

Impact assessment

Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL)



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- The information collected for this study is through field visits, meeting with various stakeholders, information shared by respondents and backend data provided by CFCL. We have relied on the information shared by these sources. The scope of work here does not constitute an audit or due diligence of the information shared, hence information received from the various sources was believed to be accurate.
- Our scope of work here includes assessment of the various aspects of a social / development intervention through the methodology described in this report. The scope of work does not include commenting on the validity of the said intervention as a CSR project / project as per the CSR Rules and Regulations.
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- The recommendations provided as part of the assessment exercise may be implemented after an analysis of prioritization. The decision to implement the recommendations is the responsibility of the management of CFCL. Field visits were conducted in cognizance with CFCL, the implementing partner and field teams with prior acceptance on approach, methodology, coverage plan, survey, and tools.
- Owing to communication gap and the inherent human instinct to report everything as above-expectations and glitch-free, it was challenging to make interviewees understand the purpose of the survey and ensure that correct data was accordingly gathered. In the absence of baseline data, responses for retrospective questions are based on the respondents' ability to recall past information.
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Abbreviations used




Abbreviation	Full Form
APICS	Accessibility, Performance, Importance, Coherence, Sustainability
AWW	Anganwadi Workers
CBC	Complete Blood Count
CFCL	Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited
CHC	Community Health Centre
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DM	Disaster Management
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Financial Year
GOI	Government of India
GPC	Government Polytechnic College
GTBL	Grant Thornton Bharat LLP
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IDI	In-Depth Interview
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OECD DAC	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PSA	Pressure Swing Adsorption
STRIVE	Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



Executive summary

This report presents the impact of Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited's (CFCL) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects which was gauged through interactions with beneficiaries and stakeholders. The assessment used a mixed methods research design that included both quantitative and qualitative data collection.

Approach and methodology

For the study, APICS (Accessibility, Performance, Importance, Coherence, Sustainability) framework was used to critically analyze the project. Tools for stakeholder interactions i.e., in-depth interviews and focus group discussions were developed and administered on the site. The questions focused on collecting data relating to functioning of the programs, the degree of awareness and acceptance of the initiatives, and key challenges with respect to implementation and suggestions. Presented below are the details of the APICS framework utilized for the assessment:

Framework	Description
Accessibility	Capability of the project to involve different stakeholders for equitable access to services.
Performance	Capability of the project to achieve objectives and goals in the most economical ways.
Importance	Criteria to evaluate significance of a current project vis-à-vis the needs/priorities of the stakeholder and does it provide relevant solutions.
Coherence	Criteria to evaluate current project similarities with interventions of the Government/partners and ascertaining the applicability of the learning.
Sustainability	Capability of a project to ensure the likely continuity of interventions by the stakeholders after withdrawal.

About the projects under the scope of assessment

The following is a brief overview of the projects:

Project Akshar: Pre-school and School Education	Aimed at improving access to education for disadvantaged students through improvements in Government Anganwadi centers and Government Schools. This involves improving infrastructure facilities, engagement of academic staff, focus on quality education, educational materials which substantially improves educational outcomes.
Project Saksham: Technical and Vocational Education	Aimed at empowering youth with technical skills aligned with national goals, through adoption of technical institutions- ITI and Polytechnic colleges. Also, focuses on practical training, personality development courses, placements, certificate courses and improved infrastructure.
Project Saakar: Rural Development initiative	Facilitates sustainable progress in villages by focusing on infrastructure improvement, leveraging government schemes, and empowering local communities thus leaving a lasting impact on socio-economic well-being.
Project Aarogya: Healthcare and Sanitation	Promotes community well-being through adoption of Primary Health Centers and providing basic healthcare facilities and introduction of modern healthcare equipments in adopted centers.
Disaster Management:	Provides timely relief and support during crises by extending assistance to affected communities and enhancing healthcare infrastructure, ensuring swift recovery and resilience.



Key Findings

Project Akshar

CFCL has adopted 52 Government Schools and 47 Aanganwadi centers in Kota and Baran districts of Rajasthan. 32 Government schools are also supported in selected villages of Haryana, Punjab, and Madhya Pradesh.

Key findings are:

- The study found many positive indicators underscore the effectiveness of the initiative. **84%** of the respondents **expressed satisfaction in attending remedial classes**. They found numerous aspects of the classes satisfactory, with 95% of respondents marking 4 and above on a scale of 5.
- Additionally, the feedback from parents on Pre-school educational initiative indicates that CFCL's infrastructure improvements have resulted in a notable **increase in parents' willingness to enrol their children in Aanganwadi centers**. This helps the children to access an ambience that develops their learning abilities. This indicates effective achievement of the goals, as children are more engaged and motivated to learn.

Project Saksham

CFCL has adopted 5 Government Industrial Training Institutes - Sangod, Sultanpur, Baran, Jhalawar and Khanpur with Government of Rajasthan under the scheme "Adoption of 1396 ITIs under PPP Mode. To expand its skill initiative, CFCL has also adopted Government Polytechnic College Baran. The ITIs are offering 10 employable trades to the students while 4 diploma engineering branches are available for youth in Polytechnic College.

Key findings are:

- The **students rated the trainings positively** across various aspects such as trainer knowledge, teaching materials and methods, and training effectiveness of certificate courses like Occupational Health and First Aid and Fire and Safety.
- The **workshops were also highly rated by the students**, as it offers students practical skills and knowledge that are directly applicable to various industries and professions.

Project Saakar

Under the Rural Development Initiative, CFCL is making efforts to build quality infrastructure facilities for the communities. Some of the key activities identified by the company are - construction of community hall and community shed, cement concrete roads with effective drainage system, pond rejuvenation, toilet construction, development of recreational areas for the community etc.

Key findings are:

- Panchayati Raj Institutions and community members of the villages located near the plant mentioned that **CFCL exhibited a commitment to deliver high-quality infrastructural support** that facilitates socio-economic progress in the region. The infrastructural interventions by CFCL are characterized by their meticulous planning, execution, and sustainability.



- Through the interactions it was gauged that, the infrastructural support provided by CFCL has proven to be effective in improving the lives of the local community. In Gram Panchayats, the **construction of roads and community halls** has not only **improved connectivity** but also **facilitated social cohesion and economic development**, as construction was done in strategic places that connected key village infrastructure such as the community hall, link to the main highway and the panchayat office.

Project Arogya

With the aim to promote quality healthcare facilities for the community at their doorstep, CFCL has adopted 3 Government Primary Health Centers (PHC) in Kota district of Rajasthan, and developed these centers in line with any private hospitals with all basic amenities and modern equipment.

Key findings are:

- Beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the quality of equipment provided at all the PHCs and mentioned that CFCL's efforts have helped them meet most of their healthcare needs at the village level. It was also noted that the **PHCs adopted by CFCL** were **significantly superior to those that were not adopted** due to the **improved infrastructure** and **additional testing facilities** that were **installed in the adopted PHCs**. Additionally, **98%** of the **beneficiaries** stated that they had benefitted from the PHCs as it has **reduced the cost of healthcare** for them.
- The Women's Health Group intervention garnered **positive feedback** from beneficiaries, who **expressed feeling empowered by the knowledge they have acquired**. Many respondents mentioned **enhanced confidence in decision-making, particularly regarding family planning, child-rearing, and sanitation practices**. This further underscores the effectiveness of the intervention in addressing women's health needs and empowering them in the community.

Disaster Management

CFCL had taken initiatives to combat the COVID 19 pandemic and assisted the community with medical facilities like 10 PSA based Oxygen Plants, Oxygen Concentrators, and other medical equipment. CFCL is also assisting the community at large, during other natural calamities.

Key findings are:

- PHC and Community Health Centre (CHC) staff attested to the fact that the **quality of oxygen concentrators and oxygen plant** (CHC Sultanpur) **helped with effective patient care**. They ensured consistent delivery of oxygen at the prescribed levels, which was **crucial for providing oxygen therapy to the patients during COVID-19 pandemic**.
- 100% of hospital staff** stated that they were able to **provide immediate medical grade oxygen supply to patients in need**. The intervention demonstrates its effectiveness through the quality of oxygen produced by the oxygen plant and the oxygen concentrators. This ensured reliable supply of medical grade oxygen at a high level of purity, for patient care.



Based on comprehensive impact assessment conducted across various CFCL projects, it is evident that these initiatives have made significant strides in improving the lives of beneficiaries and communities. Through these projects, CFCL has not only addressed key socio-economic and health challenges but has also demonstrated a strong commitment to corporate social responsibility.

Based on the discussions held with various stakeholders for the projects, CFCL may consider a more comprehensive approach to community development. Recommendations include:

- Expanding educational offerings and promoting teacher training and technology integration through Project Akshar.
- For Project Saksham, implementing women's empowerment initiatives and providing advanced employability skill training are suggested.
- For Project Saakar, prioritizing repair and maintenance of infrastructural assets and promoting environmental sustainability practices are crucial.
- For Project Arogya, extending health service timings, providing local investigative pathology services, increasing health checkup frequency, and raising awareness about diabetes and blood pressure are essential recommendations. These initiatives collectively aim to enhance community well-being and address socio-economic challenges effectively.



1. Introduction and background

1.1. About CSR at Chambal Fertilisers and Chemical Limited

Embedded within CFCL's corporate ethos lies a deep-rooted commitment to societal well-being, incorporated through its robust CSR initiatives. These initiatives, characterized by their holistic and sustainable nature, have left a positive imprint on the communities wherein CFCL operates, garnering accolades and recognition for their profound impact.

CFCL's CSR endeavors go beyond philanthropy, embodying a strategic approach towards enhancing socio-economic development and environmental stewardship. Central to its CSR framework are the following key pillars:

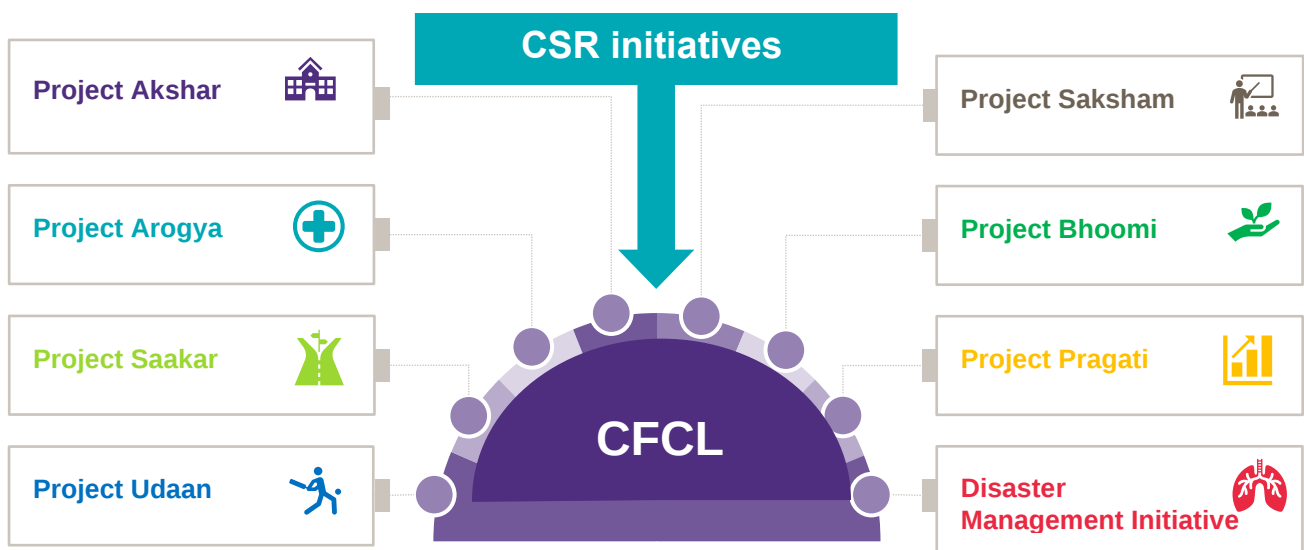
Figure 1 - Key pillars of CSR at CFCL



In essence, CFCL's CSR initiatives exemplify its unwavering commitment to responsible citizenship, embodying the principles of sustainability, inclusivity, and social stewardship. Through concerted efforts and meaningful interventions, CFCL continues to catalyze positive change, leaving a lasting impact on society and the environment alike.

CSR initiatives undertaken by CFCL:

Figure 2- CSR initiatives under CFCL



Assessment of CSR initiatives at CFCL for the year FY 2020-2021:

Figure 3- Assessment of CSR initiatives at CFCL for the year FY 2020-2021

Project Akshar

Project Akshar, aims to improve rural education access, focusing on disadvantaged students in Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttarakhand. By enhancing Aanganwadi Centers and Government Schools, providing educational materials, and fostering community engagement, the project significantly improves educational outcomes in rural Rajasthan and other areas of operations.



Project Saakar

Project Saakar represents CFCL's commitment to inclusive rural development. By focusing on infrastructure enhancement, leveraging government schemes, and empowering local communities, the project fosters sustainable progress in rural villages, leaving a lasting impact on socio-economic well-being.



Project Saksham

Project Saksham, a strategic initiative of CFCL, empowers youth with technical skills aligned with national goals. Through adoption of technical institutes, practical training, and improved infrastructure, the project bridges the gap between education and employability, enhancing socio-economic prospects in the region.

Project Arogya

Project Arogya, a comprehensive initiative across Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, and Madhya Pradesh promotes community well-being through healthcare and sanitation interventions. By organizing health camps, upgrading infrastructure, and providing essential medical equipment and water facilities, the project enhances access to quality healthcare and sanitation, empowering communities and fostering resilience. Adoption of Government PHCs has made a significant impact in the lives of the community members in the region.

Disaster Management

CFCL's initiative provides timely relief and support during crises. By extending assistance to affected communities and enhancing healthcare infrastructure, the project ensures swift recovery and resilience, demonstrating the company's commitment to corporate social responsibility and community welfare.



1.2. About the impact assessment study

Grant Thornton Bharat LLP was appointed by CFCL to conduct an impact assessment study of their CSR programs.

To conduct the assessment, APICS framework was used. The framework, standing for Accessibility, Performance, Importance, Coherence, and Sustainability, is a strategic model used to evaluate and enhance the feasibility and effectiveness of social interventions. It emphasizes factors such as the appeal and viability of interventions, their implementation strategies, population coverage, and long-term sustainability.

The study was executed by conducting interviews and discussions with the beneficiaries and stakeholders of the project. Following were the objectives of the assessment:

Assess the overall effectiveness of the projects in achieving their stated goals and objectives.

Assess the impact of the projects on the targeted beneficiaries, including primary school children, students in government schools, individuals receiving technical and vocational education, rural communities, and healthcare recipients.

Measure the extent to which the projects have contributed to the improvement of educational outcomes, including access to quality education, academic performance, and participation in extracurricular activities.

Determine the effectiveness of infrastructure development initiatives undertaken as part of the projects, such as construction, renovation, and provision of essential facilities.

Assess the level of community engagement and participation in project activities, including mobilization efforts and involvement in decision-making processes.

Evaluate the sustainability of project outcomes and identify any challenges or barriers to long-term success.

Analyze the economic impact of the projects, including their contribution to employment generation, income generation opportunities, and overall socio-economic development.

Identify best practices and lessons learned from the implementation of the projects to inform future program design and implementation strategies.

Provide recommendations for potential areas of improvement and opportunities for scaling up successful interventions to maximize impact.

Generate evidence-based insights to inform policy decisions and resource allocation for similar development initiatives in the future.



2. Approach and methodology

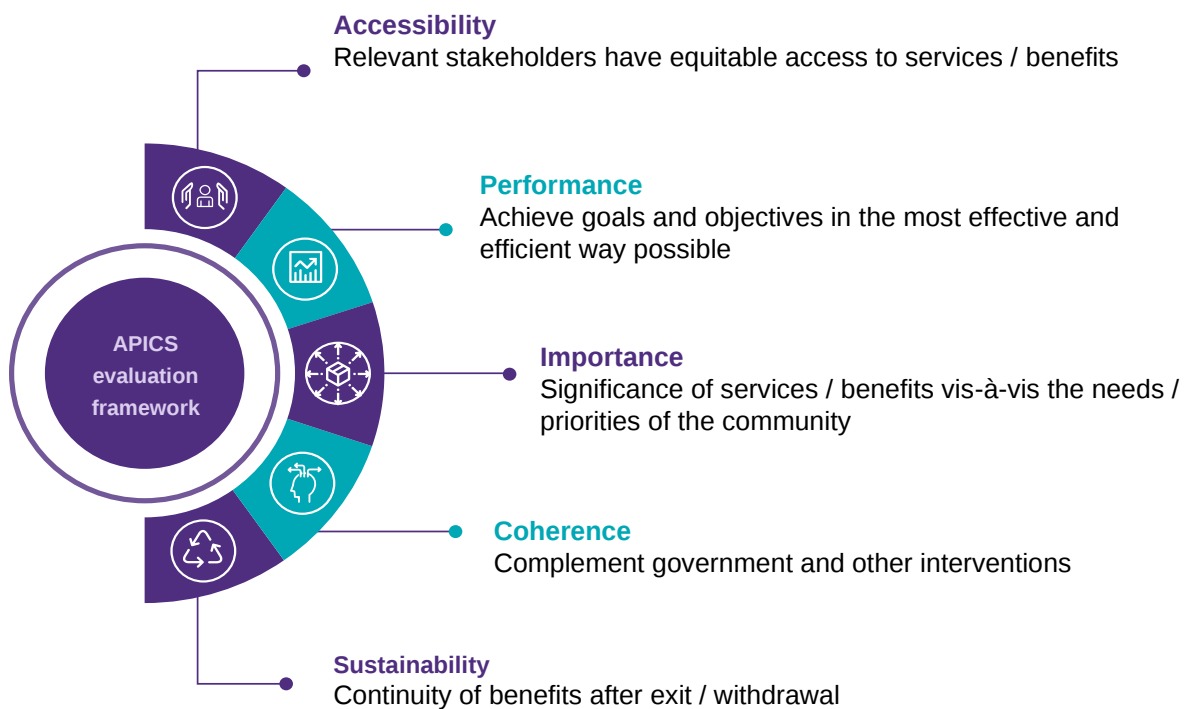
2.1. Approach for impact assessment study

The aim of the study was to gauge an overall understanding of the outcomes and impact through discussions with relevant stakeholders and documenting their perception and feedback on the outcomes and impact of the CSR initiatives. The study also focused on capturing their suggestions for improvement.

Further an understanding of the modality of the programs was developed. This was followed by an analysis of the beneficiary responses and further corroboration with inferences from stakeholder discussions, while identifying the critical factors, gaps, and possible methods of improvement.

The study was conducted through a pre-defined approach to assess the outcome / impact of the project on the beneficiaries. The methodology adopted for the study considered quantitative and qualitative data collection. Based on the principles of OECD DAC, GT framed an APICS evaluation framework which enabled holistic evaluation of the projects.

Figure 4 - APICS framework



[Signature]



2.2. Methodology

The methodology followed to conduct the study was spread across three stages as follows:

Table 1- Stages of methodology

Stage I- Planning	Stage II- Data collection	Stage III- Reporting
Quality assurance across all stages		
- Kick-off meeting to understand project context, objectives, and approach, - Review of documents, - Identification of stakeholders and areas of enquiry, - Development of tools for undertaking data collection.	- Field visit in sample locations for data collection through qualitative and quantitative methods, - Detailed discussions and interviews with relevant stakeholders.	- Collection of information from all sources, - Preparation of draft narrative report, discuss report findings, results and recommendations with project team and obtain relevant inputs for final report, - Prepare and issue final report.

Stage I: Planning

Inception meeting

Kick-off meeting was held with CFCL's CSR team to develop an in-depth understanding about the nuances of the projects, clearly articulate the expectations and identify the key stakeholders. Post the initial discussion, an information request was shared with CFCL listing out the required project documents, reports, available data such as MoU etc.

Review of documents

A desk review of the documents and reports was conducted. The understanding gained from the desk research was eventually fed into the identification of the key respondents and their respective areas of enquiry.

Study design

A mixed methods study design was adopted for data collection. It included both, quantitative survey with beneficiaries, and qualitative interviews with the key stakeholders.

Stakeholder mapping and areas of enquiry

The next step involved mapping of key stakeholders of the projects. The table below presents the list of stakeholders along with the key areas of enquiry.



Akshar – Pre-school and School Education

Table 2- Key areas of enquiry- Akshar – Pre-school and School Education

S. no.	Respondents	Key areas of enquiry
1.	CFCL officials	- Roles and responsibilities. - Implementation model and challenges.
2.	Beneficiary students	- Perception on the quality of teaching and learning materials provided. - Feedback on the effectiveness of extra classes and academic support. - Satisfaction with infrastructure improvements and digital learning resources in school premises.
3.	Other stakeholders- 1) School teachers/ principals	- Assessment of student academic performance and improvement. - Evaluation of the impact of infrastructure upgrades on teaching effectiveness. - Perception of community involvement and support initiatives' effectiveness.
	2) Parents	- Satisfaction with the educational resources and facilities provided. - Perception of mothers about the Anganwadi centre's role in their child's development. - Involvement and satisfaction with parent engagement initiatives
	3) Anganwadi Teachers	- Assessment of student learning progress and development. - Perception of the adequacy and suitability of teaching resources. - Feedback on the impact of renovation and adoption initiatives on teaching effectiveness.

Saksham – Technical and Vocational Education

Table 3- Key areas of enquiry- Saksham – Technical and Vocational Education

S. no.	Respondents	Key areas of enquiry
1.	CFCL Officials	- Roles and responsibilities. - Implementation model and challenges.
2.	Beneficiaries • Students	- Awareness regarding various interventions and other infrastructural support provided in the college. - Perception of students on educational content and other supporting educational content being offered and its impact on their employability. - Feedback on repair work done. - Utilization and benefits perceived.
3.	Other stakeholders- • Principal • Superintendent	- Awareness about the interventions. - Perception about the interventions. - Perceived benefits.



Saakar – Rural Development Initiative

Table 4- Key areas of enquiry- Saakar – Rural Development Initiative

S. no.	Respondents	Key areas of enquiry
1.	CFCL officials	- Roles and responsibilities. - Implementation model and challenges.
2.	Beneficiaries community members	- Awareness and utilization of community common infrastructure facilities developed in villages such as community halls, cement concrete roads, among others. - Feedback on the work done. - Benefits perceived.
3.	Other stakeholders- 1) PRI members	- Utilization and benefits of infrastructural support provided. - Feedback and recommendations.

Arogya – Healthcare and Sanitation

Table 5- Key areas of enquiry- Arogya – Healthcare and Sanitation

S. no.	Respondents	Key areas of enquiry
1.	CFCL Officials	- Roles and responsibilities. - Implementation model and challenges.
2.	Beneficiaries- patients and community members	- Demographic details: age, gender, caste. - About the programme, necessity, relevance. - Changes in access to healthcare facilities. - Satisfaction with programme interventions. - Recommendations and feedback.
3.	Other stakeholders- 1) Doctors 2) Nurses 3) Paramedical Staff	- Roles and responsibilities. - Challenges in implementation. - Feedback and recommendations.

Disaster Management

Table 6- Key areas of enquiry- Disaster Management

S. no.	Respondents	Key areas of enquiry
1.	CFCL Officials	- Roles and responsibilities. - Challenges in implementation.
2.	Asset Check	- Details of assets distributed. - Current functioning of assets.
3.	Other stakeholders- 1) Doctors 2) Nurses 3) Plant technician	- Roles and responsibilities. - Challenges in implementation. - Satisfaction with the project. - Sustainability of the project. - Feedback and suggestions.



Development of survey tools

To triangulate the information captured from different stakeholders, both qualitative and quantitative data collection tools were developed. It was based on the areas of enquiry highlighted in the previous section.

Qualitative interactions were conducted through in-depth interviews and FGDs whereas quantitative survey was undertaken using a close ended questionnaire (with few open-ended questions) for on-field data collection.

For beneficiaries, the quantitative tool was administered through in person interview. It was collected using an application based online tool to ensure efficiency. The tool enabled real time tracking of the data collected and improved the overall efficiency.

Stage 2: Data collection

Sampling plan

For the present assessment, a random sampling of the beneficiaries was done considering the population benefitted. The below table presents the sample size for each project.

Table 7- Sampling plan

Project	Population/ Coverage	Sample
Project Akshar	10,000 students 1,300 children (+parents) 34 schools	370 students*; 10 schools (quantitative) 100 parents; 10 Anganwadi's (qualitative) 2 schools each in Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh (qualitative)
Project Saksham	5 Government Industrial Training Institute 1 Government Polytechnic College	100 students (20 in each ITI) (quantitative) 100 students (quantitative)
Project Saakar	Community members / Key stakeholders	IDIs and FGDs (2 villages each in three locations viz. Kota, Baran, Jhalawar)
Project Arogya	3 Primary Health Center - Preventive Healthcare program - Health awareness sessions	100 beneficiaries across 3 centres (quantitative) 1 FGD with beneficiaries in 2 villages in each district (qualitative) 1 FGD with beneficiaries in 2 villages in each state (qualitative)
Disaster Management	Community members / Key stakeholders	1 IDI and 1 FGDs in Kota and Baran only

*- Sample size has been calculated at 95% confidence interval and 5% margin of error, as per the standards of research methodology.

Data collection

For the study, data collection was undertaken in three (03) districts of Rajasthan namely Kota, Baran and Jhalawar. The selection of the districts was done basis the CSR activities undertaken in FY 2021-22.



Stage 3: Reporting

Data analysis

Data was collated, cleaned, and coded as per the tools for closed ended questions. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the quantitative data of the respondent group to understand trends and relations. Qualitative data analysis included identification of recurring phrases and words. Quantitative and qualitative data analyses were used to validate findings of the study in line with its objectives.

Draft and final report

A draft report was prepared which incorporated the study findings and shared with CFCL for feedback. Thereafter, a comprehensive report was prepared which included the key findings, inferences from stakeholder discussions and recommendations.

2.3. Coverage

Akshar: Pre-school and School Education

Quantitative coverage – schools

Table 8- Akshar: Schools- Quantitative data collection plan and actual achievements

Location	Stakeholders	Target	Achieved
Government Upper Primary School, Darbiji (Kota)	Students	37	28
Mahatma Gandhi Government School, Bhonra (Kota)	Students	37	44
Mahatma Gandhi Government School, Palaitha (Baran)	Students	37	38
Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Simliya (Kota)	Students	37	35
Government Senior Secondary School, Simliya (Kota)	Students	37	25
Mahatma Gandhi Government School, Sultanpur (Kota)	Students	37	38
Government Upper Primary School, Polai Kalan (Kota)	Students	37	41
Government Senior Secondary School, Sarola (Kota)	Students	37	68
Government Senior Secondary School, Digod (Kota)	Students	37	45
Government Senior Secondary School, Amarpura (Kota)	Students	37	32

Qualitative coverage - schools

Table 9- Akshar: Schools- Qualitative data collection plan and actual achievements

Location	Stakeholders	Target	Achieved
Government Upper Primary School, Darbiji (Kota)	Principal	1	1
Mahatma Gandhi Government School, Bhonra (Kota)	Principal	1	1
Mahatma Gandhi Government School, Palaitha (Baran)	Principal	1	1
Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Simliya (Kota)	Principal	1	1
Government Senior Secondary School, Simliya (Kota)	Principal	1	1
Mahatma Gandhi Government School, Sultanpur (Kota)	Principal	1	1
Government Upper Primary School, Polai Kalan (Kota)	Principal	1	1
Government Senior Secondary School, Sarola (Kota)	Principal	1	1
Government Senior Secondary School, Digod (Kota)	Principal	1	1
Government Senior Secondary School, Amarpura (Kota)	Principal	1	1

Qualitative coverage – Government Anganwadi Centers

Table 10- Akshar: Anganwadi centers- Qualitative data collection plan and actual achievements

Location	Stakeholders	Target	Achieved
Anganwadi Sarola 1 (Kota)	AWW- Anganwadi workers	1	1
	Parents	10	10
Anganwadi Sarola 2 (Kota)	AWW- Anganwadi workers	1	1
	Parents	10	10
Anganwadi Simliya 1 (Kota)	AWW- Anganwadi workers	1	1
	Parents	10	10
Anganwadi Simliya 2 (Kota)	AWW- Anganwadi workers	1	1
	Parents	10	10
Anganwadi Bhonra (Kota)	AWW- Anganwadi workers	1	1
	Parents	10	10
Anganwadi Darbiji (Kota)	AWW- Anganwadi workers	1	1
	Parents	10	10
Anganwadi Gadepan (Kota)	AWW- Anganwadi workers	1	1
	Parents	10	10
Anganwadi Palaytha 1 (Baran)	AWW- Anganwadi workers	1	1
	Parents	10	10
Anganwadi Palaytha 2 (Baran)	AWW- Anganwadi workers	1	1
	Parents	10	10
Anganwadi Polai Kalan (Kota)	AWW- Anganwadi workers	1	1
	Parents	10	10

Saksham: Technical and Vocational Education

Quantitative Coverage

Table 11- Saksham- Qualitative data collection plan and actual achievements

Location	Stakeholders	Target	Achieved
Government Industrial Training Institute, Sangod (Kota)	Students	20	20
	Superintendent	1	1
Government Industrial Training Institute, Sultanpur (Kota)	Students	20	20
	Superintendent	1	1
Government Industrial Training Institute, Baran (Baran)	Students	20	20
	Principal	1	1
Government Industrial Training Institute, Jhalawar (Jhalawar)	Students	20	20
	Principal	1	1
Government Industrial Training Institute, Khanpur (Jhalawar)	Students	20	20
	Superintendent	1	1
Government Polytechnic College, Baran (Baran)	Students	100	85
	Principal	1	1



Saakar: Rural Development Initiative

Quantitative Coverage

Table 12- Saakar- Qualitative data collection plan and actual achievements

Location	Stakeholders	Target	Achieved
Pachra ki Jhopadiyan (Kota)	Community members	10	15
	PRI Member	1	1
Gadepan (Kota)	Community members	10	15
	PRI Member	1	1
Pachra (Kota)	Community members	10	15
	PRI Member	1	1
Khan ki Jhopadiyan (Baran)	Community members	10	15
	PRI Member	1	1
Bhonra (Kota)	Community members	10	15
	PRI Member	1	1

Arogya: Healthcare and Sanitation

Quantitative Coverage

Table 13- Arogya- Quantitative data collection plan and actual achievements

Location	Stakeholders	Target	Achieved
PHC- Primary Health Centre- Simliya (Kota)	Community members	34	49
PHC- Primary Health Centre- Kundanpur (Kota)	Community members	34	0
PHC- Primary Health Centre- Gadepan (Kota)	Community members	34	51

Qualitative Coverage

Table 14- Arogya- Qualitative data collection plan and actual achievements

Location	Stakeholders	Target	Achieved
PHC- Primary Health Centre Simliya (Kota)	Community members	5	5
PHC- Primary Health Centre, Gadepan (Kota)	Community members	5	5
PHC- Primary Health Centre, Kundanpur (Kota)	Community members	15	15
Women Health Group, Simliya (Kota)	Women	15	15
Women Health Group, Khedli Mahadeet (Kota)	Women	15	15
Women Health Group, Bhonra (Kota)	Women	15	15
Women Health Group, Khan ki Jhopadiyan (Baran)	Women	15	15

Disaster Management

Qualitative Coverage

Table 15- Disaster Management- Quantitative data collection plan and actual achievements

Location	Stakeholders	Target	Achieved
PHC- Primary Health Centre Gadepan (Kota)	Doctors and Nurses	2	2
PHC- Primary Health Centre, Kundanpur (Kota)	Doctors and Nurses	2	2
PHC- Primary Health Centre, Kundanpur Simliya (Kota)	Doctors and Nurses	2	2
CHC, Sultanpur (Kota)	Doctors and Nurses	2	2



3. Key Findings

Project Akshar- Pre-School and School Education



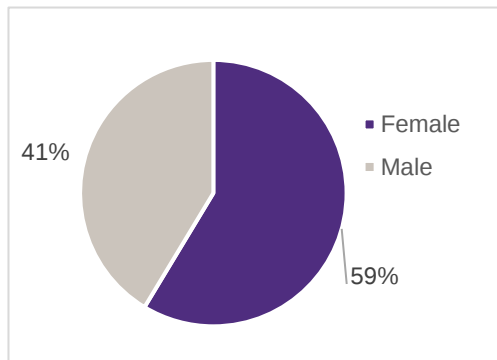
About the project

Project Akshar was launched with the objective of extending educational support to Government schools and Anganwadi centers in Kota and Baran districts of Rajasthan. The interventions encompassed upgrading existing infrastructure in both Anganwadi centers and Government Schools, alongside initiatives focused on enhancing digital literacy and delivering quality education to improve learning.

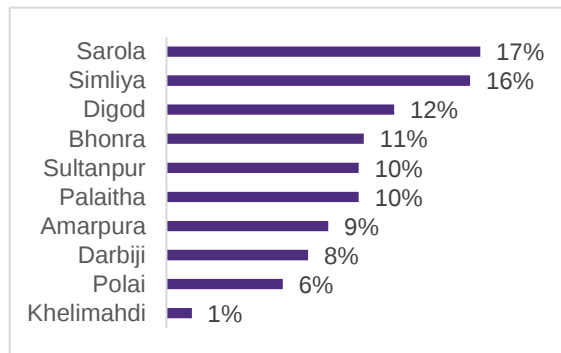
Respondent profile

As part of the study, we covered a sample of 370 students from Government Schools in Kota and Baran districts of Rajasthan, with an age range spanning from 10 to 19 years.

Graph 1- Gender-wise distribution



Graph 2- School-wise distribution



Assessment findings

Remedial Classes: The remedial classes program aims to provide additional support to students for subjects such as English, Mathematics, and Science.

98% of the students have conveyed their satisfaction with attending remedial classes, **acknowledging their significant benefits in advancing their academic journey.** Students had an extremely positive outlook towards the remedial classes. Both students and principals stated that there was a substantial **improvement in the academic levels** of the students. This highlights the positive impact of remedial classes on students' academic performance.

98% respondents were satisfied with the remedial classes provided by CFCL.

Figure 5 - Remedial classes



Computer Lab Access:

Among the surveyed students, 99.5% confirmed the presence of a computer lab in their school, indicating widespread access to digital resources. This high availability suggests **improved learning environment** and **increased access to educational support services**, contributing to student satisfaction. Notably, students in the project villages, many of whom are first-generation learners in their families, expressed their satisfaction with the programme.

99.5% respondents confirmed the presence of computer lab in their school

Figure 6 - Computer lab at Mahatma Gandhi Government School, Palaitha



Perception towards school

100% respondents reported stated that they liked coming to school, indicating a high awareness among students of the need for education. The **high level of satisfaction reflects a favourable learning environment and positive attitude towards education.**

100% of the respondents stated that they like coming to school and that they do it regularly

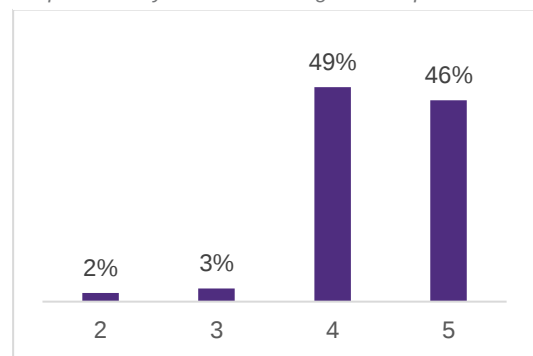
School Attendance:

100% students confirmed that they attend school regularly. This reflects **consistent access to educational opportunities.** Interviews with students and principals highlight that that marginalized groups, such as girls and children from low-income families, have experienced **notable improvements in access to education and support services**, highlighting the project's **inclusivity and impact on underserved communities.**

Clarity in understanding of concepts:

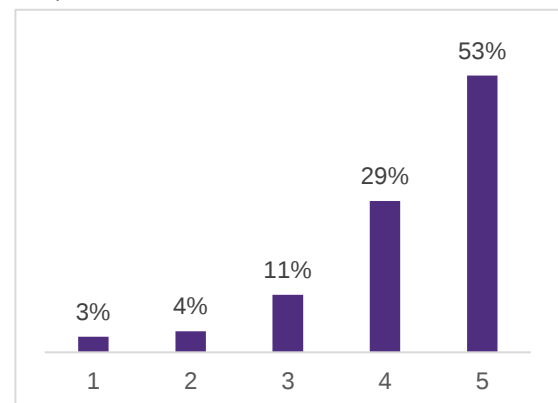
With regards to whether teachers were able to clarify concepts in class, **49% rated 4 and 46% rated 5 (on a scale of 5).** This indicates that students found the concepts taught in remedial classes to be comprehensible.

Graph 3- Clarity in understanding of concepts



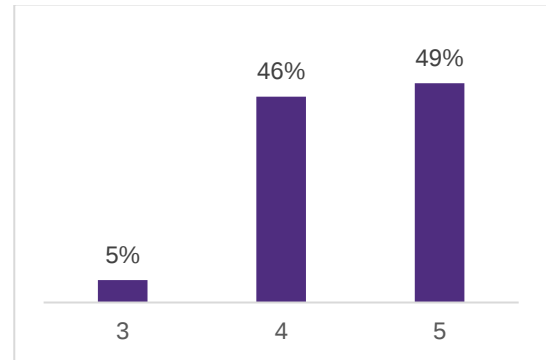
Resolution of doubts: The resolution of doubts during remedial sessions was **highly effective, with 83% of respondents indicating a high level of satisfaction with the clarity provided.** Students appreciated the personalized attention and interactive nature of the sessions, contributing to a deeper understanding of concepts. They stated that teachers patiently dealt with their doubts and took additional time to explain difficult concepts.

Graph 4- Doubt resolution



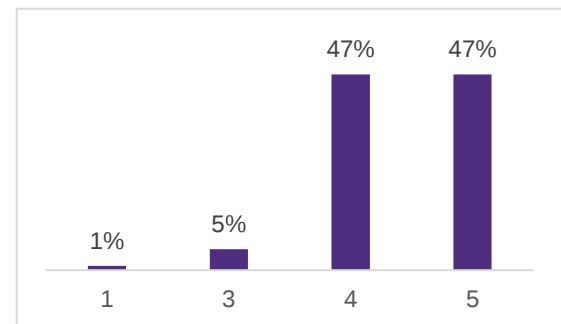

Interesting and innovative sessions: The project's emphasis on engaging sessions was well-received, **with 49% of respondents giving a top score.** Students praised the incorporation of interactive activities and real-life examples, promotes stimulating learning environment. **46% marked a score of 4** highlighting a positive and interactive learning environment.

Graph 5- Students on type of sessions



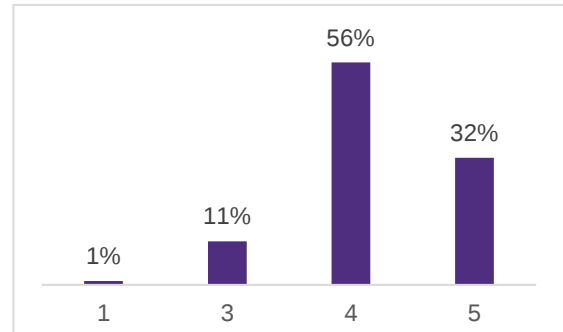
Teacher support: Teacher support played a crucial role, as highlighted by 47% of respondents who marked a score of 5. **Personalized guidance and encouragement to explore beyond the curriculum were appreciated.** An additional 47% marked a score of 4, indicating overall satisfaction. "Opportunities for improvement" were identified by the 5% who marked a score of 3.

Graph 6- Teacher support



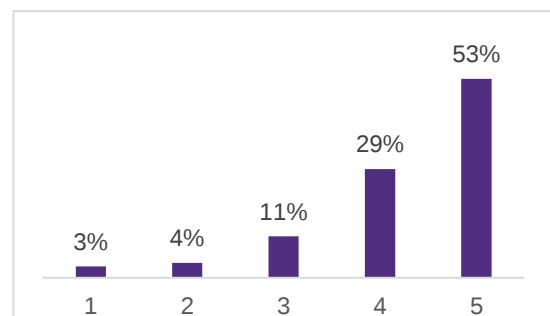
Study material: Study materials received positive feedback, with 32% giving a score of 5 and 56% marking a score of 4. **The comprehensive coverage and clarity of explanations were particularly valued.** While 11% marked a score of 3, indicating room for improvement, dissatisfaction was minimal, with only 1% marking a score of 1.

Graph 7- Study material



Smart classes: 3% respondents marked 1, 4% marked 2, 11% marked 3, 29% marked 4 and 53% marked 5, showing that technology-enhanced learning methods were perceived positively by students. Feedback from students and principals underscores the **effectiveness of remedial classes and smart classes in achieving project goals and improving educational outcomes.**

Graph 8- Smart classes



Overall, the ratings show that remedial classes are perceived favourably by students, with 82% students' positive feedback regarding clarity of concepts, resolution of doubts, and the effectiveness of teaching methods and resources.

Empowerment and aspirations:

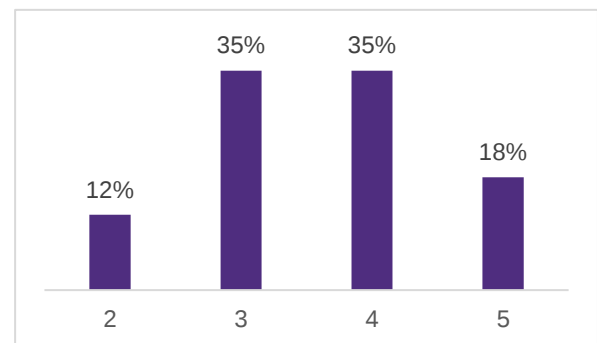
Findings reveal that participants reported improvements in their grades after attending remedial classes. This underscores the transformative impact of project interventions in **empowering students to achieve academic success and pursue their educational aspirations**. Stakeholders' express appreciation for the project's role in empowering communities through education, with increased aspirations for higher education and socio-economic development. 97% of the respondents said that they have seen an improvement in their grades after attending remedial classes while 2% said that they have not seen any change and 1% said that they can't say if they have seen a change or not.

97% of the respondents stated that they have seen an improvement in their grades after attending remedial classes

Digital literacy:

Stakeholders were asked to rate various aspects of educational interventions on computer aided learning, on a scale of 1 to 5. The ratings indicated for each aspect, reflecting stakeholders' perceptions of the effectiveness, and overall impact of project's interventions on student learning and engagement.

Graph 9- Basic computer knowledge



Discussion with key stakeholders highlight the importance of the educational content and approaches taken to engage students and promote learning outcomes which underscores the project's awareness of community needs. **12% of the respondents rated 2, 35% rated 3, 35% rated 4 and 18% rated 5.**

Sustainable infrastructure and collaborative partnerships:

Efforts to enhance school infrastructure have yielded positive results, as seen by the satisfaction expressed by stakeholders' post-renovation. This highlights the critical role of infrastructure support in increasing the long-term sustainability of educational endeavours. Such partnerships facilitate the integration of project interventions into overarching community initiatives, promoting holistic progress.

The collaboration between project implementers and local authorities has been essential in ensuring alignment with broader state level and national development strategies

Empowering communities for sustainable development:

Stakeholders emphasize the significance of feedback mechanisms for maintaining project coherence and effectiveness, enabling continuous adaptation to evolving community needs.

Stakeholders are actively engaged in the maintenance and upkeep of infrastructure and educational resources

Furthermore, there is an improved sense of community ownership. Principals and community leaders have stressed upon the need for capacity-building initiatives such as teacher training and community-based education advocacy. These efforts bolster project outcomes and empower communities to take charge of their educational landscape, ensuring sustainability and long-term success.

Anganwadi Centers

CFCL has undertaken extensive infrastructural upgrades at Anganwadi centres, focusing on renovating the premises. Additionally, CFCL has provided essential resources such as uniforms, play equipment, and teaching-learning materials. These improvements aim to enhance access to early childhood education services, directly addressing safety concerns and ensuring a favourable learning environment. As a result, parents' express satisfaction, reflecting the effectiveness of CFCL's initiatives in improving Anganwadi centres and increasing parental satisfaction.

Access to Key Basic Services:

CFCL has undertaken comprehensive infrastructural upgrades at Anganwadi centres, aimed at enhancing access to early childhood education services. These upgrades encompass renovations such as fresh paint, construction of separate washrooms for boys and girls, and the provision of uniforms, play equipment, teaching-learning materials and introduction of pedagogy based on age-appropriate educational content. As a result, parents have expressed **high satisfaction with the improved accessibility of Anganwadi centres**. CFCL's efforts have **effectively addressed safety concerns** and provided necessary amenities, creating a safer and more conducive learning environment for children.

The essential amenities provided at Anganwadis has significantly improved access to learning spaces for children.

The enhancements have not only increased parental satisfaction but also facilitated a notable improvement in children's interest and initiative in studies, indicating the effectiveness of CFCL's commitment to ensuring equitable access to basic services for children in the community.



Figure 7 - Play equipments at Anganwadi center



Figure 8 - Hand washing unit at Anganwadi center



Figure 9 - Medicine distribution at Anganwadi center



Figure 10 - Anganwadi center, Palaiitha-II



Stakeholder Engagement:

CFCL's interventions have led to a notable increase in parental interest and involvement in their children's education, along with increased engagement among Anganwadi teachers. This increased involvement signifies a shift towards a **more engaged community approach to early childhood services**. Visual learning aids, facilitated by CFCL, have significantly improved student engagement and participation rates, highlighting the effectiveness of CFCL's efforts in promoting stakeholder engagement. By complementing community initiatives and addressing infrastructure challenges, **CFCL has encouraged collaboration and cooperation, enhancing the impact of educational initiatives within the community.**

The interventions have led to increased parental engagement, particularly mothers' in early age education, with parents actively participating in their children's education.

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Alignment with Government Scheme/Plans:

CFCL's infrastructure improvements directly align with government initiatives aimed at enhancing early childhood education facilities. By addressing community needs and creating a safer and more accessible learning environment for children, **CFCL's enhancements support broader educational objectives set by the government**, such as **improving access to quality education, ensuring child safety, and enhancing learning environments.**

The initiative is in line with Government of India priorities to improve early childhood care and education in rural areas.

Parents acknowledge the importance of infrastructure development in enhancing early childhood education facilities, illustrating CFCL's alignment with the government's goals to improve educational infrastructure and outcomes for children in the community.

Continuity of Benefits after Exit/Withdrawal:

CFCL's infrastructure and academic improvements in early childhood education serve as a practical model for long-term benefit continuity, crucial for sustainable community development. These improvements ensure a safe learning environment and empower parents and community members to take ownership of educational initiatives.

The intervention has enhanced community ownership of educational initiatives and improved their outlook on the need and value of education.

By facilitating community capacity building and engagement, CFCL contributes to the long-term sustainability of educational outcomes beyond the project duration.

Parents expressed satisfaction with the lasting benefits of CFCL's interventions after withdrawal.

Impact at a glance - Akshar

98%



Students expressed their satisfaction with the remedial classes noticing substantial improvement in their academic activities.

100%



Students confirmed that they liked coming to school and that they do it regularly.

99.5%



Students said that they have access to computer labs in their schools.

100%



Parents of the children in Anganwadi centers said that they are satisfied with the interventions done by CFCL.

97%



Beneficiaries mentioned that they have seen an improvement in their grades after attending remedial classes.

100%



Anganwadi staff interviewed stated that they were satisfied with the support provided by CFCL.

APICS analysis

Accessibility	Capability of a Program/Project to involve different stakeholders for Equitable Access to Services	School Education CFCL's interventions in education have significantly improved accessibility to educational services by addressing infrastructure deficiencies and providing essential amenities. According to the findings, 98% of surveyed students expressed satisfaction with attending remedial classes, indicating the effectiveness of these interventions. Additionally, 99.5% confirmed the presence of a computer lab in their school, highlighting widespread access to digital resources. These improvements ensure equitable access to educational opportunities for all stakeholders, facilitating a conducive atmosphere for learning and development.
		Anganwadi Centre CFCL's interventions have significantly enhanced accessibility to early childhood education services in Anganwadis by addressing infrastructure deficiencies and providing essential amenities led to improved participation of mothers. Parents and community members express satisfaction with the improved safety and quality of Anganwadi centres, ensuring a conducive learning environment for young children. These improvements promote equitable access to early childhood education opportunities, promoting the holistic development of children and empowering families in the community.
Performance	Capability of a Program/Project to achieve Goals and Objectives in the most economical way possible	School Education The implementation of remedial classes and computer education has effectively improved academic performance and student engagement. Stakeholders report noticeable improvements in grades, better understanding of concepts, and enhanced computer literacy skills. According to the findings, 97% of respondents reported improvements in their grades after attending remedial classes. These interventions have streamlined the learning process, resulting in more effective achievement of educational goals and improved efficiency in service delivery within primary education settings. Additionally, the clarity of concepts and resolution of doubts were positively noted by 82% of students who found the teaching methods and resources effective.
		Anganwadi Centre The implementation of visual learning aids, nutritional support, and parental engagement initiatives has positively impacted the performance of Anganwadi children. Teachers report increased student engagement, improved WASH behavior, and enhanced learning outcomes, reflecting the effectiveness of CFCL's interventions. These initiatives have streamlined service delivery and promoted holistic child development, ensuring that Anganwadis meet the educational needs of young children effectively. 100% parents at Anganwadi centers stated that they were happy with the support provided.
Importance	A criterion to evaluate significance of a current Program/Project vis-à-vis the needs/ priorities of the community and	School Education CFCL's interventions align closely with community priorities and needs, addressing key educational challenges and empowering stakeholders to actively participate in educational initiatives. Parents recognize the significance of these interventions in promoting their children's educational development and prospects. The shared aspiration for improved educational outcomes underscores the importance of community engagement and stakeholder empowerment in driving positive change within primary education.



	does it provide relevant solutions	Anganwadi Centre CFCL's interventions in Anganwadis align closely with community priorities and needs, addressing key challenges in early childhood education and improve stakeholder empowerment. Parents and community members recognize the importance of these interventions in promoting the well-being and educational development of young children. The shared commitment to early childhood education underscores the significance of community engagement and collaboration in driving positive change within Anganwadi settings.
Coherence	A criterion to Evaluate current Program/Project similarities with other interventions of the government/ partners and ascertaining the applicability of the learnings to other areas	School Education CFCL's interventions demonstrate coherence with government initiatives ensuring that project interventions are aligned with Government interventions, broader educational goals, and community efforts. By leveraging existing resources and collaborating with stakeholders, CFCL maximizes the impact of its interventions through coordination with key stakeholders in their primary education initiatives which includes Government education department at district and state level. This coherence enhances the effectiveness and sustainability of educational interventions, driving positive change within primary education settings.
		Anganwadi Centre CFCL's interventions demonstrate coherence with government initiatives and complementarity with community programs, ensuring that project interventions are aligned with broader goals and initiatives in early childhood education which are planned and prescribed by Integrated Child Development Services Department (ICDS). This coherence enhances the effectiveness and sustainability of early childhood education efforts, driving positive change within Anganwadi settings.
Sustainability	Capability of a Program/Project to ensure the likely continuity of interventions by the community after withdrawal	School Education CFCL's focus on sustainability is evident through its efforts to ensure the continuity of benefits and build community capacity to sustain educational initiatives in the long term. By empowering communities and fostering ownership of educational initiatives, CFCL lays the foundation for sustainable change and lasting impact in primary education. The emphasis on community-driven solutions ensures that educational outcomes are sustained even after project withdrawal, contributing to the overall development and well-being of communities. By including community members in decision making process through school management committee the programme interventions ensures sustainability of the programme in long run.
		Anganwadi Centre CFCL's focus on sustainability is evident through its efforts to ensure the continuity of benefits and build community capacity to sustain early childhood education initiatives in Anganwadis. By empowering parents especially mothers and community members and fostering ownership of educational initiatives, CFCL lays the foundation for sustainable change and lasting impact in early childhood education. The emphasis on community-driven solutions and long-term planning ensures that educational outcomes are sustained even after project withdrawal, contributing to the overall development and well-being of young children in Anganwadis.



Project Saksham- Technical and Vocational Education



About the project

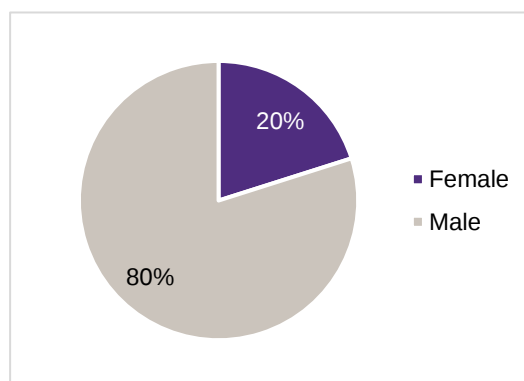
Project Saksham – Technical and Vocational Education aims to enhance employability and empower youth in Hadoti region of Rajasthan, focusing on underserved communities through skilling and livelihood activities, collaborating with the state government. It includes adopting Government ITIs and technical institutes in multiple cities, ensuring nearly 100% placement for students and fostering economic growth in the region.

Respondent profile

This section presents the socio-economic profile of the respondents. The quantitative survey captured information on key aspects such as age, gender, social category, and education level. Presented below is the respondent profile for Project Saksham:

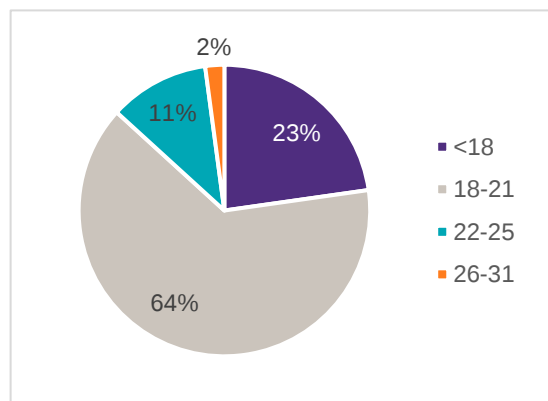
As part of the study, 189 students were surveyed from Government Industrial Training Institute, Baran, Jhalawar, Khanpur, Sangod, Sultanpur and Government Polytechnic College, Baran. As per graph 10, **80% of the respondents were male and 20% were female**. Further, majority (**64%**) of the respondents were between the **age group of 18-21**. A significant number of female trainees are now enrolled in trades which require presence in shop floors to perform extensive manual work.

Graph 10- Gender wise segregation of respondents

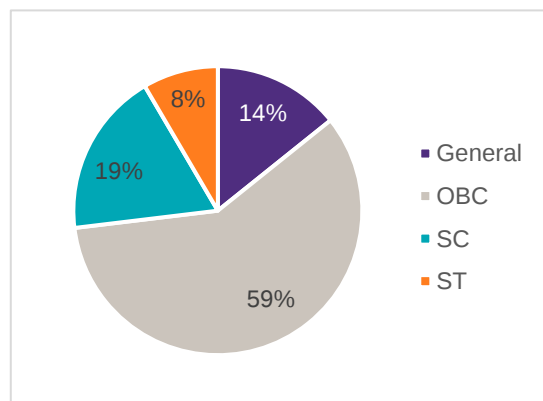


Additionally, as the below graph, indicates majority (**59%**) respondents belong to **Other Backward Class, followed by Schedule Tribe (19%)**. To further understand the student's profile, the survey also focused on the education level of the beneficiaries. Majority of respondents (**43%**) stated that they have completed **senior secondary school**, while 36% stated that they have completed secondary school, meeting / surpassing the academic criteria for admission in these institutes.

Graph 11- Age wise segregation of respondents



Graph 12- Caste wise segregation of the respondents



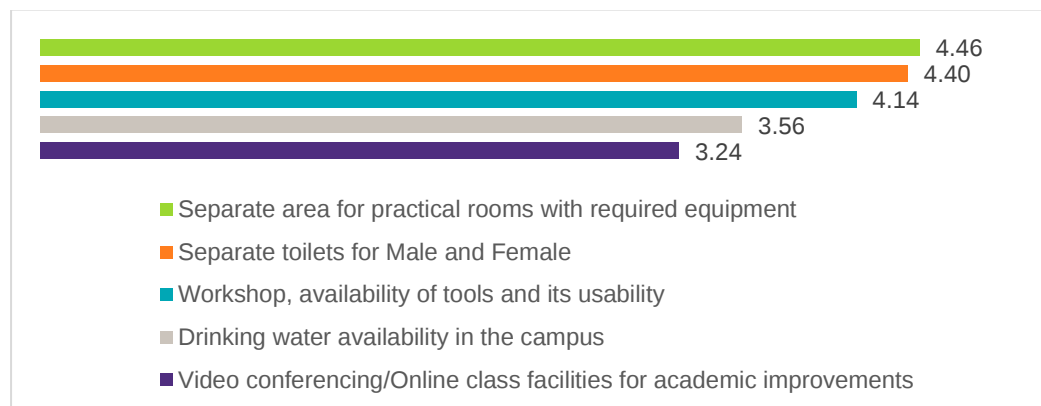

Assessment findings

Education and Infrastructure:

Student's perception

During the interaction, the students were asked to provide rating on scale of 1 to 5 on aspect of quality and usage. Following data table provides detail on the educational and infrastructural activities undertaken:

Graph 13- Student perception on education and infrastructure at ITI and Polytechnic



Video conferencing/Online class facility

Online class facility received an average rating of 3.24. Basis qualitative discussions with the students, classes are not being conducted regularly due to the acute shortage of full-time government faculty in the colleges. Basis qualitative discussion with the students, the unavailability and shortage of Government Staff in these institute affects academics of students. In absence of the Government Faculty, the classes are being taken by Guest Faculty. This needs to be addressed in collaboration with Government.

46% students rated 'video conferencing/online class facilities' as 5 on 5

Workshops

Workshops were highly regarded among the students, 47% rated the facility above average garnering a rating of 4.1. This suggests that students greatly appreciate the value and quality of the workshops conducted in their colleges.



Figure 11- Digital classroom facility, ITI Jhalawar



Figure 12- Drinking facility at ITI Baran



Separate toilets

The provision of separate toilets for males and females was highly appreciated by the students, as indicated by the high rating of 4.4 suggesting that the availability of gender segregated facilities is considered as important and contributes positively to the overall satisfaction of the students especially female trainees, who are able to attend the classes on regular basis.

58% respondents rated 'separate toilets for males and females' as 5 on 5

Roads

The development of roads within the college premises is rated 4.6 by the students. This indicates that the improvement or construction of roads has been well-executed and greatly appreciated. It has significantly enhanced the accessibility and convenience within the college campus.

66% respondents rated 'development of roads' as 5 on 5

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Figure 13 - Concrete Road within the college premises



Figure 14 - Separate washroom for females



Separate area for practical room with required equipment

The provision of separate areas for practical rooms equipped with necessary tools and equipment is highly valued by the students as it has received the average rating of 4.6. This indicates that the availability of dedicated spaces for practical learning contributes significantly to their educational experience.

61% respondents rated 'separate area for practical room with required equipment' as 5 on 5

Occupational Health & First Aid and Fire & Safety Trainings

Under trainings, CFCL offers certificate training courses like Occupational Health & First Aid and Fire & Safety trainings in all the six colleges. Discussions with the Principal and CFCL CSR highlights that exposure of such training programs adds additional skill sets amongst trainees, thus made mandatory for each trainee to attend. This helps in developing the skills amongst the students which helps them in securing good placements in blue chip companies.

Trainee Perception:

During the quantitative survey, students were asked whether they have received the above-mentioned trainings or not, to which 83% of the students responded "yes", remaining 17% respondents mentioned that trainings were conducted for them, but they could not participate in the trainings. They were also asked if these trainings were beneficial for them or not, to which all of them who participated, responded "yes". This indicates that majority of the students are equipped with the essential knowledge and skills required for the career they will be pursuing after finishing the courses.



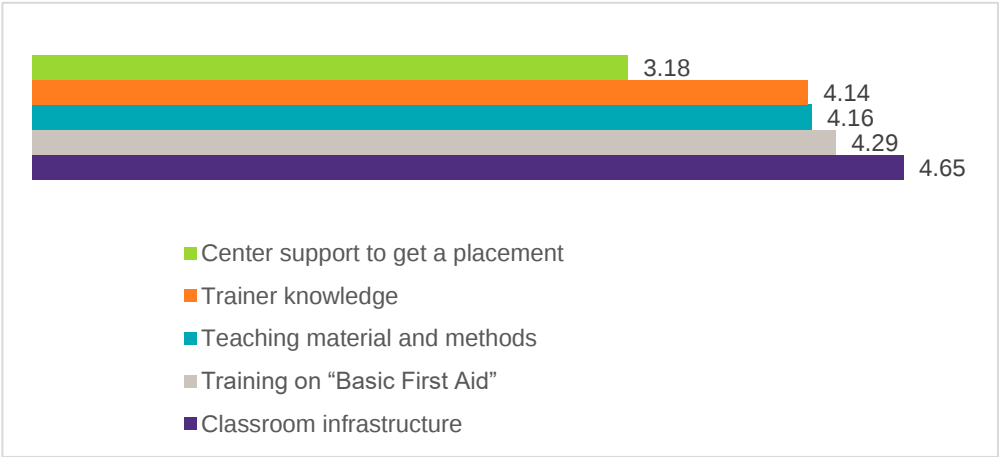
Figure 15 - Occupational Health and First Aid training at GPC, Baran



Quality of Trainers

CFCL also brings professional trainers to conduct these trainings so that the students can be benefited at maximum. As a part of the impact assessment, the students were asked to rate the support provided by CFCL for trainings and other support through various activities. Following table represents the ratings given by students:

Graph 14- Perception of students on the trainings provided



The data suggests that the trainings has received positive ratings across various aspects such as trainer knowledge, teaching materials and methods, and training effectiveness in basic first aid.



Impact at a glance - Saksham

46%

Students expressed their satisfaction with the online/video conferencing classes noticing substantial improvement in their academic activities.

83%

Students said that they have received trainings for basic first aid and fire & safety which is required for their career. With such trainings students are now able to receive more employment opportunities in blue chip companies.

81%

Students were highly satisfied with the availability of dedicated space with equipment's for practical learning as it contributes significantly to their educational experience.

100%

Students expressed their satisfaction with the infrastructure development in the institutes as it has improved their experience.

86%

Students stated that workshops has benefitted them with their practical learnings.

APICS analysis

Accessibility	Capability of a Program/Project to involve different stakeholders for Equitable Access to Services	CFCL's interventions in technical education and vocational training have significantly improved accessibility to educational services by addressing infrastructure deficiencies and providing essential amenities. 81% students were highly satisfied with the dedicated spaces for practical learning. The improved access to workshops, computer labs, and enhanced infrastructure has created a more inclusive learning environment. 46% students gave video conferencing classes a rating of 5 on 5. This accessibility ensures equitable access to educational opportunities for all stakeholders, facilitating a conducive atmosphere for learning and development. The intervention has helped in reaching out to rural students especially female trainees. The improved facilities and skill training in adopted institutes helped the rural students to get skill based education near to their locality, making it more affordable and accessible for them.
Performance	Capability of a Program/Project to achieve Goals and Objectives in the most economical way possible	The upgradation of workshops, computer labs, vocational trainings and enhanced college infrastructure has effectively improved academic performance and student engagement. By investing in these key areas, the project not only enhances the learning environment but also equips students with practical skills essential for their future endeavours. Students have reported noticeable improvements in their understanding of concepts and enhanced technical skills, indicating the positive and tangible impact of the project. By prioritizing investments in technology and vocational training, the project ensures that resources are utilized efficiently.
Importance	A criterion to evaluate significance of a current Program/Project vis-à-vis the needs/ priorities of the community and does it provide relevant solutions	The project aligns closely with community priorities and needs, addressing key employability challenges and empowering stakeholders to actively participate in educational and vocational training initiatives. Students recognized the importance of the project in promoting their educational development and prospects. The training programme has helped them to receive employment opportunities, ultimately helping them to get alternative livelihood option to support the families. 83% students said that they have received trainings for basic first aid and fire & safety which is required for their career. With such trainings students are now able to receive more employment opportunities in blue chip companies. The shared aspiration for improved educational outcomes underscores the importance of community engagement and stakeholder empowerment in driving positive change within technical education.
Coherence	A criterion to Evaluate current Program/Project similarities with other interventions of the government/ partners and ascertaining the applicability of the learnings to other areas	The project demonstrate coherence with government initiatives and complementarity with community programs such as adoption of 1396 ITI under PPP mode, STRIVE programme, apprenticeship programme, ensuring that project interventions are aligned with broader and improved educational and skill development efforts. By leveraging existing resources and collaborating with stakeholders, CFCL maximized the impact of government interventions by addressing educational disparities and fostering inclusive growth in technical education.



Sustainability	Capability of a Program/Project to ensure the likely continuity of interventions by the community after withdrawal	The project's sustainability is evident through its efforts to ensure the continuity of benefits and build community capacity to sustain the initiatives independently. By empowering communities and fostering ownership of educational and infrastructural initiatives, CFCL lays the foundation for sustainable change and lasting impact in education and skill development. By fostering resilience, self-reliance, and collaboration within the community and local authorities, Project Saksham lays a solid foundation for the sustained impact of its interventions long after its withdrawal.
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Project Saakar- Rural Development Initiative

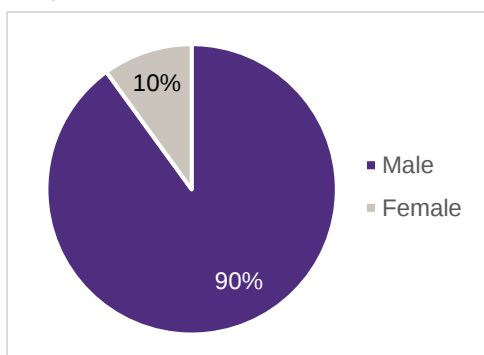
About the Project

Project Saakar – Rural Development Initiative aims to foster comprehensive rural infrastructure development with primary emphasis on enhancing rural infrastructure. Through a variety of interventions, the project focuses on improving the well-being of nearby communities by addressing key infrastructural challenges.

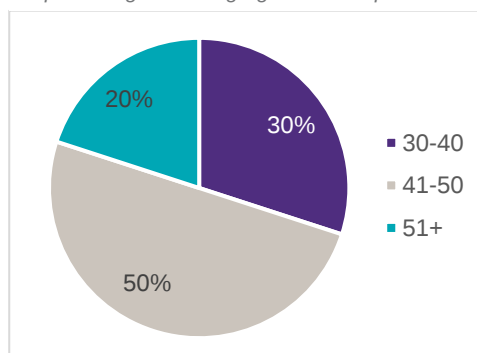
Respondent profile

As part of the study, 75 community members from Pachra ki Jhopadiyan, Gadepan, Pachra, Khan ki Jhopadiyan, Bhonra were surveyed. As per graph 15, **90% of the respondents were male and 10% were female**. Further, majority (**50%**) of the respondents were between the **age group of 41-50**.

Graph 15- Gender wise distribution



Graph 16- Age wise segregation of respondents



Assessment findings

CFCL extended significant support to uplift the community through multifaceted initiatives under the project. This chapter presents analysis of the responses received for the infrastructural support provided by CFCL.

The qualitative discussions were held with the PRI and community members to understand perceptions and awareness levels about interventions such as the construction of community halls, toilets, roads, Community shed, recreational facilities, and open areas and other amenities like streetlights, water coolers and pond rejuvenation.

Construction of public infrastructure: Construction of roads and community halls have strengthened public infrastructure by guaranteeing that they are efficient to fulfill their needs. Firstly, it has enhanced accessibility and connectivity within the villages, making it easier for community members to travel to essential destinations such as markets, schools, and healthcare facilities. **Improved roads have reduced travel times and increased mobility, facilitating economic activities and social interactions.** Additionally,

100% of the support provided was still in working condition addressing the immediate needs of community.



the establishment of community halls has facilitated social cohesion and provided venues for community gatherings, celebrating festivals and other events. Moreover, the construction of infrastructure like drainage systems and streetlights has contributed to the overall safety, security, and well-being of the community, particularly during adverse weather conditions and at night. **Overall, the construction of public infrastructure has not only improved the physical environment but has also enhanced the quality of life and livelihood opportunities for the residents of these villages.**

Figure 16 - Construction of cement concrete towards Gadepan from Pachra, Kota



Quality of infrastructural support and other amenities: PRI and community members of all the villages mentioned that CFCL exhibited a commitment to deliver high-quality infrastructural support that facilitates socio-economic progress in the region. The infrastructural interventions by CFCL are characterized by their meticulous planning, execution, and sustainability. This encompasses the construction and renovation of essential facilities such as roads, community centers, toilets, boundary walls, drainage. CFCL ensured that these infrastructural endeavours not only meet the immediate needs of the community but also adhere to stringent quality standards and incorporate environment friendly practices. In addressing environmental concerns, CFCL collaborated with NGOs to address solid waste management, underscoring its commitment to comprehensive community development. **The commendable efforts of CFCL have garnered widespread appreciation and respect from the local community.**

100% of PRI and community members were able to recall the support received from CFCL

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Effectiveness: The infrastructural support provided by CFCL has proven to be effective in improving the lives of the local community. In Bhonra, the construction of roads and community halls has not only improved connectivity but also facilitated social cohesion and economic development. Similarly, in Pachra and Pachra ki Jhopadiyan, the construction of concrete roads and essential infrastructure has enhanced local accessibility and livelihood opportunities. Furthermore, in Gadepan, the project has addressed infrastructure needs and improved the overall quality of life. **CFCL's comprehensive approach to rural development demonstrates its commitment to creating sustainable impact and empowering communities for long-term prosperity.**

100% of the community members stated that their quality of life has improved

Sustainability and future use: CFCL's approach to rural development in villages reflects a holistic and community-driven strategy that is poised to yield sustainable benefits and enhance the overall quality of life for rural residents in the long term. By involving local stakeholders in decision-making processes and infrastructure planning, CFCL ensured that the project aligns with the community's needs and priorities.



Impact at a glance - Saakar

100%



Beneficiaries said that the concrete road developed by CFCL has improved local accessibility and connectivity to other villages.

100%



Beneficiaries stated that they had benefitted from the drainage systems and streetlights as it has contributed to the overall safety, security, and well-being of the community.

100%



Beneficiaries noted that their quality of life has improved after the intervention as their immediate needs were addressed by CFCL.

100%



Beneficiaries stated that construction of community halls have strengthened public infrastructure as it has become a venue for community gatherings, celebrating festivals and other events.

APICS analysis

Accessibility	Capability of a Program/Project to involve different stakeholders for Equitable Access to Services	The project demonstrates a remarkable capability to engage various stakeholders in ensuring equitable access to services within rural communities. Through a collaborative approach, the project actively involves local community members and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). By facilitating participatory decision-making processes and soliciting input from diverse stakeholders, the project ensured that interventions are tailored to address the specific needs and priorities of each community. Furthermore, by leveraging the strengths and resources of multiple stakeholders, the project created collaborations that increased the impact of interventions, ultimately leading to more equitable distribution of services and opportunities within rural areas.
Performance	Capability of a Program/Project to achieve Goals and Objectives in the most economical way possible	The project demonstrates a strong capability to achieve its goals and objectives in the most economical manner, leveraging resources efficiently to maximize impact within rural communities. Through strategic planning and careful allocation of funds, the project optimizes its budget to ensure that interventions are cost-effective while still meeting the needs of the target population. 100% community members stated that their quality of life has improved. This involves prioritizing investments in high-impact areas such as infrastructure development where the potential for long-term benefits outweighs the initial costs.
Importance	A criterion to evaluate significance of a current Program/Project vis-à-vis the needs/ priorities of the community and does it provide relevant solutions	The project aligns closely with community priorities and needs, addressing key infrastructural challenges and empowering stakeholders to access essential services through the rural development initiatives. PRIs and community members recognize the significance of the project in improving their quality of life and overall community development. The shared aspiration for improved public infrastructure ascertains project's significance in addressing the pressing needs and priorities of the community it serves, ultimately contributing to meaningful and sustainable development outcomes.
Coherence	A criterion to Evaluate current Program/Project similarities with other interventions of the government/ partners and ascertaining the applicability of the learnings to other areas	The project shares several parallels with other interventions aimed at rural development supported by the government. Initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the project aims to enhance accessibility and connectivity. The emphasis on grassroots participation and awareness-raising activities resonates with the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), which aims to improve sanitation and hygiene practices in rural areas. The learnings from this project's implementation can be extrapolated and applied to other regions with similar rural development challenges. By adapting its community-driven approach and integrating broader rural development agendas, these learnings hold significant potential for facilitating holistic development and improving quality of life in diverse rural contexts.



Sustainability	Capability of a Program/Project to ensure the likely continuity of interventions by the community after withdrawal	The project demonstrates a strong capability to ensure the likely continuity of interventions by the community even after withdrawal. Central to this capability is the project's emphasis on fostering local ownership and building the capacity of community members to sustain the initiatives independently. Through participatory approaches and community engagement, the project empowers individuals and groups to take active roles in decision-making processes, program implementation, and resource management. By nurturing local leadership and cultivating a sense of ownership over the interventions, the project instils a sustainable ethos within the community. Furthermore, the project invests in equipping community members with the tools and expertise needed to continue and adapt the interventions to evolving needs and circumstances. Additionally, the project strategically establishes partnerships with local institutions and other stakeholders to create a supportive ecosystem that facilitates the continuity of interventions beyond the project's lifespan.
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Project Arogya- Healthcare and Sanitation

About the project

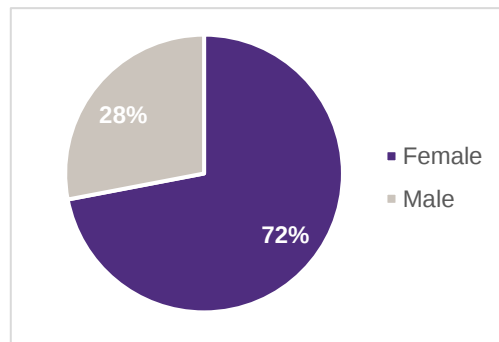
Project Arogya – Healthcare and Sanitation initiative is a holistic healthcare programme aimed at enhancing community health. Through health camps, adoption of Government Primary Health Centers, and the provision of vital medical equipment and pathological test facility, the project improves access to quality healthcare and sanitation. This initiative empowers communities and builds resilience.

Respondent profile

Presented below is the respondent profile for all respondents covered under the programme:

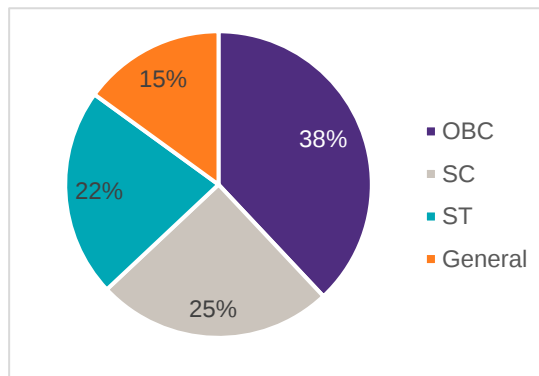
As part of the study, 100 community members were surveyed from PHC- Gadepan and Simliya. As per graph 17, **72% of the respondents were female and 28% were male**. Further, majority (33%) of the respondents were between the **age group of 21-30**.

Graph 17- Gender wise distribution

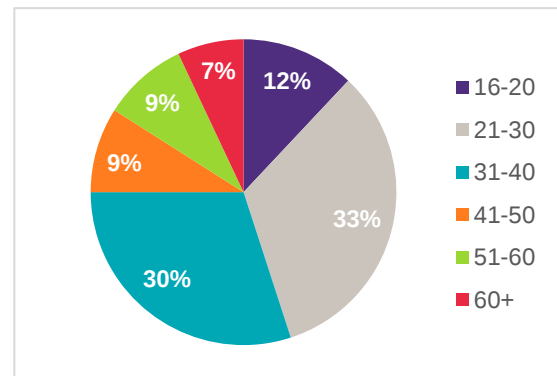


Additionally, graph 18, indicates majority (38%) respondents belong to **Other Backward Class, followed by Schedule Caste (25%)**.

Graph 18- Social category



Graph 19- Age wise distribution



Assessment findings

1. Adoption of PHC's and renovation of infrastructure:

This includes the deployment of professional healthcare staff and the development of necessary healthcare infrastructure to meet the community's healthcare needs. This intervention also involves the upgradation of infrastructure, provision of medical equipment, and the establishment of pathological test facilities at these PHCs. These improvements aim to enhance healthcare services and accessibility for the community members.



Following are the key outcomes of the programme:

Expanded service offerings:

The new PHC's include expanded service offering including X-rays and ECG test facility, institutional delivery mechanism, neo natal care, minor OT facility and various pathological tests. Beneficiaries mentioned that none of the above-mentioned services were available in the PHC's before their adoption by CFCL. Beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the quality of equipment provided at the PHC and were happy that they were able to meet most of their healthcare needs at the village level. They further stated that the PHCs adopted by CFCL were significantly superior to the previous PHC's as the doctors were not regular, medicines were not always available and there were no testing facilities.

Figure 17- X-ray room at PHC, Kundanpur



Figure 18- CBC testing machine available at PHC, Kundanpur



Improvement in access to healthcare:

Location of the PHCs as well as the improvement in service offerings has improved access to healthcare. The location of the PHC's at focal points within the village has significantly reduced travel time for beneficiaries. This led to increased productive days. Beneficiaries also stated that due to continuous availability of doctors, they had stopped consulting local quacks.

99% of beneficiaries stated that CFCL's intervention in the PHC benefitted them by improving their access to healthcare.

Improvement in health seeking behaviour:

Doctors and nurses interviewed at the PHC's stated that there was a significant improvement in health seeking behaviour among the residents. They stated that people would earlier wait for a disease to get serious before visiting the doctor or were simply negligent towards the ailments. With the development of PHC's, the availability of doctors has improved along with the availability of medicines, doctors stated that the residents were more likely to seek medical care at an earlier stage now.

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Economic benefits:

Beneficiaries mentioned that the development and improvements at the PHC had economically benefitted the local population by significantly reducing the costs of healthcare. Beneficiaries mentioned that their basic healthcare expenditure had become zero or were minimal as compared to before.

98% of the beneficiaries stated that they had benefitted from the PHC as it had reduced the cost of healthcare for them.

Presented below are the costs of healthcare in the absence of the PHC:

Table 16- Costs saved due to refurbishment of PHC

Expenditure Item	Cost (in INR)	Cost in PHC (in INR)
Doctor consultation	350 - 500	Nil/ Free of Cost
Travel to the hospital in Kota	1500	Nil to 100 /- (bike fuel)
CBC	500	Free of cost
X-Ray	700 – 800	Free of cost
Medicines	200 - 300	Free of cost through Jan Arogya Kendra

Note: The costs mentioned above have been provided by respondents at the PHC. The costs presented above are an average costs basis interview in three different PHC's.

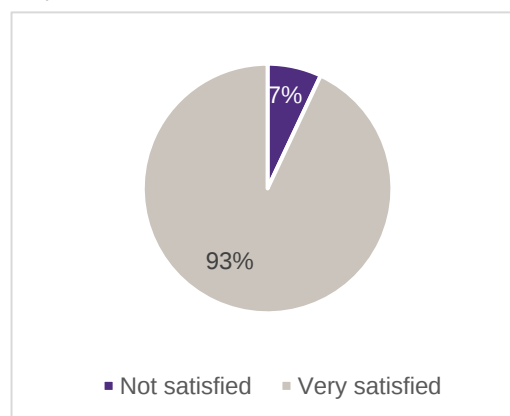
Strengthening of public infrastructure:

One of the key impacts of the intervention is the strengthening of public infrastructure to enhance healthcare delivery. This intervention plays a crucial role in reducing health disparities between urban and rural areas and between different socio-economic groups. Further, the improvement in public infrastructure also ensures that PHC's can become the first point of contact in the event of an emergency and provide timely medical assistance in the event of a disaster, or a public health crisis. This also plays a crucial role in enhancing public confidence and trust within the public healthcare system.

Satisfaction with the intervention:

Beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the intervention. Many stated that their primary healthcare needs were being met through the PHC. They were satisfied with the quality of care and the facilities provided at the PHC, particularly noting the marked improvement in the PHC since its adoption. The development of the PHC had led to increase in number of people availing services at the PHC as well, with the doctors and healthcare staff noting a marked increase in visitations.

Graph 18- Satisfaction with the intervention




2. Women's Health Group:

The Women's Health Group initiative organizes women into self-help groups, empowering them with knowledge and resources for better health outcomes. These groups receive regular interactions and sessions focusing on critical areas such as menstrual health awareness, family planning, nutrition, sanitation, iron deficiency and more. Additionally, the project also provides essential supplies like sanitary pads. These gatherings serve as crucial forums for open discussions and support, fostering a community-driven approach to women's health empowerment. Regular interactions and feedback from women ensure that the project caters effectively to their evolving needs and concerns.

The following are the outcomes of the initiative:

Empowerment of women:

CFCL's initiative has empowered women by providing them with a platform to voice their health concerns openly. Through this platform, women can share their experiences, support each other, and advocate for their health needs. This empowerment can lead to increased confidence among women, enhancing their ability to make informed decisions about their health and well-being. Additionally, it encourages their active participation in community health initiatives, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility towards community health.

Improved health knowledge:

It was observed that the health groups were well-informed about various health topics. Participants in these groups demonstrated improved decision-making regarding their health and well-being. The beneficiaries noted that they were now aware of many diseases and the preventive care needed for them, and they could better explain some of the health challenges they were facing. Additionally, they were provided with knowledge on traditional health practices and their potential ineffectiveness. This can lead to increased awareness of preventive measures, early detection of health issues, and adherence to healthy practices.

Improved personal hygiene practices:

It was seen that due to the learnings from the health camps, women exhibited improved personal hygiene practices. Beneficiaries mentioned that they were better aware of practices of the type of water to be utilized for cooking, the need to maintain proper WASH practices including regular handwashing to maintain hygiene and the need to boil water before drinking and the importance of using soap.

100% of the beneficiaries noted that they had implemented the new hand washing method taught to them.

They were also provided with sanitary pads and educated about the benefits of using them for menstrual hygiene. This comprehensive approach not only enhances personal hygiene but also reduces the risk of infections and improves overall well-being. The women expressed gratitude for the knowledge and



resources provided, noting that these interventions have positively impacted their daily lives and health practices.

Better nutrition practices:

Nutrition education that was provided to women were seen to have promoted healthy habits among the beneficiaries. They were able to mention details of what locally available vegetables, pulses and grains would constitute a balanced meal. Crucial here was the knowledge exhibited by beneficiaries on the need for and importance of nutrition in the first 1000 days for children and the types of foods that were necessary to prevent malnutrition in children.

98% of the beneficiaries could detail the types of foods that need to be provided to infants at each stage of infancy.

Promotion of sexual and reproductive health:

The Women's Health Group has played a crucial role in disseminating information about sexual and reproductive health including family planning, contraception, maternal health, and prevention of STI's.

During interactions with the beneficiaries, it was noted that many had availed sterilization services. By addressing taboos, the groups have helped reduce stigma and improved access to reproductive health services.

98% of the women interviewed agreed that family planning is essential.

Satisfaction with the intervention:

The intervention garnered positive feedback from beneficiaries, who expressed feeling empowered by the knowledge they acquired. Many noted increased confidence in decision-making, particularly regarding family planning, child rearing, and sanitation practices. They noted that they looked forward to the meetings and sessions as it provided a healthy outlet to discuss health related issues. This satisfaction underscores the programmes effectiveness in addressing women's health needs and fostering empowerment within the community.

3. Local Health camps:

Local health camps initiative was dedicated to improving community well-being through impactful interventions. Conducting awareness camps, the initiative educated individuals about the dangers of tobacco use, the significance of iron-rich diets, maintaining sanitation and hygiene practices, and the benefits of vaccines. Furthermore, these health camps offer specialized medical services includes gynecologist, ophthalmologist, orthopedic, ENT dermatologist and Pediatrician, general physician etc., making most of the healthcare services accessible for all.



Preventive care and improved awareness:

By providing relevant information, the health camps conducted by CFCL have had the twin pronged benefits of focusing on preventive healthcare measures such as vaccinations as well as spreading awareness on key health measures such as Anemia, Sanitation and Hygiene and, Mouth Cancer and Tobacco Consumption.

98% of the respondents had attended the session on vaccination and even gotten the Covid-19 vaccine.

Beneficiaries exhibited increased awareness, and improved health practices. They were able to incorporate the health practices that were encouraged in the awareness sessions.

Early detection and referral:

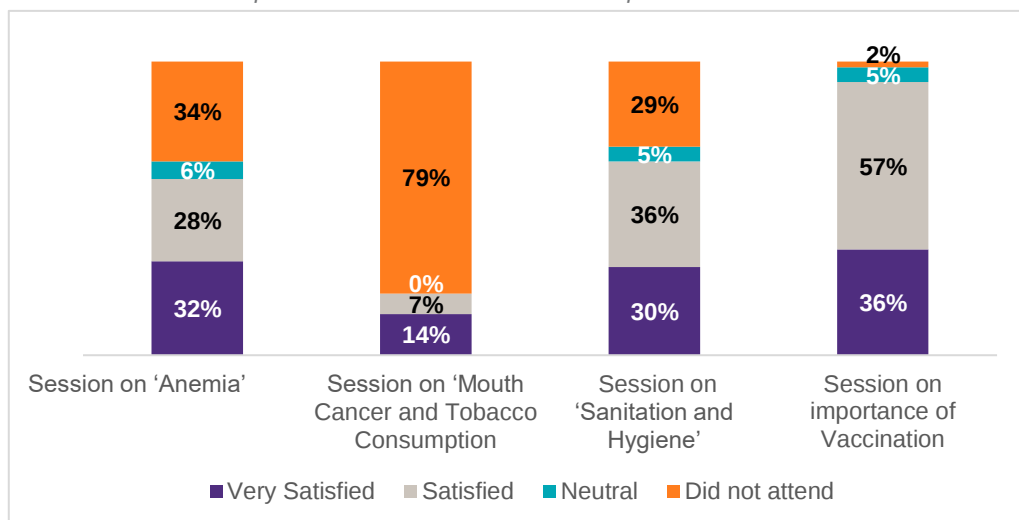
The improved information availability also ensures that since beneficiaries are better-informed regarding diseases, they exhibit improved health seeking behaviour which can help in the prevention and aid in the early detection of diseases. This proactive approach facilitated better health outcomes and showcased potential of reducing the severity of illnesses.

Satisfaction with the intervention:

Feedback from participants indicated high satisfaction levels with the intervention. They felt that their health concerns were being addressed effectively, and the awareness programs were informative and relevant. Many beneficiaries also noted that the health check-ups had improved their access to healthcare facilities.

Presented below are the satisfaction ratings given to the sessions conducted by the beneficiaries.

Graph 19- Satisfaction with health camps



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Impact at a glance - Arogya

98%



Beneficiaries said that the PHC adopted and developed by CFCL benefitted them by improving their access to healthcare.

99%



Beneficiaries stated that they had benefitted from the PHC as it had reduced the cost of healthcare for them.

100%



Beneficiaries noted that they had incorporated health practices introduced to them during awareness sessions, such as hand washing methods.

98%



Beneficiaries could detail the types of foods that need to be provided to infants at each stage of infancy, signifying successful dissemination of health knowledge.

98%



The women interviewed agreed that family planning is essential, indicating a positive change in both perception and health behaviors.

98%



The respondents had attended the session on vaccination and even gotten the Covid-19 vaccine, showcasing their proactive approach towards preventive healthcare.

APICS analysis

Accessibility	Capability of a Program/Project to involve different stakeholders for Equitable Access to Services	99% beneficiaries stated that CFCL's intervention in PHCs improved access to healthcare. To be able to reach out to multiple stakeholders, the intervention included the formation of women's health groups, health awareness camps and the refurbishment of PHCs. These efforts targeted a wider range of community members and improved access to healthcare services for all. The refurbishment of PHCs improved access to healthcare through the regular availability of doctors and the provision of additional testing facilities. The distribution of sanitary pads and holding awareness sessions on menstrual health, family planning, healthcare during pregnancy, and tobacco consumption, further underscored the program's inclusivity and commitment to addressing diverse healthcare needs.
Performance	Capability of a Program/Project to achieve Goals and Objectives in the most economical way possible	The programme efficiently achieved its goals of improving healthcare access and awareness. Interactions with stakeholders indicated an increase in the number of community members availing services at the PHCs. 99% beneficiaries stated that the adoption of PHCs by CFCL reduced the cost of visiting a doctor, leading to more timely healthcare seeking behavior among community members. The awareness sessions also resulted in the adoption of recommended practices, such as sanitary pad use, hand washing, reduction in tobacco consumption and family planning, indicating a positive impact on health behaviors.
Importance	A criterion to Evaluate significance of a current Program/Project vis-à-vis the needs/ priorities of the community and does it provide relevant solutions	The program effectively identified healthcare gaps in the community and provided relevant solutions. By implementing PHCs, the intervention addressed the issue of healthcare accessibility. 99% beneficiaries stated that CFCL's intervention in the PHC benefitted them by improving access to healthcare. Previously, many community members had to pay high costs to travel to Kota for medical visits. Now, they can visit their nearby PHCs at no cost. This highlights the programmes significance in meeting the community's healthcare needs. Furthermore, the health awareness initiatives and camps have fostered health-seeking behaviors within the community, empowering individuals to make informed decisions about their health.
Coherence	A criterion to Evaluate current Program/Project similarities with other interventions of the government/ partners and ascertaining the applicability of the learnings to other areas	The program is coherent with the Govt. of India's initiatives to ensure universal access to healthcare. It contributes to the objectives of various health policies such as Ayushman Bharat, National Rural Health Mission, National Health Mission and Jan Arogya Kendra Nikshay Bharat Abhiyan for TB eradication through the refurbishment of PHCs, Women Health Groups and awareness camps.
Sustainability	Capability of a Program/Project to ensure the likely	The programme not only addresses the immediate healthcare needs in rural India but also contributes to its long-term sustainability. By upgrading PHCs, essential




	continuity of interventions by the community after withdrawal	healthcare services become more accessible and efficient, ensuring continuity of care for rural communities. Women's Health Groups empower local women with knowledge about maternal and reproductive health, fostering a culture of health awareness and advocacy that can endure beyond the lifespan of specific projects. Additionally, health awareness camps serve as platforms for education on preventive healthcare measures. By fostering community involvement and promoting self-sufficiency in healthcare management, these interventions lay the groundwork for sustainable health outcomes in rural areas.
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Disaster management



About the Project

During the COVID-19 pandemic, CFCL provided emergency support to local PHCs, CHCs and the Kota District hospital with Oxygen Concentrators, PSA based Oxygen Plants, SPO2 and Pulse Oximeters, Digital Thermometers, Face masks, Food Kits, and IEC material for COVID-19 relief.

Assessment findings

Quality of equipment:

PHC and CHC staff attested to the fact that the quality of the oxygen concentrators and oxygen plant (CHC Sultanpur) provided were of a very high quality. They ensured a consistent delivery of oxygen at the prescribed levels which were crucial in providing medical grade oxygen supply to patients during the COVID-19 pandemic.

100% of hospital staff were able to recall the support received from CFCL.

Since each PHC/ CHC had at least 4 – 5 patients who required medical grade oxygen supply during the COVID-19 pandemic, the equipment provided has effectively met the requirements of the PHCs and CHCs. In addition to ensuring adequate oxygen supply, supplementary equipment such as oximeters and thermometers were provided. Centre staff confirmed that these were extremely useful in monitoring patient temperatures and oxygen levels. The high quality of the equipment provided have significantly contributed to the overall effectiveness and efficiency of healthcare delivery within the facilities.

Effectiveness:

The intervention demonstrates its effectiveness showcased through the quality of oxygen produced by the oxygen plant and the oxygen concentrators. This ensured a reliable supply of medical grade oxygen at a high level of purity for patient care.

100% of hospital staff stated that they were able to provide immediate O2 therapy to patients.

Although patients with serious symptoms were not treated at the PHC/ CHC level, these centres played a crucial role in stabilizing people by providing them with much needed medical grade oxygen immediately. This ensured that patients who exhibited serious symptoms were in a stable condition before transfer to the district hospital for intensive care.

Improved patient care:

The improvements made in patient care significantly enhanced the Primary Health Center's (PHC) ability to deliver high-quality care to those in need. The Oxygen Plant and Oxygen Concentrators were essential in making sure patients received the required therapy on time despite a lack of oxygen cylinders.



Patients received more effective and efficient treatment because of this improvement in the quality of care. Patient outcomes were improved by the prompt administration of oxygen to patients upon their arrival at the PHC and Community Health Center (CHC). Patients who required oxygen no longer faced with delays in receiving vital treatment, thereby increasing their chances of recovery.

80% of the doctors and nurses interviewed stated that the intervention improved their ability to provide patient care.

Improved public infrastructure:

Improvements in medical infrastructure have strengthened public infrastructure by guaranteeing that they are sufficiently furnished to offer medical care to every patient, efficiently attending to their needs.

100% of the staff interviewed stated that they were better prepared to deal with future medical emergencies.

Furthermore, these improvements contribute to long-term resilience as they prepare the primary healthcare system to handle future healthcare emergencies more effectively. By investing in the capacity of PHCs and CHCs to deliver comprehensive care, the public infrastructure becomes more robust and responsive to the healthcare needs of the community. This proactive approach not only benefits the current healthcare system and safeguards public health in the face of future challenges.

100% of the equipment donated was still in working condition and provided a regular supply of medical grade O2.

Sustainability and future use:

Currently, the PHCs and CHCs use Oxygen Plants and Oxygen Concentrators in full whenever required. The Oxygen Plants are being used in the ward to supply oxygen to patients, ensuring they receive necessary treatment. The Oxygen Concentrators are utilized in the general wards of both PHCs and CHCs. This allocation of resources allows for a targeted approach, with Oxygen Plants addressing the needs of patients who require sustained oxygen therapy, while Oxygen Concentrators cater to the general wards, where immediate attention may be required. This distribution improves the use of both Oxygen Plants and Oxygen Concentrators, ensuring efficient and effective delivery of oxygen across different healthcare settings within PHCs and CHCs.




Impact at a glance – Disaster management

100%



The hospital staff were able to recall the support received from CFCL, indicating, highlighting the positive impact of CFCL's contribution to healthcare infrastructure.

100%



The hospital staff stated that they were able to provide immediate medical grade oxygen to patients.

80%



The doctors and nurses interviewed stated that the intervention improved their ability to provide patient care.

100%



The staff interviewed stated that they were better prepared to deal with future medical emergencies.

100%



The equipment donated was still in working condition and provided a regular supply of medical grade O2.

APICS analysis

Accessibility	Capability of a Program/Project to involve different stakeholders for Equitable Access to Services	The programme demonstrates accessibility through the strategic placement of Oxygen Plants and Oxygen concentrators in PHCs, CHCs and District Hospitals. Through this intervention, it was ensured that people who required Medical Grade Oxygen supply were able to receive it at the primary level and did not have to go to the district hospital or seek private medical care. 100% of doctors and staff interviewed stated that they were able to provide immediate Medical Grade Oxygen supply. This ensured equitable access to oxygen during crisis. The improved access to oxygen benefitted a wide range of stakeholders, including patients, healthcare workers, and medical establishments at the primary and secondary level.
Performance	Capability of a Program/Project to achieve Goals and Objectives in the most economical way possible	The programme efficiently achieved its goal of providing oxygen support and medical equipment to patients. Hospital staff mentioned that the oxygen plants and concentrators improved their capacity to provide immediate care to patients, particularly those experiencing severe symptoms and stabilize them before transferring them to the district hospital. 80% of doctors and nurses interviewed stated that the intervention improved their ability to provide patient care. They further mentioned that the support received by CFCL led to improved health outcomes and reduced mortality rates among COVID-19 patients.
Importance	A criterion to evaluate significance of a current Program/Project vis-à-vis the needs/ priorities of the community and does it provide relevant solutions	The significance of the programme stems from the critical importance of oxygen therapy in treating patients with COVID-19 especially those experiencing severe symptoms. Furthermore, healthcare institutions faced difficulty in procuring oxygen due to the shortage of oxygen cylinders. By providing oxygen plants and concentrators to hospitals, the program helped alleviate the strain on healthcare systems and saved lives.
Coherence	A criterion to Evaluate current Program/Project similarities with other interventions of the government/ partners and ascertaining the applicability of the learnings to other areas	The program aligns with other interventions by the Government of India (GOI), various state governments, humanitarian organizations and corporates aimed at addressing the shortage of oxygen experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic. CFCL's initiatives complemented the GOI's own effort to provide oxygen in critical need areas through the distribution of oxygen concentrators and the installation of oxygen plants in medical establishments across the country.
Sustainability	Capability of a Program/Project to ensure the likely continuity of interventions by the community after withdrawal	The sustainability of the programme stems from the continuation in utilization of the Oxygen Plants and Oxygen concentrators within medical establishments. As was seen, both Oxygen Plants and Oxygen concentrators were utilized regularly for patients who required oxygen therapy at the PHC and CHC level. Furthermore, the programme strengthens public healthcare infrastructure and ensures that the public health system can deal with emergency situations at the primary level. 100% of the staff interviewed stated that they were better prepared to deal with future emergencies.



4. Recommendations

Akshar - Pre School and School Education

Vocational training: Introducing self-defence classes and vocational training at secondary and senior secondary levels facilitate empowerment, safety, and practical skill development among students. It enhances physical fitness, life skills, and vocational readiness, contributing to their overall well-being and future success.

Technology Integration: Expand access to educational technology resources and digital learning platforms to promote interactive and personalized learning experiences for students. Provide training and support for educators to effectively integrate technology into classroom instruction and leverage digital tools for assessment and feedback.

Community Empowerment Initiatives: Increase partnerships with community organizations, local leaders, and government agencies to address broader socio-economic challenges that impact educational outcomes, such as healthcare, nutrition, and infrastructure development. Support initiatives that empower marginalized groups, promote gender equality, and create inclusive learning environments for all students.

Empowerment of Girl Child: Recommend implementing projects specifically designed to address the needs and challenges faced by girls. This could include initiatives such as providing access to education, promoting health and hygiene awareness, offering skill-building workshops, and creating safe spaces for girls to express themselves and develop leadership skills. These activities would aim to empower girls, enhance their opportunities, and improve their overall well-being.

Saksham - Technical and Vocational Education

Women's Empowerment Initiatives: Implement targeted initiatives to empower women through skill-building, leadership training, and access to economic opportunities. Promote gender equality and inclusion in all aspects to ensure the full participation of women in economic development.

Advanced employability skill training: Students suggested that more employability skill training programs should be offered to equip individuals with the necessary skills for job placement and career advancement. This could include soft skills training, resume writing workshops, and interview preparation sessions.

Saakar - Rural Development initiative

Repair and maintenance: For common assets such as community halls, community members were either unwilling to take up ownership of the assets or did not have the necessary funds to take care of the assets. CFCL may consider



coming up with a revenue generation model with the residents to ensure asset maintenance.

Arogya - Healthcare and Sanitation

Increased Timings for Services: Beneficiaries suggest extending the operating hours of health services at the PHC's to accommodate individuals who may not be able to visit during regular hours due to work or other commitments. This extension would ensure that more people can access healthcare without disruption to their daily routines.

Availability of Investigative Pathology: Doctors at the PHC expressed the need for investigative pathology services to be available locally. Currently, patients have to travel to the city for these services, which can be costly and inconvenient. Having these services locally would improve access to diagnostic tests and streamline the healthcare process for patients.

Increased Frequency of Health Checkups: Beneficiaries recommend increasing the frequency of health checkups to ensure regular monitoring of health conditions. This would enable early detection of any issues and prompt intervention, leading to better health outcomes.

Awareness about Diabetes and Blood Pressure (BP): There is a need for increased awareness about diabetes and blood pressure among the community. Beneficiaries suggest organizing awareness campaigns and educational sessions to inform people about the risks, symptoms, and management of these conditions.



5. Annexures

Photos from the field

Figure 20 - ITI Sangod



Figure 19 – Computer classroom in Government School, Polai Kalan

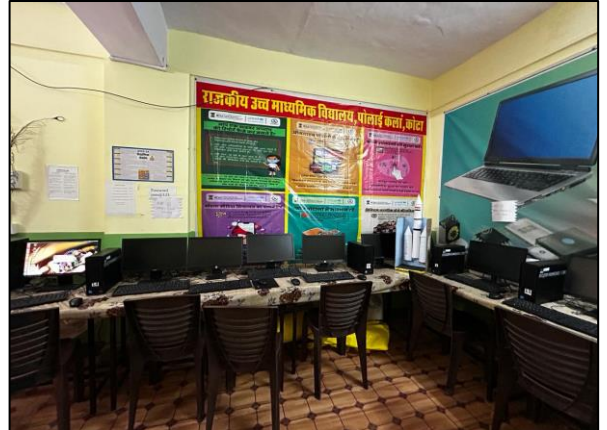


Figure 22 - Interaction with parents at Aanganwadi Center



Figure 24 - Interaction with Community members at Pachra ki Jhopadiyan



Figure 21 - Community Hall at Pachra



Figure 23 - Primary Health Centre, Kundanpur



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Assessment questionnaire

Akshar

Quantitative Tool

Hello! My name is _____. I have come on behalf of CFCL to speak to you regarding education project- Akshar.

Your responses will be kept confidential and will be used for an impact assessment study.

S/N	Question	Response
	State	
	District	
	School Name	
	Village	
	Name of Respondent	
	Age	
	Gender	Male Female
	Class	
	Remedial classes	
1	Do you like attending remedial classes?	Yes, (if yes please explain how) No
2	What subjects are taught in remedial class? (English, Maths, Science)	
3	Have you seen any improvement in your grades after attending these classes?	Yes No Can't say
4	On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the following	Clear understanding of concepts Resolution of doubts Interesting and innovative sessions Teacher support during remedial classes Study material Smart classes
	Computer aid learning and digital literacy	
1	Does your school have a computer lab?	Yes No
2	Does your attend the following classes in computer lab?	Theory classes Practical classes Both
3	On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the following	Computer classroom learning Teacher support during computer classes Basic computer knowledge Advance computer knowledge- operating computer programme(s) and application(s)
	Infrastructure support	
1	Do you like coming to school	Yes No
2	Are you able to attend school regularly	Yes No
3	Do you like the improvements in the condition of school infrastructure facilities after renovation and maintenance efforts?	Yes No

Qualitative Tool



Hello! My name is _____. I have come on behalf of CFCL to speak to you regarding education project- Akshar.

Your responses will be kept confidential and will be used for an impact assessment study.

Student

1. Are you aware of the support provided by CFCL?
2. How did the situation change before and after CFCL provided infrastructure support?
3. The infrastructure support provided are currently in good condition and usable?
4. Are there any suggestions for improvement?

Parents- schools and Anganwadi

1. Are you aware of development that has happened in the schools / anganwadis through CFCL?
2. Can you share any specific instances where you have seen a positive impact on your child's learning or development as a result of the programs?
3. How effective do you find the teaching methods and learning materials provided in enhancing your child's learning experience?
4. Can you describe any challenges or obstacles your child has faced in accessing or participating in these educational programs?
5. On a scale of 1 to 5, how satisfied are you with the? (1 = Very Dissatisfied, 5 = Very Satisfied)
 - Educational initiatives implemented in your child's school and Anganwadi center
 - Communication of your child's performance and progress in the educational programs

Anganwadi workers/ teachers

1. How did the situation change before and after CFCL provided infrastructure support?
2. Has there been any improvement in students' interest to attend school after the intervention support?
3. The infrastructure support provided are currently in good condition and usable?
4. Has there been any improvement in parents' interest to send their child to school after the intervention support?
5. Can you describe any specific instances where you noticed a significant improvement in children's learning or behavior after the implementation of Project Akshar?

HMs/teachers/principals of schools

1. Do students attend school regularly? What is the reason for it?
2. Has there been any increase in students' enrolment due to the intervention support provided by CFCL?



3. Have you noticed any improvement in students' academic performance, behavior, learning and development after introduction of remedial classes, computer classes and better infrastructure?
4. What are the main challenges you encounter in implementing these educational initiatives effectively? If any
5. How did the situation change before and after CFCL provided infrastructure support?
6. On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the following:
 - Educational initiatives implemented in your school
 - Teaching methods and learning materials
 - Quality of infrastructure support.

Project Saksham

Quantitative Tool

Hello! My name is _____. I have come on behalf of CFCL to speak to you regarding technical and vocational training, Saksham.

Your responses will be kept confidential and will be used for an impact assessment study.

S.No.	Query	Response
General		
	Training Location	Government Polytechnic College, Baran
		Government Industrial Training Institute, Sangod, Kota
		Government Industrial Training Institute, Sultanpur, Kota
		Government Industrial Training Institute, Baran
		Government Industrial Training Institute, Jhalawar
		Government Industrial Training Institute, Khanpur
	Name of the Respondent	
	Age (years completed)	
	Gender (Male/ Female/ Others)	
	Caste (General/SC/ST/OBC/ Other/ Did not respond/ Other)	
	Education level (at the time of registration)	
	Year of training	
Project Specific		
1.	What were you doing before you started this training?	Studying
		Employed
		Unemployed
2.	Rate the following center amenities from 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 highest)	Drinking water
		Video conferencing/Online class facilities
		Workshop
		Separate toilets for Male and Female
		Development of road



		Development of roof treatment
		Separate area for practical rooms with required equipment
3.	Did you receive training on fire and safety and basic first aid	Yes
		No
4.	Were these training beneficial	Yes, how
		No
5.	In which of the following ways was the training beneficial to you?	Learnt technical and vocational skill
		Got more positive attitude towards future
		Improved confidence level
		Increased sincerity towards life
		Enrolled for specialized courses post completion of training
		Received scholarship from other organizations
		Other (specify)
6.	Rate the following on a scale of 1-5. (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)	Trainer knowledge
		Teaching material and methods
		Training on "Basic First Aid"
		Classroom infrastructure
		Center support to get a placement

Observation checklist

S.no	Training Location	Observation	Status	Remarks
1.	Baran	Hiring of JCB For GPCB Baran		
2.	Baran	Development of GPC Baran		
3.	Baran	Procurement of Fire extinguishers		
4.	GPC	Painting job		
5.	GPC	CC Road		
6.	GPC	Construction of CC Road at Govt. Polytechnic college		
7.	GPC	Construction of boundary wall and retaining wall at Govt. Polytechnic college		
8.	Sangod	Roof treatment		



Qualitative Tool

Hello! My name is _____. I have come on behalf of CFCL to speak to you regarding technical and vocational training, Saksham.

Your responses will be kept confidential and will be used for an impact assessment study.

Name (s) and designation

1. Please explain the stages of trainings, and what was the duration of training?
2. What initiatives were supported by CFCL to enhance the technical and vocational program?
(Probe: Procurement of fire extinguishers, construction of road, roof treatment etc.)
3. Was the support provided by CFCL beneficial? If yes, how?
4. On a scale of 1-5, how helpful the following activities supported by CFCL were:
 - Development of facilities
 - Painting
 - Construction of CC road
 - Fire extinguisher
5. Were there any challenges or issues related to the infrastructure or constructions during the intervention phase? If yes, please share.
6. Is there any feedback for the CFCL/ implementation team or any additional comment?

Project Saakar

Qualitative Tool

1. What kind of infrastructure facilities were supported by CFCL in your village?
2. What are the benefits reaped through the infrastructure developed?
3. How do you think the development and renovation projects have positively impacted your village?
 - Yes, if yes how
 - No
4. Are the following activities supported by CFCL are functional? Kindly reply with Yes/No/ Not Applicable
 - Toilets
 - Road
 - Community Hall
 - Street light
 - Water coolers/ RO water system
 - Computer system
 - Furniture for community place
 - Other, please specify
5. Please select the condition of the below activities as:- Good/Average/Poor/ NA
 - Toilets
 - Road
 - Community Hall
 - Street Light
 - Water coolers/ RO water system
 - Computer system



- Boundary wall, shed
 - Furniture for community place
 - Others, please specify
6. How has the development of the Gaedpan pond enhanced the community's environment and water resources?
 7. How would you rate the accessibility improvement due to the construction of road? How has it affected the lives of villagers?
 8. Have the streetlights improved safety and visibility in the designated areas?
 9. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing the overall effectiveness and community impact of future projects?
 10. Is there any feedback for the CFCL/ implementation team or any additional comment?

Project Arogya

Quantitative Tool

Hello! My name is _____. I have come on behalf of CFCL to speak to you regarding healthcare project Arogya.

Your responses will be kept confidential and will be used for an impact assessment study.

S/N	Question	Response
	State	
	District	
	Block	
	Village	
	Name of Respondent	
	Age	
	Gender (Male/ Female/Others)	
	Caste (SC/ ST/ OBC/ General/ Choose not to respond)	
1.	Are you aware of that the development of the PHC was done by CFCL?	Yes No
2.	How have you benefitted from the improvement at the PHC?	Improved access to healthcare Reduced costs of healthcare Reduced illnesses Increased awareness about healthcare Have not benefitted Others, please specify
3.	Are you aware of the healthcare activities conducted at the school?	Yes No
4.	Did your child benefitted from the activities conducted at school? If yes, how	Increased knowledge about healthcare Improved attitude towards healthcare Improved health Not helped at all Others, please specify
5.	Were you aware that the healthcare activities in school were conducted by CFCL?	Yes No
6.	Have you utilized the services at the health camp?	Yes No
7.	How have you benefitted from the services at the health camp?	Improved access to healthcare Increased knowledge about healthcare Access to timely medical services Reduced medical expenses Received spectacles at the health camp Not helped at all
8.	Which awareness camp did you attend	Session on 'Anemia' Session on 'Sanitation and Hygiene'



		Session on 'Mouth Cancer and Tobacco Consumption'
		Session on importance of Vaccination
9.	How have you benefitted from the services at the awareness camp?	Increased knowledge about healthcare
		Understanding healthcare practices
		Improved health practices
		Not helped at all
		No
		Not aware
10.	Do you think the awareness camp has improved health awareness in the intervention areas?	Yes
		No
11.	How satisfied are you with the following: (extremely satisfied/ satisfied/ not satisfied)	Interventions at the PHC
		Health camps
		Health activities in school
12.	On a scale of 1 to 5 please rate your satisfaction with the following awareness sessions:	Session on 'Anemia'
		Session on 'Sanitation and Hygiene'
		Session on 'Mouth Cancer and Tobacco Consumption'
		Session on importance of Vaccination

Qualitative Tool

Community Members

S/N	Question	Response
	Name	
	Age	
	Location	
1.	What were the conditions wrt healthcare in the village pre intervention by CFCL? How has the scenario changed after the intervention?	
2.	How have you benefitted from the health camps that have been conducted in the village?	
3.	How have you benefitted from the awareness camps that have been conducted in the village?	
4.	Please provide details of the following awareness camps held in the village. 1. Session on 'Anaemia' 2. Session on 'Sanitation and Hygiene' 3. Session on 'Mouth Cancer and Tobacco Consumption' 4. Session on 'Importance of Vaccination'	
5.	How have you benefitted from the development of the PHC?	
6.	How do you think the village has benefitted from the healthcare interventions made by CFCL?	
7.	Feedback/ Suggestions	



PRI Member

S/N	Question	Response
	Name	
	Age	
	Location	
1.	Could you provide us details of the support provided by CFCL wrt healthcare?	
2.	Could you provide us details of your role in the intervention?	
3.	What are the key health indicators and prevalent diseases in the village?	
4.	Could you provide some insights into the accessibility and availability of primary healthcare services in the village?	
5.	How do you think the health initiatives have benefitted the local population?	
6.	Feedback/ Suggestions	

Disaster Management**Qualitative Tool****PHC Doctor and Nurse**

S/N	Question	Response
	Name	
	Age	
	Designation	
1.	Could you provide the details of the assets received by the PHC?	
2.	Do you think the PHC has benefitted from the assets received? If yes, how?	
3.	Do you think that the assets received by the PHC have helped with disaster preparedness? If yes, how?	
4.	How has the scenario changed post the intervention by CFCL	
5.	Could you provide us with a scenario where the provision of the assets has helped a patient?	
6.	Feedback and Suggestions	



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