

Impact Assessment Report
FY 2023 – 2024

Community Development

Construction of Community Hall

Supported and Implemented by



Submitted by



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Setting the Scene

About the Report

This impact assessment report, presented by Chrysalis Services, offers an independent evaluation of the Community Hall Development Project implemented in Hanuman Sanjeevani Colony (GVMC, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh). The assessment adopts a mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative data from structured surveys with qualitative insights from community members, ward-level representatives, and other key stakeholders. This methodological combination enables a holistic understanding of the project's effectiveness in addressing gaps in access to shared civic infrastructure and assessing its alignment with the broader goals of participatory and inclusive community development.

The report seeks to evaluate the extent to which the community hall has enhanced access to a safe, structured, and inclusive space for social, cultural, and institutional engagement. It examines how the provision of this shared infrastructure has facilitated greater community participation, supported the organisation of awareness programmes, and strengthened interactions between residents and local governance structures.

In addition, the assessment analyses key dimensions, including utilisation patterns, inclusivity of access across diverse community groups, the effectiveness of management and governance mechanisms, and the facility's long-term sustainability. Through this comprehensive evaluation, the report identifies key strengths, challenges, and opportunities to further enhance the community hall's role as a catalyst for collective action, community engagement, and social cohesion.

About Coromandel International Limited and its CSR Interventions

Coromandel International Limited is one of India's leading agri-solutions providers and a part of the Murugappa Group, a well-established business group with a strong legacy of trust and performance. Headquartered in India, the company plays a critical role in supporting the agricultural sector through a wide range of products and services, including fertilisers, crop protection solutions, bio-products, and retail services for farmers. With a strong distribution network and farmer-centric approach, Coromandel is committed to enhancing farm productivity and rural prosperity.



Aligned with its core philosophy of sustainable growth and inclusive development, Coromandel International Limited actively undertakes Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives that focus on improving the quality of life in rural and underserved communities. The company's CSR efforts primarily focus on key thematic areas, including health and nutrition, education, sustainable agriculture, water conservation, and community development. Through these initiatives, Coromandel aims to address critical grassroots challenges while contributing to long-term socio-economic development.

A significant aspect of the company's CSR approach is its emphasis on community participation and capacity building. By working closely with local stakeholders, frontline workers, and implementing partners, Coromandel ensures that its interventions are need-based, scalable, and sustainable. Its programs often integrate awareness generation, behaviour change communication, and access to essential services, thereby creating meaningful and measurable impact at the community level.



Executive Overview



Project Name

Community Development –
Construction of Community
Hall

Thematic

Community Development

Samples

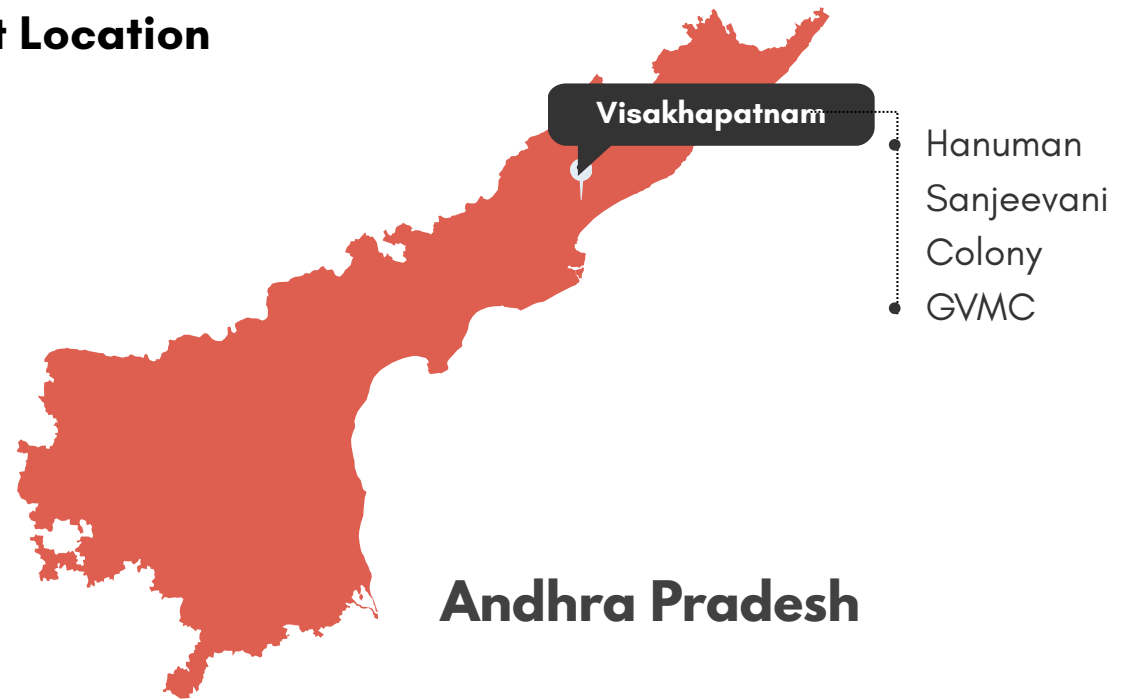
18 Surveys

1 KII (Ward Members)

1 KII (Maintenance Staff)

Direct Observation

Project Location



Andhra Pradesh

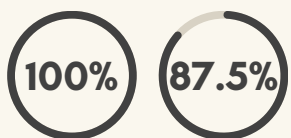
Performance Snapshot

100%

The community hall demonstrates exceptional awareness, with **all respondents fully aware of its purpose** and **knowing how to book and use the facility**. This reflects highly effective word-of-mouth communication and strong community networks. The universal awareness indicates that the hall is deeply embedded in everyday community life and accessible across all households.

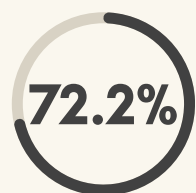
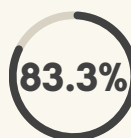
The facility has achieved **100% accessibility**, with all respondents rating it “easily accessible,” and it is well established for **household use**, with **monthly or more frequent visits**. This indicates that the hall is not just available but consistently utilised, making it an essential and normalised part of community functioning.

100%



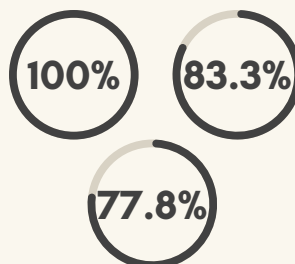
There is **100% satisfaction with maintenance and booking systems**, with **87.5% of management handled through formal Ward/Panchayat structures**. This reflects a strong balance between institutional oversight and community trust, ensuring efficient operations and long-term sustainability.

A majority (**83.3%**) reported that social gatherings have improved, with some **noting significant improvement**. The shift from private homes and open spaces to a dedicated facility has enhanced the quality, dignity, and organisation of community events.



A combined **set of respondents (72.2 strongly agree, 27.8 agree)** believe that the hall has improved community interaction and participation. This reflects widespread recognition of its role in strengthening social cohesion and collective engagement.

The hall supports multiple activities, including **health camps (100%)**, **community awareness (88.9%)**, and **skill training (77.8%)**, along with awareness programmes and cultural events. This diverse utilisation highlights its role as a multi-functional hub addressing health, governance, livelihood, and social needs.



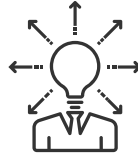
SDG Goals



Alignment with National Programmes

- Smart Cities Mission
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)
- Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
- National Urban Policy Framework (NUPF)
- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments

What Worked Well



Strong Community Awareness and Adoption:

The community hall has been widely accepted and seamlessly integrated into daily life, with strong awareness and consistent usage across households.



High Accessibility and Inclusivity:

The facility is easily accessible to all members of the community, ensuring equitable participation regardless of socio-economic background.



Multi-Purpose Functionality:

The hall effectively serves a wide range of needs, including social gatherings, health services, skill development, and awareness programmes.



Enhanced Social Cohesion:

The availability of a common space has strengthened community interaction, improved participation, and fostered a sense of unity among residents.



Strong Community Ownership and Trust:

The hall is viewed as a shared asset, with high levels of collective responsibility, smooth functioning, and minimal conflict in its usage.



Efficient Management and Operations:

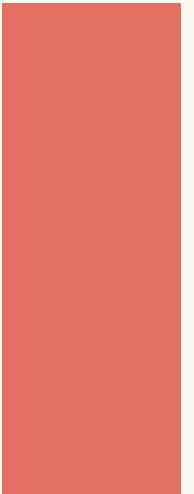
The facility is well managed through simple, accessible systems, ensuring ease of use and reliable maintenance.



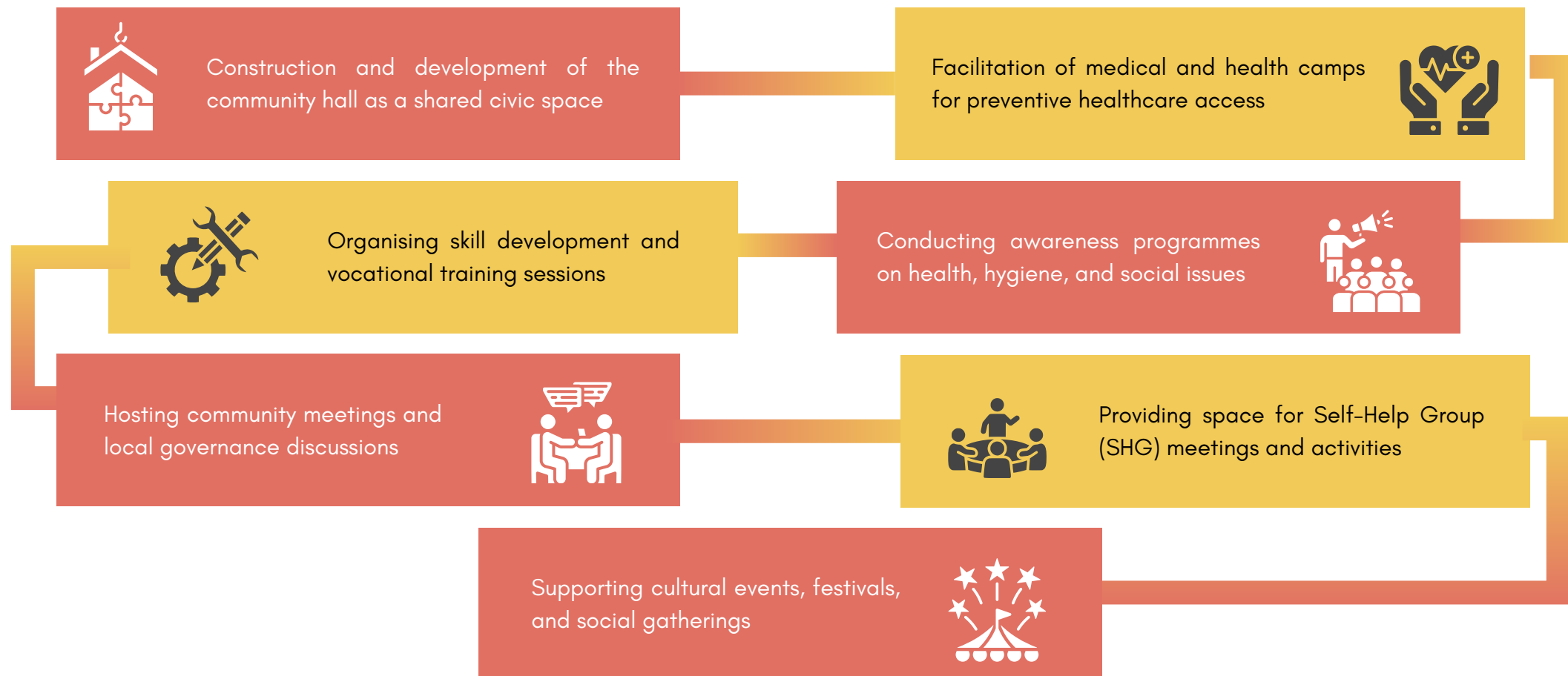
Active Women's Participation:

The hall has created an enabling environment for women to actively participate in community activities, contributing to greater engagement and confidence.

Project Dashboard



Project activities



Need and Background of the Programme

Contextual Need

Hanuman Sanjeevani Colony, located in GVMC Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, is an informal urban settlement characterised by limited access to shared civic infrastructure and community spaces. Prior to the Community Hall Development Project, residents faced significant challenges in organising community activities, social gatherings, and awareness programmes due to the absence of a dedicated, accessible, and safe public space.

Communities in informal settlements typically lack adequate infrastructure for collective action, leaving residents dependent on substandard alternatives such as cramped private homes, weather-vulnerable open spaces, and religious venues not primarily designed for community use. This infrastructure gap directly impeded community participation, hindered the organisation of essential services such as health camps and skill development programmes, and created barriers to inclusive engagement across diverse community members.

1

Community resource centres directly address critical health inequities. A landmark study in Mumbai found that community resource centres delivering integrated activities to improve women's and children's health in urban informal settlements through home visits, group meetings, day care, community events, and service provision were effective in meeting needs for family planning, child immunisation, and nutritional outcomes.

PubMed

2

The scale of need is enormous: Over 30% of urban populations in developing regions live in informal settlements or slums, characterised by inadequate housing, a lack of basic services such as clean water and sanitation, and insecure tenure. **United Nations** UN data indicates that in least developed countries, fewer than 3 in 10 people can conveniently reach public spaces, highlighting a prevalent global challenge in accessing essential infrastructure.

3

Research demonstrates that community-based skill training venues have measurable economic impacts. Public spaces catalyse neighbourhood transformation, enhancing community identity and resilience in informal settlements, with approximately 32% of the global population living in slums, projected to reach 50% by 2030 without intervention. **Academia.edu** Community spaces enable the materialisation of self-organisation to address critical shortcomings, serving simultaneously as forms of resistance that produce social cohesion in the face of forces that perpetuate marginalisation. **MDPI**



Image 1: Women in handmade jewelry skill training

Chrysalis Methodology



The study adopted a mixed-methods approach to assess infrastructure interventions across the community, aligned with the project's objectives of improving access, usability, and service delivery.

Both primary and secondary data were used to ensure triangulation. Primary data included surveys, interviews, focus group discussions, and observations, while secondary data comprised project documents and implementation records. The approach emphasised multi-stakeholder perspectives, including students, community members, teachers, healthcare staff, and government representatives. Field visits enabled validation of infrastructure improvements and their usage.

RESEARCH

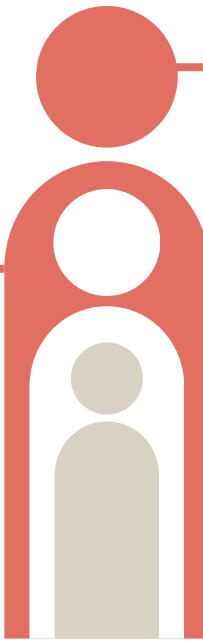
- Review of project-related documents, including infrastructure usage records and the roles of different stakeholders involved in facility management.
- Secondary research on community infrastructure models, participatory development approaches, and utilisation of shared public spaces in semi-urban settlements.
- Contextual understanding of the community ecosystem, including social dynamics, governance structures, and access to civic infrastructure within the intervention area.

DEVELOPMENT

- Development of structured quantitative survey tools for community members to assess utilisation patterns, participation levels, and accessibility of the community hall.
- Design of qualitative tools, including Key Informant Interview (KII) guides for ward representatives and maintenance staff to understand governance mechanisms and operational effectiveness.
- Preparation of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guides for Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and youth groups to capture perspectives on inclusivity, social cohesion, and community engagement.
- Design of observation checklists to assess infrastructure condition, usage patterns, accessibility, and facility management systems.
- Alignment of assessment indicators with project objectives, including frequency of usage, diversity of activities, inclusivity of participation, community ownership, and sustainability of the infrastructure.

ACTION (DATA COLLECTION)

- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with ward members and maintenance staff to understand governance, management systems, and operational challenges.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and youth groups to assess participation, inclusivity, and community engagement.
- Field observations were conducted to assess infrastructure use, maintenance practices, accessibility, and ongoing community interactions within the facility.

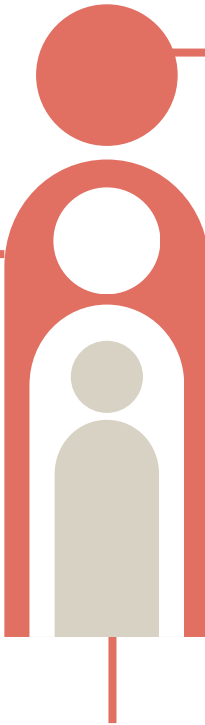


DATA ANALYSIS

- Compilation, cleaning, and validation of quantitative and qualitative data collected during the assessment.
- Analysis of quantitative data using descriptive statistics to assess utilisation patterns, participation levels, and accessibility of the community hall.
- Analysis of qualitative insights to understand community perceptions related to inclusivity, governance, and social cohesion.
- Triangulation of findings across primary data, stakeholder inputs, and observational insights to ensure consistency and reliability.

DATA VISUALISATION & COMMUNICATION

- Preparation of summary tables and charts to present key findings related to usage, participation, and inclusivity.
- Development of qualitative narratives to highlight community experiences, governance practices, and social outcomes enabled by the infrastructure.



REPORTING

- Preparation of the draft Impact Assessment Report outlining methodology, key findings, and analysis across utilisation, inclusivity, governance, and sustainability dimensions.
- Integration of stakeholder feedback and validation of findings.
- Finalisation of the report with key insights, learnings, and recommendations to strengthen utilisation, governance mechanisms, and long-term sustainability of the community hall.

2.1 Sampling Approach

This impact assessment used a qualitative approach, combining key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations to understand the community's experiences and perceptions regarding the construction and utilisation of the community hall.

Stakeholder / Cohort	Tool of Study		Proposed Sample Size
Ward Members / Elected Representatives	●	Key Informant Interview	● 1 KIIs
Self-Help Groups (SHGs) (if applicable)	●	Focus Group Discussion	● 1 FGD (8-10 participants)
Community members	●	Survey	● 18
Infrastructure Maintenance Staff	●	Key Informant Interview	● 1 KII

Ethical Considerations

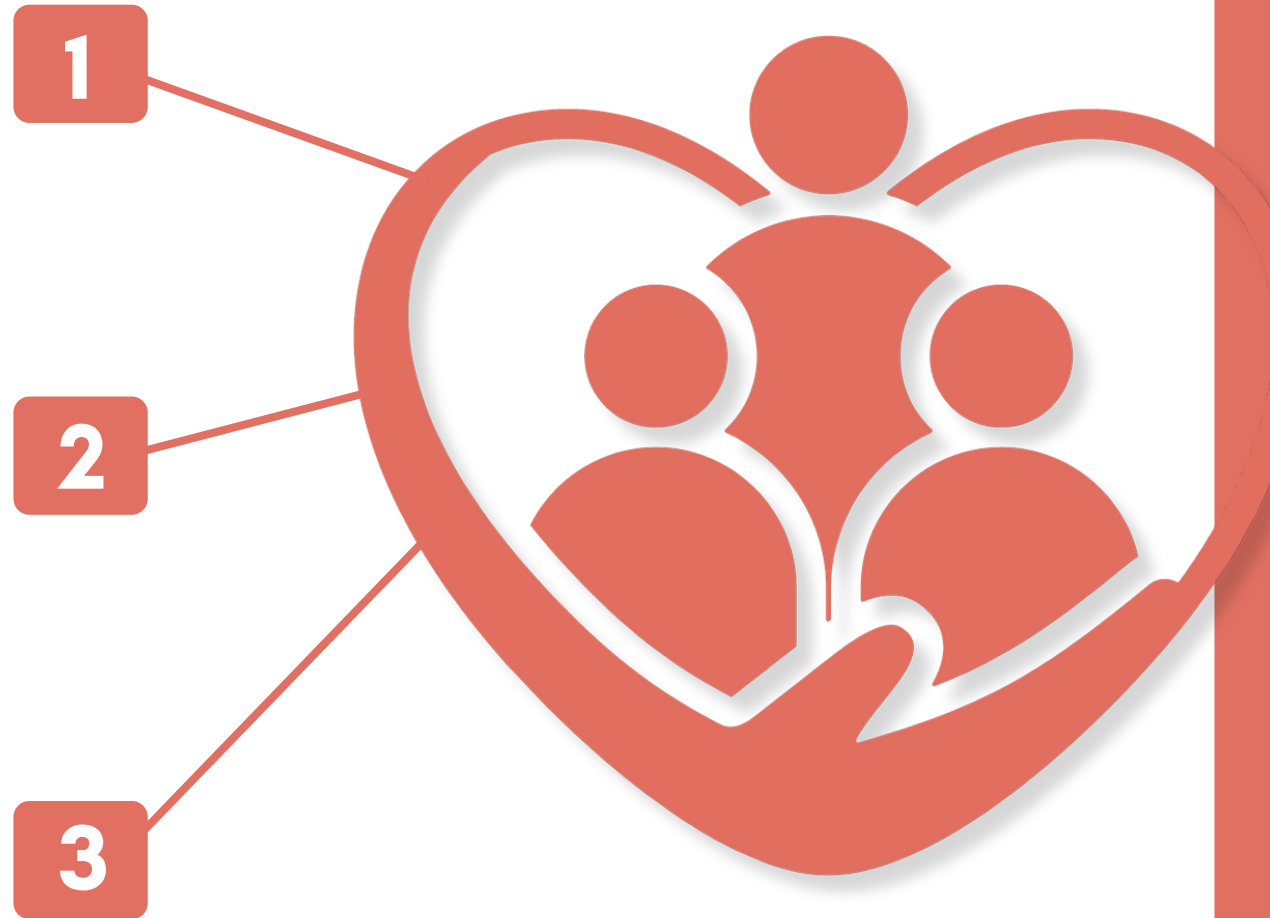
The study adhered to established ethical standards to ensure the **dignity, safety, and rights of all participants**, using the community hall

Informed Consent: Participants were briefed on the purpose and nature of the assessment before data collection. Consent was obtained from all respondents, and for students, interactions were conducted in the presence of elders. Data collection aligned with the principles of the **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023**, ensuring responsible and purpose-specific use of information.

Confidentiality & Privacy: All responses were anonymised and used only for assessment purposes. Any photographs or case narratives included in the report were documented with prior consent and used solely to illustrate infrastructure improvements and user experiences.

Voluntary Participation: Participation was entirely voluntary, and respondents were free to decline or withdraw at any stage without any consequence.

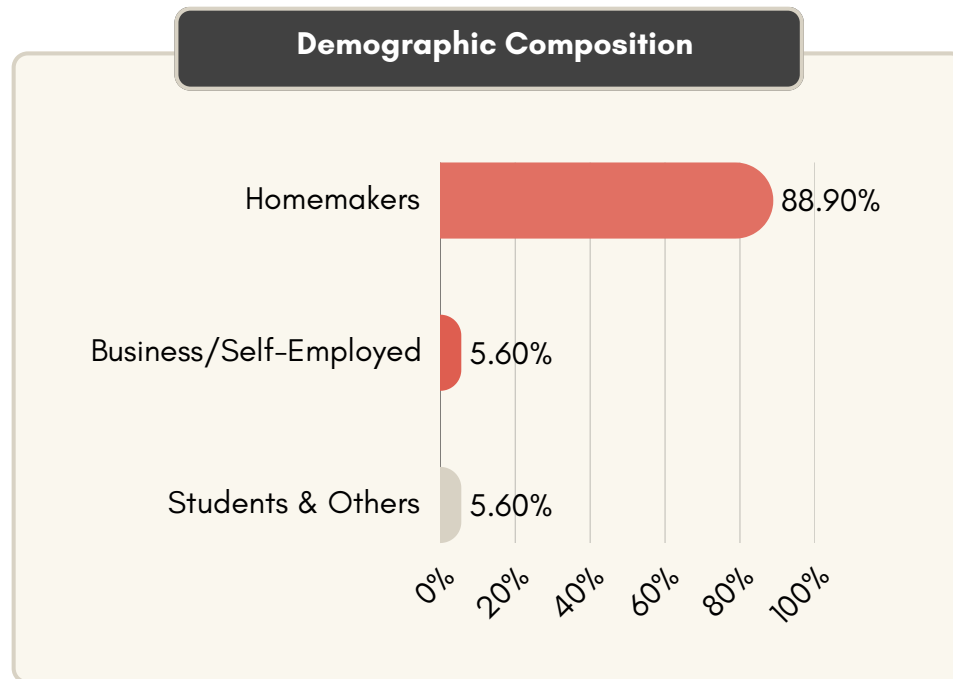
Respectful Engagement: Interactions were conducted in a respectful and non-intrusive manner across, ensuring minimal disruption to academic and healthcare activities while prioritising participant comfort and well-being.



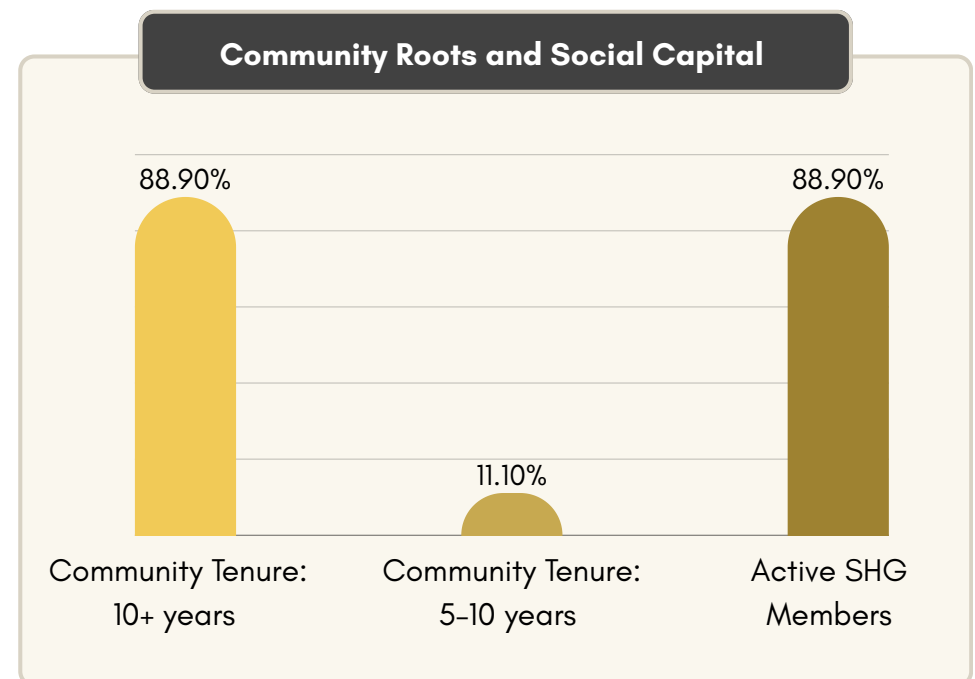
Qualitative and Quantitative Insights

Respondents Profile

The study was conducted with 18 respondents from Hanuman Sanjeevani Colony, reflecting diverse demographics and strong community engagement. The respondent group represents established community members with significant organisational experience and sustained community presence.



Graph 1: Demographic Composition



Graph 2: Community Roots and Social Capital

Strong community rootedness and exceptionally high social capital indicate that findings reflect perspectives of stable, organizationally embedded community members. Age diversity ensures intergenerational representation. The predominance of homemakers reflects primary stakeholders in social infrastructure utilisation and community well-being initiatives.

Study Findings



1. Infrastructure Accessibility & Economic Inclusion Model

The community hall represents a breakthrough in infrastructure accessibility for marginalised urban communities, fundamentally addressing barriers that previously excluded low-income households from organised community activities. The facility's completely free-access model eliminates economic gatekeeping, enabling equal participation regardless of household income levels. This economic inclusion is particularly significant in Hanuman Sanjeevani Colony, where a large section of respondents are homemakers with limited direct income.

The hall's easy accessibility indicates geographic proximity and design-level inclusivity. By replacing previous gathering venues, cramped private homes and open spaces, the project provides dignity and safety to community gatherings. This infrastructure achievement directly advances inclusive urbanisation by ensuring that informal settlement residents have access to the same quality of community facilities as those in formally developed neighbourhoods.

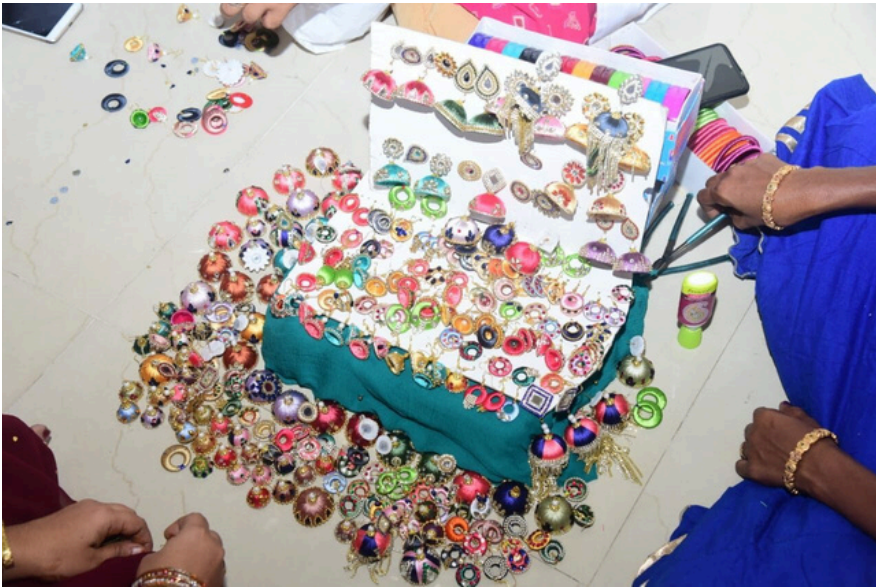
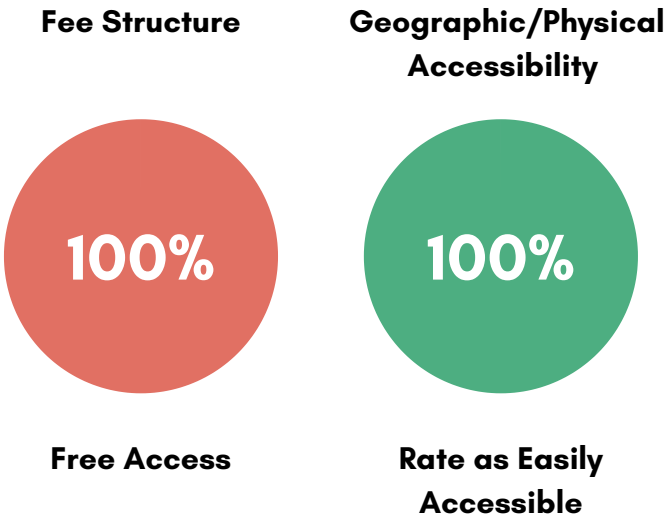


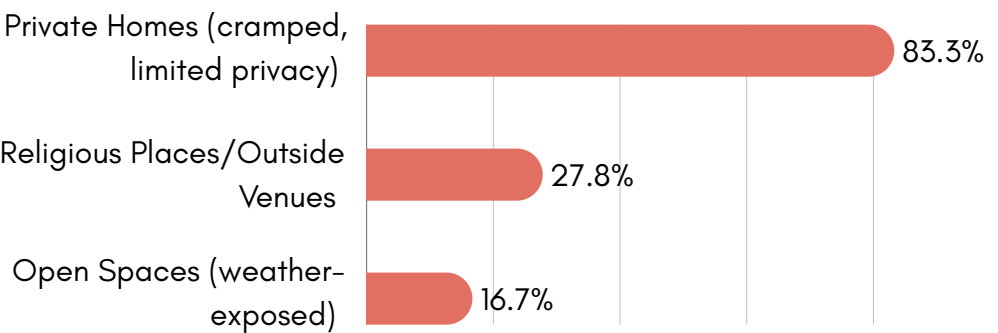
Image 2: Handmade jewelry display during training

Access & Affordability Framework



Graph 3: Service Utilization Patterns

Shift from Inadequate to Formal Community Spaces



Graph 4: Shift from Inadequate to Formal Community Spaces

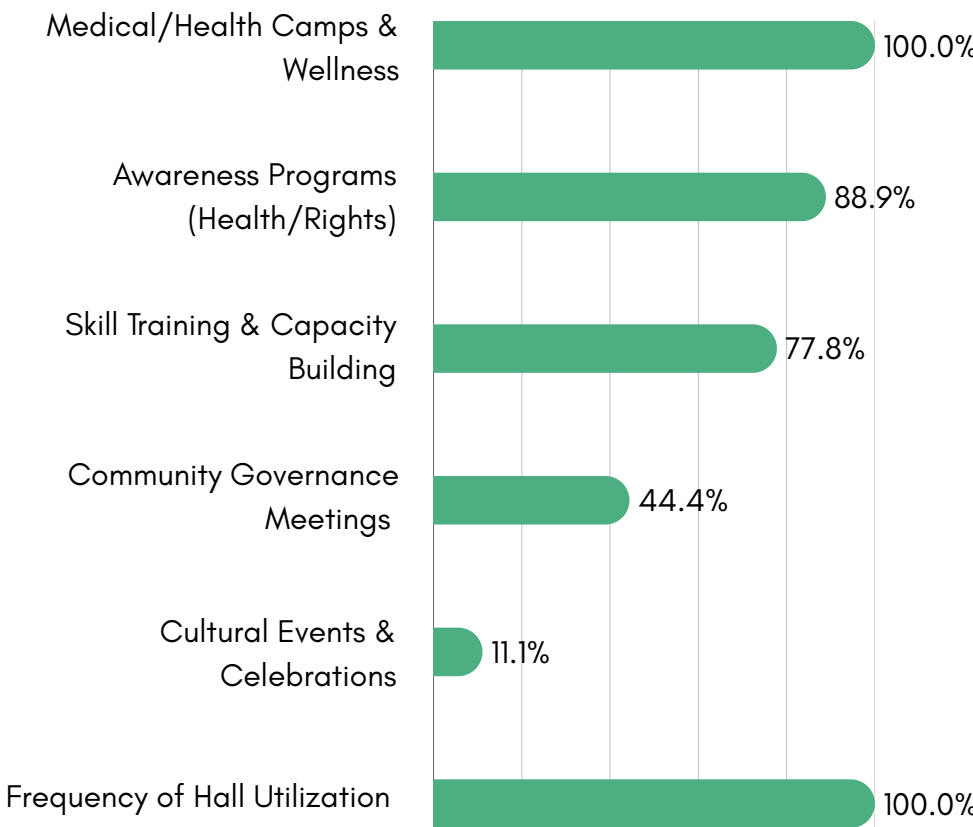
2. Comprehensive Health & Livelihood Service Integration



Image 3: Community hall interior with training equipment

The hall serves as a multi-functional hub integrating health, awareness, and livelihood services. Universal participation in health camps, along with strong engagement in awareness programs and skill training, reflects its role in improving both well-being and economic capacity. This convergence of services within a single accessible space enhances efficiency and ensures that residents can access healthcare, knowledge, and income-generating opportunities simultaneously, strengthening overall community resilience.

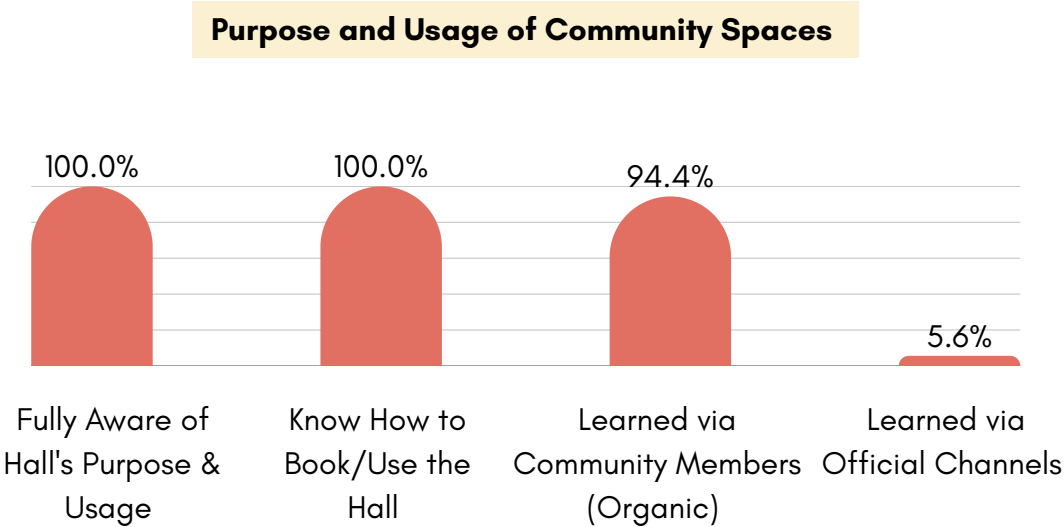
Service Utilization Patterns



Graph 5: Service Utilization Patterns

3. Organic Community Adoption & Social Trust Networks

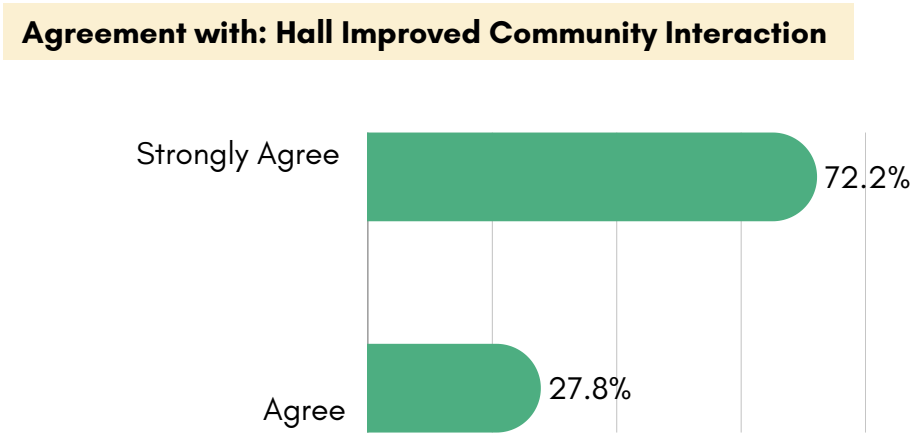
The community hall has achieved exceptional adoption through organic, peer-validated communication networks that operate independently of official promotion mechanisms. 94.4% of respondents learned about the facility through community members rather than ward announcements, reflecting a powerful word-of-mouth adoption pattern grounded in community trust. This organic diffusion signals that residents have collectively validated the hall as a valuable community asset. Universal awareness and universal knowledge of booking systems demonstrate that informal communication networks effectively transmit operational knowledge. The full household utilisation, combined with monthly-or-more visitation frequency, reflects the hall's integration into normalised community routines; families naturally reference it for gathering needs.



Graph 6: Community Awareness and Information Channels

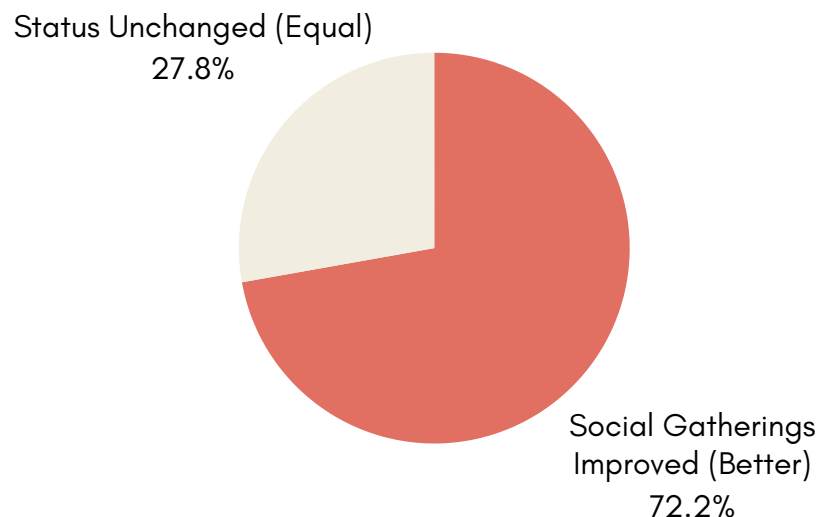
4. Social Cohesion & Community Bonding Outcomes

The community hall has catalysed measurable improvements in social cohesion and patterns of community bonding. Respondents report that social gatherings have improved, and 88.9% observe significant or moderate improvement in community dynamics post-construction. When evaluating the direct impact on community interaction and participation, respondents demonstrate overwhelming consensus: the transformation from scattered informal venues to a centralised, dignified facility enables more frequent, regular, and inclusive community gatherings. The hall serves as a social catalyst, creating predictable venues where diverse community members can repeatedly encounter one another, strengthening interpersonal familiarity, trust, and collective efficacy.



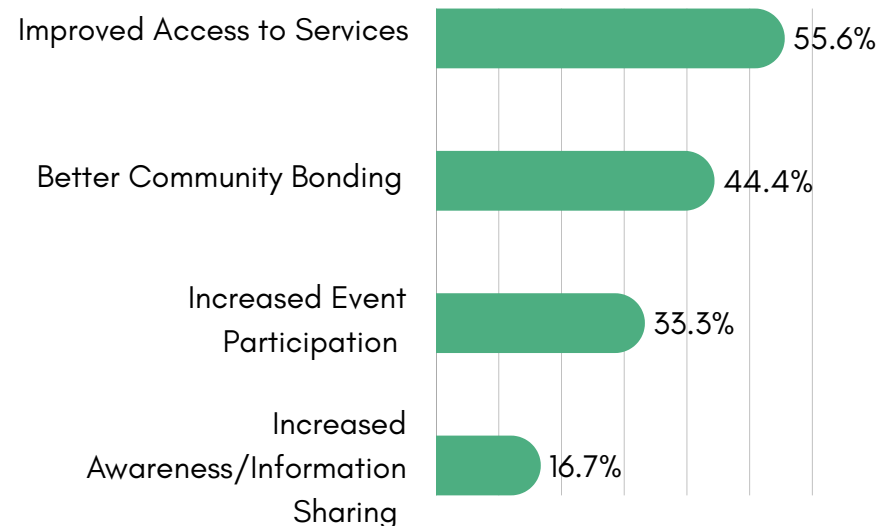
Graph 7: Community Perception of Improved Social Interaction and Participation

Perceived Changes in Social Engagement



Graph 8: Changes in Social Engagement Patterns Post-Hall Construction

Specific Community Bonding Outcomes Observed

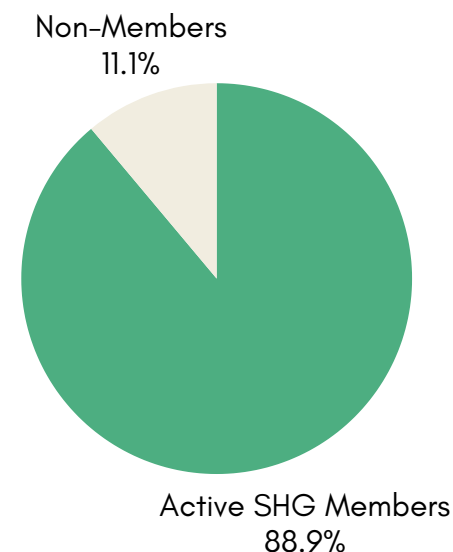


Graph 9: Key Community Bonding Outcomes and Benefits Realized

5. Gender Inclusion & Women's Voice Development

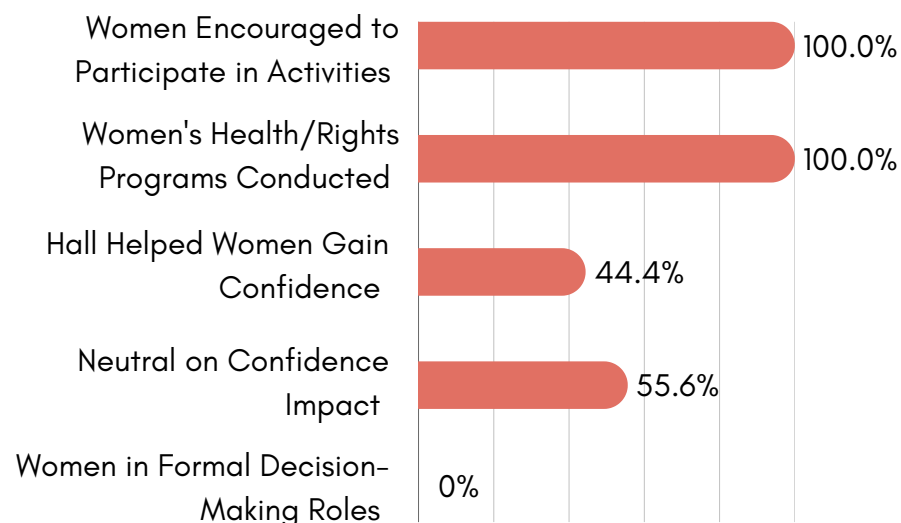
The community hall has created pathways for women's participation and confidence-building, though formal empowerment remains incomplete. All respondents confirm that women are encouraged to participate, and universal health/rights awareness programs establish the facility as a dedicated space for women-centric development. Notably, women, the hall's primary users, report that it helped them gain confidence. The facility demonstrates strength in participation, encouragement, and awareness-raising, but critical gaps emerge in formal voice and decision-making: Close to a third of women are involved in institutional decisions about hall usage, scheduling, or programming. The high SHG membership indicates that women's organisational capacity exists; formalised governance roles could translate latent capacity into active institutional leadership.

Women's Collective Economic Engagement



Graph 10: Women's Involvement in Self-Help Group Activities

Women's Participation & Confidence Building



Graph 11: Women's Confidence Development and Leadership Participation Levels

The gap between encouragement of participation and participation in governance indicates passive inclusion without power-sharing. Strategic intervention linking SHG organisational capacity to formal governance roles would activate latent women's leadership potential.

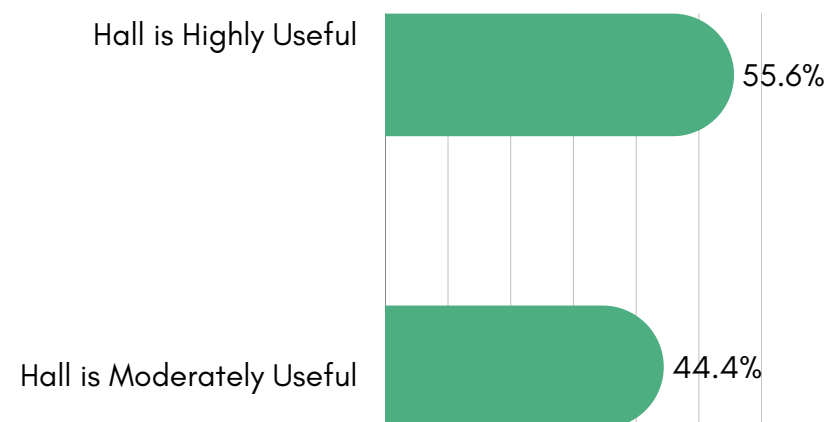


Image 4: Women group at community hall gathering

6. Economic Livelihood Pathways & Skills Development Impact

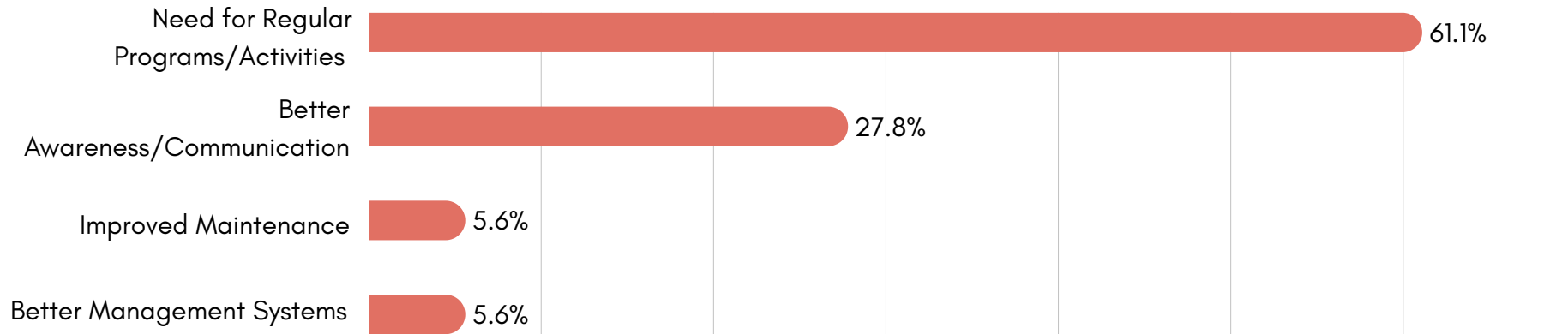
The hall supports livelihood development through skill training and SHG engagement, enabling pathways for income generation. High perceived utility reflects its importance in economic planning, particularly for women. However, 61.1% of the respondents express the need for more regular programmes, indicating a gap between current offerings and community demand. Strengthening structured, continuous training can significantly enhance income outcomes and long-term economic resilience.

Utility & Programming Assessment



Graph 12: Community Assessment of Hall's Practical Utility and Usefulness

Programming & Improvement Priorities



Graph

Graph 13: Operational and Maintenance Performance Status

7. Institutional Governance & Management Structures

The hall benefits from strong institutional management, with all respondents reporting that systems are well maintained under Ward/Panchayat oversight. While operations are efficient and capacity is adequate, community participation in governance remains limited. Though the majority report no issues, some concerns around electricity and basic maintenance persist. Introducing participatory governance mechanisms can improve responsiveness while maintaining operational stability.

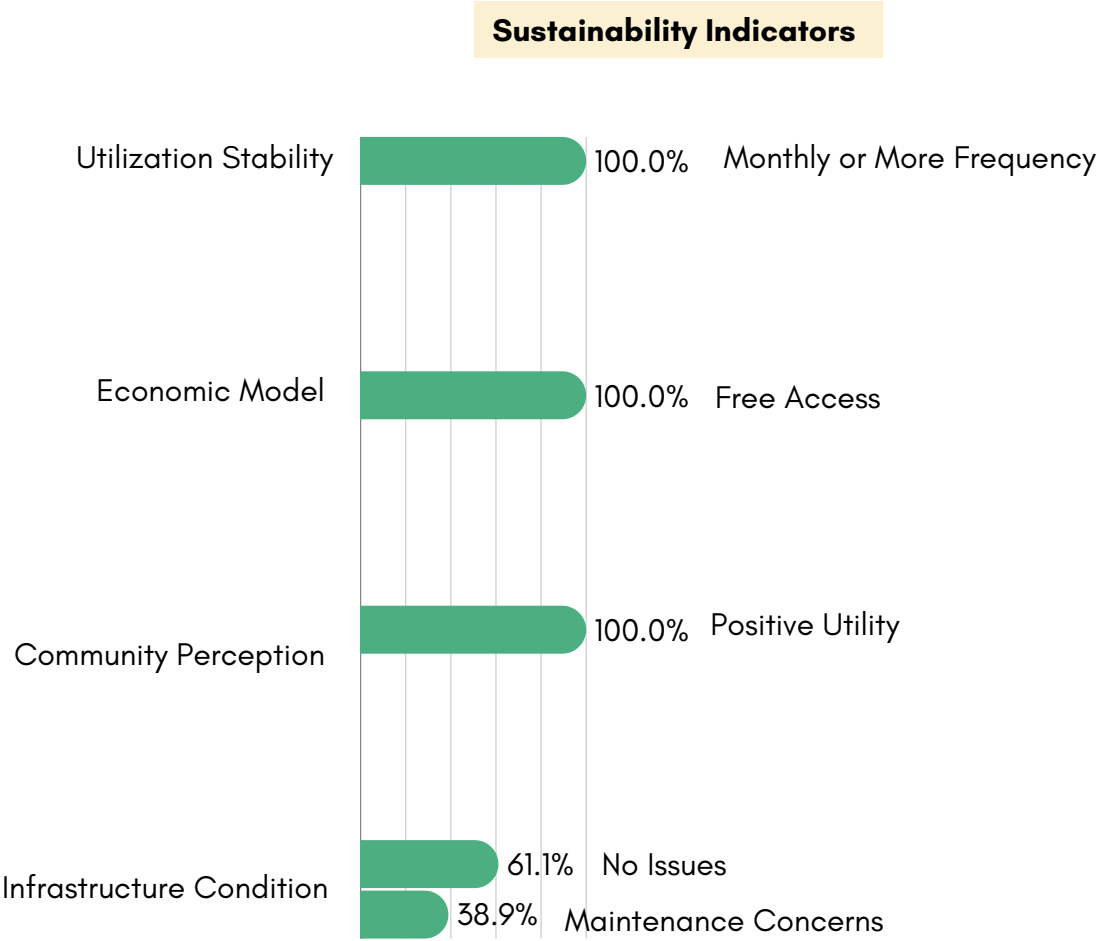
Management & Infrastructure Status



Graph 14: Community-Identified Priorities for Enhanced Programming

8. Long-Term role & Future Impact Potential

The community hall demonstrates strong potential for long-term sustainability and scalable impact within Hanuman Sanjeevani Colony and surrounding areas. High and consistent utilisation reflects its relevance and integration into community life, while the free-access model enhances inclusivity by ensuring affordability for vulnerable groups. The multi-purpose design enables efficient use of infrastructure, supporting a range of activities across health, education, and livelihood, thereby strengthening its overall value proposition. Community perception remains highly positive, indicating strong ownership and willingness to sustain the facility over time. While minor infrastructure maintenance needs have been identified, the hall's overall functionality and utility remain robust. With continued attention to maintenance, the facility is well-positioned to evolve into a sustainable community asset that delivers long-term social and economic benefits.



Graph 15: Indicators of Long-Term Facility Sustainability and Viability

Case Study 1:

The Community Hall as a Self-Sustaining Social Engine

"The entire community collectively advocated for a small function hall, and it has proven to be an invaluable asset for us. It comfortably accommodates gatherings of 300 to 500 people. Beyond social events, it has become a space for empowerment—recently, a company held a handmade jewellery-making training here for local women. Access is completely free for community members because our committee covers maintenance through a general fund. This shared space has strengthened unity, and we have not experienced any conflicts regarding its use."

The establishment of the community hall marks a significant transition from a lack of shared infrastructure to a vibrant, self-managed social hub. Designed to host up to 500 individuals, the facility addresses a critical gap by eliminating dependence on expensive private venues, thereby ensuring inclusivity for economically vulnerable households. The hall is governed by an 11-member community committee that operates on a General Fund model, through which all maintenance and operational expenses are collectively managed. Importantly, the hall follows a no user-fee policy, ensuring equitable access to essential amenities such as adequate lighting, ventilation, and seating for all residents. Beyond its primary function as an event space, the hall has evolved into a dynamic platform for social and economic empowerment.

It regularly hosts vocational training programs, including skill-building initiatives for women, and serves as a meeting point for Self-Help Groups (SHGs), with activities conducted multiple times each month. The policy of restricting free access exclusively to local residents has fostered a strong sense of ownership and accountability within the community. This localised governance structure has not only ensured the sustainable upkeep of the facility but has also contributed to enhanced social cohesion, collective responsibility, and conflict-free utilisation.

Overall, the community hall stands as a compelling example of how participatory governance and inclusive infrastructure can transform a shared space into a self-sustaining engine for social unity and grassroots development.



Image 5: Community hall inauguration plaque

Case Study 2:

The Role of Shared Infrastructure

"Having this community hall has changed how we work together. Earlier, meetings were held in different houses, making it difficult to inform and gather everyone. Now, when a meeting is scheduled at 10:00 AM, everyone knows exactly where to go. It has become our shared space to learn, connect, and support one another."

The establishment of the community hall has enabled a critical shift from dispersed, informal household-level interactions to a structured and centralised mode of community engagement. This transition has significantly improved coordination, participation, and information dissemination, thereby strengthening collective decision-making processes.



Image 6: Community members in meeting session

As a dedicated and accessible space, the hall has become instrumental in facilitating government-supported vocational training programmes, particularly for women. Training in areas such as tailoring and artificial jewellery making has enabled participants to move beyond traditional domestic roles and develop market-relevant skills.

This infrastructural support, when combined with access to financial mechanisms such as DWACRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas) loans, has enhanced household economic resilience. For families with average monthly incomes ranging between ₹15,000 and ₹20,000, these financial resources serve both immediate consumption needs and longer-term asset creation. Importantly, the initiative is fostering a gradual but meaningful shift toward micro-entrepreneurship and income diversification. Women are increasingly contributing to household incomes, supplementing earnings from primary occupations such as transport and manufacturing. In doing so, they are also establishing independent economic identities and gaining greater agency within both the household and the community.

Overall, the community hall functions not merely as a physical structure but as a catalytic platform for social organization, skill development, and grassroots economic empowerment, reinforcing its role as a cornerstone of sustainable community development.

Alignment with OECD-DAC Framework



Alignment with OECD-DAC Framework



Relevance

The project responds directly to a clear and practical need within Hanuman Sanjeevani Colony, the lack of a proper shared space for community activities. Earlier, residents had to depend on small private homes or open areas, which limited participation and made gatherings inconvenient. The community hall addresses this gap by offering a safe, accessible, and reliable space that supports a range of needs, from health camps and skill training to meetings and social events. Its ability to serve multiple purposes at once makes it highly relevant to the community's everyday realities, addressing not just one issue but several interconnected challenges.



Effectiveness

The project has been widely accepted and actively used by the community, showing strong results in a relatively short period. The hall has become a regular part of people's lives, supporting frequent activities and improving how the community organises itself. It has made it easier to conduct health programmes, awareness sessions, and skill-building initiatives, especially benefiting women. People also report better participation in meetings and improved coordination within the community. Overall, the hall has not just been used—it has changed how people come together, interact, and access opportunities.



Efficiency

One of the key strengths of the project is how much it achieves with a single facility. Instead of needing separate spaces for different activities, the community hall brings everything together under one roof—health services, training programmes, meetings, and celebrations. This makes it a cost-effective and practical solution. The free-access model ensures that everyone can use it without financial barriers, and the simple management system makes it easy to operate. Service providers also benefit, as they can reach the entire community in one place, saving time and effort.



Coherence

The project fits well within broader development efforts by bringing together diverse activities and stakeholders in a shared space. It supports local governance by providing a venue for meetings and discussions, while also contributing to health awareness and livelihood development. Because the same space is used by community members, local leaders, and service providers, it naturally encourages coordination and reduces fragmentation. This makes the intervention more connected and aligned with wider development goals.



Impact

The community hall has made a noticeable difference in how people interact and engage with each other. It has strengthened social bonds by creating a common space where people can meet regularly and participate in activities together. Access to services such as health camps, awareness programmes, and skill training has improved, making information and opportunities more easily available. The hall has also encouraged greater participation in community processes, helping residents feel more involved and connected. Overall, it has enhanced both the social and functional aspects of community life.



Sustainability

The project shows strong signs of long-term sustainability. The hall is regularly used and valued by the community, which reflects a sense of ownership and responsibility. Basic management and maintenance systems are already in place, ensuring that the facility continues to function smoothly. Its flexible, multi-purpose design allows it to remain useful as community needs evolve over time. While there is scope to strengthen areas like regular programming and inclusive decision-making, the overall foundation for sustained impact is already well established.

SDG	Relevant Sub-Targets	Programme Contribution (Community Hall Project)
	11.3: Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation 11.7: Provide access to safe and inclusive public spaces	The project establishes a shared, accessible community space that enables structured participation, social interaction, and inclusive engagement within the settlement.
	10.2: Promote social, economic, and political inclusion	The community hall facilitates equitable access to civic space, enabling participation across diverse groups, including women, youth, and marginalised residents.
	5.5: Ensure women's participation in decision-making	The facility strengthens women's collectives by providing a dedicated space for SHG meetings, enabling greater participation in decision-making and community governance processes.
	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies supporting productive activities and entrepreneurship	The community hall supports SHG-led activities such as skill-building sessions, micro-enterprise discussions, and financial literacy initiatives, contributing to livelihood enhancement and local economic participation.
	4.7: Promote lifelong learning and awareness	The space is utilised for awareness programmes, workshops, and capacity-building initiatives, contributing to continuous community learning and knowledge dissemination.
	17.17: Encourage effective partnerships	The project fosters collaboration between community members, local governance institutions, and implementing agencies,

**Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

By improving access to basic urban infrastructure and community assets, the project complements AMRUT's focus on enhancing urban livability, especially in underserved settlements.

**Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)**

The community hall serves as a platform for Self-Help Group (SHG) meetings, skill-building sessions, and livelihood discussions, aligning with DAY-NULM's goals of promoting urban livelihoods, financial inclusion, and women's empowerment.

**Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)**

The availability of a structured and maintained community space supports cleanliness, organised gatherings, and awareness programmes, reinforcing SBM's objectives of improved sanitation and behavioural change.

**National Urban Policy Framework (NUPF)**

The project reflects NUPF's emphasis on inclusive urban planning, community participation, and creation of shared public spaces that strengthen social cohesion and local governance.

**73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments**

By enabling community meetings and strengthening ward-level engagement, the project supports decentralised governance and participatory decision-making, as envisioned under these constitutional provisions.



Recommendation





Leveraging Community Infrastructure for Financial and Entrepreneurial Literacy: Utilise the community hall as a dedicated space to conduct regular financial literacy and entrepreneurship development sessions. These sessions can focus on budgeting, savings, and income management, alongside practical training in small-business operations, such as pricing, marketing, and basic bookkeeping. By embedding these programmes in an accessible, familiar community space, participation can be enhanced while fostering a culture of financial awareness and enterprise-driven growth.

Optimising Infrastructure Utilisation and Community Management:

Continued prioritisation of the community hall's use and maintenance is essential. The facility has successfully addressed earlier challenges, such as public space congestion caused by social gatherings, and provides a reliable, weather-resilient venue for community activities. Strengthening its role as a structured and well-managed shared space will further support organised community engagement and social cohesion.



Youth Development and Educational Support Initiatives:

Leverage the community hall as a platform to conduct structured programmes for children and youth, including after-school tuition support, spoken English classes, and foundational digital literacy training. For older students, particularly those in college, introduce skill-building workshops focused on technical competencies, career readiness, and employability. Such initiatives can enhance educational outcomes, bridge skill gaps, and create long-term pathways for upward social and economic mobility within the community.

Strengthening Women's Leadership and Representation:

Promote greater participation of women in community-level decision-making by facilitating leadership development programmes and ensuring their representation in local committees and governance structures. This can include capacity-building sessions on leadership, public speaking, and financial decision-making, enabling women to take on more active roles in managing community resources and initiatives. Strengthening women's leadership will not only enhance inclusive governance but also reinforce their agency and visibility within the community.



Conclusion



The Community Hall Development Project in Hanuman Sanjeevani Colony demonstrates the transformative impact of accessible, community-led infrastructure. With **100% awareness, accessibility, and utilisation**, the hall has become an integral part of daily community life, serving as a central platform for social gatherings, service delivery, and collective engagement.

The facility has significantly improved the organisation and quality of community activities, reduced reliance on inadequate spaces, and enabled access to health services, skill development, and awareness programmes. It has also strengthened social cohesion and community interaction, while creating important avenues for women's participation and confidence-building, particularly through strong SHG involvement (88.9%).

However, key gaps remain in areas such as women's leadership in decision-making, structured programming, and minor infrastructure improvements. Addressing these will be critical to enhancing long-term impact. Overall, the project stands as a strong, scalable model of inclusive community infrastructure that effectively supports social cohesion, service convergence, and grassroots development.

Strategic Way Forward

Institutionalising Structured Programming and Service Delivery:

Develop and implement a structured annual activity calendar for the community hall, incorporating regular programmes such as financial literacy sessions, entrepreneurship training, youth education initiatives, and health awareness campaigns. Addressing the **61.1% demand for regular programmes** will ensure consistent engagement and transform the hall into a hub for continuous development rather than an event-based facility.

Strengthening Women's Leadership and Governance Participation:

Transition from participation to empowerment by actively including women in formal decision-making roles related to hall management, scheduling, and programme planning. Leveraging the high **SHG membership**, a community-led management committee with strong female representation can enhance accountability, inclusivity, and ownership.

Enhancing Livelihood and Market Linkages:

Build on existing skill development initiatives by introducing advanced business mentoring and facilitating market access for products such as tailoring and handmade jewellery. Strengthening the linkage between **77.8% skill training participation** and income generation can accelerate the shift toward sustainable micro-enterprises and improved household economic resilience.

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*Thank
You*