Impact Assessment Report Summary

Integrated Village Development Programme

FY 2023-24

Pfizer Limited | April 2026

Impact Assessment Report

Integrated Village Development Programme (FY 2023-24) Implemented by BAIF

Pfizer–BAIF Integrated Village Development Programme (FY 2023–24)

The **Integrated Village Development Programme** is a holistic rural initiative focused on **water security, livelihoods, health, women's empowerment, and local governance.** Key activities include **solar-based drinking water and irrigation systems, wadi development (mango and cashew), livelihood diversification, SHG strengthening, and health outreach**, with the objective of **reducing distress migration, improving incomes, and enabling sustainable, community-owned development.**

Program Overview

Location: Kaulale village, Jawhar block, Palghar district, Maharashtra

Coverage: 500 households
2,750 beneficiaries

Thematic Focus: Water security, livelihoods, health, women's empowerment & governance

Alignment with SDGs

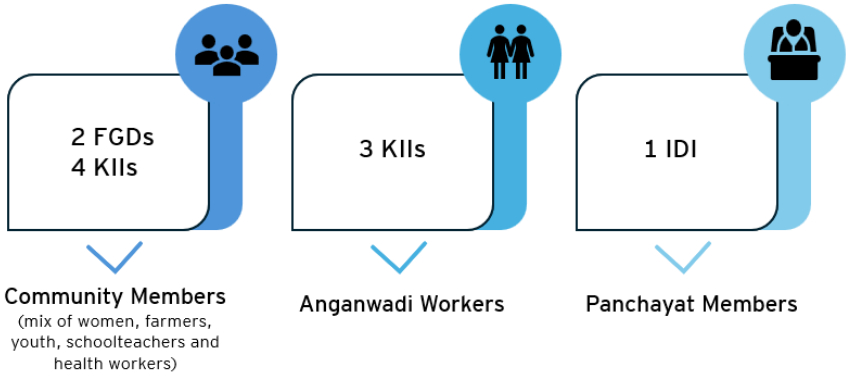
Community well to store rainwater

Renovated and upgraded school classroom

Approach & Methodology

The impact of the programme was assessed using the OECD-DAC framework for evaluation. This approach was utilised across all stages for evaluation including the preparation of the toolkit, data analysis, and reporting.

Qualitative tools such as in-depth interviews, key informant interviews and focus group discussions were used to assess the impact of the project. In person data collection was conducted in Kaulale village, located in the Palghar district of Maharashtra.



Key Indicators Covered

Parameter	Indicator
Relevance	▸ Alignment with community priority needs (water, livelihoods, health) ▸ Appropriateness of Wadi, SHG and health interventions for local context
Coherence	▸ Alignment with national schemes and SDGs ▸ Convergence with Gram Panchayat and local institutions
Efficiency	▸ Cost-effectiveness of solar water and irrigation systems ▸ Adequacy of implementation support and sequencing of interventions ▸ Community cost-sharing and maintenance readiness
Effectiveness and Impact	▸ Improved access to water and irrigation ▸ Increase in agricultural productivity and household income ▸ Reduction in seasonal distress migration ▸ Improvement in health outcomes and service access ▸ Strengthening of women's SHGs and local governance
Sustainability	▸ Community ownership and O&M capacity ▸ Financial sustainability through SHGs and maintenance funds

Key Findings

Water Security as a Foundational Enabler

Installation of solar-powered drinking water and irrigation systems improved reliability of water access and reduced dependence on erratic electricity supply. Solar infrastructure investments have an estimated asset life of 20–30 years, supporting long-term cost efficiency and sustainability.

Livelihood Transformation and Income Generation

Wadi development converted previously unproductive land into productive orchards. Early outcomes include first harvest incomes of around ₹8,000 from cashew and around 200 kg of mango produce per household, with strong potential for income growth in subsequent years as plantations mature.

Reduction in Distress-Driven Migration

Earlier, households migrated for 2–3 months annually post-harvest due to limited local livelihood options. Improved irrigation, diversified cropping, and non-farm livelihood support have significantly reduced seasonal migration, strengthening household economic stability.

Health Improvements Linked to Water and Awareness

Communities reported a decline in water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea and typhoid, alongside improved health awareness and increased use of institutional health services, indicating positive preventive health outcomes.

Strengthening of Women's Institutions and Financial Inclusion

Women have shown renewed interest in revitalizing Self-Help Groups, with proposed monthly savings of ₹100 per member, creating foundations for micro-enterprise development and greater financial autonomy.

Governance and Community Confidence

Gram Panchayat representatives reported fewer grievances and improved coordination, reflecting stronger local governance and increased community ownership of development assets.

*Key Findings are based on qualitative discussions with the beneficiaries and stakeholders

Voices from the Field

Earlier, my land was not giving us much. We could grow only millets and rice during the rainy season, and that too just for our family. There was never enough water for a second crop. After the Pfizer-supported programme started, and with BAIF's help, I developed a Wadi on my land by planting cashew and mango trees. Last year, my Wadi gave its first harvest. I earned ₹8,000 by selling cashews, and I got around 200 kg of mangoes. Since it was the first crop, I shared the mangoes with my family and neighbours. Now I feel happy and hopeful. The trees will grow more, and I know my income will also increase in the coming years.

- Farmer, Kharamba Village

If our SHG becomes strong again and we save regularly, we can start small businesses and not depend on anyone else

-Woman SHG participant, Mokhyachapada Village

Earlier, people from our village had to migrate for work, and many complaints used to come to the Gram Panchayat. After the project interventions, water access has improved, agriculture has become productive, and migration has reduced. Today, fewer people come with grievances, and the village is becoming more self-reliant

- Sarpanch, Kaulale Gram Panchayat

Impact Assessment Report

Expansion of antimicrobial stewardship program (AMSP) and infection prevention & control program (IPC) of ICMR

Pfizer-ICMR : Expansion of antimicrobial stewardship program (AMSP) and infection prevention & control program (IPC)

Program Objective

The ICMR-Pfizer Antimicrobial Stewardship and Infection Prevention & Control (AMSP-IPC) Program is a national initiative led by the ICMR aimed at strengthening antimicrobial stewardship and infection prevention practices in secondary and smaller healthcare facilities across India.

Program Overview

Location: Pan India

Coverage: 11 Mentor Centres and 94 Hospitals

Thematic Focus: Strengthening Antimicrobial Stewardship

Alignment with SDGs

Approach and Methodology

To assess the impact of this program , EY adopted the Theory of Change (Toc) Framework. It is a comprehensive framework used to explain how and why a desired change is expected to happen by mapping a program's activities to its intended outcomes.

Limitations in Assessment Methodology

Owing to practical and operational challenges, including stakeholder availability and logistical constraints, it was not feasible to conduct primary discussions with representatives from the nodal hospitals. Consequently, **primary data collection was limited to focused discussions with the ICMR project lead and representatives from the Pfizer CSR team.**

In addition to the above interactions, the assessment relied on a **structured review and analysis of key program-related documents, including:**

- **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ICMR and Pfizer**
- **Subsequent addendum(s) to the MoU**
- **ICMR Progress Report (October 2022)**

Key Findings

Promoting Rational Antibiotic Use

Participating facilities were guided to establish stewardship structures, adopt empiric treatment and surgical prophylaxis guidelines, and promote diagnostic-informed prescribing. Training and mentoring activities focused on strengthening practical competencies among clinicians and microbiologists related to antibiotic selection, dosing, and duration.

Strengthening Infection Prevention Systems

Facilities undertook IPC readiness assessments and implemented standardized protocols related to hygiene, surveillance, and monitoring. Training and sensitization activities reinforced adherence to IPC practices among healthcare personnel. Alignment of IPC processes with existing hospital quality frameworks and accreditation mechanisms supported the integration of infection prevention as part of regular clinical and administrative processes.

Identification of Barriers

The program enabled identification of common barriers to AMSP and IPC implementation, particularly in mid-level and smaller facilities. Baseline assessments generated data on institutional readiness and gaps related to staffing, laboratory capacity and clinical workflows.

Capacity Building of Healthcare Professionals

The program adopted a cascade training and mentoring approach across 11 mentor centres and 94 hospitals to build capacity among clinicians, microbiologists, and nursing staff. A national train-the-trainers workshop enabled mentor centres to lead local capacity-building activities, followed by sensitization and training workshops focused on antimicrobial stewardship, diagnostic stewardship, and infection prevention practices.