



**URBAN95+**

**Parents+**

## Safety Audit Report of 10 Aanganwadi Centre



# Contents

<b>1. Early Childhood Development .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Safety Audits at Early Childhood Education and Care Centres in Udaipur City .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. Findings .....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 Factual Information .....	17
3.2 Location of the Centres .....	18
3.3 Access Road Condition.....	19
3.4 Facilities at the Aanganwadi Centres.....	24
3.5 Safety Prospects at the entrance.....	26
3.6 Structural Safety of the AWC.....	30
3.7 Electrical Infrastructure & Safety at the AWC .....	32
3.8 Drinking Water Infrastructure and Safety.....	34
3.9 Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities.....	36
3.10 Furniture at the AWCs.....	39
3.11 Other Safety threats Inside the Centres.....	41
3.12 Play and Learning Material at the AWC.....	42
3.13 Health and Nutrition Safety.....	45
3.14 Disaster, Emergencies and Risk Management Infrastructure .....	48
3.15 Provision for Social/ Emotional Security and Protection from Harm.....	49
<b>4. Benchmarking of the 10 AWCs .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>5. Areas of Improvement .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>6. Overall Barriers &amp; Motivators .....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>7. Areas of improvements and few Recommendations – at 10 AWCs.....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>8. How to Conduct Safety Audit of Aanganwadi Centres.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>1. Annexure 1 - Questionnaire .....</b>	<b>66</b>

# Abbreviations

**AWC** - Aanganwadi Centre

**AWW** - Aanganwadi worker

**AWH** - Aanganwadi Helper

**BvLF** - Bernard van Leer Foundation

**Centre** - Aanganwadi Centre

**CDPO** - Child Development Project Officer

**ECD** - Early Childhood Development

**ECCE** - Early Childhood Care and Education

**ICDS**- Integrated Child Development Services

**IEC** – Information, Education and Communication

**PHC** - Primary Health Centre

**PSE** - Pre School-Education

**ITC** - Infant, Toddler & Caregiver

**UMC** - Udaipur Municipal Corporation

**UIT** - Udaipur Improvement Trust

**DRR** - Disaster Risk Reduction

**THR** - Take Home Ration

# 1. Early Childhood Development

Research shows that in the first years of life, our brains make as many as 1 million new neural connections per second – a pace never repeated again. Connections between nerve cells in the brain are formed every time a child interacts with the environment. The most used of these connections are strengthened, and those that are not used are gradually pruned and disappear.

Early childhood therefore offers a critical window of opportunity to shape the trajectory of a child's holistic development and build a foundation for their future. A good start in life, with an ecosystem and environment that supports the healthy formation of brain architecture, makes a child much more likely to reach his/her full potential. Early action is, therefore, most effective to positively influence the physical and mental health of a child, their later life and the life of their community. After these early years, the brain architecture loses flexibility and behaviours become more difficult to influence and change. The earlier the positive influence on a child, the greater the chances for a healthy life. What parents and caregivers do during the early years, helps to build the brain architecture that will influence whether a child can eventually reach his or her potential. Healthy brain development depends on expected input from the environment in order to reach its full genetic potential. For example, it is expected that human infants will have access to patterned light and a range of auditory cues, which support the development of visual and auditory systems. It is also expected that infants will have access to a responsive, stable caregiver, which supports the development of a number of systems, including emotional, cognitive and physical growth. Apart, Urban environments and how they are planned, designed, maintained and managed, have a direct impact on these children and caregivers' behaviours and can be channeled to support them in building the young children's brains. To explore to their full potential, young children would need safe, secure and stimulating built in environments both at home and outside (*BvLF – Early Childhood Matters*).

## Safety at Early Childhood Education & Care Centres

Many lifetime successes link to early access to educational programs. Among all levels of education, Early Childhood Education and Development is considered to be the most critical level for social, emotional, cognitive and physical development of children. Therefore, the caregivers in the early years of children are expected to play a significant role in the learning process by providing a child friendly environment at the Early Education and Care Centres.

Clean, safe and secure environments contribute to enabling environments for nurturing care. These are essential conditions for children to survive, thrive and strive. A young child who is exposed to environmental pollutants from sources such as unsafe drinking water, air pollution or chemicals, as well as a child who lacks access to spaces for outdoor physical activity and exploration is at higher risk of both noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) as well as infectious diseases (such as pneumonia and diarrhea) and developmental delays that can reduce their lifelong cognitive, socio-emotional and physical potential (*who.in*). Two to five years, being a dependent age makes it important to be guarded at all times without a miss. Thus, ensuring the safety and security of the little ones is very important.

**Safety in the context of Education Centres doesn't just mean that the Centre is only free of physical safety hazards. At Education Centres, safety needs to be looked at in a holistic manner, covering physical learning environment,**

**social interactions and emotional security. These three factors all work in connection with one another and together enable a safe learning environment.**

Safety should be one of the core values and visible in all areas: the culture to be promoted in the network of Education Centres, the way learning spaces are built, and how we see children as valuable members of the community.

While physical safety refers primarily to the physical infrastructure and behaviors related to the same at the Centres, social safety creates a trusting and safe atmosphere for children to try out their skills, to fail and try again. It also provides an opportunity to learn social skills, empathy and how to be respectful towards peers. Creating socially safe environments begins with the staff members' attitudes towards each other and towards the children and their families. Children have great intuition and capability to notice if something is wrong. Showing the kids appreciation towards other children, hearing their opinions, and valuing children's friendships and other relationships is also important. It creates trust and an open atmosphere for learning.

**Failure is an integral part of learning even if it doesn't always feel so good. That's why children should feel safe trying new skills independently or with their peers without fear of failure.**

Children's emotional security is achieved through the establishment of a positive, healthy, and sustained attachment bond over time. This allows them to be themselves, without fear of feeling rejected or having to conform to certain norms or rules just to please others. Along with attachment bonds, they form templates for future relationships (Rubin et al, 2005). **Other than parents it is important to have attachment bonds with caregivers and peers which give them a sense of emotional security and keeps child anxieties at bay.**

## Safety Audits

Safe and secure education areas are possible when there is a comprehensive process to continuously plan, implement, and evaluate the safety and security of the Education Centres. This occurs when Centres conduct scheduled 'safety audits,' remediate identified weaknesses or area of improvement, and update their practices. Safety Audits for Early Childhood Centres help in ensuring a safer environment for the children. It has become imperative to take safety very seriously and Centres should step forward and get these Safety Audits conducted at their premises. The purpose of such an audit is to work with Centres to identify safety practices and policies in the school premises and to identify areas of improvements to help schools create the safest environment possible for the young children. These audits also help to prevent crisis situations, and they establish the protocols for an effective response system when a crisis actually arises.

A Safety Audit is essential and can benefit Early Education and Care Centres in the following ways:

- Improve the safety and health environment in the Center
- Prevent & minimize child injuries and illnesses
- Increase health and environmental safety awareness amongst teachers, students and the management staff
- Help in efficiency of the functioning of the Centre
- Promote an overall positivity in the Centre
- Identify & understand regulations that may apply to the institution
- Detect areas that need improvement in the premises to ensure complete safety for children
- Find sources for more information about regulations and assistance

## 2. Safety Audits at Early Childhood Education and Care Centres in Udaipur City

To understand the child safety and friendliness in the Early Education Centres of Udaipur City, 10 Aanganwadi Centres were chosen for conducting Safety Audit of the same.

*(Aanganwadi is a type of Early Child Care and Education Centre in India. They were started by the Indian government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition. The beneficiaries of the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.*

*The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is one of the world's most extensive government-led programmes for the provision of early childhood development in India. Launched in 1975, ICDS provides a range of services across Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and maternal and child health, including pre-school non-formal education, supplementary nutrition, health-related awareness, immunization, health check-up, and referral services. These are provided through a network of 1.4 million Aanganwadis run by approximately 1.3 million Aanganwadi workers and 1.2 million Aanganwadi helpers catering to approximately 80 million children under six years of age<sup>1</sup>.)*

### Existing Guidelines for Aanganwadi Centres

ICDS has proposed various guidelines under which some basic directives on built in environment have been provided. To understand the functioning of Aanganwadi Centres and to analyse the present rules regarding safety and security components, the existing guidelines were studied in depth in the pre study for the audit.

The Safety Audit has taken into consideration the existing guidelines and would help to correlate between the same and the situation on ground – operation and maintenance of the existing infrastructure as per the guidelines.

The present study also addresses the parameters which are short in the existing guidelines like:

- Social and Emotional security for children
- Behavior threats related to the infrastructure
- Disaster and Emergency management Systems at the Centres
- Access Road Conditions
- Technology based learning systems
- Safety controls at the entrances
- Space per child

**The existing guidelines which are relevant to the safety and security have been consolidated in the following table specifying their focus points:**

S.no.	Document/ Guidelines	Year of Publication	Key points in the document
1.	<b>Guidelines for Construction of Aanganwadi Centres</b>	2015	<p>For rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All AWCs should be child friendly</li> <li>• Separate kitchen, child friendly toilets, store and space for playing of children (indoor and outdoor)</li> <li>• Minimum of 600 sq.ft. of space</li> <li>• Eco Friendly design and materials</li> <li>• Sustainable materials</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Proposed Infrastructure Norms for Aanganwadi Centres</b>	2011	Suggestive basic design layouts for AWCs in rural areas for different states are provided.
3.	<b>Operational Guidelines for Food Safety and Hygiene in ICDS</b>	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Tips for maintaining Hygiene and Sanitation at the AWC</li> <li>• Design and facilities for food storage etc.</li> <li>• Spacious and well ventilated Aanganwadi Room, Kitchen/Store</li> <li>• Rooms, Kitchen, toilets etc. to be cleaned everyday</li> <li>• Child friendly toilets with soap outside</li> <li>• Safe drinking water in containers/ pots with tap</li> <li>• Timely cleaning of water filters</li> <li>• Adequate waste disposal and drainage</li> <li>• Cleaning Process (of floors and walls, food preparation area and storage, equipment and materials)</li> <li>• Personal Hygiene and Health requirements like washing of hands after toilet use and after handling food, IEC material regarding hand washing to be there on the wall</li> <li>• Personal cleanliness of the Aanganwadi Staff</li> <li>• Food Handling and Safety Measures</li> <li>• Handling Emergencies</li> <li>• List of emergency numbers should be available with AWWs and same must be displayed at AWC– Health officials, transport, police etc.</li> <li>• Monitoring Systems from District to Centre Level</li> </ul>
4.	<b>ECCE Policy</b>	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion of vulnerable</li> <li>• Play based learning approach</li> <li>• Training of AWWs and preschool teachers on ECCE</li> <li>• School Readiness</li> <li>• Domains of Development</li> <li>• Pedagogical Approaches</li> <li>• Care, Stimulation and Interaction</li> <li>• Age appropriate Furniture (Child sized, rounded edges)</li> <li>• Storage shelves</li> <li>• Stimulating indoor and outdoor play arrangement</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Role Delineation for Frontline workers</b>	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convergence of health and ICDS</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roles and responsibilities of AWW, AWH, ASHA, ANM</li> <li>• Checklist of the roles and responsibilities of the Staff has been provided</li> </ul>
6.	<b>ICDS Mission – The broad Framework for implementation</b>	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vision and Goals of ICDS Mission, ECE &amp; Development</li> <li>• Child Development Care &amp; Nutrition Counselling</li> <li>• Health Services</li> <li>• Community Mobilization, advocacy and IEC</li> <li>• A safe, protective &amp; joyful early learning environment with necessary building, infrastructure and facilities (including clean environment, safe drinking water, child friendly toilet and play space</li> </ul>

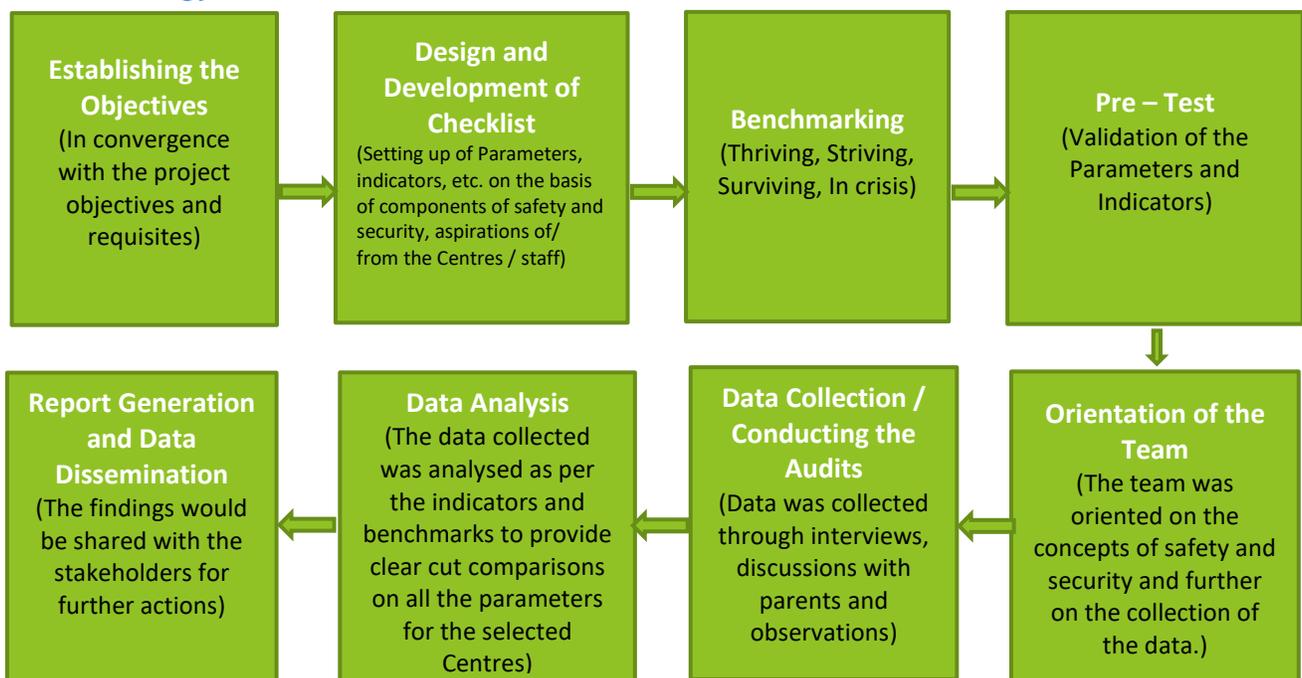
## Approach and Methodology

Safety Audit at the 10 Aanganwadi Centres was conducted in the city with the following objectives:

- To highlight the area of improvement in the infrastructure that need to be improved at the Aanganwadi Centres.
- To identify area of betterment in the safety and security components (physical, social, emotional, etc.) at the AanganwadiCentres with an ITC (Infant, Toddler, Caregiver) lens.
- To find out the Areas of Improvement based on the Safety Audit findings which may lead to a reduction in accidents (physical and nonphysical), ~~minim~~ <sup>minimize</sup> of potential loss and improvement in infrastructure and promote a healthy environment at the Centre.

Apart from Areas of Improvements which would provide the base for retrofitting, repairs or rebuilding in the 10 AWCs, the findings of this study would also serve as one of the basis for formulating of safety guidelines for the Early Childhood Education and Care Centres of the city. It would also prove useful for service providers, policy makers, planners etc. to see the data driven base on safety and security of young children and further take learnings for convergences on policy level decisions.

## Methodology



## Data Collection



Figure 1 Interviews with Aanganwadi Staff



Figure 2 First Hand Observations at the Centres



Figure 3 Discussion with Caregivers

## Benchmarking

To conduct the Safety Audit at the 10 Centres, a checklist was made taking into consideration the following aspects:



Following the above, 4 core components were listed for the checklist, further detailed with parameters as below:



To evaluate the above parameters, they were further broken down into descriptors - which helped in unfolding the parameters in detail. For benchmarking of these descriptors, certain indicators were laid to assess and evaluate the parameters.



**The descriptors of the parameters have been benchmarked into four categories – Thriving, Striving, Surviving and In Crisis.** Benchmarking has been set through the data indicators which evaluate the performance of the descriptor. They contribute to the evidence base at hand for the evaluators and auditors and support a clear understanding of the needs and challenges faced by ITCs at the Aanganwadi Centres. By providing a measured overview, they would signal priorities for decisions and actions.

**Benchmarks measure the performance of Aanganwadi Centres in achieving ITC safety objectives. They provide**

a clear score ranging from Thriving (high) to Striving (average) to Surviving (low) and In Crisis (absent / not available) Measuring performance in this way would enable to give a clear cut dash board which would evidently highlight the areas of improvement.

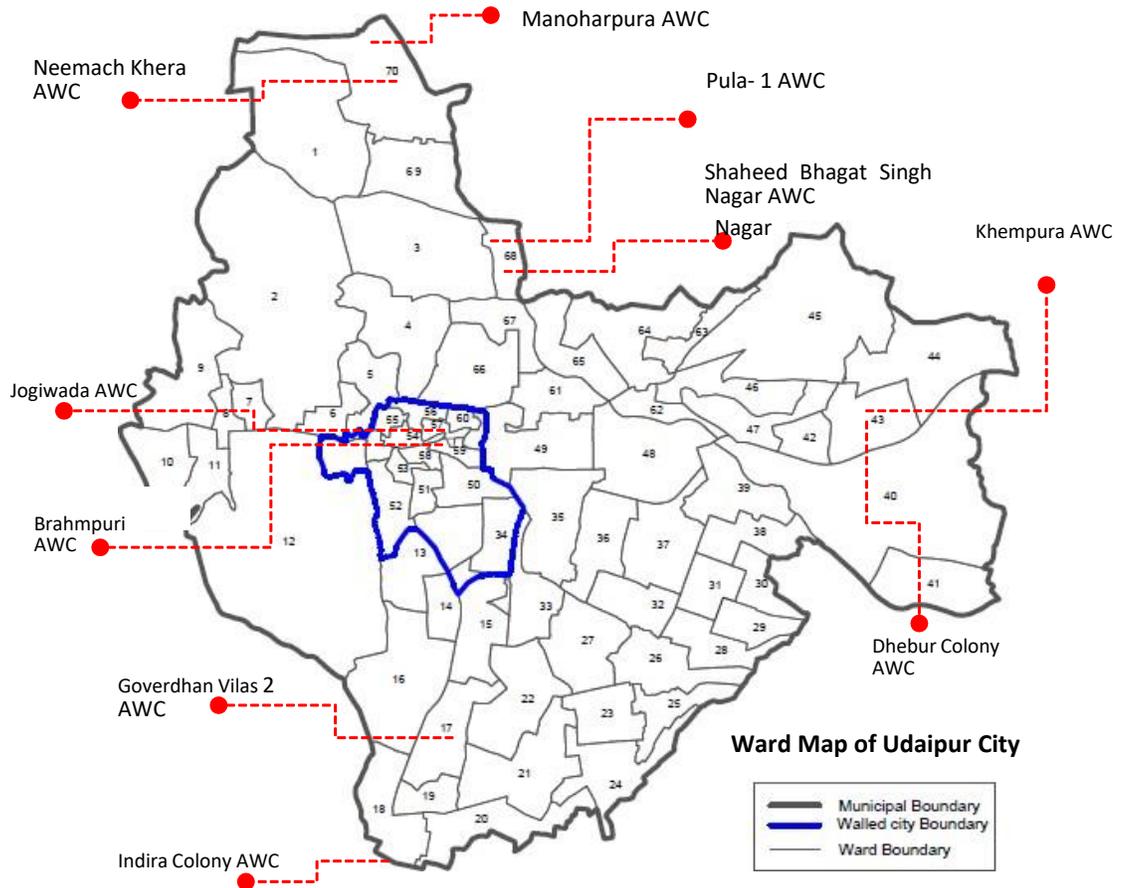
Indicators and Benchmarks have been provided in the checklist / questionnaire attached at annexure – 1.

## Selection of Aanganwadi Centres for Safety Audit

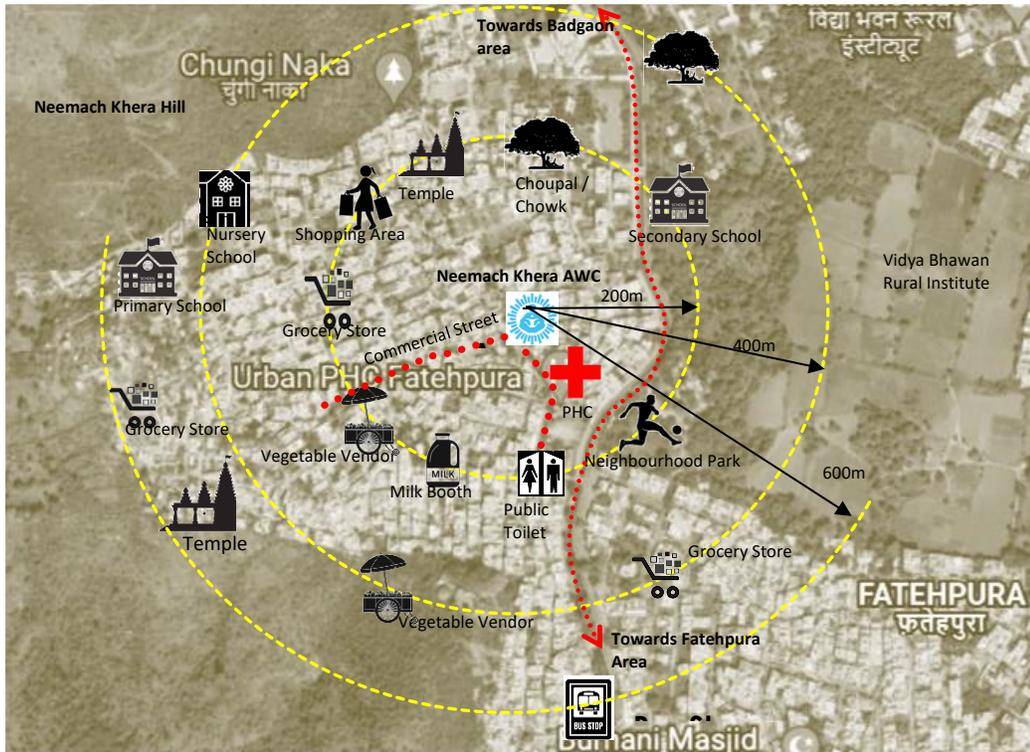
The City of Udaipur with a population of 451,100 (as per 2011 census) has 47,932 young children which almost makes a significant 10% of the total. The City is spread in an area of 64 sq.km. and has 150 Aanganwadi Centres distributed in 70 wards in the municipal limits of the city. Out of these, 10 Centres were selected which could be representative of all the Centres in the city. The selection was done based on certain parameters like population of young children, presence of vulnerable groups in the area, land use diversification, equal spread in the geographical limits of the city, scalability of the project etc. The 10 Centres are located within the municipal limits of the city and are spread across the city.

Out of the 150 Centres, 23 of them run in Government School premises while the rest are accommodated in rented rooms. Also, one Centre runs in an independent ICDS building. This typology was also taken care and all types were included in the selected Centres to get a comprehensive safety analysis of the Aanganwadis in the city.

Following is the list of the Centres and areas selected for Safety Audit:



## Location and surroundings of selected Aanganwadi Centres



**Neemach Khera AWC**  
The Aanganwadi is located in the ward 70 of the city adjoining the Urban PHC and near to the main commercial street of the area. The neighbourhood is an urban village predominantly residential and the Income group in the area is LIG.



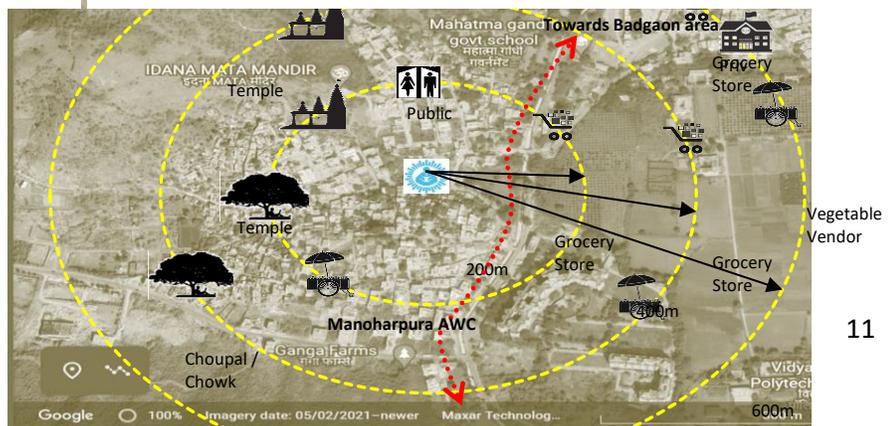
Figure 4 Neemach Khera AWC in Independent ICDS Building



Figure 5 Manoharpura AWC in Government School Premises

### Manoharpura Aanganwadi Centre

The Aanganwadi is located in the ward 70 of the city and runs in a government school premises. The neighbourhood is an urban village and the predominant income group is LIG. Primarily the area is residential.



Choupal / Chowk, Vegetable Vendor, Treasure Town Apartments, Vidya Polytech

### Pula-1 AWC

The Aanganwadi is located in the ward 68, on a main highway of the city in a Government school premises. The catchment area is around 600m from the Centre. The neighbourhood belongs predominantly to LIG Group.

### Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar AWC

The Aanganwadi is also located in the ward 68, inside the neighbourhood. Predominantly the area belongs to LIG group. The area is linear in nature with a single main road and has mixed land use of commercial and residential.

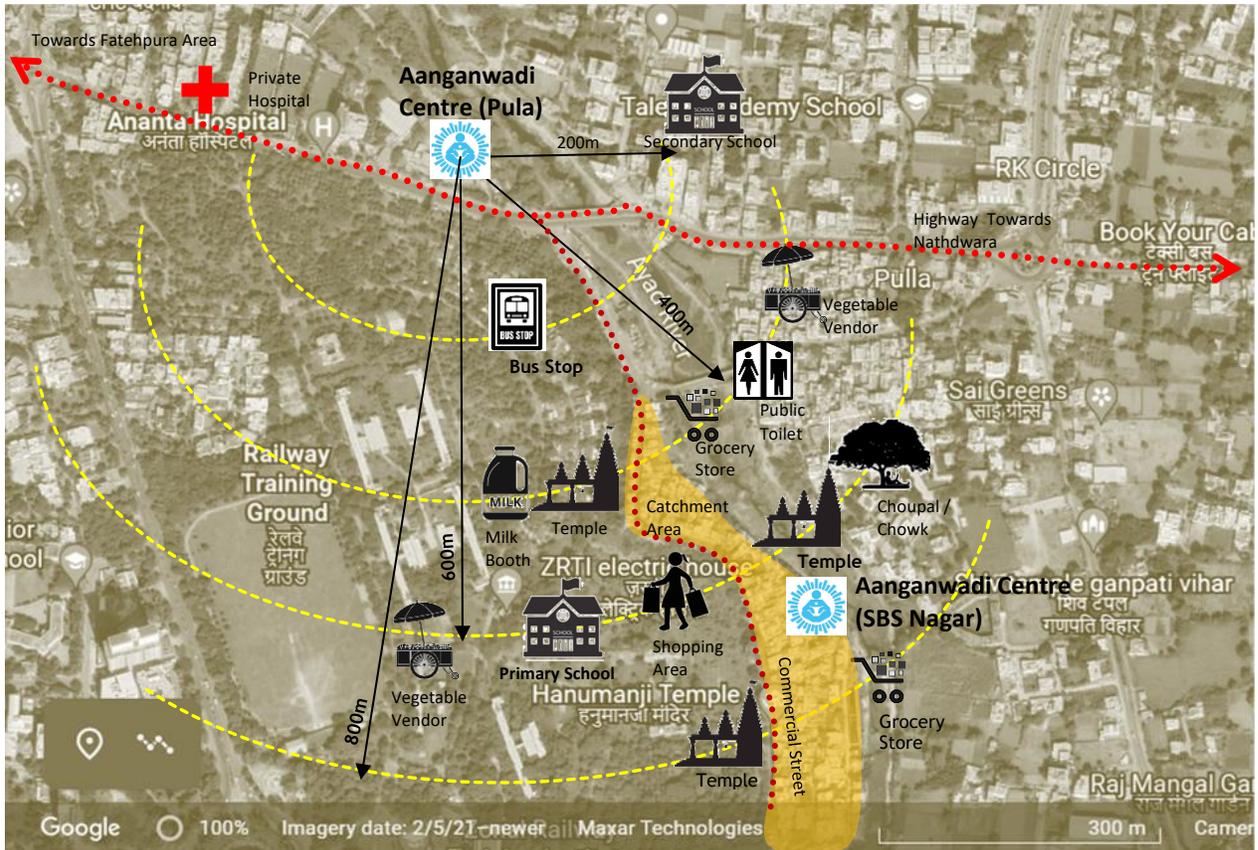
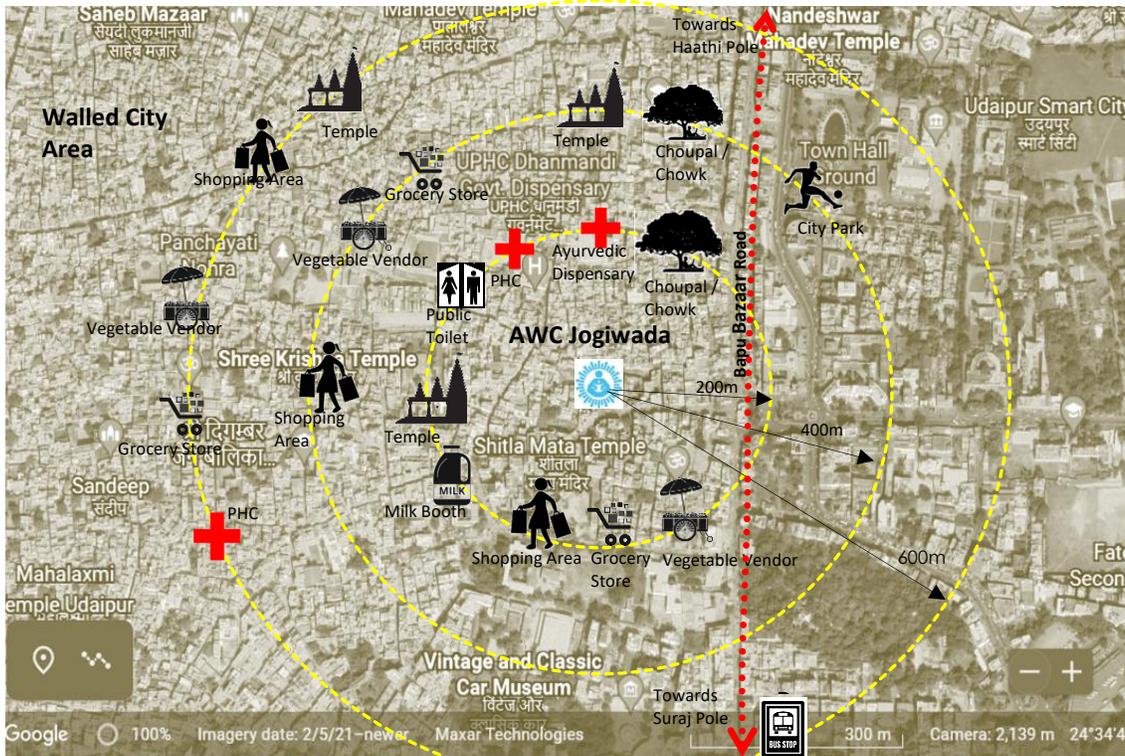


Figure 6 Pula – 1 AWC in Government School Premises



Figure 7 SBS Nagar AWC in Rented Accommodation



**Jogi Wada AWC**

The Aanganwadi is located in the ward 57, in the walled City area. The neighbourhood is a low-rise high-density area with major retail zones around. The area is a mixed use spread with commercial retail on ground floor and residential on first floor. The neighbourhood predominantly belongs to LIG population.

The Jogiwada AWC is located on first floor in a government school premises



Figure 8 Jogiwada AWC on first floor in Government School Premises

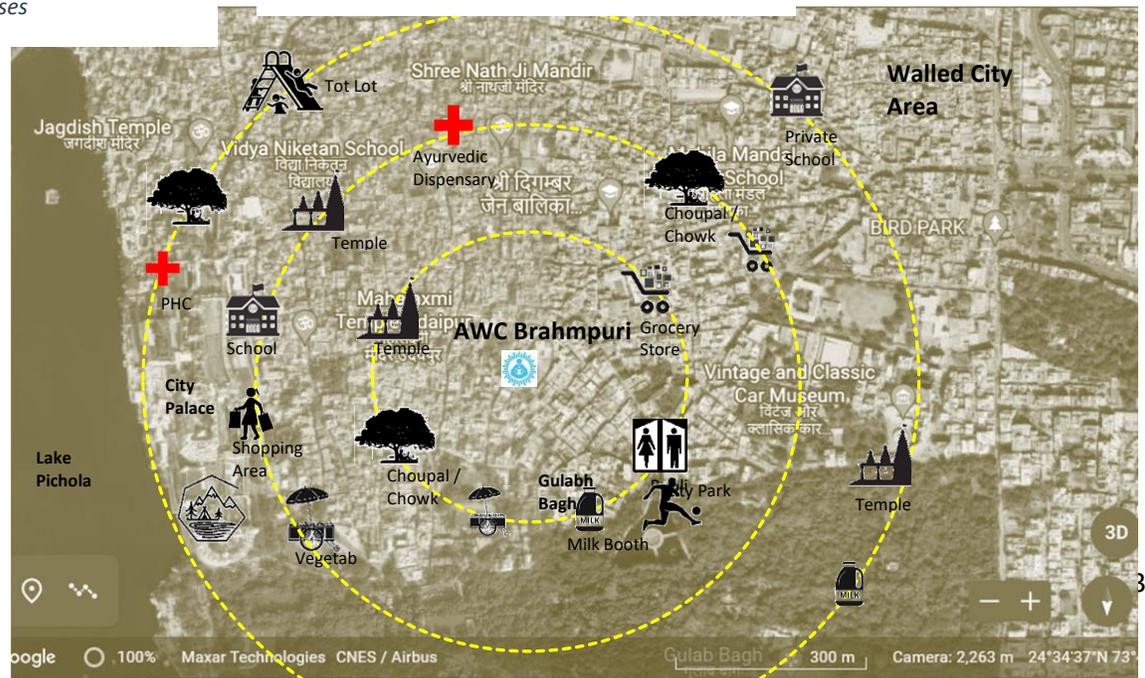


Figure 9 Brahmपुरi AWC in a rented accommodation

**Brahmpuri AWC**

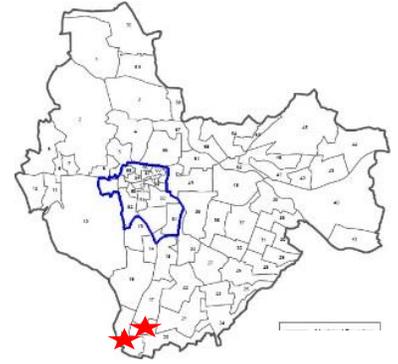
The Aanganwadi is located in the ward 59, inside the walled city.

The area is high-density mixed-use area with narrow lanes and closely placed residences and commercial areas. The area has mixed income group with predominant population of MIG people.



## Indira Colony AWC

The Aanganwadi is located in the ward 18, in the south of the City area. The neighbourhood is located on the banks of Goverdhan Sagar lake. The area belongs to very poor community (EWS, LIG) mainly involved in rag picking. The Centre runs in a Government School Premises.



## Goverdhan Vilas -2 AWC

The Aanganwadi is located in the ward 17, in sector14 of the City which is a planned colony. Predominantly the area is residential with MIG being the dominant population. The AWC runs in a rented room.

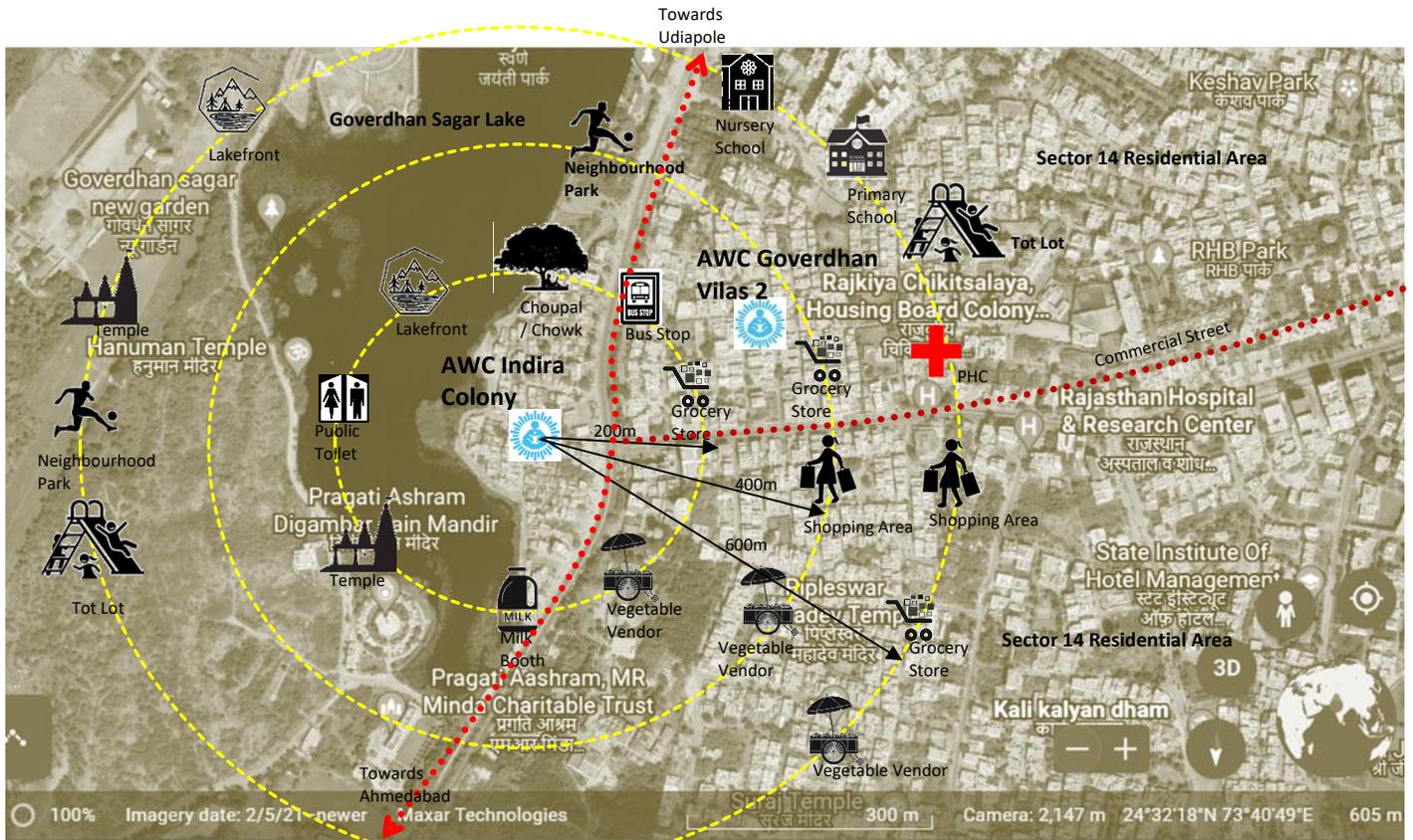


Figure 10 Goverdhan Vilas -2 AWC in Government School Premises



Figure 11 Indira Colony AWC in a rented room

### Khempura AWC

The Aanganwadi is located in the ward 43, near the industrial hub of the City. The neighbourhood is predominantly residential with a mixed income group – LIG and MIG.



### Dhebur Colony AWC

The Aanganwadi is also located in the ward 43, near the industrial hub of the City. The neighbourhood is predominantly residential with a mixed income group – LIG and MIG.

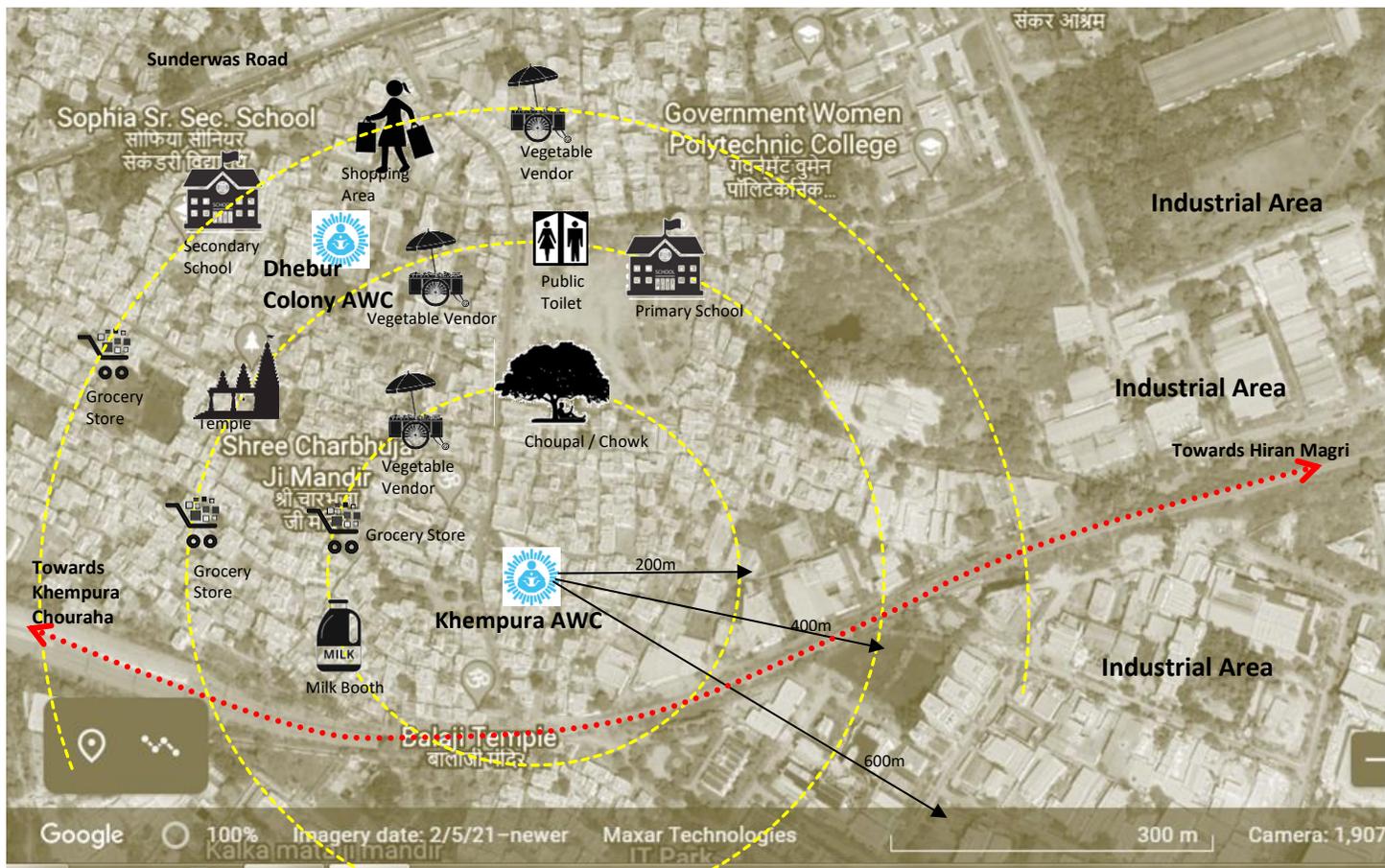


Figure 12 Khempura AWC in Government School Premises



Figure 13 Dhebur Colony AWC in rented accommodation

Early Childhood Development (ECD) activities, including schools, creches and Anganwadi Centers (AWC), were among the sectors that came to a grinding halt during the COVID-19 pandemic. Various surveys have found out that the stress levels of AWWs and ASHAs had tremendously increased during the period.

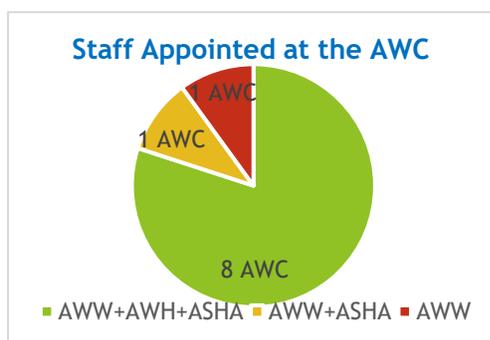
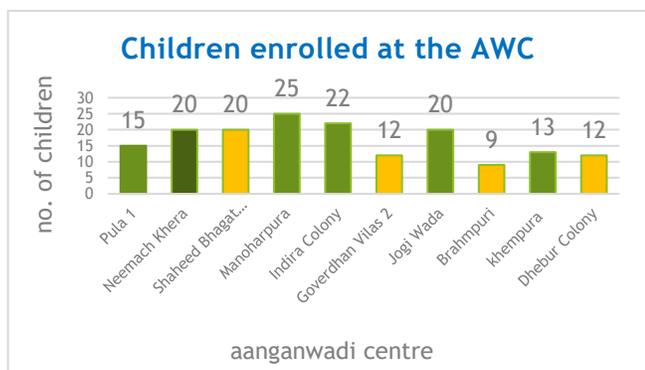
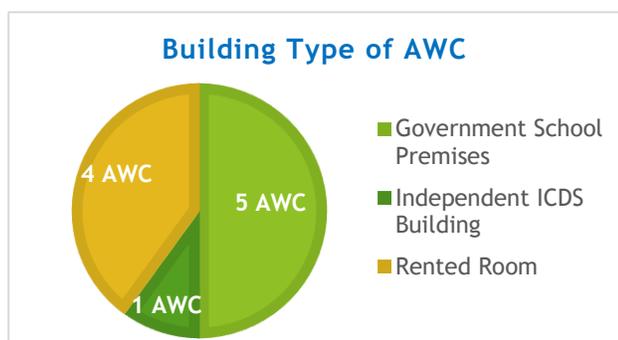
The Centres in Udaipur have recently (Since April 1) started functioning regularly after a break of almost 2 years due to the Covid 19 Pandemic. While conducting the Safety Audit at these Centres, it was found that there was still an air of disorder. Since these Centres had started after a large gap, coming to business as usual situation at the same is still taking time. Apart, summer vacations in schools due to heatwave in Rajasthan were announced soon after (10 th May). These factors also contributed to the inactiveness at various AWCs. The delivery of various amenities (like workbooks, indoor toys, cleaning materials, soaps etc.) from the Departments (ICDS etc.) at the Centres is still in the process. Due to this ongoing process of the Departments, capturing scope of improvement in some infrastructure items was apprehensive. However, efforts were made to arrest the maximum and for the in-process items, the related behavior and safety threats were captured through interviews with the AWW and AWH and also through observations.

### 3. Findings

Based on the checklist, the team had visited the 10 Aanganwadi Centres, interacted with Aanganwadi Staff, parents of the children at the Centre and also made their observations on the functioning of the Centre and the Infrastructure provided at the same. The analysis was done and the following findings were derived from the study.

#### 3.1 Factual Information

The factual information like no. of children enrolled at the Centres, building types and number of staff appointed at the Centres was analysed:



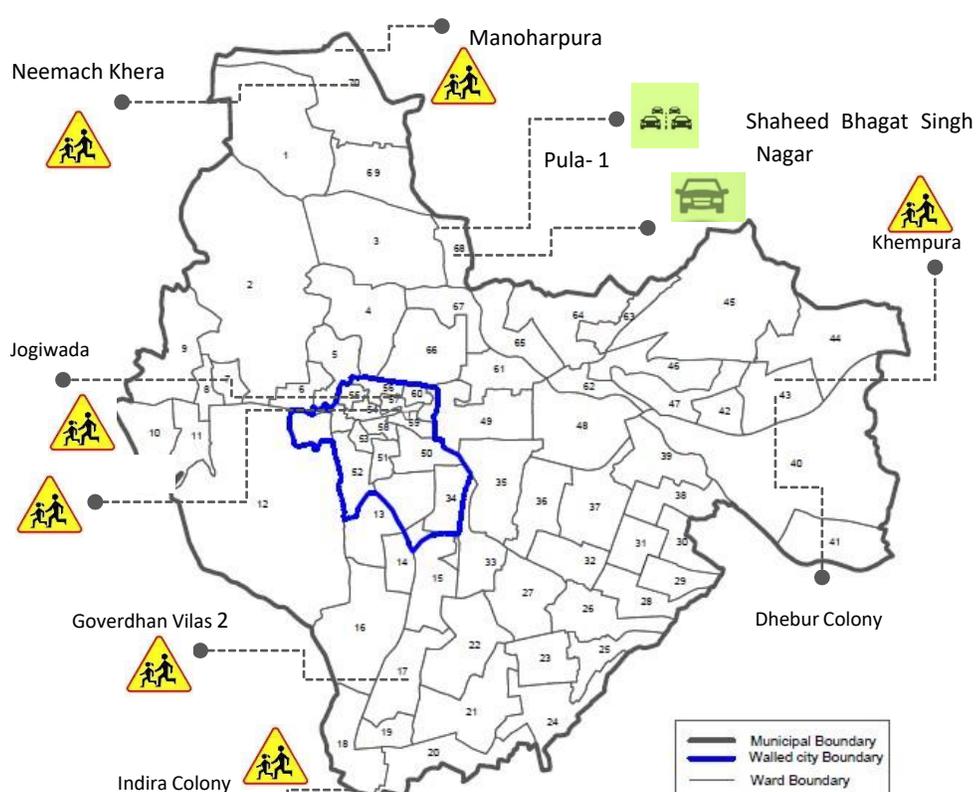
- Out of the 10 Centres studied, 4 are located inside Government School Premises, 1 Centre is located in an independent building owned by ICDS and 4 AWCs are running in rented rooms.
- **The average number of children enrolled at the 10 AWC studied was around 17.**
- While 5 Centres have enrolment above the average and 5 of them have below the average number.
- The study also shows that the majority of the Centres with low enrolment are the ones which are running in rented rooms.

- The study shows that out of the 10 AWCs, 8 Centres had all the three staff (AWW + AWH + ASHA) at place.
- The Centre at Khempura had only one staff (AWW).
- The Centre at Jogi Wada had two staff (AWW+ASHA).

## 3.2 Location of the Centres

For very young children, life is experienced at a small scale. The focus of their world are the streets and spaces in front of their homes, such as parks and schools that can be independently and easily accessed. There have been a number of studies conducted worldwide that have reviewed the access of services and facilities through the perspective of young children. The likelihood of a child using a destination declines beyond 600 m from their home. This makes it important that the Early Education Centres should be located within this scale to make it a walkable and healthy experience for children and caregivers. Also, for the safety of children it is preferred that the Centre should be located in safe zones, inside the neighbourhoods with no through traffic and not so busy roads.

- In the Study conducted at the 10 Aanganwadi Centres, it was found that 8 out of the 10 Centres were located inside the neighbourhoods on safer streets.
- One of the Centres (as shown in the map, PULA 1) is located on a highway with very high and through traffic. The road is busy which makes it unsafe for children and caregivers to pass through it.
- The Centre at Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar is located on the main road of the Neighbourhood which too has busy and through traffic making it unsafe for children and caregivers to commute to the Centre.
- As per the AWW, in the past, accidents of young children have also been reported in the area due to the fast moving through traffic on the road.



Location of the AWCs on

-  Streets inside neighbourhood
-  Main road in the neighborhood / Collector street
-  Highway / Arterial Road

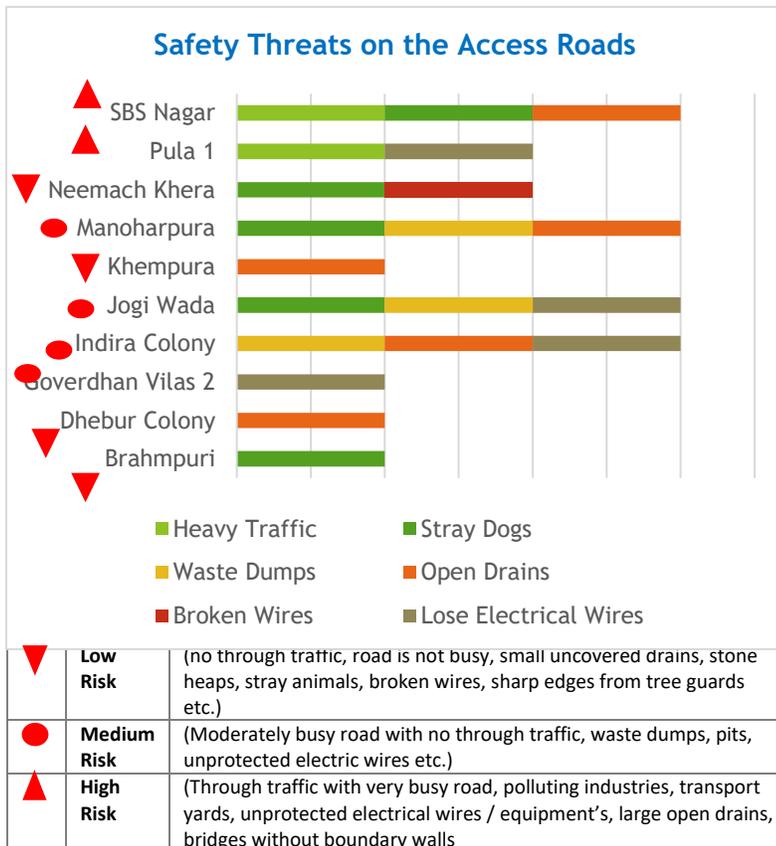
All the Centres are located within a range of 600m inside the Neighbourhoods except one Centre (PULA 1) which is more than 600m away from the community making it unsafe for children to walk to the Centre

### 3.3 Access Road Condition

Young children between 0 and 12 years are considered vulnerable road users as road related trauma is the greatest cause of injury and fatality for this age group. Injuries kill more children than all diseases combined (*Advancing Child Safety in India: A Report By NIMHANS*). A safe and stimulating route to Education Centre is one of the most important requisites for child safety. While a safe AWC route would contribute in encouraging young caregivers to drop their younger siblings to schools / AWCs; on the contrary an unsafe route to AWC can be a discouraging factor for even adult caregivers in dropping their children to Education Centres.

### Safety Threats on the Access Roads

Young children often tend to fidget with and explore new things while walking. It becomes imperative that the roads to education Centres do not have any such unsafe elements (like electrical equipment's, electronic waste etc.) which can attract the child's attention and encourage him/ her to explore the same. Apart from high traffic, a child may fall target to various other safety threats on the roads like uncovered drains, waste dumps, polluting air, stray animals etc. In the study area, the following were the major safety threats found on the access roads of the Aanganwadi Centres.



- In the Study conducted, it was found that two Aanganwadis are located in high-risk zones where heavy and through traffic is a major risk on the access road.
- **Stray dogs were found to be a major safety concern on the access roads of 5 of the 10 AWCs pointing out for an immediate intervention.**
- Also, cases were reported at some AWCs where children and their caregivers were bitten by these stray animals while commuting to the Centre.
- **Open drains are found to be the second most important safety concern followed by waste dumps and lose electrical wires/ equipment's.** Children are vulnerable to fall in open drains and is also a health nuisance in the community.
- Waste dumps at places can invite various insects and can also stimulate children to pick up unsafe elements

## Safety Threats on the access Roads



Figure 14 Unlocked Electrical Equipment in front of the Jogiwada AWC - Can prove to be highly unsafe if children are stimulated to play with such equipment's.



Figure 15 Open Drains at the end of road making small children vulnerable to fall since their cognizance is less to understand immediate level differences



Figure 16 Access Road of Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar AWC with busy traffic making it unsafe for children and caregivers to commute to the Centre



Figure 17 Uncovered Drain near Indira Colony AWC - Unsafe for young children as they are vulnerable to fall in such openings

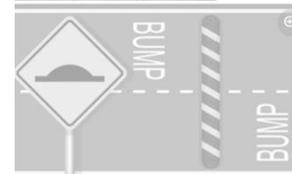
## Safety Elements on the Access Roads



Footpaths



Safe Crossings



Speed Bumps



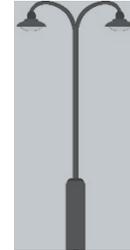
Safety Signages



Seating Spaces



Parking area



Street Lights

“A street safe for children is a street safe for everyone.” The above elements help in making streets more ITC friendly and safe. Footpaths or sidewalks encourage walking in people which ultimately contributes in the betterment of health and promotes interaction of caregivers with their children. To control traffic speed so that pedestrians can walk without fear, it is important to have traffic calming measures like school signages, speed limit signages and speed bumps. Seating spaces on sidewalks also stimulate interactions of caregivers with their children. **Separate Parking area at Educational Centres would help in the smooth functioning of the road avoiding conflicts at entrances and on roads and henceforth making the streets safer for children.** It is important that a minimum parking area for the staff of the Centre should be provided within the premises of the AWC.

- In the study conducted, it was found that most of the safety elements on the access roads of the Aanganwadi's are missing at all 10 locations representing unsafe routes for children.
- None of the access roads have footpaths (except a patch at Indira Colony), safe crossings or traffic calming measures to make the road safe and walkable for children and caregivers.
- Speed limits and safety signages which could help in promoting safe traffic sense and contribute in traffic calming on access roads of AWCs is completely missing in all the locations.



4(Good)	3(Average)	2(Bad)	1(Kutcha Road)
Pucca road with even surface and without any obstructions (like potholes, heap of sand, stones, dump etc.)	Pucca road but uneven or broken at some places	Pucca road with many broken areas, potholes etc.	Kutcha road



A surface which is not continuously smooth impacts on journey comfort and is definitely less safe as it can put the pedestrians at risk of falling and motorcyclists to uncomfortable bumps and accidents.

**Young children and especially abled road users are even more at risk on road surfaces which are irregular as the cognitive abilities of the former is lesser than the normal user group. Smooth Road surface leads to a smooth traffic flow, a comfortable journey experience, lesser conflicts and a safe journey for younger children.**

- In the study area most of the AWC access roads' surface quality was found safe, in good condition, as shown in the graph.
- At 3 locations access roads were found to be in average condition while one Centre's access road was found to be in bad condition.

Apart from reducing night-time crashes by improving visibility and aid navigation, Street lighting helps people to feel safe and can help to reduce crime. Areas with street light outages often see increased crime.

Around Aanganwadi Centres Street lights can be a proven way of reducing robberies, burglaries, property defacement, property damage, and other crimes that often happen in the dark. By ensuring the property has adequate lighting around it, risks can be reduced, fostering of criminal activities can be avoided.

**Also, adequate street lighting near the Education Centres can help sensitize the road users on the presence of Centre further contributing to the road safety of children.**

- As the graph points out, street lights in the study areas were available and functional but not adequate. As per standards a street light should be placed after a gap of 30 m.
- Pockets are dark which can lead to criminal activities, accidents and an unsafe environment.

## Street Lighting on the access roads of Centres

At most of the Centres, access roads of the AWC are dark and not well lit



Figure 18 Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar



Figure 19 Neemach Khera



Figure 20 Dhebur Colony



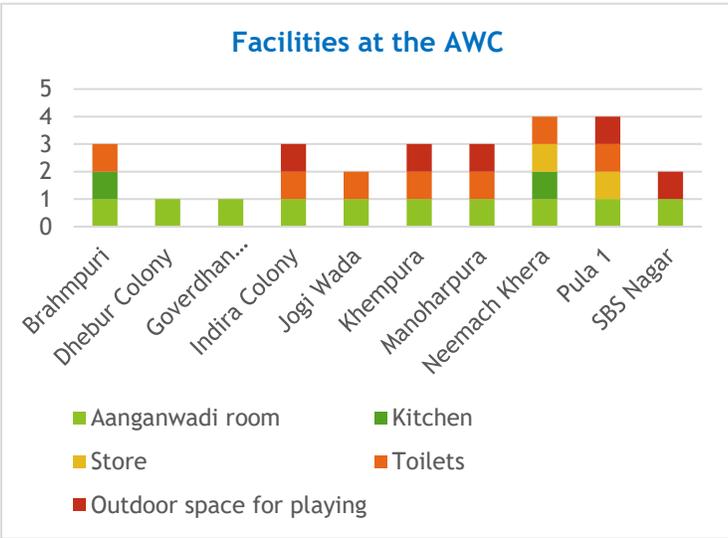
Figure 21 Pula - 1



Figure 22 Indira Colony

### 3.4 Facilities at the Aanganwadi Centres

As per the ICDS guidelines, an AWC should have the following facilities:



- The study shows that out of the 10 AWCs, none of the Centre has all the separate five facilities.
- **Outdoor space for playing, storage facilities and toilets are major critical areas which are missing in the Aanganwadi Centres leading to a compromised safety system for children.**
- Due to non-availability of proper storage spaces, the materials like furniture, THR has to be kept in the same room inviting rodents and pests to hide beneath the stuff making it unsafe for children.



Figure 23 AWC storage

Due to the absence of proper storage shelving system / rooms, Aanganwadi material is being stored in metal boxes kept inside same leading to hindrances the spaces at the Aanganwadi Room (ManoharPura AWC)



Figure 24 Study/ activity table at AWC

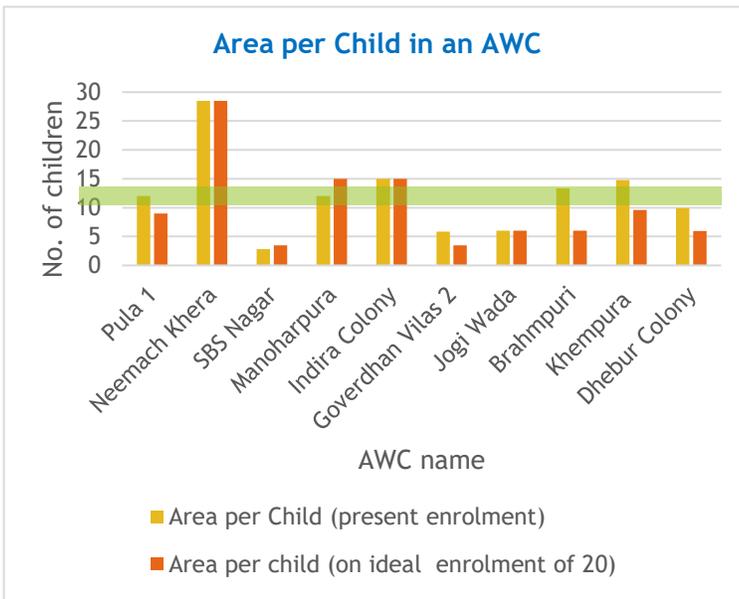
Due to lack of storage facilities, Aanganwadi room is unorganized at the Jogiwada Centre creating interference to spaces and also inviting rodents and pests leading to an unsafe environment.

## Space (Area) at the AWC

Young Children need enough space to move freely, sit, explore the surrounding objects, interact with peers and for play. Adequate space strengthens their sense of self and their sense of connection with their peers and to their community and the environment. Apart from outdoor play area which has proved host of benefits for children, indoor classrooms also need to have sufficient space considering the safety and security of children. Also the occupancy level in an indoor space is a direct indicator of air quality inside the built in environment.

Architectural standards and also the Minimum guidelines for setting up for Creche and Daycare in India suggest a minimum of 10 to 12 sq. ft. per child for the multipurpose rooms (learning and indoor play) provided in the Early Education and Care Centres.

However in most of the developed nations, standards are suggestive of 40 – 50 sq.ft of area per child in kindergartens, day cares etc. (and this excludes floor area for support infrastructure like storage, circulation, administration etc).



- The study shows that only 5 of the Centres are able to meet the space standards. (However, the Centres do not have an ideal enrolment number, in that case the area would reduce further).
- As the graph represents, some Centres have very less space (below 10 sq.ft.) for children suggestive of immediate interventions.
- **Lack of space is a huge safety concern at the AWC as this can lead to various issues like suffocation and anxiety in children and also cause panics and accidents during emergencies.**
- **Apart, its difficult to carry out any activity due to lack of space.**



***“We need more space for our children so that we can involve them in lot of different learning and play activities. We want that our Aanganwadi Centre should be shifted at a bigger place. We have already identified a space nearby.” AWW at SBS Nagar***

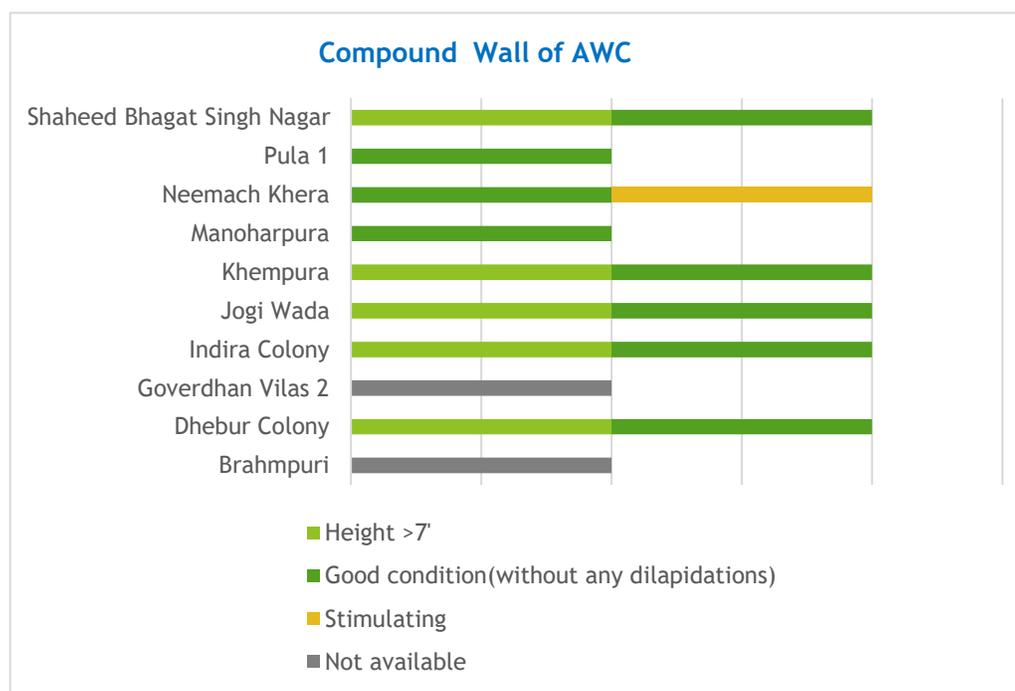
Figure 25 Managing in a minimum of space – AWW, AWH at SBS Nagar

## 3.5 Safety Prospects at the entrance

### Compound Wall

A boundary wall is the first thing parents and children are going to see when they approach or pass by the Centre. In Institutions boundary wall is preferred to be minimum 7ft. in height (including fencing), should not be dilapidated and preferably have stimulating features like paintings, murals, wall arts etc. for children. A safe and stimulating compound wall can provide various Safety returns to the Centre:

- Keeps the children safe and sound. A child can be motivated to go out if the Compound wall is absent and the door directly opens on the road which can result in accidents etc.
- When a centre has a well-designed, well-constructed and aesthetically pleasing and stimulating compound wall it can help elevate the overall image of the Centre.
- **It is an inviting factor for children and encourage a sense of ownership and pride in children.**
- Gives a feeling of safety and security to the parents who drop their children at the Centres.
- Keep anti-social elements and intruders on the outside and children safely on the inside. When the compound walls have been thoughtfully designed and use durable materials it prevents any breaches, whether it is criminals climbing over or something else, from happening.



- **In the study conducted, it was found that 2 Centres did not have any compound walls. Doors directly open on the roads compromising the safety of young children.**
- At 3 centres, Compound walls do not meet height standards
- It was pointed out by the AWW of Manoharpura Centre that due to the absence of fencing and low height of the wall, the premises are intruded by anti-social elements of the area who create damage to the property during the off hours. This is a serious safety threat for the children and caregivers at the Centre.



Figure 26 Manoharpura



Figure 27 Pula 1

**Low height Compound walls at Centres – can invite intruders and anti-social elements compromising safety and security of children and property**

## Entrance Gate

Compound walls should have Entrance gates which should be lockable, functional and without any sharp elements till a child's reach so that children while opening and closing the gate do not hurt themselves.

- In the study, Entrance gates were missing at three Centres (Dhebur Colony). This is a big safety threat at the AWC for children.
- At Neemach Khera Centre sharp elements were found in the gate by which children can hurt themselves.

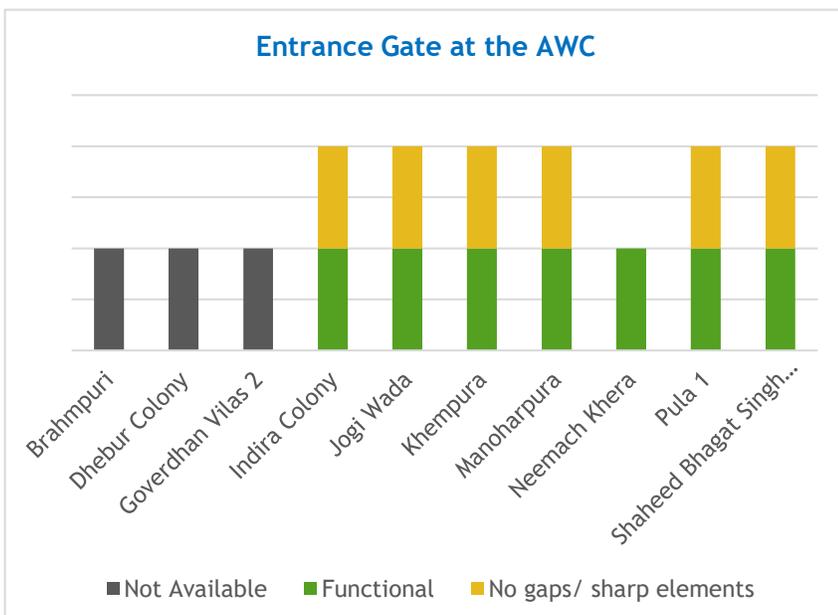


Figure 28 Gate at Neemach khera AWC with sharp elements which can injure young children

## Disability Access at Entrance

Children with disabilities face many barriers in accessing the education they need to become healthy, happy and productive citizens of the world. These barriers deny children their right to education, as recognized in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

- At Early Childhood Education Centres, it is important to provide disability accesses as the latter are much safer for young children who often tend to fall from steps.
- Providing these accesses at Early Childhood Education Centres also helps in early adaptation of the facilities and greater confidence in the children.
- Apart from children, providing a disability access is equally important for the caregivers in an institution.
- These facilities help in sensitizing the children towards especially abled children / caregivers and also encourages an environment of for non-discrimination.
- **At Early Education Centres, Ramps should be free from obstructions and should have handrails to provide support to young children.**

- As shown in the adjoining graph, only 3 out of the 10 AWCs have disability access at the entrance. This shows how grim the situation is in the Centres regarding inclusivity.
- **And out of these 3, none of them have confirmed to the safety standards.**

### Disability Access

■ Available ■ Not Available



Figure 29 Broken ramp without a handrail at Khempura AWC - unsafe for young children who are vulnerable to fall.



Figure 30 Ramp at PULA -1 AWC with thorny hedges which can be unsafe for children

## Cow Catchers

Stray animals can sometimes be dangerous for young children and also can harm the facilities at the Centres. So, it is important to provide cow catchers at the entrance gates of Educational Centres to keep stray animals at bay. However, Cow catchers were not found at any Centre in the study.

## CCTV Monitoring System

As a public institution, Aanganwadi Centres have a key responsibility to ensure the safety of both their students and teachers while on school premises. **CCTV camera surveillance systems can help maintain safety and security, allowing Centre and faculty staff to focus on their responsibilities and to prevent any undesirables from gaining access to the site.**

Education Centres are often targeted by intruders during out of hours periods, such as weekends, nights, term holiday periods etc. Many premises have high value equipment on site which they need to protect as well as deter anti-social behaviour that can result in criminal damage, theft, vandalism etc.

Security cameras can help to keep children's safety at the forefront and can be used to identify bottleneck areas on the Centre premises. By identifying particularly busy or cramped areas, efficient evacuation routes can be better planned with children safety in mind.

### Children Safety

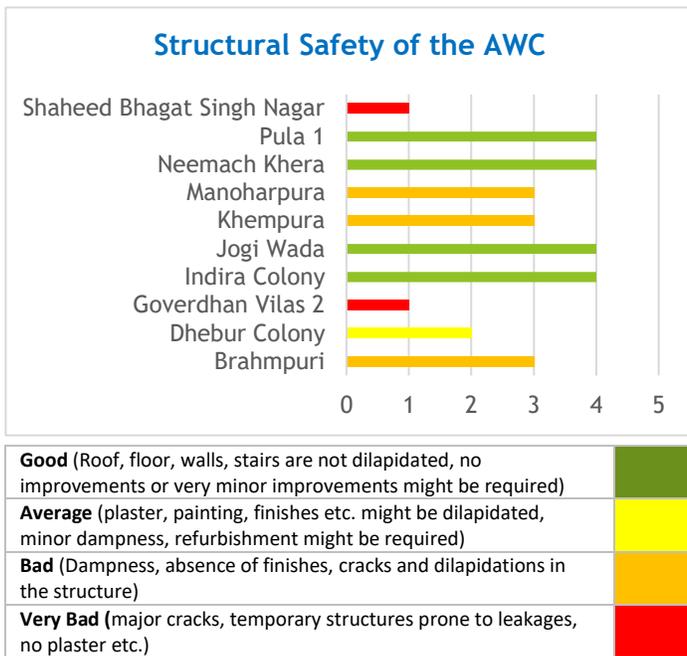
CCTV Monitoring can help in assessing mishappenings at the Centre if any. Also, the system can help in monitoring and controlling the traffic system on the access roads which can contribute to the safety of children and caregivers commuting to the Centre.

**Staff safety** is equally important, and everyone has the right to feel safe and secure during working hours. CCTV cameras, alongside Remote Access Systems, can give the workers' peace of mind that the only individuals on-site are the people that should be, without concern about intruders and can concentrate on the needs of the young children in the class.

Equally, CCTV cameras can provide workers with protection against potential false threats of misconduct and can provide video evidence for liaison between children and their parents. With support for personal alarm systems and panic buttons, AWW can rest assured that should there be an incident in the classroom that leads to them feeling intimidated, threatened or at risk, help can be requested without leaving children unattended.

- **At present none of the Centres is equipped with CCTV Monitoring system in the city.**
- **Also the practice of maintaining Visitor's Registers is not being followed at any of the Centres.**
- **Controlled Entrance is an imperative to maintain the safety and security of both children as otherwise this can encourage any undesirable people entering into the premises**

### 3.6 Structural Safety of the AWC



- The study shows that out of 10 AWC, majority have good and average structural conditions.
- **Two Centres shown in red are in bad structural condition which need immediate interventions. Roofs are temporary which leak during rains. This can cause various accidents like electric convulsions hence causing safety threats to children and staff.**
- **Dampness** on walls was found in the Centre at Khempura and Dhebur Colony. Occupants of damp or mouldy buildings are at increased risk of experiencing health problems such as respiratory infections, allergic rhinitis and asthma. Young children are even more vulnerable to such risks.



Figure 31 Centre at SBS Nagar in very bad condition – Temporary roof prone to leakages inviting safety threats like - dampness, mould, electric convulsions etc.

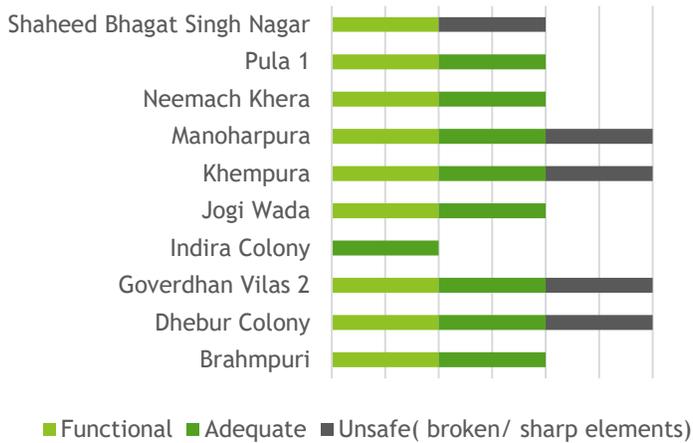


Figure 32 Centre at Goverdhan Vilas 2 in very bad condition – Temporary roof prone to leakages, unplastered walls inviting dampness and related risks

Figure 33 Centre at Dhebur Colony in bad condition – Dampness in walls encouraging health risks in children



## Fenestration (Doors and Windows)



At majority of the Centres, fenestration is adequate but **some area were identifies for betterment in the safety component.**

- **Broken and sharp elements at the doors which can injure children and can be unsafe for them were found at 5 Centres.**
- It was also observed that due to lack of storage shelves window sills were being used for keeping the materials hampering the functionality of the same.



Figure 34 Windows are not functional at Indira Colony Centre due to the occupied window sill with storage.

For a healthy and safe environment in the rooms, it is important to have enough natural light and ventilation. **Closed windows can lead to lack of natural light and ventilation as well as claustrophobia and eco anxiety in children.**



Sharp metal elements in the floor for door closure are provided at Khempura Centre, this can injure the children as their cognizance is not enough to notice such level differences.

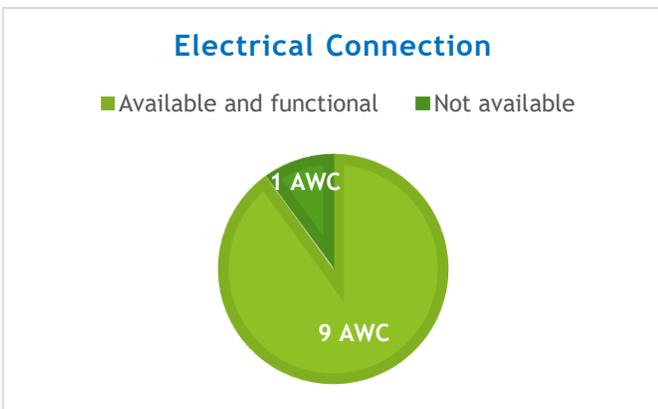


Young children have a habit of touching and fidgeting with objects around them. They can get seriously injured and harm themselves while coming and going through such entrances.

Figure 35 Broken door almost vulnerable to fall at SBS Nagar Centre (picture on left)

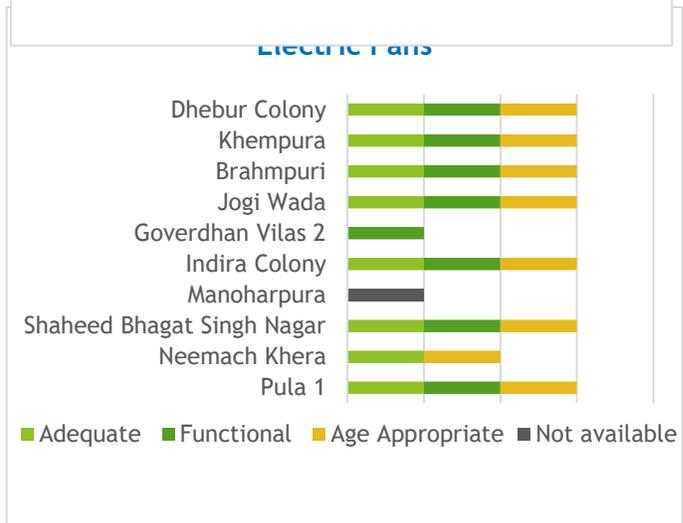
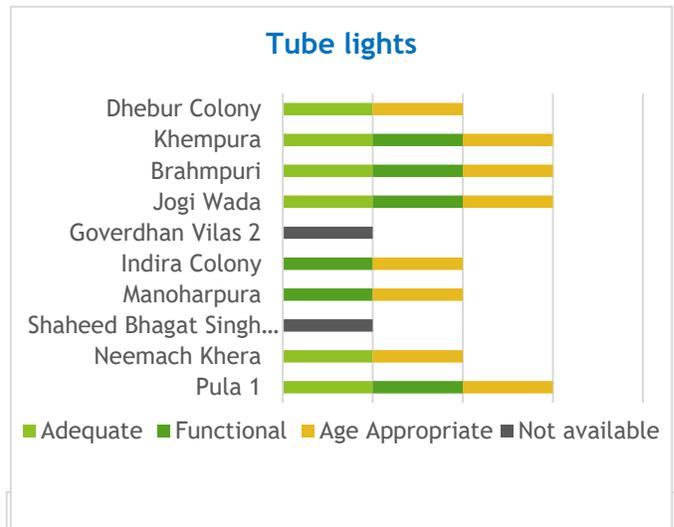
### 3.7 Electrical Infrastructure & Safety at the AWC

If Education Centres have access to electricity, classes for children or other activities like community meetings, immunization programmes etc. can take place even in the evening hours due to improved lighting. **Also during grey skies, when the sun might not be so bright, well-lit rooms help in creating a comfortable and safe environment for children.** Furthermore, modern electronic technologies and media, such as projectors, Internet, films, etc. can be used for educational purposes. In a place like Udaipur, where the climate is hot and dry, without fans in the classrooms, children can be at risk of suffocation and heat stroke too. **Apart from availability it is important that the electrical equipments are safe for children. They need to be age appropriate – no loose wires, no electrical equipment like plug points, fans etc. should be accessible to children for their safety.**



Most of the Centres performed well in Electrical Infrastructure except the following area of upgradations:

- Electrical Connection is missing in Neemach Khera Centre due to which no electrical equipment is functional compromising the safety of children
- Fans are not available at Manoharpura Centre
- Tube lights are not available at Goverdhan Vilas 2 and SBS Nagar Centre
- Plug Ins are functional (except at SBS Nagar, Neemach Khera)
- Plug Ins are not accessible to children at any Centre which is a sign of safe electrical infrastructure.





*Figure 36 Unsafe Electrical equipment at Goverdhan Vilas-2 AWC - Standing fans can be highly risky for young children as they can invite children to fidget with the same and harm themselves.*

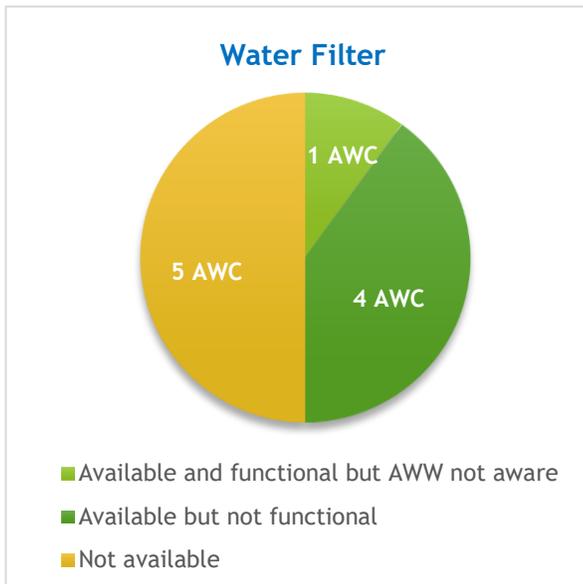
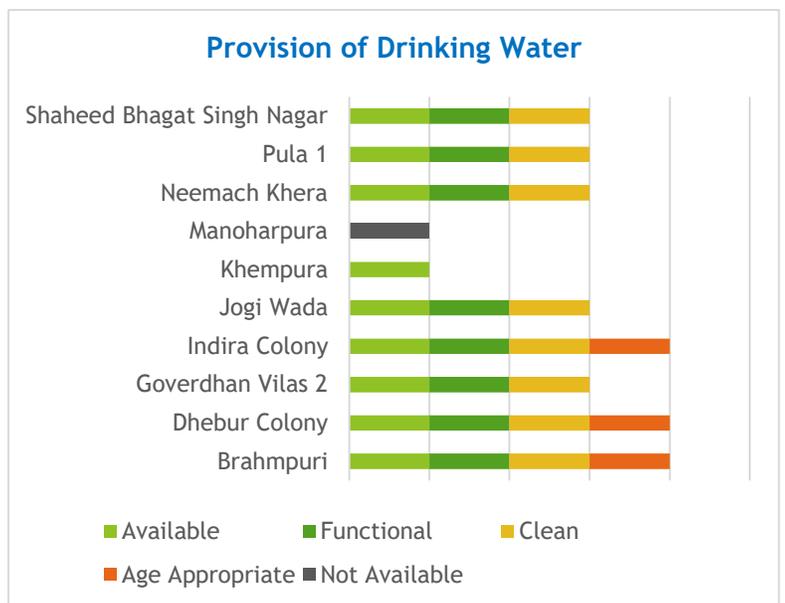
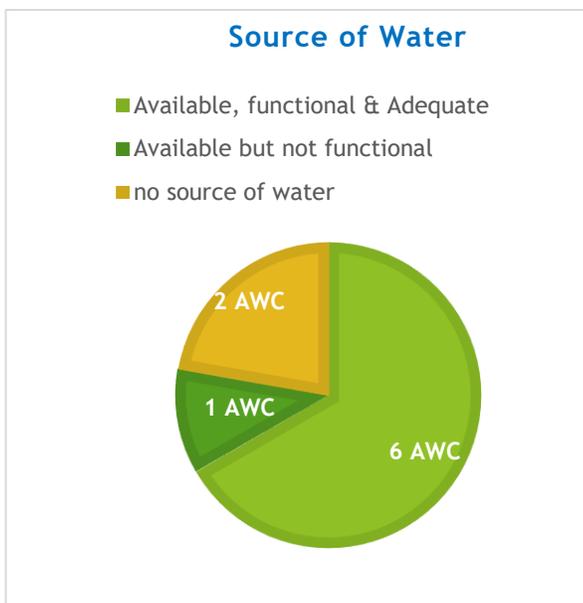
### 3.8 Drinking Water Infrastructure and Safety

Hydration is essential for keeping kids’ (and adults’) bodies functioning at their best. Healthy hydration improves cognition and attention, it allows organs and body systems to perform at their best. When children don’t have access to clean water, it negatively impacts their health, nutrition, education and every other aspect of their lives.

**It is imperative that Education Centres provide safe drinking water which the young children can independently access without any hesitation.**

Ground water in the city of Udaipur has a very high content of fluoride which can lead to various health issues. It becomes imperative to filter this water through reverse osmosis filtration system to get the harmful substances out of it.

This makes the installation of RO System compulsory at Educational Centres.



#### Source of Water

- 2 Aanganwadi Centres do not have a source of water. The AWWs manage to get water from the community tank or from neighbouring houses.
- 1 Centre has a nonfunctional source of water.

#### Water Filter

- Filtered water is not available in any AWC posing lot of health risks to the children and staff.
- **RO Filter is available only in 5 Centres out of which only 1 is in working condition but still not being used.**
- Poor knowledge of AWW regarding the RO filters was also noted during the study.

### Provision of Safe Drinking Water for children

- Provision of Drinking water is absent at 1 AWC in the study area (Manoharpura)
- Age appropriate provision is a critical point, as only three AWCs had drinking water which could be comfortably and independently accessed by children without any obstructions.
- It was also observed that there was lack of knowledge on age appropriateness in the AWW.
- It was also observed that the culture of cleaning glasses after use was not present in the AWCs.



Figure 37 Provision of Drinking water at Indira Colony – Children can independently access provisions which are age appropriate without hesitation



Figure 38 Drinking Water Provisions at Goverdhan Vilas AWC (left) Jogi Wada AWC (right)-

Such provisions with obstructions can pose safety risks like falling, injuring and also nervousness in children

### 3.9 Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities

Safe and adequate sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in early childhood care Centres are critical for child health and wellbeing, and can enable children to reach their full potential. Inadequate WASH places put children at risk to diseases and undermines their dignity and safety. Investing in WASH during the early childhood phase can potentially confer long-term health and educational benefits. **Also urinating or defecating in the open is an affront to dignity and risk to children's nutrition and to community health.**

#### Indicators for a Safe Sanitation System



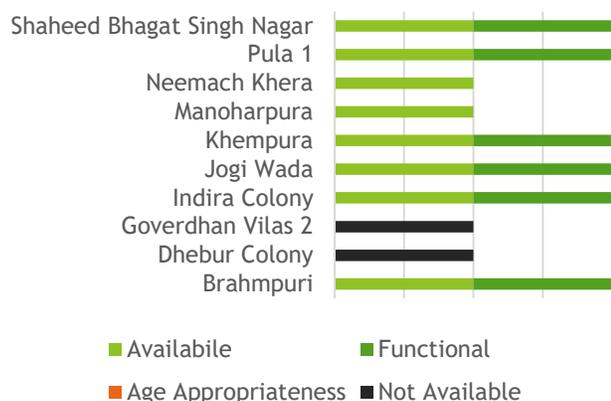
- In the study conducted in the 10 Aanganwadi Centres, it was found that 3 Centres did not have a toilet facility.
- Out of the 7 others, only three had supply of water in the toilets.
- **Cleanliness was found to be a major safety concern regarding sanitation facilities. Only two toilets were found to be clean.**
- **At 5 AWCs, open urination is practiced which is also a major critical issue regarding safety.**

Open urination practiced

It is important that young children have separate toilet blocks to ensure their safety and security, so that they are not bullied by the elder children at schools and also separate architectural standards are to be followed for young children’s toilets so that they can access the toilets without hesitation. However, in the study area only two Centres had separate and age-appropriate toilets.

**Absence of a safe sanitation system is also a big concern for the caregivers as the Aanganwadi staff avoids drinking enough water and avoid going to the toilets at all during the working hours. This is highly unsafe and can take a toll on their health.**

### Tap for hand wash



- A child-height tap allows the child to walk right up and use the water and soap with ease. For young toddlers who still need an extra lift, step stools should be available as well. Since the average height of a toddler is 3 feet, it is advisable to keep the tap for handwash below this height
- In the study conducted it was found that only 6 Centres had functional taps (with water supply)
- Age-appropriate taps were not found at any AWC.



Figure 39 Hand wash through Hand Pumps at Indira Colony Centre -

are more for young children as there are sharp metal corners.

Also for a young child it might be difficult to operate a heavy machine which can lead to injuries



Figure 40 Tap for hand wash at Khempura AWC (not safe as children can fall on the wet surface and hurt themselves)

### Soap for Handwash

- It was observed that hand washing culture before and after meals is missing at the Centres.
- Soap accessibility is a critical point for children. Only at two locations (Brahmpuri & Neemach Khera) soap was found near the tap. At no other place soap was accessible to children.
- This is a major safety concern which can put children at risk of various health issues.

### Disinfectants for Cleaning

- It has been observed that adequate disinfectants are not being provided to the Aanganwadi Centres
- Also the AWWs are not taking the concern of keeping disinfectants away from the children very seriously.
- At 2 Centres the disinfectants were found to be in reach of children which is a major safety threat.

## Overall Cleanliness of Centres

Paying attention to hygiene in schools and educating children about this has been very topical during the past year as the Covid-19 pandemic has affected us all. Education Centres around the world have followed recommendations from local authorities through the pandemic. But even under normal circumstances overall cleanliness can go a long way in terms of preventing bugs and viruses from spreading within the school community and keeping children and staff safe.

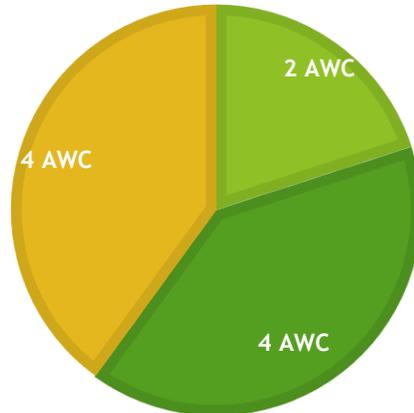
- Cleanliness of the Centres is a major concern in the study area.
- It was found that the Aanganwadi Centres running in the rented premises were much cleaner as compared to those running in the Government Schools because of the conflicts in the roles of the staff of the school and AWC.

## Solid Waste Collection

- Door to door Solid Waste Collection system is strong at all the Centres
- Waste is collected on a daily basis by the Department.

### Overall Cleanliness of the AWC

■ Good ■ Average ■ Bad



Good	No dust and waste, clean floor, furniture, toilets
Average	No waste but dust might be there, not so clean floor
Bad	Waste wrappers, heaps etc. dust on floor and furniture

## Check on Personal Hygiene of the children

- It was observed that the Aanganwadi staff in all the 10 Centres kept a regular check on children's hygiene and cleanliness. Parents were informed on the personal hygiene which need to be addressed in the parent teacher meetings.
- However, the negative behavior of parents regarding hygiene of children was strongly pointed out by the Aanganwadi Workers.

### 3.10 Furniture at the AWCs

Classroom furniture must fit the children, allow movement and hence invariably encourage a good posture. By sitting on a chair that supports their body and keeps their feet planted on the ground, children learn to sit and behave correctly. Also, it is the furniture in a classroom which creates a stimulating learning environment. For instance, a table or a chair with vibrant colours and shape can attract a child's wandering attention. It can make them eager to learn something new. In this manner, furniture promotes growth in toddlers.

**Child-sized furniture gives children more access to learning materials and more opportunities to explore their environment.** Better yet ergonomic furniture ensures that their tiny bodies have sufficient space to move, allowing them discipline and with a touch of safety. These factors have a major impact on children learning and can immensely improve their performance if done right.



Figure 41 Children are at risk of unsafe posture due to absence of furniture at Goverdhan Vilas AWC



Figure 42 Tables are available but not being used at Manoharpura AWC leading to in disciplined sitting arrangement.



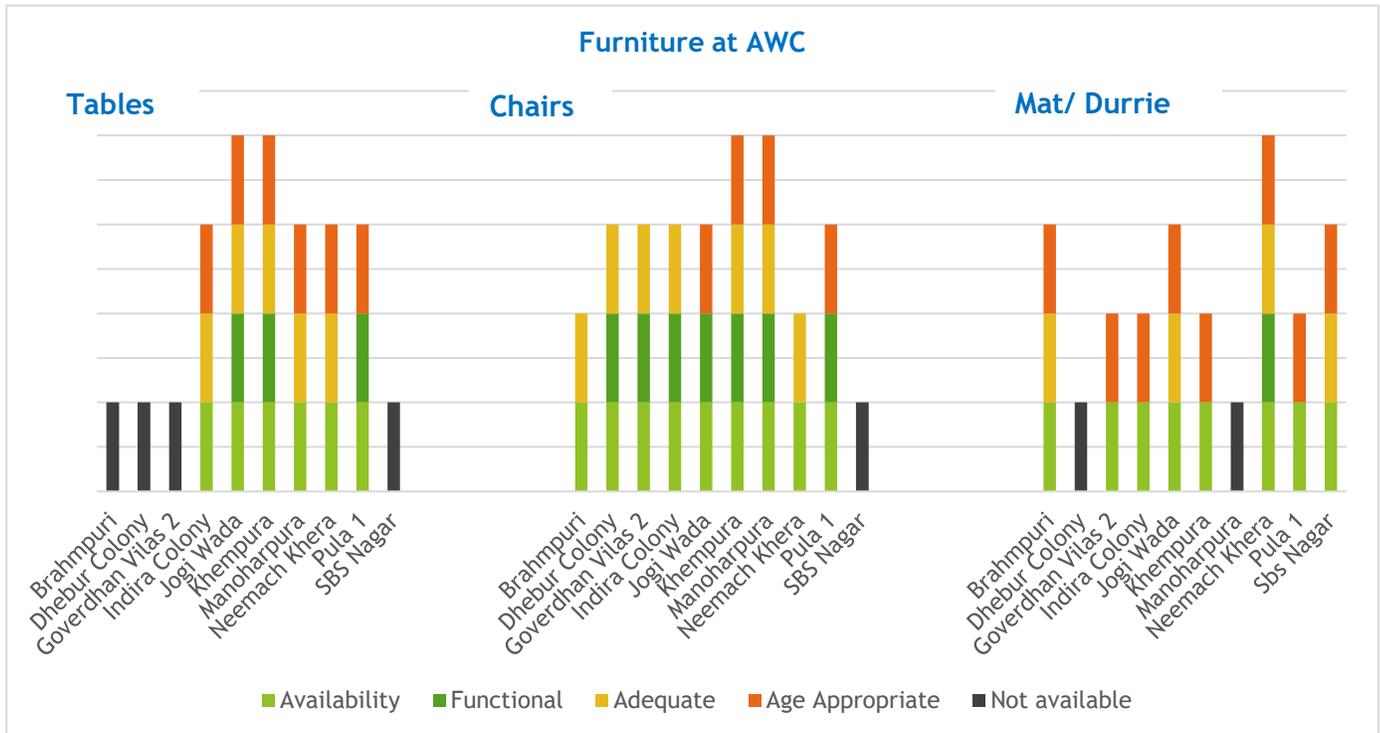
Figure 43 Existing built in furniture at Indira Colony Centre which is not age appropriate as the height is less than required - can lead to an unsafe sitting posture of children, and has sharp corners which can hurt children



Figure 4410 Chairs lying in the store, not being used at the Neemach Khera AWC

It is imperative that every child gets equal facilities at the Centres. **A child could have a long-term negative impact on his/her social security if his peers get a facility and he is denied the same. (For example, due to lack of chairs, some children might have to sit on the floor).** So adequate chairs, tables etc. should be available at the AWCs to ensure equality.

Material for children should be chosen wisely. A poor-quality plastic chair can make children fall very easily and hurt him/her. Also children can injure themselves from the sharp corners in the furniture. A child friendly or age-appropriate furniture would have rounded corners which do not hurt the children.



In the study at 10 AWC s following areas of improvement were identified:

- Tables are missing in 4 Centres and were not functional in 3 Centres. **It was observed that the knowledge on the importance of using the furniture is very limited due to which the furniture lies nonfunctional in most of the Centres.**
- Chairs were not found adequate at 3 Centres.
- Also age appropriate chairs were not found at 5 Centres. Poor quality plastic chairs can make a child fall and hurt himself
- Mats were not available at 2 Centres and not adequate at 4 Centres. A mat is crucial specially during winters as the floors get extremely cold.
- All the tables found were age appropriate except at Indira Colony AWC.

### 3.11 Other Safety threats Inside the Centres

The table below shows various other safety threats found inside the Aanganwadi Centres as per the study. **Sharp metallic elements are found in all the Aanganwadis making the Centres unsafe for children. Dust and waste being at the second place and access to medicines and unsafe elements like gas cylinders, stoves etc. on the third place.**

Safety Threats	Metallic Boxes, frames, broken wires, Sharp metal element etc.	Thorny hedges	Water tanks with temporary cover	Lack of railings	Single Steps	Dust and waste (empty plastic wrappers etc.) at the Centre	Unusable Gas Cylinders/ stoves etc.	Medicines/ disinfectants accessible to children
Awc Name								
Brahmpuri								
Dhebur Colony								
GoverdhanVilas - 2								
Jogi Wada								
Indira Colony								
Khempura								
Manoharpura								
Neemach Khera								
Pula-1								
SBS Nagar								



Figure 45 11 Water tank with temporary Cover at SBS Nagar AWC – safety threat for children as they can be stimulated to play with water



Figure 4613 Broken and sharp wires at the access at Manoharpura Centre – children can injure themselves by touching them while coming and going

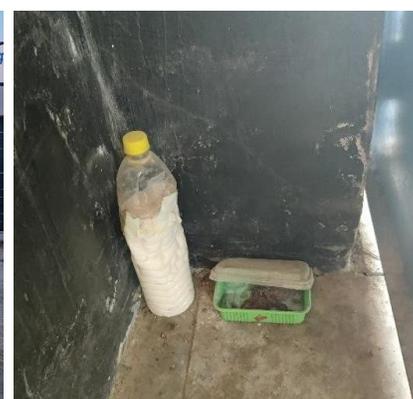
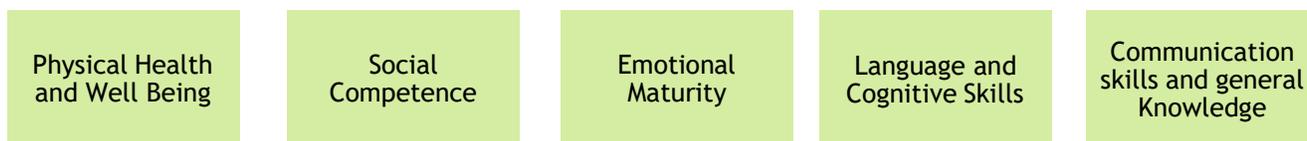


Figure 4712 Disinfectants accessible to children at Manoharpura AWC

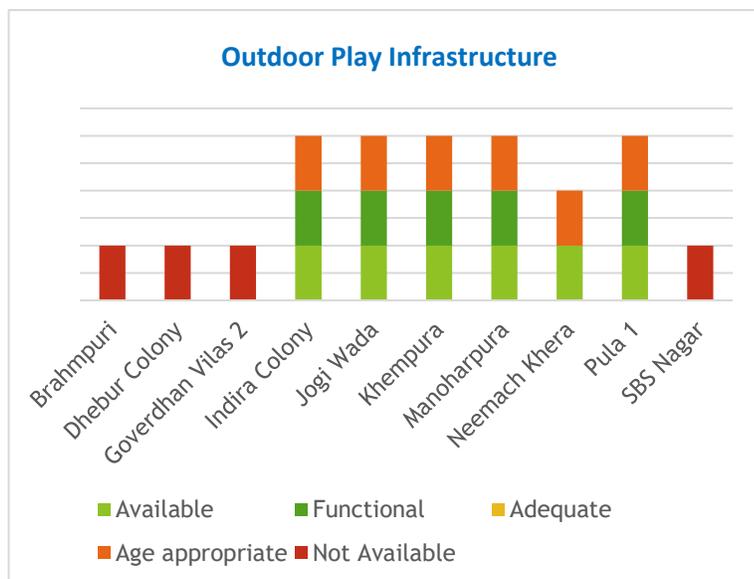
## .12 Play and Learning Material at the AWC

During a child’s first five years, their brains develop faster and more significantly than during any future time in their life. Early Education Centres provide children with the opportunity to broaden and deepen their essential skills which will ready them for a life of learning and empower them to make positive contributions to the world around them. The five most essential skills a child is expected to develop at an Early Education Centre are the following:



It is important that in an Aanganwadi Centre, Toys and Learning material should be so that they contribute to the holistic development of a child considering the 5 essential domains of development.

**Toys are more than just playthings and while they should be fun, they should also be age- appropriate, stimulating, and safe. They should be made of safer and ecofriendly material and should be large enough so that they can't be swallowed by the young children. Also, they should not have any sharp elements which could harm the children.**



Children need diversity of play materials so that they can be engaged constructively at the Centre.

Major scope of improvement were found in the PlayInfrastructure regarding adequacy at all the AWC s

- The outdoor play infrastructure was not found adequate enough to involve children in variety of activities.
- For Outdoor play, only two types of equipment’s - slide and rocker were available at only some Centres.
- **It was also observed that the play equipment’s were not used frequently by the AWW due to their lack of knowledge on importance of the subject.**





Figure 150 Children sliding on the ramp and playing with the railing as there are no toys to play at the Brahmpuri Aanganwadi Centre – Such practices can injure children and pose a safety threat to them

Appropriate use of technology can help young children grow and learn, specially through families and early educators. Early learners can use technology to explore new worlds, make believe, and actively engage in fun and challenging activities. Smart T. Vs were distributed with a similar objective in the Aanganwadi Centres at Udaipur so that the Aanganwadi workers could engage the children in positive learning activities.

**However, for the appropriate growth of young children, it is important to have these technologies meet child appropriate needs. White boards etc. should also be mounted at a height appropriate to the age of the children in the Education Centres so that Children can also use them freely.**

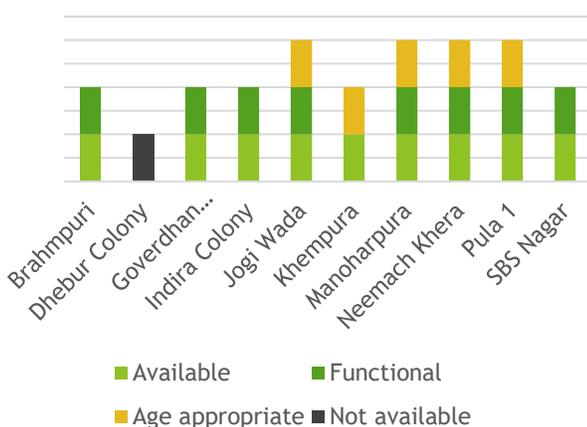
During the Safety Audit at the 10 AWCs in the city, it was found that only at 5 Centres, blackboard was found to be age appropriate and a **Functional Smart T.V. was found only at 1 Centre** (Indira Colony), yet not mounted according to a child’s height.

### Learning Material

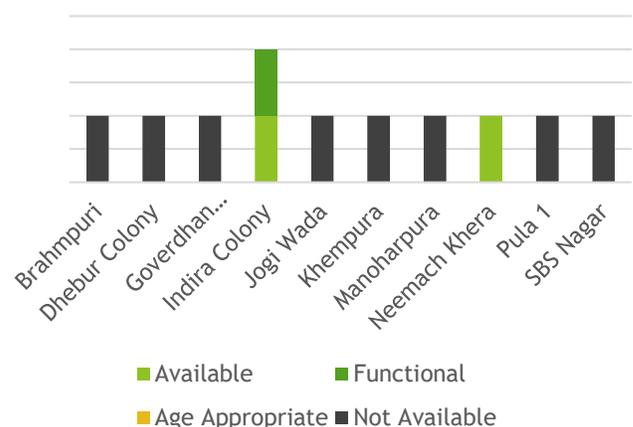
It was also observed that Wall Charts were not adequate and age appropriate in most of the Centres as they were not mounted as per child’s height.

It was also observed that learning material like story books, flash cards etc. are not available for the support of Workers. Only some workbooks were available for children.

**Blackboard / Whiteboard at AWC**



**Smart T.V. at AWC**



### 3.13 Health and Nutrition Safety

AWCs act as the grassroot units of change to deal with the issues of malnutrition and other diseases which is one of the major concerns in young children. Under the ICDS scheme young children, pregnant and breastfeeding women are provided free immunization and supplements through the Aanganwadi Centres. Therefore, these Centres play a vital role in ensuring the health and nutrition safety of women and children.

#### Vaccination Camps

The Audit shows that vaccination camps are regularly organized at all the Aanganwadi Centres. These are organized once in a month. Young children and pregnant women are given the required immunization at the Centres.



#### Weight and Height Monitoring



Under the ICDS scheme, a regular growth monitoring is done at the Centre for young children where height and weight are recorded for the same on a regular basis. It is imperative to have the required infrastructure for recording the growth of the children. An Aanganwadi Centre should have the three type of basic weighing Scales and a growth monitor chart which needs to be updated regularly.

##### Weight Scales

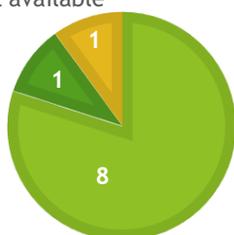
■ 2 types ■ 3 types ■ single



- While Functionality was not a problem, availability of scales was a gap considering the weight scales.
- **Using the wrong type of scales for children can hurt them and also will lead to an incorrect record.**
- Only 5 AWC s had all the three types of weighing scales and it was observed due to the unavailability, the wrong type of scales were often being used.

##### Growth Monitoring Chart

■ Updated ■ Not Updated  
■ Not available



- Growth Monitoring Charts were found to be updated in majority of the Centres
- At one Centre, the chart was not available.
- **It was observed that the AWW's huge time was taken up in these extensive activities due to which they could not focus on the regular activities with children.**
- **This can be a security threat to the children as they might feel ignored and neglected and often boredom might lead to absenteeism at the Centre.**

## Orientation on Junk and healthy food



Since children learn maximum with their peers, if regularly oriented on the subject of healthy and junk food, it could contribute in a great way towards their health and nutrition.

- At all the 10 Centres it was found that the Aanganwadi workers were aware of the subject and oriented the children on the harms of consumption of junk food and positives of healthy food.
- However, all Centres lacked adequate IEC materials for such orientations.
- Also, as per the Aanganwadi workers, in most of the areas, parents' behavior and attitude on the subject was found to be negative. It was observed that most children brought Roti with namkeen in their lunch boxes which is not a healthy sign.

***“I keep explaining to the parents to give healthy foods in the lunch boxes of their children. But some of them don't listen, they keep on sending packed junk food (like Kurkure and chips)” - AWW at the SBS Nagar Centre***

## Updated Registers

All the Centres are strictly monitored regarding the updation of registers through Supervisors who visit once in a month to the Centres. It was observed that all the registers like Pregnant Women, Immunization and Home Visit Registers were updated at all the Centres.

**Again these extensive activities take maximum time of the workers, leading to lack of motivation to involve the children creatively in fun and learning activities.**

## Celebration of Days

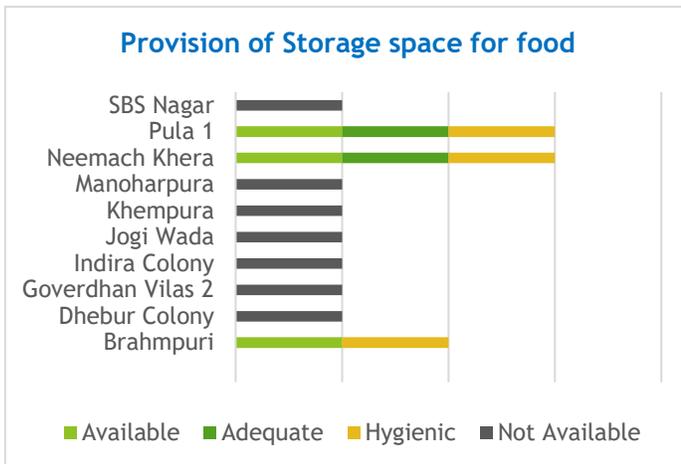


Figure 51 Celebration of Nutrition Day - Neemach Khera AWC

All the days (listed as per the ICDS) are enthusiastically celebrated at the Centres. **Celebration of various days lead to awareness of the subject in the community and eventually contribute to the safety of children and caregivers.**

## Provisions to access Safe and Hygienic Food

During the Covid-induced lockdown in 2021, the THR scheme was initiated by the Women and Child Development Department under which lactating mothers and children below six years of age are provided ration and nutritional supplements at the Anganwadi Centres. THR Contents include Chana Dal, Oil, sugar, wheat, rice etc.



Since all the ration is distributed from the AWC, it is important that proper storage system for this food is available so that it does not hamper with the routines and activities of children. Also, a proper storage is important to keep the rodents and other pests away from the food ensuring its safety.

- However, It was found in the study that only 3 Centres had separate rooms for storage of food items.
- Even in these Centres, proper shelving system was not found for storage.
- On the Ration Distribution days, the Centres running in single rooms face huge problems as they hardly have any extra spaces to accommodate parents for distribution of ration.



Figure 5216 At Neemach Khera AWC, THR distribution

## Reach of food to the Beneficiaries

The study shows that all the beneficiaries were distributed food in the 10 Aanganwadi Centres. However it was observed that the quality and quantity of the take home ration both need improvement.

***“How do we know that parents after receiving THR from the Centre are giving enough food to the children. To ensure nutritional security to children, it is best if children are given cooked meals at the AWCs” - AWW at the PULA 1***

### 3.14 Disaster, Emergencies and Risk Management Infrastructure

The safety of Education Centres is important and DRR aims at reducing the vulnerability and impact of disasters on the Centres. It prepares both teachers and children for potential disasters. If the Aanganwadi worker has knowledge on DRR, she can play a strong role in sensitizing the communities. The following aspects were considered to be evaluated at the AWCs for safety audit considering the basic DRR Infrastructure.



Orientation sessions for the staff  
w.r.t disaster / emergencies



Fire Extinguisher / Fire Bucket



Display of Emergency numbers

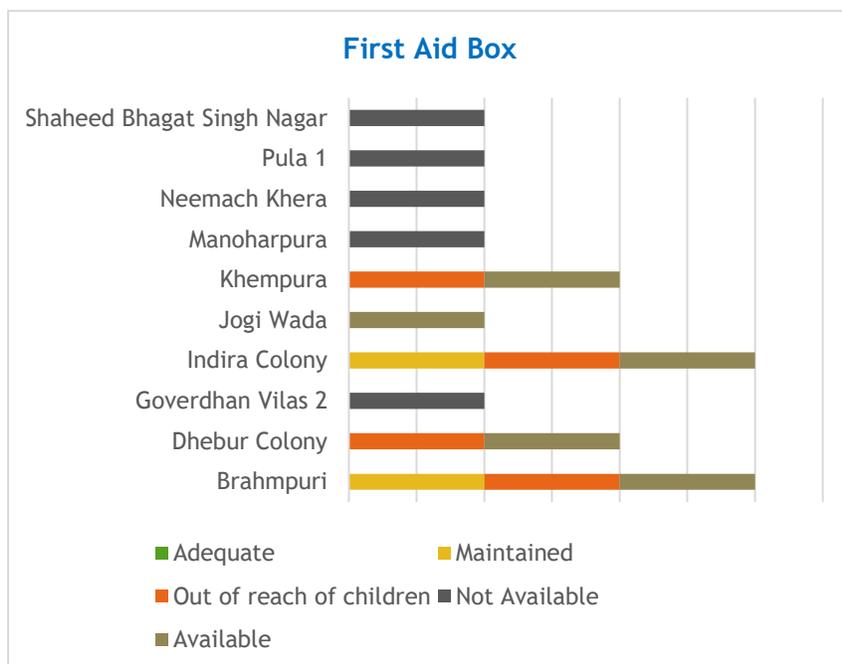


Availability of updated First Aid Box

The study shows that Infrastructure regarding Disaster, risk and emergencies is completely missing pointing towards the non-readiness of the Centres regarding the same. This points out to a compromised Safety of children in the Centres. Also there is lack of knowledge in the staff regarding DRR and infrastructure on the same.

No Centre is equipped with:

- Fire Extinguishers / Buckets
- Orientation sessions regarding emergencies and risks
- Display of Emergency numbers



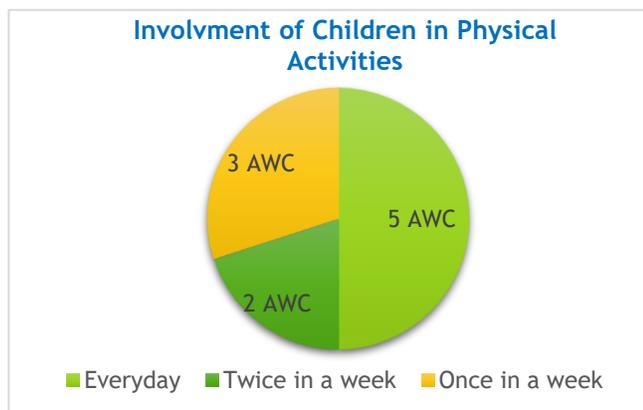
- It is mandatory for every Early Education Centre to have basic emergency medicines since young children are vulnerable to falls, injuries etc. **A first Aid box should be handy and updated, without any expired medicines and also kept out of reach of children.**
- **Updated / Maintained First Aid Box was found only at 2 Centres which points out to immediate interventions.**
- At 5 Centres no first aid provision was found.
- Lack of knowledge in the staff regarding the importance of the subject was also observed

### 3.15 Provision for Social/ Emotional Security and Protection from Harm

Child Protection is about protecting children from or against any perceived or danger or risk to their life. It is also about ensuring that no child falls out of the social security and safety net and, those who do, receive necessary care, protection and support so as to bring them back into the safety net. Child protection is integrally linked to every other right of the child. Failure to ensure children 's right to protection adversely affects all other rights of the child

Any negative Incident at young age could lead to a long-term impact on a child's life. Positive disciplining techniques and nonviolent environment are imperative for a child's positive nurturing. Also, it is important that achild is involved in physical activities like dancing, jumping and free playing for their holistic growth. These activities also contribute to the social and emotional security of children.

- The study found that none of the Aanganwadi workers were aware about the legislations regarding the young children like the POCSO ACT.
- However, it was found that they had a fair idea of positive disciplining techniques.



- At 5 of the Centres, children were involved in physical activities every day.
- In 2 of the Centres, Children were involved twice in a week in physical activities.
- In 3 of the Centres, children were involved in physical activities occasionally; once in a week.



Figure 53 Physical Activity with Children at Manoharpura AWC



Figure 5417 Children being involved in dancing by the AWH at Neemach Khera AWC

## Orientation on Good and Bad Touch

Parents and teachers both need to teach children about the safety of their body. **Experts say that a child can be taught about it as early as 3 years of age when they can start identifying the parts of their body.** By the age of 5 years, the child should be able to understand good and bad touch in a comprehensive manner.

In the study area when it was asked to the Aanganwadi Workers about orientation of the children on good touch and bad touch, all of them felt that the children were too young to understand the subject, so they ~~re~~tried to make an effort on the same.

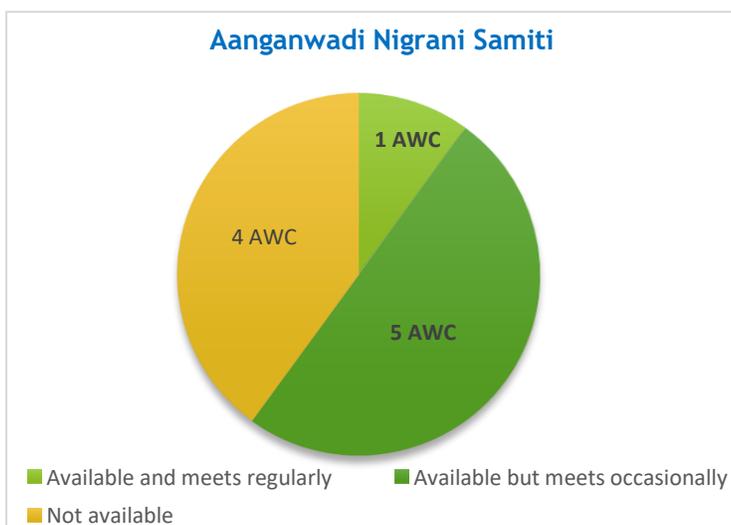
## Motivation Sessions for Aanganwadi Workers

In spite of inadequate honorarium, lack of help from community, lack of infrastructure resources at the Centres, the Aanganwadi workers manage a lot of multi-tasking which certainly makes them vulnerable to fear, anger and lot of stress. It is important to keep these frontline workers in high spirits since they are directly dealing with young children. Regular motivational and orientation sessions should be taken for them on how to manage their self-confidence and anger.

However, in the study it was found that there have been no such sessions for these workers.

## Monitoring System

To improve the delivery of Aanganwadi services and delivery at the Centres and to check the regularity of functioning, Ministry of Women and Child Development had set certain guidelines for setting up of Aanganwadi Management Committees or Nigrani Samitis. These Samitis are expected to meet once in a month to monitor the functioning of the Aanganwadi Centres.



- In the study area it was found that regular monitoring by Aanganwadi Samiti was being done at only 1 Centre.
- At 5 Centres, the Samiti meets occasionally and 4 of the Centres did not have any Samiti.
- The study also showed that supervisor's visits were regular at all the Centres and parent teacher meetings were also held regularly at all the Centres.

## 4. Benchmarking of the 10 AWCs

All the Parameters for the 10 Aanganwadi Centres have been benchmarked as Thriving, Striving, Surviving and In Crisis. This dashboard clearly points out to the areas of improvement needed in the particular Centre.

	Thriving-3
	Striving-2
	Surviving-1
	In Crisis-0

AWC	Brahmpuri	Dhebur Colony	Goverdhan Vilas -2	Indira Colony	Jogi Wada	Khempura	Manoharpura	Neemachkhera	Pula-1	SBS Nagar
Parameter										
Distance of the AWC from community	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3
<b>Condition of the Access Road</b>										
<b>Safety elements on the access road</b>										
Footpaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safe Crossings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic Calming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safety Signages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazards / Risks on the access road	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Road Surface Quality	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
Parking space outside the AWC	3	0	3	3	3	0	3	2	3	0
Seating Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Street Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Safety Prospects at / nearby the Entrance</b>										
Compound wall	0	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
Entrance Gate	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	1	3	30
Disability Access	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
<b>Safety Controls at the entrance</b>										
Cow Catcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cctv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Monitoring system										
Visitor's Register	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Condition of the Centre</b>										
Facilities at the Centre	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	0
Area per child	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	0
<b>Structural Safety of the Centre (Room, Toilets, Kitchen, Store, Play Area)</b>										
Roof, Floor, Walls, Stairs	2	1	0	3	3	2	2	3	3	0
Fenestration	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	0
Presence of unsafe objects in the premises	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Electrical Infrastructure &amp; Safety</b>										
Electrical Connection at the AWC	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3
Tube Lights	3	2	0	2	3	3	2	2	3	0
Fans	3	3	1	3	3	3	0	1	3	3
Provision of plug ins etc.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
<b>Drinking Water Infrastructure &amp; Safety</b>										
Source of water	3	3	0	3	3	3	2	0	3	3
Provision of drinking water	3	3	2	3	2	1	0	2	2	2
RO Filter	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0
<b>Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>										
Toilet block for 3-6 years	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	0
Tap and soap for hand wash	2	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Handwash sessions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall Cleanliness of Centre	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	3
Disinfectants for cleaning	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Solid waste	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

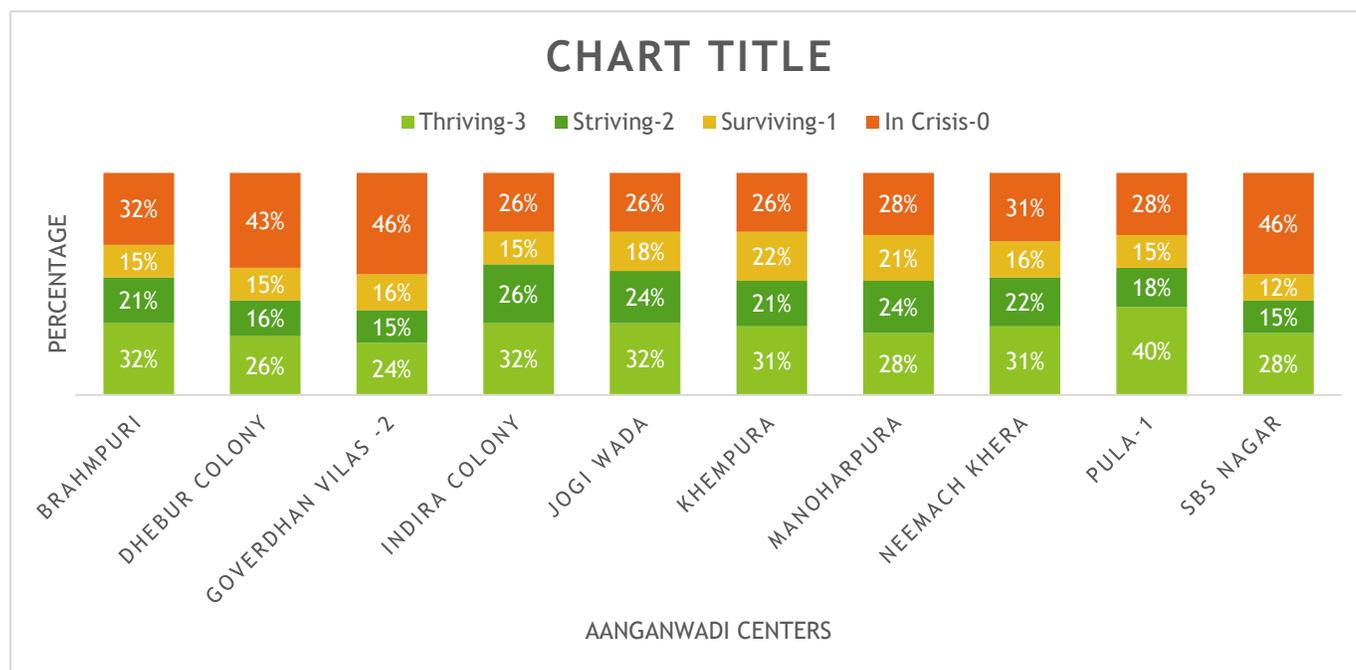
collection system at the Centre											
Waste bin for children and staff at the centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Check on personal hygiene of the children	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Celebration of World Hand washing day	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Furniture</b>											
Tables	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	2	2	0	0
Chairs	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	0	0
Mat, Durrie	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	3	1	2	2
<b>Play and Learning infrastructure</b>											
Indoor Toys (play and learning)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outdoor Play Equipments	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0
IEC Material	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smart T.V.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Reading and writing material	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Blackboard/Whiteboard	2	0	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2
<b>Health Safety and Infrastructure at the Centre</b>											
Regular Vaccination camps organized at the AWC (to be checked from register)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Growth & Monitoring Chart and register	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	3	3
Weighing Scales	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1

Stadiometer (to measure height)	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	3
Updated Registers (on immunizations/home visits)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Orientation of children towards healthy eating habits / information about the harms of junk food	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Celebration of days (Nutrition day, Ann Prashan Day, Breast Feeding day)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Provisions to Access safe and hygienic food</b>										
Provision of proper Storage of food items	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Quality of Take-home ration	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Quantity of THR	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Updated Ration distribution register	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Disaster and Emergency Management</b>										
Infrastructure to cope up Disasters / emergencies / risks at the Centre?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Aid Kit	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Provision for Social/ Emotional Security and Protection from Harm</b>										
Knowledge of AWH on POCSO Act	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Positive Disciplining technique	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Effort of Aanganwadi worker in involving children in Playing/ dancing/ jumping, drawing / Art	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Understanding of the AWW on the need for orienting children on good and bad touch?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orientatio n for the staff on the issue of coping skills to manage fear, anger and stress	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Monitoring System</b>										
Aanganwadi Nigrani Samiti for the AWC	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0
Monitorin g System by the Superviso rs at the AWC	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Parent teacher sessions organized by the Aanganwadi Worker	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Annual Safety Assesse mt/Audit at the AWC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Benchmark	Brahmpuri	Dhebur Colony	Goverdhan Vilas -2	Indira Colony	Jogi Wada	Khem pura	Mano harpu ra	Neem ach khera	Pula-1	SBS Nagar
THRIVING-3	22	18	16	22	22	21	19	21	27	19
STRIVING-2	14	11	10	18	16	14	16	15	12	10
SURVIVING-1	10	10	11	10	12	15	14	11	10	8
IN CRISIS-0	22	29	31	18	18	18	19	21	19	31

According to the above data, Pula has the highest Thriving parameter out of the 10 AWCs. Pula is the only AWC which has disability access at centre. At Pula AWC, there is enough space for each child, enabling AWW to engage kids in a variety of indoor and outdoor activities. The building's safety, including the state of the roof, floor, and walls, is excellent, and everyone can enter without risk. Other than that, the majority of the indicators, such as the electricity connection at the centre, the accessibility of writing and reading materials, the source of water, and the solid waste collection system at the centre, are present and in good condition. Most celebrations, including World Handwashing Day, Nutrition Day, Ann Prashan Day, and Breastfeeding Day, were regularly celebrated at Pula AWC. The only AWCs with provisions for proper food storage among the total of 10 AWCs are Pula and Neemachkhead.

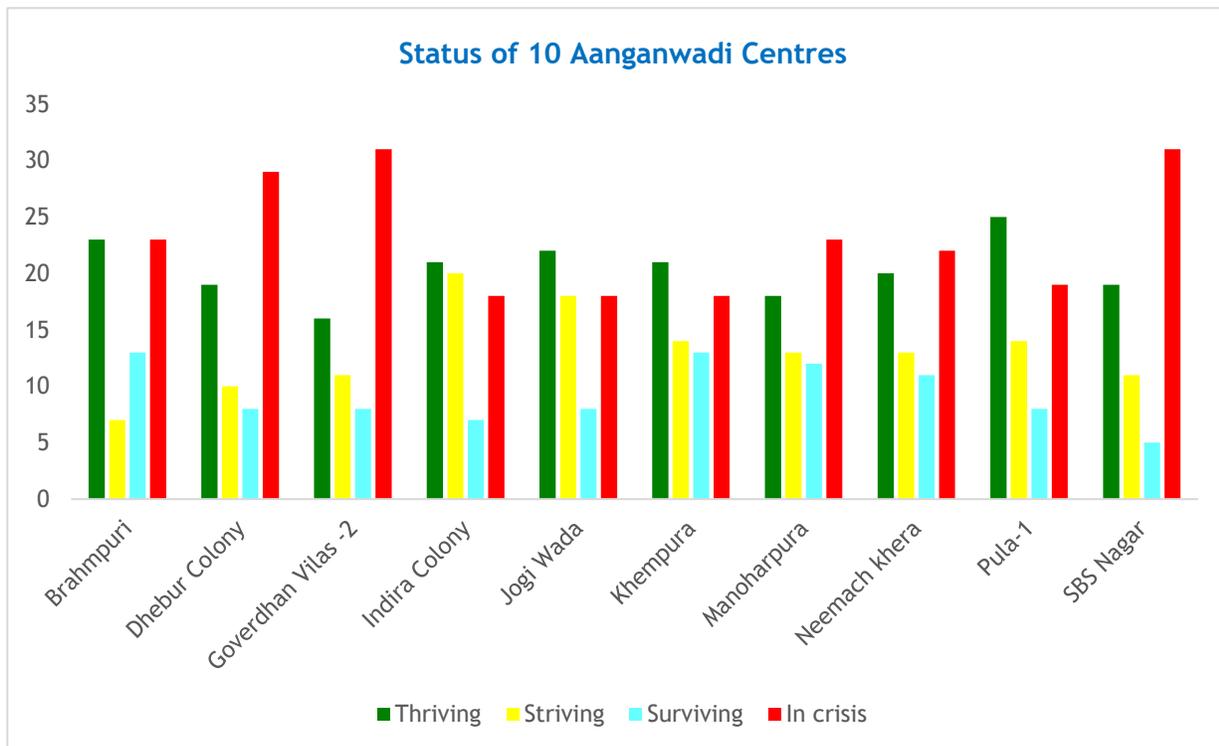


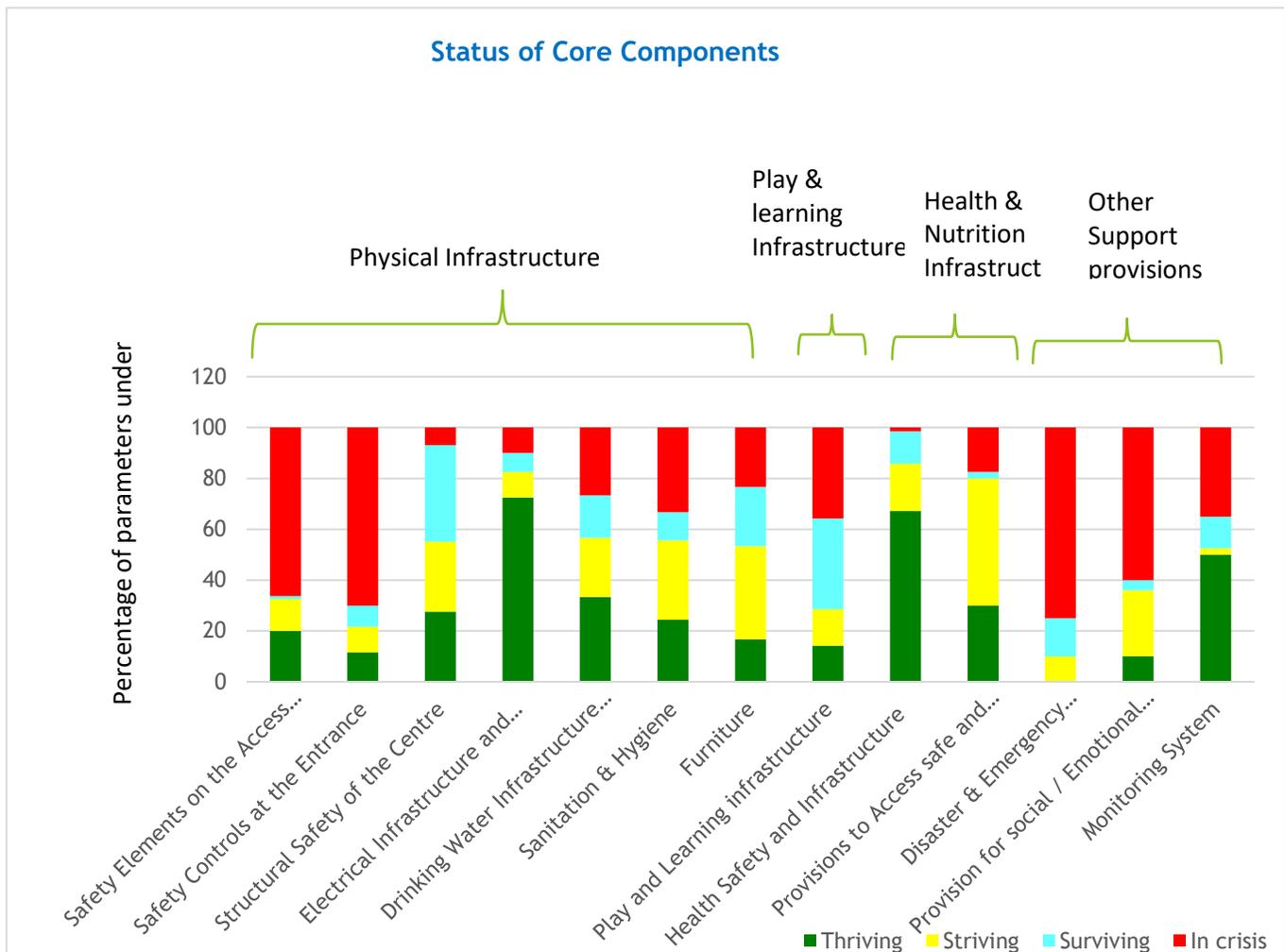
Sahid Bhagat Singh Nagar and Govardhan Vilas are the two AWCs that need the most attention and work, however. The Maximum crisis parameters of both AWCs indicate that they are both in the worst condition. The roof, floor, walls, and stairs are all in bad shape, and urgent repair is required for the safety of the structure. Children at both AWCs use mats that are likewise in bad condition as chairs at tables are none available.

## 5. Areas of Improvement

The benchmarking dashboard can be used to find out the areas of improvement in every Aanganwadi Centre. The parameters in blue and cyan colour point out to the areas which are surviving and in crisis. These are the areas which need to be looked at priority basis and steps need to be taken to bring them to thriving level.

The graph below shows the overall status of the 10 Aanganwadi Centres in terms of the number of parameters falling in the 4 categories. It shows that every Centre has areas in all the four categories. However, the maximum parameters under crisis condition were found in Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, followed by Goverdhan Vilas – 2 and Dhebur Colony. On the other hand, The AWC at Pula-1 had maximum parameters which are thriving.





The graph above shows the status of Core components of the Audit. The graph represents the percentage of thriving, striving, surviving and in-crisis parameters under the core components which gives an idea of the performance of the core components at the 10 Anganwadi Centres. The graph shows that the Centres are doing relatively well in Health and Nutrition Infrastructure while other three components are a matter of concern. They are just surviving in terms of Physical Infrastructure, Play and learning Infrastructure and other support provisions like disaster and emergency management

The following table would help in understanding the Areas of Improvement required in the Centres. These are the areas which are just surviving or in crisis at the majority of the AWCs. The recommendations that could help them to bring them to a striving or thriving mode have also been given.

**Disclaimer \*** - *To find out the details of areas of Improvements in any particular Anganwadi, it is recommended to check the overall status of the AWC from the benchmarking dashboard and to refer to the particular graphs for the exact betterment in the parameter. Based on findings from safety audit, team will do some retrofitting in existing Anganwadi and learnings from it and further consultation with stakeholders will give final Anganwadi recommendations.*

## Areas of Strength and Areas of improvements with regards to Child Safety– at 10 AWCs

AWCs	Areas of Strength	Areas/scope for Improvement
Neemachkheda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Own premises</li> <li>• Structural Safety of the AWC meets most of the ICDS norms (separate kitchen and storage, appropriate furniture, Functional Fenestration, boundary wall, safe open play space, etc)</li> <li>• Provision of WASH facilities</li> <li>• Child friendly AWC as per BaLA norms</li> <li>• Regular Vaccination Camps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor’s Registers</li> <li>• Permanent Electricity Connection is required</li> <li>• Disaster Risk Management training is required</li> <li>• More attention required on maintenance of good and supplies such as first aid kits, stadiometer, etc.</li> <li>• Indoor Play and Learning Infrastructure require maintenance</li> </ul>
Pula 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Own building</li> <li>• Structural Safety of the AWC meets most of the ICDS norms (separate kitchen and storage, appropriate furniture, Functional Fenestration, boundary wall, safe open play space, etc.)</li> <li>• Disability Access Available</li> <li>• Age-appropriate toilets</li> <li>• Provision of Clean Drinking Water</li> <li>• Functional Tap for hand wash available</li> <li>• Regular Vaccination camps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heavy traffic on the access road</li> <li>• Visitor’s Registers</li> <li>• Metal scrap needs to be removed from the premises</li> <li>• More attention required on maintenance and upkeep of available facilities such as maintenance of RO filter, first aid kit, play infrastructure</li> <li>• Anganwadi Management committee needs to be strengthened</li> <li>• Disaster Risk Management training is required</li> </ul>
Jogiwa da	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AWC situated in School campus</li> <li>• Provision of WASH facilities</li> <li>• Child friendly AWC as per BaLA norms</li> <li>• Structural Safety of the AWC is good and meets most of the norms of ICDS</li> <li>• Electrical Infrastructure in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WASH facilities are available but require more maintenance</li> <li>• Situated on First floor</li> <li>• Visitor’s Registers</li> <li>• Disability Access</li> <li>• More attention required on maintenance and upkeep of available facilities such as maintenance of RO filter, first aid kit, play infrastructure, Medicines and disinfectants, Weighing scales</li> <li>• Vacant position of AWH at the Centre</li> <li>• Disaster Risk Management training</li> </ul>

		is required
Brahm apuri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The AWC meets most of the Fenestration and internal infrastructure safety criterion mentioned in the ICDS guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anganwadi Management Committee needs to be reformed and strengthened</li> <li>Access Road as per ICDS safety norms</li> <li>Visitor's register</li> <li>Furniture for children</li> <li>Outdoor Play Infrastructure</li> <li>Maintenance of goods like Stadiometer</li> <li>Disaster Risk Management training is required</li> </ul>
Dhebar Colony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The AWC meets the Fenestration safety criterion mentioned in the ICDS guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anganwadi Management Committee needs to be reformed and strengthened</li> <li>Structural safety needs to improved such as Entrance gate, safe access roads, WASH facilities, food storage, open drains near the AWC</li> <li>Visitor's Registers</li> <li>Food storage facility</li> <li>More attention required on maintenance and upkeep of available facilities such as maintenance of RO filter, first aid kit, play infrastructure, Medicines and disinfectants, Weighing scales</li> <li>Disaster Risk Management training is required</li> </ul>
Goverdhan Vilas 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functional Fenestration (Doors and Windows)</li> <li>Regular Vaccination Camps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access Road as per ICDS safety norms</li> <li>Aanganwadi runs in a single room</li> <li>Visitor's Registers.</li> <li>Structural Safety of the AWC</li> <li>Implementation of WASH in AWC</li> <li>Furniture for children</li> <li>Electrical infrastructure</li> <li>Implementation of BaLA norms</li> <li>Food storage facilities</li> <li>More attention required on maintenance and upkeep of available facilities such as maintenance of RO filter, first aid</li> </ul>

		<p>kit, play infrastructure, Medicines and disinfectants, Weighing scales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster Risk Management training is required</li> </ul>
Khempura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located in School Campus</li> <li>Structural safety meets ICDS norms in many cases</li> <li>Lesser safety threats on the access</li> <li>Electrical Infrastructure in place</li> <li>Functional Tap for hand wash available</li> <li>Functional Furniture available</li> <li>Play Infrastructure Available</li> <li>Active Nigrani Samiti</li> <li>Regular Vaccination Camps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of WASH needs to be strengthened</li> <li>Visitor's Registers</li> <li>Storage space for food</li> <li>More attention required on maintenance and upkeep of available facilities such as maintenance of RO filter, first aid kit, play infrastructure, Medicines, Stadiometer</li> <li>Absence of ASHA and AWH at the Centre</li> <li>Disaster Risk Management training is required</li> </ul>
Indira Colony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structural safety meets ICDS norms in many cases (area per Child, compound Wall, Entrance gate, Play Infrastructure)</li> <li>Provision of Safe Drinking Water</li> <li>Functional Tap for hand wash available</li> <li>Updated first aid kit</li> <li>Regular Vaccination Camps</li> <li>Updated registers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open Drains and other Safety threats on the access road</li> <li>Visitor's Registers</li> <li>Storage space for food</li> <li>Disability access</li> <li>Absence of functional Toilet (open urination &amp; defecation)</li> <li></li> </ul>
Manoharpura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School campus</li> <li>Structural safety meets ICDS norms in many cases (area per Child, Entrance gate, Play Infrastructure)</li> <li>Regular Vaccination camps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety threats like waste dumps on access road</li> <li>Visitor's Registers</li> <li>Compound Wall is unsafe</li> <li>Lack of storage spaces</li> <li>Provisions for WASH implementation</li> <li>Presence of sharp metallic objects in the premises</li> <li>More attention required on maintenance and upkeep of available facilities such as maintenance of RO filter, first aid kit, play infrastructure, Medicines and disinfectants, Weighing scales</li> <li>Disaster Risk Management training</li> </ul>

		is required
Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age-appropriate Tap for Hand wash available</li> <li>• Regular Vaccination camps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety threats like heavy traffic on access road</li> <li>• Visitor's Registers</li> <li>• Structural Safety requires more attention</li> <li>• Aanganwadi Centre is running in a single room with very little area per child</li> <li>• Absence of toilets (open urination &amp; Defecation)</li> <li>• Presence of safety threats like single step, semi open water tank in the premises</li> <li>• More attention required on maintenance and upkeep of available facilities such as maintenance of RO filter, first aid kit, play infrastructure, Medicines and disinfectants, Weighing scales</li> <li>• Disaster Risk Management training is required</li> <li>• Lack of Indoor Play and Learning Infrastructure</li> <li>• Absence of Aanganwadi Nigrani Samiti</li> </ul>

## 6. Overall Barriers & Motivators

Common Barriers	Common Motivators
Lack of Spaces at the Centres	Services offered by the AWC
Lack of Safe Sanitation Facilities and Hygiene	First Hand Resource for Community
Absence of Safe Drinking Water	Cost Effective and easily accessible
Lack of safe outdoor spaces to play	Celebration of Days
Lack of Safe Infrastructure at the Centres	Attitude of the AWW
Insufficient Learning and stimulating Environment	Peer Learning and Playing
Lack of knowledge of AWW	

## 7. Areas of improvements and few Recommendations – at 10 AWCs

Areas of Improvement	Recommendations
<b>1. Safety Elements on the Access Roads</b>	Safe AWC Zones to be created by provision of relevant and clearly visible signages, pedestrian crossings, functional street lights, seating arrangements for care givers, covered drains, removal of waste dump, underground electrical wiring and stray animal free)
<b>2. Safety Risks and Hazards on the Access Roads</b>	
<b>3. Safety Controls at the Entrance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disability Access</li> <li>• Monitoring systems -</li> </ul>	Provision for disability access, Monitoring systems like CCTVs, Visitor's Registers  Provision of Cow catchers to prevent animals from entering inside the compounds to be provided at the Entrance Gates.
<b>4. Conditions at the Centres</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structural Safety of the Centres</li> <li>• Facilities at the Centre</li> <li>• Space per child</li> <li>• Unsafe Objects at the Centres</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Centres functioning in single room rented spaces should be shifted to proper premises which has safe and permanent structural elements.</li> <li>2. Retrofitting and repair works to be done in Centres where required</li> <li>3. Child friendly learning environment to be built as per BaLA norms</li> <li>5. Proper storage shelving to be done for storing medicines and other materials like THR, stationary etc. at the Centre.</li> <li>6. Sharp elements which can harm the children to be strictly avoided inside the Centres</li> <li>7. Safe provisions for WASH implementation to be ensured</li> <li>8. Stimulating outdoor / indoor play areas to be designed for children</li> </ol>
<b>5. Electrical Infrastructure and Safety</b>	1. Basic facilities (like fans, tube-lights, road electrification) to be ensured
<b>6. Drinking Water Infrastructure and Safety</b>	1. Unhindered Supply and storage of safe drinking water to be ensured
<b>7. Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>	Basic facilities to be ensured as per WASH provisions
<b>8. Furniture</b>	1. Age-appropriate tables and chairs to be ensured at the Centres where they are missing.
<b>9. Play &amp; Learning Material</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stimulating, eco-friendly and contextually relevant PSE Kits to be enriched at the Centres based on the 5 essential skills of development of young children.</li> <li>2. Outdoor Play Equipment to be provided at the AWCs where it is missing.</li> <li>3. Technology interventions to be ensured as per ICDS guidelines</li> <li>4. Capacity building of AWWs on the use of Technology Based Learning aids like Smart T.V.s.</li> </ol>
<b>10. Health and Nutrition</b>	1. Proper storage for Medicines and THR at the AWCs to be provided

<b>Safety</b>	2. Quality and Quantity of THR to be improvised 3. Medicines to be kept away from children's reach 4. PD <sup>1</sup> Hearth sessions to be organized at AWCs
<b>11. Other Support Provisions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DRR &amp; Emergency Management</li> <li>• Provisions for social and emotional security of children/caregiver, protection from harm</li> <li>• Monitoring system</li> </ul>	1. Capacity Building of Aanganwadi Workers on the following issues should be done on a regular basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DRR and Emergency Management</li> <li>• Child protection Acts and Rights</li> <li>• Importance of free play and holistic development of children</li> <li>• Orientation of good and bad touch</li> <li>• Positive Disciplining Techniques</li> </ul> 2. Stress management and motivational workshops for AWW 3. Coaching to be given to parents on Hygiene, cleanliness and healthy food, positive disciplining techniques by the AWWs 4. Strengthening of Aanganwadi Nigrani Samitis and their capacity building
<b>12. Aanganwadi Development Plans</b>	It is recommended that for every Aanganwadi, to highlight the Areas of Improvement, Development Plans to be prepared at all the Centres annually and implemented in coordination with the ICDS, Aanganwadi Nigrani Samitis, and Local Development Authorities.

Given that the Safety Audit has shown various areas which need to be addressed for the safety at the Centres, it requires work on multiple fronts to bring effective changes in the safety and security systems at the Early Education Centres. Aanganwadi Centres (AWCs) could become agents of improved delivery of Early Education and Development, but for that, they need to be recast in a new avatar.

Radical changes need to be made at the Aanganwadi Centres to bring out the best in them considering the safety and security of young aged children. To bring these changes bold steps need to be taken at all levels - Policy till the local level where there is scope of retrofitting, replacement, rebuilding and repurposing.

## 8. How to Conduct Safety Audit of Aanganwadi Centres

High-quality early care and education programs never stop improving. Continuous improvement starts with program leaders who engage themselves and staff in reflecting on strengths and growth areas through self-assessments, feedback from colleagues and parents, and data collected about the quality of their program, classroom, or child care home. Improvement programmes should not stop or be a one-time activity. They should be sustainable and continuous.

<sup>1</sup> The positive deviance (PD) approach offers an alternative to needs-based approaches for development. The PD approach for childhood malnutrition involves studying children who grow well despite adversity, identifying uncommon, model practices among PD families, and designing an intervention to transfer these behaviours to the mothers of malnourished children. A common intervention for child malnutrition, the "hearth," brings mothers together to practice new feeding and caring behaviours under the encouragement of a village volunteer. Hearths work because they modify unmeasured behavioral determinants and unmonitored behaviours, which, in turn, result in better child growth. Positive Deviance Hearth approach is a community based joint cooking program where mothers share their resources and prepare one nutritious recipe every day for consecutive 13 days and feed their children with mild and severe malnourishment levels. This way, they also share their knowledge and best practices with others which are crucial for bringing sustainable behaviours change with affordability and acceptability. It is a great method to address malnutrition among children in the age group of 6 months to 5 years.

To continuously improve the safety and security of children at Early Childhood Education and Care Centres, a system of Audits needs to be adopted by the departments which should be cyclic and time bound. Regular Audits should be conducted at the Aanganwadi Centres with a holistic approach considering safety and security. The area of improvement needs to be identified and retrofitting, repair or rebuilding to be done accordingly in a time bound manner.

A suggestive checklist/ Questionnaire is attached (at annexure – 1) for the departments for conducting Safety Audits at Aanganwadi Centres in urban areas of Udaipur City.

## **Auditors**

The Auditors have an extremely important role to play in conducting safety audits. Audits should never be conducted by a single person. It should be a team of minimum two persons. Safety Audits of Early Childhood Education and Care Centres is a technical activity. It is suggestive that a team of technical persons should be hired for carrying out these audits. Preferably a person who has knowledge on Early Childhood Development and on built in environment like an architect / urban planner/ equivalent.

It is important for the auditors to have a sound knowledge on the functioning of ICDS, Existing guidelines on the functioning of Aanganwadi Centres, Roles of Aanganwadi Staff etc. He / She should also be clear on the concepts of Child Safety and security (Physical, social and emotional) and should also have knowledge on Child Protection Acts and Rules.

The Auditors should make sure that they crosscheck each data through first hand observations and also through discussions and interviews with the Aanganwadi Staff and parents of the children coming at the Centres. To make it more participatory other stakeholders like Ward Councilors, members from Aanganwadi Nigrani Samiti could also be involved in the Audits.

# 1. Annexure 1 - Questionnaire

	Name of Auditors	Organization	Designation
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	Other Participants	Organization	Designation
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Factual Information		
1.	Anganwadi Centre Name	
2.	Location	
3.	Building Type	1.ICDS Building ..... 2.Rented..... 3.Running in Government School Premises..... 4.Any other.....
4.	No. of children enrolled at the Centre	
5.	No. of Staff appointed at the AWC	
a.)		
b.)		
c.)		
6.	Anganwadi is located on which floor	1.Ground Floor 2.First Floor

## 1. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

1.1 Access Road Condition						
		Thriving	Striving	Surviving	In Crisis	Remarks / Observations
a)	Type of road on which AWC is located	< 600m	600 - 1000 m	1000 – 1400m	>1400 m	

b)	<p>Any Safety / Environmental Hazard / risk on the road</p> <p><b>Low risk</b> – small uncovered drains, stone heaps, stray animals, broken wires or sharp edges from tree guards etc.</p> <p><b>Medium Risk</b> - waste dumps, pits, unprotected electrical wires etc.</p> <p><b>High risk</b> – Busy and through traffic, Highly polluting industries, transport yards, unprotected electric transformers, high tension wires, large drains without boundary, bridges without boundary protection etc.</p>	No Risk	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High risk	
c)	<b>Traffic on the Access Road</b>	<p>Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No through traffic</li> <li>• Road is not at all busy</li> </ul>	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No through traffic</li> <li>• Road is moderately busy</li> </ul>	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through traffic</li> <li>• Road is busy</li> </ul>	<p>Very High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through traffic</li> <li>• Very busy road</li> </ul>	
d)	<p><b>Footpaths on the Access road</b></p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate (min. width 1.8 m, present on both sides of road)</li> <li>• Functional (no encroachments or barriers)</li> <li>• Footpath is in good condition (not broken anywhere), max. ht- 150mm</li> <li>• Disabled access (footpaths are accessible by ramps)</li> </ul>	All 4 indicators are present	2 - 3 out of 4 indicators are present	1 out of 4 indicators are present	Footpaths are not available at all	
e)	<p><b>Safety Elements on the road</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe Crossings</li> <li>• Traffic calming measures (speed breakers etc.)</li> <li>• Safety signages</li> </ul>	All 3 indicators are present	2 out of 3 indicators are present	1 out of 3 indicators are present	No safety element is present on the road	
f)	<p><b>Seating Spaces for children and Caregivers on the Access Road</b></p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional (not being used for any other purpose or encroached upon)</li> <li>• Adequate (At regular intervals)</li> <li>• No sharp or broken parts, corners</li> </ul>	All the indicators are present	2 out of 3 indicators are present	1 out of 3 indicators are present	Seating spaces are not available	

g)	<b>Road surface Quality</b>	Good Condition (Pucca road with even surface and without any obstructions (like potholes, heap of sand, stones, dump etc.)	Average Condition (Pucca road but uneven or broken at some places)	Bad Condition (Pucca road with many broken areas, potholes etc.)	Kutcha road	
h)	<b>Parking space outside the AWC</b> Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate Parking area</li> <li>• Functional (free from encroachments)</li> <li>• Adequate (min.2 two wheelers)</li> </ul>	All three indicators are present	2 out of 3 indicators are present	1 out of 3 indicators is present	Parking space is not available	
<b>1.2 Conditions at the Aanganwadi Centre</b>						
a)	<b>Facilities at the Centre</b> Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aanganwadi Room</li> <li>• Kitchen</li> <li>• Storage area (for furniture, play &amp; learning equipment's, ration, utensils etc.)</li> <li>• Outdoor space for playing</li> <li>• Toilets</li> </ul>	All 5 facilities are available at the Centre	4 facilities are available	2-3 facilities are available	The Centre runs in a single room without any other facility.	
b)	<b>Space (Area )of the AWC</b>	>10sq.ft / child	8-10 sq.ft/ child	5-7 sq.ft/child	<5sq.ft./child	
c)	<b>Safety Prospects at / nearby the Entrance</b>					
1.	<b>Compound Wall</b> Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No dilapidations (broken plaster etc.</li> <li>• Height &gt; 7'</li> <li>• Stimulating(attractive) for children</li> </ul>	All 3 indicators are available	2 out of 3 indicators are available	1 out of 3 indicators are available	Compound wall is not available	
2.	<b>Entrance Gate</b> Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available</li> <li>• Functional (working, lockable)</li> <li>• No gaps / no sharp or broken elements</li> </ul>	All three indicators are present	2 out of 3 indicators are present	1 out of 3 indicators are present	Entrance gate is not available	
3.	<b>Other safety Provisions at entrance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disability Access</li> </ul>	All 4 indicators are present	3 out of 4 are present	2 out of 4 are present	1 out of 4 are present	None of these are available

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cow Catcher</li> <li>• Cctv Monitoring system</li> <li>• Visitor's Register</li> </ul>					
<b>1.3 Structural Safety of the Centre (Room, Toilets, Kitchen, Store, Play Area)</b>						
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roof</li> <li>• Floor</li> <li>• Walls</li> </ul>	All three are in Good structural condition (no improvements or very minor improvements required)	Average (some maintenance work might be required – paint, minor cracks etc.)	Bad (there might be leakages/ dilapidated plaster/ cracks, dampness on walls etc.)	Very bad condition, major cracks or dilapidations. The building might be unfit for use.	
2.	<b>Windows and Doors (Fenestration)</b> Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional</li> <li>• Adequate (enough for light and ventilation, wire gauge and grills intact)</li> <li>• No broken or sharp elements</li> </ul>	All 3 indicators are present	2 out of 3 indicators are present	Only 1 out of 3 indicators is present	Windows or doors are not available	
3.	<b>Any other Safety threats found in the premises</b> (like metallic boxes, sharp rods, corners, single steps, non-age appropriate railings, non-functioning cupboard doors, broken hand pumps, open borewells etc.)	No safety threats	One safety threat found	More than one threats found	Major safety threats found	
<b>1.4 Electrical Infrastructure &amp; Safety</b>						
a)	<b>Electrical Connection at the AWC</b>	Available and Functional	Not functional	Need to be renewed	Not available	
	<b>Electrical Equipments Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate</li> <li>• Functional</li> <li>• Age appropriate (out of reach of children)</li> <li>• No loose wires</li> </ul>	All 4 indicators are present	3 out of 4 indicators are present	1-2 out of 4 indicators are present	Not available	
	<b>Tube lights</b>					
	<b>Fans</b>					
	<b>Provision of plug ins, switch boards etc.</b>					
<b>1.5 Drinking Water Infrastructure and Safety</b>						
a)	<b>Source of Water</b> Borewell connection, hand pump, municipal supply, others.....	Functional and adequate	Functional but not adequate	Not functional	Not Available	

b)	<b>RO Filter</b> <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Functional</li><li>• Maintained (Clean, parts like tap etc. are intact)</li></ul>	Functional and Maintained	One of the indicators is absent	Neither functional nor maintained	Not available	
c)	<b>Provision of drinking water</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Functional</li><li>• Maintained (clean)</li><li>• Age appropriate (height – upto 3', accessible to children)</li></ul>	All the three indicators are present	Two out of three indicators are present	One out of three indicators are present	Provision for drinking water is absent	
d)	<b>Availability of clean glasses</b>	Yes			No	
<b>1.6 Sanitation and Hygiene</b>						
a)	<b>Toilets</b> <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Age Appropriate (height as per young children etc.)</li><li>• Functional</li><li>• Maintained (clean, no open drainage)</li><li>• Disability access</li><li>• Supply of water</li></ul>	All 5 indicators are present	3-4 out of 5 indicators are present	1-2 indicators are present	Toilets are not available	
b)	<b>Tap for Hand wash</b> <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Functional</li><li>• Age appropriate (ht&lt;3', accessible to children)</li><li>• Availability of soap for hand wash</li><li>• Soap is accessible to children</li></ul>	All 4 indicators are present	3 out of 4 indicators are present	1-2 indicators are present	Tap is not available for hand wash	
c)	<b>Overall Cleanliness of Centre</b>	Good (Rooms are cleaned on daily basis, No dust and waste, clean floor, furniture, toilets)	Average (Rooms are cleaned on alternate days, No waste but dust might be there, not so clean floor, furniture, toilets)	Bad (Rooms are cleaned twice in a week, Waste wrappers, heaps etc. dust on floor and furniture, toilets are unclean)	Very bad (Rooms are cleaned on weekly basis. Aanganwadi looks extremely unclean and unhygienic with dust and waste everywhere)	

d)	<b>Disinfectants for cleaning</b> <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adequate (enough to regularly clean room and toilets)</li><li>• Out of reach of children</li></ul>	Both the indicators are present	One out of two Indicator is present	0 out of two indicators is present	Disinfectants are not available	
e)	<b>Solid waste collection system at the Centre</b>	Everyday	Twice in a week	Once in a week	Not available	
f)	<b>Waste Bin at the Centre</b> <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Functional (is used by children and staff)</li><li>• Accessible to children</li><li>• Clean</li></ul>	All 3 indicators are present	2 out of 3 indicators are present	One out of two indicators is present	Waste Bin is not available	
g)	<b>Check on personal hygiene of the children (like checking nails, clothes etc.)</b> <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regular check</li><li>• Parents informed</li></ul>	AWW regularly checks nails, clothes etc. of children and informs parents	AWW regularly checks nails, clothes etc. of children but does not inform parents	AWW occasionally checks nails, clothes etc. and informs parents	AWW never bothers to keep a check on personal hygiene of the children	
<b>1.7 Furniture</b>						
	<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Functional</li><li>• Adequate</li><li>• Age appropriate (ht. as per 3' child, no sharp edges, non-toxic colours, good quality etc.)</li></ul>					
a)	Tables					
b)	Chairs					
c)	Mat/Durrie					
d)	<b>Does the AWW make use of the furniture to arrange it in stimulating and interactive ways?</b>	AWW enthusiastically makes different furniture arrangements to break monotony	Sometimes	Very rarely	Never	

## 2. PLAY AND LEARNING INFRASTRUCTURE

### 2.1 Facilities

		Thriving	Striving	Surviving	In Crisis	Remarks / Observations
a)	<b>Indoor Toys (Play and Learning)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional</li> <li>• Adequate (variety available)</li> <li>• Age appropriate (no sharp edges, non-toxic colours, no smaller parts, available for all age groups at the Centre etc.)</li> </ul>	All 3 indicators are present	2 out of 3 indicators are present	1 out of 3 indicators is present	Indoor toys are not at all available	
b)	<b>Outdoor Play Infrastructure</b> <b>Swings/ slides/ See saw etc.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional</li> <li>• Adequate (variety available)</li> <li>• Age appropriate (ht. as per 3' child, no sharp edges, non-toxic colours etc.)</li> </ul>	All 3 indicators are present	2 out of 3 Indicators are present	1 out of 3 Indicators is present	Outdoor play Infrastructure is completely absent	
c)	<b>IEC Material</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wall Charts / Paintings</li> <li>• Flash Cards</li> <li>• Story Books</li> <li>• Manuals</li> </ul>	All 4 are present	2- 3 out of 4 are present	1 out of 4 are present	IEC Material is not at all available	
d)	<b>Smart T.V.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional</li> <li>• Age appropriate (ht. as per 3' child)</li> </ul>	All Indicators are present	1 out of 2 indicators is present	Neither functional nor age appropriate	Smart T.V. is not available	
e)	<b>Reading and Writing Material</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workbooks</li> <li>• Art books</li> <li>• Stationary (pencils, crayons, chalks, slates)</li> </ul>	All 3 are available	2 out of 3 are available	1 out of 3 is available	Reading and writing materials are not available / they are not available for all the children	
f)	<b>Blackboard / Whiteboard</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional</li> <li>• Age appropriate (No sharp or broken parts, corners)</li> </ul>	Is functional and age appropriate	1 out of two indicators is present	Neither functional nor age appropriate	Blackboard / white board is not available	

b)	Safety Prospects at / nearby the Entrance					
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### 3. HEALTH AND NUTRITION SAFETY

3.1 Health Safety and infrastructure at the Centre						
		Thriving	Striving	Surviving	In Crisis	Remarks / Observations
a)	<b>Vaccination camps organized at the AWC</b>	As prescribed by ICDS (Monthly)	Once in three months or more	Once in six months or more	Vaccination camps are never organized	
b)	<b>Growth Monitoring of children (height and weight)</b>					
	<b>Growth Register</b>	Updated Regularly (monthly)	Quarterly	Occasionally (in 6 months)	Growth Register is not available	
	<b>Weight scales</b>	All 3 are available and functional	2 are available / functional	Only one is available / functional	No weight scale is available / functional	
	<b>Stadiometer</b>	Available and functional	Available but not being used	In Broken Condition	Not available	
c)	<b>Orientation of children towards healthy eating habits / information about the harms of junk food</b> <b>Indicators</b> • AWW is aware on the subject • Makes efforts to orient children on the same • Availability of IEC material on the same	All 3 are available	2 out of 3 are present	1 out of 3 are present	None of the three are available	
d)	<b>Celebration of days</b> • Nutrition day • Ann Prashan Day Celebration at the Centre (for 6 months old children) • Breast Feeding day	All days are celebrated	2 out of 3 are celebrated	Only one is celebrated	No day is celebrated	
3.2 Provisions to Access safe and hygienic food						
a)	<b>Provision of Storage of food items</b> <b>Indicators</b> • Adequate • Hygienic	Storage space is adequate and hygienic	Storage space is either not adequate or hygienic	Storage space is neither adequate nor hygienic	Storage space is not at all available	
b)	<b>Take-home ration</b> <b>Indicators</b>	Quality and quantity both	Need improvement	Need improvement	Quality and quantity both	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality</li> <li>• Quantity</li> </ul>	are adequate	in one	in both	are highly compromised	
c)	<b>Updated Ration Distribution Register</b>	updated quarterly	updated once in six months	Updated once in a year	Not available or never updated	

#### 4. OTHER SUPPORT PROVISIONS

4.1 Disaster, Emergencies / Risk Management Infrastructure						
		Thriving	Striving	Surviving	In Crisis	Remarks / Observations
a)	<b>Are the following available to cope up with Disasters / emergencies / risks at the Centre?</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Orientation sessions for the staff w.r.t disaster /emergencies management</li> <li>2.Fire extinguishers / Fire bucket</li> <li>3. Display of emergency numbers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHC</li> <li>• Police Station</li> <li>• Fire Station</li> </ul> </li> <li>4.Updated contacts of parents of children</li> </ol>	All 4 are available	3 out of 4 are available	1 or 2 are available	None is available	
4.2 Provision for Social/ Emotional Security and Protection from Harm						
a)	<b>Is the AWW aware of</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• POCSO Act</li> <li>• Positive disciplining techniques</li> </ul>	AWW is aware of both	AWW is aware of one of the two	Little knowledge on both or one	AWW is not aware of any of these	
b)	<b>Does the Aanganwadi worker makes effort to involve children in Playing/ dancing/ jumping, drawing / Art etc.</b>	Everyday	Twice in a week	Once in a week	Never or once in a month or more	
c)	<b>Does the AWW understands the need for orienting children on good and bad touch? And does she makes effort to orient them on the same</b>	AWW understands and makes sure all children are orientated on the same regularly	AWW understands the need but does not orient the children regularly	AWW understands the need but never orients the children	AWW does not feel the need, neither orients the children	
d)	<b>Orientation for the staff on the issue of coping skills to manage fear, anger and stress (to build self-esteem and confidence among them)</b>	Yes, there has been such an orientation	Not applicable	Not applicable	There has never been such an orientation	
e)	<b>Did the AWW take ECCE Training before joining the Centre or anytime later?</b>	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	No	
f)	<b>Pravesh Utsav (preschool graduation day) Celebration at the Centre?</b>	Celebrated once in a year	Once in two years	Once in three years or	Never celebrated	

				more		
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Monitoring System</b>					
a)	<b>Aanganwadi Nigrani Samiti for the AWC</b>	Available and meets on a regular basis	Available but meets occasionally	Available but never meets	Not Available	
b)	<b>Verification of attendance of the Aanganwadi worker by the supervisors?</b>	Monthly	Quarterly	In 6 months or more	Never	
c)	<b>Parent teacher sessions organized by the Aanganwadi Worker</b>	Monthly	Quarterly	Once in 6 months	Once in a year	
d)	<b>Annual Safety Assessment/Audit at the AWC</b>	Once in a year	Once in two years	Once in three years	Never	