



MONITORING & EVALUATION DRAFT REPORT

SCHOOL MAINTENANCE (PILOT)

PREPARED BY



POWERED BY



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CPCL WASH PROJECT

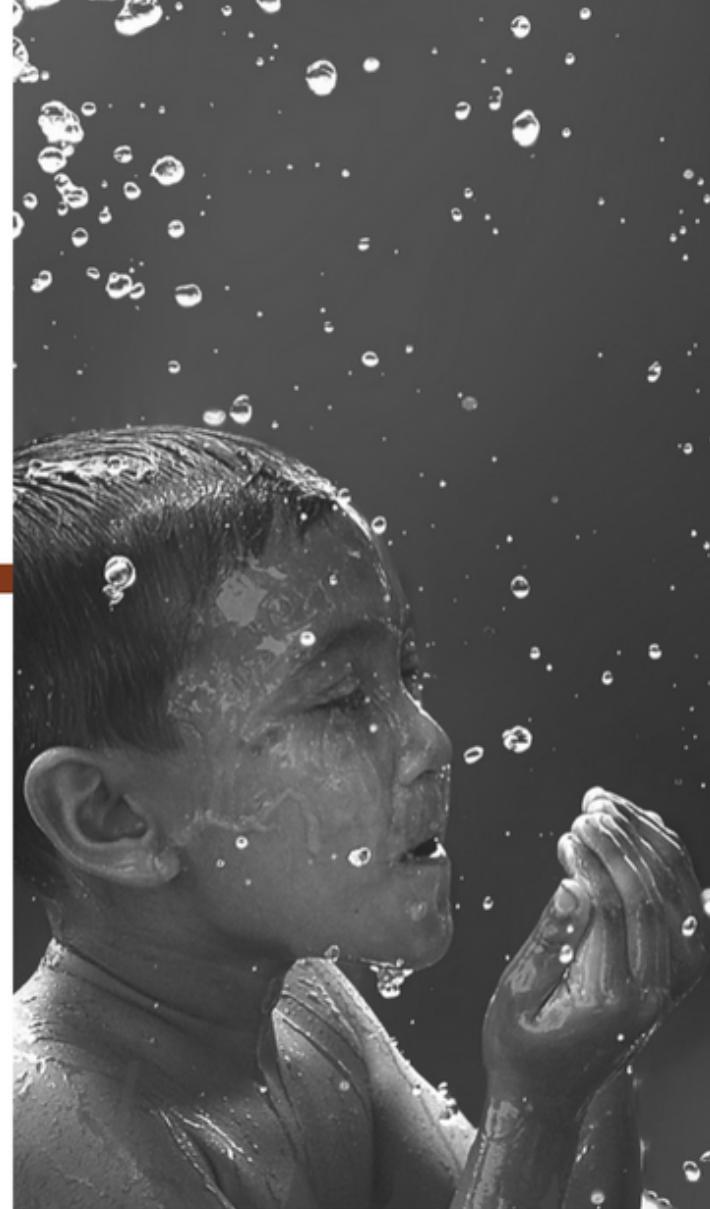
PROBLEM IDENTIFIED:

Poor sanitation and hygiene conditions in the Government Schools negatively impacting the quality of life of children.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: TO CREATE CLEAN & HYGIENIC SANITATION CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS

INTERVENTION BY CPCL:

Maintenance of toilets on a daily basis by employing part-time maintenance staff.



PROJECT STANDARDS:

The project is aligned with SDG 2030 India and Swach Vidyalay indicators

PROJECT BUDGET & COVERAGE:

PROJECT DURATION: 6 MONTHS
(APRIL 2018 - SEPT.2018)

SCHOOL & LOCATION	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	TOTAL BUDGET ALLOCATION (INR)
Panchayat Unions Primary Schools (PUPS), Manali, Chennai	703	71,520
Govt. High School, Manali New Town, Phase -1, Chennai	131	32,760
Total CPCL project (54 Government Schools)	21498	26,44,800

INTRODUCTION



Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL) under its Corporate Social Responsibility initiative has undertaken maintenance of toilets in 54 Government Schools in Chennai to ensure better access to clean sanitation facilities for children.

Through this support project, CPCL helps Government Schools adopt improved hygiene behaviors, use safe water supplies and hygienic toilets for the children coming from underprivileged communities. The school sanitation programs and intervention are generally centered on building toilets and are not based on regular maintenance.

However, through this intervention, CPCL has taken up the initiative of:

- 1) maintenance of toilets**
- 2) Employment of manpower to maintain the facilities.**

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Right to basic facilities such as clean and accessible school toilets, dirt free surroundings that are hygienic in nature. Hygiene in schools create an enabling environment which secures children's dignity, safety, health and attendance in classes. Children are more receptive and quick to adopt and sustain change. They become agents of change among their peers, families and communities. Teachers as influential individuals, supported by the school management committees, play an important catalytic role. Water, sanitation and hygiene in school makes a visible impact on the health and hygiene of children through improvement in their health and hygiene practices, and those of their families and the communities. It improves the curriculum and teaching methods while promoting hygiene practices and community ownership of water and sanitation facilities within schools.

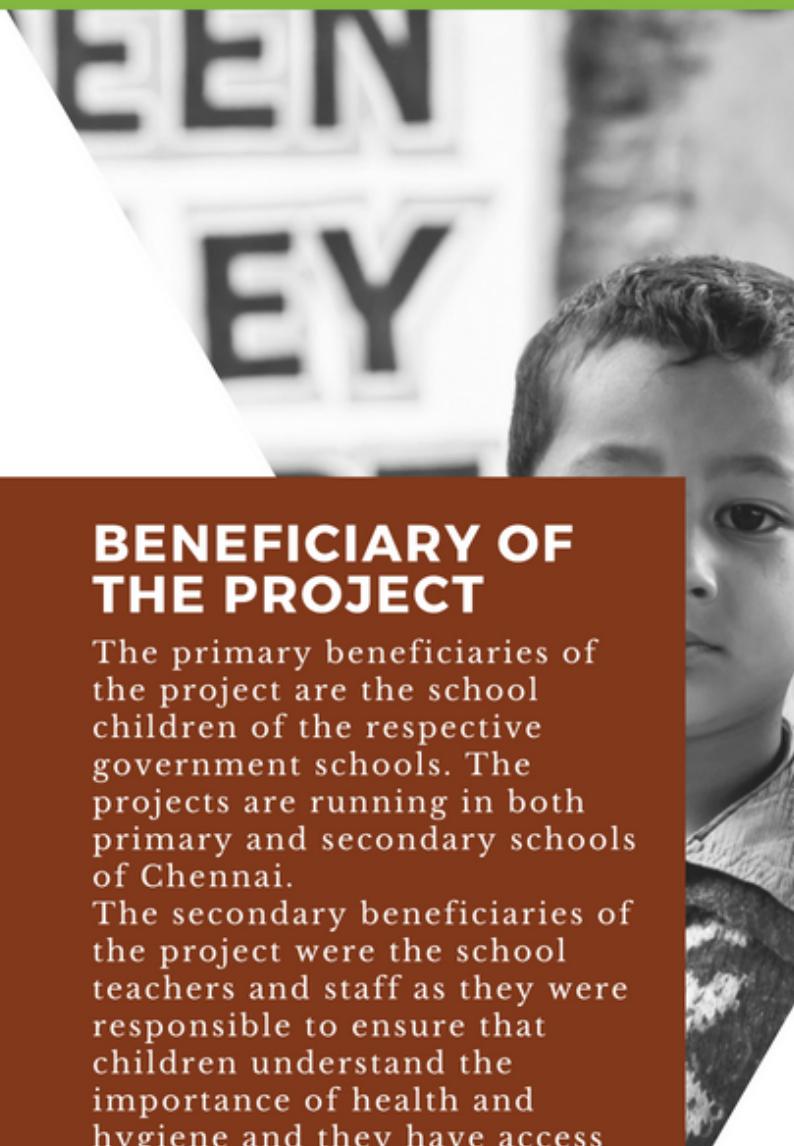
BENEFICIARY OF THE PROJECT

The primary beneficiaries of the project are the school children of the respective government schools. The projects are running in both primary and secondary schools of Chennai.

The secondary beneficiaries of the project were the school teachers and staff as they were responsible to ensure that children understand the importance of health and hygiene and they have access to sterile sanitation facilities.

NATURE OF THE INTERVENTION

Under the CSR initiative, the cleaning and maintenance of toilets on a daily basis and the employment of toilet sweepers for regular cleanliness was used as a factor of approach to ensure a hygienic environment for school children.





PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- **Making schools Open Defecation Free (ODF)**
- **Behavioral change amongst children to adopt clean and hygienic practices in life**

M&E SCHOOL MAINTENANCE SCOPE

CURRENT LEVEL OF THE PROJECT



NEED ASSESSMENT, GAP IDENTIFICATION, FEASIBILITY STUDY



OPERATING MODEL, PARTNER SELECTION, APPROACH FOR IMPLEMENTATION

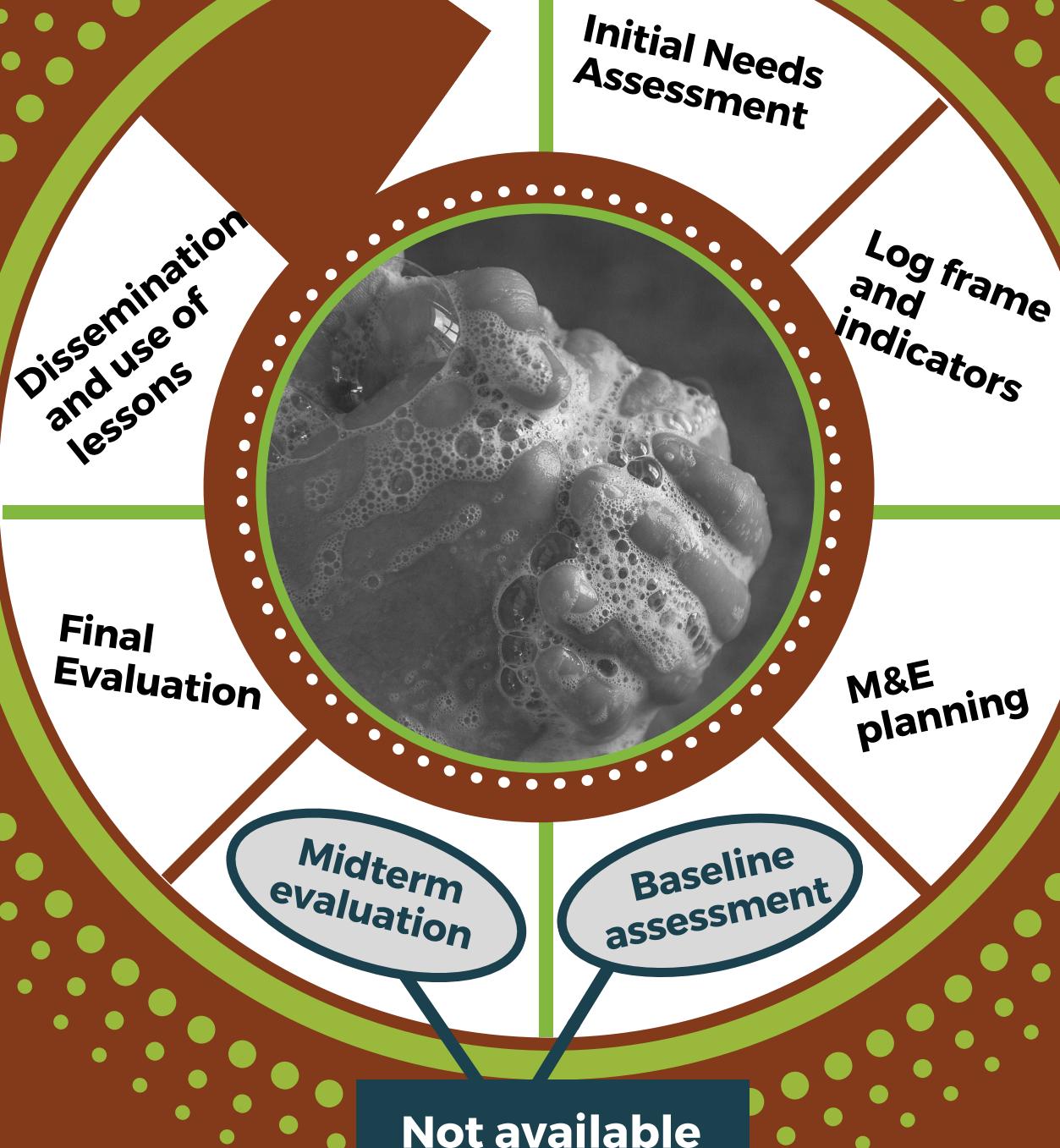


SOP ADHERENCE,
CHANGES IN THE WASH CONDITION,
M&E



STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY,
CONTINUED BENEFITS, SELF SUFFICIENCY

M&E LIFE CYCLE



STEPS FOR M&E

1

**IDENTIFY THE PURPOSE
AND SCOPE OF THE M&E SYSTEM**

2

**PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
AND MANAGEMENT**

3

**DEVELOP A DATA ANALYSIS PLAN &
FOLLOW KEY ANALYSIS STAGES**

4

**PLAN FOR INFORMATION
REPORTING AND UTILIZATION**

5

**PREPARE THE M&E BUDGET PLAN
FOR COST CONTINGENCY**

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

The method for evaluation used was a non-experimental or a quasi-experimental. Based on the need of the evaluation both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection were used.

The design of the evaluation did not use experiential approaches, because:

- The absence of a control/comparison group
- baseline information which would have allowed a robust measurement of impact.

Since no comparison could be made between the experimental and control group. Even though it might have been possible to look at the ‘before and after’ situation of the programme in comparable districts sharing similar characteristics, the evaluation period was not long enough to permit this.

DATA COLLECTION

A challenge in evaluating the programme was the lack of specific baseline indicators.

The analysis of change was therefore largely limited to the use of secondary data given on project recipients or target populations.

However, an effort was made to collect primary data using a beneficiary questionnaire for school-students and households in the target areas. Besides, overall observation, the evaluation also conducted a physical inspection of the sanitation infrastructure (water points with hand pumps and school sanitation facilities) and scored the hygiene status at school levels.

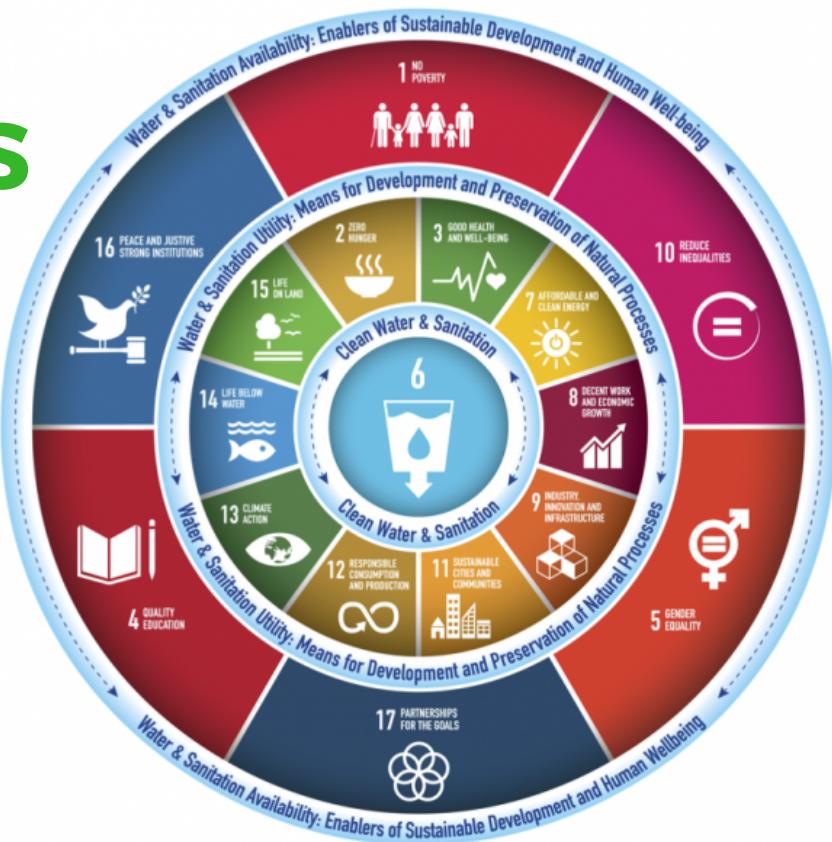
SAMPLING METHOD

Purposive sampling method was used for data collection. The methodology used to collect relevant information from the primary beneficiaries is through random sampling method. Students from both primary and secondary schools were interviewed and their responses were recorded in context with their day-day experience while using the toilets.

2 field enumerators were deployed at each school to collect responses and photos from the sample size of 186 beneficiaries from both primary and secondary schools.

CPCL SUPPORTS SDG 2030

- GOAL 6



SDG GOAL 6	SCHOOL 1	SCHOOL 2
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	● ● ●	● ● ●
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	● ● ●	● ● ●
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	● ● ●	● ● ●
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	● ● ●	● ● ●

CPCL SUPPORTS SDG 2030 - GOAL 3

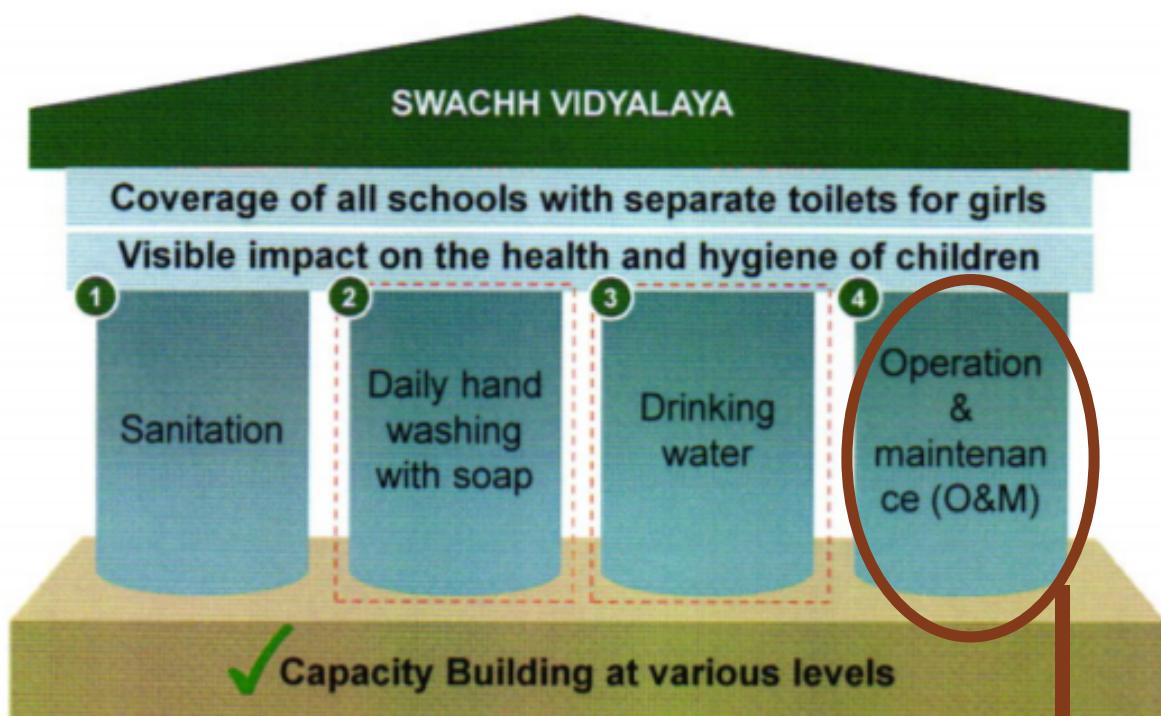


3.9 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

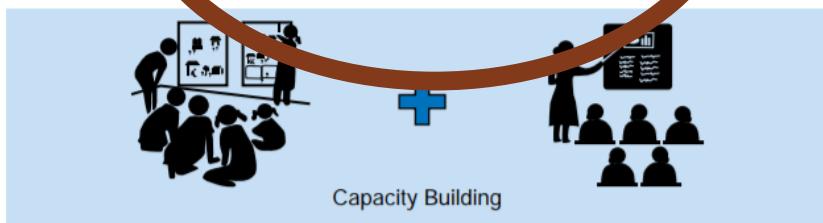
SWACHH VIDYALAYA INDICATORS

Swachh Vidyalaya has multiple important elements other than constructing toilets



2

A Minimum Swachh Vidyalaya Package



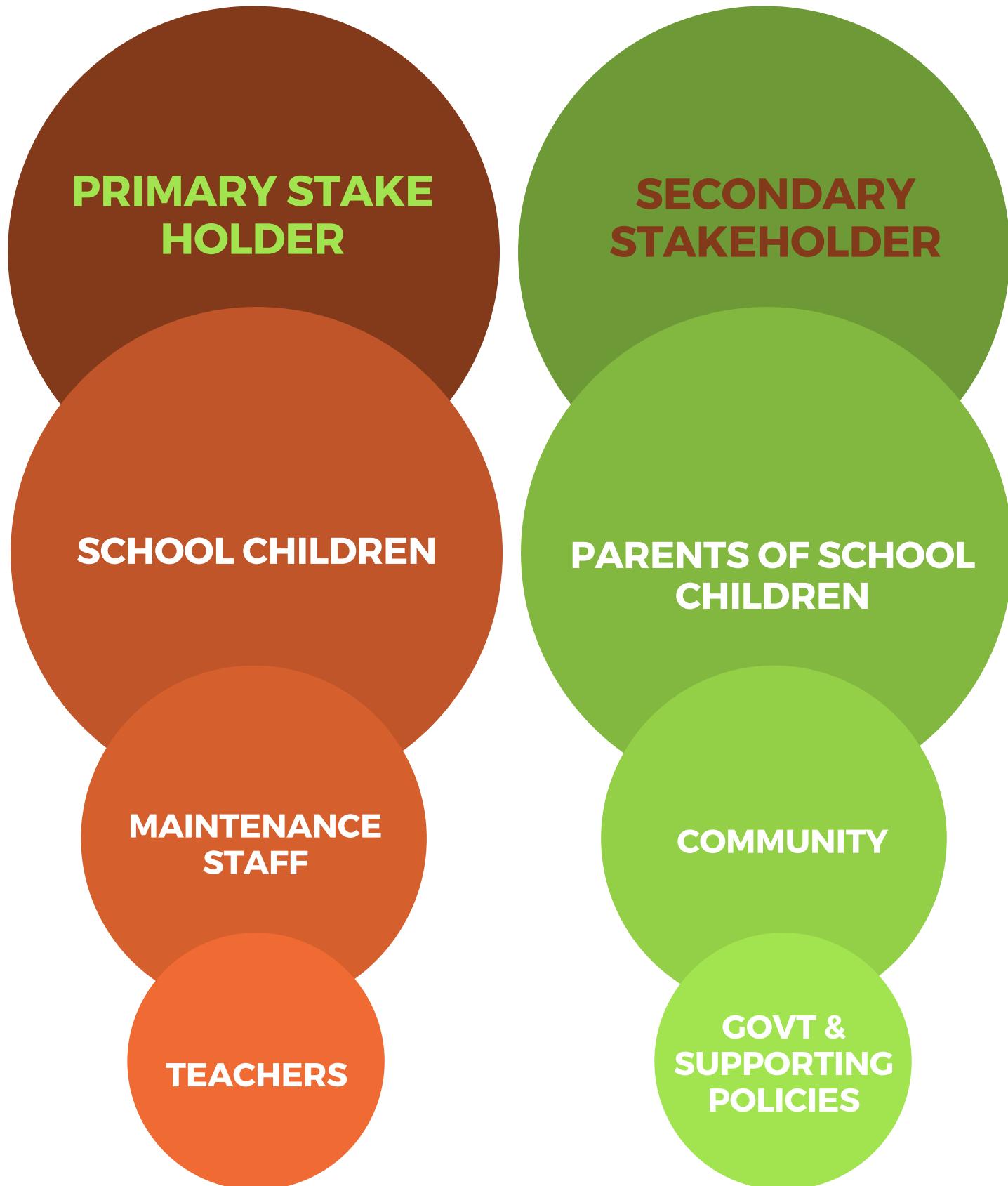
The CPCL WASH project aligns with these major SV indicators

GAP ANALYSIS

The main project purpose and social impact is to improve Child health

GAP/ PROBLEM	INDICATORS TO BRIDGE GAPS	ASSUMPTIONS
CHILD HEALTH	HEALTH INDICATORS	
1) Access to water 2) Access to safe sanitation 3) Poor WASH in schools 4) Limited use of hygiene practices 5) lack of Capacity building of partners 6) lack of knowledge management	1) WHO Water indicators 2) WHO Sanitation indicators 3) Improved WASH at schools 4) CLTS indicators (Community led Total Sanitation) 5) Sustained hygiene implementation	1) These school have utilized Rs.60,000 fund given for Operation and Maitainence of toilets under the Swachh Vidyalaya Scheme 2) All schools practicing OD have had implemented Swachh Vidyalaya Indicators 3)Addressing behavioral barriers and creating pro ODF norms at home

STAKE HOLDER ANALYSIS



PROJECT RELEVANCY

The relationship between the need identified and the intervention is assessed.

NEED IDENTIFIED

poor sanitation in rural India leading to poor health of children



INTERVENTION

Maintenance of toilets in Govt schools to foster the habit using toilets among children

The target beneficiaries were assessed to understand the problems of sanitation and health they face as children studying in Govt schools in rural backward areas.

It was evident that the target community is in genuine need for support that can create enabling environment for them to adopt basic hygienic habits

The intervention is relevant as it aligns with the real need of the target community. By maintaining the sanitation facilities in school, the children will become habituated to it and will further change the OD situation in the household level as well



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

SCHOOL 1:
PANCHAYAT UNIONS PRIMARY SCHOOLS (PUPS), MANALI, CHENNAI - 600068

SCHOOL 2:
GOVT. HIGH SCHOOL, MANALI NEW TOWN, PHASE -1, CHENNAI - 600103

Female
51%

Male
49%

GENDER RATIO

Female
56%

Male
44%

GENDER RATIO

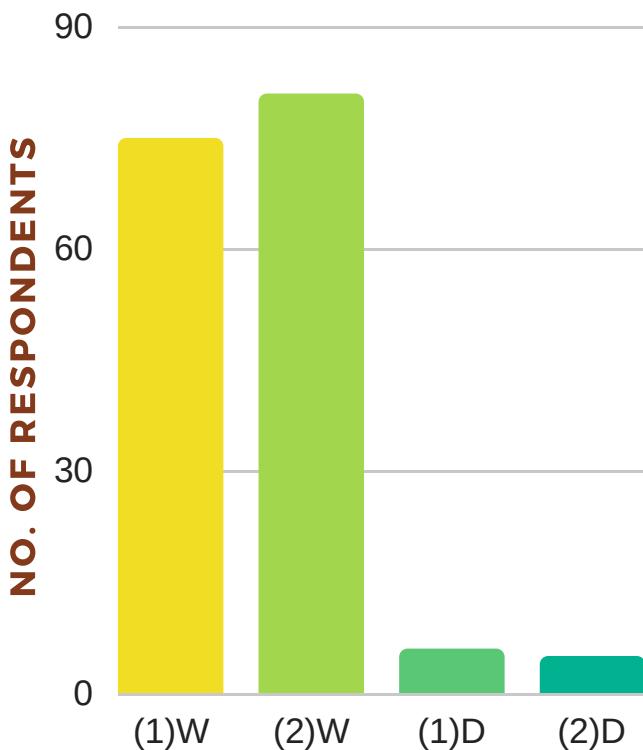
TOTAL OF 83 RESPONSES WERE RECORDED

TOTAL OF 95 RESPONSES WERE RECORDED

HYGIENIC BEHAVIOUR

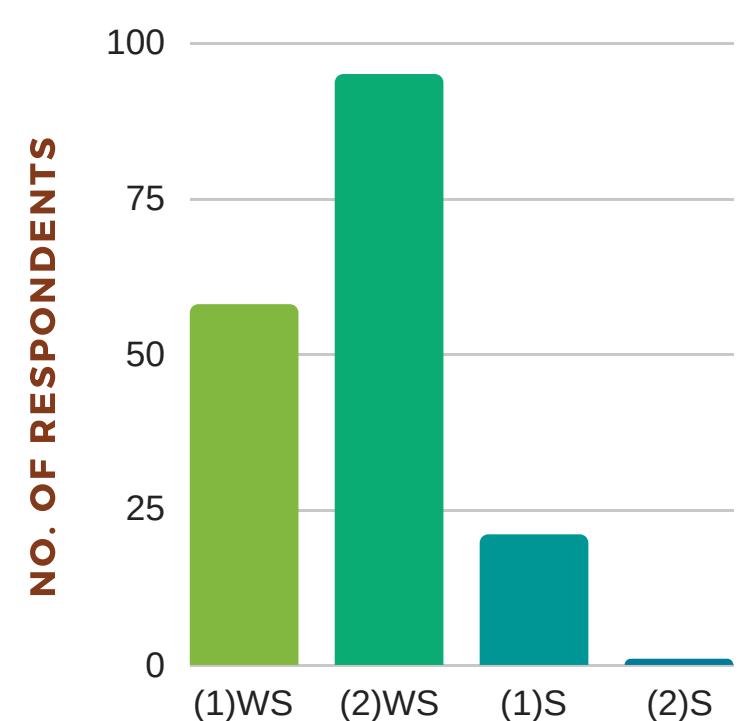
HABIT OF WASHING HANDS

- (1)W- wash their hands after using the toilet in Primary school
- (2)W-wash their hands after using the toilet in High School
- (1)D- Do not wash their hands after using the toilet
- (2)D- Do not wash their hands after using the toilet



USING SOAP WHILE WASHING HANDS

- (1)WS- wash hands without soap in Primary school
- (2)WS-wash hands without soap in High School
- (1)S- wash hands with soap in Primary School
- (2)S- wash hands with soap in High School



✓ PRIMARY SCHOOL (1)

- Out of the 83 primary beneficiaries interviewed, 75 of them agreed on washing their hands regularly after using the toilets.
- 6 of them denied washing hands after using the toilets.

GOVT HIGH SCHOOL (2)

- Out of the 95 primary beneficiaries interviewed, 81 one of them washes their hands regularly after using the toilets.
- 5 of them do not wash hands.
- 9 of them agreed on washing their hands sometimes.

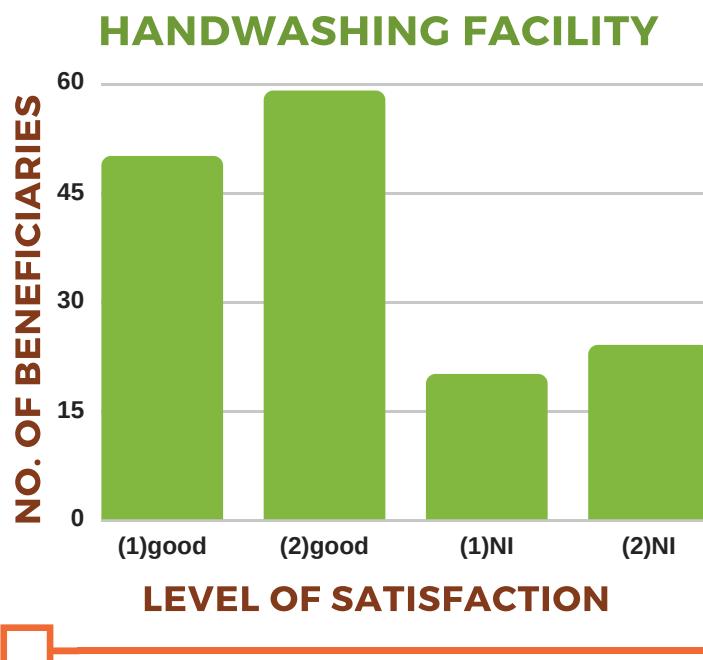
✓ PRIMARY SCHOOL (1)

- Out of the 83 primary beneficiaries interviewed: 58 of them admitted to not using soap while washing their hands after using the toilets.
- 21 of them agreed on using soaps while washing their hands.

GOVT HIGH SCHOOL (2)

- Out of the 95 primary beneficiaries interviewed, 94 of them do not use soap while washing their hands after using the toilets

TOILET CONDITION & LEVEL OF SATISFACTION



PRIMARY SCHOOL (1)

- 50 of them felt that their school's handwashing facilities are good enough.
- Whereas 20 of them felt that it needs improvement
- 11 of them felt that it's not that great.

GOVT HIGH SCHOOL (2)

- 59 of them felt that their school's handwashing facilities are good.
- 24 of them felt that it needs improvement.

PRIMARY SCHOOL (1)

- 48 of them responded that the condition of the toilet is good.
- 30 of them felt disgusted about the toilet and some of them even dread going.

GOVT HIGH SCHOOL (2)

- 26 of them responded that the condition of the toilet is good.
- 78 of them felt disgusted about the toilet and some of them even dread going.

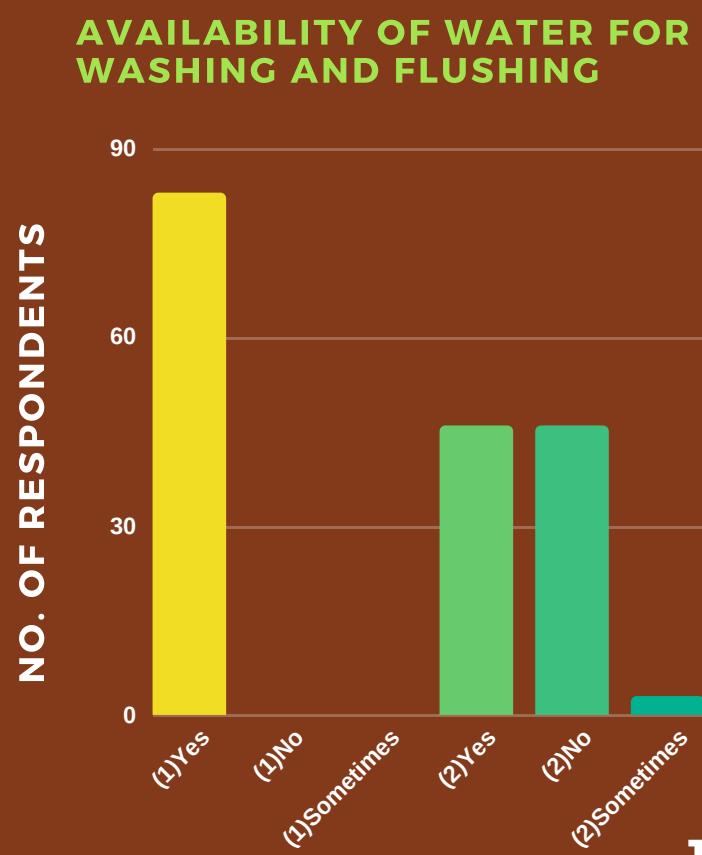
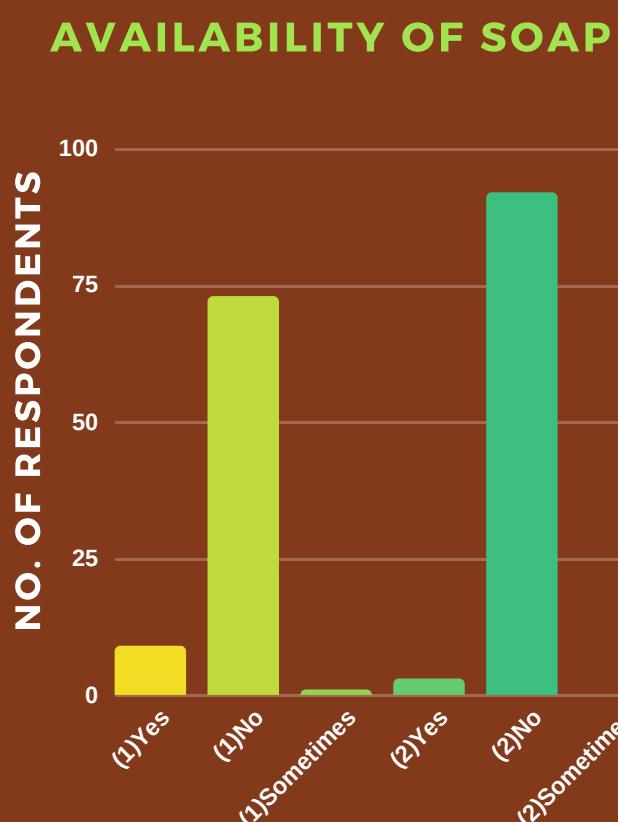
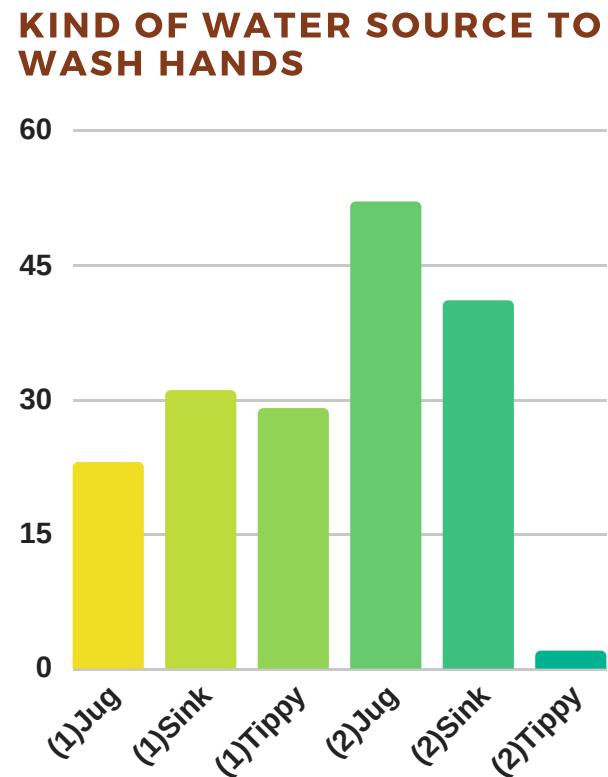
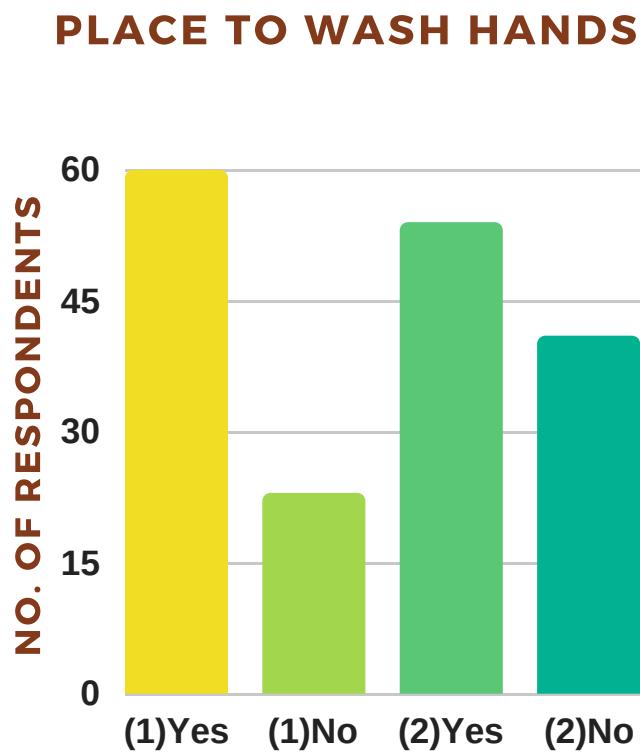
PRIMARY SCHOOL (1)

- 48 of them responded that it smells clean.
- 30 of them felt that sometimes it smells gross and disgusted about the toilet.

GOVT HIGH SCHOOL (2)

- 26 of them responded that it smells clean.
- 78 of them felt that sometimes it smells gross and disgusted about the toilet.

AVAILABILITY



The target community becomes open defecation free. The children get habituated to using toilets in a hygienic and clean manner and remain healthy.

INTENDED IMPACT

Intended Outcome: Toilets are well maintained and practices of ODF are adopted at 100%.

OUTCOMES

Actual Outcome: No outcome so far has been achieved.

OUTPUT

2 Govt Schools are provided with maintenance staff for the toilets

INPUTS

CPCL is funding the appointment of maintenance staff to make sure school toilets are kept clean

KEY EVALUATION MATRICES



MAJOR FINDINGS

- **INFRASTRUCTURE:** The intervention of maintaining toilets is not supported with the required infrastructure, as it was found that the toilets had broken doors, locked door, no buckets and mugs, lack of water connection and so on.
- **MAINTENANCE:** Even though CPCL has appointed and is funding the employment of maintenance staff the toilets were in extremely unhygienic and most unusable in condition.
- **OPEN DEFECATION:** Children still continued to practice open defecation for reasons like:
 - Toilets were locked
 - Toilets were extremely dirty and clogged
 - Lack of water
- **MAINTAINANCE STAFF:** It was surprising that the attendance registers of the staff were filled but it was found that the toilets were in pathetic condition.
- **HYGIENE PRODUCTS:** Like soap, hand wash, disinfectant, and other such products are unavailable in the toilets

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The teachers and school staff could be more proactive towards checking on the water and sanitation facilities.
- Only washing hands with water is not sufficient, Children should be taught to use soaps in order to build a healthy hygiene.
- It should be the school's responsibility to check the availability of soaps in toilets.
- Washing of hands with jug is not hygienic and could be a reason for communicable diseases to avoid these proper hand-washing facilities should be provided.
- Proper waste disposal practices must be instilled in the minds of the staff and students and waste disposal bins need to be installed in the toilets and need to be cleaned on a daily basis
- A Sanitary Napkin Incinerator can be stalled in the ladies toilet to promote proper disposal of used sanitary napkins and protecting the dignity of the maintenance staff
- Toilet checklist needs to be maintained

SCREENSHOT OF CHECKLIST

Toilet facilities available		Toilet is functional		Toilet Hygiene factor *		Who uses the Toilet		Water facility in Toilet	
Available	Not available	Yes	No	Clean	Not Clean	Children	Adults	There	Not there
						Men	women		



THE JOURNEY (SCHOOL 1)



THE JOURNEY (SCHOOL 2)

ATTENDANCE DOCUMENT OF PUPS

20

for the Month of

Non-Teaching Staff Attendance Register

Non-Teaching Staff Attendance Register

LITERATURE NO. 102



SocioLadder is a natural partner of choice in the Development sector ecosystem to bring together a global alliance of stakeholders from across the social-sector including Corporate Donors, Foundations, Individuals, Not for Profits, Non-governmental organizations, Government Agencies and Development sector Consultants to yield maximum value for every dollar of charity spent.

SocioLadder aims to capture a clear need of the development sector, broadly categorizing the business case around three vital pillars:

- Transparency and Micro-level visibility on Beneficiaries
- Clearly defined Program Deliverables, Outcomes and Impact
- Scientific Methods for Measurement of Outcomes

"The business case of SocioLadder offers a technology-led global platform to connect the Supply and Demand sides of Charity keeping the above three vital pillars at the center of our operating model"

This drafting report is prepared by UEV SocioLadder Technologies Pvt. Ltd. In consent with Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd for School Maintenance and submitted on 1st July 2018.

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