



ANANDPUR BLOCK DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A COMMUNITY – LED PRIORITY FRAMEWORK

Multi-stakeholder Action Planning (MAP) Meeting

Anandpur Block Office, Anandpur, West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand | 22nd December 2025

Common
Ground



Anandpur Block Development Plan

A Community-Led Priority Framework

Multi-S takeholder Action Planning (MAP) Meeting

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This report documents the outcomes of the Multi-Actor Platform meeting held in Anandpur block, West Singhbhum, on 22nd December 2025. Building on the issues surfaced during earlier MAP consultations in August 2025, this meeting marked a transition from issue identification to collective prioritization and action planning.

The objective was to translate a broad set of community concerns into a sequenced, actionable block development agenda that was rooted in participatory decision-making.



SESSION - 1: ISSUES IDENTIFICATION AND AFFIRMATION

The meeting began with a review of issues that were identified during the previous MAP meeting. Participants were invited to validate these concerns and identify any critical gaps. Through this process, MAP members highlighted additional issues with significant implications for livelihoods and well-being in Anandpur. This included:

- Lack of medical infrastructure, staffing, and healthcare services in Anandpur Block
- Poor basic infrastructure issues such as roads and mobile connectivity
- Weak education system, particularly student-teacher ratio
- High levels of migration, especially of youth, driven by the lack of local employment limited awareness on government (e.g. MGNREGS) and non-government schemes
- Lack of soil testing
- Limited empowerment of Gram Sabhas and Panchayats
- Inadequate banking services

This session ensured a comprehensive and collective endorsement of landscape issues.



SESSION - 2:

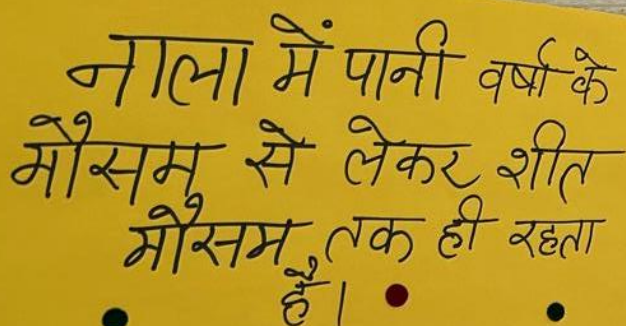
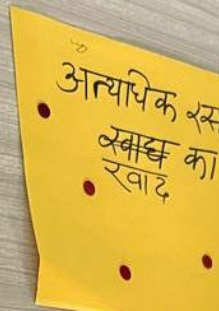
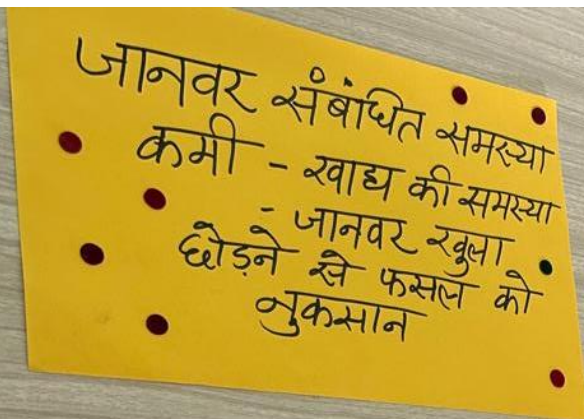
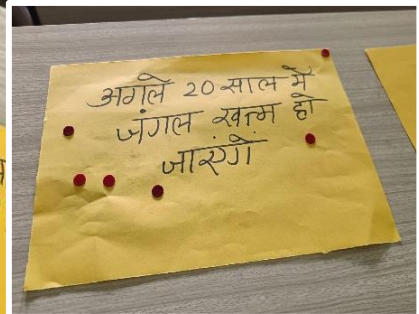
PRIORITY RANKING OF ISSUES

To move from landscape diagnostics to decision-making, MAP members undertook a participatory ranking exercise. A total of 43 issues that had been documented were

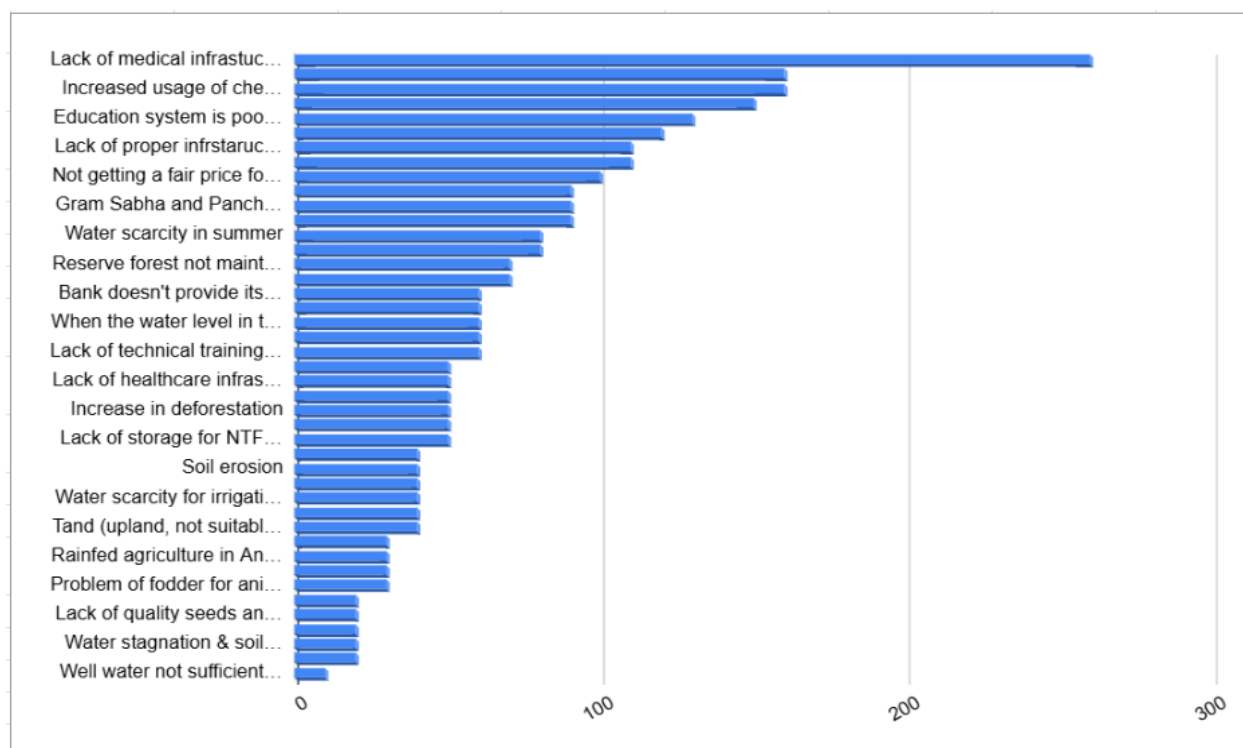
reviewed and prioritised using a weighted voting system. Each member was given:

- Four red bindis to mark the most urgent, high impact issues
- Four green bindis to mark important but secondary priorities

Red votes were weighed higher than the green ones to reflect urgency. The final ranking was derived using a composite score (Red Priority \times 20 + Green Priority \times 10).



The following issues are ranked from highest to lowest, based on total weighted scores:



Rank	Issue Description	Score
1	Lack of medical infrastructure, doctors and nurses in Anandpur Block	260
2	Not getting a fair price for paddy, limited market, and labour shortage	160
3	Increased usage of chemicals in Agriculture	160
4	Open grazing post kharif affecting Rabi cultivation	150
5	Education system is poor - Student teacher ratio is poor.	130
6	No forest in the next 20 years	120
7	Lack of proper infrastructure and healthcare management facility for Livestock and limited market	110
8	Basic infrastructure issues such as roads and mobile network problems	110
9	Not getting a fair price for vegetables, unavailability of good seeds & pest infestation problems	100
10	MGNREGA - lack of awareness	90
11	Gram Sabha and Panchayat are not empowered.	90
12	Sal, Kendu, Char, Chironji, Mahua, Mango & Semal trees in forest are decreasing	90
13	Water scarcity in summer	80

Rank	Issue Description	Score
14	Lack of market for agriculture produce	80
15	Reserve forest not maintained by forest dept.	70
16	Forest Fires	70
17	Bank doesn't provide its service properly	60
18	Problem of migration - Lack of employment	60
19	When the water level in the shallow wells drops, the water becomes unsuitable for drinking.	60
20	Lack of information about government and non-government development schemes.	60
21	Lack of technical training on Agriculture	60
22	Increased youth migration from Anandpur	50
23	Lack of healthcare infrastructure and facility for Poultry, disease infestation	50
24	No discussion or action at the village level regarding the conservation and management of forests.	50
25	Increase in deforestation	50
26	lack of interest amongst farmers for <i>laah</i> (lac) farming	50
27	Lack of storage for NTFP produce	50
28	Drying up of streams after winter season	40
29	Soil erosion	40
30	Not getting a fair price for Mango, Mahua & its seeds, lack of a proper market.	40
31	Water scarcity for irrigation during cold and hot days.	40
32	Usage of Chemicals in Don 2 - Midland	40
33	<i>Tand</i> (upland, not suitable for cultivation) Land sale	40
34	Lack of soil testing	30
35	Rainfed agriculture in Anandpur - untimely rainfall	30
36	People with more uplands (uncultivated lands), migrate more	30
37	Problem of fodder for animals - from March to May.	30
38	Due to the lack of construction of <i>dobha</i> everywhere, the water does not last for a long time.	20
39	Lack of quality seeds and the unavailability of seeds or seedlings at the right time.	20
40	Lack of feed and nursery for fish farming	20

Rank	Issue Description	Score
41	Water stagnation & soil erosion in Don 1	20
42	<i>Don 2</i> , paddy cultivation suffers in case of untimely rains	20
43	Well water not sufficient for irrigation	10

PRIORITY PATTERNS AND THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION

- Agriculture and farmer income emerged as the dominant concern, accounting for 34.2% of total priority scores. Issues related to paddy and vegetable pricing, market access, chemical use, seed availability, labour shortages, livestock healthcare, fish farming, and technical training were seen as immediate threats to livelihood security.
- Infrastructure and basic services formed the second-largest cluster (26.9%), with healthcare, roads, water, and digital connectivity viewed as foundational constraints affecting all other sectors.
- Natural resource concerns (14.2%), including deforestation, forest fires, water scarcity and inadequate water harvesting infrastructure (*dobhas*, wells, drying streams), declining forest species (*Sal*, *Mahua* etc.), soil erosion in lowlands (*Don* areas), and open grazing affecting rabi cultivation, were recognised as serious but often framed as medium- to long-term risks.
- Governance and institutional issues (10%), such as weak Gram Sabhas and Panchayats, inadequate forest management, limited scheme

awareness and banking services, were consistently viewed as enablers rather than standalone priorities.

- Education and social issues (11.3%), including teacher shortages and youth migration, were strongly linked to upland (*tand*) ownership and limited employment opportunities

S No.	Theme	Total Score	% of Total Score
1	Agriculture & Farmer Income	820	34.2%
2	Infrastructure & Services	645	26.9%
3	Natural Resources	340	14.2%
4	Governance & Institutions	240	10.0%
5	Education & Social	270	11.3%
6	Cross-cutting	85	3.5%
TOTAL			100%

CRITICAL INSIGHTS

The prioritisation exercise surfaced the following key insights:

- Livelihood economics dominated decision-making, reflecting acute stress in farm incomes and market systems.
- Infrastructure deficits are systemic, constraining access to healthcare, water, and digital services.

- Participants clearly distinguished between immediate survival needs (prices, water, healthcare) and longer-horizon concerns (deforestation, education, migration).
- Environmental issues such as forest degradation were acknowledged but often ranked as secondary to income security.
- Governance was seen primarily as a means to enable outcomes, thereby reinforcing the relevance of the MAP as a platform for coordinated action.

अगले 20 साल में
 • जंगल खत्म हो
 • जायेंगे •

• जंगलों से साल, कंदू
 चार, चिरौंजी, महुआ
 आम और सीमाल
 कम होते जा रहे हैं।

अधिक से
 अधिक पेड़
 लगाना

वन रक्षा समीती
 - वनों में आग
 लगने का समस्या
 जागरूकता - LEADS

SEED BALL
 अभियान
 ↳ डबल क्विस
 ↳ SHG - (महिला समूह)
 ↳ 15th August

चिरौंजी, साल,
 आंवला, महुआ, कंदू
 - जो AREA ज्यादा कटाव
 हो रहा है।
 - FOREST DEPT. - NURSERY

FOREST DEPT.
 AWARENESS से
 जुड़े काम

SESSION - 3:

ANANDPUR BLOCK DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SNo.	ISSUES	ACTION PLAN
1	<p>Not getting a fair price for paddy, limited market, and labour shortage:</p> <p>At present, farmers are selling paddy at 16Rs per kg in Anandpur. Currently, Lamps are not functional. Few farmers go and sell their paddy in Manoharpur Lamps at 24Rs per kg.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start LAMPS in Anandpur • The FPO formed in Bhaldungri can plan to procure paddy to provide better rates.
2	<p>Water Stress in summer -</p> <p>Streams and handpumps dries up in Summer, Water for irrigation not available in cold & hot season</p>	<p>Rainwater Harvesting is important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members should take ownership and decide what needs to be done. • MGNREGA work for rainwater harvesting • MATE Activate • Awareness
3	<p>Open grazing post kharif affecting Rabi cultivation</p> <p>- A lot of farmers do not engage in rabi cultivation due to open grazing of livestock post kharif season.</p>	<p>Gram Sabha must decide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative for grazing; dedicated areas • Strict rule, penalty
4	<p>No forest in the next 20 years -</p> <p>Sal, Kendu, Char, Chironji, Mahua, Mango & Semal trees in forest are decreasing.</p>	<p>Focus on areas with rapid deforestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation - Chronji, Sal, Awla, Mahua, Kendu, • Forest dept. Can prepare nurseries and provide sapling for the selected trees. • Planting more and more trees • Forest dept. Should do awareness work related to forest fires and so on. • Seed Ball campaign during Children's Day, Independence day etc., SHG
5	<p>Lack of proper infrastructure and healthcare management facility for Livestock and limited market</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of pashu sakhi - Technical knowledge • JSLPS & LEADS will anchor this process • PASHU Helpline Vehicle - Start in Anandpur
6	<p>Lack of medical infrastructure, doctors and nurses in Anandpur Block</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every Panchayat should have a healthcare center with nurses and medicines. • The Healthcare Dept. should make sure of it.

SNo.	ISSUES	ACTION PLAN
7	<p>Problem of migration - Lack of employment</p> <p>At least 50% of the youth in Anandpur migrate for few reason:</p> <p>1) Most of the students go to Manoharpur or Rourkela to continue studies after 8th class</p> <p>2) A lot of young girls & boys migrate to cities in search of work</p> <p>3) Men migrate to far-off cities for labour intensive works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment in the village, yearlong work • right honorarium • Training - skill

CONCLUSION

The Anandpur MAP process demonstrates a clear, pragmatic prioritisation by community and institutional actors. Economic survival and basic infrastructure have emerged as immediate concerns shaping the Block Development agenda. The prioritisation exercise clearly indicates that the Block Development Plan must first address:

- Agricultural distress
- Critical infrastructure gaps in healthcare, water, and roads connectivity

- Immediate natural resource pressures affecting livelihoods, including post-Kharif open grazing and irrigation access

This prioritisation also validates the value of the MAP as a space that enables landscape actors to align actions and investments around what matters most now, while keeping longer-horizon transitions in view.

CONTRIBUTED BY

All Members of Anandpur participated in Multi-stakeholder Meeting

WRITTEN BY

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