

Impact Assessment Report
**Anganwadi
Construction Project**

by Supreme Petrochem

Project completed in F.Y. 2023-24



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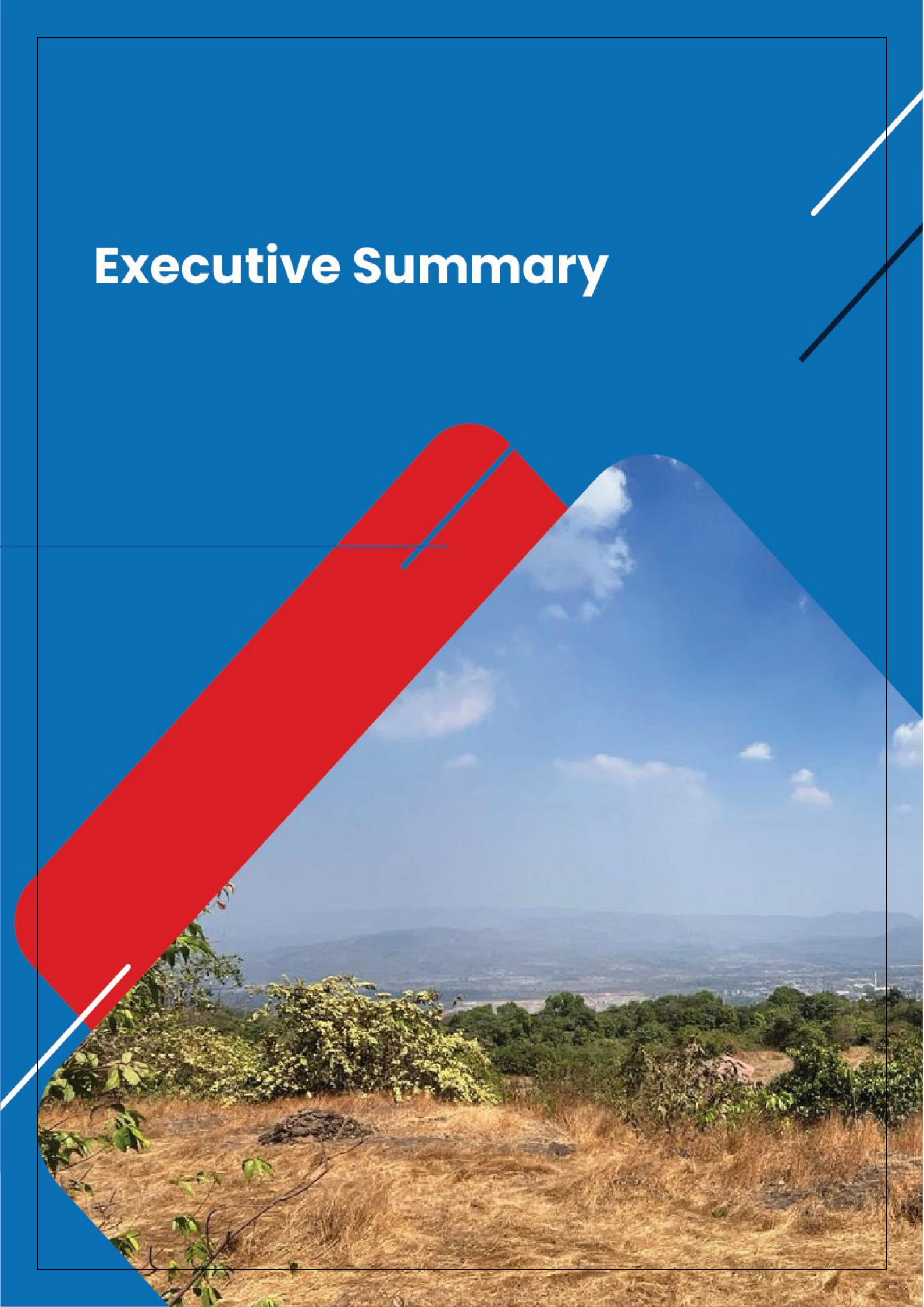
Disclaimer

- This impact assessment is under the **Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules 2021, notification dated 22nd January 2021**.
- This report shall be disclosed to those authorised in its entirety only without removing the disclaimer. CSRBOX has not performed an audit and does not express an opinion or any other form of assurance. Further, comments in our report are not intended, nor should they be interpreted to be legal advice or opinion.
- This report contains an analysis by CSRBOX considering the publications available from secondary sources and inputs gathered through interactions with the leadership team of Supreme Petrochem Ltd project beneficiaries, and various knowledge partners. While the information obtained from the public domain has not been verified for authenticity, CSRBOX has taken due care to receive information from sources generally considered to be reliable.
- In preparing this report, CSRBOX has used and relied on data, material gathered through the internet, research reports, and discussions with personnel within CSRBOX, as well as personnel in related industries.

Specific to the Impact Assessment of the Anganwadi Construction Project

- CSRBOX has neither conducted an audit and due diligence nor validated the financial statements and projections provided by Supreme Petrochem.
- Wherever information was not available in the public domain, suitable assumptions were made to extrapolate values for the same.
- CSRBOX must emphasise that the realisation of the benefits/improvisations accruing out of the recommendations set out within this report (based on secondary sources) is dependent on the continuing validity of the assumptions on which it is based. The assumptions will need to be reviewed and revised to reflect such changes in business trends, regulatory requirements, or the direction of the business as further clarity emerges. CSRBOX accepts no responsibility for the realisation of the projected benefits
- The premise of an impact assessment is 'the objectives' of the project, along with output and outcome indicators pre-set by the programme design and implementation team. CSRBOX's impact assessment framework was designed and executed in alignment with those objectives and indicators.

Executive Summary



Executive Summary

The impact assessment of the Anganwadi Construction Programme 2023-2024 demonstrates **significant improvements in infrastructure quality, service delivery, and beneficiary experience**, particularly among **low-income rural households** of villages of Roha, Raigad. The findings indicate that the project has effectively addressed critical gaps in early childhood care infrastructure, leading to enhanced utilisation and community acceptance of Anganwadi services.

Key Findings

- Prior to the intervention, Anganwadi centres were largely **non-functional or operated in open spaces and temporary structures**, exposing children and mothers to safety risks and limiting the effectiveness of service delivery. Post-construction, the centres now provide **safe, permanent, and child-friendly environments**, with **100% of respondents reporting improved safety, cleanliness, and hygiene**. This has directly contributed to **better learning conditions and the overall well-being of children**.
- The project has had a **strong positive impact on participation and inclusiveness**, with **90% of children attending regularly** and representation across all social groups, indicating equitable access. Additionally, **70% of respondents reported a significant increase in attendance**, highlighting the role of improved infrastructure in driving utilisation of Anganwadi services.
- From a service delivery perspective, the centres are functioning effectively, with **high satisfaction levels in pre-school learning activities (92% rating them highest)** and improved delivery of nutrition and health-related services. The presence of dedicated infrastructure has also enabled **better implementation of ICDS services**, including health check-ups and early childhood education, thereby strengthening the overall ecosystem of care.
- the primary expectation from the newly constructed Anganwadi buildings is the provision of a **safe and secure environment for children**, as highlighted by **70% of respondents**. This is followed by expectations of **improved nutrition services and better educational activities (60% each)**, reflecting the community's need for enhanced service delivery in core Anganwadi functions.
- A majority of respondents (**60%**) **strongly agree**, while **40% agree** that early childhood education is important for their children. This unanimous positive response reflects a **high level of awareness and acceptance among parents** about the role of Anganwadi centres in supporting children's learning and development
- The data also indicates a **high level of satisfaction with the overall Anganwadi infrastructure**, with a majority of respondents (**70%**) rating it as **5 – Very good**, reflecting that the infrastructure is of excellent quality and fully meets their needs. The remaining **30% rated it as 4 – Good**, indicating that the facilities are safe, comfortable, and largely adequate.

Chapter 1

Project Background and Overview



1. Introduction & Project Background

1.1 Project Context

Supreme Petrochem Ltd. (SPL) is a leading Indian petrochemical company specialising in the manufacture and global distribution of polystyrene and related styrenic polymers. Promoted jointly by The Supreme Industries Ltd. and the Rajan Raheja Group, SPL has grown from a modest polystyrene plant in 1995 to one of India's largest producers with extensive capacities in polystyrene and expandable polystyrene (EPS), exporting products to more than 100 countries worldwide.

The project was implemented across two financial years. During **FY 2022–2023**, the project supported the construction of **Anganwadi Centres**. Building on this intervention, the project was expanded in **FY 2023–2024** with the construction of **10 additional Anganwadi Centres**. These centres were developed to provide permanent, safe, and functional infrastructure for the delivery of early childhood education, nutrition, and basic health services. The impact assessment considers both phases to understand the outcomes and effectiveness of the intervention across the two implementation cycles.

1.2 Organisational Profile:

Supreme Petrochem Ltd. is promoted jointly by **The Supreme Industries Ltd.**, India's largest plastics processor, and the well-diversified **R. Raheja Investments Pvt Ltd.**

The Supreme Industries Limited, founded in 1942, has been relevant with the changing times and continues to be a household name solely because of the core values that they uphold.¹

Supreme Petrochem Limited (SPL) recognises that sustainable growth and responsible corporate conduct are integral to long-term business success. As a leading manufacturer of polystyrene and styrenic polymers in India, the company integrates environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and ethical governance into its core operations. Through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and sustainability initiatives, SPL aims to create shared value for communities, industry stakeholders, and the environment.

SPL's sustainability approach focuses on reducing environmental impact while promoting efficient resource utilisation and responsible manufacturing practices. The company invests in green technologies and environmentally sound production systems, including initiatives such as **Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) facilities**, adoption of gases with **low ozone-depleting potential**, and the development of products that contribute to **energy efficiency in buildings**, such as Expandable Polystyrene (EPS) and Extruded Polystyrene (XPS) insulation materials. These efforts help reduce energy consumption and associated carbon emissions across the product lifecycle.²

1.4 Project Activities

Infrastructure Development

¹ <https://supremepetrochem.com/profile/#>

² <https://supremepetrochem.com/sustainability/>

A key component of the project focused on strengthening Anganwadi infrastructure to ensure safe, accessible, and child-friendly learning environments across targeted villages in Roha. Under this initiative, multiple Anganwadi centres were constructed and assessed for their physical conditions and usability. The infrastructure work emphasised improving accessibility, safety, and the overall functionality of the centres.

Key infrastructure-related activities undertaken include:

- **Construction of new Anganwadi buildings** in remote habitations, reducing travel distance and improving access for children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers.
- **Improved structural facilities**, including safe indoor spaces for early childhood education and nutrition services.
- **Facilitation of basic service linkages**
 - Installation of electricity connections
 - Provision of piped water supply and kitchen tap connections
- **Focus on accessibility improvements**, especially in geographically challenging areas where earlier Anganwadi centres required long walks, steep climbs, or were located in unsafe conditions.

1.5 Geographical Coverage

The project facilitated the provision of **Anganwadi centres** in the villages of Roha, Raigad, covering the villages, namely **Tadgaon, Chafewadi, and Bangalwadi.**

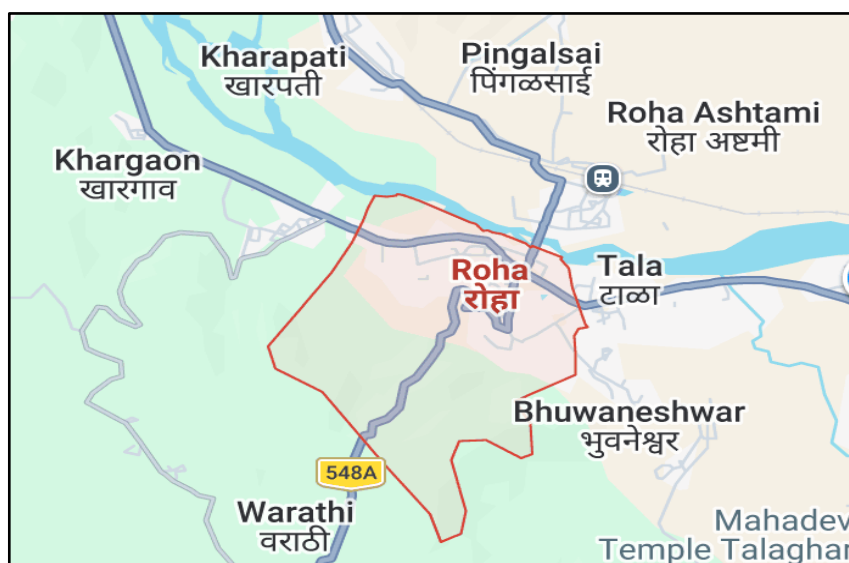


Figure 1: Geographical Coverage

1.6 Alignment with Schedule VII

The programme's intervention also aligns with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The programme aligns with the activities below:

Alignment with Schedule VII	
(i) Eradicating hunger, poverty, and malnutrition, promoting health care, including preventive health care, and sanitation	The programme directly contributes to this clause by addressing accessibility. The construction of anganwadis ensures better hygiene and preventive health care for children and mothers.
(ii) Promoting education, including special education and employment-enhancing vocational skills, especially among children	The project strengthens early childhood education by improving preschool learning environments in Anganwadi Centres. By constructing new anganwadis, it builds the foundation for lifelong learning and supports children's readiness for formal schooling.
(iii) Promoting gender equality, empowering women, and supporting vocational skills for women	The initiative directly contributes to women's empowerment by strengthening the skills, confidence, and professional capacity of Anganwadi Workers, who are women frontline service providers under the ICDS system. Improved infrastructure, organised workspaces, and access to functional facilities enable Anganwadi Workers to perform their roles more effectively and with greater confidence within their communities.

Table 1: Alignment with Schedule VII

1.7 Alignment with ESG Framework

The programme's intervention also aligns with the ESG Sustainability Report of the corporate. Particularly with respect to the Business Responsibility & Sustainability Reporting Format (BRSR) shared by the Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the programme aligns with the principle mentioned below.

Principle 4	Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all stakeholders.
Principle 6	Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment.
Principle 8	Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development.

Table 2: Alignment with ESG Framework

1.8 Alignment with National Policies



The programme is well aligned with key national schemes and policies that focus on early childhood care, education, and health. The major points of coherence are outlined below:

Alignment with National Policies	
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	The project is closely aligned with ICDS, which is India's flagship programme for early childhood care and development. By strengthening Anganwadi infrastructure, the capacity of workers, and the delivery of health, nutrition, and preschool education services, the initiative directly supports the objectives of ICDS.
National Education Policy (NEP) 2020	The project is closely aligned with NEP 2020, which recognises Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) as a critical foundation for lifelong learning. By strengthening preschool learning environments and equipping Anganwadi workers with improved pedagogical tools, the programme supports the policy's emphasis on universal access to quality ECCE by 2030.
National Health Policy 2017	The initiative supports the objectives of the National Health Policy by strengthening Anganwadi infrastructure that facilitates access to government-led preventive and promotive healthcare services for mothers and children.

Table 3: Alignment with National Policies

1.9 Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs, adopted by the United Nations in 2015, set a global agenda to end poverty, improve health and education, and promote sustainable development by 2030. The programme contributes directly to these goals through its focus on nutrition, health, education, and hygiene, ensuring that local action supports global priorities.

Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals	
 <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	The project aligns with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by strengthening Anganwadi infrastructure that enables access to government-led supplementary nutrition and related child development services. By providing safe and functional spaces for nutrition-related activities, the programme supports the effective delivery of ICDS services in Raigad.
 <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	The programme aligns with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) by strengthening Anganwadi infrastructure that improves access to government-led health services such as immunisation and health check-ups. Safe and functional centres support frontline workers in conducting health-related activities more effectively.



The project is closely aligned with SDG 4, which aims to ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education. By improving early childhood care and education (ECCE) and strengthening classroom environments, the programme supports school readiness and lifelong learning opportunities for children from marginalised communities.

Table 4: Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals

1.10 Theory of Change

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
Construction of Anganwadi Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 fully constructed and operational Anganwadi buildings built in the year 2023-2024 	225 beneficiaries are directly benefiting from enhanced livelihood and service access through Anganwadi construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved early childhood development outcomes Enhancing Access to Basic Services for Disadvantaged Families
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved physical infrastructure for service delivery 	Enhanced quality of early childhood education and pre-school readiness	

Table 5: Theory of Change

Chapter 2

Assessment Strategy & Approach



Chapter 2: Assessment Strategy & Approach

2.1 Objective of the Impact Assessment Study

CSRBOX conducted an impact study to capture the current status of infrastructure in the target anganwadis and to establish a benchmark for measuring the project's impact.

The objectives of the study were as follows:

Assess the effectiveness of the programme using the IRECS framework

Examine the effectiveness and utility of the upgraded Anganwadi Centres in providing hygienic, safe, and engaging environment for children

Examine how effectively the projects have reached marginalised and underrepresented communities

Review the quality of design and implementation of infrastructure improvements and assess how well they align with community needs and early childhood development goals.

Evaluate sustainability and continuity, looking at the long-term viability of the centres, their ongoing maintenance, and their potential to serve as replicable models for early childhood care.

Assess how the programme has resulted in increased level of awareness about importance of health, hygiene and education

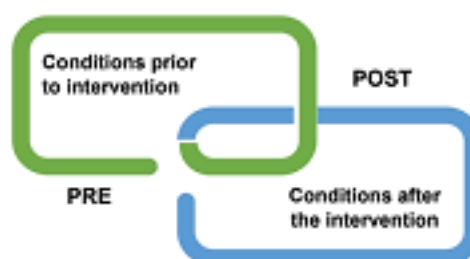
Identify barriers and provide actionable recommendations

2.2 Study Design

The impact assessment adopts a **mixed-methods design** to capture both measurable improvements and experiential insights from beneficiaries and key stakeholders. This approach ensures a comprehensive understanding of how the Project has influenced infrastructure quality, learning environments and overall service delivery across the villages.

To assess the programme's contribution, the study follows a **pre-post programme evaluation approach**. Beneficiaries were asked to recall and describe their experiences and service conditions before the intervention, and to compare them with the current situation after the construction of new Anganwadis. The differences reported provide an indicative measure of the programme's influence on improving access and

utilisation. While this method offers valuable insights into progress, the study acknowledges that some changes may also be shaped by external factors beyond the programme's scope.

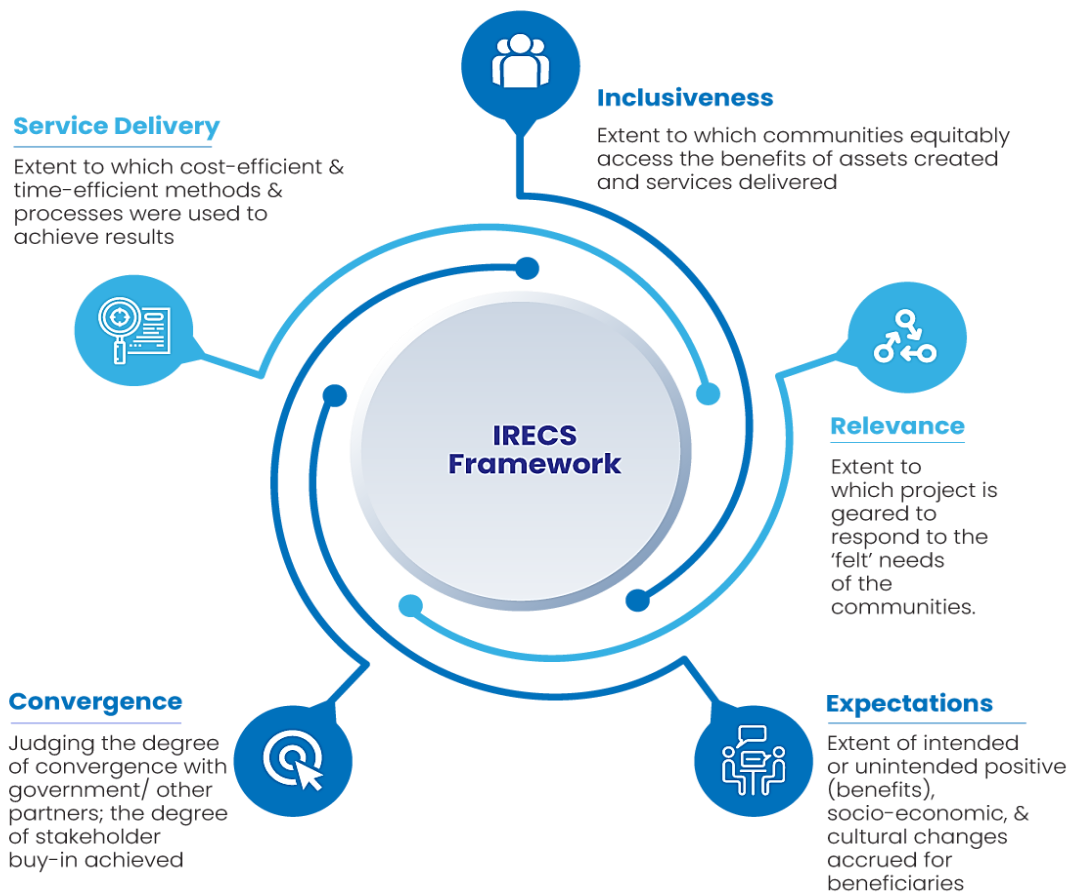


Therefore, the focus is on assessing the programme’s contribution rather than establishing full attribution. The evaluation design adopts both **retrospective and prospective perspectives**, enabling an understanding of on-ground improvements while also identifying areas requiring further attention, learning, or strategic adjustments. It examines the programme’s processes, outputs, and emerging outcomes to provide evidence-based insights for future decision-making.

2.3 Assessment Framework

To assess the inclusiveness, relevance, expectation, convergence, service delivery, and overall value of the Anganwadi construction programme, the impact assessment adopted the IRECS Evaluation Framework. Guided by the programme’s logic model and the criteria embedded within the IRECS framework, the evaluation examined the Supreme Petrochem team’s contribution to the observed changes, while recognising that multiple external factors may also influence outcomes at the community level.

The impact assessment was structured around the following core pillars:



2.4 Framework Indicators

To ensure a structured and comprehensive assessment of the Anganwadi infrastructure development project, a robust evaluation framework has been developed. This framework is guided by key pillars that capture both the quantitative and qualitative dimensions of the intervention, enabling a holistic understanding of its effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability.

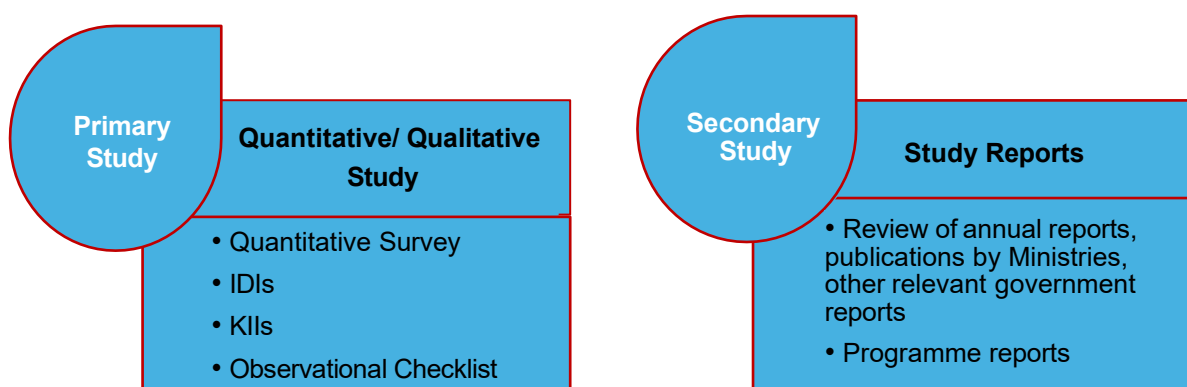
Framework Pillars	Information Indicators
Inclusiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representation of beneficiaries across different vulnerable communities Representation of beneficiaries from disability groups.
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Degree to which the project addresses the identified gaps in access to AWC services (centre's importance) Extent of accessibility features in Anganwadi buildings (e.g., ramps, toilets, child-friendly design). Beneficiaries' and local partners' perception of the usefulness and appropriateness of the interventions Readiness of the Centres with proposed infrastructural changes
Coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which the projects complement existing public or private sector educational schemes. Alignment with UN SDGs Alignment of Intervention vis-à-vis government policies in the aspect of ICDS policies
Expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of parents satisfied with the quality of the Anganwadi environment (safety, hygiene, space) Extent of improvement in the hygiene status of the centres Extent of change in enrolment and attendance rate of the children post-intervention at the AWCs. Average satisfaction score of ICDS staff regarding improved working conditions. Extent to which expectations of local stakeholders (PRI members, CDPO, community leaders) are met Extent of change in awareness level about health, hygiene and education
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely completion and effective resource utilisation of the project. Maintenance and continuing utilisation of the changed AWC infrastructure Improved retention rate of the children at the centres. Ownership of the local government bodies in the maintenance of the centres post completion of the project.

Table 6: Framework Indicators

2.5 Data Collection

A comprehensive two-pronged approach was adopted for the assessment, drawing on both primary and secondary data sources. This enabled a 360-degree understanding of the programme's impact across all key stakeholder groups. Primary data was collected through field visits using structured interview guides, In-Depth Interviews (IDIs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and a checklist-based observation tool to capture on-ground conditions and experiences.

Alongside the field assessment in Raigad, relevant project documents related to the Anganwadi construction initiative were reviewed to contextualise findings and validate field insights. These included the project proposal, construction plans, implementation timelines, progress reports, and other supporting documentation related to the development of the Anganwadi Centres. Together, these sources provided a comprehensive understanding of the infrastructure development process, implementation progress, utilisation of the constructed facilities, beneficiary reach, and the outcomes associated with the improved Anganwadi infrastructure.



2.6 Sampling

2.6.1 Geographic Sampling

For the impact assessment of the Anganwadi Construction Project, villages under the **Roha block of Raigad district** implemented during **FY 2023–2024** were considered for geographic sampling. The villages **Tadgaon, Chafewadi, and Bangalwadi** were randomly selected to ensure representation of diverse geographic and operational contexts within the project area. Anganwadi Centres located in these villages were covered as part of the assessment. This sampling approach enabled the study to capture variations in **infrastructure quality, utilisation of the constructed facilities, and community engagement**, while also ensuring feasibility for conducting detailed qualitative assessments and field-level observations.

2.6.2 Quantitative Sampling

A **stratified random sampling technique** has been used to ensure adequate representation across key strata, including geography, programme cohorts, and participant categories. This approach will help capture diverse experiences and outcomes of women entrepreneurs trained under the programme.

The survey covered a sample size of 10 for a universe of 225 community beneficiaries for FY 2023-2024, based on 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This sample will provide statistically valid insights while maintaining operational feasibility.

Year	Universe	Target sample of beneficiaries	Achieved a sample of beneficiaries
2023-2024	225	59	10

Table 7: Quantitative Sampling

Year	Universe	Target sample of anganwadis	Achieved sample of anganwadis
2023-2024	10	5	3

Table 8: Anganwadi sampling

2.6.3 Qualitative Sampling

In addition to interactions with Community beneficiaries (parents), qualitative discussions were conducted with a diverse set of stakeholders connected to the Anganwadi Construction Programme. These included In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and structured field observations. The qualitative process helped capture on-ground experiences, operational realities, and stakeholder perspectives on the functioning and outcomes of the upgraded AWCs.

Stakeholder	No of Interactions	Tool
Anganwadi workers	3	IDI
ICDS Personnel	1	IDI
CSR Head	1	KII

Table 9: Qualitative Sampling

2.7 Limitations to the Study

- The data collection process was constrained by the limited availability of parents, as a significant proportion of households in the project villages depend on daily wage labour, resulting in their absence during survey hours.
- The presence of multiple social functions in the villages during the fieldwork period led to lower attendance of children at the Anganwadi Centres on the days of visits.
- The operational timings of the Anganwadi Centres (9:00 AM to 2:00 PM) restricted the number of centres that could be visited in a single day for data collection.
- Additionally, the Anganwadi Centres were geographically dispersed across the villages, which affected travel time and slowed the pace of field data collection.

2.8 Ethical Considerations

- During fieldwork, all participants, including Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), helpers, caregivers, and community members, were informed about the purpose of the study in simple and clear language before participation.
- Informed consent was obtained verbally or in writing, depending on the context, ensuring that participation was voluntary and participants could withdraw at any point.

- In-depth interviews were conducted in safe and comfortable settings, respecting the convenience and privacy of respondents, particularly women or caregivers.
- Participants were assured that all personal information and responses would remain confidential and that the findings would be presented only in aggregated form, without disclosing individual identities.
- The study team ensured that no harm, pressure, or discomfort was caused to participants and that the data collected would be used exclusively for research and programme improvement purposes.

Chapter 3

Key Impact Findings



Chapter 3: Key Impact Findings

The section of the report highlights the key findings and insights derived from the impact assessment study based on the IRECS framework's standard parameters. These insights have been developed using a 360-degree approach to data collection, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative methods to gather information from multiple stakeholders involved in the programme.

3.1. Inclusiveness

Inclusiveness refers to the extent to which different sections of the community are able to **equitably access and benefit from the assets created and services delivered through the project**. Within the **IRECS framework**, this dimension assesses whether project interventions are reaching diverse and vulnerable population groups without discrimination and ensuring fair participation and utilisation across social, economic, and demographic categories.

Age and Gender:

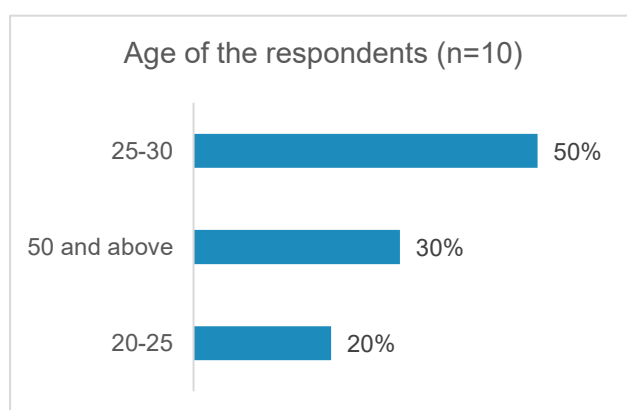


Figure 2: Age of respondents

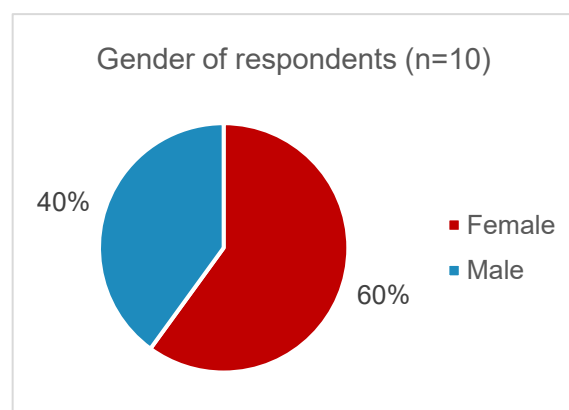


Figure 3: Gender of respondents

The demographic profile of the respondents indicates that the survey primarily reflects the perspectives of **parents whose children attend the Anganwadi centres**. A majority of respondents belong to the **25–30 years age group (50%)**, suggesting that most parents of enrolled children are young adults who are currently in the early stages of parenting.

In terms of gender distribution, **female respondents make up 60%**, while **male respondents account for 40%**, highlighting that mothers are more actively involved in engaging with Anganwadi services and participating in feedback processes. Overall, the data suggest that the insights gathered largely represent the experiences and perspectives of young parents, particularly mothers, along with some involvement of elder caregivers responsible for children attending the Anganwadi centres.

“Anganwadis with independent infrastructure make it much easier for us to implement ICDS services effectively. Activities like health check-ups can be conducted in a more organised manner; this is where CSR support plays a crucial role in strengthening service delivery.”

-Tejasvita Karangutkar, ICDS Head

Occupation of Father:

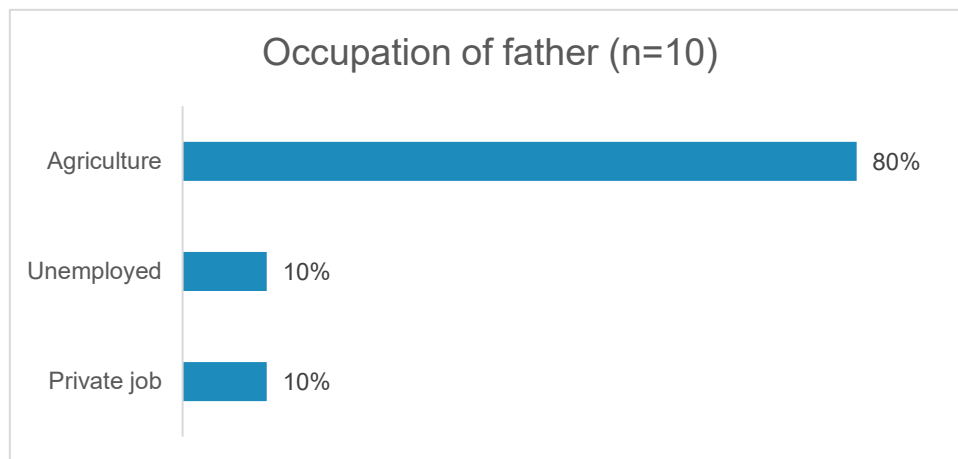


Figure 4: Occupation of father

The occupational profile of the respondents indicates that **agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for the majority of households**, with **80% of fathers being the primary breadwinners engaged in agricultural activities**. This reflects the predominantly rural and agrarian context of the communities where the Anganwadi centres are located. When viewed alongside the **annual household income data, where 100% of respondents reported earning below ₹50,000**, the findings highlight the **economically vulnerable status of these households**. The heavy reliance on agriculture, combined with very low annual income levels, indicates that most families belong to **low-income rural backgrounds with constrained financial resources**. This underscores the critical role of Anganwadi services in supporting children from economically disadvantaged households by providing access to early childhood care, nutrition, and basic developmental support.

Respondents Education level:

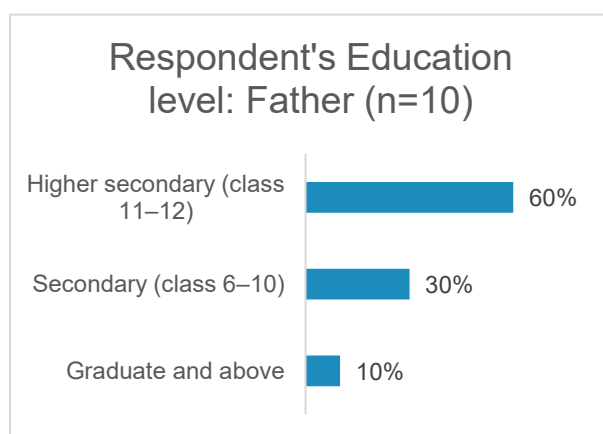


Figure 6: Respondent's Education level: Father

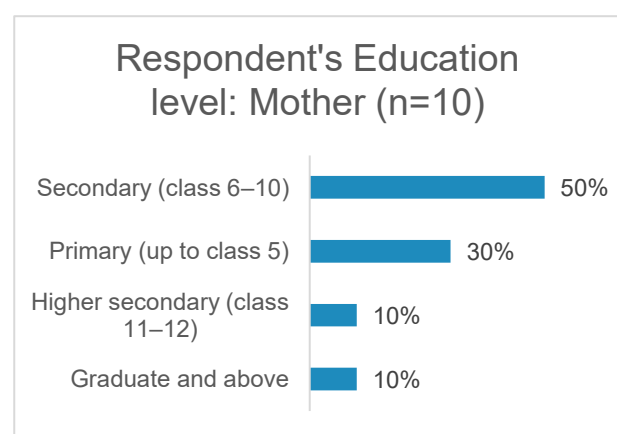


Figure 5: Respondent's Education level: Mother

The educational profile of the parents indicates a moderate level of schooling among both fathers and mothers, with limited representation of higher education. Among fathers, the majority have completed **higher secondary education (Class 11-12) at 60%**. In

comparison, the educational attainment of mothers appears relatively lower. Half of the mothers (50%) have completed secondary education (Class 6–10). Overall, the data indicate that while parents possess basic educational backgrounds, higher education levels remain limited, particularly among mothers. **This underscores the importance of Anganwadi centres not only in supporting early childhood development but also in bridging awareness gaps related to child nutrition, health, and education among families with modest educational attainment.**

Type of Housing:

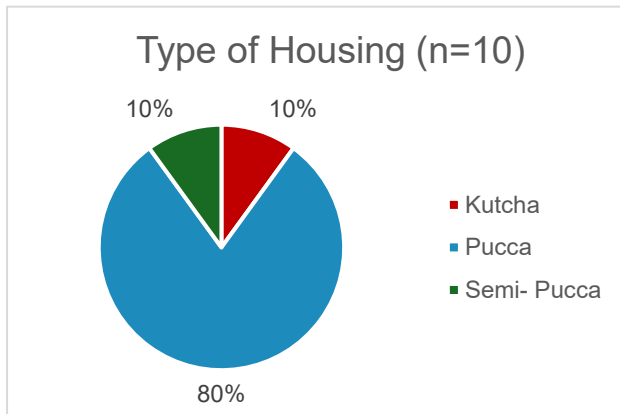


Figure 7: Type of Housing

The housing profile of the respondents indicates relatively stable residential conditions within the community. A majority of households (80%) live in pucca houses, reflecting the presence of permanent and structurally durable housing. Additionally, 100% of the respondents reported owning their houses, which suggests a high level of housing ownership and residential stability within the community. Despite the relatively secure housing ownership, the presence of some kutchha and semi-pucca structures

indicates that **variations in housing quality still exist**, reflecting differing levels of economic capacity among households.

Respondents relationship to the child:

The respondent profile indicates that the survey responses were collected from different primary caregivers of the children attending the Anganwadi centres. **Mothers constitute the largest group of respondents at 40%**, reflecting their central role in childcare and their active engagement with Anganwadi services related to nutrition, health, and early childhood development. **Fathers account for 30% of the respondents**, indicating their involvement in decisions related to their children’s participation in Anganwadi activities. Additionally, **30% of respondents are grandparents**, highlighting the role of extended family members in caregiving within the community.

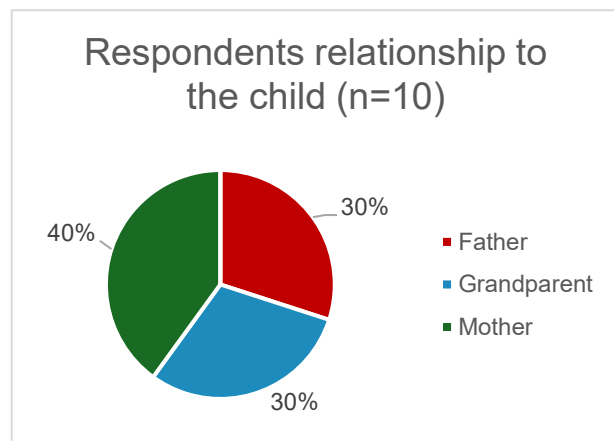


Figure 8: Respondents relationship to the child

“The earlier Anganwadi was not functional, but the new building has provided a safe and secure space for both children and us. Especially during the rainy season, it offers proper shelter, which was completely lacking in the previous setup.”

- Chafewadi village, Anganwadi worker

3.2 Relevance

Relevance refers to the extent to which the project aligns with the **needs, priorities, and contextual realities of the target communities**. Within the **IRECS framework**, it assesses whether the design and implementation of interventions are appropriate and responsive to the gaps and challenges faced by beneficiaries before the intervention.

Pre Intervention scenario:

The data indicates that prior to the construction of the new Anganwadi centres, **50% of the centres were operating in open spaces**, while the remaining **50% functioned from temporary sheds**. This highlights the **lack of adequate and permanent infrastructure** for early childhood services in the community before the intervention. Operating in open spaces or temporary structures would have exposed children to **weather-related risks, safety concerns,**

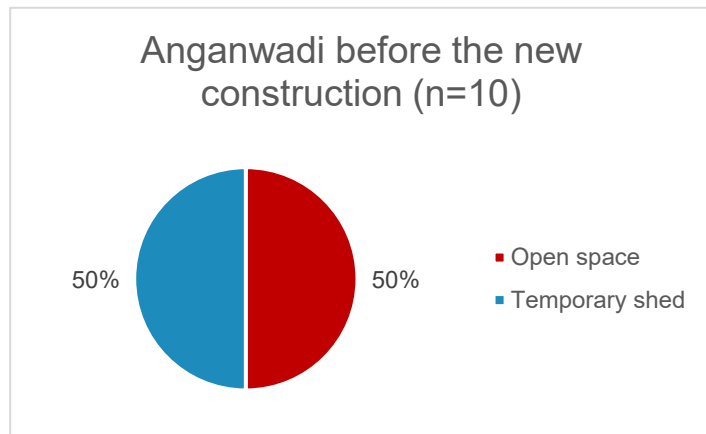


Figure 9: Anganwadi before the new construction

and inconsistent service delivery conditions. The findings underscore the **critical need for proper, permanent Anganwadi infrastructure** and demonstrate the significance of the construction initiative in providing **safe, secure, and conducive environments** for children's learning, nutrition, and overall development.



Figure 10: Chafewadi village Anganwadi new building



Figure 11: Tadgaon old anganwadi

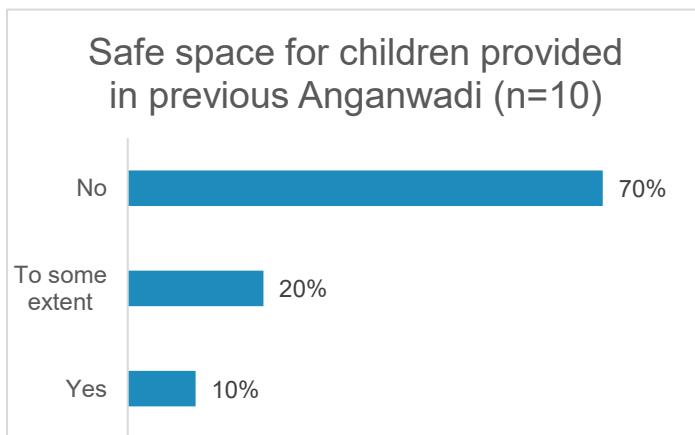


Figure 12: Safe space for children provided in previous Anganwadi

The data indicate that a significant majority of respondents (70%) reported that the previous Anganwadi centres did **not provide a safe space for children**. Respondents who reported “no” emphasised that these centres were often conducted in open spaces, such as under trees, or in poorly maintained temporary sheds. Many highlighted issues, such as broken walls, damaged doors and windows, and unstable or inadequate roofing, compromised the overall

safety and suitability of the environment. While some of these spaces offered minimal relief, such as shade from harsh weather conditions, they were largely inadequate and unsafe for children, underscoring the critical need for proper, well-constructed Anganwadi infrastructure.

“Parents and children attend the Anganwadi regularly every day. The availability of open space allows children to play freely, and I have observed that they actively enjoy and engage in these activities.”

- Tadgaon Anganwadi, Anganwadi worker

Safe space for pregnant and lactating mothers provided in previous anganwadi (n=10)

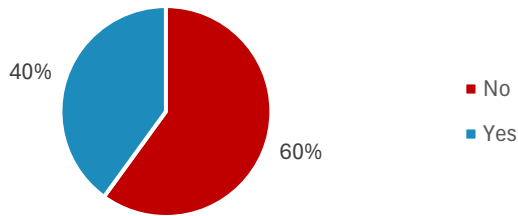


Figure 13: Safe space for pregnant and lactating mothers provided in previous anganwadi

The data indicate that a majority of respondents (60%) reported that the previous Anganwadi centres did **not provide a safe and adequate space for pregnant and lactating mothers**, while 40% felt that such a space was available. This suggests that the earlier Anganwadi setups were largely **not equipped to meet the specific needs of mothers**, particularly in terms of privacy, comfort, and safety. Given that many centres operated in **open spaces or poorly maintained temporary structures**, it is likely that these environments were **not conducive to**

maternal care and counselling services. Overall, the findings highlight a significant gap in infrastructure, underscoring the need for **dedicated, safe, and hygienic spaces** within Anganwadi centres to support the health and well-being of pregnant and lactating mothers.

Post intervention engagement of children:

Duration of child's enrollment in anganwadi (n=10)

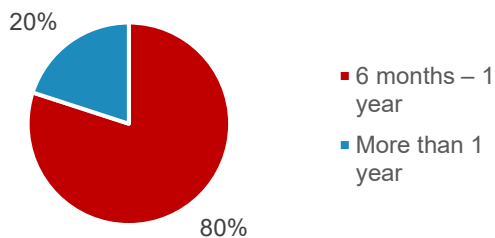


Figure 14: Duration of child's enrollment in anganwadi

The data indicates that **80% of the children have been enrolled in the Anganwadi centre for a duration of 6 months to 1 year**, while 20% have been attending for more than one year. This suggests that a majority of the children are relatively recent enrollees, indicating **recent uptake and participation in Anganwadi services within the community**. Overall, the distribution highlights **consistent participation of beneficiaries while also indicating a steady inflow of new children into the Anganwadi system**.

The data indicates that **90% of the children attend the Anganwadi centre regularly**.

This high level of regular attendance suggests strong engagement of beneficiaries with the Anganwadi services and reflects the importance of the centre in supporting children's early childhood care, nutrition, and learning needs. Additionally, it was observed that **children from all castes attend the Anganwadi centres**, indicating an inclusive environment where services are accessed

Children attending anganwadi regularly (n=10)

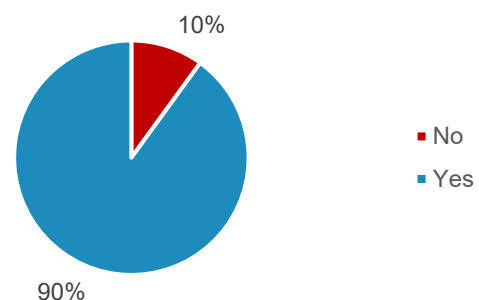


Figure 15: Children attending anganwadi regularly

across different social groups. Overall, the findings highlight **good participation levels and social inclusiveness in the functioning of the Anganwadi centres.**

3.4. Coherence

The coherence of the programme is assessed by examining how well it aligns with other ongoing interventions in the country.

Alignment with National Policies

The programme is well aligned with key national schemes and policies that focus on early childhood care, education, and health. The major points of coherence are outlined below:

Alignment with National Policies	
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	The project is closely aligned with ICDS, which is India’s flagship programme for early childhood care and development. By strengthening Anganwadi infrastructure, the capacity of workers, and the delivery of health, nutrition, and preschool education services, the initiative directly supports the objectives of ICDS.
National Education Policy (NEP) 2020	The project is closely aligned with NEP 2020, which recognises Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) as a critical foundation for lifelong learning. By strengthening preschool learning environments and equipping Anganwadi workers with improved pedagogical tools, the programme supports the policy’s emphasis on universal access to quality ECCE by 2030.
National Health Policy 2017	The initiative supports the objectives of the National Health Policy by strengthening Anganwadi infrastructure that facilitates access to government-led preventive and promotive healthcare services for mothers and children.

Table 10: Alignment with National Policies

Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs, adopted by the United Nations in 2015, set a global agenda to end poverty, improve health and education, and promote sustainable development by 2030. The programme contributes directly to these goals through its focus on nutrition, health, education, and hygiene, ensuring that local action supports global priorities.




Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals	
	<p>The project aligns with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by strengthening Anganwadi infrastructure that enables access to government-led supplementary nutrition and related child development services. By providing safe and functional spaces for nutrition-related activities, the programme supports the effective delivery of ICDS services in Raigad.</p>
	<p>The programme aligns with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) by strengthening Anganwadi infrastructure that improves access to government-led health services such as immunisation and health check-ups. Safe and functional centres support frontline workers in conducting health-related activities more effectively.</p>
	<p>The project is closely aligned with SDG 4, which aims to ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education. By improving early childhood care and education (ECCE) and strengthening classroom environments, the programme supports school readiness and lifelong learning opportunities for children from marginalised communities.</p>

Table 11: Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals

Alignment with Schedule VII

The programme's intervention also aligns with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The programme aligns with the activities below:

Alignment with Schedule VII	
<p>(i) Eradicating hunger, poverty, and malnutrition, promoting health care, including preventive health care, and sanitation</p>	<p>The programme directly contributes to this clause by addressing accessibility. The construction of anganwadis ensures better hygiene and preventive health care for children and mothers.</p>
<p>(ii) Promoting education, including special education and employment-enhancing vocational skills, especially among children</p>	<p>The project strengthens early childhood education by improving preschool learning environments in Anganwadi Centres. By constructing new anganwadis, it builds the foundation for lifelong learning and supports children's readiness for formal schooling.</p>

<p>(iii) Promoting gender equality, empowering women, and supporting vocational skills for women</p>	<p>The initiative directly contributes to women’s empowerment by strengthening the skills, confidence, and professional capacity of Anganwadi Workers, who are women frontline service providers under the ICDS system. Improved infrastructure, organised workspaces, and access to functional facilities enable Anganwadi Workers to perform their roles more effectively and with greater confidence within their communities.</p>
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Table 12: Alignment with Schedule VII

Alignment with ESG Framework

The programme’s intervention also aligns with the ESG Sustainability Report of the corporate. Particularly with respect to the Business Responsibility & Sustainability Reporting Format (BRSR) shared by the Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the programme aligns with the principle mentioned below.

<p>Principle 4</p>	<p>Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all stakeholders.</p>
<p>Principle 6</p>	<p>Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment.</p>
<p>Principle 8</p>	<p>Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development.</p>

Figure 16: ESG Alignment

3.5 Expectation

Expectations refer to the extent to which the project meets the **anticipated needs and aspirations of beneficiaries and stakeholders**. Within the **IRECS framework**, this dimension assesses whether the outcomes and benefits delivered by the project align with what the community initially expected in terms of quality, accessibility, and usefulness of services and infrastructure.

Expectations and improvements at the new anganwadis:

The data indicates that the primary expectation from the newly constructed Anganwadi buildings is the provision of a **safe and secure environment for children**, as highlighted by **70% of respondents**. This is followed by expectations of **improved nutrition services and better educational activities (60% each)**, reflecting the community’s need for enhanced service delivery in core Anganwadi functions. Additionally, **40% of respondents**

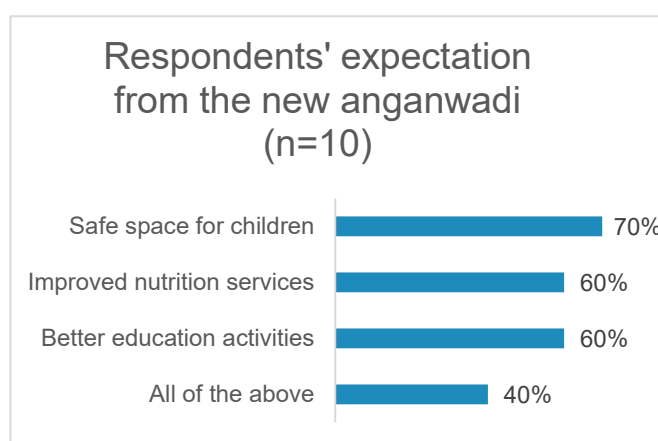


Figure 17: Respondents' expectation from the new anganwadi

selected “all of the above”, indicating a holistic expectation from the new infrastructure to simultaneously improve safety, education, and nutrition outcomes. Overall, the findings suggest that beneficiaries were looking for **comprehensive improvements in both infrastructure and service quality**, with a strong emphasis on safety as the most critical requirement.

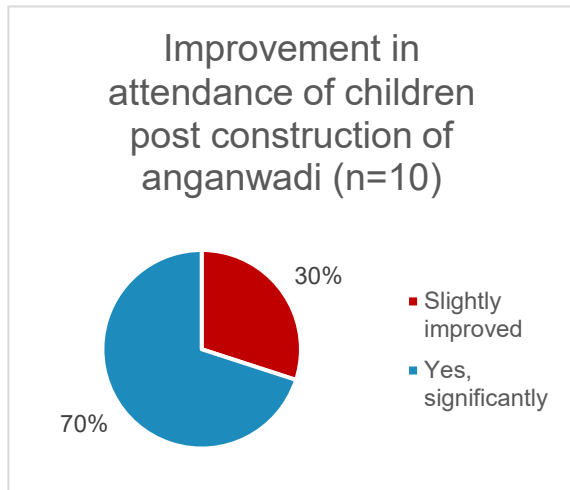


Figure 18: Improvement in childrens' attendance post construction of anganwadi

The data indicate a notable improvement in children’s attendance at Anganwadi centres following the construction of the new buildings. A majority of respondents (70%) reported that attendance has **improved significantly**, while the remaining 30% observed a **slight improvement**. This suggests that the upgraded infrastructure has had a **positive impact on enrolment and regular participation**, likely by providing a safer, more **comfortable, and conducive environment** for children. Overall, the findings highlight that improved physical infrastructure plays a crucial role in **enhancing utilisation of Anganwadi services**.

Infrastructure functionality:

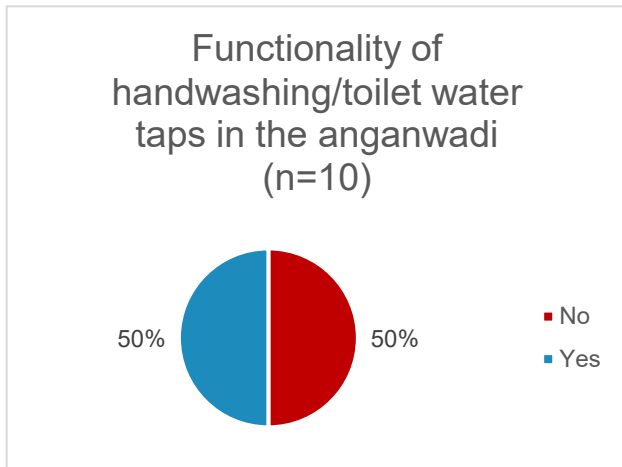


Figure 19: Functionality of handwashing/toilet water taps in the anganwadi

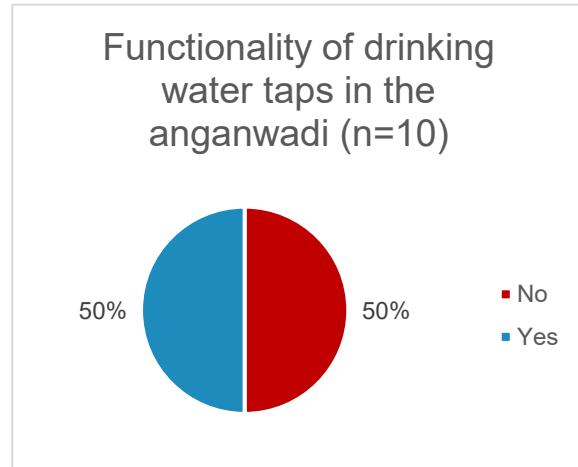


Figure 20: Functionality of drinking water taps in the anganwadi

The data indicates that **50% of respondents reported that the drinking water and handwashing taps are not functional**, while the other **50% stated that water is available in these taps**. This variation can be attributed to the **irregular and inconsistent water supply at the Anganwadi centres**, where water availability may fluctuate rather than being reliably accessible at all times. As a result, even where infrastructure exists, the lack of a continuous water supply affects its functionality. Overall, the findings highlight the need to ensure **consistent and reliable water availability**, in addition to infrastructure provision, to support effective service delivery and hygiene practices at the centres.

The data indicate that the newly constructed Anganwadi buildings are perceived to be highly safe and comfortable for children, with a majority of respondents (**80%**) reporting that the centres are **completely safe**, while **20%** consider them **mostly safe**. This reflects a significant improvement in the overall infrastructure and environment of the centres. The enhanced safety and comfort are likely contributing to better engagement and well-being of children. Additionally, it was observed that **Anganwadi services are being provided regularly, with the centres functioning six days a week**, ensuring consistent access to early childhood care, nutrition, and learning services. Overall, the findings highlight the effectiveness of the new infrastructure in creating a **secure, reliable, and child-friendly environment**.

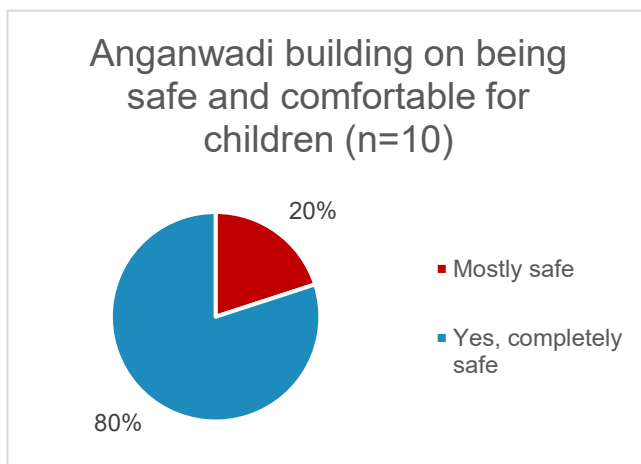


Figure 21: Anganwadi building on being safe and comfortable for children

Importance of Early childhood education:

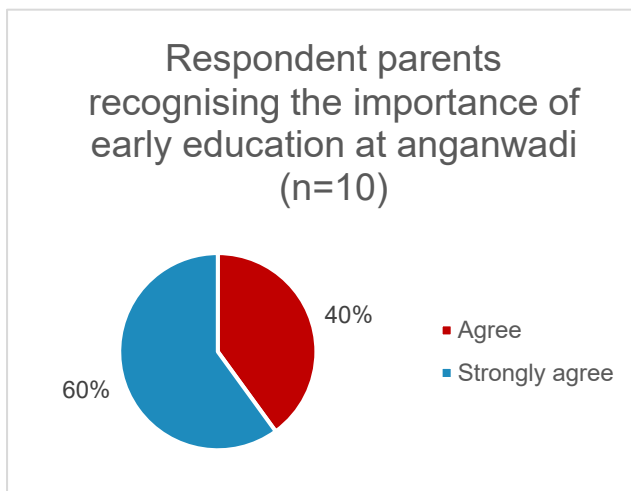


Figure 22: Respondent parents recognising the importance of early education at anganwadi

The data indicate a strong recognition among parents regarding the importance of early childhood education provided at Anganwadi centres. A majority of respondents (**60%**) **strongly agree**, while **40%** **agree** that early childhood education is important for their children. This unanimous positive response reflects a **high level of awareness and acceptance among parents** about the role of Anganwadi centres in supporting children's learning and development. It also suggests that the community values these services and is likely to continue engaging with them.



Figure 23: Chafewadi village Anganwadi classroom

3.6 Service Delivery

Service delivery refers to the extent to which project interventions are **implemented effectively, consistently, and as intended**, ensuring that beneficiaries receive the planned services in a timely and reliable manner. Within the **IRECS framework**, this dimension assesses the **availability, accessibility, quality, and regularity of services** provided under the project.

Rating the quality of services:

The data indicate a **very high level of satisfaction** among respondents regarding the quality of pre-school learning activities at the Anganwadi centres. A significant majority (**92%**) rated the quality at the highest level (**5**), while **8%** rated it as **4**, and no respondents provided ratings below 4. This suggests that the pre-school activities like learning, playing and creativity are perceived to be **highly effective, engaging, and beneficial for children's early learning and development**. Overall, the findings reflect **strong approval from parents** and indicate that the Anganwadi centres are successfully delivering quality early childhood education services.

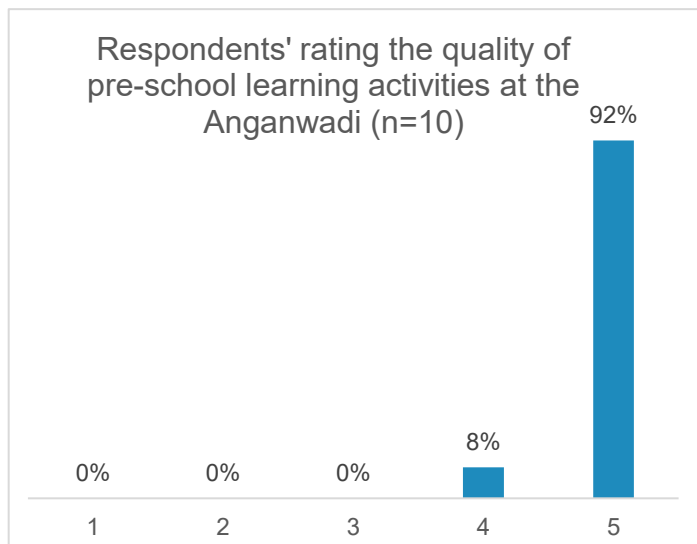


Figure 24: Respondents' rating the quality of pre-school learning activities at the Anganwadi

Improvements in the new anganwadis:

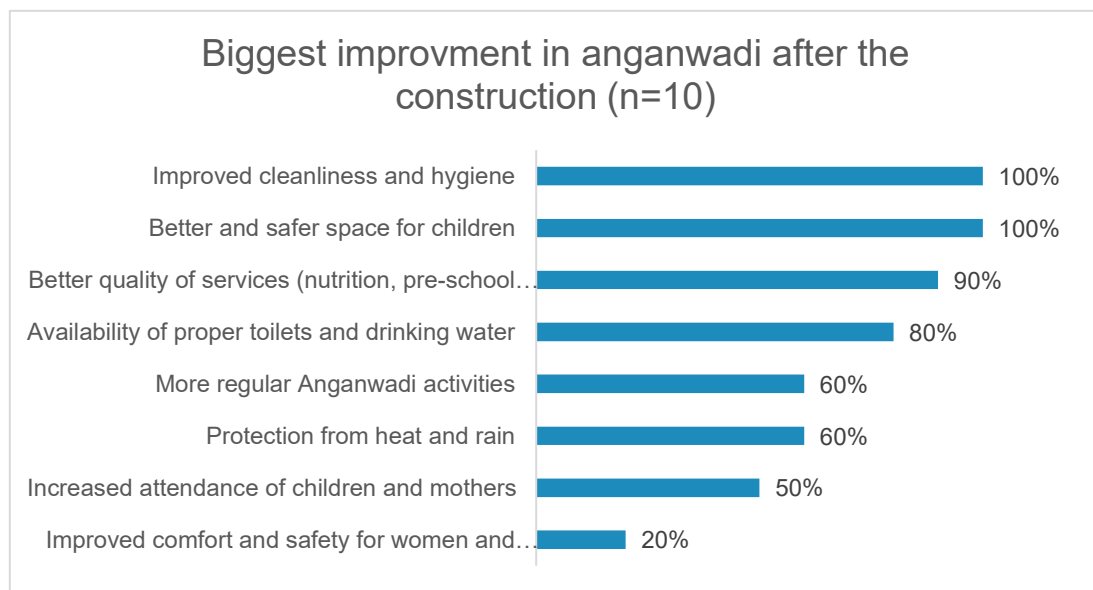


Figure 25: Biggest improvement in anganwadi after the construction

The data highlights that the most significant improvements following the construction of the new Anganwadi centres are related to **infrastructure quality and overall service environment**. All respondents (**100%**) reported a **better and safer space for children** along with **improved cleanliness and hygiene**, indicating a complete transformation in the physical conditions of the centres. This is followed by **90% of respondents noting an improvement in the quality of services**, including nutrition, pre-school learning, and health services, suggesting that better infrastructure has positively influenced service delivery. Overall, the findings demonstrate that the construction of new Anganwadi buildings has led to **substantial enhancements in infrastructure, service quality, and beneficiary experience**, making the centres more effective and user-friendly.

Current challenges:

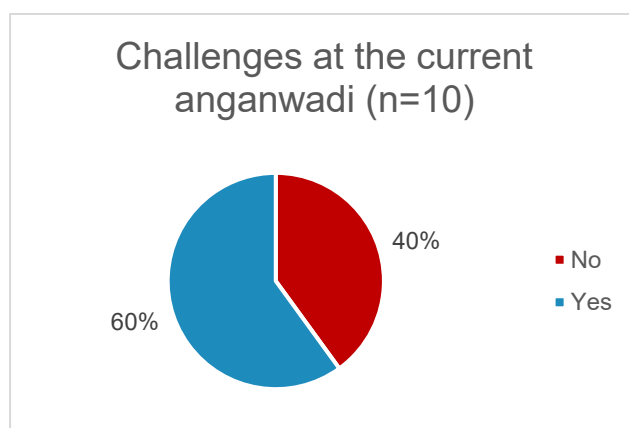


Figure 26: Challenges at the current anganwadi

The data indicates that while a majority of respondents (**60%**) reported no major challenges at the current Anganwadi centres, a significant proportion (**40%**) still experience certain issues. Key challenges include the **irregular availability of water**, which affects essential services at the centres. In several cases, Anganwadis rely on **stored water in drums or tanks**, indicating the absence of a consistent water supply system. This results in **limited availability of water for drinking and handwashing**, impacting hygiene

practices. Additionally, **frequent power cuts** were reported, which can disrupt daily activities and affect the overall functioning of the centres.

Overall, while infrastructure improvements have addressed many earlier gaps, the findings highlight that **basic utilities such as reliable water supply and electricity remain critical areas for improvement** to ensure smooth and effective Anganwadi operations.

Rating the Infrastructure:

The data indicates a **high level of satisfaction with the overall Anganwadi infrastructure**, with a majority of respondents (**70%**) rating it as **5 – Very good**, reflecting that the infrastructure is of excellent quality and fully meets their needs. The remaining **30%** rated it as **4 – Good**, indicating that the facilities are safe, comfortable, and largely adequate. Notably, no respondents rated the infrastructure below 4, suggesting **consistently positive perceptions across all beneficiaries**. Overall, the findings highlight that the newly constructed Anganwadi centres have been **highly successful in providing quality infrastructure that meets community expectations and requirements**.

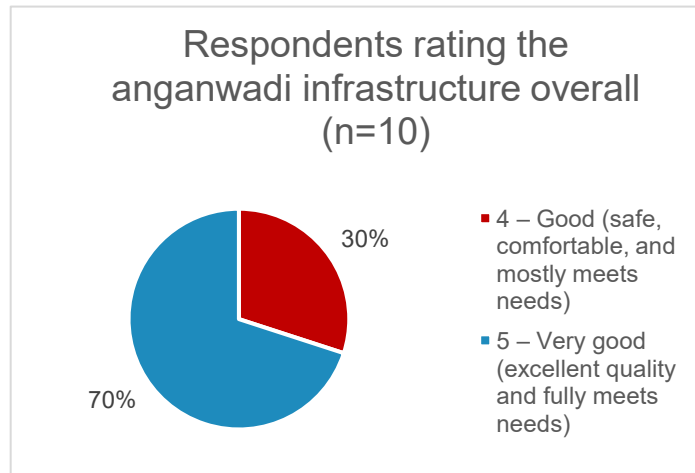


Figure 27: Respondents rating the anganwadi infrastructure overall

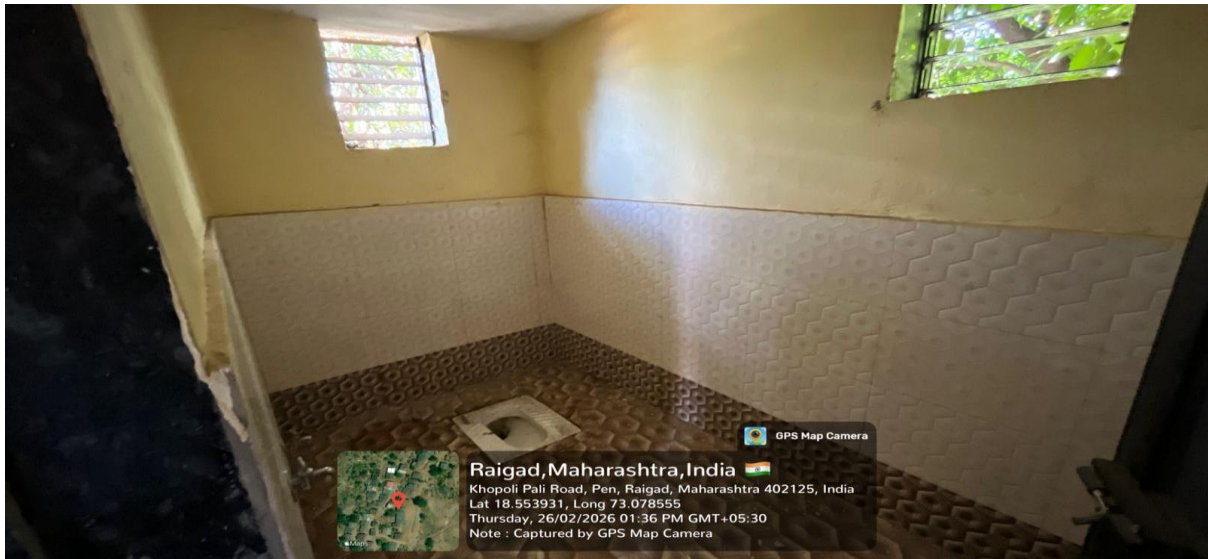


Figure 29: Bangalwadi village's anganwadi toilet

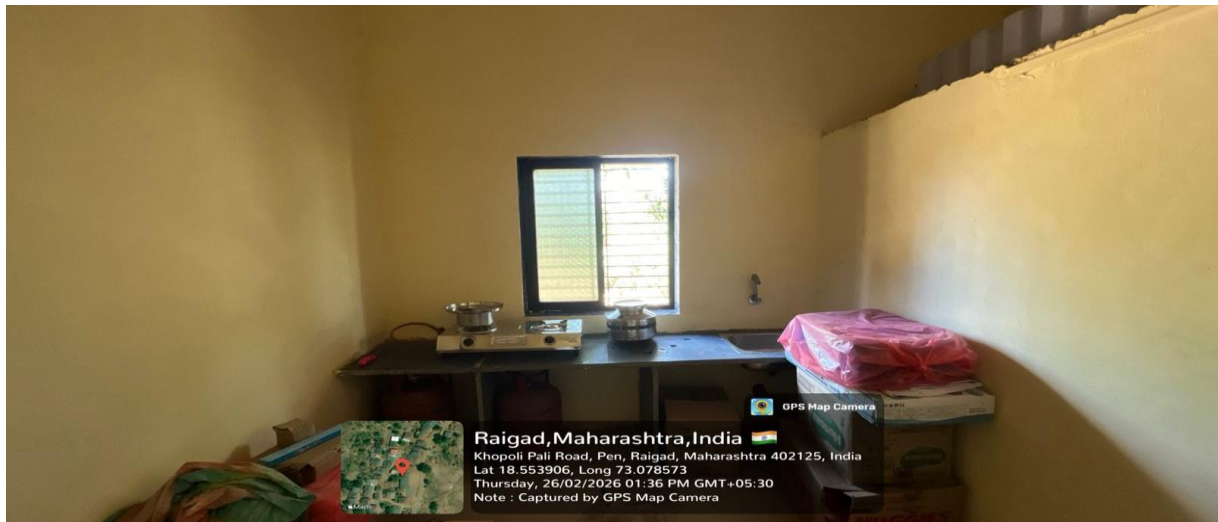


Figure 30: Chafewadi village's anganwadi kitchen

Chapter 4

Impact Stories



Chapter 4: Impact Stories

Impact Story 1

Sakshi Vastav, an Anganwadi worker at Chafewadi, has witnessed a remarkable transformation in the functioning of the centre and the experience of children following the construction of the new Anganwadi building. Reflecting on the earlier conditions, she shares that the previous Anganwadi operated in a highly inadequate and unsafe environment, with issues such as a broken roof, water leakage, and a poorly maintained kitchen, which made it difficult to even prepare meals for children. Additionally, there was no proper space for children to sit, learn, or engage in activities, limiting both service delivery and child participation.

With the construction of the new Anganwadi building, Sakshi notes a significant improvement in both infrastructure and daily operations. The centre now provides a safe, clean, and well-structured environment, where children can sit, play, and learn comfortably. This has not only enhanced the overall learning experience for children but has also enabled Anganwadi workers to carry out their responsibilities more effectively, including nutrition services, pre-school education, and routine activities.

While the transformation has been largely positive, Sakshi points out that irregular electricity and water supply remain ongoing challenges, which fall under the purview of the Gram Panchayat. Despite these issues, she emphasises that the new Anganwadi has significantly improved the overall quality of services and the well-being of children, making it a valuable and much-needed development for the community.

This story reflects how infrastructure interventions can directly enhance service delivery, improve beneficiary experience, and strengthen grassroots systems of early childhood care.

Impact Story 2

With over 18 years of experience as an Anganwadi worker, **Sumati Dhamshed** has closely observed the transformation brought about by the construction of the new **Anganwadi centre in Bangalwadi**. She recalls that the earlier Anganwadi was located downhill and in a deteriorated condition, making it difficult and time-consuming for children and parents to access, especially during adverse weather conditions.

The newly constructed Anganwadi has significantly improved accessibility and convenience, as it is located closer to the community. This has reduced the commute time and effort for beneficiaries, resulting in more regular attendance of children and improved participation of pregnant mothers. Sumati highlights that this has been particularly beneficial during the rainy season and extreme summer conditions, when reaching the earlier centre was especially challenging.

In addition to improved access, the new Anganwadi provides a spacious and well-organised environment. There is adequate room for children to sit, learn, and play comfortably, along with proper space to store essential items such as bags, toys, and learning materials. The

availability of a functional kitchen has further strengthened the delivery of nutrition services. Unlike the previous setup, the new building offers reliable shelter and protection from harsh weather, ensuring uninterrupted functioning of the centre.

This story highlights how **improved infrastructure and accessibility can directly influence participation, service efficiency, and the well-being of children and mothers in the community.**

Chapter 5

Recommendations



Chapter 5: Recommendations

Sr. No	Current Scenario	Recommendations
1	Lack of basic utilities (electricity, water supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure regular electricity connections through coordination with local authorities.• Provide piped water supply and functional tap connections, especially in kitchens.• Introduce water storage systems (tanks) as interim solutions.
2	Absence of boundary walls and safety infrastructure	Construction of compound walls to ensure the safety and security of children.

Table 13: Recommendations

Observational Checklist – Anganwadi Centers (FY 2023–24)

1. Infrastructure

- Condition of building (walls, roof, flooring)
- Availability of proper classroom space
- Presence of kitchen and storage area
- Ventilation and natural lighting

2. Safety & Security

- Overall structural safety of the building
- Safe environment for children
- Availability of boundary wall
- Protection from weather (rain/heat)

3. Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

- Functionality of handwashing facilities
- Availability and condition of toilets
- Cleanliness and hygiene of premises

4. Electricity & Utilities

- Electricity connection availability
- Functionality of lighting and fans

5. Accessibility & Inclusion

- Ease of access to the center location
- Accessibility for pregnant women and elderly caregivers

6. Space & Environment

- Adequacy of space for children's activities
- Separate areas for learning, nutrition, and play
- Child-friendly environment

7. Service Delivery Support

- Space for conducting pre-school activities
- Availability of materials (toys, learning aids)
- Functionality of nutrition services (kitchen use)

8. Utilization & Participation

- Attendance of children
- Participation of mothers and caregivers
- Inclusiveness across social groups

9. Maintenance & Sustainability

- Regular upkeep of infrastructure

Summary Table

Component	Observation Status	Remarks
Infrastructure Quality	Strong	Newly developed structures provide stable and usable spaces for service delivery
Accessibility	Adequate (Gap Present)	Centers are reachable, but mobility-friendly access is limited
Cleanliness & Upkeep	Well Maintained	Clean environment supports better health and learning conditions
WASH Facilities	Partially Reliable	Facilities exist, but regular water availability remains an issue
Safety & Environment	Secure	Improved setup ensures protection and comfort for children and mothers
Space Utilisation	Sufficient	Space supports learning, nutrition, and activity-based engagement
Service Delivery Environment	Supportive	Infrastructure enables smoother implementation of ICDS services
Utilities (Water & Electricity)	Inconsistent	Basic connections exist but continuity is not ensured
Inclusiveness	Positive (Scope to Improve)	Participation across groups observed, but infrastructure lacks inclusivity features
Overall Functionality	Effective	Centres are operational and contributing to better attendance and engagement

Table 14 : Summary Table

Annexures

The observational assessment across Anganwadi centres in **Chafewadi, Bangalwadi, and Tadgaon** indicates that the **newly constructed infrastructure is largely functional, safe, and aligned with basic operational requirements**. In terms of construction quality, the centres demonstrate **good flooring, proper finishing, adequate natural lighting, and ventilation, contributing to a child-friendly learning environment**. **Basic sanitation facilities, including toilets, septic systems, and handwashing arrangements, are available across all locations, supporting hygiene and health requirements**. **Electrical fittings such as wiring, lighting, and fan points are installed; however, actual electricity access remains inconsistent in some centres, affecting usability**.

Despite these strengths, certain **infrastructure and service gaps persist**. None of the centres has **ramps for accessibility**, limiting inclusivity for children and caregivers with mobility needs. **Boundary walls are absent across all observed Anganwadis**, raising concerns related to safety and security. Additionally, **water supply systems are either not fully connected or inconsistent**, with limited external tap access and no rainwater harvesting provisions.

Overall, the observations highlight that while the Anganwadi centres have achieved **significant improvements in infrastructure quality, safety, and usability**, there is a need

for **strengthening basic utilities, accessibility features, and safety infrastructure** to ensure fully inclusive, sustainable, and efficient service delivery.

Please find [here](#) the observational checklists for each Anganwadi for the year 2023-2024:



CSRBOX & NGOBOX

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