only 2 out of 6 planned joint workshops were conducted, primarily involving visits by Health and Education Portfolio Heads to line departments along with the project team.

16. Resource Mobilization

The project exceeded expectations by leveraging 7% additional resources from line departments, individuals, and public representatives against a 5% target. This reflects growing confidence and initiative at the GP level.

17. Scheme Access Baselines

Baseline surveys for schemes related to water, education, health, CPRs, and revenue were completed in five GPs. These assessments helped identify gaps in scheme access and informed local action plans.

18. Citizens' Participation in Gram Sabhas

The project aimed to increase citizen participation in Gram Sabhas by 35%. While full achievement is pending, a gradual increase in participation has been observed in both ward and village-level meetings, with 11% improvement recorded.

19. Linking Families to Welfare Schemes

Of 811 eligible families identified across the six GPs, 600 were successfully linked to key schemes such as MGNREGA job cards, health cards, and pension schemes, showing considerable success in scheme facilitation.

The project has significantly contributed to building grassroots democracy by fostering community participation, improving governance capacities, and enabling access to welfare services. Despite some shortfalls in digital processes and formal documentation (such as GPDP upload), the qualitative outcomes—especially the rise of MAPs, increased women's participation, and stronger GP-community interfaces—highlight the depth of transformation underway in these Gram Panchayats.

Impact

- **Governance Impact:** GPs demonstrated improved transparency and responsiveness in local service delivery. A visible increase in discussions and planning with citizen involvement was noted.
- **Participation:** Attendance of women and marginalized groups in Gram Sabhas improved. More than 600 families were connected to key welfare schemes like job cards, pensions, and health cards.
- **Accountability:** Ward members monitored infrastructure works, ensuring accountability.
- **Capacity Building:** Over 400 stakeholders—including GP members, youth, and CBOs—benefited from systematic trainings.
- **Community Mobilization:** Multiple Actor Platforms acted as collective voices, demanding rights, services, and improved planning.
- **Learning and Exposure:** Deepened civic understanding and social empathy through peer learning and exposure visits.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- GPDP preparation and uploading on e-Swaraj needs further support and technical facilitation.
- The need for sustained handholding for MAPs to evolve into active citizen forums was felt.
- Variability in GP engagement influenced the depth of project outcomes across geographies.

The project has meaningfully contributed to making local governance participatory, inclusive, and accountable. Through a combination of training, community engagement, exposure, and joint planning, Gram Panchayats are on a steady path toward becoming responsive institutions that truly represent and serve the people. The support of the Azim Premji Foundation has been instrumental in laying the foundation for a transformative, community-led development process.

4. Process Monitoring Agency (PMA) for Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development (REWARD)

Sree Jnanodaya Grameena Vidya Samsthe (SJGVS) has played a critical role as a Process Monitoring Agency (PMA) in the ambitious REWARD project being implemented by the Watershed Development Department, Government of Karnataka. The initiative, supported by TERI, seeks to promote sustainable land and water management practices to strengthen agricultural resilience through rejuvenated watershed systems.

Jnanodaya was subcontracted by TERI to support real-time process monitoring, data collection, facilitation, reporting, and coordination across the vast geographical expanse of the REWARD project. Our role focused on ensuring accountability, enhancing field-level effectiveness, and enabling learning through systematic process documentation.

The Watershed Area comprises of approximately 19 lakh hectares across selected watersheds in 21 districts across Karnataka: Bidar, Chamarajnagar, Chikkamagalur, Davanagere, Gadag, Kalaburagi, Koppal, Raichur, Tumkur, Vijayapura, Yadgir, Bagalkote, Belagavi, Chikkaballapura, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Haveri, Hassan, Kolar, Shivamogga, and Bellary.



Key Activities and Progress

1. Deployment and Coordination of Field Staff

Jnanodaya successfully deputed 10 trained field staff across the designated districts. Despite the absence of field infrastructure, these professionals operated effectively from the field and maintained constant engagement with WDD and TERI.

2. Planning and Reporting Mechanisms

Monthly watershed visit plans were developed and monitored. Staff consistently submitted detailed field reports, which included geo-tagged photos and documentation aligned with project requirements.

3. Process Monitoring and MIS Validation

Continuous verification of physical and financial progress was undertaken using the project's PERT chart. Staff engaged in field-level MIS checking and participatory community monitoring, contributing to data credibility and timely feedback loops.

4. Beneficiary and Stakeholder Engagement

Regular meetings were held with beneficiaries and stakeholders across the project districts. Monthly data collection and feedback gathering enhanced the inclusion of ground-level voices in implementation monitoring.



5. Baseline and Thematic Data Collection

Jnanodaya facilitated extensive baseline data collection, and supported thematic study documentation as per the timeline laid out by WDD.

6. Capacity Building and Institutional Engagement

The field team actively participated in all training programs, review meetings, and workshops organized by TERI/WDD, ensuring continuous capacity enhancement.

7. Knowledge Products and Communication Support

Several good practices, implementation learnings, and case studies were documented and shared with the stakeholders. The team also supported video documentation and field-based communication initiatives.

8. Workshops and Review Coordination

Jnanodaya facilitated field visits and coordinated stakeholder interactions for TERI and WDD officials. A key contribution included organizing the annual State-level stakeholder workshop, which brought together key actors from across the 21 districts.

Impact and Outcomes

- Improved Real-Time Monitoring: Enabled prompt identification of implementation gaps and helped fine-tune project activities in a timely and evidence-based manner.
- Enhanced Field-Level Responsiveness: Regular interactions with community members ensured greater accountability and ownership, contributing to participatory development in watershed areas.
- Data-Driven Decision-Making: Rich baseline and monitoring data facilitated stronger planning, improved documentation, and informed policy dialogues at the state level.
- Capacity Strengthening: The engagement helped build local institutional capacity in process documentation, MIS verification, and qualitative research, enhancing long-term community-based resource management.

- Knowledge and Learning: Case studies, good practices, and stakeholder insights generated by SJGVS are contributing to the development of replicable models for watershed rejuvenation across the country.

Jnanodaya's engagement as PMA in the REWARD project, under the aegis of TERI and WDD, has not only ensured robust monitoring and field support but has also enhanced the scope for grassroots participation and learning in watershed development. The year 2023–24 marks a significant stride in our journey of enabling resilient agriculture and sustainable resource management through collaborative, evidence-led processes.



GRATITUDE TO OUR PARTNERS

