



**REPORT ON
SOCIAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT (SIA)
OF CSR PROGRAMS
OF SJVN (2022-23)**



Indian Institute of
Corporate Affairs

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Development—be it social, economic, or political—is inherently a collaborative effort, benefiting from the convergence of various initiatives and stakeholders. Genuine progress is achieved when diverse entities work together towards a common goal of measurable social impact. The CSR initiatives of SJVN embodies this collaborative spirit through the identification and implementation of targeted interventions. This inclusive process involves consultations with implementing partners, committees, district authorities, and stakeholders, and ensures ongoing effectiveness through systematic periodic assessments.

The Impact Assessment of SJVN Limited focuses on evaluating the holistic impacts of its CSR initiatives, with particular emphasis on major projects. This report represents the culmination of an Impact Assessment Study conducted by the Centre for Excellence in CSR & Corporate Citizenship at the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), in collaboration with SJVN's cooperation and support. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to SJVN and its officials for their invaluable assistance throughout the study. Special thanks are also due to the field coordinators and data enumerators for their unwavering dedication during the fieldwork. Additionally, we appreciate the contributions of respondents, CSR officials of SJVN, and all individuals involved in SJVN's CSR initiatives.

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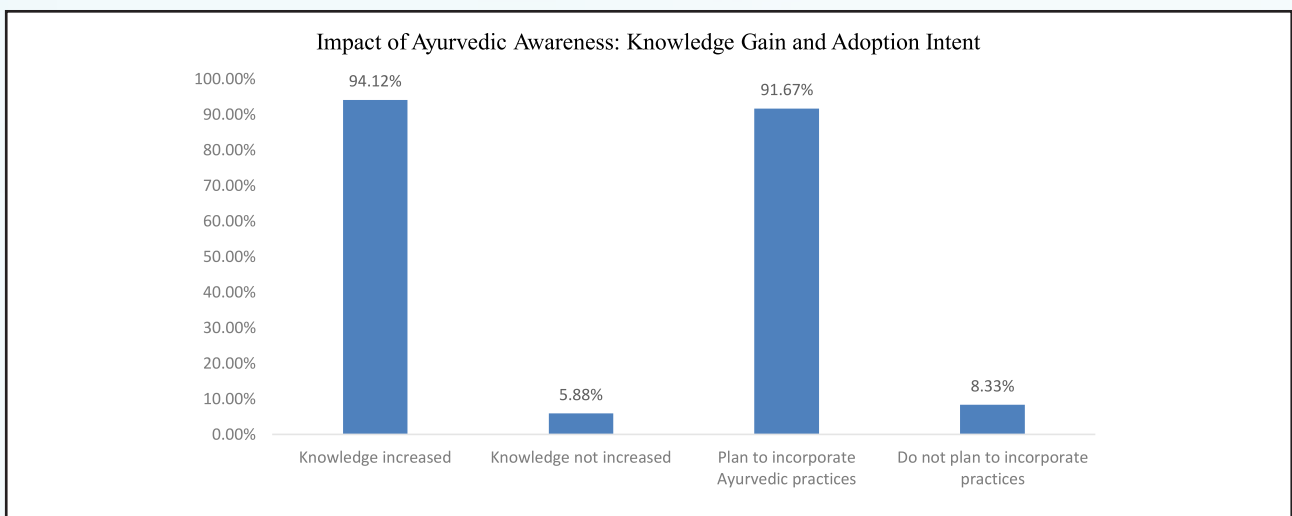
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

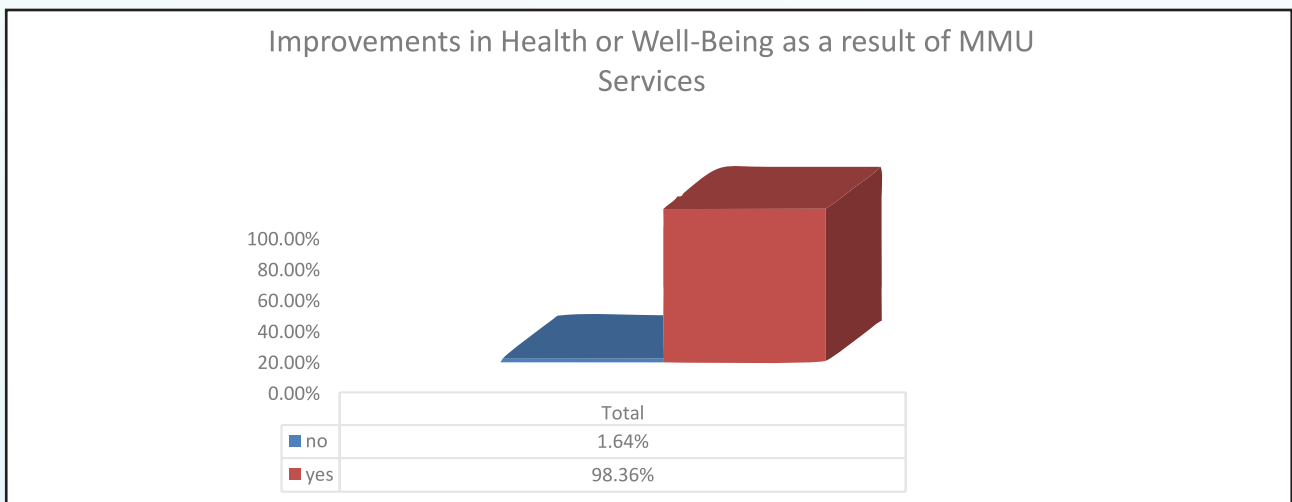
The findings of the impact assessment of the projects (over Rs. 1 crore) indicate that SJVN's CSR projects have had a positive effect on the local communities in areas such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and social development. The new school building at NJHPS Nathpa has greatly enhanced the educational environment, improving safety and academic performance. The infrastructure improvements at ITI Nirmand and ITI Kumarsain have provided better facilities for vocational training, enhancing students' skills and employability.

The Ayurvedic Health Awareness Program, conducted across several states, successfully increased participants' knowledge of Ayurvedic practices. However, challenges such as the low frequency of sessions, the preference for allopathic treatments, and difficulties in consistently applying Ayurvedic practices limit its long-term impact. It is recommended that a more localized approach with regular follow-up sessions and better access to Ayurvedic healthcare be implemented to address these concerns.



Source : IICA Survey, 2024

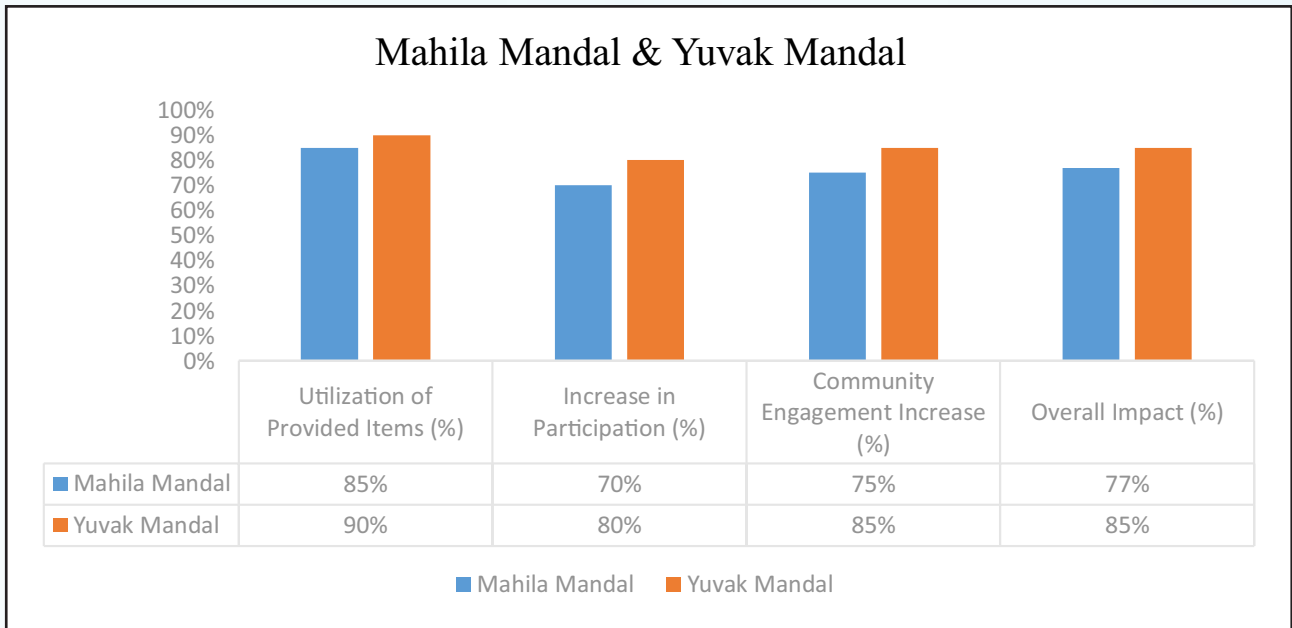
The Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) services, in collaboration with Help Age India, have made healthcare more accessible to remote communities and expanded access to affordable healthcare. Improved integration with local healthcare systems and stronger follow-up care are recommended to increase the MMU's effectiveness.



Source : IICA Survey, 2024



The provision of sports and community items to Mahila and Yuvak Mandals in Seraj Constituency has contributed positively to social cohesion and youth engagement. By addressing these issues and following the recommendations provided, SJVN can improve the effectiveness and sustainability of its CSR initiatives, ensuring long-term benefits for the communities it serves.



Source : IICA Survey, 2024

The strategic recommendations includes ensuring improvement of infrastructure projects, compliance with CSR Guidelines, completion and expansion of recreational spaces, improving solar street light coverage and maintenance, enhancing health awareness and follow-up, localizing Ayurvedic health programs, supporting women and youth in rural areas, and sustainability of community initiatives.



INTRODUCTION

About SJVN

CSR Vision of SJVN: “To make people and earth partners in our growth”. CSR Mission of SJVN: “SJVN is pledged to fulfil its social and environment commitments; because we know that our growth is meaningful when we share it with society.” SJVN Limited, a Nav Ratna, CPSE under administrative control of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, was incorporated on May 24, 1988, as a joint venture of the Government of India (GOI) and the Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP). SJVN is now a listed Company having shareholders pattern of 55.00% with Govt. of India, 26.85% with Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and rest of 18.15% with Public. The present paid up capital and authorized capital of SJVN is Rs. 3,929.80 Crore and Rs. 7,000 Crore respectively. The Net Worth as on 31.03.2024 is Rs.14030.28 Crore. Beginning with a single project and single State operation (i.e. India's largest 1500 MW Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station in Himachal Pradesh), the Company has commissioned fourteen projects totaling 2467 MW of installed capacity and 123 km Transmission Line. SJVN is presently implementing or operating power projects in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Odisha, Mizoram and Madhya Pradesh in India besides neighboring country of Nepal.

About SJVN Foundation

In order to Implement and Monitor by CSR and Sustainability programs in effective as well as transparent manner, SJVN board has approved a Trust registered as “SJVN Foundation” which is registered with MCA, GoI. The Trust is comprising of seven trustees headed by Director (personnel) as Chairperson, SJVN Foundation. The Trustees are Senior Official from cross functional areas so as to infuse the strategic direction to the CSR and Sustainability Programs. The constitution of the trust as on date is as under:

S.no	Office bearer of SJVN Foundation	Designation of SJVN Official	Present Incumbent
1.	Chairman	Director (Personnel)	Sh. Ajay Kumar Sharma
2.	Member	ED (HR), Corporate Office	Sh. Chandra Shekhar Yadav
3.	Member	HOD (Corporate Planning) Corporate Office	Sh. Ashwani Bhardwaj
4.	Member-Cum-Treasurer	HOD (F&A), Corporate Office	Sh. Sanjay Kumar Sood
5.	Member-Cum-Secretary	Head (R&R/CSR), Corporate Office	Sh. Awadhesh Prasad
6.	Member	HOP, NMHPS	Sh. Jasjeet Singh Nayyar
7.	Member	HOP, DSHEP	Sh. Ajay Bhushan Dogra



The SJVN Foundation is deeply committed to uplifting local communities through impactful CSR initiatives aimed at enhancing sustainable development. Its projects have significantly enhanced education, healthcare, and infrastructure while promoting environmental sustainability and social well-being. From building schools and installing solar street lights to supporting skill development and healthcare access, the Foundation has touched countless lives positively.

SJVN's Corporate Social Responsibility

SJVN, as a responsible corporate citizen, has assimilated Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as an integral part of its business and is pledged to fulfill its social and environmental commitments for meaningful organizational growth. SJVN is of the firm belief that a part of its profits should essentially and regularly flow to the society and the stakeholders in terms of the government guidelines. SJVN has formulated and adopted a well-designed CSR and Sustainability Policy which was initially framed as per CSR guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) and is being revised from time to time as per government guidelines. The current CSR and Sustainability Policy has been revised as per the provisions laid under the Companies Act, 2013, and the CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in pursuit of the aforesaid Act. Based on provisions of the aforesaid Act, the Annual CSR and Sustainability Budget provided is equal to 2% of the average of the preceding three years' net profit of the company and the plan is recommended by a board level Committee of Directors (COD) on CSR and approved by the Board.



SCOPE OF WORK OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

The study conducted by IICA covered a document for SJVN to introspect on both its goals and achievements in CSR programs, while also suggesting steps for better implementation. This document was prepared for use by SJVN for both internal and external purposes. The list of SJVN projects situated in different states, where CSR programs/activities with a budget of Rs. 100 Lakh or more had been carried out, was provided as per Annexure-II of the LOA dated 31.07.2024.

The study has covered the following:

- Impact assessment of all CSR Programs/Projects/Activities having value of Rs.100.00 lakh or more and which have been completed not less than one year before undertaking the impact study (i.e. FY, 2022-23).
- Details of CSR programs/activities completed during FY, 2022-23 indicating name of projects/activities undertaken along with locations (as per Annexure-III).
- Also included success stories for each completed activity in different verticals along with relevant high resolution photographs will be incorporated in study.

Healthcare:

- Examined the types of benefits provided to people.
- Assessed the quality of services provided to local people.
- Analysis of the health facilities and major ailment prevailed in the concerned project areas
- Examined the relevance of the programs for the local community
- Examined whether the aspiration of the people have been met through the health and hygiene programs
- Examined whether the benefits of the health and hygiene programs reaching to poorest of poor
- Consultation with the local / communities with regard to assess their opinion on implementation, benefits, feedback etc. of the health & hygiene programs
- Suggested feedback on the implementation of health & hygiene programs and to provide suggestive measures for improvement.
- Usefulness in terms of health improvement, disease control, control in child mortality rate, decrease in financial burden for medical treatment etc.



Education

- Examined the type of benefits provided to public from the educational programs
- Prepared project-wise inventory of educational programs provided to the community
- Examined the educational facilities provided in project areas and other areas and maintaining the provided infrastructural facilities
- Analyzed whether the aspiration of the local people have been met through such programs
- Analyzed whether the benefits of the programs reaching to the poorest of the poor or not
- Consultation with the local communities with regard to assess their opinion on education facility and impact of program, benefits, feedback etc.
- Suggested feedback on the implementation of educational programs and to provide suggestive measures for improvement.
- Change in educational standard and change in skill level.
- Relevance of educational programs in terms of employability and income generation opportunity etc.

Infrastructure & community development

- Examined the type of benefits provided to public from the infrastructure and community development programs
- Prepared project-wise inventory of infrastructure facilities created in the community
- Examined the local participation in building and maintaining the community assets
- Analyzed whether the aspiration of the local people have been met through such programs
- Analyzed whether the benefits of the programs reaching to the poorest of the poor or not
- Consultation with the local communities with regard to assess their opinion on implementation, benefits, feedback etc. of the infrastructure and community development programs
- Suggested feedback on the implementation of infrastructure and community development programs and to provide suggestive measures for improvement.
- Ease in connectivity to the local communities/institutions.
- Usefulness of the infrastructural facilities in terms of business activities.



Sustainable development

- Examined the benefits provided to the public through sustainability programs
- Examined the local participation in execution of the programs
- Analyzed whether the benefits of the programs reaching to the poorest of the poor or not
- Examined the aspiration of public have been met through sustainability programs
- Consultation with the local communities with regard to assess their opinion implementation, benefits, feedback of the Sustainability programs
- Suggested feedback on the implementation of sustainability programs and provide suggestive measures for improvement.
- Usefulness of the initiatives towards environment protection.

PROJECT AREAS

Table 1: List of the projects where Social Impact Assessment study is carried out (As per Annexure II of LOA dated 31.07.2024)

S.no	Name of State	Name of Projects	Districts
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Corporate Office, Shimla	Shimla, Mandi & Kullu,
		Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station	Shimla & Kinnaur
		Rampur Hydro Power Station	Kullu & Shimla
		Luhri Hydro Electric Project	Shimla & Kullu
		Sunni Dam Hydro Electric Project	Shimla and Mandi, Kullu, Sirmour, Solan
		Dhaultasidh, Hydro Electric Project	Hamirpur & Kangra, Chamba, Una & Bilaspur
		Chenab, Hydro Electric Project	Lahaul & Spiti and Chamba
		Jangi Thopan Powari, Hydro Electric Project	Kinnaur
2.	Uttarakhand	Naitwar Mori Hydro Power Station	Uttarkashi
		Jakhol Sankri Hydro Electric Project	Uttarkashi
		Devsari Hydro Electric Project	Chamoli
3.	Bihar	Buxar Thermal Power Project	Buxar
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Parasan Solar Power Station	Jalaun

About IICA & Centre for Excellence in CSR & Corporate Citizenship

The Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) is a think tank established by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Govt. of India in 2008. Corporate Social Responsibility is one of the niche areas in which IICA specializes. To carry out its mandate, IICA provides a complete range of advisory services to corporations. The advisory services offered by the Centre for Excellence in CSR and Corporate Citizenship provide a host of back-end services to the corporate sector and implementation agencies. The overarching goal is to empower all stakeholders in the CSR ecosystem (e.g., government, non-government, civil society organizations, and local community organizations) by propagating Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Within this overarching framework, the Centre for Excellence in CSR and Corporate Citizenship aims to:

- Act as a one-stop shop and provide CSR advisory services to corporates
- Organize capacity building of all actors in the CSR ecosystem, including government, corporates, implementing agencies, NGOs/CSOs, and others
- Conduct action research and provide policy inputs to the government and corporates
- Address all aspects of Business and Human Rights (BHR)
- Guide Centre-specific functions.



METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The evaluation of SJVN's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities is carried out by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) using a methodical and standardized approach. This process has ensured the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders through an extensive stakeholder mapping exercise conducted in collaboration with SJVN. The evaluation employs both qualitative and quantitative assessment techniques to measure the impact and effectiveness of the CSR initiatives. This thorough and transparent approach fosters accountability and reinforces SJVN's commitment to effective and responsible corporate citizenship. Furthermore, the evaluation includes a detailed analysis of the social, economic, and environmental outcomes of the CSR activities, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of their overall impact. The findings are documented and shared with stakeholders to maintain transparency and support continuous improvement in CSR practices.

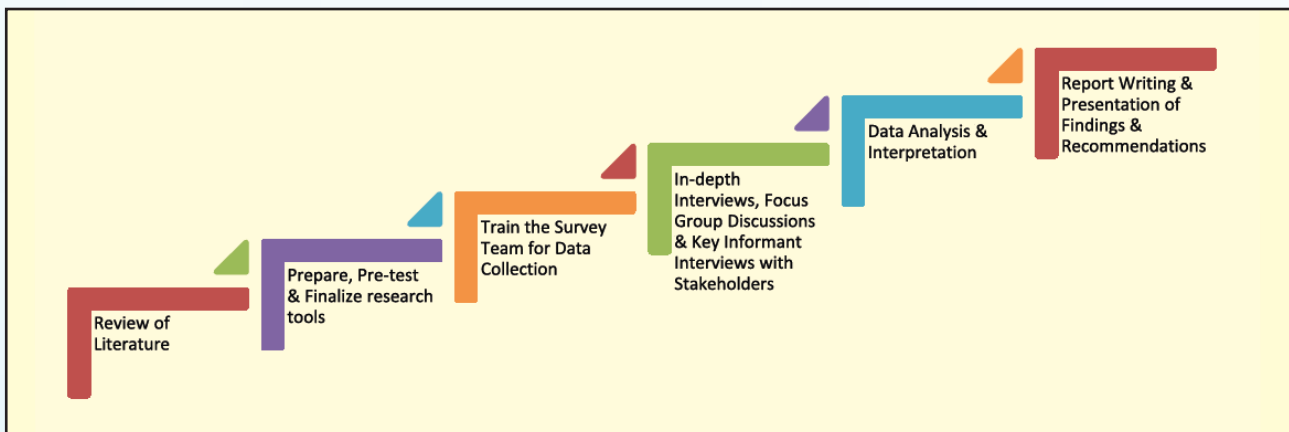
For the impact assessment study, the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) has employed a comprehensive approach, utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods and tools to evaluate the impacts on a project-by-project basis. The assessment was guided by standard criteria, including Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, Coherence and Sustainability. While both primary and secondary data sources are utilized, the primary data remains the primary focus. This data was collected through direct engagement with beneficiaries and key stakeholders involved in SJVN's CSR projects. Secondary data consists of baseline survey reports, data from project offices, annual report; CSR newsletter/bulletin, newspaper cuttings and other publications.

IICA has conducted the extensive fieldwork at all locations where SJVN's CSR activities were implemented, as outlined in the scope of work. This fieldwork involves in-depth surveys, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions to gather detailed insights into the outcomes and impacts of the projects. By employing multiple data collection methods and sources, IICA has ensured data triangulation, which significantly enhances the validity and reliability of the study's findings. This rigorous approach has enabled a robust analysis of the CSR initiatives, providing a clear and accurate picture of their effectiveness and overall impact.

IICA's process of conducting the Social Impact Assessment Study

IICA followed its six step approach for research as represented below.

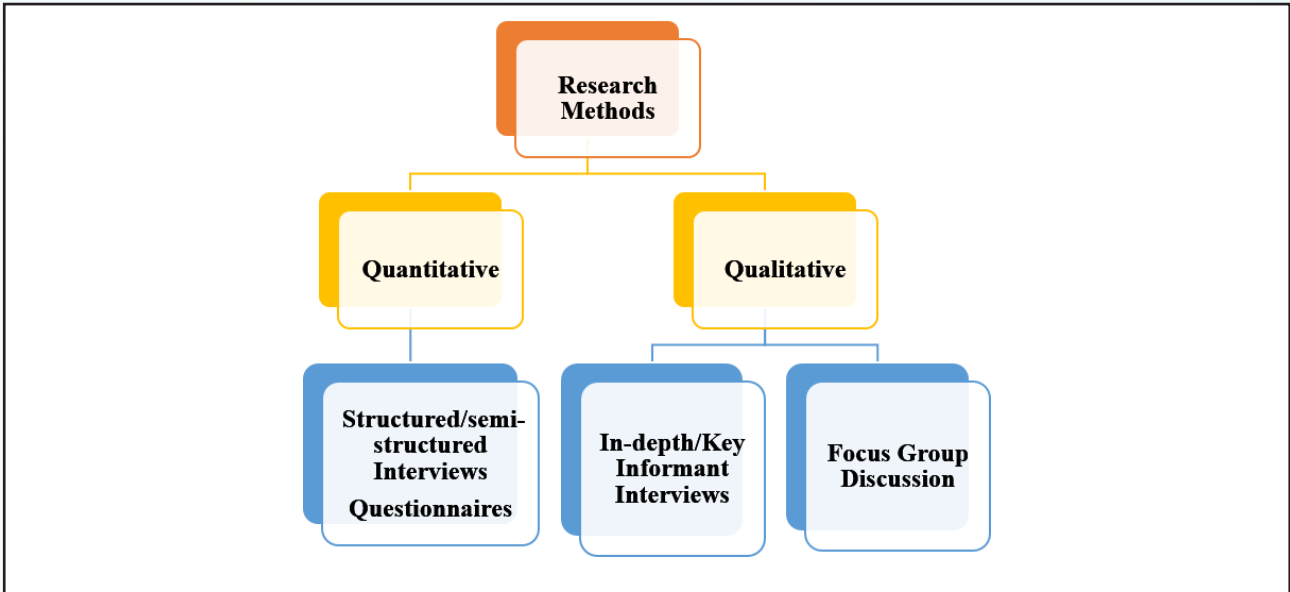
Figure 1: IICA's six step approach for Research





Furthermore, a mixed-method approach employing both the qualitative and quantitative techniques of data collection was followed as represented in the figure below.

Figure 2: Mixed Method Approach for Data Collection





SAMPLING PLAN

Random sampling technique was used for the study. The beneficiaries across all the CSR projects were the universe of the study. The maximum sample size consist of beneficiaries (as per Annexure-III) in respect of each completed program/ activity representing both males and females. Both telephonic and in-person data collection was done depending upon the location and availability of the beneficiaries.

Table 2: Sample Size as per the details of programs/projects/activities completed during FY, 2022-23 having value of Rs 100 Lakh or more under CSR initiatives of SJVN (as per Annexure-III)

S. no	Name of Unit/ Project	Address/ Location/ District/State	Vertical	Name of Activity	Detail of total beneficiaries	Sample to be covered	No. of success stories
1.	NJHPS	Nathpa, Nichar, Kinnaur (HP)	Education & Skill Development	Construction of School Building in Temporary Colony at NJHPS Nathpa, District, Kinnaur (HP).	Approx. 155 students	At least 10 beneficiaries which may include students' parents/ representatives of PRIs, SMCs & other stakeholders etc.	5
2.	RHPS	Nirmand, Kullu (HP)	Education & Skill Development	Strengthening and augumentation of infrastructure and other facilities in ITI Nirmand, Tehsil Nirmand, distt. Kullu (HP)	Approx. 119 ITI students	At least 10 beneficiaries which may include students parents/ representatives of PRIs, SMCs & other stakeholders etc.	5
3.	LHEP-1	ITI, Kumarsain, Tehsil Rampur Bsr. Distt. Shimla (HP).	Education & Skill Development	Strengthening and augumentation of infrastructure and other facilities in ITI, Kumarsain, Tehsil Rampur Bsr. distt. Shimla (HP).	Approx. 176 ITI students	At least 10 beneficiaries which may include students parents/ representatives of PRIs, SMCs & other stakeholders etc.	5
4.	SDHEP	Tattapani Tehsil, Karsog, Distt., Mandi (HP)	Rural Development	Construction work of Satluj waterfront development work at Tattapani, Tehsil, Karsog, Distt., Mandi (HP)	Public at large	01 public consultation based on data from concerned agency	5
5.	DSHEP	Project Affected 19 Gram Panchayats Dhaulasidh, HEP, Distt. Hamirpur (HP)	Sustainable Development	Installation af 400 solar street lights (25 Watt) 10 lights in each to all the 40 villages covered under 19 Gram Panchayats of Project Affected Areas of DSHEP through GeM	40 Villages of 19 Gram Panchayats	05 beneficiaries from each 10 villages and each from 04 Gram Panchayats	5
6.	Corporate Office	Project areas of HP, Utrakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar states	Healthcare	Organising of 600 Ayurvedic Health Awareness Programs in the states of HP (370), Utrakhand (55) and Bihar (75) and Uttar Pradesh (100) through Bhartiya Dharohar	Approx. 72,040 (Male 37334 + Female- 34706)	05 beneficiaries from each 10 camps locations in HP, 04 camps in UK, 06 camps in Bihar & 08 camps in UP projects areas	5

7.	Corporate Office	23 Assembly Constituencies of Shimla and Mandi Parliamentary Constituencies of HP	Sustainable Development	Supply, Installation & Commissioning of LED based 5750 Solar Street Lights (12 Watt) in 23 Assembly Constituencies (23X 250 lights in each) of Shimla and Mandi Parliamentary Constituencies of HP through EESL	23 Assembly Constituencies of Shimla & Mandi Parliamentary Constituencies of HP	08 Assembly Constituencies of Shimla and Mandi Parliamentary Constituencies at least one falling in Chamba distt. Bharmour.	5
8.	Corporate Office	NJHPS, JTPHEP, RHPS, LHEP, & SDHEP	Sustainable Development	Installation of 700 Nos. LED based solar street lights (12 W) in Project Areas of SJVN through EESL	Gram Panchayats of project areas from NJHPS, JTPHEP, RHPS, LHEP, & SDHEP	10 Gram Panchayats (02 Panchayats from each Project)	5
9.	Corporate Office	Seraj Constituency, District, Mandi (HP)	Sustainable Development	Installation of 2340 solar lights (12 Watt) in 78 Gram panchayats of three Blocks namely Seraj, Balichowki & Gohar of Seraj Constituency of Distt., Mandi (HP) through HIMURJA, Shimla	78 Gram Panchayats of three Blocks namely Seraj, Balichowki & Gohar	09 Gram Panchayats 03 from each Block	5
10.	Corporate Office	Seraj Constituency District, Mandi (HP)	Empowerment of vulnerable section of society	Providing of sports and other items for 650 Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals (500 Mahila Mandals and 150 Yuvak Mandals) of Seraj Constituency, District, Mandi (HP)	650 Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals of Seraj Constituencies	15 Mahila Mandals and 05 Yuvak Mandals	5
11.	NMHPS, DHEP, NJHPS, DSHEP & LHEP	Project areas of Naitwar Mori (01), Devsari (02), Nathpa Jhakri (02), Dhaulasidh (01) & Luhri (02)	Healthcare	Running of 08 MMUs in project areas of SJVN through Help Age India	Approx. 4,81,433 beneficiaries covering 201 Villages of 87 Gram Panchayats/ community location of 08 MMUs of project areas	20 beneficiaries from each Gram Panchayati community location of each MMU running in different project area locations	8



Cost breakdown of the CSR Projects undertaken by SJVN

Project	Expenditure
Construction of school building	Rs. 402.57 Lakhs
Strengthening the infrastructure & other facilities at ITI Nirmand	Rs. 109.25 Lakhs
Strengthening the infrastructure & other facilities at ITI Kumarsain	Rs. 114.65 Lakhs (including the interest earned) Rs. 7075 is balance in the account.
Beautification and development work at waterfront	Rs. 109.25 lakhs
Installation of 400 solar street lights (25W) 10 lights in each of 40 villages covered under 19 Gram Panchayats of Project Affected Areas of DSHEP through GeM	Rs. 108 lakhs
Organising health awareness programs	Rs. 224.35 Lakhs
Installation of 2340 solar lights (12 Watt) in 78 Gram Panchayats of three Blocks namely Seraj, Balichowki & Gohar	Rs. 336.59 lakhs
Supply, Installation & Commissioning of LED based 5750 Solar Street Lights (12 Watt) in 23 Assembly Constituencies (23X250 lights in each) of Shimla and Mandi Parliamentary Constituencies of HP through EESL	Rs. 1111.74
Installation of 700 Nos. LED based solar street lights (12 W) in Project Areas of SJVN through EESL. (Shimla, Kinnaur & Kullu)	Rs. 131.84 lakhs
Providing of Sports and other items for 650 Mahila Mandals and 150 Yuvak Mandals of Seraj Constituency	Rs. 152.79 lakhs
Running of 08 MMUs in project areas of SJVN through HelpAge India	Rs. 816.63 Lakh

Data Collection & Analysis

Data Collection

The case study method was used to collect data from partnered CBOs on organizational aspects. A questionnaire consisting of both open and closed questions and a semi-structured interview were adopted for the study. To finalize the questionnaire and interview schedule, pilot testing was conducted, and all shortcomings were addressed.

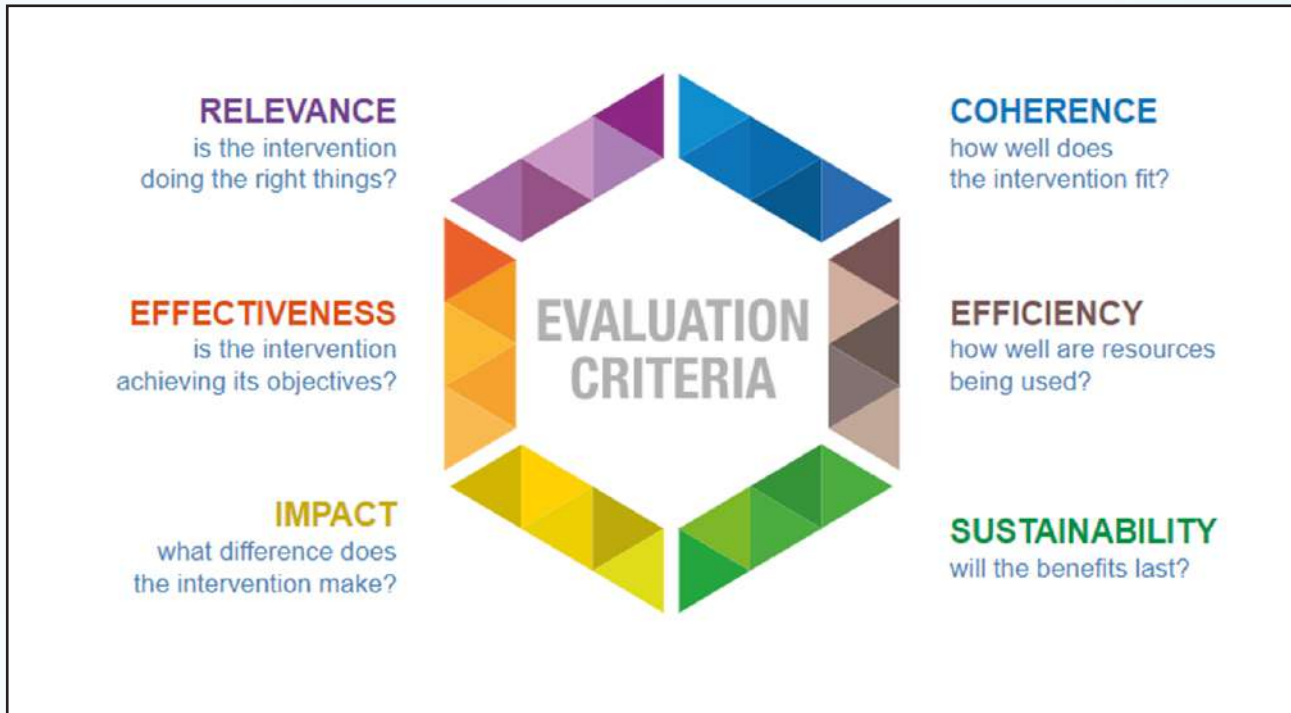
Real-time entry of the collected data in Excel format was made possible using the Kobo Toolbox/Kobo App by the researchers and field supervisor. As data was captured on an e-device and no physical copy was required, it ensured that no data loss occurred. The collected data was geo-tagged for unique verification purposes. The Notecam app was additionally used for capturing the latitude and longitude of the geographical area.

The quality of the collected data was checked by the Senior Research Associates (SRAs) to ensure completeness and that no relevant information was missing. In this regard, the SRAs conducted daily meetings with the field supervisor. Once the data collection exercise was completed, the e-files of the complete data were made available online for remote access for data analysis and report writing.

Data Analysis

The collected qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed and interpreted to summarize all findings. Quantitative data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel. For qualitative data, thematic analysis was performed using codes and software such as NVivo. The analysis was conducted following the OECD framework as represented below.

Figure 3: Diagrammatic representation of OECD framework



Structural Plan of the Report

IICA conducted the Impact Assessment study for SJVN's eleven CSR projects. The findings and analysis are presented on a project-by-project basis. Each project is further analysed in three sections, as outlined below:

- 1. Overview/Introduction:** This section provides a brief introduction to the project.
- 2. Findings and Impact Assessment:** This section includes an analysis of both qualitative data (Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and beneficiary interviews) and quantitative data (Questionnaires). It represents the views and feedback of different stakeholders such as the implementing partner, SJVN officials, and beneficiaries. This section also includes the point of concern and recommendations for the projects.
- 3. OECD Framework:** This section evaluates the project based on six parameters: Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Sustainability, Impact, and Coherence.

The report concludes by providing an overall conclusion for each project, along with project-specific recommendations. Additionally, strategic recommendations are provided to offer a broader perspective on enhancing the overall effectiveness and impact of SJVN's CSR initiatives.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE CSR PROJECTS OF SJVN

As detailed in the preceding sections, SJVN has implemented eleven CSR projects spread across different districts in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar. This section analyses each of the SJVN's CSR projects utilizing the OECD framework based on the criteria of Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Sustainability, Impact, and Coherence.

1. Construction of school building in temporary colony at NJHPS NATHPA, District Kinnaur (HP).

Overview/Introduction: Nathpa Jhakri Hydroelectric Power Station (NJHPS) of SJVN has constructed a school building under its CSR project. The School building construction started on 15.06.2020 and completed on 17.05.2022. The total cost of construction of the school was Rs.4,02,57,075.

Table 3: Project at a glance

Location	Gram Panchayat Nathpa, Tehsil Nichar, District Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh
Project	Construction of school building
Beneficiaries	Wards of employee posted at SJVN Nathpa and children of nearby villages
Expenditure	Rs. 4,02,57,075
Timeline	Started in FY 20-21 & Completed in FY 22-23
Implementing agency	SJVN Foundation, NJHPS, Jhakri

Source: NJHPS, Nathpa (Board located at the school)

Located at a picturesque location in Nathpa, it is a Co-ed upper primary English medium school affiliated with Delhi Public School, Jhakri. The school has 12 male and 9 female teachers with 154 students (82 boys and 72 girls). Some of the students of the school are ward of the employees of SJVN also, who are posted in Nathpa. The school has 11 class rooms with a concrete boundary wall for security purpose. All the classrooms are fitted with Blackboard, Fans, and adequate number of benches and desks. The school has a playground, computer lab, a well-stocked Library and internet facility. The school also has separate toilets for boys and Girls, separate waste disposal system and safe drinking water facility.

Image 1 : School building at Nathpa, Kinnaur





Findings and Impact Assessment

For assessing the impact of the project, a field visit was conducted to the school as well as SJVN office in SJVN Jhakri as well as HRT office in Nathpa. Key Informant Interviews were conducted with HOP Nathpa, GM (Mech.) and DGM as well as four teachers of the school. Besides, interviews were held with 10 students and 2 parents in the school premises.

Being a gated community, this newly constructed school has also improved the safety & security of the students and other inmates of the school. Though a school building existed previously too, but the new building has also improved the access the education in all weathers with reduced travel time of the students due to its locational advantage. The parents also confirmed that though the construction of the new school building has not impacted that household financially (e.g., in terms of educational expenses, transportation costs) but had the school not being there, the children from the nearby as well as remote villages would have had to travel to Jhakhri, where not only the cost of living is high but opportunity cost of labour of parents would have also significantly been affected. Parents also demanded that hostel facilities for boys and girls as well as accommodation facility for teachers would greatly benefit the local community as well as Teachers in terms of school retention rates as well as retention of teachers in the school. Local politicians are also demanding that school should be upgraded upto class 12th, so that the children especially girls from the nearby locality, get a chance to continue with the study. Parents also confirmed that new school building has positively impacted their child's academic performance as well. Parents also confirmed that the new school building has created more opportunities for their children to engage in extracurricular activities (e.g., sports, arts) etc. The new school building has also changed the parent's perception towards that quality of education especially girl child education. The parents were also aware that the School building has been constructed by SJVN and were very positive towards the contribution made by SJVN limited in improving quality of education in the Nathpa area.

The Teachers also affirmed that the new school building impacted their ability to teach effectively and has influenced teacher collaboration and communication. Teachers also affirmed that quality of life of the stakeholders has improved due to the construction of the school building due to Airy and proper ventilation and big rooms as compared to before, strength of students has increased, extra-curricular activities happen more frequently now, quality of education has improved, and the school has become more secure and safer for students, than before.

The feedback about school amenities were also triangulated with 10 students which was a mix of wards of employees and students from nearby villages. All of them confirmed that construction of school building has improved their learning experience in school and dropout has significantly improved, with better amenities and extra-curricular activities, now studying at the school is more enjoyable than before. Better infrastructure has greatly Improved interactions (more space, better environment) has led to better interactions with teachers and classmates. Sports and culture activities have started and the classroom has proper space and ventilation, which has improved the quality of education at the school. The students were also aware that it was SJVN that has constructed the school and they particularly mentioned that Oil heaters by SJVN in winters are wonderful.



Image 2: DPS Jakhari, Nathpa, Kinnaur



Image 3: DPS Jakhari, Nathpa



Point of concern

The only point of concern regarding the construction of school building under CSR is that the school is being used by wards of employees of SJVN though children of nearby villages also getting the benefit. This strategic recommendation is being given to offer a broader perspective on enhancing the overall effectiveness and impact of SJVN's CSR initiatives. This recommendation provide guidance on long-term planning, policy adjustments, and future project implementations to ensure sustained success and alignment with the core objectives of CSR.

OECD Framework Analysis

Table 4 : OECD Framework Analysis

OECD FRAMEWORK	
<p>RELEVANCE (Is the intervention doing right things and is being considered relevant by the beneficiaries?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Considered highly relevant for the students of the wards of employees and children from nearby communities by Students, Parents and the teachers alike. ➤ High demand for enhancing the grade of the school to at least class 12 by local politicians for pursuing higher education, especially by Girls. ➤ Meets the needs of the students from underprivileged and rural backgrounds of the nearby areas, who would have had to either drop their education or move to Jhakri for pursuing their education.
<p>EFFICIENCY (How well are resources being used?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The target of providing a concrete and safe building for the school in the remote areas of Kinnaur is met. ➤ Project expenditure occurred within planned limit and was completed in less than 2 year time. <p>Third party evaluation for measuring the impact of the CSR activities of SJVN reveals that the school is being used for both wards of the employees of SJVN and children of nearby villages.</p>
<p>EFFECTIVENESS (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The extent of the goals achieved include providing a safe place of study, peaceful learning environment, and support for education of the students through collaboration with Delhi Public School Jhakri, free-internet for accessing study materials, central library and airy and ventilated study rooms as well as promotion of sports and extra-curricular activities.
<p>IMPACT (What difference does the intervention makes?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The new school building has significantly impacted the local community by increasing student enrollment by 10-20%, demonstrating improved access to education. ➤ The strategic location has reduced travel time for students by 30-50%, enhancing convenience and safety. Participation in extracurricular activities has increased by 50-70%, providing students with more opportunities for holistic development. ➤ Furthermore, 100% of teachers reported that the improved infrastructure has enhanced their teaching effectiveness and collaboration, contributing to an overall better learning environment.
<p>SUSTAINABILITY (Will the benefits last?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The intervention does have a sustainability aspect as SJVN office at Nathpa is continuously providing the support to maintain the school building as well as other maintenance support. ➤ In future, school authorities (DPS Jhakri) may be asked to sign a consent to take care of the repair and maintenance of future interventions.
<p>COHERENCE (How well does the intervention fit?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Convergence with National and International schemes/goals for education and empowerment of girls. ➤ National schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan etc. ➤ Global goals like SDG Goal 4 (Quality Education) and SDG Goal 5 (Gender equality and empowerment)



2. Strengthening and augmentation of infrastructure & other facilities at ITI Nirmand (RHPS), Kullu

Overview/Introduction

Under an MoU with the Technical Training Directorate of Govt. of HP, SJVN Limited's, Rampur Hydro-electric Power Station (RHPS) unit has augmented the infrastructure, machinery as a part of the training aid and other facilities at ITI Nirmand in district Kullu of Himachal Pradesh. The ITI has been functioning earlier also under SCVT certification but NCVT certification started in 2017. The ITI Nirmand got renovated by the state govt. in 2023 in a new building. Initially the ITI was having only two trades of Plumber and Motor mechanic but now with support from SJVN, two more trades of Sewing & Tailoring as well as Electrical department has been added. The Student strength has also increased from around 60 to around 117 students now.

Table 5: Project at a glance

Location	Nagar Panchayat Nirmand, Tehsil Nrimand, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh
Project	Strengthening the infrastructure & other facilities at ITI Nirmand
Beneficiaries	Students of nearby villages
Expenditure	Rs. 109.25 Lakhs
Timeline	Started On 10.03.2017 & Completed on 22.03.2022
Implementing agency	SJVN Foundation, RHPS, Rampur.

Source: ITI Narmand records.

Located at a picturesque location in Nirmand,, it is a Co-ed Govt. Industrial Training Institute, affiliated with Techincal Education directorate, Shimla. The school has 8 male instructors and 1 female Instructor for sewing & tailoring trade with 119 students (100 boys and 19 girls). The ITI has 8 class rooms, separate Practical rooms for each trade with a concrete boundary wall for security purpose. All the classrooms are fitted with Blackboard, Fans, and adequate number of benches and desks. The school has a open ground, computer lab, a well-stocked Library and internet facility. The ITI also has separate toilets for boys and Girls, separate waste disposal system and safe drinking water facility.

Image 4: ITI Nirmand building



Latitude: 31.419123



Findings and Impact Assessment

For assessing the impact of the project, a field visit was conducted to the school as well as SJVN office (RHPS) in Rampur as well as ITI Nirmand. Key Informant Interviews were conducted with DGM, SJVN Limited (Mrs. Kohsiya Devi) and Dy, Director as well as officiating Principal of the ITI Nirmand, Mr. Pawan Kumar. Besides, interviews were held with 9 students and 4 Instructors in the ITI Nirmand premises. Besides, in person interaction in a Group discussion format was also conducted with students of all four departments namely Motor mechanic, Plumbing, Electrical as well as Sewing and Tailoring.

Being a gated community, newly constructed building of ITI Nirmand has also improved the safety & security of the students. Though an ITI building existed previously too, but the new building has also improved the access the education in all weathers with reduced travel time of the students due to its locational advantage. Being located in one of the largest villages of Himachal, has its own advantages of connectivity with the major centre of Rampur as well as connectivity with Shimla through NH 5. Under its CSR project, RHPS Rampur unit of SJVN Limited has contributed towards equipment and machinery in tranches to ITI Nirmand. Most of these machinery and equipment were for training purposes and facilitated practical hands on training to the students. The motor mechanic as well as electrical trade related equipment and machinery were appreciated greatly by the students, The newly started trade of Sewing and tailoring (the first batch started in 2024) had fewer students but it is gradually picking up. The list of equipment provided by SJVN was prominently displayed in the practical training rooms. This list of equipment was tallied with the equipment present there and it was verified that all the equipment was present at the ITI Nirmand premises. Rampur HPS, SJVN Limited has also provided a well-equipped computer room with internet and printing facility as well as supported the ITI with a well-stocked library with relevant books, as well.

During the interaction with the students, Most of the students were found to be in the lower income group category with majority of them having a monthly family income between 5000-10000/month. Some of them also belonged to Scheduled caste category as well. All students expressed high level of satisfaction with the infrastructure support provided by SJVN Limited and agreed that the support has greatly enhanced their learning experience. They also believed that this enhanced learning experience would propel their chances of getting employed post completion of their training at ITI. The students also rated the quality of equipment and machinery as excellent and were also satisfied with the maintenance and upkeep of it at the ITI. The students also confirmed and appreciated that the equipment and machinery provided by SJVN is of Industry standard and this will help them in adjusting themselves to the real life/industry situations in the field. They also confirmed that this support of SJVN has greatly enhanced their academic and learning outcome in the class. The students were also hopeful that quality of the equipment provided by SJVN would last long and will serve future students as well.

The students however also demanded that hostel facilities for boys and girls as well as accommodation facility for teachers would greatly benefit the Girls as well as Teachers/Instructors in terms of student retention rates as well as retention of teachers in the ITI. The students also confirmed that new ITI building and The equipment and machinery has positively impacted their academic performance as well. The students were also aware that the equipment and machinery has been supported by SJVN and were very positive towards the contribution made by SJVN limited in improving quality of education in ITI Nirmand.



The Officiating Principal/Instructors also affirmed that the equipment and machinery impacted their ability to teach effectively and has influenced teacher collaboration and communication. Teachers also affirmed that quality of life of the stakeholders has improved due to the construction of the ITI building, Practical activities happen more frequently now, quality of education has improved. The officiating principal also echo the views expressed by the students regarding quality of the instruments and machinery and affirmed that the equipment provided by SJVN are of Industry standard and will help the students in getting practical exposure. He also confirmed that due to high quality of training provided by ITI, the students have started getting internship opportunities in the nearby market. He however expressed that a long term partnership with the industry for placement of students would be of great help in getting employment for the students after the training. This is even more relevant now as the ITI has adopted NCVT certification scheme which enable the passing students to get a job anywhere in India.

Image 5: ITI Nirmand, SJVN

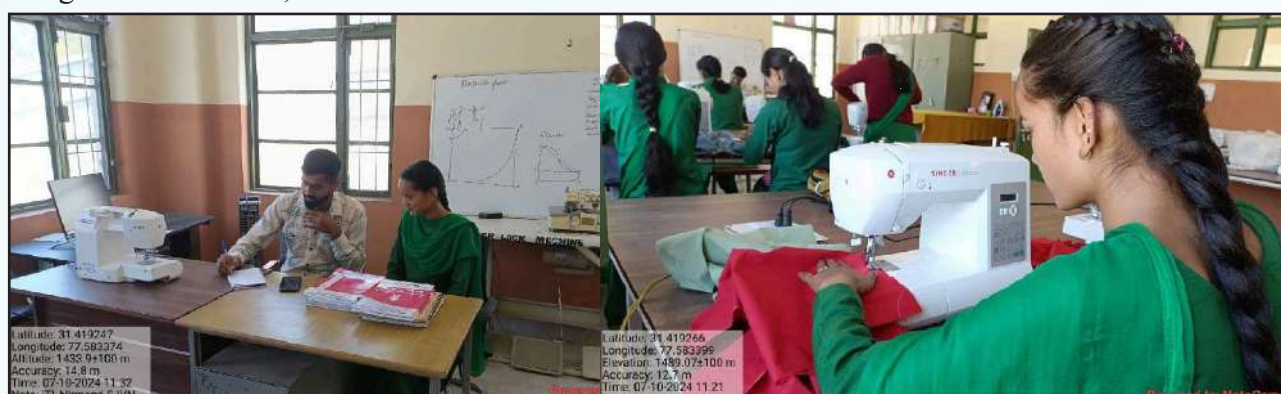


Image 6: ITI Nirmand



Point of concern

The only point of concern regarding the provision of equipment and machinery under CSR is that the 'mode of implementation' of the project is done through a “Institute Management Committee” which is headed by the HOP of the RHPS-1 and nominated members of the Technical education directorate of HP govt., District Employment Officer, Sr. Academicians, Senior Faculty member, Student representative, member nominated by Industry partner, and the Principal of the school is the member secretary, who operates the bank account in which the CSR money is deposited. SJVN Limited may like to review this mode of implementation and make necessary correction in it.



OECD Framework Analysis

Table 6: OECD Framework Analysis

OECD FRAMEWORK	
<p>RELEVANCE (Is the intervention doing right things and is being considered relevant by the beneficiaries?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Considered highly relevant by the students and teachers of the ITI and children from nearby communities by Students alike. ➤ High demand for constructing hostel facility for boys and girls which would encourage higher education, especially by Girls and would retain the teachers also at the ITI. ➤ Meets the needs of the students from underprivileged and rural backgrounds of the nearby areas, who would have had to either drop their education or move to Shimla for pursuing their technical education.
<p>EFFICIENCY (How well are resources being used?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The target of giving relevant tools, equipment and machinery is successfully met. ➤ Project expenditure occurred within planned limit and was completed in little than 5 year time, which facilitated ITI Nirmand to add two more trades of Electrical and Sewing & tailoring in its education schedule. ➤ Third party evaluation for measuring the impact of the CSR activities of SJVN reveals that the ITI Nirmand is sustainably utilizing the tools, equipment and machinery and has funds for it repair and maintenance.
<p>EFFECTIVENESS (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The extent of the goals achieved include that by provisioning of tools, equipment and machinery, free-internet for accessing study materials, central library and airy and ventilated study rooms, has significantly improved the learning outcomes and effectiveness of practical training at the ITI. ➤ However, the focus of the ITI training could be improved further by linkage of the ITI with National Apprenticeship Scheme (NAPS) as well as hands on industrial exposure of students in real time setting. For this, SJVN limited may tie up with the leading industries who are providing internship opportunity or finishing schools like industrial houses of TATA, Mahindra etc. Private companies like Jaypee were found doing the same in the area but their number is limited and they basically promote their own students. In the recently concluded Paris Global Skills Summit, there was a lot of demand of skilled apprentices from India in the European and American factories and they were not able to source it required number. SJVN limited does not need to spend much money on it, it is only the networking and Collaboration support at the state level is required.



IMPACT (What difference does the intervention makes?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overall positive impact on the beneficiaries due to enhanced academic performance and hands on experience on live machines for the children of nearby villages. ➤ Although there are no challenges as such as SJVN is striving to provide better ITI infrastructure and amenities to the students, which is being liked by the beneficiaries but the post training apprenticeship, placement support and entrepreneurship opportunities would add further to the students' livelihood.
SUSTAINABILITY (Will the benefits last?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The intervention does have a sustainability aspect as SJVN office at Rampur (RHPS) is continuously providing the support to maintain the school infrastructure as well as mobility support and as other maintenance support. ➤ In future, industrial houses who are likely to employ these students may be asked to sign a consent to provide their demo machines and equipment and take care of the repair and maintenance of these future interventions.
COHERENCE (How well does the intervention fit?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Convergence with National and International schemes/goals for education and empowerment of girls. ➤ National schemes like NAPS, Technical education, etc. ➤ Global goals like SDG Goal 4 (Quality Education) and SDG Goal 5 (Gender equality and empowerment)

3. Strengthening and augmentation of Infrastructure and other facilities at ITI Kumarsain, Shimla.

➤ **Overview/Introduction:**

Under an MoU with the Technical Training Directorate of Govt. of HP, SJVN Limited's, Luhri Hydro-electric Power Project (LHEP-I) unit has augmented the infrastructure, machinery as a part of the training aid and other facilities at ITI Kumarsain in Tehsil-Rampur Bushhar, district Shimla of Himachal Pradesh. The ITI has been functioning earlier also under SCVT certification but NCVT certification started in 2017. The ITI Kumarsain got renovated by the state govt. in 2022 in a new building. The Student strength has also increased from around 60 in 2017 to around 176 students now.

Table 7 : Project at a glance

Location	Nagar Panchayat Kumarsain, Tehsil Rampur Bushhar, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
Project	Strengthening the infrastructure & other facilities at ITI Kumarsain
Beneficiaries	Students of nearby villages
Expenditure	Rs. 114.65 Lakhs (including the interest earned) Rs. 7075 is balance in the account.
Timeline	Started On 10.03.2017 & Completed on 27.12.2022
Implementing agency	SJVN Foundation, LHEP-I, Rampur

Source: ITI Kumarsain records.

Located at a picturesque location in Kumarsain, it is a Co-ed Govt. Industrial Training Institute, affiliated with Technical Education directorate, Shimla. The school has 4 male instructors and 1 female Instructors, 1 male clerk and 1 fourth grade staff, with 162 students (130 boys and 32 girls). The ITI has 8 class rooms, separate Practical rooms for each trade with a concrete boundary wall for security purpose. All the classrooms are fitted with Blackboard, Fans, and adequate number of benches and desks. The school has an open ground, computer lab, a well-stocked Library and internet facility. The ITI also has separate toilets for boys and girls, separate waste disposal system and safe drinking water facility.

Image 7: ITI Kumarsain



Findings and Impact Assessment

For assessing the impact of the project, a field visit was conducted to the school as well as SJVN office LHEP-I in Rampur as well as ITI Kumarsain. Key Informant Interviews were conducted with Assistant Manager, LHEP-I, SJVN Limited (Mr. Lekhrah) as well as Incharge Principal of the ITI Kumarsain, Mr. Onkar Singh. Besides, interviews were held with 10 students and 4 Instructors in the ITI Kumarsain premises. Besides, in person interaction in a Group discussion format was also conducted with students of all four departments namely Motor mechanic, Plumbing, Electrical as well as Sewing and Tailoring.

Being a gated community, newly constructed building of ITI Kumarsain has also improved the safety & security of the students. Though an ITI building existed previously too, but the new building has also improved the access the education in all weathers with reduced travel time of the students due to its locational advantage. Being located in one of the peaceful areas of district Shimla, has its own advantages of connectivity with the major centre of Rampur as well as connectivity with Shimla through NH 5. Under its CSR project, RHPS, Rampur unit of SJVN Limited has contributed towards equipment and machinery in tranches to ITI Kumarsain. Most of these machinery and equipment were for training purposes and facilitated practical hands on training to the students. The motor mechanic as well as electrical trade related equipment and machinery were appreciated greatly by the students, The newly started trade of Sewing and tailoring (the first batch started in 2024) had fewer students but it is gradually picking up. The list of equipment provided by SJVN was prominently displayed in the practical training rooms. This list of equipment was tallied with the equipment present there and it was verified that all the equipment was present at the ITI Kumarsain premises. Luhri HEP-1, SJVN Limited has also provided a well-equipped computer room with internet and printing facility as well as supported the ITI with a well-stocked library with relevant books, as well.



During the interaction with the students, Most of the students were found to be in the lower income group category with majority of them having a monthly family income between 5000-10000/ to 10000-20000 month category. Most of the interviewed students were of General Category though some of them also belonged to Scheduled caste category as well. All students expressed high level of satisfaction with the infrastructure support provided by SJVN Limited and agreed that the support has greatly enhanced their learning experience. They also believed that this enhanced learning experience would somewhat enhance their chances of getting employed post completion of their training at ITI. They however demanded that more needs to be done to enhance their connectivity with the Industry as well as Govt. institutions for better placement of the students. The students also rated the quality of equipment and machinery as excellent and were also satisfied with the maintenance and upkeep of it at the ITI. The students also confirmed and appreciated that the equipment and machinery provided by SJVN is of Industry standard and this will help them in adjusting themselves to the real life/industry situations in the field. They also confirmed that this support of SJVN has greatly enhanced their academic and learning outcome in the class. The students were also hopeful that quality of the equipment provided by SJVN would last long and will serve future students as well.

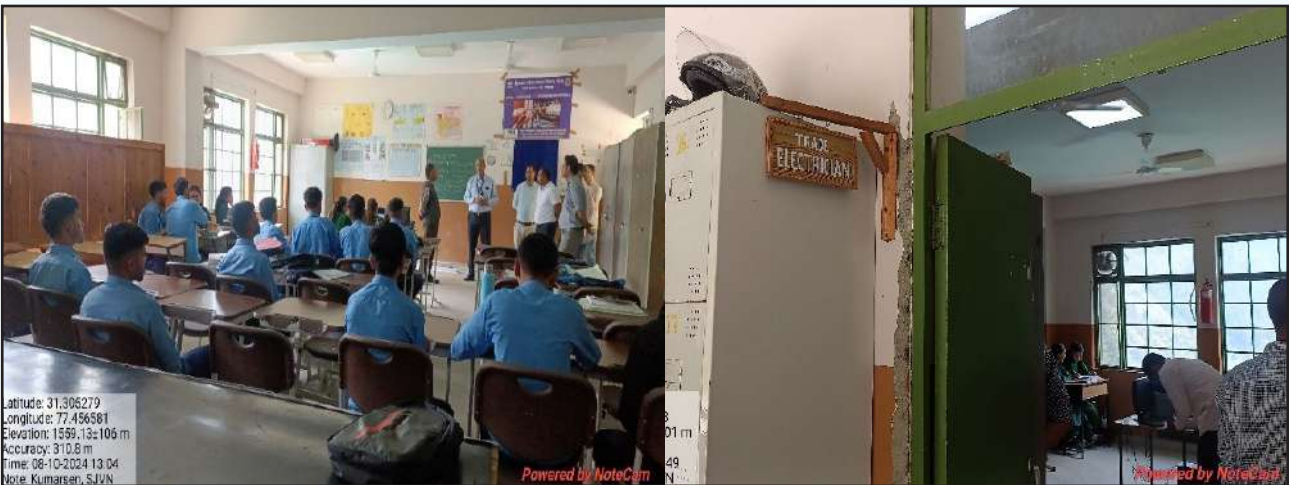
The students however also demanded that hostel facilities for boys and girls as well as accommodation facility for teachers would greatly benefit the Girls as well as Teachers/Instructors in terms of student retention rates as well as retention of teachers in the ITI. The students also confirmed that new ITI building and the equipment and machinery has positively impacted their academic performance as well. The students were also aware that the equipment and machinery has been supported by SJVN and were very positive towards the contribution made by SJVN limited in improving quality of education in ITI Kumarsain.

The in-charge Principal/Instructors also affirmed that the equipment and machinery impacted their ability to teach effectively and has influenced teacher collaboration and communication. Teachers also affirmed that quality of life of the stakeholders has improved due to the construction of the ITI building, Practical activities happen more frequently now, quality of education has improved. The officiating principal also echo the views expressed by the students regarding quality of the instruments and machinery and affirmed that the equipment provided by SJVN are of Industry standard and will help the students in getting practical exposure. He also confirmed that due to high quality of training provided by ITI, the students have started getting internship opportunities in the nearby market. He however expressed that a long term partnership with the industry for placement of students would be of great help in getting employment for the students after the training. This is even more relevant now as the ITI Kumarsain has adopted NCVT certification scheme which enable the passing students to get a job anywhere in India.

Image 8: ITI Kumarsain



Image 9: ITI Kumarsain



Point of concern

The only point of concern regarding the provision of equipment and machinery under CSR is that the 'mode of implementation' of the project is done through a “Institute Management Committee” which is headed by the HOP of the LHEP-1 and nominated members of the Technical education directorate of HP govt., District Employment Officer, Sr. Academicians, Senior Faculty member, Student representative, member nominated by Industry partner, and the Principal of the school is the member secretary, who operates the bank account in which the CSR money is deposited. SJVN Limited may like to review this mode of implementation and make necessary correction in it.

SJVN may also like to suitably modify the booklet it has circulated to all the plants on CSR implementation. This strategic recommendation is being given to offer a broader perspective on enhancing the overall effectiveness and impact of SJVN's CSR initiatives. This recommendation provides guidance on long-term planning, policy adjustments, and future project implementations to ensure sustained success and alignment with the core objectives of CSR.



OECD Framework Analysis

Table 8: OECD Framework Analysis

OECD FRAMEWORK	
<p>RELEVANCE (Is the intervention doing right things and is being considered relevant by the beneficiaries?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Considered highly relevant by the students and teachers of the ITI and children from nearby communities by Students alike. ➤ High demand for constructing hostel facility for boys and girls which would encourage higher education, especially by Girls and would retain the teachers also at the ITI. ➤ Meets the needs of the students from underprivileged and rural backgrounds of the nearby areas, who would have had to either drop their education or move to Shimla for pursuing their technical education.
<p>EFFICIENCY (How well are resources being used?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The target of giving relevant tools, equipment and machinery is successfully met. ➤ Project expenditure occurred within planned limit and was completed in little more than 5 year time, which facilitated ITI Kumarsain to add two more trades of Electrical and Sewing & tailoring in its education schedule. ➤ Third party evaluation for measuring the impact of the CSR activities of SJVN reveals that the ITI Kumarsain is sustainably utilizing the tools, equipment and machinery and has funds for it repair and maintenance.
<p>EFFECTIVENESS (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The extent of the goals achieved include that by provisioning of tools, equipment and machinery, free-internet for accessing study materials, central library and airy and ventilated study rooms, has significantly improved the learning outcomes and effectiveness of practical training at the ITI. ➤ However, the focus of the ITI training could be improved further by linkage of the ITI with National Apprenticeship Scheme(NAPS) as well as hands on industrial exposure of students in real time setting. For this, SJVN limited may tie up with the leading industries who are providing internship opportunity or finishing schools like industrial houses of TATA, Mahindra etc. Private companies like Jaypee were found doing the same in the area but their number is limited and they basically promote their own students. In the recently concluded Paris Global Skills Summit, there was a lot of demand of skilled apprentices from India in the European and American factories and they were not able to source it required number. SJVN limited does not need to spend much money on it, it is only the networking and Collaboration support at the state level is required.



<p>IMPACT (What difference does the intervention makes?)</p>	<p>➤ Overall positive impact on the beneficiaries due to enhanced academic performance and hands on experience on live machines for the children of nearby villages.</p> <p>Although there is no challenges as such as SJVN is striving to provide better ITI infrastructure and amenities to the students, which is being liked by the beneficiaries but the post training apprenticeship, placement support and entrepreneurship opportunities would add further to the students' livelihood.</p>
<p>SUSTAINABILITY (Will the benefits last?)</p>	<p>➤ The intervention does have a sustainability aspect as SJVN office at Rampur(RHPS) is continuously providing the support to maintain the school infrastructure as well as mobility support and as other maintenance support.</p> <p>In future, industrial houses who are likely to employ these students may be asked to sign a consent to provide their demo machines and equipment and take care of the repair and maintenance of these future interventions.</p>
<p>COHERENCE (How well does the intervention fit?)</p>	<p>➤ Convergence with National and International schemes/goals for education and empowerment of girls.</p> <p>➤ National schemes like NAPS, Technical education, etc.</p> <p>➤ Global gaols like SDG Goal 4 (Quality Education) and SDG Goal 5 (Gender equality and empowerment)</p>

4. Construction of Satluj Waterfront development work at Tattapani, Mandi

Overview/Introduction

SJVN Foundation in collaboration with the Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HPPWD) has conducted a CSR activity titled: “Beautification of Satluj water front and development works at Tattapani”, that was initiated on 3rd November 2019 and completed on 31st July 2022. The expenditure incurred on this CSR work is 109.25 lakhs¹.

Table 9: Project at a glance

Location	Tattapani, Tehsil, Karsog, Dist. Mandi
Project	Beautification and development work at waterfront
Beneficiaries	The community residing in the area around the site, and the population of Tattapani at large
Expenditure	109.25 lakhs
Timeline	3rd November 2019 - 31st July 2022
Implementing agency	Executive Engineer B&R Division Karsog

Source: Display board located at the Project Site

¹ The display board at the site location mentioned the incurred expenditure of Rs estimated 105.72 lakhs



The intervention is aimed at securing the waterfront area by transforming it into a well-defined open ground for public use. To create a safe and accessible recreational cum social space, a sitting area is constructed along one end of the ground using concrete steps design. The ground itself is enclosed by fencing on all sides except for one open entrance, intentionally left without a gate to facilitate easy access. The fencing along the river-facing side is built higher than the rest, prioritizing safety due to the proximity to the river. The area is well illuminated by a solar-powered light strategically positioned to provide ample visibility across the ground. Access to the waterfront is supported by an unpaved road, wide enough to allow vehicles to reach the site.

Image 10: Satluj Waterfront Development Work



Findings of Impact Assessment

As part of the primary data collection, a field visit was conducted at the site, including a public consultation to understand the beneficiary community's perspective. Key informant interviews were also carried out with the SDO Tattapani and an inspector from the PWD department.

The local community submitted a request to the local MLA, expressing the need for a physical space to host social functions and gatherings, particularly in anticipation of the upcoming Makar Sakranti event. Acting on this directive, the Public Works Department (PWD) conducted a technical assessment (including earthquake risk) and submitted a formal report. During interviews, PWD officers reported that, as construction progressed, it became evident that the expenditure on the retaining wall exceeded the allocated budget, utilizing funds initially set aside for completing the finishing work of the sitting area (installation of tiles). Consequently, the construction work remained incomplete relative to the projected scope and required additional funding for completion. There was no handover done of the project site and it is listed as a PWD civil work site and undergoes regular monitoring visits by the officials to ensure infrastructure quality and adequate maintenance.

Our discussions with local community members highlighted the site's importance for various recent activities, such as the annual function of SVM School and a kushti (wrestling) event. Due to the absence of similar venues in the area, this location has also become the preferred setting for political and religious gatherings, underscoring its essential role in community life. The project thus aligns well with both the current and future needs of the local population, providing a versatile space for social functions, public events, and recreational use. Community members also recalled a recent visit from the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, which underscored the site's prominence. Furthermore, the ground has become a favourite play area for children, offering a safe space that supports their physical well-being and active engagement.

The project does not result in generation of new jobs as such, however, with increased number of visitors to Tattapani, the local tourist attractions (including the Tattapani waterfront), shopkeepers and local businesses are deemed to benefit.

Point of Concern

A consideration for the project is the partial completion of the sitting area due to the higher-than-expected costs associated with the retaining wall. While the core infrastructure is in place and serving the community well, additional funding would enable the completion of these remaining features, enhancing the site's functionality and appeal for larger gatherings. Phased improvements could be a practical approach to fully realizing the intended benefits of the project for the community.

OECD Framework Analysis

Table 10: OECD Framework Analysis

OECD FRAMEWORK	
RELEVANCE (Is the intervention doing right things and is being considered relevant by the beneficiaries?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project is considered highly relevant by the local community, addressing the pressing need for a designated, accessible area for public gatherings, social functions, and recreational activities. ➤ Provides a safe recreational space for children to play, promoting physical well-being in a secure environment, especially when open spaces are scarce in Tattapani
EFFICIENCY (How well are resources being used?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Resources were allocated efficiently, with a focus on essential infrastructure, such as the retaining wall and seating area, to ensure durability and functionality
EFFECTIVENESS (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project successfully meets its core objective of providing a secure, accessible, and well-defined space for public gatherings and recreational use
IMPACT (What difference does the intervention makes?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Addresses a critical gap in infrastructure for community gatherings, which previously had no designated space, thus strengthening community engagement and cultural activities.
SUSTAINABILITY (Will the benefits last?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project demonstrates sustainability, as the site is officially managed as a PWD civil work site and receives regular maintenance and monitoring to ensure infrastructure quality.



<p>COHERENCE (How well does the intervention fit?)</p>	<p>➤ The intervention is well-aligned with the company's CSR motto, "Making People and Earth, Partners for Growth." By developing a sustainable community space that serves both the social and environmental needs of Tattapani, the project reinforces the company's commitment to fostering community well-being</p>
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Image 11: Discussion with SDO



5. Installation of 400 solar street lights (25W) in 19 Gram Panchayats of Project Affected Areas of DSHEP through GeM

Overview/Introduction

SJVN Foundation in collaboration with the Dynamic Powers (Kundli, haryana) has conducted a CSR activity titled: “Installation of 400 solar street lights (25W) 10 lights in each of 40 villages covered under 19 Gram Panchayats of Project Affected Areas of DSHEP through GeM”, that was initiated on 30th June 2022 and completed on 31st March 2023. The expenditure incurred on this CSR work is 108 lakhs.

Table 11: Project at a glance

Location	Gram Panchayats of Project Affected Areas of DSHEP in Hamirpur district, Himachal Pradesh
Project	Installation of 400 solar street lights (25W) 10 lights in each of 40 villages covered under 19 Gram Panchayats of Project Affected Areas of DSHEP through GeM
Beneficiaries	40 villages in 19 Gram Panchayats of Project Affected Areas
Expenditure	108 lakhs
Timeline	30th June 2022 - 31st March 2023
Implementing agency	Dynamic Powers

The project involved installing 25-watt solar lights strategically across designated rural areas. This initiative was carried out by a third party vendor called Dynamic Powers (based out of Haryana)

The implementation of the project involved the collaboration of Gram Panchayat Pradhans, who played a key role in determining the placement of the solar lights. The lights were installed in important public spaces, such as temples, bus stops, key road crossings, and schools, to ensure widespread coverage across the villages. The lights are equipped with integrated batteries that are concealed to prevent theft, yet allow for easy battery replacement and are under warranty. The warranty services can be availed through the Gram Panchayat Pradhans.

Findings & Impact Assessment

As part of primary field data collection, 53 respondents participated in the discussions from the following ten villages: Salashi, Bara, Choru, Jeehan, Mathan, Longani, Karot, Darla, Tipri and Bulli. In addition, the Gram Panchayat Pradhans of these villages were also interviewed, along with the CSR/HR officials from Dhaulasidh Hydro Electric Power (DSHEP) unit.

The findings reveal that the solar lights have significantly improved visibility during night time, reducing the risk of accidents, especially near village markets and high-traffic roads. Local markets have also benefited from extended hours, improving sales and supporting economic growth. For example, a respondent from Village Tipri who is a farmer during the day and carpenter by the night has immensely benefitted from the installation of solar light. A direct economic output from the installation has been that he is able to work on his projects late in the evening and has resulted in increased economic opportunities for his family. In places with temples and tourist attractions (such as Shiv Dham), the lighting has promoted cultural events and encouraged tourism.

Safety for women and children has been another major reported outcome, allowing them to move freely at night, even in remote village areas. Protection from wild animals has also been highlighted in our discussions, especially for villages near forests where wildlife poses risks to people, pets, and crops. Solar lights at key chowks in the villages, water sources, and around homes have made it easier for villagers to work, socialize, and safely complete essential routines after dark.



Image 12: Dhaulasidh Solar lights



Point of Concern

To maximize the project's impact, additional lights are recommended to be installed to ensure comprehensive coverage in all village areas. Further, some of the lights in Vill Longani were reported to be non-functional for which a complaint had been registered. The reason for the same was given to be lightning that cause the Integrated Circuit to fuse.

OECD Framework Analysis

Table 12: OECD Framework Analysis

OECD FRAMEWORK	
RELEVANCE (Is the intervention doing right things and is being considered relevant by the beneficiaries?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Addressed key community needs such as improved road safety, security, and supporting economic activity.
EFFICIENCY (How well are resources being used?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved safety on roads, in markets, and other public spaces; increased visibility led to a reduction in accidents
EFFECTIVENESS (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The use of solar energy eliminates recurring electricity costs, making the project cost-effective in the long run.
IMPACT (What difference does the intervention makes?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Direct positive effects on local businesses: Increased safety allowed for greater participation in social, religious, and economic activities
SUSTAINABILITY (Will the benefits last?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reliance on solar power ensures continued operation regardless of grid failures or outages
COHERENCE (How well does the intervention fit?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project complements efforts to reduce energy costs, promote local economic development, and improve rural living standards.

6. Organising Ayurvedic Health Awareness Programs in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh, in collaboration with Bhartiya Dharohar (Delhi)

Overview/Introduction

The Ayurvedic Health Awareness Program has conducted 600 sessions across Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh, in collaboration with Bhartiya Dharohar (Delhi) and a budget allocation of ₹2,24,35,800. The initiative covered 16 targeted locations, including districts in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Buxar in Bihar, and Jalaun in Uttar Pradesh. These sessions provided communities with essential knowledge on Ayurvedic principles for preventive healthcare, aiming to strengthen community health through traditional practices. The completion of this project represents a significant step in promoting sustainable health solutions across diverse regions.

Image 13: FGD at Buxar with the beneficiaries of the Ayurvedic camps



Image 14: FGD at Buxar with the beneficiaries of the Ayurvedic camps





Image 15: Impact assessment of ayurvedic medical camps at different locations



Table 13: Project at a glance

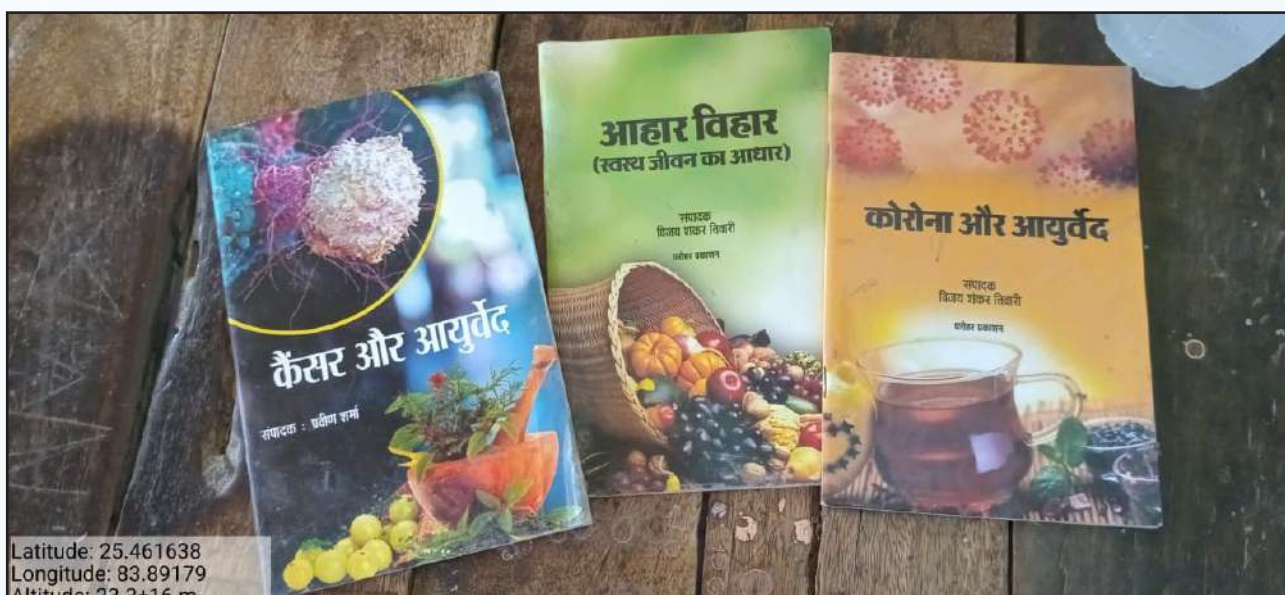
Location	Shimla, Kinnaur, Kullu, Hamirpur, Kangra, Chamba, Una, Bilaspur, Sirmour, Solan, Lahaul Spiti (Himachal Pradesh); Uttarkashi, Chamoli (Uttarakhand); Buxar (Bihar); and Jalaun (Uttar Pradesh).
Project	Organising health awareness programs
Beneficiaries	Local residents of nearby villages.
Expenditure	₹2,24,35,800
Timeline	8 months
Implementing agency	Bhartiya Dharohar

Findings & Impact Assessment

The Ayurvedic Health Awareness Program conducted by SJVN across multiple locations, including regions in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar (Buxar), and Uttar Pradesh (Jalaun), aimed to introduce Ayurveda as a preventive healthcare approach. Awareness about the program was spread through local leaders such as the Pradhan, Panchayat members, school teachers, and notices from SJVN itself. Approximately 40-50 people attended each session, though the limited frequency (with only two sessions held in 2023) restricted its broader outreach and retention. Participants received educational materials, including two books on Ayurveda, but feedback indicated low retention, with many attendees repurposing the books, reflecting limited perceived value or relevance.

The program attempted to encourage a shift from allopathic to Ayurvedic treatments by emphasizing Ayurveda's root-cause approach, but many attendees expressed a preference for the quicker results offered by allopathy. Yoga sessions were also included, though interest in adopting these practices was minimal. Additionally, the program highlighted the benefits of readily available remedies, such as turmeric, garlic, and onions, while also promoting Ayurveda as beneficial for managing “untreatable diseases.” Despite these efforts, awareness outcomes were limited, with an estimated impact of less than 1% due to the one-time nature of the sessions and the community's general preference for immediate results over long-term Ayurvedic benefits.

Image 15: Books on Ayurveda

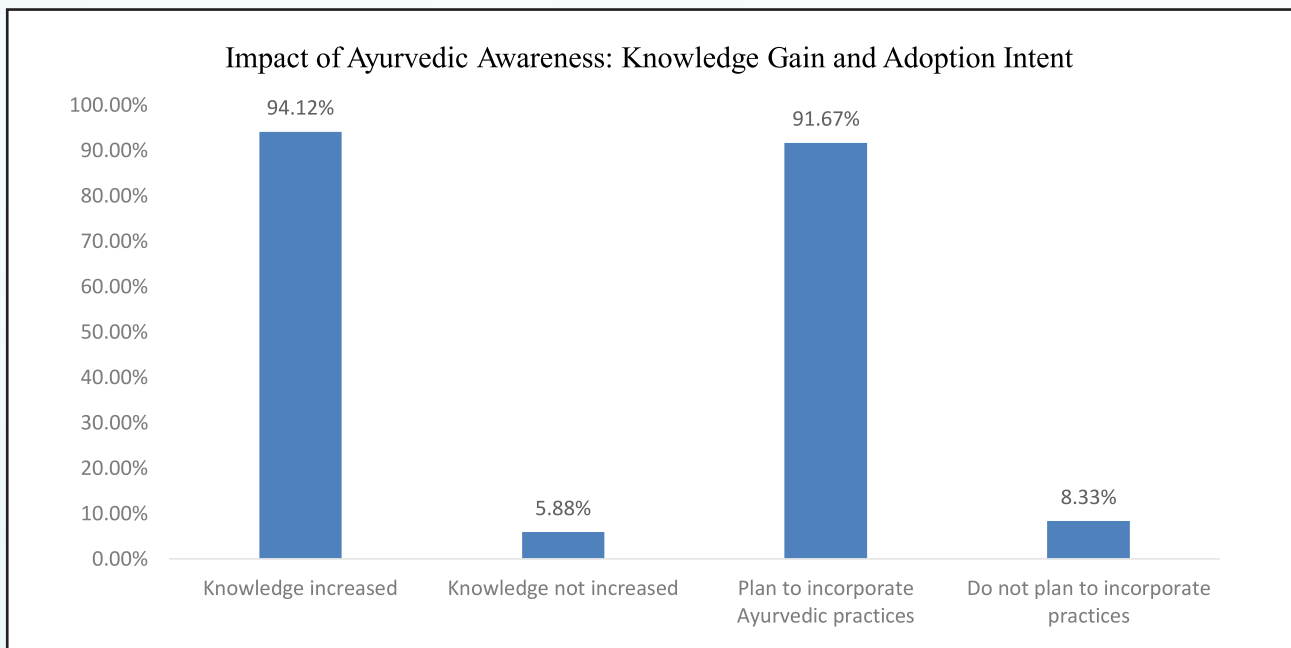


Latitude: 25.461638
 Longitude: 83.89179
 Altitude: 23.3+16 m



- **Quality of the Awareness Programs organised:** The Ayurvedic health awareness program was generally well-received across various locations, with the majority of participants rating the information as "Good." Locations such as Jeori, ITI Kumarsain, and Samathla demonstrated a high number of "Good" responses, indicating that the program's content was clear and appreciated by most attendees. However, the relatively lower proportion of "Very Good" ratings suggests that while the program met expectations, it did not surpass them in most areas. In locations like ITI Nirmand and Degree College Nirmand, where "Very Good" ratings were more prominent, the program appeared to have a more impactful delivery. Overall, the program was effective, but there is potential to improve its engagement, content depth, and long-term impact, which could lead to higher satisfaction and more positive feedback in future sessions.
- **Enhancing Knowledge and Community Engagement:** The Ayurvedic health awareness program significantly increased participants' knowledge about Ayurvedic health practices, with 94.12% of participants reporting that it enhanced their understanding of Ayurveda. This reflects the program's effectiveness in educating the community, with the majority finding the information valuable and clear. However, 5.88% of participants felt that their knowledge was not increased, which may indicate areas where content delivery or engagement could be improved. Additionally, the program had a positive impact on participants' willingness to incorporate Ayurvedic practices into their daily routines, with 91.67% planning to adopt these practices. 8.33% of participants, however, did not intend to integrate these practices, suggesting some variation in interest. Overall, the program successfully raised awareness and encouraged the majority of participants to incorporate Ayurvedic health practices into their lives.

Figure 4: Graph illustrating the percentage of participants who reported an increase in knowledge and intention to incorporate Ayurvedic health practices into their daily routines following the awareness program.





- **Impact of Ayurvedic Practices on Health:** The program had a positive impact on participants' health, with the majority reporting noticeable improvements after implementing Ayurvedic practices. Common health benefits included better sleep quality, increased energy levels, improved concentration, enhanced digestion, and weight loss. Additionally, many participants experienced reduced stress and anxiety, stronger immunity, and better control over blood pressure and sugar levels. These findings suggest that the program effectively contributed to the overall well-being of the participants, with most of them reporting both physical and mental health improvements. A significant majority of participants, 91.67%, reported that they have either started or are planning to adopt Ayurvedic lifestyle changes, such as daily exercise, a healthy diet, yoga, and herbal remedies. This reflects a strong positive impact of the Ayurvedic health awareness program, with most participants motivated to integrate these practices into their daily routines. However, 8.33% of participants have not adopted or are not planning to adopt these changes, suggesting that a small group may not have found the program's teachings applicable or compelling enough to implement.

Point of Concern

The challenges faced by participants in applying the Ayurvedic practices learned in the program primarily revolved around consistency and discipline in following the recommended lifestyle changes, such as daily exercise and new dietary habits. Many participants expressed difficulty in adapting to new routines due to time constraints, lack of nearby healthcare facilities, and the lengthy process required to access Ayurvedic care. Some also highlighted that the program lacked follow-up support, which contributed to a gap in sustaining the practices learned. Furthermore, local infrastructure issues, such as inadequate roads, drainage systems, and unreliable emergency services, hindered the overall impact of the program.

To address these challenges, it is recommended that the program be designed with a more localized approach, considering the specific needs and limitations of the community. Regular follow-ups should be incorporated to ensure continued support and engagement with the Ayurvedic practices. Additionally, future interventions should include the provision of more accessible healthcare services, such as Ayurvedic centres in close proximity and improved community facilities, including transport options for health-related visits. A more tailored approach, involving direct input from local communities, would better align the program with their needs and ensure higher levels of participation and long-term impact.

OECD Framework Analysis

Table 14 : OECD Framework Analysis

OECD FRAMEWORK	
RELEVANCE (Is the intervention doing right things and is being considered relevant by the beneficiaries?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 91.67% of participants plan to adopt Ayurvedic practices, indicating strong relevance to their health needs. ➤ 91.67% emphasized the need for accessible Ayurvedic care, highlighting the program's local relevance. ➤ The program's focus on stress, immunity, and weight loss resonated with participants, with a majority reporting positive health changes.



<p>EFFICIENCY (How well are resources being used?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 94.12% of participants reported an increase in knowledge, reflecting efficient use of resources in educating the community. ➤ The program reached 40-50 attendees per session, ensuring targeted outreach with limited sessions held in 2023. <p>Despite the limited frequency of sessions, 91.67% of participants intend to adopt Ayurvedic practices, demonstrating effective resource utilization in fostering long-term engagement.</p>
<p>EFFECTIVENESS (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 94.12% of participants reported an increased understanding of Ayurvedic practices, indicating the program effectively met its educational objectives. ➤ 91.67% of participants plan to adopt Ayurvedic lifestyle changes, showing that the program successfully influenced behavior change. ➤ The majority of participants reported improvements in health, with benefits such as better sleep quality, increased energy, and reduced stress, demonstrating the program's effectiveness in promoting overall well-being.
<p>IMPACT (What difference does the intervention makes?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 91.67% of participants either started or plan to adopt Ayurvedic practices, reflecting a significant long-term impact on health behavior and lifestyle changes. ➤ Many participants reported health improvements, with common benefits including better sleep quality, increased energy, reduced stress, and enhanced immunity, highlighting the program's positive effect on overall health. ➤ Despite challenges in sustaining practices, the program raised awareness and motivated 94.12% of participants to learn about Ayurveda, indicating a lasting impact on community knowledge.
<p>SUSTAINABILITY (Will the benefits last?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 91.67% of participants indicated plans to adopt Ayurvedic practices, suggesting potential for sustained lifestyle changes, although the lack of follow-up support may hinder long-term adherence. ➤ The program's one-time nature limits its sustainability, as there were no continuous engagements or check-ins, which are crucial for reinforcing behavior changes. ➤ Despite the lack of ongoing support, the high percentage of participants (94.12%) who gained knowledge about Ayurvedic practices shows potential for lasting awareness, but sustainability could be improved with regular follow-ups.
<p>COHERENCE (How well does the intervention fit?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Ayurvedic Health Awareness Program aligns with the National Ayush Mission (NAM) by promoting the adoption of Ayurvedic practices and increasing public awareness of traditional medicine, directly supporting NAM's objective of expanding access to and utilization of AYUSH services, thereby contributing to the overall goal of improving community health and wellness through indigenous systems of medicine. ➤ The Ayurvedic Health Awareness Program aligns with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) by promoting preventive healthcare, SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality) by providing equitable health access to underserved communities, and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) by encouraging the use of sustainable, natural remedies.

7. Installation of 2340 solar lights in three Blocks namely Seraj, Balichowki & Gohar of Seraj Constituency

Overview/Introduction

SJVN Foundation in collaboration with the HIMURJA has conducted a CSR activity titled: “Installation of 2340 solar lights (12 Watt) in 78 Gram Panchayats of three Blocks namely Seraj, Balichowki & Gohar”, that was initiated on 4th April 2022 and completed on 31st March 2023. The expenditure incurred on this CSR work is 336.59 lakhs.

Table 15: Project at a glance

Location	Seraj, Balichowki & Gohar Blocks of Seraj Constituency
Project	Installation of 2340 solar lights (12 Watt) in 78 Gram Panchayats of three Blocks namely Seraj, Balichowki & Gohar
Beneficiaries	78 Gram Panchayats of the three blocks
Expenditure	336.59 lakhs
Timeline	4th April 2022 - 31st March 2023
Implementing agency	HIMURJA, Shimla

The project involved installing 12-watt solar lights strategically across designated rural areas. This initiative was carried out by HIMURJA, the Himachal Pradesh State Government's nodal agency for renewable energy, with funding provided by SJVN.

Implementation was a collaborative effort, relying on input from local Mahila Mandals and oversight by Gram Panchayat Pradhans. The solar lights were placed either near households that are remote (located away from cluster of houses in the village), ensuring illumination in areas distant from village centers, or in essential public spaces such as temples, bus stops, key road crossings, and schools.

The lights are designed with inbuilt batteries that are not visible externally, deterring theft while allowing easy battery replacement. The batteries can be replaced simply by opening the cover and installing a new one, similar to mobile phone battery replacement. The solar light comes with a 5 year warranty offered by the manufacturer. The complaint can be made by any resident by calling on the phone number (landline) that is printed below the panel. On making a phone call, we were directed to a customer representative from a company called Inter Solar, which is the designated agency to manage repairs.

Findings of Impact Assessment

A primary field survey was conducted across three Gram Panchayats (GP) within each of the three project blocks—Seraj, Gohar, and Balichowki—to assess the impact of the solar light installation project. In Seraj Block, Dheem Kataru GP, Jhanjeli GP, and Sangalwara GP were surveyed; in Gohar Block, Kharsi GP, Tharjun GP, and Bara GP; and in Balichowki Block, Devdhar GP, Panjain GP, and Kau GP. Key informant interviews were also held with the Pradhans of these Gram Panchayats, as well as with officials from the Block Development Office, to gather insights on the project's implementation and outcomes.

Table 16 : The Surveyed Gram Panchayat

Block	Gram Panchayats (GPs) Surveyed
Seraj	Dheem Kataru, Jhanjeli, Sangalwara
Gohar	Kharsi, Tharjun, Bara
Balichowki	Devdhar, Panjain, Kau



The installation of solar lights in the project villages has addressed several pressing challenges, particularly regarding safety and visibility at night. In the mountainous region of Seraj, there are often narrow lanes prone to wild animal activity from leopards, bears, snakes etc. Respondents have shared that they now feel more secure walking post sunset due to the enhanced visibility, reducing incidents of wild animal encounters.

The lights have also brought positive changes to the way people use public spaces. In one village, the lighting installed near water taps has made it easier for people to access water at night, ensuring that even after dark, villagers can perform necessary tasks without difficulty. Similarly, the lighting in public places, including near schools, has allowed for increased mobility during evenings, and in near temples, activities such as cultural programs are being held at night, encouraging more participation from women and children. Some children mentioned that they now play badminton under the solar lights after dark.

In terms of business, the solar lights have extended shop hours, with some shopkeepers reported to be able to stay open longer into the evening. For example, some shopkeepers at busy locations in the villages mentioned that their sales had increased by two hours' worth of extra business in the evening. Moreover, the visibility provided by the solar lights has enabled the installation of CCTV cameras in key areas, which enhances security.

The effectiveness of the solar lights in addressing specific needs is also evident in the reduction of accidents and thefts. Clearer roads have made it safer for pedestrians and vehicles, while the increased lighting in market areas has reduced theft cases.

The lights have proven to be more reliable than conventional electric lights, as they work during power cuts and require minimal maintenance. Such power cuts especially occur during long winter months when it snows, or during natural disasters such as cloudburst or flooding. An example of this was shared with us during our visit, when one family shared that during a power cut, they chose to sit below the solar light and have their family dinner.

Image 16: Solar lights in Balichowki and Gohar





Point of Concern

The current number of solar lights installed is insufficient for some areas, and additional lights are needed to cover more remote or under-lit sections of the villages. Furthermore, some solar lights (not installed under the project), particularly those with external batteries, are not functioning properly. These lights require battery repairs or replacements, and additional funds are needed to address these issues. It would also be beneficial if follow-up funding could include maintenance costs beyond the current maintenance period, to prevent the solar lights installed under SJVN funded project from facing similar issues in the future.

OECD Framework Analysis

Table 16: OECD Framework Analysis

OECD FRAMEWORK	
RELEVANCE (Is the intervention doing right things and is being considered relevant by the beneficiaries?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Installation aligns with the community's challenges, including the need for improved nighttime visibility and protection from wild animals
EFFICIENCY (How well are resources being used?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Resources were effectively allocated to install solar lights at strategic locations, ensuring maximum coverage and utility
EFFECTIVENESS (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The installation of solar lights has significantly improved nighttime visibility in key areas such as roads, market places, and near schools, making it safer for people to move around after dark
IMPACT (What difference does the intervention make?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased mobility after dark, particularly for women, children, and the elderly, fostering safer access to essential services like water and public spaces. ➤ Local businesses, such as shops, have benefited from extended working hours
SUSTAINABILITY (Will the benefits last?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The lights are designed for long-term use with minimal maintenance, with provision of requesting repairs during the warranty period
COHERENCE (How well does the intervention fit?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project complements broader energy sustainability goals of SJVN by using renewable energy sources and reducing dependence on the electricity grid



8 & 9. Supply, Installation & Commissioning of LED based 5750 Solar Street Lights (12 Watt) in 23 Assembly Constituencies (23X250 lights in each) of Shimla and Mandi Parliamentary Constituencies of HP through EESL, and Installation of 700 Nos. LED based solar street lights (12 W) in Project Areas of SJVN through EESL. (Shimla, Kinnaur & Kullu)

Overview/Introduction

SJVN Foundation in collaboration with the Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) has conducted two related CSR activities of installing Solar lights as per the following particulars:

Table 17: Project at a glance in Shimla and Mandi Parliamentary Constituencies

Location	23 Assembly Constituencies of Shimla & Mandi Parliamentary Constituencies of HP
Project	Supply, Installation & Commissioning of LED based 5750 Solar Street Lights (12 Watt) in 23 Assembly Constituencies (23X250 lights in each) of Shimla and Mandi Parliamentary Constituencies of HP through EESL
Beneficiaries	23 Assembly Constituencies of Shimla & Mandi Parliamentary Constituencies of HP
Expenditure	1111.74
Timeline	28th December 2017 - 13th October 2022
Implementing agency	Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)

Table 18: Project at a glance in select Project locations

Location	NJHPS, JTPHEP RHPS, LHEP, & SDHEP
Project	Installation of 700 Nos. LED based solar street lights (12 W) in Project Areas of SJVN through EESL. (Shimla, Kinnaur & Kullu)
Beneficiaries	Gram Panchayats of project areas from NJHPS, JTPHEP RHPS, LHEP, & SDHEP
Expenditure	131.84 lakhs
Timeline	28th October 2021 - 27th October 2022
Implementing agency	Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)

The project involved installing 12-watt solar lights strategically across designated rural areas. This initiative was carried out by a third party vendor called Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).

The implementation of the project involved the collaboration of Gram Panchayat Pradhans, who played a key role in determining the placement of the solar lights. The lights were installed in important public spaces, such as temples, bus stops, key road crossings, and schools, to ensure widespread coverage across the villages.

Findings of Impact Assessment

The field visits to the Project units for other CSR activities under the scope of this study included a component of data collection for these two solar light projects both from the community as well as the Block and SJVN officials. As per the suggested sampling plan, gram panchayats from project areas of NJHPS, JTPHEP, RHPS, LHEP and SDHEP were included. These Gram Panchayats are located in Anni, Kinnaur, Rampur, Karsog, Theog, Hamirpur, Raipur and Bharmour assembly constituencies.

The SJVN officials highlighted in the interviews that the mandate for the installation of the solar street lights was issued by the central ministry during meetings with PSUs. The project was efficiently executed, by virtue of its allocation to a public enterprise EESL. In the short term, the lights have significantly improved safety, particularly by protecting the community from thieves and wild animals. This has been especially beneficial for the elderly, providing them with better visibility and security at night.

A formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between SJVN and EESL, outlining the project details and ensuring the community's responsibility for the lights after installation. A completion certificate was obtained from the community, and they are responsible for keeping the lights functional. As the installation was focused on public spaces to enhance overall community safety and well-being.

The discussants (primary beneficiaries from the project villages) revealed that the installation of solar street lights in remote areas has proven to be essential for enhancing safety and visibility, particularly in locations that were previously underserved by electricity. In one area, for example, the lights were placed near a mandir, making the space safer and more visible, which, in turn, improved security by enabling the installation of surveillance cameras. The availability of light has notably reduced the risk of accidents and criminal activities, fostering a greater sense of safety among the locals.

The street lights also have practical benefits for the residents, such as preventing encounters with dangerous wildlife. In areas with narrow roads that pass through forested regions, the lights make it easier to navigate the path at night, reducing the risk of accidents with animals like snakes. Additionally, the solar-powered lights have removed the burden of electricity bills, which has been particularly appreciated by the community.

Beyond security and safety, these lights have improved the overall quality of life. They provide a much-needed sense of security for pedestrians and drivers, particularly after dark.

Image 17: Solar lights Duttanagar and Nirmand



Point of Concern

A key challenge faced during the primary data collection of the two solar street light projects was the difficulty in identifying which lights belonged to which specific project. In some villages, solar lights had been installed from multiple sources, including projects beyond SJVN, leading to confusion. Very often, even within the two SJVN projects, there was a lack of distinct branding/ markings (as it was painted on the box which had faded, or the stickers had peeled off) on the installations. Respondents often struggled to identify which project funded a particular light and made it difficult to accurately locate the installations.



In the absence of a clear maintenance protocol or a dedicated helpline number, many Gram Panchayat Pradhans face significant challenges in addressing broken lights. Without the necessary funds and local availability of technicians, they often struggle to get the lights repaired, which hinders the sustainability of the project and affects its long-term effectiveness.

OECD Framework Analysis

Table 19: OECD Framework Analysis

OECD FRAMEWORK	
RELEVANCE (Is the intervention doing right things and is being considered relevant by the beneficiaries?)	➤ The project addressed the need for improved visibility, safety from wild animals, and support for economic and social activities, particularly in public spaces such as temples, roads, and narrow paths.
EFFICIENCY (How well are resources being used?)	➤ The contract was awarded to EESL a Joint Venture of PSUs under the Ministry of Power
EFFECTIVENESS (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)	➤ Challenges include issues with identification of lights, lack of distinct branding, and confusion among residents about the specific source of installation, hindering proper management
IMPACT (What difference does the intervention makes?)	➤ The project significantly improved safety and security by illuminating public spaces, roads, and areas prone to wildlife related risks.
SUSTAINABILITY (Will the benefits last?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project faces challenges in long-term sustainability due to the lack of a maintenance framework. Handing over the installation to the Gram Panchayats does not guarantee their maintenance ➤ The absence of electricity bills for the solar lights made the initiative more attractive and sustainable for the communities.
COHERENCE (How well does the intervention fit?)	➤ The project aligns with broader national objectives for promoting renewable energy and improving rural infrastructure

10. Providing of Sports and other items to Mahila and Yuvak Mandals in Seraj Constituency

Overview/Introduction

SJVN Foundation in collaboration with the District/Block administration has conducted a CSR activity titled: “Providing of Sports and other items for 650 Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals of Seraj Constituency”, that was initiated on 23rd November 2021 and completed on 29th September 2022. The expenditure incurred on this CSR work is 152.79 lakhs.

Table 20: Project at a glance

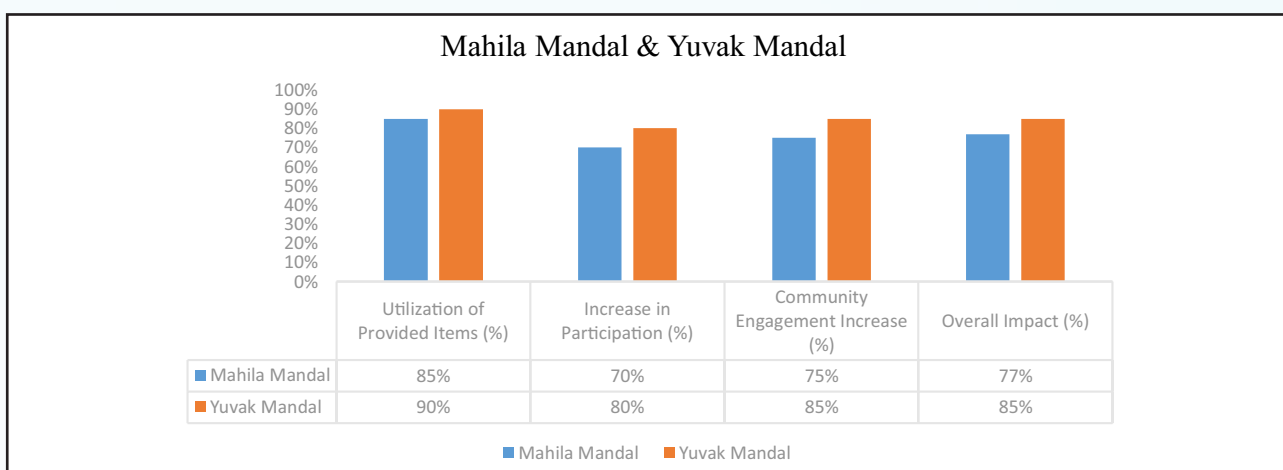
Location	Seraj Constituency, District Mandi, Himachal Pradesh
Project	Providing of Sports and other items for 650 Mahila Mandals and 150 Yuvak Mandals of Seraj Constituency
Beneficiaries	The
Expenditure	152.79 lakhs
Timeline	23rd November 2021 - 29th September 2022
Implementing agency	Block Offices in Seraj Constituency

In Seraj Constituency, Mahila Mandals (MM) and Yuvak Mandals (YM) play an essential role in fostering community engagement. Mahila Mandals consist of women and Yuvak Mandals consist of youth members, typically ranging from 15 to 25 members. These groups are registered with the local BDO office and are created to facilitate government engagement with key community stakeholders.

Table 22 : Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals

Category	Utilization of Provided Items (%)	Increase in Participation (%)	Community Engagement Increase (%)	Overall Impact (%)
Mahila Mandal	85%	70%	75%	77%
Yuvak Mandal	90%	80%	85%	85%

Figure 6 : Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals



Source : IICA Survey, 2024

Membership in the Yuvak and Mahila Mandals does not involve any fees, making them accessible to a wide range of individuals within the community. The governance of these groups is structured with key roles including a Pradhan (President), Sachiv (Secretary), and Koshadhyaksh (Treasurer), who are selected through a democratic process from within the group. The members convene once a month to discuss ongoing activities and plan for future initiatives, and the minutes of these meetings are maintained.

Mahila Mandals have been involved in various community mobilization activities under government schemes such as the Swachh Bharat Mission, AIDS awareness projects, reforestation efforts, and local maintenance tasks under MGNREGA. Yuvak Mandals, comprised of youth members, are intended to provide a platform for young people to engage with development programs and benefit from youth-focused government schemes. For example, the Yuvak mandal from Sangalwara GP received funds to organize Cricket tournament in their GP, with representation from Yuvak mandal teams from around their villages.



The CSR activity under this project funded the provision of specific items for these groups. Mahila Mandals received 100 tumblers and plates, a mat (dari/chatai) for seating, and a dholki (musical instrument) to support their gatherings. Yuvak Mandals were provided with sports equipment, including volleyball, cricket, and badminton kits, complete with nets and poles, to facilitate physical activities and sports engagement within the youth community.

The execution of the project was carried out through the block offices, with block offices in large blocks such as Balichowki being assigned the responsibility of procuring and distributing the materials. The choice of the BDO office as the executing agency was strategic, as these offices are already well-established in the local community and have a direct link with the registered Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals. As community-driven entities, the block offices are best positioned to identify the appropriate recipients for the items, ensuring that the materials are distributed to the groups most in need.

Findings & Impact Assessment


As part of the primary data collection, a field visit was conducted to Seraj constituency and the following Yuvak and Mahila Mandals were covered:

- **Yuvak Mandals:** Kisan Yuvak Mandal (GP Mani), Nehru Yuvak Mandal (GP Kharsi), Yuvak Mandal Jhanjeli (GP Jhanjeli), Dheem Kataru Yuvak Mandal (GP Dheem Kataru), Yuvak Mandal Sangalwara (GP Sangalwara), Yuvak Mandal Bara (GP Bara)
- **Mahila Mandals:** Mata Saraswati Mahila Mandal (GP Kau), Markand Mahila Mandal (GP Devdhar), Mahila Mandal Bara (GP Bara), Baglamukhi Mahila Mandal (GP Tharjun), Mahila Mandal Tandi (GP Kharsi), Panchveer Mahila Mandal (GP Sangalwara), Mahila Mandal Naur Mantaut (GP Sangalwara), Mahila Mandal Guraton (GP Jhanjeli), Mahila Mandal Gihi Nag Dholyar (GP Sangalwara)

In addition, three government officials from the Block Development Office in Block Seraj, Block Gohar and Block Balichowki were included as discussants to understand the scope of activities covered and the rationale behind the design of the intervention.

Image 18: FGD with Mahila Mandal and discussion with government officials





The BDO officials highlighted that the Seraj area presents significant challenges for development due to its rugged terrain, remoteness, and harsh cold climate. The limited livelihood opportunities in the region mainly centre on farming, with crops such as potatoes, cauliflower, peas, apples and ornamental flowers being cultivated. However, these crops, particularly apples, are highly vulnerable to weather fluctuations, with extreme cold temperatures negatively impacting yields. The local population also relies on nearby forests, primarily for Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP). The area is home to a devout Hindu community, with significant religious landmarks like Shikari Mata Temple, which attracts many visitors. Local people are deeply connected to their religious traditions, and numerous local deities are worshipped.

Mahila Mandals

Given the lack of commercial establishments to host visitors or hold cultural activities, Mahila Mandals appealed to the Block office for support in providing items that would help facilitate community gatherings. The CSR intervention, provided items like dari for the members to sit on, dholki to create a cultural and festive atmosphere of Mahila Mandals' meetings and local get-togethers, and utensils for serving snacks tea etc. These items have proved to be key in supporting these local get-togethers. These gatherings, often held among families or entire villages, are an integral part of the local culture, and the intervention thus has helped in fostering social cohesion and providing a space for community engagement.

The items provided by SJVN have been highly appreciated by the Mahila Mandals. For instance, the vessels given for family programs are used by the members to serve food during community events, a responsibility they have taken on themselves. The dholki provided for kirtan sessions has also played a crucial role in reinforcing their communal bonds. Members noted that participation in Mahila Mandal programs like kirtan not only fosters social cohesion but also helps ensure the long-term success of the Mandal by engaging more members in its activities.

In the future, Mahila Mandals have requested receiving additional items such as music instruments, including harmoniums and more musical tools for their gatherings. They also suggested that sports equipment, like indoor games such as carrom, table tennis, and chess, would be beneficial, especially during the winter months when outdoor activities are limited due to snowfall. Furthermore, the Mahila Mandals expressed interest in training opportunities, particularly in advanced sewing machine operations and related small industries to diversify livelihood options.

Yuvak Mandals

The respondents agree that their Yuvak Mandals have benefited from improved teamwork with regular Yuvak Mandal meetings strengthening their bond and helping the group run more efficiently. Inter-village sports tournaments have also played a key role in identifying new talents and promoting social cohesion.

Volleyball and badminton are the most frequently used sports, as both require minimal space and are well-suited to the available facilities. These activities have positively impacted physical and mental fitness, with more youth participating and engaging with the Mandal. However, challenges such as limited space for certain sports like cricket and badminton remain.

The youth have also expressed interest in sports training to improve their skills and requested additional items like basketball, table tennis, and football to diversify activities. Organizing more inter-village competitions could further sustain interest and uncover new talent.

The Yuvak Mandal members believe the long-term impact of these sports items will help them compete at district and state levels, strengthening the Mandal's presence and encouraging future participation.



Point of Concern

Some of the respondents expressed that the quality of the provided items could be improved for better durability. All the Mandals (both Mahila and Yuvak) surveyed reported receiving the correct number of items, except for the Mahila Mandal in Gihl Nag, Dholyar, and Sangalwara, which reported receiving 91 serving plates (thalis) and 99 tumblers. Additionally, their dholki was delivered in a damaged condition.

OECD Framework Analysis

Table 21: OECD Framework Analysis

OECD FRAMEWORK	
RELEVANCE (Is the intervention doing right things and is being considered relevant by the beneficiaries?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Both Mahila nd Yuvak Mandals consider the provided items highly relevant for their day to day activities and social functions.
EFFICIENCY (How well are resources being used?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The use of registered Mandals for distribution optimized the resources and enhanced accountability.
EFFECTIVENESS (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Items provided have contributed to increasing participation and fostering stronger group bonding within both Yuvak and Mahila Mandals
IMPACT (What difference does the intervention makes?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Youth involvement in sports has increased, with long-term benefits such as participation in local and district-level competitions. ➤ Social cohesion within the community has been strengthened through shared resources and group activities of Mahila Mandals
SUSTAINABILITY (Will the benefits last?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The management and maintenance of the assets were delegated to the Mandals, allowing for decentralized planning and upkeep. Local ownership thus encourages long-term use and preservation
COHERENCE (How well does the intervention fit?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The intervention complements existing community structures and enhances the effectiveness of local Mandals in fostering community participation.

11. Running of 08 MMUs in project areas of SJVN through HelpAge India

The data generated from stakeholders of Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) with 122 Beneficiary Interviews and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs); and 4 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and other public consultations conducted with more than 30 community members, and on basis of secondary data received from SJVN have been analysed below. The qualitative analysis is presented thematically while the quantitative analysis is presented graphically. This thematic analysis focuses on the qualitative and quantitative responses gathered from communities benefiting from the MMUs operated by SJVN through its CSR initiative with HelpAge India. The MMUs were deployed through five project areas: NMHPS, DHEP, NJHPS, DSHEP, and LHEP. The key themes identified from the data reflect both the direct and indirect impacts of the MMUs on healthcare access, quality of service, and community health outcomes. The analysis is structured around the key themes drawn from the survey

questions: awareness and accessibility, quality of healthcare services, health outcomes, and community well-being. This thematic analysis provides insights into the impact of the MMUs with a focus on the outcomes, challenges, and benefits as reported by the community members.

Overview/Introduction

Table 22: Overview of the project

Location	Naitwar Mori (01) - Uttarakhand, Devsari (02) - Uttarakhand, Nathpa Jhakri (02) – Himachal Pradesh, Dhaulasidh (01) – Himachal Pradesh, Luhri (02) – Himachal Pradesh
Project	Running of 08 MMUs in project areas of SJVN through HelpAge India
Beneficiaries	Villagers of 87 Gram Panchayats at community location of 08 MMUs of project areas
Expenditure	Rs. 816.63 Lakh
Timeline	Started in 08.07.2019/ 18.04.2019 & Completed in 07.07.2022/ 17.04.2022
Implementing agency	HelpAge India

Source: Annexure 2 of SJVN's ToR

Image 19: Public Consultation regarding MMUs at Naitwar Mori



Image 20: Focus Group Discussion regarding MMUs at Naitwar Mori





Image 21: Public Consultation about MMUs at Shamathla (LHEP-1),



Image 22: Beneficiary Interviews regarding MMUs at Jeehan (DSHEP)



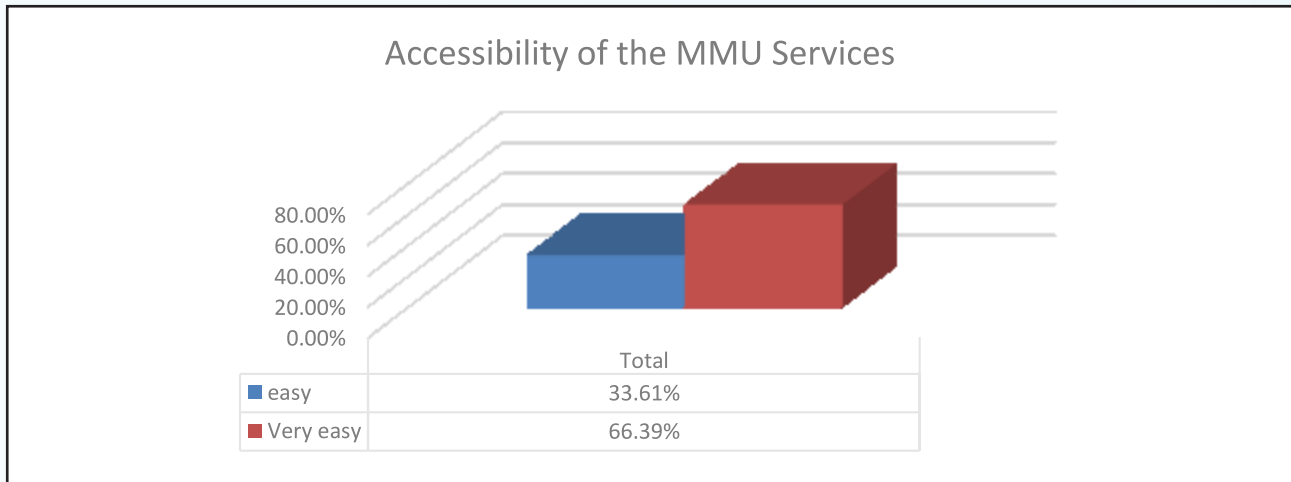
Image 23: Mobile Medical Van at Nathpa Jhakri, Himachal



Findings & Impact Assessment

Awareness and Accessibility of MMU Services: The broad and informal network of awareness suggests that SJVN's outreach strategy has effectively leveraged local social structures, such as neighbours, village heads, and community members, to spread information. This highlights the importance of community-based health education for successful CSR health initiatives. The high percentage of easy access (99.99%) indicates that the MMU services are well-positioned to meet the healthcare needs of remote communities.

Figure 5: Accessibility of the MMU Services



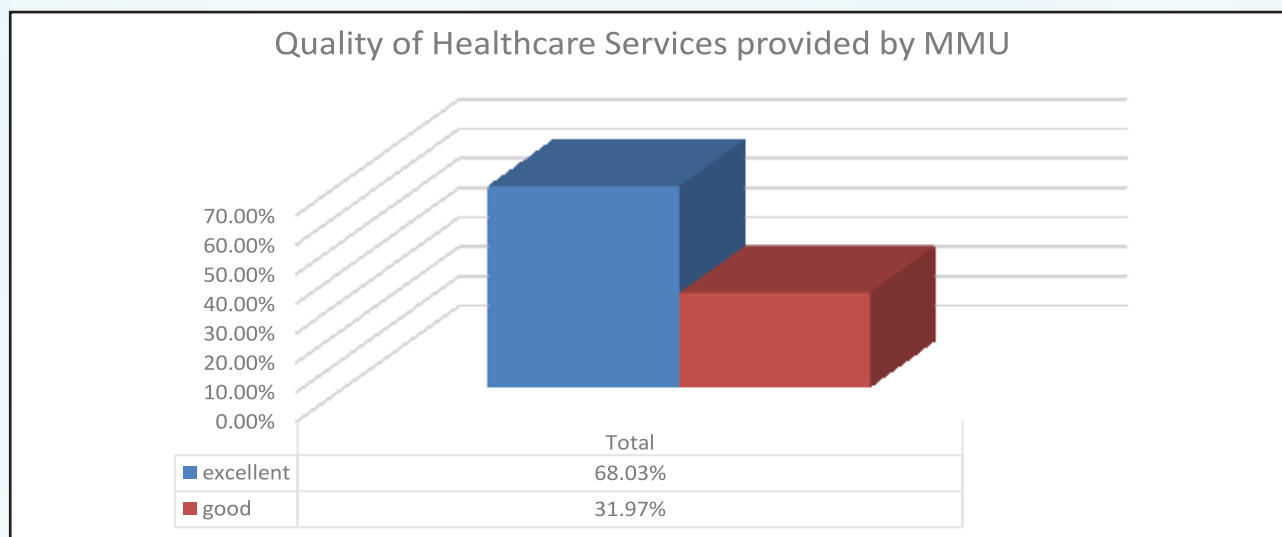
A majority (66.39%) of respondents found it "very easy" to access MMU services, while 33.61% reported it as "easy." This indicates that the MMUs are relatively well-integrated into the community, with high levels of convenience for the population.

The data reveals that word-of-mouth and local leadership were instrumental in spreading awareness of MMU services. Notably, respondents learned about MMUs from their neighbourhood, the SJVN staff, the Pradhan (local leader) as a key information source. Additionally, respondents reported hearing about the service through the Gram Panchayat, further underscoring the role of local governance in disseminating information. Many respondents also learned about MMUs through friends, neighbours, family members, and at local markets. This suggests that the community is engaged in sharing health-related information, which is critical in rural and semi-urban areas where healthcare infrastructure may be limited.

Quality of Healthcare Services Provided by MMUs: The high satisfaction rates regarding service quality and staff approachability suggest that the MMUs are not only accessible but also provide a high standard of care, fostering positive community relations. This could have long-term benefits in terms of health outcomes, as trust in healthcare services is crucial for promoting regular health check-ups and compliance with medical advice.

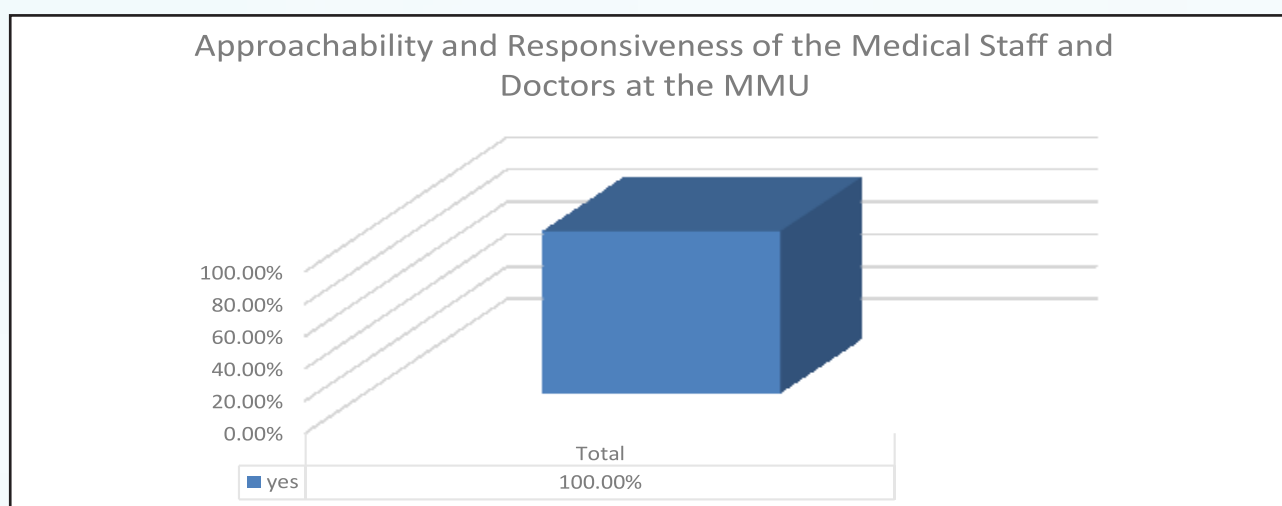


Figure 6: Quality of Healthcare Services provided by MMU



A significant number of respondents rated the quality of healthcare services provided by MMUs as excellent (68.03%), with 31.97% rating it as good. This high level of satisfaction reflects well on the capabilities of the MMU staff and the healthcare resources available.

Figure 7: Approachability and Responsiveness of the Medical Staff and Doctors at the MMU

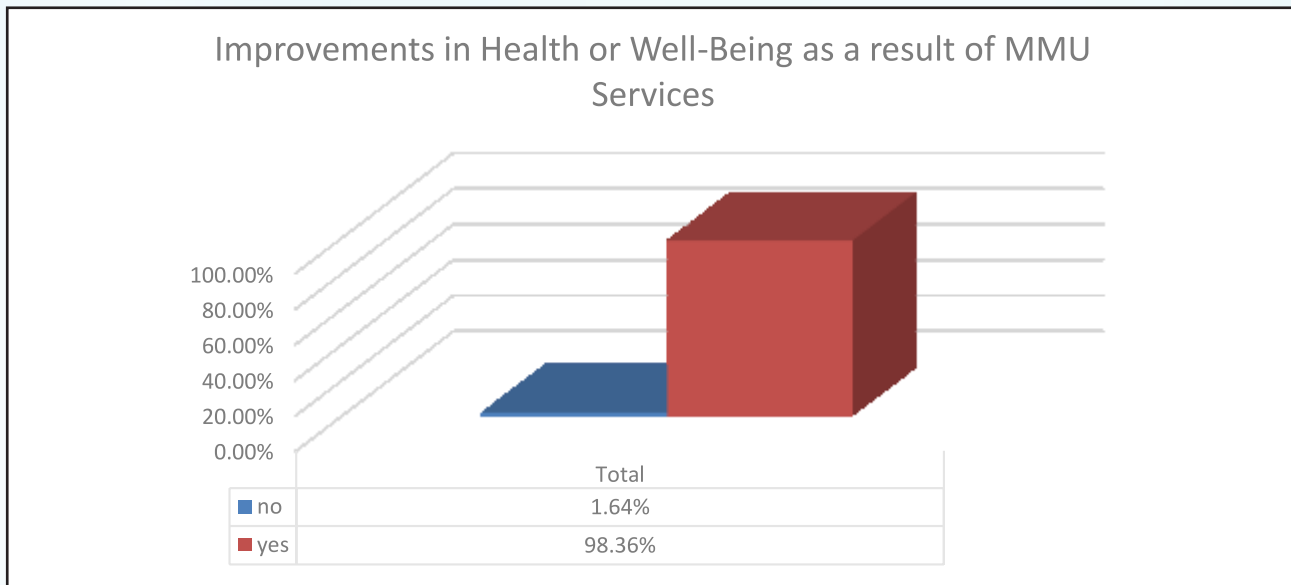


Approachability and Responsiveness of Medical Staff: 100% of respondents agreed that the medical staff and doctors were approachable and responsive to their healthcare needs, demonstrating high levels of trust and satisfaction in the healthcare personnel deployed on the MMUs.

- **Health Outcomes and Effectiveness of MMU Services:** As per the analysis of data from the respondents, the MMUs' play a significant role in managing both acute and chronic health issues, with high effectiveness in disease prevention and symptom management. The positive health outcomes reported by the community indicate the program's success in providing timely medical interventions. The fact that common seasonal and chronic conditions were addressed demonstrates the preventive and therapeutic role of the MMUs in improving public health and reducing the burden on local healthcare facilities. The functional benefits like enabling individuals to return to work are important indicators of the MMUs' broader socio-economic impact. By reducing the need for long-distance travel for healthcare, the MMUs contribute to better community productivity and well-being.



Figure 8: Improvements in Health or Well-Being as a result of MMU Services



An overwhelming 98.36% of respondents reported experiencing improvements in their health or well-being after using the MMU services. This is a strong indicator of the effectiveness of the MMUs in managing and improving community health. The MMU services have proven particularly effective in managing a range of common ailments. The most frequently mentioned issues were fever, cold, cough, knee pain, and diabetes. Other conditions addressed included skin infections, allergies, and back pain, among others. Furthermore, the respondents shared a variety of health problems that were effectively managed or resolved. These included chronic issues like diabetes, hypertension, and asthma, which were controlled through ongoing treatment and medicine provided by the MMUs. Notably, many respondents also highlighted the prevention of more serious health issues, particularly during seasonal changes, as a key benefit of the MMU services.

Several respondents noted how the MMUs helped alleviate body pain, enabling them to return to their daily routines, such as agricultural work and household chores. For instance, one respondent mentioned that after receiving treatment for body pain, they were able to resume agricultural work more efficiently.

Moreover, the MMU services appear to be instrumental in raising health awareness and facilitating preventive healthcare in rural and underserved areas. Their presence not only improves access to treatment but also helps instil healthier practices within the community, which can contribute to long-term health improvements. The ability to treat health conditions locally without the need for costly travel or hospitalization reduces economic strain on families, thereby improving their overall quality of life.

A recurring theme in the open-ended responses was the improvement in community health awareness. For example, several respondents stated that the MMUs increased awareness about healthy practices and helped individuals manage chronic conditions like diabetes, hypertension, and allergies more effectively. Additionally, respondents acknowledged the convenience of having healthcare services directly in their vicinity/ community, reducing the need for expensive and time-consuming travel to distant healthcare centres, leading to overall improvement in community health and well-being. Therefore, MMUs have played a vital role in bringing healthcare services closer to underserved

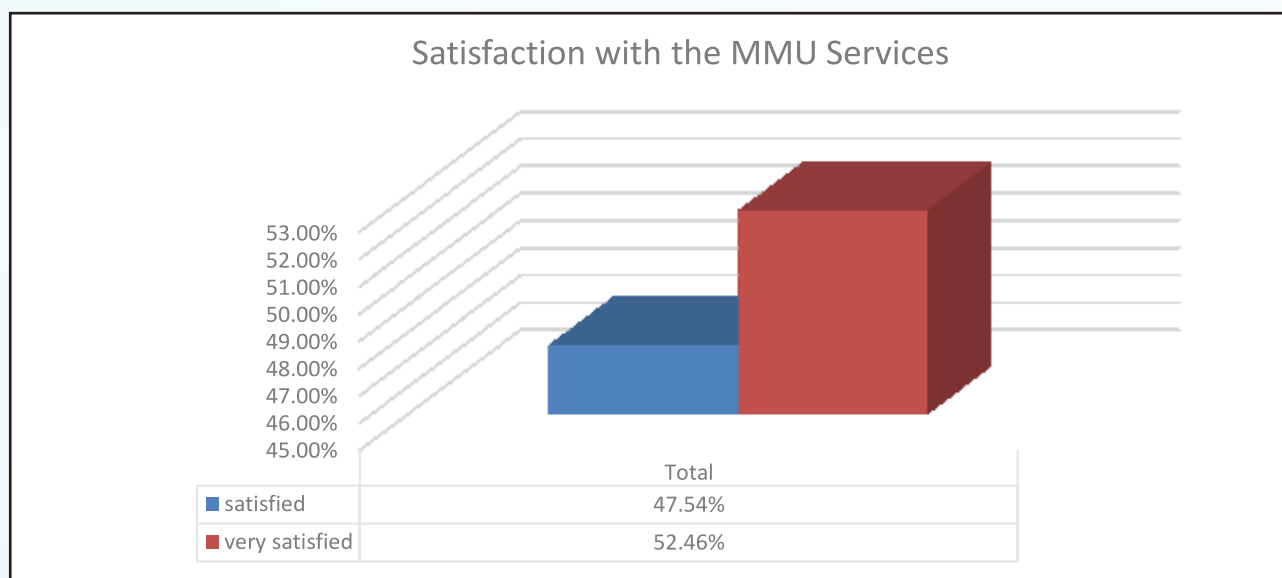


populations, reducing the financial and physical burden of seeking medical help. It has enhanced access to regular medical care, allowing people to better manage their health and leading to improved health outcomes. Improvement in the accessibility to healthcare services has been the most prominent theme that emerged from the analysis. Before the MMU services, many community members had to travel long distances, sometimes up to 20-30 kilometers or more, to access medical care. The introduction of MMUs has significantly reduced the need for these long journeys as also evident from the fact that around 53.28% of respondents reported that the MMU services helped reduce the need to travel to distant healthcare facilities. Many mentioned that MMUs saved them significant time, ranging from 30 minutes to 1 hour and even more of travel time. Several respondents (26.23%) highlighted that MMUs were conveniently located closer to their homes, sometimes within walking distance (e.g., 5-100 meters away). This proximity eliminated the need for transportation altogether, allowing individuals to seek medical help more frequently and with greater ease.

Moreover, the respondents also noted the financial benefits of not having to travel to far-off medical centres. They saved on transportation costs, which was especially significant for elderly and low-income individuals who might otherwise have skipped necessary treatment due to the expense of travel.

The satisfaction level highlights the success of the MMUs in meeting the health needs of the community. The services are viewed as valuable, with respondents expressing a sense of relief and gratitude for having healthcare brought to their doorstep. The community members show an overall satisfaction with the services provided by the MMUs. A large majority of respondents expressed positive feedback regarding the MMU services, with the majority of responses indicating satisfaction.

Figure 9: Satisfaction with the MMU Services



As can be seen from the figure above, 52.46% of respondents were "very satisfied" with the services, while 47.54% were "satisfied," leading to a total of 99% of respondents expressing positive satisfaction. Respondents noted the personalized care they received from the MMU staff, who were able to address common health concerns and chronic conditions like hypertension, diabetes, and joint pain. The availability of these services within the community was a key factor in enhancing satisfaction.



MMUs' play a significant role in addressing the community's major health needs, particularly the rise of chronic diseases like hypertension and diabetes. The ability of the MMUs to offer preventive care and chronic disease management has been pivotal in improving the community's overall health. The effectiveness of MMUs in addressing local health issues is another significant theme that emerged in the data. Respondents generally agreed that the MMUs were successfully addressing the most pressing health concerns in their communities. Many respondents (55.74%) noted that MMUs were instrumental in managing chronic conditions such as hypertension, diabetes, and asthma. They highlighted how MMU services allowed them to control blood pressure and sugar levels more effectively. Furthermore, several respondents noted that the MMUs had contributed to improving maternal and child healthcare by providing timely check-ups and vaccinations, in addition to addressing the common health issues like cough, cold, fever, and minor injuries. This was especially beneficial in reducing the incidence of untreated health issues that could escalate into more serious conditions.

Follow-up care emerged as another important aspect of the MMU services, with a large number of respondents indicating that they received continued care and advice after their initial visits. 59.02% of respondents confirmed that they had received follow-up care or advice after their initial visit, which is crucial for managing chronic conditions and ensuring effective treatment. The ability of MMUs to provide follow-up care and continuous support has had a profound impact on improving long-term health management. This continuity of care contributes to better disease prevention, health monitoring, and community well-being.

The MMUs have had a transformative effect not only on healthcare accessibility but also on health behaviour. The services have helped foster a culture of health awareness, which is likely to have long-term benefits for the community's overall health outcomes. Respondents noted that MMUs had contributed to greater health awareness, leading to more timely medical check-ups, better disease management, and improved personal health practices (e.g., regular exercise, improved diet). Many respondents mentioned that people in the community were now more likely to seek medical help for even minor ailments, which helped prevent the development of more serious conditions. Regular checkups and medication adherence had improved, particularly among chronic disease patients.


Therefore, it can be said that because of the MMUs, people were proactive in taking care of their health, either through improved hygiene, exercise, or healthier routines, as also shared by some respondents that they exercised more regularly and followed a healthier lifestyle.

Point of Concern

Based on the qualitative and quantitative data analysis from the survey, several challenges or points of concern were identified regarding the implementation and accessibility of MMU services in the project areas. While MMUs have clearly had a positive impact on healthcare access, there are also areas where improvements are needed for better effectiveness and sustainability of the program. Below is a summary of the challenges faced by respondents and the corresponding recommendations for improvement:



- **Waiting Times:** Some of the respondents (17.21%) mentioned long waiting times as a key challenge when accessing MMU services. This issue was particularly noted by individuals who live in areas with higher demand or who needed specific treatments. Waiting times were exacerbated by the limited amount of time the MMU teams spent in each village. The recommendations include (i) extending the time MMU teams spend in each village, especially in areas with higher patient volumes, could reduce waiting times. Additionally, increasing the frequency of visits, or deploying more units to cover the areas, would help alleviate pressure, (ii) Implementing a more structured scheduling system for MMU visits, possibly through pre-booked appointments, to manage patient flow and minimize waiting times. Community health workers could help coordinate this process locally to ensure better organization, (iii) Increasing the number of medical staff or rotating teams could help reduce long queues and improve service delivery.
- **Specific Medications:** About 6.56% of respondents reported that the MMUs often lacked specific medications, particularly for chronic or specialized conditions like back pain or other non-communicable diseases. This was especially for individuals who rely on consistent medication for their health management. The recommendations include (i) MMUs maintaining a more comprehensive inventory of medicines, including commonly used chronic disease medications (e.g., for diabetes, hypertension, etc.) and pain management drugs. Collaboration with local pharmacies or suppliers could ensure a more reliable supply. (ii) Implementing regular monitoring and auditing of the MMU's medical supplies to ensure that essential medications are always available. This could be part of a larger supply chain management system.
- **Duration of MMU Stays:** Few respondents (2.46%) highlighted that MMU teams did not stay long enough in each location to serve all community members effectively. Short stays may also contribute to the long waiting times mentioned above. The recommendations include (I) Wherever possible, extending the duration of each MMU team's stay in a village to accommodate more patients. In areas with high demand, it may be beneficial to have a mobile unit stay for a full day rather than a few hours,(ii) In densely populated or more underserved areas, deploying multiple MMU units simultaneously could help ensure that more people are served without extending wait times. (iii) Introducing a more flexible approach for chronic patients who require follow-up visits. They should have the option to be seen without waiting for the entire population to be served.
- **Follow-up Care:** While many respondents (59.02%) reported receiving follow-up care after their initial visit, another portion (29.51%) still did not. Follow-up care is essential, especially for individuals managing chronic conditions or requiring ongoing treatment. The recommendations include: (i) Strengthening the system for follow-up care, possibly through community health workers who can monitor patients' conditions after the MMU leaves. This could include phone check-ins or home visits to ensure continuity of care, (ii) Utilizing mobile health technology (e.g., telemedicine or SMS-based follow-ups) to track patient health outcomes, particularly for chronic disease management, and provide ongoing support. (iii) Integrating follow-up appointments into the MMU scheduling system to ensure patients with chronic or recurring conditions can receive timely care.

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- **Access to Services for Specific Groups (e.g., Elderly, Women):** Some respondents noted that while MMUs were a great resource for elderly individuals, maternal and child health issues could be better addressed. There were also concerns that elderly people or women who had mobility challenges found it difficult to attend MMU services, even though services were brought to their doorstep. The recommendations include: (i) Creating specific times or dedicated teams for serving vulnerable groups such as the elderly, pregnant women, and children. This will ensure they are not overlooked in general service delivery, (ii) Developing targeted outreach programs for elderly people, including health education sessions on self care, chronic disease management, and the importance of regular check-ups. Additionally, consider home visits for elderly individuals who are unable to attend MMU clinics, (iii) MMU teams should be equipped with specialized skills and supplies for maternal and child healthcare, especially in remote areas where access to conventional healthcare facilities are limited.
 - **Health Education and Awareness:** Some respondents (36.89%) mentioned that while MMU services were beneficial, there is still a need for more health education and awareness in the community. There is a gap in understanding preventive healthcare, disease management, and lifestyle changes. The recommendations include (i) Incorporating health education as a core component of MMU services, focusing on prevention, hygiene, nutrition, and managing chronic conditions like diabetes and hypertension. Educating people on how to prevent diseases rather than just treating them will have a long-term impact on community health, (ii) Organizing community health awareness workshops in collaboration with local schools, NGOs, and health workers to promote healthy behaviours and lifestyle changes, (iii) Utilizing local radio, community events, and digital platforms (like WhatsApp or community apps) to disseminate health information, tips, and MMU schedules.
 - **Healthcare System Integration:** While MMUs have expanded healthcare access, some respondents noted that there was a lack of integration with the broader healthcare system, leading to fragmented care. For example, follow-up care or advanced treatment could be lacking due to limited connections with hospitals or specialists. The recommendations include: (i) Ensuring that MMU services are connected to the local health system, including district hospitals, CHCs (Community Health Centres), and specialist clinics, for referrals and follow-up care. Establishing partnerships with hospitals will help to provide holistic care for complex health needs, (ii) Developing a strong referral system, where MMUs can refer patients who need specialized care to appropriate healthcare facilities. This could be supported through telemedicine or transportation services for those who need to travel.
 - **Financial Sustainability:** Free medical care from MMUs has alleviated financial burdens for many, but there is concern about the long-term financial sustainability of this service. Ensuring that MMUs can continue to operate and provide free services in the long run is essential. The recommendations include (i) Securing a long-term funding through government health schemes, CSR partnerships, or international aid organizations to ensure the sustainability of MMUs. Collaboration with local governments and healthcare providers could reduce operational costs, (ii) Engaging the community in supporting the MMU program through small contributions or voluntary participation in community health efforts, to ensure continued access to services without compromising on quality.



OECD Framework Analysis

Table 23: OECD Framework Analysis

OECD FRAMEWORK	
<p>RELEVANCE (Is the intervention doing right things?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Highly relevant for the rural and underserved communities in the project areas, with a focus on healthcare access and improving public health. ➤ Addresses critical healthcare needs in remote locations, where access to medical facilities is limited. ➤ The initiative specifically targets healthcare access for vulnerable populations, including the elderly and those with chronic conditions, effectively addressing both acute and long term health needs.
<p>EFFICIENCY (How well are resources being used?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High accessibility of services, with 99.99% of respondents indicating easy access to MMUs. ➤ Effective use of local networks for awareness generation, including village heads, community members, and local leaders, ensuring the MMUs are well integrated into the community. ➤ Cost-efficient: The MMUs help save on transportation costs for individuals who would otherwise need to travel long distances for medical care. ➤ Timely service delivery, with MMUs being deployed on time and addressing key healthcare needs in project areas.
<p>EFFECTIVENESS (Is the intervention achieving its objectives?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High satisfaction among the community, with 99% expressing satisfaction with the MMU services. ➤ Health outcomes show significant improvements, with 98.36% of respondents reporting better health or well-being post-service. ➤ The MMUs effectively manage chronic conditions like diabetes, hypertension, and asthma, while also addressing common seasonal ailments. ➤ Preventive care provided by MMUs has been key in reducing the severity of diseases, preventing major health issues, and enhancing the quality of life for community members.
<p>IMPACT (What difference does the intervention makes?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved community health: The MMUs have contributed to a positive shift in health awareness, chronic disease management, and better overall health practices in the community. ➤ Reduced economic strain: By decreasing the need for travel to distant healthcare facilities, MMUs reduce both the financial and physical burden on families. ➤ Broader health behavior changes: The presence of MMUs has led to increased health awareness and a culture of proactive health management, with respondents mentioning improvements in hygiene, exercise, and dietary habits. ➤ Sustained benefits: The follow-up care and continuous support provided by the MMUs have had lasting effects, promoting better long-term health outcomes.



SUSTAINABILITY (Will the benefits last?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Sustainable improvements in community health awareness and healthcare access, with ongoing positive impacts on chronic disease management and prevention.➤ Potential for expansion: The model of MMUs could be replicated in other underserved areas based on the success seen in the current project.➤ Challenges: The sustainability of the MMUs' long-term operations may depend on continued funding and support from SJVN and HelpAge India, as well as community participation in maintaining the initiative.➤ Follow-up care: Ensuring continued support and follow-up could be essential for maintaining the health improvements in the long run.
COHERENCE (How well does the intervention fit?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Convergence with national and global health goals, such as SDG Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG Goal 10 (Reduced Inequality), by addressing healthcare disparities in underserved communities.➤ The MMUs are aligned with the National Health Policy to expand healthcare access to rural and underserved areas and contribute to improving the health outcomes of vulnerable populations.➤ Community-driven approach fits well with local governance and social structures, ensuring the initiative resonates with the people it aims to serve.



PROJECT-WISE CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS


Based on a thorough impact assessment of SJVN's CSR projects, the following section presents a detailed overview of key findings and specific recommendations for improving the effectiveness of these initiatives.

The construction of the new school building at NJHPS Nathpa has significantly improved the educational environment, enhancing safety, accessibility, and academic performance. The upgraded infrastructure has reduced travel time for students and provided better facilities for both learning and extracurricular activities, benefiting not only the children of SJVN employees but also those from nearby villages. Parents have reported positive impacts on their children's academic progress, and teachers have noted improvements in teaching conditions and student collaboration. To strengthen alignment with CSR regulations and enhance the impact of SJVN's initiatives for the broader community, it is recommended to assess the extent of the school's utilization by the children of SJVN employees. Based on this assessment, an appropriate adjustment can be made to the CSR expenditure reported for FY 2022-23. This proactive approach will ensure transparency and reinforce SJVN's commitment to community-focused development.

The strengthening and augmentation of infrastructure at ITI Nirmand has significantly enhanced the quality of education and training for students. The new building has improved safety, accessibility, and the learning environment, while the modern equipment and machinery provided by SJVN have greatly supported hands-on training, particularly in trades like motor mechanics and electrical work. Students expressed high satisfaction with the facilities, believing the improvements will enhance their employability post-training. The support has significantly contributed to better academic outcomes and practical exposure for students, including opportunities for internships in local industries. Teachers have also reported that the upgraded facilities have enhanced teaching quality and student engagement. To further strengthen the impact and ensure alignment with CSR regulations, it is recommended that SJVN review the current implementation process managed by the "Institute Management Committee." While the committee, comprising members from SJVN and external bodies, has facilitated the efficient operation of the CSR fund account, aligning the implementation process with CSR guidelines will ensure compliance and reinforce SJVN's commitment to regulatory excellence and impactful initiatives.

The strengthening and augmentation of infrastructure at ITI Kumarsain have greatly improved the quality of education and training for students. The newly constructed building has enhanced safety, accessibility, and the overall learning environment. Modern equipment provided by SJVN has significantly facilitated hands-on training in trades such as motor mechanics, electrical, and others. Students expressed high satisfaction with the facilities, noting that these enhancements will boost their employability upon completing their training. The newly equipped computer room, library, and industry-standard machinery have also positively influenced academic outcomes and student engagement.

Students have suggested further improvements, including better industry connectivity for placements and the provision of hostel facilities to increase retention rates for both students and instructors.



To ensure continued compliance with CSR regulations and maximize the impact of future initiatives, it is recommended that SJVN review the current implementation model involving the "Institute Management Committee." While the committee, led by the HOP of LHEP-1 and comprising external members, has played a role in managing the CSR fund account, aligning the process with CSR guidelines will enhance transparency and regulatory adherence. Revising the CSR booklet to reflect these adjustments will strengthen the effectiveness of SJVN's CSR initiatives while maintaining their commitment to community development.

The construction of the Satluj Waterfront development at Tattapani has significantly benefited the local community by providing a versatile space for social functions, public events, and recreational activities. The site has become an essential venue for various local events, including school functions, political and religious gatherings, and community celebrations. It also serves as a popular play area for children, promoting physical well-being. While the project has not directly generated new jobs, the increased tourism to Tattapani is expected to benefit local businesses and shopkeepers. Overall, the project aligns well with the needs of the local population and has contributed to enhancing the area's community life. However, a point of concern is the partial completion of the sitting area due to the higher-than-expected costs associated with the retaining wall, which diverted funds originally allocated for finishing work. Although the core infrastructure is functional, additional funding is needed to complete the sitting area and enhance the site's capacity for larger gatherings. A phased improvement approach could be considered to fully realize the project's potential and ensure its long-term success for the community.

The installation of 400 solar street lights in 19 Gram Panchayats of the DSHEP project area has significantly improved nighttime visibility, enhancing safety and economic opportunities for the local community. The lights have reduced the risk of accidents, especially near village markets and high-traffic areas, and have extended working hours for local businesses, contributing to economic growth. For instance, a farmer and carpenter from Village Tipri reported being able to work late into the evening, improving his family's economic prospects. The solar lights have also supported cultural activities and tourism at sites like Shiv Dham, while improving safety for women and children, allowing them to move freely at night. In addition, the lights have helped protect villagers from wild animals, particularly in areas near forests. However, a point of concern is the incomplete coverage in some areas, with some lights in Vill Longani reportedly non-functional due to lightning damage. To maximize the impact of the project, additional lights should be installed in underserved areas, and the functionality of existing lights needs to be addressed promptly to ensure consistent benefits for all villages.

The Ayurvedic Health Awareness Program conducted across multiple states such as Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh was successful in raising awareness about Ayurvedic practices, with significant participation in the sessions. The program increased participants' knowledge of Ayurveda, with 94.12% of attendees reporting improved understanding, and 91.67% planning to incorporate Ayurvedic practices into their daily routines. Positive health impacts, including improved sleep, increased energy, better digestion, and reduced stress, were also reported by the majority of participants. However, the program's reach and impact were limited by the low frequency of sessions and a preference among the community for quicker, allopathic treatments. Furthermore, a key concern is the difficulty participants faced in consistently applying Ayurvedic practices due to time constraints, lack of nearby healthcare facilities, and the absence of follow-up support. Some participants also expressed challenges with adapting to new routines, such as diet and exercise, without continued



guidance. Additionally, local infrastructure limitations, including poor roads and unreliable healthcare services, further hindered the program's effectiveness. To address these challenges, it is recommended that the program adopt a more localized approach, with regular follow-ups, better access to Ayurvedic care, and improved community infrastructure, ensuring long-term engagement and greater impact.

The installation of 2,340 solar street lights across three blocks in the Seraj Constituency—Seraj, Balichowki, and Gohar—has significantly improved safety, accessibility, and quality of life for local residents. The lights have been particularly beneficial in addressing safety concerns in the mountainous regions, where narrow lanes and wildlife activity, such as leopards, bears, and snakes, pose risks to villagers. The enhanced visibility has allowed villagers to feel safer while walking after dark, thereby reducing incidents of wild animal encounters. Additionally, the lights have improved access to public spaces, such as water taps, schools, and temples, enabling increased participation in evening activities, including cultural programs and children's play.

From an economic perspective, the solar lights have extended shop hours, increasing business for shopkeepers, some of whom reported a two-hour increase in sales each evening. Furthermore, the lights' visibility has enabled the installation of CCTV cameras, enhancing security in key areas and reducing thefts. The solar lights have proven to be more reliable than conventional electric lights, as they continue to function during power cuts, which are common in the area due to winter snow or natural disasters like cloudbursts. Residents have shared that during power outages, they often rely on the solar lights for daily activities, such as having dinner. However, some challenges remain. While the solar lights have made a substantial impact, the current installation does not provide full coverage of all areas, particularly the more remote or under-lit sections of the villages. Additional lights are needed to improve coverage. Furthermore, some existing solar lights, not part of the project but installed in earlier phases with external batteries, are malfunctioning and require battery repairs or replacements. To ensure the sustainability of the project, it is recommended that follow-up funding be allocated for maintenance beyond the initial period, so the solar lights continue to function optimally and cover the remaining unlit areas.

The installation of solar street lights across Shimla, Mandi, Kinnaur, and Kullu regions has significantly enhanced safety, visibility, and quality of life for local communities. The solar lights have improved security by reducing wildlife encounters and enabling better access to public spaces, particularly in areas previously underserved by electricity. They have also extended business hours and facilitated community activities, contributing positively to local economies. Additionally, the use of solar energy has removed the financial burden of electricity costs for these communities. However, a major concern identified is the difficulty in distinguishing which solar lights belong to which specific project, as multiple sources of installation have led to confusion, and the branding or markings on the lights have faded or peeled off. Furthermore, some lights, especially those installed under the earlier project, are prone to theft and have been found non-functional, reducing their effectiveness. There is also a lack of a clear maintenance protocol, and Gram Panchayat Pradhans face challenges in repairing broken lights due to the absence of adequate funds and local technical support. These issues hinder the long-term sustainability and impact of the solar light installations.



The provision of sports and community items to Mahila and Yuvak Mandals in Seraj Constituency has significantly supported local cultural and social activities. These items have helped foster community engagement, strengthened bonds, and enhanced social cohesion, particularly in a region facing development challenges due to its rugged terrain and harsh climate. The sports equipment, especially for volleyball and badminton, has improved physical fitness and encouraged youth participation. Additionally, the support for Mahila Mandals has enabled the organization of successful community events and cultural activities. Both Mandals have expressed interest in further support to improve their activities and diversify livelihoods. However, a key concern raised by respondents was the quality and durability of some of the provided items, which could be improved to ensure longer-lasting use. There were also discrepancies in the number of items delivered to certain Mahila Mandals, with some receiving fewer serving plates and tumblers than expected. Additionally, the dholki delivered to some groups arrived in a damaged condition, affecting its usability. Addressing these issues through quality control and more consistent delivery would enhance the overall impact and satisfaction of the community members.

The MMU services provided by SJVN in collaboration with HelpAge India have had a significant positive impact on healthcare accessibility and outcomes in the project areas. The initiative has greatly improved health awareness, particularly in managing chronic conditions, and has made healthcare more accessible to those in remote locations. However, several challenges persist, including long waiting times, insufficient medications for chronic conditions, and short durations of MMU stays, which impact the number of patients that can be seen. Additionally, the system for follow-up care is not fully efficient, and vulnerable groups such as the elderly and women with mobility issues still face barriers to accessing services. There is also a need for stronger integration with the broader healthcare system to ensure patients can be referred for specialized care when necessary. Lastly, addressing the financial sustainability of the MMU program through long-term funding will be crucial for its continued success and expansion. By addressing these issues, the program can further enhance its reach, efficiency, and long-term impact on community health.



STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the impact assessment study conducted by IICA provide a clear foundation for the following strategic recommendations, aimed at strengthening project performance and achieving greater impact.

Improvement of Infrastructure Projects: For the educational infrastructure initiatives like NJHPS Nathpa, it is essential to ensure compliance with CSR regulations by reviewing and deducting the portion of the project benefiting employees' children. Additionally, better alignment with broader community needs can be achieved by enhancing community access and support to maximize the impact on non-employee beneficiaries.

Compliance with CSR Guidelines: For the ITI Nirmand and ITI Kumarsain projects, there needs to be an immediate review of the implementation models that involve "Institute Management Committees" to ensure compliance with CSR guidelines. SJVN should adopt transparent, compliant mechanisms that allow for greater oversight and accountability.

Completion and Expansion of Recreational Spaces: In the case of the Satluj Waterfront project at Tattapani, phased improvements should be considered to address incomplete areas and enhance the site's capacity. Allocating additional funding or seeking partnerships can ensure the sitting area and other community spaces are fully completed.

Solar Street Light Coverage and Maintenance: For the solar street light initiatives across multiple regions, additional installations in under-served areas should be prioritized to ensure full coverage. Furthermore, developing a clear maintenance protocol, including local technical support and adequate funding for repairs, will ensure the long-term sustainability of the lights.

Enhancing Health Awareness and Follow-up: The MMU program, while successful in increasing healthcare access, faces challenges such as long waiting times and insufficient follow-up care. Improving the scheduling system, extending MMU visits, and ensuring a more robust follow-up framework with local health workers or mobile health technology can further enhance effectiveness. Strengthening integration with local healthcare systems would improve patient referrals for specialized care.

Localizing Ayurvedic Health Programs: To address the challenges of low participation frequency and infrastructure limitations in the Ayurvedic Health Awareness Program, a more localized and regular approach is recommended. This includes follow-up sessions, community engagement, and improvements in local infrastructure to support participants in consistently applying Ayurvedic practices.

Support for Women and Youth in Rural Areas: For the sports and community items provided to Mahila and Yuvak Mandals, ensuring consistent delivery and better-quality items is crucial. SJVN should focus on improving the durability and effectiveness of these materials, as well as ensuring equitable distribution across all Mandals.

Sustainability of Community Initiatives: Lastly, for all CSR initiatives, securing long-term financial sustainability through government collaborations, CSR partnerships, and community support is critical. Implementing structured funding models will ensure continued success and long-term benefits for the communities involved.



Need for an Integrated health Programme at SJVN

In Integrated Public health system, there are three different layers: **Preventive** health care, **Curative** health at health facilities and **Tertiary care** which requires hospitalization support.

At present, SJVN's CSR initiatives are primarily concentrated at the **preventive Health care level**, with initiatives like **Ayurveda camps** for health awareness generation. These camps have been conducted as one-time activities in states like Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, UP and Uttarakhand. In IICA's findings, Community as well as Schools in all the project areas demanded such camps at regular intervals.

At the **Curative health care level**, SJVN has been running **Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)** to provide healthcare services to remote communities. Currently, there are eight MMUs in operation. However, the frequency of MMU visits has reduced over time in some areas, from weekly visits to fortnightly. In some areas, the MMUs have been withdrawn and sent to other locations in Himachal Pradesh.

At the Tertiary care level of hospitalization, there is no initiative has been observed to have been taken by SJVN so far, except for some ad-hoc support of SJVN projects of the vehicles to carry patients to the nearby hospitals.

Strategic recommendation:

Preventive Health care: IICA recommends that preventive health care programme of SJVN may be mainstreamed with the Ministry of Ayush's, Government of India's **AYUSHMAN Wellness Centres**. These centres were found to be present in all the states, which were manned by a qualified Ayurvedic Doctors and medicines. To enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of its efforts, SJVN could consider collaborating with the state health departments who also look after these centers in the SJVN project areas. Such partnerships would not only increase the reach of SJVN's health awareness programs and will offer a natural support to the Govt. of India preventive health initiatives, but also strengthen community engagement and sustainability. This initiative will also increase the brand visibility of SJVN through the Ayushman Wellness Centres.

At the curative health level: MMUs remain vital for communities in hilly and remote areas, and SJVN should continue offering this support at the community level. However, to improve sustainability and treatment outcomes, it is essential that MMUs refer patients to PHCs for further medical management. Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) could act as a referral point to the nearby Primary Health Centers (PHCs) set up by the Health department of Govt. of Himachal Pradesh. State govt. has also approached SJVN to collaborate in this area. So, rather than running a parallel standalone health system of curative care, SJVN should consider strengthening the PHCs with minimum infrastructure support and better diagnostic facilities, for better resource utilization and service continuity and sustainability. This integrated approach would involve referring patients to PHCs for follow-up care and treatment, while leveraging the MMUs for initial consultations and diagnoses. Additionally, SJVN can utilize its MMU epidemiological data to conduct health surveys, identifying prevalent diseases (e.g., diabetes, respiratory issues, allergies) in the communities, which could be addressed through referrals to PHCs.



At the **Tertiary care level**, SJVN's project areas, such as those around Nathpa Jhakri, DHEP DSHEP, Aspirational district Chamba, face significant challenges due to the distance of the nearest hospital (more than 100 kms) and the lack of **ambulance services**. SJVN can play a crucial role by facilitating ambulance services in these remote areas, ensuring timely access to healthcare. Furthermore, SJVN should ensure that community members are registered under the **Ayushman Bharat Scheme (PM-JAY)**, which provides health insurance coverage for low-income families. This would make healthcare more accessible and affordable for the people in these regions, without much financial burden on SJVN.

Additionally, SJVN should consider partnering with local civil society organizations such as **HelpAge India, The Hans Foundation**, and others for greater coordination and community involvement. Standalone models often lack long-term impact, and collaboration with established NGOs can ensure sustainability and broader reach.

By integrating these layers, SJVN can create a **comprehensive 3-tier healthcare model**:

- **Primary level:** SJVN can continue its efforts in preventive healthcare, collaborating with AYUSH Wellness centres for wider outreach.
- **Secondary level:** Collaboration with State Health department through PHCs would ensure timely medical consultations and treatment, with referrals for more specialized care.
- **Tertiary level:** Partnerships with State health departments and leveraging the Ayushman Bharat Scheme for access to affordable hospitalization and advanced care.

By strategically integrating these efforts, SJVN can create a well-rounded healthcare support system for the communities it serves, enhancing the impact and sustainability of its CSR initiatives in the health sector.

SUCCESS STORIES

- Name of Beneficiary:** Gyani Devi
Age: 80
CSR Project: MMU
Project Site: NJHPS

Image 24: Recording of the case study of Mrs. Gyani Devi



Gyani Devi struggled with high blood pressure, diabetes, and arthritis. Due to the lack of a Primary Health Center (PHC) in her village and the challenges of accessing medical care from a hospital 50 kilometers away, her health was poorly managed. However, after being introduced to the MMU, she started receiving regular check-ups and free medications for diabetes and high blood pressure. Given her mobility issues, the MMU team began providing home-based care, which has significantly improved her overall health.

Gyani Devi is now well-controlled in terms of blood pressure and sugar levels, thanks to the MHU's consistent support. The free services have saved her both time and money, greatly improving her quality of life. She is deeply grateful for the services provided by HelpAge India and SJVN's Satluj Sanjeevani Sewa, which have made a significant difference in her health and well-being.

- Name of Beneficiary:** Bisnu Devi
Age: 52
CSR Project: MMU
Project Site: NJHPS

Image 25: Recording of the case study of Smt. Gyani Devi





Bisnu Devi lives in Village Shah, Tehsil Rampur in Shimla district, Himachal Pradesh. As a widow, she depends on housekeeping work and the Pradhan Mantri Vidhwa Pension Scheme for income. For over 11 years, she has relied on the Mobile Health Unit (MHU) for healthcare services, as there are no hospitals or pharmacies in her village.

She was diagnosed with diabetes 20 years ago and has been receiving her diabetes medications from the MHU since 2012. The MHU, providing regular health check-ups and free medicines, has been crucial for managing her health, especially considering the lack of nearby medical facilities. Since 2016, when the MHU services moved to her village, Bisnu has experienced significant improvements in her health and well-being.

The free medications and consistent healthcare have saved her a considerable amount of money, greatly enhancing her quality of life.

- 3. Name of Beneficiary:** Govind Chouhan
Age: 62
CSR Project: MMU
Project Site: RHPS

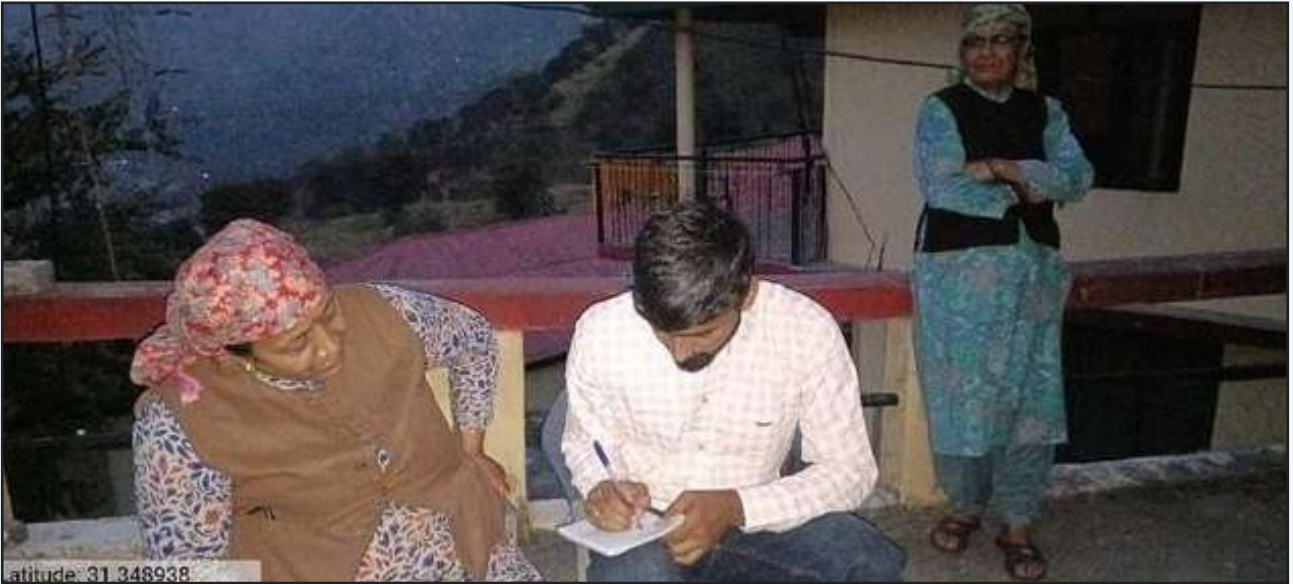
Image 26 : Recording of the case study of Mr. Govind Chouhan



Before receiving support from the Mobile Medical Unit (MMU), Govind Chouhan struggled with irregular medication due to financial constraints and the inconvenience of traveling to the market. This led to his sugar levels being poorly controlled. However, the free medicines provided by MMU have significantly improved his health by ensuring regular medication. The free service has not only helped control his sugar levels but has also alleviated the financial burden of purchasing medicines. In addition to saving money on medications, he no longer faces transportation costs, making it easier for him to manage his health without additional stress.

4. **Name of Beneficiary:** Vijay Kumari
Age: 58
CSR Project: MMU
Project Site: LHEP1

Image 27: Recording of the case study of Mrs. Vijay Kumari



Previously, Vijay Kumari and other villagers had to travel to Rampur city for basic medical needs such as illness checkups and tests. With the introduction of the Mobile Medical Unit (MMU), she was able to access regular checkups, including blood pressure (BP) and sugar tests, in her own village. This has significantly helped her manage her BP and sugar levels, as well as reduce her knee pain through timely medication. The availability of these healthcare services locally has saved her transportation costs and reduced her medicine expenses. The CSR project has made a positive impact on her health, enabling her to live more comfortably and manage her health conditions effectively.

5. **Name of Beneficiary:** Naman
Age: 15
CSR Project: Ayurveda Camps
Project Site: LHEP1

Image 28: Recording of the case study of Mr. Naman





Before attending the Ayurveda camp, Naman had little knowledge about the importance of Ayurveda, healthy diets, and the role of a rich protein diet in building a strong body and immunity. After learning about these aspects, he began to engage in physical activities such as running and adopted a diet rich in protein. He also made efforts to avoid junk food and oily food.

As a result of these changes, Naman's immunity improved, and he no longer falls ill easily. He experienced an increase in energy levels and a reduction in fatigue, leading to a healthier and more active lifestyle.

6. **Name of Beneficiary:** Dolly
Age: 20
CSR Project: Ayurveda Camps
Project Site: RHPS

Image 29: Recording of the case study of Ms. Dolly



Dolly had a habit of consuming a lot of junk food, which disrupted her digestive system and made her prone to frequent illness. After learning about healthy habits, she changed her daily routine, including waking up early, drinking water on an empty stomach, exercising regularly, and avoiding fast food. These changes led to improvements in her digestive system, enhanced energy levels, and stronger metabolic processes.

7. **Name of Beneficiary:** Prem Raj
Age: 54
CSR Project: Ayurveda Camps
Project Site: NJHPS

Image 30: Recording of the case study of Mr. Prem Raj



Prem Raj did not previously follow Ayurvedic remedies or a balanced diet. After attending the Ayurveda camp, he started practicing yoga, avoiding salty, oily foods, and sweets, while adding fiber and protein to his diet. These changes led to improved digestion, a 5 kg weight loss over 2 months, and better sleep quality.

- 8. Name of Beneficiary:** Tushar
Age: 17
CSR Project: Ayurveda Camps
Project Site: Chamba

Image 31: Recording of the case study of Mr. Tushar



Before attending the Ayurveda camps, Tushar struggled with anger issues, which affected his relationship with his family. After starting yoga and meditation, Tushar noticed significant improvements in his behavior. His anger issues were resolved, and his relationships with friends and family improved. His family is now happy with his positive changes, and Tushar feels much better emotionally.

- 9. Name of Beneficiary:** Manish Chona
Age: 49
CSR Project: Ayurveda Camps
Project Site: Chamba

Image 32: Recording of the case study of Mr. Manish Chona





Manish struggled with gut issues, including bloating and gas. After attending the Ayurveda Camp, he decided to make changes to his lifestyle by avoiding fast food, exercising, and incorporating yoga and a healthy diet into his routine. As a result, his gut issues were resolved, and his blood pressure and sugar levels are now under control. Additionally, Manish is saving 1000-1500 ₹ per month on medicines.

10. Name of Beneficiary: Minakshi

Age: 20

CSR Project: Solar Light (700)

Project Site: NJHPS

Image 33: Recording of the case study of Ms. Minakshi



Minakshi faced a significant hurdles before the installation of the solar street lights, in navigating the poorly lit street at night, which led to constant fear of wild animals, particularly bears and dogs. The lack of lighting also created an unsafe environment conducive to crime. The solar street light installation has alleviated Minakshi's fears, enabling her to move freely without apprehension, enhancing her safety, mobility, and overall well-being.

11. Name of Beneficiary: Balanand

Age: 32

CSR Project: Solar Street Light

Project Site: RHPS

Image34: Recording of the case study of Mr. Balanand



As per Mr. Balanand, prior to the installation of the solar street lights, the paths in the area were in poor condition and lacked proper drainage. However, after the solar lights were installed, the panchayat improved the pathways and drainage system. This has led to significant improvements in pedestrian safety of his community and has made night time activities in the colony more accessible. He focused that women's participation in evening events has also increased, thanks to the enhanced safety and better infrastructure.

- 12. Name of Beneficiary:** Ravindra
Age: 39
CSR Project: Solar Street Light
Project Site: Chamba

Image 35: Recording of the case study of Mr. Ravindra



Ravindra faced challenges as his shop was in darkness after 6 PM, causing customers to stop visiting. After the lights were installed, the area outside his shop became well-lit, allowing him to extend his closing time to 9 PM. This change resulted in more customers visiting his shop during the evening, leading to a noticeable increase in his daily income.

- 13. Name of Beneficiary:** Gyararam
Age: 70
CSR Project: Solar Street Light
Project Site: Chamba

Image 36: Recording of the case study of Mr. Gyararam





- 14. Name of Beneficiary:** Avinash
Age: 19
CSR Project: Infrastructure Project-ITI Kumarsain
Project Site: LHEP1

Image 37: Recording of the case study of Mr. Avinash



Before the SJVN CSR intervention, Avinash's college faced significant infrastructural issues, including a lack of machinery and uncomfortable benches, which negatively impacted the learning experience. However, the improvements brought about by the CSR project have transformed the educational environment. With the introduction of advanced machinery, spacious, well-ventilated classrooms, and a healthier overall atmosphere, Avinash now enjoys an enhanced learning experience. The impact has been significant, with many students securing jobs in multinational companies and internships. Additionally, Avinash benefits from being an SJVN-sponsored student, which covers his college fees, and this support extends to four other students every year, easing the financial burden and allowing them to focus on their studies. These changes have not only improved the quality of education but also opened up better career opportunities for Avinash and his peers.

- 15. Name of Beneficiary:** Mohit
Age: 19
CSR Project: Infrastructure Project-ITI Kumarsain
Project Site: LHEP1

Image 38: Recording of the case study of Mr. Mohit



Mohit faced challenges with inadequate infrastructure, which limited his educational experience. However, with SJVN's sponsorship, Mohit has been able to save money on college fees, alleviating financial pressure on his family. The introduction of advanced machinery has also significantly enhanced his practical learning, allowing him to acquire valuable skills. Additionally, the learning environment has improved, and Mohit is motivated by the success of his peers, many of whom have secured jobs in multinational companies. The financial benefits of reduced transportation, living expenses, and free college fees have helped his family, while the advanced learning opportunities have strengthened his education and career prospects.

16 Name of Beneficiary: Sanjeev Kumar
Age: 42
CSR Project: Infrastructure Project-ITI Nirmand
Project Site: RHPS

Image 39: Recording of the case study of Mr. Sanjeev Kumar



Sanjeev Kumar's students lacked access to advanced machinery, which limited their practical learning experience. Additionally, the students were only receiving SCBT certificates, which had limited applicability within the state. However, with the support of the SJVN CSR infrastructure project, advanced machinery was introduced to the school, enhancing the quality of practical classes. This upgrade allowed the students of IIT Nirmand to earn NCBT certificates, which are recognized across India, significantly broadening their job opportunities. As a result, many students have secured jobs in multinational companies, offering them competitive salaries. This positive change in the school's infrastructure has not only made learning more effective and advanced but also opened doors to better career prospects for students, transforming their future opportunities.



17. Name of Beneficiary: Isha

Age: 22

CSR Project: Infrastructure Project Infrastructure Project-ITI Nirmand

Project Site: RHPS

Image 40: Recording of the case study of Ms. Isha



Isha's educational experience was limited by poor infrastructure and a lack of practical learning opportunities. The focus was mainly on theoretical knowledge, and the absence of advanced machinery made hands-on learning difficult. However, with the improvements made possible through the SJVN CSR project, Isha now benefits from access to advanced machinery and enhanced facilities, which have greatly improved her practical learning skills. Her skills are now on par with those of students from top national institutes. Additionally, attending college in the village has significantly reduced her transportation and living expenses, making her education more affordable. This transformation in the learning environment has empowered Isha and other students, giving them the tools to succeed in their fields.

18. Name of Beneficiary: Dheeraj Kumar Singh

Age: 36

CSR Project: Infrastructure Project-Nathpa School

Project Site: NJHPS

Image 41: Recording of the case study of Mr. Dheeraj Kumar Singh



Dheeraj Kumar Singh's child's school faced several challenges, such as limited space, a lack of infrastructure, and the school only offering education up to the 5th standard. There was also no playground or auditorium, which restricted extracurricular activities for students. Through the SJVN CSR initiative, significant improvements were made to the school's infrastructure. A safe, secure building with well-ventilated and spacious classrooms was constructed. The addition of a science lab, library, auditorium, and playground has greatly enhanced the school's facilities. Moreover, the school has now extended its classes up to the 8th standard, leading to an increase in student enrollment. The improved infrastructure has allowed the students to benefit from hands-on learning experiences and engage in extracurricular activities, positively impacting their overall education. Dheeraj's family also benefits from the school's better connectivity, which saves time and adds convenience to daily commutes.

- 19. Name of Beneficiary:** Milap Negi
Age: 58
CSR Project: Infrastructure Project-Nathpa School
Project Site: NJHPS

Image 42: Recording of the case study of Mr. Milap Negi



Milap Negi's child's school had a small building with limited space and a lack of extracurricular activities. Additionally, the school's location was far from the main road, which caused inconvenience and safety concerns for students. With the support of SJVN's CSR infrastructure project, the school's location was improved by placing it on the main road, making it more accessible and saving valuable time for his daughter. This change not only ensured the safety of the child but also allowed her to engage in extracurricular activities, which boosted her confidence. The overall improvements in the school environment have provided Milap's family with a sense of security, knowing that their child is benefiting from a better learning environment and an enriched educational experience.



20 Name of Beneficiary: Dinesh Kumar, Pradhan Gram Panchayat, Tattapani
Age: 42
CSR Project: Satluj Waterfront Beautification & Development Work at Tattapani
Project Site: Tattapani

The area near Tattapani lacked proper infrastructure for community and cultural activities. This space was not being fully utilized for the benefit of the local residents. With the financial support of Rs. 1,05,71,756 (Rs. One Crore Five Lakh Seventy-One Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-Six only) from the SJVN Foundation, the Satluj Waterfront was beautified and developed. This new development has become a venue for the Vaisakhi Mela and other cultural programs. Additionally, children now use it for sports, and it serves as a ground for community meetings and various other activities.

The development of the Satluj Waterfront has greatly benefited the local community, providing them with a versatile space for cultural, recreational, and social activities. The beautification and development of the Satluj Waterfront have enhanced the infrastructure, offering significant benefits to the community of Tattapani.

21. Name of Beneficiary: Arun Kumar
Age: 26
CSR Project: Distribution of Cricket Kits and Organizing Cricket Tournaments
Project Site: Sangalwara Village

Image 43: Recording of the case study of Mr. Arun Kumar



Arun Kumar, a 26-year-old from Sangalwara, was one of the earliest members of the Sangalwara Yuvak Mandal, which was established five years ago. With the support of the CSR project providing cricket kits, Arun and his friends have been able to practice cricket on a weekly basis. The availability of the cricket kits has significantly contributed to their bonding, fostering strong friendships and creating an opportunity for social interaction.

The Yuvak Mandal also organizes an annual cricket tournament in the village, sponsored by the local gram panchayat. This tournament has become a highly anticipated event for the youth in the village, and through the experience gained from participating in these tournaments, Arun's friends have had the opportunity to further hone their skills. The impact of these initiatives is evident, as two of his friends were selected to play at the district level. Arun's story highlights the power of community support and how simple interventions, such as the provision of sports equipment, can nurture talent, promote social harmony, and open doors for opportunities beyond the local level.

23. Name of Beneficiary: Saimi Devi

Age: 42

CSR Project: Provision of Thalis, Glasses, Dholak, and Dari

Project Site: Baglamukhi Mahila Mandal, Gohar Block

Image 44: Recording of the case study of Mrs.Saimi Devi



Saimi Devi, a 42-year-old member of the Baglamukhi Mahila Mandal in Gohar Block, has benefited greatly from the CSR initiative that provided essential items such as thalis, glasses, dholak, and dari. These items have made organizing family gatherings easier and more cost-effective, as the community no longer needs to rely on disposable plates and cups. This has not only helped save on expenses but has also contributed to reducing waste in the village, making the practice more environmentally friendly.

Additionally, the availability of the dholak has added an enjoyable cultural element to the Mandal's meetings. Members now actively participate in kirtans, making these gatherings more lively and engaging. Through this initiative, Saimi and her fellow members have experienced a positive transformation, where community meetings have become more interactive, and the environment has benefited from reduced waste.



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