



Yara Fertilisers India Pvt. Ltd.

CSR IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT



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ABBREVIATIONS

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Workers
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnourished
SAM	Severe Acute Malnourished
ANC	Antenatal Care
OPD	Outpatient Department
SHG	Self Help Group
PTMs	Parent- Teacher Meetings
CLIP	Children's Learning Improvement Program
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
TLM	Teaching and Learning Material
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility

ABBREVIATIONS

INR	Indian Rupees
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
YFIPL	Yara Fertilisers India Pvt. Limited
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
AI	Artificial Insemination
RO	Reverse Osmosis
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
BaLA	Building as Learning Aid
SC	Schedule Caste
ST	Schedule Tribe
OBC	Other Backward Class
(OECD – DAC)	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee

CHAPTER 1 : EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THEMATIC AREA: HEALTHCARE

Yara India orchestrated a comprehensive set of interventions aimed at enhancing healthcare accessibility and outcomes in rural India. Their efforts included the Vatsalya and Chiranjeevi program, which focused on reducing child and maternal mortality rates through antenatal check-ups and immunizations. Additionally, the Shubhangi program successfully gave education about and also provided access to affordable sanitary napkins. Towards reducing absenteeism in schools and improving menstrual hygiene management among adolescent girls and women. The Divya Drishti initiative offered cataract surgeries, while the Sanjivani program prioritized ensuring regular health check-ups for the village residents. This collectively improved healthcare access and quality of life. These interventions notably enhanced attitudes toward healthcare, reduced dependency on ineffective practices and significantly boosted satisfaction among beneficiaries, thereby showcasing a commitment to enhance rural healthcare in India.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES



Conducted outreach for ANC services to increase registrations among pregnant women.



Organized check-ups and health sessions to improve access to antenatal care for expectant mothers.



Conducted vaccination drives and achieved near 100% immunization rates for children.



Monitored child growth and tracked positive changes from interventions.



Educated adolescent girls and women on menstrual hygiene and sanitary napkin use through comprehensive awareness programs.



Offered cataract surgeries via Divya Drishti to also cover associated medicine costs.



Distributed prosthetic hands to rural community members and oriented them and their families with their use.

RESEARCH DESIGN



Year of Implementation

2018-2022



Year of Assessment

2023



Types of Beneficiaries

Children, mothers, adults and elderly people from marginalized communities of rural India



Sample Size

271



Location

Block: Gunnaur, Rajpura, Junawai Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh



Alignment with SDG Goals & Schedule VII



Alignment with National programs and policies:



Maternal and Child Health Programs

The interventions closely resonated with the Government of India's National Health Mission and its focus on maternal and child health through initiatives like Janani Suraksha Yojana and Universal Immunization Programme.



Menstrual Hygiene Programs

The efforts aligned with the government's initiatives like the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme and the Menstrual Hygiene Management Guidelines to improve access to affordable sanitary products and promote menstrual hygiene education.



Vision Care Initiatives

The Divya Drishti program correlated with the government's National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment which aimed to reduce avoidable blindness by providing cataract surgeries and related healthcare services.



Primary Healthcare and Well-being Programs

The Sanjivani program aligned with the National Rural Health Mission and the Ayushman Bharat initiative, to focus on comprehensive healthcare services and improve access to healthcare.



Healthcare Accessibility and Affordability

Efforts to reduce dependency on expensive private healthcare, aligned with government policies through initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana to make healthcare accessible and strengthen healthcare centres.

Key Outcome



81.8%

of the respondents received nutritional advice and support.



Identification of Moderate Acute Malnourished (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) children.



90.9%

of the respondents actively participated in meetings or camps.



Distribution of essential provisions like food, medicines, and supplements to address malnutrition.



92.6%

of the respondents received direct support from the project team to identify malnourishment status and gain awareness.



All respondents received guidance to address different symptoms of menstrual hygiene and access to appropriate treatment facility.



96.3%

of the respondents were aware of their child's height and weight measurements during the identification of malnourishment.



All respondents received cataract surgeries from the Divya Drishti program.



Approximately three quarters of participants (75%) received health screenings and nutrition garden planting instructions.



66.7%

of the respondents received complete service for prosthetic tool implantation.



Home visits were conducted for 95.5% of respondents.



86.7%

of the respondents received training or orientation support for family members to use the aids effectively.



Identification of the beneficiaries and facilitation in getting the pension for all of them.

Key Impact



54.8%

of increased preference for hospital deliveries among respondents post-intervention.



Increased usage of sanitary napkins/safe cloth usages among respondents as all respondents (100%) reported using sanitary napkins for menstruation after coming in contact with the project team.



100.0%

of the respondents received Tetanus vaccinations.



Completion rates of antenatal Check-ups (ANC) increased by 59.1% among respondents after the intervention.



100.0%

of the respondents reported that their children received all necessary vaccines within five years.



Enhanced awareness and importance of timely pregnancy registration with 100% Pregnancy registration.



86.7%

reported reduced absenteeism during menstrual cycles.



Increase in the initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth among respondents by 59.1%.



81.5%

of the respondents visited the gynaecologist camp for health checkups related to menstrual or other reproductive issues.



Improvement in health parameters such as increased haemoglobin levels and weight gain.



85.7%

of the participants acknowledged a significant and better management of seasonal diseases due to the regular intervention of the Outpatient Department (OPD).



85.7%

of the respondents reported reducing their treatment costs.



100.0%

of the respondents reported getting pensions after the intervention.



73.1%

of the children achieved normal growth from malnourishment while 26.9% showed improved weight gain.

THEMATIC AREA: EDUCATION

The Education program, initiated by the dedicated Yara India, emerged as a transformative educational initiative strategically designed to tackle the critical challenges plaguing the Babrala plant areas. It addressed the pervasive educational disparities and low literacy rates prevalent in the community. With a vision to prepare sincere learners for the formal education journey, the program extended its influence across ten dedicated centers. At its core, the Rainbow Pre-primary Program was committed to cultivating a robust educational foundation, nurturing holistic development and championing in local ownership through Self Help Groups (SHGs) by ensuring affordability through a minimal fee structure. The program aimed to not only fill the educational void but also revolutionize the learning landscape, empower these budding minds and foster a brighter and more promising future for generations to come.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES



Implemented a comprehensive curriculum tailored for children aged 3 to 6 years.



Conducted regular educational activities focused on holistic child development.



Engaged children in interactive learning sessions to prepare them for formal schooling.



Facilitated local ownership through involvement with Self Help Groups (SHGs).



Ensured affordability by maintaining a minimal fee structure for parents.



Provided information and guidance on government schemes and initiatives to support children's education.



Organized teacher training sessions focused on effective teaching methodologies.



Conducted health check-ups and coordinated with healthcare services for children's well-being.

RESEARCH DESIGN



Year of Implementation

2018-2022



Year of Assessment

2023



Types of Beneficiaries

Children, mothers, adults people from marginalized communities of rural India



Sample Size

257



Location

Block: Gunnaur, Rajpura, Junawai Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh



Alignment with SDG Goals & Schedule VII

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Key Outcome



Developed and implemented a comprehensive curriculum for all the children aged 3 to 6 years.



Fostered community involvement and ownership through active engagement with Self Help Groups (SHGs) with a direct payment of ₹.10/- per child to the SHG.



Maintained a minimal fee structure of ₹100, to ensure affordability for parents.



Organized teacher training sessions focusing on effective teaching methodologies.



Conducted health check-ups and collaborated with healthcare services for children's well-being with ICDS and government hospitals for immunizations for 68.6% of parents in the Rainbow program.



Engaged 100% parents through regular weekly interactions and monthly meetings, involving them in their children's educational journey.



Promoted community engagement and collaboration for sustainable educational development in the region.

Key Impact



Enhanced educational readiness by preparing children aged 3 to 6 years for formal schooling through tailored educational activities and essentials like stationary items, bags, dress and shoes.



Increased community participation and empowered the community by involving SHGs, ensuring a sense of ownership and participation.



Improved positive behaviour among children according to 91.4% of parents.

- All parents (100%) reported improvements in children's ability to listen to instructions.
- A majority (90.6%) observed increased expressiveness in children
- A significant majority (90.6%) reported increased playfulness in children.



Enhanced teaching methodologies and improved teaching quality through training sessions, leading to better educational experiences for children.



Improved satisfaction regarding the Education program for 96% of the parents.



Increased attendance recorded for the after-school learning center, according to 97.5% of the respondents.



Completion of course with Program's scholarships for 58.3% of the respondents.



Promoted sustainable educational development by fostering collaboration and engagement within the community.

THEMATIC AREA: SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Yara India has spearheaded a multifaceted initiative aimed at empowering women through Self Help Groups in 3 blocks: Cunnour, Rajpura, and Junawai and fostering skill development in the district Sambhal, UP. The programs on Self-Help Groups (SHGs), individual enterprise programs and Akriti intervention attempt to provide earning opportunities to girls and women by skilling and capacity-building to create a transformative impact on the lives of women in these communities.

The program focuses on women's empowerment through strengthening the SHGs and supporting the group enterprises. On the other hand, skill development initiatives among the youths, irrespective of caste, gender and economic status provide them with valuable tools for economic independence. By imparting practical skills and knowledge, such as vocational training and entrepreneurial guidance, the project strives to enhance women's capabilities to participate actively in economic activities.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES



Establishing and strengthening Self-Help Groups (SHGs).



Facilitating individual and group enterprise initiatives through various training like SHG strengthening, enterprise development and marketing, training on enterprise, marketing skills and financial assistance.



Fostering holistic development in rural communities through a robust production centre, Akriti Production Unit and an impactful training facility.



Providing support to beneficiaries in industrial tailoring, coordinating with the bank and other govt departments, tailoring machines and other infrastructure and support for the promotion and marketing of the products.



Empowering beneficiaries to establish viable self-employment ventures.

RESEARCH DESIGN



Year of Implementation

2018-2022



Year of Assessment

2023-2024



Types of Beneficiaries

SHG members, Students



Sample Size

162

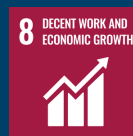


Location

Block: Gunnaur, Rajpura, Junawai
Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh



Alignment with SDG Goals & Schedule VII



Key Outcome



ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The initiative has contributed significantly to the economic empowerment of the group members, fostering financial independence and stability.



FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Through the program, there has been a commendable achievement in promoting financial inclusion, ensuring that a wider segment of the community gains access to financial services and resources.



COLLECTIVE FINANCIAL STRENGTH

The establishment of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) has resulted in collective financial strength, allowing members to pool resources and enhance their financial capabilities as a group.



CAPACITY BUILDING

The program has played a pivotal role in empowering women, providing them with opportunities, skills, and resources to actively participate in economic activities and decision-making processes.



COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

The initiative has nurtured community leadership, fostering individuals within the community to take on active roles in guiding and influencing positive change.



COLLECTIVE EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SHGS

The formation and functioning of Self-Help Groups have been instrumental in achieving collective empowerment, where individuals collaboratively work towards common goals, fostering mutual support and growth.

Key Impact



98.7%

of the respondents has been provided training support and enterprise training to 47.4%



60%

of the respondents received support leading to an increase in income.



53.8%

of the respondents have initiated individual businesses.



66.7%

of the respondents have taken loans with 94.9% relying on money lenders in the past.



40.0%

of the beneficiaries are employed, while 30% are pursuing study after the completion of courses in skill development program.

THEMATIC AREA: AGRICULTURE

Yara India implemented an agricultural intervention in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, India to increase farmers' income, raise awareness of various farming methods, and improve overall livelihoods. The programs of Yara India included land development, soil health, and water conservation programs that focused on improving land quality, soil health, and water availability for irrigation. The Agriculture Knowledge Enhancement program aimed to increase farmer awareness and knowledge through orientation different support and exposure visits. The Agri Input and Technology Support program provided seed support for better cultivation, while the Farm Mechanization program tried to reduce input costs by providing suitable machinery and equipment. These interventions substantially contributed to informed agricultural practices, enhancing both the quality and quantity of production and the livelihoods of community members.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES



LAND DEVELOPMENT, SOIL HEALTH & WATER CONSERVATION

- Land levelling through laser levelling process
- Distribution of organic manure.
- Distribution of fertilizers to the village farmers.
- Providing financial assistance in deep ploughing of land and soil testing.
- Providing financial assistance in the pipeline construction for water conservation.



AGRI-KNOWLEDGE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

- Conducting training sessions on alternative methods of cultivation.
- Conducting exposure visits for farmers at different institutions to generate awareness and procurement of seeds.



AGRICULTURE INPUT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT PROGRAM

- Providing support in the distribution of seeds to the farmers.
- Conducting training sessions on seed conservation.
- Providing financial support on MRP on seed procurement.



FARM MECHANIZATION PROGRAM

- Providing financial assistance in purchasing or hiring different types of equipment for agricultural activities.

RESEARCH DESIGN



Year of Implementation

2018



Year of Assessment

2023



Types of Beneficiaries

Farmers



Sample Size

138



Location

Block: Gunnaur, Rajpura, Junawai
Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh



Alignment with SDG Goals & Schedule VII



- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

Key Impact



INCREASE IN SEASONAL CULTIVATION

72.4% of farmers engaged in cultivating during both the Rabi and Kharif seasons.



INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The average growth in agriculture production saw a rise of 1.3 quintals per bigha.



REDUCTION IN INPUT COSTS

95.7% of respondents reported decreased overall input costs (investment).



INCOME UPSURGE

The average income of respondent farmers increased by Rs. 1.25 lakhs per year.



ENHANCED QUALITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

94% reported an improvement in the quality of agricultural produce due to intervention.



HIGHER QUANTITY PRODUCTION

72.3% of respondent farmers experienced higher quantity production.



DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

40.9% of respondents reported the development of a sustainable agriculture culture.

THEMATIC AREA: ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Yara India, in its commitment to fostering sustainable community development, recognizes the integral role of animal husbandry in the livelihoods of rural households. Acknowledging that agriculture alone may not suffice for comprehensive economic well-being, the company has strategically expanded its initiatives to include animal husbandry programs. In rural areas, households often rely on diversified livelihood portfolios, with dairy and animal rearing emerging as prominent opportunities. At the forefront of these efforts are initiatives focused on breed improvement and animal healthcare. By addressing these critical aspects, this initiative aims to make a meaningful and sustainable impact on the economic prosperity of rural households involved in animal husbandry.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES



Conducting awareness sessions on balanced nutrition and livestock care practices.



Providing specific training on artificial insemination, deworming, and vaccination.



Distributing makkhan grass and berseem seeds for improved fodder quality.



Establishing community-driven fodder banks for affordable quality fodder.



Establishing functional animal OPD for regular health checkups.



Organizing vaccination and deworming camps to ensure comprehensive healthcare.



Offering financial assistance for cattle-floor construction to address challenges related to cattle deaths.

RESEARCH DESIGN



Year of Implementation

2018-2022



Year of Assessment

2023-2024



Types of Beneficiaries

Men and women (cattle owners) from marginalized communities



Sample Size

191



Location

Block: Gunnaur, Rajpura, Junawai Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh



Alignment with SDG Goals & Schedule VII



Key Outcome



93.9%

of the respondents received makkhan grass, along with 69.7% of the beneficiaries received berseem seeds.



100.0%

of the respondents reported the good condition of the cattle floors after the intervention.



87.9%

surveyed fodder plants were mature and established.



60.0%

of respondents received AI services more than thrice.



100.0%

received the services on time and could contact the AI inseminator over phone calls.



60.6%

of respondents received seeds 5-10 times.



100.0%

of the respondents availed of cattle health checkups.



87.0%

of respondents reported that their cattle received all necessary vaccines, with most receiving them three times.

Key Impact



85.0%

of the respondents reported an increase in milk production after implementing the program, which reflects its effectiveness in enhancing dairy output.



70.6%

of the respondents reported a reduction in input costs.

Animal Husbandry program has resulted in increased average earnings - About 48.7% of the respondents reported an income range of 5000-10,000/-, 19.7% reported 10,000/- to 15,000/-, and 8.2% reported more than 15,000/-.

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE

Yara India has constantly supported core command villages through numerous community programs, most notably infrastructure development efforts aimed at improving the quality of life of village residents. This included ensuring access to safe drinking water, building toilets to eliminate open defecation and successfully reducing waterborne diseases. Efforts were made to construct roads and drainage systems, improve communication and promote a cleaner environment. The program also assisted government schools by transforming buildings, and classrooms and distributing furniture, resulting in safe and conducive learning environments. These efforts satisfied fundamental rights by guaranteeing access to adequate educational facilities. The program activities collectively boosted communities by addressing their basic needs, provided critical resources for a better future, and demonstrated its commitment to sustainable development and community empowerment.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES



Conducted community awareness campaigns to stop open defecation practices that aimed to educate and inform residents about the importance of proper sanitation.



Provided financial aid to individual households for the construction of toilets to enable families have access to improved sanitation facilities.



Installed Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant in areas facing challenges with safe drinking water, to address and ensure access to clean and safe drinking water.



Constructed paved roads and brick roads to enhance connectivity and accessibility within the areas and facilitate smoother transportation.



Constructed drainage channels to connect with the main drainage system and improve the overall drainage infrastructure in the targeted areas.



Renovated school buildings to improve infrastructure and ensure a safer and more conducive environment for learning.



Distributed furniture in government schools and provided necessary resources to enhance the learning experience for students.

RESEARCH DESIGN



Year of Implementation

2018-2022



Year of Assessment

2023



Types of Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries of Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants & Toilets from marginalized communities



Sample Size

149



Location

Block: Cunnaur, Rajpura, Junawai Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh



Alignment with SDG Goals & Schedule VII



Key Outcome



Enhanced daily water access was reported by 97.5% of respondents who received a minimum of 20 litres of water every day.



100.0% of the respondents are using twin leach pit toilet.



Ensured drainage availability was confirmed by 98% of respondents.



Well-maintained toilet functionality was observed for 85.7% of toilets.



Elevated transportation conditions positively impacted 100% of respondents, noting substantial improvements in road safety and enhanced connectivity in transportation.



Mitigated flooding and reduced waterlogging-related diseases.



Improved educational spaces and enhanced learning experiences for beneficiaries through renovation efforts and furniture distribution in schools and Anganwadi centers.

Key Impact



100.0% of respondents receive water free of cost through Reverse Osmosis (RO) system.



77.5% of the respondents confirmed the reduction in waterborne diseases post Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant installation.



87.5% of the respondents solely relied on RO water.



95.0% of the beneficiaries reported an improved community health and well-being with a positive shift in attitude towards raising awareness and consumption of Reverse Osmosis (RO) water.



95.9% of the respondents reported a reduction in illnesses such as diarrhoea, skin diseases, and abdominal pain.



83.7% of the respondents developed good hygienic practices and responsible cleaning habits through regular toilet utilization.



100.0% of the respondents noted improved transportation and mobility.



100.0% of the respondents shared that excess water passes through the drains, during the flood, which prevents crop losses adjunct to roadside farmland.



Enhanced enrollment rate and increased attendance levels of students in schools and Anganwadi centers.

THEMATIC AREA: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Affirmative action, encompasses policies aiming to uplift marginalized groups by addressing inequalities in employment, education, and governance. In India, provisions under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) target SCs, STs, OBCs, women, and EWS for societal equity. Additionally, it addresses cross-cutting issues like gender, disability, and economic status, ensuring fair opportunities. These measures strive for substantive equality, promoting diversity and rectifying historical injustices for an egalitarian and secular society.

Yara India's Affirmative Action initiative has made a significant positive impact on the employability, scholarship opportunities, and educational awareness of marginalized communities (SC, ST, OBC), regardless of gender. The program's efficient use of resources has yielded tangible benefits, including individual successes, improved decision-making, and sustained community development. By focusing on market-aligned skill-building, scholarships, and comprehensive women's education, the program promises to have a lasting impact on the community, leading to its upliftment.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES



Provided skill development workshops, vocational training, and industry exposure visits.



Implemented a practical training methodology, leading to certifications upon course completion.



Assisted beneficiaries in securing employment through training and job placements.



Offered scholarships thereby, reducing financial constraints for students.



Provided comprehensive two-day training on crucial topics like sanitation, health, and education importance.



Imparted awareness and knowledge among marginalised women about various issues related to agriculture, animal husbandry, SHGs, education, health and hygiene, environment, and government schemes, leading to positive changes in daily practices.

RESEARCH DESIGN



Year of Implementation
2018-2022



Year of Assessment
2023-2024



Types of Beneficiaries
Students, youth, girls & women, entrepreneurs from marginalized communities



Sample Size
96



Location
Block: Gunnaur, Rajpura, Junawai Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh



Alignment with SDG Goals & Schedule VII



Key Outcome



Enhanced skill sets in preferred courses, industry exposure visits for 86.7% of the respondents and certification of 93.3% of the respondents.



Increased job placement rates for 90% of the respondents.



Improved family economic status and reduced financial constraints to a great extent for 81.3% of the respondents.



Increased access to higher education and enhanced academic opportunities with scholarships.



Raised awareness on crucial topics and empowered women with diverse knowledge.



Facilitated positive changes in daily practices as shared by all the respondents.

Key Impact



Improved decision-making within families with high satisfaction among 96.7% of the respondents because of Employability program.



Enhanced contribution in families for 90% of the respondents.



Improved savings for 80% of the respondents.



Positive impact on educational aspirations through Scholarship program.



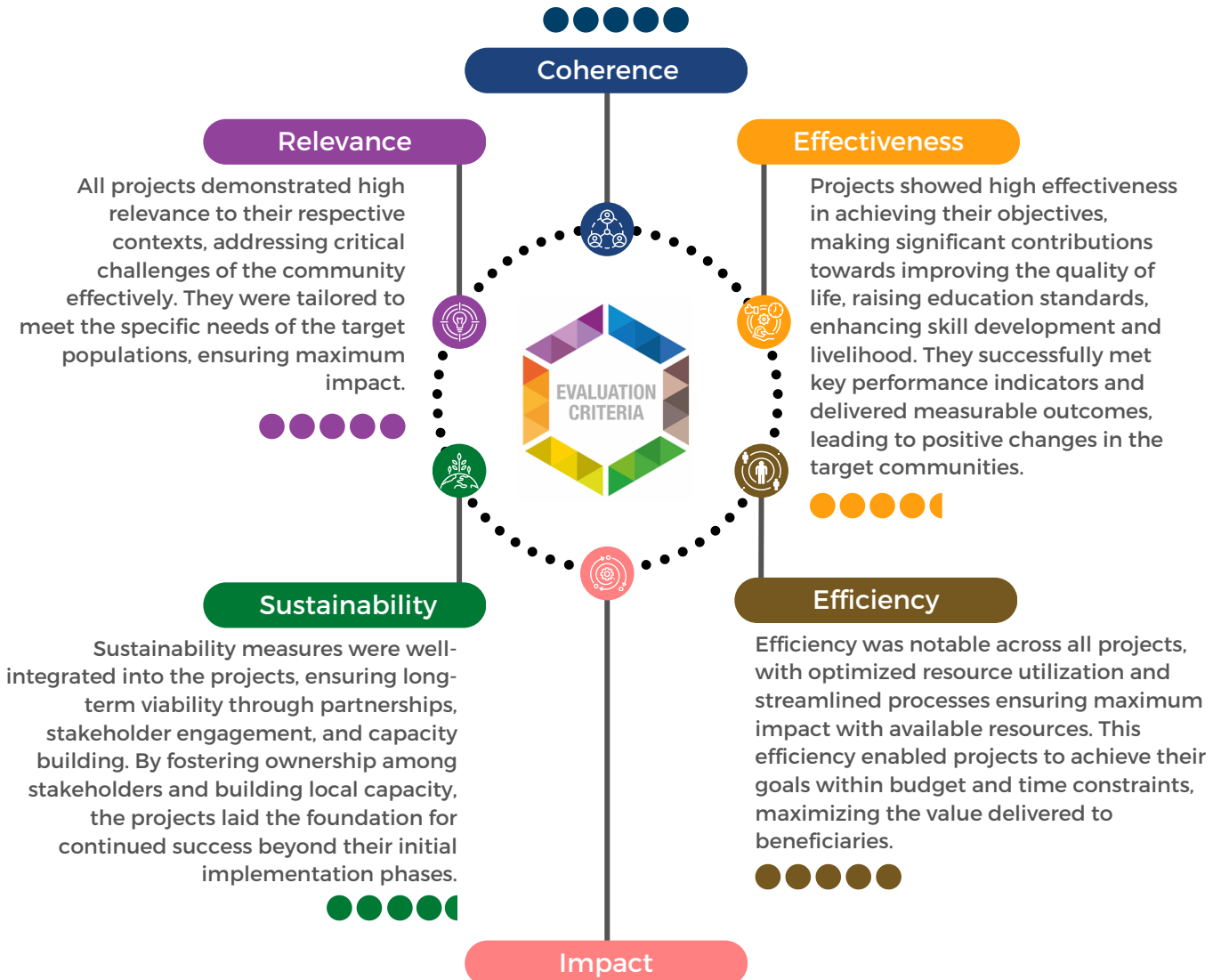
Elevated awareness and knowledge of the women with no formal schooling through Women Education program.



Strong demand for further similar sessions as expressed by 85.3% of participants.

OECD RATINGS OF CSR PROGRAM

Each project aligned with relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and demonstrated coherence with national policies and initiatives. This alignment facilitated synergy with existing efforts and enhanced the projects' overall effectiveness.



Each project had a profound impact, ranging from improving livelihoods, raising education standard, enhancing skills to promoting equality, regardless of the socio-economic background. These impacts were observed at various levels, including individual, community, and societal, demonstrating the projects' significance in driving positive change.



CHAPTER 2

INTRODUCTION

Yara Fertilisers India Pvt. Limited (YFIPL) implemented community development initiatives through its social arm 'Kiran-A Yara India Community Initiative' to uplift the quality of life for local communities living in rural habitations around its business interest. YFIPL strongly believed that sustainable community development was essential for harmony within the community and the industry. The company endeavoured to contribute positively to the lives of the underprivileged by supporting a wide range of socio-economic, educational and health-related initiatives. YFIPL focused on the sustainable socio-economic development of the community, working in the health, education, livelihood, agriculture, infrastructure development, and affirmative action domains.

Initiatives under these thematic areas were designed to make a meaningful, sustainable and transformational impact on the people living in and around the operational area.



ABOUT

YARA FERTILISERS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Yara Fertilisers India Private Limited (YFIPL) the offshoot of Yara International was established in 2011. It has a pan-India presence with products that provide a real value proposition to farmers. With the acquisition of the Fertilizer unit of Tata Chemicals Ltd. (TCL) on 12 January 2018, Yara India has deepened its footprint and is today the world's second-largest fertilizer market working closely with the farmers of India to fulfil its mission to responsibly feed the world and protect the planet



ABOUT

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNER

Kiran, an initiative by Yara India, has been consistently dedicated to the advancement of the inhabitants in the neighboring villages of the plant. Kiran's objective is to establish sustainable amenities for the local community.

The vision is to empower rural areas through economic advancement, social progress, and sustainable climate resilience.

Kiran is committed to collaborating with relevant agencies and stakeholders to work towards ensuring the sustainability of rural communities. The organization will focus on empowering individuals in these communities, enhancing their social and economic well-being, and providing support for both farming and non-farming livelihoods.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



Interaction with the ASHA, Anganwadi workers and project team member

RESEARCH DESIGN

To gather data for an impact assessment of the skill development project, a variety of data collection methods were employed in the field. These methods included structured questionnaires/surveys for the direct beneficiaries and semi-structured interviews with major stakeholders. Direct observation and document review were also utilized. Each method was carefully chosen to address specific evaluation questions, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the project's impact.

To enhance the validity and reliability of the evaluation findings, data triangulation was applied. This involved cross-validating the collected data using multiple methods and sources. For instance, survey responses were compared with interview findings and direct observation to ensure consistency and validate the results. By employing diverse data collection methods, the evaluation was able to provide a robust and thorough understanding of the impact of the skill development project.

The collected datasets underwent analysis using a blend of qualitative and quantitative techniques. Qualitative data, such as interview transcripts and open-ended survey responses, were meticulously examined to identify patterns, common themes and emerging insights. Quantitative data, comprising survey responses and employment records, were subjected to statistical analyses. Deriving descriptive statistical measures such as percentages, means and correlations. The results from both qualitative and quantitative analyses were synthesized, offering a holistic interpretation of the data. This synthesis highlighted key findings and provided valuable recommendations for the skill development project.

STUDY TOOLS

The impact assessment study adopted a comprehensive mixed-methods strategy, blending quantitative and qualitative approaches to offer a more intricate understanding of the project's impact. This combination allowed for the acquisition of both numerical data and detailed contextual insights, resulting in a more comprehensive evaluation of the project's outcomes.

APPLICATION OF QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

In the quantitative aspect, the study utilized structured interviews featuring predetermined response options. Closed-ended surveys included specific questions with multiple-choice or Likert-scale options. This approach facilitated the collection of data that could be quantified and statistically analyzed, offering a clear and measurable understanding of the project's impact.

APPLICATION OF QUALITATIVE TECHNIQUES

To ensure accuracy and a diverse participant pool, a mix of semi-structured interviews, open-ended interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) engaged essential project stakeholders. Including implementation team members, guardians and local contractors. These qualitative inputs complemented the quantitative data, providing deeper insights into program effectiveness, significant barriers, challenges and areas for enhancement.

ENSURING TRIANGULATION

The quantitative research findings were cross-validated with insights derived from the qualitative research. The report was structured to reflect this triangulation, enhancing the reliability of the findings.

SAMPLING FRAMEWORK

To ensure a well-rounded representation of different sub-groups within the target population, the study employed a stratified random sampling technique. Additionally, for qualitative interactions, purposive sampling was utilized to engage key stakeholders.

DATA QUALITY CONTROL AND ANALYSIS

The study employed a centralized dashboard and an in-house app for real-time data monitoring, ensuring data integrity and enabling prompt corrective actions when needed. The data analysis encompassed descriptive numerical and graphical methods to systematically present and interpret data patterns, extracting key characteristics and trends.

STANDARDIZED FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION

The research study applied the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) framework for evaluation, ensuring alignment with globally accepted standards and norms. This framework offered a strong and uniform method to evaluate the project's impact, bolstering the credibility and pertinence of the research findings.



UPHOLDING RESEARCH ETHICS

The impact assessment study upheld a robust framework of research ethic principles throughout its process.



Informed consent

Participants made informed decisions after understanding study goals, risks and benefits.



Non-Maleficence

Participant well-being was safeguarded, with no harm caused by the research.



Confidentiality

Participant information was guarded securely, establishing a foundation of trust.



Integrity

The research maintained high credibility through sincere and transparent practices.



Data security and anonymity

Rigorous measures ensured participant data remained private and untraceable.



Justice

Equitable treatment prevailed, free from biases or stereotypes, promoting fairness.



04. THEMATIC AREA HEALTHCARE



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY



To evaluate the impact of health program interventions on maternal and child health outcomes, which focused on increased ANC service registrations, access to antenatal care and timely vaccinations to reduce child and maternal mortality rates.



To analyze changes in healthcare-seeking behaviour, attitude towards disease management which aimed to improve healthcare access and community well-being.



To analyze the program's success in enhancing access to sanitary napkins, educating adolescent girls and women about menstrual hygiene and reducing absenteeism in school among the participants.



To provide strategic recommendations based on the study findings to further enhance intervention effectiveness and optimize outcomes for sustained community health improvements in India.



To assess the impact of the vision correction and rural healthcare programs in core command villages, including the outcomes of cataract surgeries, associated costs, improvements in quality of life and healthcare accessibility for rural communities.

THEMATIC AREA-WISE SAMPLE COVERAGE TABLE

THEME	PROGRAMME	SAMPLE SIZE
Health Care	Project Vatsalya (Reduce Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates)	20
	Project Shubhangi (Menstrual Health)	20
	Project Chiranjeevi (SAM And MAM)	20
	Project Helping Hand (Jairpur Foot Distribution)	15
	Project Sanjeeveni (Rural Health Case Programme)	20
	Divya Dristhi (Eye Care & Cataract Surgery)	35
	Social Security	20

MAJOR FINDINGS



KEY FINDINGS – THEMATIC AREA-WISE REPORT

OVERALL INTRODUCTION TO THE HEALTH PROJECT

The Yara India Team has spearheaded a comprehensive suite of programs aimed at enhancing healthcare accessibility and awareness in rural communities. The Vatsalya Program focused on reducing child and maternal mortality rates by providing essential interventions like antenatal check-ups, vaccinations for expectant mothers and immunizations for children. Simultaneously, the Chiranjeevi initiative targeted malnourishment among mothers and children below five years old. Offering identification, essential resource distribution and close monitoring of malnourishment status. Additionally, the Divya Drishti, Helping Hand, and Sanjivani programs catered to various healthcare needs, encompassing cataract surgeries, provision of prosthetics and comprehensive healthcare facilities for mothers and children. These initiatives underline the project team's commitment to improving healthcare accessibility and fostering awareness, positively impacting lives within rural communities.

KEY PROJECT THEMES

SUB THEME/ INITIAL FOCUS	PROJECTS TO BE COVERED	PARAMETERS TO BE COVERED
Mother and Child Care	Vatsalya - Maternal and Child health care Chiranjeevi - Malnutrition eradication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to institutional delivery/percentage of the mothers received access to institutional deliveries. • Percentage of the mothers who completed ANC registration. • Percentage of the mothers who completed early ANC registration. • Percentage of the mothers who completed four ANC checkups ultrasonography from the government hospital. • Percentage of the children who received the on-time immunisation. • Reduced low birth weight in children within five years. • Improvement of the above five years of school-going children's (SAM and MAM) BMI. • Increased the BMI level of pregnant and lactating mothers. • Increased the rate of exclusive breastfeeding practices in the first six months. • A total number of kitchen gardens developed. • Increased the inclusion of the nutritional local produce in their food palette through the training of the kitchen garden.
Menstruation Hygiene	Shubhangi - Menstrual health awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased usage of sanitary napkins/ safe cloth usage. • Increased accessibility to medical attention due to menstrual hygiene-related issues. • Increased the attendance level of adolescent girls in the school during the menstrual cycle. • Decreased the taboos related to menstrual hygiene. • Improvement of the anaemic level of adolescent girls due to menstrual issues. • A total number of gynaecologist (Reproductive Healthcare) camps organised.

SUB THEME/ INITIAL FOCUS	PROJECTS TO BE COVERED	PARAMETERS TO BE COVERED
Vision correction and Prosthetic hands	Divya Drishti Vision correction surgeries and Helping Hand - Distribution of Prosthetic hands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total number of eye camps organised. • Percentage of the patients who received complete support for cataract surgeries. • Identification of the beneficiaries. • Distribution of the prosthetic hand.
Rural Healthcare project	Sanjivani - Rural Healthcare project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased the inclination to access healthcare services by the villagers. • Reduced the prevalence of seasonal diseases. • Reduced the dependency on quack practices or homemade remedies. • Percentage of the communicable and non-communicable diseases addressed and better managed. • Improvement of the disease trend in the community.
Other Activities	Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the beneficiaries • Facilitates them in getting the pension

INTERACTION WITH THE MOTHERS OF THE CHIRANJIVI PROJECT BENEFICIARY (MALNOURISHED CHILDREN) IN LODHI NAGLA VILLAGE



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROJECTS	KEY RESPONDENTS	FAMILY OCCUPATION (MAX & MIN %)	FAMILY INCOME (MAX & MIN INCOME LEVEL %)	EDUCATION LEVEL (MAX & MIN %)	NO. OF CHILDREN (MAX & MIN %)
Vatsalya- Maternal and Child health care	Mothers	Farming - 63.6% Factory job - 4.5%	Rs. 7000-10,000 - 40.9% Rs. 5,000-7,000 - 9.1%	Middle school - 59.1% High school - 4.5%	1 or 2 or no children - 31.8% 3 children - 4.5%
Chiranjeevi (MAM and SAM children)	Mothers	Daily wage labourer - 63% Animal Husbandry - 3.7%	Rs. 7000-10,000 - 51.9% Rs. 10,000-12,000 - 14.8%	Middle school - 40.7% High school - 25.9%	3 children - 44.4% 4 children - 18.5%
Shubhangi - Menstrual health	Adolescent girls	Small farmer - 73.3% Animal Husbandry or Small Business - 6.7%	Rs. 10,000-12,000 - 48.1% Rs. 15,000-18,000 - 3.7%	Left study after 12th standard - 33.3% 9th pass or School dropout - 6.7%	2 children - 59.3% 4 children or no children - 3.7%

PROJECTS	KEY RESPONDENTS	FAMILY OCCUPATION (MAX & MIN %)	FAMILY INCOME (MAX & MIN INCOME LEVEL %)
Sanjivani - Rural Healthcare project	Villagers/ patients	Agriculture - 53.6% Pvt job - 14.3%	Rs. 10,001-12,000 - 75% Rs. 15,001-17,000 - 3.6%
Divya Drishti Vision correction surgeries	Visually impaired patient or the family member	Small farmer/ business - 100%	Rs. 10,000 -12,000 - 60% Rs. 15,000-17,000 - 5%
Helping Hand - Distribution of Prosthetic hands	Physically disabled patient or the family member	Small farmer/ business - 73.3% Private or odd jobs - 6.7%	Less than Rs. 10,000 - 60% Rs. 10,000 -12,000 - 40%
Social Security	Pension holder/ family member	Farming - 62.5% Animal husbandry - 37.5%	Rs. 5000-7000 - 68.8% Rs. 7000-10,000 - 31.3%

THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS COULD BE INTERPRETED FROM THE ABOVE TABLE:



Occupational Diversity

Projects engaged mothers in various occupations, from farming in Vatsalya (63.6%) to daily wage labour in Chiranjeevi (63%) and small farming in Shubhangi (73.3%). Other projects also involved small farming or agriculture-related occupations.



Income Disparities

Income levels varied across projects, with notable percentages in income brackets like ₹. 7001-10,000 in Vatsalya and Chiranjeevi, ₹. 10,001-12,000 in Shubhangi, and ₹. 10,001-12,000 predominantly in Sanjivani.



Educational Variation

Educational backgrounds ranged from middle school education in Vatsalya and Chiranjeevi to a significant portion discontinuing studies after 12th standard in Shubhangi. Other projects displayed diverse educational levels.



Family Dynamics

Families showed varying numbers of children, with a prevalence of 1 or 2 children in Vatsalya and Chiranjeevi, while Shubhangi highlighted a higher rate of families with 2 children.



SUB THEMATIC FINDINGS:



SUB THEME 1: MOTHER AND CHILD CARE

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

Project 1: Vatsalya - Maternal and Child health care

The Vatsalya program aimed to reduce child and maternal mortality rates by ensuring mandatory antenatal health check-ups and targeted children through vaccination drives and ANC checkups. It prioritized crucial healthcare needs and promoted preventive measures to enhance overall maternal and child well-being. This section presents the findings from the quantitative analysis of the data collected for key performance indicators.



CHART 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE-GROUP

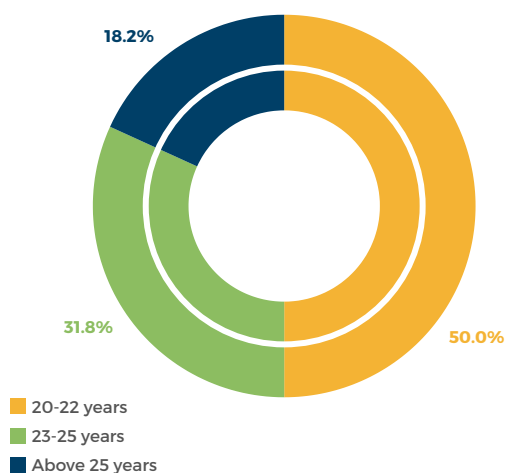
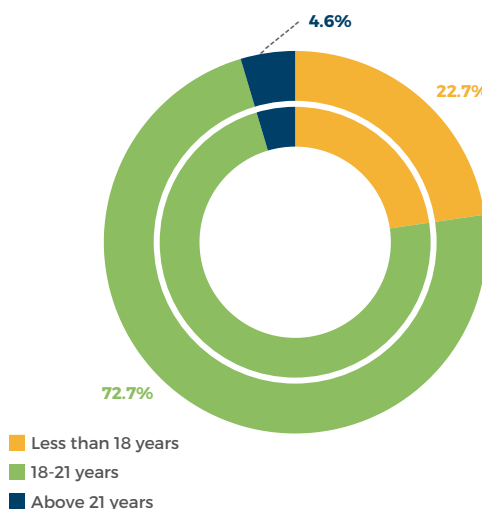
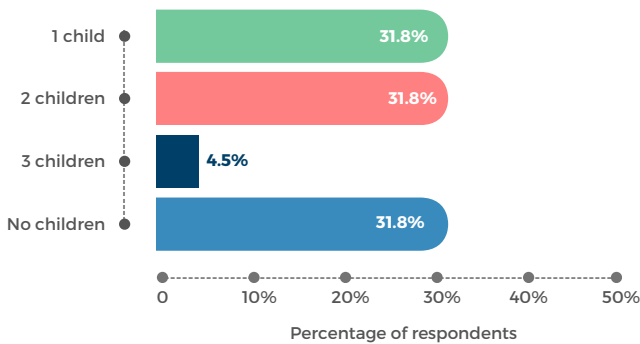


CHART 2: AGE AT WHICH THE RESPONDENT GOT MARRIED



GENERAL INFORMATION

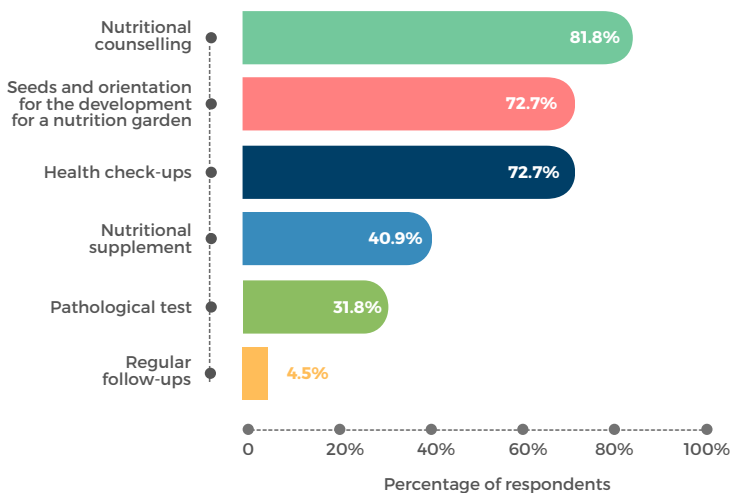
CHART 3: NO. OF CHILDREN THE RESPONDENTS HAVE



The respondents age distribution analysis shows a strong presence of younger individuals. Around half of the respondents (50%) were between 20-22 years old, with over one-third (32%) falling within the 23-25 years' age bracket. Regarding marriage, a majority (73%) married between 18-21 years old, while slightly over one-fifth (23%) married before turning 18. Furthermore, the survey demonstrated an equal split among respondents regarding the number of children, with approximately one-third (31.8%) with one child and an equal percentage having two children. Additionally, the field surveys revealed that many mothers are pregnant for the third time as they are going to deliver their third child.

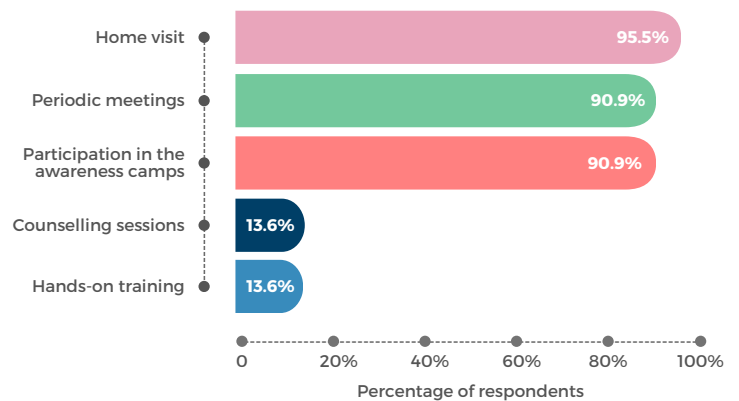
SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING INTERVENTION

CHART 4: TYPE OF SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING PREGNANCY FROM PROGRAM TEAM



**Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses*

CHART 5: WAYS OF INVOLVEMENT BY PROGRAM TEAM THROUGHOUT THE PROGRAM INTERVENTION



**Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100*

According to the research study, a large number of pregnant women received some form of assistance from the Program Team. Nutritional advice was the second most common service, which was received by most of the respondents (81.8%). Nearly three-quarters of those who took the survey also got health screenings and instructions on how to plant a nutrition garden. Supplements were given to little less than half of the participants (40.9%), and just over a third of them (31.8%) had pathological testing done. The Program Team visited the homes of a majority of the respondents (95.5%), while another major group (90.9%) were active in some way, either through regular meetings or by attending awareness camps.



During my pregnancy, the program team provided significant support. They not only checked in on my health status but also encouraged my mother-in-law to ensure that I received adequate nutrition and had an institutional delivery. Thanks to their regular follow-up, my child was born in the government hospital, and I received the proper diet throughout the pregnancy as per their guidance.

- Reena Yadav, Mehuaa Hasan Ganj village

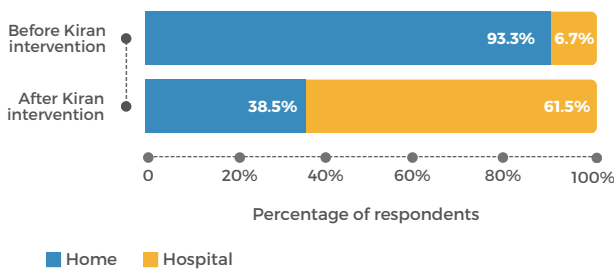




IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

The Vatsalya program, facilitated by Yara India, targeted mothers and children in villages to reduce child and maternal mortality rates. The program focussed on vital interventions like antenatal care checkups, ANC vaccinations, and immunizations for children.

CHART 6: ACCESS TO INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY/PERCENTAGE OF THE MOTHERS RECEIVED ACCESS TO INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERIES



Before the intervention, a majority of the respondents (93.3%) delivered at home, but post-intervention, most of the respondents (61.5%) preferred hospital deliveries.

Hospital deliveries increased significantly, which indicated a preference shift towards hospitals for childbirth, potentially due to the project intervention's influence, which might have emphasized the benefits of hospital deliveries or provided better access to hospital facilities. The results show that the Program Team was actively involved in the program intervention all the way through. The focus group discussions highlighted the effectiveness of the support received by the beneficiaries through home visits, periodic meetings, participation in awareness camps and counselling sessions.



HEALTHY CHILD WHO RECOVERED FROM THE MALNOURISHED STATUS AT LODHI NAGLA VILLAGE

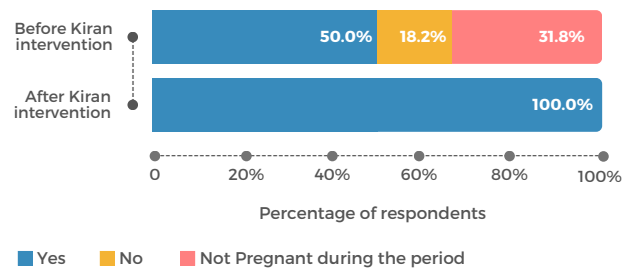


I must emphasize the transformative impact of the Program team's efforts in our community. The shift from irregular to regular vaccination practices has been significant, and it's now the norm to consistently administer vaccines. Hardly any children or mothers miss their vaccine doses anymore, which is a remarkable change. The program's dedication to raising awareness about the vital importance of vaccination for children and expectant mothers deserves commendation. These efforts have significantly enhanced our community's health and overall well-being.

- Poonam Devi, ASHA Worker



CHART 7: PERCENTAGE OF THE MOTHERS WHO COMPLETED ANC REGISTRATION

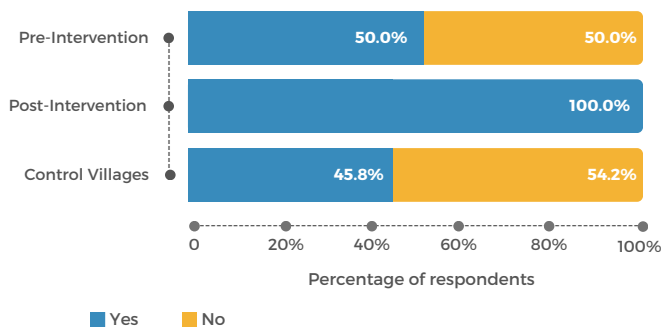


Before the intervention, only half of the respondents (50%) were registered with Anganwadi centres or private hospitals as part of the ANC registration. After the Program intervention, all respondents (100%) were registered with Anganwadi centres or hospitals as part of the ANC registration. This data strongly suggests that the Program intervention was effective in increasing the registration of expectant mothers for ANC services, which enhanced maternal and child health outcomes.



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

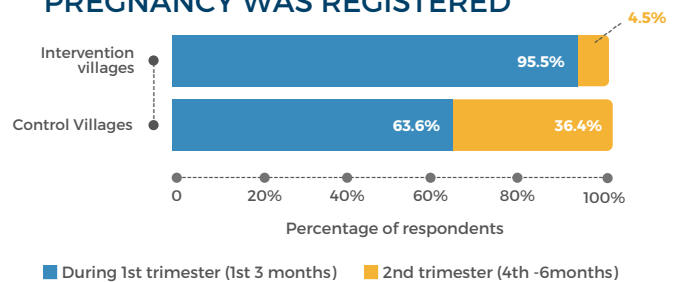
CHART 8: REGISTRATION OF PREGNANCY



The comparison between pre-intervention and post-intervention stages alongside control villages revealed a substantial shift in pregnancy registration. Before the intervention, half of the respondents (50%) in the intervention villages had registered their pregnancies, contrasting starkly with 100% post-intervention, which showcased a remarkable improvement. In contrast, control villages experienced lower rates of pregnancy registration, as less than half of the respondents (45.8%) registered their pregnancies. This data strongly suggested that the program intervention enhanced awareness and importance of timely pregnancy registration in the intervention villages, which significantly outpaced the changes observed in the control groups.

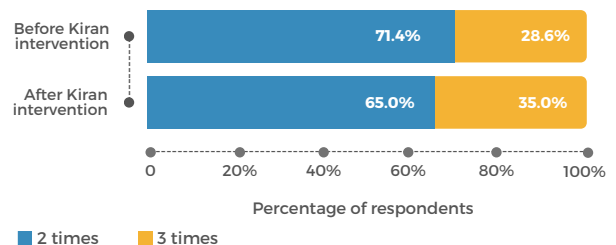
As part of the field study in the intervention villages, the research team observed a reluctance among beneficiaries to complete all four antenatal care check ups (ANC) due to personal and familial hesitancy. Some pregnant and lactating mothers faced difficulties in recalling whether they had received Tetanus vaccines during their pregnancies. Additionally, respondents were hesitant to adhere to regular intake of iron and calcium tablets. Home births, facilitated by traditional midwives (Dais), were prevalent, driven by a belief that hospital deliveries imply a lower socio-economic status. This preference for home births extended even to relatively affluent families, opting for private nursing homes or home deliveries over government hospital services, underscoring the need for sustained awareness campaigns to ensure vital healthcare interventions reach all in need.

CHART 9: TRIMESTER DURING WHICH PREGNANCY WAS REGISTERED



In the intervention villages, a significant majority (95.5%) registered pregnancies during the 1st trimester which reflected prompt and early engagement with prenatal care and services. Conversely, in the control villages, although a majority (63.6%) registered during the 1st trimester, a higher proportion (36.4%) registered during the 2nd trimester. This disparity emphasized the effectiveness of the intervention to foster early pregnancy registration and ensure timely access to crucial prenatal healthcare services. It also highlighted the need for interventions in the control villages to ensure early registration.

CHART 10: NO. OF TIMES HAVE GOT ANTENATAL CARE CHECK UPS DURING PREGNANCIES BEFORE AND AFTER INTERVENTION



The study showed differences between the period before and after the intervention. Before the intervention, most mothers limited their antenatal care check ups to just two times, with only 28.6% completing three check-ups. However, after the intervention, the number of mothers completing three ANC check-ups increased by 35%, indicating a gradual shift in their behaviour, likely due to an increased awareness level.

The program team emphasized close collaboration with local healthcare providers and focused on the 'last mile' beneficiaries. During the field visit, discussions with the health team, ASHA workers, and Anganwadi workers underscored their collective efforts. The program team maintained due lists, supported child immunizations, ANC check-ups and collaborated with ASHA workers to ensure timely vaccinations based on due dates.



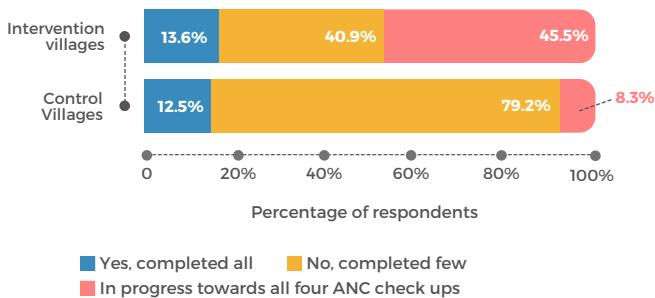
I received great support from a program during my pregnancy. However, my in-laws were not convinced about the importance of regular health check-ups and tetanus injections, and I did not know these things. The program team provided continuous follow-ups with my family and me, which helped me get all the tetanus injections and ANC check-ups on time.

- Rakhi Devi, Mehuaa Hasan Ganj village



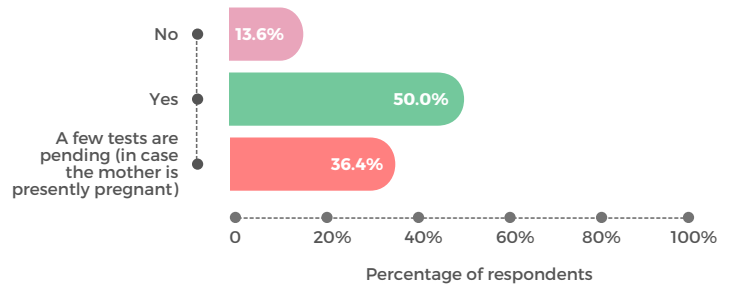
COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 11: COMPLETION OF FOUR ANC CHECK UPS



The comparison between completion rates of all four ANC (antenatal care) check-ups during pregnancy between intervention and control villages displayed distinctive patterns. In the intervention villages, a relatively small percentage (13.6%) completed all four ANC check-ups, which, although limited, demonstrated a slightly higher completion rate than the control villages (12.5%). However, 45.5% of the respondents reported having upcoming ANC checkups through the government, program's camp, or private hospitals, which indicates raised awareness among the beneficiaries. Conversely, a significantly higher proportion (79.2%) in the control villages did not complete the recommended ANC check-ups. This data suggests a disparity in the completion of ANC check-ups, which highlighted a notable improvement in the intervention villages compared to the control villages, albeit with room for further enhancement in the completion rates.

CHART 12: PERCENTAGE OF THE MOTHERS WHO COMPLETED ULTRASONOGRAPHY FROM THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL



After the project intervention, half of the respondents (50%) underwent all the required sonography sessions during pregnancy, while a little more than one third (36.4%) mentioned having a few pending tests, as they were presently pregnant.

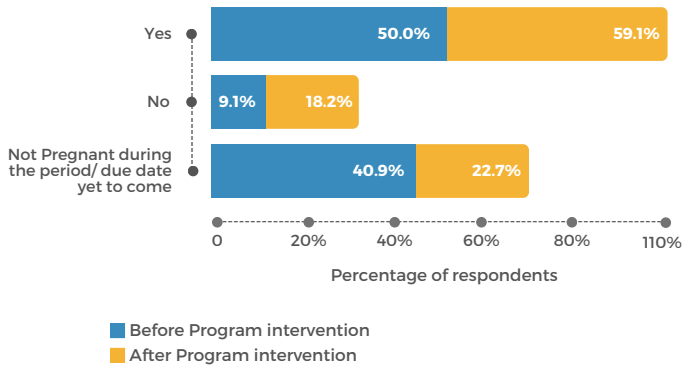


The Vatsalya program significantly improved the health practices for pregnant women in our village. We now understand the importance of ANC check-ups and follow-ups, which were not commonly practiced before. The Program Team's consistent efforts in providing supplements, conducting health screenings and encouraging timely registrations have positively impacted maternal and child health.

- Sarvesh Kumari, Mehua Hasanganj village



CHART 13: INCREASED THE RATE OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS



The program intervention significantly increased the number of respondents who initiated breastfeeding within the first hour of birth. From half of the respondents (50%), it became more than half (59.1%) after the intervention.

As per the qualitative-focused group discussions, routine healthcare services for children and expectant mothers were predominantly overseen by the Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) at the village level and beneficiaries also sought these services at the Guntur Community Health Centre. The Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) and ASHA workers emphasized the utilization of tracking and follow-up mechanisms supported by the program team. These mechanisms involved following up with beneficiaries about upcoming due dates during health camps. Moreover, the program’s health team provided essential medicines such as iron syrup and calcium tablets to mothers and children, which contributed to their healthcare regimen.



BENEFICIARY UNDER THE VATSALA PROGRAM AT BAGHAU KI MADHAIYAN VILLAGE

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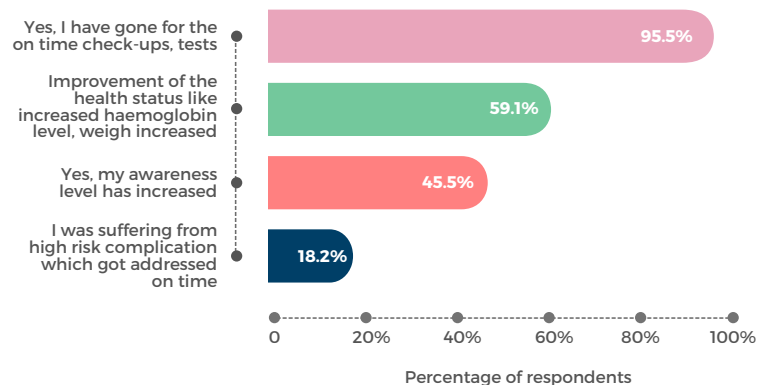
During the post-pregnancy phase, I encountered difficulties with breastfeeding my baby. However, the team provided me with helpful tips which enabled me to continue breastfeeding my child for five months. They also offered guidance on improving my diet, which I followed and obtained good results in terms of increasing my weight and improving my overall health status.

- Asha Kumari, Mehua ki Madhaiyan village

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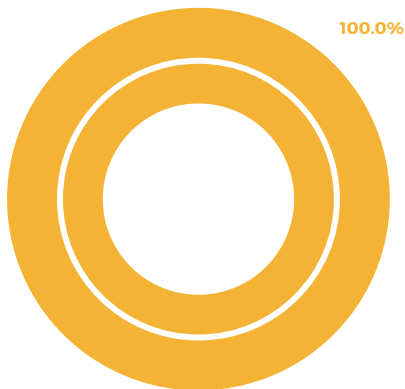
BENEFITS RECEIVED FROM THE PROGRAM

CHART 14: IMPROVEMENTS OBSERVED DUE TO THE INITIATIVE



*Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses

CHART 15: VACCINATION (TETANUS) RECEIVED BY RESPONDENTS AFTER INTERVENTION



■ Yes
■ No

**Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100*

A vast majority (95.5%) attended check-ups and tests punctually due to the initiative, which indicates strong adherence to medical appointments. Additionally, a substantial percentage (59.1%) noted improvement in health parameters like increased haemoglobin levels and weight gain which reflects tangible health enhancements. Impressively, all respondents (100%) confirmed receiving Tetanus vaccinations post-intervention, which underscores comprehensive vaccination coverage without any instances of missed vaccinations. Overall, these results illustrate the initiative's effectiveness in promoting timely healthcare adherence, fostering health improvements, raising awareness and ensuring comprehensive vaccination coverage among the respondents.



I vividly recall the transformation we've witnessed over a decade. There was a time when the vaccination rate was a mere 10 to 15%. However, I express profound gratitude towards the concerted efforts of the program team and healthcare providers. Their joint commitment has led to a substantial rise in the immunization rate. It's incredible to note that the immunization rate has escalated to nearly 100%. This significant achievement truly underscores the collaborative dedication of

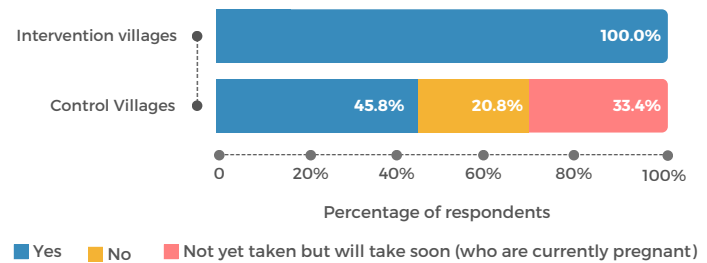
the program team and government health providers in prioritizing and safeguarding the health and well-being of our community.”

- Sheela Kushwa, Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM)



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 16: VACCINATION (TETANUS) RECEIVED BY RESPONDENTS DURING PREGNANCY



The analysis of Tetanus vaccination coverage during pregnancy demonstrated a stark difference between the intervention and control villages. In the intervention villages, all the respondents received Tetanus vaccination, while in the control villages, less than half (45.8%) received Tetanus vaccination. This disparity emphasized the need for targeted efforts to increase Tetanus vaccination coverage in the control villages.

During the field visit, key observations in the intervention villages revealed early marriage among girls in the community, typically occurring between 15 to 18 years old, indicating a prevalent issue of child marriages. The survey also highlighted a substantial problem with family planning, with most of the respondents reporting having more than two children. This reflected potential challenges in accessing and utilizing family planning methods. Moreover, societal pressures on women to have male children were evident, which impacted family planning decisions and reproductive health choices. These findings underscore the critical necessity for comprehensive community reproductive health education and robust support initiatives.

Project 2: Chiranjeevi - Malnutrition eradication

The Chiranjeevi program focused on identifying Moderate Acute Malnourished (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) children while distributing essential provisions like food medicines and supplements to address malnutrition. The study findings reflect the quantitative analysis of key performance indicators for the intervention village across the below-mentioned parameters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CHART 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE-GROUP

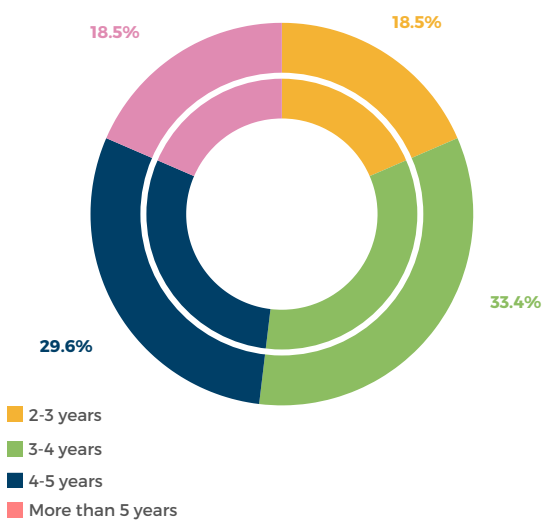
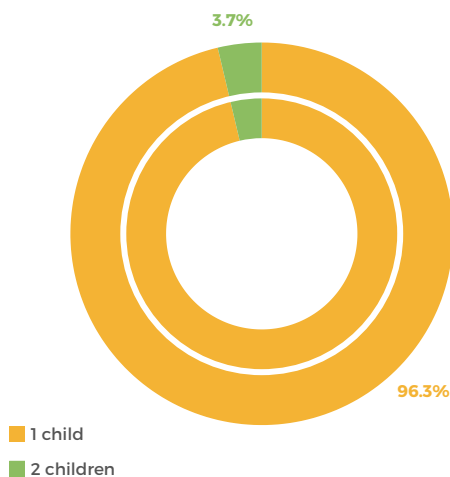


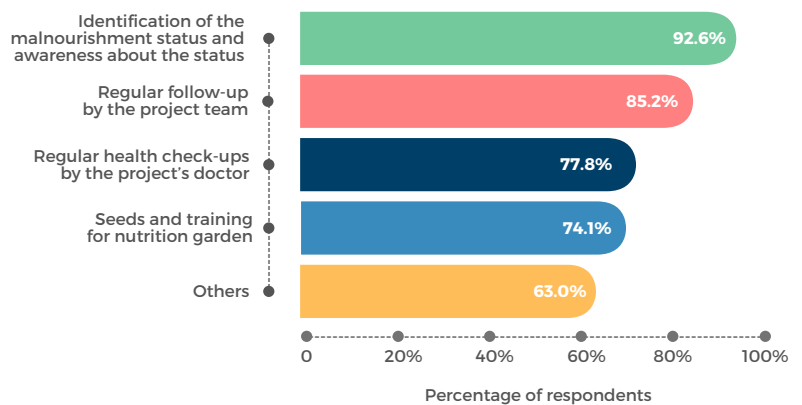
CHART 2: NUMBER OF CHILDREN DIAGNOSED WITH MALNOURISHMENT



The data emphasizes the prevalence of malnourishment, especially among 3-4-year-olds. Most of the respondents (96.3%) reported one malnourished child, while a minority (3.7%) mentioned two affected children.

SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING INTERVENTION

CHART 3: TYPE OF DIRECT SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM PROJECT TEAM



**Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100*

A majority of the respondents (92.6%) reported receiving direct support from the project team to identify malnourishment status and gain awareness. Consistent follow-ups and health check-ups were also noted. Support in the form of seeds and nutrition garden training was also received.

“

As a mother, I have benefited immensely from the Chiranjeevi program. This intervention has provided essential nutritional support in the form of supplements and seeds for my child and has also educated me on the importance of regularly monitoring my child's health. The consistent health check-up has truly transformed my child's health status from moderate malnourishment to normalcy. Now, my child has gained normal weight.

- Khushboo Sharma, Baghau ki madaiya village

”

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

The Chiranjeevi program aimed to combat malnourishment among the community's mothers and children below five years old. The initiative included the identification of children suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), the distribution of essential food, medicines, and supplements and close monitoring of the malnourishment status of the targeted beneficiaries. Implemented by the Prgram Team, the project's impact was seen from 2021 to 2023.

Identification of malnourished children

CHART 4: MALNOURISHMENT STATUS OF YOUR CHILD/ CHILDREN AT THE TIME OF DIAGNOSIS

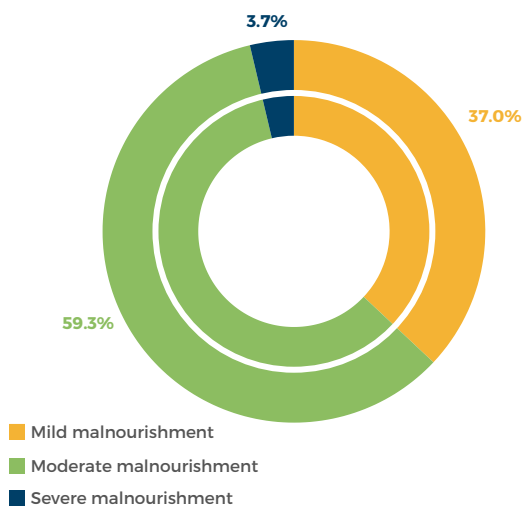


CHART 5: AGE OF MALNOURISHMENT OF CHILD

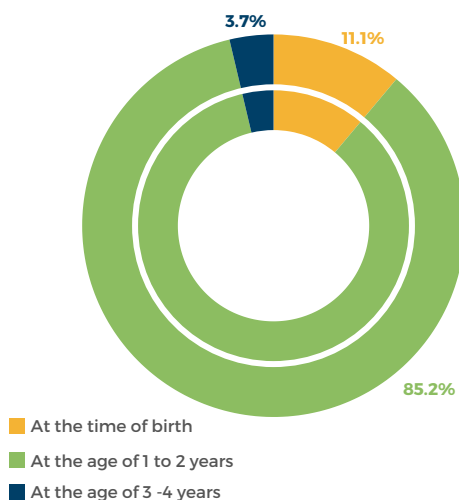
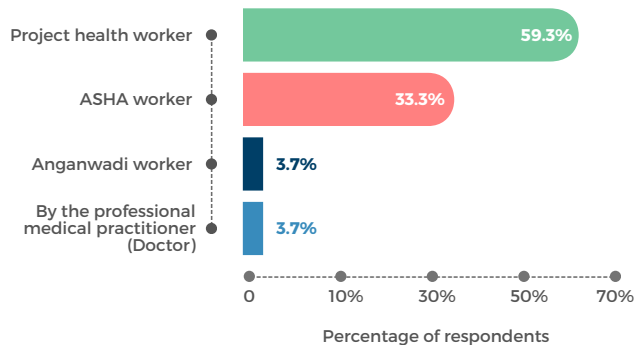


CHART 6: SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD'S MALNOURISHMENT



A majority of the respondents reported moderate malnourishment in their children (59%) and most of the cases of malnourishment were identified among children aged 1 to 2 years (85.2%). Project health workers were the primary source of information (59.3%) and ASHA workers (33.3%) played a significant role in addressing malnourishment among the respondents.

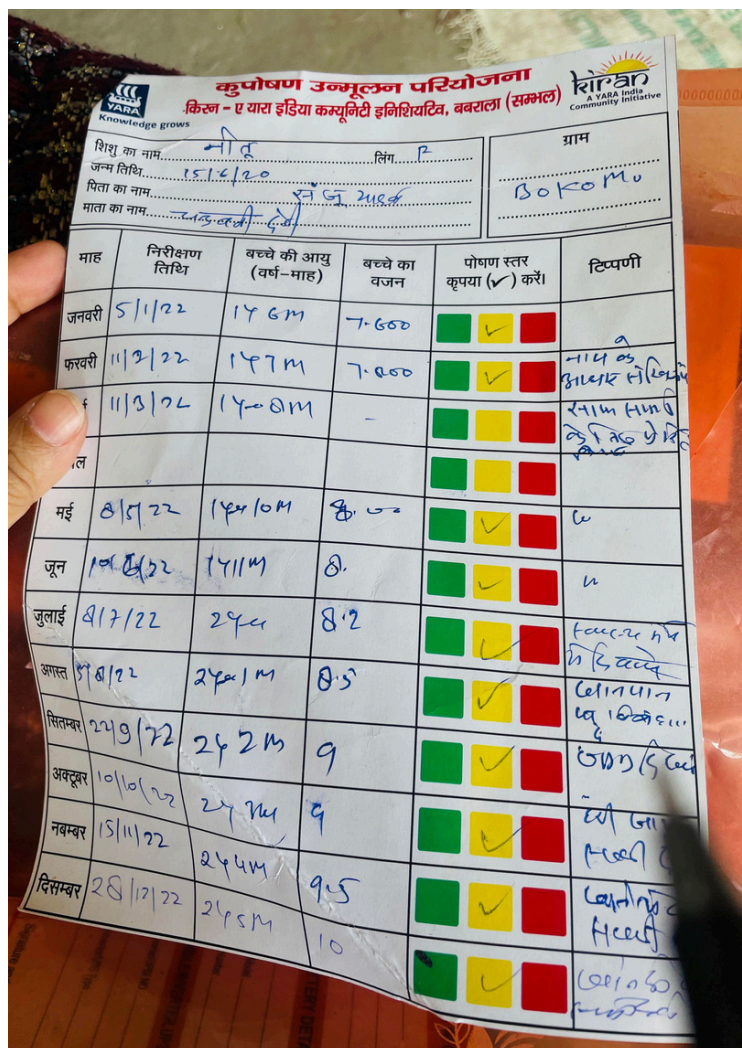
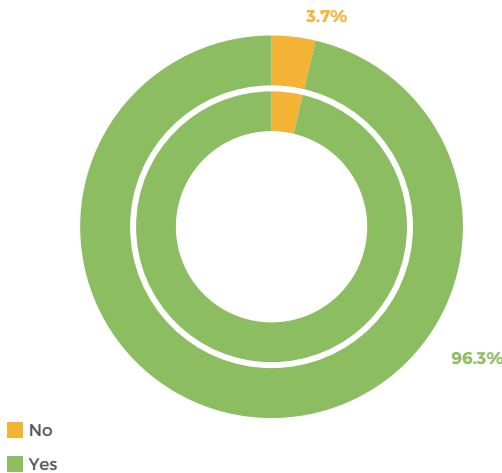


CHART 7: AWARENESS OF HEIGHT AND WEIGHT DURING THE IDENTIFICATION OF MALNOURISHMENT



A majority of the respondents (96%) were aware of their child's height and weight measurements when malnourishment was identified. This indicated a proactive approach by mothers to monitor growth and detect malnourishment early.

The program team and beneficiaries highlighted the critical issue of non-operational Anganwadi centres in the project area. The dysfunctional status of these centres significantly hampered the consistent supply of nutritional supplements necessary for malnourished children. As well as essential provisions for average growth, pregnant and lactating mothers. This lack of functioning of the Anganwadi centres posed a significant challenge, that is limited access to vital resources aimed at improving the nutritional status of the targeted beneficiaries.



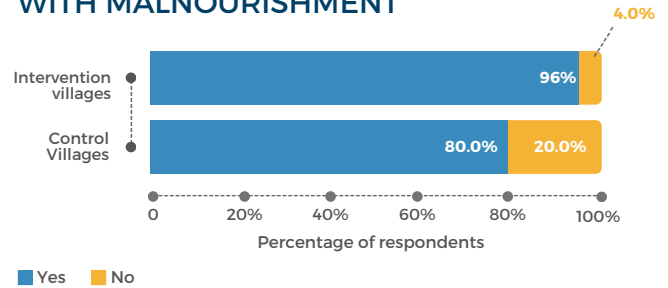
The Chiranjeevi program has significantly impacted my child's health. This initiative has raised my awareness of the importance of monitoring my child's growth. With guidance from the project team, I have increased the frequency of food servings and incorporated nutritional ingredients into my child's diet, which improved her overall health. My child has attained normal weight.

- Pooja Devi, Baghau ki Madhaiyan village



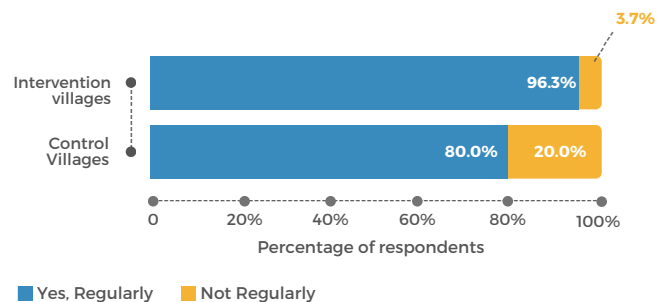
COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 8: AWARENESS OF THE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT MEASURES OF CHILD WITH MALNOURISHMENT



The comparison showed that in intervention villages, a high percentage (96%) were aware of these measures, which reflected a robust understanding of child health indicators. However, in control villages, one-fifth of the respondents (20%) lacked knowledge regarding these measurements. This discrepancy suggested the need for enhanced educational initiatives in control areas to improve understanding of crucial child health metrics and foster better identification and management of malnutrition cases.

CHART 9: REGULARITY OF GETTING UPDATE ON CHILD'S HEALTH STATUS



The comparison implied that in intervention villages, a substantial percentage (96.3%) received these updates regularly. But in control villages, a notable one-fifth (20%) did not receive health status updates regularly. This suggested the importance of consistent health monitoring in control areas to bridge the gap and ensure a more comprehensive tracking system for children's well-being and health progress.

The Chiranjeevi program operated extensively across 11 core command villages, with a dedicated focus on addressing malnutrition among children below five years old.

Program Team employed a specialized tracking card system to monitor the progress of malnourished children throughout their developmental stages. However, a notable observation was the cessation of tracking once the child completed five years, which resulted in gaps in monitoring their recovery from malnourishment.

“

Thanks to the program's support, my child's malnourishment was diagnosed early. The regular health checkups and appropriate doses of supplements and iron syrup prescribed by the project's doctor helped my child to grow healthy. The project team also guided me on how to initiate a nutrition garden for long-term support of planting nutritional plants. I also received knowledge on a healthy diet. My child has gained a normal weight from moderate malnourishment status"

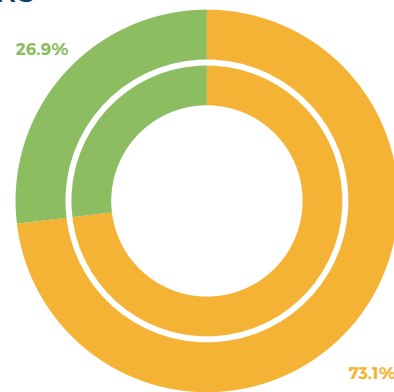
- Anjali Gupta, Lodhi nagla village

”

Percentage of the children who received the on-time immunisation

All the children received on-time immunisation in the intervention villages. This indicated a positive and complete adherence to the immunisation schedule among the children under consideration.

CHART 10: REDUCED LOW BIRTH WEIGHT IN CHILDREN WITHIN FIVE YEARS



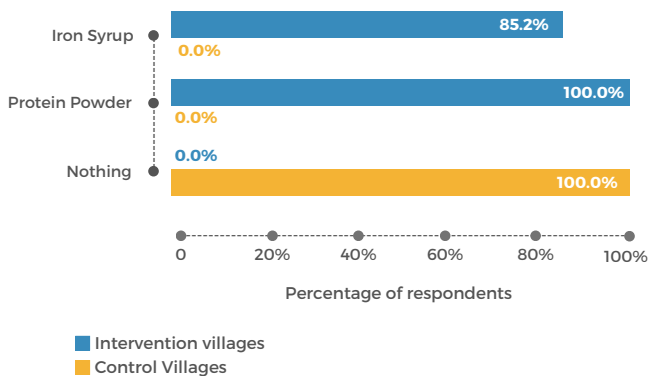
- The child has normal growth status as said by the Anganwadi workers
- Child's growth status is better than before

The study found that a majority of the respondents (73.1%) reported normal growth status for their child, while the rest (26.9%) reported improvement following project interventions, as per Anganwadi workers.



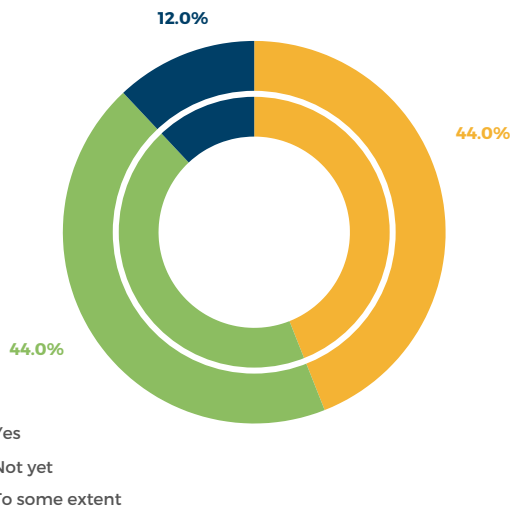
COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 11: TYPE OF MEDICINAL SUPPLEMENTS WERE GIVEN TO THE CHILD IN INTERVENTION AND CONTROL VILLAGES



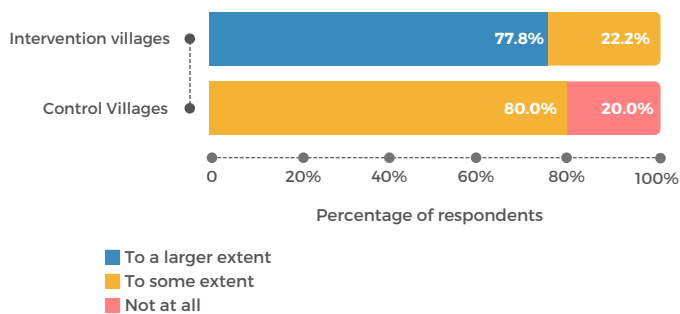
The comparison between intervention and control villages showed that in intervention villages, all the respondents (100%) and a majority (85.2%) in the intervention villages administered protein powder and iron syrup to the children. While none of the respondents in control villages mentioned the use of iron syrup or protein powder in the children. Some information seems to be missing or the graph is explained incorrectly

CHART 13: TOTAL NUMBER OF KITCHEN GARDENS DEVELOPED



The data shows almost half of the respondents (44%) received full-grown crops from their nutrition gardens. This distribution of responses suggests that others are in varying stages of cultivation or are yet to experience substantial yields from their nutrition gardens.

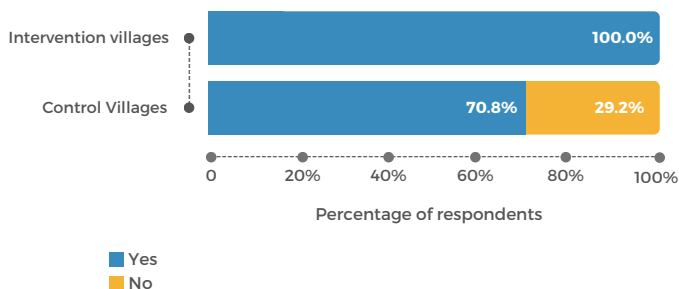
CHART 12: CHANGE IN CHILD'S GROWTH OBSERVED



In intervention villages, a significant proportion (77.8%) reported a considerable positive change in child growth to a larger extent, while none of the respondents in control villages reported the same and mostly reported that child growth improved to some extent (80%).

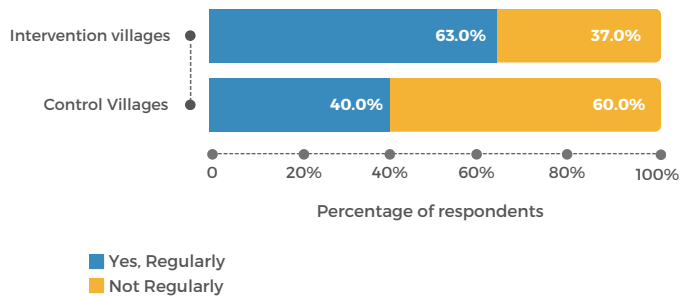
COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 14: I.S.EEDS FOR DEVELOPING KITCHEN GARDENS TO ADDRESS MOTHER AND CHILD NUTRITION



The analysis indicated a significant contrast between intervention and control villages. In intervention villages, all of the respondents received these supplements or seeds, however, in control villages, almost one third (30%) went without this aid. This notable disparity signified the necessity for improved support and distribution channels in the control villages to ensure equitable access to these resources.

CHART 15: DEVELOPING A NUTRITION GARDEN IN THE ADJUNCT AREAS OF HOUSE



The data comparison showed that in the intervention villages, a majority (63%) developed these gardens regularly. In control villages, less than half (40%) indicated the regular establishment of nutrition gardens which suggested a lower adoption rate of sustainable nutrition knowledge-based practices in control villages compared to the proactive involvement observed in the intervention villages.



Increased the inclusion of the nutritional local produces in their food palette through the training of the kitchen garden

CHART 16: WHETHER RECEIVED THE SEEDS AND TRAINING FOR THE NUTRITION GARDEN?

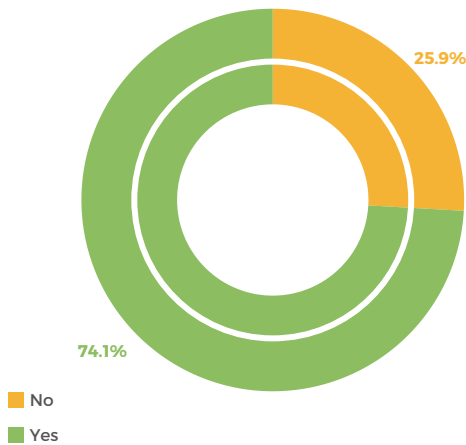
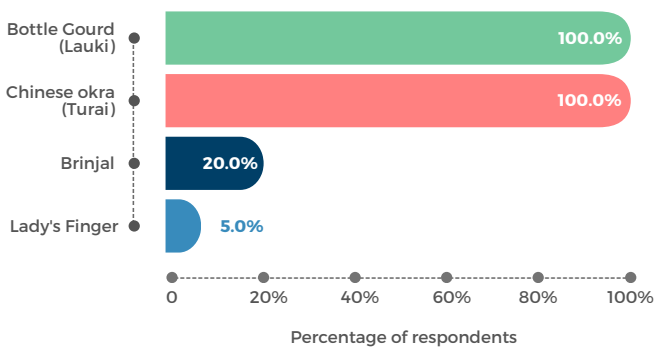
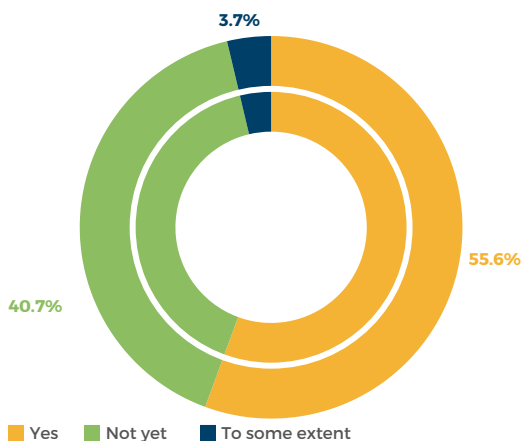


CHART 17: TYPES OF SEEDS RECEIVED



*Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses

CHART 18: WHETHER STARTED CONSUMING THE PRODUCE FROM YOUR KITCHEN GARDEN?



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

A majority of the respondents (74.1%) received seeds and training for the nutrition garden, with over half (55.6%) having initiated consumption of the garden's produce. This data suggests that a significant majority have started consuming yields, while a smaller segment is yet to begin.

Through the field survey, opportunities for enhancing the seed distribution process toward aiding malnourished children were highlighted. Some parents reported issues such as spoilage or unsuccessful germination, which highlighted the need for improved monitoring to ensure higher seed quality. Furthermore, the identification of a lack of awareness among mothers about alternative recipes to enhance nutrition revealed an essential area for improvement in nutritional education within the community. While respondents acknowledged receiving nutritional supplements and medications, the project aimed to address challenges related to malnutrition, seed distribution and nutritional education, crucial for its further success.

“

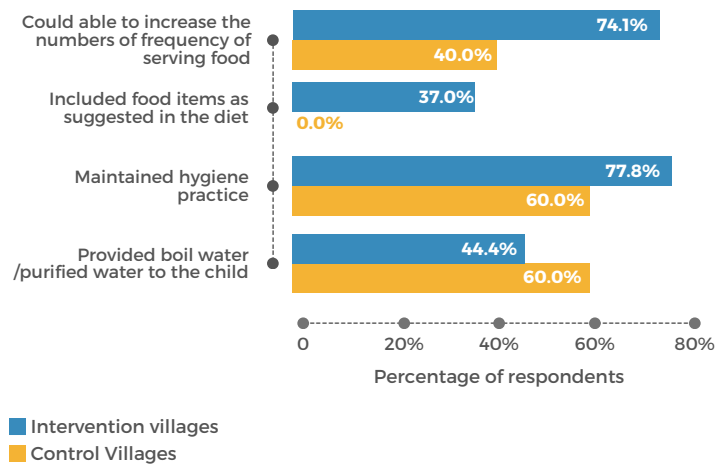
I'm grateful for the holistic support provided by the Chiranjeevi program. Through their intervention, I received guidance and resources to address malnutrition in my child effectively. The initiative not only educated us on health indicators but also encouraged us to establish a nutrition garden. Witnessing my child consume homegrown produce has been immensely rewarding and has contributed to a healthier lifestyle for my family.

- Palak Yadav, Lodhi nagla village

”

COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 19: I.CHANGES MADE IN NUTRITION/ DIET OF THE CHILD BASED ON THE COUNSELLING



**Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100*

A comparison of the responses revealed notable differences in the changes made in the nutrition and diet of children based on counselling received. In intervention villages, a higher percentage (74.1%) were able to increase the frequency of serving food, while in control villages, this was reported by less than half (40%) of the respondents. Consequently, the inclusion of suggested food items was reported by less than half of the respondents (37%), no respondents in control villages indicated such changes.



INTERACTION WITH THE MOTHERS OF THE CHIRANJIVI PROJECT BENEFICIARY (MALNOURISHED CHILDREN) IN LODHI NAGLA VILLAGE



SUB THEME 2: MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

Project 1: Shubhangi - Menstrual Health Awareness

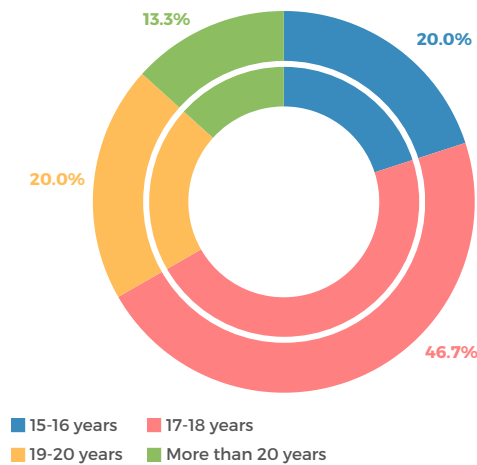
The Shubhangi program, led by the Program Team, focused on improving access to affordable sanitary napkins through Self-Help Group production. The initiative aimed to promote menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls and women. Various awareness camps have been conducted to educate the girls on disease symptoms, proper usage of sanitary napkins and personal hygiene, which emphasizes the importance of menstrual health.

The study findings reflect the quantitative analysis of key performance indicators for intervention villages across the below parameters.



GENERAL INFORMATION

CHART 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE-GROUP



This distribution highlights a predominant presence of the respondents (46.7%) in their late teenage years (17-18 years) within the surveyed group, followed by relatively equal representation in the adjacent age brackets of 15-16 years and 19-20 years.



WAYS OF INVOLVEMENT AND TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE HEALTH TEAM

CHART 2: WAYS OF INVOLVEMENT IN DIFFERENT DISCUSSIONS BY HEALTH TEAM

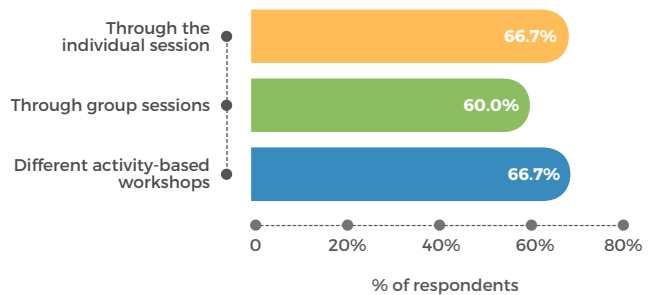
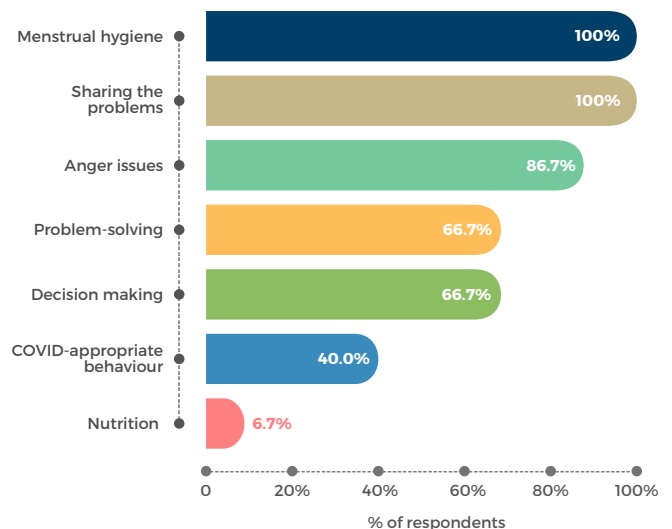


CHART 3: TOPICS FREQUENTLY DISCUSSED IN THE MEETING

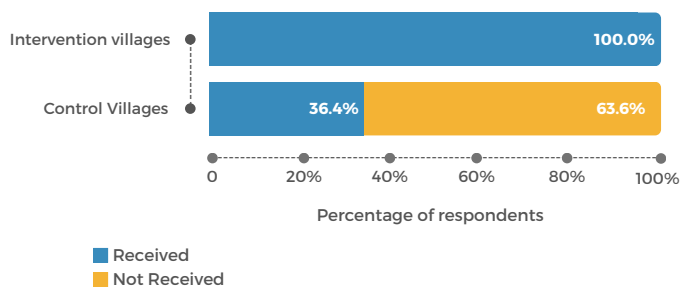


*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

Regarding topics frequently discussed in meetings, the data from the surveyed respondents reveals that all participants (100%) discussed menstrual hygiene and shared their problems. Moreover, a significant majority (86.7%) focused on anger issues, while a considerable proportion (66.7%) centered their discussions on problem-solving and decision-making topics. Additionally, 40% mentioned discussing COVID-appropriate behaviour, whereas only 6.7% identified nutrition as a topic of discussion. Regarding ways of involvement in different discussions, findings indicate that a majority of the respondents (66.7%) engaged through individual sessions and activity-based workshops, followed by group sessions (60%).

COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 4: AWARENESS PROGRAM ON MENSTRUAL HYGIENE



All of the respondents from intervention villages received awareness programs on menstrual hygiene, in contrast to only a little more than one third (36.4%) of the respondents from control villages. This stark contrast emphasized a clear disparity between the intervention and control villages and underscored the effectiveness of the intervention to ensure dissemination of knowledge related to crucial menstrual hygiene practices.

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

Increased usage of sanitary napkins/ safe cloth usages

CHART 5: TYPE OF SANITARY PRODUCTS USED DURING MENSTRUATION AFTER COMING IN CONTACT WITH THE PROJECT TEAM

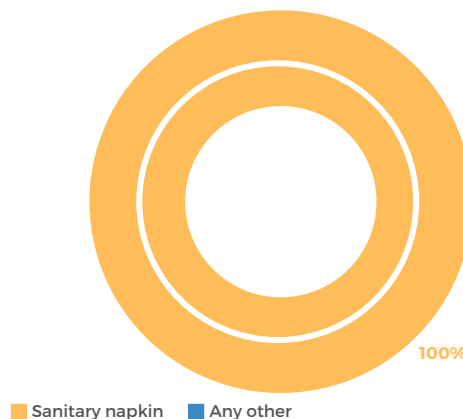
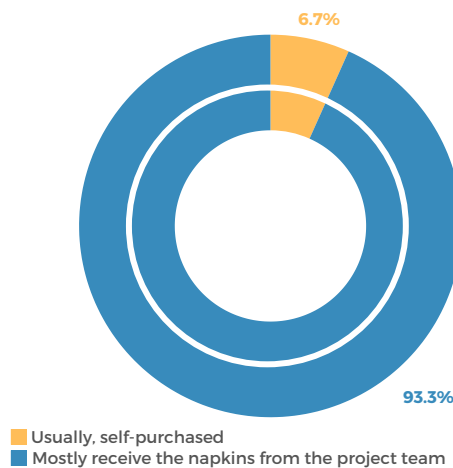


CHART 6: SOURCE OF GETTING SANITARY NAPKINS



All of the respondents (100.0%) reported using sanitary napkins for menstruation after coming in contact with the project team. This indicates a consistent preference for sanitary napkins among the surveyed respondents after they engaged with the project team. Moreover, out of all the respondents, a vast majority (93.3%), mostly received sanitary napkins from the program team. While only a small percentage (6.7%), usually self-purchased these products. This data highlights the significant role of the program team in menstrual hygiene management through these essential products.



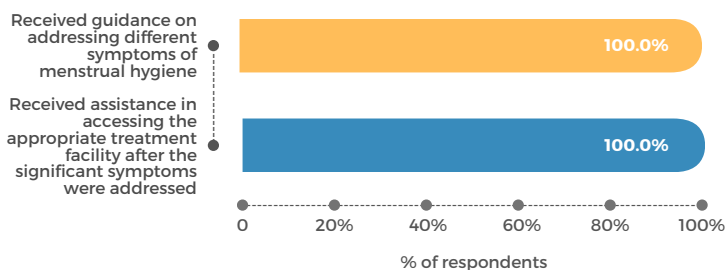
Engaging with the health team brought a significant change in how I perceive menstrual hygiene. Before, I wasn't consistent with sanitary practices. However, these sessions opened my eyes to the importance of proper hygiene and health during menstruation. Now, I rely on Shubhangi pads, easily accessible through Asha workers or Mamataji and the project team. Their guidance has been invaluable in improving my menstrual health.

- Kishmat, Patwari village



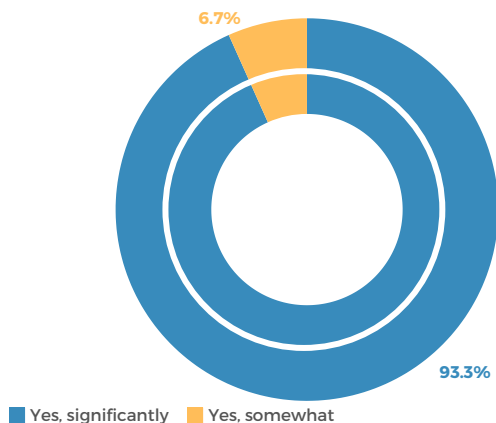
Increased accessibility to medical attention due to menstrual hygiene-related issues

CHART 7: ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM THE PROJECT TEAM OR ASHA/ANGANWADI



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

CHART 8: RECOGNITION OF THE EARLY SIGNS AND DEVELOPMENT OF SYMPTOMS RELATED TO MENSTRUATION HYGIENE DUE TO AWARENESS PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT TEAM



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

All of the respondents (100.0%) received guidance to address different symptoms of menstrual hygiene and have access to appropriate treatment facility after significant symptoms were addressed. This indicates that all of the respondents benefited from this program initiative. Among the respondents, a vast majority (93.3%) acknowledged a significant recognition of early signs and symptoms related to menstrual hygiene due to the awareness provided by the project team. This reflects that the project team's awareness efforts were highly effective to enable the majority of the respondents to recognize early signs and symptoms associated with menstrual hygiene.

During focus group discussions, adolescent girls shared positive experiences following engagements with the Health team.



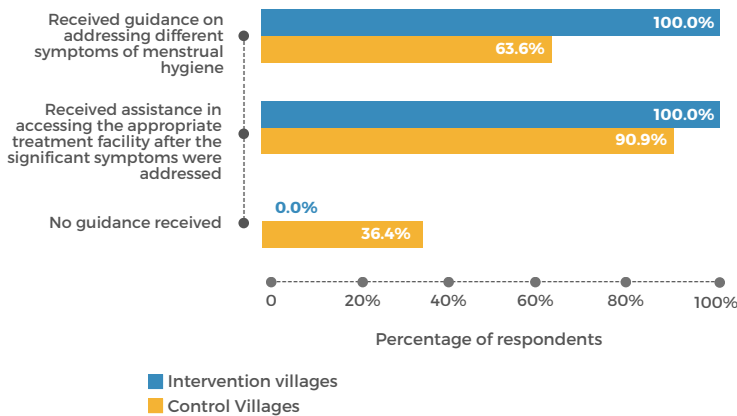
I am grateful for the program's Health team's guidance and support. Their advice has been incredibly valuable in improving my knowledge and practices regarding this crucial aspect of health. Moreover, I want to thank them for introducing me to sanitary napkins, which I've now started using regularly. The guidance and information shared by the team have truly made a positive impact on my life.

- Munni, Chandnagloia village



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 9: ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM THE PROJECT TEAM OR ASHA/ANGANWADI



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

In the intervention villages, all of the respondents (100%) received guidance to address different symptoms of menstrual hygiene and access the appropriate treatment facility. However, in the control villages, though more than half of the respondents (63.6%) received guidance, the rest (36.4%) did not. These results underscored the critical importance of menstruation-related awareness and emphasized the ongoing need for comprehensive guidance in the communities, in the control villages.

As per the field survey in the intervention villages, the girls previously introduced to sanitary napkins struggled to maintain regular sanitary hygiene practices, which significantly improved, after the guidance sessions. They often purchased sanitary pads directly from health team members, ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers or local helpers.

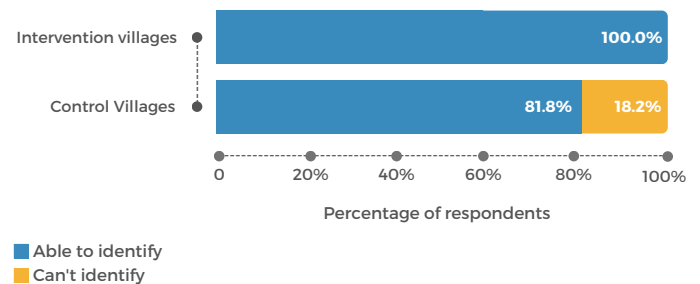
“

I've observed a significant surge in the demand for Shubhangi menstrual pads over time. Witnessing this growing preference among girls in our community has been incredibly rewarding. The accessibility and affordability of Shubhangi pads have positively impacted menstrual hygiene practices and ensured better health outcomes for women. It's heartening to see the positive response and increased awareness about menstrual health due to initiatives like Shubhangi.

- Sangita, ASHA worker

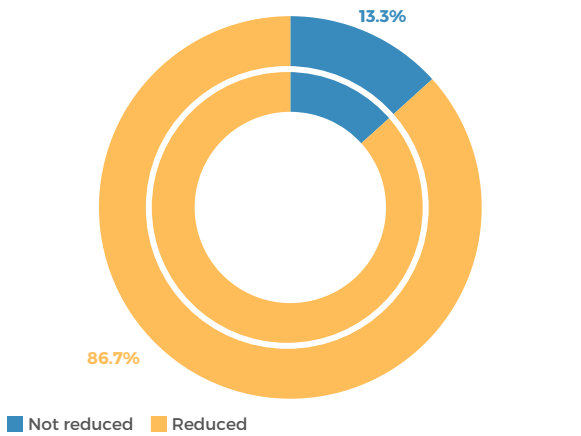
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CHART 10: IDENTIFICATION OF SYMPTOMS THAT REQUIRE MEDICAL ATTENTION



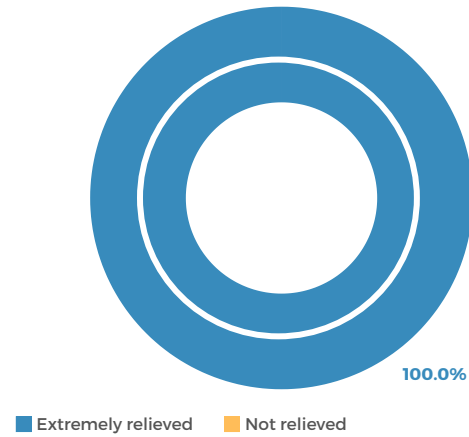
In the control villages, a major section of the respondents (81.8%) reported the ability to identify symptoms requiring medical attention, contrasting with the intervention villages where all participants (100%) expressed this capability. This disparity highlighted the efficacy of the intervention program to enhance the understanding and recognition of symptoms that require prompt medical intervention, compared to the control group.

CHART 11: INCREASED THE ATTENDANCE LEVEL OF THE ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN THE SCHOOL DURING MENSTRUAL CYCLE



The above finding shows that 86.7% of the respondents reported a decrease in absenteeism during their menstrual cycles after the project intervention. Previously, they were unable to attend school due to cultural taboos, which prevented them from participating in social gatherings, and their lack of access to proper sanitary products. This significant majority suggests that the project intervention had a positive impact on reducing absenteeism among most respondents during their menstrual cycles.

CHART 12: DECREASED EMOTIONAL RELATED PROBLEMS RELATED TO MENSTRUAL HEALTH

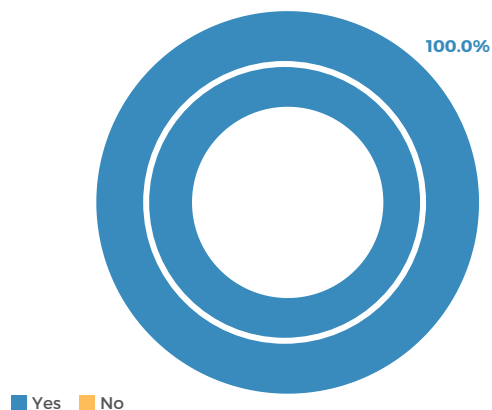


All of the respondents (100%) indicated feeling extremely relieved when discussing emotional and health problems in the group, which underscores that these discussions in the group setting brought about a sense of significant relief for each of the respondents.



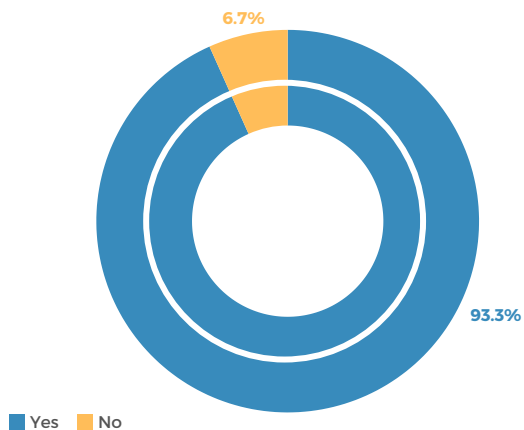
Improvement of the anaemic level of the adolescent girls due to the menstrual issues

CHART 13: WHETHER CHECKED THE HAEMOGLOBIN LEVEL REGULARLY WITH THE HELP OF ASHA OR PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS AS PRESCRIBED AT THE GYNAECOLOGY CAMP?



All of the respondents (100%) indicated that they checked their haemoglobin levels regularly with the help of ASHA or project team members, as prescribed at the Gyanc camp. This suggests adherence to the prescribed regimen to monitor haemoglobin levels as required. A vast majority (93.3%) additionally received information about improvements in their haemoglobin levels from either the ASHA or project team members, while a minority (6.7%) did not receive such information. Within the same group of respondents, most of them (60%) consumed iron tablets, while the rest (40%) did not take any iron tablets.

CHART 14: INFORMATION ABOUT THE IMPROVEMENT IN HAEMOGLOBIN LEVEL THAN BEFORE BY THE ASHA OR PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS



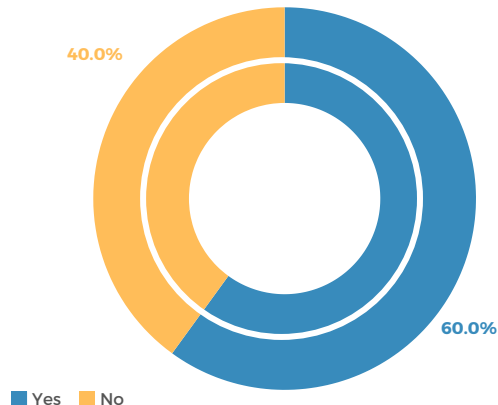
“

The health team sessions transformed my approach toward menstrual hygiene. I used to face challenges managing my periods and wasn't aware of potential health risks. Now, thanks to their education sessions, I understand the importance of maintaining hygiene and the importance of consuming iron tablets.

- Rashmi, Pawari village

”

CHART 15: WHETHER CURRENTLY TAKING ANY IRON TABLETS?





COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 16: WHETHER EVER SUFFERED FROM ANAEMIA IN INTERVENTION AND CONTROL VILLAGES?

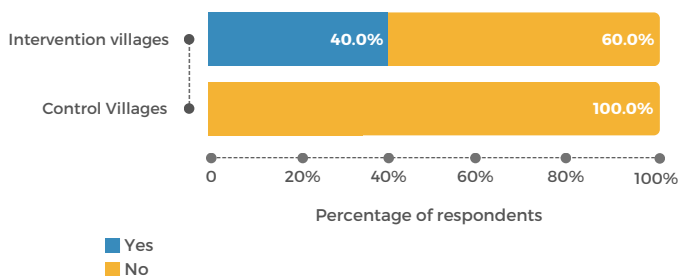


CHART 17: WHETHER CURRENTLY TAKING ANY IRON TABLETS?

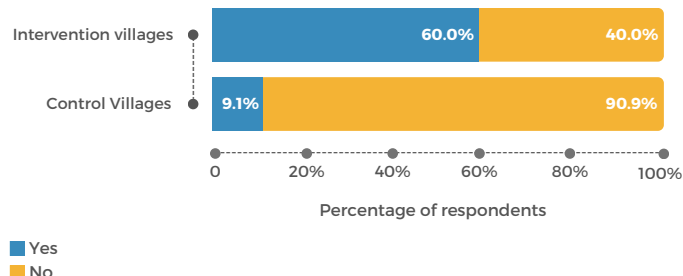
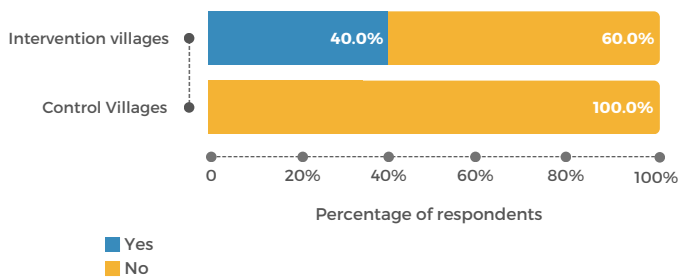
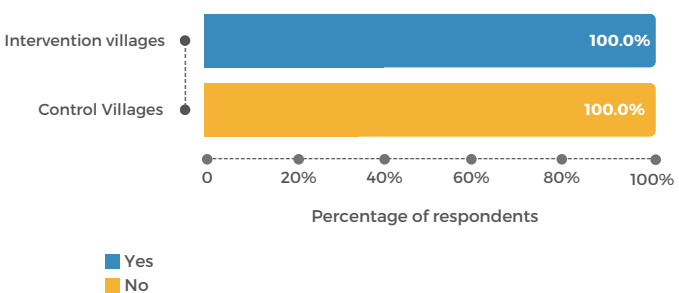


CHART 17: WHETHER EVER VISIT THE GYNAECOLOGY CAMP FOR HEALTH CHECKUPS RELATED TO MENSTRUAL OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE ISSUES?



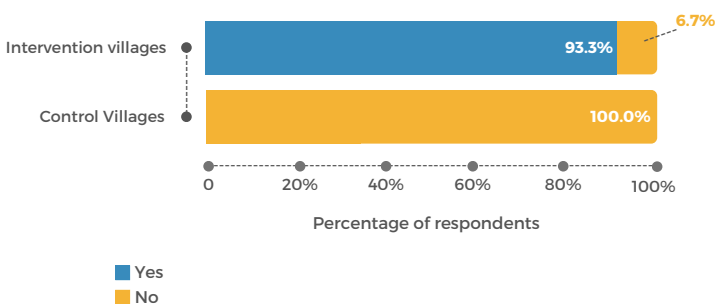
In the intervention villages, the data revealed that most of the respondents (60%) did not experience anaemia, while 40% acknowledged encountering it at some point. Conversely, none of the respondents in the control villages reported suffering from anaemia. An observation arises regarding the lack of anaemia detection, potentially linked to irregular hemoglobin level checks by ASHA, as none of the respondents had their hemoglobin levels checked regularly or received any update about it, by ASHA. Moreover, none of the respondents in control villages had visited gynaecology camps or doctors for health checkups related to menstrual or other reproductive issues.

CHART 18: WHETHER CHECKED THE HAEMOGLOBIN LEVEL REGULARLY WITH THE HELP OF ASHA?



This data suggested that in control villages, there is a substantial gap in regular health monitoring and access to health checkups related to reproductive health. Which contributed to the lack of anaemia detection and awareness about related health issues among the surveyed population.

CHART 19: INFORMATION ABOUT THE IMPROVEMENT IN HAEMOGLOBIN LEVEL BY ASHA



Finally, in the intervention villages, a majority (60%) took iron tablets, while in control villages, a vast majority (90.9%) did not consume any. This substantially higher prevalence of iron supplementation among respondents in the intervention villages compared to the control villages emphasized the significance of iron supplementation to enhance overall health and well-being among the surveyed populations.



Interacting with the program team has been a transformative experience for me. Their guidance and insights encouraged me to begin using sanitary napkins. The information they provided was instrumental in helping me make this significant and beneficial change in my hygiene practices. I am grateful for their support and the positive impact it has had on my life.

- Diya, Babrala village



Total numbers of Gynaecologist camps organised (camp attended by adolescents and adult females)

CHART 18: WHETHER EVER VISITED THE GYNAECOLOGIST CAMP FOR HEALTH CHECKUPS RELATED TO MENSTRUAL OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE ISSUES?

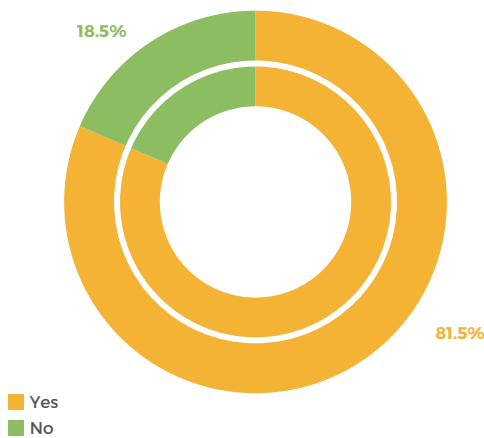


CHART 19: WHETHER EVER RECEIVED ANY GUIDANCE ON NUTRITION FROM THE GYNAECOLOGIST CAMP OR THE PROJECT TEAM?

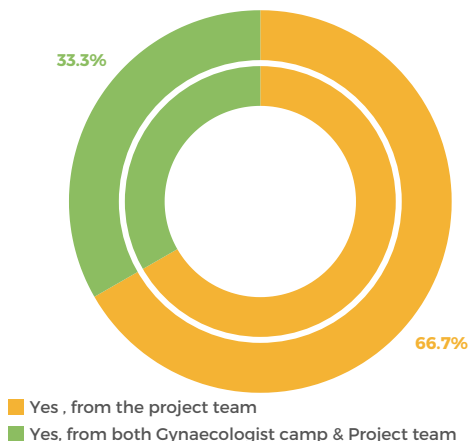
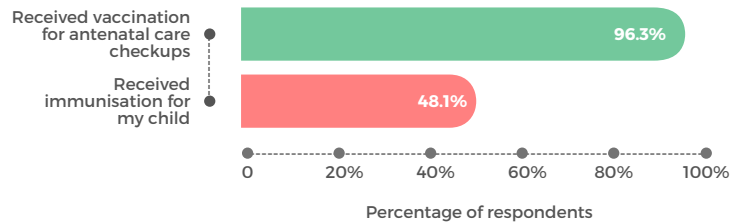


CHART 20: WHETHER RECEIVED VACCINE DURING ANTENATAL CARE CHECK UPS OR IMMUNISATION FOR THE CHILDREN FROM THIS CAMP?



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

In the survey, a majority (81.5%) visited the gynaecology camp for health checkups related to menstrual or other reproductive issues. This indicates that a significant portion of the surveyed population had engaged with the gynaecology camp for health-related concerns about reproductive health. Additionally, most of them (66.7%) received guidance on nutrition from the project team, while the rest (33.3%) received guidance from both the gynaecology camp and the project team. A considerable majority of the respondents (96.3%) received vaccinations for antenatal care checkups from the camp while almost half of them (48.1%) had their child immunized in this camp. These findings suggest that the Gyanc camp has provided vaccination services and catered not only to antenatal care for expecting mothers but also to offer immunization services for children.



SUB THEME 3: VISION CORRECTION AND PROSTHETIC HANDS

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

Project 1: Divya Drishti - Vision correction surgeries

The Divya Drishti Program focused on vision correction surgeries, underwent a comprehensive impact assessment within intervention villages. The study assessed its pre-intervention duration, the program's impact on beneficiaries, and their perception post-intervention.



PRE-INTERVENTION OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 1: DURATION OF SUFFERING BEFORE ENGAGING WITH DIVYA DRISHTI PROGRAM

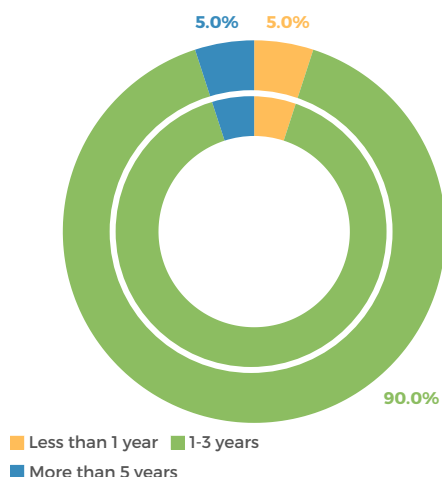


CHART 3: CHALLENGES FACED DURING TREATMENT IN OTHER HOSPITALS

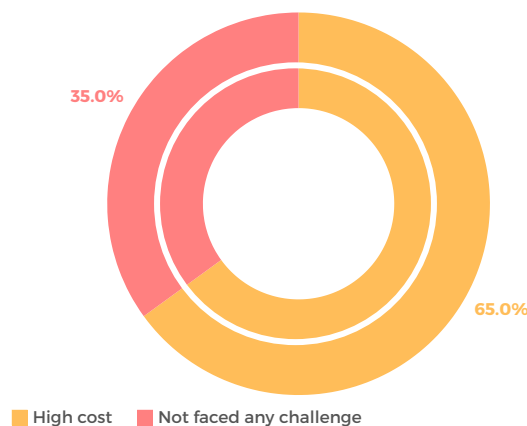
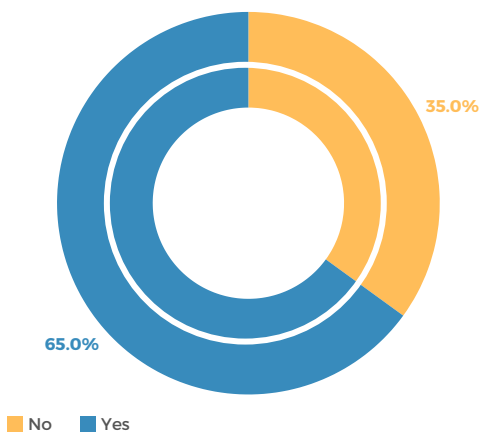


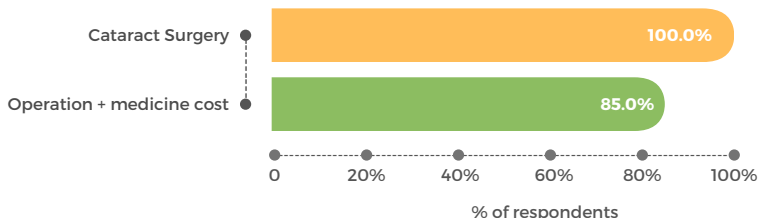
CHART 2: VISIT TO OTHER HOSPITALS FOR TREATMENT



The respondents engaged with the Divya Drishti Program experienced varying durations of cataract affliction before seeking assistance from the program. The majority dealt with it for an intermediate period of 1-3 years (90%) before seeking help. Additionally, some of the respondents solely relied on the program for treatment, while most of the respondents (65%) sought assistance from alternative hospitals alongside the program. Among those who sought treatment elsewhere, a significant percentage faced challenges related to high treatment costs (65%), which indicates financial hurdles to access alternative healthcare services apart from the Divya Drishti Program.

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 4: SERVICES RECEIVED FROM THE DIVYA DRISHTI PROGRAM



**Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100*

All of the respondents (100%) availed of cataract operations from the Divya Drishti program. Among them, a majority(85%) received both the cataract operation and the associated medicine cost, while all of them received assistance with transportation to the hospital.



Being afflicted with cataracts for over two years limited my daily life. The Divya Drishti Program provided me with the opportunity for a cataract operation that completely changed my world. Not only did they cover the operation and medicine costs, but also offered transport assistance. I'm grateful for the excellent treatment and care provided by the program.

- Shanti Devi, Mehua Hasanganj village

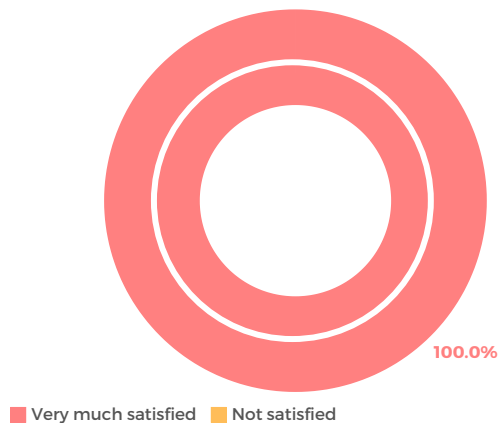


The Divya Drishti Program was a blessing in disguise for me. After grappling with cataracts for three years, the program became my ray of hope. I couldn't have asked for better care and treatment. I'm immensely satisfied and thankful for their services.

- Chanda Wati, Lodhi nagla village

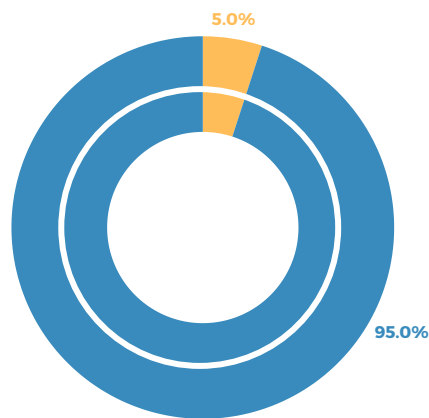
PERCEPTION OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 5: SATISFACTION WITH THE TREATMENT FACILITY UNDER DIVYA DRISHTI PROGRAM



Very much satisfied Not satisfied

CHART 6: WHETHER FACED ANY CHALLENGES DURING THIS PROCESS?



Yes, the entire process took much time for the entire process Nothing as such

All of the respondents (100%) expressed their complete satisfaction with the treatment facility provided under the Divya Drishti program. They reported being able to resume their normal activities without any difficulty and having a clear vision. None of the respondents reported any dissatisfaction with the program. Almost all of the respondents (95%) did not face any challenges while obtaining the services. Only a few (5%) mentioned that the entire process took some time.

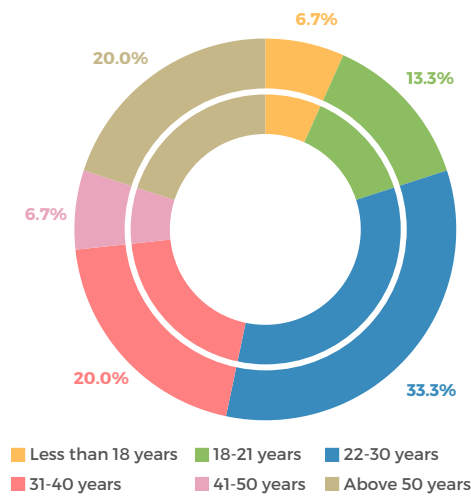
Project 2: Helping Hand - Distribution of Prosthetic hands

The Helping Hand program focused on the distribution of prosthetic hands, underwent an extensive evaluation across intervention villages to assess its impact on key performance indicators. The study findings reflect the impact assessment analysis of the key performance indicators for intervention villages across the below parameters.



GENERAL INFORMATION

CHART 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE-GROUP



The distribution of the respondents' ages demonstrates a diverse range across different brackets, which highlights varied representation from below 18 years to above 50 years. The highest representation (33.3%) is observed within the 22-30 years range, followed by significant proportions (20%) in the 31-40 years and above 50 years categories. This data reflects a broad age demographic among the surveyed individuals, indicating a diverse representation across various age groups.



Ever since the accident in 2014 that led to the loss of my hand, I struggled immensely with daily tasks. However, the Program Team came to my rescue when they informed me about their screening for physically challenged individuals. I received a semi-automatic prosthetic hand, which significantly eased my workload on the farm. Still, I dream of having a fully automatic hand to work more efficiently without relying on my other hand. Kiran's support has been invaluable, and I hope to see advancements like direct brain-controlled prosthetics in the future.

- Pramod Kumar, Farmer, Devrabhura



IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 2: TYPE OF SERVICE RECEIVED FROM THE PROJECT

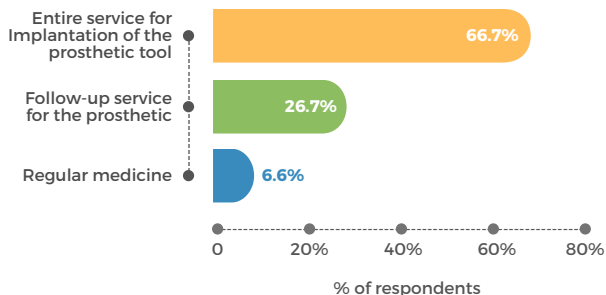


CHART 3: TRAINING/ ORIENTATION SUPPORT TO FAMILY MEMBER TO USE THE AIDS EFFECTIVELY

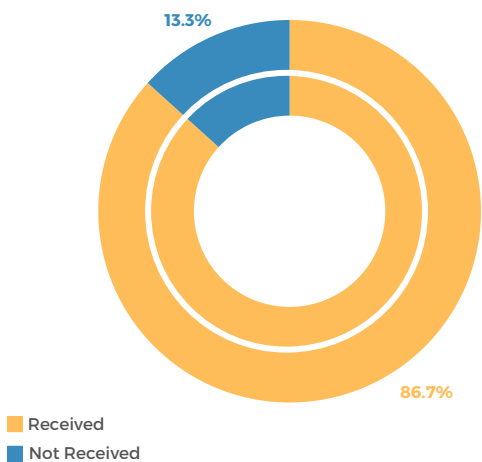
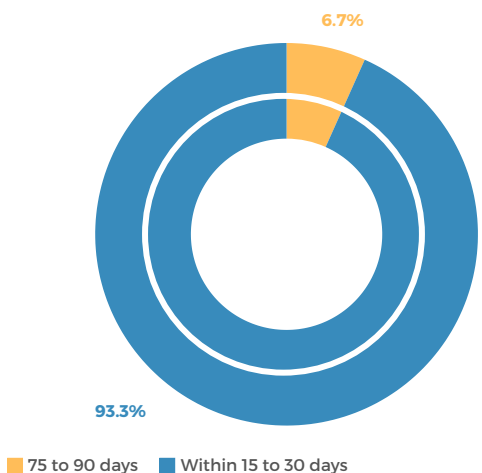


CHART 4: WAITING PERIOD TO GET THE KIT



All of the beneficiaries received the prosthetics free of cost. Most of the respondents (66.6%) received complete service for prosthetic tool implantation, along with follow-up services for the prosthetic (26.7%) and regular medicine (6.7%).

Most participants (86.7%) received training or orientation support for their family members to use the aids effectively. Additionally, a majority (93.3%) received the kit within a shorter waiting period, while a few (6.7%) experienced a longer waiting time.



PHARMACY AT THE OPD



PERCEPTION OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 5: EXPERIENCED ANY DIFFICULTIES AFTER IMPLANTING THE PROSTHETIC COMPONENT IN THE BODY

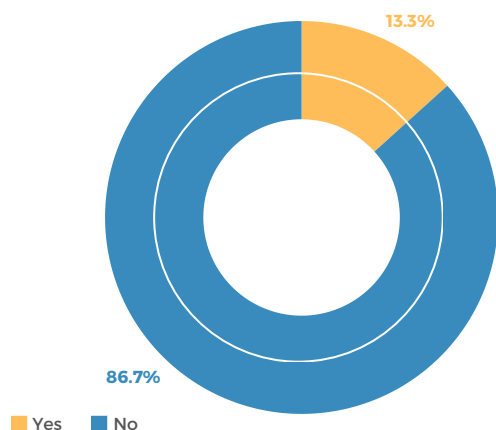
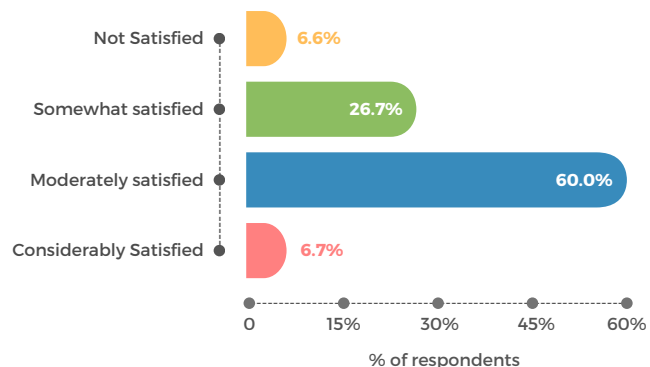


CHART 6: SATISFACTION WITH THE QUALITY OF PROSTHETIC / MOBILITY TOOL



In the survey, most of the respondents (86.7%) did not experience any difficulties after implanting the prosthetic component in their bodies. According to the survey responses, more than half of the participants (60%) expressed being moderately satisfied with the quality of the prosthetic or mobility tool received. Additionally, more than a quarter of the respondents (26.7%) were somewhat satisfied. However, the research team observed that more attention is required while measuring the beneficiaries for the prosthetic device.

“

After losing my hand due to an electrical accident, life took a difficult turn. However, the Program Team reached out to me and introduced me to their prosthetic camp. Thanks to their support, I received a prosthetic hand that has allowed me to resume my work as an E-Rickshaw driver, enabling me to sustain my livelihood. I'm immensely grateful for the opportunities the program has provided to individuals like me, and I'm hopeful for further advancements in prosthetic technology that can enhance our capabilities.

- Amarpal, E-Rickshaw Driver, Hirauni

”



SUB THEME 4: RURAL HEALTHCARE PROJECT
ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

Project: Sanjivani - Rural Healthcare project

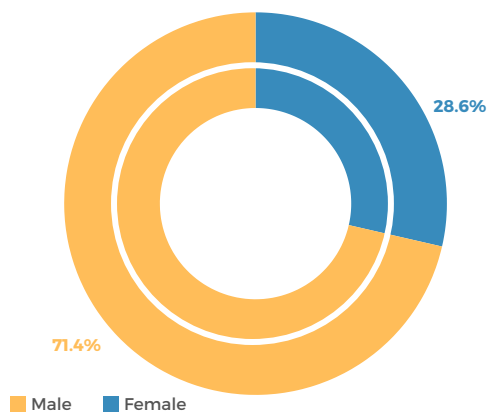
The Sanjivani program, administered by the Yara India Team, aimed to provide crucial healthcare services in the core command villages. The project included an Outpatient Department (OPD) operational every Tuesday and Saturday, where primary physicians oversaw medical examinations, aided by an Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM). Simultaneously, general health camps were organized monthly, during which vaccines were administered to children and expectant mothers. ASHA workers played a pivotal role in directing pregnant women to these camps and ensured comprehensive healthcare accessibility within the community.

The study findings reflect the impact assessment analysis of key performance indicators for intervention villages across the below parameters.



GENERAL INFORMATION

CHART 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

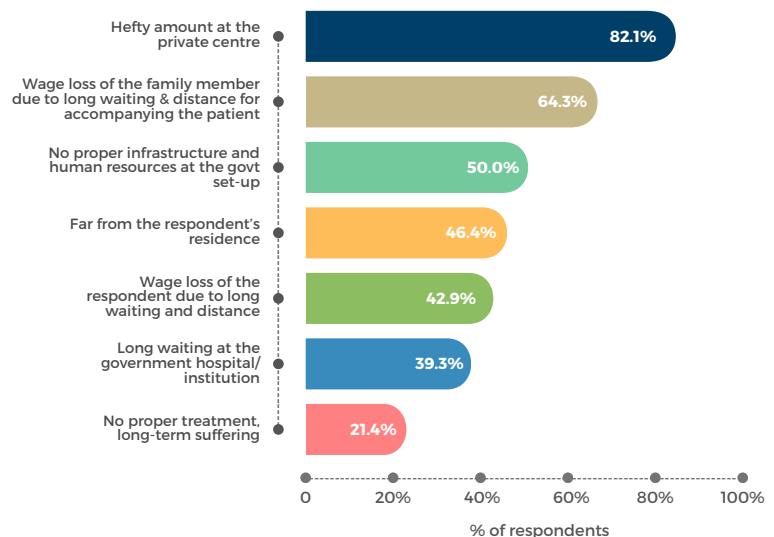


The data indicated a gender distribution where the majority (71.4%) were male respondents, while the remaining (28.6%) were female respondents.



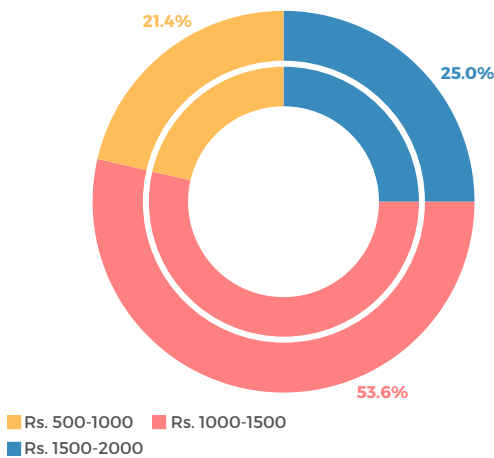
PRE-INTERVENTION OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 2: CHALLENGES FACED IN ACCESSING THE HEALTHCARE FACILITIES AT THE GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT CENTRES



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

CHART 3: AVERAGE MONTHLY MEDICAL EXPENDITURE BEFORE THE HEALTHCARE PROGRAM



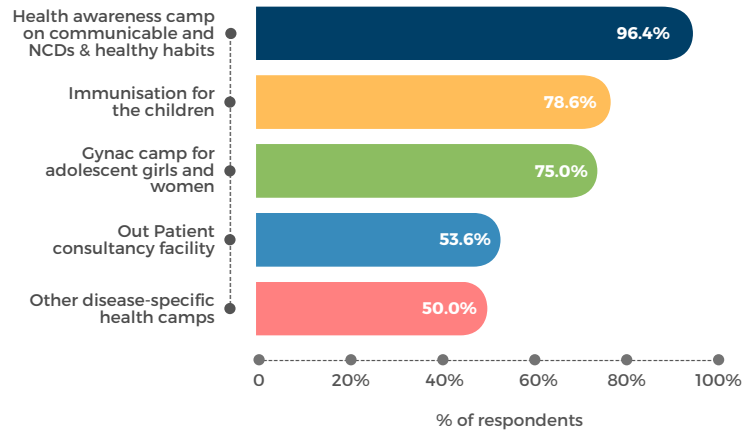
**Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100*

The study identified various primary challenges encountered in accessing healthcare facilities. A significant section (82.1%) highlighted the substantial hurdle posed by the high costs associated with private healthcare centres, followed by those (64.3%) who expressed concerns about family members losing wages due to long distances and extended waiting times while accompanying patients.

About half of the respondents (50%) faced challenges due to inadequate infrastructure and limited human resources in government healthcare setups. Regarding the average monthly medical expenditure before the healthcare program, most of the respondents (53.6%) incurred costs ranging from ₹. 1000-1500 and a quarter of them (25%) fell within the bracket of ₹. 1500-2000 per month.

SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING INTERVENTION

CHART 4: SERVICES THE HEALTH PROGRAM PROVIDES TO THE COMMUNITY



**Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100*

The survey from the assessment of health program services indicates high awareness among a majority of the respondents regarding health awareness camps addressing various diseases and promoting healthy habits. Additionally, more than three fourth of the respondents (78.6%) acknowledged the program's child immunization efforts and recognized the provision of gynaecological camps for adolescent girls and women (75%).

The OPD provided oral medication to patients for three consecutive days at a nominal charge of ₹. 10/- per ticket, which enhanced accessibility to essential medications and revealed potential financial barriers for some community members.



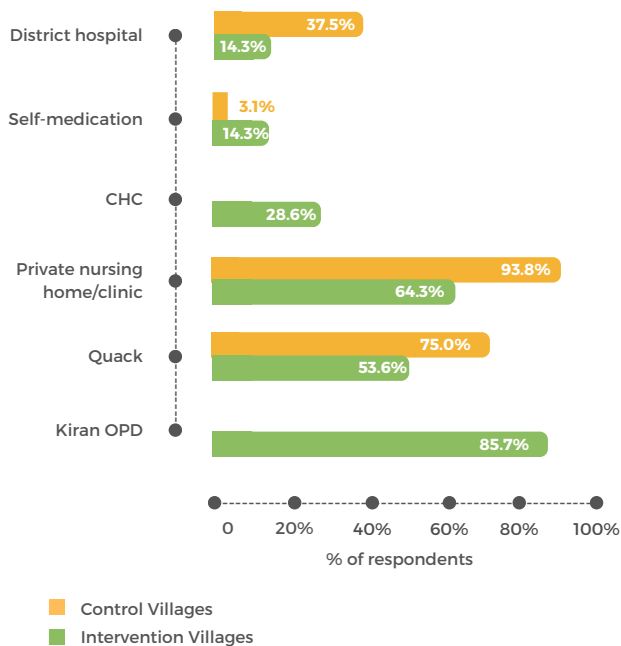
I used to spend a hefty amount on doctor visits and the cost of regular medicines. It usually cost me between Rs. 1000-1500. However, ever since I started visiting the program's OPD, I have been able to get consultations and immediate medicines at negligible cost. This has greatly reduced my financial burden for treatment costs."

Kiran Devi, Mehua village



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 5: HEALTH CENTERS VISITED FOR CONSULTATION IN INTERVENTION AND CONTROL VILLAGES



The study showed differences between the period before and after the intervention. Before the intervention, most mothers limited their antenatal care check-ups to just two times, with only 28.6% completing three check-ups. However, after the intervention, the number of mothers completing three ANC check-ups increased by 35%, indicating a gradual shift in their behaviour, likely due to an increased awareness level.

NUTRITION GARDEN SUCCESSFULLY DONE BY THE MOTHER OF THE MALNOURISHED CHILDREN AT LODHI NAGLA VILLAGE





IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

Increased the inclination to access healthcare services by the villagers

CHART 5: TYPES OF SERVICES RECEIVED FROM HEALTH CENTER

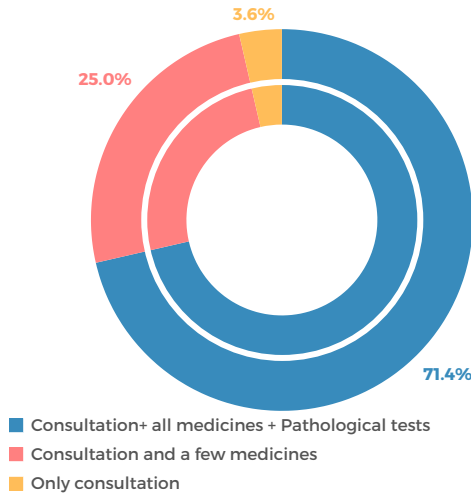
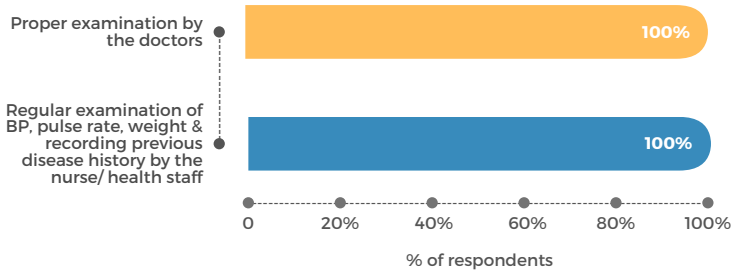


CHART 6: EFFICIENCY OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE DOCTORS & HEALTH STAFFS



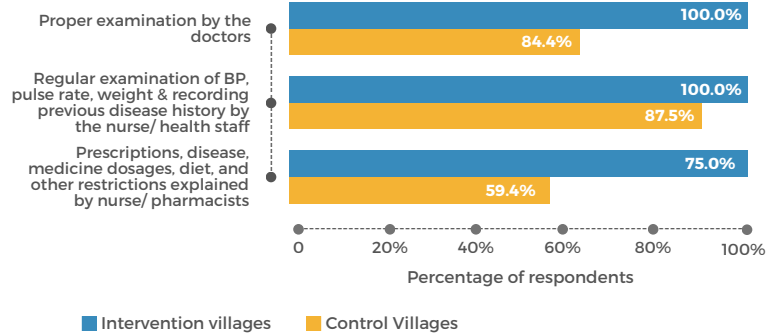
*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

The analysis of services received from health centres revealed that a majority of the respondents (71.4%) received consultation along with all prescribed medicines. In the evaluation of service efficiency, all reported that doctors provided proper examination, while the Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) or health staff conducted regular examinations and recorded the respondents' previous disease history. Both aspects achieved a 100% acknowledgment rate from the participants.



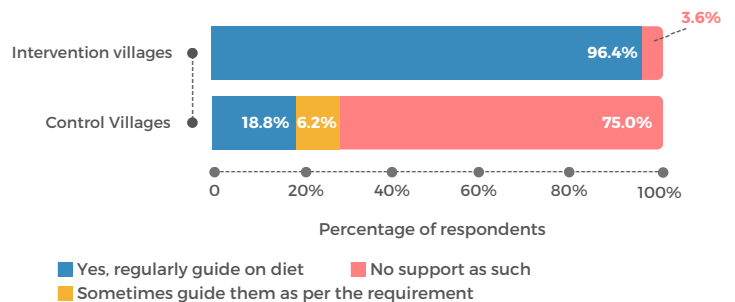
COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 7: TYPES OF SERVICES RECEIVED FROM HEALTH CENTER



In intervention villages, all of the respondents reported proper examination by doctors (100%) and regular monitoring by health staff (100%), with a substantial percentage receiving detailed explanations from nurses/pharmacists (75%). Conversely, in control villages, a slightly lower percentage experienced proper doctor examination (84.4%) and regular health monitoring (87.5%), with a comparatively lesser number receiving detailed explanations from health staff (59.4%). This discrepancy suggested a potential gap in information dissemination and patient education between intervention and control villages, that indicated the quality of healthcare received.

CHART 8: GUIDANCE FROM DOCTORS AND MEDICAL STAFF RECEIVED



The comparison between intervention and control villages indicates a significant disparity in guidance on diet charts received by the respondents. In intervention villages, a high percentage reported regular guidance on diet from doctors and staff as per requirements (96.4%), while in control villages, a notably lower percentage received regular guidance (18.8%) with a staggering 75% reporting no support in terms of diet guidance. This stark contrast suggested a considerable discrepancy in healthcare services and the dissemination of knowledge for the patients.



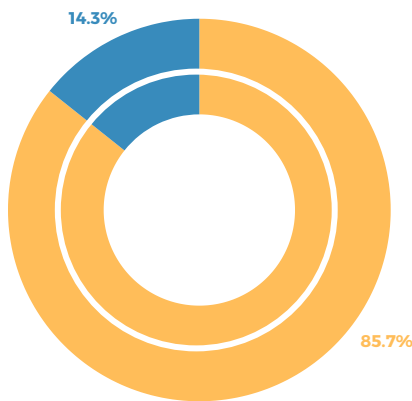
The Sanjivani project has brought notable changes in our healthcare practices. The extensive awareness campaigns and health camps have significantly improved our understanding of various health issues and diseases. The presence of the OPD and the health team's regular check-ups have been instrumental in enhancing our health awareness and addressing healthcare needs.

- Jaya Sharma, Saimla Gunnaur



Better management of prevalence of seasonal diseases

CHART 9: EXTENT TO WHICH THE OPD'S REGULAR INTERVENTION HAS MANAGED THE OCCURRENCE OF SEASONAL DISEASES



■ Reduced to a great extent
■ Reduced to Some extent

The survey shows that most of the participants (85.7%) acknowledged a significant and better management of seasonal diseases due to the regular intervention of the Outpatient Department (OPD). Additionally, the rest (14.3%) mentioned that the occurrence of seasonal diseases reduced to some extent post-intervention.

Reduced the dependency on quack practices or homemade remedies

CHART 10: HEALTH CARE CENTRES VISITED EARLIER FOR TREATMENT

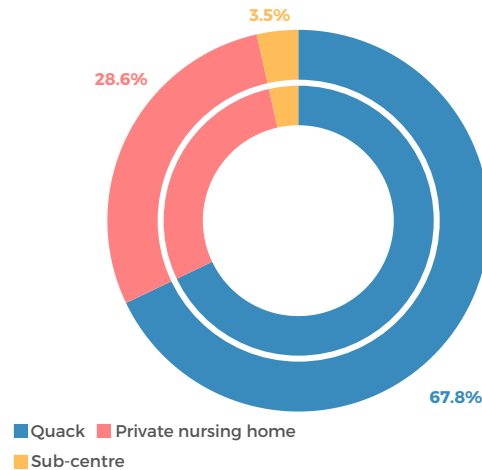
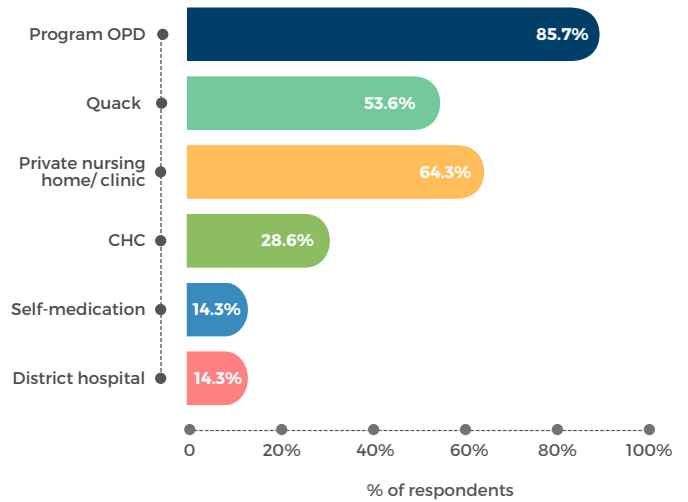


CHART 11: HEALTH CENTERS VISITED FOR CONSULTATION



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

According to the survey results, the majority of the participants (67.9%) reported visiting a quack for healthcare services in the past. Almost one-third of the respondents (28.6%) visited private nursing homes.

The post-intervention finding showed that most respondents (85.7%) visited the Program's Outpatient Department (OPD) for consultations. Additionally, more than half of the respondents sought medical assistance from private nursing homes or clinics (64.3%) and local medicine shops or quacks (53.6%). However, it is worth noting that the dependency on quacks reduced gradually, although continuous awareness is necessary to further reduce it.



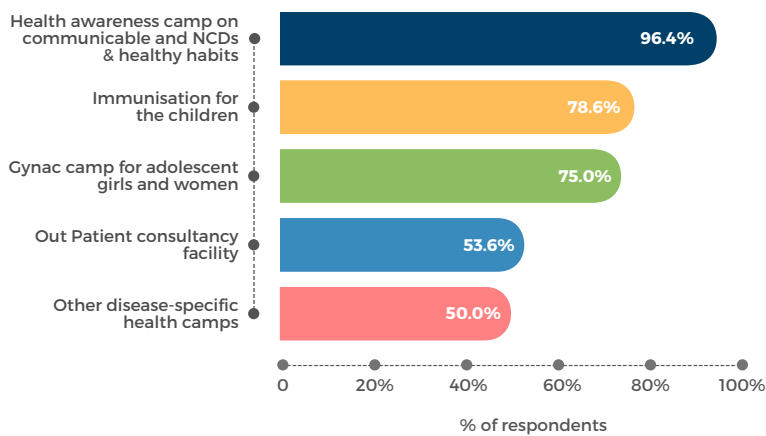
Healthcare accessibility has drastically improved since the initiation of the Sanjivani project. Previously, receiving proper guidance and healthcare services was challenging. Now, with the support of the OPD and medical camps, our village experiences a considerable reduction in dependence on homemade remedies or visiting quacks for healthcare concerns.

- Komal Kumari, Baghau village



Percentage of the communicable and non-communicable diseases addressed and better managed

CHART 12: SERVICES THE HEALTH PROGRAM PROVIDES TO THE COMMUNITY



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

The findings indicated a high awareness level among respondents, with a majority (96.4%) being informed about health awareness camps on both communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) that promote healthy lifestyle practices. Moreover, a substantial portion recognized the program's offering of child immunization (78.6%) and was aware of specialized gynaecological camps with adolescent girls and women.

The field survey conversations with ASHA workers highlighted a significant positive impact following the introduction of village health

camps, which led to increased healthcare service uptake among women and adolescent girls. A doctor from the program team acknowledged the successful operation of the Gynaecological camp for a year. However, she expressed concerns regarding the strain on the health team due to simultaneous OPD and camp operations, which created a considerable daily footfall.



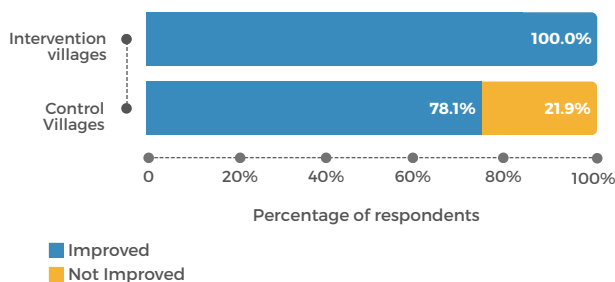
The Sanjivani program has been a game-changer for our village. It has significantly improved the accessibility of healthcare services. Most importantly, the provision of essential medicines and regular health check-ups at the OPD has alleviated the financial burden on many families. It's reassuring to witness such positive changes in our healthcare landscape.

- Kumarpal Singha, Kail village



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 13: EXTENT TO WHICH HEALTHCARE CONDITIONS ARE UNDER CONTROL



The data on the extent of health condition improvement, particularly concerning chronic diseases such as high blood pressure (BP) and diabetes, showed a stark difference between intervention and control villages. In the intervention villages, all of the respondents reported improvement in health conditions, whereas in control villages, more than one-fifth (21.9%) indicated no improvement. This substantial contrast suggested a higher efficacy in health management in intervention areas, which highlighted the potential impact of the intervention program on chronic disease outcomes compared to the control areas.

Improvement of access and attitude towards healthcare in the community

CHART 14: GUIDANCE FROM DOCTORS AS PER THE REQUIREMENT AND STAFFS' INSTRUCTIONS RELATED TO THE DIET CHARTS

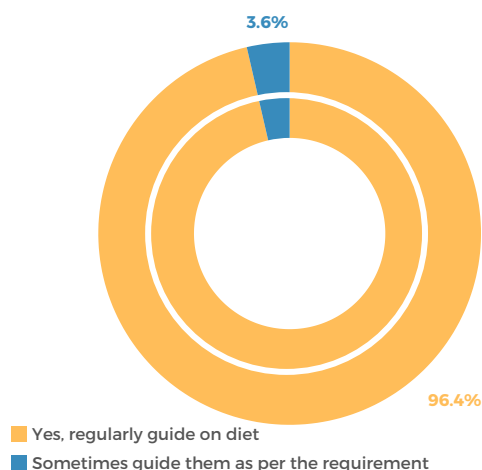


CHART 16: WHETHER STILL NEED TO TRAVEL LONG FOR HEALTH CHECKUPS AT THE GOVERNMENT/ PVT HOSPITALS?

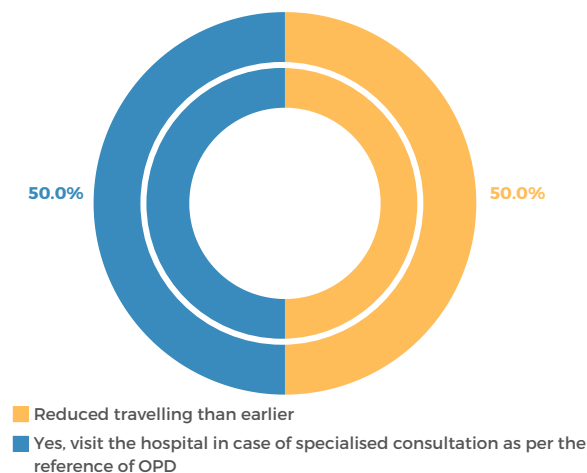


CHART 15: WHETHER NEED TO PURCHASE REGULAR MEDICINE FROM OUTSIDE?

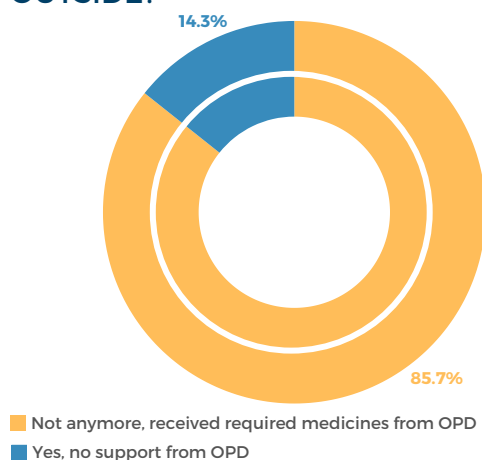
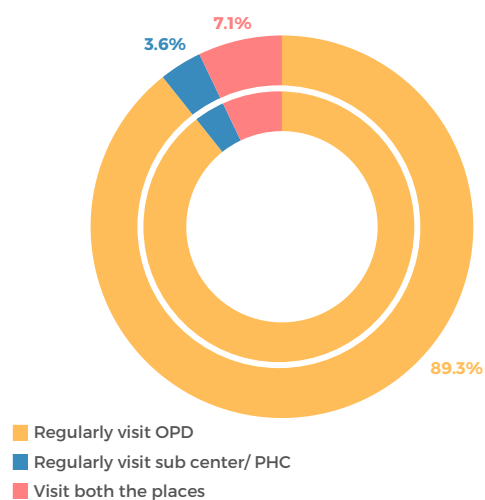


CHART 17: HEALTH CARE CENTERS VISITED REGULARLY FOR BP, BLOOD SUGAR TEST



According to the analysis, a majority (96.4%) received regular dietary guidance from doctors, which indicates a high level of doctor-patient interaction and health education. Furthermore, a significant portion (85.7%) shared that they no longer needed to purchase regular medicines from external sources which signifies the effectiveness of the Outpatient Department (OPD) to provide required medications. Additionally, the findings revealed a balanced split between individuals who experienced reduced travel for health checkups (50%) and those who required specialized consultations (50%). A majority (89.3%) showed consistent adherence to health check-ups at the OPD for BP and blood sugar tests.

COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 18: WHETHER NEED TO PURCHASE REGULAR MEDICINE FROM OUTSIDE?

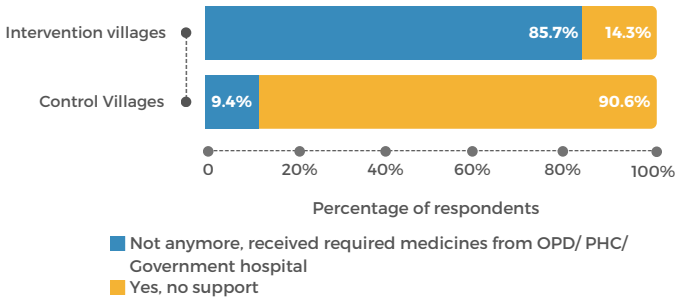
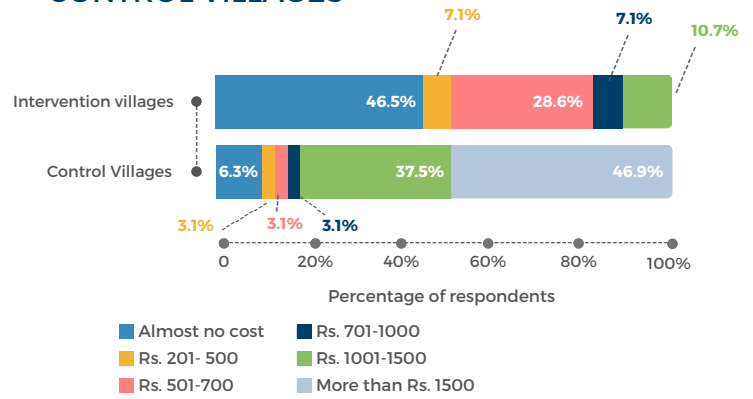


CHART 19: AMOUNT SPENT ON MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR SELF OR FAMILY IN INTERVENTION AND CONTROL VILLAGES

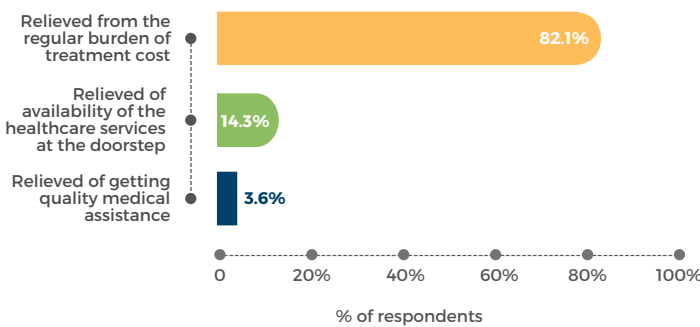


A comparison between intervention and control villages revealed stark differences in healthcare accessibility and the financial burden of medical treatments. In intervention villages, a substantial majority (85.7%) no longer needed to purchase medicines as they received required medications from healthcare facilities. This contrasts significantly with the control villages, where only a small proportion (9.4%) obtained necessary medicines from these sources. This discrepancy underscored the unequal accessibility to essential medications between the two settings.

Regarding medical expenses, respondents in intervention villages reported minimal costs (46.4%) for treatments, in contrast to the majority of respondents in control villages facing higher expenses. Nearly half of the respondents in control villages (46.9%) spent over ₹. 1500, which indicated a notable contrast in the financial burden of medical treatments between the intervention and control areas. The focus group discussion revealed that the presence and availability of a qualified doctor in the OPD have been very crucial to addressing access and quality of healthcare in the intervention village.

PERCEPTION OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 20: SATISFACTION WITH THE OPD SERVICES



A majority of the respondents (82.1%) expressed satisfaction as they felt relieved from the regular burden of treatment costs.



SUB THEME 5: OTHER ACTIVITIES

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

Project: Social Security

The study findings reflect the impact assessment analysis of the key performance indicators for intervention village across the below parameters.



GENERAL INFORMATION

CHART 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

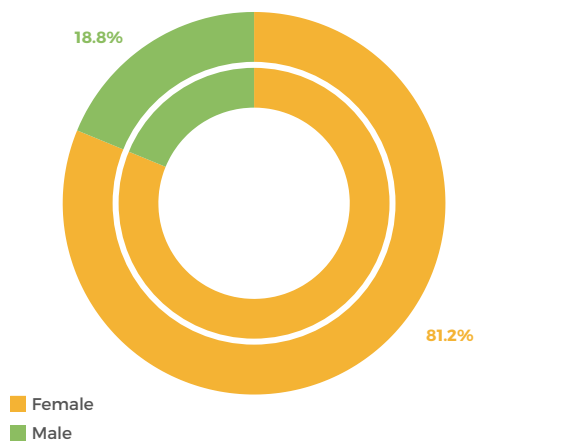


CHART 3: DEPENDENCY ON FAMILY

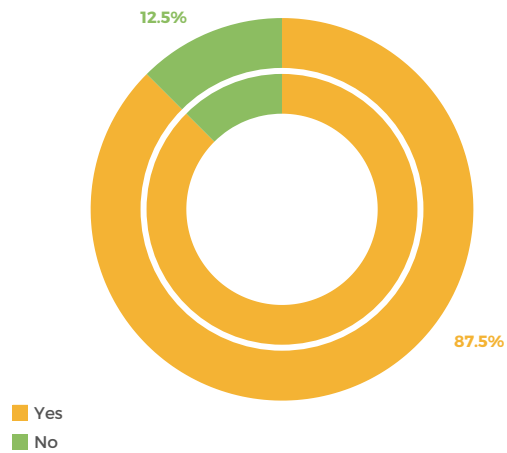
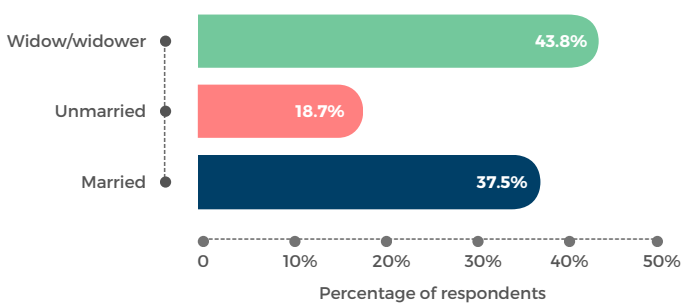


CHART 2: MARITAL STATUS

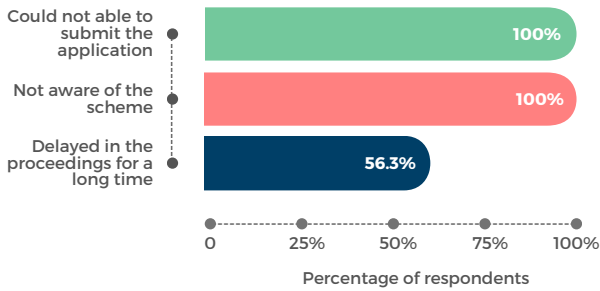


An analysis of the respondent demographics reveals that a significant majority of the respondents were female (81.2%), while a smaller proportion identified as male (18.8%). Regarding marital status, the data showed that nearly half of the respondents (43.8%) were widows or widowers. Furthermore, a large percentage (87.5%) acknowledged their dependency on family for support which underscores the importance of this program to enhance their security and ensure their general wellbeing.

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

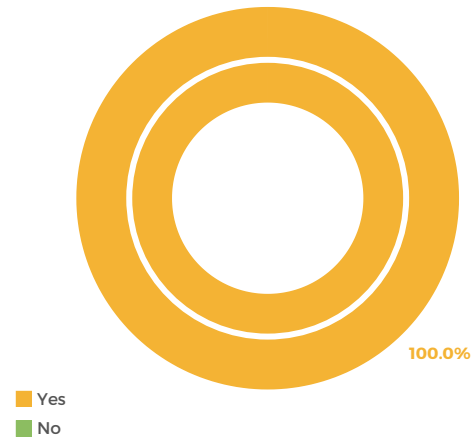
Identification of the beneficiaries and facilitation in getting the pension

CHART 4: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED TO GET THE PENSION BEFORE THE PROJECT TEAM INTERVENTION



**Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100*

CHART 5: SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM THE PROJECT TEAM TO RECEIVE PENSION



The information gathered indicates that all of the respondents encountered multiple challenges while seeking their pension before the intervention. These challenges encompassed difficulties in application submission, a lack of awareness about the scheme and substantial delays in the overall process. The pension, crucial to managing medicinal costs, was notably obtained with support from the program team, which benefitted all of the respondents involved (100%). The pension helped respondents bear the medicinal costs.

The Way Forward - Health Program

The Health program has addressed multiple healthcare challenges in intervention villages. It has improved maternal and child health, promoted nutritional well-being, and raised awareness about menstrual hygiene. Customized recommendations have been developed to sustain and enhance the impact of these initiatives, focusing on healthcare accessibility, community engagement, support services, and program integration.

Recommendations for the Vatsalya Program:



Educational campaigns and community engagement can raise awareness about early marriages, pregnancy, and prenatal healthcare. Targeting 20-25-year-olds can be effective.



Support services provided by the program team, particularly in nutrition advice, health screenings, and distribution of supplements, could be enhanced. Ensuring that all pregnant women have access to these essential services to promote healthier pregnancies and childbirth experiences is crucial.



Efforts to promote institutional deliveries could be continued by addressing barriers such as socio-economic status perceptions associated with home births. Providing incentives to encourage more mothers to opt for hospital deliveries, thereby reducing the risks associated with home births, could be considered.



Continuous efforts to improve ANC check-up rates through rigorous monitoring and interaction with pregnant and lactating mothers, as well as educating their husbands and mothers-in-law.



Collaboration with local healthcare providers, including Anganwadi centers and private hospitals, could be strengthened to ensure comprehensive ANC services and timely access to healthcare facilities for expectant mothers.

Recommendations for the Chiranjeevi Program:



Advocacy for the revitalization of Anganwadi centers to ensure a consistent supply of nutritional supplements and essential provisions for malnourished children and mothers could be recommended. Collaboration with local authorities to address infrastructure and staffing issues hindering Anganwadi center operations could be advisable.



Community awareness campaigns on the importance of early detection and management of malnutrition, targeting both parents and healthcare providers, could be conducted. Emphasis on the role of regular health check-ups and nutritional interventions in improving child health outcomes could be recommended.



Training and capacity building programs for healthcare workers, including ASHA workers and project staff, could be provided to enhance their skills in identifying and managing malnutrition cases. Empowering them with the knowledge and tools needed to deliver effective nutrition education and counselling services could be recommended.



Promotion of nutrition gardens should be recommended with adequate support, training, and resources on sustainable gardening practices.

Recommendations for the Shubhangi Program:



Production of sanitary napkins through Self-Help Groups could be scaled up to ensure availability and affordability for adolescent girls and women. Expansion of distribution channels to reach remote and underserved communities could be recommended.



Comprehensive menstrual health education programs in schools and communities could be conducted to dispel myths and taboos surrounding menstruation. Empowering girls with accurate information about menstrual hygiene management and access to menstrual products could be recommended.



Engagement of community leaders, teachers, and local influencers to support menstrual health initiatives and create a supportive environment for open discussions about menstruation could be recommended. Foster partnerships with schools, healthcare facilities, and women's organizations to reach a wider audience could be advisable.



Integration of menstrual health education and services with existing healthcare programs, such as maternal and child health services, to ensure holistic support for women and girls could be recommended. Training healthcare providers to address menstrual health needs and provide counselling and support as needed could be advisable.

Recommendations for the Sanjivani Rural Healthcare Project:



Increasing the numbers of the health camps and OPD operational days.



Conducting regular health awareness camps addressing prevalent health issues and diseases, especially targeting women, adolescents, and children, could raise awareness about available healthcare services and preventive measures.



Facilitating collaboration with ASHA workers and community volunteers to amplify awareness efforts could ensure maximum participation in health-related activities and promote community-wide health education.



Organizing specialized health camps focusing on anaemia screening and awareness could address the high prevalence of anaemia within the community and provide targeted interventions to improve health outcomes.



Streamlining application processes and increasing awareness about social security schemes could ensure maximum participation and benefit uptake among eligible beneficiaries.



Using app-based technology for continuous monitoring and evaluation can help track program progress, including ANC check-ups, immunizations, institutional deliveries, and malnourishment status on a real-time basis. It can improve close monitoring of beneficiaries, identify areas for improvement, and achieve the goal of improving child and maternal health.



Proper documentation is required for each activity separately. The process can be further streamlined through the app.



To serve more beneficiaries, the team size must be increased. Due to social taboos, female staff is preferred for this program.

OECD RATING FOR HEALTHCARE



Relevance

The Mother and Child care programs effectively reduced child and maternal mortality rates with crucial check-ups, vaccinations, early prenatal care and addressed malnutrition in children under five and provided comprehensive vaccination coverage. The Menstrual Hygiene program significantly increased the use of sanitary napkins among adolescent girls and promoted better menstrual hygiene and health awareness. Divya Drishti, Helping Hand, and Rural Healthcare Program collectively enhanced healthcare services in core villages through surgeries, prosthetics and comprehensive healthcare, which impacted community health and awareness in rural areas. These programs were Instrumental in addressing critical health issues and elevating the overall well-being of the underserved communities.



Coherence

The program aligns with the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being

SDG 5 - Gender Equality

SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals



Alignment with National programs and policies:

- Mirrored initiatives like Janani Suraksha Yojana and the Universal Immunization Programme, which focused on maternal and child health.
- Aligned with governmental schemes to promote awareness, affordability of sanitary products and menstrual hygiene education.
- Matched objectives of the National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment through cataract surgeries and healthcare services.
- Echoed National Rural Health Mission and Ayushman Bharat initiative goals and emphasized comprehensive healthcare services and accessibility.
- Consistent with policies like Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, to reduce dependence on costly healthcare & enhance healthcare accessibility



Effectiveness

The program effectively attained its specific objectives as it significantly enhanced healthcare accessibility, promoted heightened awareness, fostered improved hygiene practices and generated substantial positive health outcomes within the intervention villages. These outcomes directly aligned with the program's predefined objectives that aimed to uplift community health and well-being comprehensively.

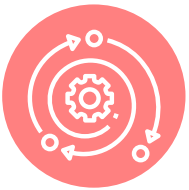




Efficiency



The initiatives demonstrated efficient healthcare interventions with targeted outreach and focused beneficiary support. They optimized resource utilization, including manpower and materials and ensured wide coverage and impactful service delivery. Collaborative efforts with local healthcare providers, ASHA and Anganwadi workers effectively reached the 'last mile' beneficiaries, which resulted in improved health indicators in the intervention villages.



Impact



The impact of the program was substantial and multifaceted. The initiatives resulted in noticeable improvements across various healthcare parameters, including maternal and child health, nutrition, immunization practices and menstrual hygiene. There was a distinct positive shift in health-seeking behaviour among beneficiaries, evident in increased adherence to antenatal care, regular vaccination practices, and hospital deliveries. The interventions fostered tangible health enhancements such as increased haemoglobin levels, weight gain among malnourished individuals and reduced occurrence of seasonal diseases which significantly improved the overall well-being of the communities involved.



Sustainability



The program showcased sustainability due to its community-centric approach, as it involved local leaders and engaged the community actively. The program's ability to integrate into existing healthcare systems, establish self-reliant community-driven initiatives and maintain partnerships for resource-sharing became crucial to addressing sustainability in the long run.



Relevance



Coherence



Effectiveness



Efficiency



Impact



Sustainability

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

Conclusion For Health

The diverse and comprehensive efforts led by the program team have significantly altered the healthcare, maternity care, malnutrition and menstrual hygiene situations in the communities they targeted. The team's implementation of programs such as Vatsalya, Chiranjeevi, Shubhangi, Divya Drishti, Helping Hand and Sanjivani have had a significant effect on the decrease in child and maternal mortality rates, addressing malnutrition, improved maternal health through timely interventions and promoting menstrual hygiene. The efforts resulted in significant enhancements, including a transition towards hospital deliveries, improved vaccination protocols and an upsurge in exclusive breastfeeding. In addition, the programs successfully tackled various health issues, such as cataract procedures, distribution of prosthetic tools and providing complete healthcare services. This demonstrated a comprehensive and revolutionary approach to improving the overall health of communities.

05. THEMATIC AREA EDUCATION



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY



Evaluate the effectiveness of the education program in improving literacy rates and educational opportunities among children aged 3 to 6 years, with a focus on preparing them for formal schooling.



Analyze the impact of the program on bridging the gap in pre-primary education within the community by assessing learning outcomes, holistic development and literacy advancements.



Assess parental satisfaction and perceptions regarding the Rainbow Pre-primary Program, emphasizing the significance of educational activities provided and practical skills acquired by children.



Investigate the reasons for parents choosing the Rainbow Program over government-run centers, highlighting factors like infrastructure, educational and recreational facilities and staffing.



Examine the needs and challenges faced by teachers, emphasizing infrastructure requirements, teaching materials and support for holistic learning experiences.



Provide strategic recommendations based on the study findings to enhance the program's effectiveness, improve infrastructure and further augment the quality of early childhood education and development in the community.

THEMATIC AREA-WISE SAMPLE COVERAGE TABLE

THEME	PROGRAMME	SAMPLE SIZE
Education	Rainbow A Pre-primary Center for Children	35
	Children's Learning Improvement Program (CLIP)	122
	After School learning Coaching center	40
	Class Scholarship	12



MAJOR FINDINGS



KEY FINDINGS – THEMATIC AREA-WISE REPORT

OVERALL INTRODUCTION TO THE EDUCATION PROJECT

The Yara India Team implemented the Rainbow Project and Yara CLIP, targeting educational disparities in Babrala plant areas. The Rainbow Project, spanning 2021-2023, prepared 3 to 6-year-olds for formal schooling, promoting early childhood education and holistic development. Meanwhile, Yara CLIP, initiated in 2013, provided remedial sessions for primary school children across multiple villages. The analysis revealed positive impacts on attendance and academic performance, with notable accessibility and economic benefits in intervention villages.

KEY PROJECT THEMES

SUB THEME/ INITIAL FOCUS	PROJECTS TO BE COVERED	PARAMETERS TO BE COVERED
1. Rainbow	A. Rainbow A Pre- primary center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nos of the children who enrolled in Rainbow Nos of the children who enrolled in formal school
2. Primary Education	B. Children's Learning Improvement Program (CLIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the children's cognitive, loco-motor, speech and listening capabilities at the Rainbow Center Nos of the students who completed their high school/higher secondary schools (Reduction in dropout ratio) Increased attendance level of the students
3. Secondary Education	C. After School learning centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved academic grades of the students after joining the after-school learning center Percentage of the students who applied for the scholarship programs Percentage of the students who received scholarship for higher studies
	D. E-Library, Science Lab Coaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to different facilities at Rainbow Status of education of the students Improvement/change in student-teacher learning activities Improvement of attendance & enrolment of students
4. Other Activities	E. Class Scholarship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need & access to scholarship Benefits attained from the scholarship



SUB THEMATIC FINDINGS:



SUB THEME 1: RAINBOW PRE-PRIMARY PROGRAM
I. THE RAINBOW PROJECT

The Rainbow project, initiated by Yara India, addressed poor literacy rates and limited educational opportunities in the Babrala plant areas. Covering the duration from 2021-2023, the project targeted children aged 3 to 6 years, primarily preparing them for formal schooling. Spread across 10 centers, the continuous program aimed at bridging the gap in pre-primary education within the community, ensuring local ownership through Self Help Groups (SHGs) and ensuring a minimal fee structure for parents. The program's goal was to promote early childhood education, and holistic development and bridge the literacy gap.

The study findings reflected the impact assessment study for intervention villages and control villages across the below parameters.



GENERAL INFORMATION

CHART 1: FAMILY OCCUPATION

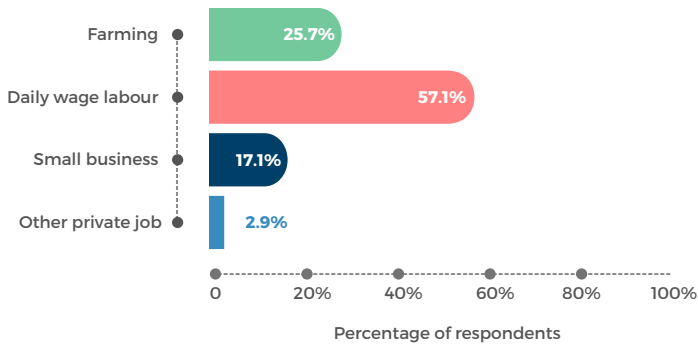


CHART 3: PARENTS' LITERACY LEVELS

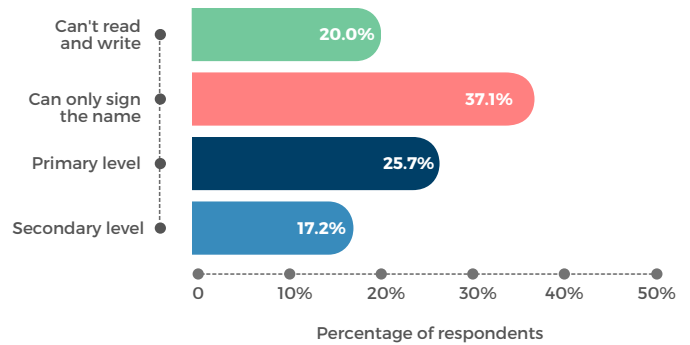
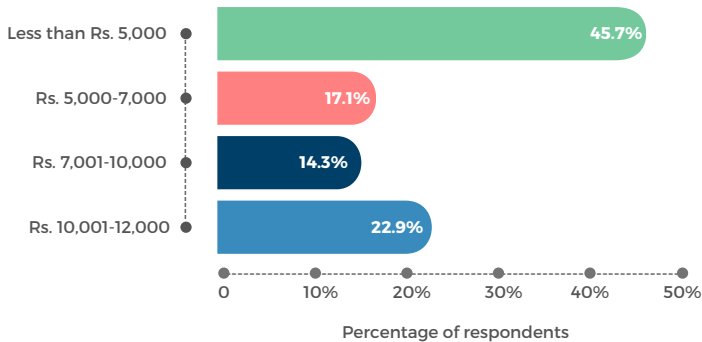


CHART 2: FAMILY INCOME



The data indicated that a significant majority of respondents (57.1%) are engaged in daily wage labour, which reflected a predominant occupation within the surveyed group, followed by farming, small business activities and other private job sectors. Almost half of the respondents (45.7%) fall below the income bracket of ₹. 5000, which underscored the financial constraints faced by most families in the surveyed population. While a notable segment of the respondents (37.1%) had only the ability to sign their names, one-fifth of the respondents (20%) were not able to read and write.

During the focus group discussions (FGD) at the Rainbow Learning Center in Panwari village, several parents expressed their satisfaction with the center's initiatives and their impact on their children's education.

Other parents in the group echoed similar sentiments, appreciating the center's impact on education and overall child development. They emphasized the significance of the educational activities provided, highlighting the practical skills their children have acquired. Many parents noted the facility's support in providing information on various government schemes and initiatives, aiding in their children's education journey.

“

We manage 41 enrolled students with only one teacher and a caretaker. The infrastructure here includes basic amenities such as chairs, posters and tap water, but we lack essential teaching and play materials. Our teaching approach involves using the syllabus provided; however, the source or development of this curriculum is unknown to us.

- Sharmila Yadav, Teacher and Meera Yadav, responsible for caretaking duties at the village Noorpur center

”

“

I am Ompal Yadav. I work as a daily wage labourer to support my family, earning a monthly income ranging from 7000 to 10000 rupees. Despite my limited resources, I chose Rainbow Centre over the government Anganwadi Centre for my child's education as the latter was unavailable in my village. Rainbow Centre provides the necessary support for my child's education, including stationary, dresses, shoes, bags, and tiffin boxes in addition to regular academics. Since joining the program, my child has shown remarkable improvements, such as listening to instructions attentively, expressing needs more clearly, eating properly, and becoming more playful.

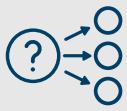
The program has also provided invaluable support for my child's formal school admission journey, guiding us to develop essential practices and behaviours for child-rearing. The program even provides a tiffin box to develop a habit of bringing food from home, so that we also learn what to prepare for our school-going child. Overall, Rainbow Centre has been a guiding light in preparing my child for formal education.

Ompal Yadav, Father of the child studying in Rainbow Primary Education Centre

”



PANWARI RAINBOW CENTRE



II. REASON FOR CHOOSING THE RAINBOW LEARNING CENTER

All the parents who chose the Rainbow learning center in their community, expressed gratitude for the center's efforts. They also highlighted that children sometimes have to go outside for washroom purposes, advocating for an essential upgrade to enhance the center's amenities for the children's convenience and safety. On the whole, the parents are content with the Rainbow learning center's educational support but hope for continued improvements to cater to the needs of the children and the community in better ways.



At my centre, there are currently 36 enrolled children, and the attendance rate is over 90%. Initially, parents were hesitant to send their children to the centre, but with the help of SHG members and our team's efforts, we were able to motivate them to enrol their children. In the beginning, the parents were not very cooperative, but as they started to see the positive changes in their children, they became enthusiastic and hardly missed sending their children to the centre. Some parents even come forward to assist me in managing the children. Most importantly, the children are showing tremendous improvement in their holistic development, and they are learning quickly.

- **Minakshi Sharma, Teacher, Rainbow Pre-Primary Education Centre, Baghau**



During the field visit, the research team found that more focus is required on providing furnitures, water facility, learning and teaching materials, assessment sheets, bill book, and register as per the requirement of each rainbow centre.

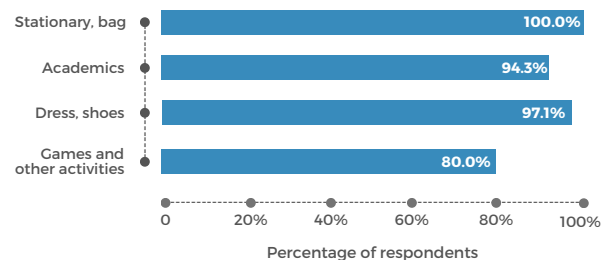
The center follows a curriculum developed by the DAV Fertilizer Public school. Despite the low monthly fee of ₹100 per student, teachers ensure regular assessments and provide report cards to track students' progress. Additionally, they actively participate in Self-Help Groups (SHGs), raising awareness among parents about the center's initiatives and collecting fees, whenever necessary.



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

Services provided to the children under the rainbow program

CHART 4: SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE CHILDREN UNDER THE RAINBOW PROGRAM



■ Intervention villages

Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

Intervention villages notably outperformed control villages in providing essential educational supplies such as stationery items, bags, academic support, dresses, shoes and engaging activities. Only a small fraction of respondents in intervention villages received contrasting with the slightly higher percentages in control villages. This data indicated the Rainbow program's success in ensuring educational and material provisions as observed from the field survey.

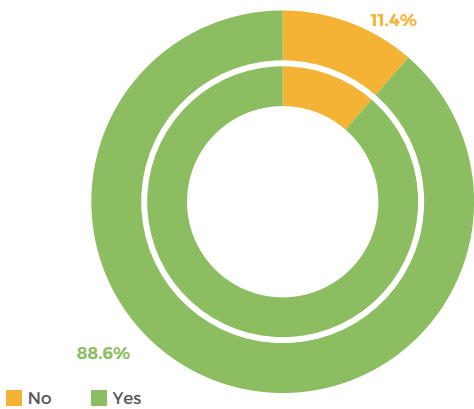


Discussion with SHG members regarding the management of the Rainbow Centre



III. PROGRAM INTERVENTIONS

CHART 5: WHETHER THE TEAM PAY THE HOME VISIT IN CASE OF FREQUENT ABSENTEESIM OF CHILD/CHIDLREN?



Most of the respondents (88.6%) confirmed that the Education team conducted home visits in case of frequent absenteeism among the children.

While the government-run Anganwadi at the local school provides rations, the parents prefer the facilities and education quality offered at the Rainbow center. The center staff received training thrice, focusing on effective teaching methods and child engagement. They stressed the urgent need for essential resources such as fans, a water purifier, play materials, an almirah and a digital classroom setup to enhance the learning environment and infrastructure.



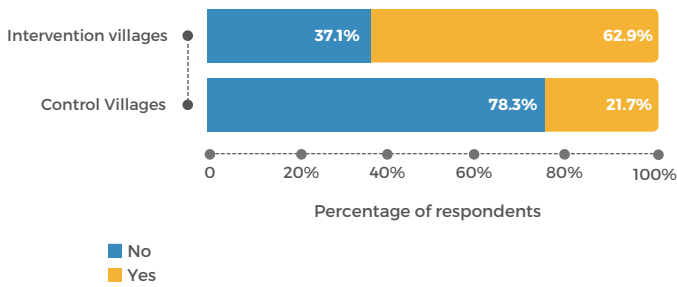
RAINBOW PRIMARY EDUCATION CENTRE, PANWARI



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

Training on child-upbringing practices

CHART 6: RAINBOW PRIMARY EDUCATION CENTRE, PANWARI



The above comparative findings showed that 62.9% of the respondents specially mothers shared that though they did not receive formal training they have received guidance on the developmental phases of the children and how to treat them for their growth from the Rainbow teachers, whereas, only 21.7% of the respondents shared that they rarely interacted with the Anganwadi workers regarding the different development phases of their children.



I enrolled all of my children in this centre, hoping to provide them with a better childhood than the one I never had. I can only sign my name.

Over time, I realized the importance of education for personal growth. So, I decided to enrol my children in the Rainbow Center, despite objections from my in-laws, who believe that children should spend their time roaming around.

In my village, the Anganwadi Center is not available, but the Rainbow Center is a lifeline for the children. The kids enjoy going to the centre and are learning many things that I never thought possible. I have also started to learn from them and regularly coordinate with their teacher for different tips. I am so grateful for this program.

- Vimlesh, Mother of 4 children enrolled in Rainbow Primary Education Centre



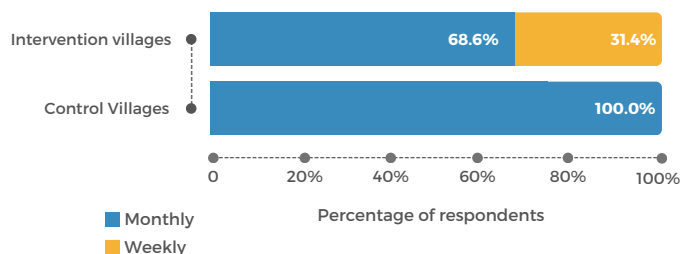
RAINBOW PRIMARY EDUCATION CENTRE, KAIL



RAINBOW PRIMARY EDUCATION CENTRE LODHI NAGLA

Frequency of parents' interaction

CHART 7: FREQUENCY OF INTERACTION WITH THE PARENTS REGARDING THE CHILD'S GROWTH AND PERFORMANCE



In intervention villages, a majority (68.6%) reported monthly interactions and a significant minority (31.4%) indicated weekly engagements. In contrast, in control villages, all respondents (100%) reported having monthly interactions, as none reported weekly engagements. The absence of weekly interactions in control villages suggested a potential need for more frequent and consistent engagement to foster a deeper understanding of children's growth and progress in their developmental milestones.

“

I oversee 40 students, with a majority of 25 boys and 15 girls. The center's infrastructure includes essential facilities like benches, a blackboard, posters, books, bags, uniforms, shoes, lunch boxes, etc., ensuring a conducive learning environment for the students. The monthly fee of ₹100 is paid by each student, and the same fee applies to all students, without any differentiation. Regular meetings are held every month, where parents are actively involved, contributing to the education and welfare of the children.

- **Mithilesh Kumari Yadav, Teacher,**
Rainbow Primary Education Center at
village Kail

”

While the center received training twice, focusing on teaching methodologies and interactive learning through games, they still lack essential resources like play materials, fans, and a toilet, crucial for the students' comfort and well-being. In summary, the Rainbow Primary Education Center at Village Kail strives to provide quality education despite facing resource constraints. The dedication highlights the need for increased support from the program, both in terms of salary and essential resources, to further enhance the center's educational capabilities and create a more conducive learning atmosphere for the children.



**CLIP STUDENT AT THE BAGHAU
PRIMARY SCHOOL FLUENTLY READ
OUT THE CONTENT**



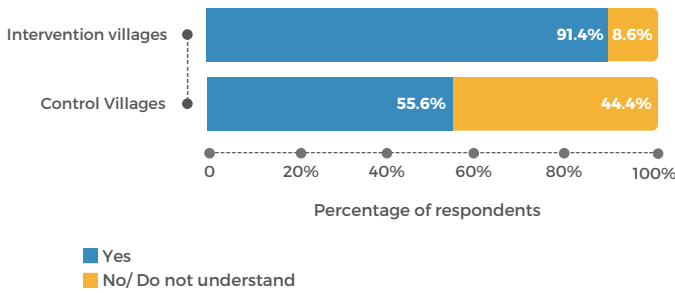
IV. IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

Positive changes observed in the child's behaviour

CHART 8: WHETHER YOU HAVE OBSERVED ANY POSITIVE CHANGES IN YOUR CHILD'S BEHAVIOR IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR?



In comparing respondents from intervention and control villages regarding their observations of positive changes in their child's behaviour, a vast majority (91.4%) responded that they have witnessed positive changes in their child's behaviour in the intervention villages. In control villages, a significantly lower percentage (55.6%) has noticed positive behavioural changes. This disparity emphasized differing influences or educational approaches between the intervention and control village settings.

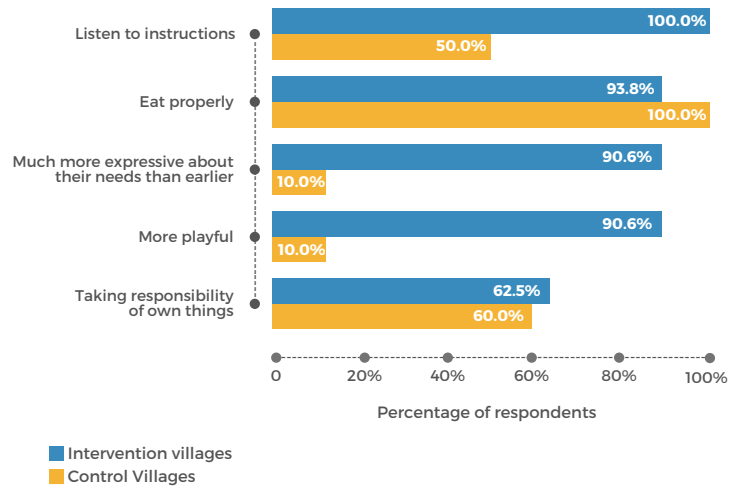
“ I find the Rainbow Program incredibly beneficial for my children's education. Both my children are enrolled in the Rainbow Primary Center at Baghau. This program not only focuses on education but also instils essential life skills. I've noticed my children are now more disciplined, maintaining hygiene habits like regular baths, handwashing before meals and trimming their nails. It's impressive how this program enhances their overall development alongside education.

- Geeta, 32 years, Baghau



Specific changes as noticed

CHART 9: WHETHER YOU HAVE OBSERVED ANY POSITIVE CHANGES IN YOUR CHILD'S BEHAVIOR IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR?



Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

In intervention villages, all respondents (100%) reported improvements in the children's ability to listen to instructions, while only half (50%) in control villages acknowledged the same change. A stark distinction was seen in the expression of needs as majority (90.6%) in intervention villages were noticed to have increased their expressiveness, while only a minority (10%) in control villages were observed to have undergone this change. Similarly, a significant majority (90.6%) in intervention areas reported increased playfulness, in contrast to a minority (10%) in control areas. To sum up, these statistics underscored substantial differences in perceived positive behavioural changes in children between the intervention and control village settings, which suggested a greater impact of the program in the intervention areas.

“

In my village, the Anganwadi Centre is not functioning. As a result, the Rainbow Centre was started in this village. It provides a ray of hope to parents for their children's early childhood development. Unfortunately, the average literacy rate and awareness level are quite poor in these areas, where education is the least priority.

Since parents started sending their children to the centre, they have gradually realized its importance. Despite not providing food like the Anganwadi centre, parents happily send tiffins to their children.

Initially, we faced challenges convincing parents, but now they hardly miss sending their children. Currently, the centre has 27 children, and the attendance rate is over 85%. This is a great number and shows the parents' behavioural shift.

- Neeru Kumari Lodhi, Teacher, Rainbow Primary Education Center in Village, Lodhi Nagla

”

While the center received training twice, focusing on teaching methodologies and interactive learning through games, there was a notable absence of essential resources like play materials, properly functioning fans and a dedicated toilet facility, which were crucial for the students' comfort and conducive learning environment. In summary, the Rainbow Primary Education Center at Village Lodhi Nagla strived to provide quality education despite resource constraints.

“

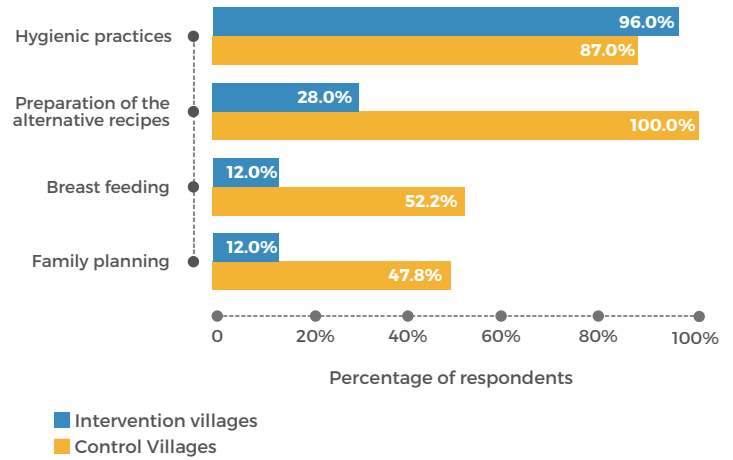
I've completed my education till 12th grade and know its importance. My three kids attend Rainbow Primary Center at Kail, and I'm very happy with their education quality. The monthly fee of just ₹100 is a big help, especially since the local Anganwadi isn't open. The program teaches important skills like reading, writing, and discipline, which help my kids' education.

- Rajkumari Yadav, 27 years, Kail village

”

Practices adopted as primary caregivers

CHART 10: PRACTICES ADOPTED



In terms of hygienic practices, a higher percentage (96%) in intervention villages actively adopted these practices compared to control villages (87%). These statistics suggest divergent adoption rates of various practices between intervention and control villages, which indicated potential variations in program influence and cultural practices between the two settings.

Rainbow - A Pre Primary Education Centre Report Card

Name of the Student: राजकुमारी
 Father's Name: राजेश
 Mother's Name: रश्मी
 Roll No.: 22
 Date of Birth: 11.12.2017
 Village: लोधी
 Session: 2022

Sr No	Subject	Ist Term	IInd Term	IIIrd Term	Over all
1	English Oral	B	—	B	A
2	English Written	B	—	B	A
3	Hindi Oral	B	—	B	B
4	Hindi written	B	—	B	B
5	Maths Oral	D	—	B	B
6	Maths Written	A	—	B	A

Sr No	Activity	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Needs Attention
1	Dresses neatly	✓			
2	Washes hand before eating	✓			
3	Regular (Attendance)	✓			
4	Have good manner	✓			
5	Knowledge about colours	✓			

Teacher's comment: सुप्रसन्न पढ़ाई और व्यवहार दोनों में बहुत अच्छा है।

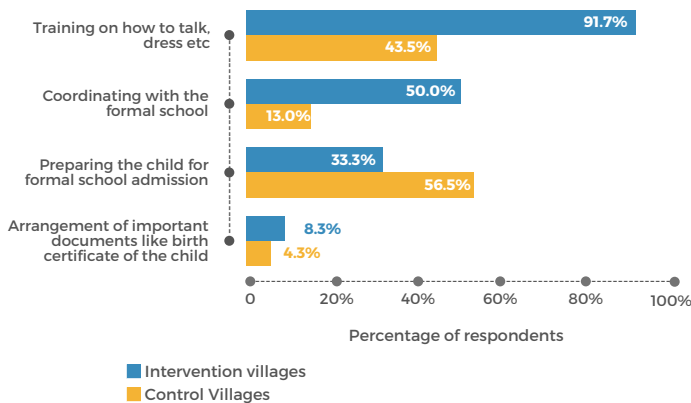
Teacher's Sign: Meenakshi
 Parent's Sign: Rajshami

Remark: 9 - 10 = Excellent (Grade A), 7 - 8 = Very Good (Grade B), 5 - 6 = Good (Grade C), Average = Below 5 (Grade D)

REPORT CARD OF PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION CENTRE

Types of support received for formal school admission

CHART 11: TYPES OF SUPPORT RECEIVED SO FAR FOR THE FORMAL SCHOOL ADMISSION OF CHILDREN



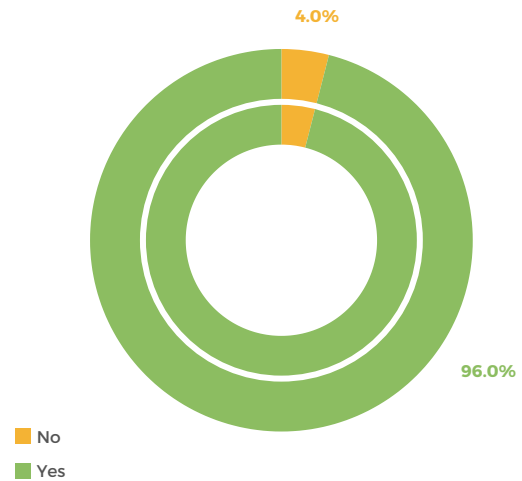
Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

A significantly higher percentage (91.7%) of respondents in intervention villages received training, in contrast to less than half (43.5%) in control villages. Moreover, while half of the respondents (50%) in intervention villages reported assistance in coordinating with formal schools, only a minority (13%) in control villages received such support. These figures indicated a varied level of support received by respondents in both settings that concerned different aspects of preparing children for formal school admission.



V. PERCEPTION OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 12: SATISFACTION WITH THE STAFF'S BEHAVIOR WITH CHILDREN AND PARENTS



The vast majority of respondents (96%) expressed contentment with the staff's behavior towards both children and parents, which implies a high level of satisfaction.



With a total enrollment of 27 students, this centre operated under the CBSE board. This after-school learning centre provided facilities such as teaching Mathematics, Science, English, Social Science, Hindi, and life skills. The teaching methods predominantly included lectures and worksheets. Since the implementation of the program, there has been a noticeable increase in regular attendance in school. Additionally, students have shown significant improvement in various aspects. They can now understand concepts better, solve mathematics problems more efficiently, freely ask doubts to teachers, and demonstrate improved reading and writing skills compared to before.

At this learning centre, there are a total of 27 students ranging from grades 6 to 10. The scope of tuition is quite limited here since there are no private tuition centres nearby. Furthermore, parents do not allow their children, especially girls, to travel far for studies. Government schools often fail to provide sufficient attention to students, leaving them with unresolved doubts. Thus, this School Learning Centre plays a crucial role as it provides close attention to students and focuses on addressing their doubts.

Previously, students struggled academically and frequently skipped school, showing little seriousness toward their studies. However, after attending this centre, their interest in studies has increased, and they now attend both the centre and school regularly. They are also beginning to plan their future studies, and their potential is flourishing.

- Surendra Singh, Teacher, After Learning Teacher center in Panwari





SUB THEME 2: CHILDREN'S LEARNING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CLIP)

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

The CLIP (Children Learning Improvement Program) program aimed to address learning gaps among primary school children, focusing on remedial sessions to support their educational development. Implemented by Yara India in 2013, this initiative covered multiple villages across various centers. The primary goal was to empower children by bridging learning gaps and ensuring they perform at par with their peers through targeted remedial sessions and a supportive learning environment.

The study findings reflect the quantitative analysis of the key performance indicators for intervention villages across the below parameters.

According to the qualitative survey, the core objective to bridge learning gaps was evident in the program's structure, focusing on different groups - Play, Akshar, Shabd, and Kahani - each designed to address specific educational needs. However, there was a lack of systematic assessment before student enrolment to gauge their knowledge levels accurately.

Teachers, mostly graduates, underwent initial training by the Yara education team and Pratham to ensure they received a minimum of two training sessions. However, some teachers commenced their CLIP program responsibilities without prior training, potentially impacting the program's effectiveness. Remarkable student attendance exceeding 90% indicated significant engagement. The curriculum, covering English, vernacular language and basic math skills, was well-structured. There's a recommendation for innovative content and an increase in the material quantity to enrich student learning experiences.

“

I've been associated with the center for over four years. During this time, I've observed significant student progress that goes beyond academics. It's been a notable enhancement in overall development that empowered them to excel in various aspects of their academic journey.

- Poonam Kumari, CLIP Educator, Panwari Primary School

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INTERACTION WITH CLIP TEACHER



COMMUNITY LEARNING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

1. Enhanced Language Level of the Students

CHART 13: GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

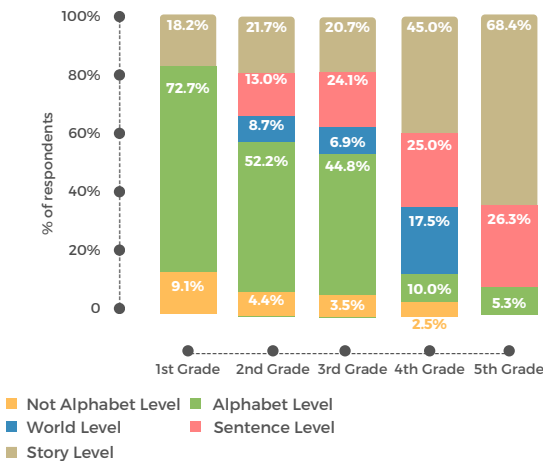
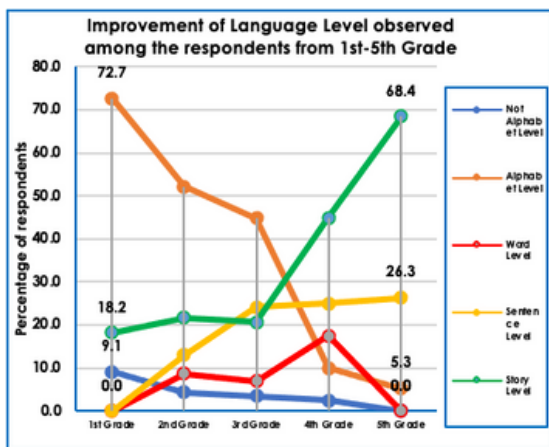


CHART 14: GROWTH INDICATORS ACROSS THE GRADES



The data from the Education Impact Assessment Program, utilizing the ASER Test by Pratham (Pratham is an innovative learning organization created to improve the quality of education in India), revealed a significant shift in the language proficiency levels of the beneficiaries. SoulAce, as the impact assessment partner, has leveraged the ASER (Annual Status of Education Report) tool developed by Pratham to ensure standardized assessment of the learning levels of children.

The ASER tool is widely recognized and utilized across India for its comprehensive approach to assessing children's foundational literacy and numeracy skills. SoulAce has embraced this tool due to its reliability, validity, and widespread acceptance in the field of education assessment. The tool covered various proficiency levels, from basic alphabet recognition to comprehension of complex texts, allowing for a nuanced understanding of children's progress. This consistency in assessment procedures across different locations and contexts enabled reliable comparisons of learning outcomes over time and across regions.

One of the most striking observations was the disappearance of respondents at the Alphabet Level, accompanied by a substantial increase in respondents performing at the Story Level. This shift suggested a notable improvement in the overall literacy and language skills among the students, indicating the positive impact of the program on their educational development.

The quantitative analysis showed the following under the following levels:

Here's a quantitative analysis of the ASER grading levels and how the growth indicators have occurred starting from Alphabet to Story level. The survey showed:

1. Alphabet Level:

- In the 1st Grade, majority of the respondents (72.7%) were categorized at the Alphabet Level.
- Finally, during the 5th Grade the Alphabet Level revealed a stark improvement, indicating a decrease (from 72.7% to 5.3%).
- It indicated that all students who were previously at the Alphabet Level have progressed to higher proficiency levels, demonstrating enhanced mastery of alphabet recognition and basic reading skills.

2. Story Level:

- The percentage of respondents in the Story Level category exhibited significant growth from 1st Grade to 5th Grade (peaking at 68.4% in the 5th Grade).
- This substantial increase indicated substantial progress in literacy skills, with a majority of respondents demonstrating the ability to comprehend and engage with narrative texts by 5th Grade.

2. Enhanced Language Level of the Students

CHART 15: GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

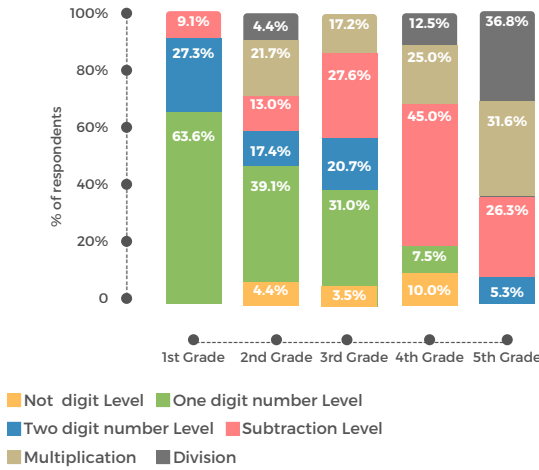
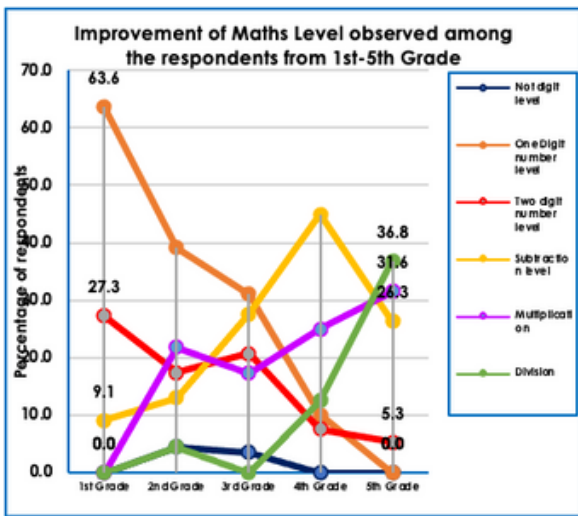


CHART 16: GROWTH INDICATORS ACROSS THE GRADES



The quantitative analysis showed the following under the following levels:

Here's a quantitative analysis of the ASER grading levels and how the growth indicators have occurred starting from Alphabet to Story level. The survey showed:

1. One Digit Number Level:

- In the 1st Grade, majority of the respondents (63.6%) were categorized at the One Digit Number Level.
- Finally, during the 4th Grade the One Digit Number Level revealed a stark improvement, indicating a decrease (from 63.6% to 10%).
- The observed improvement underscores the effectiveness of educational interventions aimed at enhancing numeracy proficiency among students.

2. Division Level:

- The percentage of respondents in the Story Level category exhibited significant growth from 2nd Grade to 5th Grade (from 4.4% to 36.8%).
- This substantial increase indicated that the curriculum likely introduced division concepts gradually, allowing students to build upon their foundational understanding of mathematical operations over time

The qualitative analysis provided valuable insights into the effectiveness of the CLIP Program in addressing learning gaps among primary school children. Here are some key observations and interpretations based on the findings:



PROGRAM STRUCTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION

- The CLIP program's structured approach, dividing students into different groups based on educational needs, reflected a targeted strategy to address specific learning gaps.
- High student attendance rates suggested significant engagement with the program, indicating its perceived value among students and parents.



CURRICULUM AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- A well-structured curriculum covering multiple subjects indicated a comprehensive approach to addressing learning needs in language and mathematics.
- Comprehensive training sessions for teachers on effective teaching and learning material development strategies were essential for optimizing program effectiveness.



PARENTAL ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS

- The CLIP program's impact extended beyond academic improvement, raising awareness among parents about the importance of their children's education.
- Positive feedback from principals and educators highlights the program's effectiveness in fostering student progress and overall development.



SHIFT IN ATTITUDES

- There has been a notable shift in attitudes towards math learning, with students demonstrating increased confidence and enthusiasm for tackling mathematical challenges.
- This positive attitude towards math has been fostered through motivational strategies, recognition of progress, and celebrating mathematical achievements within the school.

Overall, the qualitative insights shed light on the strengths and areas for improvement in the CLIP Program, emphasizing the importance of structured assessments, comprehensive teacher training and enriched learning materials to optimize its impact on student learning outcomes.

The field study showed that the monitoring and documentation process involves a structured framework. A dedicated WhatsApp group, inclusive of the program head, team members and CLIP teachers, facilitated daily image postings by the teachers. Additionally, monthly meetings organized by the Yara team served as a platform for program assessment and coordination.

Regular bi-monthly tests were conducted for the students, with the Yara core team responsible for question preparation and external checking through outsourcing. However, the system maintained test results centrally, with teachers not being informed of individual student scores or gaps identified in the exams.

The study highlighted the opportunity to enrich TLMs by infusing innovative content, thereby fostering enhanced learning experiences for students. Additionally, expanding the quantity of available materials was imperative to ensure every student had adequate access to learning resources. There was a need for comprehensive training sessions geared towards equipping teachers with effective TLM development strategies.

It is crucial to share assessment scores and identify gaps with the teachers to enable a comprehensive understanding of students' progress. This sharing of information will aid in determining areas that require more effort and devise individualized plans for each student's advancement.

“

I've witnessed the effective progress of a 3rd-standard student, Abhishekh, who struggled with reading Hindi words before joining the program. Abhishekh showed significant progress in his reading skills, which brought joy to me.

- Madhurbala, Principal, Kail Primary School

”

“

I deeply appreciate the CLIP program for its immense benefits to our students. It goes beyond bridging educational gaps; it remarkably contributed to raising awareness among parents with low educational levels about the significance of their children's education.

- Mahesh Pal Singh, Principal, Panwari Primary School

”

Details of the school-wise enrolment in different groups:

S.NO.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	TOTAL STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL	PLAY	AKSHAR	SHABD	KAHANI	TOTAL NUMBERS OF THE STUDENTS IN CLIP PROGRAM
1	Noorpur	200	19	21	24	21	85
2	KKM	70	14	13	12	11	50
3	Dadpur	83	16	12	13	10	51
4	MHG	178	20	16	16	16	68
5	MKM	80	22	15	13	14	64
6	Panwari Primary School	285	20	20	20	20	80
7	Baghau Primary school	104	18	15	15	15	63
8	Kail Primary School	164	21	21	17	17	76
9	Baghau ki Madhaiyan Primary School	95	15	15	15	10	55

This qualitative field report identified critical strengths and areas for improvement in the CLIP program, which emphasized the need for enhanced TLMs, structured student assessments and comprehensive teacher training to optimize the program's effectiveness and educational impact.



ASER TEST WITH CHILDREN AT GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL, KAIL

Overall Observation

The engagement with the children provided extensive insights into their responsiveness to movement, adeptness in identifying diverse figures like animals and fruits and their comprehension abilities regarding sentences and paragraphs. Moreover, it offered a valuable chance to witness their enthusiasm for participating in activities, acting as a vital indicator of their overall development.

This encompassed their capacity to follow instructions, display prompt responses and exhibit memory retention, coordination and attention span. Across these parameters, the research team consistently observed satisfactory responses, demonstrating positive developmental indicators across all four categories in the children.

“

The program's uniqueness has profoundly impacted our students' progress, heightening my involvement. I actively assist teachers within the class to ensure the successful implementation of the program.

- Manju Yadav, Principal, Baghou Primary School

”

“

Since joining, I've seen improvements. My attendance is better, and I understand Science much more. I find it easier to learn difficult concepts, and my math problem-solving skills have gotten a lot better. I'm also more confident asking questions and getting help from my teachers. I'm thankful for the help I've received here."

- Rohit Bhardwaj, Baburam Singh Inter College, 10th grade

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SUB THEME 3: AFTER SCHOOL LEARNING CENTER

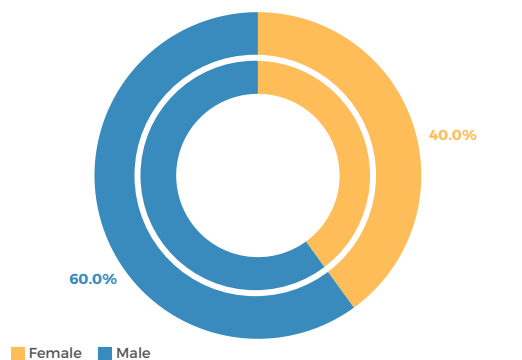
ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

The study findings reflect the quantitative analysis of the key performance indicators for intervention villages across the below parameters.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

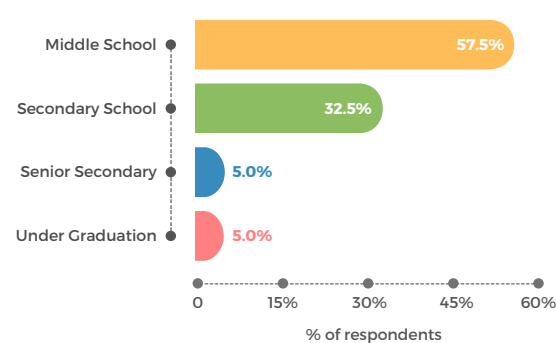
Gender distribution

CHART 17: GENDER DISTRIBUTION



Present grade of student

CHART 18: PRESENT GRADE OF THE STUDENT

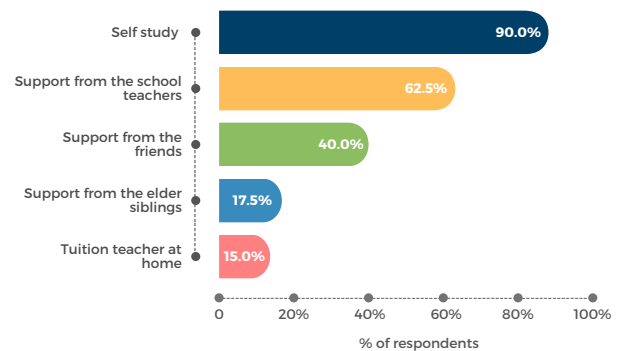


The gender distribution revealed the presence of a majority of males (60%) compared to females (40%). Regarding grade levels, the survey highlighted diverse representation across educational tiers, predominantly in middle school (57.5%) which was followed by secondary education (32.5%).

II. Pre-Intervention situation of the program

Ways of handling academics

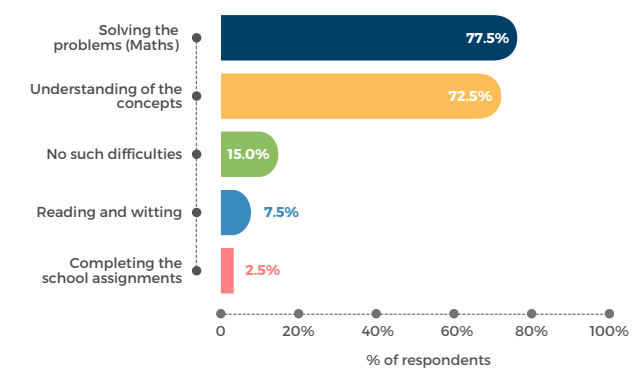
CHART 19: WAYS OF HANDLING ACADEMICS BEFORE THE PROGRAM



Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

Difficulties encountered in studies

CHART 20: DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN STUDIES WITHOUT ADEQUATE COACHING SUPPORT



Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

A significant majority (90%) relied on self-study, followed by support from school teachers (62.5%) and assistance from friends (40%). These findings illustrated a varied set of methods students employed to cope with their academic challenges before the initiation of the program. A substantial percentage (77.5%) faced difficulties in problem-solving in Mathematics, while another majority

(72.5%) struggled to understand various concepts. These findings emphasized the pronounced need for additional support, especially in Mathematics problem-solving and understanding concepts, among the surveyed students.

III. Program intervention

CHART 21: DURATION OF EACH CLASS

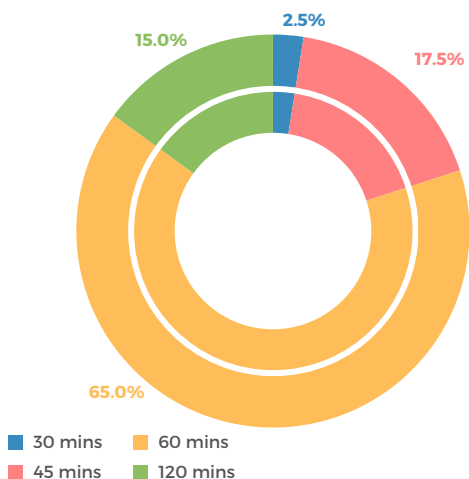
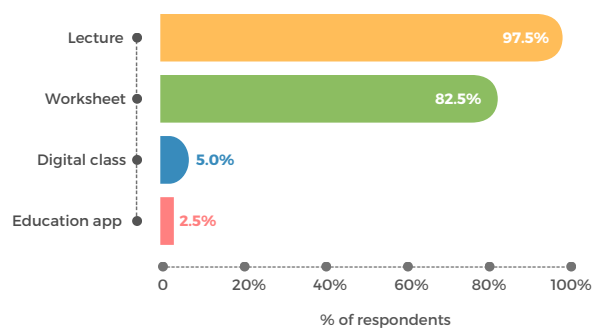


CHART 22: TYPE OF TEACHING METHODS USED AT THE CENTER

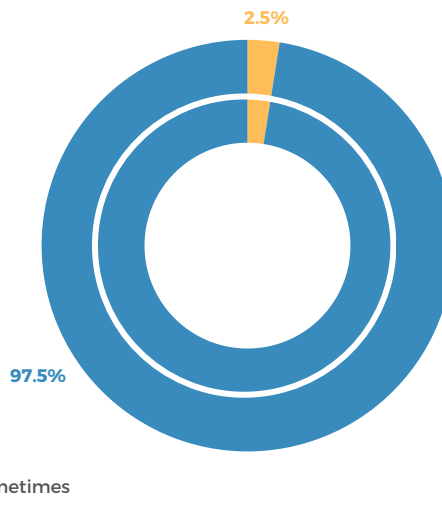


Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

“ Before coming here, I mainly studied alone with some help from my teachers. However I struggled with understanding subjects like math. Since joining this program, I've gotten a lot better at math. The teachers explain things in a way that makes sense to me. Now I'm more confident in solving problems and asking questions. This place has helped me enjoy learning more and do better in school. I'm thankful for the help I've received here.

- Rinku Pal, Roopganga Singh Public School, 8th grade

CHART 23: REGULARITY OF ATTENDING THE ASSESSMENTS

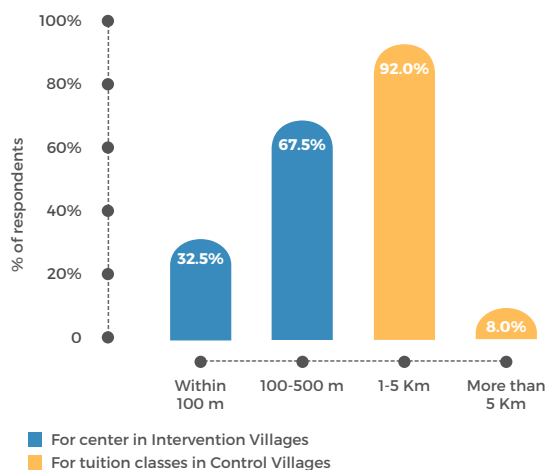


The survey data revealed key insights into the learning environment. The majority of respondents, (80%) were taught by a single teacher at their learning centers. Regarding class durations, more than half (65%) attended 60-minute sessions, with lectures (97.5%) and worksheets (82.5%) being the primary teaching methods. Notably, nearly all the respondents (97.5%) confirmed consistent attendance at assessments that indicated a high level of engagement in the center's assessment activities.

COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

Distance travelled to reach the center

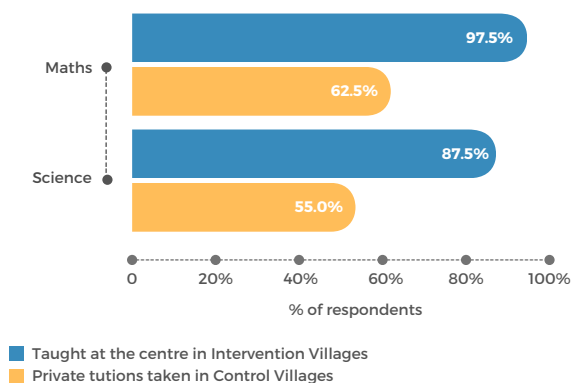
CHART 24: DISTANCE TRAVELED TO REACH THE CENTER IN INTERVENTION VILLAGES AND TUITION CLASSES IN CONTROL VILLAGES



In intervention villages, a significant percentage (100%) travelled either within 100 meters (32.5%) or within the range of 100-500 meters (67.5%) to reach the center. Conversely, in control villages, a majority of respondents (92.0%) travelled considerable distances, between 1 to 5 kilometers, to attend tuition classes, while a smaller proportion (8%) travelled more than 5 kilometers. This stark contrast underscored the geographical convenience of the centers in intervention villages, situated within close proximity of respondents' residences, which enabled easier accessibility and convenience for educational pursuits.

Diversity of subjects taught at the center

CHART 25: SUBJECTS BEING TAUGHT AT THE CENTER AND PRIVATE TUTORINGS OF INTERVENTION AND CONTROL VILLAGES RESPECTIVELY

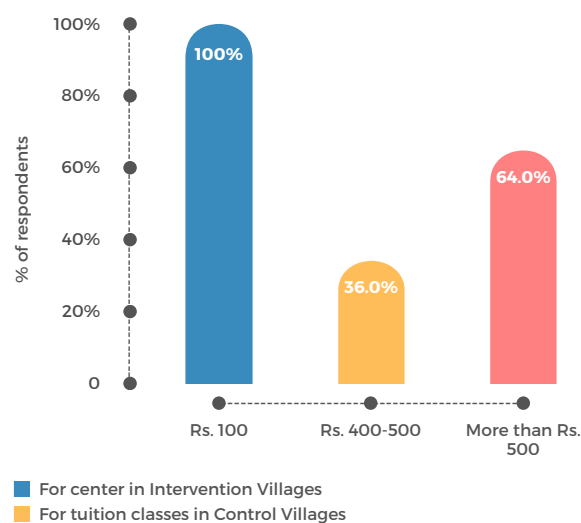


In intervention villages, a notably higher percentage of respondents received instruction in subjects like Maths (97.5%) and Science (87.5%). In contrast, private tuition in control villages was more common for Maths (62.5%) and Science (55.0%).

These findings emphasized a marked contrast in subject availability and diversity and indicated that the center in intervention villages offered a wider curriculum compared to the reliance on private tuitions for specific subjects in control villages.

Educational and tuition expenses

CHART 26: AMOUNT PAID PER MONTH AS FEE IN CENTER OF INTERVENTION VILLAGE AND TUTORINGS OF CONTROL VILLAGE



All respondents (100%) in intervention villages paid fee ₹ 100. Conversely, in control villages, the majority (64%) paid fee exceeding ₹. 500, and a significant portion (36%) paid fee between ₹. 400-500. This contrast underscored a significant difference in fee structures, which signified greater economic accessibility to educational services in intervention villages, where fee was predominantly lower, compared to the higher fee structure in tuition classes in control villages.



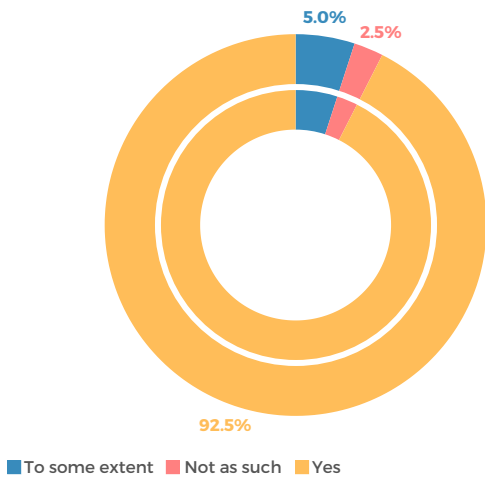
After joining the program, I noticed a significant improvement in my performance, in subjects like History. My scores have improved, and I feel more confident in my understanding of the subject. One of the best changes I've experienced is that I now feel comfortable asking questions and seeking clarification from my teachers. The program has truly empowered me to take charge of my education.

- Sarita, BRS Inter College, BA 1st Year



Impact of the program

CHART 27: IMPROVEMENT OF REGULAR ATTENDANCE IN THE SCHOOL DUE TO AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM SINCE THE RESPONDENTS CAN PERFORM AS PER THEIR GRADE LEVEL

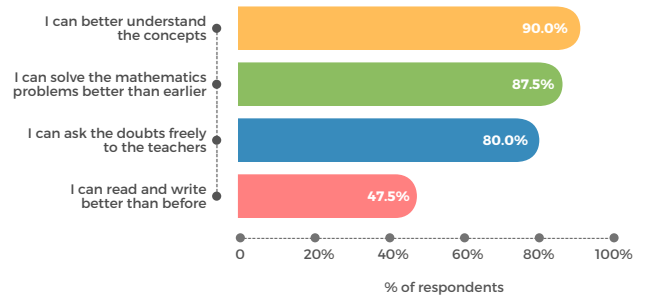


The findings revealed that the majority of respondents (92.5%) acknowledged that the after-school program has enhanced their regular school attendance due to their improved performance.

The after-school program has demonstrated a significant positive impact on students' regular school attendance and academic performance. It has notably contributed to an enhancement in students' regular school attendance. The vast majority of respondents attributed this improvement to the program's influence on their academic performance. Participants reported receiving assistance with various academic tasks, particularly in mathematics problem-solving and completion of school assignments. The program effectively served as a supplementary educational resource for students, aiding them in tackling challenging coursework outside of regular school hours. An additional benefit highlighted by respondents was the improvement in subject scores, particularly in mathematics and science. The program's focus on these subjects translated into tangible academic gains for participating students.

Perception of the program

CHART 28: REASON FOR ENJOYING THE CLASSES IN THE AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM.



Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

The survey results indicate that a significant majority of respondents, (90%), expressed their enjoyment in the after-school classes due to their enhanced understanding of concepts. Additionally, another majority found improved problem-solving abilities in mathematics (87.5%) and appreciated the freedom to ask doubts to the teachers (80%).



INTERVIEW WITH TEACHER OF AFTER SCHOOL CENTRE



SUB THEME 4: SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

The study findings reflect the quantitative analysis of the key performance indicators for intervention village across the below parameters.

I. General Information

CHART 29: AGE DISTRIBUTION

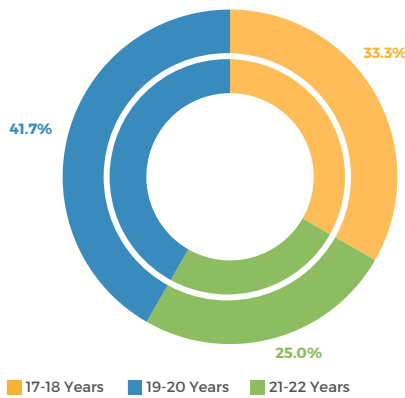


CHART 32: AVERAGE MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME OF RESPONDENTS/STUDENTS

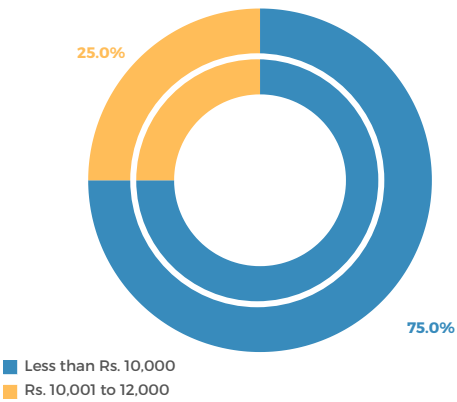


CHART 30: GENDER DISTRIBUTION

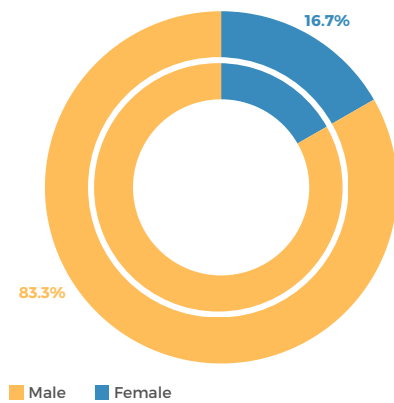


CHART 33: AVERAGE MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME OF RESPONDENTS/STUDENTS

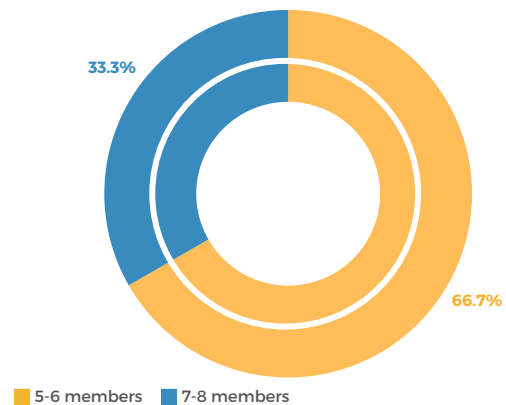
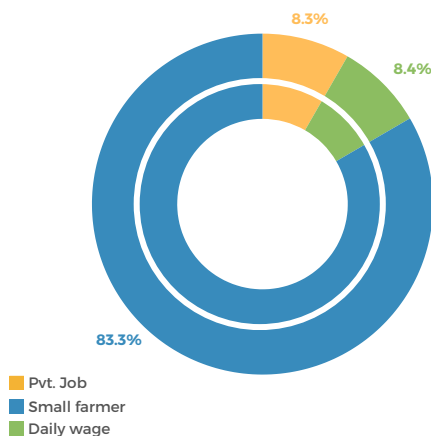


CHART 31: FAMILY OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS/STUDENTS



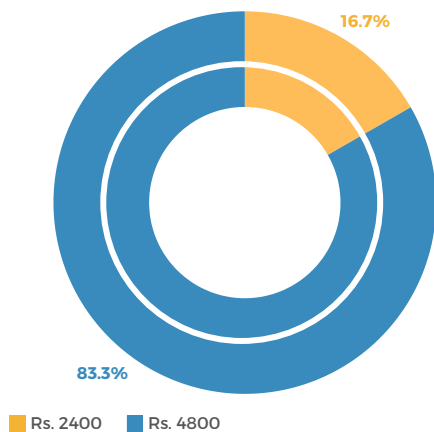
The surveyed individuals exhibited a diverse demographic distribution across various categories. Less than half of the respondents (41.7%) fell in the 21-22 years category and more than one-third (33.3%) fell in the 17-18 years age group which reflected varied experiences among the respondents.

However, there was a significant gender disparity, with the majority being male respondents (83.3%) compared to female respondents (16.7%) that indicated a gender gap. The predominant occupation among families is small-scale farming (83.3%). Financially, three-fourths (75%) had monthly family incomes below ₹Rs. 10,000, which highlighted prevalent financial constraints. Family sizes also varied as the majority (66.7%) belonged to households with 5-6 members, which implied diverse family compositions among the respondents.

II. Program Intervention

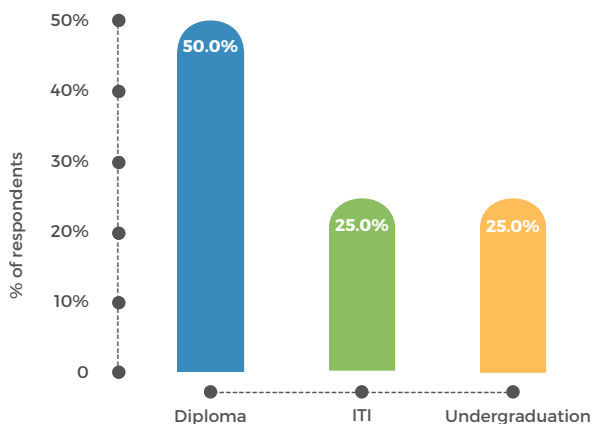
Scholarship amount

CHART 34: SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNT



Course approved for scholarship

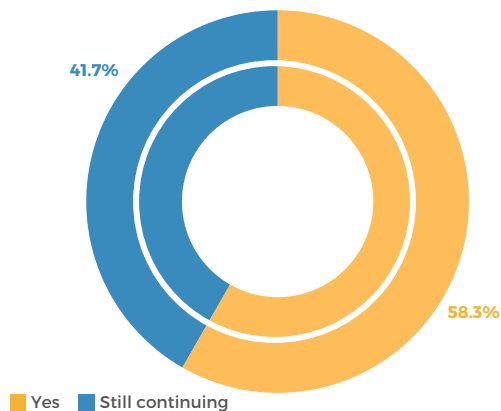
CHART 35: COURSE NAME FOR WHICH RECEIVE THE SCHOLARSHIP



Among the respondents surveyed, majority (83.3%) received a scholarship amount of ₹. 4800, as half of the respondents (50%) pursued a Diploma course, followed by ITI program (25%) and an Undergraduate course (25%).

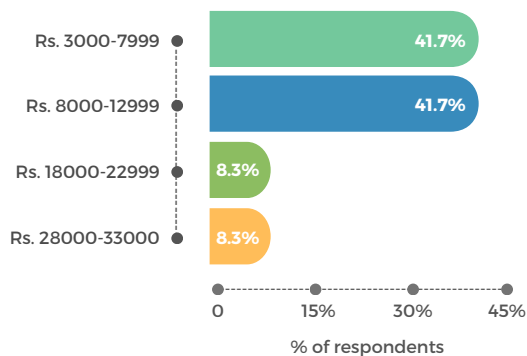
Impact of the program

CHART 36: COURSE COMPLETED FOR SCHOLARSHIP



Total amount of course fees

CHART 37: TOTAL AMOUNT OF YOUR COURSE FEE



Among the respondents, more than half (58.3%) completed the course for which they received the scholarship, while the rest (41.7%) continued their studies. Additionally, the majority of respondents had course fees within two main brackets, ₹. 3000-7999 (41.7%) and ₹ 8000-12999 (41.7%). This distribution showed a considerable number of respondents who paid moderately affordable fees, while a minority paid significantly higher amounts for their courses.

The scholarship program had several positive impacts. Firstly, it significantly increased access to education, as more than half of the respondents completed their courses, indicating lower dropout rates. Secondly, the majority of participants paying moderate course fees, potentially boosting their confidence levels and reducing financial stress. Additionally, the distribution of course fees within moderate brackets suggests that the program helped individuals build confidence levels.



SUB THEME 5: E-LIBRARY PROGRAM AND SCIENCE LAB

QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THE PROGRAM

The E-Library Program has become a vital educational resource for students in the community. The program has successfully registered students ranging from 3rd grade to 10th grade utilizing the library's resources. The primary focus of the program was to introduce students to digital painting techniques and supplement their learning through online lectures available on YouTube across various subjects.

The students of core command villages every year attend summer camp. In this camp, the students ranging from 3rd grade to 8th grade attend classes on yoga, pottery, e-library, science lab, dance and music. attend summer camp. In this camp, the students ranging from 3rd grade to 8th grade attend classes on yoga, pottery, e-library, science lab, dance and music.

The program has acted as a catalyst to foster digital literacy among the enrolled students. By blending creative endeavours like digital painting with online educational content, it seeks to augment their learning experience and encourage engagement with a diverse range of subjects.

Furthermore, the Science Lab stood as an additional asset within the educational framework. Outfitted with a variety of scientific equipment, it served as a hub for students to engage in hands-on learning experiences, especially during summer camps. The lab not only offered a platform for conducting science experiments but also acted as a potential resource for students participating in after-school programs enabling them to explore science-based practical activities to broaden their understanding. Additionally, the facility was open for students participating in the CLIP program, to provide them with the opportunity to delve deeper into scientific exploration and experimentation.

Both the E-Library Program and the Science Lab were instrumental in offering a holistic learning environment. They not only provided access to educational resources but also fostered a hands-on approach to learning that stimulates curiosity, exploration and a deeper understanding of various subjects. These initiatives played a crucial role in supplementing traditional classroom education, empowering students with practical skills and knowledge that extend beyond textbooks and lectures.

CHILDREN STUDYING AT E-LIBRARY





SUB THEME 6: NAGLIYA KAJI

QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THE PROGRAM

The English Medium School Nagliya Kaji, established in 2003 and supported by Yara India, caters to students from 1st to 5th standard, prioritizing quality education for underprivileged children at a reduced cost. The school faced significant changes in enrollment due to various factors, including fee adjustments and government schemes offering incentives to students.



ENROLLMENT

This is a primary school. During the field visit, there were 80 students enrolled, consisting of 35 boys and 45 girls.



INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES

The school's infrastructure includes indoor games, a SMART TV room, and functional toilets. However, the lack of electrical fittings such as fans and lights in classrooms is notable. Solar lights are provided for the computer room and SMART TV. Plans for electrical fittings are part of Program's upcoming initiatives.



ACADEMIC PARTNERSHIP AND ASSESSMENT

The school's syllabus is approved by DAV School, which actively mentors the project and conducts teacher training sessions.

Mentor engagement with parents and students regarding affiliation and academic progress is underway. The school follows a structured assessment process with monthly, half-yearly, and annual examinations, complemented by Parent-Teacher Meetings (PTMs) to foster parent engagement.



CHALLENGES AND IDENTIFIED GAPS

Several challenges hinder the school's progress, including ongoing affiliation processes, technical issues impacting the School Leaving Certificate and a notable decline in overall enrollment numbers.



TEACHER AND PARENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Teachers expressed contentment with the curriculum but raised concerns about the high dropout ratio, affiliation issues and new government schemes affecting attendance. Interactions with 15 parents revealed satisfaction with the teaching process and their children's progress. However, concerns regarding affiliation and obtaining school leaving certificates were highlighted, impacting high school enrollment opportunities.

While the English Medium School Nagliya Kaji boasts a satisfactory infrastructure and curriculum, challenges in infrastructure, affiliation and bureaucratic hurdles are impeding its growth and student retention. Addressing these challenges could enhance the overall educational experience for students and foster increased enrollment and engagement within the community.

The Way Forward - Education Program

The way forward can be listed as follows:



Infrastructure such as providing necessary teaching and play materials and addressing inadequate fans, water and toilet facilities for a conducive learning environment for holistic development could be ensured.



A systematic assessment process before student enrollment to accurately gauge knowledge levels and align grading methods to ensure consistent evaluation across proficiency levels could be established.



Comprehensive training sessions for teachers to effectively implement teaching methodologies and manage resources for enriched learning experiences could be provided.



A standardized documentation framework could be developed that includes records and updates of program activities, achievements, success stories and impact.



BAGHAU AFTER CARE LEARNING CENTRE

The following program recommendations were observed as a part of the discussion with the stakeholders on the various project activities:



Address the challenge of managing large numbers of children by hiring assistant teachers to improve the student-to-teacher ratio, thereby enhancing education quality and student well-being. Engage SHG members to manage the children. In this case, a slight fee can be increased.



To safeguard children's health and well-being, prioritize installing fans, drinking water, and toilet facilities in centres.



Provide child-friendly posters, proper ventilation, and language-inclusive educational materials to create a stimulating and inclusive learning environment. For branding consistency, include the company logo in report cards.



Teachers' access to the final assessment report can be considered. This will help them understand individual child gaps and effectively support each child's academic progress and holistic development. This applies to both Rainbow and CLIP programs.



Introduce an app-based documentation system to streamline the recording of regular operations and child profiles, such as demographic details, nutritional information, and growth (academic, milestone development, immunisation status, and other relevant information). This digital solution will enhance efficiency and accuracy in tracking regular operations and each child's holistic development. A similar line of child profiles is recommended for CLIP students, mentioning their baseline academic level, attention span, reading, and writing skills.



Baseline assessment is recommended, and the ASSER test is required for the CLIP program students at the time of enrolment so that the child's progress can be measured through mid- and end-line evaluation.



More innovative TLMs can be developed; teachers' training is recommended to develop innovative TLMs. On the other hand, based on the children's responses, regular upgradation of TLMs is required.



Teachers' periodical assessment is required to be organised by the core team based on their skill sets and gaps; periodical assessment will enhance their capabilities.



A community effort is needed to find a stable location for after-school students with basic seating, fan, and light arrangements, as frequent changes affect the availability of teachers and students and their academic progress.



Proper documentation is recommended for attendance, dropout, enrolment and students' progress at the After School Learning Centre Program.



Students of the after-school centres can be brought twice a month to the E-learning centre for educational exposure.



A School affiliation certificate is urgently required for the English Medium school in Nagliya Kaji.



Basic infrastructure like fans and lights are highly recommended for the English Medium school in Nagliya Kaji.



PANWARI PRIMARY SCHOOL

OECD RATING FOR EDUCATION



Relevance

The Rainbow Pre-primary Program by the Yara India Team is a crucial intervention in the Barbala plant areas, targeting children aged 3 to 6. Operating across 10 centers, this initiative fills the educational gap by focusing on early childhood education and literacy improvement. It actively involves Self Help Groups (SHGs), maintains a minimal fee structure and aids in holistic development while imparting practical skills and crucial information on government schemes. Through emphasis on infrastructure, teacher training and resource availability, it not only addresses immediate educational needs but also strives to create an enriching learning environment for a promising future.



Coherence

The program aligns with the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

1. SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being
2. SDG 4 - Quality Education
3. SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth
4. SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities



Effectiveness

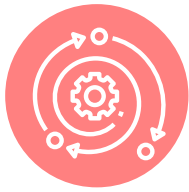
The program's effectiveness is underscored by its impact on early childhood education, evident through the notable improvement in children's learning, including reading, writing and overall discipline. It has successfully involved parents in their children's education, fostering a collaborative learning environment. The program's approach of regular interactions with parents and the emphasis on practical skills development has garnered positive feedback and satisfaction from parents.



Efficiency

The program exhibits efficiency in certain aspects, notably in its targeted approach to early childhood education for children aged 3 to 6 years in Babrala plant areas. By utilizing a minimal fee structure and involving Self Help Groups (SHGs) for local ownership, it ensures accessibility to education for families facing financial constraints. The engagement of parents through regular interactions and monthly meetings, despite challenges related to children's involvement in farm activities, highlights efforts to involve the community actively. Enhancing resource allocation and addressing infrastructure gaps could significantly improve the program's overall efficiency to cater to the educational needs of the targeted children and communities.





Impact

The program has made substantial impact by addressing poor literacy rates and limited educational opportunities in the Barbala plant areas. The program's emphasis on practical skills, information dissemination on government schemes and parental involvement underscores its holistic approach.



Sustainability

The sustainability of the program lies in its ability to foster long-term educational advancements and community development. The engagement of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) ensures local ownership, potentially securing ongoing support and resources within the community. Encouraging parental involvement, continuing skill enhancement for teachers and forging partnerships with governmental bodies can bolster the program's longevity.



Relevance



Coherence



Effectiveness



Efficiency



Impact



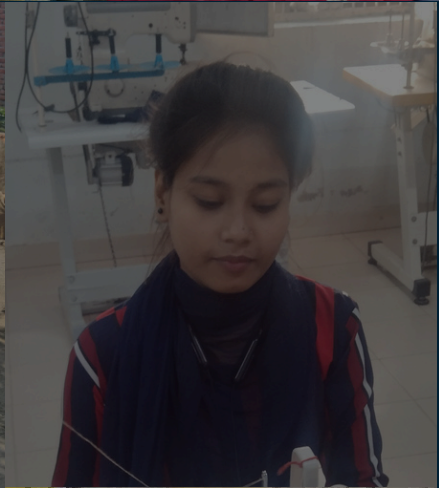
Sustainability

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

Conclusion For Education

In conclusion, the Education program initiated by the Yara India Team embodied a significant step toward addressing the educational gaps in the Barbala plant areas. The study's findings underscore the critical role played by the program in improving educational opportunities, particularly among communities facing financial constraints. However, challenges such as insufficient infrastructure, inadequate teaching materials and fluctuating attendance due to socioeconomic factors have been identified. To sustain and expand the program's impact, continued investment in resources, capacity- building for teachers, deeper community engagement and leveraging innovative methods are necessary. The program's success lies in its adaptability, sustained support from stakeholders and a commitment to fostering a conducive learning environment that empowers children and ensures their educational advancement in the future.

06. THEMATIC AREA SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT





Industrial Tailoring Course

In the landscape of India's development, skill development and women empowerment have emerged as pivotal drivers of progress, with the potential to reshape the socio-economic fabric of the nation. Simultaneously, empowering women is recognised as a cornerstone for fostering equality and inclusive growth. The impact of women's empowerment extends beyond individual households, influencing community dynamics and contributing to broader societal transformations. As India endeavours to unlock its full potential, the intersection of skill development and women's empowerment is a strategic imperative for building a sustainable and equitable future. The cultivation of professional skills not only equips the youth with the tools needed to navigate a rapidly evolving job market but also contributes to the overall resilience of communities.

The program occupies a unique and significant role in bridging the existing gaps in skill development and women empowerment. By specifically targeting youth for skill enhancement, Yara India aligns with the national agenda to create a skilled workforce capable of meeting the demands of a modern economy. Moreover, the program's emphasis on Self-Help Groups (SHGs) as vehicles for women's empowerment acknowledges the pivotal role women play in shaping rural economies. The women empowerment and skill development component of the programs aims to bring about change through activities such as running vocational training centres and imparting training in industrial tailoring, sewing, beautician, diesel engine repairing, and computer. Further, the Swa-Shakti program aims at various income generation programs for women. Also, the project focuses on empowering women through SHGs. The project named Akriti attempts to provide earning opportunities to girls and women by skilling and capacity-building women/girl tailors to produce quality products for the contemporary market. Another program on skill development shows the path towards the future for the youth through the training like basic sewing, basic computer skills, industrial tailoring and beautician.

This impact assessment study aims to understand the impact of the program's interventions, unravelling the nuanced ways in which skill development and women's empowerment converge to shape a more sustainable and equitable future for India's rural communities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY



To evaluate the effectiveness of promoting women empowerment and the SHG project.



To assess the beneficiaries' access to savings, credit, and income-generating activities for economic and social empowerment.



To evaluate the transformative impact of women's status at economic, social and personal levels through the multifaceted ways of the program.



MAJOR FINDINGS

The major findings of the project are categorised under different activities that the project covered. The major activities that are covered for the study are the Individual enterprise program, the Akriti production centre and SHG intervention. A control village was also selected for the study with an aim to better understand and compare the changes the project had made in the intervention village.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROJECTS	KEY RESPONDENTS	FAMILY OCCUPATION (MAX & MIN %)	FAMILY INCOME (MAX & MIN INCOME LEVEL %)	EDUCATION LEVEL (MAX & MIN %)
Individual enterprise program	Women entrepreneurs	Farming - 25.0% Private job - 12.5% Wood Mill - 12.5% Fast food stall - 12.5% Others - 37.5%	Rs. 5000-7000 - 12.5% More than 20,000 - 37.5%	10th pass - 40% 12th pass - 25% 8th pass - 35%
SHG	SHG Members	Farming - 93.6% Animal husbandry - 73.1% Kirana Store - 2.6%	Rs. 7000-10000 - 33.3% Rs. 10000-15000 - 34.6%	Primary level- 58% 10th pass - 30% Graduation - 3%
Akriti Centre	Women members	Farmer - 55.0% Government servant - 5.0%	Rs. 10,000-15,000 - 70.0% Above Rs. 15,000 - 10.0%	10th pass - 52.4% 12th pass - 28.6% Graduation - 9.5%
Skill Development	Students	Farming- 25% Daily Wage Labour- 10%	Rs. 5000-10000 - 45%, Rs. 10000-15000- 25%	12th Pass- 40% 4th Pass- 5%

The table above illustrates the primary occupation and income levels of the families of the respondents. It reveals that a significant majority of the respondents' families are engaged in either farming or animal husbandry. A few respondents mentioned other occupations as the primary family source of income. The family income ranges from a minimum of 7000-10,000/- to a maximum of 15,000/- to 20,000/-. Regarding the education level of the respondents, most have completed either primary education or achieved a 10th-standard level of education.

In the control group analysis, it is evident that the primary occupation of the respondents' families revolves around farming and animal husbandry. The monthly income of these families typically falls within the range of 7000/- to 15,000/-. Notably, the respondents, youths and the members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) predominantly formed by the Panchayat. Although they received some training from the Panchayat, however, the findings revealed that these groups are not fully functional. A more detailed analysis is provided in the subsequent discussion.



SUB THEME 1: SELF HELP GROUP (SHG)

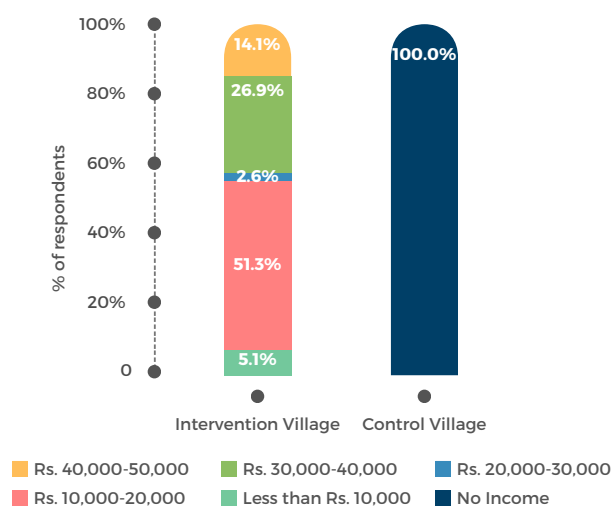


FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH SHG AND RESEARCH TEAM

In addressing rural women's financial vulnerabilities, particularly those in lower asset groups, the Women Empowerment Program focuses on combating the exploitation associated with high interest rates from non-institutional sources. The initiative strategically establishes and strengthens Self-Help Groups (SHGs), providing a structured framework for women to pool resources and access formal financial institutions. Simultaneously, Yara India facilitated individual and group enterprise initiatives through various training, monitoring and hand-holding practices in the production and marketing space. The program empowers women to build sustainable financial futures through the formation and fortification of SHGs, training, and livelihood diversification.

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

CHART 1: AGE OF GROUP SAVINGS
AMOUNT

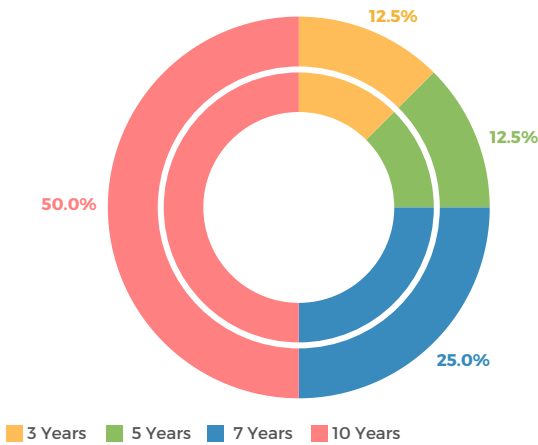


The average age group of the SHGs is 8-10 years. The finding indicates a correlation between the age of individual SHGs and the variation in group savings. A majority of respondents (51.3%) reported group savings between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000. Notably, 14.1% and 26.9% of respondents reported higher group savings of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000, respectively. This distribution highlights the positive impact of the intervention, indicating an improvement in the respondents' financial situation.

The findings also suggest a more organised and financially stable collective effort facilitated by the program team in regularising group savings. This initiative has not only supported various entrepreneurial activities but has also enhanced overall group activities. The groups are also active in interlocking practices. In contrast, SHGs in control villages exist but are non-functional. Members reported zero group savings, with no monitoring or motivational force to regulate group activities.

This highlights the importance of the program's intervention in fostering the functionality and financial success of Self-Help Groups.

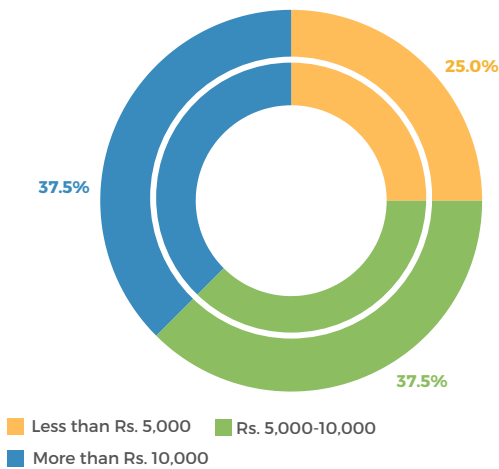
CHART 2: DURATION OF ASSOCIATION WITH SHG



The data reflects the duration of association of respondents with the Self-Help Group (SHG). The majority, constituting 50.0% of the sample, has been associated with the SHG for 10 years, indicating a sustained and long-term commitment. Long-term associations, particularly those spanning a decade, suggest a positive and enduring impact of the SHG on the lives and livelihoods of the respondents.

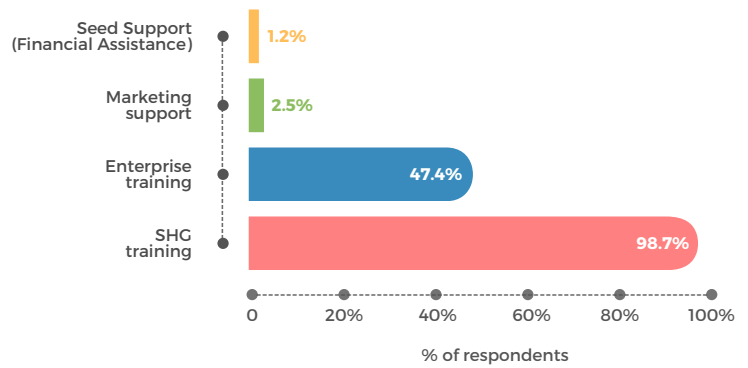
The availability of loans with minimum interest rates serves as encouragement for group members to either start their own businesses or contribute to family businesses, thereby enhancing the overall financial well-being of the group members.

CHART 3: INDIVIDUAL SAVINGS AMOUNT RANGE IN THE GROUP



The data on total savings amount indicates a varied distribution among respondents. A quarter of the respondents (25.0%) have savings of less than Rs. 5000, while a larger proportion (37.5%) falls within the range of Rs. 5000-10000. Another 37.5% of respondents report having savings exceeding Rs. 10000.

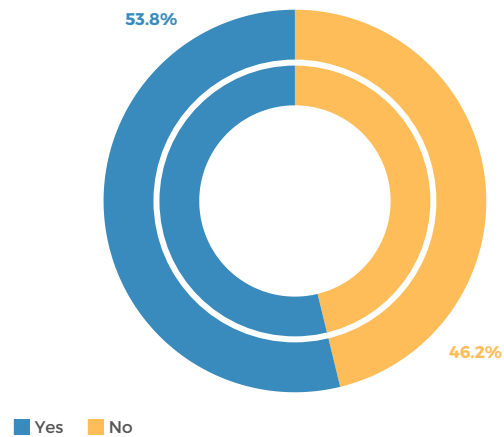
CHART 3: TYPE OF SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM THE PROGRAM



**Multiple answers have been selected, and thus, the universe looks like more than 100*

The data indicates that the primary type of support received from the program by the respondents is SHG training, with a high percentage of 98.7%. Enterprise training follows, with 47.4% of respondents benefiting from it. This distribution highlights a strong emphasis on SHG training, indicating its significance in the support provided by the program, with enterprise training also playing a substantial role.

CHART 4: INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS

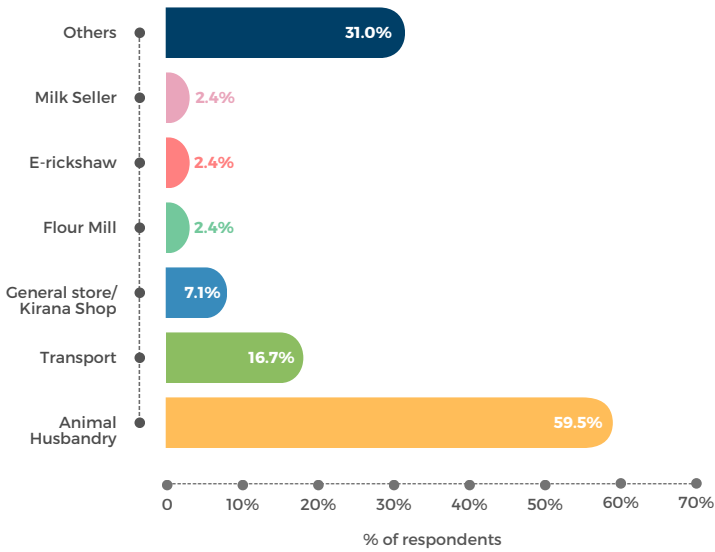


The finding highlights a substantial impact of the program, with 53.8% of respondents initiating individual businesses. This indicates the program's effectiveness in mobilising group members and encouraging them to venture into individual income-generating activities.

In the group discussion with the group members, the respondents mentioned that the support they received from the program team in terms of training and marketing was substantial in starting and sustaining individual businesses.

In contrast, none of the respondents initiated any individual business.

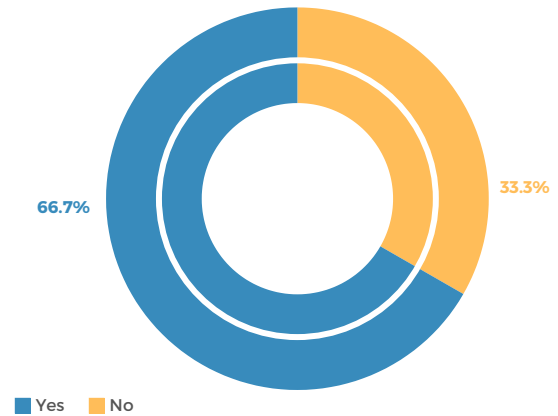
CHART 5: TYPE OF BUSINESS STARTED



*Multiple answers have been selected, and thus, the universe looks like more than 100

The graph's finding indicates that most women (59.5%) have either started or reinvested in animal husbandry businesses, aligning with the prevalent occupation within the community. This choice is attributed to the women's familiarity with animal-rearing skills and related tasks. However, the fact that women have also ventured into other business fields like transport, E-rickshaw, flour mill, tailoring, etc, although in smaller segments, focuses on their ability to identify and address demands for various services or commodities within the community.

CHART 6: LOAN FOR BUSINESS

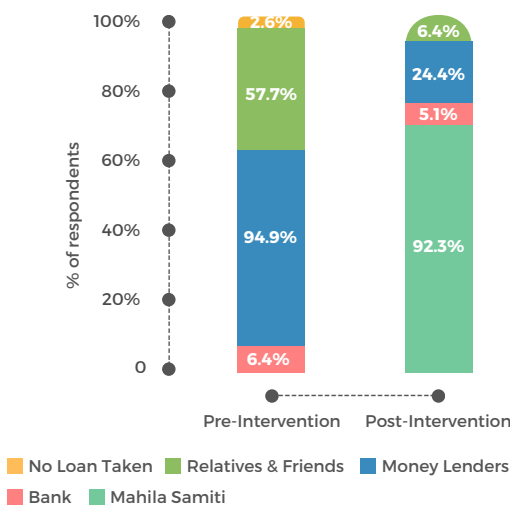


The analysis reveals that a significant majority of group members, comprising 66.7%, received loan support without the requirement of collateral from their Self-Help Groups (SHGs), proving to be a crucial support system. The availability of loans with minimum interest rates serves as encouragement for group members to either start their own businesses or contribute to family businesses, thereby enhancing the overall financial well-being of the group members.

Additionally, the finding indicates the inter-lending practices within the groups, where members receive more loans by leveraging the group savings with a basic interest rate. This not only serves as an additional income source for the group but also highlights the potential for increasing the group's savings amount through the enhanced income of its members.



CHART 7: SOURCES OF LOAN TAKEN PRE AND POST-INTERVENTION ANALYSIS

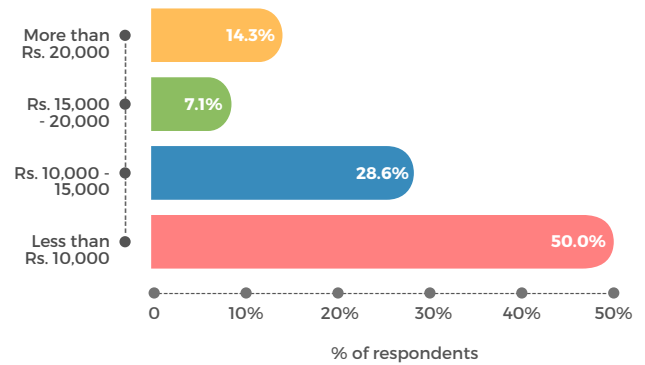


*Multiple answers have been selected, and thus, the universe looks like more than 100

The findings from the graph highlight that the Mahila Samiti (Self-Help Groups) is the primary source of loans for respondents, with 92.3% relying on this group for financial support. This marks a substantial reduction in dependence on money lenders. Previously, 94.9% of the respondents primarily relied on money lenders, followed by friends and relatives (57.7%).

The analysis indicates that respondents have developed increased awareness regarding interest rates and the potential exploitation by money lenders. They have also adopted a more organised and systematic approach to loan repayments due to peer pressure within the Self-Help Groups. The availability of loans from these groups not only encourages them to seek financial support for productive activities but also enhances their financial awareness regarding investments and spending.

CHART 8: AVERAGE EARNINGS OF THE GROUP MEMBERS



The data indicates that 14.3% have incomes exceeding Rs. 20,000, 7.1% report earnings between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000, and 28.6% fall within the Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 income brackets. Further, 50% of the respondents earn less than Rs. 10,000 from their businesses. This distribution reflects a varied range of business earnings among the respondents, highlighting the income diversity depending on the volume of their business. However, the change in income has contributed to enhancing their standard of living.



INDUSTRIAL TAILORING TRAINEE AT THE TRAINING COURSE



SUBHANGI PRODUCTION UNIT

THE SUCCESS STORIES OF THE GROUP ENTERPRISES-

The research team engaged with groups that have successfully run their group enterprises. The findings highlight around the group's enterprise journey, covering aspects from product specification to market demand, income generation, and the current status of their operations.



Case Study: Success Story of "Dhruv Mahila Mandal Fast Food Center"

The Dhruv Mahila Mandal Fast Food Center, a thriving entrepreneurial venture, commenced its journey in 2022. Comprising ten dedicated members, the leadership includes Rekha Rani as the President, Shila as the Secretary, and Ramvati as the Treasurer.



Business Focus

The core of the enterprise revolves around the preparation of fast foods, including Samosa, Kachori, Sweets, Puri-Sabji, and more. With a client-centric approach, they tailor their offerings based on orders and demands.



Financial Initiative

To embark on their entrepreneurial journey, the group pooled capital of 20-25k, aiming for success in the competitive fast-food market. Their profit margins per Samosa and Kachori range from 2-2.5 Rs.



Supporting Factors

The turning point for the enterprise was the invaluable support extended by Yara India. This support encompassed various aspects such as marketing strategies, securing orders for fast food products, initiating the formation of a Self-Help Group (SHG), and facilitating capacity-building efforts.



Impact of Collaborative Efforts

The collaborative efforts between Dhruv Mahila Mandal Fast Food Center and Yara India Support have been instrumental in the remarkable success and growth of the enterprise. The strategic support not only boosted marketing and sales but also fostered the establishment of a Self-Help Group, contributing to the overall empowerment and development of the community.

Conclusion

The Dhruv Mahila Mandal Fast Food Center stands as a shining example of successful community entrepreneurship. Through dedication, teamwork, and strategic support from Yara India, the enterprise has not only achieved financial success but has also made a positive impact on the lives of its members and the community at large. This success story serves as inspiration for other aspiring entrepreneurs seeking to make a difference through collaborative and sustainable initiatives.





Case Study: Shubhangi Production Unit

The Shubhangi Production Unit, operating as part of the Sita Self-Help Group (SHG), recently commenced operations at Yara's premises within the Sevarthi Cluster. The unit is exclusively focused on the production of regular-sized sanitary pads.



Operational Details

Operating from 10 am to 1 pm, the group aspires to achieve a daily production target of 200-220 packets, with each packet containing seven pads. The pricing strategy includes selling the sanitary pads at 20/- per packet to ASHA workers and 25/- to other beneficiaries. Sales are facilitated through the ASHA workers and the program team.



Challenges Faced

Despite the positive initiatives, the Shubhangi Production Unit encounters several challenges. Notable among them is the absence of proper documentation for production, sales, and income. The group is yet to receive earnings, and the current workforce may need expansion to boost production.

Recommendations for Improvement:



Documentation

Initiate proper documentation procedures for production, sales, and income to enhance transparency and financial management.



Workforce Expansion

Consider increasing the workforce to meet production goals and handle sales more effectively.



Sales Channel Diversification

The group members Seema and Sumana proposed recruiting dedicated male salespersons to diversify sales channels. This includes targeting hospitals, shops, door-to-door sales, schools, and colleges.



Safety Measures

Implement safety measures during production, such as mandating the use of masks and gloves to ensure a secure working environment.



Storage and Production Area

Address the need for adequate storage of raw materials and finished packets. Ensure a cleaner production area to comply with hygiene standards.

Conclusion

The Shubhangi Production Unit, although facing challenges, holds significant potential for growth and impact within the community. By addressing the identified issues and implementing the recommended improvements, the unit can enhance its efficiency, profitability, and overall contribution to the well-being of its members and beneficiaries. This case study serves as a guide for similar initiatives seeking to overcome obstacles and thrive in the social enterprise landscape.





Case Study: Sai Sai Group for Dhooop Making

The Sai Sai Group, initially facing operational challenges, underwent closure but was re-established in 2021. The revitalised group initiated its operations by collecting monthly savings of 200/- from each member, accumulating a total of 40,260/-. To kickstart the business under the Sevarthi Cluster, every member contributed an initial amount of 5000/-.



Operational Framework

The program team, overseeing various aspects, plays a pivotal role in the group's success. They handle training, raw material procurement, accounts, retail sales, and shop operations. The group markets its products under the Sevarthi brand, offering Dhooop cones at 90/- per packet (retail), Agarbatti packets at 90/- for 10 boxes, and Havan Kits at a retail cost of 101/-.



Areas for Improvement

Despite their success, the group identifies key areas for improvement, particularly in packaging, documentation, and member involvement. Safety measures during Dhooop production, including the provision of safety kits, are identified as a critical need.



Financial Rewards

Every member of the Sai Sai Group earns between Rs. 1500-2000 per month. During the season the income increases up to 3000 rupees depending on the sale.



Focus on Improvement

The group is actively working on improving raw material quality and acknowledges the need for hand-holding support to enhance overall operational efficiency. The Sai Sai Group remains dedicated to continuous improvement and growth in the Dhooop-making business.



SAI SAI DHOOP MAKING GROUP



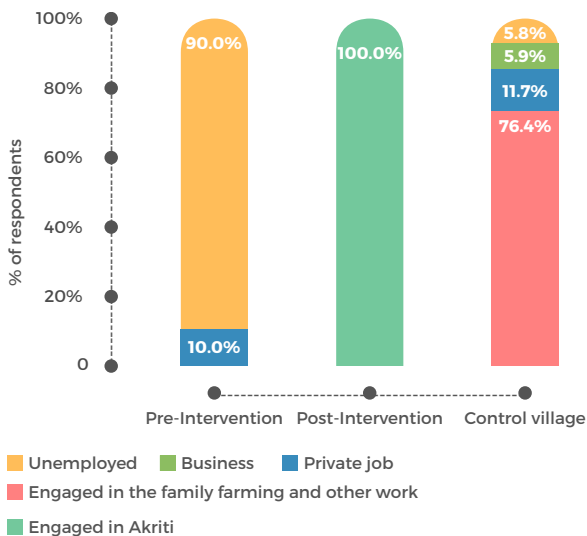
SUB THEME 2: AKRITI PRODUCTION UNIT

This is an activity under the women empowerment program, dedicated to fostering holistic development in rural communities. This unique initiative operates as both a robust production centre and an impactful training facility. Akriti's mission extends beyond conventional boundaries by not only supporting local production centres but also imparting essential skills through its dedicated training centre. Through this dual-pronged approach, Akriti, backed by Yara, actively contributes to the socio-economic upliftment of communities, emphasising both hands-on production support and comprehensive skill development.



ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

CHART 9: COMPARISON OF THE OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE MEMBERS BETWEEN PRE AND POST-INTERVENTION, ALONG WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

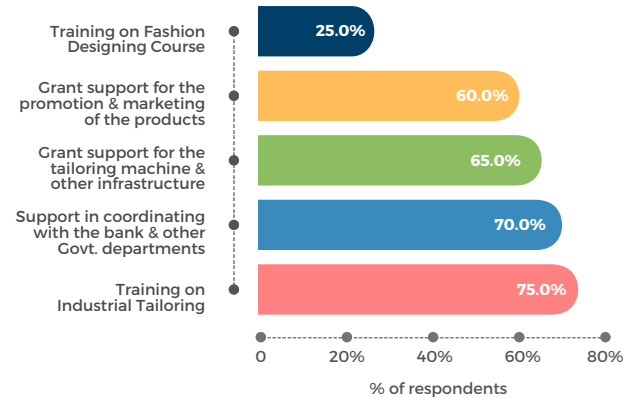


The findings revealed that 90% of the respondents were unemployed before joining the production unit. However, in the post-intervention phase, 100% of the respondents were involved in garment making, marketing and other related work in the Akriti production unit.

Compared with the control villages, the research team found that 76.5% of the respondents are closely involved in agriculture as farm labourers or helping their families on their farmland. The findings also revealed that the respondents in the control villages who worked as farm labourers got the daily wages but who solely worked for their farmland often did not get paid individually.



CHART 10: SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM THE PROGRAM TEAM



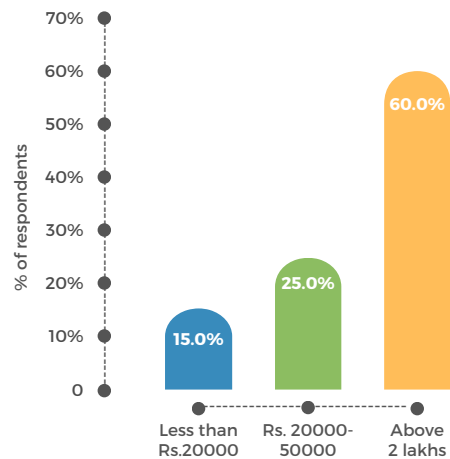
**Multiple answers have been selected, and thus, the universe looks like more than 100*

The data on the support received from the program team reveals that a significant percentage of respondents benefited from various forms of assistance. The highest support was reported in "Training on Industrial Tailoring," with 75.0% of respondents indicating participation. Also, the respondents have received support in coordinating with the bank and other govt departments, support for tailoring machines and other infrastructure and support for the promotion and marketing of the products. These findings demonstrate a comprehensive range of support provided by the program team, contributing to the holistic development of the respondents and their tailoring businesses.

During a focus group discussion, members shared that the program provided them with great support in obtaining raw materials and covering stitching costs for various orders during the initial phases. The unit, currently consisting of 20 members, produces a variety of products such as school uniforms, safety suits, file covers, bottle covers, bags, and 18 other items. Most members have completed a one-year fashion design course. The discussion emphasized that the program has played a crucial role in supporting the unit not only by providing raw materials and covering stitching costs but also by securing orders during the early stages. Notably, the unit received their first order of 500 dresses for Rainbow School, which helped them start their business. Over time, the unit has been able to use its income to cover the costs of raw materials and stitching. They have even purchased one machine using their income. The program team is also working to support the unit in selling its products on different market portals.



CHART 11: AMOUNT EARNED SO FAR FROM THEIR JOINING



According to the survey, 60% of the respondents have earned more than Rs. 2 Lakhs since joining the production unit, which is quite impressive considering that the centre started recently. However, the remaining respondents reported earnings ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 and less than Rs. 20,000, respectively. These earnings are being taken from before the formation of the Akriti production centre. The respondents also expressed that their increased income has boosted their confidence level and helped them secure a better position in their families.

However, in the control village, it has been noted that though the women are working since they are engaged in a family occupation, they don't get cash payments for helping their male members in farming.

In the qualitative data, it was found that the monthly average income for each member ranges from 4,000 to 5,000 rupees, and many also take additional orders from outside, earning an extra 2,000 to 4,000 rupees. Some members have even invested in their stitching materials and other businesses.



UNIFORMS MADE BY THE AKRITI PRODUCTION UNIT MEMBERS

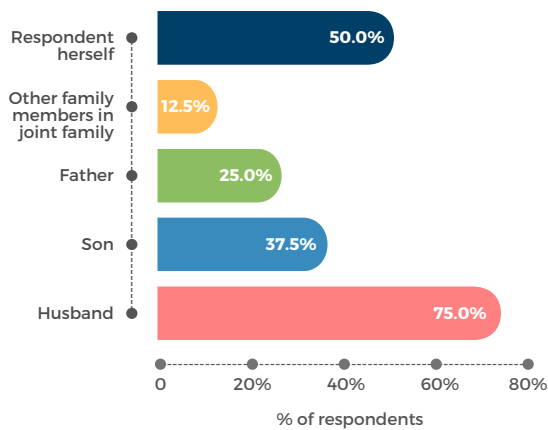




SUB THEME 3: INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE PROGRAM

The Individual Enterprise Program, a pivotal initiative within the SHG framework, primarily focuses on empowering its members to establish viable self-employment ventures. Tailored to the diverse skills and aspirations of women within the SHGs, this program encourages and supports individual endeavours, fostering a spirit of entrepreneurship.

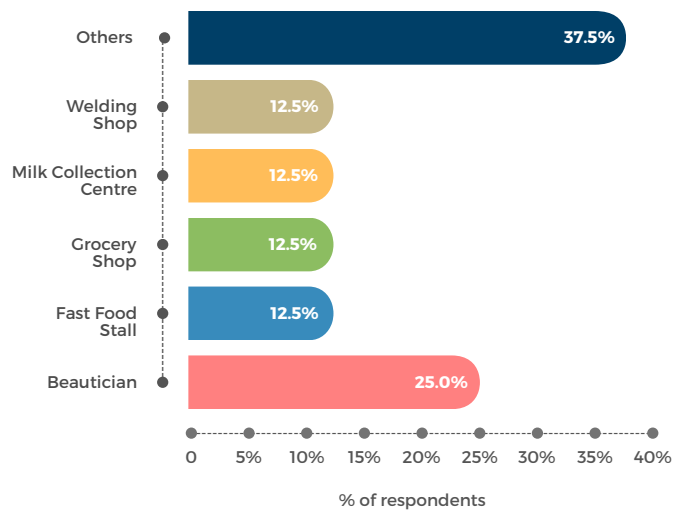
CHART 12: PRIMARY INCOME HOLDERS IN THE FAMILY.



*Multiple answers have been selected, and thus, the universe looks like more than 100

The data sheds light on the primary income holders within families. The most prevalent primary income holder is the husband, identified by 75.0% of respondents. Sons and fathers also contribute significantly, with 37.5% and 25.0% respectively. Additionally, 50.0% of respondents indicated themselves as primary income earners, underlining the changing dynamics of family roles. Moreover, 12.5% mentioned other family members in joint families as primary income holders. The overlapping roles within families emphasise the diversity in family structures and income distribution.

CHART 13: TYPES OF TRADES VENTURED BY THE RESPONDENTS



*Multiple answers have been selected, and thus, the universe looks like more than 100

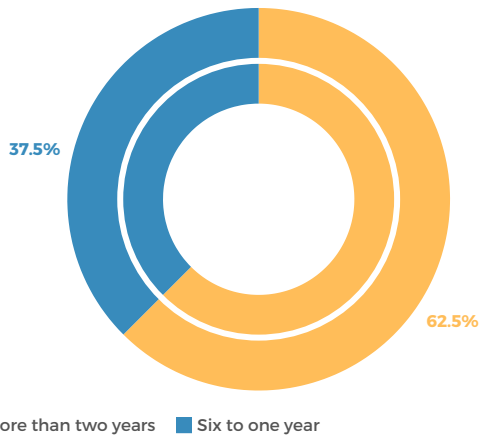
The findings present respondents' preferences for various trades, including beauticians, grocery shops, fast-food stalls, milk collection centres, welding shops, sweet shops, shoe shops, garment shops, and farming. However, the data reveals that the most preferred trade is the beauty business (25%).

This observation suggests that women are not limiting themselves to beauty-related enterprises but are also entering traditionally male-dominated trades. This trend indicates a gradual empowerment shift among women, challenging traditional barriers and broadening their involvement in diverse sectors, enabling a better understanding of community needs.

100% of the respondents shared that they had not initiated any individual business so far.



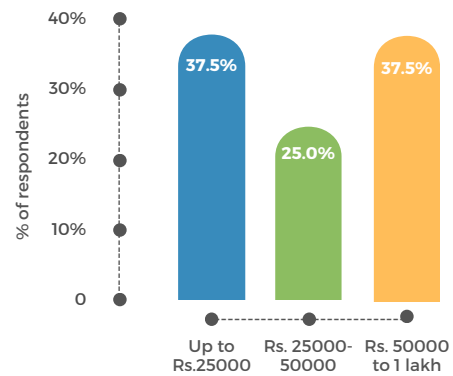
CHART 14: DURATION OF RUNNING THE BUSINESS



The data sheds light on the duration of business operations among the respondents. A significant majority, 62.5%, have continued their businesses for over two years, showcasing sustained and relatively stable entrepreneurial endeavours that reflect resilience and longevity. Additionally, 37.5% of respondents have operated their businesses for six months to one year.

This suggests that the SHG program has empowered women, fostering confidence and financial independence, enabling them to take the entrepreneurial risk of establishing and running their businesses independently.

CHART 15: INDIVIDUAL INVESTMENT IN BUSINESS



The respondents' individual capital investments range from Rs. 25,000 to 1 lakh, determined by the scale of their business. The analysis through the individual level discussion revealed that to minimise overhead costs; entrepreneurs frequently collaborate with other family members within the business. Additionally, the respondents often secured loans from their respective groups, simultaneously repaying amounts borrowed from external sources through the group loan structure. This collaborative approach not only optimises financial resources but also reflects the effective utilisation of group support within entrepreneurial endeavours.



The Individual Enterprise Program has been a catalyst for transformation in my life. With support from the SHG, I ventured into entrepreneurship, receiving both financial aid and invaluable guidance. Today, I run a successful business, empowered not just economically but also with newfound confidence. This program has provided the means and mentorship to turn dreams into a thriving reality.

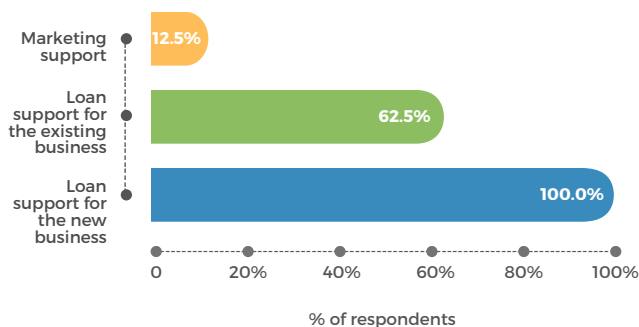
- Rekha



FGD WITH BENEFICIAIRES



DHRUV MAHILA MANDAL FAST FOOD CENTER

CHART 16: SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM THE GROUP

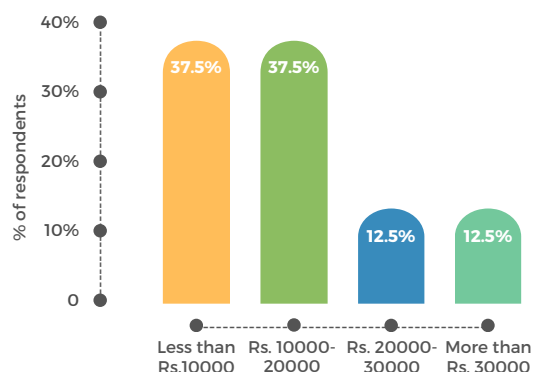
*Multiple answers have been selected, and thus, the universe looks like more than 100

The data reveals the types of support received by respondents from the Self-Help Group (SHG). All respondents, constituting 100%, have received loan support for starting a new business, indicating comprehensive financial backing provided by the SHG to facilitate entrepreneurial initiatives. Additionally, 62.5% of respondents have received loan support for their existing businesses, demonstrating ongoing financial assistance to sustain and grow established ventures. Understanding the types of support received is crucial for evaluating the impact of the SHG in empowering individuals to establish and maintain their businesses, contributing to economic development within the community.

The findings further emphasise the significance of respondents' knowledge and business development plans in initiating their entrepreneurial initiatives. The diversified investment patterns reveal strategic financial decisions aligned with the specific requirements and goals of their respective businesses.

SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM PROGRAM

The data indicates the support received by respondents from the program. All respondents, constituting 100%, have received handholding support from the program, encompassing business development plans and various fields-related knowledge to their ventures, reflecting a comprehensive effort to enhance the skills and capabilities of entrepreneurs.

CHART 17: INDIVIDUAL EARNING FROM THE BUSINESS

The study shows that a significant portion, 37.5%, reported earnings less than Rs. 10,000/-. Another 37.5% falls from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000, reflecting a sizable group with moderate incomes. A smaller percentage, 12.5%, reported earnings in the Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000/- range, while another 12.5% reported earning more than Rs. 30,000/-.

This finding indicates that respondents are generating income from their businesses. However, the diverse range of income levels reflects the varying degrees of business growth, primarily influenced by factors such as the age of the business, market demand, and the expansion nature of each venture. The dynamic nature of earnings reflects the complex interplay of entrepreneurial longevity and responsiveness to market dynamics in shaping financial outcomes for the respondents.

The program team and group leaders confirmed that all group documents were digitized through the E-shakti program by NABARD.

INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE - SUCCESS STORIES

In the following section, the inspiring success stories of individual entrepreneurs who have triumphantly established and managed their ventures have been shared. Each story showcases how these individuals have not only overcome challenges but have also significantly contributed to the economic landscape, exemplifying the transformative power of entrepreneurship through the constant support of the SHG and women empowerment program. These success stories serve as examples of inspiration, shedding light on the diverse paths to success and emphasising the potential of individuals.



Case Study - 1 Ruby Yadav- Shivganga Dairy Milk Collection Centre

In Nagaliya village, where the Yadav family relied on farming for income, Rubi Yadav dreamed of starting her own business. Yet, earning between 10,000 to 12,000 rupees monthly and having 50,000 rupees saved, Rubi faced a big challenge: she needed 80,000 rupees for a milk quality testing machine, which felt impossible to afford and made her dream of starting a business difficult. Determined to turn her dreams into reality, Rubi Yadav sought assistance from the Shivganga Mahila Mandal, a Self-Help Group (SHG) established in 2019. With the support of the SHG, she obtained a loan of 30,000 rupees, bridging the gap in her investment requirement. Thus, she inaugurated the Shivganga Dairy Milk Collection Centre, a hub where villagers could sell their buffalo milk.

With the implementation of the milk quality testing machine, Rubi's dairy business flourished. Villagers from across the village flocked to her collection centre to sell their milk, with prices determined by the quality of the milk as assessed by the testing machine. On average, Rubi collects approximately 80 litres of milk daily. Through strategic partnerships with local sweet shop owners, she sells the collected milk at a profit margin of 16-17 rupees per litre on average. Consequently, her monthly earnings from the milk collection business range from 4,000 rupees to 12,000 rupees during peak seasons.



Rubi Yadav's achievements brought a lot of happiness to her family and gave hope to everyone in the village. Her story proves that starting your own business with the help of groups like Shivganga Mahila Mandal can make a big difference. With hard work and determination, Rubi Yadav not only improved her family's finances but also showed that anyone can create a stable income for themselves. Her success is a shining example of how entrepreneurship can lead to a better life for everyone involved.





Case Study - 2 Rekha Rani – Fast Food Centre

Before Rekha Rani started on her entrepreneurial journey, life in Panwari village was full of struggles and financial constraints. As a family involved fully in animal husbandry and farming, the earnings fluctuated between 10,000 to 15,000 rupees per month. With three children to care for and a modest income, the family found it challenging. It was clear that they needed a sustainable solution to improve their livelihood.

In 2022, everything changed when Rekha Rani, with unwavering determination, established the Fast-Food Center. Armed with a capital of 20,000 to 25,000 rupees, she began a journey to create a source of income for her family. The small eatery offered a variety of fast foods, including samosas, kachoris, sweets, and puri-sabji, tailored to the preferences of their customers. With hard work and dedication, her enterprise flourished. Rekha Rani's business grew, making her family earn an income ranging between 15,000 to 20,000 rupees monthly. The contribution to the family income increased significantly. The financial condition of the family saw a remarkable transformation, offering them stability and hope for a better future.

Rekha Rani acknowledges the invaluable support received from the project, particularly in the formation and participation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Previously, she relied on borrowing money from moneylenders and relatives, but now she can access loans through the SHG. This transition helped her avoid high-interest rates, especially during challenging times when her business encountered losses. Through the SHG, she also received training, which boosted her confidence and knowledge about managing her business effectively.

REKHA RANI – FAST FOOD CENTRE



Rekha's success did not just benefit her family but had a positive effect on the community. Other women in the village found inspiration and empowerment through her journey, as they too were interested in entrepreneurship, becoming self-reliant and economically empowered. The way people started to appreciate and respect Rekha Rani and her family made everyone feel happier and encouraged. It created a friendly atmosphere where everyone helped and worked together.





Case Study - 3

Poonam - Fast Food Stall Entrepreneur

Life in Bhakroli village was not easy for Poonam and her husband. Their primary source of income was their old fast-food stall, which brought in a modest income of 10,000 to 15,000 rupees per month. Despite their hard work, making ends meet was a constant struggle, and their savings in the Gangotri Mahila Mandal were only 13,000 rupees, reflecting the financial challenges they faced.

In 2016, everything changed for Poonam when she became a member of Gangotri Mahila Mandal. This group offered her the opportunity she had been longing for. With the support of her fellow group members, she took a loan from the Self-Help Group (SHG) to start her own new fast-food stall business. Poonam and her husband poured their hearts into their new venture. While her husband managed the stall and served customers, Poonam tirelessly prepared delicious snacks like Pani Puri, Samosa, Kachori, and Aloo Tikki at home. They made sure to buy quality ingredients from wholesalers to provide the best for their customers. Their new fast-food stall quickly became successful, bringing in a steady income of 20,000 rupees per month. This newfound financial stability lifted a heavy burden off their shoulders, allowing them to breathe easier and dream of a brighter future for themselves and their family.



POONAM - FAST FOOD STALL ENTREPRENEUR



Case Study - 4

Neetu Yadav - Tubewell with Solar Panels

In Nagaliya village, Neetu Yadav and her husband, Hempal Yadav, faced challenges due to their small income from farming. However, Neetu Yadav remained hopeful. She saw an opportunity for change through Seeta Mahila Mandal. With determination and support from the group, she started a new business - a tubewell powered by solar panels.

Neetu Yadav took advantage of the opportunity offered by Seeta Mahila Mandal. With strong determination, she began on a new venture - a tubewell powered by solar panels, aimed at supplying water to the parched fields. To fund this endeavour, Neetu Yadav secured a loan of 50,000 rupees from the SHG. Neetu is repaying the loan in a small EMI of 2000 per month with an interest of 2 percent. She has already paid 30,000 and needs to pay 20,000 more to SHG. With the tubewell now in operation, Neetu Yadav's business began to bloom. Serving 20 farms, each spanning 5-10 bighas, she provided a vital water supply to nourish the crops. Charging a modest fee of 100 rupees per bigha for each water supply, Neetu Yadav's services quickly became indispensable to the local farmers.

NEETU YADAV -TUBEWELL WITH SOLAR PANELS



As the crops flourished under the nourishing touch of Neetu's tubewell, so too did the family's fortunes. With an annual income ranging from 30,000 to 40,000 rupees, Neetu Yadav's business proved to be a lifeline, providing a steady stream of revenue and hope for the future. With plans for expansion on the horizon, Neetu Yadav's journey is far from over, promising even greater prosperity for her family and the community.





Case Study - 5 Mamtesh - Kirana Shop Entrepreneur

Mamtesh, a 33-year-old residing in Sahajnaharan, faced financial challenges as her family depended solely on her husband's income from his private job, earning between 15,000 to 20,000 rupees per month.

In August 2021, Mamtesh became a member of Krishna Mahila Mandal and found the support she needed to pursue her entrepreneurial aspirations. With the guidance of the group and the assistance of a loan from the Self-Help Group (SHG), Mamtesh bravely ventured into the world of entrepreneurship by starting her own Kirana Shop. This decision marked the beginning of a new chapter in her life, filled with hope and determination to improve her family's financial condition. Mamtesh's Kirana Shop, though relatively new, has already begun to make a positive impact on her family's finances. Despite the modest income of 3,000 to 3,500 rupees per month, Mamtesh's business provides a steady source of additional income. This newfound stability has eased the financial burden on her family and brought a glimmer of hope for a brighter future.

Mamtesh's decision to start her own Kirana Shop brought a ray of hope into their lives. While her business is still growing, it has already begun to provide additional income, easing the financial strain on her family. Through determination and support from Krishna Mahila Mandal, Mamtesh has taken a significant step towards securing a better future for herself and her loved ones.





Case Study - 6

Vimla - Footwear Shop and Mobile Repairing Shop Entrepreneur

Vimla, aged 47 and residing in Kail, shares her inspiring story of empowerment through her association with Gandhi Mahila Mandal. She recounts the challenges her family faced and the transformative impact of starting their businesses.

Vimla's family encountered financial struggles, especially with one of her sons being unemployed after completing his studies. The burden of providing for the family fell heavily on Vimla's shoulders, leading her to seek out solutions to improve their situation.

In 2014, Vimla became a member of the Gandhi Mahila Mandal, which gave her the courage to start a new journey. With the help of the group, she took a loan of 1 lakh rupees to open a footwear shop for her son in Babrala. The investment totalled 5 lakhs rupees, but the returns were promising, with her son now earning 20,000 to 25,000 rupees per month from the business. Encouraged by the footwear shop's success, Vimla decided to start a mobile repair shop for her other son by taking a loan of 40,000 rupees. This additional business brought in a steady income of 10,000 to 12,000 rupees per month. The establishment of these two businesses brought about a significant improvement in Vimla's family's financial condition. From struggling to make ends meet, they now enjoy a combined monthly income of about 35,000 rupees from both ventures. This stability has lifted the burden of financial insecurity from Vimla's shoulders and provided her sons with meaningful employment opportunities.

VIMLA - FOOTWEAR SHOP AND MOBILE REPAIRING SHOP ENTREPRENEUR



Through joining Gandhi Mahila Mandal and starting her own businesses, Vimla not only made her family's finances better but also gave her sons chances to succeed.





SUB THEME 4: SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Skills and knowledge serve as pivotal drivers of economic growth and social progress within any community. They empower individuals to enhance productivity, foster innovation, and cultivate competitiveness through skill development initiatives. The program provides a diverse array of vocational training courses tailored to cater to the varying needs of the beneficiaries from marginalised and poor economic backgrounds within the core command villages.

The skill development program for the community comprises two Vocational Training centres at Gunnaur (Kasturba Gandhi School Campus) and Babrala (Village House Campus) locations. The trainees at these centres are rural unemployed youth and those from underserved areas. Throughout the year, the program focuses on four distinct trades: Industrial Tailoring, Basic Sewing, Beautician, and Computer Classes. USHA Sewing School has partnered with the program to assess and certify students enrolled in industrial tailoring and sewing classes. Additionally, the agency conducts the final assessments of the skill sets possessed by the youth post the training period.

The program offers vocational courses to people between the ages of 14 and 45 from marginalised and poor socio-economic backgrounds.

THE EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND REQUIRED FOR EACH COURSE IS GIVEN BELOW;

NAME OF THE COURSE	COURSE DURATION	EDUCATION BACKGROUND
Basic sewing	Three months	There is no bar for minimum qualification level
Industrial Tailoring	One year	10th pass out
MS Office, DTP, Tally	Six months	10th pass out
Beautician Course	Six months	There is no bar for minimum qualification level

The findings highlight the inclusive nature of the courses offered, whereas a few courses have specific educational requirements while others are open to individuals regardless of their educational background. This flexibility in educational prerequisites allows beneficiaries greater accessibility and participation in skill development training.

The duration of the course varies from three months to one year, depending on the course nature mentioned above. The courses run regularly for one and a half to two hours.

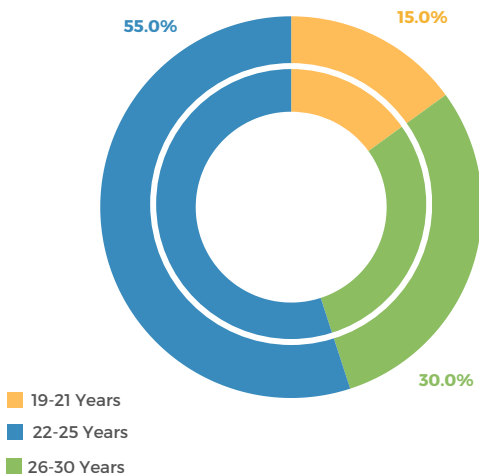
The fee structure of each course is given below;

NAME OF THE COURSE	COURSE FEES
Basic sewing	610/-
Industrial Tailoring	1500/-
MS Office, DTP, Tally	710/-
Beautician Course	810/-

The program offers vocational courses to all who aspire to undergo skill training, requiring only a nominal participation fee. Courses typically span from three months to one year, offering comprehensive learning opportunities to participants.

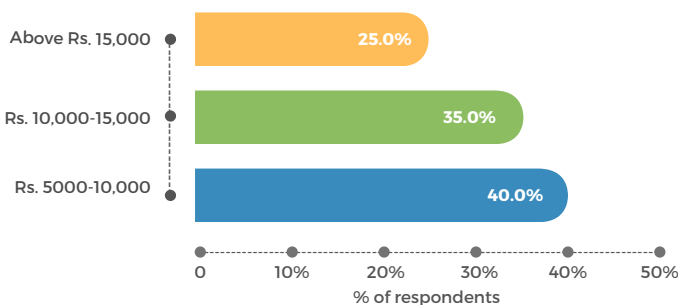
Regarding the infrastructure details in the centre, there are two computer labs consisting of 44 computers, two beautician labs, two basic sewing labs, and one industrial tailoring unit. The average batch size is 20-25.

CHART 18: AGE-GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS



An overwhelming 55% of respondents fall within the vibrant 26-30 age bracket, demonstrating a significant youth presence. Following closely behind, 30% belong to the dynamic 22-25 age range, highlighting a substantial portion of young adults. Moreover, 15% represent the experienced the energetic 19-21 age group. This distribution underscores the dominant youth voice while acknowledging the valuable perspectives contributed by older respondents.

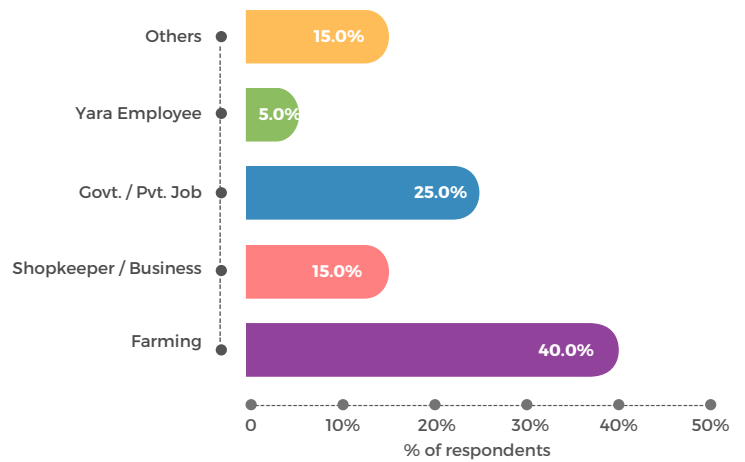
CHART 19: MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME



Nearly half of the respondents, comprising 40%, fall within the income bracket of Rs. 5000-10000. Additionally, a significant 35% are situated in the Rs. 10000-15000 range, with a further 25% falling above the Rs. 15000 categories.

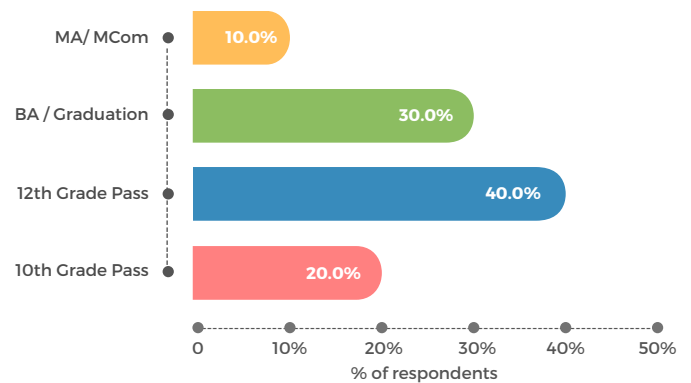
This distribution underscores the prevailing financial landscape among the surveyed individuals, emphasizing the prominence of the lower to middle-income segments within the population.

CHART 20: FAMILY OCCUPATION



In this community, the majority (40%) are working as farmers, a quarter of the people (25%) are employed in government or private jobs, another 15% run shops and 5% are employed in Yara India. And, 15% engage in various occupations such as painting, teaching, and working in a wood mill, etc.

CHART 21: EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION



Most beneficiaries, 40%, have completed 12th grade. Another significant portion, 30%, are currently pursuing their bachelor's degree. Additionally, 20% have finished 10th grade, while 10% have pursued their master's degree.

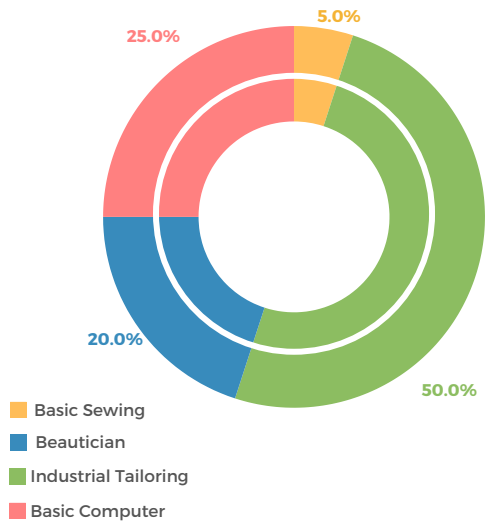
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BEFORE THE TRAINING



100.0%

of the beneficiaries were without employment opportunities.

CHART 22: COURSE PURSUED



Following the program intervention, there was a notable shift in pursuits: among the respondents, 50% directed their focus towards the precision of industrial tailoring, 20% embraced the artistry of beautician courses, 5% delved into the fundamentals of sewing, another 25% honed their skills in basic computer literacy. This intervention has catalyzed diverse paths of skill development and career exploration, amplifying the impact across various vocational avenues.

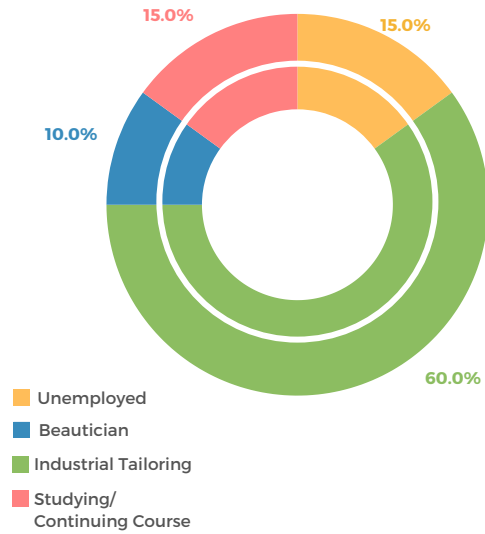
WHETHER RECEIVED CERTIFICATES?



100.0%

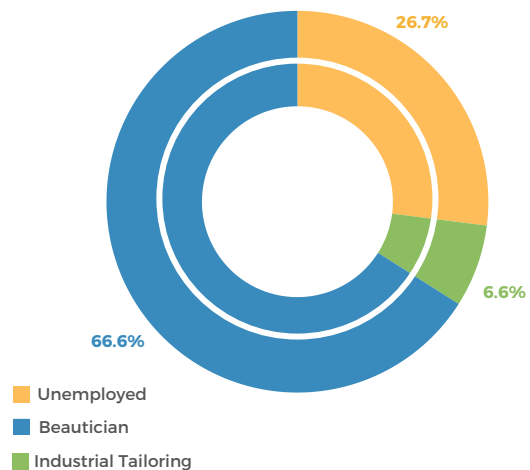
of the beneficiaries successfully attained certificates upon course completion.

CHART 23: PRESENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS



The majority of the beneficiaries (60%) are actively contributing through employment, while an equal 15% are diligently pursuing their studies. However, among the beneficiaries, 15% remain without employment opportunities. Remarkably, only a mere 10% are seizing entrepreneurial ventures, underscoring the potential for economic empowerment and growth within the community.

CHART 24: MONTHLY INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS



Following the implementation of this program, a significant 66.7% of beneficiaries find themselves within the monthly income bracket of less than Rs. 10000-15000. Additionally, 26.7% of beneficiaries have transitioned into a less than Rs. 5000 income range. Moreover, 6.6% of beneficiaries have progressed to the above Rs. 15000 income brackets further demonstrating the program's positive impact on enhancing financial stability.

INDUSTRIAL TAILORING TRAINING COURSE





Case Study - 1

Seema Bashniy - Beauty Parlour Entrepreneur

Seema Bashniy, a resident of Bhakroli, shares her journey of triumph through the support of Om Mahila Mandal. Before Seema started her own business, her family relied solely on the income from the wood mill, which barely amounted to 20,000 rupees per month. The financial strain weighed heavily on their shoulders, making it difficult to fulfil even the basic needs of their family. With a desire to change their circumstances, Seema took a courageous step by borrowing 50,000 rupees from the SHG, Om Mahila Mandal, to establish her own Beauty Parlour. This decision marked the beginning of a new chapter in their lives. Seema's Parlour offers a range of services including hair care, skincare treatments, waxing, and makeup items. With determination and perseverance, she gradually built her business from scratch.

The impact of Seema's entrepreneurial journey on her family's financial condition has been profound. Previously, being unemployed she struggled to make ends meet, but now, Seema's Beauty Parlour generates a steady income of 10,000 to 12,000 rupees per month, which she can contribute. This improvement has brought a sense of relief and happiness to Seema and her family, lifting the burden of financial insecurity that once loomed over them.

Through her participation in Om Mahila Mandal and the establishment of her own business, she has not only improved her family's financial situation but has also inspired others in her community.





Case Study - 2

Dayavati Sharma - Beauty Parlour Entrepreneur

Dayavati Sharma, aged 33, residing in Kail village, embarked on a journey of self-reliance after facing personal challenges. Joining Gandhi Mahila Mandal in 2013, she sought to build a better future for herself and her daughter amidst financial uncertainties.

Before starting her Beauty Parlour, Dayavati Sharma faced tough times due to personal challenges and limited income from her family's cosmetic shop. With uncertainties about her future, she relied on the support of her parents while striving to provide for herself and her daughter.

In 2013, Dayavati Sharma joined Gandhi Mahila Mandal to gain independence and self-sufficiency. Empowered by the training she received from the program's Beauty Parlour course; Dayavati decided to start her venture. With a loan of 50,000 rupees from the Self-Help Group (SHG), she established her Beauty Parlour. In addition to offering beauty services, Dayavati Sharma also sold beauty products, enhancing her business's scope and potential. Dayavati's Beauty Parlour, though relatively new, has gradually transformed her financial situation. From earning 5,000 to 6,000 rupees per month, Dayavati now contributes significantly to her household income. Her newfound independence has enabled her to provide for herself and her daughter, alleviating the financial burdens she once faced. Looking ahead, Dayavati is optimistic about expanding her business and further increasing her earnings.

**DAYAVATI SHARMA - BEAUTY
PARLOUR ENTREPRENEUR**



Through her association with Gandhi Mahila Mandal and the establishment of her Beauty Parlour, she has emerged as a self-sufficient woman, capable of overcoming adversity and shaping her destiny. Dayavati's story serves as an inspiration to others, demonstrating that with courage and support, one can overcome challenges and achieve their dreams of independence and success.



The Way Forward - Skill Development and Women Empowerment

The way forward can be listed as follows:



In order to broaden the reach of products and services, facilitate market linkage and online portal platforms.



Conduct specialised marketing training sessions to empower entrepreneurs in effective promotion and sales strategies.



Provide training on modern advertising techniques, including digital marketing and social media promotion, to enhance visibility and customer engagement.



Consider recruiting an additional staff member dedicated to purchasing and sales activities to streamline operations and effectively meet growing demand.



Empower group members with comprehensive training and support to manage production and sales tasks efficiently.



To improve the performance of both the group and its individual members, it's essential to conduct skill identification exercises. This will help identify the strengths and areas that need improvement, enabling targeted skill development initiatives. By doing this, the group can enhance their enterprise and individual performance, ultimately leading to better outcomes for the enterprises.



Conduct thorough market research at the local, district, and state levels to understand demand and supply dynamics.



Promotion of milk collection centers, leveraging the group's involvement in the cattle business to capitalize on market opportunities effectively.



Introducing an app-based monitoring system could be beneficial for tracking SHG activities, members' details enterprise and skill development students' demographic details including enrollment, and completion to track the production, earnings, and progress of individual enterprises, groups, and Akriti centers.

OECD RATING FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



Relevance

The skill development and women empowerment program is found to be relevant as the project intervention matches the prioritised needs of the beneficiaries and speaks to a critical issue of reducing gender inequality and increasing women and youths' participation in the workforce.



Coherence

The project is well aligned with multiple SDG Goals:

Goal 1: No Poverty

Goal 4: Quality Education

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The program also aligns with the National Skill Development Mission program of the Central government



Effectiveness

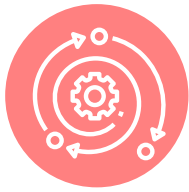
The project successfully met its primary objectives of empowering women and youth by improving their livelihood opportunities through skill development and self-help groups. As evidenced by the study, the stakeholders expressed a high level of satisfaction with the outcomes, and thus, the project can be deemed highly effective.



Efficiency

The program achieved high efficiency by strengthening SHGs and providing skill development training within the stipulated time.





Impact

Besides strengthening women's collectives and diversifying livelihoods, the project has laid down the foundations for the social empowerment of women through economic independence. These women are potential agents of change in reducing gender-based inequities in their communities. Thus, the project was highly impactful.



Sustainability

The project has several aspects of sustainability built into its design. It builds the capacity of women and strengthens the SHGs to act as viable units of economic empowerment and social change that would continue to yield dividends beyond its lifecycle.



Relevance



Coherence



Effectiveness



Efficiency



Impact



Sustainability

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

Conclusion For Skill Development and Women Empowerment

The initiative has helped to mitigate unemployment challenges and promote self-reliance by fostering a culture of skill acquisition and entrepreneurship among the youth.

Yara's skill development and women's empowerment programs have had significant positive impacts on the community. They have helped to improve women's livelihoods and empowerment. Through targeted interventions and support, young individuals have acquired valuable skills, leading to increased savings habits, skill enhancement, employability, and entrepreneurship opportunities.

Key findings have demonstrated the effectiveness of the initiative in transforming the economic landscape, with individuals successfully diversifying into various businesses. The project has provided training, marketing assistance, and financial aid, fostering a culture of entrepreneurship. Despite challenges like historical reliance on money lenders, the overall increase in individual and group savings reflects a positive trend toward financial autonomy. The study emphasizes the effectiveness of targeted interventions in fostering economic resilience and self-sufficiency within the community, particularly among women, through the program.

Furthermore, the program has provided vocational skills training to young people, equipping them with the necessary tools to succeed in enhancing their skills for the job market or starting their ventures. Key findings indicate that the skill development program has empowered young people to explore diverse career paths and pursue their interests. The initiative has helped mitigate unemployment challenges and promote self-reliance by fostering a culture of skill acquisition and entrepreneurship among the youth.

07. THEMATIC AREA AGRICULTURE



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY



To evaluate the impact on agricultural productivity by examining changes in crop yields, soil health, and water conservation approaches.



To analyze knowledge enhancement and adoption in the Agri Knowledge Enhancement Services Program, including adopting new farming methods, awareness level, and the practical use of gained knowledge through capacity-building training sessions.



To evaluate the impact of Agriculture input and technology support by analyzing changes in seed usage, production quality, and overall agricultural efficiency.



To assess the impact of farm mechanization on reducing manual labor, optimizing resource utilization, and improving overall agricultural output.



To suggest a strategic way forward plan for further program development based on impact assessment findings and outcomes.

THEMATIC AREA-WISE SAMPLE COVERAGE TABLE



Land development,
Soil, Health, and
water conservation
36



Agriculture Input
and Technology
support program
30



Agri-knowledge
enhancement
program
27



Farm Mechanization
program
20



**DISCUSSION WITH
BENEFICIARIES**

MAJOR FINDINGS



INTRODUCTION TO THE AGRICULTURE PROJECT

Yara India's agricultural program provided a holistic effort to uplift rural agricultural communities in UP. The program addressed significant challenges by focusing on several aspects of agriculture such as land development, soil health, water conservation, agriculture knowledge enhancement, Agri-input and technology support, and farm mechanization. The program aimed to improve agricultural productivity and the livelihoods of farmers in rural India by promoting sustainable practices, providing essential resources, and aligning with sustainable developmental goals.



KEY PROJECT THEMES

SUB THEME/ INITIAL FOCUS	PROJECTS TO BE COVERED	PARAMETERS TO BE COVERED
Agriculture Development	Land Development, Soil Health & Water Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Production of the crops Improvement of soil health Improvement in irrigation practice Adopted practices for irrigation Increased the profit of the farmers Change/improvement of access to water for irrigation Improvement in the economic condition of the farmers Status of the infrastructure created
	Agriculture Knowledge Enhancement Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved knowledge on cultivation methods
	Agriculture input and technology support program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in yields across different crops
	Farm Mechanization program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced the input cost of agri-production Change in income and socio-Economic status
	Underground pipeline Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased the agriculture land coverage for irrigation





DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:

	PROJECTS	KEY RESPONDENTS	FAMILY MEMBERS INVOLVED IN AGRI ACTIVITIES (MIN & MAX%)	TYPE OF FARMER (MIN & MAX %)
1	Land development, Soil, Health, and water conservation	Farmers	3.4% - Min 86.2% - Max	24.1% - Min (Marginal farmers) 41.4% - Max (Small farmers)
2	Agriculture Knowledge Enhancement Services Program	Farmers	3.7% - Min 96.3% - Max	7.4% - Min (Marginal farmers) 40.7% - Max (Small farmers)
3	Agriculture input and technology support program	Farmers	0% - Min 100% - Max	6.6% - Min (Semi-medium farmer) 56.7% - Max (Marginal farmers)
4	Farmer Mechanization Program	Farmers	3.4% - Min 86.2% - Max	100.0% - Max (Small farmers)

The following observations could be intervened from the above table:



INVOLVEMENT OF FAMILY MEMBERS

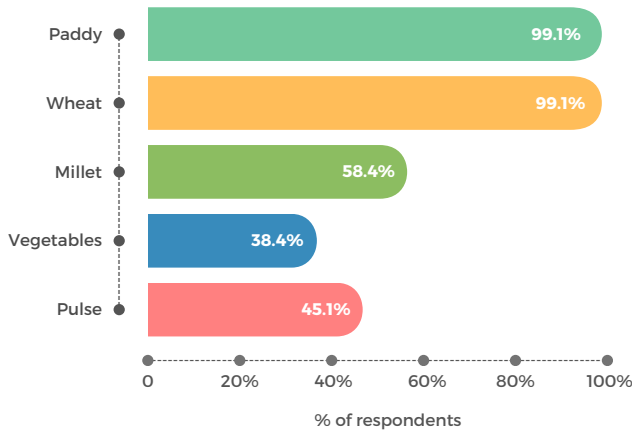
Family participation in projects ranged from 3.4% to 96.3%, indicating the family members' engagement in farming.



TYPE OF FARMERS

The projects primarily engage small and marginal farmers, representing 27.6% to 72.4% and 3.7% to 77.8%, respectively. This highlighted the project's inclusive approach served to various farmer categories.

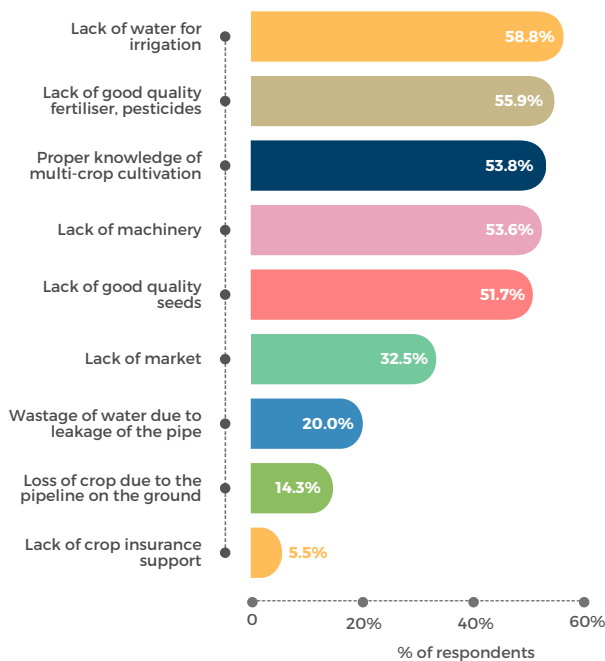
CHART 1: TYPES OF CROPS - MAJOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE CULTIVATED BY THE SURVEYED INDIVIDUALS



*Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses

The presented findings showcase the prevalent crops cultivated by respondents engaged in various agricultural activities. Among these, wheat and paddy emerge as the primary crops grown in this region, reported by 99.1% of respondents for each category. Additionally, 58.4% of respondents mentioned the cultivation of millet. Furthermore, 45.1% and 38.4% of respondents indicated cultivating pulses and vegetables, respectively.

CHART 2: CHALLENGES FACED EARLIER BY THE RESPONDENTS



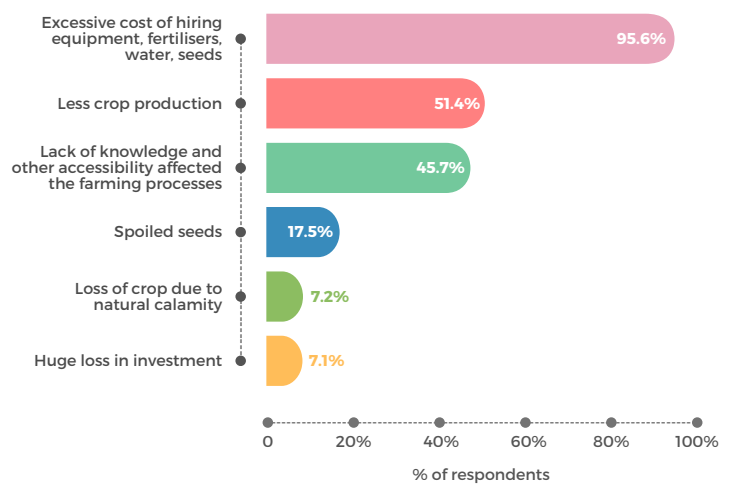
*Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses

Respondents across all sub-activities identified prevalent challenges they encountered before the intervention.

Primarily, the most significant challenge highlighted was the lack of adequate irrigation water, as 58.8% of respondents mentioned. Following this, challenges included the need for improved quality fertilizers to enhance production, a lack of knowledge regarding advanced farming methods, and the absence of multi-cropping, leading to reduced year-round production and income.

Additionally, issues such as the unavailability of good quality traditional seeds, resulting in spoiled seeds and reduced production, and the absence of modern machinery for efficient production and labour reduction were prominent challenges. Furthermore, several beneficiaries faced issues due to pipeline leakages causing crop wastage. These challenges were prevalent before the introduction of various agricultural activities in the intervention villages.

CHART 3: EFFECTS OF THE CHALLENGES BEFORE THE INTERVENTION



*Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses

The respondents across all project activities indicated that the absence of essential facilities, as identified in the previous graph, led to increased input costs (investment) for them. A substantial 95.6% of respondents noted that they incurred significant expenses on hiring equipment, purchasing fertilizers, acquiring water for irrigation, and obtaining good quality seeds. Additionally, 45.7% of respondents highlighted that the absence of modern agricultural knowledge posed challenges affecting overall production. Moreover, 51.4% of the respondents reported experiencing lower crop production due to these constraints.



PROJECT 1: LAND DEVELOPMENT, SOIL HEALTH & WATER CONSERVATION

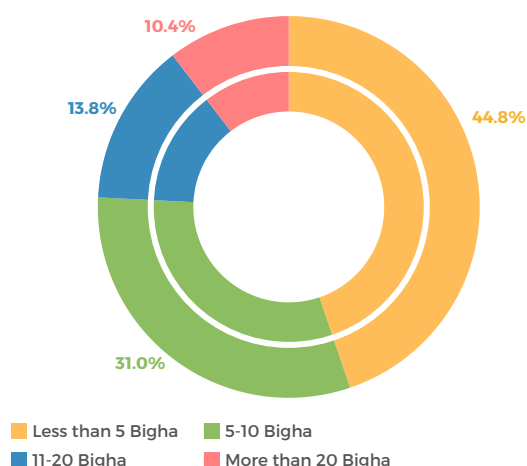


The Land Development, Soil Health & Water Conservation program focused on changing agricultural practices through interventions such as laser levelling, deep ploughing, and manure distribution. The intervention aimed to improve cultivating practices among farmers for long-term benefits and sustainability among the participants by effectively bringing about improvements in input costs.

This section below presents the findings from the quantitative analysis of the data collected for key performance indicators.

COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 4: AREA OF LAND LEVELLED THROUGH LASER LEVELLING PROCESS



The data showed that in intervention villages, all the respondents stated that they received a 50.0% subsidy, which was disbursed directly to the vendor who provided services to their lands.

The area of land levelled varied from less than 5 bighas to more than 20 Bigha. The focus group discussions revealed that the project offered one-time financial assistance to each respondent for individual farmland. However, if needed, the same farmer could seek similar support for another farmland.

On the other hand, the finding showed that in control villages, 100% of the respondents do not have their land levelled through the laser levelling process.

“

I want to share how our farming life changed because of the project. We did not have good seeds or fertilisers, and we did not know much about growing different crops. Through laser levelling and deep ploughing, our 7 bighas of land transformed.

We received support, including Rs.150 per bigha for deep ploughing, significantly reducing our input costs. This project not only enhanced the quality of our crops but also increased our yield. Before the intervention, we typically harvested around 2.5 to 3 quintals per bigha. However, after adopting the practices recommended by the project, our production increased to an average of 3.5 to 4 quintals per bigha.

These improvements have had a lasting impact on our livelihood. Not only has the quality of our produce enhanced, but our overall production has also increased. As a result, our yearly income has seen a significant boost, now ranging between 50,000 to 60,000 rupees. I am truly grateful for the positive changes this project has brought to our lives, and I look forward to continuing these practices to secure a better future for my family and me."

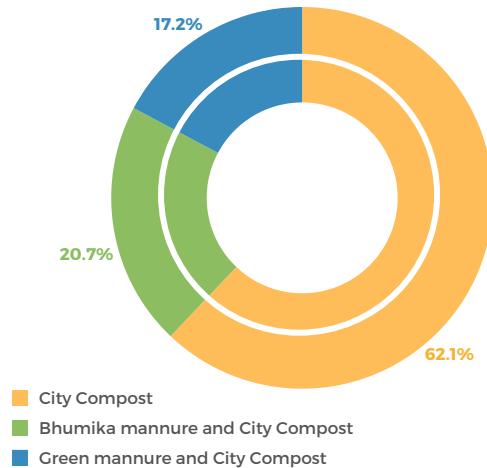
- Jaswant, Pahalwada village

”



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 5: TYPE OF ORGANIC MANNURE RECEIVED



In intervention villages, 100% of the respondents reported using organic manure along with chemical fertilisers. However practices have changed, but not entirely, as overnight changes cannot happen. Though there was a diverse range of product usage, the program support led to a diverse range of fertilisers. The majority (62.1%) received City Compost, 20.7% got a mix of Bhumika manure and City Compost, while 17.2% were provided with Green manure. During the FGD in intervention villages, respondents shared that green manure supports enhanced soil structure and also contributed to preventing the leaching of soluble nutrients from the soil.

However, the quantitative findings showed that in control villages, 71.4% of the respondents stated that they relied on chemical fertilisers, which indicated a more conventional approach to the supply of nutrients. The comparison showed the project's positive impact in promoting diverse, organic fertilizers and encouraging sustainable agricultural practices for better soil health. The quantitative findings from control villages showed the importance of raising awareness and support for eco-friendly fertilization methods in agricultural practices.

“

With program support, I received a 50% subsidy for City Compost, which reduced my expenditure on fertiliser.

- Hitelal, Mahua Hasanganj

”



“

The initiative of providing green manure helped in providing the ground cover and it served as a protective layer which helped in preventing damage to soil structure.

- Sonpal, Mahua Hasanganj

”

CHART 6: AREA OF LAND DEEP PLOUGHED

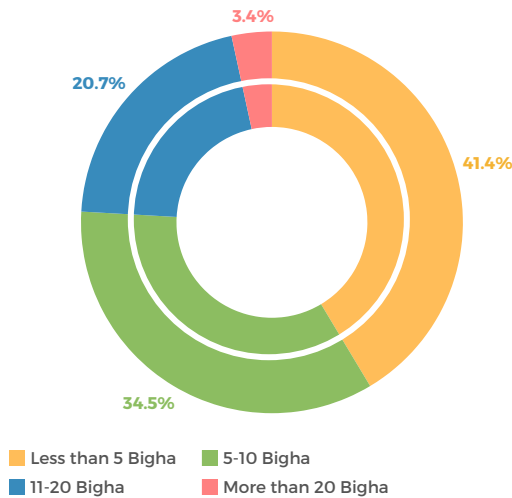
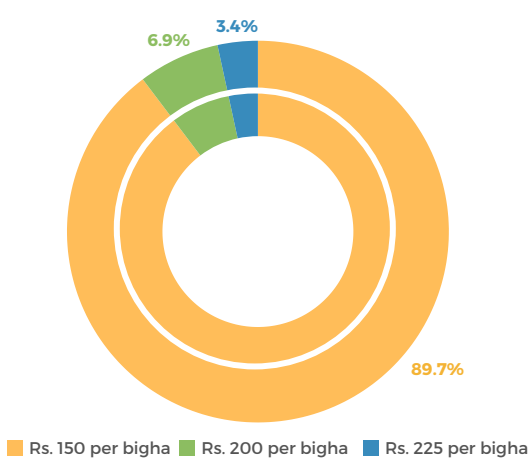


CHART 7: AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR DEEP PLOUGHING

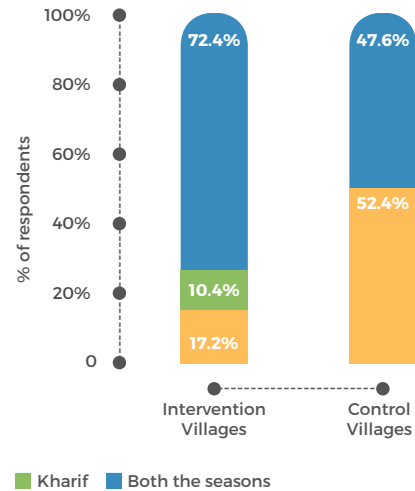


Respondents deep ploughed on land sizes that ranged from less than 5 Bigha (41.4%) to more than 20 Bigha (3.4%). The program team provided financial support for deep ploughing with most respondents (89.7%) mentioning that they received Rs. 150/-per Bigha. A 50% subsidy is provided to the farmers which is directly paid to vendors. During the field visit, the qualitative findings showed that deep ploughing improved water absorption, drainage, and moisture retention.



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 8: FREQUENCY OF CULTIVATION



In the intervention villages, the frequency of cultivation in both Rabi and Kharif seasons was higher among respondents (72.4%) as compared to control villages (47.6%). The quantitative findings strongly showed that the project supported in increasing the cultivating practices among respondents in intervention villages in comparison to control villages.

DATA COLLECTOR INTERVIEWING BENEFICIARY FARMER





COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

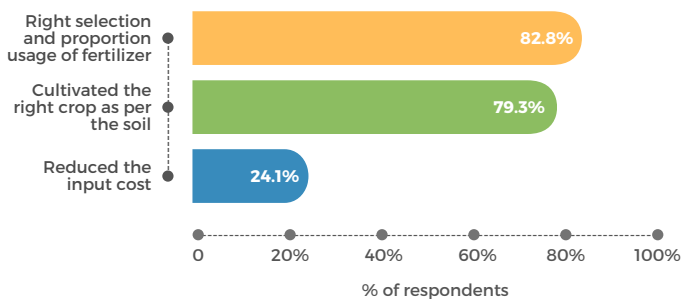
SOIL TESTING



100.0%

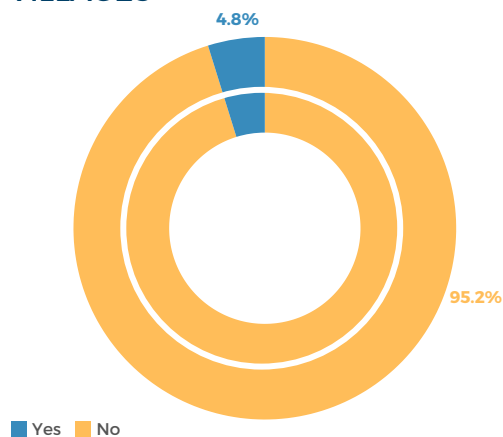
of the respondents of the intervention villages shared that they went through the soil testing before the cultivation process.

CHART 9: BENEFITS IN CULTIVATION DUE TO SOIL TESTING IN INTERVENTION VILLAGES



*Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses

CHART 10: SOIL TESTING IN CONTROL VILLAGES



The majority of respondents shared that the benefits of cultivation after soil testing included the right selection and proportionate usage of fertilizers and cultivating the right crop according to the soil.

However, in control villages, a large majority (95.2%) did not undergo soil testing before the cultivation. The data highlighted the project's positive impact in promoting efficient farming practices and indicated a huge difference in soil testing practices between intervention and control villages.



I paid Rs 50 for soil testing because of the program support which is very less than the market cost. In the market, it costs around between Rs 100 to Rs 300. The intervention helped me in saving money. It also helped me to cultivate the appropriate crop at the optimal time.

- Nathu Singh, Mehua Hasanganj village

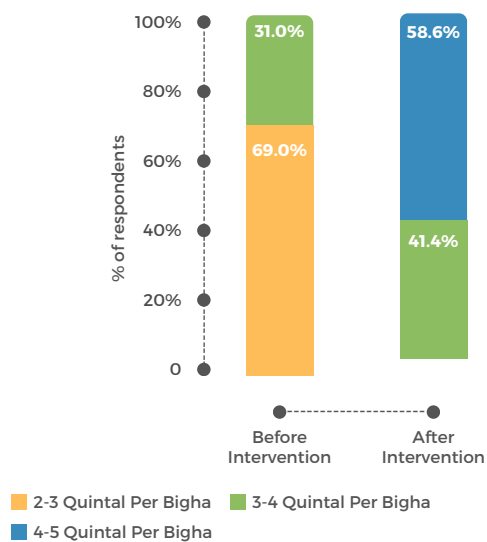


DATA COLLECTOR INTERVIEWING BENEFICIARY FARMER



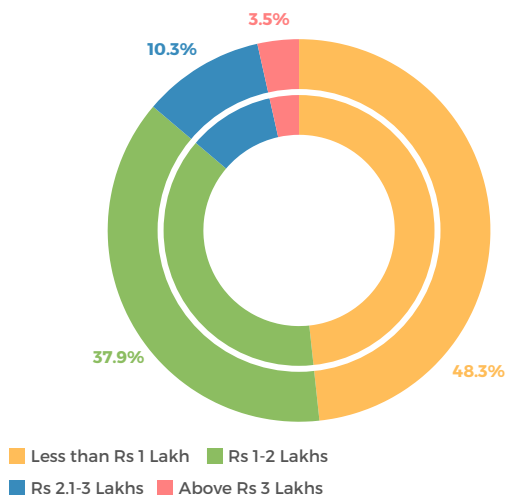
IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 11: AVERAGE QUANTITY OF PRODUCTION BEFORE AND AFTER THE PROGRAM INTERVENTION



Following the intervention, a notable shift occurred among respondents, with over half (58.6%) achieving a substantial increase in yield, producing between 4 to 5 quintals. Conversely, the remaining respondents (41.4%) still demonstrated progress, producing 3 to 4 quintals. This marks a significant departure from the pre-intervention stage where the majority (69%) struggled to achieve yields within the 2 to 3 quintals range.

CHART 12: CURRENT INCOME (YEARLY)



Following the implementation of this program, a significant 48.3% of beneficiaries now find themselves within the income bracket of less than Rs. 1 lakh, indicating a notable uplift for those in the lower income strata.

Additionally, 37.9% of beneficiaries have transitioned into the Rs. 1-2 lakh income range, showcasing a considerable improvement in their economic standing. Moreover, 10.3% of beneficiaries have progressed to the Rs. 2.1-3 lakh income bracket, further demonstrating the program's positive impact on enhancing financial stability. The remaining beneficiaries belong to the category of earners above Rs. 3 lakhs, signalling a broader spectrum of income advancement facilitated by this intervention.

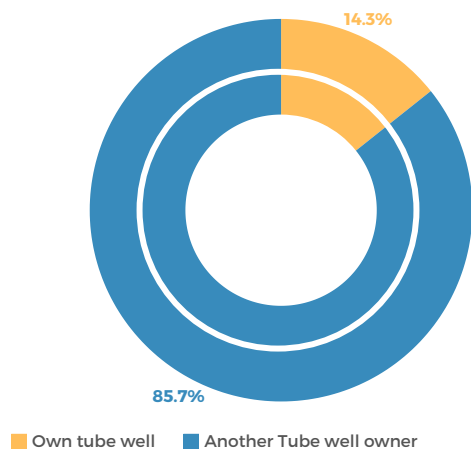




PROJECT 2: UNDERGROUND PIPELINE INSTALLATION

The Underground Pipeline Installation program aims to enhance farmers' irrigation processes by providing water access and maintaining pipeline conditions. Open pipeline setups frequently cause damage, adversely affecting crop yields. By implementing underground pipelines, the program ensures sustained benefits and sustainability for farmers by improving the irrigation process in the long term.

CHART 13: SOURCE OF WATER FOR LAND IRRIGATION CONNECTION



AMOUNT PAID FOR RENTING PIPELINE

Additionally, the data showed that only 14.3% of respondents relied on their tube wells, while the majority (85.7%) depended on other tube well owners. With the support of the underground pipeline installation project, respondents without tube wells can now access water from nearby tube well owners by paying Rs. 100 to Rs 150 per Bigha without hassle. This initiative has significantly increased water availability for farmers lacking tube wells and established a cost-effective mechanism for water accessibility, ensuring inclusivity for all.



"My family of 7-8 members depends on our 16 bighas of land for our livelihood. Growing crops like rice, wheat, pulses, and vegetables was challenging due to the lack of machinery, water scarcity for irrigation, and crop losses caused by leaky pipes. These challenges led to reduced crop production and increased costs for hiring equipment, fertilizers, water, and seeds. However, our situation began to change when we connected with this program.

Since implementing the program's practices, our average crop production has increased from 2-3 quintals per bigha to 3-4 quintals per bigha. These improvements have not only enhanced the quality and quantity of our produce but have also created a sustainable agricultural environment. As a result, our yearly income has seen a significant boost, now reaching up to 1 lakh rupees. I am truly grateful for the positive impact of the underground pipeline installation on our farming practices and our overall livelihood."

- **Bhure Singh, Mehua ki Madhaiyan village**

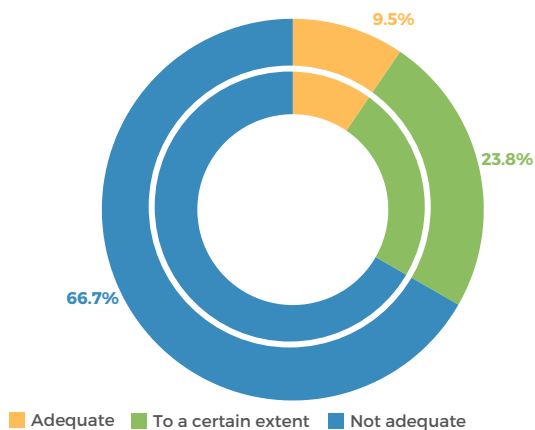


The assistance Rs. 15,000 (50 pipes) subsidy from Yara India helped in improving the land irrigation. My farming efficiency has increased and at present 16 farmers are benefiting from my tube well.

- **Harishankar, Panwari Village**



CHART 14: ADEQUACY OF WATER SUPPLY IN THE CONTROL VILLAGES



The data revealed from the findings in control villages that all respondents reported being dependent on borewells and tubewells for land irrigation. Most of the respondents (66.7%) in control villages said that the water supply for irrigation is inadequate.

The significant difference in water supply in intervention and control villages shows the project's beneficial effects in the intervention areas.

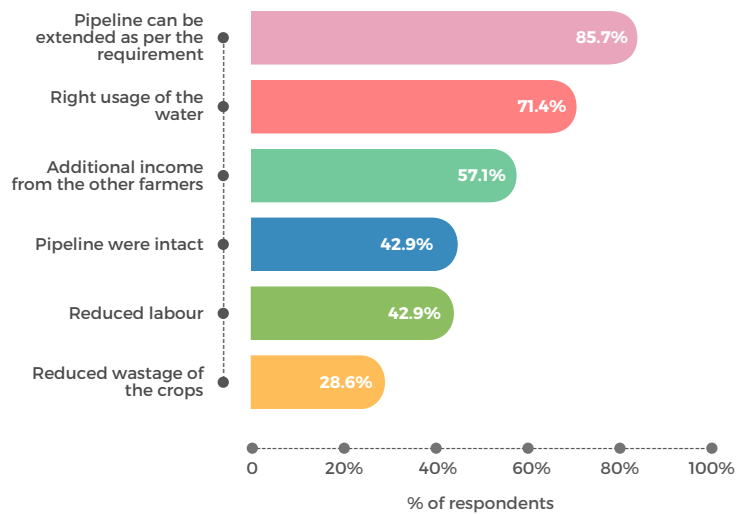
“

My average production has increased considerably as a result of the intervention. Before the intervention, I was having an average production of 2-3 Quintals per Bigha. Now after the intervention, my present average production has increased to 3-4 Quintals each Bigha.

-Virendra, Mehua ki Madhaiyan village

”

CHART 15: BENEFITS OF UNDERGROUND PIPELINE INSTALLATION



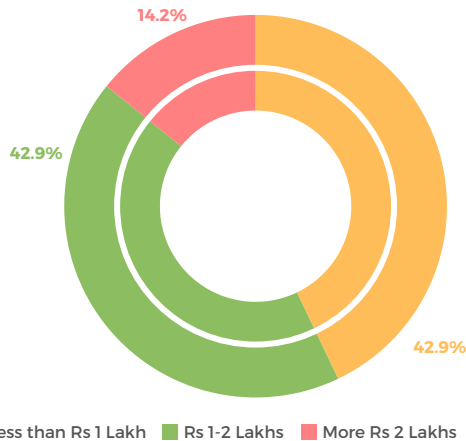
**Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses*

After the installation of underground pipeline, all respondents mentioned various benefits. The findings revealed numerous benefits reported by respondents during the focus group discussion. They highlighted the following benefits, doorstep irrigation facility, lack of exertion, reduced pipeline maintenance, Minimized crop and water wastage, and lowered input costs associated with irrigation.

The majority of the respondents said that one of the benefits is to extend the pipeline as needed, while 71.4% mentioned the proper usage of water. The other benefits included having additional income from other farmers, reduced labour, and wastage of crops. The quantitative findings showed the impact of the underground pipeline system in improving agricultural practices and outcomes.

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 16: CURRENT YEARLY INCOME



Nearly half of the beneficiaries, comprising 42.9%, currently earn less than 1 lakh. A significant portion of beneficiaries, comprising 42.9%, currently earn less than 1 lakh annually. Another 42.9% fall within the income bracket of Rs. 1-2 lakhs. However, 14.2% enjoy an income exceeding 2 lakhs, indicating a segment experiencing notable financial prosperity. This distribution underscores the diverse economic landscape among beneficiaries, highlighting opportunities for growth and prosperity across various income levels.

However, only 14.2% enjoy an income exceeding 2 lakhs, underscoring the relatively smaller proportion of individuals who are financially well-off in comparison. This distribution underscores the pressing need for targeted assistance and interventions to uplift those in the lower income brackets and narrow the gap between different socio-economic groups.

QUANTITY OF LAND COVERAGE THROUGH IRRIGATION

Nearly half, or 42.9%, of individuals are benefitting from underground pipeline installations, receiving water across expansive plots of 80-100 bigha. Similarly, an equal proportion, 42.9%, are experiencing improved access to water across more modest land sizes of 50-60 bigha. The remaining portion of recipients, though smaller, still signifies progress, as they are being served on plots ranging from 60-80 bigha. This widespread deployment of underground pipelines underscores a significant leap forward in ensuring equitable access to water resources across varying land sizes.





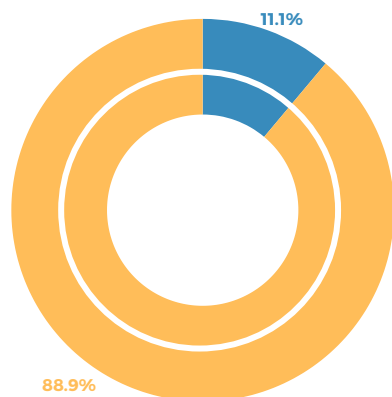
PROJECT 3: AGRICULTURE KNOWLEDGE ENHANCEMENT SERVICES

The Agriculture Knowledge Enhancement Services project specifically focused on developing advanced knowledge and skills among respondents. This project aimed to enhance awareness and proficiency in diverse agricultural practices through regular training sessions and exposure visits to different institutions. The project's focus on knowledge dissemination aimed to build the capacity of farmers, allowing them to make informed decisions for sustainable and productive farming practices.



TRAINING RECEIVED ON ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF CULTIVATION

CHART 17: TRAINING RECEIVED



Received Not Received

In the intervention villages, all respondents benefitted from extensive training on alternative farming methods, the use of a variety of seeds, and farm technology given under the project.

The training was conducted regularly, and 88.9% of the respondents participated in training sessions more than three times, while only 3.7% participated in training sessions once. The qualitative findings through the focus group discussion showed that respondents received training on Rabi and Kharif crops by experts from Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and this

initiative helped respondents in intervention villages to develop knowledge and skills in cultivating crops in both seasons.

However, the qualitative findings in control villages showed that none of the respondents received or benefitted from any agricultural training. This significant gap showed the project's substantial impact and the difference in the skills and knowledge developed among respondents between the intervention and control villages.



I learned a lot about alternative farming practices, seeds, and advanced farm technology through training programs. I gained practical information from sessions which I attended more than three times. The specialized training on Rabi and Kharif crops provided by Krishi Vigyan Kendra scientists significantly enhanced my skills in farming.

-Devikandan, Lodhi Nagla Village





EXPOSURE VISITS

Participants received services on the knowledge of seeds, farm equipment, and usage of fertilizers.

All participants engaged in exposure visits, demonstrating a keen interest in practical learning. The respondents have gone for exposure visits multiple times as they have been associated with it for a long time. Data analysis revealed a willingness among respondents to invest in these visits, showcasing their commitment to learning. The findings revealed that respondents had the opportunity to visit various government institutions, farmer fairs, and seed procurement centres. Respondents contributed Rs. 200/- towards these exposure visits and in return they received Rs. 300/- for their expenses on meals. This initiative aims to facilitate access to observe diverse modern equipment, alternative farming practices, and seed procurement processes. The program extended support by covering the remaining expenses for transportation and meals. These findings indicate the program's effectiveness in motivating farmers to dedicate time and effort to explore and adopt new agricultural techniques.



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

TYPES OF CROPS CULTIVATED

CHART 18: CROPS IN INTERVENTION VILLAGES

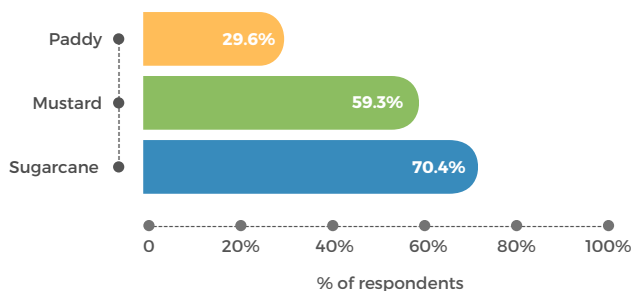
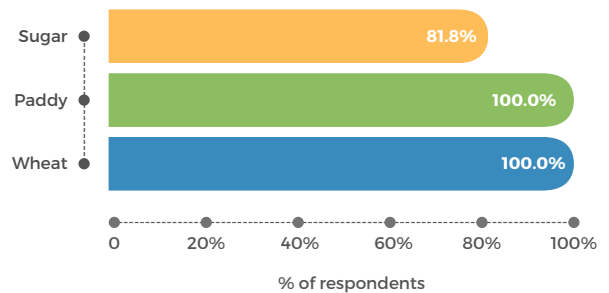


CHART 19: CROPS IN CONTROL VILLAGES



*Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses

According to the above data, respondents in the intervention villages cultivated a variety of cash crops, with a focus on sugarcane and mustard.

On the other hand, wheat, paddy, and sugar were the most common crops in control villages. The limited variety in cash crops reflected the traditional cultivating practices or local preferences.

The quantitative findings showed the evident impact of the project in intervention villages as the variety of cultivated cash crops has increased, showing a more dynamic and economically directed approach.

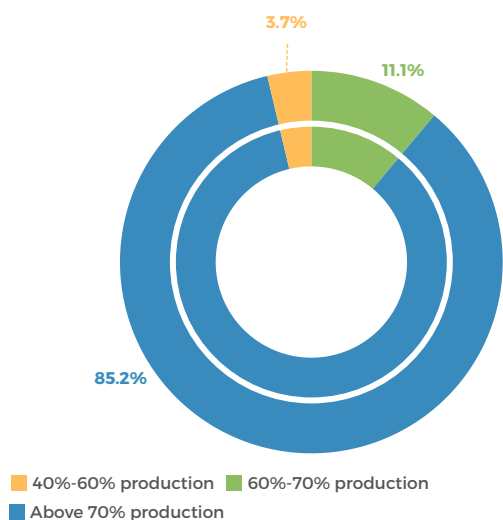


My farming methods have improved as a result of the program support. The assistance provided allowed me to focus on growing crops such as sugarcane and mustard. The training program has been very impactful for me, and it opened new opportunities for better had an evident impact on my farming activities and it opened new opportunities for better profitability and increased productivity.

-Dinesh Kumar, Lodhi Nagla Village

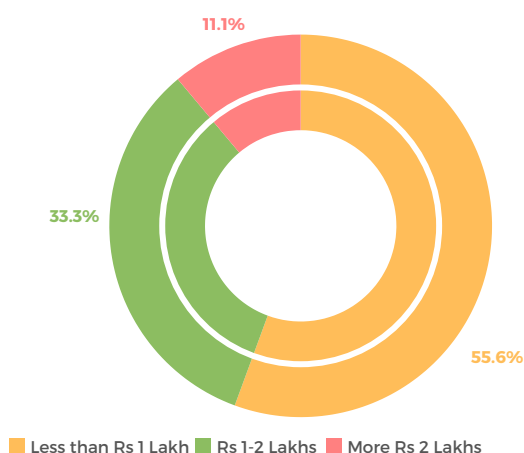


CHART 20: AVERAGE QUANTITY OF THE CURRENT PRODUCTION AFTER APPLYING THE ALTERNATIVE/ IMPROVED FARMING TECHNIQUES



Following the implementation of innovative farming methods, an overwhelming majority of recipients (85.2%) have experienced a significant surge in their current production levels, with quantities surpassing 70%. Additionally, 11.1% noted a commendable range of 60-70% in production. This underscores the transformative impact of these alternative techniques on agricultural yields, promising enhanced sustainability and prosperity for farming communities.

CHART 21: CURRENT YEARLY INCOME



Following the intervention, a significant impact has been observed in the income distribution among respondents. Notably, 55.6% now report an annual income of less than Rs. 1 lakh, indicating a substantial proportion experiencing financial constraints.

Additionally, 33.3% report an income ranging between Rs. 1-2 lakhs, suggesting a considerable portion within this bracket. The remaining respondents, constituting the minority, report an income falling between Rs. 2.1-3 lakhs, highlighting a smaller yet notable segment in this income range.

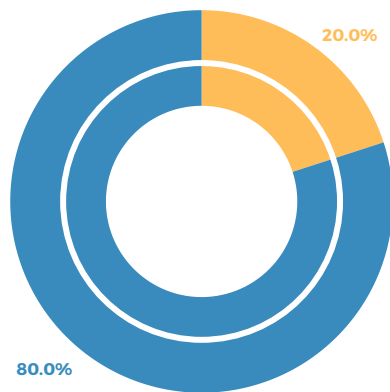




PROJECT 4: AGRICULTURE INPUT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT PROGRAM

The Agriculture Input and Technology Support Program effort focused on empowering farmers by providing necessary inputs and technological expertise. The initiative played an essential role in improving agricultural production quality and quantity, promoting sustainable practices, and contributing to the overall well-being of rural communities.

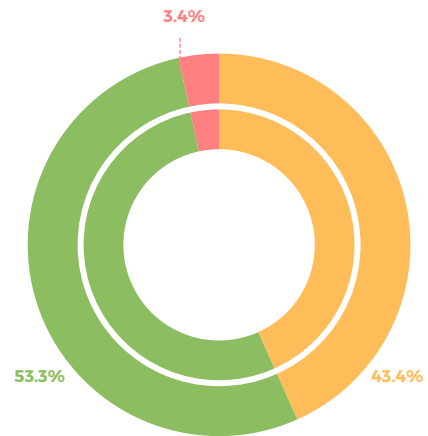
CHART 22: AVERAGE QUANTITY OF PRODUCTION AFTER THE PROGRAM INTERVENTION



■ 3-3.5 Quintal per Bigha ■ 3.5-4 Quintal per Bigha

After the program intervention, the average production quantity saw a notable impact, with 80% of respondents reporting yields ranging from 3.5 to 4 quintals, while the remaining 20% reported yields falling between 3 to 3.5 quintals.

CHART 23: CURRENT YEARLY INCOME



■ Less than Rs 1 Lakh
 ■ Rs 1-2 Lakhs
 ■ More Rs 2 Lakhs

Over half of the population, comprising 53.3%, earns between Rs. 1 to 2 lakhs annually, while a significant 43.3% earn less than Rs. 1 lakh per year. More than half of the population, accounting for 53.3%, earns an annual income between Rs. 1 to 2 lakhs, indicating a sizable portion of the populace is within a moderate income bracket. Additionally, a significant 43.3% of individuals earn less than Rs. 1 lakh per year, demonstrating the diversity of income levels across the populace. This distribution is showcasing the potential for various economic opportunities and the resilience of individuals navigating within different socioeconomic contexts.

The respondents received seed support through the project intervention, with the majority (43.3%) receiving quantities between 5-10 Kgs. This support was provided at a subsidy rate of 25% of the overall cost of one bag. This initiative ensured the provision of optimal seed quantities to facilitate improved cultivation practices among the beneficiaries.



I have received seed support from Yara India more than three times and have also received training on seed conservation which helped in improving my knowledge.

-Satyapal, Kail ki Madhaiyan village



With the project support, I received a significant 25% subsidy on the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) when I was purchasing seeds. I am grateful for the valuable support provided by the program in enhancing our agricultural practices.

-Mahipal Singh, Kail ki Madhaiyan





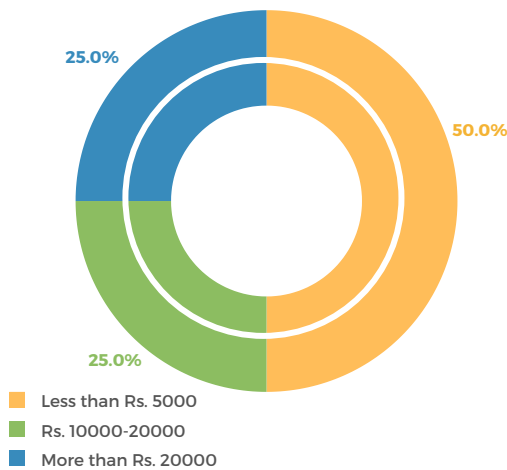
PROJECT 5: FARM MECHANIZATION PROGRAM

Yara India supported the Farm Mechanization Program that addressed farmers with land holdings ranging from less than one acre to more than two acres to increase efficiency and reduce manual work. The project is committed to improving agricultural practices and livelihoods in the region through the adoption of modern farming machinery and equipment.



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 24: AMOUNT PAID FOR HIRING OR PURCHASING THE EQUIPMENT



The data gathered from the intervention villages showed that community members contributed a wide range of financial contributions for

agricultural equipment, with 50% spending less than Rs. 5000, 25% spending between Rs. 10000/-and 20000/-, and the remaining 25% spending more than Rs. 20000/-. The program supports the farmers with a subsidy of 25% for the purchase of all types of machinery. This indicates a deliberate effort to motivate farmers to invest in modern equipment, thereby enhancing production efficiency.

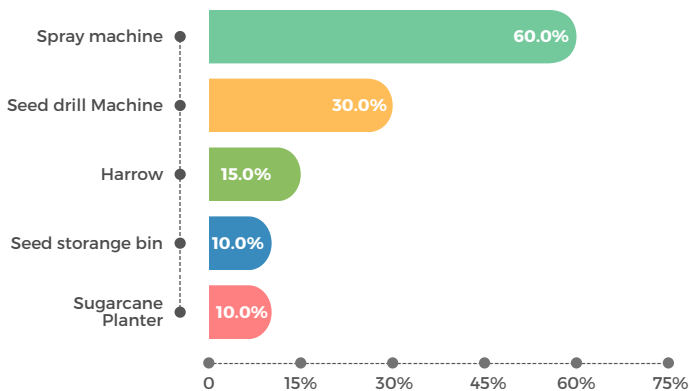
On the other hand, there was a notable absence of money spent on machinery in the control villages, indicating a lack of community involvement or due to the absence of initiatives similar to the intervention villages. The comparison highlighted the project's impact in encouraging financial participation and community ownership in the intervention villages, separating them from the control villages where such participation is absent.



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

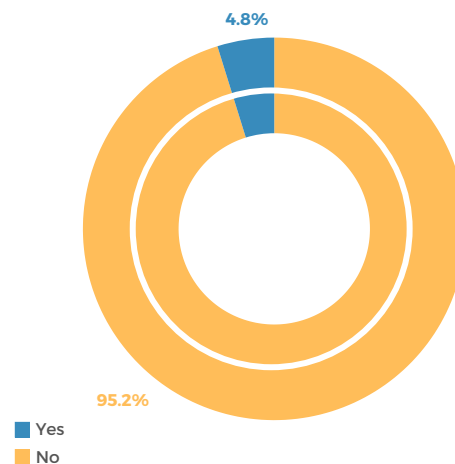
USE OF EQUIPMENT IN INTERVENTION AND CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 25: TYPES OF EQUIPMENT SUPPORT IN INTERVENTION VILLAGES



*Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses

CHART 26: REGULARITY IN ACCESSING AGRI-MACHINERIES IN CONTROL VILLAGES



The program offered equipment assistance in the intervention villages, including spray machines, seed drill machines, harrows, seed storage bins, and sugarcane planters. This support helped to meet the diverse needs of farmers, allowing them to improve their agricultural methods and effectively optimize their resources.

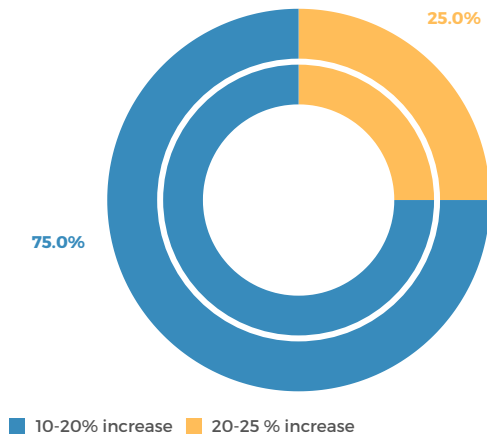
The comparison of control and intervention villages showed a considerable difference in the frequency with which agricultural machinery was accessed.

95.2% of respondents in control villages reported no regular access to Agri-machinery which indicated a lack of consistent utilization



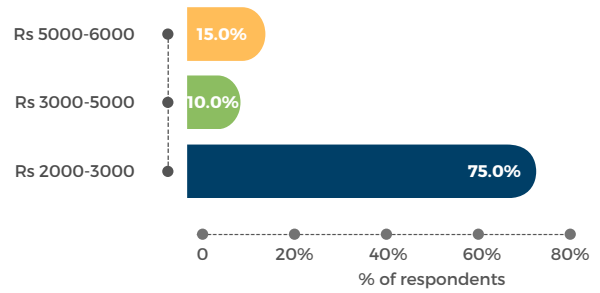
IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 27: PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN PRODUCTION DUE TO THE RPROGRAM INTERVENTION



The findings reveal that 75% of the respondents reported an average increase in production ranging from 10-20%, while 25% reported an even higher increase of up to 20-25%. Overall, these results indicate a significant improvement in average production levels.

CHART 28: AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN AGRI-INPUT COST LIKE LABOUR COST DUE TO THE PROGRAM INTERVENTION

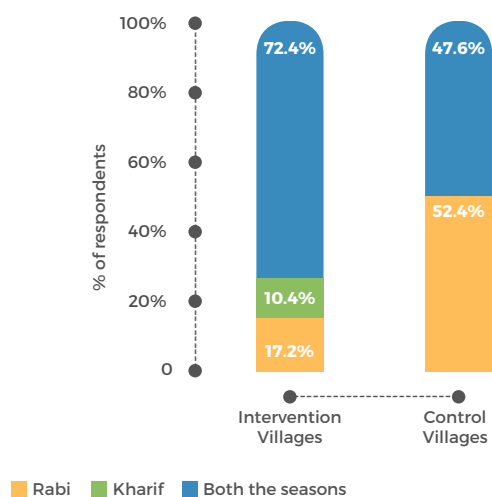


The above finding indicates that, on average, 75% of the respondents reported a reduction in labour costs, considered as input costs, ranging from Rs.2000-3000/-. Additionally, 15% reported reductions between Rs.5000-6000/-, while the remaining respondents stated their input costs decreased by an average of Rs.3000-5000/-. This reduction in input costs directly contributes to increased profitability for the respondents.

KEY IMPACT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURE PROGRAM

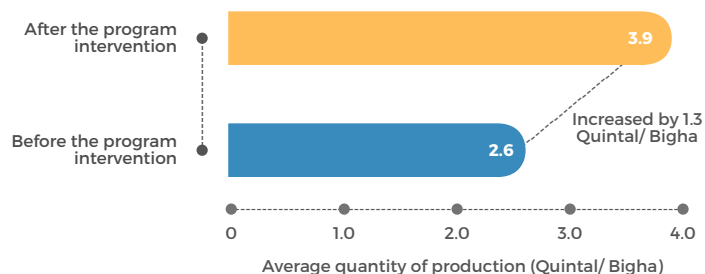
This chapter describes the overarching impact of the agriculture program, attributed to the sustained support provided across diverse activities within the program. The comprehensive support initiatives have notably influenced enhancements in production size, income levels, and the development of sustainable agricultural practices within the community.

CHART 29: ENHANCED THE FREQUENCY OF CULTIVATION PRACTICES



The finding indicates consistent support, awareness, and educational efforts regarding agricultural methods and practices have substantially increased cultivation frequency within the intervention villages. A remarkable 72.4% of respondents engaged in cultivation during both the Kharif and Rabi seasons, leading to an expansion in overall production and diverse crop yields. This practice significantly improves soil health, rendering agriculture more profitable and sustainable in the long run.

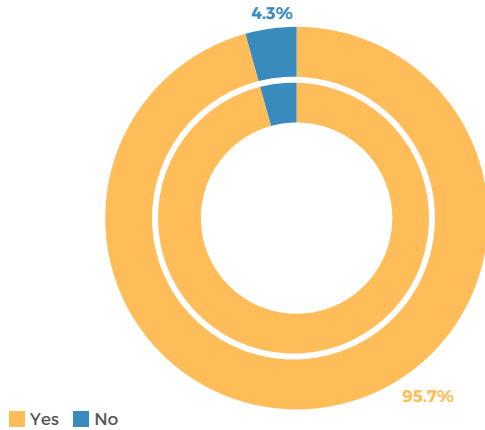
CHART 30: ENHANCED AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT: AVERAGE PRODUCTION GROWTH



The research findings indicate a significant growth in the average agricultural production resulting from the collaborative implementation of diverse agricultural program interventions. Specifically, the data highlights a marked increase of 1.3 Quintal per bigha following the implementation of various agricultural activities among the target beneficiaries. This collective effort reflects a consistent upward trend in overall production across the community, signifying substantial growth in agricultural output.

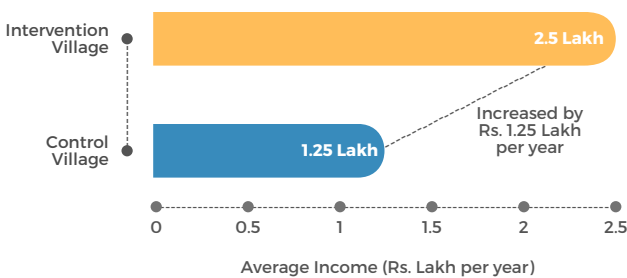
Moreover, the multifaceted approach adopted within the agriculture program stands out for its sustainable design, supporting farmers across various facets at subsidized rates. This approach not only complements farmers but also educates the adoption of practices consistently.

CHART 31: REDUCTION IN THE INPUT COST



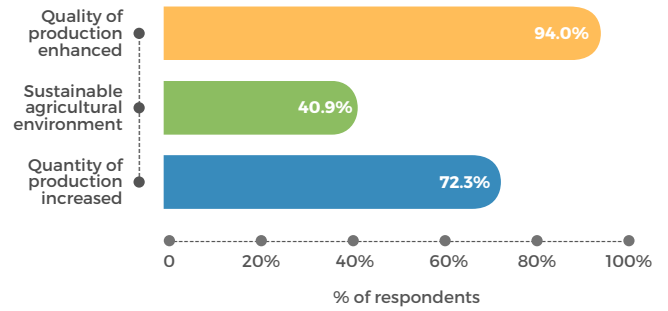
The graph indicates that 95% of the respondents from all the sub-activities affirmed that the subsidy rates on various agricultural products, coupled with applying appropriate agricultural knowledge and practices, substantially reduced overall input costs. This reduction proved beneficial for farmers as it enabled them to cover their initial investments from their production. The decrease in input costs ultimately contributed to an overall increase in profits within the agriculture sector.

CHART 32: ENHANCED AVERAGE INCOME - A COMPARISON BETWEEN INTERVENTION AND CONTROL VILLAGES



The research findings highlighted in the graph compare the income levels of two distinct groups: the control and intervention groups. The average income output shows a notable income disparity between the two groups. The intervention group exhibits an average income growth of Rs. 1.25 lakh compared to the control villages. This significant variance indicates the substantial impact and effectiveness of the interventions in strengthening income generation within the targeted community.

CHART 33: ENHANCED LONG-TERM BENEFITS



*Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses

The comprehensive research findings across various sub-activities showcased remarkable transformations in agricultural practices within the targeted beneficiary community. Notably, 73.3% and 94% of respondents across all activities confirmed a substantial enhancement in the quantity and quality of agricultural produce. This improvement subsequently resulted in better prices in the market. Furthermore, 40.9% of respondents acknowledged an overall improvement in agricultural practices within the community. This positive shift is attributed to heightened awareness regarding modern equipment, technology, and farming methods, leading to the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices within the community.

The Way Forward - Agriculture



AGRICULTURE DATA MANAGEMENT

Implementing an app-based documentation system is essential for tracking each farmer's details, such as land size, identification of marginal and small farmers, total cultivation period, total production, and challenges from enrolment to season-wise growth. This system should include a real-time monitoring mechanism to prevent the duplication of beneficiaries. Additionally, it should facilitate easy uploading and tracking of documents for each farmer.



IMPLEMENT APP-BASED PEST MANAGEMENT MONITORING

Utilize app-based technology to effectively monitor the pest management process, enhancing crop protection practices.



PROVIDE TRAINING ON ORGANIC FARMING

Offer comprehensive training sessions on organic farming techniques, preparation of bio fertilisers to empower farmers with sustainable agricultural practices.



ENHANCE IRRIGATION TECHNIQUES

Educate farmers on improved irrigation methods, such as creating beds in their land to conserve water and reduce wastage, thereby optimizing water usage.



ESTABLISH FARMER-PRODUCER COMPANY

Formation of a farmer-producer company can be considered to market agricultural products. This entity can negotiate fair prices with vendors, receive and provide grant support, manage branding activities, and ensure product quality checks are performed.



DEVELOP HIGH-QUALITY TRADITIONAL SEEDS

Collaborate with farmer-producer companies to develop and distribute high-quality traditional seeds, promoting sustainable agriculture and preserving indigenous crop varieties.

OECD RATING FOR AGRICULTURE



Relevance

The agriculture program was implemented to meet the specific requirements of farmers in rural India who lacked critical knowledge and faced challenges. The program directly addressed the community's immediate issues by putting efforts to improve agricultural output, promote awareness about farming techniques, and lower the cost of inputs. This ensured the program's relevance and encouraged greater involvement of farmers.



Coherence

- SDG Goal 1: No poverty
- SDG Goal 2: Zero Hunger
- SDG Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
- SDG Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.
- SDG Goal 13: Climate Action
- SDG Goal 15: Life on land

Alignment with national programs and policies:

- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture as the program promoted sustainable agricultural practices
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) as the pipeline construction supports PMKSY's goal of enhancing water use in agriculture
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM) by helping in increasing the production of wheat and pulses.



Effectiveness

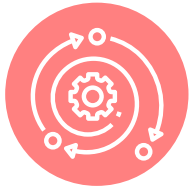
The program's effectiveness is shown by its achievement of concrete results against predefined objectives. Deep ploughing, soil testing and the construction of underground pipelines resulted in higher yields of crops and improved irrigation practices. Farmers benefited significantly through training sessions on alternate methods of cultivation and exposure visits. The distribution of seeds and Agri-input support contributed to an increase in the average production quantity.



Efficiency

The program demonstrated efficiency by using channelling resources specifically towards reducing manual labour by providing machinery and equipment through the farm mechanisation program. Additionally, the financial assistance provided for deep ploughing, soil testing and pipeline construction was strategically aimed toward activities with long-term benefits.





Impact

The agricultural program had an impact on rural communities addressing critical issues such as ensuring an adequate water supply for irrigation, increasing productivity, and promoting the cultivation of cash crops. The active participation of the community promoted a sense of ownership and sustainability. Farmers gained financial relief as a result of lower input costs and improved income. This integrated impact of the program indicated the high impact of the program on promoting sustainable agriculture practices, financial stability, and community knowledge enhancement.



Sustainability

The design of the program makes it sustainable with its focus on equipping the agricultural community with knowledge and awareness regarding sustainable farming practices and the adoption of advanced technologies and farm mechanization for greater productivity. This has laid the foundations of a sustainable agricultural environment that would go a long way in addressing ongoing socio-economic and environmental concerns in rural communities.



Relevance



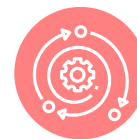
Coherence



Effectiveness



Efficiency



Impact



Sustainability

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

Conclusion For Agriculture

The agricultural intervention proved to be a catalyst for positive change in the community as it directly addressed the fundamental needs of farmers. The program brought a significant change from increasing agricultural output and improving organic farming knowledge to providing effective equipment and lowering input costs.

The program centered on raising awareness and disseminating knowledge and addressed critical issues such as organic farming, alternative production methods, and seed selection. Land development, soil health, and water conservation measures resulted in concrete benefits such as higher agricultural production, improved irrigation practices, and increased farmer income. Additionally, the Agri input and technology support program provided vital seed assistance which played a critical role in enhancing farmers' capacities. The program through the promotion of sustainable farming techniques has immensely improved the agricultural practices and the overall agricultural production.

On the other hand, qualitative findings from the intervention villages indicated an encouraging pattern with farmers using the provided machinery regularly. This substantial gap highlighted the significance of the agricultural intervention to promote regular access to and utilization of agricultural machineries among beneficiaries.

08. THEMATIC AREA ANIMAL HUSBANDRY



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY



To assess the effectiveness of the balanced nutrition interventions.



To investigate the impact of Artificial Insemination services and to evaluate the effectiveness of deworming initiatives.



To assess the impact of animal OPD Check-ups and investigate the effectiveness of animal vaccination services.



To evaluate the impact of cattle-floor construction.



To provide strategic recommendations based on study findings to further enhance intervention effectiveness and optimize outcomes for sustained community health improvements in India.

FGD WITH BENEFICIARIES



THEMATIC AREA-WISE SAMPLE COVERAGE TABLE



Balanced Nutrition

33



Animal Vaccination

57



Cattle-floor Construction

5



Artificial Insemination

33



Animal OPD Check-up

31



Deworming Program

32



ANIMAL OPD AT YARA PREMISES

MAJOR FINDINGS

PROJECT ACTIVITY-WISE REPORT



OVERALL INTRODUCTION TO THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAM

The Animal Husbandry Program represented a transformative initiative aimed at uplifting the agricultural landscape within the intervention villages. With a comprehensive focus on the well-being, health, and productivity of the livestock, this project has been designed to address multifaceted challenges faced by the community engaged in animal husbandry. Through strategic interventions spanning balanced nutrition, artificial insemination, deworming programs, animal outpatient department (OPD) check-ups, vaccination services and cattle-floor construction, the project sought to instil sustainable practices and advanced techniques in animal care. In the backdrop of predominantly agrarian livelihoods, the Animal Husbandry Project emerged as a beacon of change, not only safeguarding the health of the cattle population but also fostering economic prosperity, knowledge enhancement, and community resilience.



KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES

SUB THEME/ INITIAL FOCUS

PARAMETERS TO BE COVERED

- Balanced Nutrition
 - Artificial Insemination
 - Deworming Program
 - Animal OPD Check-up
 - Animal Vaccination
 - cattle-floor Construction
- Availed services and status of the animals across beneficiaries
 - Awareness and practices followed for animal husbandry
 - Change/improvement of income through animal husbandry



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROJECTS	PRIMARY OCCUPATION (MAX & MIN %)	FAMILY INCOME (MAX & MIN INCOME LEVEL %)
Balanced Nutrition	Farming - 78.8% Factory worker - 3%	Less than Rs. 10,000 - 63.6% More than Rs. 21,000 - 6.1%
Artificial Insemination	Farming - 72% Small business - 4%	Less than Rs. 10,000 - 84% More than Rs. 21,000 - 4%
Deworming Program	Farming - 72% Private job - 4%	Less than Rs. 10,000 - 84% Rs. 10,001-12,000 - 4%
Animal OPD Check-up	Farming - 76% Factory worker - 4%	Less than Rs. 10,000 - 80% Rs. 12,001-15,000 - 4%
Animal Vaccination	Farming - 65.2% Private job - 4.4%	Less than Rs. 10,000 - 87% Rs. 12,001-15,000 - 4.3%
Cattle-floor Construction	Farming - 66.7% Daily wage labourer - 33.3%	Less than Rs. 10,000 - 66.7% Rs. 10,001-12,000 - 33.3%

The consolidated analysis of primary occupations and family income levels across various projects provides valuable insights into the demographic dynamics of intervention villages.



BALANCED NUTRITION

- Primary Occupation: Farming dominated and constituted the majority (78.8%), which reflected the program's agricultural focus.
- Family Income: A significant impact on low-income households, with the majority (63.6%) earning less than Rs. 10,000.



ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

- Primary Occupation: Again, farming prevailed (at 72%) and aligned with the agricultural context of the intervention.
- Family Income: The majority (84%) earning less than Rs. 10,000 emphasized accessibility for lower-income groups.



DEWORMING PROGRAM

- Primary Occupation: Farming dominated (at 72%) and ensured relevance to the target audience.
- Family Income: Strong emphasis on lower-income households, with most (84%) earning less than Rs. 10,000.



ANIMAL OPD CHECK-UP

- Primary Occupation: Farming held a significant share (76%) and highlighted the program's agricultural community engagement.
- Family Income: Focused on lower-income groups (80%) earning less than Rs. 10,000.



ANIMAL VACCINATION

- Primary Occupation: Farming remained the primary occupation (65.2%) and ensured alignment with the agricultural community.
- Family Income: Strong accessibility for lower-income households (87%) earning less than Rs. 10,000.



CATTLE-FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

- Primary Occupation: Farming was prominent (66.7%), indicating the agricultural community's active involvement.
- Family Income: Focus on lower to mid-income groups (66.7%) earning less than Rs. 10,000.

In summary, the projects exhibited a consistent alignment with the farming community and addressed the needs of lower-income households. The distribution across income levels underscored the programs' potential to benefit economically vulnerable groups within the community.



SUB THEMATIC FINDINGS:



SUB THEME 1: BALANCED NUTRITION

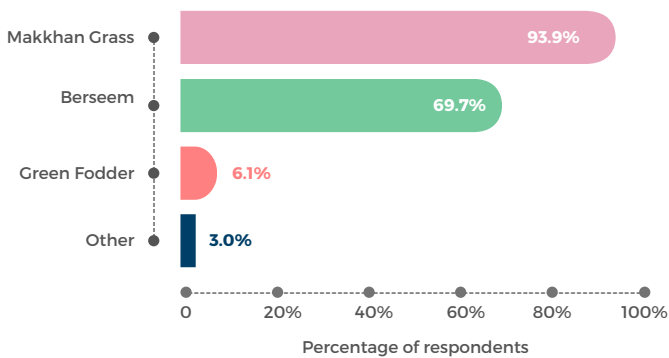
ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

Ensuring optimal nutrition is crucial for enhancing cattle health and milk production. Farmers have been provided with high-quality fodder seeds and plants through the program, ensuring their livestock receive essential nutrients. The consistent distribution of fodder and seeds, alongside farmers' successful cultivation of mature and nutritious fodder plants, indicates the program's sustained positive impact on promoting balanced nutrition for cattle.



SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING THE INTERVENTION

CHART 1: TYPES OF SEED AND GRASS



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

CHART 2: NO. OF TIMES FODDER/ SEED RECEIVED FROM THE PROGRAM TEAM

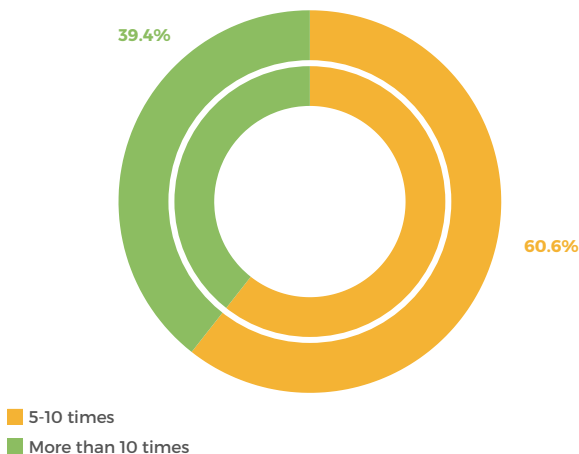


CHART 3: PRESENT STATUS OF FODDER PLANTS

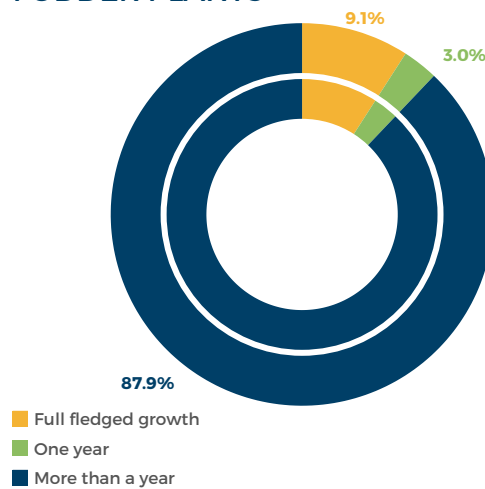
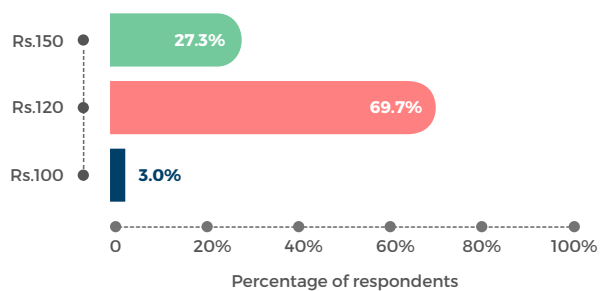


CHART 4: AMOUNT PAID FOR SERVICES



The majority of respondents, specifically 93.9%, received makkhan grass seeds, and 69.7% obtained berseem seeds. This demonstrates a significant uptake of the provided fodder seeds among the surveyed population.

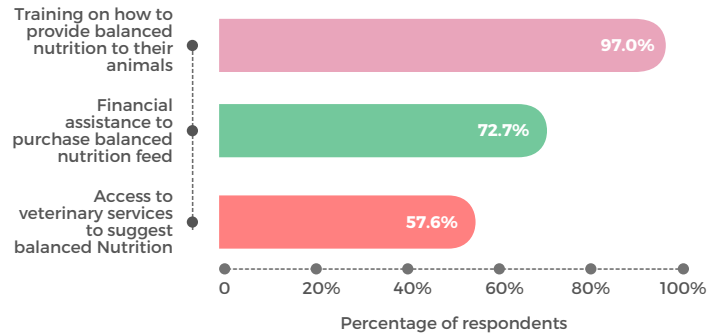
Moreover, the data suggests that there has been consistent and repeated distribution of fodder seeds, with 60.6% of respondents reporting receiving fodder seeds between 5 and 10 times. This indicates the program's effectiveness in ensuring a steady supply of fodder resources to the beneficiaries.

Furthermore, the current condition of the fodder plants appears promising, with 87.9% of respondents reporting that the plants have matured. This suggests that the efforts invested in distributing and supporting the growth of these seeds have grown full-fledged, leading to a substantial supply of fodder resources within the surveyed area.

Regarding the financial aspect, the survey reveals a diverse payment structure, with the majority (69.7%) falling within the Rs. 120 payment category. This indicates that while there is a cost associated with the services provided, it remains within an affordable range for a significant portion of the respondents, possibly contributing to the program's sustainability and accessibility.

BENEFITS OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 5: TYPE OF SUPPORT RECEIVED THROUGH THE PROGRAM



Almost all the respondents (97%) received training on providing balanced nutrition, followed by financial assistance (72.7%) and access to veterinary services (57.6%).

“

Our cattle business faced challenges without support like insurance, loans, and proper healthcare. Limited fodder knowledge affected livestock health. Joining the animal husbandry program changed everything. Regular checkups, training, and shed assistance were invaluable. We received seeds for makkhan grass and berseem, now thriving. With balanced nutrition and vet access, our cattle are healthier and more productive. Milk production increased by 2-4 litres, surpassing expectations. Our monthly earnings jumped from 4000 rupees to around 5000 rupees. Grateful for the program's transformative impact on our livelihood.

- Pramod Sharma, Lodhi Nagla.

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TRAINING ON BALANCED NUTRITION

CHART 6: QUANTITY OF INCREASE IN MILK PRODUCTION

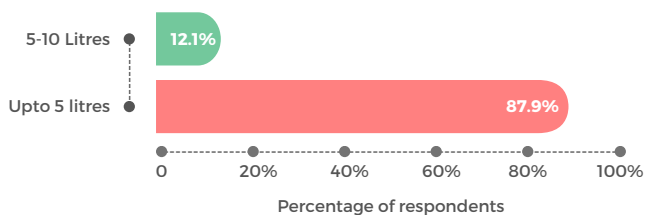
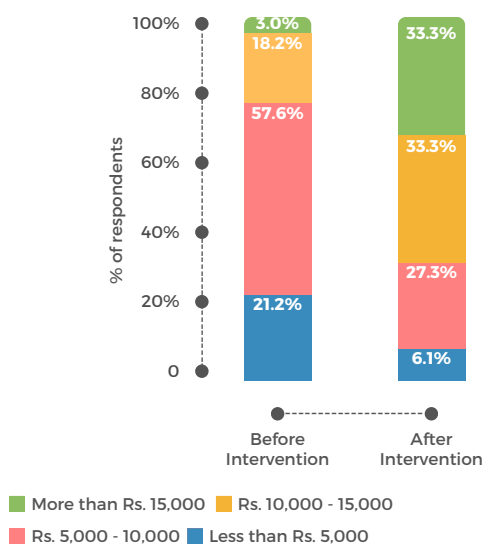


CHART 7: EARNINGS FROM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BEFORE & AFTER INTERVENTION



Due to the balanced nutrition program, cattle are now receiving healthier and more nutritious food, leading to a significant increase in milk production among beneficiaries' cattle. 87.9% of the beneficiaries reported an increase in milk quantity of up to 5 litres, showcasing the program's efficacy in enhancing access to essential nutrients for livestock. Furthermore, an additional 12.1% noted an even more substantial increase, with reported quantities reaching 12.1 litres. This illustrates how the program has effectively contributed to boosting milk production, thus ensuring a healthier and more abundant supply of this vital nutrient.

With the increase in milk production, beneficiaries have experienced significant improvements in their financial well-being. A remarkable 33.3% witnessed an increase in earnings exceeding Rs. 15,000, indicating substantial economic growth directly attributable to the program's intervention. Another 33.3% observed a rise in the range of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, further underlining the positive economic impact of the initiative.

Before the program, the majority (57.6%) fell within the Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 income bracket, demonstrating a notable enhancement in their financial status post-intervention. This transformation is evidenced by the fact that only 27.3% remained in this category afterwards. Moreover, a significant proportion (21.2%) previously earned less than Rs. 5,000, indicating a noteworthy shift towards higher income brackets among beneficiaries. Interestingly, while there was a decrease in the percentage of beneficiaries earning between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 post-intervention, this signifies a redistribution of income towards lower-income groups, potentially fostering greater economic equity among participants.

“ My monthly income struggled to exceed 10,000 rupees, even though I owned four cattle, specifically Murra and Desi buffaloes. This program provided us with green fodder seeds, and we received them from the project team 10 times. Our fodder plants are flourishing, ensuring a steady and nutritious supply for our cattle. Additionally, the program offered us valuable training on providing balanced nutrition to our livestock and facilitated access to veterinary services for expert nutrition advice. For these services, we paid a nominal fee of 120 rupees, which was a small investment considering the significant benefits we have paid. Our milk production has increased by a substantial 5 litres. Previously, our monthly earnings hovered around 12,000 rupees, but after implementing the practices learned through the program, our income has surged to around 16,000 rupees. I am immensely grateful for the support and guidance provided by the animal husbandry program, which has not only improved the health and productivity of our cattle but has also significantly enhanced our livelihood. With these positive changes, I am optimistic about the future prosperity of my family.

-Shishupal Giri, Panwari





SUB THEME: 2 ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

Artificial Insemination (AI) has emerged as a pivotal component of the Animal Husbandry Program and has contributed significantly to the enhancement of breeding practices in the intervention villages. The frequency of AI services, especially the notable number of respondents receiving AI services more than thrice, reflected the successful implementation and accessibility of this crucial reproductive technology. The qualitative data further underlined the positive impact of AI on the inclusion of good quality breeds and the potential for increased production quantity, which reinforced the program's role in advancing the animal husbandry occupation in the community.



SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING THE INTERVENTION

ACCESS TO AI SERVICES

CHART 8: NO. OF TIMES AI SERVICES RECEIVED

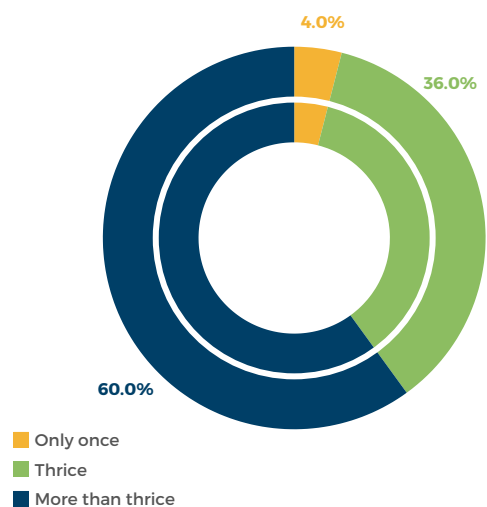
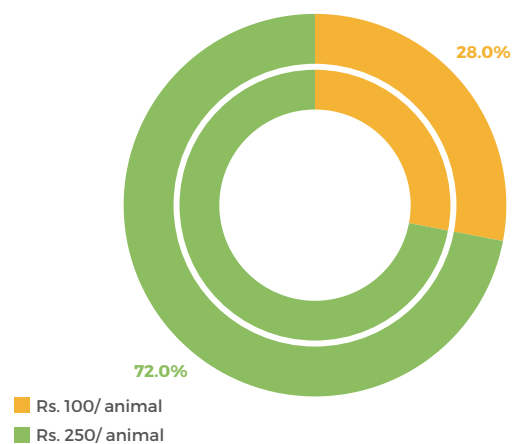


CHART 9: AMOUNT PAID FOR THE SERVICE

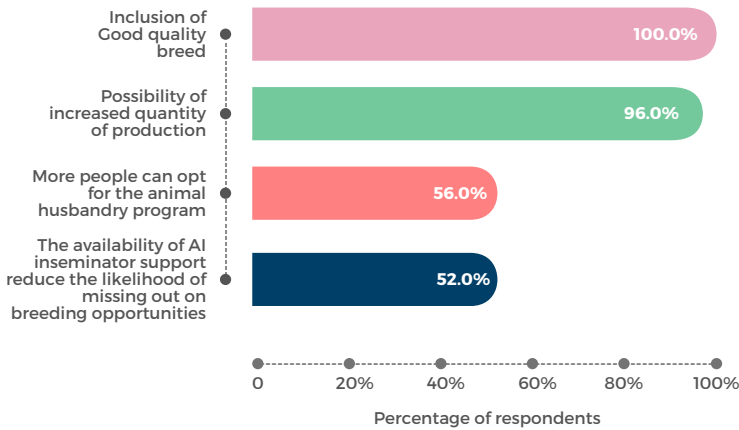


Regarding the number of times AI (Artificial Insemination) services were received, more than half of the respondents (60%) received AI services more than thrice. In terms of the amount paid for the service, less than a third (28%) paid Rs. 100 per animal, while the remaining majority (72%) paid Rs. 250 per animal. All the respondents received the services on time (during the breeding period) and were able to contact the AI inseminator over phone calls.

They trained 40 veterinary doctors and they also procure semen. So, farmers from core command village and nearby villages coordinate with the project team/ veterinary doctors for the service. In a month 20000-25000 animals receive this service.

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 10: WAYS IN WHICH THE INITIATIVE CONTRIBUTED TO ENHANCING THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OCCUPATION IN THE COMMUNITY



*Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses

Regarding how the initiative contributed to enhancing the animal husbandry occupation in the community, all respondents (100%) mentioned successful insemination with minimum missed attempts and the quality of the breed. Additionally, almost all (96.0%) highlighted the possibility of increased production quantity in the third and fourth generations of the cattle in case the owners can keep them long.

More than half (56%) indicated that more people can opt for the animal husbandry program. Overall, there was broad recognition of the initiative's positive impacts on the animal husbandry occupation in the community.

“ I faced challenges with low milk production and significant losses in my investments. My monthly income struggled to reach 3000 rupees. However, things started looking up when I connected with the animal husbandry program, particularly their artificial insemination services. With their help, I've seen a noticeable increase in milk production. Now, my monthly income has improved, reaching up to 5000 rupees. I am truly grateful for the support provided by the animal husbandry program. It's made a significant positive impact on my farming endeavours.

- Ram Giri, Panwari

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NAPIER GRASS PROVIDED TO BENEFICIARIES

CHART 11: QUANTITY OF INCREASE IN MILK PRODUCTION

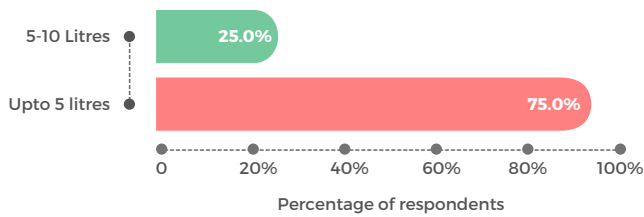
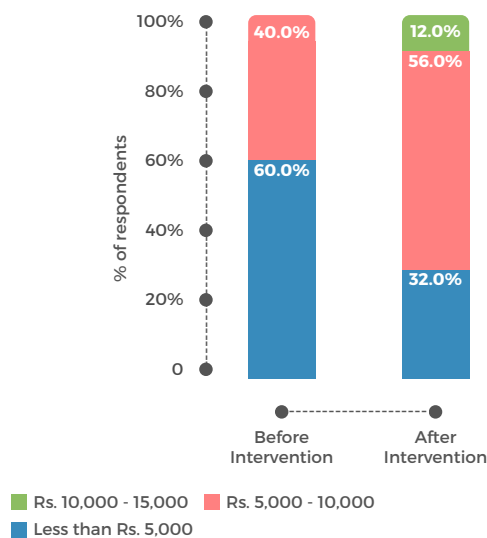


CHART 12: EARNINGS FROM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BEFORE & AFTER INTERVENTION



The program's impact becomes more apparent when considering its long-term effects. The implementation of artificial insemination techniques has set in motion a gradual but substantial transformation. Initially, the immediate impact might not be as visible, yet over subsequent generations, its effects become increasingly evident.

A noteworthy 75% of beneficiaries reported they have already seen an increase in milk production of up to 5 litres, while the remaining 25% experienced a more substantial boost, ranging between 5 to 10 litres. This adoption of artificial insemination led to a significant increase in dairy productivity, with the full extent of its impact expected to manifest in later generations.

Moreover, the financial upliftment among beneficiaries shows this long-term impact. Over half of the participants (56%) have seen their earnings rise to the range of Rs. 5,000 - 10,000, indicating a notable improvement from their previous income levels.

Before the intervention, the majority (60%) were earning less than Rs. 5,000, highlighting the program's role in gradually shifting beneficiaries from lower income brackets to higher earning ranges. This suggests that as milk production continues to increase through successive generations, the economic benefits for participants are poised to grow substantially, further underscoring the program's effectiveness in fostering sustainable livelihoods.



FGD WITH BENEFICIARIES



SUB THEME 3: DEWORMING PROGRAM

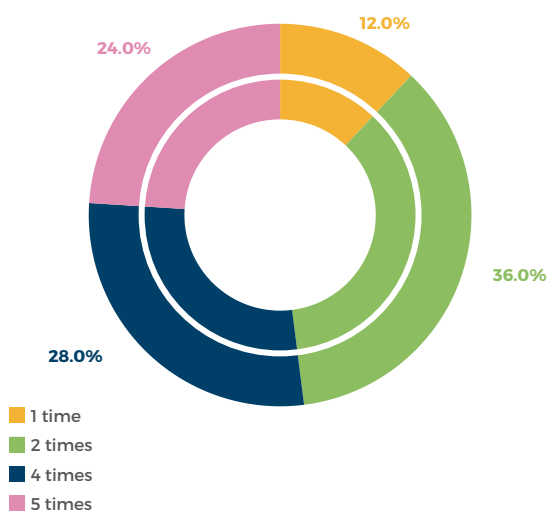
ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

The Deworming Program has proven to be a valuable intervention that addresses the health and well-being of cattle in the intervention villages. The frequency of completed deworming courses, with a majority completing the program 2 to 5 times, signified a consistent effort in mitigating parasitic challenges among the livestock. The predominant source of receiving deworming tablets at the OPD and the affordable service charges for deworming underscored the accessibility and affordability of this crucial veterinary service. The overall impact, as reported through qualitative interviews and discussions, highlighted a reduction in morbidity rate among cattle.



SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING THE INTERVENTION

CHART 13: NO. OF TIMES COMPLETED DE-WORMING COURSES



In the context of the frequency of the deworming courses, most of the respondents (36%) completed it 2 times, followed by 4 times (28%) and 5 times (24%). The majority of the respondents (68%) received it at the OPD, and according to the field research, the service charge for deworming was Rs. 10 for calves and Rs. 20 for matured cattle. The overall impact of the deworming initiative was reflected in the qualitative interviews and focus group discussions, which showed that the morbidity rate of the cattle was reduced compared to before.



100.0%

of the respondents received the deworming tablets for their cattle from the OPD.

They organise camps in a common place in 10 core command villages where farmers from 8 nearby villages come and receive the service. They organise the camp thrice a year where the coverage is 2,600-3,000.



The Deworming Program in our village has made a huge difference for our cows' health. Getting deworming tablets at the OPD is easy and doesn't cost much. This helps us take better care of our young and older cows. Since we started the program, fewer cows have been getting sick or dying. It's helped our village, and I'm thankful for it. Also, my income has gone up from 8000 to 12000 rupees, and I'm hoping my milk production will increase by 50%.

- Nasir Haji, Panwari.



CHART 14: QUANTITY OF INCREASE IN MILK PRODUCTION

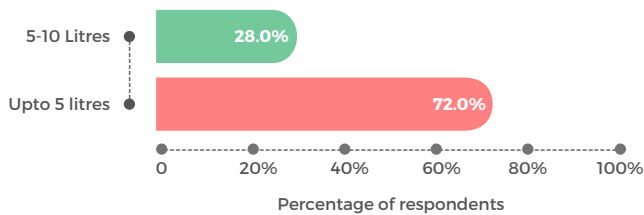
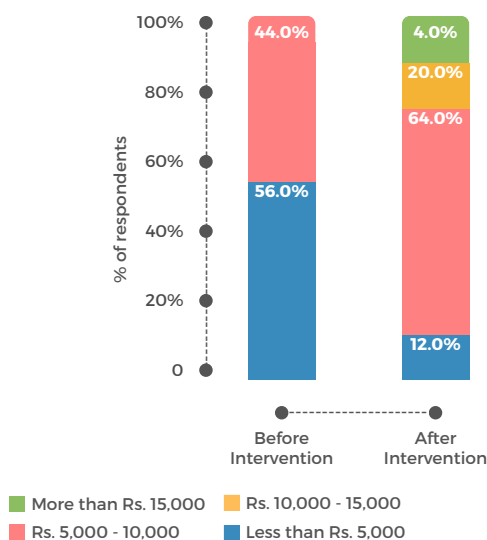


CHART 15: EARNINGS FROM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BEFORE & AFTER INTERVENTION



The deworming program has initiated a transformative process with its primary impacts becoming more evident over the long term.

One significant outcome of the deworming program is the improvement in the health and well-being of cattle. This has led to a reduction in morbidity rates among the livestock population.

Consequently, as cattle health improves, subsequent generations have shown increased milk production. with 72% of participants witnessing an increase of up to 5 litres, while the remaining 28% experienced a more substantial rise of 5-10 litres.

Furthermore, this increase in milk production has had a positive ripple effect on household incomes. Over the period, a significant shift in income distribution has occurred. Initially, a considerable portion of the population (56%) earned less than 5000 rupees, reflecting prevalent economic struggles. However, following the deworming intervention, there has been a notable improvement in income levels within the community.

A substantial 64% now report earning between 5,000 to 10,000 rupees, with an additional 20% reporting incomes ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 rupees. This transformation underscores the long-term effectiveness of the deworming program in enhancing the economic well-being of the community, with improved cattle health leading to increased milk production and consequently, higher household incomes.



DEWORMING CAMP



SUB THEME 4: ANIMAL OPD CHECK-UP

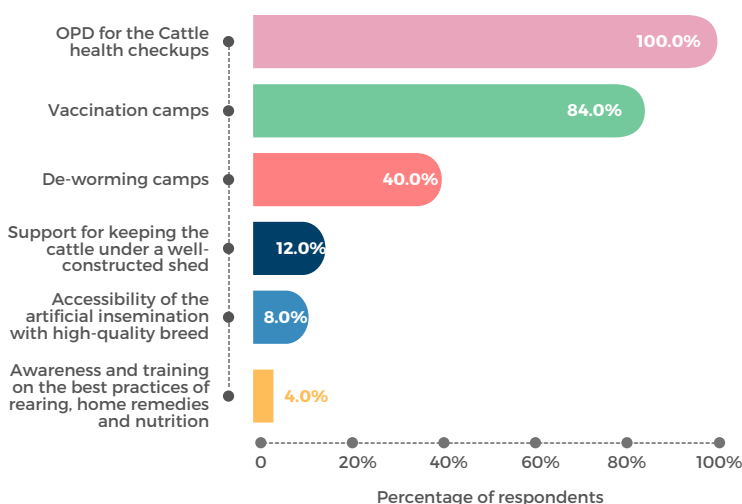
ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

Animal Outpatient Department (OPD) check-ups played an essential role in ensuring the health and well-being of cattle. The universal utilization of OPD services by all respondents indicated the program's success in establishing a regular healthcare routine for cattle. The presence of vaccination and deworming camps, along with the reported reduction in morbidity rate, reflected the holistic impact of the OPD check-ups. The functionality of the OPD demonstrated a consistent and accessible healthcare service for the community that contributed to the overall improvement of animal health in the intervention villages.



SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING THE INTERVENTION

CHART 16: TYPE OF SERVICES RECEIVED FROM THE PROGRAM TEAM



While all the respondents (100%) availed of OPD services for cattle health checkups, vaccination camps were attended by a substantial majority of the respondents (84%).

The frequency of functional OPD was reported weekly by the stakeholders during the qualitative survey. In terms of the amount paid for services, respondents paid Rs. 60 for OPD, vaccination was free, deworming cost Rs. 10 for calves and Rs. 20 for matured cattle. Artificial insemination (AI) services cost Rs. 80 from the centre and Rs. 120 from the Pashu Palak Mitra. All respondents reported a reduction in the morbidity rate of cattle compared to before.

OPERATIONAL HOURS

The OPD operates from 8 AM to 12 PM, accommodating the needs of farmers who bring their animals for checkups and treatments. While the initial plan follows this schedule, the duration may vary based on the volume of animals requiring attention.

COST AND SERVICES

Regarding costs, a nominal registration fee of Rs. 60 is collected for cattle, which includes access to medical consultations and treatments. Medicines and treatments are provided for free to ensure the animals' welfare.

ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION

The OPD sees a fluctuating number of animal visits daily, ranging from a minimum of 30 to a maximum of 50. However, the average number of animals attending OPD sessions typically falls between 240 to 320 in a month on scheduled dates, indicating consistent and considerable participation from the local farming community.



VETERINARY DOCTOR
TREATING ANIMALS

CHART 17: QUANTITY OF INCREASE IN MILK PRODUCTION

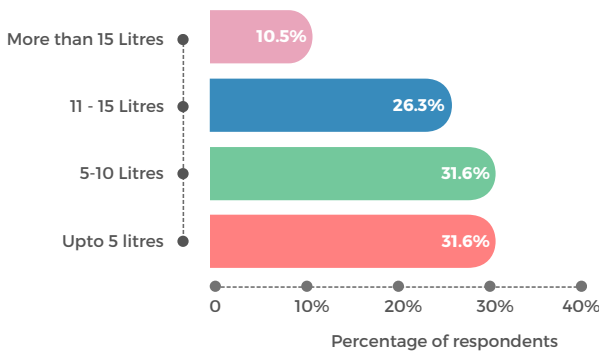
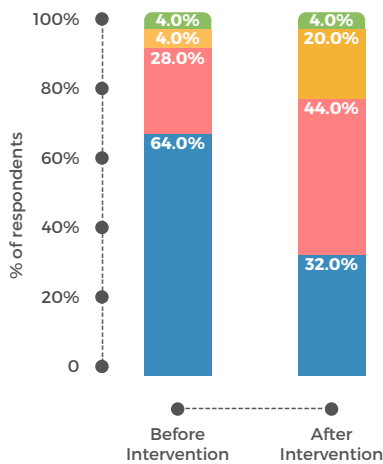


CHART 18: EARNINGS FROM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BEFORE & AFTER INTERVENTION



■ More than Rs. 15,000
 ■ Rs. 10,000 - 15,000
■ Rs. 5,000 - 10,000
 ■ Less than Rs. 5,000

The Animal Outpatient Department (OPD) check-up program has been instrumental in ensuring the long-term health and well-being of cattle within the community. The program's significance becomes increasingly evident over time. The universal utilization of OPD services by all respondents signifies the success of the program in establishing a regular healthcare routine for cattle. Through the provision of vaccination and deworming camps, alongside the reported reduction in morbidity rate, OPD check-ups have contributed significantly to the overall improvement of animal health. As a result, over time, the enhanced health of the cattle has led to increased milk production. A significant proportion of participants reported noticeable increases in milk production, with 31.6% noting an increase of up to 5 litres, another 31.6% observing a rise of 5-10 litres, and 26.3% reporting an impressive increase of 11-15 litres.

Additionally, 10.5% reported an even greater increase of over 15 litres. This gradual but substantial increase in milk production serves as a testament to the long-term effectiveness of the OPD check-up program.

Furthermore, as milk production increases due to improved cattle health, there is a subsequent positive impact on the income levels of the beneficiaries. Over time, a notable shift in income distribution is observed. Initially, the majority (64%) of participants were earning less than Rs. 5000. Following the intervention, a notable shift in income distribution was observed. Remarkably, 44% transitioned to the Rs. 5,000 - 10,000 income range, signalling significant economic improvement. Moreover, there was a notable decrease in the percentage of individuals earning less than Rs. 5000, dropping to 32%. Furthermore, 20% of individuals now earned between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000, indicating a positive upward trend in income levels. A small yet noteworthy proportion (4.1%) were in the category earning more than Rs. 15,000, showcasing an enhancement in higher income brackets as well. Overall, the intervention has demonstrated a positive influence on income distribution, with a substantial portion of participants transitioning to higher earning brackets.

“

Every week, we farmers make it a point to visit the OPD for our animals' health checkups. It's become a regular part of our routine. The best part is, that it doesn't cost much, so we can easily afford it and we can visit for immediate checkups too. This helps us keep our animals healthy without worrying too much about money. I'm thankful for the program because it's made a difference in improving animal health in our village. Also, since we started, my income has gone up from 4500-5000 rupees to 5000-8000 rupees, and my milk production has increased by 4 litres.

- Poshake Lal, Kail Ki Madaeyan.

”



SUB THEME 5: ANIMAL VACCINATION

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

Vaccination services ensured the prevention of diseases and the overall health of the cattle in the intervention villages. The majority of the respondents affirming that their cattle received all necessary vaccines reflected the program's success in promoting vaccination adherence. The qualitative data aligned with these findings, highlighting a reduction in morbidity rate among cattle and indicating the tangible positive impact of the vaccination services offered through the program.

VACCINATION SCHEDULE AND DISEASES COVERED

The program provides vaccinations for two primary diseases that affect various animals, including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and deer. These diseases are Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) and haemorrhagic septicaemia, also known as Gal-Ghotu in Uttar Pradesh. FMD is prevalent from September to April, while Haemorrhagic septicaemia is common in June and July.

Vaccination against these diseases is essential to prevent their spread and mitigate their impact on livestock populations. The program procures government-provided vaccines and administers them to livestock free of cost to promote their overall health and productivity.



SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING THE INTERVENTION

ACCESS TO VACCINATION SERVICES

CHART 19: NECESSARY VACCINATION RECEIVED

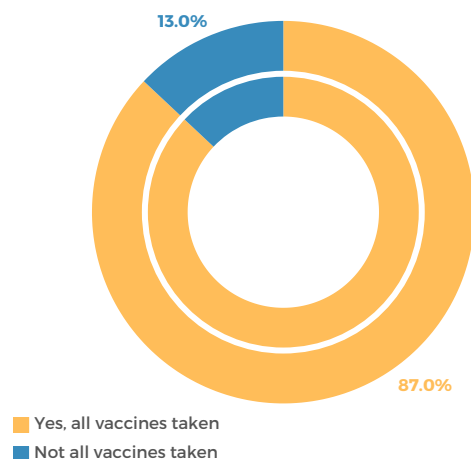
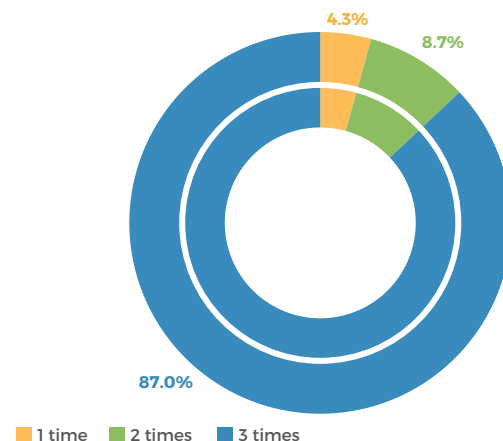


CHART 20: NO. OF TIMES RECEIVED VACCINATION



The majority of the respondents (87%) reported that all the necessary vaccines were taken by the cattle, and most of them (87%) received them thrice.

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 21: EXTENT OF REDUCTION IN MORBIDITY RATE OF THE CATTLE THAN BEFORE

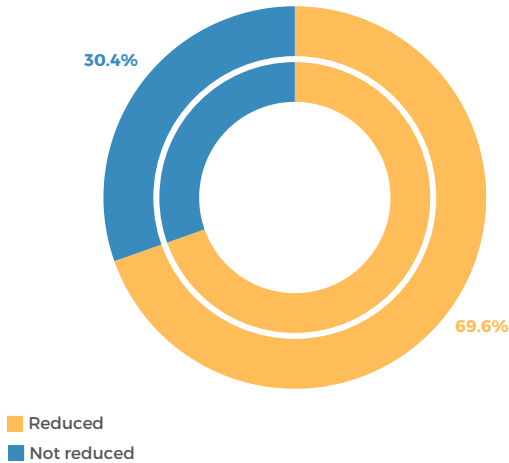
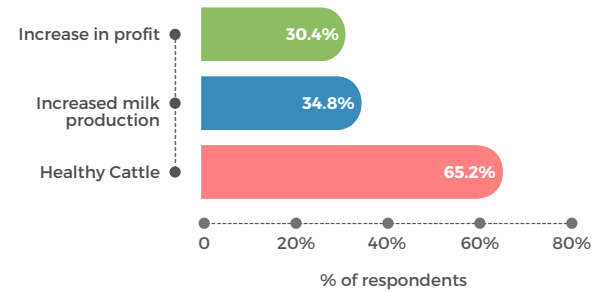


CHART 22: WAYS IN WHICH THE INITIATIVE CONTRIBUTED TO ENHANCING THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OCCUPATION IN THE COMMUNITY



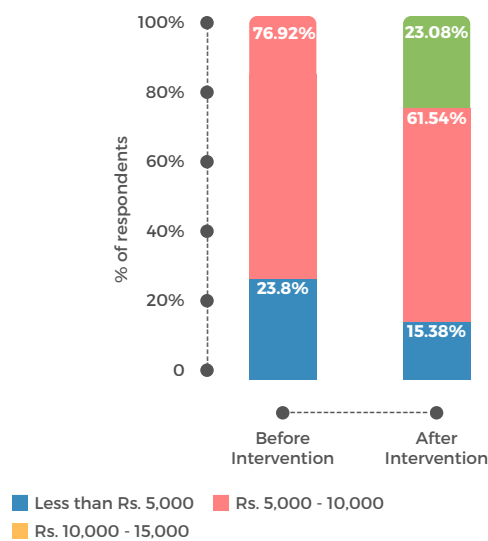
*Multiple answers are shown in the graph, resulting in more than 100% responses

In terms of the extent of reduction in morbidity rates of cattle compared to before the program, most of the respondents (69.6%) reported a reduction. The focus group discussions revealed that the service charge for vaccination was reported as free. The survey findings underscored the positive impact of the animal husbandry program on the community. Notably, the majority (65.2%) attributed healthier cattle to the program, which highlighted its influence on livestock well-being. Economic gains were evident, as more than a third noted increased milk production (30.4%) and enhanced profits (34.8%). Collectively, these results affirmed the program's success in fostering positive outcomes across various dimensions and marked it as a valuable contributor to the community's livestock management and economic sustainability.



INTERVIEW WITH VETERINARY DOCTOR

CHART 23: EARNINGS FROM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BEFORE & AFTER INTERVENTION



The vaccination program has played a pivotal role in ensuring the long-term health and productivity of cattle within the intervention villages. By providing essential vaccination services, the program has effectively prevented diseases and contributed to the overall well-being of the cattle population. This has been reflected in a notable reduction in morbidity rate among livestock, ultimately leading to an increase in milk production.

Before the intervention, the majority of respondents relied on income brackets ranging from Rs. 5,000 - 10,000, highlighting prevailing economic circumstances. However, following the vaccination program, there was a discernible shift in income distribution. While a significant portion (61.54%) continued to fall within the Rs. 5,000 - 10,000 income range, there was an observable increase in the percentage of respondents earning between Rs. 10,000 - 15,000, now accounting for 23.08% of the population. Additionally, the proportion of respondents earning below Rs. 5,000 decreased to 15.38%.

This shift in income distribution underscores the long-term impact of the vaccination program on the economic well-being of the community. As the health of the cattle improves over time due to disease prevention measures, such as vaccination, there is a corresponding increase in milk production. This, in turn, contributes to higher household incomes, demonstrating the sustainable benefits of investing in cattle health and productivity through vaccination initiatives.

“

Before the program's initiation, we faced significant challenges in maintaining the health of our livestock. However, since its inception, we've witnessed a profound transformation in our cattle's well-being. Notably, our income has seen a noteworthy surge, escalating from 7000-8000 rupees to an impressive 8000-9000 rupees. This remarkable increase can be attributed directly to the improved health and productivity of our cattle, a direct result of the vaccination program. Moreover, the program has ensured that all our cattle receive the necessary vaccines, free of charge. This accessibility has been a game-changer for our community, as it has enabled every farmer, regardless of their financial status, to safeguard their animals' health effectively. The rise in milk production stands as a testament to the program's success, showcasing a tangible improvement in our animal husbandry practices. Additionally, the reduction in cattle losses further underscores the efficacy of this initiative. I am immensely grateful for the positive impact this vaccination program has had on our community.

Prem Singh, Panwari.

”



SUB THEME 6: CATTLE FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

Cattle Floor construction has emerged as a vital initiative within the Animal Husbandry Program, addressing the challenges faced by the community due to hazards of the cattle.



SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING THE INTERVENTION

According to the study, all respondents encountered significant challenges due to the different diseases of the cattle that had a profound impact on their livelihoods. This widespread issue underscored the critical need for intervention within the community. Respondents sought support from the Program team, particularly in the construction of the cattle floor, aiming to address the challenges associated with the poor health of cattle. Financial assistance was provided for cattle floor construction on a 50% subsidy which offered valuable support. The constructed cattle floor indicated a positive outcome and potential improvement to address the challenges faced by the community.



IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM



100.0%

of the respondents unanimously reported that the present condition of the cattle floor is good, indicating a significant improvement in cleanliness.

Previously, the poor condition of the cattle floor posed serious health hazards to the animals, including the risk of life-threatening diseases due to stagnant water and lack of cleanliness. However, with the implementation of improved floor conditions, the health of the cattle has noticeably improved.



100.0%

of the respondents highlighted that the enhanced cleanliness has reduced the morbidity rate among the cattle population.

Moreover, the improved conditions of the cattle floor have resulted in a reduction of the workload for women, who are primarily responsible for cleaning these areas. With cleaner and more hygienic conditions, the need for frequent and extensive cleaning has diminished, thereby alleviating the burden of labour on women within the community.

The construction of the cattle floor has set in motion a transformation with long-term implications.

Through the provision of a clean floor for cattle, the construction initiative aims to mitigate disease risks and improve overall animal welfare. This is expected to result in a reduction in morbidity rates among the livestock population.

Furthermore, the improved cattle floor conditions facilitate better health for the cattle. As a result, respondents anticipate an increase of 50% in milk production over time. This, in turn, is projected to lead to a rise in income levels for all participants, with earnings expected to increase from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 16,000. This highlights the long-term benefits of investing in infrastructure for cattle welfare and productivity, as the construction of the cattle floor leads to sustainable improvements in both animal health and economic well-being within the community. It also reduces the input cost of the beneficiaries.

“

I faced numerous challenges in running our cattle business. One major concern was the lack of a proper floor for our animals, which led to frequent cattle sickness. A dirty floor leads to many diseases. However, the support of the project team in building a sturdy cattle floor was invaluable. I received 6,500 rupees towards the construction of my three cattle. Thanks to the new floor construction, our cattle now have a clean and more comfortable environment, significantly reducing the risks of life-threatening illness. Additionally, milk production has seen a notable increase of 2 litres. These positive changes have translated into my finances as well. Previously, my monthly earnings were around 10,000 rupees. However, since adopting the practices recommended by the program, my income has risen to around 16,000 rupees. Moreover, the workload of female members of my family has reduced significantly, as they only clean the floors, which they had spent long hours cleaning earlier, to pass the stagnant water and wastage. I'm deeply grateful for the support and guidance provided by the animal husbandry program. Not only has it boosted our income, but it has also ensured the well-being of our animals.

- Mukhityar, Panwari.

”

CATTLE FLOOR



CATTLE FLOOR

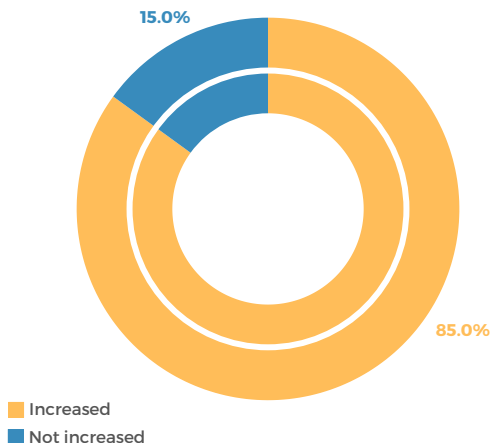




OVERALL IMPACT OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAM

AVERAGE INCREASE IN MILK PRODUCTION

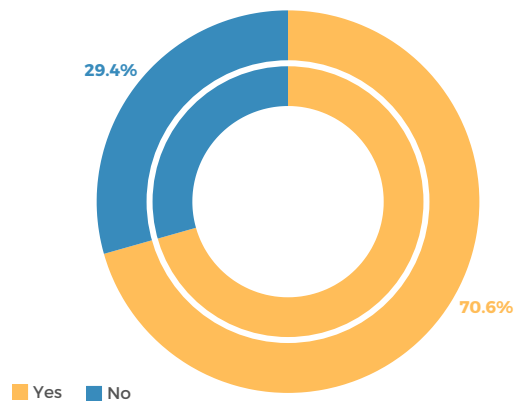
CHART 26: QUANTITY OF MILK PRODUCTION



The data indicated an overall positive average impact of program interventions on milk production and health services. On average, most of the respondents (85%) reported an increase in milk production compared to before, which reflected the program's effectiveness in enhancing dairy output. The implementation of balanced nutrition, Artificial Insemination (AI), deworming and Outpatient Department (OPD) services played a positive role in creating this impact and emphasized the overall positive impact of program interventions on both milk production and health services within the community.

REDUCED INPUT COST

CHART 27: WHETHER THE INPUT COST HAS REDUCED AFTER THE PROGRAM INTERVENTION



The survey data indicated varying perceptions among respondents regarding the reduction of input costs after the program intervention. On average, the majority (70.6%) reported a reduction in input costs with the implementation of balanced nutrition, Artificial Insemination (AI), deworming and Outpatient Department (OPD) services, which emphasized the economic benefits associated with improved breeding practices.

This suggested a nuanced picture where these interventions have been more effective in cost reduction than others and highlighted the importance of targeted strategies for sustainable economic benefits within the community.



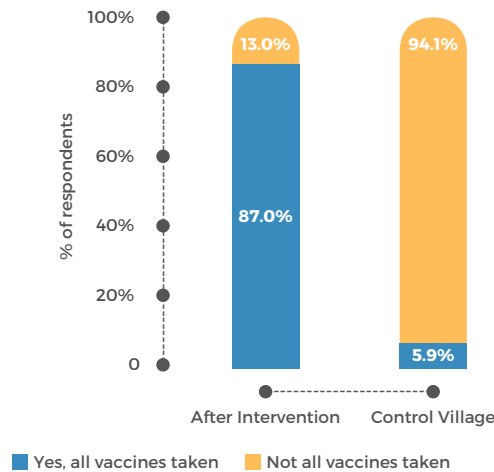
INTERVIEW WITH ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAM BENEFICIARY



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

ACCESS TO CATTLE VACCINATION

CHART 28: WHETHER THE CATTLE RECEIVE ALL THE NECESSARY VACCINATION AFTER INTERVENTION AND IN CONTROL VILLAGES



The data revealed a stark contrast in cattle vaccination compliance between the Intervention and Control Villages after the program initiative. In the Intervention Village, a substantial majority (87%) reported that all necessary vaccines were administered to their cattle, which underscored the program's effectiveness in promoting vaccination adherence. Conversely, in the Control Village, a significant majority (94.1%) indicated that not all vaccines were administered. This notable disparity underscored the positive impact of the program in enhancing vaccination compliance in the Intervention Village compared to the Control Village. The findings emphasized the program's crucial role in improving animal health practices within the community.

The interview with the stakeholders provided a comprehensive view of the multifaceted programs. Notably, regular initiatives encompassing vaccination, awareness, deworming, and sterilization have been pivotal in transforming the local approach to animal health. The observation of an average of 30 to 104 patients during the OPD sessions underlined the active participation and need within the community. The cost-effective model, with a nominal registration fee and free medical treatment, ensured accessibility for the predominantly agricultural and animal-rearing population.



As an experienced veterinarian associated with the program for the last five years, I have witnessed remarkable transformations in the region's animal husbandry practices. The consistent programs, particularly in vaccination, awareness, and artificial insemination, have not only elevated milk production but also led to a positive shift in the economic landscape. The community's active participation in artificial insemination, converting local breeds to Murrah Buffalo, stands as a testament to the program's success in bringing tangible economic benefits and financial stability. I recommend further strengthening awareness campaigns, allocating additional resources for manpower and expanding the OPD to maximize the positive impact on animal health and community well-being.

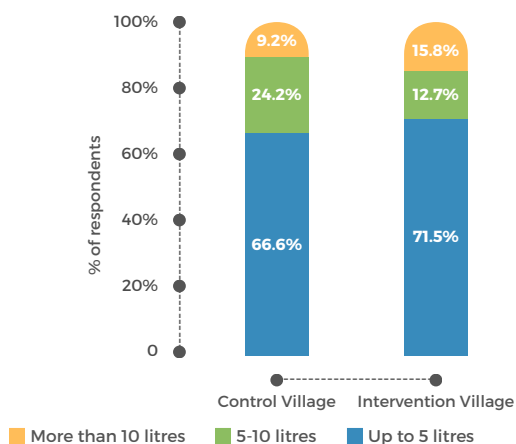
-Dr. Virendra Singh.



The stakeholders emphasized the transformation brought about by the interventions, particularly in a region where agriculture and animal husbandry are integral to livelihoods. The pre-intervention scenario depicted a lack of education and awareness about animal health, leading to neglect. However, the ongoing programs have significantly improved milk production, both in quantity and quality. The long-term breed improvement initiative, spanning seven generations, showcased a commitment to sustainable enhancements and resulted in continuous improvements with each succeeding generation.

AVERAGE INCREASE IN QUANTITY OF MILK

CHART 29: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MILK PRODUCTION IN INTERVENTION VILLAGE AND CONTROL VILLAGE



The data indicates that milk production is higher in the intervention villages, particularly in the category of milk production up to 5 liters. The findings also reveal that respondents from the intervention villages observed an increased quantity of up to 5 liters compared to before. Similarly, 15.8% of the respondents observed changes in an increase of more than 10 liters after the intervention.

The findings highlighted the program's role in contributing to enhanced dairy output, with potential economic benefits for the communities involved in animal husbandry.



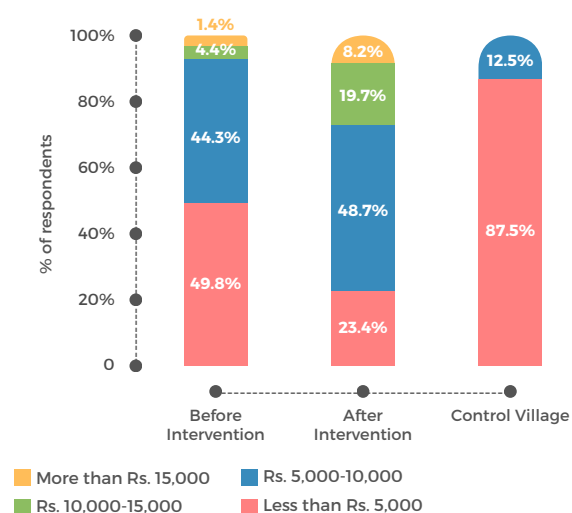
I acknowledge the transformative impact of the program. These include cattle floor construction to healthcare services, significantly contributed to the welfare of our people and livestock. The noticeable increase in awareness, coupled with reduced cattle morbidity rates and improved milk production, speaks volumes about the success of these interventions. One significant change has been the adoption of artificial insemination, eliminating the need to purchase new cattle, resulting in increased incomes, and sustainable and positive changes brought about in Baghau village. I am pleased to witness the prosperity and well-being that has become synonymous with our community.

- Sarpanch Sawraj Singh, Baghau



AVERAGE EARNINGS FROM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

CHART 30: AVERAGE EARNINGS FROM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY- BEFORE & AFTER INTERVENTION AND IN CONTROL VILLAGES



The analysis presented a clear picture of the transformation in average earnings from animal husbandry in both the Intervention and Control Villages before and after the program intervention. Before the intervention, the majority of respondents in the Intervention Village (49.8%) reported earnings of less than Rs. 5,000, while a substantial shift occurred after the intervention, with only less than a quarter (23.4%) in this income bracket. Conversely, in the Control Village, a majority (87.5%) continued to earn less than Rs. 5,000. For higher income brackets (Rs. 10,000 - 15,000 and more than Rs. 15,000), the Intervention Village experienced substantial growth (from 4.4% to 19.7% and from 1.4% to 8.2%). In contrast, the Control Village showed no respondents in these income brackets after the intervention.

The findings indicate that in control villages, farmers receive lower prices for milk due to its lower fat content, despite adequate production volume. Additionally, they expressed challenges in accessing collection centres offering competitive prices. Therefore, the mentioned factors adversely affect their overall income levels.

The Way Forward - Animal Husbandry Program

These strategies could be implemented to enhance the impact and sustainability of the Animal Husbandry program, fostering comprehensive community development and empowerment.



Programs to enhance farmers' knowledge of fodder management, including cultivation techniques and identifying suitable varieties locally, could be implemented.



Community-driven fodder banks to make quality fodder more accessible and affordable for livestock owners could be established.



Collaboration could be made with financial institutions to provide tailored insurance and loan products for cattle owners to ensure financial security and support during emergencies.

IMPROVING DATA MANAGEMENT



IMPLEMENTING APP-BASED DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM

Implementing an app-based documentation system is crucial for effectively managing farmer data. The system should track various details, including:



Identification of marginal and small farmers



Land size



Tracking individual milk production



Comprehensive Cattle information (variety, age, deworming, vaccination, AI coverage)



Total number of cattle



AI tracking and generation monitoring



Tracking disease occurrence



Tracking cattle sales outside



Tracking Insurance coverage



Tracking total milk produced, sold, and consumed by each farmer's family



Farmer-wise fodder seed distribution

This system should incorporate a real-time monitoring mechanism to prevent beneficiary duplication. Additionally, it should facilitate the easy uploading and tracking of documents for each farmer, ensuring efficient data management and enhanced program effectiveness.



ESTABLISHING A FARMERS' PRODUCER COMPANY

Facilitate the creation of a farmers' producer company to manage milk collection, coordinate with dairy companies, provide testing services, and ensure transportation facilities.

OECD RATING FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDARY



Relevance

The program is highly relevant as it tackles critical challenges faced by communities engaged in cattle farming. By addressing economic constraints, improving livelihoods, and enhancing knowledge through training initiatives, the program empowers communities economically and fosters resilience.



Coherence

The program aligns with the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- SDG 1 – No Poverty
- SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
- SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals



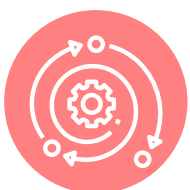
Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the program is evident through its multifaceted impact on various dimensions. The emphasis on balanced nutrition and the supply of quality seeds has contributed to increased milk production and breed improvement. The reduction in morbidity rate among cattle reflects the positive influence of veterinary services provided.



Efficiency

The program's efficiency is evident in improved livestock health, increased milk production, and positive economic shifts within the community. Overall, its well-managed allocation of resources ensures tangible and impactful outcomes in animal husbandry practices.



Impact

The program has a significant positive impact, evidenced by increased milk production, improved cattle health, and enhanced economic outcomes for the community. It addresses challenges, fostering sustainable practices and contributing to the overall well-being of the livestock and farmers.





Sustainability

The program demonstrates sustainability through its ongoing success in improving cattle health, promoting balanced nutrition, and enhancing economic conditions for the community. By addressing challenges and fostering long-term practices, the program establishes a foundation for continued positive impact on both livestock and farmers, ensuring enduring benefits.



Relevance



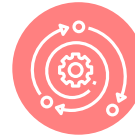
Coherence



Effectiveness



Efficiency



Impact



Sustainability

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

Conclusion For Animal Husbandary

The Animal Husbandry Program has proven to be a transformative initiative, addressing challenges in cattle management and uplifting the livelihoods of the community. Through targeted interventions such as balanced nutrition, artificial insemination, deworming, and healthcare services, the program has significantly improved animal health, increased milk production, and boosted economic outcomes for farmers. The effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the program underscored its lasting positive impact on both the well-being of livestock and the prosperity of the community. As the program continues to evolve, it remains a beacon of success in the realm of animal husbandry interventions.

09. THEMATIC AREA INFRASTRUCTURE



शुद्ध पेयजल इकाई

सामुदायिक जल जीवन समिति, ग्राम-पंवारी
प्रायोजित: किरण-ए यारा इंडिया कम्युनिटी इनिशिएटिव
बबराला, गुन्नौर (सम्भल)

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY



To assess the behaviour changes and increase the beneficiaries' awareness level of better sanitation practices through toilet usage and personal hygiene habits.



To evaluate potable water consumption rates, reduction of waterborne diseases, health treatment costs, and enhancement of the overall quality of life.



To assess reduced accident rates and improved transportation for hassle-free communication in the community.



To evaluate decreased water blockage incidents, reduced occurrences of malaria and dengue, and villagers' increased efforts to maintain a cleaner environment.



To evaluate the rise in student attendance and enrolment rates in the school.

THEMATIC AREA-WISE SAMPLE COVERAGE TABLE



Access to clean drinking water

75



Household toilets construction

74



MAJOR FINDINGS



KEY FINDINGS – THEMATIC AREA-WISE REPORT

OVERALL INTRODUCTION TO THE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT

The Infrastructure project stood as an example of transformative change within the community. Through the strategic implementation of Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants, the project has notably revolutionized access to safe drinking water and significantly curbed waterborne diseases. Concurrently, the project's sanitation endeavours, particularly the construction of resilient toilets, have ushered in enhanced safety and convenience. Moreover, the construction of roads, and effective drainage channels along with infrastructure renovation at schools and Anganwadi centres have effectively addressed a holistic development for the communities. These combined efforts represented substantial strides to elevate living standards, uphold the essential rights of community members and mark a defining phase in the community's progress and well-being.

KEY PROJECT THEMES

SUB THEME/ INITIAL FOCUS	PARAMETERS TO BE COVERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing safe drinking water through the Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant • Toilet construction • Brick Paved Track • Drainage Channel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the villagers who get access to safe drinking water. • Reduction of waterborne diseases. • Reduced the workload of the women. • Reduced the absenteeism of the girl children in the school (spent hours to fetch water from far locations). • Increased community participation in the maintenance and operation of the Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant. • Maintenance and operation of the RO plant. • Perception and participation of different stakeholders. • 100% reduction of open defecation. • Improvement of the health status of the household status. • Improvement of the drainage system in the community. • Improvement of the overall cleanliness of the community. • Reduced water logging conditions in the community. • Reduction of communicable diseases in the community. • Reduced the numbers of malaria, and dengue cases in the community. • Improvement the road accessibility transportation in the community. • Improved road connectivity and accessibility during monsoon. • Transportation of pregnant women and other severe patients will become safe and accessible. • Reduction in the road accidents of infrastructure created • Change in accessibility and benefits attained.



SUB THEMATIC FINDINGS:



SUB THEME 1: PROVIDING SAFE DRINKING WATER THROUGH THE REVERSE OSMOSIS (RO) PLANT

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

The project supported by Yara India was initiated to address water quality and accessibility issues prevalent in communities primarily reliant on agriculture with limited income resources. The project aimed to introduce measures to improve water accessibility, ensure better water quality, and mitigate health concerns caused by waterborne diseases. Additionally, it sought to encourage active community participation in managing and maintaining water resources. Through strategic interventions, the project aimed to enhance overall health and well-being in these communities while promoting sustainable and equitable access to clean water.



GENERAL INFORMATION

CHART 1: OCCUPATION OF MAIN EARNING MEMBER

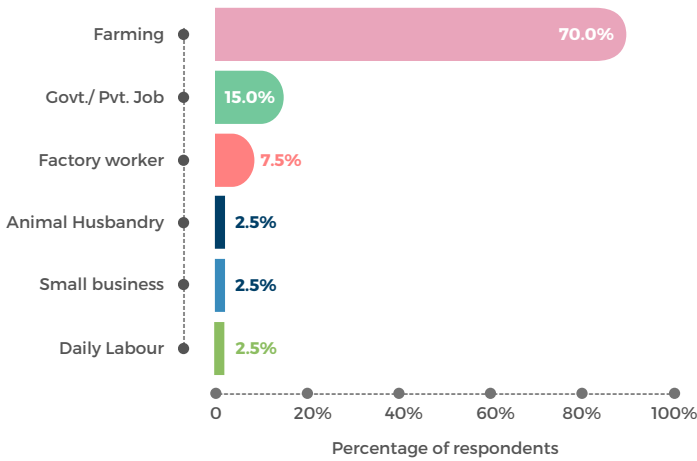
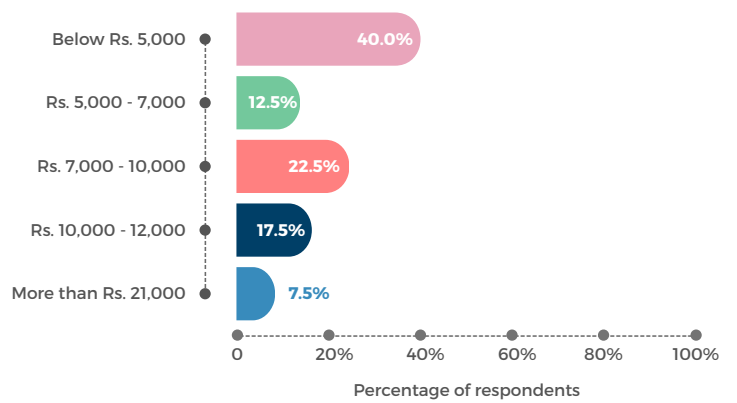


CHART 2: MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME (INR)



The data revealed farming as the primary occupation (70%), followed by government or private jobs (15.0%), factory work (7.5%), and smaller contributions from other occupations. Regarding income, a little less than half of the respondents (40%) earned below Rs. 5000 monthly, with smaller percentages in higher income brackets. This data underscored heavy reliance on agriculture and financial constraints among a significant portion of the sampled population.



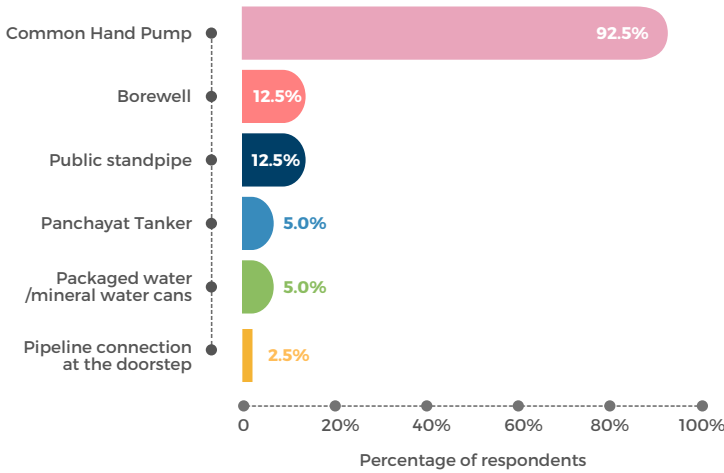
Previously, getting clean drinking water was difficult, but the installation of an RO plant in the village has greatly reduced this problem.

- Pratigya, Panwari



PRE INTERVENTION SITUATION

CHART 3: PREVIOUS SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

CHART 4: METHODS TO PURIFY WATER EARLIER BY RESPONDENTS WITHOUT PURIFIER

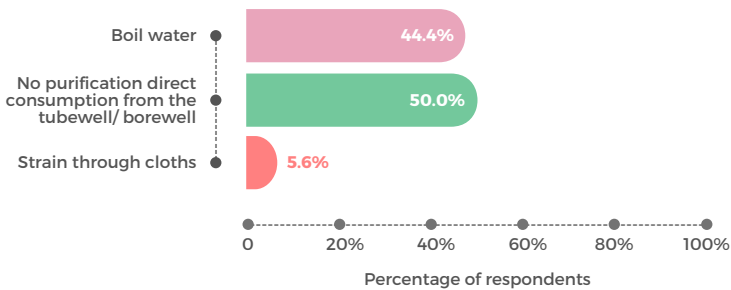
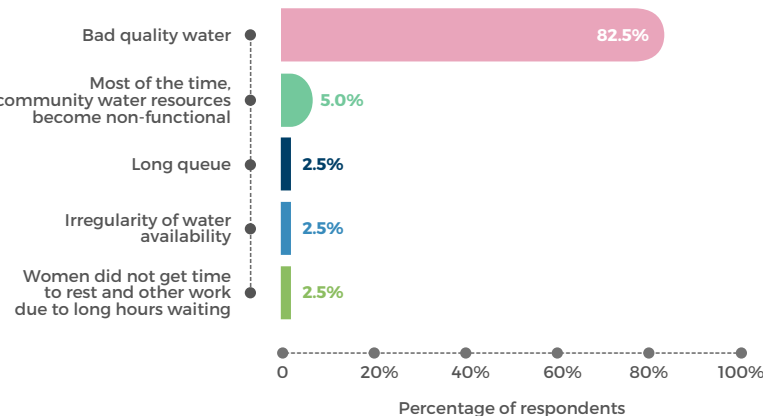


CHART 5: CHALLENGES FACED BEFORE THE PROGRAM INTERVENTION



The data illustrated the primary sources of drinking water, with the majority (92.5%) relying on Common Hand Pumps.

This distribution emphasized the prevalence of traditional and community-based water sources, that indicated potential challenges to ensure equitable access to clean and reliable drinking water. Similarly, for respondents without a water purifier at home, half (50%) consumed water directly from borewells. Finally, a subsequent majority (82.5%) faced water quality issues while smaller percentages highlighted problems that underscored multi-faceted challenges in water accessibility and quality.



My family had trouble accessing clean water, but after installing an RO system in our village, we now receive a consistent supply of 20 litres of clean water daily.

- Prem Pal, Panwari



SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING INTERVENTION



100.0%

beneficiaries receive water free of cost through Reverse Osmosis (RO) system in intervention villages.

CHART 6: MINIMUM AMOUNT OF WATER RECEIVED EACH DAY

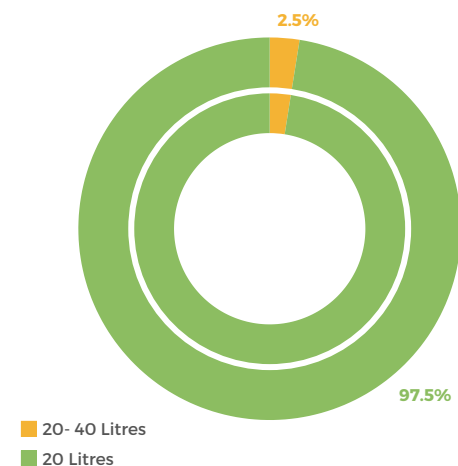
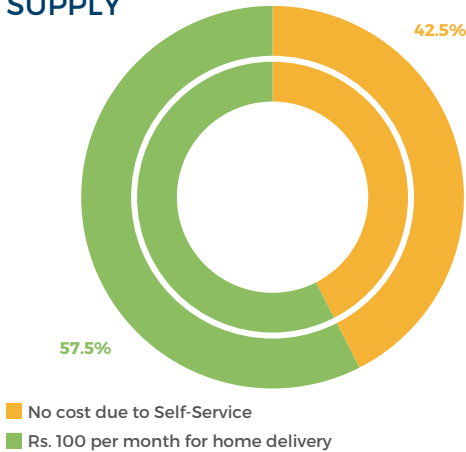


CHART 7: DELIVERY COST FOR WATER SUPPLY



The data highlighted that nearly all (97.5%) received a minimum of 20 litres of water daily, and this consistent pattern underscored a standardized minimum water supply received by the majority.

Among the respondents, more than half (57.5%) incurred a fixed monthly cost of Rs. 100 for doorstep water supply by the operator.

The field study in Baghau ki Madhaiyan village revealed that before the Reverse Osmosis (RO) facility, the water in the area had high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) levels, leading to various health issues among the residents such as diarrhoea, body pain and dental problems.

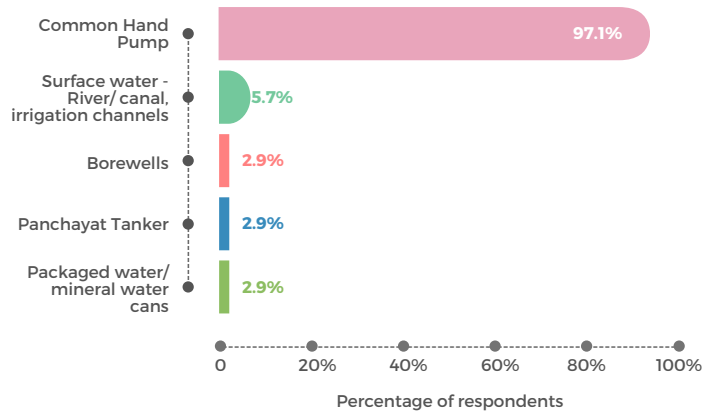
One of the primary challenges faced by the community pertained to inconsistent access to water during load shedding. Participants expressed that during power outages, not all residents can access the Reverse Osmosis (RO) water, which affected their daily water needs.

Several suggestions were put forth by the beneficiaries to enhance the Reverse Osmosis (RO) water facility. They proposed the installation of a solar power system to address the issue of inconsistent access to water during load shedding. Additionally, participants highlighted their overall satisfaction with the project and suggested increasing the facility's capacity to accommodate the growing demand as more people utilize the system. On average, residents retrieved approximately 20 litres of water per use.

This discussion reflected the significant positive impact of the Reverse Osmosis (RO) water facility in Baghau ki Madhaiyan village, notably in improving the water quality and reducing associated health issues. However, challenges related to consistent access during power outages required attention, as participants emphasized the need for a solar power system to mitigate this issue. Overall, the beneficiaries were content with the project's outcomes and foresee the potential for future expansion to cater to the increasing demand for clean water in their community.

COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 8: SOURCE OF WATER



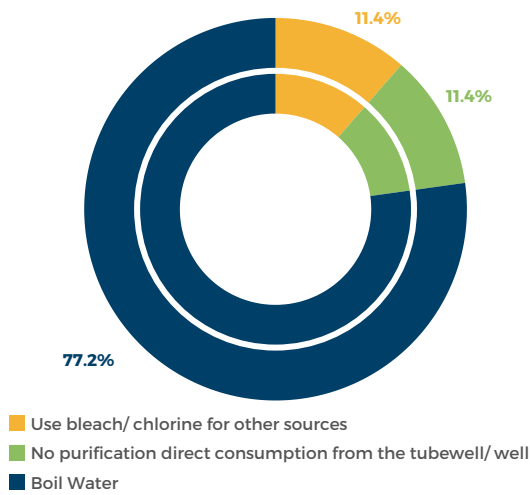
**Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100*

The data illustrated the primary sources of drinking water, with the majority (97.1%) relying on Common Hand Pumps in control villages. This distribution highlighted potential challenges to clean and reliable drinking water.

Similarly, none of the respondents had a water purifier at home, in control villages.

“
The quality of water from hand pumps is poor. Previously, we only boiled water for consumption if someone was unwell.
 - Murari Singh, Control village
 ”

CHART 9: METHODS TO PURIFY WATER EARLIER BY RESPONDENTS WITHOUT PURIFIER



All the respondents reported not having any water purifiers like water filter. 77.2% of the respondents purify water through boiling and 11.4% use bleach/chlorine for purification. However, 11.4% directly consume water without any purification.

Finally, the data revealed that boiling was the primary source of water purification in the control villages. This data shows the challenges the respondents faced while consuming drinkable water regularly.

“ Our village faced health issues due to poor water quality, but since the Reverse Osmosis (RO) water system started a year ago, it has notably improved. Overall, we deeply appreciate the project's impact, but we need increased capacity to meet rising demand. I'm satisfied with the positive changes but hopeful for expanded access to clean water for our village.

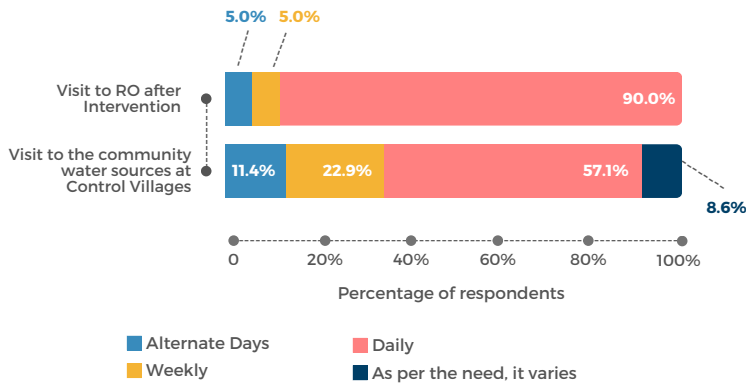
- Sohail, Baghau ki Madhaiyan ”



RO WATER PLANT IN MEHUA HASANGANJ

COMPARISON BETWEEN INTERVENTION AND CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 10: FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO RO AFTER INTERVENTION AND COMMUNITY WATER SOURCES AT CONTROL VILLAGES



The data presented a clear contrast in the frequency of visits to water sources between respondents who visit Reverse Osmosis (RO) water sources after intervention and those who rely on community water sources in control villages. Notably, a significant majority (90%) used Reverse Osmosis (RO) sources visited daily, which reflected a high dependence on this intervention. In contrast, only a little more than half (57.1%) in control villages visited community water sources daily. This suggested a positive impact of the intervention, which highlighted accessibility, reliability and quality of water that led to a more consistent use of Reverse Osmosis (RO) sources compared to community water sources in control villages.



RO WATER FACILITY BAGHAU VILLAGE

“The reliance on common hand pumps for drinking water was challenging, but the intervention has significantly improved our situation. Having the Reverse Osmosis (RO) system close by has made a notable difference in our lives. I believe extending this support will enhance our community's overall health.

- **Bajeer Khan, Panwari**

”

“Water accessibility has been a longstanding issue in our village. With the intervention introducing the Reverse Osmosis (RO) system, the reliability of our water supply has significantly improved.

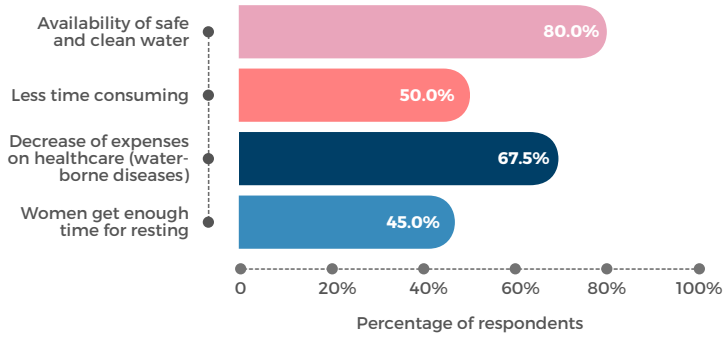
- **Manoj Kumar, Panwari**

”



IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

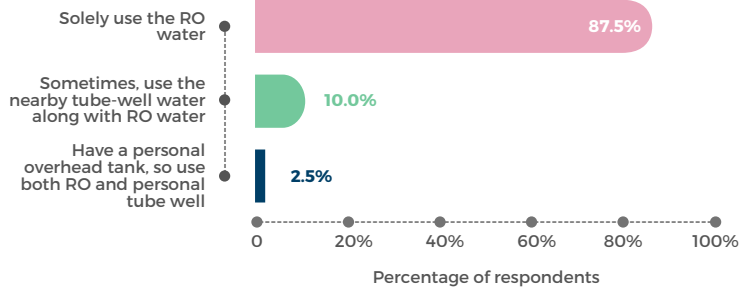
CHART 11: BENEFITS OF RO PLANT



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

The most commonly cited benefit was the availability of safe and clean water, reported by most of the respondents (80%). Additionally, nearly half of the respondents (45%) mentioned that women had enough time for resting, which suggested a potential reduction in the time and effort required for water-related chores.

CHART 12: PRESENT DRINKING WATER SOURCES



The majority (87.5%) solely relied on Reverse Osmosis (RO) for water, which emphasized its importance.

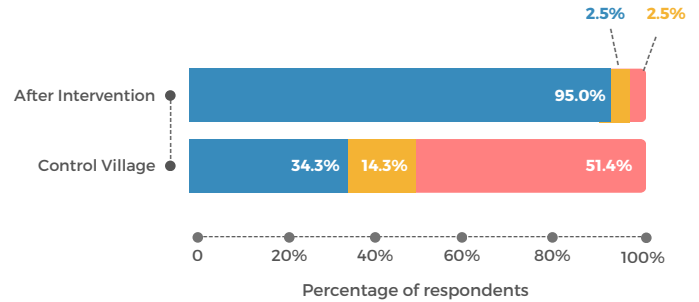
“My family used to suffer from frequent waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea. However, we don't face these health issues as often anymore.

- Dinesh Giri, Panwari



COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES

CHART 13: QUALITY OF WATER AT INTERVENTION & CONTROL VILLAGES



■ No smell, clear
 ■ No smell, a little reddish
 ■ Filthy smell and not clear

The analysis of water quality revealed a stark difference between respondents who have access to water after intervention and those in control villages. In intervention villages, nearly all (95%) reported this water with no smell and clear. On the other hand, more than half (51.4%) in control villages indicated the water with a filthy smell and unclear appearance. This discrepancy strongly suggested that the intervention has positively influenced the quality of water, which led to a higher percentage of respondents experiencing clear, odourless water compared to control villages.

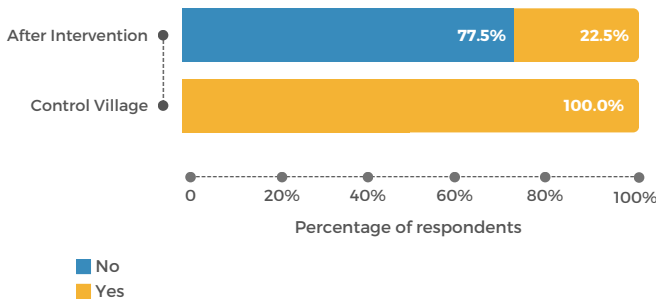


Clean water has been crucial for maintaining my family's health. Since the intervention, our access to clean water has significantly improved.

- Chandra Pal, Panwari



CHART 14: REDUCTION OF WATER-BORNE DISEASES



The analysis of the impact on water-borne diseases after consuming water from the Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant revealed a significant disparity between respondents in intervention and control villages. Notably, a substantial majority (77.5%) after intervention reported no occurrence of water-borne diseases among family members.

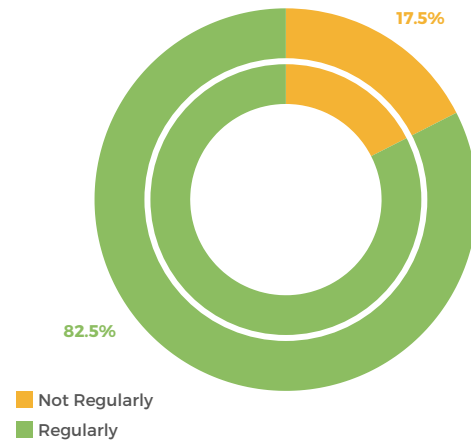
Whereas, in the control villages, all the respondents (100%) affirmed that their family members suffered from such diseases. This indicated that the implementation of the Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant has had a considerable positive effect on the health outcomes of the community and resulted in a lower incidence of water-borne diseases among families. Although safe drinking water could be the primary reason behind water-borne diseases, there could be other reasons also, for example, basic hygiene cleanliness and food habits.

“ Witnessing the changes brought by the program has been heartening. The Reverse Osmosis (RO) system's installation has notably improved our water situation. Sustained support will truly transform our village.

- Amreesh, Panwari



CHART 15: REGULARITY OF MAINTENANCE WORK FOR THE RO PLANT

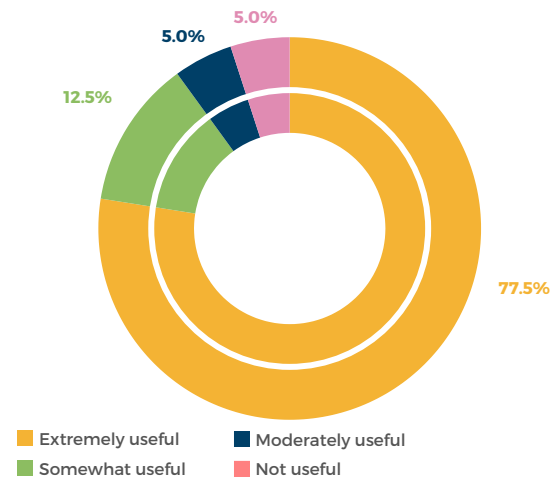


The data indicated that the majority (82.5%) perceived maintenance work for the Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant regularly, which suggested a benefit from consistent maintenance schedules, crucial for sustained functionality and reliable clean water access.



PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PROGRAM

CHART 16: RATING FOR USEFULNESS OF RO



The perceived usefulness of the Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant system was overwhelmingly positive, as the majority (77.5%) rated it as extremely useful. The data additionally revealed a high level of confidence in the Reverse Osmosis (RO) system's reliability in providing consistent clean water, with nearly all (95%) expressing a sense of security. This suggested strong trust in the Reverse Osmosis (RO) system's reliability and continuity of clean water access within the community.



SUB THEME 2: HOUSEHOLD TOILETS

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

The project supported by Yara India aimed to improve living conditions in a community primarily occupied by small farmers and daily wage labourers. Through the construction of toilets, the initiative significantly transformed daily lives, particularly for women exposed to safety risks during outdoor trips at night. The intervention led to a notable reduction in prevalent health issues and social barriers. Comparative analysis with control villages highlighted the project's efficacy in mitigating challenges and enhancing safety and overall well-being in rural areas.



GENERAL INFORMATION

CHART 1: PRIMARY OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

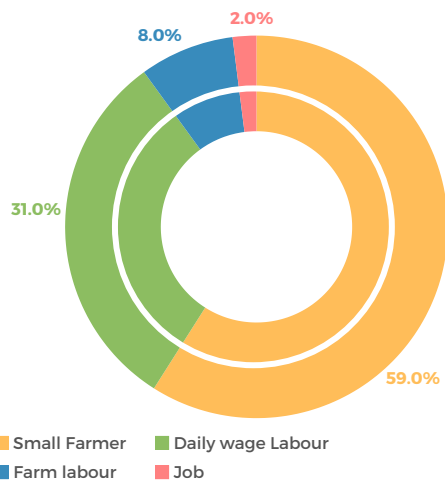
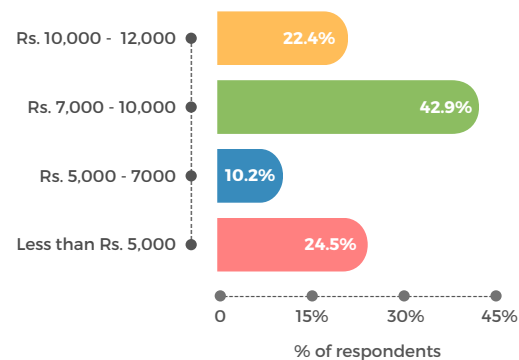


CHART 2: MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME (INR)



The occupational breakdown illustrated that the majority (59%) identified as small farmers, followed by daily wage labourers (31%) signified the community's reliance on agriculture and manual labour.

A substantial majority (42.9%) fell within the income bracket of Rs.7,000 - 10,000, which indicated its prevalence among the respondents. This concentration in lower income brackets highlighted potential economic challenges within the community and stressed the necessity for interventions to support those with limited financial means.



Before the intervention, open defecation was a daily struggle for our community. Walking long distances for this basic necessity was inconvenient and risky, especially during adverse weather conditions. However, with the construction of toilets facilitated, life has become more convenient and safer. The initiative has significantly enhanced sanitation and safety for us in Panwari.

- Chhatrapal, Panwari





PRE INTERVENTION SITUATION

CHART 3: DISTANCE TRAVELLED FOR OPEN DEFECACTION

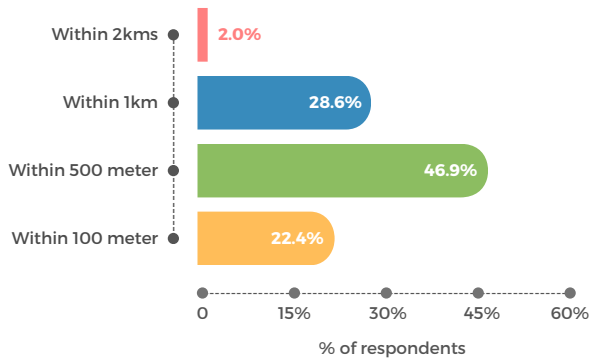
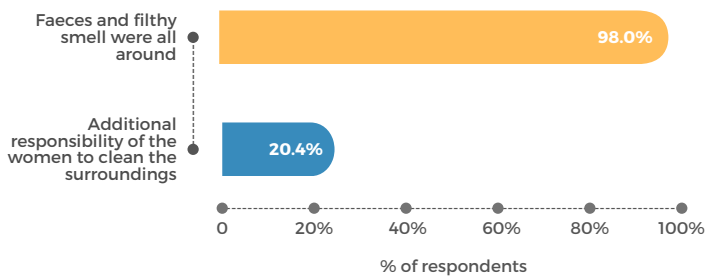


CHART 4: CHALLENGES FACED DUE TO OPEN DEFECACTION



The study revealed significant insights into their open defecation practices and the challenges faced before intervention. Almost half (46.9%) travelled within 500 meters for open defecation, while less than one-third (28.6%) travelled within 1 km.

The majority (98%) reported the pervasive issue of feces and a filthy smell in the surroundings, which highlighted the unsanitary conditions resulting from open defecation practices. These findings underscored the adverse environmental and gender-related consequences associated with open defecation.

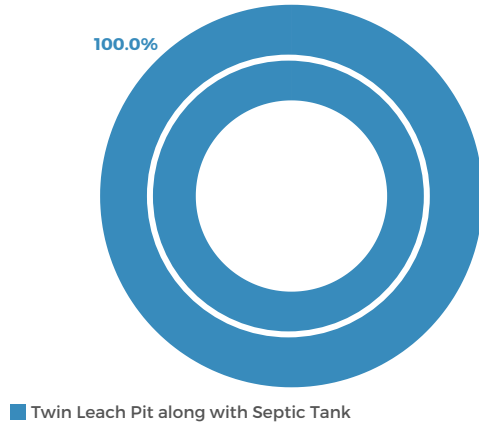


MEHUA HASANGANJ



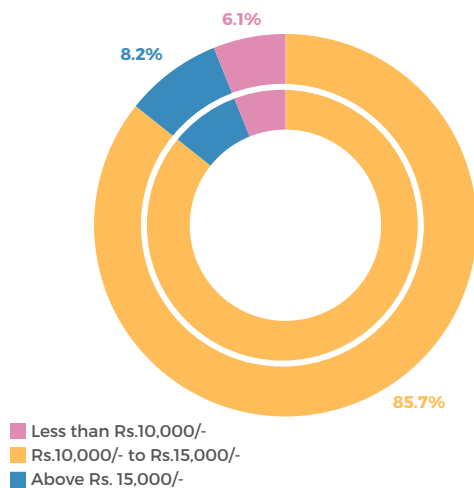
SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING INTERVENTION

CHART 5: TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY PROVIDED TO THE HOUSEHOLD



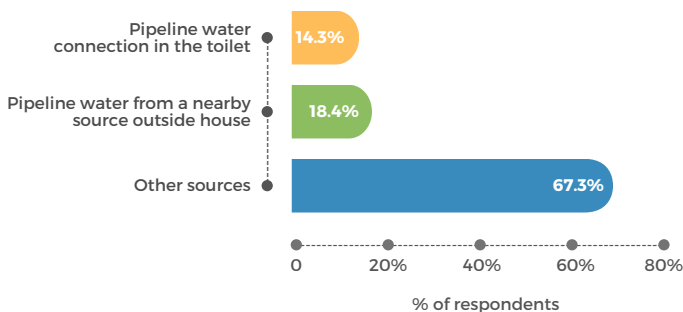
■ Twin Leach Pit along with Septic Tank

CHART 6: AMOUNT OF CASH CONTRIBUTION MADE BY RESPONDENTS



■ Less than Rs.10,000/-
 ■ Rs.10,000/- to Rs.15,000/-
 ■ Above Rs. 15,000/-

CHART 7: SOURCE OF THE WATER FOR TOILET USAGE



100.0%

of the respondents received twin leach pits along with the septic tanks.

In terms of cash contribution made by respondents, the majority (85.7%) contributed Rs. 10,000 - 15,000 for the construction of the toilet.

Most of the respondents (67.3%) used sources other than a pipeline water connection. Understanding these varied water sources was crucial for assessing reliability and guiding efforts to improve water access for toilet usage within the community.

The qualitative study highlighted the transformative impact of the toilet construction initiative facilitated in Lodhi Nagla. For women in their households, the absence of a nearby toilet posed severe difficulties, especially at night, exposing them to risks like snake bites and other safety concerns. The community members emphasized the substantial relief and convenience the newly constructed toilet brought to their lives. The provision of a household toilet has eliminated the earlier hardships and risks associated with open defecation, significantly improving their daily lives. Moreover, they shared that while they contributed an amount of Rs. 10,000 - 15,000 towards the construction, the project covered the remaining expenses, making the facility accessible and affordable for their families. The interviews demonstrated how this intervention significantly improved sanitation practices, enhanced safety, and alleviated the physical and social challenges faced by households, particularly women, in rural communities like Lodhi Nagla.



TOILET BENEFICIARY LODHI NAGLA VILLAGE



TOILET BENEFICIARY LODHI NAGLA VILLAGE

“

Kamlesh, aged 40 years with a monthly income of Rs. 8,000-10,000 through farming and other miscellaneous activities, resided with her family including her husband and six children, comprising four daughters. She expressed immense gratitude for the construction of a toilet that was previously unavailable to her household. Before the toilet's construction, she and her family faced significant challenges associated with open defecation. They had to walk 400-500 meters away, particularly in distressing situations during rainy seasons.

The transformation brought by this toilet construction initiative is a blessing for our family in Lodhi Nagla. Before, the absence of a nearby toilet meant facing challenges every day. The distance covered for open defecation, especially during rainy seasons or when someone fell ill, was distressing. Nights were particularly tough for us women, fraught with dangers like snake bites. But now, thanks to the program, our lives have taken a turn for the better. It's eliminated our earlier struggles and made daily life so much easier and safer. The proximity of the toilet is a relief, and we're grateful that this program covered most of the construction expenses. Their initiative not only brought sanitation but also enhanced safety for us, particularly the women, in our rural community. I can't express enough how much this has positively impacted our lives.

- Kamlesh, Lodhi Nagla

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IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 9: PRESENT STATUS OF THE TOILET

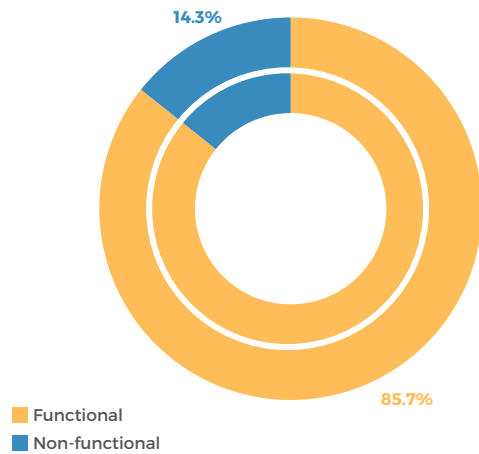


CHART 11: EXTENT OF REDUCTION IN ILLNESS LIKE DIARRHOEA, SKIN DISEASE, OR ABDOMINAL PAIN BEEN REDUCED COMPARED TO EARLIER

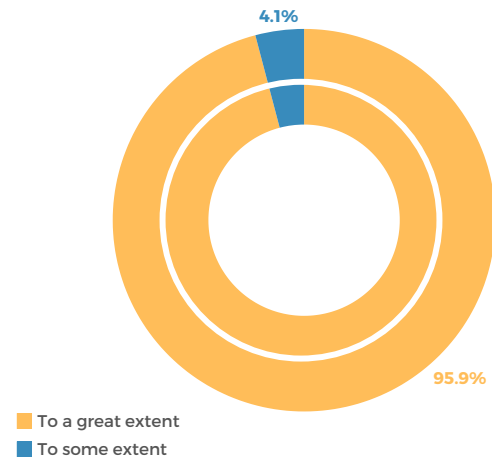


CHART 10: FACILITIES PRESENTLY AVAILABLE IN THE TOILET

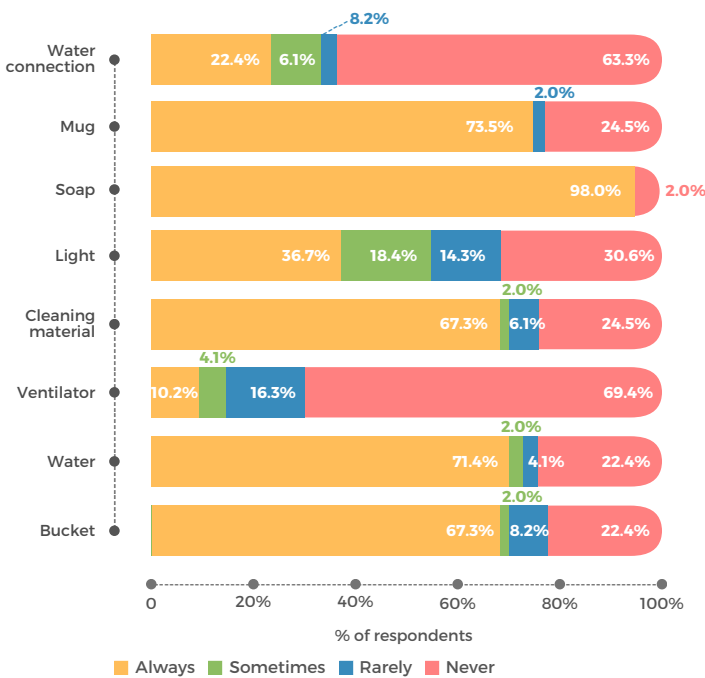
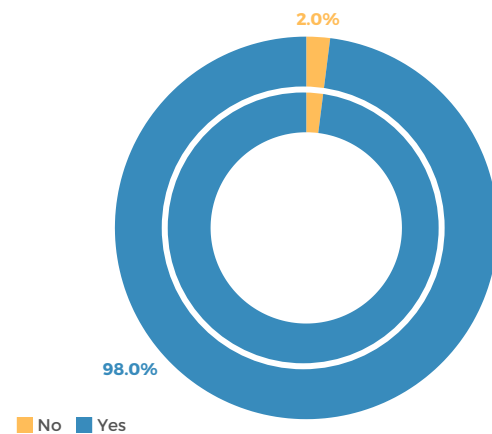


CHART 12: REDUCTION IN OVERALL TREATMENT COST DUE TO REDUCTION IN FREQUENT DIARRHOEA, WORM, LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN ETC, SINCE HAVING ACCESS TO THE TOILETS



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

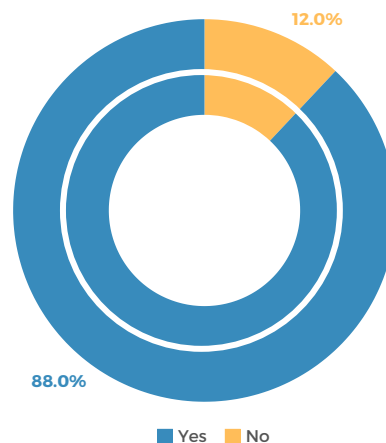
The data regarding the present status of toilets highlighted that the majority (85.7%) have functional toilets. Evaluating the facilities available in these toilets revealed disparities in water access, with a little more than one-fifth (22.4%) having consistent access, while soap availability was high for the majority (98%). However, lighting (36.7%) and ventilation (10.2%) facilities were insufficient as shared by the respondents. These findings suggested room for improvements in water accessibility, lighting, and ventilation within toilets. Another dataset highlighted the considerable reduction in health issues like diarrhoea and abdominal pain (95.9%) among respondents due to interventions. Additionally, a vast majority (98%) reported decreased treatment costs, which reflected a positive impact of improved sanitation on public health and potential financial relief from reduced healthcare expenses within the community.

Those who have reported nonfunctional toilets, either have their construction in progress or have access to a separate toilet.

The observations gathered from the community regarding the toilet construction program revealed several key points. One notable suggestion noted by the research team was the need for branding on the newly constructed toilets. This branding initiative could potentially raise awareness about the organization's involvement and commitment to sanitation improvement within the community. Another essential aspect highlighted by the community was the requirement for additional amenities such as a water tank and an electricity connection in the constructed toilets. These facilities were seen as crucial to enhance the usability and functionality of the toilets and provide convenience and practicality for the users.

Despite the ongoing toilet construction program, it was noted that there was still a prevalence of open defecation among some community members. This observation underscored the potential for further development of toilets to address this persistent issue and ensure better sanitation practices within the community. The community's positive reception of the toilet construction program was evident, indicating overall approval and appreciation for this initiative.

CHART 13: ENHANCEMENT OF SOCIAL STATUS



This study reflected a positive social impact resulting from improved sanitation facilities. A substantial majority (88%) shared that their relatives visit their houses without hesitation. These findings suggested that the presence of improved sanitation facilities, such as toilets, has contributed to a positive social environment within the community, reduced social barriers and enhanced the overall quality of life for residents.

“

This initiative in constructing toilets at our homes has made a significant difference in Mehua Hasanganj. The provision of toilets has improved sanitation and safety, making our daily lives much easier and safer. We appreciate the positive changes brought about by this program intervention.

- Anish Kumar, Mehua Hasanganj

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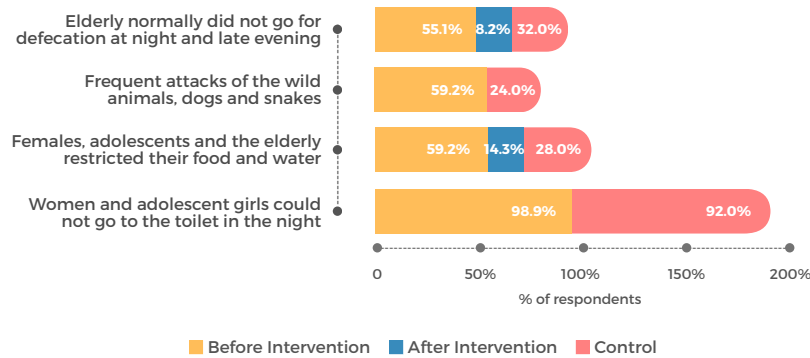
COMPARISON WITH CONTROL VILLAGES



100.0%

respondents practice open defecation in the control villages.

CHART 14: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED-BEFORE & AFTER INTERVENTION AND CONTROL VILLAGES



**Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100*



100.0%

of open defecation is practiced in control villages.

The data outlines challenges encountered by respondents before and after an intervention, with a control group providing a basis for comparison. Before the intervention, a significant percentage of respondents faced difficulties, as women adolescent girls and the elderly were unable to go to the toilet at night

(98%), restricted food and water intake (59.2%), experienced frequent attacks by wild animals, dogs and snakes (59.2%) and refrained from defecation at night and late evening (55.1%). Following the intervention, there was a remarkable improvement in these challenges. The control group provided context for these changes and suggested that the intervention played a role in addressing these challenges and enhancing the overall safety and well-being of the surveyed population.



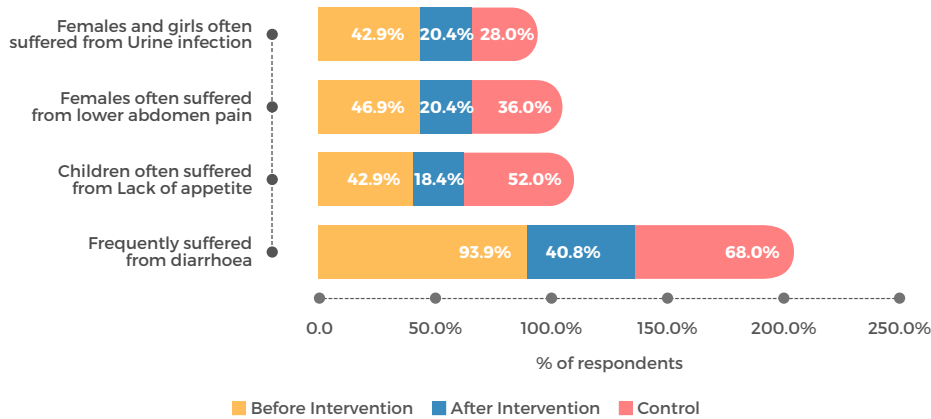
Prakashi, a 40-year-old male labourer from Village Lodhi Nagla, lived with his family, including his wife and four children (with one daughter). He earned a monthly income of Rs. 7,000-8,000 through his labour work. Before the construction of the toilet, Prakashi and his family encountered significant challenges due to the absence of a nearby toilet facility. They had to walk a considerable distance of 400-500 meters for open defecation, facing considerable difficulties, especially during the rainy season or when any family member, especially elders, faced health issues. He mentioned the added complexities for elders who couldn't venture outside at night, requiring assistance from family members for any outdoor needs. Women in the household faced discomfort and potential risks, particularly during midnight toilet visits, including concerns about snake bites. Although Prakashi contributed Rs. 12,000 towards the construction cost, the program covered the remaining expenses, making the toilet construction feasible and accessible for his family.

Before, our family faced immense challenges without a household toilet. Walking long distances for open defecation, especially during rain or when someone was unwell, was tough. Nights were particularly risky for elders and women. Since the toilet's construction, life has taken a positive turn. It's made daily routines easier and safer, especially at night. This initiative not only improved sanitation but also enhanced safety for our family. It's amazing how such efforts can uplift rural households like ours.

- Prakashi, Lodhi Nagla



CHART 15: DISEASES FROM WHICH FAMILY MEMBERS SUFFERED-BEFORE & AFTER INTERVENTION AND CONTROL VILLAGES



The data showcased a substantial improvement in health issues post-intervention compared to pre-intervention conditions among the surveyed population. The intervention notably reduced the prevalence of diarrhoea (from 93.9% to 40.8%), lack of appetite in children (from 42.9% to 18.4%), lower abdomen pain in females (from 46.9% to 20.4%) and urine infection among females and girls (from 42.9% to 20.4%). These statistics underscored the significant positive impact of the intervention in contrast to control villages in improving the overall health conditions that demonstrated a marked reduction in prevalent health problems. Although, open defecation could be the primary reason behind different diseases, there could be other reasons also.

“

The transformation brought by the toilet construction initiative is a blessing for us. Life has taken a positive turn since the toilet's construction at our homes. It's improved daily routines, especially during challenging situations like nights and adverse weather. We're immensely grateful for this support to enhance our sanitation and safety.

- Prem Shree, Mehua Hasanganj

”



FGD WITH THE BENEFICIARIES AT MEHUA HASANGANJ



SUB THEME 3: ROAD CONSTRUCTION

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

The study centered on assessing the transformative impact of recent infrastructure initiatives in different communities. Qualitative evaluations were conducted through focus group discussions (FGDs) and stakeholder interviews. The project aimed to highlight the positive effects of infrastructure development on transportation, agriculture, and community well-being.

The focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted at Mehua Hasanganj centered around the transformative impact of the recent road construction in the area. The participants agreed that the conditions before the road construction were extremely challenging. The prevalent mud made commuting arduous, with vehicles frequently getting stuck, causing significant inconvenience to travellers.

Furthermore, rainfall caused waterlogging and overflow, damaging roadside agricultural land, which resulted in crop losses.

The community highlighted the comprehensive improvements following the road construction. Participants attested that the road's construction has significantly improved mobility; vehicles could now traverse the area effortlessly and pedestrians could walk without encountering difficulties. Additionally, the participants emphasized the ease of maintenance and cleaning of the roads post-construction and shared that the improvements have streamlined upkeep efforts which created better road hygiene and accessibility.

In conclusion, the collective opinion from the qualitative survey reflected a resounding positive impact resulting from the road construction at Mehua Hasanganj. The enhancements have not only addressed longstanding transportation challenges but have also had beneficial ripple effects on community maintenance efforts.



FGD_ROAD AND DRAINAGE_MEHUA HASANGAJ



SUB THEME 4: DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

The study centered on assessing the transformative impact of a recent drainage development. Qualitative evaluations were conducted through focus group discussions (FGDs) and stakeholder interviews.

The qualitative study with beneficiaries and stakeholders at Lodhi Nagla focused on the recent drainage development of a 200-meter stream. Participants agreed that the conditions before the stream's development were extremely challenging and problematic. They vividly described how the drainage water used to flood their farmlands, resulting in a significant crop loss of a quarter bigha. Moreover, the excess water led to weed growth, necessitating constant clearing efforts, which is no longer required post-development.

The participants attested to the remarkable improvements brought about by the drainage development. Previously prevalent issues like flooding on roads and farms, especially during the rainy season, have been significantly mitigated. Importantly, the reduction in waterlogging has led to a decline in diseases such as malaria, which were previously linked to stagnant water.

The positive impacts were multi-fold, as noted by the participants. They highlighted clearer roads, reduced crop loss, increased harvests due to the absence of waterlogging, and the cessation of soil erosion.

Furthermore, participants emphasized that the development prevented soil nutrients from being washed away to other farms due to the elimination of waterlogging.

An important consensus among the participants was the notable improvement in groundwater recharge. They mentioned that the diverted water now moves to one place, aiding in the recharge of groundwater resources, and contributing to overall environmental sustainability.

In terms of recommendations, the participants suggested the construction of groundwater recharge pits to further enhance water conservation efforts. Additionally, they advocated for the construction of roads, possibly as part of future development plans, to complement the successful drainage improvements and ensure comprehensive infrastructural advancements in the area.

In conclusion, the discussion held at Lodhi Nagla underscored the substantial positive impact of stream development on various aspects of the community's livelihood, from agricultural practices to public health and environmental sustainability. The recommendations provided insightful guidance for potential future enhancements to consolidate and expand the benefits realized through the drainage construction.





SUB THEME 5: INFRASTRUCTURE RENOVATION AT SCHOOL, ANGANWADI CENTRE AND SUPPORT WITH FURNITURE

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

The Yara India-supported infrastructure renovation for schools and Anganwadi centre along with distribution of furniture, have brought a remarkable transformation to educational facilities. These initiatives not only fulfilled immediate infrastructural needs but also positively impacted the educational experiences of students and teachers, evident through the community's appreciation and increased student participation.

Anganwadi Center in Mehua Hasanganj

Until 2022, the absence of a dedicated Anganwadi building in Mehua Hasanganj hampered the provision of early childhood education. In a commendable initiative, this program constructed an Anganwadi building within the government school premises. This effort was coupled with the provision of essential furniture, that alleviated the challenges faced by children who previously studied sitting on the ground, particularly during the winter season. The newfound infrastructure has positively impacted the community by enabling parents to send their children for primary education, fostering regular attendance and active participation. The transformation from irregular classes to regular sessions spoke volumes about the improved facilities, resulting in community trust in the education system.

School Infrastructure in Dadpur

The Government Primary School in Dadpur underwent substantial infrastructural enhancements under this initiative. Previously lacking a boundary wall, the school was vulnerable to animal intrusion, posing safety concerns. The construction of a compound wall addressed this issue. Additionally, the dearth of benches for students and furniture for teachers was remedied with the provision of benches and necessary tables/chairs, respectively. This comprehensive renovation has significantly improved the learning environment, relieving students and teachers from the difficulties they previously encountered. The gratitude expressed by the community underscored the impact of these improvements on the overall educational experience.

In conclusion, the infrastructure renovations in Mehua Hasanganj and Dadpur villages, facilitated by the program, have brought about a remarkable transformation in educational facilities. These initiatives have not only addressed the immediate infrastructural need but have also positively impacted the educational experience for both children and teachers. The community's gratitude and the increased participation of students reflected the successful implementation of these infrastructure upgrades.

ANGANWADI CENTER IN MEHUA HASANGANJ



The Way Forward - Infrastructure

These strategies could be implemented to enhance the impact and sustainability of the Infrastructure program to foster comprehensive community development and empowerment:



Solar systems could be installed to ensure continuous water supply and long-term sustainability, reducing reliance on traditional electricity. An app-based system is necessary to effectively monitor all activities.



Concrete cement could be considered for road construction to enhance durability.



A specific amount for all users and uniform water collection methods could be standardized to encourage equity and fair usage of resources.



The Yara India logo must be displayed on the toilet block to increase visibility.



Access to water-ATM cards with recharge facilities could be provided for convenience.



Awareness programs could be conducted through self-help group members to maintain clean drains and prevent blockages.



A Village Water Committee could be established responsible for maintenance, fee collection and proper usage of the Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant.



BaLA paintings can be introduced on the inside and outside walls of the school building and classrooms, aligned with grade-level subject matter. These paintings can enhance the learning environment.



Workshops and awareness programs on sanitation and personal hygiene could be conducted and personal hygiene kits could be provided to raise awareness.



The School Management Committee, teachers, and parents could be engaged in various workshops related to school maintenance, cleanliness, teaching methods, continuation of education, health and hygiene, etc.



Consideration could be given to installing additional overhead tanks in sanitation blocks through shared cost with beneficiaries for improved access to water and better use of the facilities.



Effective monitoring mechanisms for ongoing program assessment could be established.

OECD RATING FOR INFRASTRUCTURE



Relevance

The program's significance emerges from the identified occupational patterns, mainly small-scale farming, and prevalent lower-income brackets, signifying economic hardships. The pre-intervention data underscored heavy reliance on traditional water sources and widespread sanitation challenges, highlighting the urgency for interventions ensuring equitable access to clean water and improved sanitation. Beneficiary testimonials showcased the program's transformative impact, in enhancing safety and overall quality of life.



Coherence

The program aligns with the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being
- SDG 4 - Quality Education
- SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals



Effectiveness

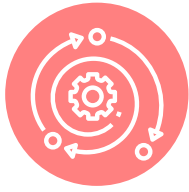
The program displayed remarkable effectiveness by significantly enhancing various aspects of community life. Through improved access to clean water and better sanitation facilities, prevalent waterborne diseases notably decreased. The installation of toilets and water purification systems effectively reduced health-related issues, especially contributing to the well-being of women by ensuring nearby sanitation facilities and eliminating risks associated with open defecation.



Efficiency

The program demonstrated efficiency by effectively using resources and time to achieve impactful outcomes. Through strategic implementation and community involvement, funds were optimally utilized for constructing toilets, water purification systems, and improving educational infrastructure. The program's adept management and timely execution of activities showcased its ability to achieve goals efficiently while maximizing benefits.





Impact

The program made a substantial impact on the communities by improving access to clean water and sanitation, reducing diseases, and empowering women through safer facilities. Additionally, it enhanced education by improving school infrastructure and attendance. Overall, the initiative significantly uplifted the quality of life and well-being of the communities it served.



Sustainability

The program's sustainability lies in its community-centric approach, promoting long-term solutions. It ensured sustainability by incorporating community participation in maintenance and infrastructural developments such as drainage channels and sanitation facilities. Additionally, the program's focus on education and behavioural changes ensures continued benefits, fostering a self-reliant and empowered community capable of preserving these improvements for future generations.



Relevance



Coherence



Effectiveness



Efficiency



Impact



Sustainability

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

Conclusion For Infrastructure

The Infrastructure program has been a catalyst for positive change within the community. It has ensured the fulfillment of fundamental rights and instigated transformative behavioural shifts among villagers. The implementation of Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants has notably augmented access to safe drinking water, resulted in a reduction of waterborne diseases and promoted better health through increased consumption of clean water. Simultaneously, the sanitation initiatives, particularly the construction of toilets, significantly enhanced safety and convenience, particularly for women and vulnerable members of the community. Furthermore, the construction of durable brick roads and effective drainage channels has mitigated the challenges posed by poor road conditions and enhanced environmental cleanliness. The refurbishment of school infrastructure aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 4, guaranteeing access to quality education, thus contributing to overall community development. Collectively, these interventions mark significant strides in uplifting living standards and upholding essential rights among the community members.

10. THEMATIC AREA AFFIRMATIVE ACTION



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY



To assess the effectiveness of the Employability and Skill Development program by analyzing demographic dynamics, pre-intervention employment status, and post-training job placements.



To evaluate the effectiveness of the Women Education program in empowering women through knowledge and awareness sessions, understanding their impact on daily lives and decision-making capacities.



To investigate the impact of the Quality Education Support program on educational access, inclusivity, and empowerment of students up to postgraduate levels.



To provide strategic recommendations based on study findings to further enhance intervention effectiveness and optimize outcomes for sustained community health improvements in India.

THEMATIC AREA-WISE SAMPLE COVERAGE TABLE



Employable skill
development program

30



Quality education
support program

32



Women education
program

34

MAJOR FINDINGS



KEY FINDINGS – THEMATIC AREA-WISE REPORT

OVERALL INTRODUCTION TO THE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

The Affirmative Action programs in Employability and Skill Development, Quality Education Support and Women's Education have collectively demonstrated substantial positive impact across intervention villages. The Employability program's consistent enrollment and diverse trades highlighted its role in enhancing employability, and income levels and empowering decision-making within families. The Quality Education Support initiative significantly alleviated financial constraints, and fostered academic growth particularly among agricultural families, as evidenced by high satisfaction and impactful testimonials. The Women's Education Program empowered women with essential life skills, which emphasized transformative impacts and a strong desire for continued learning. Overall, these programs have not only positively influenced livelihoods, education, and awareness within communities but have also laid the groundwork for sustained empowerment and growth.

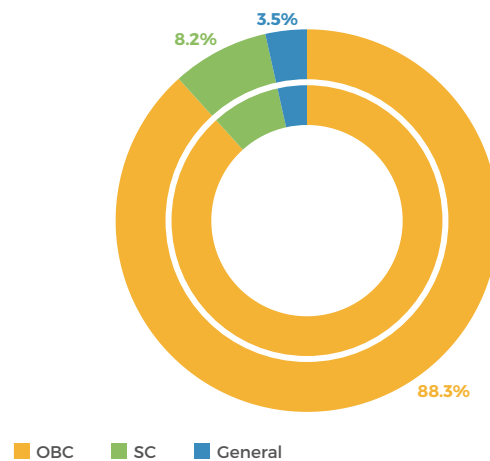
KEY PROJECT THEMES

SUB THEME/ INITIAL FOCUS	PARAMETERS TO BE COVERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employable skill development program • Quality education support program • Women education program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased the alternative skill set level of the youths. • Increased the employability rate of the youths. • Increased the alternative livelihood options in the community. • Increased the income level of the youth. • Improvement of the economic status of their families. • Enhanced the decision-making power in the families. • Increased the status of scholarship support and benefits attained. • Skill sets developed/learned and their importance and usage. • Status of the enterprise and change/improvement of income. • Perception and participation of different stakeholders.



OVERALL COVERAGE OF SOCIAL CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES ACROSS ALL THEMATIC AREAS

CHART 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES BY SOCIAL CATEGORY



The above finding depicts that the majority of the beneficiaries belong to OBC (i.e. 88.3%) followed by SC (8.2%) and the General category (3.5%).

This indicates that the intervention villages are primarily OBC-dominated across all thematic areas.



SUB THEMATIC FINDINGS:



SUB THEME 1: EMPLOYABILITY AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

The Affirmative Employability Skill Development Program has seen consistent annual enrollment ranging from 200 to 250 students. The program offers various trades, with a predominant preference among students for Basic Computer course. These trades have garnered significant interest due to their relevance and demand in the job market.



GENERAL INFORMATION

CHART 2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

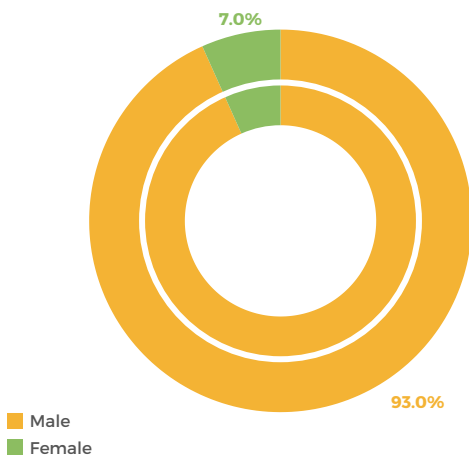


CHART 4: QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

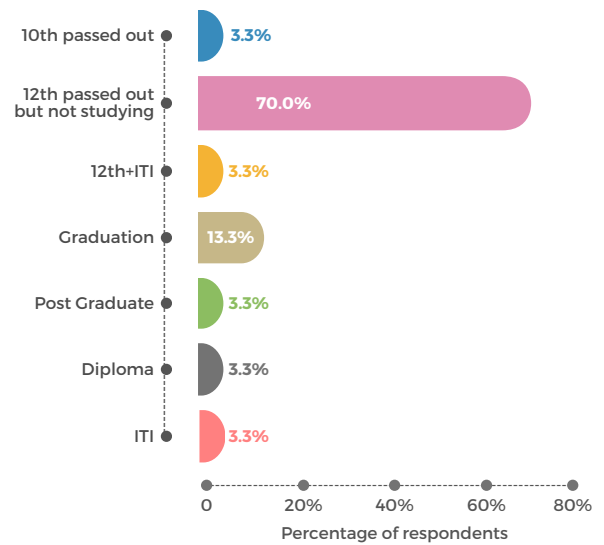


CHART 3: AGE-GROUP OF THE RESPONDENT

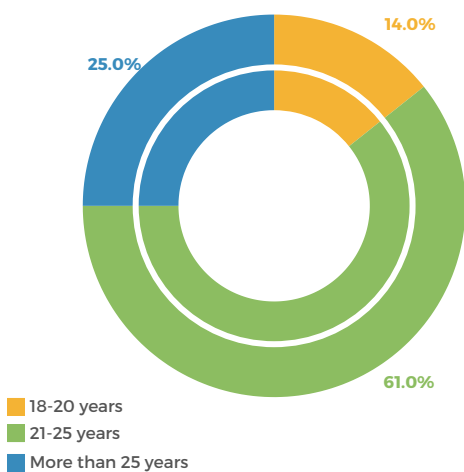
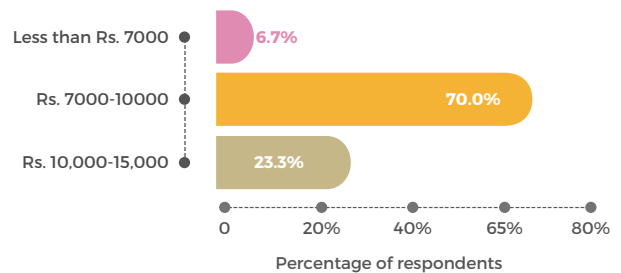


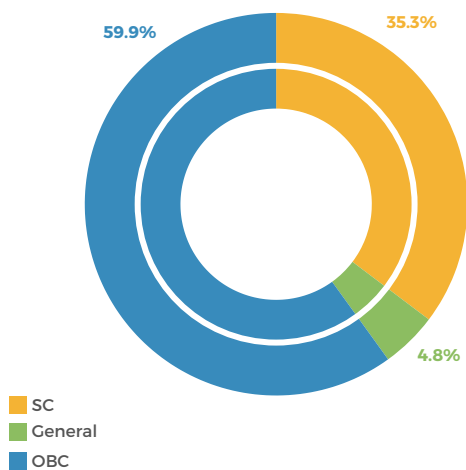
CHART 5: MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME



The analysis of the survey data reveals several key demographic insights among the respondents. A substantial gender gap was evident, as a mere section of the respondents (7%) represented females compared to the majority (93%) males.

Across different age groups, the majority (61%) fell within the 21-25 years category, followed by the 18-20 years group (25%). The educational breakdown indicated the majority (70%) completed 12th grade but did not study further, while smaller percentages represented different educational qualifications. Finally, most of the respondents (70%) earned Rs. 7000-10000 monthly, with smaller percentages in the lower (6.7%) and higher (23.3%) income brackets. These findings underscored the need for gender-inclusive participation, the presence of varied age groups, income disparities, and diverse educational attainments within the surveyed population.

CHART 6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES BY SOCIAL CATEGORY



The above figure depicts that more than half of the beneficiaries belong to OBC (i.e. 59.9%) followed by SC (35.3%) and General category (4.8%). This indicates that the intervention villages are primarily OBC-dominated.



Sachin Sharma, who lives in Bhakrouli, told us about his amazing experience with the Yara Affirmative Employability Skill Development Program. He shared how he got access to such a skill enhancement program, which introduced him to the professional field.

Sachin comes from a background, with a monthly family income ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. Despite financial constraints, Sachin, aged 21, was determined to pursue skill development opportunities after completing his 12th-grade examination.

Opting for a 3-month electrical course offered by GMRVF, Sachin took a significant step towards enhancing his employability prospects. During his tenure in the program, Sachin also had the opportunity to participate in an exposure visit to Delhi, broadening his horizons and providing valuable insights into the industry. Upon completing his training, Sachin secured employment at HGH INDIA LIMITED, located in Manesar, Gurugram, Haryana, with a monthly salary of Rs. 18,000.

This employment opportunity not only provided Sachin with financial stability but also empowered him to contribute to his family's well-being. By initiating savings and actively participating in household expenses, Sachin embodies the transformative impact of the Yara Affirmative Employability Skill Development Program.

Through skill enhancement and employment opportunities, individuals like Sachin are not only uplifted socio-economically but also contribute to the overall development of their families and communities.

- Sachin Sharma, Bhakrouli





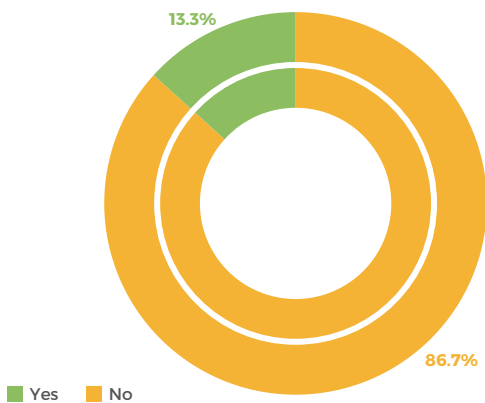
Sonu Rajput, a 24-year-old from an OBC and a small farmer's family from Lodhi Nagla, managed to enroll in graduation before attending training from GMRVF. However, he couldn't complete his studies and ended up taking on odd jobs, earning only between 6000-7000/- without any steady income. After enrolling in GMRVF, he completed a three-month course on basic computers. With this training, he secured a job as an airport assistant at Delhi Airport, earning Rs. 20,000/- per month. He is happy with his job and intends to continue working there. He is the first person in his family to get such an opportunity to work in such a big place. He is determined to pursue a better future with more exposure and a better package.

- Sonu Rajpoot, Lodhi Nagla



PRE INTERVENTION SITUATION

CHART 7: ENGAGED IN ANY JOB BEFORE THE TRAINING



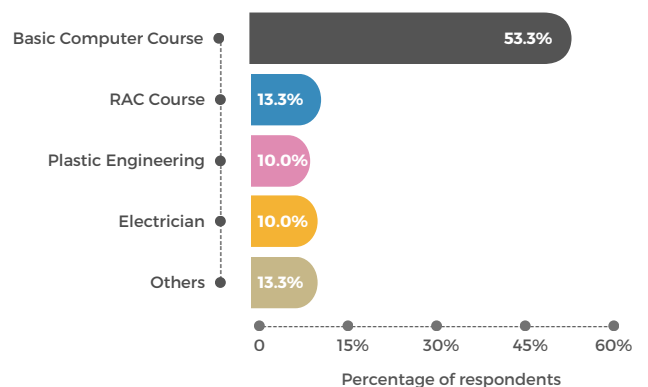
The breakdown of respondents based on their previous engagement in any job before training revealed a considerable majority (86.7%) were not engaged in any job before the training which suggested a prevalent group without previous work experience. For those who were engaged (13.3%), the average earning was between the Rs. 7,000 - 10,000 bracket.



SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING INTERVENTION

A. INCREASED THE ALTERNATIVE SKILL SET LEVEL OF THE YOUTHS

CHART 8: COURSE PURSUED



The breakdown of respondents' course selections revealed diverse enrollment in various training programs. A majority (53.3%) opted for the Basic Computer Course, while the other courses included Business Banking, Front Office, Tax Assistant etc. The Employability Program aimed to bridge the gap between skill development and employment in rural communities. Arjun Singh, a beneficiary from Village Kail, shared his journey and experiences, providing insight into the program's impact.



Arjun's involvement began after learning about the program through project volunteers. He expressed gratitude for the guidance provided by them in choosing the Customer Representative course. Enrolling in the program and paying the security deposit marked the initiation of his journey. The program team facilitated his participation in the GMRVF skill training program in Delhi, where he underwent a comprehensive 3-month training course.

Arjun initially secured a part-time position as a Customer Representative at the Hush Puppies showroom in Delhi, earning between Rs. 12,000-14,000 monthly by dedicating 4-6 hours per day. With dedication and commitment, he transitioned to a full-time role, significantly increasing his income to Rs. 20,000-22,000 per month, working for 9 hours a day. Unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 lockdown, Arjun lost his job, prompting a return to his village.

Despite the setback, Arjun demonstrated resilience by establishing a Kirana shop in his village, generating a monthly income of Rs. 8,000-10,000. Simultaneously, he decided to further his education by pursuing a B.Ed., showcasing his determination to continue growing and evolving professionally.

"The Employability Skill Development Program has been a turning point in my life. It equipped me with valuable skills and opportunities. Initially securing a job in a renowned showroom was fulfilling, though the pandemic brought unforeseen challenges. Nonetheless, the program's training instilled adaptability and resilience in me, prompting me to start a Kirana shop and pursue further education.

I am grateful for the guidance and opportunities provided by the program, shaping my career path positively."

- Arjun Singh



B. TRAINING METHODOLOGY AND COMPLETION

CHART 9: METHOD OF TRAINING

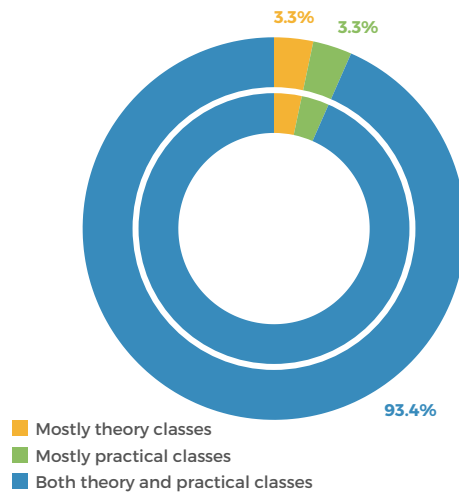


CHART 10: ANY INDUSTRY EXPOSURE VISIT BY THE RESPONDENTS

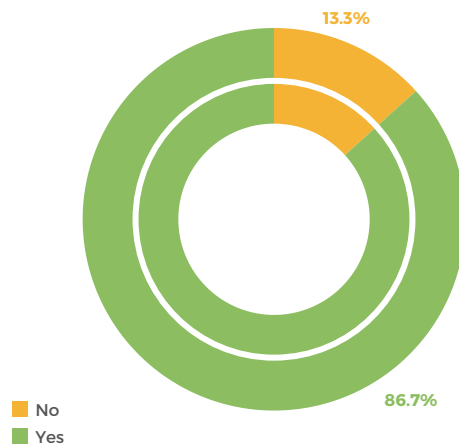
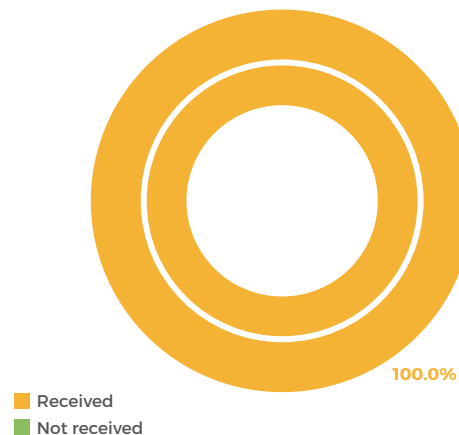


CHART 11: CERTIFICATE AFTER COMPLETING THE COURSE



The analysis of respondents' training methods revealed a strong preference for courses that combined theory and practical elements (93.4%).

This highlighted a clear inclination towards learning that incorporated both theoretical knowledge and practical application. Additionally, the analysis of industry exposure visits indicated that a substantial majority (86.7%) had these visits during their training which implied widespread practical exposure. Consequently, 100% of the respondents received certificates upon completing their course assignments, which reflected the formal recognition of their training outcomes.

According to the field survey and group discussions, the program duration varied depending on the course. The Central Institute of Petrochemical Engineering and Tech (CIPET) course extended for 6 months, while other courses generally lasted for 3 months. Students were required to pay a security deposit of Rs. 1000 for GMRVF courses, which was refunded upon completion of the training. For the CIPET Course, a security deposit of Rs. 5000 was necessary, with a total fee that amounted to Rs. 72,000. Upon completion of the training, the program facilitated job opportunities for all students and offered a diverse range of employment prospects. However, the decision to accept these job opportunities remained at the discretion of the students.



IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

A. INCREASED THE EMPLOYABILITY RATE OF THE YOUTHS

CHART 12: APPEARANCE IN ANY JOB PLACEMENT WITH THE HELP OF THE GMR VARALAKSMI FOUNDATION (GMRVF)

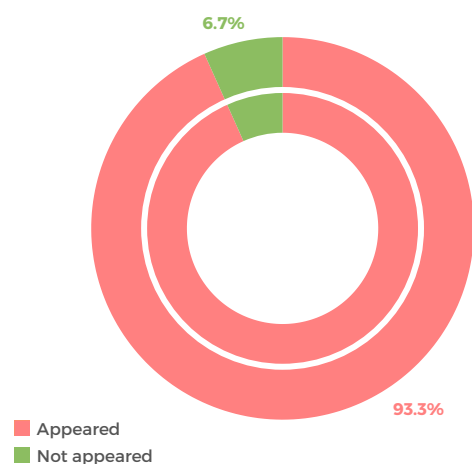
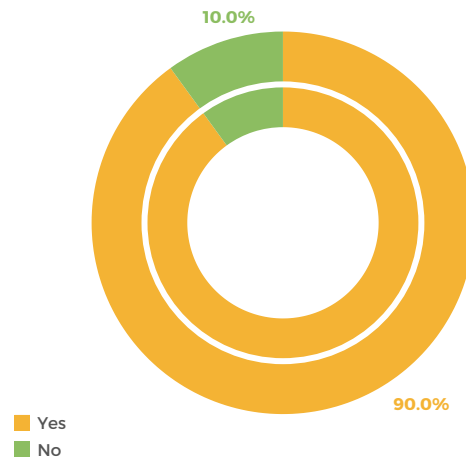


CHART 13: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AFTER COMPLETING THE COURSES



The study about job placement among respondents revealed that the majority (93.3%) appeared in job placements supported and facilitated by GMR Varalaksmi Foundation (GMRVF). Additionally, the analysis of job attainment post-training with program support highlighted that most of the respondents (90%) secured employment after completing training, which emphasized the effectiveness of the program in assisting participants to enroll for the right courses which helped them to secure jobs.

The qualitative study revealed that the effectiveness of the program lay in preparing individuals for gainful employment in their chosen fields. The program's structure and focus on providing vocational training were instrumental in equipping students with relevant skills sought after by various industries. Moreover, the refundable nature of the security deposit coupled with the range of courses offered, indicated a commitment to making the training accessible while ensuring a genuine interest from the students. This holistic approach empowered individuals to make informed choices regarding their careers and encouraged them to pursue fields aligned with their aspirations and interests.



I sought avenues to enhance my career prospects. Enrolling in the Business Banking Associate course was a pivotal decision. The comprehensive training provided me with a strong foundation in business banking. Completing the course in June equipped me with the necessary skills and knowledge. Shortly after, I secured a position at the Delhi Airport as a Customer Service Associate. This opportunity, which I joined in May 2023, has been a stepping stone towards my career growth. The program not only broadened my skill set but also opened doors to a fulfilling job with a monthly salary of Rs. 25,000.

I'm immensely grateful for the program's support and guidance in shaping my professional journey.

- Vipin Yadav,
Noorpur



B. INCREASED THE ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY

CHART 14: CONTINUATION OF THE SAME JOB AT PRESENT BY THE RESPONDENTS WHO GOT JOB FROM TRAINING SUPPORT

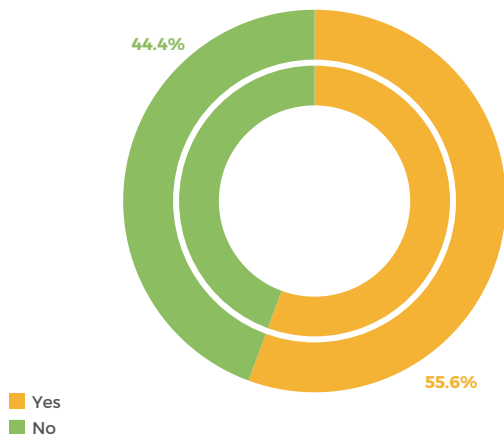
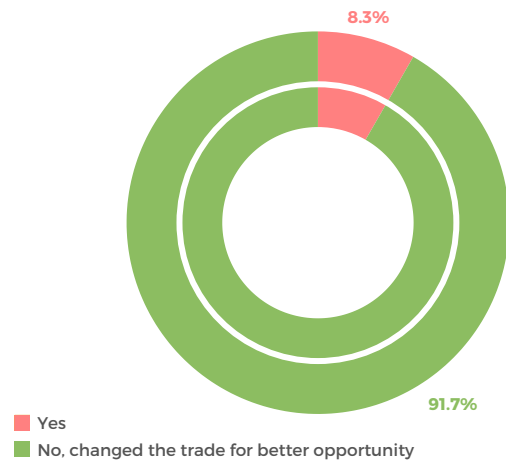


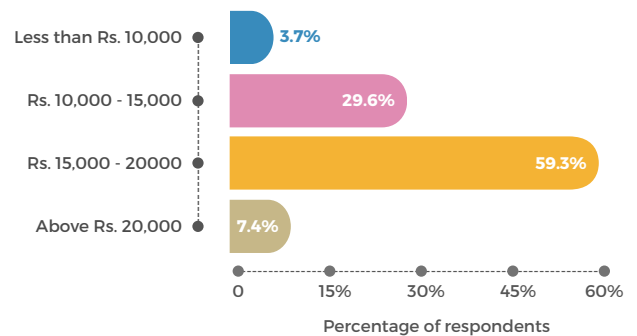
CHART 15: CONTINUATION OF THE SAME TRADE AT PRESENT BY THE RESPONDENTS WHO ARE NOT IN THE SAME JOB



The study showed that more than half of the respondents (55.6%) continued with the same job that they secured from the training support while the rest (44.4%) transitioned into a new job. Notably, among those who changed jobs, the majority (91.7%) sought better prospects by changing trades. This indicated a significant inclination among respondents to explore diverse opportunities and switch trades to secure more favourable prospects rather than remaining in their initial job or trade after training support.

C. INCREASED THE INCOME LEVEL OF THE YOUTH

CHART 16: SALARY FROM THE FIRST JOB AFTER THE TRAINING THROUGH THEIR SUPPORT



Among the surveyed individuals, more than half of the respondents (59.3%) earned salaries ranging between Rs. 15,000 - 20,000 from their initial job after completing the training program followed by 29.6% who got salaries between 10,000 - 15,000/-.

“

A 22-year-old named Vipin comes from a marginalized community with a poor economic background. His family used to earn only 7000-8000/- per month. After completing his 12th board, he did not pursue higher studies and struggled to find meaningful work. However, he came in contact with a program team who motivated him to enrol in GMRVF. After completing the course, he was placed in Indira Gandhi National Airport with a salary of 20000/-. He is now extremely happy with his job and wants to continue working there. He mentioned that being from such a marginalized and poor background, this opportunity has enhanced his recognition in the community and provided financial security and support for his family."

”

“

My association with the Employability Program has been life-changing. Hailing from Babrala, I aspired to advance my career prospects in the field of Plastic Engineering. Enrolling in the diploma in Plastic Engineering course proved to be a pivotal move. The program's comprehensive curriculum equipped me with in-depth knowledge and hands-on training in my area of interest. Following the completion of the course, I secured a rewarding position in Noida. I am presently employed in a role that not only aligns with my career aspirations but also provides a stable monthly income of 25,000. The program has been instrumental in shaping my career journey, and I am truly grateful for the support and opportunities it has offered me.

- Ravi Bharti, Babrala

”

D. IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THEIR FAMILIES

CHART 17: EXTENT OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE FAMILY INCOME

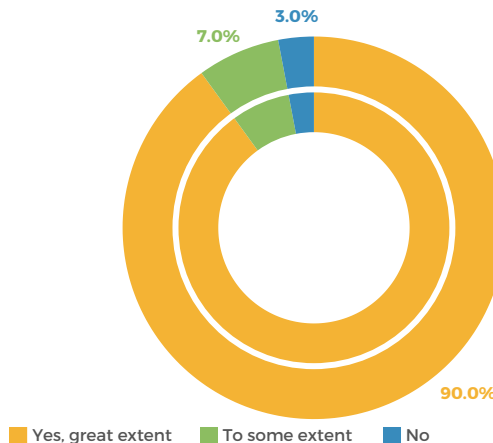


CHART 18: SAVINGS FROM THE INCOME

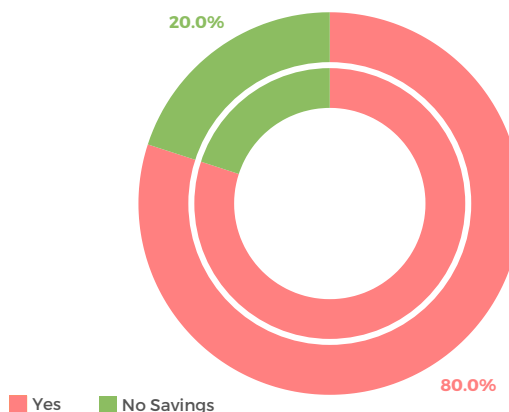
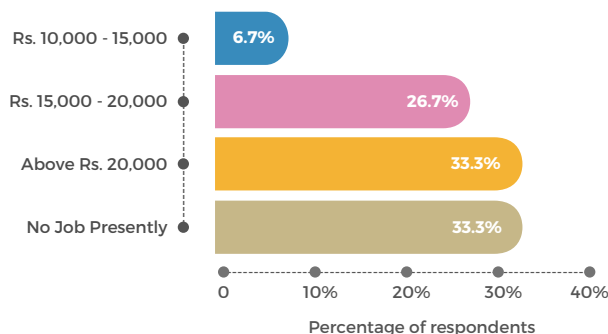


CHART 19: PRESENT EARNING OF THE RESPONDENTS



The assessment of respondents' contributions to family income displayed that the majority (90%) made significant financial contributions. Additionally, most of the respondents (80%) had savings, that reflected financial prudence. Regarding present earnings, the study indicated diverse income levels, with a considerable 33.3% earning above Rs. 20,000, followed by Rs. 15,000 - 20,000 (26.7%), while others reported lower earnings or were without employment.

E. ENHANCED THE DECISION-MAKING POWER IN THE FAMILIES

The Employability Skill Development Program significantly bolstered the decision-making power within families by equipping beneficiaries with diverse vocational skills and employment opportunities. Focus group discussions and interviews with the respondents highlighted how the acquired skills empowered them to navigate unforeseen challenges, make informed career choices, and seek alternative livelihoods. These narratives exemplified the program's impact on elevating household decision-making by providing a diverse range of employment prospects.

The newfound capabilities enabled individuals to contribute substantially to family incomes, foster financial stability and empower them to influence key decisions within their households. Overall, the program's holistic approach not only enhanced individual career prospects but also positively influenced the overall decision-making dynamics within families, which contributed to their socio-economic advancement.



Mohammad Mustaki, a 22-year-old from Sambhal, left his studies after the 12th board. He didn't know how to start his career until he joined a Basic Computer course at GMRVF. After completing the course, he got a job at JBM INFRA LOGISTIC Haridwar with a salary of Rs 18,000/- per month, which later increased to Rs 20,000/-. He expressed his heartfelt gratitude by stating that if the team had not identified and motivated him at the right time, he would not have been able to support his family, who are in dire need of financial assistance, and pursue a better career.



PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PROGRAM

CHART 20: SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM

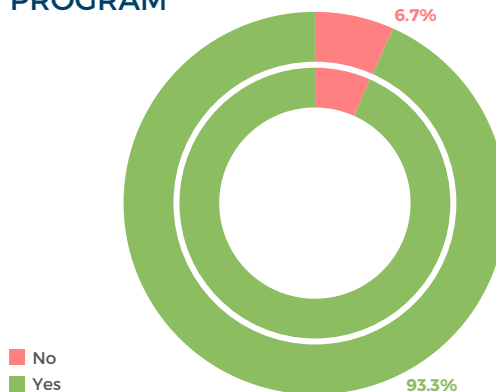
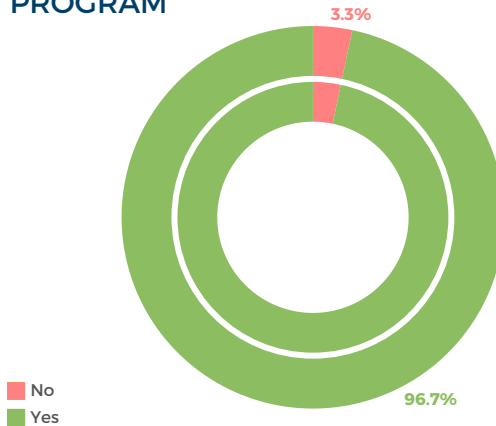


CHART 21: SATISFACTION WITH THE PROGRAM



Among the respondents, majority (93.3%) acknowledged that the program significantly aided them to secure job opportunities. In terms of satisfaction, a substantial majority (96.7%) expressed contentment with the program, that highlighted a high level of approval and positive sentiment among the majority of participants.



SUB THEME 2: QUALITY EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAM

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

Affirmative Quality Education Scholarship Program has been a crucial source of educational support for students who are pursuing their academic journey. This program offers students the opportunity to apply for scholarships multiple times and covers their educational expenses up to postgraduate levels.



GENERAL INFORMATION

CHART 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

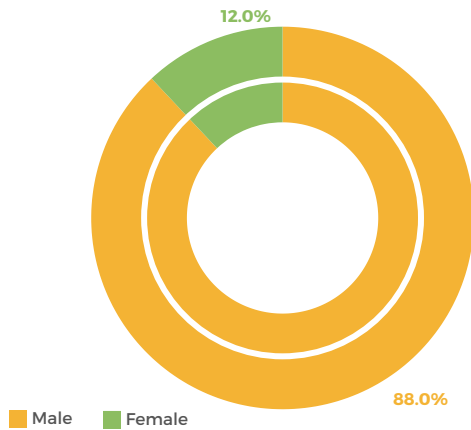


CHART 4: PRIMARY FAMILY OCCUPATION

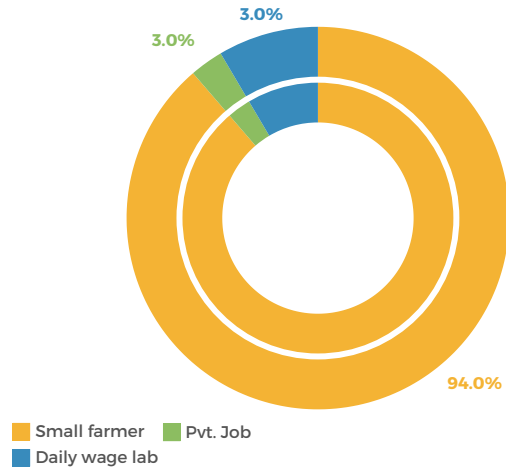


CHART 2: AGE-GROUP OF THE RESPONDENT

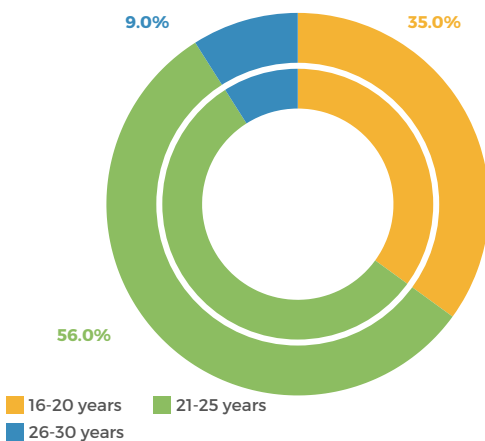


CHART 5: EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENT

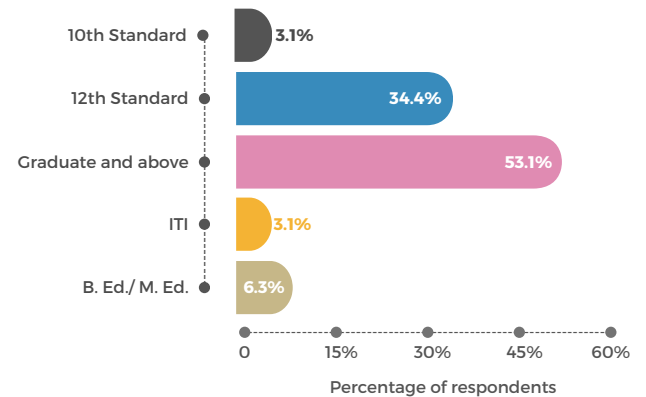
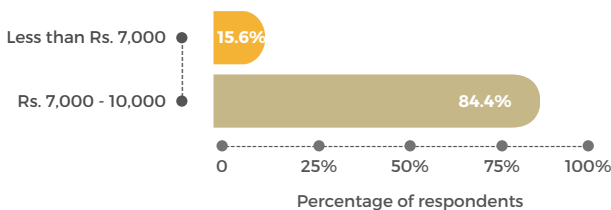


CHART 3: MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME



The demographic analysis of the surveyed population revealed striking trends across various parameters. A significant gender disparity was evident, as males constituted a vast majority of respondents (88%) compared to a notably lower female representation (12%).

Age-wise, more than half of the respondents (56%) fell within the 21-25 years bracket, followed by the 16-20 years category (35%). Financially, the majority (84.4%) had a monthly family income between Rs. 7,000 - 10,000 while, occupationally, small-scale farming dominated as the primary family occupation (94%) among respondents. Education-wise, a significant portion (53.1%) were graduates or had higher qualifications, which showcased a higher educational attainment among participants.

The group interviews and field survey revealed that a notable aspect of the program was the demographic representation of the beneficiaries, as a majority came from the marginalised families engaged in farming, which signified the program's impact in assisting students to access quality education. This scholarship program underscored a concerted effort to empower students financially and contribute positively to their academic growth and prospects.

“

The Scholarship Program has changed my life. In my whole community, the education level is low and livelihood relies on farming mainly, opportunities for personal growth are often limited. They stay stuck in poverty because they cannot find better opportunities. In such communities getting the scholarship multiple times from 2020, until I finish my studies is amazing. It helped me to focus on my studies without worrying about money. The program has been really helpful and kind. With my family relying solely on farming for income, our financial situation was quite challenging, with a monthly income ranging from Rs.7000 to Rs.10000. My father, a small farmer, works tirelessly to provide for our family. The scholarship amount, Rs.7000 is a lifeline for us. It goes directly towards paying my college fees, relieving a significant burden from my family's shoulders. This support is extra special because it helps not just me but also my whole community. I am so thankful for this chance.

- Rinku Singh, Paniwada

”

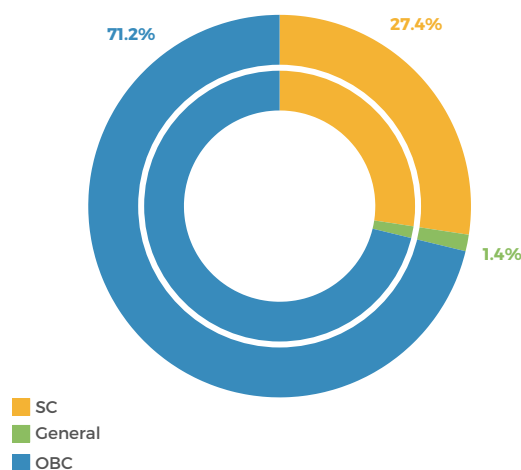
“

Sandhya Rani is a 23-year-old girl from Ishakpur village who belongs to a marginalized community. Her father is a small farmer earning between 7,000/- to 10,000/-, which is insufficient for a large family. In this scenario, where female education is not considered a priority and is often ignored, especially in rigid communities like hers, continuing her studies in B.Sc was a huge challenge for Sandhya. However, getting selected for a scholarship of 7000/- for her studies allowed her to gain immense confidence and courage to fight against all odds and continue her higher studies. She completed her B.Ed as well, and after completing her studies in such a challenging situation, she felt extremely empowered. Sandhya expressed her immense gratitude to the program that provided her with the scholarship.

- Sandhya Rani, Ishakpur

”

CHART 6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES BY SOCIAL CATEGORY



This figure shows that the majority of the beneficiaries belong to OBC (71.2%), followed by SC (27.4%) and General category (1.4%). This indicates that the beneficiaries are mainly from the OBC category.

SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING INTERVENTION

A. INCREASED THE STATUS OF SCHOLARSHIP SUPPORT

CHART 7: AMOUNT RECEIVED AS SCHOLARSHIP

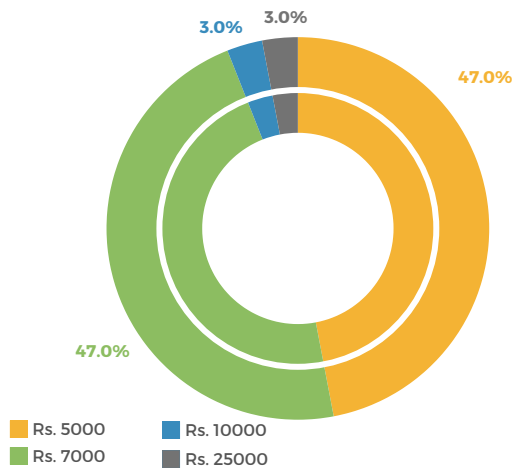
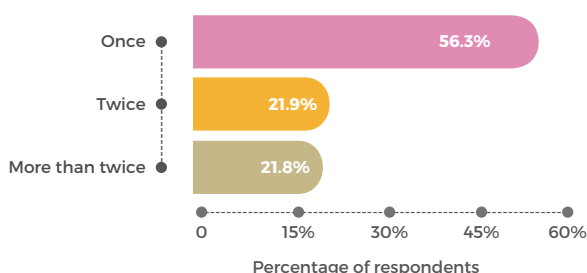


CHART 8: NO. OF TIMES RECEIVED THE SCHOLARSHIP



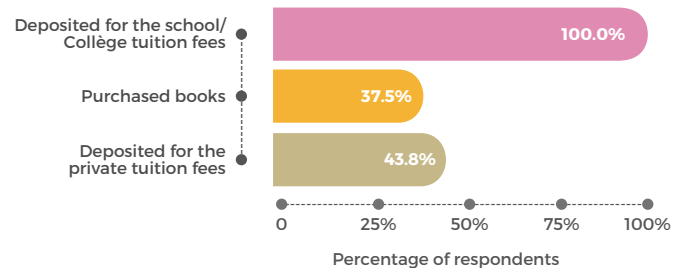
The breakdown of scholarship amounts received by participants demonstrated that the most common figures were Rs. 5000 and Rs. 7000, each received by almost half of the respondents (47%). In terms of the frequency of scholarship receipt, the majority (56.3%) received it once, followed by either twice (21.9%) or more (21.8%).

As per the field survey, the applicants were required to submit essential documents such as mark sheets, caste certificates and Aadhar cards for consideration. Those who have availed of the scholarship twice or more need to present fee receipts, ensuring transparent utilization of the previously received scholarship amount. The candidate selection process involved an examination conducted by the program team for the pool of 200-250 yearly applicants. The examination results in an average of 60-80 successful candidates annually, with the highest number of successful candidates reaching 99 in a year.

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

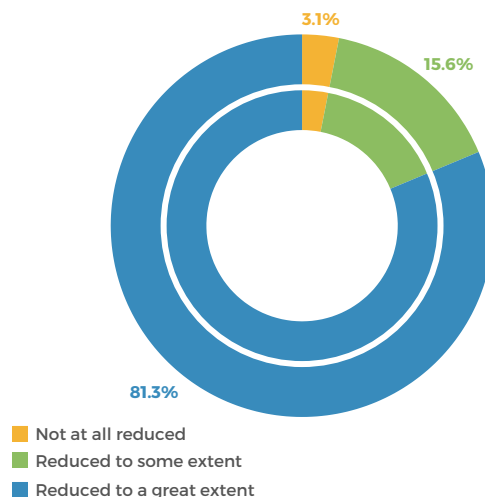
A. BENEFITS ATTAINED OWING TO SCHOLARSHIP

CHART 9: WAYS IN WHICH SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNT WAS UTILIZED



*Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100

CHART 10: REDUCTION IN FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS



The scholarship amount received by all respondents (100%) was primarily utilized for school or college tuition fees. Additionally, a notable percentage of participants used the funds to purchase books (37.5%) and deposit them for private tuition fees (43.8%). Moreover, the data indicated that the scholarship had a considerable positive impact to reduce constraints for continuing education, as majority (81.3%) reported a significant reduction which emphasized the program's significant role to alleviating financial burdens and enable the respondents them to pursue their studies more comfortably.

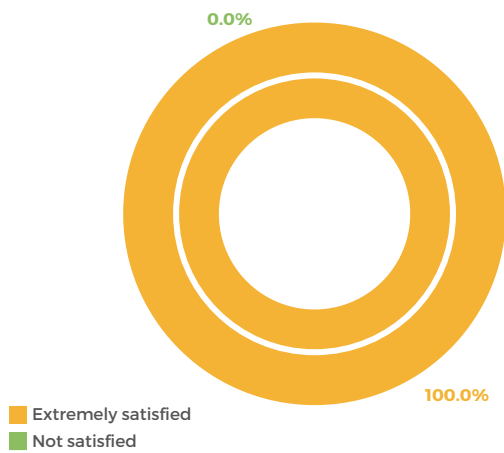
Interviews with participants underscored their expressed gratitude towards the initiative and emphasized the pivotal role the scholarship

played to alleviate financial constraints and ensure continued academic pursuits. A prevalent theme among beneficiaries highlighted the scholarship's utilization predominantly for covering tuition fees, and underlined its crucial role to facilitate educational endeavours.



PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PROGRAM

CHART 11: SATISFACTION WITH THE PROGRAM



Every respondent expressed being extremely satisfied with the scholarship program. This portrayed a high level of contentment and positive perception among the recipients towards the scholarship initiative.

Furthermore, qualitative feedback gathered through interviews highlighted an overwhelming sentiment of satisfaction and appreciation for the program, which implied its substantial impact on enhancing educational opportunities and fostering positive educational aspirations within the community. Overall, the qualitative observations reinforced the program's success in empowering students from agricultural backgrounds, providing them with avenues to pursue quality education and aspire for a brighter future.





SUB THEME 3: WOMEN EDUCATION PROGRAM

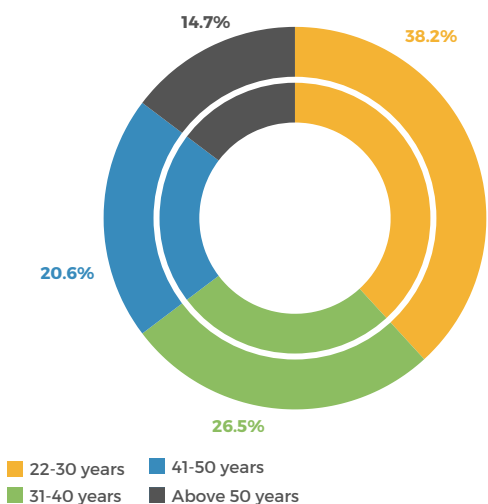
ANALYSIS OF IMPACT AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR INTERVENTION VILLAGES

The Affirmative Women's Education Program aims to empower women through knowledge and awareness of various essential subjects. The program involved a comprehensive two-day training, with sessions lasting 6 hours each, where participants received 250 rupees per day as remuneration. The training sessions covered crucial topics such as sanitation, health, hygiene awareness, clean drinking water, education importance (specifically for girls), environmental issues, and the significance of tree plantation.



GENERAL INFORMATION

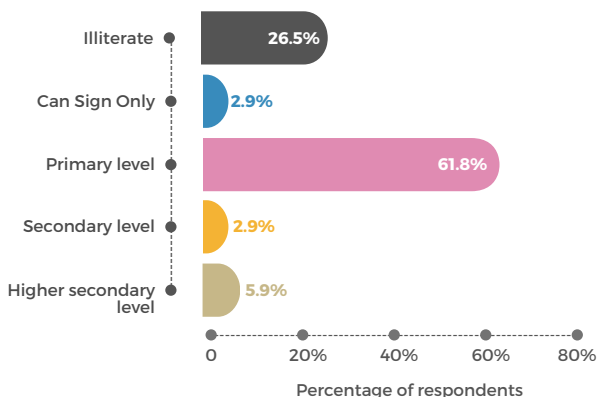
CHART 1: AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION



Regarding educational backgrounds, the majority (61.8%) had education up to the primary level, while a little more than a quarter (26.5%) were categorized as illiterate.

The field research showed that the participants in this program were women aged between 22 to 60, predominantly housewives involved in farming activities or working as seasonal farm labourers for 8-10 hours a day, available for about 15-16 days monthly. Some women engaged in small businesses or private jobs. The training sessions covered crucial topics such as sanitation, health, hygiene awareness, clean drinking water, education importance (specifically for girls), environmental issues, and the significance of tree plantation.

CHART 2: EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND



The data showed that the 22-30 years age group represented the highest majority (38.2%), followed by 31-40 years (26.5%) and 41-50 years (20.6%).

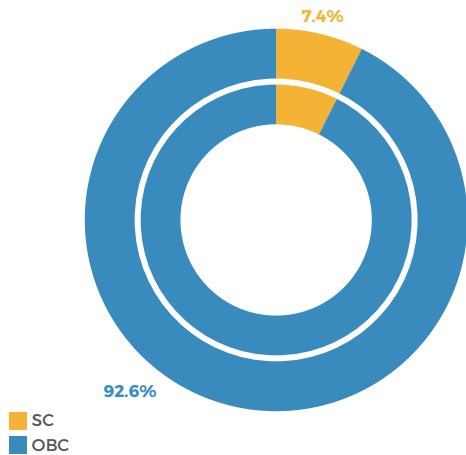


I have never had the chance to pursue formal education, spending my days as a farm labourer. However, the Women's Education (Affirmative) program, has been instrumental in educating us about sanitation, health, and hygiene practices. Learning about the importance of clean drinking water, education awareness, especially for girls, and understanding environmental issues like tree plantation has been an eye-opener. The program's sessions, typically lasted for two days and occurred a few times a year, have greatly enhanced my understanding and awareness of these vital topics. I am thankful to the team for this opportunity.

- Mithilesh, Baghau



CHART 3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BENEFICIARIES BY SOCIAL CATEGORY



This figure shows that the majority of the beneficiaries belong to OBC (92.6%), followed by SC (7.4%). This indicates that the beneficiaries are mainly from the OBC category.

“

Geeta is a 32-year-old resident of Baghau. She is a mother of four children, two boys, and two girls. Geeta works as a labourer for around 10 hours a day and earns an income of Rs. 200-300 per day, averaging around 15 days a month. Her daughters are in 7th and 3rd grade, while her sons are in 4th and pre-school respectively. Despite her education only going up to 5th grade, Geeta is determined to provide her children with the best possible education. After attending a two-day training program, Geeta gained valuable information and motivation. She learned about the importance of education, maintaining a clean home, ensuring safe drinking water, planting trees, practising proper sanitation, and leading a healthier life. Geeta found this training as an eye-opener.

- Geeta, Baghau

”



SUPPORT RECEIVED DURING INTERVENTION

A. TRAINING RECEIVED

CHART 4: TRAINING FROM THE SHRAMIK SHIKHSHA KENDRA

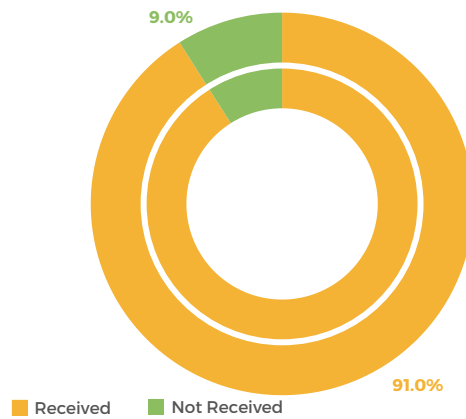
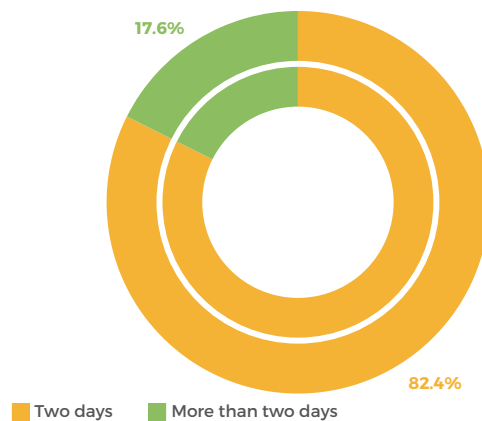


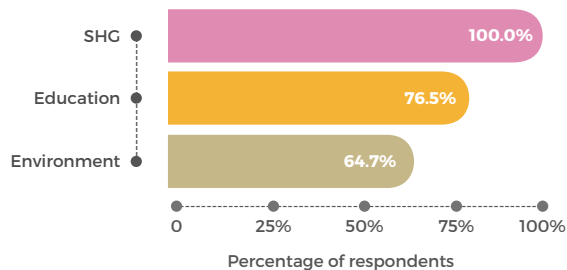
CHART 5: DURATION OF THE TRAINING



The survey data revealed a high participation rate in training programs conducted by the Shramik Shiksha Kendra, with the majority (91%) who underwent this training. Additionally, the majority (82.4%) experienced a two-day training duration. The field study showed that participants engaged in training sessions for more than four hours and attended sessions more than twice. This displayed heightened commitment and enthusiasm, which again reflected their proactive approach and keen motivation to learn from the program for personal and professional growth. The respondents attested that the program significantly heightened their awareness regarding girls' education and environmental concerns. They observed positive changes at home post-training, particularly in aspects like sanitation, hygiene maintenance, access to clean drinking water, and reduced reliance on firewood due to increased awareness of tree conservation.

B. SKILL SETS DEVELOPED/LEARNED AND THEIR IMPORTANCE & USAGE

CHART 6: TOPICS COVERED IN THE TRAINING



**Multiple answers have been selected and thus the universe looks more than 100*

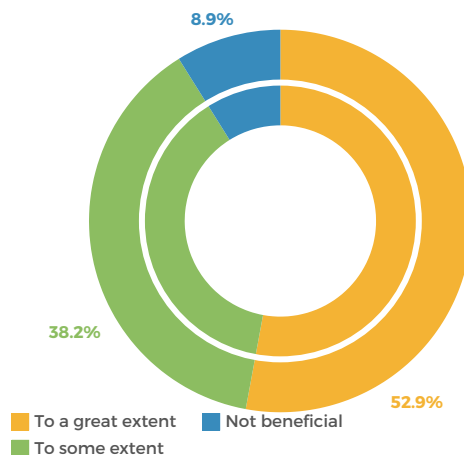
All surveyed respondents affirmed that the training encompassed knowledge about Self Help Groups (SHGs) entirely. Education-related subjects were reported by the majority (76.5%) followed by the inclusion of environmental themes (64.7%). Overall, the program appeared to primarily prioritize SHG-related discussions and also offered considerable attention to education and environmental aspects, which reflected a multi-faceted training approach.

Overall, the Affirmative Women's Education Program proved successful in elevating awareness among women about crucial issues, fostering positive changes in their daily lives and advocating for education for girls and environmental preservation. However, some participants, especially those without daughters or whose daughters were married, noted that they did not witness substantial changes concerning girls' education within their families. Regarding the need for further training, most women who completed the program felt adequately informed about the covered subjects, suggesting that future iterations should target women who couldn't previously participate.



IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

CHART 6: EXTENT TO WHICH THE TRAINING WAS BENEFICIAL TO MAKE AWARE OF VARIOUS TOPICS



The survey results revealed that more than half of the respondents (52.9%) found the training to be highly beneficial in enhancing their awareness across the various subjects covered in the program.

The field study highlighted that all the respondents expressed appreciation for the program's comprehensive curriculum, emphasizing its role in imparting knowledge about sanitation, health, hygiene, clean drinking water, the importance of education for girls, environmental awareness, and the significance of tree plantation. Their appreciation underscored the program's success in empowering women by educating them on diverse vital topics, ultimately enhancing their awareness and understanding.

“

I haven't had the opportunity to receive formal education and work as a farm labourer. I also manage household and farm-related tasks. During the cultivation season, I work 8-10 hours a day and earn around Rs. 200-300. My husband is involved in wall painting. We have two children, one attending school and the other pursuing an ITI course. After attending the training for the 1st time I become aware of such important issues around us. It has taught us about the right uses of sanitation, health, and hygiene, the significance of clean drinking water, the importance of education for girls, environmental concerns, and the value of tree plantation. They gave us important information in such a short period.

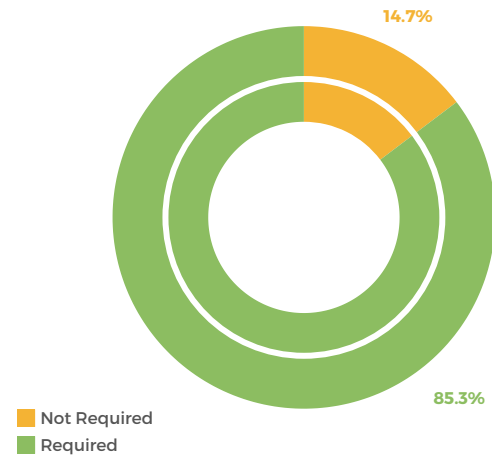
- Kalavati, Baghau

”



PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PROGRAM

CHART 7: REQUIREMENT OF MORE TRAINING ON SIMILAR LINE



The survey findings revealed a strong inclination among the respondents toward further training akin to the program they underwent, as the majority (85.3%) expressed a desire for similar sessions which indicated a notable demand for continuing or expanding training sessions along the lines of the program they previously participated in.

The field research emphasized that the program, conducted over a two-day period multiple times a year, has significantly increased awareness on various critical topics. Their insight showcased the program's effectiveness in promoting essential life skills and awareness among women with diverse educational backgrounds and occupations, contributing to their empowerment and improved quality of life.



INTERVIEW WITH WOMEN EDUCATION PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES

The Way Forward - Affirmative Active Program

These strategies could be implemented to enhance the impact and sustainability of the Affirmative Action program, fostering comprehensive community development and empowerment



Yara can consider broadening skill development and employability opportunities by collaborating with various government and private skill development institutions like CMRVF. This collaboration would introduce marginalized youth to diverse skill development courses, enhancing their prospects for employment and socio-economic advancement.



A six-month follow-up can be introduced post-placement of youths under the employability program to evaluate their progress. An app-based monitoring system can help track progress.



An app-based tracking system would streamline documentation for scholarship utilization. It would enable the project team to upload documents and track students' academic progress, ensuring comprehensive monitoring. It would also facilitate tracking and assessing the scholarship program's long-term impact on students' educational and professional outcomes.



Frequent awareness programs should be organized for marginalized women on crucial topics such as social schemes, health, education, livelihood, and the environment. Instead of a yearly one or two-day program, regular programs should be developed to enhance their knowledge and awareness.

OECD RATING FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION



Relevance

Through its multifaceted initiatives, the Affirmative Action program transcends conventional boundaries, fostering a dynamic landscape of growth. It displays high relevance with its focus on bridging skill gaps, nurturing educational aspirations, and empowering marginalized groups. It not only elevates individuals professionally and academically but also ensures holistic empowerment, positive societal change and individual prosperity.



Coherence

The program aligns with the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
 SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being
 SDG 4 - Quality Education
 SDG 5 - Gender Equality
 SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
 SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals



Effectiveness

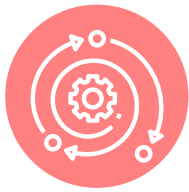
Evidenced by heightened employability rates, increased alternative livelihood options, amplified income levels and enhanced decision-making within families, it is clear that the program was effective in enabling socio-economic upliftment. The qualitative shift in perceptions, where beneficiaries expressed satisfaction, gratitude, and an enhanced desire for further training, underscored the program's effectiveness in fostering empowerment, awareness, and positive change.



Efficiency

By tailoring interventions to specific community needs, the program optimized its impact and ensured a significant return on investment. The structured training methodologies, skill development initiatives and well-planned educational support systems reflected efficiency in resource allocation and implementation.





Impact

The program has significantly enhanced job prospects, leading to increased employability rates among youths, thereby elevating their income levels and economic status. Additionally, it has empowered students, particularly those from agricultural backgrounds, by providing scholarships and reducing financial constraints, allowing them to pursue higher education. Finally, it has facilitated essential knowledge dissemination, fostering positive changes in hygiene practices, environmental awareness, and education advocacy, thereby empowering women within households.



Sustainability

The program's emphasis on education, skill-building, and community empowerment established a sustainable foundation, by nurturing individuals and communities for continued growth and development, to ultimately foster a self-sustaining ecosystem of progress and empowerment.



Relevance



Coherence



Effectiveness



Efficiency



Impact



Sustainability

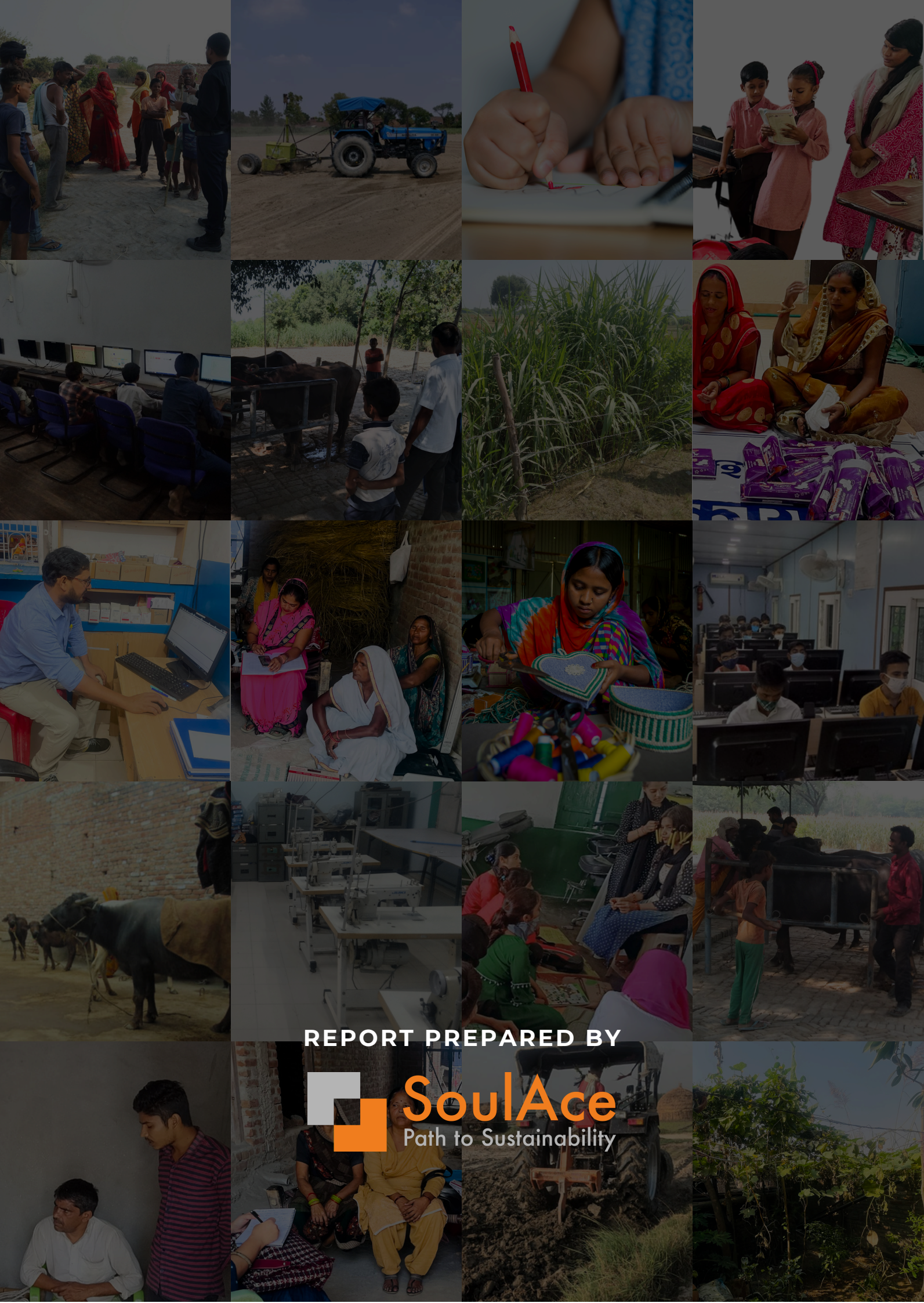
Index : 5 Points - Very High ; 4 Points - High ; 3 Points - Moderate ; 2 Points - Low ; 1 Point - Very Low

Conclusion For Affirmative Action

In conclusion, the comprehensive Affirmative Action program demonstrated remarkable effectiveness in improving employment, promoting quality education, and empowering women in rural communities across all of its thematic components. Increased job rates, educational advancements and heightened awareness were tangible benefits of its efficient use of resources and targeted interventions. Both the individual success stories and the larger socio-economic upliftment, increased decision-making abilities and sustained community development attested to the program's tremendous influence. Additionally, the program promised a better and more prosperous future for the communities it served through its sustainable design, which focused on skill-building aligned with market needs, scholarship support and comprehensive women's education.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, all the programs initiated by the Yara India Team embodied a significant step toward addressing the gaps in the Babrala plant areas. The study's findings underscore the critical role played by the program in mitigating challenges in different sectors. However, several challenges have been identified, such as improving healthcare facilities, reducing malnourishment, inadequate infrastructure in schools and Anganwadi centres, lack of teaching materials, fluctuating attendance, bridging the skill gaps among youth, ensuring access to potable drinking water and toilet facilities, transportation, employability opportunities, promoting savings, enhancing group and individual enterprises regardless of the socio-economic background. To sustain and expand the program's impact, continued investment in resources, capacity-building for the project team, deeper community engagement and leveraging innovative methods are necessary. The program's success lies in its adaptability, sustained support from stakeholders, and commitment to fostering a conducive developmental environment that ensures the beneficiaries' advancement in the future.



REPORT PREPARED BY



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Path to Sustainability