Mahashakti Foundation

Annual Report

2025-26

CONTENTS

3 **Governing Body**

6 **About Mahashakti**

8 **President's Message**

9 **From the MD's Desk**

PROJECTS

10 CSS FPO Programme - Formation & Promotion of 10,000 FPOs

14 Project Chirantan

18 ADIKALA - Vedanta Art & Culture Initiative

22 Shree Anna Abhiyan - (Bijepur Block)

24 Shree Anna Abhiyan - (Sohela Block)

26 Shree Anna Abhiyan - (Redhakhol Block)

30 ISRRRC - Improving Self Reliance and Resilience of Rural Communities

34 Project Shakti - SHG-Led Micro-Enterprise Development

38 VGCB CSR Programme - Arogya, Yuva, Siksha, Alamkrita, Udhaya

42 Art & Craft Cluster Development

46 Integrated Village Development Program

53 Project Samriddhi - Local Art Cluster

57 Dhokra Metal Craft Cluster

60 TDF Wadi - Comprehensive Tribal Development Programme

64 Strengthening Healthcare Infrastructure

67 Project Udyamee - Rural Business Incubation Model

69 Subhalaxmi Udyogini

72 Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) Programme

76 Project LCC - Dhan Sara Suchaka (Leaf Color Chart Initiative)

79 Project Adhikaar

85 Mobile Repairing Training Programme

86 Mega Plantation Drive

88 Project Sakhyam

92 **Our Partners**

93 **Audit Reports**

GOVERNING BODY

Mahashakti Foundation is guided by a diverse and accomplished Governing Board comprising leaders and professionals from the corporate, academic, social development, and public policy sectors. Their collective experience in rural management, finance, social development, policy, institution building, and sustainability brings depth and strategic perspective to the organization's work. The Board provides direction on governance, organizational growth, accountability, and long-term strategy, while ensuring that Mahashakti remains responsive to the evolving needs of communities. Their varied expertise and perspectives strengthen the Organization's ability to design, implement, and scale impactful development initiatives. With their continued guidance, Mahashakti Foundation is expanding its footprint across 5 states in India, working towards inclusive growth, resilient livelihoods, and greater opportunities for marginalized communities. Their commitment to grassroots development and responsible governance remains integral to Mahashakti's journey towards creating equitable, empowered, and sustainable communities.

Dr. Debasish Mohapatra

PRESIDENT

Dr. Debasish Mohapatra holds a PhD in Rural Management from KIIT Deemed to be University in Bhubaneswar. He also has a PGDRM from XIM Bhubaneswar and a B.Sc. in Agriculture from OUAT, Bhubaneswar. With over 30 years of work experience, he has collaborated with international agencies like The World Bank, UNDP, TechnoServe, Traidcraft, IPE Global, Oxfam GB, CARE, and MART. He is currently an Associate Professor at KIIT School of Rural Management as well as KIIT School of Innovation and Entrepreneurial Leadership with interests in sustainable development, agribusiness management, and entrepreneurship.

Ms. Itishree Kanungo

VICE PRESIDENT

Ms. Itishree Kanungo, has done her MBA-RM from XIMB; possesses over 20 years of experience in policy advocacy, action research, livelihood planning, microcredit management, and leading social campaigns. She began her career as a Research Consultant for Taru Leading Edge Private Limited and has since been associated with organizations such as UNDP, NISER, Voluntary Health Association of India, Climate Parliament. Currently, she is professionally engaged with Grant Thornton, where she contributes as a member of Climate Parliament, working closely with State Assembly and Parliament members to strengthen renewable energy policy and financing.

Ms. Rojaleen Bhuyan

SECRETARY

Ms. Rojaleen Bhuyan is a highly experienced Development Practitioner with over two decades of expertise in livelihood promotion and gender relations. She has demonstrated her proficiency in strengthening grassroots institutions such as Producer Groups, SHG Federations, and FPOs, and is an active member of the National Alliance of Women in Odisha (NAWO). With her extensive contributions to gender equality, inclusion, and mainstreaming in various projects, Ms. Bhuyan has collaborated with renowned NGOs, leveraging her skills to empower marginalized communities.

Mr. Jyoti Ranjan Mohapatra

JOINT SECRETARY

Mr. Mohapatra, an industry veteran and development sector enthusiast, has been at the forefront of shaping the re-organisation and institutional strengthening of Mahashakti as well as the entities that came into picture to address the industry demands and regulatory developments. Mr. Mohapatra has very closely witnessed the crests and troughs of the microfinance & development sector, hence beside handling the portfolio analysis and finance mobilisation parts, he constantly motivates the team to stay rejuvenated and give the best in order to take the organisation to greater heights. Mr. Mohapatra holds an M.Com degree and pursued ICWAI.

Mr. Bimal Kanta Panda

TREASURER

Mr. Panda holds a Master's degree in Social Work Sambalpur University. Throughout his more than 2 decades long work history he has designed numerous theme-based training modules for different non-profit organisations. Most part of his working tenure has been spent in the backward regions of the state and devoted his time towards the capacity building of NGO functionaries. While mixing his prior engagements and years long training expertise, he is leading the training department of Mahashakti and designs training modules as per the operational methodology and related regulatory requirements of the development sector.

Dr. Pradip Kumar Mohapatra

MEMBER

Dr. Mohapatra brings an extensive 33 years of experience in the development sector, holding various positions in managing programs across India. He has demonstrated his exceptional skills in effectively coordinating Civil Society Organizations, Government Agencies, corporate entities through CSR initiatives and International Institutions for the successful execution of development projects. Dr. Mohapatra's areas of specialization encompass Institutional Development, Income Generation, Enterprise Development, Livelihood Promotion, Program Management, Action Research, & Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.

Mr. Prakash Chandra Sahu

MEMBER

Mr. Sahu, one of the Co-founders, has tremendously contributed towards building a core team for the organisation in the last 2 decade or so. He has more than 3 decades of strong working history in the field of community mobilisation, livelihood promotion and microcredit operations. His long association with the development sector began way back in 1990 where he worked in the National Literacy Program in Kalahandi district. Currently he is devoting his time in consulting in the leadership development of community based institutions.

ABOUT MAHASHAKTI

Mahashakti Foundation (MSF) is a national-level organization and a registered Public Charitable Trust, established in 2004 with a vision to enable sustainable, community-led development. Emerging from the landmark "CASHE" initiative, a collaboration between CARE India and DFID (UK Government), MSF was envisioned as a grassroots institution that would carry forward and deepen livelihood interventions through a long-term, participatory approach.

Over the past two decades, Mahashakti Foundation has evolved into a dynamic development institution, committed to strengthening resilient livelihoods and improving the quality of life for marginalized communities. Its work spans across critical sectors, including livelihoods, health, education, renewable energy, and institutional development, ensuring a holistic and inclusive approach to rural transformation.

Guided by its four core thematic pillars - Environment, Empowerment, Education, and Health & Nutrition, MSF continues to incubate and scale innovative, locally adaptive models that address the complex challenges faced by underserved populations.

In 2025-26, Mahashakti Foundation significantly expanded its geographical footprint, now operating across 20 districts in Odisha and extending its impact to **Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Himachal Pradesh.** This expansion marks a strategic transition from a state-focused organization to a multi-state development actor, amplifying its reach and deepening its impact across diverse socio-economic contexts.

At the heart of MSF's approach lies the strengthening of community institutions such as Farmer-Producer Organizations (FPOs), Off-Farm Producer Organizations (OFPOs), and SHG Federations. By building their capacities, enhancing governance, and enabling access to finance and markets, MSF ensures that communities move beyond participation to leadership in their development journey. The organization actively facilitates robust backward and forward market linkages, while connecting community institutions with a wide ecosystem of stakeholders including financial institutions, government systems, and private sector players.

MSF's impact-driven model is further strengthened through strategic partnerships with national and state government bodies, financial institutions, and leading CSR organizations. These collaborations enable co-creation, innovation, and scalability, positioning Mahashakti Foundation as a trusted partner in driving inclusive and sustainable development.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is a remarkable thing to watch an organisation grow without losing its soul.

As I look back on 2025-26, the year Mahashakti Foundation carried its work into four new states, what strikes me most is the constancy of purpose that has held this organisation together through twenty years of change. The same belief that shaped MSF's founding, that dignity, equity, and opportunity are rights, not privileges, continues to be the compass by which every programme, partnership, and decision is measured. This year, that belief found expression at a scale we have not seen before. From the rain-fed farmlands of Balangir to the tribal communities of Kalahandi, from the artisan clusters of Dhenkanal to the millet fields of Bargarh, Mahashakti Foundation has been present where it matters most, as a long-term partner in community-led transformation. The organisation's growing work in FPO promotion reflects a clear understanding that lasting development is, at its core, about building strong institutions. Our expansion into Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Himachal Pradesh speaks to the strength of the participatory model that MSF has refined over two decades. I am equally heartened by the depth of work continuing in Odisha - the FPO turnovers, the women's enterprises that have moved from training rooms to real markets, the children accessing better schools. Reach is only meaningful when it carries depth alongside it. Mahashakti Foundation holds both together.

I want to place on record my gratitude to every farmer, artisan, SHG member, field worker, programme manager, board colleague, donor, and government partner who has been part of this journey. Each one of you is a co-author of the change we are writing together. There is a saying that the trees planted by one generation give shade to the next. At Mahashakti Foundation, we plant with that long view in mind, and it is your partnership that makes the planting possible.

With warm regards,

Dr. Debashis Mohapatra
President
Mahashakti Foundation

FROM THE MD'S DESK

Dear Stakeholders,

There is a certain quiet power in standing at the threshold of a new chapter, to count achievements, and also to reckon honestly with the distance travelled and the miles that still lie ahead. As I reflect on 2025-26, I find myself moved by the scale of what Mahashakti Foundation has accomplished, and the depth of the relationships, convictions, and institutional discipline that made it possible. This year marks a turning point in the Organization's journey. From a state-focused organisation rooted in the heartland of Odisha, MSF has taken its first decisive steps toward becoming a multi-state development actor, extending its footprint to Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Himachal Pradesh. This is not expansion for its own sake. It is the natural outcome of two decades of perfecting a model that is replicable precisely because it is community-owned rather than programme-dependent. Our four thematic pillars continue to guide how we engage with complexity. But the real architecture of our impact lies in the community institutions we build and sustain: Farmer-Producer Organisations, Off-Farm Producer Organisations, and SHG Federations that are increasingly capable of negotiating with markets, accessing finance, and holding systems accountable. When a farming collective uses its collective voice to get a better price, or a women's federation independently manages its own accounts, something lasting has changed. That is the kind of change we exist to enable. This year, we deepened our work in Integrated Village Development, millet mission programming, climate-resilient agriculture, artisan cluster development, and social entitlement access, each initiative weaving another strand into a larger story of rural transformation. Our partnerships with NABARD, HDFC Bank Parivartan, Vedanta, Hindalco Industries Ltd, LTM, Reliance Foundation, TPCODL, Jindal Stainless Ltd and the Government of Odisha and Government of India are not merely financial arrangements; they are shared commitments to what rural India can become when institutions work together around a common purpose.None of this is possible without the extraordinary women and men on our field teams, who carry our mission till the last mile. To our board, our partners, our communities, and every stakeholder who has placed their trust in this organisation: the work continues. And the best of it, I believe, is still ahead of us.

With warm regards,

Jugal Kishore Pattnayak
Managing Director
Mahashakti Foundation

CSS FPO Programme - Formation & Promotion of 10,000 FPOs

Program Overview

Duration: 7 Years (2021-22 to 2027-28)
Year: 2025-26 (Year 5 of 7)

Location :

Districts: Balangir (11 FPOs), Bargarh (7), Jagatsinghpur (2), Kalahandi (11), Kandhamal (7)

38 Blocks | 2,502 Villages | 417 GPs

PARTNERS

भारत सरकार GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
सत्यमेव जयते

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
NABARD

SDG Alignment:

The Central Sector Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations was launched by the Government of India to collectivise small and marginal farmers - who constitute 86% of India's farming community but remain individually powerless in input and output markets. Mahashakti Foundation was designated as the Cluster-Based Business Organisation (CBBO) by NABARD to promote and strengthen 38 FPOs across 38 blocks in five districts of Odisha. The districts selected - Balangir, Bargarh, Jagatsinghpur, Kalahandi, and Kandhamal - span tribal-dominated horticulture belts, paddy and pulse zones, and coastal agriculture, representing a cross-section of Odisha's agrarian challenges.

As CBBO, Mahashakti provides seven years of sustained handholding covering FPO registration, governance, business planning, shareholder mobilisation, bookkeeping, regulatory compliance (ROC, ITR, GSTR), credit facilitation, and backward and forward market linkages. The programme addresses a structural gap: individual farmers buying inputs retail, selling produce without bargaining power, and accessing credit at informal rates. Collectivisation through FPOs reverses this dynamic.

Key Activities

FPO registration and institutional operationalisation was completed across all 38 blocks, with governance training, business plan development, and shareholder mobilisation conducted for each entity. Commodity clusters were developed and linked to institutional buyers: banana and mango exports facilitated through Palladium India (20 MT banana + 20 MT mango), pigeon pea and green gram procurement through NAFED (3,122 quintals + 400 quintals), and aromatic rice, maize, and marigold through government value chain programmes. Credit linkage of ₹4.52 crore was secured (a 166% year-on-year increase), and government and corporate infrastructure leverage of ₹6.20 crore (170% increase) was mobilised for solar cold rooms, processing units, model nurseries, custom hiring centres, drones, and sorting-grading yards via SELCO Foundation, IFFCO, and the Horticulture Department.

Quantitative Impact

Total FPOs

38 Farmer Producer Companies across 38 blocks, 5 districts

Farmer Shareholders

26,118 (48% women; 12,567 women shareholders; 2 FPOs are 100% women-operated)

FPO Business Turnover

₹46.40 Crore in 2025-26 - 12x growth from ₹3.85 Cr in FY 2022-23

Villages Covered

2,502 villages | 417 Gram Panchayats

Credit Linkage

₹4.52 Crore (+166% YoY) | Government/corporate leverage ₹6.20 Crore (+170%)

Exports

20 MT banana + 20 MT mango facilitated | 3,122 qt pigeon pea + 400 qt green gram via NAFED

Success Story

From Subsistence to Scale: Uteivalley Farmer Producer Company Limited

Madanpur Rampur Block • Kalahandi District • Odisha • Est. 14 December 2022

756	43 Villages	₹159 Lakhs	₹46.30 Lakhs	7 Qtl
Farmer Members	Across 15 GPs	Annual Turnover	Infrastructure Leveraged	Vegetables Exported to Dubai

Background & Challenges

Before the FPO's formation, 756 smallholder farmers across 43 villages of M. Rampur Block were trapped in cycles of low productivity and income instability. All cultivation was rain-dependent, market access was negligible, and distress sales during harvest were the norm - especially for vegetables, mangoes, and paddy.

Key structural barriers included:

- **Irrigation:** Fully rain-dependent; seasonal crops only; high drought risk.
- **Market Access:** No bulk buyers or institutional linkages; intermediaries suppressed prices.
- **Inputs:** No timely access to quality seeds, fertilisers, or crop protection.
- **Mechanisation:** Manual operations; costly private machinery hire.
- **Post-Harvest:** No aggregation, grading, or cold storage; high perishable losses.

Interventions & Key Achievements

Under the leadership of Mr. Srikant Hota and with handholding support from Mahashakti Foundation, Uteivalley FPC Limited built a comprehensive ecosystem of agricultural services:

Awarded Best FPO by the Horticulture Department and Palladium for outstanding service to smallholder farmers.

- **International Export:** 7 Qtl of vegetables exported to Dubai in collaboration with NAFED - a first for the region.
- **MSP Trading:** Red Gram: 460 Qtl traded at MSP; price credited directly to farmers' accounts.
- **e-NAM Trading:** 230 Qtl of Black Gram & Green Gram sold digitally through e-NAM.
- **Mango Value Chain:** Supplied to Mother Dairy (New Delhi) and traders in Maharashtra, MP, Chhattisgarh, and Kolkata.
- **Krushak Bazar:** Vegetable & pulse aggregation; local trader supply + own retail outlet.
- **Custom Hiring Centre:** Farm machinery on rent; mechanised farming accessible to all members.
- **Hi-Tech Nursery:** Quality vegetable seedlings supplied to member farmers.
- **Input Doorstep Delivery:** All input licenses obtained; seeds and agrochemicals delivered to members.

Project CHIRANTAN

Program Overview

Duration: October 2024 - March 2026

Location :

Districts: Dhenkanal
Blocks: Kankadahada & Bhuban

2 Blocks | 60 Villages | 10 GPs

PARTNERS

HDFC BANK PARIVARTAN
A step towards sustainable progress

SDG Alignment:

Dhenkanal district's farming communities in Kankadahada and Bhuban blocks face a convergence of structural vulnerabilities: near-total dependence on rain-fed agriculture, depleted soil fertility from decades of chemical input use, flood-irrigation water waste, absent livelihood diversification, and significant malnutrition among women and children. A single crop failure can destabilise a household's entire annual income. Climate variability - delayed monsoons, flash floods, and extended dry spells - is intensifying these risks.

Project CHIRANTAN responds with an integrated, climate-smart agricultural development model that builds an interdependent ecosystem of interventions rather than addressing individual constraints in isolation. The project combines precision agriculture tools, water conservation infrastructure, soil health improvement, livelihood diversification, and community enterprise development to move farming households toward resilience, productivity, and sustained income growth.

Key Activities

Micro-irrigation systems including drip and sprinkler irrigation were deployed, alongside water harvesting structures (check dams and farm ponds) and the revival of the traditional Mahara irrigation system. Azolla cultivation structures were established. SHG-based enterprises were initiated in mushroom cultivation, moong processing, and Bhuban badi production. Nutrition gardens were established at household and community level, and freshwater pearl cultivation was introduced in farm ponds as an innovative income stream. Solar fencing was installed and Farmer Field Schools conducted across programme villages.

IPM and INM training was delivered to farmers across 60 villages with organic input kits including Handikhat, Jibamruta, Nimastra, and Agnyastra distributed to reduce chemical dependency. An Automatic Weather Station (AWS) was installed and operationalised, with real-time agro-advisory services disseminated by mobile to farmers for data-driven decisions on sowing, irrigation, and pest management. Two hi-tech nurseries were established with a combined seedling capacity of 3,00,000 per batch; the September batch successfully raised 2,00,000 disease-free, high-yielding seedlings.

Quantitative Impact

Target

5,000 farmers adopting climate-resilient crops and sustainable practices

Coverage

60 Villages | 10 Gram Panchayats | 2 Blocks, Dhenkanal

Nurseries

2 hi-tech nurseries established | 2,00,000 seedlings raised (September batch)

Technology

1 Automatic Weather Station operational | Real-time agro-advisories disseminated

Enterprises

Mushroom, moong processing, Bhuban badi SHG enterprises established

Infrastructure

Check dams, farm ponds, micro-irrigation, Mahara irrigation revival, Azolla structures.

Success Story

Azolla Gaon

How a fern nobody trusted gave a village both a livelihood and a new name

The Challenge

Mathanuagaon is an Adivasi-majority village where livestock, poultry, goats, cattle, ducks and fish, sits at the centre of household livelihood alongside farming. But feed costs were climbing, and the project's answer, Azolla, a protein-rich aquatic fern, was met with plain scepticism. Nobody in the village had ever thought of it as valuable, so nobody was in a hurry to spend time growing it.

What Changed

Under the HDFC Parivartan Chirantan Project, the team didn't lead with theory. They ran practical demonstrations and awareness sessions right in the village, then trained farmers on simple production using small water beds and homestead tanks, something that needed minimal investment and even less maintenance to sustain.

What Made It Different

The pitch was never just environmental, it was economic. Once farmers saw Azolla cut what they spent on commercial feed while keeping poultry, goats, cattle, ducks and fish healthier, adoption stopped needing convincing. Experienced growers began guiding their neighbours, and a pilot quietly turned into a community-led movement.

55 Farmers	40–52 Kg	₹2,500
Cultivating Azolla	Produced per farmer, monthly	Extra income per month

Sustaining the Change

- Azolla is harvested four times a month, so the income and the feed savings show up on a rhythm farmers can plan their households around.
- Surplus sells at roughly ₹50 a kilogram, turning what used to be a feed expense into a small but steady revenue line.
- Farmers who mastered the technique early are now the ones teaching it, so the practice keeps spreading without the project having to push it.

Mathanuagaon is now known across the district simply as Azolla Gaon, proof that a climate-resilient idea, once it earns a village's trust, can rewrite both a household budget and a community's identity.

ADIKALA - Vedanta Art & Culture Initiative

Program Overview

Duration: 2 Years

Location :

Districts: Kalahandi
Blocks: Lanjigarh
Villages: 4 (Kankeri, Kendubardi, NVN/Vedanta Nagar, Pipalpali Cluster)

PARTNERS

vedanta
transforming for good

SDG **Alignment:**

Kalahandi district is home to two of Odisha's most significant tribal art traditions: Saura painting, a centuries-old ritual art form practised by the Saura tribe, and Dhokra craft, a 4,000-year-old metal casting technique using the lost-wax method. Despite their cultural and aesthetic depth, artisan families in the Lanjigarh area face persistent economic vulnerability, limited market access, absence of skill development infrastructure, and generational erosion of interest in traditional crafts. Most artisans earn irregular, subsistence-level incomes with no visibility beyond their immediate villages.

ADIKALA was conceived to directly address this gap - not as a conventional craft development programme, but as a cultural revival and livelihood transformation initiative. By combining systematic skill training, design development, market access, enterprise support, and institutional convergence, ADIKALA creates an ecosystem where Saura painting and Dhokra craft can survive, evolve, and generate dignified incomes for tribal artisan families, particularly women.

Key Activities

Artisan identification and mobilisation was conducted systematically across Saura and Dhokra clusters in Lanjigarh block, creating a structured database enabling targeted training, order allocation, and market exposure. Skill training programmes were delivered in Saura painting and Dhokra metal casting, with emphasis on design diversification, quality improvement, and product development for contemporary markets. Over 300 students across four villages participated in Saura art workshops in schools, building cultural awareness and foundational artistic skills. The project facilitated participation in 40+ exhibitions and events across India through ORMAS, Mission Shakti, and Vedanta platforms, reaching buyers at national-level fairs. Producer groups were formed, artisan documentation and branding developed, and both online and institutional sales channels operationalised. Artisan products were gifted to the Chief Minister of Odisha and featured at the Financial Times Summit in Delhi.

Quantitative Impact

Active Artisans

200+ artisans from rural and tribal communities engaged in skill development and livelihood initiatives

Women Artisans

120+ women artisans empowered through regular income generation and capacity building

Students Reached

300+ students across 4 villages in Saura art cultural workshops

Exhibitions

40+ exhibitions and events across India at national platforms

Recognition

Artisan products gifted to CM Odisha | Featured at Financial Times Summit, Delhi

Success Story

From Struggle to Artistry: The Journey of Rajo Majhi

< ₹1,000	₹20,000	< ₹1,000	₹20,000
Monthly Income Before	Monthly Income After	Income Growth	To Skill Proficiency

Background & Challenges

Rajo Majhi grew up in Chanalima village after losing her father at age nine and her mother eight years later. Raised in a large family with four sisters and one brother, she left school after Class 8 - limiting her access to formal employment.

To sustain herself, Rajo took up small tailoring work - but earnings rarely crossed ₹1,000 a month, leaving her financially vulnerable with little prospect of improvement.

Her path forward came through a chance mention by a family member in RBK Colony - Adikala Skill Centre was offering Saura art training. Rajo investigated, felt drawn to the art form, and enrolled.

Every day, she walked nearly 5 kilometres to reach the training centre - a quiet measure of the determination she carried into every session.

Training, Growth & Impact

Under the mentorship of senior Saura artists at Adikala, Rajo progressed quickly. Her focus and eagerness to refine each technique set her apart in the cohort.

- **Earn While Learning:** As live orders for Saura wall paintings arrived at Adikala, Rajo was brought into real projects - building skill and confidence through paid, professional work from her earliest weeks.
- **Proficiency in 2 Months:** Within just two months, Rajo had mastered the core techniques of Saura art and was contributing consistently to production.
- **Income Transformation:** Over 3-4 months, her monthly earnings rose from under ₹1,000 to approximately ₹20,000 - a 20-fold increase.
- **Becoming a Mentor:** Today, Rajo supports the training of new learners at the centre - paying forward the guidance she received and embedding herself as a permanent part of the Adikala ecosystem.

Shree Anna Abhiyan - Bijepur Block

Program Overview

Duration: 5 Years (ongoing)

Location :

Districts: Bargarh
Blocks: Bijepur

73 Villages | 22 GPs + 1 NAC

PARTNERS

SDG Alignment:

Bijepur block in Bargarh district is a predominantly rainfed agricultural area where smallholder and tribal farmers face persistent water scarcity, soil degradation, erratic rainfall, and declining productivity. The block's dependence on paddy - a water-intensive crop ill-suited to its rain-fed terrain - leaves farming families economically vulnerable every season.

A deeper crisis is nutritional. Decades of displacing traditional millets in favour of paddy and chemical-input-dependent crops eroded the dietary and health status of communities. Millets - once the staple of tribal households across Odisha - are naturally rich in iron, calcium, zinc, and fibre, and are known to manage anaemia, diabetes, and malnutrition. The Government of Odisha launched the Shree Anna Abhiyan in 2017 as India's first state-level agricultural programme designed primarily to increase millet consumption rather than production alone. Bijepur block was assigned a 5-year target of 1,000 hectares under millet cultivation. Mahashakti Foundation serves as the facilitating NGO, working with farming communities, SHGs, FPOs, and government bodies.

Key Activities

In 2025-26, 1,125 farmers were supported across 73 villages with agronomic training in Line Sowing, Line Transplanting, and the System of Millet Intensification (SMI), along with distribution of improved seed variety 'Bhairabi' (ragi) and access to Custom Hiring Centres (CHC) for mechanical weeders, sprayers, and threshers. Organic input production was a significant activity: 2,000 litres of Handikhat and 8,000 kg of Ghanajivamrit were produced and distributed, with five bio-input production SHG units operational. Mandaramalini SHG at Katapali produced 2,500 litres of Handikhat and 500 litres of Waste Decomposer, earning ₹42,500 from bio-input sales and securing a ₹7 lakh SBI bank loan on the strength of demonstrated enterprise performance. FPO market linkage through Chirasabuja FPCL facilitated ₹1.74 crore in ragi sales and ₹65 lakh in government incentives disbursed. Community Seed Centres conserved 7+ millet varieties through Participatory Varietal Trials. Millets were integrated into PDS, ICDS, and school meal programmes, and Millet Tiffin Centres were launched as SHG enterprises.

Quantitative Impact

Millet Farmers (25-26)

1,125 - a 5× increase from 155 farmers in 2019 (first year of programme in Bijepur)

Ragi Sales

₹1.74 Crore through FPO market linkage

Govt. Incentives

₹65 Lakh disbursed to farmers in 2025-26

Organic Input Enterprise

Mandaramalini SHG: ₹42,500 income + ₹7 lakh SBI loan on enterprise strength

Input Cost Reduction

Up to 40% for farmers adopting organic inputs

Additional Adoption

140+ non-millet vegetable farmers also adopting bio-inputs due to demonstrated results

Shree Anna Abhiyan - (Sohela Block)

Program Overview

Duration: 5 Years (Year 4 of 5)

Location :

Districts: Bargarh
Blocks: Sohela

93 of 129 Revenue Villages | 14 GPs + 1 NAC

PARTNERS

SDG Alignment:

Sohela block's rain-fed upland farmers face compounding challenges: quality seed availability (government support covers only 2% of need), absent mechanisation, no extension knowledge on value addition, and millet lands increasingly converted to Eucalyptus, cashew, and mango. The decline in youth interest in millet cultivation combined with no structured government marketing for traditional millets like Kodo, Gurji, and Bajra had left farmers without incentive to continue growing these climate-resilient crops despite their inherent suitability to Sohela's terrain.

The Shree Anna Abhiyan in Sohela was designed to reverse this: providing MSP-assured procurement, reducing input costs through organic farming, and creating local market and enterprise infrastructure. In Year 4, the programme has firmly established the Mandia Mandi as a permanent procurement institution and the Millet Tiffin Centre as a women-led enterprise model.

Key Activities

Kharif 2025 covered 668 hectares with 1,097 farmers across 93 villages; Rabi 2025-26 added 27 hectares with 84 farmers, bringing the total to 1,181 beneficiaries. Government incentives of ₹46,74,019 were disbursed to 1,097 Kharif farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Ragi procurement totalling 2,586.38 quintals was collected from 471 farmers, generating a procurement value of ₹1,26,37,052; the Mandia Mandi at Dumberpali, Garvana GP was inaugurated by the CDAO Bargarh and MSF Secretary as a permanent institutional market. Three Bio-Input Centres were established, including Gayatri SHG at Sarakanda. Two Millet Tiffin Centres were launched - including the Millets Shakti Tiffin Centre inaugurated by the MLA. Ten Women SHGs under Mission Shakti led awareness campaigns and Tiffin Centre enterprises. Cooking competitions and food festivals were held at block and district level to build consumption demand.

Quantitative Impact

Total Beneficiaries

1,181 farmers (1,097 Kharif + 84 Rabi); Female: 276 (23.4%)

Government Incentives

₹46,74,019 disbursed via DBT to 1,097 Kharif farmers

Ragi Procurement

₹1,26,37,052 from 471 farmers (2,586.38 quintals)

Infrastructure

3 Bio-Input Centres + 2 Millet Tiffin Centres established and operational

Mandia Mandi

Inaugurated at Dumberpali, Garvana GP - permanent institutional millet market

Shree Anna Abhiyan - (Redhakhol Block)

Program Overview

Duration: 5 Years (Year 3 reporting)

Location :

Districts: Sambalpur
Blocks: Redhakhol

110 Villages | 14 GPs + 1 NAC

PARTNERS

SDG Alignment:

The Shree Anna Abhiyan in Redhakhol block is a 5-year programme reviving millet cultivation as a climate-resilient, nutritionally superior, and economically viable alternative for small and marginal farmers. When the programme began in 2023-24, it covered 34 villages and 418 farmers. By Year 3, it has reached 110 villages and 762 farmers - a 223% expansion in geographic coverage and 82% growth in farmer participation. This expansion was not driven primarily by programme outreach but by farmer-to-farmer adoption as neighbours witnessed MSP payments, CHC access, and input cost reductions.

The programme's holistic approach integrates technical training in the System of Millet Intensification (SMI), Community Seed Centres for landrace conservation, Custom Hiring Centres for mechanised weeding and threshing, primary processing unit grids, MSP-assured procurement through M-PASS digital registration, Millet Shakti Enterprise Outlets managed by Women SHGs, and sustained grassroots awareness campaigns.

Key Activities

SMI training and field demonstrations were conducted for farmers across 110 villages, with Community Resource Persons (CRPs) deployed as local technical leads and Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) used to measure productivity gains. Community Seed Centres multiplied and distributed elite local seed stocks, while Participatory Varietal Trials conserved indigenous millet landraces. Custom Hiring Centres provided mechanised weeders, threshers, and grain cleaners at community level, reducing the labour drudgery disproportionately borne by women farmers. Processing unit grids - de-hullers, de-stoners, and pulverizers - were installed at cluster and GP level enabling value addition at the point of production. M-PASS digital farmer registrations were facilitated for MSP-assured procurement, with ₹23,99,980 in government incentives disbursed in 2025-26 and the Chirasabuja PCL FPO strengthened as the market aggregator. Millet Shakti Enterprise Outlets and Millet Tiffin Stalls were launched as SHG enterprises. The Awareness Ratha reached remote villages, and food festivals and cooking competitions built household consumption demand.

Quantitative Impact

Total Beneficiaries

762 farmers (357 female, 46.9%) | 110 villages | 357 ha

3-Year Growth

Beneficiaries +82% | Villages +223% | Millet area +92%

Govt. Incentives

₹23,99,980 disbursed (2025-26) | ₹56,65,717 cumulative over 3 years

Social Equity

ST: 83 | SC: 32 | OBC: 400 | GEN: 232 farmers in Kharif 2025-26

FPO Market

Chirasabuja PCL strengthened as permanent market aggregator

Success Story

The Ragi Revolution: How Gunanidhi Muna Turned Rain-Fed Land into Profit

₹10,000	₹57,500	5.75x	120 Days	₹9,000
Net Income Before (2 Acres)	Net Income After (2 Acres)	Income Multiplier	Harvest Cycle (vs. 6 months)	Income Cost (vs. ₹35,000)

Background & Challenges

Sri Gunanidhi Muna, 58, has farmed the rain-fed uplands of Tungibandali village his entire life - a village 9 km west of Sohela Block headquarters, where agriculture is the primary livelihood and the monsoon is the only irrigation.

For years, he cultivated paddy, groundnut, and green gram - crops that, despite his labour, left little behind. The economics were stark:

- Input cost: ~₹35,000 across 2 acres for 6 months of cultivation.
- Gross income: ₹20,000-26,000 from paddy sales after harvest.
- Net income: Only ₹10,000-12,000 per acre - squeezed further by middlemen buying at suppressed prices and zero government market support for his crops.

Intervention & Outcome

When the Odisha Millet Mission (Shree Anna Abhiyan), implemented by Mahashakti Foundation, arrived in Tungibandali, Gunanidhi was among the first to engage. After staff-led group sessions on ragi cultivation, he enrolled and applied 2 acres to ragi in Kharif 2024.

The results within a single season were transformative:

- Yield: 14 quintals of ragi harvested in just 120 days.
- Government Sale: 13 quintals sold at Dumerpali Ragi Mandi at ₹4,500/qtl - ₹58,500 credited directly to his bank account within 2 days via DBT.
- Government Incentive: Additional ₹8,000 received through DBT for adopting the programme.
- Input Cost: Only ₹9,000 invested - covering all inputs including ploughing, organic manure, seedbed prep, transplanting, and harvest.
- Net Profit: ₹57,500 - over 5 times his previous income from the same land.

ISRRRC - Improving Self Reliance and Resilience of Rural Communities

Program Overview

Duration: 1 Year

Location :

Districts: Balangir
Blocks: Gudvella, Deogaon, Saintala, Loisingha, Puintala, Balangir

6 Blocks | 82 Villages

PARTNERS

Reliance Foundation

The ISRRRC project builds climate-resilient and sustainable rural livelihoods across six vulnerable blocks of Balangir district through three integrated thematic pillars: Climate Resilience for Sustainable Development, Integrated Value Chain Development, and Diversifying Rural Income via Women Empowerment. The programme targets small and marginal farmers, women, and youth, with the aim of reducing seasonal migration and poverty sustainably.

The need is acute: high climate vulnerability from erratic rainfall and recurrent drought, degraded natural resources, absent irrigation infrastructure, and limited livelihood diversification have left 82 villages in Balangir with few economic buffers. Women and youth face seasonal outmigration as the primary coping strategy for income shortfalls. Weak SHG governance and limited access to government entitlements compound household vulnerability.

Key Activities

- Twenty-two villages completed participatory Village Climate Resilience Plans (VCRPs) through hazard mapping, natural resource assessment, and community visioning.
- Eighteen water harvesting structures were created - 6 directly with Reliance Foundation support and 12 through convergence with MGNREGA and the IVDP Project - generating 2.78 lakh cubic metres of combined harvesting capacity and mobilising ₹1.14 crore in leverage.
- Drip irrigation was facilitated for 25 farmers covering 24 acres, with beneficiary costs reduced to ₹3,700-7,200 per acre through Horticulture Department subsidy.

- On 695.4 hectares of rice fields, precision agriculture interventions included drone-based Nano Urea and NPK application (187.4 ha), Zinc and Sulphur micronutrient treatment (289.6 ha), and Alternate Wetting and Drying adoption (218.4 ha).
- Livelihood clusters were established: Mushroom (24 SHGs, 11 villages, 2,277 beds, 846.5 kg harvested, ₹1.99 lakh income), Crochet (90 women, Puintala block), and Watermelon (18 farmers, Sindurmunda, 161% ROI with FPO linkage).
- Scheme linkage camps connected 1,169 beneficiaries to government programmes, and 797 women received digital and financial literacy training.

Quantitative Impact

Total Beneficiaries

6,382 | Women: 3,498 (54.8%) | 82 Villages | 6 Blocks

Water Harvesting

2.78 lakh CUM capacity | 55.8 ha common resource conservation | ₹1.14 Cr leverage

Agriculture

1,035.8 ha under improved practices | 455 FPO-linked producers | ₹55.49 lakh FPO sales

Nutrition

1,075 Nutri Garden households | 50 awareness programmes

Livelihoods

98 SHGs | 1,136 in farm/ non-farm livelihoods | Mushroom income ₹1,99,796

Entitlements

1,169 scheme-linked beneficiaries | 797 women digital/ financial literacy

Success Story

From First Step to Forward Leap

THE CHALLENGE

In Sindurmunda, farming has always meant betting on the rains. Marginal and smallholder farmers here worked small, rainfed plots with no real market to sell into, which meant that even a good season rarely translated into a good year. Income stayed low, and so did the confidence to try anything new.

WHAT CHANGED

Farmers began experimenting with mulching and off-season watermelon on plots as small as half an acre, backed by hands-on technical training. What looked like a small, low-risk trial turned into visible proof that a half-acre plot could outperform expectations, and that proof did more to build confidence than any pitch could have.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

10	18	161%
Acres	**Farmers**	
Under cultivation	Directly benefited	Average ROI

WHAT MADE IT DIFFERENT

This wasn't just a new crop. It was climate-smart technique paired with a direct FPO linkage, so farmers had support on both ends: better inputs going in, and a real market coming out. That combination, technology plus a functioning value chain, is what turned a one-season experiment into something farmers wanted to repeat.

SUSTAINING THE CHANGE

- Farmers are moving from beneficiaries to FPO shareholders, taking on direct input procurement and collective marketing themselves.
- Regular technical training and feedback loops have kept retention at 100%, every farmer from this season is already planning the next.

Project Shakti - SHG-Led Micro-Enterprise Development

Program Overview

Duration: 3 Years (Year 1 reporting)

Location :

Districts: Sambalpur
Municipality : Hirakud

12 Villages | 5 Wards

PARTNERS

ADITYA BIRLA
HINDALCO

Project Shakti is a women's empowerment and livelihood enhancement initiative implemented across 12 villages and 5 wards of Hirakud Municipality, Sambalpur. The programme addresses the persistent economic insecurity of 1,200 SHG women from low-income households who lack enterprise skills, institutional credit access, and market linkage. Despite active SHG participation, most women depend on irregular daily wage labour with no commercial identity or stable income source.

The programme is particularly significant for the Saura tribal artisan community of Nimpali village, whose traditional painting skills carry genuine commercial potential but have had no enterprise infrastructure to convert that potential into income. Project Shakti's holistic approach combines SHG strengthening, entrepreneurship development, financial inclusion, enterprise promotion, and market infrastructure, with four women-led micro-enterprises established and a dedicated Shakti Sales Outlet inaugurated in Year 1.

Key Activities

A 3-day Leadership and SHG Management Training was conducted for 35+ women leaders from 12 SHGs, building self-confidence, governance knowledge, and entrepreneurial awareness. A one-day FPO Management Training was also conducted. Four women-led micro-enterprises were established and operationalised: the Saura Shakti Tribal Art Enterprise at Nimpali village (₹2.10 lakh sales, ₹60,552 profit); the Badi and Papad Making Enterprise at Jhankarpada (₹1.57 lakh sales, ₹94,320 profit); Om Shanti Delights catering enterprise at New Market Hirakud (₹1.21 lakh sales, ₹48,400 income); and the Aradhana Paper Plate Enterprise at Christianpada (newly established). The Shakti Sales Outlet was inaugurated by Hindalco's CHRO Dr. Samik Basu. Two district fairs were participated in - Balangir Lok Mahotsav 2026 and Subhadra Shakti Mela Sambalpur 2026 - generating ₹26,235 in exhibition sales. ₹1.40 crore in bank credit linkages was facilitated. An awareness programme on MSME schemes (PMFME and PMEGP) was held with DIC Sambalpur for 40+ WSHG members, and financial literacy training was conducted for 60+ women. Four exposure visits were organised to ADIKALA Lanjigarh, Gopal Jew Enterprises, OMM Gayatri Jute Cluster, and Konark.

Quantitative Impact

Total Beneficiaries

Total Beneficiaries: 1,200 women across 12 villages + 5 wards of Hirakud Municipality

Enterprises

4 women-led micro-enterprises | Combined sales ₹4,88,000 | Total profit ₹2,03,272 (Year 1)

Bank Credit

1,035.8 ha under improved practices | 455 FPO-linked producers | ₹55.49 lakh FPO sales₹1.40 Crore in SHG-bank credit linkages facilitated

Saura Shakti

₹2,10,000 sales | ₹60,552 profit | Tribal art enterprise in Year 1

Badi & Papad

₹94,320 profit | Subhadra SHG, Jhankarpada

Market Presence

Shakti Sales Outlet operational | ₹26,235 from 2 district fairs | Corporate gifting orders secured

Success Story

Preserving Heritage, Creating Livelihoods

The journey of Basanti Topno and the Saura Shakti artisans

THE CHALLENGE

Basanti Topno and six other women from Nimpali village carried a skill passed down through generations: Saura art, one of Odisha's oldest tribal painting traditions. But skill alone was never enough to earn a living. With no access to organised markets, product training, or business knowledge, the women stayed dependent on irregular wage labour. Their craft stayed confined to the village, admired by few, sold to almost none, and slowly losing its economic reason to survive.

WHAT CHANGED

Project Shakti, run by Mahashakti Foundation with support from Hindalco Industries Limited, brought the seven women together as the Saura Shakti Tribal Art Enterprise. What followed wasn't a single training but a full build: entrepreneurship and business management, product design and quality improvement, financial literacy and bookkeeping, and branding and pricing support that turned homemade craft into a sellable product line.

WHAT MADE IT DIFFERENT

The intervention didn't stop at training. Continuous mentoring, a place at exhibitions and fairs, market linkages through institutional buyers and the Shakti Sales Outlet, and support to access financial and government schemes meant the women had somewhere real to sell what they were learning to make better. Heritage and enterprise were built side by side, so neither had to be traded off for the other.

SUSTAINING THE CHANGE

- Regular household income now runs alongside traditional wage labour, giving the artisans' families real financial security.
- Exhibitions, fairs, and the Shakti Sales Outlet keep giving the enterprise fresh buyers and steady market visibility.
- The women have taken on the role of custodians, not just of their craft but of a tribal heritage that now has an economic reason to be passed on.

VGCB CSR Programme - Arogya, Yuva, Siksha, Alamkrita, Udhaya

Program Overview

Duration: 1 Year (April 2025 - March 2026)

Location :

Ward 39-42, Visakhapatnam (GVMC) + Etikoppaka Village, Anakapalli District, **Andhra Pradesh**

PARTNERS

vedanta transforming for good | vgcb port

Vizag General Cargo Berth (VGCB), a Vedanta Group company, implements its CSR programme in the urban slum communities of Ward 39-42, Visakhapatnam and the rural tribal village of Etikoppaka, Anakapalli district. The programme is structured across five thematic clusters: Project Arogya (health and well-being), Project Yuva (sports and youth development), Project Siksha (education quality), Project Alamkrita (art and culture), and Project Udhaya (community infrastructure). These are complemented by Project Nandghar (early childhood development) and TACO (animal birth control and anti-rabies vaccination). Mahashakti Foundation is the implementing partner.

The communities served face a convergence of deprivations: limited primary healthcare with high out-of-pocket costs, significant menstrual health knowledge gaps among adolescent girls, absent structured sports infrastructure for youth, inadequate digital literacy in government schools, and livelihood insecurity among women in slum areas. The Etikoppaka tribal community additionally lacks access to specialist medical care, while the traditional lacquer toy craft faces generational decline without market support.

Key Activities

Project Arogya delivered 11 free multi-specialty health camps through Apollo Hospitals (covering General Medicine, Ophthalmology, Gynaecology, Cardiology, Dental, Dermatology, Orthopaedics, and Paediatrics), serving 1,943 patients. Two rural camps at Etikoppaka village reached 461 beneficiaries and distributed 200 spectacles. Twenty-three Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHM) awareness sessions were conducted in 12 schools, 3 colleges, and 2 community locations, reaching 1,585 adolescent girls. Project Yuva provided structured karate coaching to 480 girls (Classes VI-IX) at Queen Mary High School, resulting in 60 medals at the Open National Karate Championship and 1st Place Overall at the 15th AP State Wadokai Championship 2026. The Vedanta Martial Arts Training Centre was inaugurated at Akkayyapalem as a permanent community sports facility. Vizag's largest Box Cricket Stadium was inaugurated at Laxmi Talkies Park, One Town. Football coaching for 29 youth produced 2 national-level player selections. Project Siksha delivered computer coaching to 1,845 students across 4 GVMC schools and installed or repaired RO water plants in 3 educational institutions. Project Alamkrita established a Wooden Lacquer Toy Training Centre at Gnanapuram (11 women), a Jute Bag Training Centre (15 women), and renovated the Etikoppaka Anganwadi Centre. Project Udhaya distributed 75 sewing machines, provided 5 push carts, installed solar water heaters at St. Joseph Old Age Home, and renovated community centres. Fifty Nandghars were inaugurated in Visakhapatnam (January 2026), making Andhra Pradesh the 17th state in the Nandghar movement, benefiting 2,000+ children and 1,500 women. The TACO programme sterilised and vaccinated 100 stray dogs in One Town.

Quantitative Impact

Total Beneficiaries

29,375 across all programme components

Health

1,943 patients (11 camps) | 352 NCDs detected | 490 spectacles distributed

MHM

1,585 girls reached across 23 sessions

Karate

480 students | 60 national medals | 1st Place AP State Wadokai 2026

Football

29 youth coached | 2 national-level selections

Education

1,845 students computer coaching | 3 RO water plants installed /repaired

Livelihood

11 lacquer toy trainees | 15 jute bag trainees | 75 sewing machines | 5 push carts

Nandghar

50 centres | 2,000+ children | 1,500 women

Success Story

From Limited Means to National Dreams

THE CHALLENGE

Ch. Namya is a Class 8 student whose parents both work as daily wage labourers. In a household stretched thin by financial constraints, sport was never framed as something you pursue seriously, it was a distant dream, not a plan. For a girl with real potential, the barrier was never talent. It was an opportunity.

THE TURN

That changed when Project YUVA, a CSR initiative of VGCB Port, brought structured Karate training into her school. Under coach Ms. Marri Durga Bhawani, Namya trained with a discipline that quickly stood out. She upgraded her belt twice in a short span, the kind of pace that comes from showing up with real intent, not just attendance.

WHAT SHE ACHIEVED

The results followed fast. Namya became the only student from Queen Mary Girls' High School selected for the SGFI Nationals, a milestone that put both her name and her school's on the map. She went on to compete in the Open National Kungfu Championship in Hyderabad and the 15th Andhra Pradesh Wadokai Championship in Visakhapatnam, winning Gold at both.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

2	Only Selectee	2
Gold Medals	for SGFI Nationals, her school	**Belt Upgrades**
National & State championships		in a short span of training

WHY IT MATTERS

- Namya's story shows that talent in underserved communities isn't rare, access is. One structured opportunity was the only thing standing between her and a national stage.
- Her win is now a visible marker for other girls at her school, proof that a sport once considered out of reach is something they can train for and win at too.
- Project YUVA's model, embedding coaching directly into schools, is what turned a single opportunity into a repeatable pathway for the next student like Namya.

Art & Craft Cluster Development

Program Overview

Duration: 1 Year (1st November 2024 to 31st October 2025)

Location :

Districts: Khurda
Block : Balipatna

9 Villages | Narisha, Bhakarasahi, Sumudi, Rayatapatna, Pachiskhanda, Nuagaon, Basantamala, Srirampur, Bhingarpur

PARTNERS

YES FOUNDATION

The Art & Craft Cluster Development Project works to transition women artisans from Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Class, and Economically Weaker Section households into sustainable livelihoods through Applique, Palm Leaf, and Pattachitra craft training. The project targeted 500 semi-skilled and unskilled artisans and unemployed youth across 9 villages of Balipatna Block and ultimately reached 502 women - a 100.4% achievement against the target.

Women artisans in this region possessed traditional craft knowledge but lacked structured training, design innovation capability, packaging and branding support, and market access, leaving them dependent on low and irregular income from intermediary-controlled sales. Fifty-three percent of eventual participants were unemployed youth with no prior livelihood, representing untapped economic potential in the region. The programme's approach combines Master Trainer-led skill training, baseline assessment, financial literacy, Artisan Livelihood Cards, professional product cataloguing, and cluster-based collective marketing.

Key Activities

Skill training was delivered across three craft forms by identified Master Trainers following training need assessment, raw material procurement, and venue selection in each village: Applique craft (249 artisans, 15 days), Palm Leaf craft (126 artisans, 20 days), and Pattachitra art (127 artisans, 15 days), totalling 502 artisans across all 9 villages. A Baseline Report was prepared, analysed, and shared with all stakeholders, and a Project Initiation Workshop was held with participation from DC Handicraft and Utkalika officials, resulting in artisans gaining direct access to DC Handicraft and Handloom Department skill training. Three national-level exhibitions were participated in - Delhi Haat (Rakhi Purnima), a Bhubaneswar sales outlet, and Baliyatra Cuttack - under YES Foundation branding. A professional product catalogue was developed and printed, and Artisan Livelihood Cards were designed, field-tested, and distributed to all 502 artisans with MSF staff ensuring regular updation. A Dissemination Workshop at Dhanahara on 30 June 2025 brought together government stakeholders including the Assistant Director of Handicrafts. Sixty artisan card applications were submitted to DC Handicraft, and a new market-led product - the Palm Leaf Ornament Box - was introduced in Bhingarpur village. Financial Literacy Training was conducted for 226 artisans across 7 sessions, covering savings, digital payments, cybercrime awareness, insurance, and SIP-based investment.

Quantitative Impact

Artisans Trained

502 (100.4% of 500 target) | 491 Households | 9 Villages

Craft-wise

Applique: 249 | Palm Leaf: 126 | Pattachitra: 127

New Entrants

53% of participants were unemployed youth entering artisan livelihoods for the first time

Financial Literacy

226 artisans | 7 sessions across 6 villages

Market Access

3 national exhibitions | 60 artisan card applications | Product catalogue distributed

Fund Utilisation

₹37,22,400 approved CSR funds - 100% utilised as of 31 October 2025

Success Story

From Struggle to Strength

How Abhilipsa Sahoo rebuilt her life, one stitch at a time

HER STORY

Abhilipsa Sahoo, now 35, was married young and against her wishes. What followed were years of mental and physical abuse at the hands of her in-laws, until her husband threw her out of the house along with her two children. She returned to her parental home with nothing settled, no stable income, no clear path forward, just agricultural labour and household work to get through each day.

THE TURNING POINT

Everything shifted when Abhilipsa found Applique craft, learning informally for eight months under Master Craft Mentor Monalisha Moharana before enrolling in YES Foundation's 15-day structured Applique Craft Training Programme, implemented by Mahashakti Foundation. There, she went from picking up a skill to mastering it, stitching, cutting, and design, with the kind of precision that turns a craft into a livelihood.

WHAT SHE BUILT

Abhilipsa didn't stop at training. She stayed under her mentor's guidance while starting to take on independent orders of her own, building a small but real income stream from scratch. What she earns now isn't just money, it's the first stable, self-generated income she has ever had, and it's already going toward something that matters most to her: her children's education.

LOOKING AHEAD

- Abhilipsa has regained a sense of confidence and independence that years of trauma and financial insecurity had taken from her.
- She continues to grow under her mentor's guidance while building her own client base, one order at a time.
- Her long-term goal is to become a Master Craft Mentor herself, so she can guide other women walking the same path she once had to walk alone.

Integrated Village Development Program

Program Overview

Duration: 2024-2026 | Year 2: 2025-26

Location :

Districts:
- **Kalahandi** (M.Rampur Block)
- **Balangir** (Gudvella Block)
- **Bargarh** (Paikmal Block)

19 GPs | 60+ Villages | 8 Model Villages

PARTNERS

LTM

The Art & Craft Cluster Development Project works to transition women artisans from Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Class, and Economically Weaker Section households into sustainable livelihoods through Applique, Palm Leaf, and Pattachitra craft training. The project targeted 500 semi-skilled and unskilled artisans and unemployed youth across 9 villages of Balipatna Block and ultimately reached 502 women - a 100.4% achievement against the target.All three IVDP blocks - Madanpur Rampur, Gudvella, and Paikmal, are designated NITI Aayog Aspirational Blocks in western Odisha's KBK+ region, among India's most persistently underdeveloped zones. Tribal and Scheduled Caste communities here face rain-fed, fragmented agriculture on average landholdings of 0.8 hectares, chronic water scarcity with only 10% irrigated land, 30-50% household out-migration seasonally, high maternal and child malnutrition, school infrastructure deficits, and near-absent women's livelihood access. IVDP is designed as a multi-pillar response: restoring water availability, diversifying farmer incomes, empowering women and youth, improving school quality, and reducing malnutrition- working with communities as partners, not as recipients.

Program Objectives

- Restore and expand agricultural water access through check dams, farm ponds, lift irrigation (LI) points, and Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) adoption across 1,500+ acres.
- Diversify farmer livelihoods through crop diversification training, soil health testing, bio-input centres, Custom Hiring Centres, and agro-processing infrastructure.
- Empower women and youth through SHG-based micro-enterprises, financial literacy, physical training, and vocational skill development.
- Improve education quality and school infrastructure through digital classrooms, NEP 2024 capacity building, and inter-school engagement.
- Reduce maternal-child malnutrition and improve public health through MHM, nutri gardens, fumigation, health screening camps, and ration support.

Key Activities

A. Environment & Water

- 6 check dams + 8 farm ponds (4 new, 4 renovated) + 3 water absorption trenches (7,260 m³) + 36 drop structures + 11 LI points
- 98 drinking water sources restored- 10,000+ families
- 1,500 acres under AWD irrigation (~1,515 farmers); ~20% input cost reduction; ~15% yield improvement
- Nutri-Panchayat campaign: 1,050 farmers, 16,000+ awareness contacts on biofortified paddy
- 15 Bio-Input Centres (5/block): ₹7-9K/SHG/cycle, 800+ farmers; 3 soil kiosks: 1,979 farmers tested
- Agro Processing Unit, Gudvella: 500 MT/yr capacity; ₹607.5 lakh projected annual revenue at 12% margin
- Model nursery, Paikmal: 50,000 seedlings/cycle; 50 pumps distributed across blocks

B. Empowerment

- 5 SHG micro-enterprises: bamboo craft (15 women, Kusmel), poultry (Chandanpinda), fish farming (Dumerpali), paper plates + mixture machines (30 women, Paikmal)
- 75 farmer training programmes- 2,205 farmers; fallow land brought into productive use
- 90 farmers: Krushi Mela exposure visit for applied agricultural learning
- 303 youth: structured physical training programme for government job readiness
- Financial literacy: 90 programmes, 3,153 women across all 3 blocks; 490+ now maintain formal savings; FD/RD/Sukanya/UPI adopted for the first time

C. Education

- 11 schools upgraded with digital classrooms, smart boards, STEM labs, RO water systems, pad banks, toilets, and CC roads- 796 direct students
- 2 Digi Pathashala digital learning centres (Gudvella)
- NEP 2024 training: 233 teachers, SMC, and SMDC members across all 3 blocks
- Inter-school sports competitions: 1,137 students, 3 events across all 3 blocks
- 25-30% enrolment increase and 15-20% Science/Math improvement at upgraded schools
- Van Mahotsav: 400 saplings planted, Paikmal

D. Health & Nutrition

- 2,123 girls sensitised on Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHM); eco-hygiene
- kits distributed
- 21 Menstrual Hygiene Banks (14 - M.Rampur + 2 - Gudvella + 5 - Paikmal); 1,297+ girls
- with continuous sanitary access; 70% reduction in menstrual absenteeism
- 965 girls participated in sports events; confidence and school engagement improved
- 15 fumigation machines deployed; 60,000+ people covered; 50% reduction in vector-borne disease
- 1,500 households with nutri gardens (~30 acres); chemical-free vegetables in daily diet
- 1,185 households received ration support (4,082 direct beneficiaries)
- Health screening, Paikmal: 102 women, 28 high-risk cases identified and referred
- Nukkad Natak, Gudvella: 1,308 participants; health and nutrition messaging in local dialects

Women constitute approximately 65-70% of direct beneficiaries across the programme, as primary participants in SHG enterprises, financial literacy, MHM, nutri gardens, and health and nutrition interventions. Men are primarily reached through water structure benefits, farmer training, and equipment access. Distinct cohorts include adolescent girls (14-20 years) through skill development and MHM; rural youth (18-30 years) through physical training; pregnant and lactating women through the entire health and nutrition pillar; school students (Std 1-10) through the education pillar; and ASHA/AWW workers as health programme collaborators.

Quantitative Impact

Indicator	Achievement	Indicator	Achievement
Water structures (all 3 blocks)	6 check dams · 8 ponds · 11 LI pts · 36 drop str. · 3 trenches	**Agricultural land irrigated**	827+ acres | 10,000+ families safe drinking water (98 sources)
AWD Adoption	~1,500 acres | ~20% input cost ↓ | ~15% yield ↑	**Soil Testing**	1,979 farmers | ~25% fertiliser ↓ | ₹1,800-2,000/ac savings
Biofortified Paddy	1,050 farmers | 16,000+ awareness reach	**Bio-Input Centres**	15 centres | ₹7-9K/SHG/cycle | 800+ farmers benefiting
Agro Processing Unit (Gudvella)	500 MT/yr | ₹607.5 lakh projected revenue | 12% margin	**Model nursery (Paikmal)**	50,000 seedlings per cycle | climate-controlled
Farmers trained	2,205 across 75 programmes | fallow land use ↑	**Youth Physical Training**	303 youth | improved Govt. job readiness
Women - Financial Literacy	3,153 women | 490+ regular savers | FD/RD/UPI adopted	**SHG Micro-Enterprises**	60+ women | bamboo, poultry, fish, paper plates, mixture

Quantitative Impact

Indicator	Achievement	Indicator	Achievement
Schools Upgraded	11 schools | smart boards/STEM/RO water | 796+ students	**Academic performance**	15-20% ↑ Science/Math | 25-30% enrolment increase
NEP 2024 Training	233 teachers/ SMC/SMDC across 3 blocks	**Inter-school Sports**	1,137 students | 3 events | all 3 blocks
Girls MHM sensitised	2,123 girls | eco-hygiene kits distributed	**Menstrual Hygiene Banks**	21 banks | 1,297+ girls | 70% ↓ menstrual absenteeism
Girls' sports events	965 girls | confidence + school engagement improved	**Nutri Gardens**	1,500 HH | ~30 acres | chemical-free produce
Fumigation	15 machines | 60,000+ covered | 50% ↓ disease incidence	**Ration Support**	1,185 HH | 4,082 direct beneficiaries
Health Screening (Paikmal)	102 women | 28 high-risk cases referred	**Model Villages**	8 villages with integrated multi-sector development markers

Success Story

From Guesswork to Balanced Soil

The soil testing journey of Arjun Pandey

Background

Arjun Pandey, of Mandiadhipa village in Paikmal district, farms 8 acres, growing paddy, green gram, black gram and horse gram in Kharif and paddy alone in Rabi. Like most farmers around him, he applied fertilizer by habit rather than by need, following what his forefathers had done. A quiet rivalry ran through the village too: if a neighbour's field looked greener, farmers would add more fertilizer to catch up, regardless of what their soil actually needed.

Intervention

He learned about soil testing from the project team at a village meeting. The prospect of cutting input costs without losing his crop's health was enough to make him try it. The team collected soil samples from his field and found loam soil, low in nitrogen and organic carbon, medium in potassium, and high in phosphorus. Working with an agricultural expert, they recommended a balanced schedule built around less phosphorus and staged urea application, bringing his total urea down to 40 kg per acre.

Outcome

He was uneasy about cutting fertilizer at first. Any drop in yield would have meant less food for his own family but he went ahead anyway, and his field stayed as green and healthy as before, even with less input going into it. Seeing the results firsthand did more to convince him than any explanation could have. He has since started talking to other farmers in Mandiadhipa about soil testing, using his own field as proof that lower input does not have to mean lower yield.

Impact

8 Acres now managed with soil-test-based fertiliser use

Only 40 kg Urea/acre applied in staged doses

1 Advocate now guiding other farmers toward soil testing in Mandiadhipa

Project Samriddhi - Local Art Cluster

Program Overview

Clusters :

Pattachitra & Palm Leaf - (Kakarudrapur, Prataprudrapur - Balianta, Khurda)

Coir - (Nadhana - Nimapada, Puri)

PARTNERS

TPCODL

Model: **Value chain - Common Facility Centres - Hub-and-spoke producer company - State-level Sales Gallery**

280+ Artisans	**2** Common Facility Centres	**3** Craft Clusters	**50%** Avg. Income Increase	**6+** Market Platforms

SDG **Alignment:** 4 QUALITY EDUCATION · 5 GENDER EQUALITY · 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH · 13 CLIMATE ACTION

Overview

Project Samriddhi preserves and promotes Odisha's indigenous art traditions - Pattachitra, Palm Leaf carving, and Coir craft - through a market-driven, institution-building model. The programme connects 280+ artisans, including women and differently-abled individuals, to formal markets, common production infrastructure, and government entitlements, creating sustainable artisan-led enterprises that outlast the programme cycle.

Need

Odisha's indigenous crafts face commercial extinction despite global appeal. Artisans lack market access, formal training, and buyer networks. Traditional knowledge risks generational loss while income from craft alone remains inadequate. Women and differently-abled artisans are most vulnerable. A structured, market-integrated intervention was essential to revitalise these crafts without diluting their authenticity

Skill & Market

- **Skill & design development workshops**
- **Product catalogues for corporate outreach**
- **Exhibition & e-commerce linkages**
- **Mentorship by State Awardee master artisans**

Infrastructure

- **2 Common Facility Centres as production hubs**
- **80 master artisans + 200 via decentralised model**
- **Hub-and-spoke: Kalapunaruthan Producer Co.**
- **State-Level Samriddhi Sales Gallery, Bhubaneswar**

Partnerships

- **Utkalika · TRIFED · DC-Handicraft**
- **Fabindia · ORMAS · corporate buyers**
- **Government scheme linkage & Artisan Cards**
- **Institution building: governance + bookkeeping**

Objectives

- Safeguard and rejuvenate Pattachitra, Palm Leaf Carving, and Coir craft
- Elevate artisan incomes through market-driven strategies and capacity building
- Build a self-reliant artisan institution for long-term sustainability
- Enable access to government entitlements and welfare schemes
- Promote eco-friendly raw materials and climate-adaptive practices
- Enhance entrepreneurial prospects in rural artisan communities

Impact

Income Change by Artisan Baseline (Financial Progress - Based on Baseline Analysis)

Artisans %	Baseline Income	Income Change
34%	₹1,000/month (baseline)	**300% income increase**
48%	₹2,000 – ₹5,000/month	**50% income increase**
18%	Above ₹5,000/month	**Significant income growth**

Additional Outcomes

- Significant improvement in product quality and craftsmanship
- Expanded market access: Utkalika · TRIFED · Fabindia · ORMAS · e-commerce
- Samriddhi Art & Craft Sales Gallery operational in Bhubaneswar
- Strengthened artisan collectives with formal governance and bookkeeping
- Enhanced buyer-seller engagement and corporate-institutional partnerships

Success Story

Carving a Future, The palm leaf carving journey of ***Jhili Parida***

Her Story

Jhili Parida, 32, lives in Kakarudrapur village with her husband Bibhutibhusan, who works as a cook, and their two children. Between his income and her hands, the family has always worked to keep their children in school, money never came easily, but Jhili held on to a belief that traditional craftsmanship could still carry them forward.

What Changed

In August 2023, Jhili joined the Kakarudrapur Art and Craft Cluster under Project Samriddhi, supported by TPCODL CSR. Over the months that followed, she completed four batches of skill development and design training, sharpening her palm leaf carving and learning to shape her work with a market in mind, not only tradition. In March 2025, she stepped away from the centre for six months to train directly under master artisans through the Guru Shishya Parampara programme, guidance that pushed her technique further than the cluster training alone could.

What Made it Different

Jhili's specialty now is Tree Carving on Palm Leaf, a demanding, intricate form of the art that leaves little room for error. The patience it demands shows in her finishing, and her recent work has drawn stronger interest at exhibitions and among customers. Other women in the village have started attending training themselves after watching her progress, treating her less as a participant in the programme and more as proof of what the craft can become.

Result at a Glance

4 Batches	6 Months	2 Children
of skill & design training completed	under master artisans, Guru Shishya Parampara	supported through her craft income

Sustaining the Change

- Her income from carving has become a steady part of how the family keeps their children's education on track.
- Master-level training has taken her from a cluster participant to a specialist whose finishing draws real buyer interest.
- Her progress is now doing what training sessions alone couldn't, pulling other women in the village into the craft.

DHOKRA METAL CRAFT CLUSTER

Context

PARTNERS

TPCODL

The Dhokra metal craft of Dhenkanal - one of the world's oldest lost-wax casting traditions - is practised by displaced tribal artisans from Nuagaon and Nabajeevanpur who were forced from their homes due to communal unrest and now reside on forest land with severely constrained access to livelihood, amenities, and institutional support.

Dhenkanal is a NITI Aayog Aspirational District where focused interventions are essential to accelerate socio-economic recovery. Project Samriddhi addresses this directly: restoring artisans' craft-based income, connecting them to formal markets, and providing their children with access to education.

100 Displaced Artisans	**95%** Secured Regular Work	**95%** Craft Refined & Efficient	**50%** Using Modern Tools	**3** Market Platforms

SDG Alignment:

Objectives

1. Revival and continuity of Dhokra craft through strengthened artisan practices and intergenerational knowledge transfer
2. Economic development of tribal artisans through skill upgradation, improved production, and reliable market access
3. Preservation of cultural heritage with contemporary design integration for evolving market relevance
4. Holistic socio-economic upliftment through structured capacity building, tools, raw material access, and market linkages

Skill & Design

- Capacity building under national master craftsmen
- Design orientation & finishing techniques
- Products aligned to contemporary market trends
- Intergenerational knowledge transfer

Infrastructure

- Common Workshed for collective production
- Training-cum-Sale Centre (Tata Power Architecture of Care)
- Raw Material Bank: quality brass for uninterrupted cycles
- Samriddhi Sales Gallery inaugurated, Bhubaneswar

Convergence & Market

- Project initiation workshop: TPCODL, ORMAS, OLM, Handicrafts Dept.
- PRI convergence: land allotment, documentation, scheme linkage
- Market access via TRIFED, ORMAS, Fabindia (through Kalapunaruthan)
- Educational tuition support for school-dropout children

Impact Highlights

Impact Area	Result	Impact Area	Achievement
Artisans trained on modern tools	50%	Products linked to fair markets	TRIFED • ORMAS • Fabindia via Kalapunaruthan
Artisans securing regular work	95%	Infrastructure created	Common Workshed + Raw Material Bank + Sales Gallery
Craft quality & efficiency improved	95%	Education support	Tuition for school-dropout children from artisan families

Success Story

Basanti Majhi: Strengthening Livelihood Through ***Dhokra Craft***

At 26, Basanti Majhi is a full-time Dhokra artisan from the Dhenkanal Dhokra Metal Craft Cluster. Coming from a traditional artisan family, she has continued the family's craft practice while contributing to her household income. Her husband, Chandan Majhi, supports the family and assists in selected artisan activities. The couple has two sons, Umakant, studying in Class VI, and Sonu, studying in Class II. Basanti aspires to provide them with better educational opportunities through a stronger and more stable household income.

Under TPCODL-supported initiatives, Basanti completed **two training batches** and participated in **three additional sessions on advanced Dhokra techniques** under MCM, Gurushishya and ONGC programmes. The training enabled her to improve product finishing, adopt new designs and strengthen the market readiness of her products. She is now engaged full-time in producing traditional and contemporary Dhokra items.

Basanti currently earns approximately **₹8,000 per month** through craft production, contributing to household expenses and her children's education. With enhanced skills and greater exposure to new techniques, she aims to scale up production and access better markets. Her journey reflects the role of skill development in strengthening artisan livelihoods while supporting the continuity of Odisha's traditional Dhokra craft.

TDF Wadi - Comprehensive Tribal Development Programme

Program Overview

Duration: 6 Years (currently in Year 3) | 2025-26

Location :

Districts: Balangir
Block : Gudvella

PARTNERS

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
NABARD

20 Villages | 500 Tribal Families | 300 Acres

SDG Alignment:

The NABARD TDF-Wadi Project converts degraded and unproductive upland plots into income-bearing agro-horticultural systems for small and marginal tribal families in Gudvella Block. Wadi - meaning 'small orchard' - is a proven NABARD model creating permanent livelihood assets for tribal households. All 500 beneficiary families depend on rain-fed agriculture with marginal landholdings and zero irrigation. The result is financial instability, food insecurity, and compulsory seasonal migration to cities like Mumbai, Bengaluru, and Chennai as the primary income-coping strategy.

The programme also addresses critical environmental challenges including soil erosion, declining organic carbon, low groundwater recharge, and annual forest fires that damage plantations and surrounding ecosystems. Through orchard development, water conservation, intercropping, vermicomposting, and livestock support, the NABARD Wadi model promotes ecological restoration alongside economic recovery across 300 acres of previously unproductive land.

Key Activities

Three hundred acres of barren and degraded upland were converted to productive mango and guava orchard plots, creating permanent livelihood assets with a 30+ year productive lifespan for 500 tribal families. Intercropping of vegetables and pulses within orchard plots was promoted for household food and nutrition security, alongside kitchen gardens at both household and school level. Water harvesting infrastructure - including borewells, dug wells, farm pond renovation, and check dams - was rehabilitated or newly constructed to address the irrigation gap, with 80% irrigation coverage targeted. Organic farming practices including vermicomposting, border plantation of forestry species, and soil conservation structures were implemented to address soil organic carbon depletion. Women SHGs were engaged in mushroom cultivation, broom binding, and kitchen garden management as income-generation activities. Udyan Vikas Samitis (UVS) were formed and strengthened as community governance institutions for programme sustainability.

Quantitative Impact

Beneficiary Families

500 tribal households across 20 villages, Gudvella Block, Balangir

Land Transformed

300 acres of barren/ degraded upland converted to productive orchards

Orchards

Mango + guava orchards established as 30+ year permanent livelihood assets

Irrigation

Water harvesting structures rehabilitated; 80% irrigation coverage targeted

Women Enterprise

SHG-led mushroom cultivation and broom binding enterprises operational

Success Story

From Idle Rabi Land to an Early Harvest

Bringing certified potato cultivation to five WADI villages in Balangir

The Situation

Under the TDF-WADI Program in Bolangir district, supported by NABARD, tribal smallholder households have been building farm-based income around perennial WADI orchards. But orchards take years to bear fruit, and until they do, that land offers no income at all. Across villages like Gunimunda, Dulikuna, Ambagan, Kanersing and Gombhariguda, farmers had land and labour to spare each Rabi season, with no crop, no certified seed and no institutional support to make use of either.

The Response

Mahashakti Foundation converged with the Horticulture Department to bring certified potato cultivation into these WADI villages, working with local CSS-FPO Green Gudvella to mobilise interested farmers. Fifty-eight farmers came on board, planting Kufri Pukhraj across 15.5 acres. The department supplied 89 quintals of certified seed, covering Rs. 2,36,000 of the Rs. 3,81,000 cost, and farmers picked up new practices, seed treatment, spacing, ridge planting and mulching, through joint field visits with the Assistant Horticulture Officer.

Why It Worked

Certified seed alone would not have gone far without the guidance to use it well. Support arrived at every stage, from planting through harvest, which is why disease incidence stayed low and the crop established evenly across a group largely new to potato farming. Women took on a larger share of field operations and post-harvest handling than usual, work that came with a bigger say in how the household's income gets used.

Result at a Glance

58 farmers	brought under the initiative
15.5 acres	under certified potato cultivation
712 quintals	projected production
Rs. 8,54,400	brought under the initiative

Strengthening Healthcare Infrastructure

Program Overview

Duration: One-time capital infrastructure project

Location : **Districts: Mayurbhanj**

3 Community Health Centres:
Kisantandi, Kostha, Rasgovindpur

PARTNERS

HDFC BANK PARIVARTAN
A step towards sustainable progress

SDG Alignment:

Community Health Centres (CHCs) serve as the first point of referral above Primary Health Centres in India's rural public health system. In Mayurbhanj - one of Odisha's largest and most tribal districts - the CHCs at Kisantandi, Kostha, and Rasgovindpur serve large rural catchment populations where private or district-level healthcare is inaccessible due to both distance and cost. Despite this responsibility, all three CHCs lacked functional diagnostic and clinical equipment.

Without working ultrasound machines, ECG facilities, or X-ray units, clinicians were routinely compelled to refer patients to district hospitals for basic diagnostic assessments - often 30 to 60 kilometres away, imposing significant financial and logistical burden on tribal and economically vulnerable patients. Pregnant women, cardiac patients, and emergency cases were the most severely affected. The absence of hospital beds further compromised in-patient care, while the lack of night-time lighting made CHC premises unsafe after dark. Project P1402 directly addressed these infrastructure deficits through targeted capital equipment provision.

Key Activities

Heavy medical equipment was supplied to all three CHCs: ultrasound machines, ECG units, and X-ray facilities enabling on-site diagnostic assessment for patients who previously required referral. Hospital beds were provided to each CHC, enabling in-patient care that had been structurally impossible before. Solar street lighting was installed at all three CHC premises, improving night-time safety, accessibility, and usability of the facilities - particularly for women, the elderly, and emergency patients. Equipment commissioning and handover was coordinated with the CDMO Mayurbhanj and the medical officers in charge of each facility. The project was implemented under a government-CSR convergence model aligned with the State Health Mission and Ayushman Bharat priorities.

Quantitative Impact

CHCs Equipped

3: Kisantandi, Kostha, Rasgovindpur - Mayurbhanj District

Diagnostic Equipment

Ultrasound, ECG, and X-ray units at each CHC

In-patient Care

Hospital beds provided to all 3 CHCs

Night-time Access

Solar street lighting at all 3 CHC premises

Referrals Reduced

30-60 km patient referrals for diagnostics significantly curtailed

Project Udyamee - Rural Business Incubation Model

Program Overview

Duration: 3 Years (Year 1 reporting)

Location :

District : Rayagada **Block :** Kashipur
District : Koraput **Block :** Laxmipur

2 Districts | 15 Villages

PARTNERS

ADITYA BIRLA
HINDALCO

Project Udyamee addresses the persistent socio-economic challenges of rural communities in Kashipur (Rayagada) and Laxmipur (Koraput) blocks - low income levels, limited livelihood options, high migration rates, and under-utilisation of local skills and natural resources. Traditional artisans, tribal communities, and small-scale farmers lack the market access, institutional support, and business knowledge to convert their skills into sustainable enterprises.

The Rural Business Incubation Model (RBIM) is a structured, community-rooted framework that identifies aspiring entrepreneurs, builds their capacities through skill training and Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs), provides seed support, facilitates market linkages, and formalises enterprises. With a special focus on women, tribal artisans, and youth, the project aims to incubate 300 rural entrepreneurs over 3 years across sectors including local transportation, agri-processing, art and craft (terracotta, Saura painting, jute), and digital and commercial services. A Rural Business Incubation Centre (RBIC) will serve as the permanent community hub for enterprise counselling and market linkage.

Key Activities

- Eight Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes (EAPs) were conducted across Haridaspur, Bhalujodi, Rajanpanasaguda, Kandsil, Sukriput, Kadapadar, Bandapadar, and Badamatikana villages.
- A 30-day Advanced Terracotta Training was launched at Kindiripadar, producing 200+ products across 30+ product types.
- A proposal for Saura Art & Craft Training at Paradiguda and Singaram villages was developed.
- CBO profiling and enterprise identification continued across the project area.
- Rural Business Incubation Centre establishment was in progress and Udyog Mitra cadre formation was initiated as the community-level enterprise facilitator network.

Quantitative Impact

300	Rural entrepreneurs incubated across Kashipur and Laxmipur blocks
15	Villages covered across Rayagada and Koraput districts
8	Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes conducted
200+	Terracotta products training given across 30+ product types in 30-day Kindiripadar program.

Subhalaxmi Udyogini

Program Overview

Duration: 21 Months (18th August 2025 - 31st March 2027) | 2025-26

Location :

Districts: Jharsuguda
Blocks: Jharsuguda, Kolabira, Kirmira, Laikera

10 GPs | 104 Villages

PARTNERS

vedanta
transforming for good

Jharsuguda district, despite housing one of Odisha's largest industrial belts, carries a deep rural poverty divide. Women in 104 villages - many tribal and from socio-economically vulnerable households - lack institutional support for skill development, enterprise creation, and market access. Self-Help Groups exist across the area but remain at the savings-and-credit stage, unable to leverage their collective power for sustained income generation.

The Subhalaxmi Co-operative Society, established through earlier Vedanta CSR support, represents a foundational institutional asset for women's economic development in the district. Project Subhalaxmi Udyogini strengthens this cooperative - in governance, financial health, service delivery, and enterprise portfolio - while simultaneously building six thematic micro-enterprise clusters (handloom, terracotta, jute craft, candles, food products, and gift hampers) for 7,000 SHG women across 104 villages. The target is a ₹5 crore cooperative fund base by 2027, ensuring institutional sustainability beyond the programme period.

Key Activities

- Six thematic micro-enterprise clusters were established through value chain-based cluster models with demonstration units: handloom weaving, terracotta using local clay, jute craft, candle making, food products, and gift hampers.
- Skills training was delivered across all product lines with branding, packaging, and market linkage support through DIC Jharsuguda, ORMAS, Mission Shakti, and national market channels.
- The Subhalaxmi Co-operative Society's governance systems, financial procedures, audit compliance, and service delivery capacity were systematically strengthened. Convergence with government schemes was facilitated through DIC, Mission Shakti, OLM, the Department of Handicrafts, and SBI for bank linkage.

Quantitative Impact

Target Beneficiaries	Enterprise Clusters	Self-Dependence Target	Convergence
7,000 SHG women across 104 villages, 10 GPs, 4 blocks	6 operational clusters: handloom, terracotta, jute, candles, food products, gift hampers	80% of microenterprise women to become self-dependent within programme duration	DIC | Mission Shakti | OLM | Handicrafts Dept. | SBI bank linkage

Success Story

Reviving a Legacy in Terracotta

Background

Sasmita Rana, 35, lives in Kolabira with her family. Her husband's serious illness left them without an income at a time they could least afford it. Terracotta work had been part of her family for generations. Facing the crisis, she decided to turn that inherited skill into a livelihood and found support through the project.

Intervention

Sasmita completed two months of training on terracotta moulds and was linked to the Silpa Unnati Yojana, a scheme run by the Department of Handicrafts. The training sharpened her skills in designing terracotta pieces, and through the scheme she received Rs. 50,000 in support. With this backing, she also secured a loan and set up her own terracotta business.

Outcome

Her work found an audience quickly, and her terracotta pieces began earning recognition locally. Once her husband recovered, he joined her in the business, and the two of them grew it together, taking on more production and reaching a wider set of buyers.

Impact

500+ figures/month	terracotta pieces produced by the couple
Rs. 15,000+/month	current household earnings from the business
Rs. 50,000	support received under the Silpa Unnati Yojana

Sasmita now takes her products to fairs and markets across the region, including some of the largest in the area, building a customer base well beyond Kolabira.

Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) Programme

Program Overview

Duration: 5 Years (June 2024 - May 2029) | 2025-26

Location :

Districts: Sambalpur
Blocks: Jujomura

7 Gram Panchayats | 31 Villages

PARTNERS

The Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) Programme, aims to enhance the livelihoods of small and marginal women SHG farmers in Jujomura Block through sustainable agriculture, improved production practices, market linkage, and climate-resilient farming systems. The programme targets 3,000 women farmers across 7 Gram Panchayats and 31 villages working through 25 Women Producer Groups. It addresses interconnected challenges of low agricultural productivity, high dependency on chemical inputs, limited market access, poor livestock management, and inadequate livelihood diversification.

The programme's model integrates Women Producer Group strengthening, Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) training, organic input preparation (Handikhata and bio-inputs), mushroom and Azolla cultivation, livestock management improvement, and convergence with government agriculture and horticulture schemes. In 2025-26, chilli and cauliflower clusters were developed across multiple villages, mango plantation was initiated through Horticulture Department convergence, and commercial mushroom farming emerged as a significant and replicable income source for women farmers.

Key Activities

- Household surveys and MIS data entry were conducted, and Kharif crop plans prepared across 31 villages.
- Non-Pesticide Management training and Handikhata and bio-input preparation workshops were delivered to Producer Group members.
- Mushroom cultivation training was followed by practical demonstration, input support (spawn and polythene), and market linkage - connecting farmers to a vendor in Sambalpur at ₹100 per kilogram, with Horticulture Department mushroom subsidy of ₹7,000 per farmer facilitated.
- Chilli and cauliflower cluster development was implemented across multiple villages, with 1,000 acres under high-value crop coverage.
- Livestock management training and Animal Health Camps were conducted.
- Four thousand mango plants were distributed to Producer Group members through Horticulture Department convergence.
- Azolla farming was demonstrated, 0.5 hp solar pumps were distributed, and Producer Groups engaged in collective marketing.
- Exposure visits to mushroom and oil palm farms were organised for knowledge building.

Quantitative Impact

Women Farmers

2,500 women SHG farmers targeted | 25 Producer Groups | 31 Villages | 7 GPs

High-Value Crops

1,000 acres under chilli, cauliflower, and mango in 2025-26

Mushroom

30 kg/week @ ₹100/kg - ₹12,000 in first commercial month

Convergence

4,000 mango plants via Horticulture Dept. | ₹7,000 mushroom subsidy per farmer facilitated

Collective Marketing

Producer Group collective marketing + 0.5 hp solar pump distribution

Success Story

From a Handful of Mushrooms to a Monthly Income

The mushroom farming journey of Arati Bhoi

The Challenge

Arati Bhoi, 26, belongs to an ST farming family of four in Godloisingh village, Sambalpur, living off 2.50 acres of medium land and an annual household income of around ₹30,000, not enough to cover basic needs. She already grew mushroom, but only in small quantities for the kitchen. Without training, proper inputs, or a market to sell into, that knowledge never had a way to become income.

What Changed

Arati joined the Maa Singhabahini Producer Group formed under the APC Project and enrolled in its training on improved oyster mushroom cultivation. The project started her small and deliberate, spawn and polythene bags for just 5 demonstration beds. When those beds delivered real results, her own confidence did the rest. She scaled up to 150 beds with continued project support and moved from a household hobby to a commercial operation.

What Made it Different

Production alone doesn't build income, a buyer does. The APC Project connected Arati directly with a vendor in Sambalpur, gave her plastic crates for post-harvest handling and transport, and linked her to the Horticulture Department's mushroom scheme for a ₹7,000 subsidy. Training, inputs, and market access arrived together, which is exactly why this scaled instead of stalling at 5 beds.

Way Forward

- Arati sells to her Sambalpur vendor at ₹100 per kilogram, and sold 120 kg in her first month alone, an income stream that didn't exist a year ago.
- She is already planning to expand production further, backed by continued APC Project support and her Horticulture Department subsidy.
- She is now motivating other members of her Producer Group to take up mushroom farming, turning her own result into the group's next opportunity.

Result at a Glance

150 beds
Scaled up from 5 demo beds

30 kg/week
Oyster mushroom production

₹12,000
Earned in a single month

Project LCC - Dhan Sara Suchaka (Leaf Color Chart Initiative)

Program Overview

Location :

Districts: Bargarh (Barpali, Bijepur, Sohela)
Balangir (Agalpur)

4 Blocks | 4 FPO Partners

PARTNERS

PxD PRECISION DEVELOPMENT

Project LCC - locally named Dhan Sara Suchaka - distributes a simple, low-cost, scientifically validated Leaf Color Chart (LCC) enabling paddy farmers to determine their crop's actual nitrogen requirement based on leaf colour, replacing guesswork with evidence-based urea application. Paddy farmers in Bargarh and Balangir routinely apply urea by schedule and habit rather than crop need, resulting in over-fertilisation, rising input costs, soil acidification, and nitrous oxide emissions - a greenhouse gas nearly 300 times more potent than CO_2.

The programme reached 8,916 paddy farmers across four blocks in two districts within 7 months, working through four Farmer Producer Companies as co-implementing community extension partners. The LCC is a reusable plastic chart comparing four shades of paddy leaf green to reference panels - a tool as accessible as a ruler but as consequential as a soil test for precision nutrient management.

Key Activities

- All 8,916 beneficiary paddy farmers were identified through close coordination with four partner FPCs - Chheliapat PCL (Agalpur), Sabujima FPC (Bijepur), 4S4R FPC (Barpali), and Sohela FPC (Sohela) - creating a verified beneficiary database.
- One LCC was distributed to each farmer along with structured training on its correct use: when to take a reading, which leaves to compare, how to interpret the colour against the chart, and how to make the apply/wait/skip nitrogen decision.
- Practical field demonstrations were conducted in paddy fields across all four blocks so farmers could practise the technique in real growing conditions.
- Awareness sessions on the agronomic, economic, and environmental consequences of excessive urea application - including soil acidification and N_2O emissions - addressed the behavioural dimension of fertiliser overuse.
- FPO staff participated in all programme stages: identification, mobilisation, distribution, training facilitation, and in-season handholding.
- Systematic monitoring, adoption tracking, and beneficiary feedback were maintained and shared with PxD throughout the implementation period.

Quantitative Impact

Total Farmers

8,916 paddy farmers trained and equipped across 4 blocks, 2 districts

Coverage

Agalpur: 1,866 |
Barpali: 4,157 |
Bijepur: 1,333 |
Sohela: 1,560

Achievement

100% of identified beneficiary farmers received LCCs and training within 7 months

Seasons

Kharif and Rabi 2025-26 both covered

FPO Partners

4 Farmer Producer Companies as co-implementing extension partners

Project Adhikaar

9106+	11,036+	7,205	15	2
Households Linked	Beneficiaries Assisted	Benefits Received	Gram Panchayats	Aspirational Blocks

SDG Alignment:

PARTNERS

TPCODL

About the Programme

Project Adhikaar strengthens social inclusion by enabling equitable access to government welfare schemes for marginalised communities in two NITI Aayog Aspirational Blocks - Daspalla (Nayagarh) and Kankadahada (Dhenkanal). It functions as a structured bridge between underserved PVTG communities and institutional welfare systems, with community-embedded Adhikaar Mitras providing end-to-end facilitation: awareness, documentation, application, and follow-up. Centres are being transitioned into recognised CSCs and Jana Seva Kendras for self-sustaining post-project service delivery.

Why These Communities

- Daspalla villages: 70-80 km from district HQ, 30-40 km from block HQ - among the most isolated in Nayagarh
- Kankadahada villages: 60-70 km from district HQ - in Dhenkanal Aspirational District
- Predominantly tribal populations: Kondh community (Daspalla), Juang community (Kankadahada) - both PVTGs
- Low literacy, minimal institutional outreach, and near-zero awareness of applicable welfare schemes
- Majority of eligible households excluded from housing, pension, health, and livelihood benefit programmes

Community Outreach

- Focused Group Discussions & GP meetings
- Household-level consultations
- Scheme eligibility leaflets distributed
- Awareness rallies, Sankirtan, wall paintings
- National day observances & district events

End-to-End Facilitation

- Document verification & Aadhaar/passbook rectification
- Application submission via Jana Seva Kendras/CSCs
- Follow-up with concerned government departments
- Behavior Change Communication (BCC) techniques
- Community-embedded Adhikaar Mitras (local trust)

Sustainability & Institution

- Adhikaar Centres transitioning to recognised CSCs
- Jana Seva Kendra status for post-project continuity
- Revenue-generating service delivery post-programme
- Community volunteering and ownership built-in
- Project Manager overseeing cross-block monitoring

Block-wise Impact (Quantitative)

Impact Indicator	Daspalla Block Nayagarh	Kankadahada Block Dhenkanal	Combined Total
Households linked to welfare schemes	4335+	4771+	9106+
Beneficiaries assisted with applications	6000+	5036+	11036+
Beneficiaries who received scheme benefits	4138	3067	7205

Additional Outcomes

- Rectification of critical identity documents - Aadhaar, bank passbooks - removing the single biggest barrier to scheme access
- Reduced processing timelines through systematic facilitation by Adhikaar Mitras at Jana Seva Kendras
- Adhikaar Centres transitioning to recognised CSCs and Jana Seva Kendras for continued, self-funded service delivery post-programme

Success Story

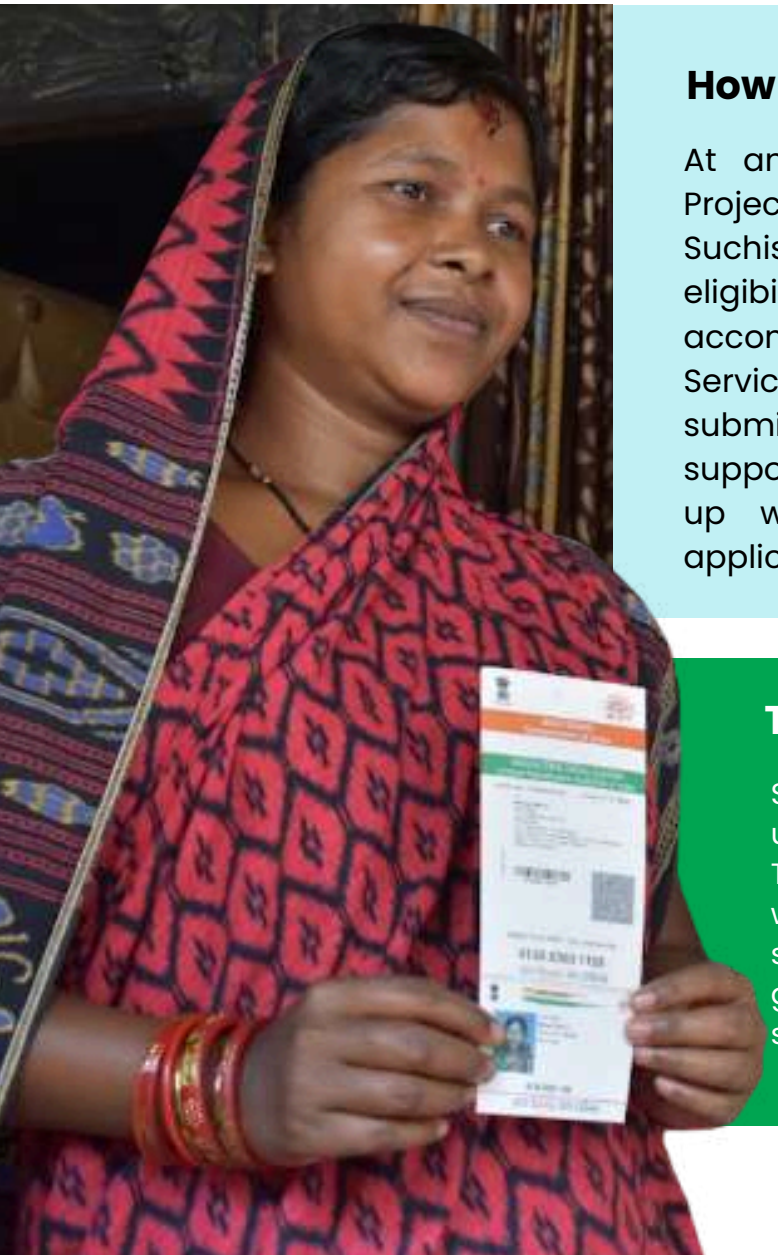
Closing the Last Mile

How last-mile facilitation brought Subhadra Yojana to Suchismita Sahu

KOLIBANIAKETENI, KANKADAHAD BLOCK, DHENKANAL

The Challenge

Suchismita Sahu, a resident of Kolibaniaketeni village, comes from a financially vulnerable household that depends primarily on daily wage labour. She was eligible for Subhadra Yojana, Odisha's flagship scheme for women's financial security, but eligibility was never the barrier. Limited awareness of the application process, and the documentation and e-KYC it demanded, stood between her and the entitlement that was already hers.



How the Gap was Closed

At an awareness meeting under the Adhikaar Project, Adhikaar Mitra Ms. Laxmi Mahalik identified Suchismita as eligible and walked her through eligibility verification and e-KYC. She then accompanied Suchismita to the nearest Common Service Centre, where the application was submitted directly through the Subhadra Portal. The support didn't end at submission, continued follow-up with the concerned authorities kept the application moving until it came through.

The Outcome

Suchismita received her first instalment of ₹5,000 under Subhadra Yojana through Direct Benefit Transfer. For her family, it meant immediate help with household expenses. For her, it meant something further, real confidence in navigating government welfare programmes and digital public services on her own the next time.

Results at a Glance

₹5,000	First instalment received via DBT
₹50,000	Total entitlement over 5 years under the scheme
1 Application	Fully facilitated, start to disbursal

"I did not know how to apply for the Subhadra Yojana or complete the online process. The Adhikaar Mitra guided me through the documents, e-KYC and application process and accompanied me to the CSC. I am happy that I received the first installment of ₹5,000. This support has helped my family with our household needs and has given me confidence to access government schemes in the future."

Suchismita Sahu

The Larger Impact

Launched by the Government of Odisha on 17 September 2024, Subhadra Yojana gives eligible women aged 21 to 60 from economically weaker households ₹50,000 over five years, with ₹10,000 transferred annually to their Aadhaar-linked bank accounts. Suchismita's journey shows what closes the distance between an entitlement on paper and money in a household's hands: awareness, hands-on documentation support, and someone willing to follow through. Under the Adhikaar Project, supported by TPCODL, that last-mile facilitation is helping eligible women turn welfare schemes into real financial inclusion and economic agency.

Success Story

Rebuilding After Loss: Timely Support Restores a Family's Home

Background

Gouranga Mallick lives in Dalipada, a tribal village under Sariganda Gram Panchayat in Daspalla Block, Nayagarh district. Like many households in the area, his family depended on a modest, self-built home and whatever the season's work brought in, with little to fall back on if something went wrong.

The Challenge

On 9 March 2025, a fire broke out and completely destroyed Gouranga's house. His family lost their shelter overnight and, with it, whatever little security they had. Rebuilding meant navigating a government relief scheme, a process that can be slow and confusing for a family already dealing with loss.

Our Intervention

Project Adhikaar, implemented by Mahashakti Foundation with support from TPCODL, learned of the incident and stepped in without delay. The Adhikaar Mitra sat with Gouranga to collect the documents and evidence the relief scheme required, then helped him prepare and submit an application to the Daspalla Tahasil Office. The team did not stop at filing the paperwork; they followed up with the Tahasil Office repeatedly to keep the application moving.

The Impact

That persistence paid off. Gouranga received Rs 1,25,000 as financial assistance from the Tahasil Office under the house fire relief scheme, support that arrived at one of the hardest moments his family had faced and gave him the means to begin rebuilding. Just as importantly, he secured this entitlement on his own merit, through the correct process, without paying a bribe or approaching middlemen.

"The most important thing was that I received this support without paying any bribe or seeking help from middlemen or influential persons."

- Gouranga Mallick

Mobile Repairing Training Programme

Programme Summary

This initiative establishes a Mobile Repairing Training Centre at Balasore, Odisha, empowering youth with hands-on technical skills over four months. The programme targets enhanced employability, self-employment readiness, and contribution to the local electronics service economy through certified training in mobile phone diagnosis, repair, and servicing. Training is delivered by professional trainer Mr. Guru Saran Behera, assisted by Mr. Dillip Kumar Mohapatra (Asst. Trainer cum Administration).

PARTNERS

everest FOUNDATION

Objectives

- Provide skill-based training in mobile repairing to 40 youth over a 4-month period.
- Increase employment and self-employment opportunities in the electronics servicing sector.
- Develop technical confidence and entrepreneurial spirit among trainees.
- Reduce the digital divide by creating a skilled pool of local mobile repair technicians.

Challenge & Mitigation

Challenge: Unemployed youth participants are irregular in attending training sessions due to household responsibilities and other daily wage commitments.

Mitigation: Regular outreach visits to participants' homes, villages, and community spaces to re-engage and motivate attendance. College student participants maintain consistent attendance. Stakeholder engagement at Mission Shakti SHG Federation (Ward No. 10) to strengthen community-level support and peer accountability.

Mega Plantation Drive

Program Overview

Duration: June 2025 - October 2025

Location :

Districts: Kalahandi & Rayagada

Partner : Vedanta-Lanjigarh

PARTNERS

vedanta
transforming for good

SDG **Alignment:**

Brief Description & Need

The Mega Plantation Drive is a large-scale ecological restoration programme under Vedanta across the operational footprint of its Lanjigarh Aluminium Refinery in Kalahandi and Rayagada. The programme responds to persistent land degradation, declining green cover, and soil erosion affecting communities in the surrounding districts - environmental pressures compounded by extractive industry activity. Through strategic procurement of 1,18,450 saplings across four certified nurseries and systematic plantation across two districts, the drive restores biological assets and creates livelihood co-benefits for tribal households.

Program Objectives

- Restore green cover and ecological balance across degraded land in Kalahandi and Rayagada through mass, community-anchored plantation of 1,18,450 saplings.
- Improve long-term environmental resilience of communities in Vedanta's operational footprint through biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management.
- Generate livelihood co-benefits for participating tribal and rural households through plantation wages and long-term fruit (mango, guava, cashew) and timber assets.
- Strengthen community ownership of natural resources by integrating plantation with civic events and establishing local custodianship arrangements.

Quantitative Impact

Total Saplings Planted	Species planted	Suppliers engaged
1,18,450 (Lanjigarh: 1,04,700, Mining/Rayagada: 13,750)	Mango · Guava · Cashew · Forestry species	4 certified nurseries across Kalahandi and Rayagada

Project Sakhyam

Program Overview

Location :

Districts: Jajpur
Blocks: Danagadi & Sukinda

12 GPs | 60 Villages

PARTNERS

JSL JINDAL STAINLESS

SDG **Alignment:**

Project Sakhyam is an integrated community development initiative across 60+ villages in Jajpur, addressing interconnected rural challenges through SHG strengthening, livelihood promotion, livestock health, and government convergence. Baseline assessments in both blocks revealed heavy dependence on wage labour, weak SHG governance, limited enterprise knowledge, poor livestock health services, and near-absent health and life skills awareness among women and adolescent girls.

60+	320	13,624	₹1,15,500	500+	2
Villages	SHGs Supported	Animals Vaccinated	Enterprise Income	Beneficiaries Trained	Blocks Jajpur

Objectives

- Strengthen SHG institutions through leadership, capacity building, and improved governance.
- Promote sustainable micro-enterprises: paper plates, agarbatti, millet processing, mushroom cultivation, and poultry farming.
- Enhance financial literacy and enterprise management skills among SHG women.
- Improve livestock health through cattle immunization, animal health camps, and veterinary training.
- Empower adolescent girls through Balika Mandals, life skills, and Mission LiFE programmes.

Key Activities

DANAGADI BLOCK

8 GPs | 30 Villages

- •320 tripals to 320 SHGs | 30 Balika Mandals formed | 100 register kits | wall paintings at 10 sites
- •Leadership & bookkeeping training: 167 participants across 6 batches
- •Paper Plate Unit (Jakhpura): 10,000 plates, ₹22,500 | Mushroom Unit (Trijanga): 310 kg, ₹93,000 | Agarbatti + Millet Processing operational
- •5 individual mushroom clusters: 58 kg combined, ₹19,950
- •12,531 animals vaccinated in 2 intensive 15-day health camps
- •Soil testing (CropXon): 65 farmers on-site | Livestock: 6 farmers with improved-breed bucks
- •Exposure visits: 21 SHG women (Bhubaneswar millet units) + 15 farmers (Ganjam KVK mushroom)
- •EDP at KIIT University: 3 rural entrepreneurs trained in business planning and marketing
- Convergence: 3 interface meetings with Mission Shakti, OLM, Veterinary Department

SUKINDA BLOCK

4 GPs | 30 Villages

- •83 farmers (Chindguripal & Kaliapani) trained in scientific vegetable cultivation: soil health diagnostics, IPM, and precision nutrient management
- •70 farmers (Chindguripal) trained in managed poultry farming: disease prevention, optimised feeding, and low-cost rearing units
- •3 SHGs received mushroom spawn, racks, and sprayers with continuous handholding support
- •1,093 animals vaccinated with Veterinary Department | preventive healthcare advisory provided to farmers
- •133 community members covered under Forest Department awareness on plantation and fire prevention
- 99 participants sensitised under Mission LiFE (Kaliapani and Chindguripal)

Quantitative Impact

Indicator	Block	Achievement
Vegetable farmers trained	**Sukinda**	83 | yield +24% | income +₹15,000/acre | input cost -₹3,000/acre
Poultry farmers trained	**Sukinda**	70 | mortality 12%→6% | income +₹9,000–11,000/cycle/farmer
Mushroom SHGs — Sukinda	**Sukinda**	3 SHGs | 180–200 kg/cycle @ ₹120/kg = ₹21,000–24,000/cycle | ₹1 lakh/SHG over 5 cycles
Animals vaccinated — Sukinda	**Sukinda**	1,093 animals (Kaliapani, Ransol, Kankadapal) | livestock health & income security improved
SHG infrastructure	**Danagadi**	320 tripals to 320 SHGs | meeting regularity, governance & financial discipline improved
Paper Plate Unit	**Danagadi**	Baba Bholashankar SHG, Jakhpura | 10,000 plates | ₹22,500 turnover
Mushroom Units	**Danagadi**	Sai Shree SHG: 310 kg, ₹93,000 | 5 individual clusters: 58 kg, ₹19,950
Animals vaccinated — Danagadi	**Danagadi**	12,531 (2 camps of 15 days each: Phase I 6,927 + Phase II 5,604)
Leadership & bookkeeping training	**Danagadi**	167 participants across 6 batches in 4 villages
Balika Mandals formed	**Danagadi**	30 groups | life skills, health, early marriage awareness for adolescent girls
Balika Mandals formed	**Danagadi**	133 participants (Forest Dept.) + 99 Mission LiFE participants

Success Story

"This is the first time we are earning together as a group. Earlier, income was uncertain, but now we have learned a new skill and are earning regularly."

— SHG Member, Danagadi Block

Six mushroom SHGs in Danagadi cultivated 358 kg of paddy straw mushroom, generating approximately ₹1,00,000. The cluster model built peer accountability and collective production capacity — mushroom cultivation has now emerged as a community-owned enterprise with clear scale-up potential.

Now we are running our own enterprise. People in the market recognize our products, and this has increased our confidence. We are motivated to grow this further."

— Member, Baba Bholashankar SHG, Jakhpura

The Baba Bholashankar SHG in Jakhpura produced 10,000 paper plates and generated ₹22,500 in turnover in their first year of operation — moving from household labour to a market-recognised enterprise with established local buyers.

OUR PARTNERS

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
सत्यमेव जयते

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଶାସନ
ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଶାସନ

NABARD

ODISHA
SHREE ANNA ABHIYAN

Reliance Foundation

HDFC BANK PARIVARTAN
A step towards sustainable progress

TPCODL
TP CENTRAL ODISHA DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
it Venture of Tata Power and Government of C

vedanta
transforming for good

everest FOUNDATION

LTM

SBI FOUNDATION
Service Beyond Banking

JSL
JINDAL STAINLESS

ADITYA BIRLA
HINDALCO

YES FOUNDATION

vedanta
transforming for good

vgcb port

LTIMindtree Foundation

OmniActive
HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

KALINGA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY (KIIT)
Deemed to be University U/S 3 of UGC Act, 1956

KIIT SRI
Centre for Social Research and Innovation
School of Leadership, KIIT Deemed to be University

PxD
PRECISION DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN VENTURES
AGRI | BUSINESS | FINTECH

HarvestPlus

AUDIT REPORTS

MAHASHAKTI FOUNDATION DONATIONS AND GRANTS RECEIVED DURING THIS YEAR

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

Donations and Grants	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
GOVERNMENT PROJECTS		
CDAO, Bargarh (Govt of Odisha) Shree Anna Abhiyan - Bijepur)	15,42,692	16,70,000
CDAO, Bargarh (Govt of Odisha) Shree Anna Abhiyan - Sohela)	15,10,692	16,70,000
CDAO Sambalpur (Govt of Odisha) Shree Anna Abhiyan- Redhakhol)	16,54,420	16,10,900
CDAO, Sambalpur(Govt of Odisha) APC (Agriculture Production Cluster) Jujumora	28,70,700	18,48,250
CDAO Bargarh (Govt of Odisha) Crop Diversification Programme in Mega Lift Irrigation Project (MLIPS)- Bargarh	-	16,80,250
CDAO Subarnapur (Govt of Odisha) Crop Diversification Programme in Mega Lift Irrigation Project (MLIPS) - Tarbha	15,95,923	8,53,839
CDAO Balangir (Govt of Odisha) Crop Diversification Programme in Mega Lift Irrigation Project (MLIPS)- Gudvella & Deogaon	7,68,902	6,00,000
CDAO Subarnapur (Govt of Odisha) Crop Diversification Programme in Mega Lift Irrigation Project (MLIPS)- Ulunda	5,39,954	4,12,000
DDMA, Bargarh (Govt of Odisha) Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP)	28,500	-
Comprehensive Project on Rice Fallow Management System Subarnapur	12,54,000	-
CDAO, Angul (Govt of Odisha) Mechanised Direct Seeded Rice (DSR)	85,000	-
NABARD		
NABARD -Central Sector Scheme-10,000 FPOs Phase-1	36,60,900	36,05,000
NABARD -Central Sector Scheme-10,000 FPOs Phase-2	18,06,200	13,42,000
NABARD -Central Sector Scheme-10,000 FPOs Phase-3	53,79,300	41,82,100
NABARD - WADI, Balangir (Project Cost)	41,11,400	49,85,274
NABARD - WADI, Balangir (Project Management Cost)	15,80,484	7,49,283
NABARD LEDP (Mushroom Promotion)	-	1,70,250
NABARD (Rural Haat, Lanjigarh)	-	7,72,500
NABARD (MEDP, Kalahandi)	-	1,30,899
NABARD-ESHAKTI (BARGARH)	-	3,23,600
CSR PROJECTS		
Integrated Village Development prog (Gudvella Block)	2,20,00,000	2,20,00,000
Integrated Village Development prog (M.Rampur Block)	2,30,00,000	2,10,00,000
Integrated Village Development prog (Paikmal Block)	2,20,00,000	2,00,00,000
Integrated Village Development prog(Turekela- Agrogoresty)	15,00,000	-
VEDANTA LIMITED, LANJIGARH		
Project Sakhi	26,25,802	45,12,867
Rural Haat -PVO	15,74,874	13,74,959
Rural Haat Inaugural- Vedanta Ltd.	1,21,521	-
Project Adikala -Dhokra Art & Craft	31,55,950	33,80,532
Community Connect Event	12,62,942	-
Mega Plantation Drive	41,48,607	-
Branding-Mega Plantation Drive	8,97,494	-
Vedanta Ltd. (Energy Conservation - Cook Stove)	-	6,18,503
Vedanta Ltd. (Energy Conservation - Solar Light)	-	7,74,095
VEDANTA LIMITED - JHARSUGUDA		
Support to District Satellite Hospital, Jharsuguda	61,20,000	-
Project - Subhalaxmi Udyogini	27,10,247	-
Atal Tinkering Labs, Jharsuguda	35,83,037	-
Project - Ekal Vidyalaya Management	1,22,40,000	-
HDFC BANK		
HDFC BANK (Development of Chilli and Millet Cluster)	-	1,98,05,827
HDFC BANK (INS Chilika-Installation of RO Water Plant)	-	12,00,000
HDFC BANK (Smart Class)	-	42,00,000
HDFC BANK (Climate Smart Agriculture-Dhenkanal)	-	73,90,350

DILLIP SAMIR & ASSOCIATES BHUBANESWAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rosaleen Bhuyan
ROSALEEN BHUYAN
Secretary

Bimal Kanta Panda
BIMAL KANTA PANDA
Treasurer

MAHASHAKTI FOUNDATION Mahashakti Foundation BHUBANESWAR

MAHASHAKTI FOUNDATION

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

Donations and Grants	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
HDFC BANK (PARIVARTAN)		
Project Chirantan FRDP - Empowering Farmers through Climate Resilient Agriculture and Irrigation Practices in Dhenkanal District.	3,00,74,130	-
Solar Pathways: Lighting Up Tapoban for Safe and Sustainable Tourism, Dhenkanal	13,30,000	-
Strengthening Healthcare Infrastructure-Heavy Medical Equipment Supply to Three CHCs in Mayurbhanj, Odisha	72,31,750	-
Provision of Dialysis Facilities at Two Community Health Centres in Sukind Block, Jajpur District, Odisha	32,60,000	-
Livelihood Security of Street Vendors in Bhubaneswar through 100 Pushcart Support and Installation of 100 Solar Streetlights at OUTR (Bhubaneswar)	45,60,000	-
OTHER INSTITUTIONAL & CORPORATE FUNDING		
YES FOUNDATION (Entrepreneurship Development of Rural handicraft Artisans)	20,19,776	17,02,624
YES Foundation (Skill Building of Handicraft and Handloom Cluster)	-	8,49,411
Core Carbon X Solutions Pvt Ltd. (Sustainable Rice Production)	-	2,82,077
ICRISAT, Hyderabad (Rice Fellow Management)	-	6,82,762
PWC - PM Kusum Program	-	1,06,300
Human Venture - Marigold Cluster Development	-	1,32,880
TATA POWER- TPCODL		
Women -Led Local Artisan Training Program (Art Cluster)-SAMRIDDHI - (Balianta Block, Khordha)	27,98,785	27,02,700
Dhokra Cluster under SAMRIDDHI at Saptasajya - (Dhenkanal)	28,98,550	-
Community Empowerment through linkage with Govt.entitlements in Nayagarh - AADHIKAR - (TPCODL)	23,44,020	21,92,400
Community Empowerment through linkage with Govt.entitlements at Kankadahad, Dhenkanal -ADHIKAR -	23,53,575	24,86,238
Annual CSR Reports & Documentations	4,42,000	3,13,000
TATA POWER- TPNODL		
Digital Literacy Program	-	7,58,138
TATA POWER- TPWODL		
Climate Resilient Agriculture	-	10,80,575
Climate Resilient Agriculture	-	20,60,300
Organic Vegetable Cluster Development	-	28,40,400
Sustainable Integrated Watershed Development Project	-	30,94,200
OTHER INSTITUTIONAL & CORPORATE FUNDING		
SESA MINING CORP.LTD.- Project - IUSDP- Integrated Urban Slum Development Programme Visakhapatnam -	1,14,27,330	-
RELIANCE FOUNDATION-Project - Improving the self reliance and resilience of rural communities in Balangir District -	92,58,534	-
JINDAL STAINLESS FOUNDATION- SAKHYAM	30,15,100	-
JINDAL STAINLESS FOUNDATION- Support towards the community Development initiatives in and around Kaliapani Mines in Sukinda, Odisha	7,06,000	-
HINDALCO (Hirakud)- PROJECT SHAKTI,	13,35,024	-
SBI FOUNDATION - Project -SBIF -LEAP - Climate Smart Livelihoods	85,64,000	-
Everest Industries Ltd. - Skill Development Center	3,52,550	-
Fives India Engineering - Project Drinking Water Facility in Schools	6,00,000	-
FCRA FUNDS		
Trickle UP Programme Inc (UPMA)	-	19,39,436
OTHER PVT. ORGANISATION & DONATION		
Precision Development India Limited - Piloting of Leaf Colour Charts (LCCs)	3,89,800	-
Exposure visit , Jagatsinghpur, (BLGR)	2,63,890	-
Donation from Individuals	15,08,551	84,88,593
Staff Contribution	5,42,848	6,73,173
Total Donations and Grants	23,26,05,754	16,52,48,485

DILLIP SAMIR & ASSOCIATES BHUBANESWAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rosaleen Bhuyan
ROSALEEN BHUYAN
Secretary

Bimal Kanta Panda
BIMAL KANTA PANDA
Treasurer

MAHASHAKTI FOUNDATION Mahashakti Foundation BHUBANESWAR

Mahashakti Foundation

Registered Office:

Sanchaya Shakti Bhawan, Burat Madanpur Rampur, Kalahandi - 766102, Odisha, 8118062107

Head Office:

HIG- 05, Ground & 2ndFloor, Dharma Vihar, Bhubaneswar, 751030. Odisha

Zonal Office:

1st Floor, Lane II, Mahalaxmi Nagar, Balangir - 767001, Odisha

Contact :

mahashakti@mahashaktiindia.org
+91 81180 95070
mahashaktifoundation.in

Socials :

mahashaktiodisha
MahashaktiFoundation
mahashakti-foundation
msfodisha

This Annual Report is intended solely for internal circulation and is meant for donors, partners, and key stakeholders associated with Mahashakti Foundation. It is prepared for informational purposes only.