

Impact Assessment Report on Village Development Project

Prepared For

BHARAT FORGE



**Bharat Forge Limited
Pune**

Submitted By



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Acknowledgement

SoulAce wishes to express its sincere thanks to Bharat Forge for providing its full support and cooperation towards conducting the Impact Assessment Study of the CSR Project; Village Development Projects in Satara. The study was undertaken across the length and breadth of the selected eight villages of Satara where Bharat Forge has partnered with Gram Panchayat for creating meaningful change in the lives of the communities.

The Research team is equally grateful to all Gram Panchayat across the villages for their kind cooperation in providing the required data and support for this study. The research team would like to take this opportunity to thank all the beneficiaries for their engagement during the study across the thematic areas of interventions.

Last but not the least, the team would like to thank the team of Bharat Forge for their faith in SoulAce to conduct the study.

Background

Holistic Village Development has always been the primary focus of the CSR initiatives of Bharat Forge. The vision of Bharat Forge is to develop 100 villages under the village development initiative. The villages have been selected from Pune, Ahmednagar, Satara, Kolhapur, and Solapur. The current study conducted by SoulAce was for 25 villages covered in Satara District. The selection of the villages in accordance with the needs of the villages and divided into five thematic areas: Water, Livelihood, Internal Roads, Health, and Education.

Bharat Forge has spent a sum of Rs. 4,60,00,000/- (Four Crores Sixty Lakhs) since last three years, towards development of 8 villages in Satara District, Maharashtra.

Coverage of the Study

There are multiple projects that have been carried out across the five indicators since 2017-18 in Satara. The present report covers the summary of Impact Assessment Study that has been carried out by SoulAce (third-party) across 8 villages out of 25 villages in Satara. The villages are selected so that it can represent all the five indicators of village development initiative. The coverage and projects are as follows:

Thematic Areas	Villages	Activities
Education	Nhavi(BK.)	Construction of Wall compound [Precast] for ZP School
	Nagzari	Infrastructure work at ZP School
	Dhamner	Construction of ZP School building
Health	Takale	Road side Gutter Construction
	Targaon	Road side Gutter Construction
	Rui	Construction of Drainage System
Internal Roads	Takale	Construction of RCC Gutter & Concrete Road
	Nigadi	Construction of Internal Roads
	Nagzari	Construction of BMW road
Others	Targaon	Construction of Crematorium
	Dhamner	Cremation ground
Water Harvesting & Livelihoods	Nhavi (BK.)	Construction of Desilting of Bandhara
	Rui	Construction of Cement Nala Bandhara
	Nagzari	Desilting of Bandhara
	Kanherkhed	Construction of Cement Nala Bandhara
Water Pipeline	Visapur	Drinking water tank & distribution pipeline work

CSR Spent

Bharat Forge has spent a sum of Rs. 4,60,00,000/- (Four Crores Sixty Lakhs) since last three years, towards development of 8 villages covering all the indicators in Satara. Below is the details of the spent -village wise:

	Name of Village	Work details	Amount
1	Takale	Roadside Gutter Construction	2214858
		Construction of RCC Gutter & Concrete Road	2028822
		Roadside Gutter Construction	3900000
2	Targaon	Roadside Gutter Construction	1289195
		Construction of Crematorium	1079432
3	Nhavi (BK.)	Construction of Internal Roads	2953814
		Construction of Wall compound for ZP School	1179131
		Construction of Desilting of Bandhara	2347000
4	Rui	Construction of Drainage System	3871907
		Construction of Cement Nala Bandhara	3147842
5	Kanherkhed	Construction of Cement Nala Bandhara	2349373
		Construction of Cement Nala Bandhara	2264298
6	Nagzari	Desilting of Bandhara	1500000
		Construction of BMW road	1563241
		Infrastructure work at ZP School	861404
7	Dhamner	Construction of ZP School building	3500000
		Drinking water tank	1588738
		Cremation ground	4500000
8	Visapur	Drinking water tank & distribution pipeline work	3870580
		Total	46009635

Village Profile

Dhamner

Dhamner village is in Koregaon Tehsil of Satara district in Maharashtra, India. The village is located 135 kms from Pune city, the total geographic area of the village is 751 hectares with approximately 581 households.

1. Demographic Profile: The total population of Dhamner village is 2650 amongst which 1182 are male, 1233 are female & 235 are children.
2. Educational facilities: There are 2 primary schools in which 29 boys & 36 girls are enrolled (2019) & 1 secondary school; 80 boys & 52 girls are enrolled (2019).
3. Occupational & Income profile: Majority of the population of 2600 belongs to farmers & 50 belongs to small businesses, the overall income level of the village is medium with an average monthly income level between the range of 5000 to 15000 only.
4. Health facilities: The village has 1 PHC & 3 private clinics.
5. Source of drinking water supply: Main source of drinking water is well, and there is a total of 17 wells.
6. Agricultural land profile: The agricultural and land under specific crops cycle is as follows Rabi 88 hectares, Hengami 251 hectares & flowers 2 hectares
7. Live stock details : 21 Cows , 185 buffalos 199 goats & 1015 hens.

Takale

Takale village is in Koregaon Tehsil of Satara district in Maharashtra, India. The village is located 155 kms from Pune city the total geographic area of the village is 171 hectares with approximately 154 households.

1. Demographic Profile: The total population is 920 amongst which 402 are male, 449 are female & 69 are for children.
2. Educational facilities: There is 1 primary school in which 15 boys & 12 girls are enrolled (2019).
3. Occupational & Income profile: Majority of the population of 497 belongs to farmers, 23 belongs to small businesses, 115 people in government service the overall income level of the village is medium with an average monthly income level between the range of 5000 to 15000 only.
4. Health facilities: The village has 1 PHC.
5. Source of drinking water supply: Main source of drinking water is well, and there are total of 30 wells.
6. Agricultural land profile: The agricultural land under specific crops cycle is as follows: Rabi 37 hectares and Hengami 300 hectares.
7. Live stock details : 50 Cows , 48 buffalos, 55 goats & 250 hens.

Nagzari

Nagzari village is in Koregaon Tehsil of Satara district in Maharashtra, India. The village is located 157 kms from Pune city the total geographic area of the village is 1775 hectares with approximately 527 households.

1. Demographic Profile: The total population is 1770 amongst which 1140 are male, 830 are female & 69 are children.
2. Educational facilities: There are 2 primary schools & 1 secondary school
3. Occupational & Income profile: Majority of the population is dependent on farming and overall income level of the village is medium with an average monthly income level between the range of 15000 to 25000 only.
4. Health facilities: The village has 1 PHC & 2 private clinics
5. Source of drinking water supply: Main source of drinking water is well and there are total of 64 wells.
6. Live stock details : 356 Cows , 240 buffalos, 760 goats & 520 hens.

Nhavi Bk

Nhavi Bk is in Koregaon Tehsil of Satara district in Maharashtra, India. The village is located 142 kms from Pune city the total geographic area of the village is 1533 hectares with approximately 386 households.

1. Demographic Profile: The total population is 1773 amongst which 762 are male, 787 are female & 224 are children.
2. Educational facilities: There is 1 primary school in which 44 boys & 65 girls are enrolled (2019) & 1 secondary school with 22 boys, 35 girls are enrolled (2019).
3. Occupational & Income profile : Majority of the population of 295 belongs to farmers, 57 people in government service and the overall income level of the village is medium with an average monthly income level between the range of 5000 to 15000 only.
4. Health facilities: The village has 1 PHC.
5. Source of drinking water supply: Main source of drinking water is well, and there are total of 110 wells.
6. Agricultural land profile: The agricultural land under specific crops cycle is as follows: Rabi 25 hectares and flowers 5 hectares
7. Live stock details : 276 Cows , 219 buffalos, 548 goats & 850 hens.

Kanherkhed

Kanherkhed is in Koregaon Tehsil of Satara district in Maharashtra, India. It is located 145 kms from Pune city the total geographic area of the village is 571 hectares with approximately 348 households.

1. Demographic Profile: The total population is 1903 amongst which 900 are male, 831 are female & 172 are children.
2. Educational facilities: There is 1 primary school & 1 secondary school in the village.
3. Occupational & Income profile : Majority of the population belongs to farmers overall income level of the village is medium with an average monthly income level between the range of 5000 to 15000 only.
4. Health facilities: The village has 1 PHC.
5. Source of drinking water supply: Main source of drinking water is well, and there are total 252 wells.
6. Live stock details : 400 Cows , 543 buffalos, 573 goats & 690 hens.

Rui

Rui is in Koregaon Tehsil of Satara district in Maharashtra, India. The village is located 150 kms from Pune city the total geographic area of the village is 642 hectares with approximately 387 households.

1. Demographic Profile: The total population is 1647 amongst which 826 are male, 821 are female.
2. Educational facilities: There is 1 primary school with a total of 70 students (2019)
3. Occupational & Income profile : Majority of the population are farmers, and overall income level of the village is medium with an average monthly income level between the range of 5000 to 15000 only.
4. Health facilities: The village has 1 PHC.
5. Source of drinking water supply: The main source of drinking water is well and there are total of 245 wells.
6. Live stock details : 150 Cows , 50 buffalos, 500 goats & 7000 hens.

Visapur

Visapur is in Koregaon Tehsil of Satara district in Maharashtra, India. It is located 160 kms from Pune city the total geographic area of the village is 1644 hectares with approximately 959 households.

1. Demographic Profile: The total population is 4657 amongst which 1680 are male, 1677 are female & 1300 are children.
2. Educational facilities: There is 1 primary school in which 44 boys & 65 girls are enrolled (2019) & 1 secondary school where 22 boys, 35 girls are enrolled (2019).
3. Occupational & Income profile : Majority of the population belongs to farmers, and overall income level of the village is medium with an average monthly income level between the range of 5000 to 15000 only.
4. Health facilities: The village has 1 PHC.
5. Source of drinking water supply: Main source of drinking water is well there are total of 445 wells.
6. Live stock details : 430 Cows , 640 buffalos, 5000 goats & 3000 hens.

Targaon

Targaon is in Koregaon Tehsil of Satara district in Maharashtra, India. The village is located 160 kms from Pune city the total geographic area of the village is 954 hectares with approximately 654 households.

1. Demographic Profile: The total population is 3011 amongst which 1875 are male, 1536 are female & 695 children.
2. Educational facilities: There are 3 primary schools in which 120 boys, 139 girls are enrolled (2019) & 1 secondary school where 240 boys, 246 girls are enrolled (2019).
3. Occupational & Income profile : Majority of the population of 2153 belongs to farmers, 58 people in government service the overall income level of the village is medium with an average monthly income level between the range of 5000 to 15000 only.
4. Health facilities: The village has 1 PHC & 5 private clinics.
5. Source of drinking water supply: Main source of drinking water is well and there is a total of 131 wells.
6. Agricultural land profile: The agricultural land under specific crops cycle is as follows Rabbi 430 hectares, Hemngi 490 hectares, Fruits 17 hectares & flowers 10 hectares.
7. Live stock details : 379 Cows , 497 buffalos & 616 goats.

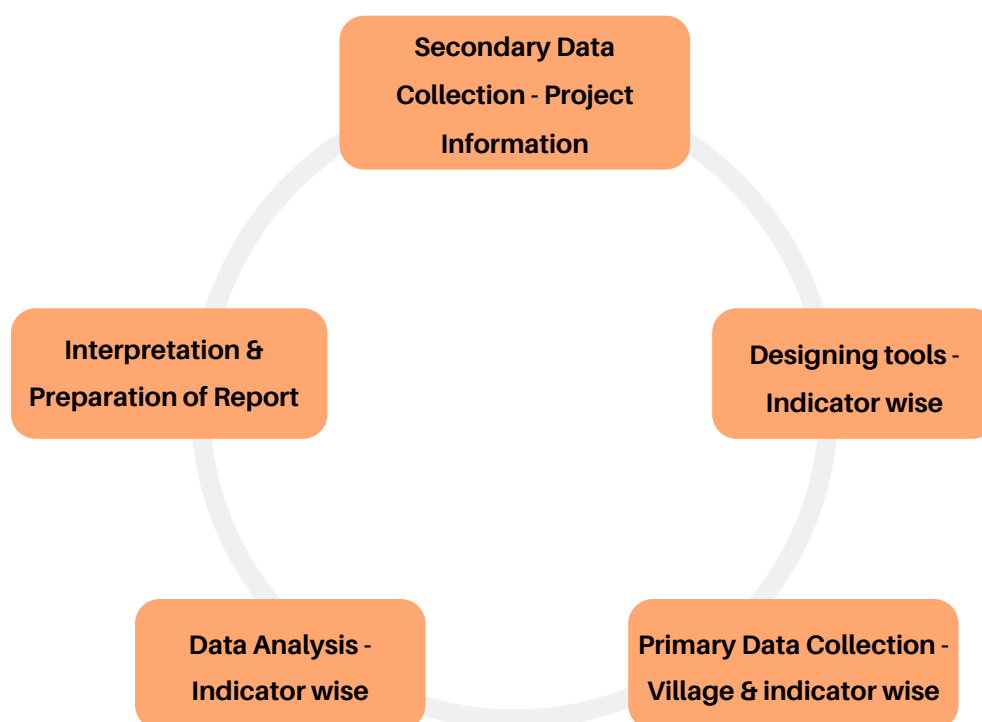
Research Methodology

A mixture of quantitative and qualitative approaches has been adopted for the study to understand the various aspects of the program holistically and present them in this report. For primary data collection, the research team conducted interviews with direct beneficiaries to understand their views on implementation aspects, impact and sustainability for each of the indicators across the villages.

Sampling for the Study

A total of 525 interviews were conducted across all 8 villages along with 34 stakeholders' interviews. The Key Informant Interviews conducted as per indicators and projects in the villages. The target stakeholders were the Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Project staff, School teachers, Principal, Asha Worker etc.

The steps taken for the study:



OECD Framework

After the collection of relevant information and perceptions through interviews, the OECD framework was followed/applied that has six evaluation criteria - relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability for each of the indicators.



Executive Summary

I. Water

Project: Construction of Nala Bhandara and Drinking Water Pipeline

Target Beneficiary: 16,000

Project Expenditure: Rs.1,70,67,831/-

Villages Covered: Nhavi Bk, Nagzari, Rui, Kanherkhed and Visapur

Key Impact Indicators:

- **Availability of Water:** The selected villages are drought-prone areas and water availability for irrigation was very limited throughout the year. Majority of the respondents (68%) believed that water is now sufficient and available throughout the year for irrigation and that has happened after the construction works of Nala Bandhara.
- **Increase Crop Yield:** 63% of the respondents highlighted the improvement in crop yield due to accessibility of water.
- **Increase in Ground Water Level:** Majority of the respondents also believed that there is significant recharge; not only in the Nala but also to the groundwater table and nearby wells. 94% of the respondents observed that the water table of the groundwater has increased which is further confirmed by 54% through their experience and observation in nearby wells after the initiative. Besides, 80% of the respondents stated that Nala also got recharged throughout the year after the construction works.

Project Sustainability:

Respondents are aware of their responsibility for maintenance as 98% of them indicated Panchayat for maintenance of the structures whenever there is a problem.

Project Effectiveness:

Almost all of the respondents (95%) stated that the RWH infrastructure fulfills the community needs and water becomes available for everyone.

Project Relevance:

According to the respondents interviewed, the construction works for Nala Bandhara were carried out during 2019 and 2020. Majority of the respondents (79%) admitted that they had participated in the meeting and survey carried out for Nala Bandhara.

Water pipeline :

Construction of Drinking Water Pipeline along with the provision of the Water Tank was carried out in Visapur Village during FY 2020-21. The study highlighted the following:

- 79% of respondents stated that water distribution pipelines connected to their households.
- 72% of them responded that they have access to water twice a day, whereas 28% have access to water throughout the day.
- 88% of respondents have stated that water is sufficient for their household. All of them replied that the quality of water is good and potable.

II. Livelihoods

Project: Livelihoods (Indirect Impact of water harvesting project)

Villages Covered: Nhavi Bk, Nagzari, Kanherkhed and Rui

Target Beneficiary: 9,000

Key Impact Indicators:

- **Change in Cropping Pattern:** It is highlighted that before the RWH project, there was very less amount of water, and the lakes used to get dried in the month of December, which resulted for crops such as Soyaben, Jowari, and some pulses to be grown in the farms. But after the intervention and availability of water, farmers have started to grow Brinjals, Potato, Onion, Banana, Ginger & Sugarcane. The produces have good market value has resulted change in income level of farmers by 40%.
- **Reduction in Migration:** As the water becomes available throughout the year, the daily wages workers get work within the villages. The study has shown an increase of per day wages from Rs.400 to Rs.600 for Men and Rs.200 to Rs.400 for Women farm labourers.
- **Increase in the fertility of agricultural land:** In Nagazari village, the Sludge removed from the Percolation tank has been put in the farmlands that transform 60 acres of barren land into fertile land.

- **Increase in the annual income of the farmers:** Sarpanch of Rui Highlighted that for crops like Jowari for each quintal the farmers were getting 12,000/- but now due to availability of water about 70 % of the framers have started to grow Sugarcane for which each quintal they get 80,000/-
- **Animal husbandry:** Due to the availability of green fodder for the cattle, the residents of the villages have started to keep Cows & buffaloes at the household level which has resulted in an increase in the dairy business.

III. Internal Roads

Project: Construction of RCC Roads for Villages

Target Beneficiary: 6,700

Project Expenditure: Rs. 65,45,877/-

Villages Covered: Takale, Nagzari and Nigadi

Project Need identified through Community Participatory Approach:

The need for the development of internal road infrastructure has been assessed through participation of villagers and Gram Panchayat. Community meetings were organized for mobilization of the community and needs were addressed and finalized and finally, the Gram panchayat approached Bharat Forge for support in the development of internal roads.

Key Impact Indicators:

- **Safety:** 100% of the interviewed beneficiaries stated that now it has become easier to commute inside the village, which is a positive outcome of the intervention.
- **Ease of Use:** 100% of the interviewed beneficiaries stated that it is now safe to drive their vehicles on the roads of the village. Sarpanch (Nhavi BK) highlighted that prior to the intervention, during monsoon the roads used to get muddy leading to an increase in accident rates, which has now decreased

Project Effectiveness:

The project of internal road construction covering three villages have been done in one year (during FY 2019-20). According to 97% of the respondents RCC materials have been used for construction. Majority of the respondents are very much satisfied with the development of road infrastructure. There were many concerns associated due to poor road conditions at their villages and each of the concerns are well addressed through the project.

IV. Health

Project: Gutter and Drainage construction

Target Beneficiary: 5,800

Project Expenditure: 1,12,75,960/-

Villages Covered: Takale, Targaon and Rui

Coverage:

Majority of the respondents (91%) have road-side gutter connections in their areas and are aware of the construction that were carried out by Bharat Forge.

Majority of the respondents (70%) stated that there was no house connected with the gutter while 30% stated they had a gutter connection at the household.

Key Impact Indicators:

- **Reduction in Vector-Borne Diseases:** 98% of respondents mentioned that vector-borne diseases were present before construction. Post-construction, 100% of respondents have mentioned there are no health issues related to vector-borne diseases.
- **Increased Safety & Health of Livestock:** The study highlighted increased safety of livestock as earlier they used to consume plastic waste which had a direct effect on their health.
- **Increase in Household Hygiene:** 88% of respondents have stated that there is smooth drainage of wastewater from toilets, bathrooms, kitchen etc., after the connection.

Project Effectiveness:

86% of the respondent have stated that the effect of the construction of the drainage system in the locality have proper drainage and waste water management. The construction of drainage & gutter was carried out in FY 2018-19 and closed RCC pipes were being used.

Swachh Bharat Rating:

The project enabled the Gram Panchayat to participate in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Grameen) rating, for which earlier they were not eligible.

V. Education

Project: School Infrastructure

Target Beneficiary: 9,000

Project Expenditure: Rs. 55,40,535/-

Villages Covered: Nhavi, Nagzari, Dhammer

Participatory Approach:

Project was planned with in consultation with community and school administration

Key Impact Indicators:

- **Positive Change in Student Attitude:** 79% of respondents have stated that children are happily talking about attending school and also there has been some positive change in their attitude.

Majority of the respondents (92%) have stated that children had suffered due to lack of infrastructural facilities at the school level like, no proper school building for students or proper wall compound.

- **Project Effectiveness:** Post-construction, the schools look good (88%) with new of new buildings, wall compounds, and painting work. Parents of the students also responded that they are very much satisfied with the initiative and expressed their willingness to send their children to the school.
- **Project Sustainability:** After the completion of the infrastructural development the project was handed over to the school authorities and Gram Panchayat.

Findings – Theme wise

I. Water

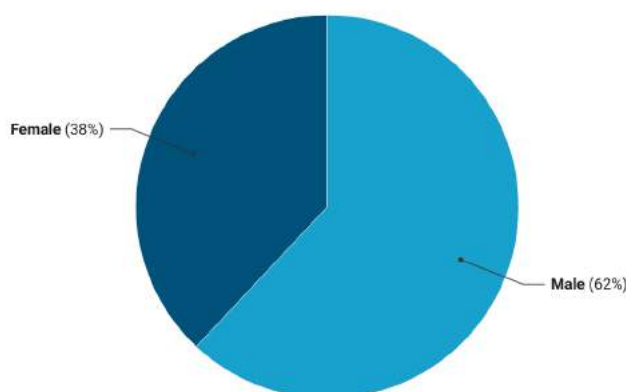
The Water Projects (Rainwater harvesting and water pipeline connection) are aligned with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): 6 - Clean Water & Sanitation, 10 - Reduced Inequalities, 13 - Climate Action



The study covered 160 direct beneficiaries across 5 villages for the Water Harvesting and Water Pipeline connection project; Nhavi Bk, Nagzari, Rui, Kanherkhed, and Visapur. Out of the surveyed villages, construction works for Nala Bandhara have been carried out in four villages.

Findings

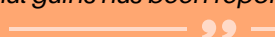
Gender



The study covers both male and female beneficiaries from the villages; male constitutes 62% while female 38% of the total respondents.

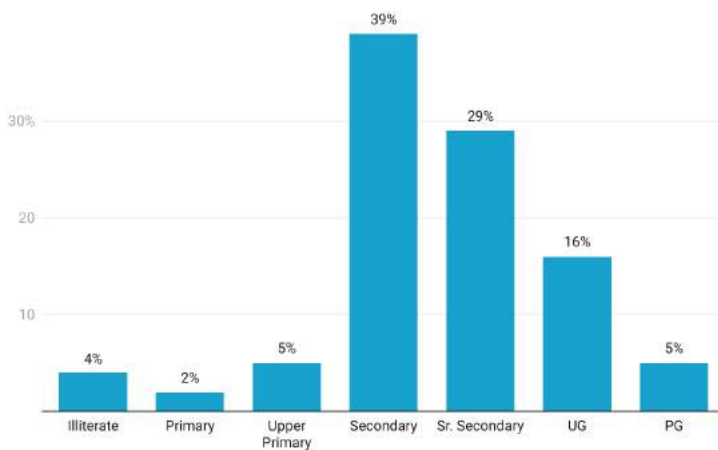


Cement Nala Bandhara was constructed in two stages; during FY 2018-19 and 2019-20. Construction works were carried out on a canal in the village. The construction of Nala Bandhara helps in water recharging in the canal that increases the accessibility of water for agricultural purposes. The cropping pattern has been changed and financial gains has been reported by the villagers.



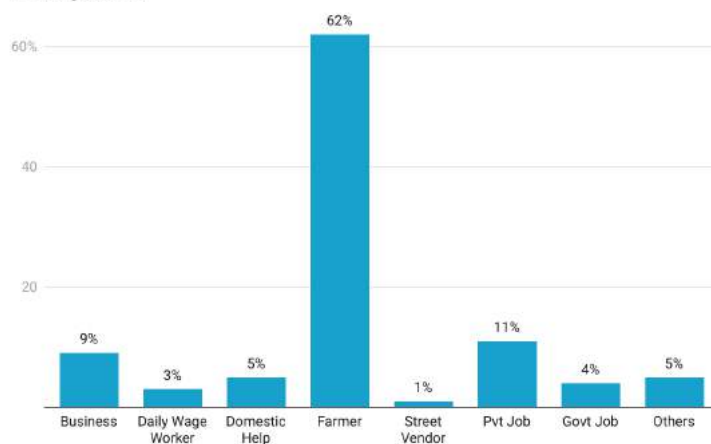
Sarpanch - Sanjay Patil, Kanherkhed Village

Educational level



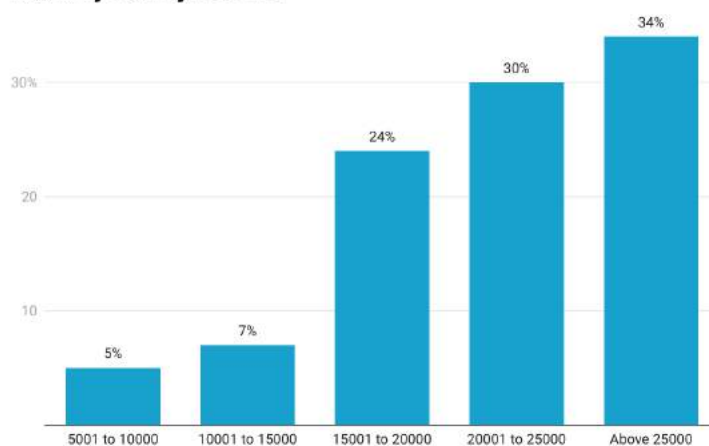
Educational qualification of the respondents reveals that the majority of them have secondary education, followed by 29 that are senior secondary, 16% are undergraduate and 9% are post-graduate. A few of them (11%) have an education level of primary and upper primary. 4% of the respondents are illiterate who can speak only.

Occupation

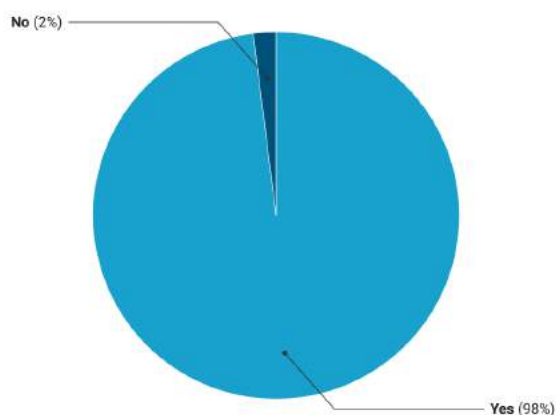


It is observed from the above table that farming is the primary occupation in the villages. The income of the villagers varies from Rs. 5000 to more than Rs. 25000; where the majority of them (64%) having more than Rs. 20000 monthly income.

Monthly Family Income

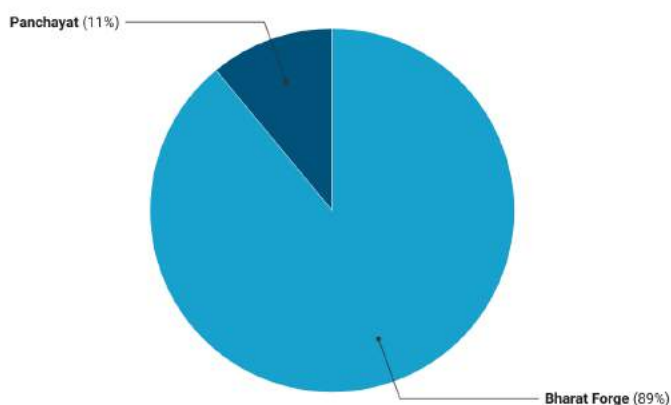


Are you aware of water harvesting initiative in your village

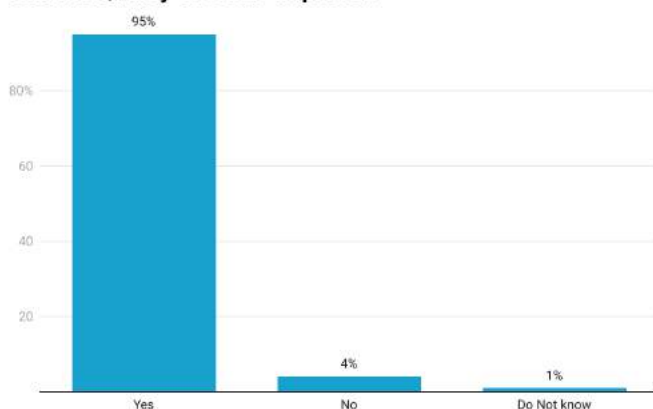


The study reveals that almost all of the respondents (98%) are aware of water harvesting initiatives in their villages. Further to this, the majority of them (89%) acknowledged Bharat Forge for the construction of RWH while a few of them (11%) also acknowledged Panchayat.

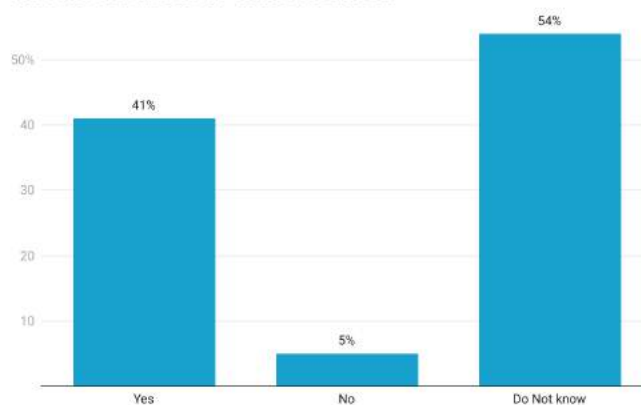
Who bear the cost of constructing the RWH Infrastructure



Has the Quality of Water Improved



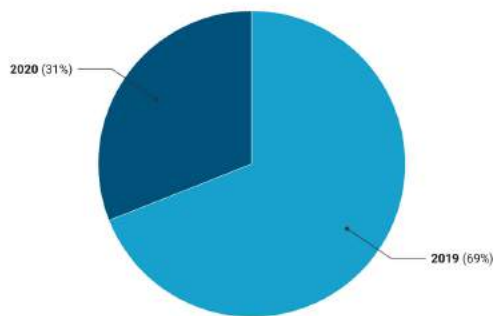
Has the Hardness of Water Reduced



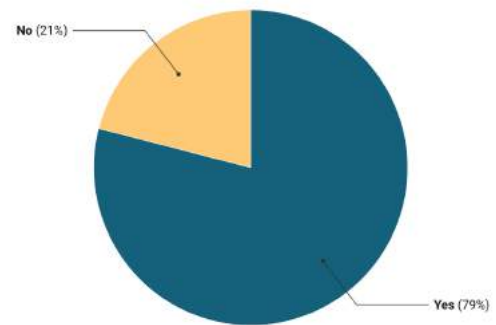
The respondent stated that the quality has improved due to RWH in their villages. They further added that the hardness of water has also been reduced.

Construction of Nala Bandhara

When did the cement Nala Bandhara construct



Survey prior to the construction of Nala Bandhara?



A total of 120 direct beneficiaries were covered for Nala Bandhara initiatives across four villages. According to the respondents interviewed, the construction works for Nala Bandhara were carried out during 2019 and 2020. Majority of the respondents (79%) admitted that they had participated in the meeting and the survey was carried out for Nala Bandhara.

Runoff captured/harvested



Respondents replied differently for the amount of runoff water captured throughout the year. However, the majority of them confirmed that the water rises up to the maximum level of the Bandhara (full Bandhara) while 22% of them indicated about 700 to 800 TMC (thousand million cubic feet). 18% of the respondents revealed that the water captured up to 1/4th of the Bandhara while 15% of them stated half of Bandhara filled up after the construction works of Bandhara.



The project Desilting of percolation tank has been carried out during FY 2019-20. In the village, there was a problem of water scarcity. It was a tanker-fed village, during summer there was no water available for the village. The village had a tank but needed desilting of tank and maintenance. With desilting of percolation tank, problem-related to water shortage is solved in the village for drinking as well as agriculture purpose. The cultivated land has also increased with availability for water and people are now taking cash crops like sugar cane and ginger etc. It has increased the economic status of the villager. The groundwater level has also recharged; people now can access water from bore wells for drinking purposes. During the process of desilting, the silt has been used in the farmland that indirectly fertile the land, and the yield of the crop has been increased. The cropping pattern has changed. Agriculture becomes more profitable.

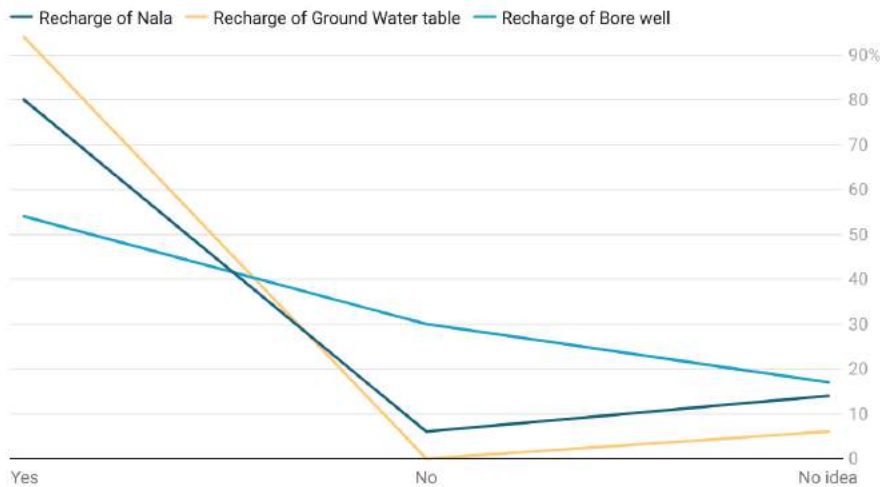


Sarpanch-Nandakumar Mane

Changes after construction

1. Water security

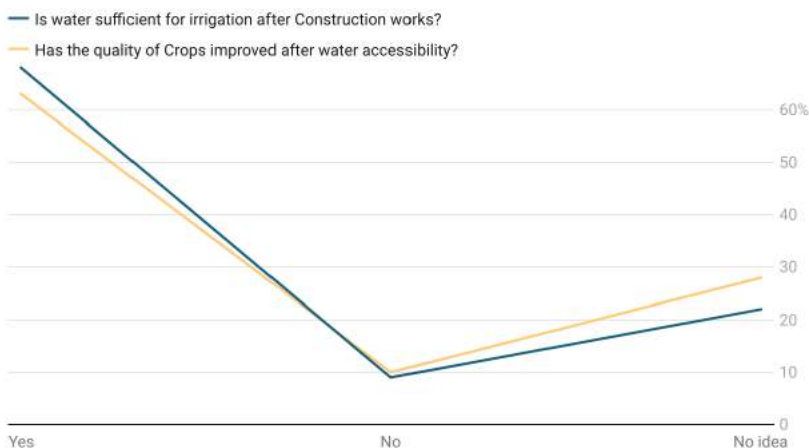
Recharging of Sources



Majority of the respondents also believed that there is significant recharge; not only the Nala but also the groundwater table and nearby wells. 94% of the respondents observed that the water table of the groundwater has increased which is further confirmed by 54% through their experience and observation in nearby wells after the initiative. Besides, 80% of the respondents stated that Nala also got recharged throughout the year after the construction works.

2. Accessibility of water

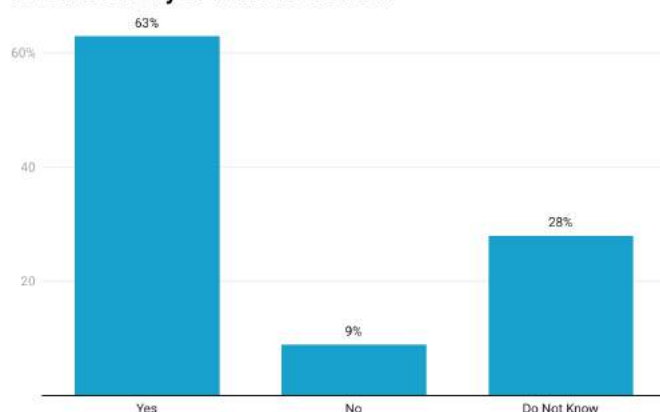
Water quantity Vs Crop Quality



The selected villages are drought-prone areas and villagers could not access sufficient water throughout the year for irrigation. Majority of the respondents (68%) believed that water is now sufficient and available throughout the year for irrigation and that has happened after the construction works of Nala Bandhara. 63% of the respondents also felt about the improvement of crops due to accessibility of water.

3. Decrease in Salinity

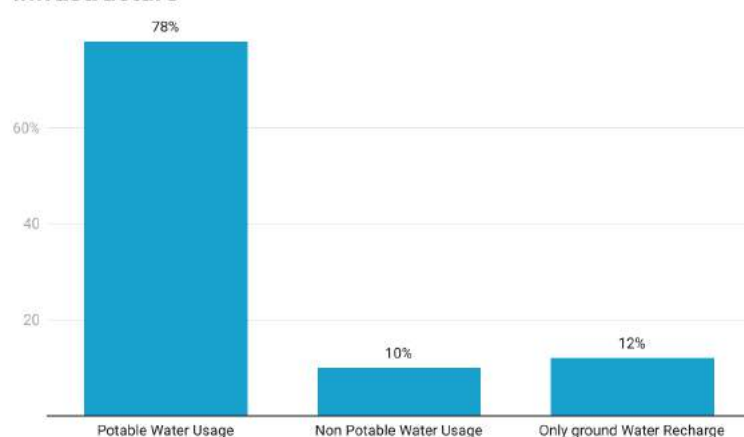
Has the salinity of water decreased



Majority of the respondents (63%) believed that the salinity of water has been reduced to a certain extent. One of the major causes of the deterioration of water quality is the increase in overall salinity. Depletion of groundwater causes intrusion that leads to groundwater salinity and the consequent potable water scarcity. Post-construction of Nala Bandhara, groundwater table have been increased and resulted into a decrease of salinity which is reported by the beneficiaries. However, 28% of the respondents are not aware about the issue of salinity.

4. Usage pattern

How do you make use of the water from the RWH infrastructure



The primary use of water from RWH is for receiving potable drinking water, as stated by 78% of the respondents. While some of the respondents also mentioned non-potable usages like irrigation and groundwater recharge.



Desilting of Percolation Tank has been carried out during FY 2018-19. A 72 years old tank was selected for desilting and converted into a percolation tank for water conservation. The village was considered a drought-prone area. After the intervention, sufficient water is available for irrigation. Change of cropping pattern also changed due to accessibility; people now can do cash crops in their lands. Positive change in income has been also reported by the villagers.



Sarpanch -Jitendra Bhosale, Nagzari Village

Operation and Maintenance

Maintenance Issue



Responsible for Maintenance



Maintenance Cost

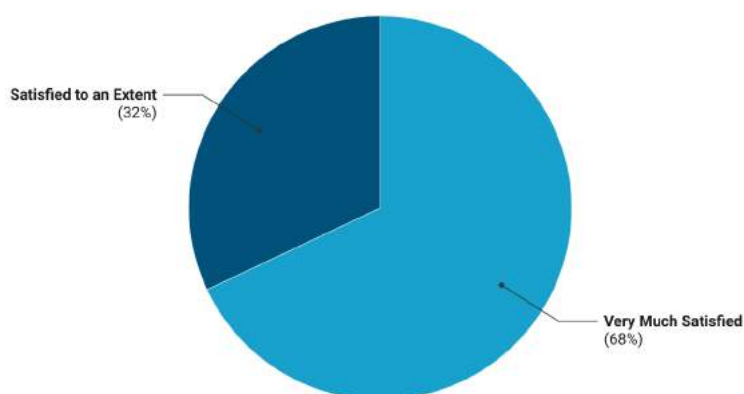


Maintenance is one of the factors associated with the water harvesting infrastructure mentioned by the respondents. However, 46% stated that there is a need for maintenance at an intermittent time. A few of the respondents stated most of the time.

Almost all of the respondents are aware of the accountability for maintenance as 98% of them indicated Panchayat for maintenance of the structures whenever there is a problem. Furthermore, it is not certain whether the maintenance is costly or not. 38% stated it was costly, whereas 28% for not and 34% are not aware of it.

Satisfaction level

Satisfaction Level



Almost all of the respondents (95%) stated that the RWH infrastructure fulfills the community needs and water becomes available for everyone. 68% of the respondents are very much satisfied and 32% are satisfied to an extent.



Cement Nala Bandhara

— “ —

Cement Nalla Bandhara was constructed during FY 2018-19. Supply of water has been improved through the project and people can access water throughout the year. Groundwater table has increased and one can observe the change in bore wells. People are aware of the benefits of the construction works as they are now able to access water both for irrigation and drinking purposes throughout the year.

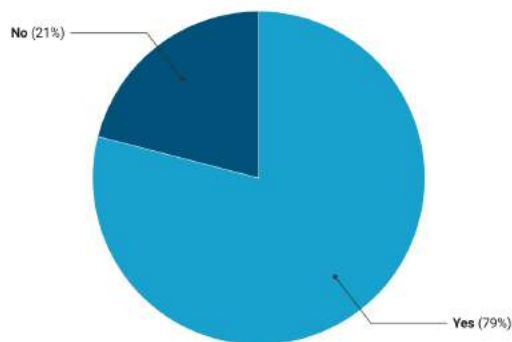
— ” —

Anil Sawant, Rui Village

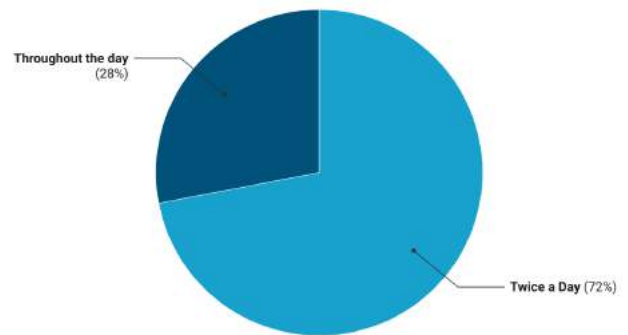
Water Tank & Pipeline connection

A total of 40 beneficiaries were covered for the Water Tank and Pipeline connection from Visapur.

Is the distribution pipeline connected to Communities



How much water accessible in day through the connection



- **Connectivity and Accessibility**

79% of respondents stated that the availability of the distribution pipeline, whereas 21% still don't have pipeline connections. The households access to water from community points, 72% of them responded that they are able to fetch water twice a day, whereas 28% accessed water throughout the day. 88% of respondents have stated that is sufficient for their household.

Construction of Drinking Water Pipeline along with the provision of Water tank is carried out in Visapur Village during FY 2020-21.

— “ —

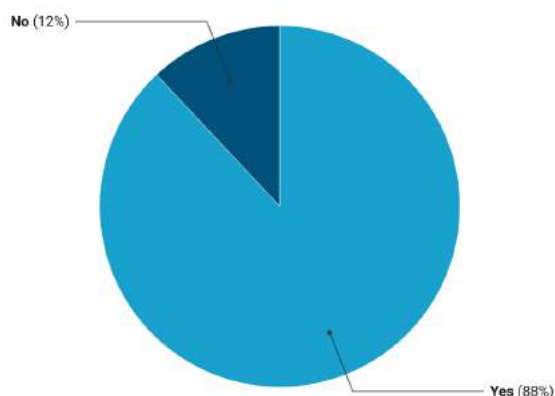
For the last 70 years, the Visapur villagers were facing the problem of water scarcity. The location of the village is considered a drought-prone area. Visapur has 5 extended locations (Wayda) as well located outside of the village boundary. During the summer season, there was no availability of water in the area and villagers had to depend on tanker supply. With the construction of a drinking pipeline supply and storage tank to an extended area /wadi, people now have access to drinking water. Women that had to travel distant places to fetch water are the direct beneficiaries of the program. At present, three wadis presently benefit from the drinking water supply with the pipeline.

— ” —

Sarpanch- Santosh Salunkhe, Visapur

- **Adequacy at household level**

Is it sufficient for your household



After the construction of pipelines, water becomes adequate at the household level and 88% responded positively. While 12% of the respondents still have some challenges in getting sufficient water.

“

For the last 70 years, the Visapur villagers were facing the problem of water scarcity. The location of the village is considered a drought-prone area. Visapur has 5 extended locations (Wayda) as well located outside of the village boundary. During the summer season, there was no availability of water in the area and villagers had to depend on tanker supply. With the construction of a drinking pipeline supply and storage tank to an extended area /wadi, people now have access to drinking water. Women that had to travel distant places to fetch water are the direct beneficiaries of the program. At present, three wadis presently benefit from the drinking water supply with the pipeline.

”

Sarpanch- Santosh Salunkhe, Visapur

OECD Framework

Criteria	Justification/ Arguments supporting or against the Criteria	OECD Ratings
Relevance Is the CSR Project meeting the needs of the beneficiaries?	<p>The CSR projects implemented by Bharat forge ltd. Under the thematic area of water harvesting has the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Cement Nala Bandhara 2. Desilting of Percolation Tank 3. Construction of Drinking Water Pipeline <p>Which is very much relevant because the targeted villages are drought-affected area were the residents used to face scarcity of water for basic needs & agricultural purpose but after these interventions, the needs of water is been fulfilled.</p> <p>Pipelines were connected for the extended residents residing outside the boundary of the village.</p>	
Coherence: <i>(For example, the Individual Household Toilet Project, Solid Waste Disposal Projects are in tune with the Swachh Bharath Abhiyan of the Central Government).</i>	<p>The CSR interventions are similar to the interventions of the state and central government programme of Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan (Government of Maharashtra), SWAJAL Scheme (Ministry of Drinking water & Sanitation) & Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojna</p> <p>The CSR interventions are aligned with following Sustainable Development Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation 	
Effectiveness Has the program met its objectives? To What extent the expected results have been achieved? Has it reached the Right Target Groups?	<p>Based on the interaction with stakeholders the effectiveness of the program has fulfilled the objective of the CSR Intervention by solving the water scarcity issue at the village level catering for the needs of the beneficiaries regarding the requirement of drinking water and agricultural purpose.</p>	

Ratings Index:




5 points - Excellent

4 points - Very Good

3 points - Good

2 points - Average

1 point - Poor

<p>Efficiency</p> <p>The extent to which the CSR Project delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way.</p>	<p>The project is highly efficient as it has helped the beneficiary in the following ways.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desilting of percolation tank problem water solved for the village for drinking and agriculture purpose. 2. The groundwater level of the villages has also increased. Before the intervention water of the borewells was available at 70Ft and post-construction of RWH, it can be detected at 40Ft. 3. Due to the availability of sufficient water for agriculture, the residents of the village have started cultivating cash crops like sugar cane and ginger etc. It has increased their economic status as well. 4. The project was completed on time within the estimated time. 	
<p>Impact: What difference does the intervention make?</p> <p>The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects.</p>	<p>The following are the impacts of the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The women's had to travel a long distance to fetching water from the wells or canals but due to this intervention, they are getting water supply throughout the year at their household level. 2. The targeted villages were having problem with water scarcity as it was a drought-prone area during the summer season the gram panchayat used to arrange tankers, after the intervention the availability of water is throughout the year. 3. The Groundwater level of the villages is recharged increasing water levels in the wells. 4. The productivity of their agricultural land has increased because the desilted sludge was used in the soil. 	
<p>Sustainability: Will the benefits last?</p> <p>The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue, or are likely to continue.</p> <p><i>Note: Includes an examination of the financial, economic, social, environmental, and institutional capacities of the systems needed to sustain net benefits over time.</i></p>	<p>The sustainability of the intervention of the CSR activities at the village level is there with the participation of the grampanchayat. The initiatives are catering for the needs at villager and it had effected positively in term of change, which was desired. It has a long term effect in terms of social, economic as well as environmental relation. However, cost and periodic maintenance is a concern stated by the beneficiaries.</p>	

Ratings Index:

5 points - Excellent

4 points - Very Good

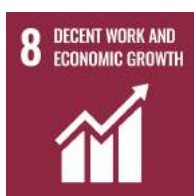
3 points - Good

2 points - Average

1 point - Poor

II. Livelihoods

The Water Harvesting Project is aligned with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):
1 - No Poverty, 8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth, 10 - Reduced Inequalities



People require water for a wide range of activities essential to their livelihoods, including both domestic (drinking, washing, cooking, and sanitation) and productive needs (vegetable gardening, livestock, brewing beer, brick making, etc). Supplying water for these different needs can contribute to poverty alleviation. A formal domestic water service often fails to address these different water needs in an integrated way. But the water harvesting projects across the selected villages in Satara have addressed the issues in an integrated way that linked water with village development and employment. The projects further help in strengthening the livelihoods at the community level.

Village developments are often dependent on adequate water supply and increasing water scarcity and competition for water resources have been threatening the livelihoods of the communities at Satara. It was therefore of vital importance and needed to ensure access to sufficient, clean, and easily accessible water sources. While water scarcity limited the opportunities for financial growth and the creation of decent jobs in the villages, the increased demand for water in the villages with reduced water availability or high competition for water calls for increased diversification of water sources. The water harvesting projects not only have the potential inaccessibility of water but also increased the groundwater table through capturing run-off water and recharging groundwater.

The IA study on Livelihoods covered four villages; Nhavi Bk, Nagzari, Kanherkhed, and Rui where water harvesting projects have been implemented. The projects emphasized strengthening the accessibility of water through the construction works of Nala Bandhara.

Impacts

Change in Cropping Pattern:

It is highlighted that before the RWH project, there was very less amount of water, and the lakes used to get dry in the month of December which resulted in very less options for cultivation. Soybean and Jowari could only be possible to grow on the farms. But after the intervention and availability of water, farmers have started to grow Brinjals, Potato, Onion, Banana, Ginger & Sugarcane.

Reduction in Migration:

As the water becomes available throughout the year, the daily wages workers get work within the villages. The study has shown an increase of per day wages from Rs.400 to Rs.600 for Men and Rs.200 to Rs.400 for Women farm labourers.

Increase in the fertility of agricultural land:

In Nagazari village, the sludge removed from the Percolation tank has been put in the farmlands that transform 60 acres of barren land into fertile land.

Increase in the annual income of the farmers:

Farmers and Sarpanch highlighted an increase in income ranging from 100% to 500% post change in crop pattern which became possible due to high groundwater level.

Animal husbandry:

Due to the availability of green fodder for the cattle, the residents of the villages have started to keep Cows & buffaloes at the household level which has resulted in an increase in the dairy business.



III. Internal roads

The Water Harvesting Project is aligned with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):
3 - Good Health & Well being , 9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure



The internal road infrastructure can provide various direct and indirect benefits to society, such as ease of transportation with safety, reduce maintenance cost (direct) and building various aspects that strengthen the livelihoods (indirect), reduce impacts of water-logging and health risks. Henceforth, participation, designing, and building internal road infrastructures can cope with the ever-changing social and economic needs in a community. Bharat Forge has taken the project of internal road construction under CSR initiative in some of the selected villages located in Satara district for overall village development model.

The present study for IA of internal roads has covered 105 beneficiaries (35 nos from each village) across three villages; Takale, Nagzari and Nigadi where road infrastructures have been developed.

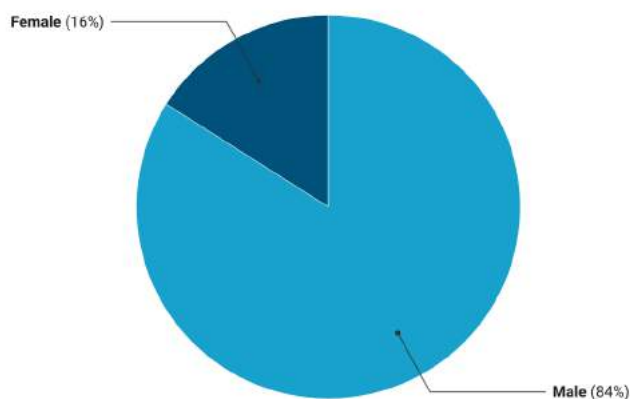
The project covers:

- Construction of internal road in Takale
- Construction of internal roads in Nigadi
- Construction of WBM roads in Nagzari

Findings

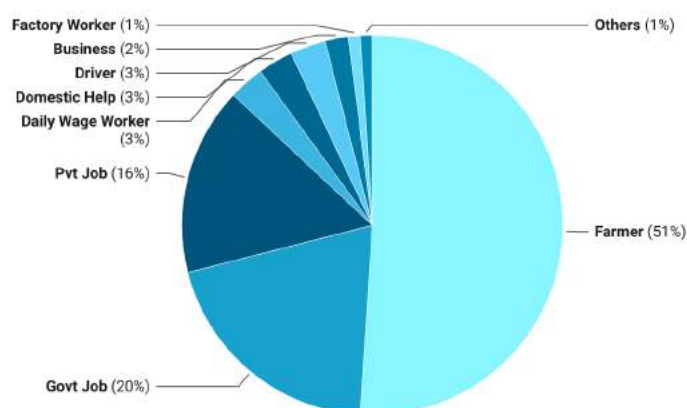
Respondents Profile

Gender



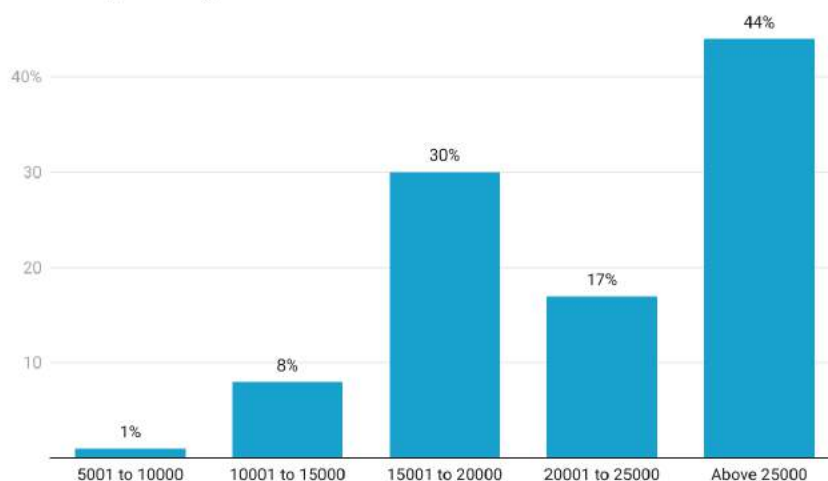
Majority of the respondents (84%) are male

Occupation of the Head of the Family



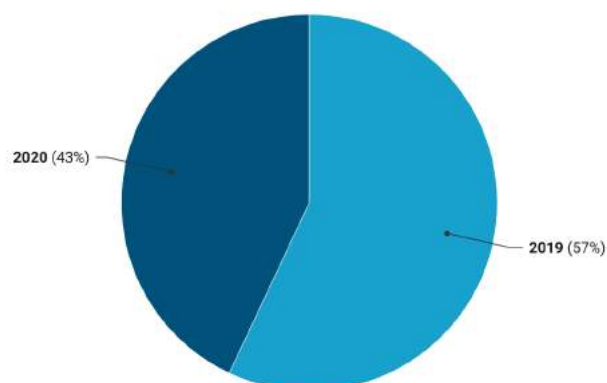
Farmers constitute the largest proportion (51%) followed by Govt. jobs (20%) and Private jobs (16%)

Monthly Family Income



Monthly family income of the respondents varies from Rs. 5000 to above Rs. 25000 where the majority of them (44%) are having monthly income of above Rs. 25000.

When did road construction activities take place



All of the respondents (100%) informed that village-level meeting (community meeting) was carried out for the selection of locality for road construction.

Community Need Assessed: (Planning Process)

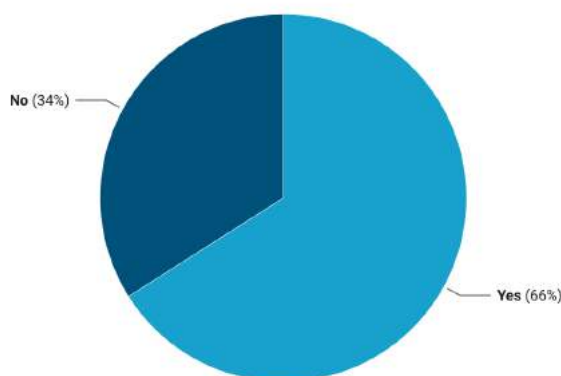
The need for the development of internal road infrastructure has been assessed through the participation of villagers and Gram Panchayat. Community meetings were organized for mobilization of the community and needs were addressed and finalized and finally, Gram Panchayat approached Bharat Forge for support in development of internal roads.

Decision for Development of Road Infrastructure



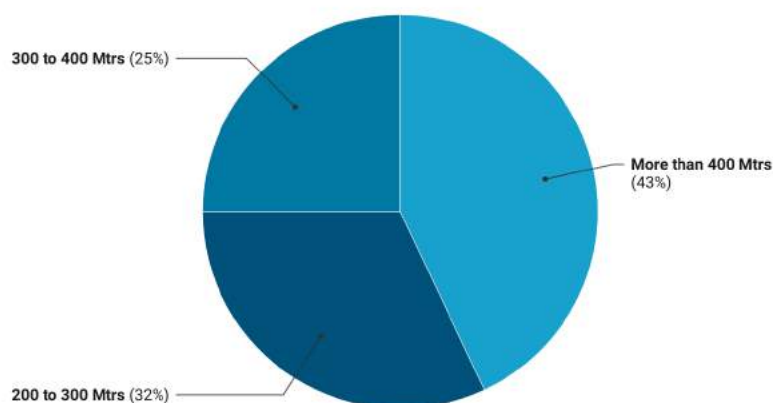
The above graph depicts the findings from the interactions with the selected beneficiaries across villages. It revealed that all villagers and Bharat Forge Team were in the decision-making for internal road constructions in the villages.

Where you part of the initial discussions/meetings when these type of assets were selected for the implementation?

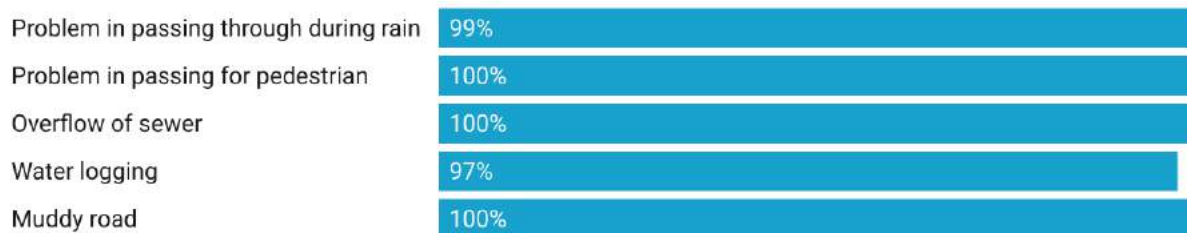


Majority of the respondents (66%) were part of the meeting. Different lengths of roads have been mentioned by the respondents as the need for construction differs from one to another location.

What is the length of road



Challenges prior to the intervention - Road Construction

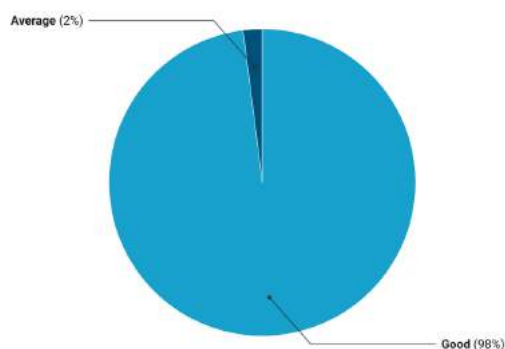


Several concerns were emphasized by the respondents; muddy roads, overflow of sewer, and ease of walking are the primary ones followed by walking during rains and waterlogging. The study revealed that the respondents are well aware of the concerns associated with the poor conditions of the roads.

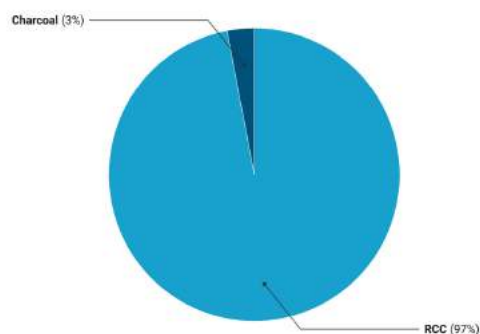
Quality of Asset:

The project of internal road construction covering three villages have been done in one year (during FY 2019-20). According to 97% of the respondents, RCC materials have been used for construction.

How is the quality of road?



What kind of materials used under the construction activities



— “ —

This village is small and neglected by the government, with insufficient funds from the government, it was not possible to construct the internal road. Intervention by Bharat Forge made possible of construction internal road in village with insufficient fund from government. It had a positive effect on the health of the people as well as beautification of the surrounding have taken place. People are united at village level and participate in construction work of the internal road.

— ” —

Sarpanch - Takale

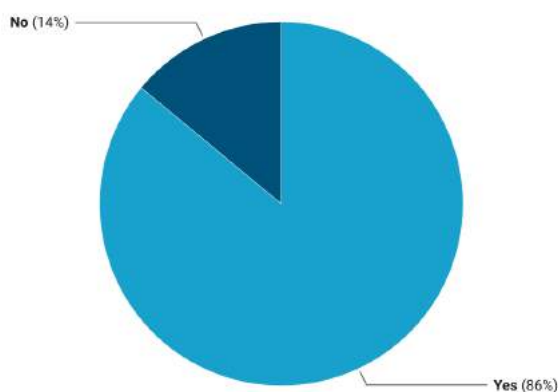


Internal road construction

Maintenance and Sustainability:

100% of the respondents have stated that Gram Panchayat takes the responsibility of maintenance of the internal roads at the village level. Besides, majority of the respondents (86%) have shown willingness to pay some amount for the maintenance of the internal road at the village.

Are you willing to pay some amount for the maintenance in Internal roads



Project Impact:

Benefits of Construction of Roads



- **Safety:** Safety is one of the benefits that mentioned 99% of the respondents. The roads are constructed properly and the risk of getting slipped and/ or injured is mitigated.
- **Ease of Walk:** All of the respondents agreed that new roads make it easy to walk.
- **Cleanliness:** Cleanliness of the roads and surrounding areas are maintained after the construction. The roads have become clean after the intervention.
- **All-weather accessible:** People are now able to access their needs and requirements in any weather conditions after the project intervention.

Level of Satisfaction:

Are you satisfied with the Infrastructure development?



Majority of the respondents are very much satisfied with the development of road infrastructure. There were many concerns associated due to poor road conditions in the villages and each of the concerns were well addressed through the project. The project is implemented in accordance with the communication at the village level.



Paver Roads

— “ —

Construction of WBM roads have been carried out for development of internal road infrastructure in the village.

— ” —

Sarpanch - Nagzari




— “ —

In the rainy season it was difficult to use the road, it used to be muddy everywhere. Now with construction of the internal road for the village. It had a good effect on health as well as ease of travelling.

Sarpanch - Nhavi Bk

— ” —

OECD Framework

Criteria	Justification/ Arguments supporting or against the Criteria	OECD Ratings
Relevance Is the CSR Project meeting the needs of the beneficiaries?	The project of construction of internal roads was implemented with an objective to cater to the needs of the residents of village whom had requested for permanent roads inside their villages. Problems such as muddy roads during monsoon season, water logging which made difficult to commute in the village.	
Coherence: (For example the Individual Household Toilet Project, Solid Waste Disposal Projects are in tune with the SwachBharathAbhiyan of the Central Government).	The CSR intervention are with similar intervention of the state and central government programme of rural development: 1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana 2. Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Maharashtra) Objectives of Rural Development The objectives composed by the government in the sixth five-year plan for rural development are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the basic needs: elementary education, healthcare, clean drinking water, rural roads, etc. 	
Effectiveness Has the Program met its objectives? To What extent the expected results have been achieved? Has it reached the Right Target Groups?	Based on the interaction with stakeholders the effectiveness of the program has being assessed. It has change the overall conditions and accessibility with durable roads in the villages.	

Ratings Index:




5 points - Excellent

4 points - Very Good

3 points - Good

2 points - Average

1 point - Poor

<p>Efficiency</p> <p>The extent to which the CSR Project delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way.</p>	<p>Bharat Forge Ltd CSR project – development of road infrastructure project which covered Takale, Nagzari & Nhavi (BK) Village based on the inputs from the key stakeholder following points were highlighted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project has its outreach in the entire village. 2. Due to the construction of permanent roads the water which used to flow inside the house during monsoon season has stopped. 3. Overall the project was completed well within the estimated time. 	
<p>Impact: What difference does the intervention make?</p> <p>The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects.</p>	<p>The following are the impacts of the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The villages have got permanent roads as compared to the previous temporary pathways 2. The spread of diseases like malaria has stopped as there is no water logging on the roads during monsoon season 3. It has become convenient to commute inside the village 	
<p>Sustainability: will the benefits last?</p> <p>The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue, or are likely to continue.</p> <p><i>Note: Includes an examination of the financial, economic, social, environmental, and institutional capacities of the systems needed to sustain net benefits over time.</i></p>	<p>The project is very much sustainable and required very less maintenance also the material used for the constructs such as paver blocks are long lasting which does not have any harmful effect on the environment which can be observed while construction of roads from Tar.</p> <p>It will surely benefit the community in the longer run.</p>	

Ratings Index:

5 points - Excellent

4 points - Very Good

3 points - Good

2 points - Average

1 point - Poor

IV. Health

The Water Harvesting Project is aligned with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):
3 - Good Health & Well being 6 - Clean Water & Sanitation



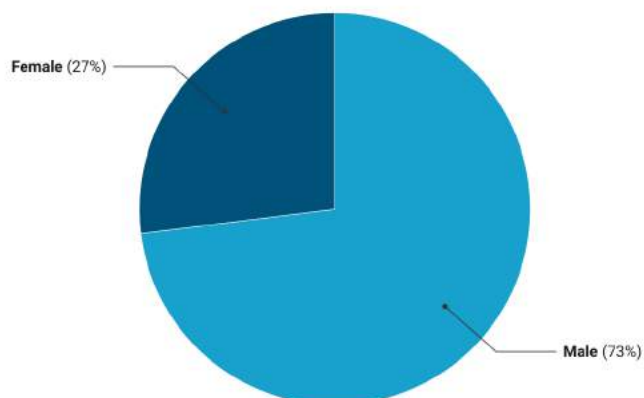
Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is one of the most basic needs for human health and survival. Roadside gutter construction and drainage system are the efforts by Bharat Forge to mitigate the health problems that have been arising due to poor sanitation facilities in some selected villages of Satara. At the initial stage, meetings were carried out to address loopholes and to reach out to the maximum number of beneficiaries. Subsequently, the implementation process involved the selection of the roads lacking gutter provisions. Bharat Forge itself implemented and constructed the gutter/drainage facilities in coordination with the Gram Panchayat of each selected village. The present study for IA of roadside gutter and drainage construction has covered 3 villages in Satara; Takale, Targaon and Rui where infrastructures have been developed. The project covers:

- Roadside Gutter construction in Takale
- Roadside Gutter construction in Targaon
- Construction of Drainage System in Rui

Findings:

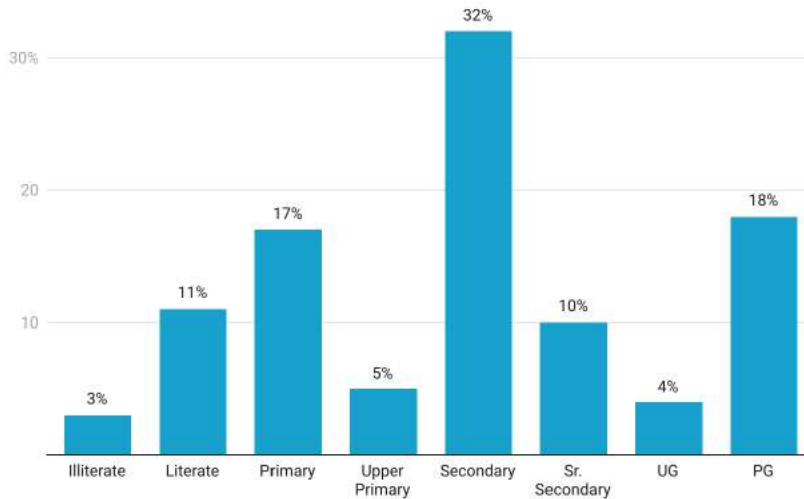
Respondents profile

Gender



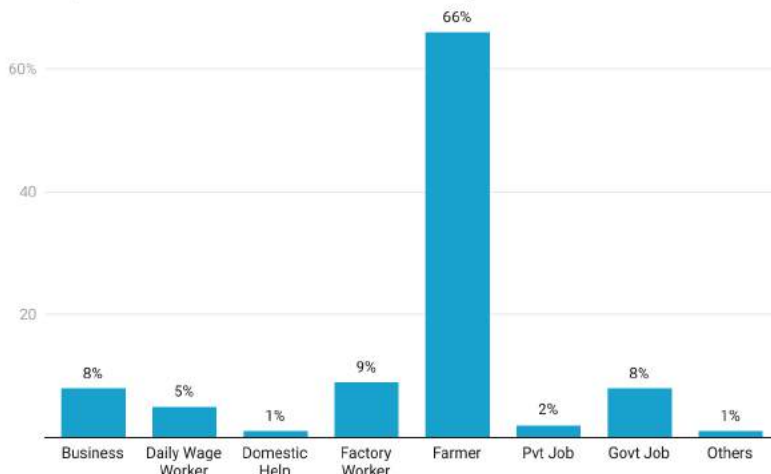
Male respondents constitute 73% while female 27%

Education Levels



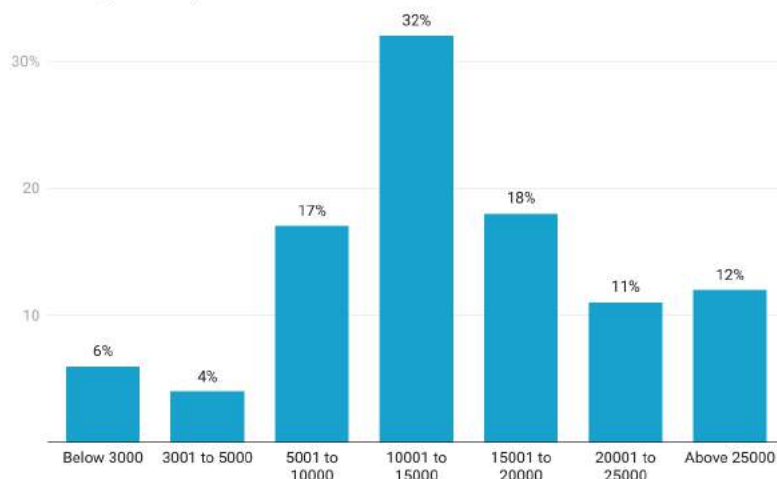
The educational qualification of the respondents varies from illiterate (3%) to postgraduate (18%) and the highest proportion (32%) is secondary level education.

Occupation of the Head of the Family



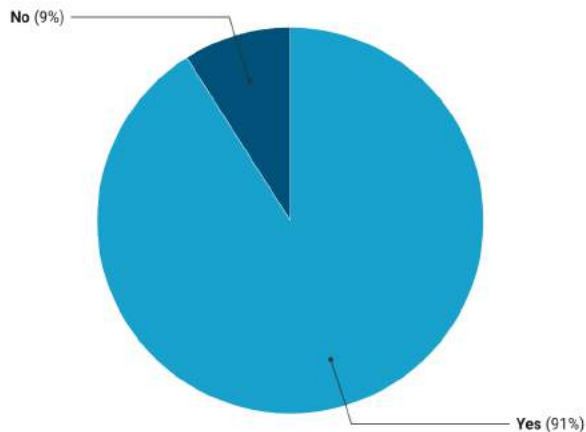
It is observed from the above table that farming is the primary occupation for the majority of the respondents. The income of the villagers varies from Rs. 3000 to more than Rs. 25000; where the majority of them (32%) earn Rs. 10000 to Rs. 15000.

Monthly Family Income



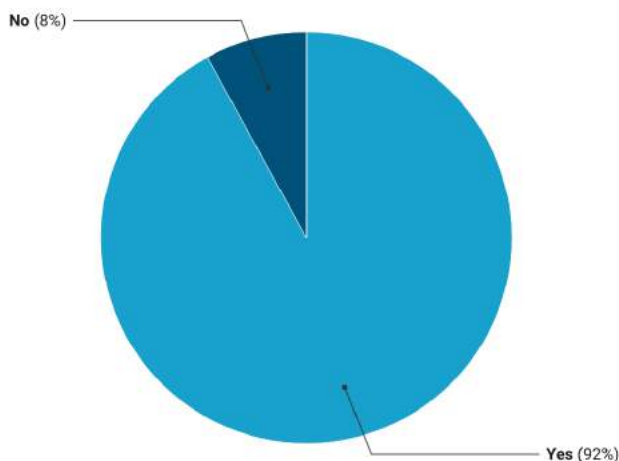
Community Need Assessed: (Planning Process)

Does your area have roadside gutter connectivity



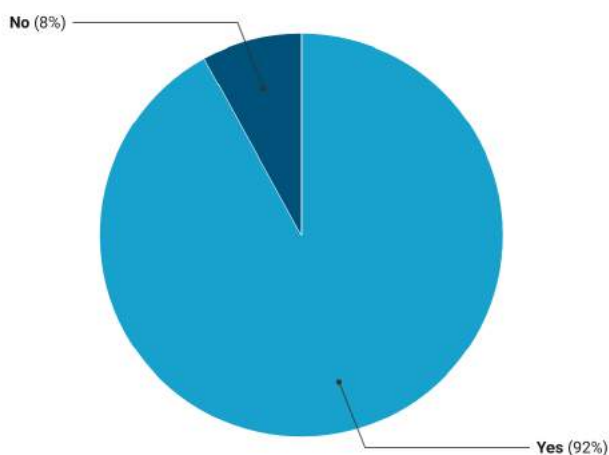
The need for construction of road-side gutter & drainage has been assessed through the participation of villagers and Gram Panchayat. Community meetings were organized to understand the health-related concerns and needs in the communities.

Were there any community meeting regarding the before construction of roadside gutter

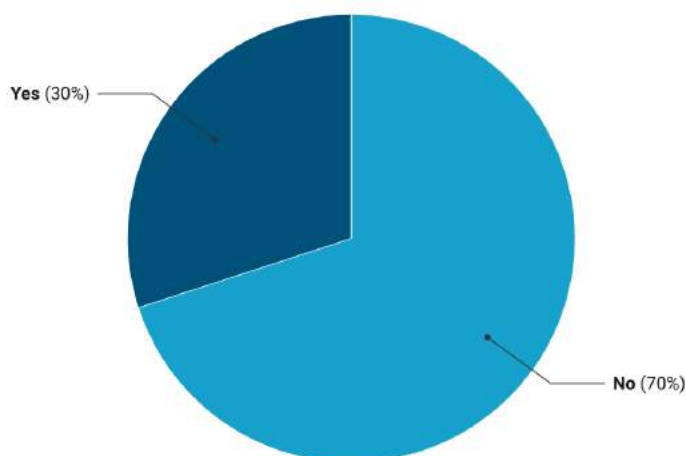


Almost all the respondents (92%) of the respondents were aware of the role of Bharat Forge in providing the facility of drainage system under CSR initiatives.

Are you aware of who has constructed the gutter

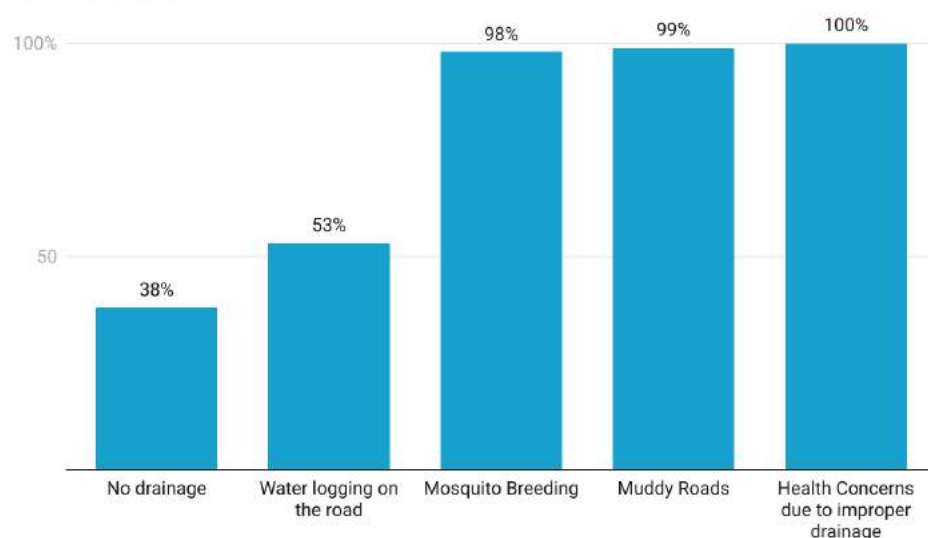


Was your house connected with the Gutter before the one which was done by Bharat Forge



Prior to the initiative, majority of the households were not connected with gutter

What was the situation of drainage before the gutter construction



There were various problems that the respondents have mentioned about the situation prior to the gutter/drainage construction. For every respondent (100%), health issues were the primary concern due to the lack of proper drainage facilities in the community. Muddy roads and the breeding of insects are other concerns that have been mentioned by the majority of the respondents. Waterlogging due to sewer overflow was the common issue for 53% of the respondents. Besides, there are some of the respondents that stated they did not have a drainage facility at all. All the issues that have been mentioned by the respondents are interrelated to each other which eventually impact the health of the community.

— “ —

Bharat Forge has constructed the Drainage system in our village. The drainage system is about 400 to 500 meters approx. Earlier there used to be a lot of clotting and the roads used to become muddy which made it a bit difficult to walk.

Satish Veer - Saranch, Rui

— ” —



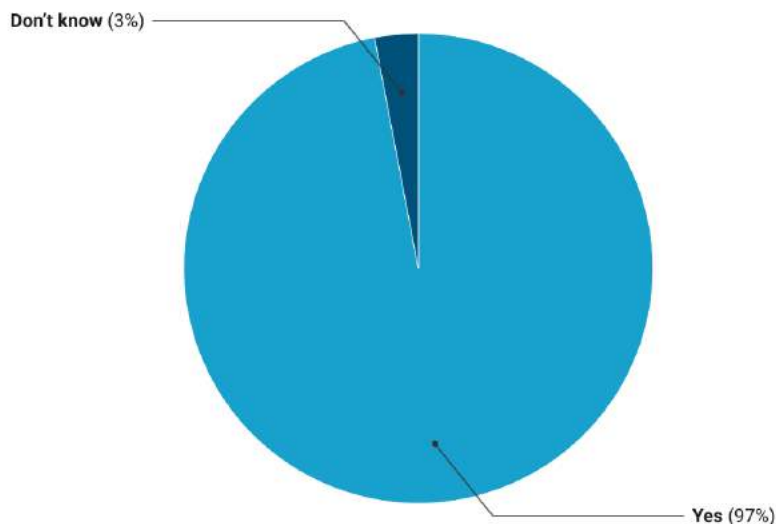
Pipeline for drainage

How many houses are connected with the Gutter in your village



Respondents revealed different numbers of houses when asked about the connectivity of the drainage facility at the community level. Majority of them stated about 20-25 houses are connected with the drainage facility.

Do the spread of diseases controlled at community level after construction of gutter



People Participation: (Maintenance & Sustainability)

All of the respondents (100%) stated they did not pay for connecting their household drainage with the gutter. 91% of the respondents stated that a community awareness program was also organized on the importance of sanitation on health.

— “ —

With the construction of closed gutters we feel safe as there were cases in the past when domestic animals used to fall down the gutter. There is reduction in the number of Infectious diseases and malaria as these open gutters were breeding hubs of mosquitoes & flies. We thank Bharat Forge for supporting us for the construction of a closed gutter in a timely manner.

— ” —

Sunil Malwadkar - Sarpanch, Targaon

Project Impact: (Before & After Scenario)

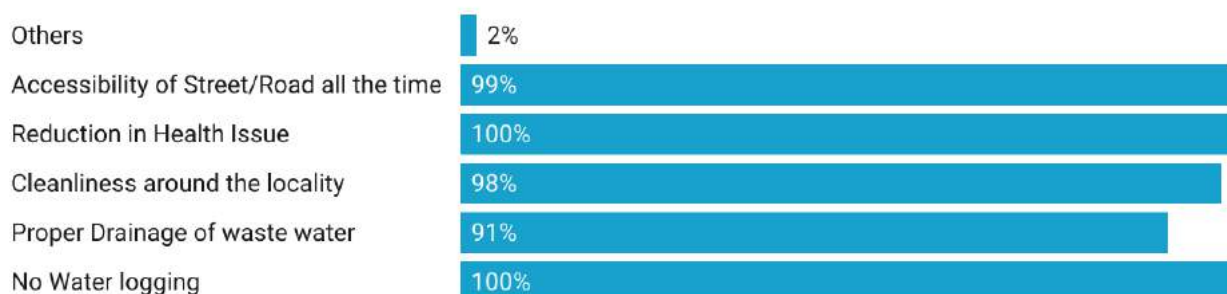
Reduction of Health Issues

Diseases that were prevalent due to lack of proper drainage facility are managed to a great extent after the construction of gutter and drainage. All of the respondents have stated positive effects that controlled the spread of the diseases which were primarily vector-borne and preventable.

Cleanliness Around the Locality

Drainage of wastewater is properly managed after the construction works of gutter and drainage; as stated by the majority of the respondents.

Benefits observed after Drainage Construction



No water Logging

Waterlogging was the primary concern for 53% of the respondents which is solved through the construction of the gutter & drainage. Post-construction, people have not witnessed any water logging in the community.

Accessibility

People are accessing the street and roads all the time after the construction of gutters and drainage.



Bharat Forge has constructed closed gutter lines in Takale village. Earlier, the Gutter used to overflow due to the garbage clotting inside the gutters which used to spread many diseases like malaria, dengue etc. Construction of gutters was carried out in the year of 2019 -20 which has a positive effect on the health status of the overall village before the children used to be the main victim of the diseases the roads use to get muddy due to the spillage of water from the gutter, now due to the closure of gutter the conditions of the roads are good and durable.

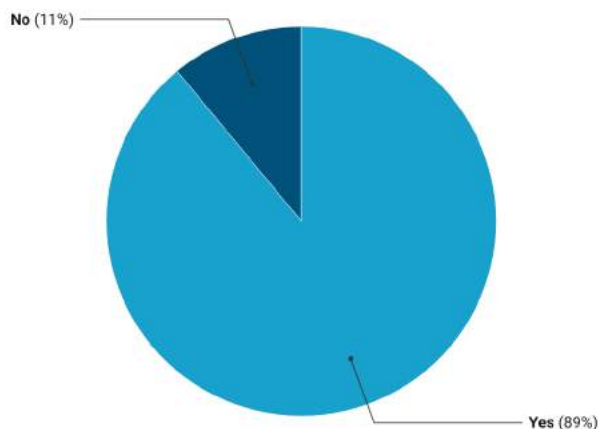


Hanuman Ghadge - Sarpanch, Takale

At household level

People are now observing smooth drainage of wastewater from toilets, bathrooms and kitchens etc. from their households. 89% of the respondents believed that this happened due to the construction works of gutter and drainage.

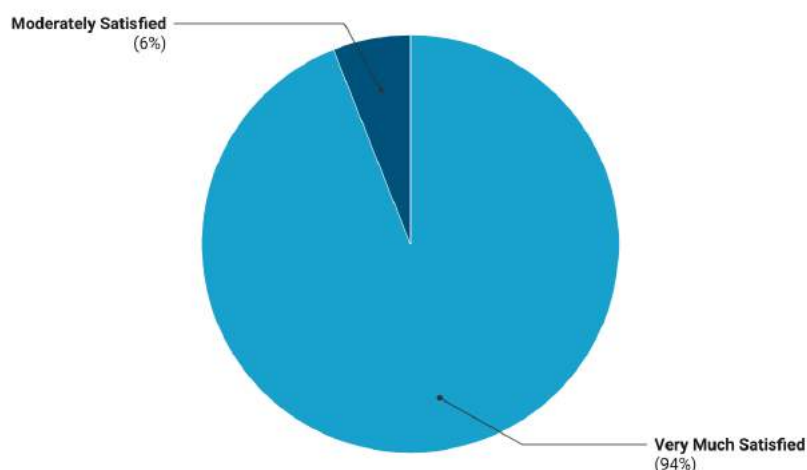
Is there smooth drainage of Waste water from Toilets, Bathrooms, Kitchen etc., after the connection with the gutter.



Quality of Asset: (Timely completion, Durable etc.)

Majority of the respondents (94%) are very much satisfied with the gutter construction intervention. The road construction has taken place in a very short period of time and the quality of work is good.

How much are you satisfied with the Gutter intervention & quality of work



— “ —

Bharat Forge had conducted a health check-up camp for women for early detection of Cancer. There was one village who was detected with the symptoms and she was being directed to nearby Gov. hospital. I would recommend that in future also if Bharat Forge conducts a few more camps for COVID testing.

— ” —

Hanuman Ghadge - Sarpanch, Takale

OECD Framework

Criteria	Justification/ Arguments supporting or against the Criteria	OECD Ratings
Relevance Is the CSR Project meeting the needs of the beneficiaries?	The CSR projects implemented by Bharat forge ltd. Under the thematic area of Health / Gutter construction has following components: 1. Construction of roadside Gutters 2. Construction of Drainage System Which is very unique way to approach the health component because in the baseline survey carried out by Bharat forge it was noticed that there are majority of diseases which are spread due to the poor sanitation facility inside the village which has made the project highly relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries.	
Coherence: <i>(For example the Individual Household Toilet Project, Solid Waste Disposal Projects are in tune with the Swachh Bharath Abhiyan of the Central Government)</i>	The CSR intervention are with similar intervention of the state and central government programme of 1. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan 2. SANT GADGEBABA GRAM SWACHHATA ABHIYAN (Government of Maharashtra) The CSR interventions are aligned with following Sustainable Development Goal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation 	
Effectiveness Has the Program met its objectives? To What extent the expected results have been achieved? Has it reached the Right Target Groups.	Based on the interaction with stakeholders the effectiveness of the program has fulfilled the objective of the CSR Intervention as it has contributed to the overall wellbeing of the village the health of the residents have also improved and very less number of cases of skin infection & Malaria etc have being noticed after the successful implementation of the project.	

Ratings Index:




5 points - Excellent

4 points - Very Good

3 points - Good

2 points - Average

1 point - Poor

<p>Efficiency The extent to which the CSR Project delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way.</p>	<p>The project is highly efficient based on the survey it can be said that all the gutters which were open have been closed with concrete lids which has stopped the overflow of waste material from the gutter. The drainage line of majority of the households is connected through this gutter which helps in proper transfer of waste for disposal. It has surely helped the Gram panchayat to work towards the beautification of the village.</p>	
<p>Impact: What difference does the intervention make?</p> <p>The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects.</p>	<p>The following are the impacts of the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The cattle's used to eat the waste which was floating outside from the gutters which used to affect their health 2. The plastic waste used to get stuck inside the gutter but now it is completely sealed so there is no issue of clouting. 3. The spread of vector borne diseases such as dengue & Malaria has reduced. 	
<p>Sustainability: Will the benefits last?</p> <p>The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue, or are likely to continue.</p> <p><i>Note: Includes an examination of the financial, economic, social, environmental, and institutional capacities of the systems needed to sustain net benefits over time.</i></p>	<p>The project is highly sustainable with the participation of the gram panchayat and the beneficiaries, meetings were being held before the start of construction work started the gutters are constructed with RCC concrete which are durable and required less maintenance. The overall environment of the village is also clean this project has surely benefitted the residents of the village.</p>	

Ratings Index:

5 points - Excellent

4 points - Very Good

3 points - Good

2 points - Average

1 point - Poor

V. Education

The Water Harvesting Project is aligned with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):
4 - Quality Education



In 2009, India enacted the Right to Education (RtE) Act 2009, which mandates the provision of free and compulsory education to all children between the age group of 6 to 14 years, as a fundamental right. The Act expedited progress and ensured growth on important educational indicators such as school infrastructure, student enrolment, and transition of children across primary grades, although the overall RtE compliance rates of schools remain fairly low. The bare-bone infrastructure created under grant initiatives for most institutions became insufficient for supporting institutional growth; continued credit support and lack of capital affects growth and expansion.

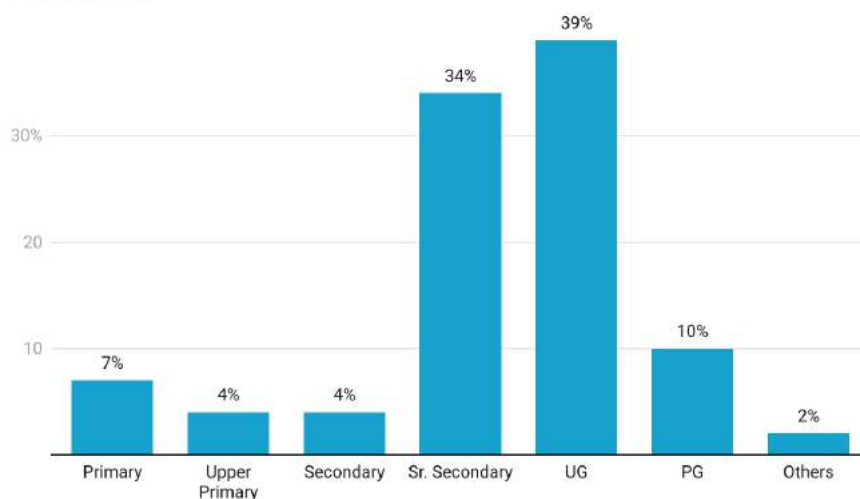
In Satara, Bharat Forge has developed school infrastructure under its CSR village development initiative primarily to strengthen the education of the children. The school infrastructures have been developed across government schools of some selected villages in Satara according to the need. The present study for IA of construction of school infrastructures covered three Zila Parishad schools across three villages; Nhavi (Bk), Nagzari, and Dhammer, and the activities are:

- Construction of Wall compound (precast) for ZP school in Nhavi (BK)
- Infrastructure work at ZP School in Nagzari
- Construction of ZP school building in Dhammer

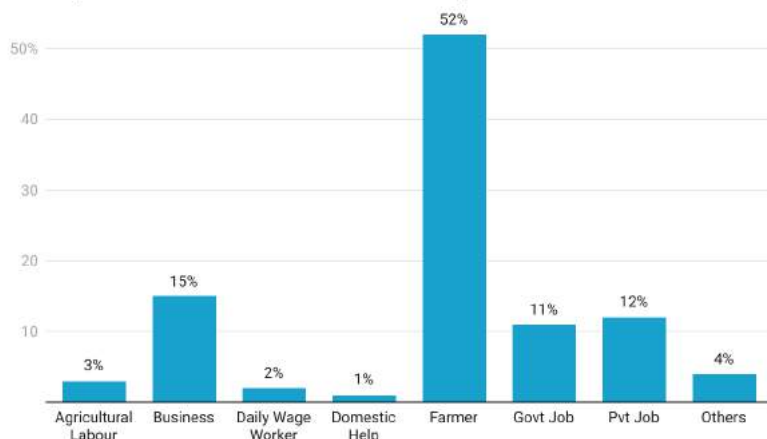
Findings of the Study

Respondents Profile

Education

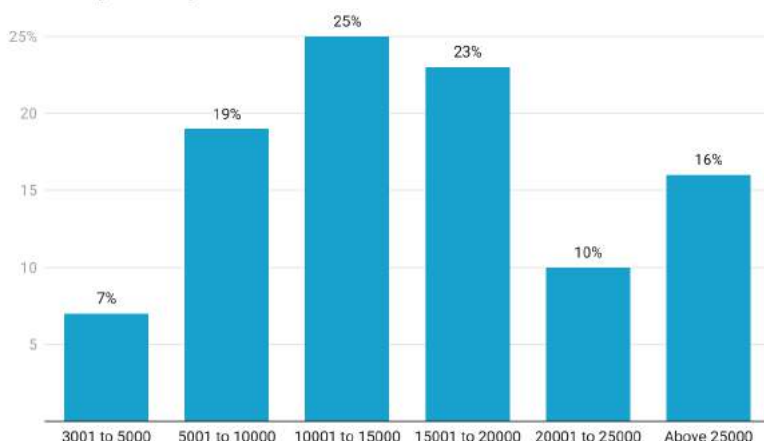


Occupation of the Head of the Family



It is observed from the above table that farming is the primary occupation for the majority of the respondents. The monthly income of the villagers varies from Rs. 3000 to more than Rs. 25000; where the majority of them (48%) earn Rs. 10000 to Rs. 20000.

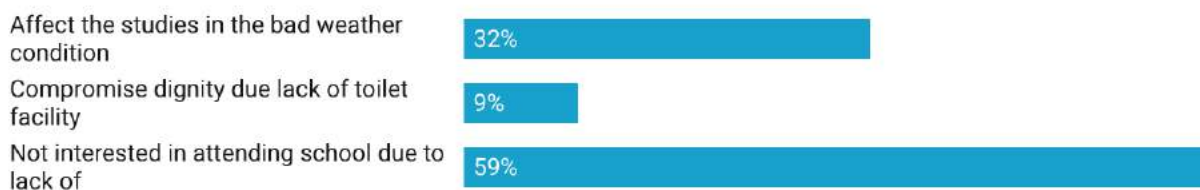
Monthly Family Income



Community Need Assessed: (Planning Process)

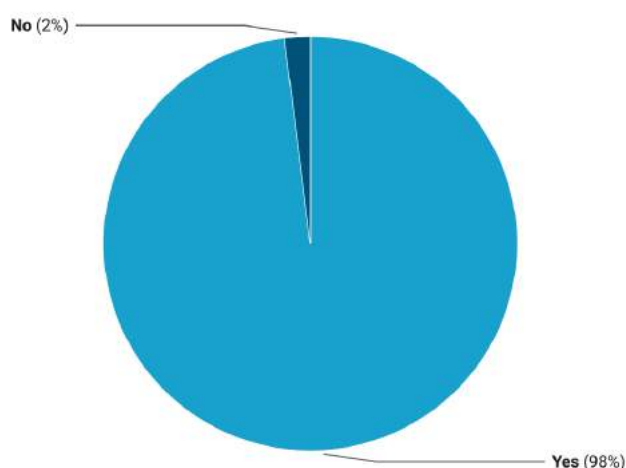
The project of construction school infrastructure is need-based; different infrastructures have been developed according to the need and requirement. Gram Panchayat approached the company for support in the development of school infrastructures. Community meetings were organized and finalized the need for education of the community. Government schools have been selected for the initiatives.

Problems due to lack of infrastructure



The respondents have stated many associated concerns due to lack of school infrastructure which indirectly affects studies of their children. Majority of them (59%) stated that their children were not willing to attend school as their school facilities were not well equipped for their education. Studies of their children were also affected by bad weather conditions as stated by 32% of the respondents (parents). Children further had to compromise their dignity as there was a lack of toilet facilities in the schools. Overall, the education of the children was very much challenging due to lack of infrastructure in the studied villages.

Was there any infrastructure development done at the school



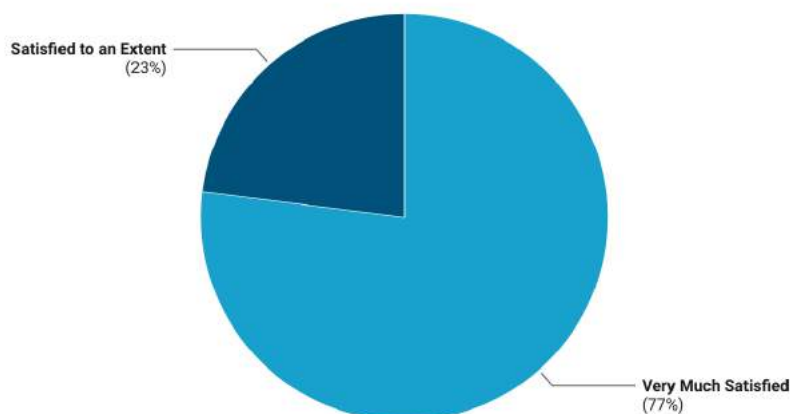
All of the respondents are aware of the support that is being provided for the infrastructure development of schools by Bharat Forge

People Participation: (Maintenance & Sustainability)

Majority of the (77%) are very much satisfied and 23% of the respondents are satisfied to an extent. It shows the need for initiative.

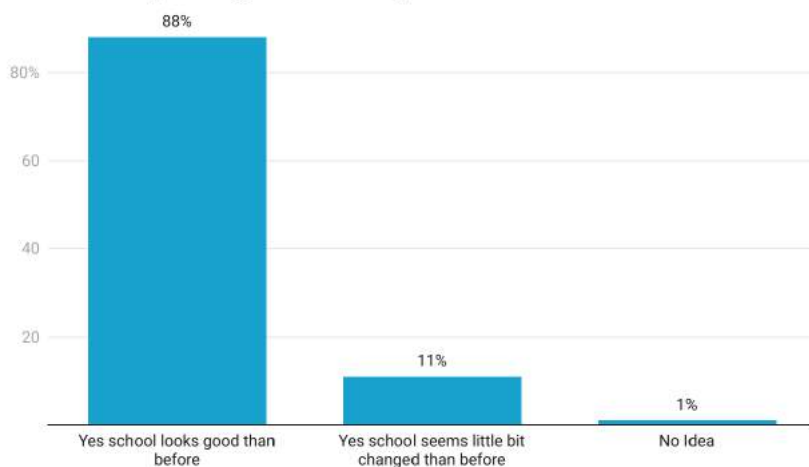
After compilation of the project it was handed over to the Gram Panchayat.

How would you rate the initiative



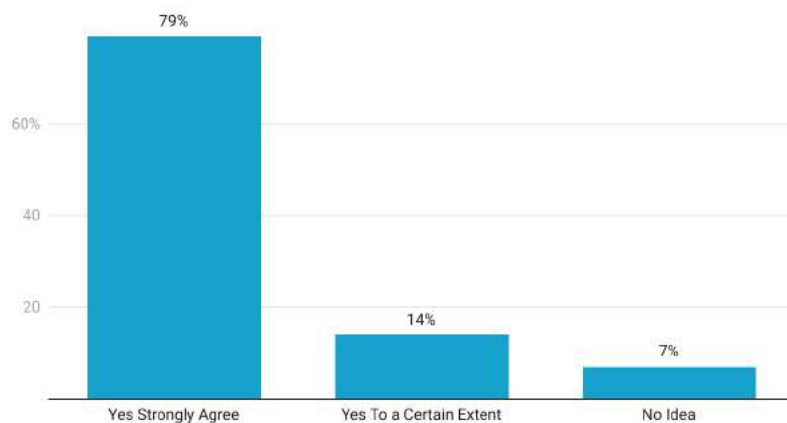
Project Impact: (Before & After Scenario)

Is there any change in the way the School looks than before



Majority of the respondents (88%) stated that the school looks better than before, whereas some of them found it a bit different than before. The respondents found the change for the improvement of the study of their children.

Do your children talk happily about attending school than before



— “ —

The construction of the school compound has been completed in FY 2020-21. With the construction of the wall compound around the school the safety of the children has been increased who are coming into school. Dropout has been reduced and there is an increase in the number of students in school. Besides, children are seeking transfer from private school to ZP School with improvement in the infrastructure.

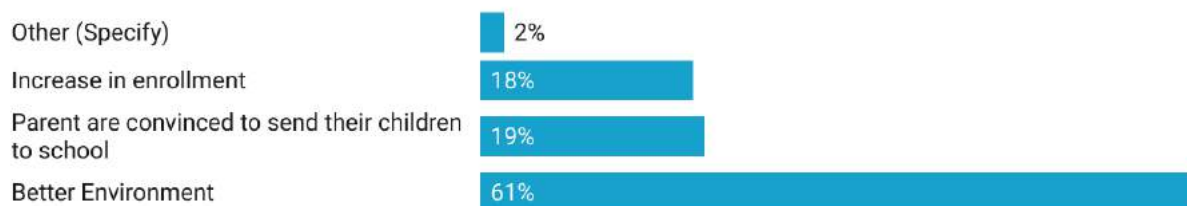
— ” —

Mandakini Panrande, Headmistress at ZP, Nhavi Bk



Painting of School Building

Positive impacts due to infrastructure development



The respondents have indicated many positive impacts that have been created in the community through the infrastructure development of the school. A better environment for the study of children has been mostly mentioned by the respondents. The behaviour of the parents has also changed to an extent and they are now willing to send their children to the changed environment which is better than before.

All of the respondents (100%) have stated that there is a positive change in the studies of the students.

Quality of Asset: (Timely completion, Durable etc.)

The infrastructures have been developed within a one-year time. Majority of the respondents (77%) are very much satisfied with the quality of work whereas some of them (23%) are satisfied to an extent.



Bharat Forge has developed the school infrastructure of ZP School under CSR education initiative during FY 2019-20. The whole building was selected for the development, under which roof sheets have been replaced along with painting of the whole building. With the development, the school infrastructure has been restored and maintained adequately. Parent's attitude towards ZP has been changed positively, profusely present to put their children in private school.



Hambirrao Mane, Headmaster at ZP School, Nagzari



Construction of Boundary wall

— “ —

New building has been constructed in the village by Bharat Forge Ltd under the CSR activity during FY 2019-20. The construction quality of the building is very good, Parents and students are very happy and motivated to enroll their children in the school. Previously the building was not in good condition and it became very difficult to carry out classes during the rainy season due to leakage of water. At present, due to COVID situation, the school is closed. However, students are very eagerly waiting for the school to open and use the new school building.

— ” —

Manisha Bhanudas Patole, Head-mistress at ZP School, Dhamner

OECD Framework

Criteria	Justification/ Arguments supporting or against the Criteria	OECD Ratings
Relevance Is the CSR Project meeting the needs of the beneficiaries?	<p>The CSR projects implemented by Bharat Forge Ltd. Under the thematic area of EDUCATION following activities are implemented in the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of wall compound of the school- in the year 2020-21 School infrastructures have been developed – change of roof sheets and painting of whole building in 2019-20 New school building has been constructed in village in the year 2019-20 <p>The development of school infrastructures has been implemented to meet the needs of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Based on the need assessment and need felt by the community, the school infrastructures have been developed accordingly.</p> <p>The project is relevant because the targeted villages have new school building, wall compound etc. that positively changed the behaviours at community level towards quality education.</p>	
Coherence	<p>One of the most important basic needs that can change the complete scenario is 'Education' and government is running lots of Education Schemes.</p> <p>The CSR intervention are with similar intervention of the state and central government programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan – The Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a national flagship program & is being implemented in all districts of India.</p> <p>The CSR interventions are aligned with following Sustainable Development Goal</p> <p>Goal 4 Quality education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Aims to keep children in school and ensure they complete their education. 	

Ratings Index:




5 points - Excellent

4 points - Very Good

3 points - Good

2 points - Average

1 point - Poor

Effectiveness Has the Program met its objectives? To What extent the expected results have been achieved? Has it reached the Right Target Groups?	<p>Based on the interaction with stakeholders the effectiveness of the program has fulfilled the objective of the CSR Intervention on education.</p> <p>It has reached to the right targeted groups. For many years, people have been witnessing problems like safety, water leakage, sanitation, poor look etc. that affecting the education of their children.</p> <p>Furthermore, the problems were also not addressed by government due to financial gaps.</p> <p>However, the intervention by Bharat Forge addressed the challenges within one year.</p>	
Efficiency The extent to which the CSR Project delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way.	<p>The project is highly efficient as it has helped the beneficiary in the following ways.</p> <p>Enrolment has increased in ZP school with improved infrastructure.</p> <p>Dropout rate has decreased.</p> <p>The project was completed in a timely manner within the estimated time.</p>	
Impact: What difference does the intervention make? The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended, higher-level effects.	<p>The following are the impacts of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the construction the wall compound around the school the safety of the children has been increased who are coming into school. • There is increase in the number of the student in school, by enrolment in the ZP. • Parent's attitude towards ZP has been changed positively. • The construction quality of the building is very good quality in the taluka. 	

Ratings Index:

5 points - Excellent

4 points - Very Good

3 points - Good

2 points - Average

1 point - Poor

Sustainability: Will the benefits last?

The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue or are likely to continue.

Note: Includes an examination of the financial, economic, social, environmental, and institutional capacities of the systems needed to sustain net benefits over time.

The sustainability of the intervention of the CSR activities at village level is there with the participation community, the beneficiaries of the program in terms of utilisation of the services and the infrastructure created for school children. The initiatives are catering the needs at villager and it had affected positively in term of change, which was desired.

This initiative has people participation at deciding the activity, implementation and the project now has been handed over to gram panchayat. It has the ownership of project and responsibility of maintenance of the change, which took place under this project. It has long term effect in terms of educational, social, economic of the community.



Ratings Index:

5 points - Excellent

4 points - Very Good

3 points - Good

2 points - Average

1 point - Poor

Case Studies-Covered



Vijay Nikam Resident and Ex Sarpanch of Nhavi Bk village has 4 acres of farmland said that water was not available in the village due to which we have faced huge economic loss, resulting into huge debts for farmers but after the implementation of the water harvesting project in the village we are getting water throughout the year. Especially the farms on the western side of the village were under barren land which has turned into productive land and the annual income of the farmers has increased to Rs 4-5 lakhs which was earlier around Rs 2-3 lakhs.

Vijay Nikam Resident and Ex Sarpanch, Nhavi Bk village

Mahesh Dalvi Resident of Nhavi BK village said that earlier there was very less scope for farming due to less availability of water for agricultural purpose so he had taken up a job of a salesman at a clothing shop in Satara where he used to get 10,000/-month. But after the water harvesting project was implemented by Bharat Forge he was benefited as the sludge was removed from the percolation tank & was put in his farmland, resulting in increase of productivity which has helped him to start growing commercial crops such as ginger and his monthly income has also increased from 30,000 to 40,000/- Month. (beneficiaries of water harvesting)

Mahesh Dalvi Resident, Nhavi Bk village





Sachin Veer Resident of Rui village owns about 5 acres of farmland said that as the village is situated in a drought prone area, their villages used to get very less water which was insufficient to fulfil their basic needs and for the agricultural purpose. They had to rely on water from tanks as the river providing water for the village used to dry down during December but after the interventions of water harvesting by Bharat Forge the water table of the village has increased, he claimed to have witnessed direct benefits after the construction of the bore well for which he was able to get water at merely 60 meters below the ground, and he also mentioned that previously the water level far below the ground and for the bore well they had to dig to about 120 meters. (beneficiaries of water harvesting)

**Sachin Veer Resident,
Rui village**



Water pipeline connection at community



Water pipeline connection at community

Bharat Forge's project of water distribution network has changed the overall condition of water supply in Visapur village before the women of the village had to spend 2 hours every day to fetch water for their daily uses from the wells or nearby canals post this intervention they are getting water twice a day at the tap banks at their household level or the common community taps .

Mr. Subhash Pawar (Gram Sevak) mentioned that he has got feedback from the residents of the village that the quality of water has improved.

Recommendations

- **Water**

1. Timely audit of the constructed structures should be done.

- **Internal Roads**

1. A committee can be set with the residents of village Gram panchayat members for regular audits of the roads.
2. Grievance Reporting mechanism could be set up for villagers to highlight any issue regarding the conditions of the roads.

- **Health**

1. Set up maintenance mechanism for cleaning the drainage- Removal of the sludge is to be done on regular basis from the gutters.
2. Awareness program focusing on hygiene and sanitation - Villagers to be made aware not to throw any waste products made of plastics which can block the gutters.

- **Education**

1. Programs focusing on quality of learning could be explored.