CSR Impact Assessment Report

Healthcare (WASH) & Environment

Prepared For

HDB FINANCIAL SERVICES
REIMAGINING OPPORTUNITIES

Prepared By

SoulAce
Path to Sustainability

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CONTENT

ABBREVIATIONS

WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
GOVT.	Government
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
Mm	Milli Meter
JSCF	Jal Seva Charitable Foundation
OBC	Other Backward Classes
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
PWS	Pipeline Water Supply
HP	Horsepower
DC	Direct Current
AC	Alternating Current
SMC	School Management Committee

LIST OF CHARTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Project activities

- Restoration of a water point in the community
- Developing source sustainability and recharge infrastructure
- Structures to ensure drinking water access for the entire village
- Renovation of water facilities in schools.
- Demonstrative model of sanitary blocks in schools.
- Age and size-appropriate handwashing stations.
- Menstrual waste management system and sanitary bank in schools.
- Awareness Campaign.
- Capacity Building:- Various training programs were conducted to enhance capacity and knowledge of WASH.
- Hygiene Information Education and Communication Resources.
- Workshop with Govt officials, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI), and other stakeholders

Project year
FY 2019-22

Beneficiaries
8K+ Beneficiaries

NGO Partner
Jal Seva Charitable Foundation

Project Location
Across 15 villages, Chitrakoot; Uttar Pradesh

SDG Goals

Research Methodology

Application of Quantitative Techniques

The quantitative study was used to assess the impact of divergent CSR Activities through the Structured tool of the Interview Schedule. This helped in getting quantifiable information.

Geography Covered (States)
Uttar Pradesh

Direct Beneficiaries Covered
750 Beneficiaries

Application of Qualitative Techniques

Qualitative Techniques of Interviews with Key Project Stakeholders, Interviews with Community People were adopted for a better understanding.

Sample Technique
Purposive and Stratified Random Sampling

Stakeholders
Village heads, NGO partner, Local NGO leader

Key Output:

95%

of the respondents reported daily availability of water.

99%

of the respondents reported no bad odour in the water indicating good water quality.

98.5%

of respondents reported traveling within a distance of 500 meters, a significant reduction in travel distance to fetch water indicating improved accessibility to clean water.

96.7%

of the respondents reported a clean environment with no filthy smell after the construction of the new sanitation block.

80%

of respondents reported reduced waiting time in queues, leading to time savings and an improved school experience due to the construction of the new sanitation block.

Impact:

54.5%

of the respondents reported that their family members rarely suffered from waterborne diseases after the installation of hand pumps.

78.3%

of the respondents reported that their family members rarely suffered from waterborne diseases after the installation of the pipelines.

99.3%

of the respondents stated that the girls could attend school every day after the construction of the new sanitation block.

90%

of respondents reported developing the habit of handwashing after attending the hygiene workshops.

96.7%

of respondents reported developing the habit of proper usage of toilets due to attending the hygiene workshop.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Considering the geographical location of Chitrakoot district which is located in the Bundelkhand region, is among the seven districts that frequently experience drought. The region is predominantly arid, with temperatures reaching as high as 49 degrees Celsius during the peak summer season. The average annual rainfall in Chitrakoot is approximately 600 mm, which is considerably lower than the national and state averages. Moreover, the rainfall primarily occurs within a three-month period and lacks sufficient conservation measures, resulting in inadequate water availability.

Considering the importance of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) in Chitrakoot, HDB Financial Services partnered with the Jal Seva Charitable Foundation (JSCF) and conducted a study in 50 Gram Panchayats (village-level self-governing bodies) last year. The study findings differed significantly from the statistics provided by the government, suggesting a disparity between official data and the ground reality in terms of WASH conditions in the region.

In the project year, the project titled "Access to safe, clean drinking water in 10 villages and 5 School institutions in Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh was implemented by ABHIYAN from 1st February 2019 to 31st January 2020. The reporting period covered 1st November 2019 to 31st January 2020. The project aimed to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in the intervention communities. During the initial period of 1st February 2019 to 31st January 2020, HDB Financial Services funded Rs. 99,99,880/- After signing the grant Agreement with Jalseva NGO.

Post performing of all project activities along with submission of the first interim report for all sites, HDB Financial Services funded Rs. 25,66,650/- from 1st February 2019 to 31st January 2020, and after submission of the project report and Fund utilization Statement by Jalseva, HDB Financial Services funded Rs. 10,50,000/- from September 2020 to February 2021.

The data was collected by both qualitative and quantitative studies. The stakeholders(Village head, Jalseva NGO partner, Local NGO leader) were met individually and in-depth interviews were conducted to know the impact of this project in their schools and their satisfaction with this project. Data collectors were appointed to collect data from the local community people via the SoulAce app.

About NGO Partner

Jal Seva Charitable Foundation is a non-profit organization dedicated to providing clean and safe drinking water to underprivileged communities in India. It was established in 2010, and the Jal Seva Charitable Foundation (JSCF) ensures that safe water, sanitation, and hygiene become a reality for all, including the poorest and excluded communities of our country. The Jal Seva Charitable Foundation's primary objective is to provide access to clean and safe drinking water to communities in need. The foundation aims to achieve this goal through the implementation of various projects that focus on water purification, water conservation, and education.

One of the foundation's most significant projects is the installation of hand pumps, providing pipeline connection, and water purification plants in rural and urban areas. The foundation also provides water conservation education to the communities it serves, encouraging them to use water wisely and sustainably. The foundation's efforts have also led to a reduction in waterborne illnesses, improving the overall health and well-being of the communities it serves. In addition to its water-related projects, the Jal Seva Charitable Foundation also provides training and awareness on improving sanitation practices along with the establishment of sanitation facilities. Overall, the Jal Seva Charitable Foundation has played a significant role in providing access to clean and safe drinking water to underprivileged communities in India. The foundation's efforts have improved the health and well-being of thousands of people and provide hope for a better future.

CHAPTER 2: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research can be defined as a logical and systematic search for new and useful information on a particular subject matter. Social Science Research refers to the systematic activity of gaining new knowledge by following scientific principles and methods to minimize bias and subjectivity, as opposed to writing something based on assumptions or speculation. Though insight about certain facts can also be gained through common sense and based on general observation and hearsay, those facts won't be considered valid until they have been obtained in a methodical manner that can stand the test of time. The defining characteristics of scientific research are objectivity, ethical neutrality, reliability, testability, and transparency.

Identification of the research problem provides the starting point of research, which is then defined and redefined through a proper review of the literature on the problem or deliberations with research guides and knowledgeable others in the area of interest. Each research problem has a multitude of perspectives and dimensions. Research cannot go on covering all those in one study. Thus, we need to delimit the research problem into a measurable problem and formulate objectives, make decisions on the research design, sample design, type of research instruments used for collecting the data, and how these data can be edited, coded, classified, tabulated, and interpreted so that findings and conclusions can be reached.

Every research needs to have a proper methodology to foresee problems that could arise in the course of it and also to steer through the research process in the proper direction without losing focus.

Use of Mixed Methodology for Maximum Insights

The research problem consisted of understanding the extent of the impact created by HDB Financial Services S-supported initiatives to improve the economic condition of the agrarian communities through sustainable use of water resources and adopting environmentally friendly agriculture in conducting the Impact Assessment of this project, which was supported by HDB Financial Services and implemented by the YUVA Rural Association in Maharashtra. Towards this end, to gain maximal insights, both quantitative and qualitative techniques were used.

Application of Quantitative Techniques

A quantitative study will be needed if the focus is on presenting the study problem in terms of numbers, frequencies, percentages, etc. A quantitative study always uses structured tools like questionnaires and interview schedules, in which questions are planned well ahead by the researcher before entering the field. Though the information that is obtained is easily amenable to various statistical measures and tests, quantitative information has its limitations as it can uncover only the surface phenomenon. It is unable to penetrate beneath the surface and identify what is hidden deep underneath. In this study, assessing the impact of the structured tool of the interview schedule administered was used, which helped in getting quantifiable information.

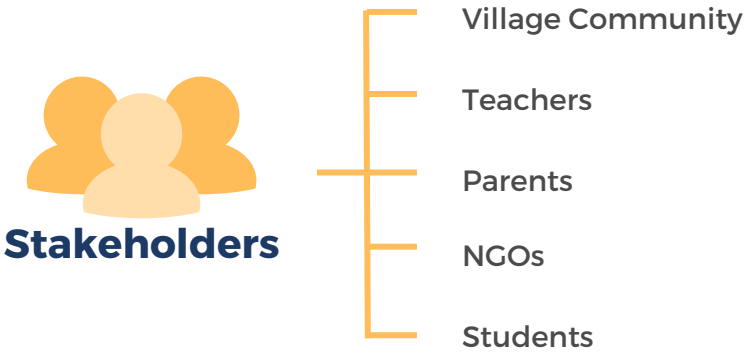
Application of Qualitative Techniques

Qualitative research can only reveal enriched and hidden information that may not be evident on the face of it. The qualitative approach is distinguished by deeper probing and flexibility, and it can yield massive amounts of data that were not anticipated when the research was initiated. For better accuracy, while ensuring anonymity and at the same time, to cover a larger sample population, quantitative techniques were used. Qualitative techniques of interviews with key stakeholders and interviews with community people were adopted for a better understanding of the problem alongside quantitative research.

Ensuring Triangulation

Triangulation is needed to increase the credibility and validity of the research findings. It is also a measure taken to ensure the trustworthiness of the research process. The findings of the quantitative research have been verified with the insights from qualitative research and the report has also been structured to reflect this point.

Key Stakeholders



Ensuring Commitment to Research Ethics

Anonymity

Anonymity refers to not revealing the identity of the respondents. This research study strictly sticks to not revealing the identity of respondents unless the same is warranted for l lustration of success stories or case studies. After the research is completed, the research should not reveal which individual respondents answered which question in what manner. The results will be revealed only as an aggregate, so one will not be able to single out the identity of a particular respondent. This is required to not break the trust of the respondent by revealing the individual's identity.

Confidentiality

Research subjects participate in the process only on the basis of the trust that confidentiality will be maintained. Hence, the research will not reveal any data regarding the respondents for purposes other than the research study.

Non-Maleficence

Research should not lead to harm to the research subjects. This study ensures that the respondents are not harmed in any way.

Beneficence

Any research study should lead to some benefits for the respondent. This research study ensures that individuals, groups, and communities are benefitted and their well-being is enhanced.

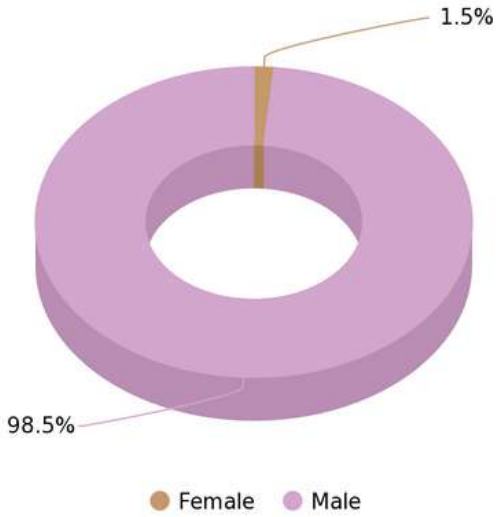
Justice

Justice refers to being fair to all. This research study ensures equal treatment of all I ts research subjects and no biases or prejudices towards any group based on social stereotypes or stigma associated with being a member of a certain group or class.

Soulace team member interacting with Jalseva staff

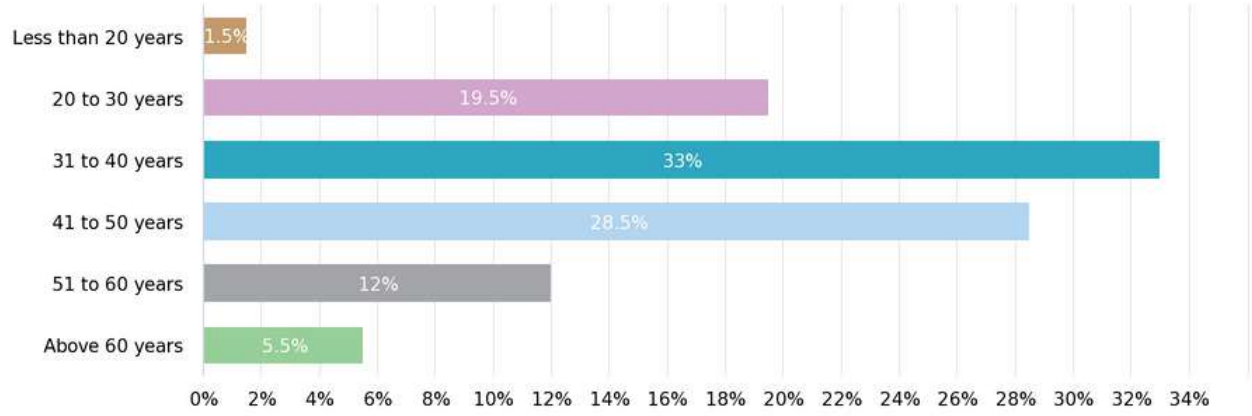
CHAPTER 3: MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Chart 1: Percentage distribution of respondents by gender



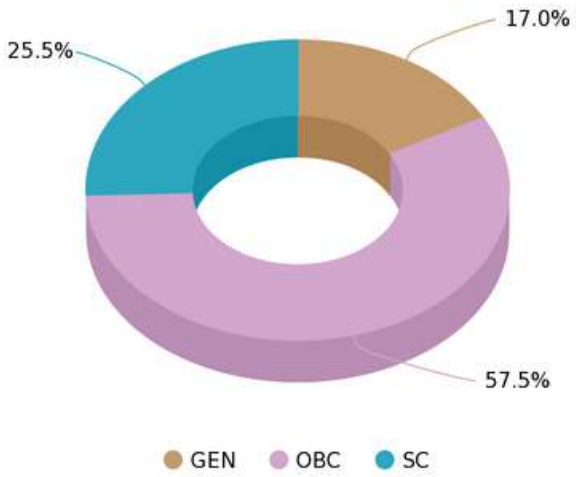
The findings of this study reveal that the majority of respondents were male (98.5%), with a small percentage (1.5%) being female.

Chart 2: Percentage distribution of respondents by age-group



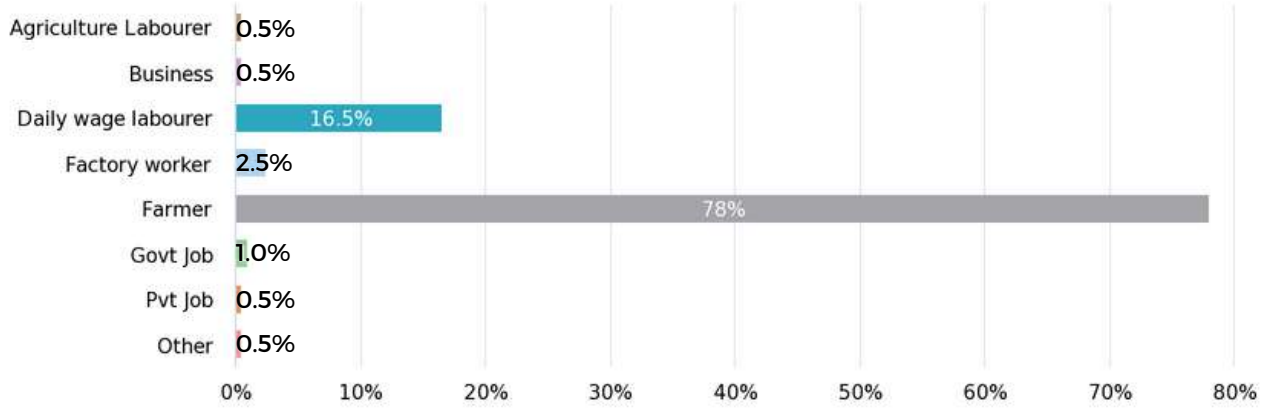
The exhibits indicate that the respondents in this study were predominantly male (98.5%), whereas 1.5% of them were female. Additionally, the respondents belonged to a wide range of age-groups, with the majority i.e. 61.5% of the respondents in the age range of 31-50 years. The age-group of 31-40 years has the highest percentage of respondents at 33%, followed by 28.5% of them in the age-group of 41-50 years. However, it is important to note that these results were specific to the sample group that was surveyed and may not be representative of the larger population.

Chart 3: Percentage distribution of respondents by Social Category



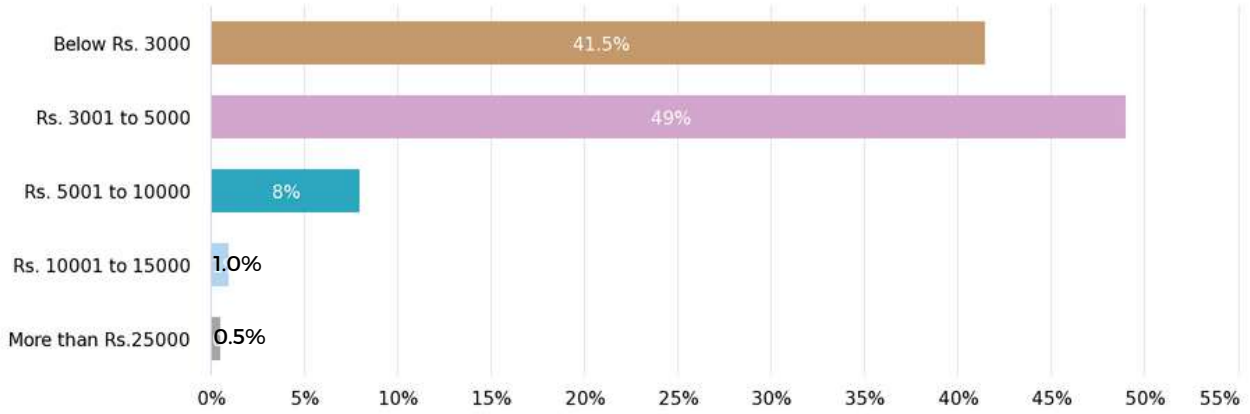
It can be seen that the majority of the respondents i.e. 57.5% of them belonged to the OBC community, followed by 25.5% of them belonging to the Scheduled Caste and 17% of the respondents belonging to General. These data are important as it provides insights into the social and economic status of the surveyed population.

Chart 4: Percentage distribution of respondents by Occupation of the Head of the family



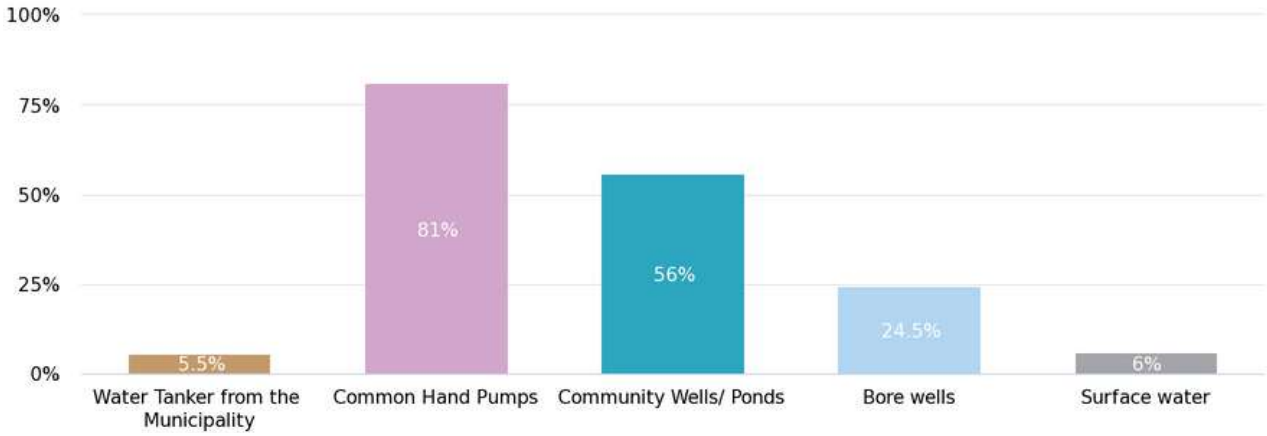
It can be observed that the majority of the respondents i.e. 78% of them were farmers with agriculture as their main source of occupation, followed by 16.5% of the respondents with daily wage labour as their primary source of income. It can be inferred from the data that a significant proportion of the respondents depended on agriculture and daily wage labour as their primary sources of income. These occupations are often associated with low-income levels and unstable employment conditions.

Chart 5: Percentage distribution of respondents by Monthly income of family



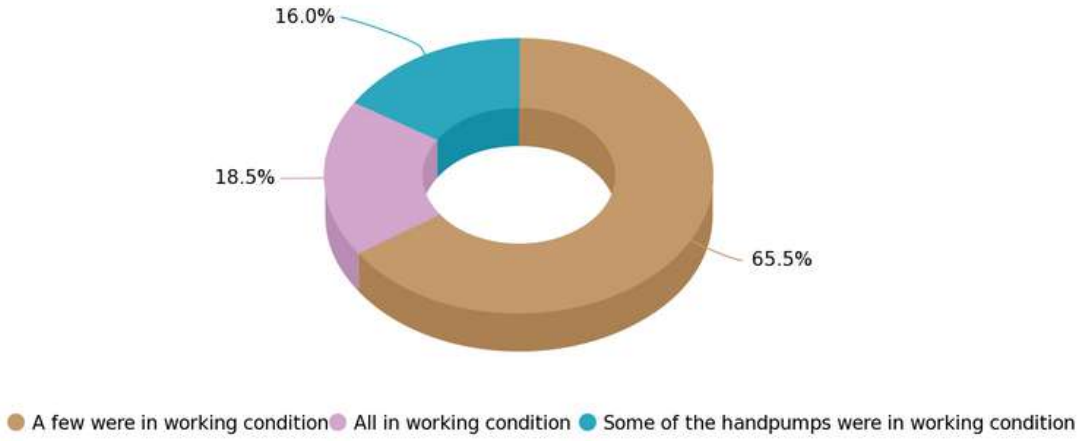
It can be inferred from the graph that the majority of the respondents i.e. 49% of them earned a monthly income of Rs. 3001/- to Rs. 5000/- and 41.5% of the respondents earned below Rs. 3000/-. This data is crucial in understanding the financial status of the respondents.

Chart 6: Previous Sources of Drinking Water



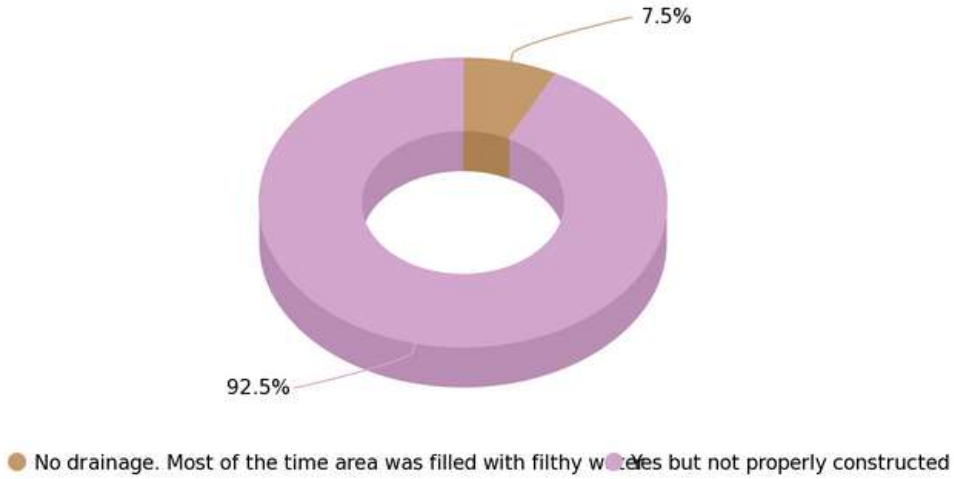
According to the graph, before the implementation of this project, the majority of the respondents i.e. 81% of the respondents got their drinking water from common hand pumps, followed by 56% from community wells/ponds, 24.5% from bore well, and 5.5% from water tanker from the municipality.

Chart 7: Status of Hand Pumps



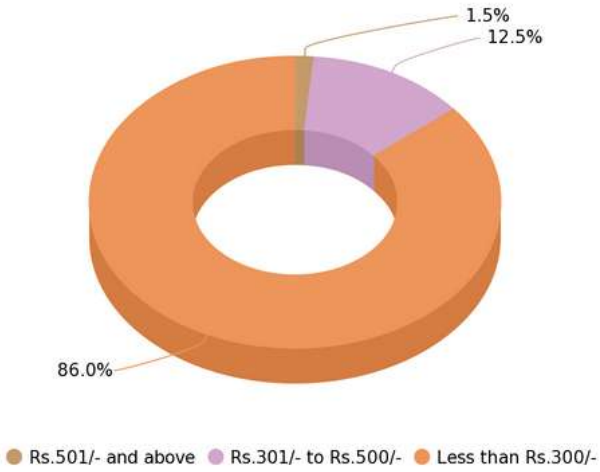
As per the pie chart, the majority i.e. 65.5% of the respondents reported that very few hand pumps were in working condition and 16% of the respondents reported that some of the hand pumps were in working condition. Only 18.5% of the respondents reported that all the hand pumps were in working condition. This data highlights a serious issue with the accessibility of clean water in the community, as functioning hand pumps are a crucial source of safe drinking water for many people.

Chart 8: Channel to drain the waste water at the hand pump area



As per the chart, 92.5% of the respondents reported that there was a channel to drain water at the hand pump area but it was not properly constructed and 7.5% of the respondents reported that there was no drainage system at all, leading to the accumulation of filthy water. Hence, there was an urgent need to address this issue and ensure that proper drainage systems were in place to prevent the spread of disease and maintain the health and well-being of the community.

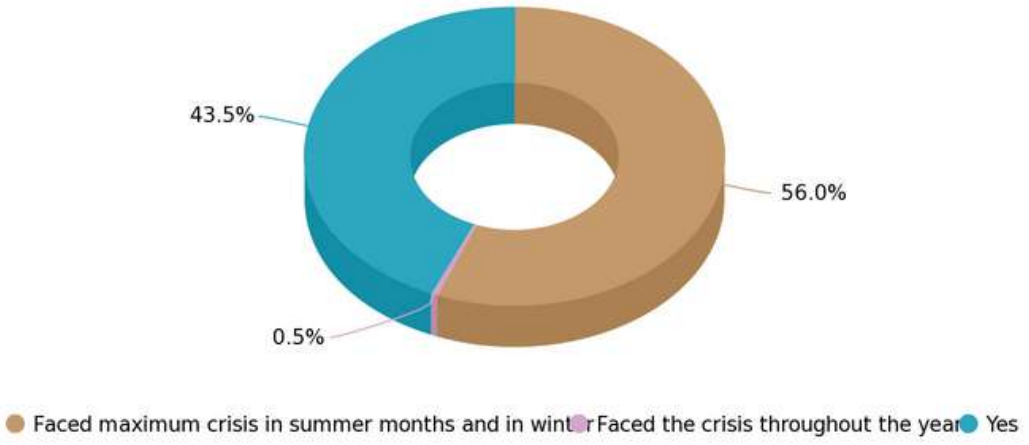
Chart 9: Expenditure on drinking water



According to the graph, the majority i.e. 86% of the respondents spent less than Rs. 300/- on drinking water to purchase packaged water earlier and 12.5% of the respondents spent between Rs. 301/- to Rs. 500/- on drinking water. It is important to note the economic factors that may impact access to safe drinking water and to work towards making affordable and safe drinking water accessible to all members of the community.

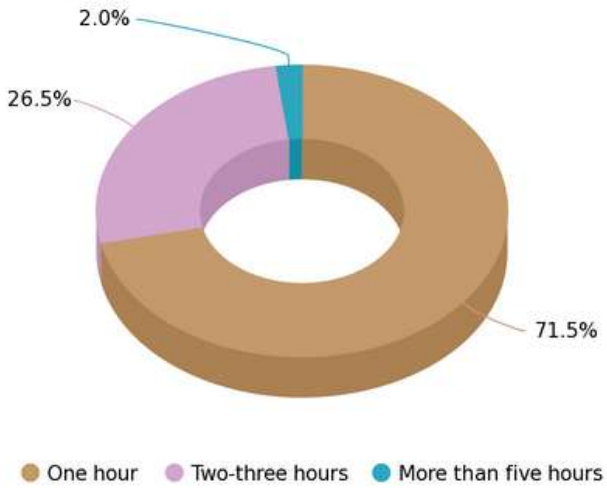
Handpump with waste water drainage system

Chart 10: Availability of drinking water throughout the year



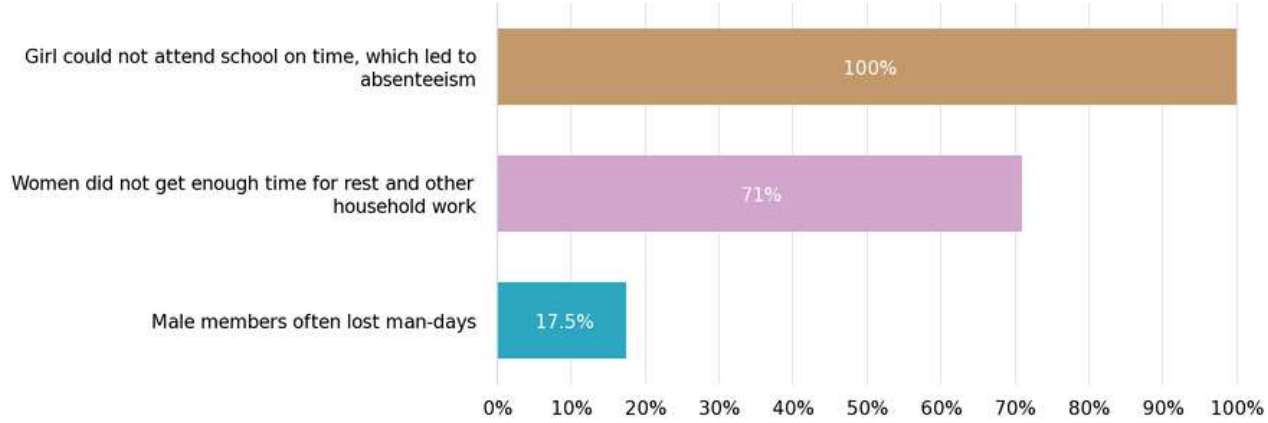
Based on the data presented in the pie chart, it is clear that 43.5% of the respondents reported that they have access to water throughout the year. The majority of the respondents i.e. 56% of them reported facing challenges in accessing water during the months of summer and winter. This suggests that there may be seasonal variations in water availability or supply, which led to significant difficulties for communities that rely on consistent access to water for their daily needs.

Chart 11: Time spent to fetch water



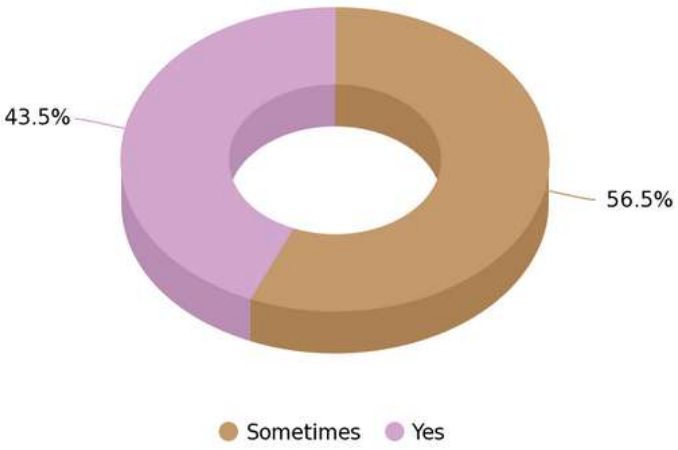
As per the chart, before the implementation of the project, the majority i.e. 71.5% of the respondents spent 1-hour fetching water. This highlights the fact that significant time and effort was spent to access water, having a negative impact on daily life and productivity. A considerable proportion of respondents that is 26. 5% spent 2 to 3 hours fetching water, posing a significant burden Individuals and families.

Chart 12: Adverse Impact of nonavailability of water before the Intervention



It can be observed from the graph that before the implementation of the project, there were significant challenges faced by the community members in accessing water. These challenges had a direct impact on access to education, with all the respondents reporting that girls could not attend school on time due to the time-consuming process of fetching water. This, in turn, led to absenteeism and a potential loss of educational opportunities for girls. Additionally, a significant portion of respondents reported challenges related to time management, with 71% of them reporting that women did not have enough time for rest and household work and 17.5% of them reporting that male members often lost man-days. These challenges highlight the broader social and economic impact of inadequate water infrastructure and supply management, and the importance of addressing these issues to ensure the health, well-being, and productivity of the community.

Chart 13: Whether family members often suffer from different water-borne diseases



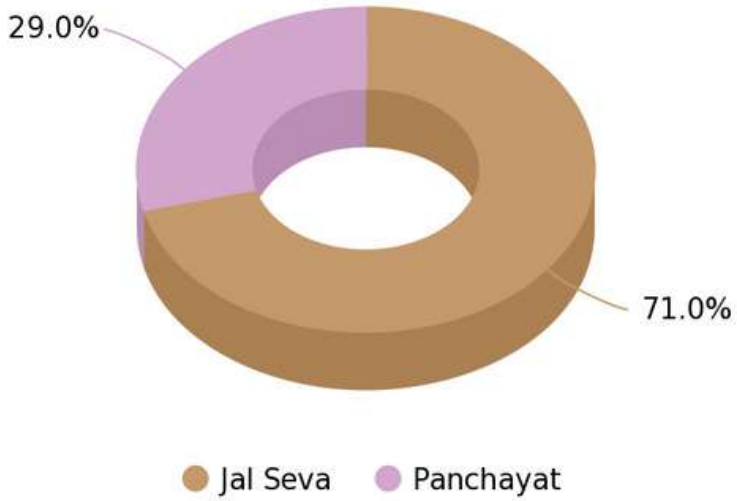
As per the chart, 43.5% of the respondents reported that their family members often suffered from different water-borne diseases and 56.5% of the respondents reported that their family members suffered from different water-borne diseases sometimes. This highlights the need for measures to improve access to clean and safe water and sanitation facilities and promote hygiene practices to reduce the incidence of water-borne illnesses.

Chart 14: Amount spent on medical expenses

As per the graph, the majority i.e. 44.5% of the respondents spent Rs. 501/- to Rs. 700/- on medical expenses before the implementation of the project, and 37.5% of the respondents spent less than Rs. 500/- on medical expenses. Also, 16% of the respondents spent Rs. 701/- to Rs. 1000/- on medical expenses, and only 2% of them spent about Rs. 1001/- and above.

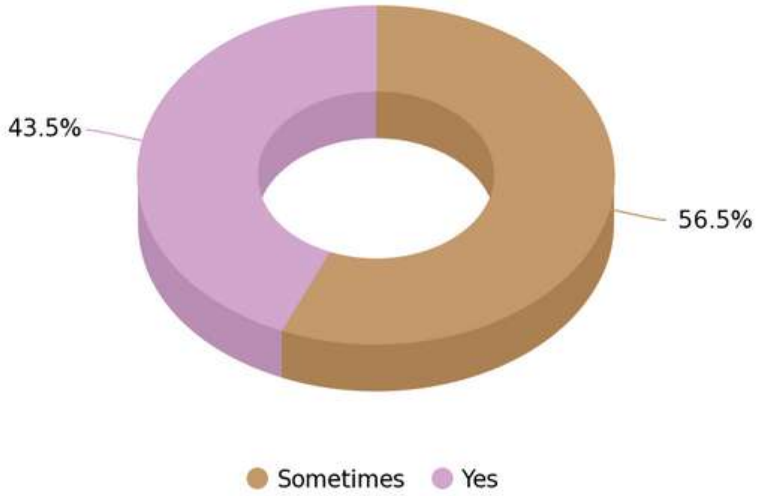
Restructured well with the RWH system

Chart 15: Awareness of pipeline connection agency



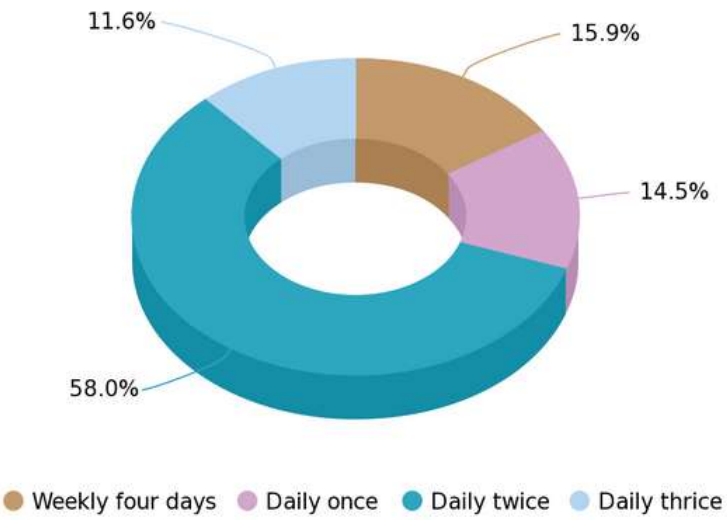
It can be inferred from the chart that the majority i.e. 71% of the respondents reported Jal Seva as the authority which conducted the pipeline connection at the household level, however, only 29% of the respondents reported Panchayat as the authority which conducted the pipeline connection at the household level.

Chart 16: Use of packaged drinking water



According to 56% of the respondents, they used packaged drinking water from the shops earlier due to the non-availability of safe drinking water in the community, whereas only 43.5% of the respondents reported that they did not use packaged drinking water from the shops earlier.

Chart 17: Frequency of the pipeline water supply



It can be observed from the pie chart that the majority i.e. 58% of the respondents reported that they received water supply twice every day from the pipeline and 14.5% of the respondents received water only once daily from the pipeline. Only 11.6% and 15.9% of the respondents reported daily thrice and weekly four times water supply from the pipeline, respectively.

Individual Pipeline connection

Chart 18: Timing of the pipeline water supply

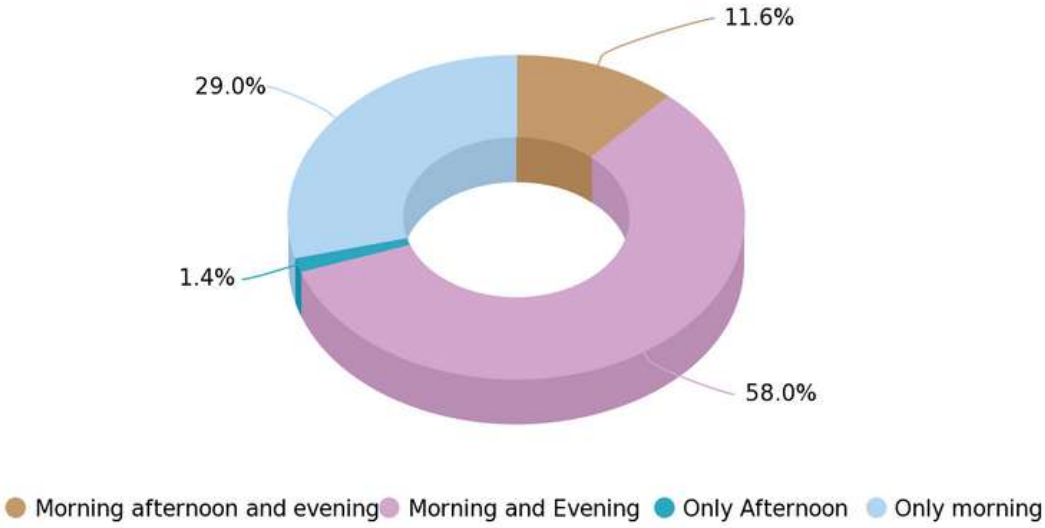
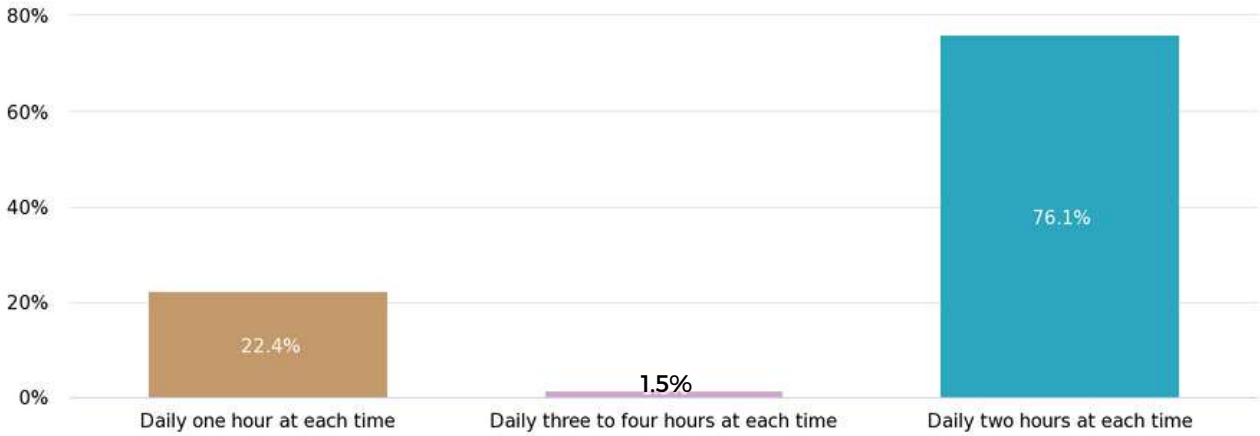
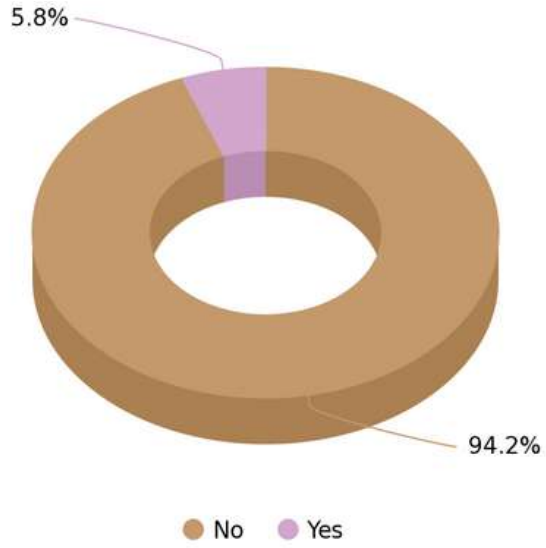


Chart 19: Duration of the pipeline water supply per day



It can be observed from the exhibits that the majority i.e. 58% of the respondents said that they had received water supply from the pipeline in the morning and evening and the majority i.e. 76.1% of them reported that they receive daily two hours of water supply from the pipeline. Also, 29% of the respondents reported that they got the water supply only in the morning, and 11.6% of them reported it to be in the morning, afternoon, and evening. Also, 22.4% of the respondents reported daily one hour each time water supply from a pipeline. These findings highlight the importance of reliable and consistent water supply infrastructure to ensure access to clean water for all individuals.

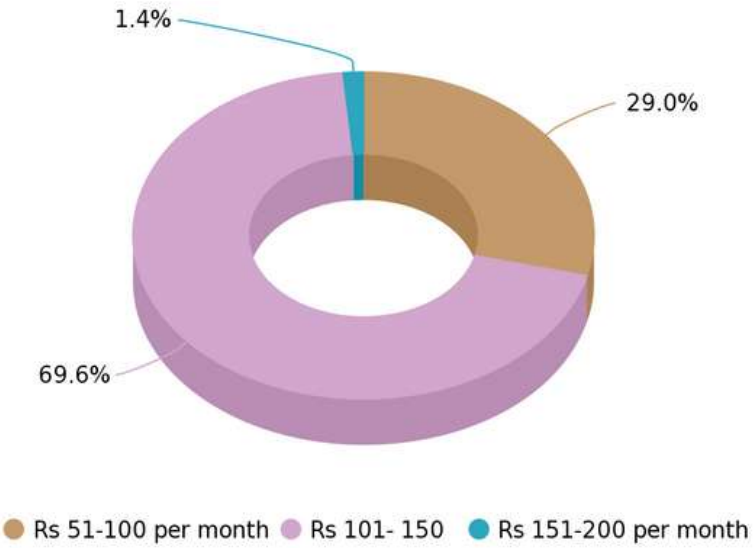
Chart 20: Water Meter



According to the chart, the data indicates that a significant proportion of respondents (94.2%) reported not having a water meter installed. In contrast, a small percentage (5.8%) of the respondents reported having a water meter connection.

Constructed toilets unit in School

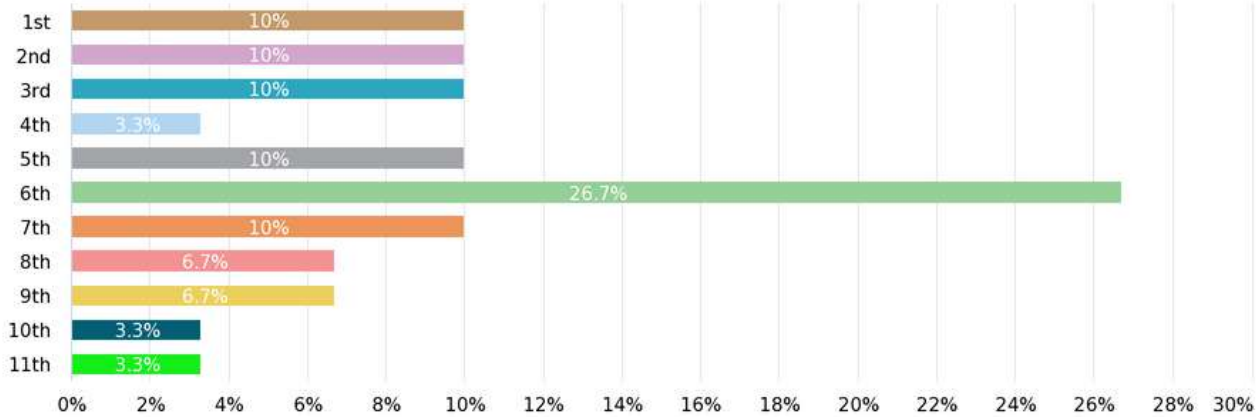
Chart 21: Monthly expenditure on pipeline water supply



It is evident from the chart that the majority i.e. 69.6% of the respondents paid Rs. 101/- to Rs. 150/- per month for pipeline water supply, whereas only 29% of the respondents paid Rs. 51/- to Rs. 100/- per month for pipeline water supply.

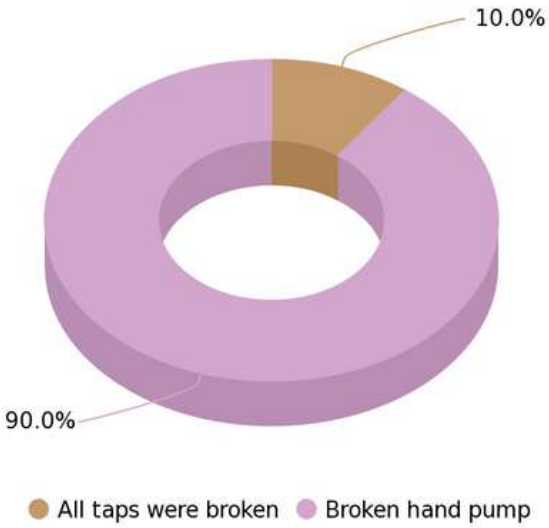
WASH in Schools

Chart 22: Distribution of respondents by grade



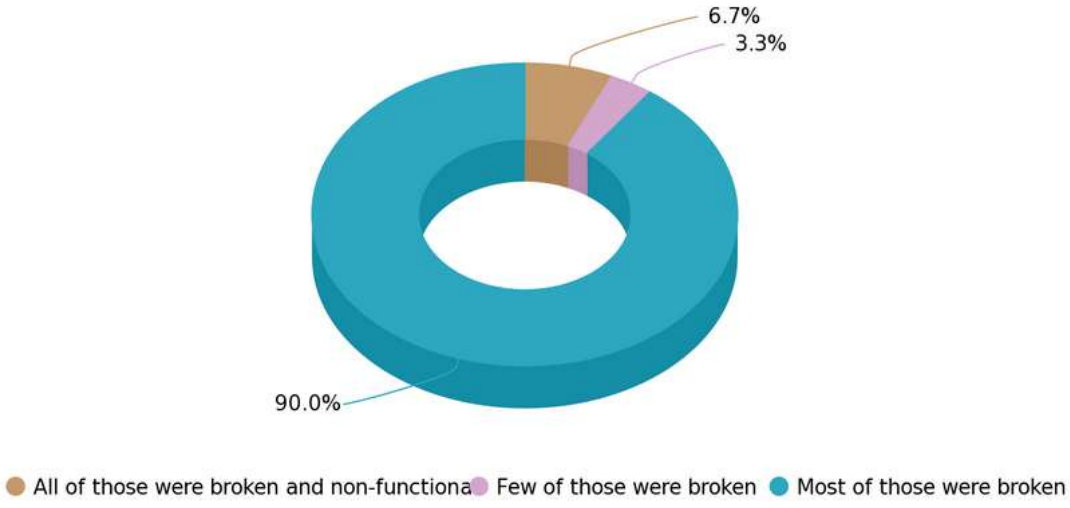
It can be inferred from the graph that 26.7% of the respondents were in 6th grade, and 10% of them each were in the 5th, 7th, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades. Also, 6.7% of the respondents were from grades 8th and 9th each. Hence, it can be observed that the majority of the respondents involved in this study were in primary school.

Chart 23: Previous Condition of Drinking Water Source



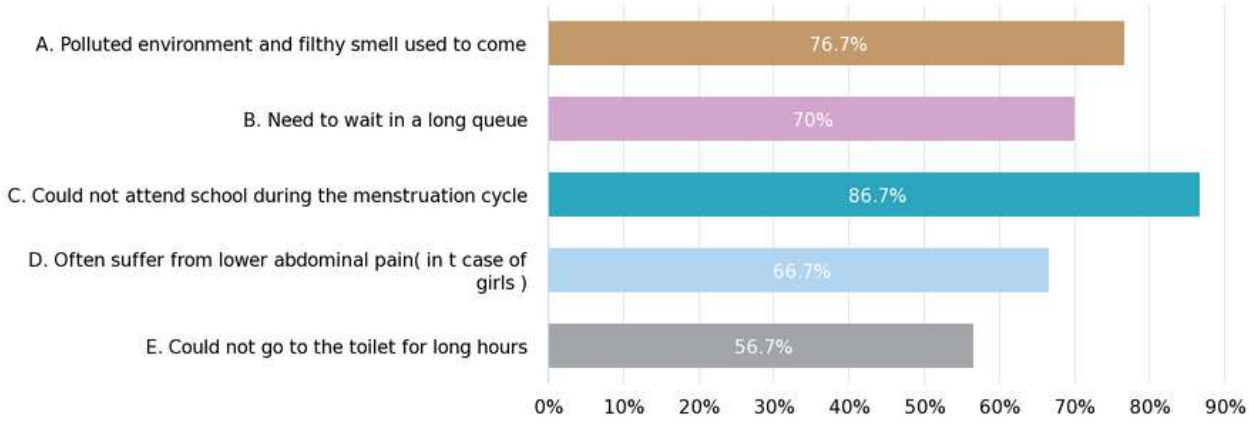
The pie chart highlights that a significant percentage of student respondents reported issues with broken water infrastructure. Specifically, 90% of the respondents reported broken hand pumps, while 10% of them reported that all the taps were broken. These findings suggest that water infrastructure maintenance might be inadequate in the area and that there might be a need for investment in repairing and maintaining water infrastructure to ensure access to clean and reliable water for all students.

Chart 24: Condition of toilets before project execution



It can be observed from the graph that the majority of the respondents i.e. 90% of them reported that most of the toilets were broken before the execution of this project, whereas 6.7% of the respondents reported that all of the toilets were broken and non-functional, and only 3.3% of the respondents reported that only a few of those were broken. Hence, it can be inferred from the data that the majority of the toilets were broken and non-functional before the execution of this project.

Chart 25: Challenges faced by the students before the Intervention

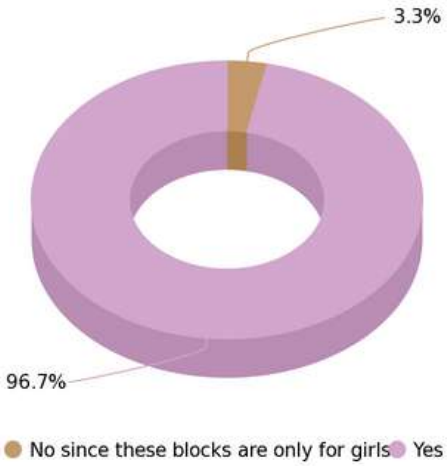


According to the graph, it is evident that a significant majority of students (76.7%) encountered challenges such as unpleasant environments and filthy smells, primarily caused by the inadequate condition of toilet facilities. Additionally, a considerable proportion of students (56.7%) experienced the difficulty of not being able to use the toilet for extended periods of time. Also, 70% of the students said that they had to wait in a long queue for the toilet, 66.7% of the students often suffered lower abdominal pain and 86.7% of the female students did not attend school due to menstruation.

Overall, the above challenges can have several negative impacts on students like physical and mental health issues as well as their academic performance can be affected, also, holding urine for a long time can increase the risk of urinary tract infections (UTIs). Further, exposure to polluted environments and unpleasant smells can lead to respiratory problems, such as asthma, coughing, and irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, etc.

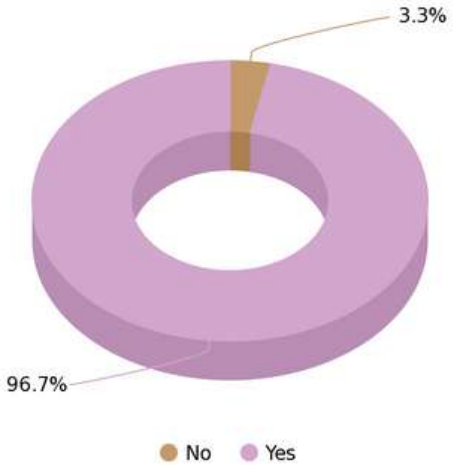
Drinking water station in school

Chart 26: Use of new sanitation block



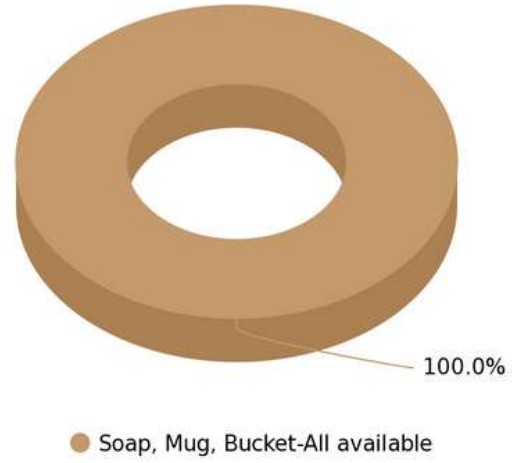
It can be observed from the pie chart that a vast majority of respondents i.e. 96.7%, were using the new sanitation block. These findings suggest that the new sanitation block had been successful in providing improved sanitation facilities for girls in the school. Access to improved sanitation facilities is essential for promoting better health outcomes and reducing the spread of disease, and the high usage of the new sanitation block indicates that it is meeting a critical need in the community. These findings demonstrate the importance of investing in improved sanitation facilities and ensuring their widespread adoption to promote better health outcomes for individuals in the area.

Chart 27: Availability of water connection in each sanitation block



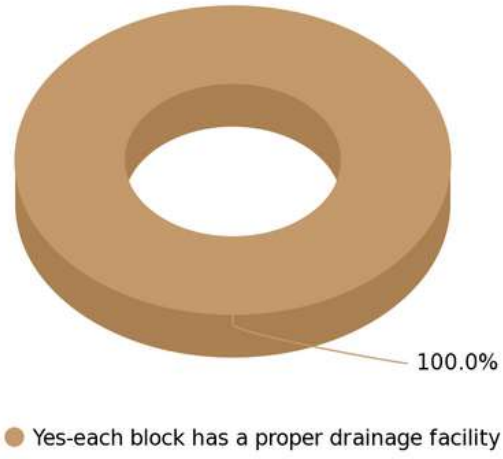
As per the chart, 96.7% of the student respondents reported that there was availability of water connection in each toilet block, whereas 3.3% said no to the availability of a water connection in each toilet block. Hence, the majority of the students reported the availability of water in the toilet block. Overall, the availability of water connections in school toilets is crucial for maintaining hygiene, promoting attendance and academic performance, and creating a healthy learning environment.

Chart 28: Availability of Soap/mug/bucket regularly



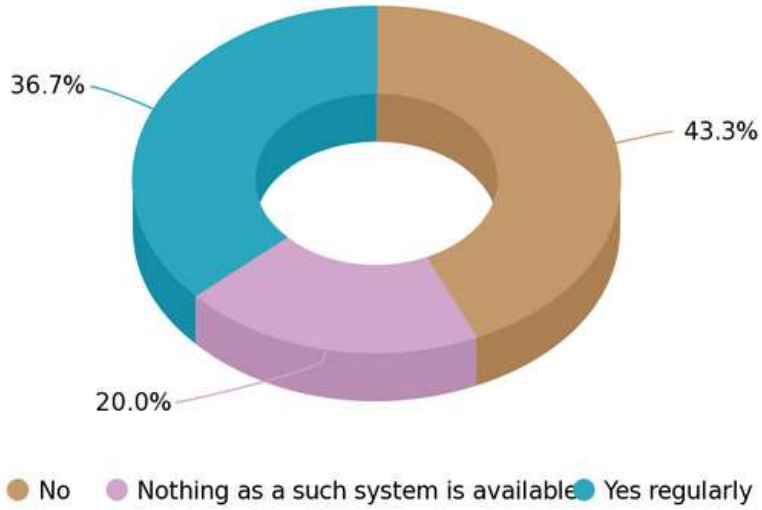
The chart reveals that all respondents consistently reported the regular availability of soap, mugs, and buckets in the school toilets. This finding emphasizes the crucial role of maintaining a consistent supply of soap in school toilets, which is essential for upholding proper hygiene standards in the school environment.

Chart 29: Proper drainage facility



The pie chart highlights that all the respondents reported that there was a proper drainage facility at each sanitation block. These findings suggest that the sanitation facilities in the area were well-designed and properly maintained, with adequate drainage systems in place to prevent the build-up of waste and promote good hygiene practices. Access to proper sanitation facilities is essential for promoting better health outcomes and reducing the spread of disease, and the availability of adequate drainage facilities is a critical component of ensuring the effectiveness of sanitation facilities. These findings demonstrate the importance of investing in well-designed and properly maintained sanitation facilities with adequate drainage facilities.

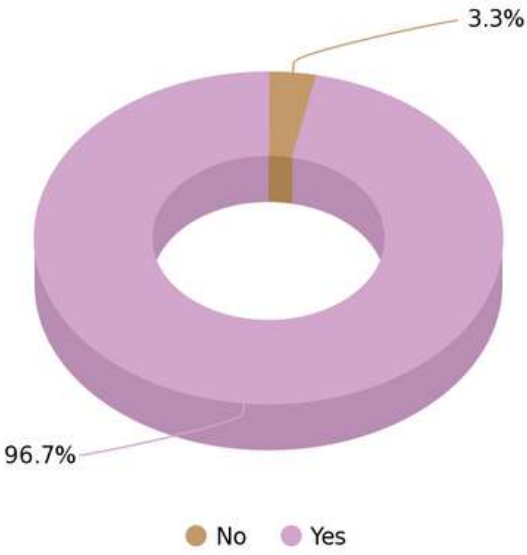
Chart 30: Sanitary napkins from sanitary pad bank



Based on the chart, it is evident that 36.7% of the respondents have been accessing sanitary napkins as per their requirements. In contrast, 43.3% stated that they do not access sanitary napkins from pad banks. Additionally, a portion of the respondents (20%) mentioned that they have not yet reached the age to use pads. Access to menstrual hygiene products is essential for promoting better health outcomes and reducing the social stigma surrounding menstruation, and addressing gaps in access to these products is critical to promoting gender equity and ensuring the well-being of students.

Interaction with adolescent girls on sanitation

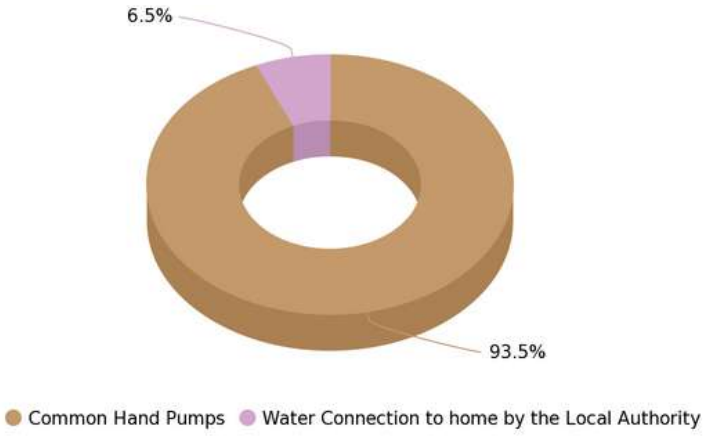
Chart 31: Attendance of Workshop on sanitation and personal hygiene



The pie chart shows that the majority of student respondents i.e. 96.7% of them attended the workshops on sanitation and personal hygiene, indicating that the program was successful in reaching a large proportion of the student population. It also suggests that the program was well-received and valued by the students. The small percentage of respondents (3.3%) who did not attend the workshops may have missed out on important information and education on good hygiene practices.

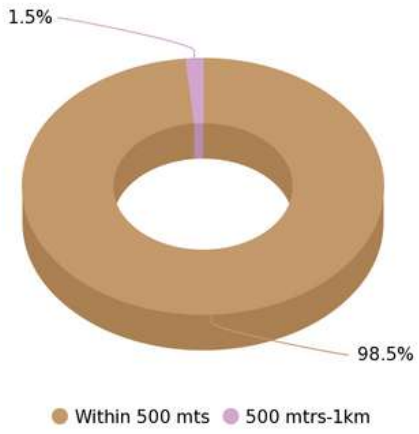
Overall, the results of this survey highlight the importance of implementing effective hygiene education programs in schools and ensuring that they are accessible to all students. The high level of attendance among the majority of respondents suggests that these programs can play a crucial role in promoting good hygiene practices and improving sanitation in schools. It is essential to continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of such programs to ensure that they are meeting the needs of the students and promoting positive outcomes.

Chart 32: Primary source of Drinking water



It can be inferred from the pie chart that the majority i.e. 93.5% of the respondents used a common hand pump as the primary source of drinking water, whereas only 6.5% of the respondents used the water connection by the local authority. It can be suggested from the finding that after successful intervention under this project respondents started using hand pumps as the primary source of drinking water.

Chart 33: Distance of Hand pump from residence

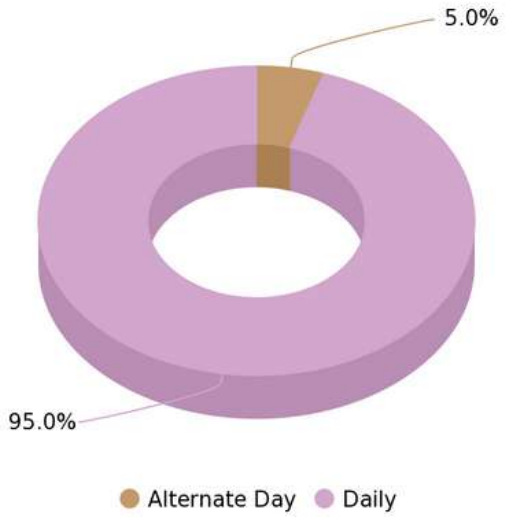


The pie chart provides valuable insights into the impact of the CSR intervention on reducing the distance that the respondents travelled to fetch water. The data suggests that a significant proportion of respondents, 98.5%, reported traveling within a distance of 500 meters to fetch water after the intervention, indicating a drastic reduction in the distance travelled. This finding highlights that the CSR initiative has improved access to clean water and has reduced the burden on communities, particularly women and children who are typically responsible for fetching water.

Dashrath Singh said, “There is only one handpump near the RWH in which the water level has increased. The handpump is used by 15 families. It used to get dry earlier during summer. Also, the well was 60 to 70 years old and was not in use. It posed danger for children and livestock, as they could fall into the open well. With the initiative, the handpump does not go dry in summer anymore. Although the pipe water supply scheme of the government called “Har Ghar Nal Jal Yojana” is arriving in the village, the community feels that the water supply will not be sufficient enough and people will have to depend to some extent on the handpump too.”

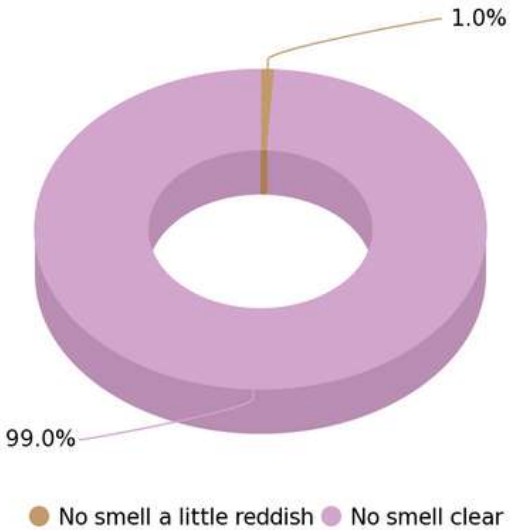
Interaction with Dashrath Singh, Banadi Village

Chart 34: Frequency of Water availability



As per the chart, 95% of the respondents reported that there was daily availability of water after this project's intervention, whereas only 5% reported availability of water on an alternate day. This implies that the project intervention has resulted in improving access to clean water, promoting public health, and reducing the burden on communities, particularly women and children who are typically responsible for fetching water.

Chart 35: Quality of water

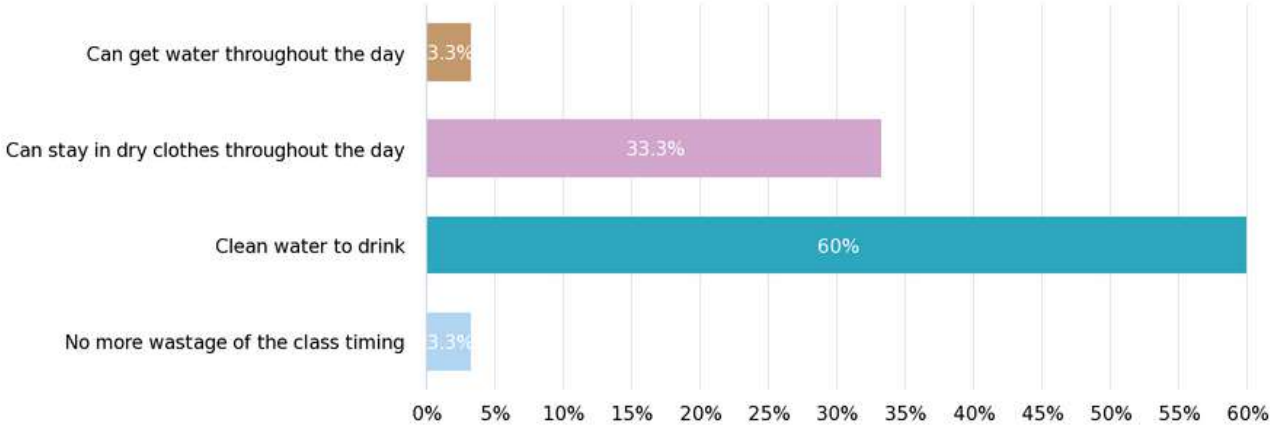


The above pie chart highlighted a significant proportion of respondents, 99 percent, reported no smell from the water, indicating an improvement in the quality of water. Although 1 percent of respondents reported a little reddish colour to the water, the absence of any smell suggests that the water is still safe for consumption.

Mrs. Karuna Tiwari said, “I spent my entire childhood near the well. For the last 5 years, the use of the well was completely stopped as the water in it had dried completely. There was filth all around and it had become a waste dump. The grass had grown tall around it and it posed a great danger for children. The well is right beside a very busy route, and there was also the risk of the livestock falling in the well. After the construction of the RWH system, safety and cleanliness has been restored. Due to the RWH, the groundwater level has also increased. The handpump used to regularly stop after running for 1 hour but now there is no problem at all, even in summer. They usually use 2 drums of water a day which is enough of a family of 6 people.”

Mrs. Karun Tiwari, Village Itura

Chart 36: Benefits after installation of drinking water station



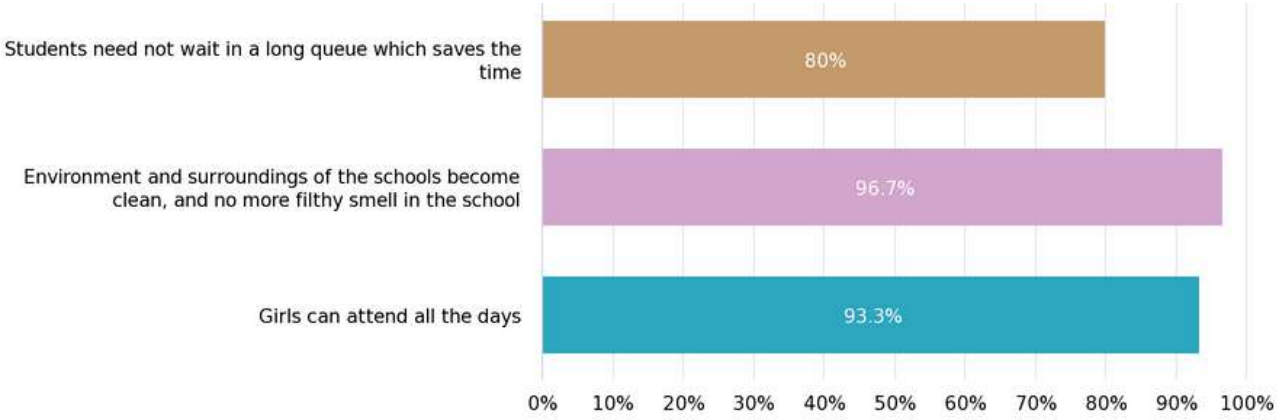
According to the data, the project execution has had a positive impact on access to clean water for student respondents. A majority of the respondents i.e. 60%, reported clean water to drink after the project execution, indicating an improvement in water quality. Additionally, 33.3% of the respondents reported being able to stay in dry clothes throughout the day, indicating an improvement in access to water for personal hygiene purposes. A small percentage of respondents, 3.3%, also reported that there was no more wastage of class timing and that they could get water throughout the day, highlighting the potential for improved educational outcomes resulting from improved access to water. These findings demonstrate the importance of investing in water infrastructure to promote better health and educational outcomes for individuals in the area.

"In 2018 discussion on the solution to the water crisis was started and in 2019 the Pipeline Water Supply (PWS) was completed. Earlier there was a long queue near the handpump to draw water. All family members had to fill the water at 3 am in the night as there were fights during the day to get water. All family members had to fill the water at 3 am in the night as there were fights during the day to get water. They could only take 100 liters of water in the nighttime. We faced such hardship for almost 10 years. The awareness campaign, Jal Chaupal, and magic shows led to the discussions initiated by Abhiyan in the village. Nukkar Nataks were also conducted and influenced the community and hopes were generated for some solution to the problem. The community kept pressurising Ahhiyan and promised to maintain any facility if provided under the project. The WASH forum committee was formed with 15 members in the village starting with only 3 members initially. The possibility of constructing an overhead water tank of 10,000 liters capacity powered by a 3 HP solar pump was considered. The solar system was provided with 10 panels however, a dual system pup was considered which could be run on DC as well as on AC power. "Alsa lagta hai Eshwar mil gaye (Feel like we have found God)". The family is now relieved from the hardship. People try to save water as far as possible however sometimes they even have to close connection for a couple of days if someone overuses water above the fixed limit or wastes water."

-Umesh Chand, Village Saipur

Interaction with Mr. Umesh Chand, Saipur Village

Chart 37: Changes after execution of new sanitation block



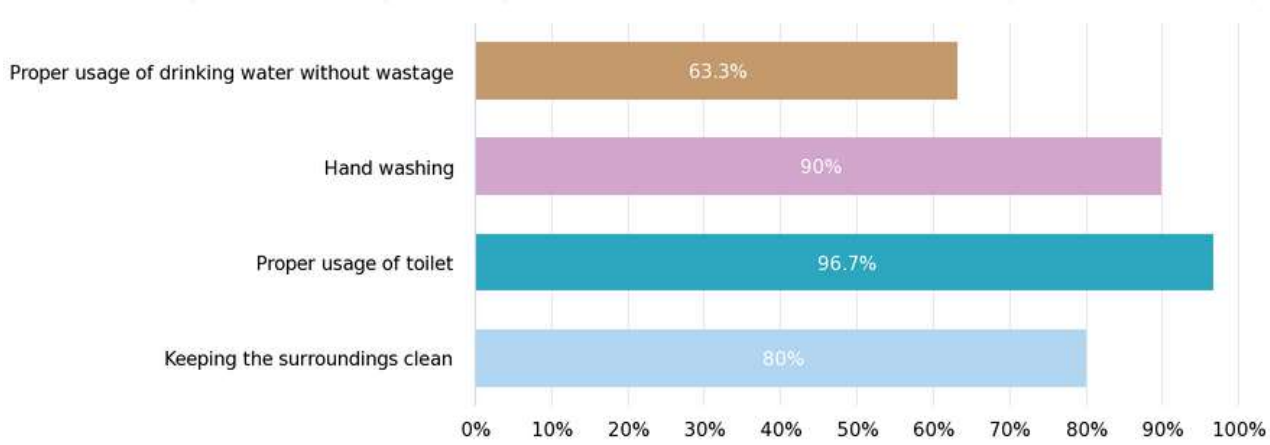
Based on the survey results, it can be concluded that there had been significant improvements in the school environment and WASH facilities. The majority of the respondents i.e. 96.7% reported a clean environment and no more filthy smell in the school, indicating that efforts to improve sanitation and hygiene were successful. The survey also highlights the positive impact of the improvements on the attendance of female students, with 93.3% of the respondents reporting that girls can now attend school all day. This was a significant achievement as the lack of adequate facilities can often result in girls missing school during menstruation. In addition, 80% of the respondents reported that the students no longer had to wait in long queues, which saved time and improved the overall school experience.

Overall, the survey results indicate that the improvements to the school facilities were successful in improving hygiene, attendance, and overall school experience. These results demonstrate the importance of investing in school infrastructure and facilities to create a positive and conducive learning environment for students.

Mr. Manoj Kumar Soni, Principal, of Primary School, Baboopur, said, "Previously, 2 water tanks were damaged and the borewell was not functional. There was a submersible pump at the school which was repaired by the Panchayat and the borewell was also made functional. This was the condition before providing water facilities and sanitation blocks. Under the project, an overhead tank of 1000 liters covered with tiles and with taps at the right height for children of different heights/age groups has been provided. The water is sweet and potable. Earlier, there were 4 toilets which were damaged, hence, were not in use. Now there are 4 urinals and 2 toilets (1 toilet and 2 urinals for girls and 1 toilet and 2 urinals for boys) with proper water connection. The teachers also faced great difficulty and there is 1 female teacher who faced a lot of problems in the absence of a proper toilet facility. Sometimes they had to bother the families living near the school in case of emergency to use their toilets. With the water and sanitation facility, the children and the teachers are very satisfied. The parents are also appreciative of the facilities and have expressed the same during parent-teaching meetings. I am thankful to HDB Financial Services for supporting us."

Interaction with Mr. Manoj Soni, School Principal, Baboopur

Chart 38: Behavioural change due to participation in hygiene workshop



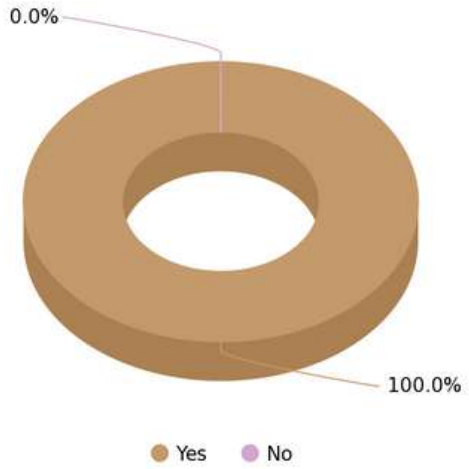
The graph highlights the positive impact of attending the workshop on the hygiene related habits of the respondents. A significant majority of the respondents i.e. 90% reported developing the habit of handwashing and keeping the surroundings clean (80%) after attending the workshop. This indicates that the workshop was effective in promoting good hygiene practices and encouraging behaviour change among the participants. Furthermore, 96.7% of the respondents reported developing the habit of proper usage of toilets, indicating that the workshop was successful in addressing specific hygiene-related issues that might have been prevalent in the community.

Overall, the findings of this survey suggest that hygiene workshops can be an effective tool for promoting behaviour change and improving hygiene practices among participants. The results also highlight the importance of investing in hygiene promotion programs and workshops to create awareness and encourage good hygiene practices in communities.

Focused Group Discussion with the Kishori Group and WASH Forum revealed that there are around 15 to 20 girls in the forum of which 4 are presently going to Kapna Inter College for their studies. After joining the forum they have received training and have become more aware, and they are now regular in school, while earlier they were missing classes during their periods. They have made a proper system to dispose of the used pad/ material using a Matka (broken one) as an incinerator prepared by themselves after receiving training under the project. Earlier they were just throwing it off in secluded places which created unhygienic conditions and sometimes they even reused it after washing the used cloth during the periods. Some of them have stopped using cloth and have started using pads instead. They have learned a lot during the sessions and meetings such as hand washing, and the use of "daily (spoon with a long handle)" to draw water from a vessel instead of using a tumbler hand dipped in water. There was a lot of change particularly in cleanliness as mentioned by Purnima and Roshni. The hesitation is also gone now and the problem of going to school is no more. They do 3 changes a day during their period days. There is a lot of relief in stomach/ abdomen pain because of the specific yoga they have learned during the training sessions. They do not have any infections that they used to have earlier. There was the tradition among women of covering their heads which has changed and women do not need to cover their heads anymore and are accepted in the community. Now they can talk with men from the village as well as from outside the village and also with government officers without any hesitation. They can even go alone anywhere including hospitals.

FGD with Adolescent Girls

Chart 39: Satisfaction about the programme



It can be inferred from the chart that all of the student respondents were satisfied with the program. This high level of satisfaction is a positive indication that the program has been effective in meeting the needs and expectations of the students.

Overall, the results of this survey demonstrate the importance of implementing effective WASH programs in schools. The high level of satisfaction among the majority of respondents suggests that these programs can play an important role in promoting good hygiene practices and improving sanitation in schools. It is essential to continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of such programs to ensure that they meet the needs of students and promote positive outcomes.

Mr. Dhirendra Kumar Singh, School Management Committee (SMC), President, Primary School, Baboopur, mentioned, “Previously attending school was challenging for the girls, as washrooms and toilets were not available in the school. Girls used to avoid going to school or if they went they had to come back home between school to use the toilet. It was difficult for them to focus on their studies and thus, became less interested in going to school. Just like other students they were facing challenges in accessing the toilets during the rainy season as well, as the situation used to become worse. After the construction of sanitation units with the help of HDB Financial Services, girls are willing to go to school regularly. Also, increased confidence can be seen in the students as they can now pay attention to their studies. I am thankful to all the people behind this on behalf of all the parents."

OECD FRAMEWORK

RELEVANCE

RATING ● ● ● ● ●

The project communities belonging to the Chitrakoot district in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh are water-scarce regions. The communities in this region faced the challenge of safe and accessible drinking water and hence there was a felt need for the same.

As the Project addressed the felt needs of the community granting access to safe water and proper sanitation facilities the project is highly relevant.

COHERENCE

RATING ● ● ● ● ●

The project is well aligned with multiple SDG Goals:
SDG 1: No Poverty
SDG 3: Good Health and Well being
SDG 4: Quality Education
SDG 5: Gender Equality
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
Goal 13: Climate Action

The Project is highly coherent.

EFFECTIVENESS

RATING ● ● ● ● ○

The program improved access to clean and safe drinking water through the installation of a hand pump/repair and water pipeline connection. Also, sanitation practices among students reduced water-borne diseases and other illnesses. In addition, improved sanitation had social and economic benefits, including increased school attendance, improved productivity, and reduced healthcare costs.

Hence, the project was highly effective as it had largely met its objectives, achieved the results expected, and reached out to the right target groups.

EFFICIENCY

RATING ● ● ● ● ○

Considering the investments made through the installation of hand pumps or their repairing, the installation of water pipeline connections, and cultivating proper sanitation practices among students, the benefits achieved were commendable. It resulted in access to clean and safe drinking water, and fresh and healthy food, reduced the spread of water-borne diseases, and improved sanitation, which had other social and economic benefits, including increased school attendance, improved productivity, and reduced healthcare costs. The social and economic benefits outweigh the investments made for the project.
Hence the project is highly efficient in nature.

Index : 5 Points - Very High ; 4 Points - High ; 3 Points - Moderate ; 2 Points - Low ; 1 Point - Very Low

IMPACT

RATING

The installation of the hand pump installation/repair and water pipeline connection had a significant impact on the quality of drinking water. Hand pump installation along with the filtration of water removed impurities and made drinking water safe for consumption, which led to improved health outcomes in the communities. In addition, the installation of hand pumps and pipeline connections for drinking water reduced the need for bottled water, resulting in considerable cost savings for each household.

Sanitation Initiative:

Improved sanitation practices led to a reduction in water-borne diseases and improved menstrual hygiene, which in turn led to improved school attendance, improved productivity, and reduced healthcare costs. Hence, it can be said that the project was highly impactful in nature.

Hence, the project can be said to be highly impactful.

SUSTAINABILITY

RATING

As the community's participation was ensured during the planning and implementation stages of the project, there was more acceptance, enthusiasm, and ownership towards the hand pump installation/repair and water pipeline connection, sanitation practice workshops among students, and the establishment of toilets in schools. The beneficiaries also stated that they would maintain the initiatives taken under this project in the future too. Hence, the project can be said to be highly sustainable in nature.

Index: 5 Points - Very High ; 4 Points - High ; 3 Points - Moderate ; 2 Points - Low ; 1 Point - Very Low

CHAPTER 5: RECOMMENDATIONS

Formation of Village wash and sanitation committees:

- Community-based organizations like Village Wash and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) can be formed in all project villages by the partner NGO, and these committees should be involved in advocacy and education of the community members in sanitation and hygiene behaviors, like handwashing, safe drinking water and proper waste management.
- To ensure the sustainability of the hand pumps and pipelines installed by HDB Financial Services, the project partner need to prevail upon the VWSCs for proper operation and maintenance of the water sources, overseeing repairs and coordinating with relevant authorities to address issues that arise.

Ensuring the functionality of the sanitary pad vending machines:

The research study revealed that adequate sanitary pads are not available at all times for school students. The demand for sanitary pads should be calculated and the vending machines should be packed with sufficient sanitary pads. Care should be taken to ensure that the sanitary pad vending machines are able to deliver the sanitary pads at all times.

Formation of School Sanitation Committees:

School sanitation committees should be formed in the schools of the project villages. Such committees are essential in promoting and maintaining a clean and healthy environment that fosters learning and well-being among students and staff.

Ensuring periodic Inspection and monitoring of the Sanitation Blocks:

Regular and periodic inspections of the newly constructed toilet blocks should be conducted through School sanitation committees and stakeholders in the community on fixed days a week. Such Inspections should ensure that the Toilets are properly cleaned with water and disinfectants, the condition of the toilet seats, and the overall clean maintenance of the Toilet. In the absence of such regular inspections, the conditions of the Toilet blocks could deteriorate over a period of time rendering them unusable.

Waste Management practices;

Schools can be trained in solid waste management and a system for waste management need to be brought in. School authorities, staff, and designated members can be trained in the segregation of solid waste and in planning for waste disposal and recycling services.