



Promoting Green Technology

Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited



IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF HARSH PROJECT GACL EDUCATION SOCIETY

Submitted By Fulcrum – Capitalizing CSR



CAPITALISING CSR.

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ABBREVIATIONS

GACL: Gujarat Alkalies and Chemical Limited

GES: GACL Education Society

HARSH: Harit Arogya Swachha Shasakt

SSS: Swachhata ane Swasthya Samiti

CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility

FGD: Focussed Group Discussion

NGO: Non – Governmental Organizations

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND CREDIT

This **Impact Assessment Study of the HARSH project** was commissioned by GACL. The study's goal was to evaluate the extent to which the project's goals have been met during the period of its three – year operation.

Sample of six villages in the Vagra Taluka of the Bharuch District were chosen for the study. The study included **Koliyad, Samatpor, Sambheti, Suva, Vav,** and **Vengani** villages. In addition, the team conducted a survey of the area as well as conducted FGD workshops with panchayat and local authorities to learn more about the new CSR initiatives.

We **appreciate** the GES team, in particular **Mr Dinesh Makwana**, who contributed ideas, insights, and suggestions for the study. This report's creation was greatly aided by the realisation that an accurate picture must always be portrayed, regardless of how it appears. Additionally, we are very grateful for the support of Mr Aakash Koralwala of the GACL team for supporting us on the ground.

We now submit this report for your review with the hope that it will contribute in understanding the project's outcome and impact, as well will aid GES team to enhance the effectiveness of future projects and initiatives

Team Fulcrum

September – 2022

2. INTRODUCTION

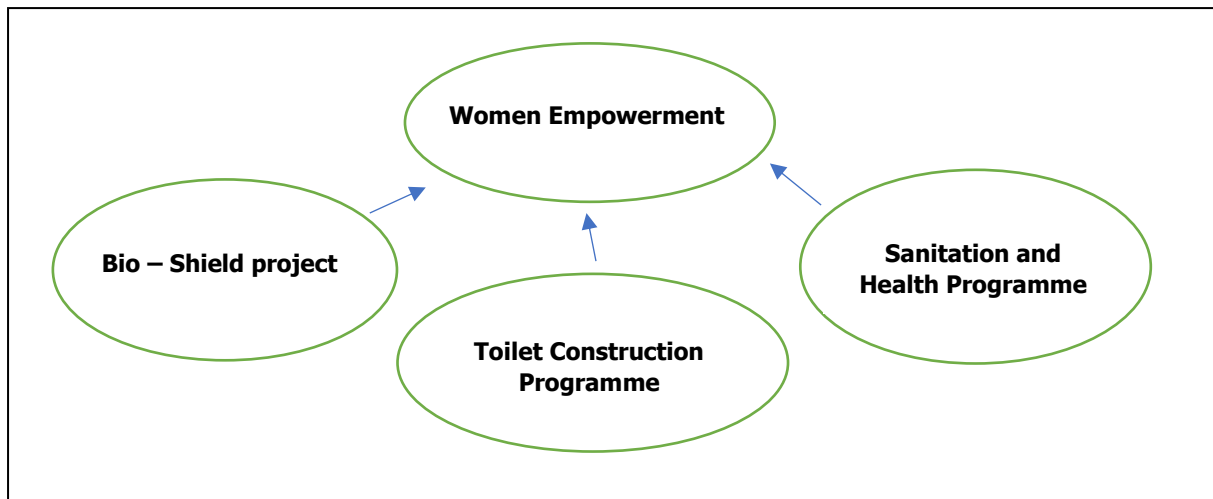
GACL had initiated and completed 4 initiatives as part of its CSR activities under the HARSH project in Bharuch district.

To assess the impact of this social responsibility, GACL commissioned Fulcrum – Capitalizing CSR to undertake an "Impact Assessment Study on HARSH Project."

Under HARSH project, GACL had carried out:

- 1) **Bio – Shield project**, which was implemented in the Dahej region (in Suva village of Bharuch district). In this coastal region, vegetation like Mangroves, Pilu, Al Fodder were planted. Additionally, it was believed that the presence of this green belt along the coastline can help to reduce local issues like soil erosion, saline intrusion, and water pollution.
- 2) In 30 project villages, 1000 toilets were planned to be constructed on the beneficiary's land with 25% monetary contribution by the beneficiary. Under this **Toilet Construction Programme** GACL had completed the construction of 960 toilets. GACL's this initiative was a major step towards "Zero Open Defecation" mission of India.
- 3) Sanitation Maintenance Support Programme including door to door collection of waste in 20 villages, was also a part of HARSH project. In **Sanitation and Health Programme**, they established community led domestic waste collection and segregated disposal system at village level.

All these three projects had a unique feature i.e. "**Women Empowerment**" was the core and the centralize theme.



In a nutshell we can say, the **HARSH project encouraged the development of environmental, social and economic sustainable assets in the rural India.**

3. BACKGROUND

GES had endeavoured specific initiatives under a major project in the Dahej region of Bharuch district, Gujarat from **August 2018 to July 2021**. For this project 30 villages from Vagra Taluka were shortlisted. This rural development project was named as **HARSH project**.

Summary of HARSH project	
Total number of project components	4
Name of the project components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bio – shield at Suva village ➤ Sanitation and Health Programme (Sanitation Maintenance Support Programme) ➤ 1000 Toilet construction with 25% community contribution ➤ Women Empowerment
Total number of villages covered	30
Total CSR contribution by GACL	Approx. INR 2.7 Cr
Name of Implementing Agency	VIKAS Centre for Development, Ahmedabad
About HARSH	An effort of GACL under CSR, HARSH is a Clean, Green, and Healthy village project, endeavour to develop a model initiative aimed at enhancing the environment and quality of life in the villages.

TABLE 1: Overall brief of HARSH project

4. SDGs AND OBJECTIVE

Now, after almost three years of completing the HARSH project, GACL seeks to design new interventions in those areas and therefore intends to understand the impact of the HARSH project. To understand how far the objectives of the program have been met, GACL has on boarded Fulcrum to undertake the impact assessment study for the same.

Toilet construction and bio-shield development are crucial to achieve the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development and hence forms a major focus in 5 of the 17 SDGs. It is evident that building more resilient and sustainable world would lead to enormous opportunities and therefore result in stronger economies. This is also reflected in the 2016 NITI Aayog brief on sustainable development that comprises the following skill targets under the 5 SDGs:

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water – borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision – making in political, economic and public life.



5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change – related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.



The **primary objectives** of this impact assessment study have been identified as below:

- To **review** the **current status of the toilet infrastructure** which were part of HARSH project.
- To **understand** the **change in practices of the beneficiaries** due to this project.
- To know the **impact** of HARSH project **on community**.
- To capture the **key learnings, achievements, challenges** of the project.



Photo: 1 FGD at Koliyad village about Sanitation and Health Programme

5. RESEARCH STUDY AREA

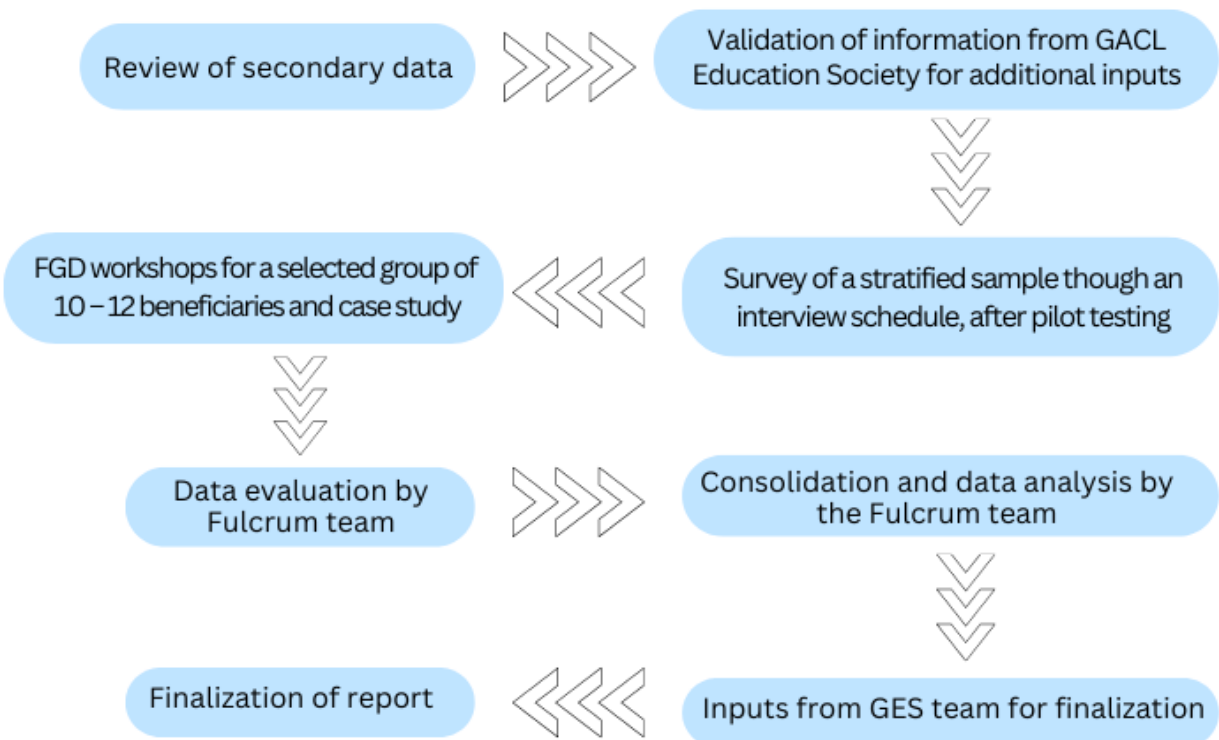
The research study area includes **6 villages of Dahej region** of Vagra taluka, Bharuch district, Gujarat i.e. **Koliyad, Samatpor, Sambheti, Suva, Vav and Vengani**.



FIGURE 1: Study area

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The **assessment** team relied on primary data collection using an interview schedule – based survey, FGDs and case studies. The methodology adopted for the **study** was a mixed of **quantitative** and **qualitative analysis**. The approach used for this exercise is as follows:



7. DATA ANALYSIS

For our analysis, **data** has been collected from **6 villages** (refer Table.2) which is **20%** of the overall **sample size** with respect to the number of villages i.e. 30 villages. All the beneficiary houses were covered under these villages except those where family members were not available during the day of data collection.

Name of village	No. of households
Koliyad	26
Sambheti	13
Samatpor	04
Suva	12
Vav	11
Vengani	21
Total no of households	87

TABLE 2: Assessment study sample size

A. Construction of toilets

The tools for the study were design in such a way that they could assess if the objectives framed during initiation of toilet construction are met or not. Moreover, the tools also focused on direct and indirect benefits to the beneficiary, family, the community and the village.

I. AGE

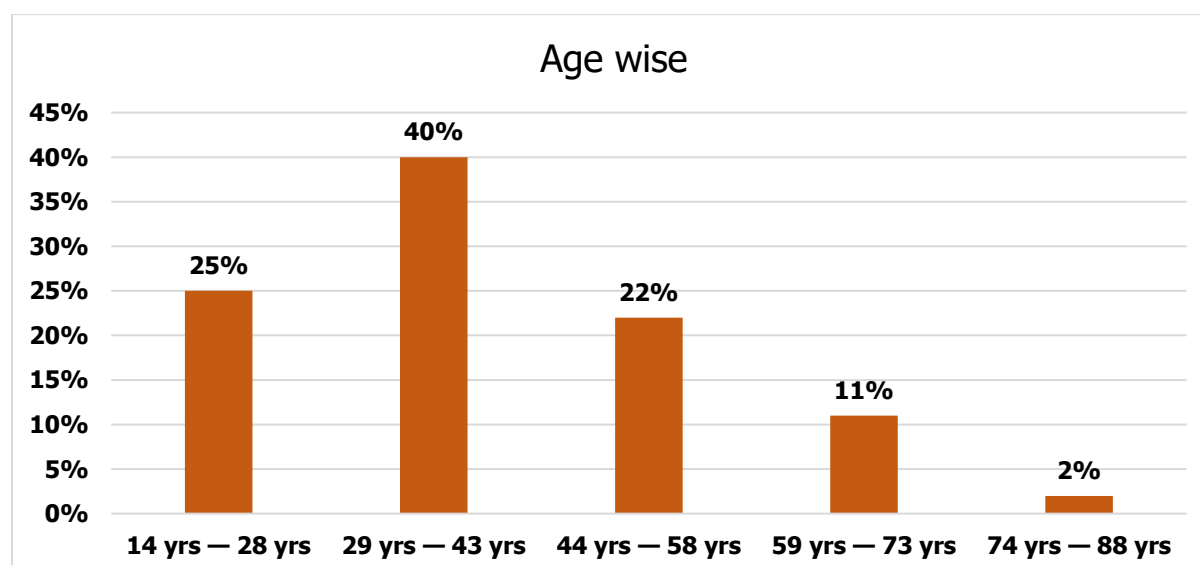


FIGURE 2: Age wise categorization of respondents

- The bar graph categorizes the age of the respondents into **5 groups**,
 - 25% respondents belong to **14 years to 28 years** of age group
 - 40% respondents belong to **29 years to 43 years** of age group
 - 22% respondents belong to **44 years to 58 years** of age group
 - 11% respondents belong to **59 years to 73 years** of age group
 - 2% respondents belong to **74 years to 88 years** of age group

II. GENDER

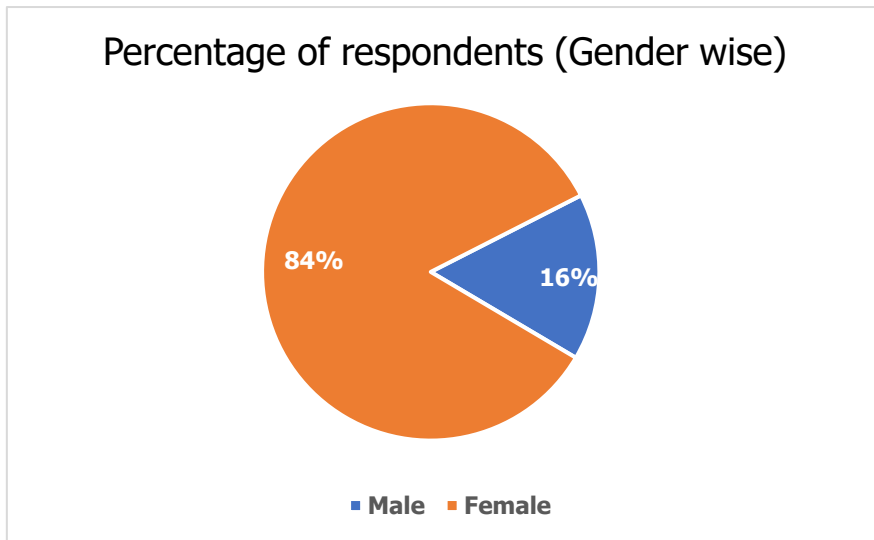


FIGURE 3: Gender wise categorization of respondents

- **84%** of respondents surveyed for this program were **female**.

III. EDUCATION

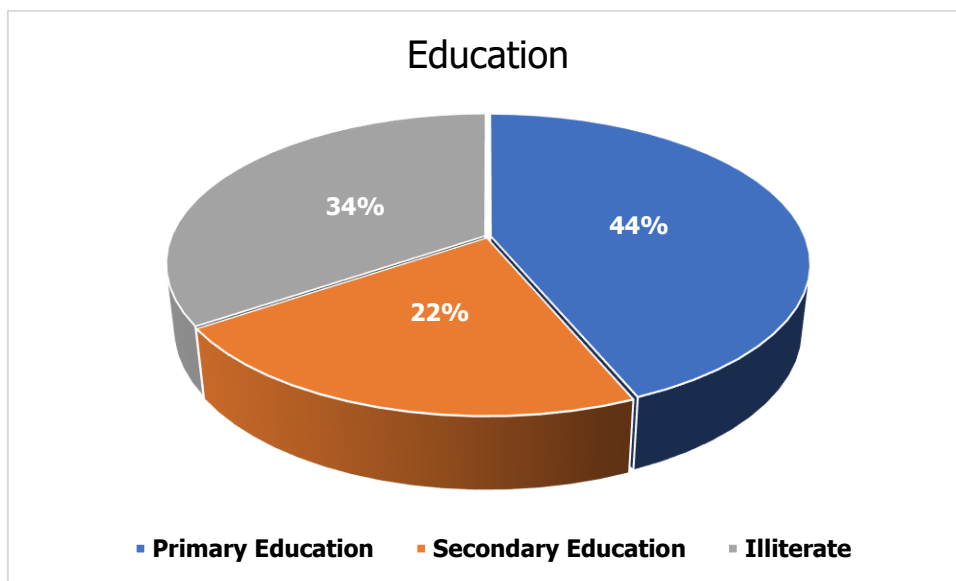


FIGURE 4: Education wise categorization of respondents

- Respondents are segregated in **3 categories**,
 - **44%** respondents had **Primary** (1st – 8th std.) education
 - **22%** respondents had **Secondary** (9th – 12th std.) education
 - **34%** respondents were **Illiterate**
- Toilet construction programme has been **inclusive** in nature i.e. it caters to entire spectrum of villagers in terms of the **educational diversity**.

IV. OCCUPATION

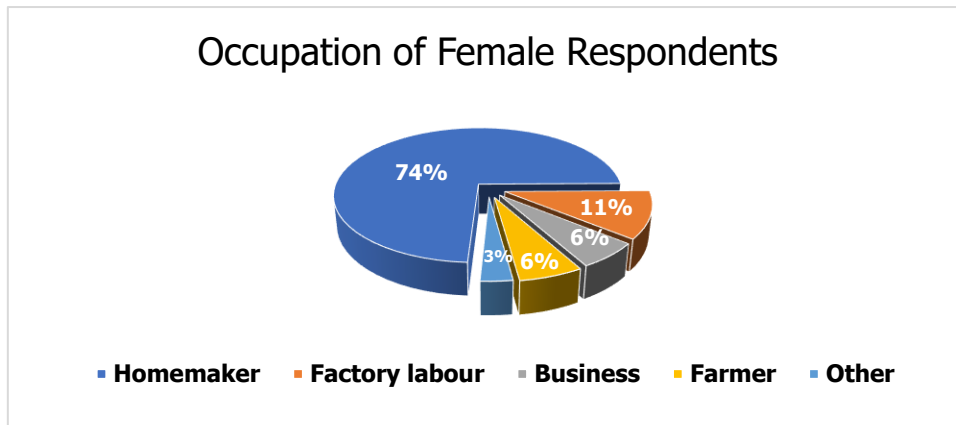


FIGURE 5: Occupation wise categorization of female respondents

- **74%** female respondents were **homemaker**. It was observed that procedures for toilet construction were not only restricted to working women but was also known by the homemakers.
- Despite the fact that **26%** of them were **working**, yet they were able to still manage and participate in the toilet construction programme.

V. MARITAL STATUS

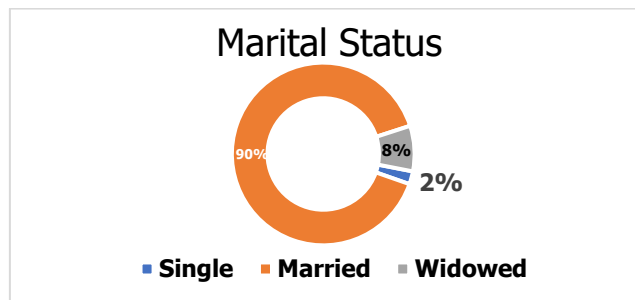


FIGURE 6: Marital status wise categorization of respondents

- **90%** of respondents are **married**.

VI. FAMILY SIZE

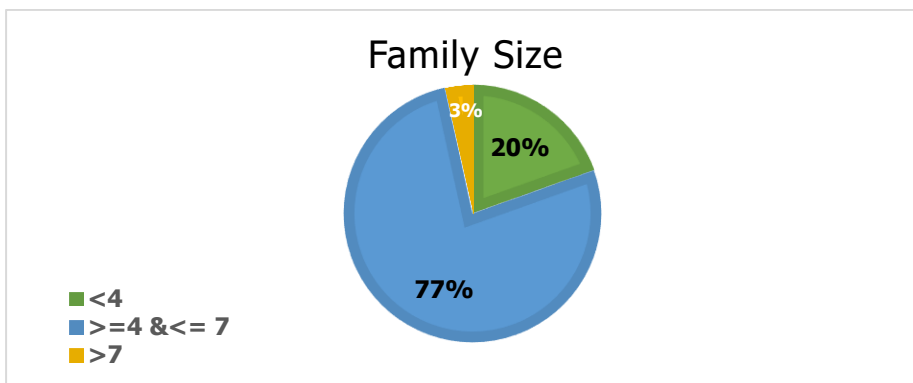


FIGURE 7: Family size wise categorization of respondents

- **77%** of the respondents have 4 to 7 members in their family. **Per toilet** average no of users are **4 to 7 persons**.

VII. MONTHLY INCOME

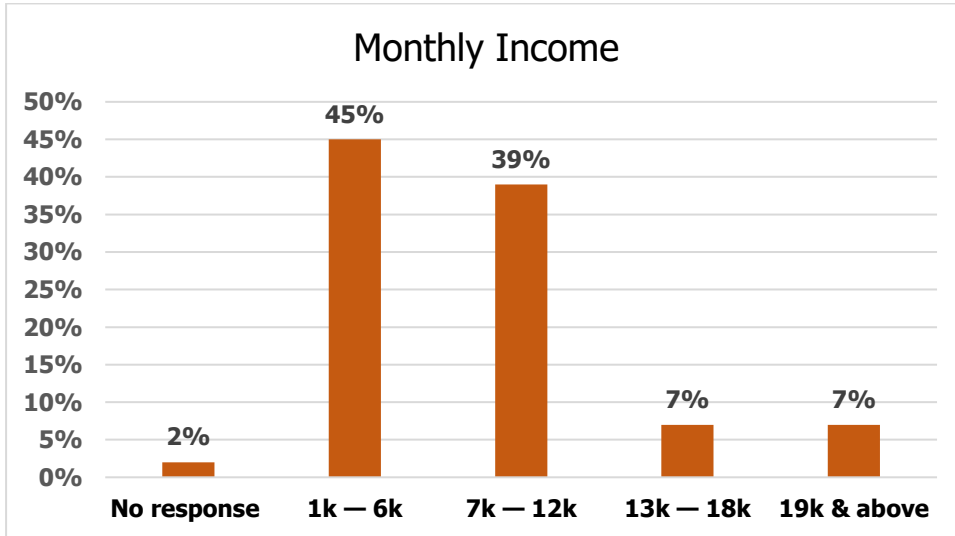


FIGURE 8: Income (monthly) wise categorization of respondents

- **45%** beneficiaries have **less than 75K annual income**. Having their own toilet was virtually impossible for people belonging to this stratum. Hence this project has helped genuine beneficiaries and created an **effective model of Private – Public Partnership**.

VIII. MONETARY CONTRIBUTION

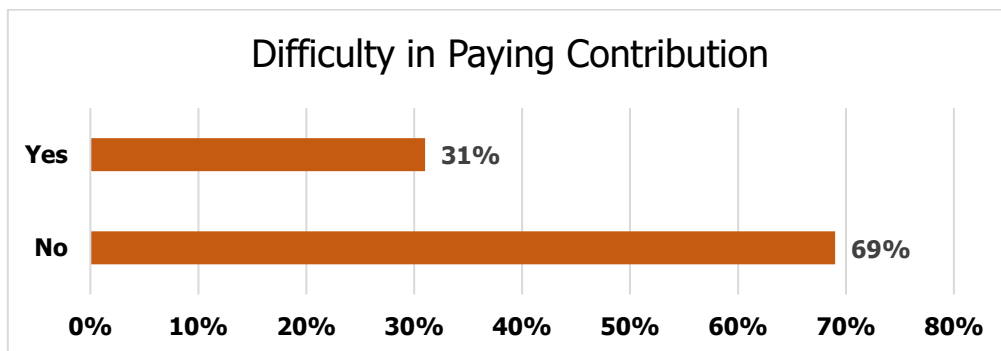


FIGURE 9: Percentage of households who faced difficulty in paying contribution

- **69%** respondents are coming from **different socio – economic** backgrounds (refer Figure 8), shared that they did not face any difficulty in paying the 25% of mandatory monetary contribution in building the toilet.

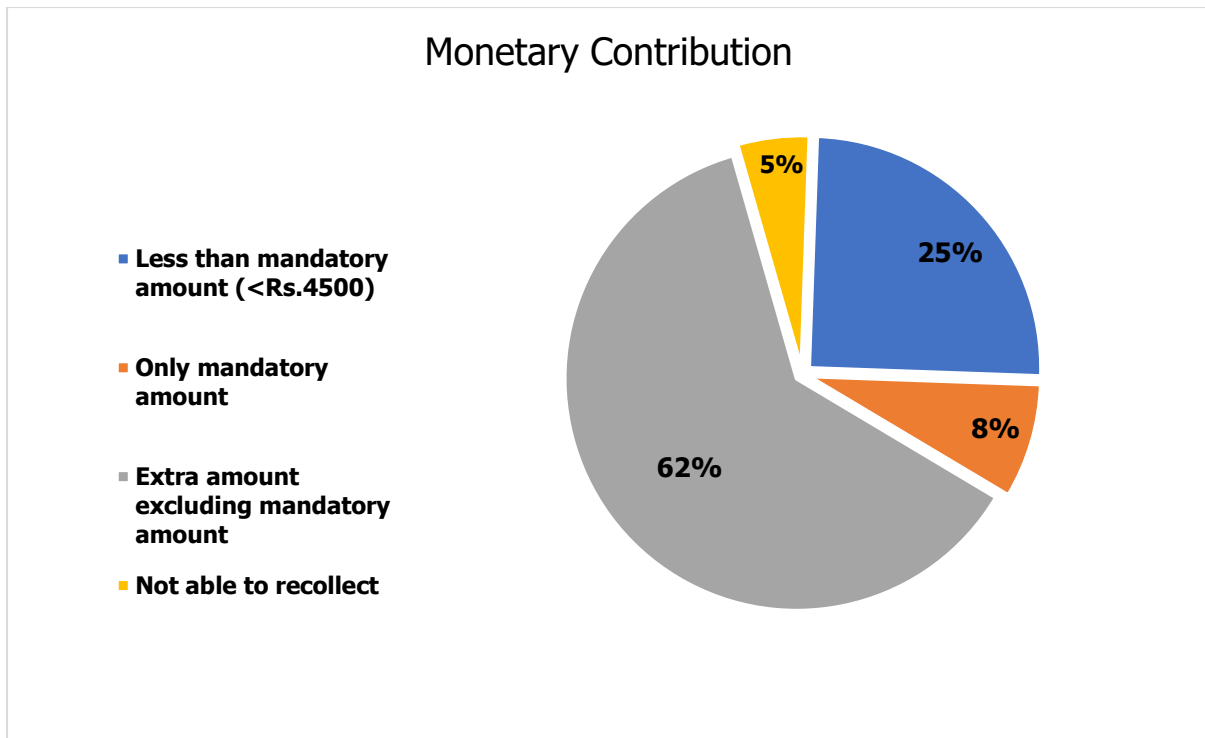


FIGURE 10: Percentage of respondents in terms of monetary contribution

- **25%** of beneficiaries contributed less than the mandatory contribution in the monetary terms, but they had contributed more hours in terms of labour. They had managed all the laborious work by themselves, so that remuneration of labour work can be saved.
- **62%** of beneficiaries contributed more than their compulsory contribution of ₹4500.

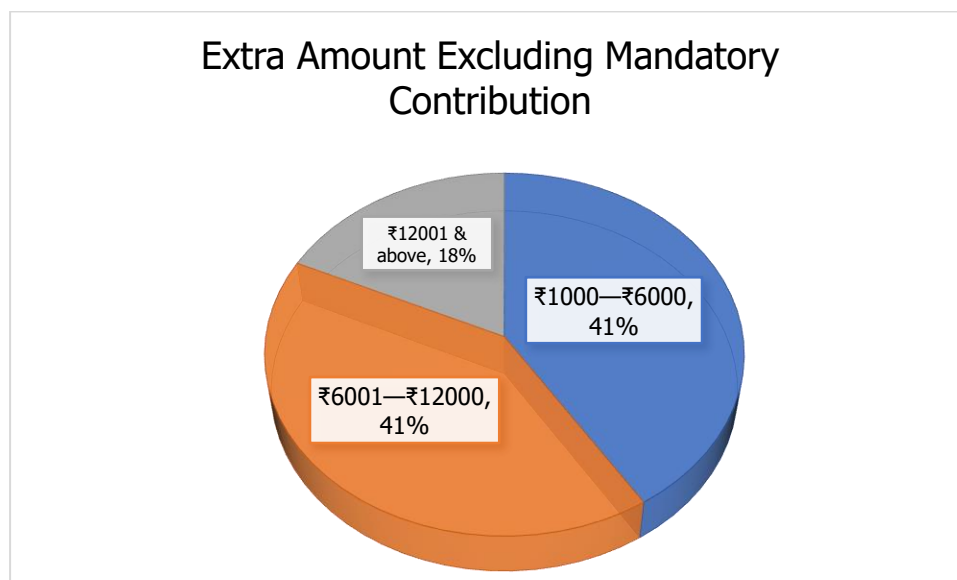


FIGURE 11: Percentage of respondents who contributed extra amount apart from the 25% compulsory contribution

- **41%** (i.e. Rs 1000 – Rs 6000) of beneficiaries **contributed extra amount to bring water connection and light connection in the toilet.**

- **59%** respondents contributed more than 6000 Rs. In this additional amount they also constructed a bathroom for the family use.

IX. TOILET CONSTRUCTION YEAR

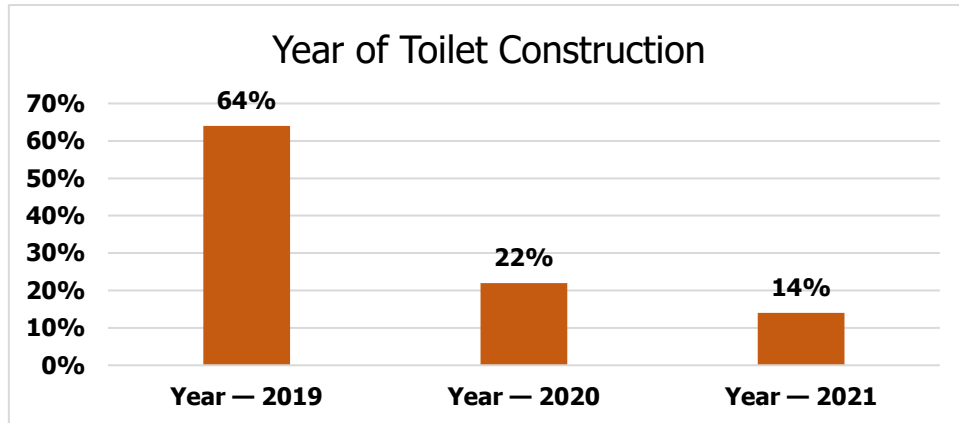


FIGURE 12: Year of toilet construction

- **64%** of toilets were built in the 1st year of implementation i.e. **2019**.
- Rest 22% & 14% were built during COVID – 19 pandemic in the year 2020 and 2021.
- Even in COVID situation, the toilet construction work continued. Hence it suggests that the **beneficiaries** very well **understood** the **importance of** household toilets and the hygiene benefits associated with it. This also depicts that the beneficiaries were very well aligned with the project, which is a **great accomplishment**.

X. USAGE AND CONDITION OF TOILET

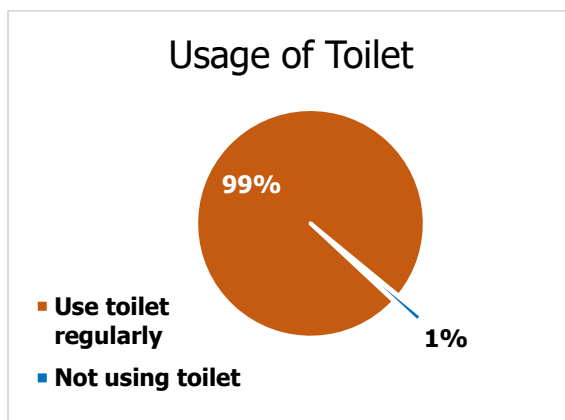


FIGURE 13: Usage of toilets after construction of toilets

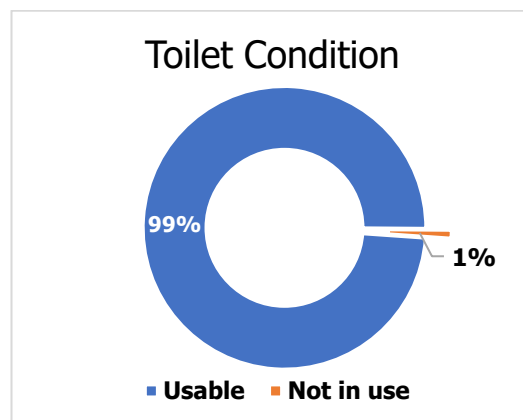


FIGURE 14: Toilet condition as per usage

- **99%** toilets are in **working condition** and are **regularly used** by the beneficiary’s family members.

Fulcrum insights :

- *Some GACL name tiles have come out due to normal wear and tear. In future projects some technology needs to be explore so that GACL branding is visible for a longer time.*

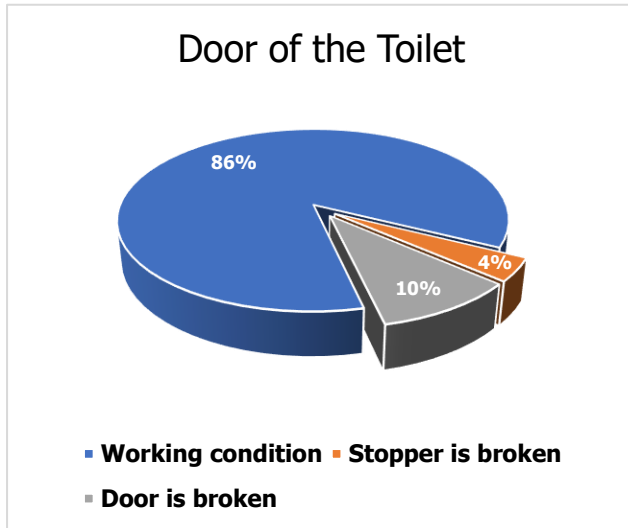


FIGURE 15: Condition of the door of the toilets built in this project

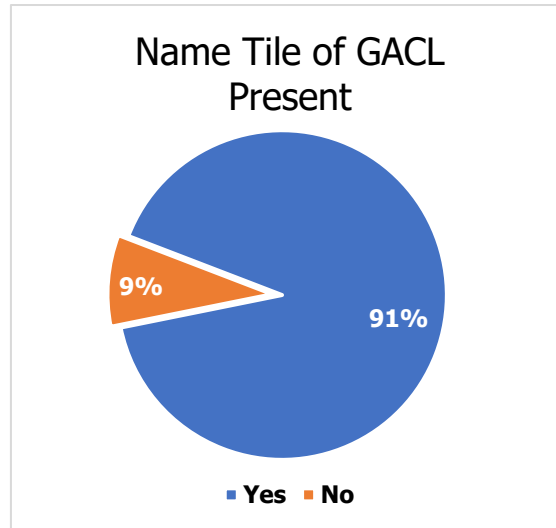


FIGURE 16: Appearance of name tile of GACL

- **86%** household toilets are in **perfect working condition**.
- **91%** toilets still have **GACL name tiles** on them.

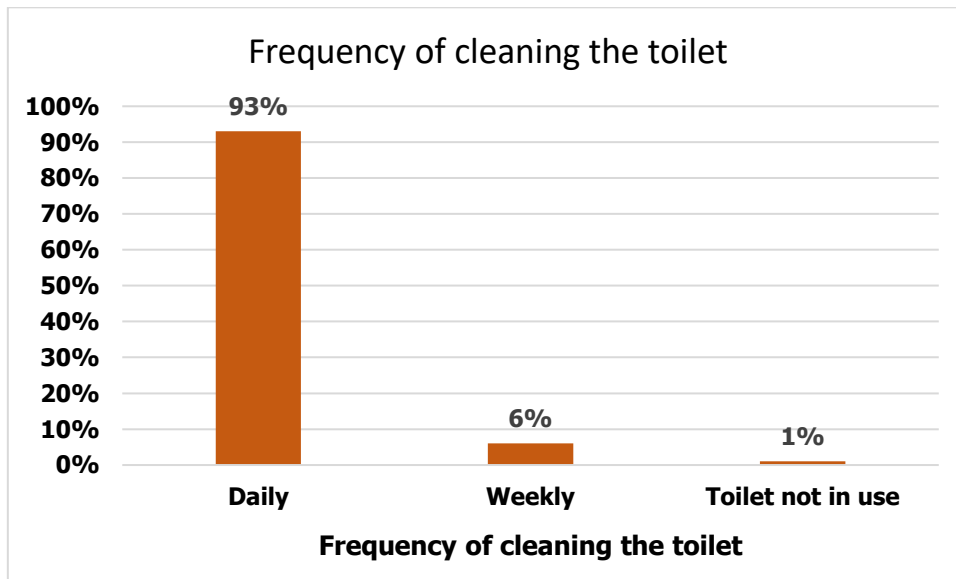


FIGURE 17: Frequency of cleaning the household toilets after construction

- **93%** beneficiaries **regularly clean** their **toilets**. Having cleaner toilets have improved their health.

XI. OPEN DEFECACTION VS. CLEANLINESS

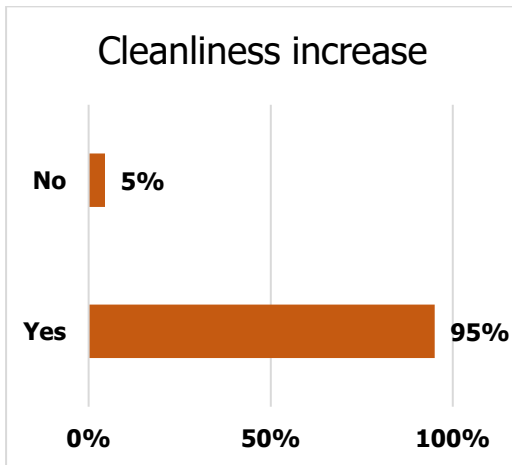


FIGURE 18: Opinion of respondents regarding cleanliness increase in the neighbourhood after construction of toilets

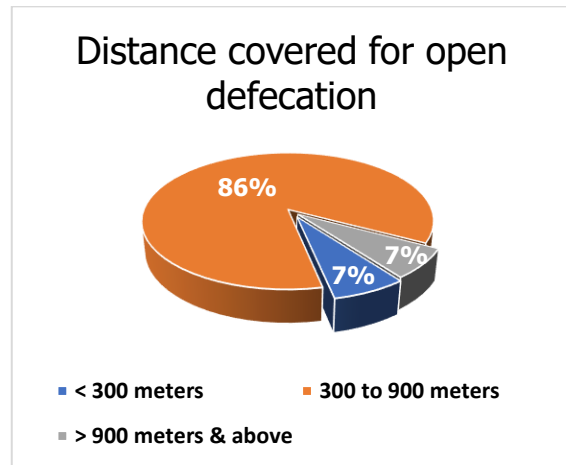
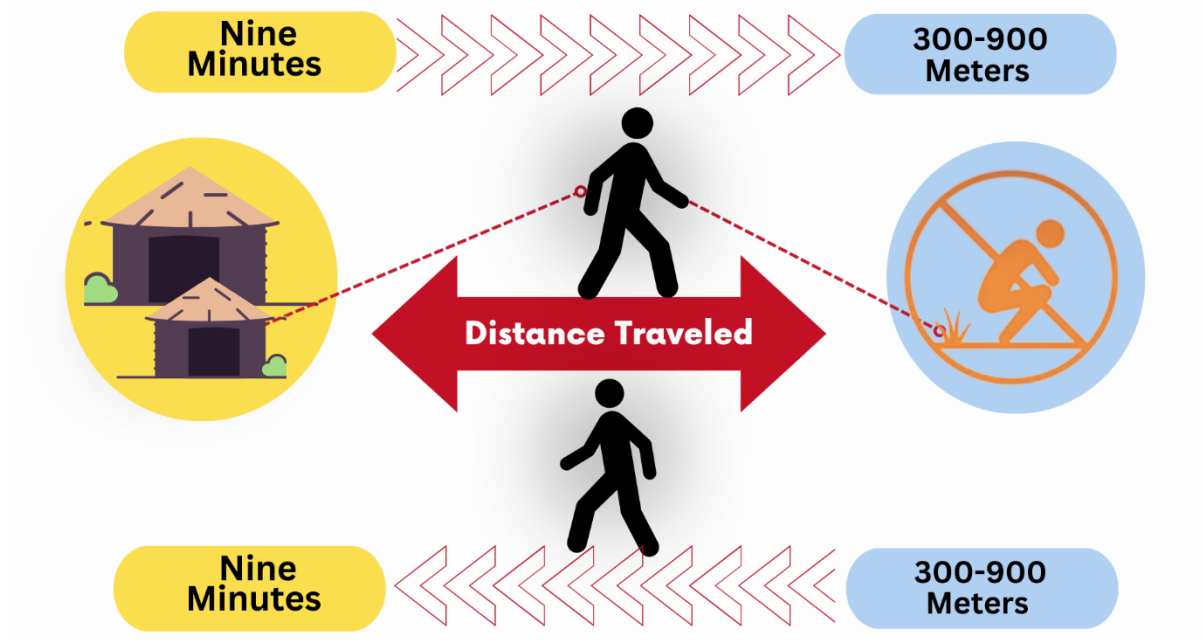


FIGURE 19: Distance covered by respondents for open defecation before building toilets

- After the construction of toilet, beneficiaries no longer have to deal with the difficulties that arise with winter and monsoon season. In particular, during monsoon season, they had to walk on slippery and muddy roads, this was very challenging for elderly people and pregnant women. Also, during monsoon, presence of snakes and other reptiles also increase. These issues now have been minimized and not relevant any more.
- Before construction of toilets 86% beneficiaries were used to defecate in open by travelling approx. 300 to 900 meters.

Fulcrum insights :

- *The research team found out that before Toilet Construction:*



Time Saved Per Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On an average, a person used to defecate twice a day ➤ Time for travelling 300 – 900 meters = 9 Mins * 2 = 18 mins/ time ➤ 2 times a day = 36 minutes ➤ Travelling time in a year = 36 * 365 = 13140 Minutes
Time Saved for Beneficiaries Surveyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ One toilet is used by 6 people in the family ➤ Total beneficiaries surveyed = 87 ➤ Thus, total users = 87*6 = 522
Total Man Hours Saved due to Toilet Construction	<p>522 Users * 13140 Minutes = 1,14,318 hours i.e. approx 1.1 Lakh Man Hours Saved / year (for Surveyed Beneficiaries) and Approx 1.2 Million Man Hours Saved / year (for all Toilets built)</p>

XII. WOMEN FEEL SAFER AND CONVENIENT

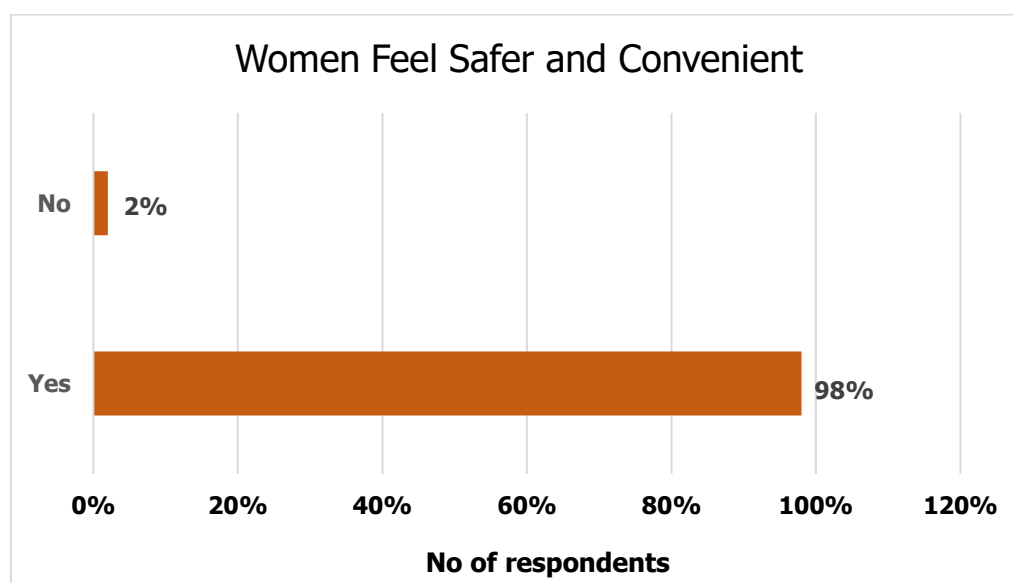


FIGURE 20: Percentage of respondents who think that women feel safer and convenient after construction of toilets

- **98%** of the respondents said that women **feel safer and convenient**.
- In the past, women frequently used to restrict their meals in order to avoid going out for defecating. And this leads to an adverse effect on women overall nutrition and health. Now this problem is negligible.
- Before women had to go either early morning or after sun set for defecating in open and had to find a woman companion for safety. Now they **do not have to struggle with managing nature’s call with time** also they **do not have to depend on others**.
- During Menstrual days it was very difficult for ladies to maintain hygienic conditions and wash themselves properly. Due to toilets, they now have privacy and thus can take care of themselves much better than before.

XIII. BANK ACCOUNT AVAILABILITY & INSTALLMENT

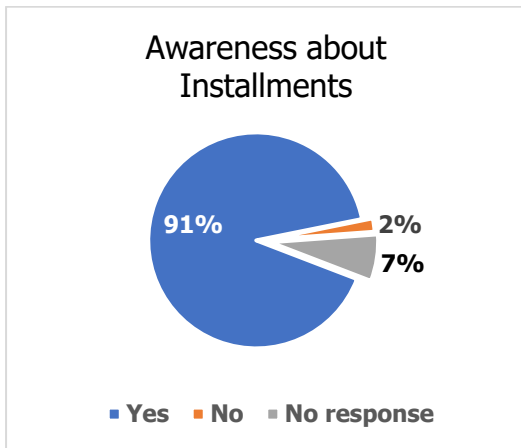


FIGURE 21: Percentage of respondents who are aware about installments

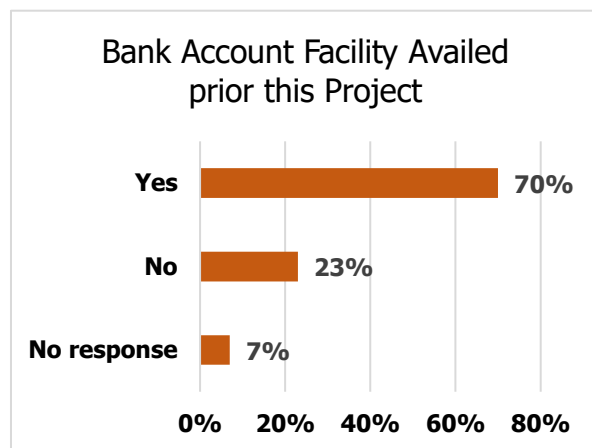


FIGURE 22: Bank account facility availed by the possessor of the toilet prior this initiative

- **23%** of beneficiaries **opened their personal savings bank account for this project**. This helped them to be a part of formal economy and banking system. Moreover, having a banking account gives them the feeling of security, making them empowered.
- Including new comer to banking system 91% of them are aware about the procedures of installments regarding toilet construction.

XIV. REDUCTION IN HEALTH ISSUES

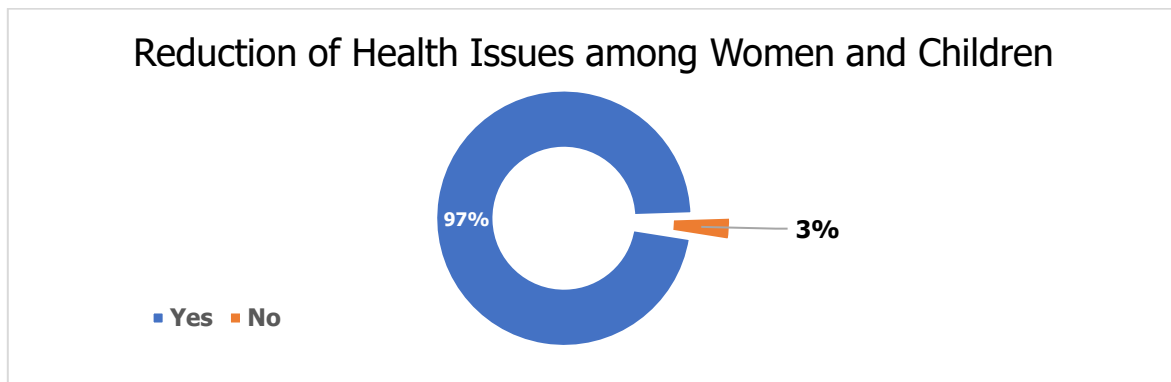


FIGURE 23: Opinion of respondents on reduction of health issues among women and children after construction of toilets

- **97%** of the respondents voiced that there is a noticeable reduction in diarrhoea related health issues among women and children after the construction of toilets.

XV. CONDITION OF HOUSE

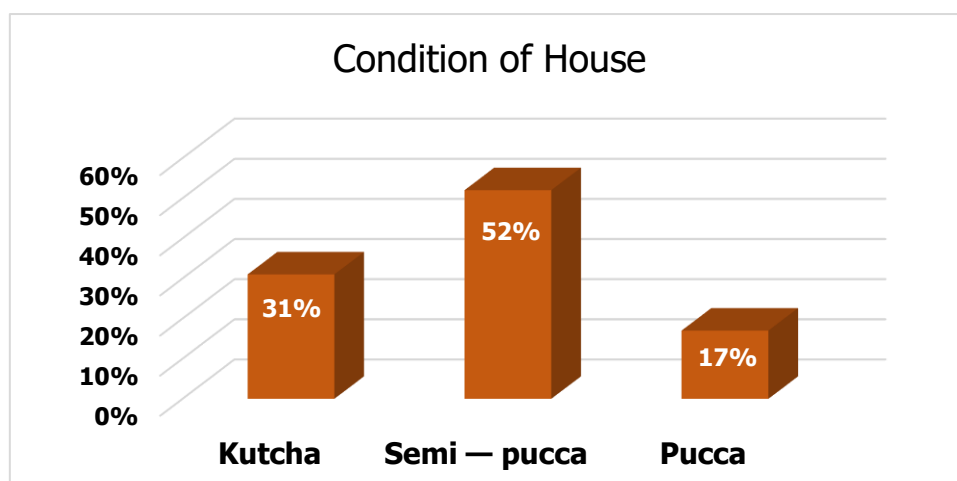


FIGURE 24: Condition of house of studied beneficiaries

- Toilet construction initiative was implemented in all types of households i.e. kutcha, semi – pucca, and pucca. It is evident that most of the beneficiaries had kutcha and semi – pucca houses, who were from economically backward.

B. BIO – SHIELD PROJECT

Bio – shield project was implemented on the bank of Narmada River at the periphery of Suva village.

Here most of the villagers are daily wage earners or work as labourers in the nearby companies. Men of this village have addiction problem and thus women have to take the responsibility of earning and supporting the family. Through this bio – shield project many women have benefitted by some ad hoc earnings.

Many women were involved in the process of plantation, for which per day they were given Rs.250.00. Working for the Bio – shield Project, **women felt confident** and **productive** as then they were not sitting idle at the home. They had some work to focus which motivated them to work more. It is impressive to know that, participants were aware about the objective of Bio – shield project i.e. to protect the environment, reduce soil erosion, Livelihood opportunity for women, fodder supply for their cattle, improves the land fertility and provides protection from natural calamities. Also, they faced various challenges, sometimes it was physically challenging for them to carry 10 – 15 plants at a time. Also, plantation during the winter and monsoon season was very difficult, yet they completed the work.

Women of this village need employment and want to work for longer time to support their family. They suggested, that if again any project like Bio – shield will be initiated in their village then remuneration per day should be increased for them. Also, they suggested **mangroves should be planted more instead of pilu plant as pilu plant didn't survive for many days.**



Photo 2: Focussed Group Discussion at Suva village about Bio – shield project

C. SANITATION AND HEALTH PROGRAMME

To **support Sanitation and Hygiene**, a program in 30 villages was initiated with the goal to create and implement a community – based sanitation maintenance support, which will enhance the quality of the surrounding environment. Household waste management was also a part of this.

Through this project initially door to door waste collection was going on, but then it slowly stopped because every household had to contribute for salary of sanitation worker. Even after creating awareness for segregating dry and wet waste, very few beneficiaries were collecting the waste in separate bins. So, it became very difficult for sanitation worker to process the waste.



Photo 3: FGD at Vengani village about Sanitation and Health Programme

8. KEY OUTCOMES

1. HARSH project was well aligned with the need of the community and beneficiaries. It has also increased the happiness quotient of stakeholders.
2. The hygienic and sanitation levels increased not only in the households. But cleanliness increased in the surroundings also.
3. The implementation of toilet and its benefits have inspired other villagers to build their own toilets. Hence the indirect impact is much higher than the toilets directly funded by GACL.
4. In village Vav, during monsoon, soak pits get choke due to which utility of toilets is adversely impacted for temporary time.
5. Due to this project, the self – confidence of female villagers and their involvement in the social activities increased.
6. The objective of the HARSH project has been successfully achieved due to proper implementation and the social transformation in terms of women empowerment in the village.
7. It was observed that most of the toilets had high utility and were optimally utilized.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS ON CSR INTERVENTIONS

1. In HARSH project water connection to toilets was not provided as there was no pipeline water connection in the village at that time. However recently the villages have installed water pipeline, hence in future such projects, water connection to toilet will add more value to the construction of toilets.
2. Scope for brand enhancement exist as many non – beneficiaries in the villages are still not aware about HARSH Project
3. Women association in bio – shield project was much appreciated by the female villagers of Suva village as part of their income generation activity. Also, it was the first time that this kind of project was implemented there. In near future Bio–shield project can be one of the great models to initiate again.
4. Skill–development programs among women can be initiated in this area as most of the women are illiterate or have studied up to class 8th std. Such trainings will help them to be employable.
5. In Sanitation and Health Programme, communication with the community was of key importance. More intense and well directed communication may have helped to increase the impact of the project.

10. CASE STUDIES

Jyotsnaben Rathod

Jyotsnaben, who is 35 years old, lives with her husband and two kids in Vengani village. She completed eighth grade of study and was one of the active members of Swachhata and Swasthya Samitee. She works primarily as a farm labourer or does seasonal labour work with her husband. She said that before toilets were built, she had to go 1 – 2 km daily to defecate. And it was harder to manage when she was having her menstruation. But somehow, she had to manage.

She attended all the meetings after knowing about the construction of toilets and joined the samiti as well. She raised awareness for door – to – door waste collection as a SSS member and created awareness regarding importance of toilet and its use. Her responsibility was to create awareness among the villagers about the proper use of toilets. Together with her husband, she dug pits, bought the needed materials, and even cooperated in building the toilets' walls. After joining the samiti, she actively participated in encouraging other ladies to build toilets in their home. According to Jyotshnaben, as, beneficiaries had to initiate the construction work of toilet so, it was difficult for the low – income villagers to arrange the initial amount. In her situation, she stated that because she is a daily wage worker, it was difficult for her to spend her own funds for purchasing the materials for toilet construction, yet knowing the benefits of toilet, she and her family managed the funds.



Photo 4: Jyotsnaben Rathod

“When there were no toilets, we used to face so many difficulties. In rainy season it was very muddy so we had to be very careful. Also, it was very difficult and inconvenient for young adolescent girls to find privacy to defecate in open. Now after the construction of toilets we don't have to go outside to defecate and it is beneficial for us”

જ્યારે શૌચાલય ન હતા ત્યારે અમને ઘણી મુશ્કેલીઓનો સામનો કરવો પડતો હતો. વરસાદની મોસમમાં ખૂબ જ કીચડ ભરેલો હતો અને અમારે ખૂબ કાળજી રાખવી પડતી હતી. યુવાન કિશોરીઓ માટે પણ તે ખૂબ જ મુશ્કેલ હતું કારણ કે તેમને રાહ જોવી પડતી હતી કે ગામનો કોઈ પુરુષ એક જ સમયે આસપાસ ન હોય. તે યુવાન છોકરીઓ માટે ખૂબ જ અસુવિધાજનક હતું. હવે શૌચાલય પછી અમારે બહાર જવાની જરૂર નથી અને તે અમારા માટે ફાયદાકારક છે”

Shardaben Rathod

38 years old Shardaben lives with her spouse and two kids in Koliyad village. She spent her major time in taking care of her children. Although she is a housewife, but she seasonally works as a farm labourer. Spotting an open and safe location to defecate was quite challenging for her. Even finding a female companion to accompany her was also difficult. When she became acquainted with Toilet Construction Initiative, she convinced her husband to construct a toilet. She also added additional 11,000 rupees for constructing the bathroom in addition to toilet. She mentioned that having a toilet and a bathroom in one's home is a basic requirement. So, now she is happy that her children, particularly her daughter, will not



Photo 5: Shardaben Rathod

experience the hardships that she endured for so long. The members of her family are now in a very safe situation. Now she is not worried about her kids and they feel secure using their own bathroom.

“Prior to this project, it was a challenge to find safe and clean place for defecating in open. After the construction of toilet, I am able to save my time for my children and also for household work which is beneficial for all of us”.

જ્યારે શૌચાલય ન હતું ત્યારે શૌચ માટે સુરક્ષિત અને સ્વચ્છ જગ્યા શોધવી અમારા માટે ખૂબ જ મુશ્કેલ હતું. શૌચાલય બનાવ્યા પછી, હું મારો સમય બચાવી શકું છું અને મારા બાળકોની જરૂરિયાતો પર વધુ ધ્યાન આપી શકું છું તેમજ મારા ઘરના કામકાજનું સંચાલન કરી શકું છું. તે આપણા માટે સારું અને ફાયદાકારક છે

Bhavnaben

Bhavnaben, from Suva village is a 39 years old lady. She lives in a joint family with her spouse and two kids. She and her husband work in housekeeping department of a nearby company. She is an active member of the SSS Samiti and also participated in persuading other women to join in the Bio – Shield initiative. Her main task was to gather women for the plantation to support VIKAS team. As a member of the samiti, she ensured that every woman got their remuneration. Also, she used to keep a track record of all these activities. When the initiative was first started, the Vikas team held meetings with the village ladies to raise awareness of the project highlighting how villagers would benefit from it.

As a result, there were no difficulties faced during the project, but women were paid Rs. 250.00 daily. She stated that women believed they were paid less and that their daily pay should be increased if another project is launched.

“Due to this project, mainly, women got opportunity to earn and it is also good for environment.”

“આ પ્રોજેક્ટને કારણે મુખ્યત્વે મહિલાઓને કમાવાની તક મળી અને તે પર્યાવરણ માટે પણ સારું છે”.

11. TESTIMONIALS

Testimonials :1



"It feels good to have a toilet at home. Earlier if anyone got sick, then it was a problem to go out and also find a place to defecate. In rainy season it got difficult but now toilets are built at home, so, it is not difficult."

Shardaben Dineshbhai Rathod – Koliyad Village

સારુ લાગે છે. બીમાર થાય તો તકલીફ પડતી હતી. જગ્યા શોધવી પણ અઘરી પડે. વરસાદ મા તકલીફ પડે છે, પણ ઘર મા ટોઇલેટ બનાવી દીધું છે તો તકલીફ પડતી નથી. "શારદાબેન દીનેશભાઈ રાઠોડ"

Testimonials :2



"It is good that toilets are built. Earlier it was very difficult and we had to go a far in untidy place. But now we have toilets at home and it is a relief."

Laxmiben Ashokbhai Gohil – Sambheti village

સારુ કર્ચુ ટોઇલેટ બનાવી આપ્યા. પહેલા તો બહું જ તકલીફ પડતી હતી અને દુર જવું પડતું હતું ગંદકી મા, પણ હવે ઘરે છે તો શાંતિ છે. "લક્ષ્મીબેન અશોકભાઈ ગોહિલ"

Testimonials :3



"Earlier we used to go out and comparatively it is good now. It used to get very messy but now we have toilet at home so there is cleanliness."

Mangiben Ranchodbhai Wagela – Sambheti village

પહેલા બહાર જતા હતા એના કરતા સારુ છે. ગંદકી પણ વધારે થતી હતી પણ હવે ઘર માં છે ટોઇલેટ, તો સ્વચ્છતા રે. "મંગીબેન રણછોડભાઈ વાઘેલા"

TALK WITH VILLAGE HEADS

Suva Sarpanch: "It is good that GACL company supported us for making toilets. For women, old age people it is especially beneficial. And still many villagers come with fresh application for constructing new toilets."

Suva Sarpanch: "From the Suva village, approx. 10 – 12 women used to help for the plantation project. Women were happy that they got employment because of the bio – shield project and they were not sitting idle at home."

Vengani Sarpanch: "Toilet Construction Initiative is very good for beneficiaries and these toilets are regularly used by them. Most importantly, beneficiaries contributed by doing labour work for constructing their toilets; they themselves dig pits and went to buy materials."

Vengani Sarpanch: "Door to door sanitation project started very well but unfortunately it stopped because panchayat had to give remuneration for the sanitation worker and panchayat didn't have the budget for the salary."

Koliyad Sarpanch: "Due to construction of toilets now women and men both have access to sanitation facility at home. Due to this project women feel safe and secure."

Sambheti Sarpanch: "Toilets are absolute necessity for everyone, it is good that GACL supported us. And now village remains clean."

Vav Sarpanch: "Toilet construction programme by GACL has proved very beneficial for the community. Specially for women and children."

12. CONCLUSION

In terms of construction of toilets, women got new assets on their name, which is one of the significant steps under this project. Remarkably construction of toilets initiative met almost all of its objective like reduction of open defecation, reduction in health issues, income generation for tribal labours, increase community cohesion, safe and convenient defecation for women and most importantly women empowerment.

As it is evident from the study, the awareness regarding waste management is a challenge as almost all the beneficiaries do not intent on using the different dustbins for segregation of wastes. So, we need to take new measures for sanitation and health program to achieve the success like toilet construction initiative.

Bio – shield project needs to be done in future as it will generate income among the women. Also, it will help our environment to promote bio-diversity, stabilizes shore line, increase the consumption of CO₂, reduce salinity, protect from natural calamities, develop green belt etc. Women who were involved in these projects wish to work again in similar kind of projects.

We hope that this impact assessment would be beneficial in understanding the outcomes and impact of this project, including best practices and bottlenecks. Report will also be helpful in designing future initiatives and increase the overall effectiveness of various projects carried out by GES.

13. APPENDIX

LIST OF INTERVIEWEES

Sr. No.	Village Name	Name of Respondent
1.	Koliyad	Pratapbhai Solanki
2.	Koliyad	Rashmika Parmar
3.	Koliyad	Prabha Babarbai Meatna
4.	Koliyad	Dinaben Meatna
5.	Koliyad	Sumita Makwana
6.	Koliyad	Ramilaben Gohil
7.	Koliyad	Balwan Makwana
8.	Koliyad	Taraben Bhikubhai Solanki
9.	Koliyad	Manjulaben Rathod
10.	Koliyad	Ramilaben Rameshbhai Rathod
11.	Koliyad	Minaben Rathod
12.	Koliyad	Lalit bhai
13.	Koliyad	Saradaben Dineshbhai Rathod
14.	Koliyad	Dineshbhai Vasant Meatna
15.	Koliyad	Dineshbhai Vasant Meatna
16.	Koliyad	Pushbaben
17.	Koliyad	Pushpaben
18.	Koliyad	Varshaben Rathod
19.	Koliyad	Baliram laxmidas Meatna
20.	Koliyad	Sharda Rathod
21.	Koliyad	Jigneshbhai Solanki
22.	Koliyad	Lilaben Rathod
23.	Koliyad	Bhavnaven
24.	Koliyad	Maganbhai Rathod
25.	Koliyad	Vilas ben Rathod
26.	Koliyad	Neha gurubhai Meatna.
27.	Samantpor	Bhavika Ghanshyam Parmar
28.	Samantpor	Jayshreeben Ramanbhai Gohil
29.	Samantpor	Kamlaben Narsan Vasava
30.	Samantpor	Bhikiben Bhavanbhai Vasava
31.	Sambheti	Chandubhai Padhiyar
32.	Sambheti	Mangiben Ranchodbhai Waghela
33.	Sambheti	Jyotikaben Vasava
34.	Sambheti	Divya Parmar
35.	Sambheti	Jignasaben Mangubhai
36.	Sambheti	Laxmiben Ashokbhai Gohil

37.	Sambheti	Damiyanti Gohil
38.	Sambheti	Vinodbhai Ganpatbhai Patel
39.	Sambheti	Shitalben Bhaveshbhai rohit
40.	Sambheti	Bhavnaven Ankurbhai Rathod
41.	Sambheti	Nutanben Gohil
42.	Sambheti	Amishaben Padhiyar
43.	Sambheti	Jyotikaben Chetan Rathod
44.	Suva	Surekha Rathod
45.	Suva	Amrutben Mangubhai Rathod
46.	Suva	Mudeshan Samabhai Gohil
47.	Suva	Revaben Pravinbhai Rathod
48.	Suva	Bhavna ben Rathod
49.	Suva	Ravji Rathod
50.	Suva	Sardaben Dilipbhai Rathod
51.	Suva	Lilaben Jasvantbhai Solanki
52.	Suva	Naageben Jagmal
53.	Suva	Jasiben Bharatbhai Solanki
54.	Suva	Champaben Manharbhai Rathod
55.	Suva	Kailashben Rathod
56.	Vav	Jaydevbhai Pandya
57.	Vav	Laxmiben Rathod
58.	Vav	Rathodiya Kiranben
59.	Vav	Rajubhai Rathod
60.	Vav	Kaliben Rathod
61.	Vav	Savitaben Rathod
62.	Vav	Paliben Rathod
63.	Vav	Champaben Gohil
64.	Vav	Meena Parmar
65.	Vav	Rajal Rathod
66.	Vav	Kamuben Vasava
67.	Vengani	Arunben Patel
68.	Vengani	Aarti Presh Rathod
69.	Vengani	Santaben Ukkadbhai Patel
70.	Vengani	Sonal Alpesh Rathod
71.	Vengani	Sitaben Rathod
72.	Vengani	Joshnaben Rathod
73.	Vengani	Mangiben Rathod
74.	Vengani	Manjuben Chandubhai Rathod
75.	Vengani	Jassi Rathod
76.	Vengani	Parvati Rathod

77.	Vengani	Jiviben laxmanbhai Parmar
78.	Vengani	Bhikhiben Santilalbhai Rathod
79.	Vengani	Dipika Rathod
80.	Vengani	Laliben Rathod
81.	Vengani	Sudhaben Rathod
82.	Vengani	Ranjanben Rathod
83.	Vengani	Gitaben Rathod
84.	Vengani	Sangeeta Rathod
85.	Vengani	Aashaben sureshbhai Gohil
86.	Vengani	Jasniben Rathod
87.	Vengani	Parmar Pinkalben

STUDY TOOLS

Questionnaire for Impact assessment of HARSH project of GACL Education Society Research Firm: Fulcrum – Capitalizing CSR

1:	Interviewer name	
2:	City	
3:	Village	
4:	Date of visit	
5: Respondent details		
5.1:	Name of the respondent	
5.2:	Age (in years) / D.O.B	
5.3:	Gender	1. Male 2. Female
5.4:	Education	1. Primary (1 st – 8 th std.) 2. Secondary (9 th – 12 th std.) 3. Under graduate 4. Post graduate 5. Others (diploma, ITI, etc.) 6. Illiterate
5.5:	Occupation	1. Home maker 2. Factory Labour 3. Farmer 4. Business 5. Other _____

5.6:	Marital status	1. Single 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Widowed
5.7:	No. of family members	1. Total no _____ 2. Girl (0–18 years) _____ 3. Boy (0–18 years) _____ 4. Female (18–59 years) _____ 5. Male (18–59 years) _____ 6. Old age female (60 years & above) _____ 7. Old age male (60 years & above) _____
5.8:	Monthly income (in Rupees)	Rs.
6: Toilet construction project		
6.1:	Do you have toilet <i>facility (suvidha)</i> in your home?	1. Yes 2. No
6.1.2:	<i>If Yes:</i> Since when do you have the facility in your home?	(M) _____ / (Y) _____
6.1.3:	<i>If Yes:</i> Previously how you used to manage the nature's call?	1. Open defecation 2. Neighbour's toilet 3. Public toilet 4. Other _____
6.1.3.1:	<i>If open defecation:</i> How much distance you used to travel for open defecation? (Approx. distance from home)	1. 100–300 meters 2. 301–600 meters 3. 601–900 meters 4. 901 meters & above _____
6.2:	Women used to walk outside to defecate, but now because they have toilets inside their homes, do they feel safer and more comfortable as a result of this change? (<i>Toilets banya pachi mahila ne surakshit ane anukul lage che?</i>)	1. Yes 2. No
6.3:	Name of the possessor of the household toilet.	
6.3.1:	<i>If answered:</i> Age of the possessor of the household toilet (in years) / D.O.B	
6.4:	Are you using the toilets regularly?	1. Yes 2. No
6.5:	In last 3 years has the cleanliness increased in your village after construction of toilets?	1. Yes 2. No
6.6:	Do all men in the household use the toilet?	1. Yes 2. No
6.6.1:	<i>If No:</i> Why?	
6.7:	Do all women in the household use the toilet?	1. Yes 2. No

6.7.1:	<i>If No:</i> Why?	
6.8:	What is the source of water for the toilet?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Own connection (in house) 2. Tap connection (in toilet) 3. Community taps 4. Well 5. River 6. Pond 7. Other _____
6.9:	Type of toilet constructed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soak pit 2. Connection to sewage line
6.10:	How often your toilet has been cleaned since it was built?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Fortnightly
6.11:	After toilet construction have you done any maintenance or repair work from your side? (<i>Kasu repair kam karavyu tu- tiles, door, stopper</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
6.11.1:	<i>If Yes:</i> Who performed the work to repair your toilet mostly?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women (possessor) 2. Possessor's spouse 3. Hired labourers 4. Other family members _____
6.11.2:	<i>If Yes:</i> What type of repairing have you made?	
6.12:	How much you have contributed in construction of toilet?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2000–3000 2. 3001–4000 3. 4001–5000 4. 5001–6000 5. 6001 & above
6.13:	Did you find any difficulty in paying contribution for toilet construction?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
6.13:.1	<i>If Yes:</i> How did you manage it?	
6.14:	Except the <i>monetary contribution (Fado apya pachi)</i> how did you contribute in toilet construction project? (Like digging the soak pit, went to buy the materials or any other laborious work)	
6.15:	Do you own your bank account before this project?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
6.15.1:	<i>If No:</i> After opening the account with whom did you go to the bank?	
6.15.2:	<i>If No:</i> What difficulties did you face in the bank?	
6.16:	Do you know about the installments paid to you for toilet construction?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
6.16.1:	<i>If Yes:</i>	

	How many instalments paid to you?	
6.17:	Did you go to bank for withdrawing the sanctioned amount?	1. Yes 2. No
6.18:	Have you ever gone to buy the construction materials?	1. Yes 2. No
7: Lessons and way-forward		
7.1:	If the toilet construction project we want to implement again then what will be the different approach in this time to get more benefit through this project? (<i>Abhipray</i>)	
7.2:	Is there any reduction of health issues among women and children after implementing HARSH project? (<i>mahila and balako ni bimari ma ghatado</i>)	1. Yes 2. No
7.3:	What were the challenges you have faced during construction of toilet?	
7.4:	Comment by respondent (testimonial).	
9: Observation details:		
9.1:	Toilet condition	1. Usable 2. Not in use
9.2:	Door of the toilet	1. Working condition 2. Stopper is broken 3. Door is broken 4. Other _____
9.3:	Name tile of GACL is there?	1. Yes 2. No
9.4:	Light is there in the toilet?	1. Yes 2. No
9.5:	Attached bathroom is there?	1. Yes 2. No
9.6:	Attached bathroom condition	1. Usable 2. Not in use
9.7:	Electricity is there in the house?	1. Yes 2. No
9.8:	Condition of house	1. Kutcha (made of mud, wood, straw) 2. Semi-Pucca (concreted wall, asbestos ceiling) 3. Pucca (fully concreted)
9.9:	Type of house	1. Own house 2. Rented house 3. Other _____
10: Remarks (by interviewer)		