IMPACT ASSESSMENT CSR PROGRAM 2018-19

THDC INDIA LTD

Prepared by

BIMTECH
BIRLA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
CSR PROGRAM
THDCIL
2018-19

Assessment Team

NN Sharma, Project Director

Sudipto Sengupta, Project Manager

Mohd Arif Ali, Field Assessor

Rani Bhowani, Field Assessor

Saikat Roy, Field Assessor

Table of Content

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report assesses the extent to which the the CSR interventions by THDC could achieve its intended results/goals.

The study team had to contend with unexpected onset of the second COVID wave and the untimely demise of the Prof NN Sharma, Project Director, who succumbed to the COVID during the course of the study. Till the very end Prof Sharma kept track of the progress of the assessment and provided exemplary leadership and guidance over phone from his hospital bed to the team members in the field. In his absence, the study team in the final report has tried its best to translate the rigour, academic honesty and scholarship which Prof Sharma embodied. I would wish to acknowledge the cooperation and understanding received by the study team from THDCIL who stood shoulder to shoulder and helped cope with the difficult circumstances and navigate the study to completion.

Any such assessment would not be possible without the support of the community members, beneficiaries, implementing agencies, THDCIL staff and officers. At every project site where the assessment team visited the stakeholders were responsive, attentive and welcoming. To every person who gave his or her time, spoke to us and for the hospitality extended, we wish to put on record our gratitude.

The help and assistance provided by THDCIL has been outstanding. All information was neatly collated, request for additional data was promptly attended and logistics bottlenecks deftly smoothened. The discussion with the CSR team at Rishikesh, B.Puram and Koteshwar was candid and enriching. We wish to thank Shri Pradeep Kumar Naithani, General Manager (Social & Environment) for his support and insights. The logistical support provided by Shri Arvind Kumar Verma, Senior Manager (CSR) at B. Puram and Shri Bhagwati Prasad Kaptiyal, Manager (CSR) at Koteshwar was invaluable. Day to day coordination and access to project details provided by Shri Saurabh Kushwaha, SPO (Social) was timely and the empathy and patience exemplary. The study team was accompanied in the field by Shri KS Panwar, Shri Rakesh Uniyal, Shri Mahendra Singh Rana and Shri Ram Lal. Their enthusiasm and support including late hours in the field was critical in successful completion of the field work.

We would be failing in our duty if we do not recognise the cooperation received from NGO implementation partners.

Impact Assessment at best can ascertain 'what is', the answer to 'what should be' is the domain of the CSR managers, stake holders and the community they serve. Hope this report helps make an excellent CSR Program even better.

Dr H Chaturvedi
Director and Professor
Birla Institute of Management Technology (BIMTECH)

THDCIL CSR VISION & MISSION

CSR Vision

- Socially responsible corporate, continuously enhancing value creation in society and community and promoting sustainable development.

Mission

- To build sustainable value based relationship with the key stakeholders through ongoing two way communication.
- To undertake CSR programs with a human face.
- To transparently share the CSR &Sustainability initiatives with the stakeholders.
- To ensure increased commitment at all levels in the organization to operate its business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.
- To directly or indirectly take up CSR programs that benefit the communities in and around its work centers and over a time result in enhancing the quality of life and economic well being of the local populace.
- To promote inclusive growth and address the basic needs of the deprived, underprivileged, neglected and weaker sections of the society.
- To generate through CSR initiatives, goodwill and pride for THDCIL among stakeholders and help reinforce a positive and socially responsible image of THDCIL as corporate entity.

Executive Summary

Object of the Impact Assessment Study

- To measure through an independent evaluation the impact that can be attributed to the program/work
- To assess sustainability and learning
- To gather data about the effectiveness and impacts of the program to make sure that the intervention was on track and reached its objectives
- To provide SEWA-THDC with inputs to prepare for further interventions

Assessment Framework

The widely OECD criteria for project assessment was adapted for this study. Each project was seen through the lens of the following six criterion.

- **Coherence:** The compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country, sector or institution. This was further checked for (i) Internal Coherence: addresses the synergies of the intervention with the THDC CSR Policy and the priority sub sectors. (ii) External Coherence: considers the consistency of the intervention with similar program by the state or central government.
- **Relevance:** Does the intervention respond to the felt needs/priorities of the CSR catchment. The relevance is context specific to the geography / culture in which the intervention is being implemented.
- **Effectiveness** The extent to which an intervention is achieving or has achieved its objectives. This includes whether an intervention has attained its planned results, the process by which this was done, which factors were decisive in this process and whether there were any unintended effects.
- **Impact:** This criterion captures the "so what?" question of an evaluation. It examines the significance of the intervention and its higher-level results, meaning how much it mattered to those involved.
- **Efficiency**: The assessment focused on economic efficiency in terms of leverage and unit costs of outputs.
- **Sustainability**: Does the initiative have financial, economic, social, environmental and institutional capacities needed for the likelihood of net benefits continuing over the medium and long term.

Methodology

The assessment team used a bouquet of techniques to elicit information and evidence to enable it to make a judgment on how an individual initiative has performed, which include (i) Semi Structured Interviews, (ii) Learning Outcome Surveys (education program), (iii) Case Studies, (iv) Observation, (v)Focus Group Discussion and (vi) Secondary Data (where available). Based on the evidence and information, the team rated each project as high/medium/low for each element in the framework (coherence, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. To keep the biases at bay, the field team assessment was reviewed by a senior team member and the impressions triangulated.

Summary of Assessment

Coherence: **100% of the initiatives assessed were found to coherent** both in terms of being in sync with the THDC CSR priority areas and also had consonance with analogous national programs.

Relevance: 100% of the projects were found to be relevant to the needs and aspiration of the beneficiaries. This reflects need based project selection and a keen awareness of the constituency that the CSR program serves.

Effectiveness: 70% of the projects assessed score 'high' on this criterion. The low and medium scores are because of operational issues in implementation which leads to erosion of the potential benefit from the project

Sub Sector	Effectiveness Ranking(no of projects)			
	High	Medium	Low	Total
Health	5	0	1	6
Education	4	1	1	6
Rural Devp	10	1	1	12
Envt Protection	3	0	1	4
Livelihood	8	2	4	14
Total	30	4	8	42

Impact: **With 70% of the projects registering high impact scores,** the trend closely follows the effectiveness criterion. A well executed project has the highest potential for impact.

Sub Sector	Impact Ranking(no of projects)			
	High	Medium	Low	Total
Health	5	0	1	6
Education	4	1	1	6
Rural Devp	11	0	1	12
Envt Protection	2	1	1	4
Livelihood	8	1	5	14
Total	30	3	9	42

Efficiency: **83% of the projects were found to be efficient** mostly in terms of low cost per beneficiary, high monetary returns for beneficiaries or effective leverage from government by SEWA THDC.

Sub Sector	Efficiency Ranking(no of projects)			
	High	Medium	Low	Total
Health	5	0	1	6
Education	4	2	0	6
Rural Devp	11	1	0	12
Envt Protection	3	1		4
Livelihood	8		1	9
Total	30	4	2	36

Note: Some of the livelihood sub projects were not assessed for efficiency given paucity of information

Sustainability: 53% of the projects were rated high. Some of the projects are facing resource issues for continuation like tele medicine and homeopathy initiatives and a number of livelihood projects require hand holding for uptake of the project benefits by the beneficiaries.

Sub Sector	Sustainability Ranking(no of projects)			
	High	Medium	Low	Total
Health	2	2	2	6
Education	2	2	2	6
Rural Devp	9	3		12
Envt Protection	3		1	4
Livelihood	6		8	14
Total	22	7	13	42

Overall Score: 63% of the projects got a high score followed by 17% of the projects which score medium rating and the remaining 20% of the projects got low rating.

Sub Sector	Overall Ranking(no of projects)			
	High	Medium	Low	Total
Health	5	1	0	6
Education	3	3	0	6
Rural Devp	10	1	1	12
Envt Protection	3		1	4
Livelihood	6	4	4	14
Total	27	9	6	42

In nutshell the projects have been well selected and score well in coherence and relevance criteria. The low scoring projects have issues of sustainability like tele medicine initiative and in some cases effectiveness can be improved like in the case of computers being provided to schools. The livelihood projects especially that running in Bhilangana would need hand holding for sustenance and effectiveness. There also are projects like Homeopathy Clinic which were very well received by beneficiaries but have been stopped.

Overall SEWA THDC is running a diverse and well thought through CSR projects. The high points include leverage from government, highly accomplished implementing agencies and very good quality of civil work in construction projects. The program is also innovative which includes initiatives like tele medicine and providing water tube well along with toilet at Mau for instance. It was also found that SEWA THDC enjoys enormous goodwill in its CSR catchment expecially in Tehri district.

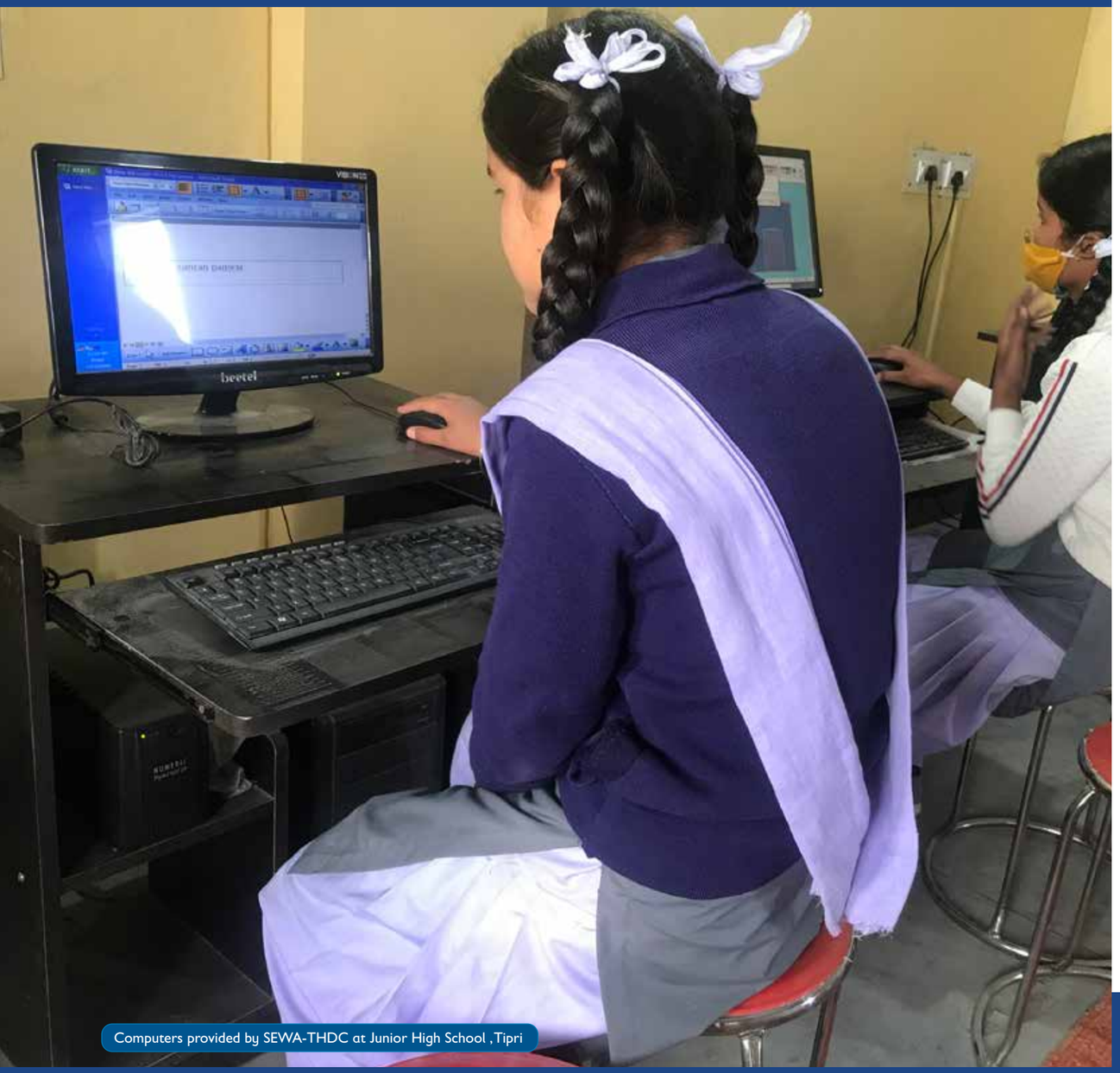
Summary Of Rating For Individual Projects Assessed

Ref No, .	Project Assessed	Coher-ence	Rele-vance	Effective-ness	Impact	Efficien-cy	Sustain-ability	Overall Rating
THDC Niramaya (Health)								
2	Ambulance to AIIMS	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
6	Medical Equipment, Lambgaon	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
20	Telemedicine	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	High
21	Eye Camps	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
28	Homeopathy Clinic	High	High	High	High	High	Low	High
32	Distribution of Malaria Nets	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	High
THDC Jagriti (Education)								
9	Elite Classes	High	High	High	High	High	Low	Medium
10	School Furniture	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	High
11	Computers in Schools	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
18	Swami Omkarananda Saraswati School	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
19	Construction of School Building, Ajabpur	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
29	Junior High School, B.Puram	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development								
3	Hydraulic Tipper, Chamba Nagar Palika	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
4	Handpump B.Puram/ Chati	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
7	Water Pipeline, Tippri	High	High	High	High	High	High	High

Summary Of Rating For Individual Projects Assessed

Ref No, .	Project Assessed	Coher-ence	Rele-vance	Effective-ness	Impact	Efficien-cy	Sustain-ability	Overall Rating
8	Farm Machinery Bank, Bhengi	High	High	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium
13	Barat Ghar. Pata	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
14	Solar Street Lights, Khurja	High	High	Medium/ High	High	High	High	High
15	Community Hall, Koteshwar Temple	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
17	Repair of Water Pipe-line, Kyari	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	High
12	Individual Toilets, Dewri	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
27	Diesel Generator, Tractor Trolley, Water Cooler, Pathri	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
22	Individual Toilet, Mau	High	High	High	High	Medium	High	High
23	Hydroponic	High	High	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low
THDC Prakriti (Environment Protection)								
1	200 KW Solar Rooftop PV project	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	High
16.A	Swachhta Pakhwada	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
5	Disaster Management Center, Jakhnidhar	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
16.B	Compost Pit, Swachhta Action Plan	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
31	School Toilets	Primary schools closed due to COVID Lockdown						
THDC Daksh (Skill) - Livelihood Generation and Skill Development initiatives								
25	Domestic cum Industrial Electrician Training	High	High	Medium	Low	-	Low	Low
26	Livelihood Project, Pratapnagar							
26.A	Apple Orchard	High	High	High	High	-	High	High
26.B	Seed Distribution	High	High	High	High	-	Low	Medium
26.C	Farm Machinery Bank	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
26.D	Vermi Compost	High	High	High	High	-	High	High
26.E	Mushroom Cultivation	High	High	High	High	-	Low	Medium
26.F	Hotel Management Training	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
26.G	Polyhouse	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
30	Livelihood Project, Bhilangana							
30.A	Rain Water harvesting Tank	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
30.B	Veermi Compost Pit	High	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
30.C	Farm Machinery Bank	High	High	Low / Medium	Low / Medium	High	Low	Low/ Medium
30.D	Polyhouse	High	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
30.E	Setting up of SHG & Federation	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
30.F	LDPE Tank	High	High	High	High	High	High	High

Introduction



Computers provided by SEWA-THDC at Junior High School , Tipri

Contours of THDCIL CSR Program

The THDCIL-CSR Program is titled 'THDC Sahridaya' (Corporate with a Human Heart). The program comprises of 7 sub sector which drive the program to its stated objective of *" value creation in society and community and promoting sustainable development"*. The sub components are:

- **THDC Niramaya** (Health) - Nutrition, Health and Sanitation and Drinking Water projects
- **THDC Jagriti** (Initiatives for a Bright future) – Education initiatives
- **THDC Daksh** (Skill) - Livelihood Generation and Skill development initiatives
- **THDC Utthan** (Progress)- Rural Development
- **THDC Samarth** (Empowerment)- Empowerment initiatives
- **THDC Saksham** (Capable) - Care of the aged and differently abled
- **THDC Prakriti** (Environment) - Environment protection initiatives

Selection of location and beneficiaries

Preference is given to the local area in selecting the location of CSR and Sustainability activities. The definition of "Local area" for this purpose is

i. The periphery of the Company's plant / project / business activities
ii. The Broad Geographical Area directly impacted by the Company's business operations.
iii. Priority shall also be accorded to CSR and Sustainability Programmes for the benefit of those stakeholders who are directly impacted by Company's operations and activities.

It is envisaged that at least 65% of the annual CSR budget to be allocated to CSR programmes for local area and for the benefits of stakeholders who are directly impacted by the Company's business operations / activities. The rest may be spent on undertaking CSR programmes anywhere in the country.

Implementation

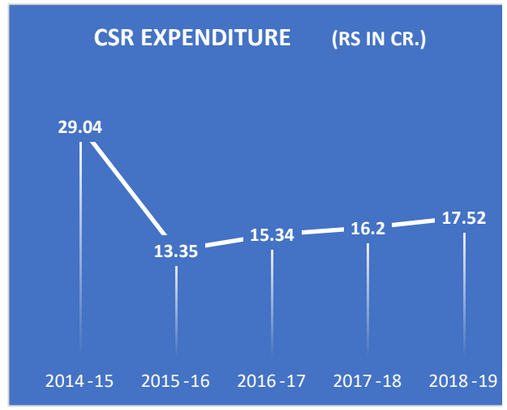
The CSR programme is implemented through SEWA-THDC and THDC Education Society (TES), the two Company sponsored / established registered Societies.

SEWA THDC is registered under the Societies Registration Act in 2009 and helps implement majority of the CSR projects of THDCIL

THDC Education Society (TES) was registered as a society in 2010 to impart education to the children of the project effected households and currently runs two schools -(i) at Bhagirathipuram (VI-XII) and (ii) at Rishikesh (I-XII).

Expenditure on CSR

Every year, THDCIL, with the approval of its Board of Directors makes a non lapsable budgetary allocation for CSR and Sustainability activities/projects. The allocation is in consonance with the stipulations of the Companies Act 2013 wherein minimum 2% of the average net profits of immediately three preceding years are earmarked for implementation of CSR activities.



"THDCIL believes in creating shared value through its CSR projects, running all over Uttarakhand and in some states as well. It has always been our prestige to engage with all our stakeholders and ensure that there is collective ownership of the development and employee engagement programs that have been undertaken."

Excerpt from the
Message of the Executive Director(S&E)
THDCIL Annual Report 2018-19

Methodology

Polyhouses provided under THDC SEWA and Department of Agriculture convergence project in village Mukhem

Object of the Impact Assessment Study

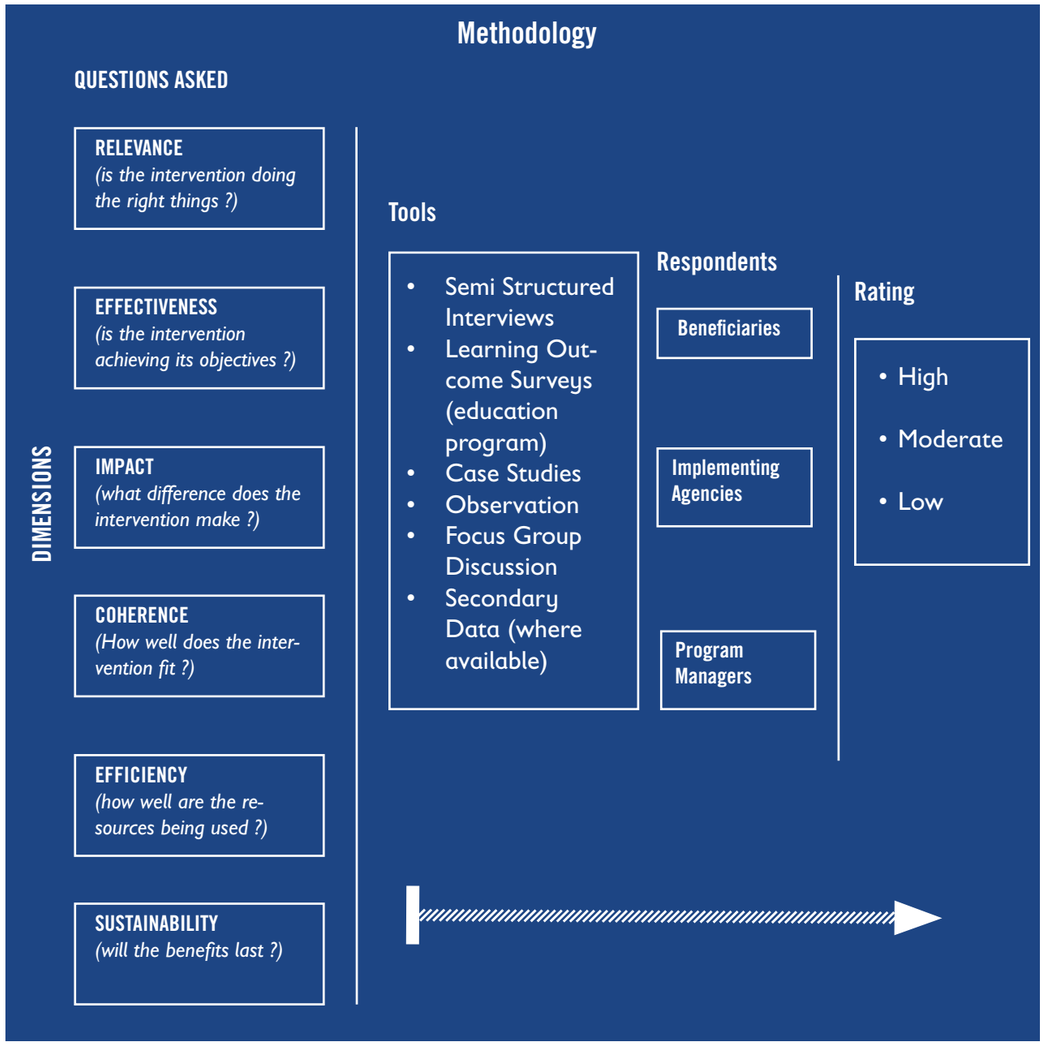
- To measure through an independent evaluation the impact that can be attributed to the program/work
- To assess sustainability and learning
- To gather data about the effectiveness and impacts of the program to make sure that the intervention was on track and reached its objectives
- To provide SEWA-THDC with inputs to prepare for further interventions

Scope of Work

i. Identifying any changes resulting from programme intervention, establish causal connections between the changes and the programme inputs and measure the magnitude of change
ii. Determine how effectively and efficiently the programme have been implemented and extent to which the net benefits have been achieved
iii. Examine to what extent has the intervention achieved its objectives (outputs and outcomes) or will do so in the future
iv. Suggestions (if any) to make the programs more effective and sustainable
v. Quantifying (wherever possible) the intended and unintended, direct and indirect impacts of the programme/intervention on the people and the community
vi. Defining how has the intervention affected the overall situation of the target beneficiaries and stakeholders

Methodology

The schematic of the methodology adopted is given below:



List and location of projects implemented in 2018-19 and the sites visited by the assessment team

S.No.	Project Implemented in 2018-19	Location	Location visited by Assessment Team
THDC Niramaya (Health)			
1	Ambulance to AIIMS	Rishikesh	Yes
2	Medical Equipment,	CHC Lambgaon	Yes
3	Telemedicine Initiative	38 sub centres + 2 PHC	Control Room, District Hospital, Buradi
4	Eye Camps	Kamand (Thauladhar), Koteshwar (Narendranagar), Chimiyala (Bhilangana), Nandgaon (Jakhnidhar), Lambgaon (Pratapnagar), Chinyalisaur(Chinyalisaur)	Dharamghat (Kyari) + telephonic interviews with beneficiaries from Pokhri, Ratwari and Mahera villages
5	Homeopathy Clinic	Pokhri, Koteshwar, Dhontri	Telephonic
THDC Jagriti (Education)			
6	Elite Classes	Silari, Uppu	Uppu
7	School Furniture	28 schools	i) Junior High School, Silos (ii) Government Inter-college, Semnidhar (iii) Rajkiya Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Chapradhar
8	Computers in Schools	37 schools	GIC, Tipri/ Ideal Angel School, Mathukrisain/ GIC, Mathukrisain/ Ambeshwari Janata High School, Hulanakhal/ Ambeshwari Janata High School, Hulanakhal/ Saraswati Vidya Mandir, N. Tehri, GIC, Chapradhar/ GIC, Nikot/ IDPL Inter College/ GIC, Koti Baniyawala
9	Swami Omkarananda Saraswati Public School	Koteshwar	Yes
10	Construction of School Building	Ajabpur	Yes
11	School Renovation	Tapovan	Yes
12	Junior High School,	B.Puram	Yes
THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development			
13	Hydraulic Tipper	Chamba Nagar Palika	Yes
14	Tubewell	Nakot, Khamed, Chati, B.Puram, Khastal, Koti	Chati and B.Puram
15	Water Pipeline	Block Development Office, Tippri	Yes
16	Farm Machinery Bank	25 locations	Bhengi
17	Barat Ghar,	Vill Pata, Koteshwar	Yes
18	Solar Street Lights	150 villages	Machad, Sarangpur, Javan
19	Community Hall	Koteshwar Temple	Yes
20	Repair of Water Pipeline ,	Vill Dharamghat (Kyari)	Yes
21	Individual Toilets	Ranipur Gram Padri, Mau	Yes
22	Diesel Generator, Tractor Trolley, Water Cooler at Panchayat Bhawan,	Pathri	Yes
23	Hydroponic	Jollly Grant Block, Doiwala, Dehradun	Visit+telephonic
THDC Prakriti (Environment protection)			
24	200 KW Solar Rooftop PV project	Gandikhata	Yes
25	Swachhta Pakhwada	Indira Nagar	Yes
26	Disaster Management Center	Gevali-Devalsari, Block Jhaknidhar, Tehri-Garwhal	Yes
27	Compost Pit, Swachhta Action Plan	Rusha Farm, Amit Gram, Gumaniwala, Khadari, Shyampur	Amit Gram, Gumaniwala
THDC Daksh (Skill) - Livelihood Generation and Skill development initiatives			
28	Domestic cum Industrial Electrician Training	Nainital	Telephonic
29	Livelihood Project, Pratapnagar	A large project catchment, some of the principal intervention villages include Sera, Budkot, Beldogi, Mukhem, Sadargao, Ghandiyalgaon, Herwalgaon, Pokhri, Mehargaon, Kandiyal, Raikka, Dhangangaon, Deengaon	Mukhem, Deengaon
30	Livelihood Project, Bhilangana	Banchuri, Goujiyana, Indrola, Koti, Pokhal, Dewri, Padagali, Pilkhi, Pipola, Behda	Pilkhi, Koti, Pokhal, Banchuri, Indrola. Devri

Project 1

200 KW Solar Rooftop PV Project

Project : 200 KW Solar Rooftop PV project

Beneficiary: Shri Krishnayan Desi Gauraksha Avum Golok Dham Sewa Samiti. The Samiti has established a cluster of 3 Gaushalas near Gaindikhata (at Basochandrapur, Pilli Padav, Naurangabad).where it provides shelter to about 3500 cows. In order to have a revenue stream to make the gaushala self sustaining, the samiti has started a plant at Gaindikhata for processing cow dung and urine into useful products. The Gaushalas are about 7 km from the plant. The plant complex employ about 150 persons and has facility for upkeep of the cows and processing cow dung and urine into (i) Bio CNG, (ii) Dung Slurry, (iii) Liquid Fertilizer, (iv) Bio Fertilizer. The gas is bottled in cylinders and marketed to a number of industries, primarily in the vicinity, the slurry is sold in 4000/8000 lt trankers to local farmers, the liquid fertilizer in 5 lts drums is sold mostly to Himachal Produce company which is further sold under the brand Krishi Ratan mostly to horticulture orchards in Kinnaur and Sirmour in Himachal Pradesh. The bio fertilizer is marketed under the brand Surbhi Sudha. The cow urine is distilled and sold to an Ayurvedic Pharma in Haridwar.

Location: Gaindikhata, Haridwar

Project cost : Rs. 110 lakhs of which Rs. 79.10 lakh provided by SECI as a subsidy and the balance Rs. 30 lakhs funded through SEWA-THDC

Project Objective: Meet the electricity requirement for processing cow dung and urine into useful products so that the gaushala can generate sufficient income for its upkeep.

THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Prakriti (Environment protection initiatives)

Assessment

Coherence (*How well does the intervention fit ?)*

Score: **High**

External Coherence

The project is in sync with the national policy on cow protection and promotion of renewable energy

- Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog promotes cow-based entrepreneurship not only from products like milk and ghee and also from urine and dung that can be used for medicinal and agricultural purposes
- Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) target is to generate 1,00,000 MW by 2022. The target will principally comprise of 40 GW Rooftop and 60 GW through Large and Medium Scale Grid Connected Solar Power Projects.

Internal Coherence

- The CSR programe of THDC mandates environment protection

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*

Score: **High**

Provisioning solar energy brings down the cost of manufacture of products from cow dung and urine. This helps in:

- **Taking Gaushala towards self sufficiency:** Currently, Shri Krishnayan Desi Gauraksha Avum Golok Dham Sewa Samiti provides shelter to approximately 3500 cows which is managed by approxinately 150 staff. The expenses of the upkeep of the Gaushala is being met through donations. In order to make the Gaushala self suffieicnet, a plant to manufacture dung slurry, bio gas, urine distillate and bio fertilizers using cow dung and urine has been set up. The revenue from this plant is expected to supplement revenues and partly fund the expenses for running of the gaushala. Energy is a significant cost for converting manure and urine into commercial products.
- **Efficient disposal of animal excreta:** Had there been no arrangement for conversion of cow dung and urine into commercially viable products, there would have been a significant issue of disposal of manure.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?*

Score: **High**

- **Energy saving:** Currently it is estimated that the energy requirement for running the plant is approximately 2200 KWH/month which converts roughly to Rs. 1,21,000 /month (@ Rs. 5.50 /KWH for industrial use) in electricity bill. The solar plant has lead to savings of this amount for the plant.
- **Export surplus of clean energy to the grid:** The entire electricity produced by the solar plant is supplied to the grid and the plant is provided free electricity for consumption in lieu of the elctricity exported. From the extract from the meter reading record (reproduced below), for the period 7/7/20 to 17/3/21, 6,196 units of electricity was consumed by the plant. For the corresponding period 27,720 units was supplied to the grid. Thus the net export of clean energy to the grid is approximately 21525 units.

Extract from the Solar Energy Register

Date	Import of Electricity				Export of Electricity			
	Initial Meter Reading	Current Meter Reading	Meter Reading Diff	Total unit Import	Initial Meter Reading	Current Meter Reading	Meter Reading Diff	Total unit Export
07/7/20	35344	35414	70	210	103751	104452	701	2103
08/7/20	35414	35435	21	63	104452	104555	103	309
09/7/20	35435	35458	23	69	104555	104584	29	87
19/7/20	35458	35639	181	543	104584	103781	1397	4191
26/7/20	35639	35772	133	399	105781	106849	868	2604
2/8/20	35772	35910	138	414	106849	107562	713	2139
16/8/20	35910	36155	245	735	107562	109281	1719	5157
1/10/20	36155	36886	731	2193	109281	114727	5446	16388
11/10/20	36886	37021	135	405	114727	115945	1281	3654
6/11/20	37021	37452	431	1293	115945	118591	2646	7938
1/12/20	37452	37858	406	1218	118591	121414	2823	8469
22/12/20	37858	38334	476	1428	121414	123316	1902	5706
08/1/21	38334	38954	620	1860	123316	124536	1220	3660
17/3/21	38954	41540	2586	7758	124536	131471	6935	20805

Source: Shri Krishnayan Desi Gauraksha Avum Golok Dham Sewa Samiti.

Rooftop Solar Panels

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: **Medium**

Solar installation has made energy free for the processing plant which helps lower the pricing of the final product and thereby opens up market for the cow dung and urine based products. The current volume of sales of the product covers the running of the plant but not much revenue surplus is being generated to contribute towards funding of the entire gaushala operations. Also the low demand for final product means that not the entire dung and urine can be utilized. The biggest impediment is the low demand for bio fertilizer primarily because of low awareness of its efficacy amongst farmers. It was suggested that the government agri extension should concentrate more vigorously on promotion of bio fertilizers.

Efficiency *(How well are resources being used?)*	Score: **High**

- The project has leveraged funds from Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) to the tune of Rs. 79.10 lakhs and THDC has invested Rs. 30 lakhs.
- The plant generates electricity to the tune of 10000 KWH per month

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: **High**

- The solar rooftop project is an integral part of th production process of the Gaushala processing plant. It was reported that the maintenance and upkeep is done regularly.
- The project is providing tangible economic value in terms of free energy
- It produces clean energy which is in consonance with the national mandate on renewable energy

How Cow Dung Slurry Is Helping Farmers Get Higher Yield

The assessment team spoke to two farmers , Shri Ram Kumar Saini (9 bigha- 5 slurry tankers) and Shri Arvind Kumar Saini (70 bigha-10 slurry tankers) near the Gaushala plant at Gaindikhata. The respondents confirmed that they have seen improvement in productivity in the lands of early adopters of dung slurry which was in the tune of 20%. This prompted more farmers to adopt the same. It was reported that about 8-10 villages abutting the plant about 20-25 tankers are purchased every day during the planting season. Tankers are purchased by the farmers and towed with tractors on their land. The farmers found the manure slurry to be extremely beneficial and the plant is promoting organic farming.

Overall Assessment

The project ranks very high in terms of its generating cheap and clean energy for use of the plant and also for supplementing the state grid with clean power. The Gaushala plant which produces bio fertilizer, bio gas and urine distillate is an energy intensive operation and cheap energy keeps the production costs low and the entire operations viable. The usage of clean energy generated by the project is also in consonance with the THDC CSR objective of environment protection.

OVERALL SCORE

HIGH

Suggestion

A significant amount of solar energy generated by the project is currently given to the grid free. There is scope for maximizing the impact of the project if the plant runs at full capacity. and thereby have higher utilization of energy produced by the project. This is however dependent on achieving higher sale volumes of dung/urine based products manufactured. Agro extension amongst farmers for usage of dung slurry and bio fertilizers is required through the existing agro extension channels of the government especially under the aegis of the Namami Gange project to promote organic farming.

A section of the Gaushala located about 7 kms away at Basochandrapur

Project 2

Ambulance to AIIMS, Rishikesh

Project : **Ambulance to AIIMS Rishikesh**

Beneficiary: AIIMS Rishikesh is a large tertiary hospital and caters to the entire state of Uttarakhand. Patient transport is required from remote places in the state. The hospital currently caters to approximately 7 lakh OPD, 45000 IPD patients through 85 specialized clinics and 1060 bed capacity.

Location: Rishikesh

Project cost : Rs. 17.35 lakhs

Project Objective: Provide affordable patient transport facility

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Niramaya (Health)

Assessment

Coherence (*(How well does the intervention fit ?)*

Score: **High**

Consonance with SDG

External Coherence

AIIMS Rishikesh has been setup under the The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) with the objectives of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/ reliable tertiary healthcare services and also to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country. Hospital care includes availability of affordable and well equipped ambulance facility for patient transport. Uttarakhand being a hilly state with remote locations, patient transport facility is critical for equitable healthcare.

Internal Coherence

- The CSR programe of THDC mandates providing access to preventive and curative healthcare

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*

Score: **High**

Hospital of the size of AIIMS requires about 10-12 ambulances for efficient and timelly patient transport. AIIMS Rishikesh had two ambulances before the THDC ambulance joined the fleet. While there still remain a shortfall of ambulances , the THDC ambulance has improved the situation.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?*

Score: **High**

Number of Patients Transferred by the Ambulance

S. No	Month	Total Visit
1	Jul-20	190
2	Aug-20	448
3	Sep-20	301
4	Oct-20	290
5	Nov-20	272
6	Dec-20	302
7	Jan-20	166
8	Feb-20	109
	Total	2078

o

The ambulance travels on an average of 8000 kms per month to transport patients to the hospital or on discharge back home. Approximately 250 patients are transported per month in the ambulance. The ambulance service is entirely free of cost. The alternate to the hospital ambulance are the private ambulances which are available near the hospital gate. The cost of hiring private BLS ambulance is Rs 15/km. In effect an amount of Rs. 1,20,000 /month (8000 km x Rs. 15/km) is saved by patients due to availability of the project ambulance. While there was no mention of a specific policy for allocation of the ambulance to only poor families admitted in the hospital, however in practice it was mentioned that the poor families benefit the most, since they can ill afford private ambulances

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*

Score: **High**

Helps make healthcare affordable and equitable for poor and indigent families. Also the healthcare system becomes more responsive and cater to a larger catchment from where the patients can be bought in to the hospital.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*

Score: **High**

The capital cost of the ambulance is approximately Rs. 17.35 lakhs. Assuming that the ambulance would be in service for 10 years and caters to 250 patients/month as it currently does, through its life time it will serve approximately 30000 patients. The capital cost distributed across all the patients served by the ambulance through its lifetime is only Rs. 60/patient.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*

Score: **High**

The fuel and maintenance cost comes to approximately Rs. 8000-10000/month. Driver is estimated to cost around Rs. 6000-8000/month. The running and maintenance cost is borne from the general government grant received by the hospital. Given that the ambulance is integral part of hospital operation will continue to be maintained and operated.

Overall Assessment

The project helps augment the ambulance capacity of AIIMS Rishikesh, which at present is much below requirement. The ambulance on an average transfers 250-300 patients/month and was reported to be catering to largely poor patients. The project helps further the objective of equity and access to healthcare.

OVERALL SCORE

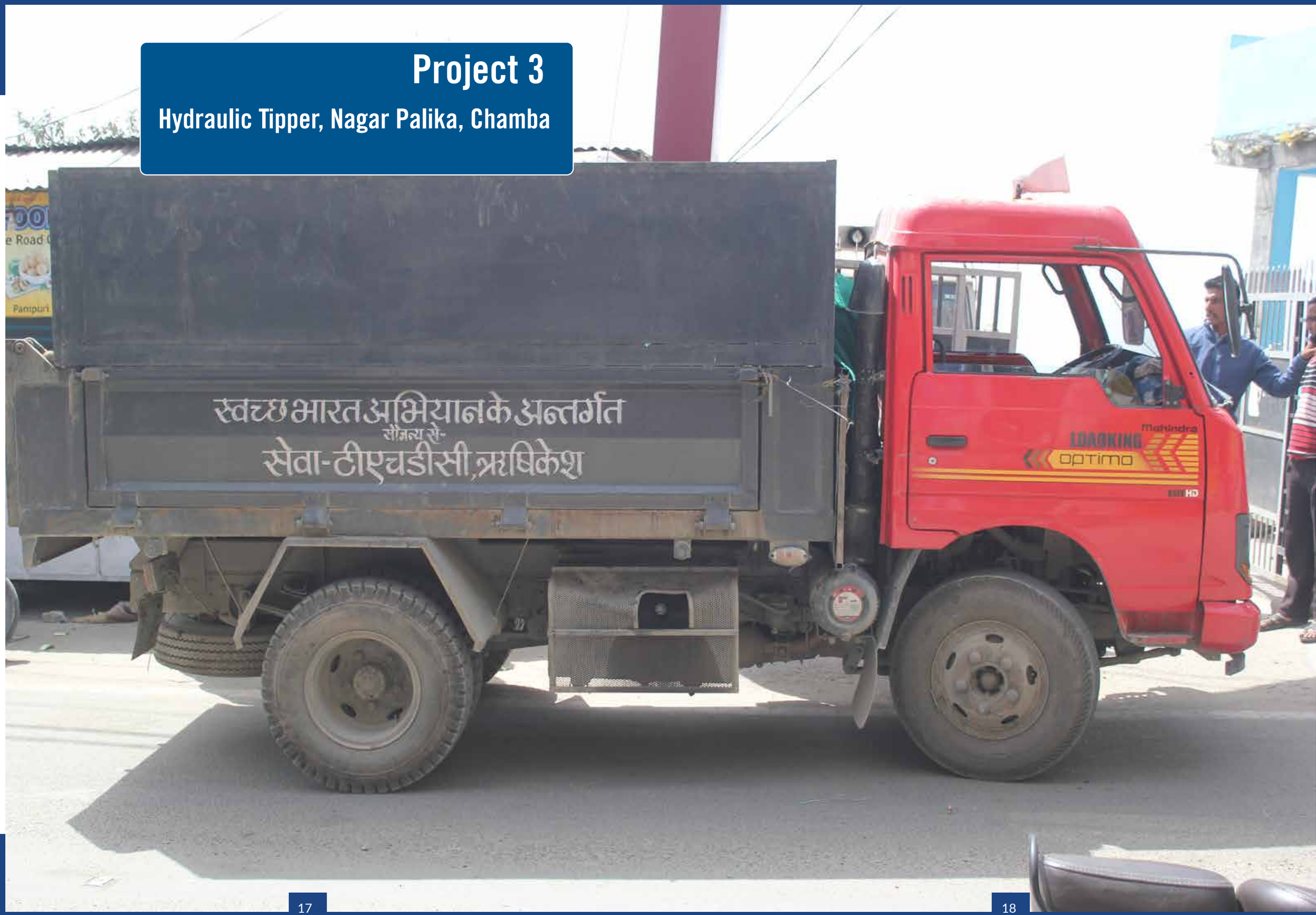
HIGH

Suggestion

The current ambulance comes under Basic Life Support (BLS) Category and may be upgraded to Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) category so that patients in serious condition can also be transported either to AIIMS Rishikesh or referred to AIIMS Delhi.

Project 3

Hydraulic Tipper, Nagar Palika, Chamba



Project : **Hydraulic Tipper, Nagar Palika, Chamba**

Beneficiary: Chamba is a Nagar Palika town in the district of Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand. The current population of the town is estimated to be 11000. Chamba ranks fourth in the list of Nagar Palikas in terms of cleanliness in Uttarakhand

Location: Chamba Town

Project cost : Rs. 11.67 lakhs (Mahindra Loadking Optimo Tipper)

Project Objective: Augment infrastructure for solid waste collection and disposal.

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Niramaya (Health)/ THDC Prakriti (Environment Protection)

Assessment

Coherence (*(How well does the intervention fit ?)*

Score: **High**

External Coherence

As per the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 every urban local body is enjoined to ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing and disposal sites

Internal Coherence

- The CSR program of THDC mandates environment protection and preventive healthcare, both of which is facilitated by efficient solid waste collection and disposal systems.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*

Score: **High**

At the time(in 2018), when the hydraulic tipper was provided to the Chamba Nagar Panchayat, the town had only one vehicle for collection of waste and was finding it difficult to comply with the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, which mandated urban local bodies to start door to door collection of waste. The hydraulic tipper provided by THDC was reported by the Nagar Panchayat authorities to be timely and helped increase the coverage of door to door collection in the town. Over the years the town has augmented its fleet of garbage collection vehicles to 6.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*

Score: **High**

The THDC vehicle when it was inducted in Chamba town in 2018, was covering about 60% of the town for door to door collection of garbage. However given the narrow lanes, the tipper would largely confine itself to households with proper access. With the subsequent purchase of 4 additional smaller vehicles which now do door to door collection, the THDC tipper has been re-deployed for the following tasks:

1. Collection of garbage from the roadside dust bins
2. Collects about 1 ton garbage daily from the dumpsters in the town.
3. Bulk transport(secondary transport) of garbage from Chamba town to the new dumping ground at Mokhri about 26 kms from Chamba town. It daily transports about 3 tons of garbage to the dumping site. At the Mokhri dumping site, the town is in the process of commissioning a compactor machine and develop wet garbage compost pits.

The entire operations of garbage collection, segregation and disposal has been outsourced by the Chamba Nagar Palika to Kedar Energy a private firm. The firm has deployed 17 persons to manage the operations on a monthly payment of Rs. 4 lakhs. The Nagar Palika owned vehicles (including THDC tipper) is operated by the SWM concessionaire.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*

Score: **High**

Chamba town has over the last few years emerged as a front runner in putting in place good practices in garbage collection and disposal amongst the urban local bodies in Uttarakhand and is considered worth emulating. The Chamba Nagarpalika was ranked fourth in terms of cleanliness amongst all the Nagar Palikas in the state which is a commendable achievement. The Nagar Palika officials acknowledged that the THDC tipper had a large role to play in kick starting the streamlining of Chamba town's garbage collection system and align it to the requirement of the SWM Rules 2016.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*

Score: **High**

As per current operations, the Tipper transports approximately 32850 tonnes of garbage/year both internally and to the dumping site. In a month it travels approximately 2600 km.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*

Score: **High**

The Chamba Nagar Panchayat charges a user fee for door to door garbage collection from each household @ Rs. 30/month. Also it has put in the contract with the SWM concessionaire that the minimum guaranteed user charges has to be Rs. 50000. Further the town has been able to garner substantive revenues to the tune of Rs. 1.5 lakhs/year by selling segregated plastics from garbage. The tipper provided by THDC is an integral part of the Chamba Town garbage collection operation and will continue to be used to help the town meet the norms set under the SWM 2016 for urban local bodies.

Overall Assessment

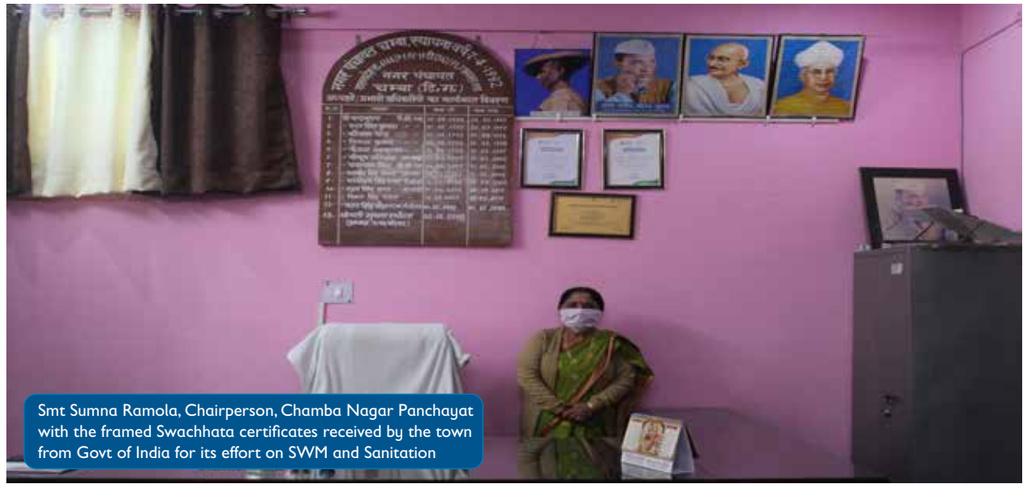
The Tipper provided by THDC in 2018 helped the town take steps towards door to door collection of garbage as mandated under the SWM Rules 2016. The tipper continues to provide valuable service in collecting garbage from static dustbins and also helps the town transport the garbage in bulk to the dumping site 26 kms away from the town. The Chamba Nagar palika officials mentioned of the great help the Tipper has provided in augmenting the capacity of the town to manage the household and commercial garbage.

OVERALL SCORE

HIGH

Suggestion

The tipper should be so designed that there are two compartments (for dry and wet garbage in the ratio of 3:1) so that segregated garbage can be transported. The truck carrier should be covered so that the garbage can be safely transported without causing any smell or spillage.



Smt Sumna Ramola, Chairperson, Chamba Nagar Panchayat with the framed Swachhata certificates received by the town from Govt of India for its effort on SWM and Sanitation

Project 4

Handpump, Chati
Handpump, B. Puram

Handpump installed at B.Puram

Project : **Installation of Handpumps at Nakot, Khamed, Chati, B.Puram, Khastal, Koti** (the handpumps at B.Puram amd Chati were assessed)

Beneficiary: Households in the vicinity of the hand pumps.

Location: Nakot, Tehri Garhwal, B.Puram (adjoining the THDC campus)

Project cost : Rs. 12.68 lakhs

Project Objective: Provide access to reliable source of potable water

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)* — Score: **High**

External Coherence
National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) mandates provisioning of potable drinking water to every rural household within reasonable distance.

Internal Coherence
Providing potable drinking water to rural households is within the purview of the THDC CSR program

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)* — Score: **High**

Handpump at B.Puram: Piped water comes for about 1 hour daily and is used for all household purposes except for cooking and drinking. Before the handpump was set up, the residents would haul drinking water from Bhagiwali dhara, a natural stream about 25-30 minute walk. Todi village which is the main beneficiary of the handpump has a number of tenants who work at the project site. They are provided water from individual water storage tanks by their landlords. These tanks are suspected not to be cleaned regularly and therefore water from the tank not preferred for drinking.

Handpump at Nakot (village Chati): Piped water comes for about 1.5 hours and sometimes extremely erratic. The residents told that the piped water was not of good quality and they preferred to bring water from Koti dhar about 1 km from Chati village. The turnaround time would be about 1 hour for hauling water from this source.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?* — Score: **High**

In both the cases the beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the handpumps for

1. It has cut down the time required to fetch drinking water- in case of B.Puram the time saved per household is estimated to be approximately 121 hours/year and for Nakot it is 366 hours/year.
2. The quality of water from the hand pump is good and the source is reliable and acts as a standby when the pipe water fails.

Impact ***(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*** — Score: **High**

Women Empowerment Water is fetched mostly by women or teenage girls. The handpump has reduced the drudgery in fetching water and also saved them time.

Efficiency ***(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*** — Score: **High**

The handpumps cater to a significant number of households

- Nakot: 120-150 hhs (village Chati)
- B. Puram: 90-100 hhs (villavge Todi, labour colony, few from CISF colony)

Sustainability ***(Will the benefits last ?)*** — Score: **High**

The handpumps were reported to be sturdy and have not required any maintenance till now. However in furture the maintenance will be done by the gram panchayat through its own funds. Given that almost the entire village benefits from the facility, the resources will be made available for repair and upkeep.

Overall Assessment

The beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction and reported that the hand pumps provides them with assured, easily accessible and quality water supply source.

OVERALL SCORE
HIGH

Suggestion

The hand pump lever at Nakot is a bit stiff and older people face difficulty in operating the hand pump. A smoother lever will ease use.

Handpump installed at Chati

Project 5
Disaster Management Center

Project : **Training and Disaster Management Center**

Beneficiary: 9 villages within the vicinity of the Disaster Management Center

Location: Gram Gevali-Devalsari, Block Jhaknidhar, Tehri-Garwhal

Project cost : Rs. 7.03 lakhs

Project Objective: Multi-purpose community shelter for victims of a potential natural disaster

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*

Score: **High**

External Coherence
According to the norms set by the National and State Disaster Management Agency, multi purpose disaster shelters be built at vulnerable areas where the victims of a disaster can be temporarily housed.

Internal Coherence
THDC Environment protection intitatives includes preparation against unforeseen natural disasters and the disaster shelter falls within this ambit

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*

Score: **High**

The Disaster Shelter roughly caters to a cluster of 9 villages namely- Joli, Tipri, Bhatganda, Pipola, Uthal, Cholgaon, Mandali, Nandgaon and Maryav. This area is prone to landslides. During the 2013 floods, this area was impacted.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*

Score: **High**

The disaster shelter has been strategically located on the Tehri Main Road ensuring access including to ambulances and supply trucks. It can also act as a staging area for launching relief operations. The structure is located opposite to the Dewalsari Mahadev, Temple which houses the clan deity of the 9 catchment villages and is within easy reach from the villages both on foot and by vehicle. The central location and ease of access makes the spot an ideal place for having an emergency shelter.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*

Score: **High**

The structure is frequented and kept maintained because it is used by the temple visitors as a waiting area particularly during heavy rush at the temple just after monsoon. The structure is also used by the temple to organise community kitchen (Bhandara). Thus the location of the disaster shelter ensures that the structure has regular footfalls through the year and does not lie derelict. The disaster shelter also serves as a bus stop.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*

Score: **High**

The shelter is an insurance against a natural disaster and provides additional lever to the first responders during relief phase of a disaster. The disaster shelter will help in housing the victims safely in the immediate aftermath of a disaster till more permanent measures are put in place.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*

Score: **High**

The disaster shelter is a critical infrastructure in the district/block's disaster preparedness and such structures are mandated under the State Disaster Management Preparation Plan guidelines (http://usdma.uk.gov.in/PDFFiles/DDMP-USDMA.pdf). Further since the structure is used by the temple the regular upkeep like cleanliness , prevention of vandalism etc is ensured.

Overall Assessment

The disaster management center is strategically located. Further the facility doesnot remain derelict waiting to be used when a disaster strikes, but utiliised by the temple management located opposite to the center as a waiting area for pilgrims etc.

OVERALL SCORE HIGH

Suggestion

The disaster center may be equipped with drinking water tank. During regular use of the temple or during use as a disaster shelter, access to water is a great value add.

Project 6
Medical Equipment, CHC Lambgaon

Dental Treatment Chair, CHC, Lambgaon

Project : **Medical Equipment, CHC, Lambgaon**

Beneficiary: Rural population residing in and around Lambgaon

Location: **Chaund, Lambgaon**

Project cost : Rs. 4.76 lakhs. Three high value equipment namely Dental Chair, Generator and Radiant Warmer were assessed

Project Objective: Multi-purpose community shelter for victims of a potential natural disaster

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Niramaya (Health)

Assessment

Coherence (*How well does the intervention fit ?)*

Score: **High**

Consonance with SDG

External Coherence

Provisions of quality round the clock referral care at CHC level is an important strategic intervention under NRHM. In order ensure quality of services, the Indian Public Health Standards(IPHS) are being used for CHCs, so as to provide a yard stick to measure the services being provided. The equipments provided finds mention under essential list in the IPHS standards

Internal Coherence

The goal of achievement and maintenance an acceptable standard quality care at CHC is enhanced through the project and falls within the purview of THDC CSR health sub sector.

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*

Score: **High**

As per the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) Guidelines for Community Health Centres, the equipment provided under the project, form part of the essential equipment at a Community Health Center. The extract from the IPHS guidelines in context of the equipment provided to CHC Lamgaon read as follows:

- Radiant warmer : Clear floor area shall be provided for in the room for newborn corner. It is a space within the labour room, 20-30 sq ft in size, where a radiant warmer will be kept.
- Dental Unit consisting of Dental Chair and set of dental Equipment for examination, extraction and management of Dental & related problems
- Electricity: Generator : 5 KVA with POL for Immunization Cold Chain maintenance.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*

Score: **Low**

- ***Dental chair***: Not working. It was reported that the dental chair never got properly installed/ commissioned by the supplier and is not functional due to a faulty motor. Not a single patient has received treatment using the installed equipment. A dental surgeon is posted at the CHC, however is handicapped by the non functional equipment. It was reported that 3-4 patients visit the dental OPD at the CHC.
- ***Generator:*** Not Working. It was reported that the generator provided under the project was functional for about 3-4 months of installation and then subsequently broke down and has since been in disuse. The CHC has an alternate generator which is being used for backup electricity supply.
- ***Baby Warmer***: Not Working. It was reported that the baby warmer has developed a technical issue for last couple of months and was in disuse. No information on the steps being taken to repair the baby warmer could be provided by the personnel at the CHC. It was reported that about 60 deliveries take place at the CHC in a month and given lack of a baby warmer, neonates are referred to other hospitals/facilities leading to significant discomfort for the neonate and the mother.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*

Score: **Low**

The equipment provided has the potential for making CHC a more effective health providing facility for the rural populace in these relatively remote location. However, due to non operation of the equipment provided this promise is not being realised in full measure.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*

Score: **Low**

It appears that the health department which is the recipient of the equipment could have made a more coordinated effort in ensuring that the equipments are properly commissioned and serviced under the warranty provided by the manufacturer. The assessment team tried to find out the effort made to keep the equipments functional, however since most doctors were on Kumbh Mela duty no meaningful discussion could be had.

Overall Assessment

The equipments provided are non functional and thereby to that extent the potential for making the CHC, Lamgaon a more responsive health facility for patients living in remote areas is not being realized. The low impact and efficiency of the installed equipments may not be entirely attributed to THDC as the maintenance and upkeep of the instruments is the responsibility of the recipient.

Suggestion

Concurrent monitoring of the operational status of the equipments provided at least for a year till the manufacturers warranty is valid may be considered by THDC.

OVERALL SCORE

MEDIUM

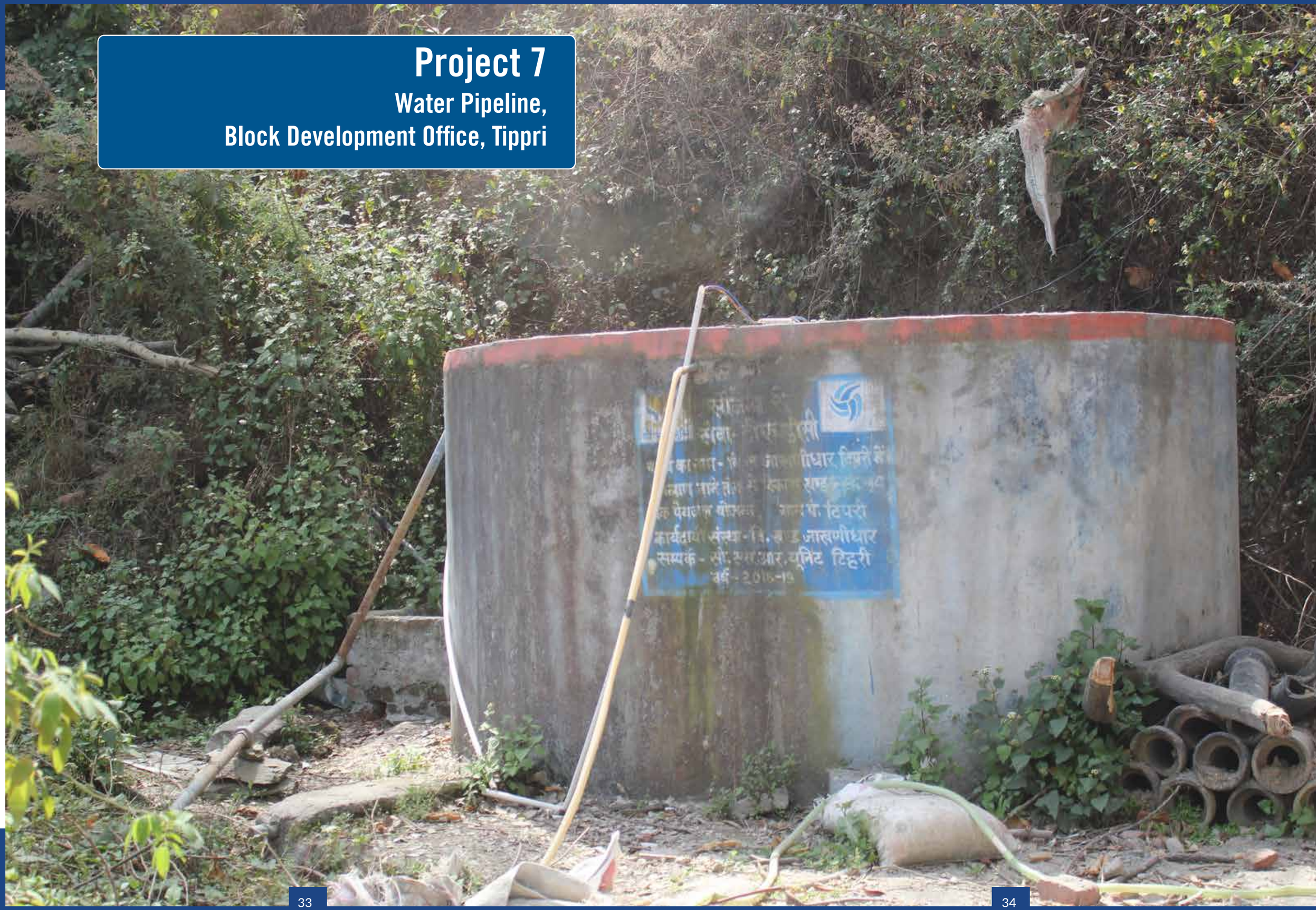
Equipment	Nos	Amount
5KVA Silent Generator	1	1,35,000
Autoclave	1	7,552
BP Instrument	4	7,392
Stethoscope	4	2,912
Foetal Doppler	1	4,032
Radiant Warmer	1	43,120
OT Light	1	26,640
Suction Machine	1	5,040
Nebulizer Machine	1	1,568
Auto Scope	1	1,344
Glycometer	1	840
Dental Chair with Xray	1	1,95,000
Hemoglobin Meter	1	5,376
Hemoglobin Strips	1	2,240
Total		4,76,286

Baby warner

Generator

Project 7

Water Pipeline,
Block Development Office, Tippri



Project : **Water Pipeline**	
Beneficiary: Block Development Office + 11 households + Anganwadi	
Location: Block Development Office, Tippri	
Project cost : Rs. 8.26 lakhs	
Project Objective: Providing access of piped water to a public building and nearby residents	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: High
External Coherence Public buildings provide development services and have to be well resourced in terms of amenities so that public servants can work efficiently and citizens approaching the government offices are not in-convenienced. **Internal Coherence** Access to basic amenities for the rural populace comes under the THDC CSR rural development sub sector. In context of the project, the BDO office is the focal point for providing development works in its catchment and provisioning basic amenities to this public agency enhances its efficiency.	**Consonance with SDG** 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: High
The BDO office and about 11 residences adjoining it did not have piped water. Water had to be collected from the stream at a distance of 1 km. The project ameliorated this issue.	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: High
The project through a set of two 10KL tanks (retention and staging) and a motor system lifts water from a stream(Kyulan Tok) about one km way to provide piped water to the Block Office and adjoining residences and anganwadi. The water supply was reported to be adequate and regular.	
Impact ***(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)***	Score: High
Access to piped water has improved the working condition for public officials posted at the BDO office.	
Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High
During conversation with the Junior Engineer from the BDO office who was responsible for supervising the construction work, the engineering solution which informs the project is the least cost option.	
Sustainability ***(Will the benefits last ?)***	Score: High
The project is operated and maintained by the BDO office.	

Overall Assessment

The project ensure adequate and reliable water supply to the BDO office. This was corroborated by the officials at the BDO office with whom the assessment team interacted with.

OVERALL SCORE

HIGH

BDO Office

Project 8
Farm Machinery Bank, Bhengi

Project : Farm Machinery Bank

Beneficiary: 25 Farmer Groups with each being provided with Farm Machinery Bank

Location: Rim Area, Tehri. The Farm Machinery Bank at Village Bhengi was assessed

Project cost : Leverage- Rs. 4 lakhs from Agriculture Department + Rs. 1 lakh from THDC [per Farm Machinery Bank]

Project Objective: Providing access to farmers with improved agro technology

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*

Score: High

External Coherence

Under the GOI Sub-Mission On Agricultural Mechanization to promote use of mechanized tools in agriculture, setting up of Farm Machinery Bank has been suggested in locations where the level of mechanisation in agriculture is low. The initiative is also in consonance with the government's goal of doubling farmer income.

Internal Coherence

Mechanization of agriculture through Farm Machinery Banks has potential to improve productivity especially for small farmers, decrease drudgery and make agricultural operations cheaper. This directly impacts the livelihood in rural areas and fits within the purview of the THDC CSR program.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*

Score: High

Mechanization of agriculture has significant advantages as related by the beneficiaries of the Shilunga Swayam Sahayta Samuh, Bhengi village which include:

- Women in agriculture: With significant outmigration of male workforce, women in large numbers are now in the front lines of agriculture operations. Agriculture machines help in performing strenuous agricultural tasks like tilling
- Lack of farm labour: In the hills the farm labour is in short supply and machines help bridge this gap
- Keeping of Bull reducing: With fodder becoming a challenge many households have stopped keeping bulls which traditionally provide draught power
- Machines do superior operations: Machines increase productivity by better output of farm operations, for instance power tillers make the ploughed soil granular while the traditional plough tills the soil in lumps. Similar the threshing of wheat using a mechanical thresher simultaneously cuts the chaff.
- Saving of time: The current agri operations are time consuming, for instance time taken for threshing of wheat which is primarily done by women is cut by 1/3rd by a mechanical thresher

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*

Score: Medium

The farmers are organized into a self help group comprising of 3 women and 7 men.

A. Machinery Provided

1. ***Power Tiller***: A heavy and powerful machine which can till extremely hard soils. Runs on diesel with an average can till 2 nali (400 sq mt) on 1 lts of diesel. Has wheels and can be driven to the farm. Rented out at Rs. 30/hour. The equipment is kept at the seed distribution depot in the village which is run by one of the members.
2. ***Power Weeder***:(2 nos.) works similar to the power tiller but is less powerful and can till moderately hard soil. Has to be carried to the farm. Rented out at Rs. 40/hour. Machine kept at the house of the members.
3. ***Mini Commercial Flour Mill*** (2 nos.) It converts wheat to flour. Conversion at Rs. 2.50/kg of wheat.
4. ***Mandwa thresher*** Converts finger millet into flour. Was reported to be of low efficiency. Not rented out, used mostly by members.
5. ***Wheat Thresher*** segregates wheat from straw, sieves gravel/foreign particles and cuts the straw into powdered chaff, all simultaneously. High in time saving, cuts time from manual threshing.
6. ***Chain saw*** mostly used for cutting trees along farm bunds. Not used extensively. Charged Rs. 1/cm of tree girth cut. Runs on petrol.

B. Operations

The group of ten farmers are organised into an SHG called Shilunga Swayam Sahayta Samuh, Bhengi village and meets on 5th of every month to discuss its activities. The rent charged is lower for members compared to non members. The charges for converting wheat to flour using the atta chakki which is operated from house of two members is shared, with Rs. 1 going to the member for electricity and labour and Rs. 1.50 is deposited with the group. The entire rental for other machines is deposited with the group. The maintenance of the machines is done from the funds of the SHG. The petrol and diesel required to operate the machines is provided by the person renting the machines. One of the members accompanies the machines (tiller/weeder) and operates it on the farm of the person who has rented the machine and also keeps log of the time the machine was in use.

C. Cons

- It was reported that about 85% of the operation hours of power weeder and threshers is accounted for by members. The usage of the machines by the non-members is limited.
- The wheat thresher stopped working in the very first month of its installation and repeated request for repairing the same with the agriculture department appointed dealer located at Chamba were in vain. The wheat thresher remains non -operational till date
- The Mandwa thresher is not very efficient and there is not much saving of time
- The authorized dealer appointed by the agriculture department for stocking spare parts mostly reports non availability of the same thus increasing the down time of the machinery
- The power tiller is extremely heavy and very difficult to transport over steep terrain and step fields. About 4 able bodied men are required to lift the power tiller to fields in higher reaches and thus its use is restricted to fields along the road. In contrast the power weeder is easy to transport to fields in higher reaches.
- The profit from the farm machines to the SHG has been marginal and depends on usage and the rate of rent. The tillers/weeders compete with the use of bulls to plough the farms which limits the rental that can be charged

D. Pros

- Small and marginal farmers now have access to farm machinery which reduces drudgery and improves productivity
- Women farmers save time through use of these machines (most importantly threshers). Also the women members of the SHG have learnt to drive the power weeders/tillers
- Machines like Wheat Flour Mill helps earn SHG/membrs some additional income
- The ploughing using the tillers is superior to that using the traditinal ploughs and leads to substantive saving of labour and time.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: High

- Providing improved farm machinery to the rural population would help improve productivity and decrease drudgery in farm operations
- in remote villages, the Farm Machinery Bank SHGs have also started saving and loaning operations for their members.
- Women farmers who are at the forefront in agriculture operations in the hills, save time and effort in agricultural operations, thus the project has direct impact on women empowerment
- Farm machinery bank provides option for the SHG for alternate income sources thus potentially contributing to its viability

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High

The project has leveraged bulk of the funds from the agricultural department and only the SHG contribution has been borne by THDC. THDC has also appointed an NGO to handhold the farmer SHGs .

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: Medium

- The after sales service of the machinery provided needs to be streamlined. It was reported that in many instance the spare parts at the designated authorised dealer is not available leading to significant downtime of the machines
- Atleast one of the machines(wheat thresher) in case of the SHG in Bhengi village broke down within a month of installation and has since been dysfunctional despite repeated efforts by the SHG for its repairs.
- With agriculture no longer remunerative, there is an trend of decrease in cultivated land with large tracts remain fallow. Agirculture is adversely hit be menace of monkeys and wild pigs leading to significant losses to the farmers and impacting returns form farming. For initiatives like the Farm Machinery Banks to succeed, steps to increase returns from agriculture has to be taken.

Overall Assessment

The project has promoted much needed mechanization of agriculture. However the full potential is not being achieved due to systemic issues with agriculture and required backup for maintenance of the equipment provided.

OVERALL SCORE

Medium

Suggestions

- Streamline availability of spare parts
- Training of at least one member of the SHG in minor repair and routine maintenance of the machines.
- Insurance of the machines
- Training and market linkages for help in diversification and value add of agricultural produce using the machines provided e.g,, providing additional attachments and filters to convert the flour mill for grinding spices/pulses.

Wheat Thresher

Flour Mill

Project 9
Elite Classes

Project : Elite Classes

Beneficiary: 287 students from classes V/VI/VII/VIII from 8 school (1 year pilot project)

Location: Dojilla Valley (Pratapnagar) and Uppu (Thauladhar)

Project cost : Rs. 19.45 lakhs

Project Objective: Providing coaching to students in V/VI/VI/VIII in government school to further reinforce their learning. Specifically the project targeted students to clear the Jawahar Navoday School Entrance Test(V and VIII), Rajiv Navoday School Entrance Test(V and VIII), Akikrit Scholarship(VIII)

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Jagriti (Education)

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)* — **Score: High**

External Coherence
Equity in education is the cornerstone of both Right to Education and Samagra Shiksha Programme of the GoI. In this context the project tries to provide quality education in select government schools which has student strength largely from economically and socially marginalised households.

Internal Coherence
Providing quality education directly falls under the purview of THDC CSR sub sector on education

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)* — **Score: High**

- With reference to the table below, the learning outcomes of children in rural schools of Tehri Garhwal (wherein THDC CSR catchment is a part) is below the state average. Also there is a huge gap with the best performing district (Dehradun). In this context there is a need for improving learning levels of students and an initiative to reinforce school teaching through coaching classes bridges a felt need.

	Std III to V: Learning levels		**Std VI to VIII: Learning levels**	
	% Children who can read Std II level text	% Children who can do at least subtraction	% Children who can read Std II level text	% Children who can do division
Tehri Garwal (Rural)	49.6%	42.3%	70.7%	33.8%
Dehradun (Rural)	55.2%	63.8%	82.1%	65.2%
Uttarakhand State (Rural)	50.7%	45.4%	78.7%	43%

Source: *ASER 2019*

- In the project schools it is rare that a student ever clears the entrance test of highly regarded institutions like Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalay or Rajiv Navodaya Vidyalay , e.g. in Uppu School, the only student who ever made it to the Jawahar Navodaya was in 1987 and the school had to wait for 32 years when in 2019 another student (coached under the project) cleared the Navodaya entrance test.
- It is generally seen that the seats in Navodaya schools and most of the scholarship schemes are cornered by rural elite since children from such households go to private schools and also avail of coaching facilities. The schools where project was run have children from very poor families and the project gave them an opportunity to compete on a level playing field with other students in the district who come from relatively more privileged backgrounds.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)* — **Score: High**

The interaction with the teachers and students of the project schools brought out high degree of appreciation of the project. Some of the highlights indicated include:

- The teaching staff was well qualified and passionate. They not only taught the students during allotted times in the school but also invited promising students for extra classes on Sundays or after school
- The coaching class teachers encouraged the students to express themselves and this got reflected in the regular school class rooms where the students gradually became more forthcoming in expressing themselves and asking doubts in the classrooms. This was attested to by the regular teaching staff of the school
- The teaching methodology included use of projectors, power points , group discussions, films etc, which made the classes interesting for the students.
- At Uppu Primary school , the batch which was coached for Navodaya Tests scored in the range of 70-75% marks in the Navodaya entrance test. The previous year batch which has appeared for Navodaya test and had not got coaching had scored around 40-45%. Around 30% jump in scores can be attributed to the coaching classes.
- Three students could secure admission in Navodaya school. Prince Rawat (Uppu) secured admission in Jawahar Navodaya School, Pokhal ,Tehri Garhwal and Suman Negi (Gairi-Rajputon-ki) and Km. Aarti (Silari) got selected in the entrance examination of Rajiv Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalaya, Dewaldhar Tehri Garhwal.
- There was a positive feedback from the parents and the president of the parents teacher association whom the assessment team met, requested that the project be restarted.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)* — **Score: High**

It was mentioned by the project school teachers that the project has the potential of increasing the enrollment in the project schools if it is continued on a long term basis.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)* — **Score: High**

The project documents estimate the per student expenditure to be Rs. 1080/month. It is estimated that per student expenditure in government schools is Rs. 1716 *(refn :Ambrish Dongre, et al, How Much Does India Spend Per Student On Elementary Education?, Center for Policy Research, 2014).* The project cost are comparable, however it may be mentioned that government education expenditure includes mid day meal, operation and maintenance etc. Making allowance for the same and inflation (estimates pertain to 2011-12), the per student expenditure by government as compare with that of the project are comparable.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)* — **Score: Low**

- Replicability of the project across all schools say in a block will be expensive if the same level of quality inputs is to be maintained.
- The project runs the risk of running a parallel school with two sets of teachers teaching almost similar content to the same set of students
- The project heavily depends on the zeal and passion of individual coaching teacher. Salary differential between the regular school teachers and the coaching teachers is significant and the zeal and motivation will be hard to sustain in the long run.

Overall Assessment

The project has performed very well in terms of implementation and the beneficiary satisfaction is high. The effectiveness of the project in terms of meeting the objective has been achieved in substantial measure. However the project in terms of design has low potential for replication and also might in terms of being resource intensive and creating a parallel structure to the school.

OVERALL SCORE

Medium

Suggestion

- Improving quality of education in rural schools in the long run has to be through making the regular teacher put in the required effort. Uttarakhand has implemented the model of Adarsh Schools at Primary and Upper Primary level with success and THDC CSR may consider adapting this model[1].
- In terms of coaching for Navodaya entrance test, cluster of schools can be taken and the brightest provided with coaching. Online coaching can be an option worth exploring given the issue with logistics of transport in the hills.

1 An excellent writeup on Adarsh Schools in Uttarakhand can be found at https://www.firstpost.com/india/teachers-at-uttarakhand-model-schools-go-the-extra-mile-to-bring-quality-education-to-children-from-poor-families-4343599.html#:~:text=India-,Teachers%20at%20Uttarakhand%20model%20schools%20go%20the%20extra%20mile%20to,to%20make%20the%20initiative%20work.

Number of students who attended Elite Classes

Schools	Girls	Boys	Total
GIC, Silari	60	84	144
GPS, Silari	6	6	12
GPS, Gairi	13	11	24
GPS, Kordi	22	24	46
GPS, Haieth	6	1	7
GPS, Saur Uppu	2	4	6
GPS Math Uppu	3	4	7
GJHS Saur Uppu	21	20	41
Total	**133**	**154**	**287**

Marks obtained in Navodaya Entrance Exam by some of the students who attended Elite Classes at GPS Saur Uppu

Student	Occupation Father	Marks in Navodaya Entrance
Keshav Negi	MNREGA/ Daily wages	78%
Gaurav Gharsola	Works in PWD	79%
Kashish Semwal	Government Job	70%
Ashlesh Rana	Daily wage labour	70%
Divyanshi Bisht	Driver	75%

Source: Personal interview with students

A Wait of 30 years

In 1987, GPS Saur Uppu created a flutter when one of its students cleared the Navodaya Vidyalaya entrance test. The school had flattered to deceive, for in next thirty years not a single child could crack the Novodaya Vidyalaya Entrance test. It was again in 2019 that one child Prince Rawat secured a place in the merit list and two of his classmates missed to make the grade by a whisker.

Prince was a student in class V when the Elite class program came to his school. Prince lost his mother when he was 1.5 years and his Grandmother brought him up along with his two sisters in their village in Tolapur near to Uppu village. His two sisters studying in IX and XI classes in Uppu school. Father is a daily wage earner and an alcoholic. The meager resources of the household barely kept the hearth burning. It is to the credit of Prince's Grandmother who egged him on along with his teachers at school. The Elite classes instructors recognized early the potential which Prince had and gave him special classes after school hours. The assessment team spoke with Prince's sister who informed that Prince would study from 4 am to 6 am then attend school and the Elite classes and after school attend special classes held by the Elite class instructors at their residence. There were times when his teachers at school would help out the household financially as well.

Prince now studies in the residential Jawahar Navodaya School at Pokhal entirely supported by grant from the central government. The entire school is proud of him and the following batches at Government Primary School, Saur Uppu have a role model to look up to.

Regular tests were held and prizes given to good performers *(File Photo)*

Project 10
School Furniture

Project : Provide Furniture to Schools

Beneficiary: 809 set of furniture provided to 28 schools
Schools assessed: (i) Junior High School, Silos, (ii) Government Inter-college, Semnidhar, (iii) Rajkiya Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Chapradhar

Location:Various

Project cost : Rs. 34.80 lakhs

Project Objective: Improve quality of school infrastructure by providing ergonomically designed furniture in classrooms for students

THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Jagriti (Education)

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*

Score: **High**

External Coherence
Improvement or the Quality of Infrastructure in Government Schools has been recommended under the RTE and Samagra Shiksha Programme of GoI. Classroom furniture is an essential element of school infrastructure

Internal Coherence
Providing quality education directly falls under the purview of THDC CSR sub sector on education

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*

Score: **High**

There is limited budget for furniture in classrooms from the state government for the schools. Given this many schools are bereft of classroom furniture and students have to sit on floor mats.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*

Score: **High**

The teachers and students reported satisfaction with the furniture provided, some of the reactions included

1. If the furniture had not been provided students would have been forced to sit on the floor
2. It is easy to write on a desk than by sitting on the floor
3. Prolonged sitting on the floor and taking notes leads to shoulder /neck pain

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*

Score: **High**

Sitting arrangement in the classroom in desk and chairs provides ease and comfort. This has direct impact on the concentration level and class participation leading to better learning outcomes. It was also mentioned by the students that having desk and chair in school improves self esteem and worth.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*

Score: **High**

The general consensus was that the quality of the furniture was good and durable. Some suggestions were given to increase the life of the furniture provided, this includes:

1. The furniture is made of plywood on a steel frame. The edges of the ply boards are taped. The teachers reported that it is easy to damage the edges by peeling the tape, and some students are prone to do the same. It was suggested that the ply boards be encased in an aluminum frame so that the taped edges are not exposed. This will increase the life of the furniture significantly.
2. Current design of the furniture provided is in two seater format. It was suggested that THDC may consider design in one seater format. This gives flexibility in arranging the class seating layout. For instance during exams, to avoid unfair practices the students are seated at a distance from each other. Single seaters are easy to distribute across the classroom than double seaters.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*

Score: **Medium**

The benefits will last till the furniture last which is dependent on the quality of the furniture provided. The quality of the furniture provided under the CSR program was reported to be good. A few design modifications as related in the previous section will enhance its life. One issue which got flagged was that the schools receive meager maintenance funds and that would mean that repair and maintenance of the furniture provided to the school might suffer.

Overall Assessment

The furniture provided was appreciated. There is possibility of design modification to make the furniture more sturdy.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Suggestion

- Furniture design may conform to the prescribed minimum standard of BIS (IS 4837 (1990): School furniture, classroom chairs and tables - Recommendations [CED 35: Furniture])
- Encasing the ply-boards in aluminum or steel frame so that the taped ply board edges are not exposed .This will increase the longevity of the furniture
- Schools may be provided a choice between single seater v/s double seater classroom furniture.

An alternate design suggested by HM, Government Inter-college, Semnidhar used in the custom designed furniture by the school. There are no exposed plyboard edges and is single seater. The drawback of the design is that there is no back rest.

Damaged edges was seen in some of the furniture provided under the program. The students tend to peel the protective tape along the ply board edge leading to progressive damage.

Project 11
Computers in Schools

Project : **Provide Computer to Schools**

Beneficiary: 90 computers provided in 37 schools

Location:Various

Project cost : Rs. 30.46 lakhs for computers + Rs 67,872 for UPS

Project Objective: To integrate information technology with schooling and education to empower learners to acquire skills, knowledge and understanding.

THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Jagriti (Education)

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)* — Score: High

External Coherence
The IT plan of the Department of School Education emphasises integration of ICT into the teaching/learning process and help students develop requisite skills in computers.

Internal Coherence
Providing quality education directly falls under the purview of THDC CSR sub sector on education and computer education is an important skill set for the students to be future ready.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)* — Score: High

The penetration of computers in schools of Tehri Garhwal is very limited with only 28% of the schools have access to computers (source UDISE 2015-16).

	Primary	Upper Primary	Upper Primary + Secondary	Sec+ Higher Secondary	All Schools
Tehri Garhwal	12.4%	46.1%	55.4%	91.8%	28.2%
Uttarakhand	12.6%	60.8%	65.1%	93.9%	34.4%

Source: UDISE 2015-16

The penetration of computers in schools is low both at state and district level. The situation is worse if only rural government schools are considered.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)* — Score: Low

The findings of the field survey in select schools where computers were provided is given below

School	No of Computers provided	Status of use	Response of student to computer test
GIC, Tipri (VI-XII) 47 students	2 from THDC (total 5)	Do not know excel, know little typing and paint. No computer teacher. Computer period in timetable	Students could work on MS Paint and MS Word. They have no knowledge of Excel
Ideal Angel School, Mathukrisain (Nur to VIII) 200 students (VI-VIII- 50 students)	1 from THDC (total computers 1)	Used for office work	Not being taught
GIC, Mathukrisain (VI-XII) 406 students	5 from THDC (16 computers total-mostly damaged)	Computer lab destroyed in rain last year 1 computer in office use 2 computers not unpacked (in storage) 1 computer damaged 1 computer recently installed in library, yet to be used. Slated for office use	Not being taught
Himalaya Kanya Junior High School (VI-VIII) 23 students	1from THDC(total 10 computers but seemed not in use)	THDC Computer kept in NGO office, not in school.	Not being taught
Ambeshwari Janata High School (VI-X) 84 students	1 from THDC (total computers 1)	Used for office work, during assessment was found not in working condition.	Not being taught
Saraswati Vidya Mandir (VI-XII) 527 students of which 312 in VI-X attend computer class	5 from THDC (7 total computers)	The school has a computer lab. It was reported that for class VI-X there are regular structured classes. Students mostly taught MS Word/Excel and Internet usage. Since computers are less the entire class (each of 40 students) does not get adequate practice on machine.	Students in class X could not add two digits in excel. 3 THDC computers did not boot properly.
GIC, Chapradhar (VI-XII) 133 students	2 from THDC (3 working machines and a number of machines stacked requiring repair)	There are only 6 rooms, no space to install computers. New building coming up. Currently computers not being used	Not being taught
GIC, Nikot (VI-XII) 233 students	2 from THDC (10 total computers)	1 THDC computer in office and the other in lab	Computer classes are held. Students could demonstrate basic operations in Excel.
IDPL Inter College(VI-XII) 870 students	5 from THDC (9 total computers)	4 computer in office use.	There is a computer lab and students provided theoretical knowledge. Practical exposure limited.
GIC, Koti Baniyawala (IX-XII) 145 students	3 from THDC	Installed in computer lab	No student available for test. It appeared computer classes not held regularly in lab.

The computers in most school are not being used by students and has been diverted for office work. Given that computer education is not a core subject, it remains at the discretion of the school to teach computers or not. Further, it was reported that there is no prescribed syllabus at the middle and upper middle level (VI-VIII) and neither are there any posts available in the school system for recruitment of such teachers.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: Low

The bridging of the digital divide between government students and their counterparts in private school is not being achieved.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: Medium

The project provisioned very good quality computers (Dell make) to the schools. However other than the operating system(Windows 10) other software like MS office and anti virus softwares were not provided. The schools do not have the funds to procure licensed version of such software.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: Low

The assessment team in many schools saw a number of computers provided by various agencies (including government) lying unused due to want of repairs. The HMs reported that they have limited funds for maintenance and upgrade of the machines. Further in absence of a prescribed syllabus and computer education being positioned as an additional subject at the discretion of the school, focus on computer from teachers remain limited and relies on the motivation of few teachers to teach computers in addition to their regular subject.

Overall Assessment

The project is well intended and intends to bridge the digital divide faced by students in rural and government schools. However the computers have either been diverted to office work or have not been installed. There is also issue with repair and maintenance with some computers not being in working condition.

The computers are provided to the school as an infrastructure support to be used at the discretion of the agency / school / authority. THDC plays no role in deciding their use and also does not take any responsibility for maintenance. Seen from the perspective of THDC providing quality and quantity of computers to schools and addressing a felt need, the project performs well. However, when seen from the perspective of schools efficiently using the provided equipment for improved learning of the students, the project performs poorly. As, mentioned abovem THDC does not have much say in how the schools utilises the equipment(s) provided.

OVERALL SCORE

Medium

Suggestion

Providing computer is a necessary but not a sufficient condition that computer teaching will happen in the schools. The program design may be modified so that dimensions like availability of teachers motivated enough to teach computers, requisite number of machines wrt student strength, a prescribed curriculum, existing computer lab etc may be considered.

Project 12
Individual Toilets, Dewri

Project : Individual toilets

Beneficiary: 43 households

Location: Devri village, Bhilangana

Project cost : Rs. 38.14 lakhs

Project Objective: Providing access of individual household toilets and thereby reduce incidence of open defecation.

THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)* — Score: High

External Coherence
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has the target of making India open defecation free. The project contributes towards this national goal.

Internal Coherence
Providing basic amenities to the rural population in the CSR catchment is the objective of the THDC CSR rural development sub sector. The project by providing household toilets is in consonance with this requirement.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)* — Score: High

Hardly any house had a toilet in Devri village and open defecation was being done near the bushes and tree clusters at the periphery of the village.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)* — Score: High

The entire village is covered by individual toilets. High usage rate of toilet was reported. Assessment team after having met a number of beneficiaries, Devri village appears to be open defecation free. The only downside is that the village has no piped water and villagers have to haul water from the tube well located in the village (on the main road) or from the perennial streams about half a kilometer from the village. The water tank for the toilets was located on the roof of the toilets, in many cases they have been dismantled from the roof and kept at the ground level and act as a water storage tank for both domestic use and also for use in the toilet. This is an additional benefit to the villagers from construction of toilets. The beneficiaries reported high degree of satisfaction from the toilets and complimented THDC for its effort. Many households were found to have constructed a bathroom using their own funds besides the toilet structure.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)* — Score: High

The village is open defecation free.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)* — Score: High

The toilet construction quality appeared to be good, with no cracks or large scale chipping of paint was seen. The fixtures were reported by the beneficiaries to be of good quality. The households also appeared to be well aware of the detrimental effects of open defecation.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)* — Score: High

The beneficiaries reported great satisfaction with the toilet, regularly use it and keep the toilets clean. It can be expected that the toilets will continue to be maintained by the households.

Overall Assessment

The project has provided good quality individual household toilets and beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction.

OVERALL SCORE
High

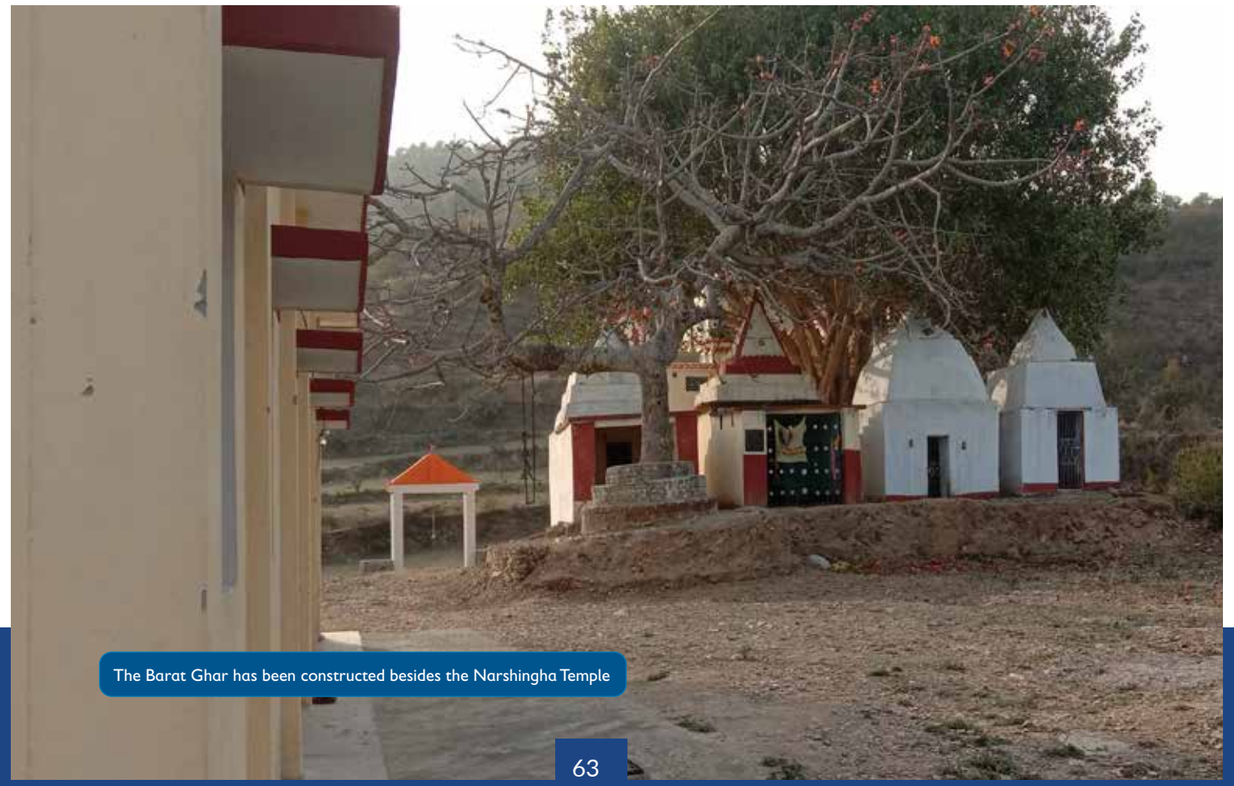
"I have been afflicted with paralysis and can hardly walk and confined to bed. My family had to construct a makeshift toilet given my condition and spend a huge amount of money. Now that THDC has provided toilets to our village, no other condition who is in my condition will need to spend money on constructing a toilet and all old, infirm and handicapped persons now have facility of toilet at home and do not have to walk up hill for their morning ablutions."

Dhannilal
Devri Villager

Many households have extended the toilets to construct a bathing facility .The overhead tank has been brought down from the ceiling and kept on a platfrom on ground level and acts as an effective water storage tank for domestic and toilet use.

Project 13
Barat Ghar, Vill Pata, Koteshwar

The Barat Ghar at Village Pata



The Barat Ghar has been constructed besides the Narshingha Temple

Project : **Barat Ghar**	
Beneficiary: 300 hhs of village Pata	
Location:Village Pata	
Project cost : Rs. 28.19 lakhs. The implementing organization of this project is Rural Development Department, Govt. of Uttarakhand.	
Project Objective: To provide a community facility for holding social functions.	
THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	**Score: High**
External Coherence Barat ghar is an essential social infrastructure and is an allowable expenditure under the Gram Panchayat Development Plan . **Internal Coherence** THDC CSR sub sector on rural development includes development of social infrastructure which will increase the quality of life in rural areas.	**Consonance with SDG** 
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	**Score: High**
Village Pata has a population of approximately 300 households and did not have a facility for conducting social functions like marriages etc. This meant that for such functions either the Panchayat Bhawan (which is not designed for such large gatherings) had to be hired or a tent erected (at significant costs). Gram Sabha requested THDC management to construct such a building where large social event can be hosted. The building has been constructed near Narshingha Temple of Pata village on land owned by Gram Panchayat. The project responds to a felt need of the village.	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	**Score: High**
Design of the facility good: The building has one big hall 50 ft long, one sufficiently big kitchen having all facilities, one attached latrine/ bathroom with necessary facilities, basin, tap water etc. Attached to the toilet is a small closed room for dressing. There are two additional toilets with entrance from outside. Two overhead tanks provide water to the toilets and kitchen. There are four points for lights of which two currently have fittings, provision for fans (with none at present installed) and switchboard within easy reach. The hall has sufficient light and air, windows are big and cross ventilation is good. One solar light has been installed outside the building. Door stoppers were however found missing. The main hall can accommodate 50 people. **The facility is being used:** The team found the hall clean and well maintained. There are blankets and other arrangements for facilitating stay of devotees to the temple and baraties (relatives coming to attend marriage) Every month during Sankranti, bhajan and kirtan are being organized by the temple, gathering happens, people take rest in the Barat hall, and use toilets and other facilities. The devotees are extremely satisfied with the arrangements. Two marriages have been solemnised at the Barat Ghar. **Use as emergency shelter and quarantine facility**: For 5 months the hall was used as the quarantine facility where the labour who have migrated from the village stayed temporarily at the barat ghar once they come back to the village. **Good Approach**: The location is within the village with a good approach road and adequate parking, necessary for large social functions.	

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: High
Having a community space increases cohesion in the community and it also improves standard of civic life in the community.	
Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High
With significant footfall at the facility, given it being located near a well frequented temple makes the facility cost effective. The cost of organising social functions like marriages have significantly gone down due to the presence of the Barat Ghar.	
Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: High
The priest of the Nageshwar temple stays within the precincts of the Barat Ghar. The supervision of maintenance and upkeep of the facility is with the Temple Committee. The ownership of the Barat Ghar is with the Gram Sabha. A token usage charge, contribution from the temple and the gram panchayat will help generate resources for upkeep and maintenance of the Barat Ghar.	

Overall Assessment

The project addresses a felt need of the community and has created a civic infrastructure which is in being put to its intended use.

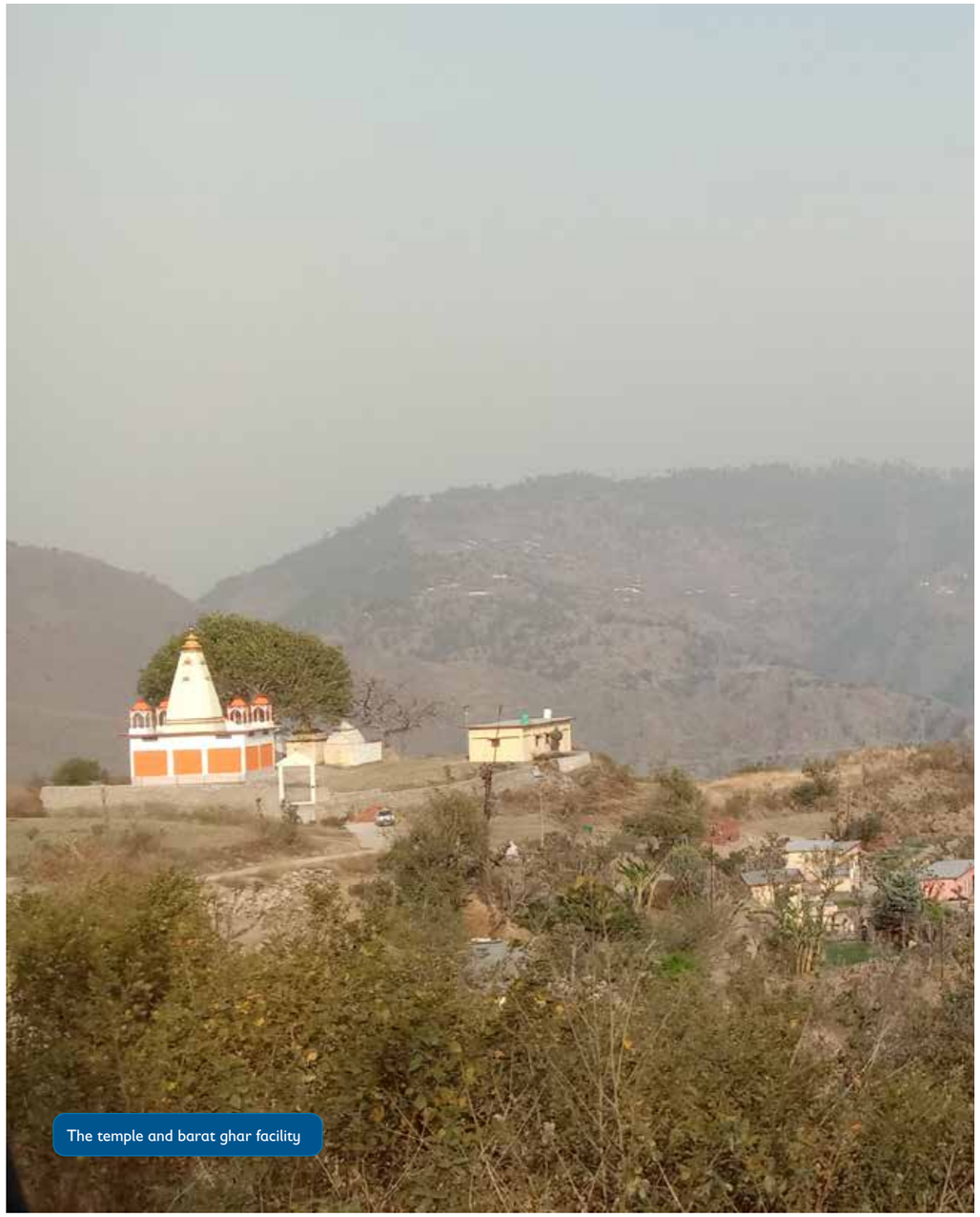
Suggestion

The priest of the temple suggested that the facility is at a edge of a drop and a boundary wall will make the environs safer.

OVERALL SCORE

High

A view of Pata Village



The temple and barat ghar facility

Project 14
Solar Street Light, Khurja

Project : Installation of Solar Street Lights

Beneficiary: 357 street lights in around 150 villages
Locations assessed: (i) 4 villages (Machad, Sarangpur, Javan), (ii) 2 schools 1) Adarsh Shiksha Mandir Khurja 2) Smt Savitri Devi Lakshmi Chandra Saraswati Vidya Mandir (Senior Secondary), (iii) Sikh crematorium (Mokshdham).

Location:Various

Project cost : INR 61.14 lakhs

Project Objective: Improve rural street light infrastructure using sustainable solar powered systems

THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Prakriti (Environment) & THDC Utthan (Progress)

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)* — Score: **High**

External Coherence
Street Light National Programme, is an initiative of the Government of India to promote energy efficiency in the country.The aim is to replace 3.5 crore conventional street lights with energy efficient LED lights.

Internal Coherence
The project helps in improving the civic amenity in rural areas by providing street lights and is environment friendly since it uses renewable energy to power the lights.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)* — Score: **High**

In most of the villages there were no street light prior to the project. The villagers especially women and children would not venture out in the dark due to fear of poisonous snakes and safety issues in the dark village lanes. Incidence of theft was also reported to be high in the night.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)* — Score: **Medium/High**

During personal interview, villagers reported that street light helps them negotiate the village lanes in the night easily and avoid poisonous snakes which lie across the road or in the vegetation abutting the road. It was also reported that incidence of theft in the night has also decreased. Lights also make the women feel safe. During rainy season it is much easier to negotiate the lanes and by lanes of the village. The project has improved quality of life of the villagers.The solar street lights does not put any additional burden on the panchayat in form of increased electricity bill. It was reported that there is a toll free number where complaints of any fault in the system can be reported to the implementing agency (Energy Efficiency Services Ltd). Maintenance of the street lights for 5 years is the responsibility of EESL Response from EESL was reported to be prompt.

About 30% of the solar lights which were assessed were found not to be in working condition. The issues highlighted by the villagers include:

- During lockdown it was reported that some of the solar lights and batteries have been stolen especially the lights which are at a distance from the settlement like the approach road or the village crematorium.
- Frequent fusing of the bulb (LED) is an issue in some villages
- In some villages, the villagers were not aware of the toll free number to register a fault complain

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)* — Score: **High**

Installation of street lights has improved the quality of life of the villagers. It is also empowering for women who can now venture out after sun set due to improved sense of safety which an illuminated street provides.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)* — Score: **High**

A solar street light leads to an approximate saving of approximately Rs. 4700/year in energy bills as compared to a conventional street light. (Source: EESL). Also it leads to significant reduction in GHG emission. By these estimates, the project is saving approximately Rs. 17.61 lakhs in electricity bills every year, if the same lights had been powered through conventional energy source.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)* — Score: **High**

The villagers reported that they take the onus upon themselves to change the battery water or get a local electrician to do so. Since the street light is providing a useful service to the villagers, there is a community ownership to ensure its upkeep.There is also a toll free number to register any breakdown of fault in the system and also get on phone tips on routine maintenance. On site maintenance of the systems in case of major faults is the responsibility of the installation agency (EESL) for five years from the date of installation.

Overall Assessment

The project by lighting up rural streets in the night have improved mobility, safety and empowerment of the villagers. The issues of damage and stealing of lights though is not under direct purview of the project will need to be dealt with for long term sustainability of the project. The awareness of the toll free maintenance number amongst the beneficiaries was found to be low.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Suggestion

Many CSR programs are shifting to in-built lithium ion batteries for solar street light projects. This has significant advantage over the traditional Lead Acid batteries in terms of maintenance, efficiency and longevity.. Further since the Lithium Ion batteries are inbuilt within the LED, there is less propensity of battery theft. However the lithium ion batteries are more expensive than conventional systems.

The toll free number is mentioned in battery case

Project 15
Community Hall, Koteshwar Temple

Project : **Community Hall, Koteshwar Temple**

Beneficiary: Pilgrims to the temple

Location: Near Village Dagar close to Koteshwar Dam

Project cost : Rs. 28.19 lakhs

Project Objective: Provide stay facility for pilgrims at the Koteshwar Mahadev Temple

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)* — Score: High

External Coherence
Koteshwar Mahadev temple is a highly revered temple and attracts thousands of pilgrims. Given its antiquity it is also a heritage structure. The upkeep of such cultural and spiritual sites has been the stated policy of the government and is part of the national conscience.

Internal Coherence
THDC's Koteshwar dam derives its name from the Koteshwar Mahadev temple. The temple is located close to the dam site . THDC CSR sub sector on rural development includes development of social infrastructure which and the project is in consonance with the belief and reverence which the local populace have for the temple.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)* — Score: High

The assessment team had a conversation with the priest of the Temple , Shri Gunananda Goswami , a sixth generation priest of this famous temple. He highlighted the need for having a community hall at the temple.
High footfall at the temple: During the month of Shravan (July-Aug), over 60-70,000 pilgrims come to the temple and during Shivratri the number goes upto 1 lakh people. Given that the access to the site is remote, some of the pilgrims stay overnight in the temple premises.
Some rituals require 1-2 days: Pilgrims who have taken vow(*mannat*) and come to the temple to redeem the same have to undergo rituals which extend over 1-2 days and therefore need to stay back at the temple.
The existing community halls/rooms dilapidated: There were two rooms which had facilities for pilgrims to stay, however they are not in good condition and the roof have caved in.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)* — Score: High

The construction work was started from 2018 but due to tough terrain and unavailability of motorable road it got delayed. The finishing touches to the community hall is still going on while the toilet complex is still under construction. The facility has two halls, one kitchen, and two toilets. A separate toilet complex is still under construction. The facility has not been opened to the public. The design and the amenities created appeared good and the structure can house about 50 pilgrims.

Impact ***(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*** — Score: High

The structure by facilitating the stay of the pilgrim, helps them take part in spiritual practices and customs and help preserve the traditions at the age old temple.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)* — Score: High

The project has been implemented by Rural Development Department, Govt. of Uttarakhand and fully financed by SEWA, THDC. High footfalls at the temple will ensure continued use of the facility.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)* — Score: High

The community hall will be maintained by the temple committee through donation made by the devotees to the temple. Presently accommodation would be free and the committee may consider charging a token amount in the future.

Overall Assessment

The project addresses a felt need of the community and has created a civic infrastructure which is in being put to its intended use.

OVERALL SCORE
High


Interior of the community hall


Old pilgrim stay rooms now dilapidated

Koteshwar Mahadev Temple, one of the Shakti Pith of Hindu mythology. The location of the temple is unique since the Bhagirathi river flows in north direction at this place. It is almost a one and half hour trek to reach the temple. According to the priest the temple is over 1000 years old and finds mention in the Skandapurana. Legend has it that the Shiv Ling emerged naturally. Devotees from far visit this temple.

Project 16.A
Swachhta Pakhwada

Extensive wall painting with Swachhta message was done

Drains lined with Lime, a common feature in Indira Nagar

Project : Swachhta Pakhwada (Nested within the Swachhta Action Plan)	
Beneficiary: Residents of CPSU Colony, Indira Nagar and Village Doiwala	
Location: Indira Nagar / CPSU Colony/ Doiwala	
Project cost : Rs. 30 lakhs	
Project Objective: Intense focus on creating awareness on hygiene and sanitation	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Prakriti (Environment protection)	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: High
External Coherence It is mandated by Government of India that the Ministries / Departments /PSUs need to take utmost efforts for mobilizing people participation through awareness and other activities so that objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission is furthered and it becomes a citizens movement. **Internal Coherence** Cleanliness provides for more sustainable communities and this falls within the THDC CSR mandate for environment protection. .	**Consonance with SDG** 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: High
The key focus of the Swachhata drive was in Indira Nagar a low income settlement abutting the CPSU Township. The settlement was dirty with garbage strewn on the road and at informal garbage dumps. The drains were clogged with plastic and polythene and were breeding ground for mosquitoes. The outbreak of vector borne diseases like dengue was rampant with each household on an average reporting 2-3 cases. Behavioral change and a community drive for keeping the environs of the locality clean was urgently required.	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: High
Component 1 (Cleanliness Drive): The local community was mobilised to participate in the cleaning drive. Gloves, masks, brooms were supplied for cleaning. Lime / bleaching powder, black poly bags, phawada, talwar, big brooms etc. was also provided. The garbage was collected in small heaps and tractors arranged for disposal. In places where there were huge garbage dumps, vehicle was arranged for disposal. Extension workers appointed for the project would take the lead in cleaning the streets and the community would join in. To ensure that the cleanliness drive is not a one off activity 4 sweepers were appointed under the project to sweep the streets. Door to door garbage collection system was initiated. THDC donated a tipper to Nagar Nigam Rishikesh which arranged for door to door collection and transport of the garbage to the garbage dump. **The assessment team found the lanes of Indira nagar to be reasonably clean. During interaction with the local community members it was observed that they are well acquainted about the cleanliness drive. There was request for restarting of the initiative. It was also mentioned that majority of the households who participated in the cleanliness drive continue to follow the recommended practices. Marks of bleaching powder was found throughout the 3 main lanes. The community participation was found high, many of the local people came, met and shared their experiences of the improved hygiene condition of the locality, they mentioned that nowadays cases of Dengu is rare.** ***Component 1.A (Collaboration with Railways)*: Station Master of Birbhadra Railway Station requested collaboration of** THDC for cleaning drive. Accordingly, cleaning drive was conducted at Balbhadra Station and also at Rishikesh station. Shredding machines were installed for disposal of plastic bottles. The assessment team found that wall paintings done during the drive still visible at the Railway station. ***Component 1.B (Cleanliness drive at public place with large gathering)***: Cleanliness drive was launched at for Kunjapuri Temple which attracts thousands of visitors. **Assessment team found the dustbins distributed during the drive still in use at the temple premises.**	

Component 2 (Creative Activities to Promote Cleanliness):

- *Swachhta pledge* was conducted among the students of 8 schools of Rishikesh & Bhaniyawala. Such pledge was taken by the community at Indira Nagar as well.
- *Essay / Slogan Writing / Debate/ Painting Competitions on Swachhta*: were held in the schools in each Pakhwada. The entries were judged by a team headed by Principal, THDC Education Society School, Rishikesh. The winners were given through cash award. The assessment team was provided with the documentation listing the winners. For instance the slogan written by Tanvi Singh, Class V featured amongst the winners.

  "Desh mera sundar ho
  Pyaar fehle sadko par
  Kachda dibbe key andar ho"
- *Nukkad Natak* : A professional group of street play artists were commissioned to perform nukkad natak at the railway station, schools and lanes of Indira Nagar
- *Wall Painting :* Huge number of public walls were painted with colorful artwork with messages and captions on Swachh Bharat. The assessment team found paintings on the walls on the both sides of the roads of Indira Nagar, outside Rishikesh Railway station and on the platform.

The team met the students of THDC High School Pragati Puram, Rishikesh. Md Adil is in class IX. a resident of Indira Nagar said that earlier the entire road especially around the meat market area was filled with garbage and filth. However, after the cleanliness intervention there has been substantial improvement. His classmate Priyaka mentioned that she along with her family members had taken the swachhta pledge at a gathering organised in her locality. . Each household in her lane was provided with a dustbin. The children said that awareness effort should continue since the locality has a large number of floating population with households frequently migrating and new households joining in.

Component 3 (Swachhta IEC Campaign): Pamphlets were distributed on Swachhta Message along with newspaper in Rishikesh. Pamphlets were also distributed through local shops. Assessment team saw sample of the pamphlets.

Component 4 (Distribution of Dustbin): In Indira Nagar ward no 38, 39, 40 dustbins were distributed to each of the 150 households- . blue for wet garbage and green dustbin for dry waste. Shops were provided with white colored dustbins. Assessment team found the dustbins in use. The assessment team spoke to Lakshman Singh, a local shopkeeper at Indira Nagar who confirmed receipt of dustbin from THDC and we found the same in use at the shop. He insists that all his customers use the dustbin and not throw garbage in the drain. He confirmed that there is a perceptible change towards cleanliness in the locality. 20 dustbins were provided to Rishikesh Railway station and found to be in use.

Component 5 (Tree Plantation): Saplings were planted at various location. Not all saplings have survived. The assessment team did see some saplings which have matured into young trees. In some places the tree guards were found to be damaged.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: **High**

This project has an immense impact to make the Indra Nagar area clean. Team interacted with different stakeholders from various section of the society. They took the team on the main road from CPSU township to meat market which was infamous for its dirty and unclean condition but now the situation has changed. Team found the area neat and clean. Drains which once were water logged were now found in good condition. All these played pivotal role to reduce mosquito borne diseases like dengue and improved the aesthetics of the immediate environs.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: **High**

The assessment team interacted with volunteers, cleaning staffs, NGO representatives and students to assess their involvement with this project. It was observed that they were actively engaged with the project which ensured community participation. Youth and women participated in the programme in large numbers played role of change agent. Each drive was reported in local news paper. Swachhata messages were screened in local cable TV. The project was able to leverage inputs from Rishikesh Municipal Corporation. For proper disposal of the waste, trolleys were provided by Municipal Corporation and segregated waste collected and dumped at the municipal dumping yard. This facility was extended to Indira Nagar despite it not falling under the Municipal Corporation.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: **High**

Indira Nagar now comes under Rishikesh Municipal Corporation and SWM management at Indira Nagar is now integrated with that of the rest of the municipality and is regularly done. So, the area which once deprived of basic waste management facilities is now well positioned. Certain processes established by the project like fee for door to door collection is still in place and working (though there are some dropouts). Blue and Green dustbins which once were distributed by THDC-Sewa are still in use at each house hold.
However the locality sees a high turnover of households since most are tenants in informal employment. This means that the new households who have come in are not that well versed in recommended hygiene and SWM practices. In this context the project to generate awareness needs to continue. This was also the opinion of many respondents.

Overall Assessment

The project has been able to influence behaviour towards household attitude towards cleanliness and sanitation. The awareness program was not a one off activity but had linkages like door to door collection etc which support the changed behaviour and make the change sustained.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Suggestion

There was request from the community to restart the program. One reason being that the locality sees high turnover of households since most of them are tenants and work in informal sector. Newer households are not versed with the recommended SWM and cleanliness practices and the same needs to be reinforced.

1


2

3


4

1. The dustbins given to th shops in Indira Nagar during Swachhta Phakhwada still in use.
2. Tree guards were provided to protect saplings planted during the Swaccta Phakhwada.
3. The success achieved through cleanliness drives and awareness programs was sustained through linkage with Rishikesh Municipal Corporation for door to door garbage collection.
4. The entire plot near the meat market at Indira Nagar was full of garbage, now it is relatively clean.

Project 16.B
Compost Pit, Swachhta Action Plan

Project : **Compost Pit (under Swachhta Action Plan)**	
Beneficiary: 11 farmers	
Location: Rusha Farm, Amit Gram, Gumaniwala, Khadari, Shyampur	
Project cost : INR 0.29 lakhs	
Project Objective: Conversion of organic waste and dung into manure and promote organic farming	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Prakriti (Environment Protection)	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: **High**
External Coherence Organic waste in waste dumping grounds generates, methane, a potent greenhouse gas. By composting wasted food and other organics, methane emissions are significantly reduced. Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 mandate bio-degradable waste should be processed, treated and disposed of through composting or bio-methanation. **Internal Coherence** Disposal of organic waste through composting protects the environment and falls within the mandate of THDC CSR Sub Sector on Environment Protection.	**Consonance with SDG** 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: **High**
The project is relevant as it addresses the biodegradable waste management in rural area. The practice was to use the dung directly in the fields and composting of bio degradables was not being practiced. Composting not only aids in disposal of bio degradables in a sustainable way , the compost is much superior to manure for enhancing soil fertility.	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: **Low**

The assessment team checked five fits in terms of whether the objectives of the project were being achieved

Sample	Field Observation
Pit – 1	Pit was found to be non-functional. The construction was there with tin shades and a tank with a partition wall within the tank, thus two compartments were there in a pit with an interconnected hole. Dung was there but no worm was found, the process was not going on. The implementing NGO (Setu Foundation) told that they are visiting the place after 3 years. The team found a small plot of land with huge quantity of cow dung stacked separately. The beneficiary was not present at the site. **Defunct**
Pit – 2 / Dharam Singh Bhandari	Pit was not functional. The construction was there but it was not working. A member from beneficiary family told that worms died long back therefore they could not produce / use organic fertilizer for farming. Beneficiary was not there. **Defunct**
Pit – 3 / Ram Swarup Tiwari	Pit was functional, beneficiary was excited to show the result and the process. Family members were also involved in the process. **Working**
Pit – 4	Pit was non-functional. The construction was broken and the tin shade was taken out and kept nearby. The tank was abandoned. There is one cow shed (gosala) where there are 11 cows and the cow dung produced was of huge quantity. The pit capacity was much less than the waste generated and it is possible that the beneficiary would have lost interest and dropped out. No one was there. **Defunct**
Pit – 5 / Basanti Gunsola	Pit was found functional but there were many unnecessary scrap items found in the pit. The beneficiary told its functional but for last one month she was busy with the delivery issue of the daughter. Beneficiary said that they are using the fertilizer for farming. **In Abeyance**

The main issues highlighted by the beneficiaries and the implementing NGO include:

- It took time for the beneficiaries to understand and practice the recommended process of vermi-composting. In the first round for all the pits the worms died due to inadequate provision of water. In the second round in most cases the worms died except for one person (Ram Swarup Tiwari) who has successfully managed the worms and continues vermi-composting.
- The pit sizes were reported to be small (6 x 3 x 2.5 ft). The selection criteria was of farmers to be enrolled in the project was ownership of minimum 2-3 cattle. In almost all cases the dung generated was much more than could be accommodated in the pits. Consequently the compost prepared was less than what was needed by the farmer for his fields.
- As per the implementing agency, one year duration of the project was less since hand holding, continuous support and motivation is required to overcome the initial bottlenecks and apprehension of the farmer and mainstream vermi-composting in agricultural practice.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: Low

Due to low uptake of vermi-composting by the beneficiaries the project could not realise its potential

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: Medium

The project leveraged the expertise of the vermi-compost experts from the Agriculture department. Also recommended epigenic earthworms were procured from the department. Beneficiary participation in terms of labour contribution was ensured in construction of the pit so as to ensure sense of ownership. Extended hand holding to the beneficiaries could not be ensured which impacted the final outcome.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: Low

Except for one beneficiary, rest of the pits where assessment was done were found to be derelict.

Overall Assessment

The project could not generate the desired response from the beneficiaries in tems of active engagement with vermi -composting.

Suggestion

- Vermi compost requires certain level of expertise to keep the earthworms from dying by maintenance of moisture and PH, proper drainage, proper shed and control of temperature etc. Efficient transfer of knowledge and followup is critical
- Market linkage for sale of vermi-compost would provide an additional incentive for the farmer to sustain the effort and do vermi-composting at scale.

OVERALL SCORE

Low

Reaping Success

Ram Swarup Tiwari, 73 years from Gumaniwala village participated in the vermi-composting project. At the outset he had no idea of vermi-composting. His first attempt at vermi- composting ended in a failure as all the worms died. In the second round he was again provided with worms and advised on what went wrong and things he should avoid. In the second attempt, Ram Swarup was more diligent and careful. He followed the prescribed practices and ensured that the moisture content is maintained. Second time around he succeeded ably assisted by his wife Savitri. The effort of the duo yielded 40 kg of vermi-compost. Enthused by the success, the couple continue vermi-composting and apply the compost to their kitchen garden where they grow vegetables. They have now completely given up the use of chemical fertilizers. Ram Swarup feels that he can do better with more guidance and supervision from experts. For instance the assessment team found that both the compost pits had manure, while the recommended practice is to keep manure in one bit and compost in the other so that the earthworms migrate towards the manure and the compost can be used without requiring sieving for earthworms.

Ready To Try Again

Dharmanand Tiwari, of Gumaniwala village is one of the project beneficiaries and received training and support for vermi-composting. Dhramanand and his wife started as directed, but the effort failed as all the worms died. They were again provided with 3 kg worms however the second attempt also failed, though they were able to produce some compost which was not enough in quantity to entirely replace the chemical fertilizer used. The lady of the family accepted that they had made mistakes in understanding and applying what the experts had suggested. She is ready to try again provided there is close supervision and hand holding so that they do not repeat the mistakes. She told us that she is convinced of the benefits of compost in comparison to chemical fertilizers and expressed her embarrassment at her failure and is ready to try once more.

Project 17

Repair of Water Pipeline , Vill Dharamghat (Kyari)

Project : Repair of Water Pipeline
Beneficiary: Residents of village Dharamghat (Kyari) with approximate 60 households
Location: Dharamghat (Kyari), Koteshwar
Project cost : The value of work was Rs 4,.71 lakhs
Project Objective: Repair work of damaged 800 mt drinking water pipe line at village Dharamghat (Kyari), Tehri Garwal.
THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: High
External Coherence The national norm is to achieve and maintain universal coverage of all rural villages with drinking water supply of at least 40 lpcd. The Jal Jeevan Mission targets universal coverage of piped water. **Internal Coherence** Provision of water supply to rural populace in adequate measure and within easy reach is a basic requirement and falls under the purview of THDC CSR.	**Consonance with SDG** 

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: High
Dharmaghat (Kiyari) is a small village having 250 population. Their water supply pipeline was damaged by heavy rainfall and the village faced a water crisis. The single hand pump in the village was not adequate to meet the drinking water requirement of the village. Villagers approached the panchayat to repair 800 mtr damaged water pipeline but got delayed. The request was made to THDC for repair work given the acute water crisis. THDC initiated repair of the pipeline and the water crisis was solved.	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: High
The project included repair of pipe line S/F 800 m and new line in place of damaged line, RCC work, construction of chamber and RR stone masonry for protection of the structure work. The water supply has resumed and reaches the village with adequate pressure. During summer when the flow in the natural source reduces, there are intermittent issues with water supply. The pipleline previously was not tied to the mountain base and the monkeys would damage the pipleline. The project has ensured that the pipeline is securely riveted to the rock face and not hanging freely.	
Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: High
The piped water supply which had got stalled has been restored.	
Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High
The project was executed and completed within two months of inception. Community participation was ensured through Shramdaan to generate ownership towards the community asset.	
Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: Medium
The project has been handed over to the Gram Sabha which will undertake maintenance and repairing work as and when required. Community participation in maintenance and smooth running of the water supply system was however found to be low. For instance during summer when the flow of the water in the natural stream reduces, the intake into the water supply system is less which leads to intermittent supply disruptions. The solution is for the community to set up a water system maintenance group who during summer can trek up to the intake point and realign the water flow through putting in place some earth work. This initiative was found missing and expectation is that the Panchayat or THDC will get this done.	

Overall Assessment

The project has restored a damaged water supply system and ensured availability of water.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Community Cohesion Missing Towards Maintenance Of The Water Supply System

The team interacted with Bijayandra Negi, a shop keeper in the village. He said that the problem with irregularity in water supply was not always due to the damage in pipe line. Water is supplied here from natural source and in summar time water source reduce and that impacts the water supply, otherwise the village has 24 hrs continuous water supply. Every hh has water line connection and they get water properly.

In summer when water level reduces the water supply gets interrupted. To raise the water level and channelise the water into the tank, soil support needs to be given at the water source. The villagers were reluctant to take this responsibility, to go uphill and do the necessary task to shift the water source and manage water supply. They have a natural tendency to depend on the company instead of doing by ownself. A dedicated group with community people could be formed who will take the responsibility on regular basis to handle such issues. Shared responsibility will ensure the smooth functioning of the water supply in the village.

Project 18
Swami Omkarananda Saraswati Public School

Project : **Swami Omkarananda Saraswati Junior High School**	
Beneficiary: Students mostly from village Kyari, Bhason, Siroli, Dobhal Gaon, Payal Gaon, Khand, Jakholi, Sain, Udiyana, Aali, Aali Malli, Sauntiyal Gaon, Mangaun, Salan Gaon, Medwa, Power Grid, CISF	
Location: Koteshwar	
Project cost : INR 33.17 lakhs	
Project Objective: Impart good quality education to project effected people of KHEP	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Jagriti (Education)	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: High
External Coherence The school by providing free and quality education to children from economically marginal households complies with the stipulations of the RTE Act. **Internal Coherence** The running of the school conforms with the mandate of THDC CSR education sub sector	**Consonance with SDG** 
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: High
Omkarananda School was established in 25th June, 2014. This is Co-educational school imparting education for the students of impacted areas in and around of Koteswar Project. This school started with 78 students in the year 2014 and currently the enrollment is 254 students. There was no such school when the project was conceived. Most of the children come from very poor economic background with their parents mostly engaged as daily wage labour and other informal vocations. No fee is charged from the students (a nominal amount of Rs. 70 from CISF children). Books, dresses, shoes, learning material is provided free to the students. The infrastructure was set up by THDC and fully funds the running of the school.	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: High

Quality of Education *(Assessment of learning outcome)*
A test was administered to understand the learning levels of the students. The questions were based on the NCERT National Achievement Survey questions for grade 5, The test was administered to 12 students from class VI and 8 students from class VII. **Overall the children performed well** except in computer. It is probably due to the long closure of the school and lack of practice during lockdown. The marks obtained is summarized below:

Subject	Average % marks (VI std students)	Average Marks (VII std students)
Hindi	75%	68%
Math	56%	56%
EVS	55%	60%
GK	65%	63%
Computer	46%	39%
The test administered to the students in given in Annexure 1		

Enrollment
The school started with an enrollment of 78 students in 2014 which in 2021 stands at 254 students. **There has been a marked improvement in student admissions** an indication that school is perceived by parents as a provider of good education.

SMC and PTM
It was reported that the school has a functional and effective SMC. PTM held every 2-3 months where the parents come and discuss their issues with the teachers and the principal.

Navoday Vidyalay Entrance Test Qualification
It was reported that a number of students qualify for admission to Navoday Vidyalay. The school provides coaching to the students for the entrance test.

Bridge classes provided
Special coaching classes are organized by the teachers to guide the laggard children.

Computer not working
The school has a computer lab where there are 4 desktop computers with UPS connection on computer desks. 3 of the machines were found to be not working.

Extra Curricular Activities, Games: It was reported that a variety of quizzes, debates, painting competition, essay competition, slogan competition etc are held. Cultural programs are regularly held. School has a large playground.

Well equipped/ventilated classrooms

Toilets have scope for improvement

- The toilets were clean but with bad odour especially in the senior boy's toilets.
- Toilets have taps but water supply was not there at the time of assessment
- There was wash basin within the wash room both for junior section and for the senior boy's section, but taps had no water. No wash basin in senior girl's toilet.
- No soap was found in the toilets.
- Wash tap in senior girl's toilet broken and no facility of running water
- No light, in senior boy's toilets , doors were not properly balanced, most of them were difficult to close.
- Flush is there in the toilets but were not working, there was no supply of water at the time of assessment
- In senior boys toilet urinal pipes broken

School bus service provided: THDCIL provides school bus, SEWA provides 2 light vehicles (taxi) service for the children both to and fro, one route covers children from Kyari to Koteshwar Purum and the other route covers children from Jakholi to Koteshwar Purum. CISF provides a vehicle by which children of their families travel to school. This eases access to the school from villages which are located at a distance on difficult terrain.

Full Complement of Teachers: Except for one position, all the teaching positions are filled

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: High

Most of the students are from very modest background many of whom are first generation learners. The school is providing good quality education and is comparable to mainstream private schools in the area. It thereby provides the students with a level playing field with respect to their counterparts in better resourced households. The education and exposure which the students get at the school equips them with the basic tools, skills and mindset to aspire for a better future. English medium education is aspirational for most household in the region and government schools do not provide such an option and private schools charge substantial fees. THDC school has made English medium education accessible for students from poor households.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High

Education is completely free for students. Return of investment being made by THDC can be calculated in terms of learning outcomes of the students. In the test administered to the students to ascertain their skill level in various subjects, 60% of the students could score first class marks (60% +) in most subjects. This is a reflection that a high percentage of students are achieving the expected grade level standards.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: High

Running the school in a self sustaining manner through charging user charges is not possible, given the stated objective is to provide free education to students from economically marginal households. Substantial grants from THDC has to be provided for the school to run. Collaboration with Omkarananda Educational Society, in which has long experience of running successful educational institutions should ensure that the school delivers quality teaching . This in turn will keep the enrollment numbers high.

Overall Assessment

The school is providing quality education and a conducive school environment to its students. While there are some infrastructure bottlenecks in terms of quality of toilets and functional computers, the overall standard of the school is high and comparable with some of the good private schools in the region.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Baske, The Role Model

Few years back a child named Baske joined Omkarananda School in class III. He had came from Jharkhand, his father was in CISF and got posted at Koteshwar. Baske spoke a tribal dialect and had difficulty comprehending Hindi. Neither the teachers understood what he was trying to express. To make matter worse, Baske was introvert and would talk very less. Communication between the teacher and the student which is very necessary for teaching had completely broken and the teachers were about to give up. It was then that the Principal stepped in and took special interest and involved the teachers to listen to him carefully and understand what he wished to express.. The teachers made a sincere effort and gradually the student and the teachers started to understand each other. The patience and empathy had started to pay off. Special coaching was arranged for Baske and he was encouraged to attend school regularly. Soon Baske was amongst the brightest students in the school and in 2016-17 was amongst the four students who cracked the prestigious Navodaya Entrance Exam from the school. Baske who had almost been written off turned the tables to emerge as a champion. Now whenever an existing student seems to give up, the teachers motivate him/her by giving example of Baske. Many generations of students at Omkarananda School will hear of the legend of Baske and get inspired.

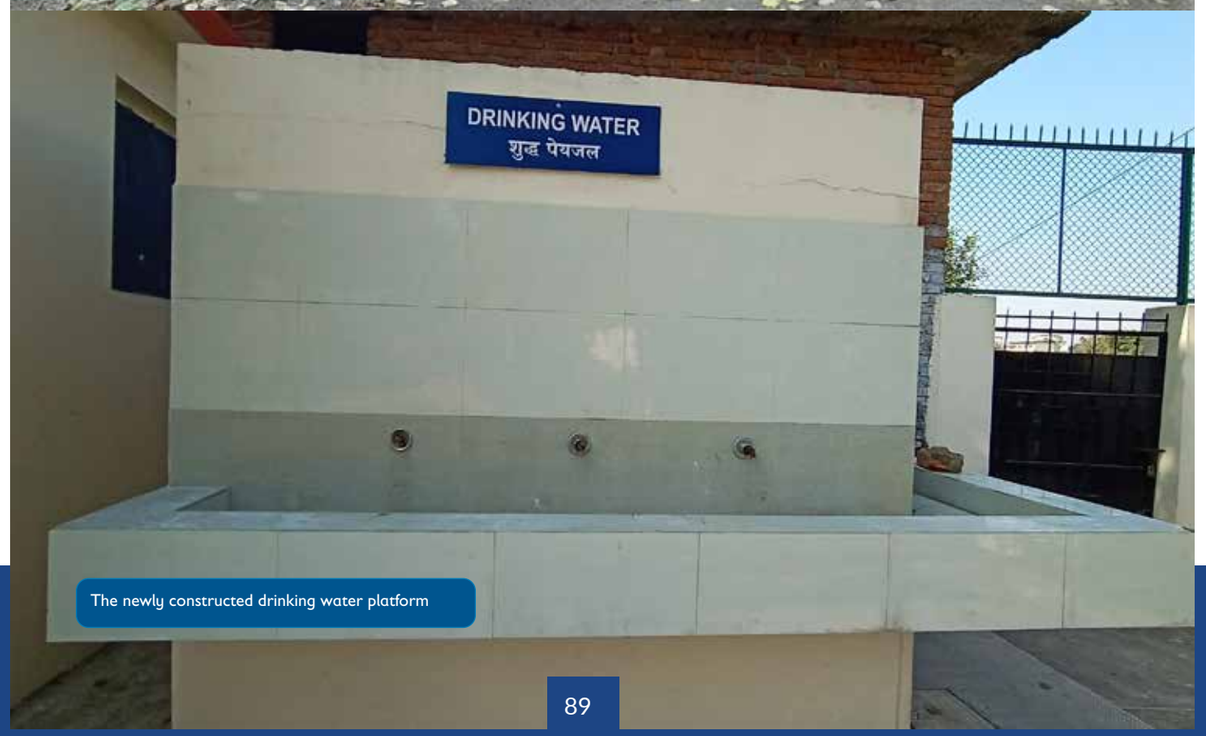
The Super Teacher

Arvind Dhyani is the Math teacher, he is MSc, BEd. He is from Garhwal and stays in the colony. He teaches Mathematics. He uses TLM to make learning interactive and impactful. Teachers prepare class plan for 15 days which is reviewed by the principal. The principal also ensures that the submitted plan is being adhered to. Arvind mentioned that the teachers never compromise with the quality of education. The school has regular evaluation system to check the progress of the students. There were 6 tests in a year. Every month there is subject test. The school has a pass/fail system in its internal exams to ensure that the students take learning seriously. Arvind also visits to the homes of the children along with the Principal to encourage the families to send their children to school. He sincerely teaches the children Maths which extends beyond school hours when he provides extra guidance to gifted students.
Arvind feels satisfied that the children are dong well in his subject and can solve tough questions. The good results of his students in Navoday Entrance Test keeps Arvind motivated.

Project 19
Construction of School Building, Ajabpur

New gate installed

Construction being undertaken of section of the school building *(File Photo)*



The newly constructed drinking water platform

Project : **Construction of school building at Govt. Junior High School, Ajabpur, Dehradun**	
Beneficiary: 50 students studying in school who come from the localities of Chak Shah Nagar, Rajeev Nagar, Rispana Nagar,Gorakhpur,Defence Colony, Kedarpuram, Shastri Nagar, Friends Colony	
Location: Dehradun	
Project cost : Rs. 20.16 Lakh	
Project Objective: Improvement of quality of school environment	
THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Jagriti (Education)	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: **High**
External Coherence Quality of school environment has been stressed both in RTE Act and Smagra Shiksha Programme of the GoI. **Internal Coherence** The running of the school conforms with the mandate of THDC CSR education sub sector	**Consonance with SDG** 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: **High**
The school building was in bad shape. Severe water seepage along with damaged plaster made the situation unsafe. There have been instances of falling plaster when classes were on going which made the students vulnerable to serious injury. The condition of toilet was extremely bad- the door had collapsed and drainage clogged and students had to use toilet which was unhygenic, unsafe and had privacy issues. The drinking water facility was situated near entrance gate where water logging was common problem. The school is situated on the banks of Ripsana River with the guard wall serving as the boundary wall of the school. There have been incidents when anti social elements would scale the wall and enter the school and used the premises for drinking liquor. Empty liquor bottles were often found. The School building and toilet required renovation but due to unavailability of fund School Management could not carry out the said renovation and requested assistance from SEWA- THDC.	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: **High**
• Two Class rooms which were in bad shape have been renovated. • Doors, windows have also been replaced. • Principal room and Computer room have also been renovated. • Fencing (Iron) work has also been carried out on the common wall between river and school and an entrance gate has been installed. • Drinking water platform which was earlier was situated near entrance gate now has been shifted near mid day meal room. • Railing has been installed on the ramp enabling physically challenged students to enter into the classroom. The school is a much safer place and the environs have improved. The seepage into the building has been arrested and the fear of plaster falling is no longer there. Students are now using toilet which is hygienic with the plumbing being completely replaced. The installation of door has provided the requisite privacy especially for girls. Earlier if one student entered into the toilet, other would stand in guard so that no one else enters. The railings on the guard wall and the installation of a new gate means that unauthorized entry into the school premises wold be constrained. The principal expressed extreme satisfaction with the quality of execution of the project.	

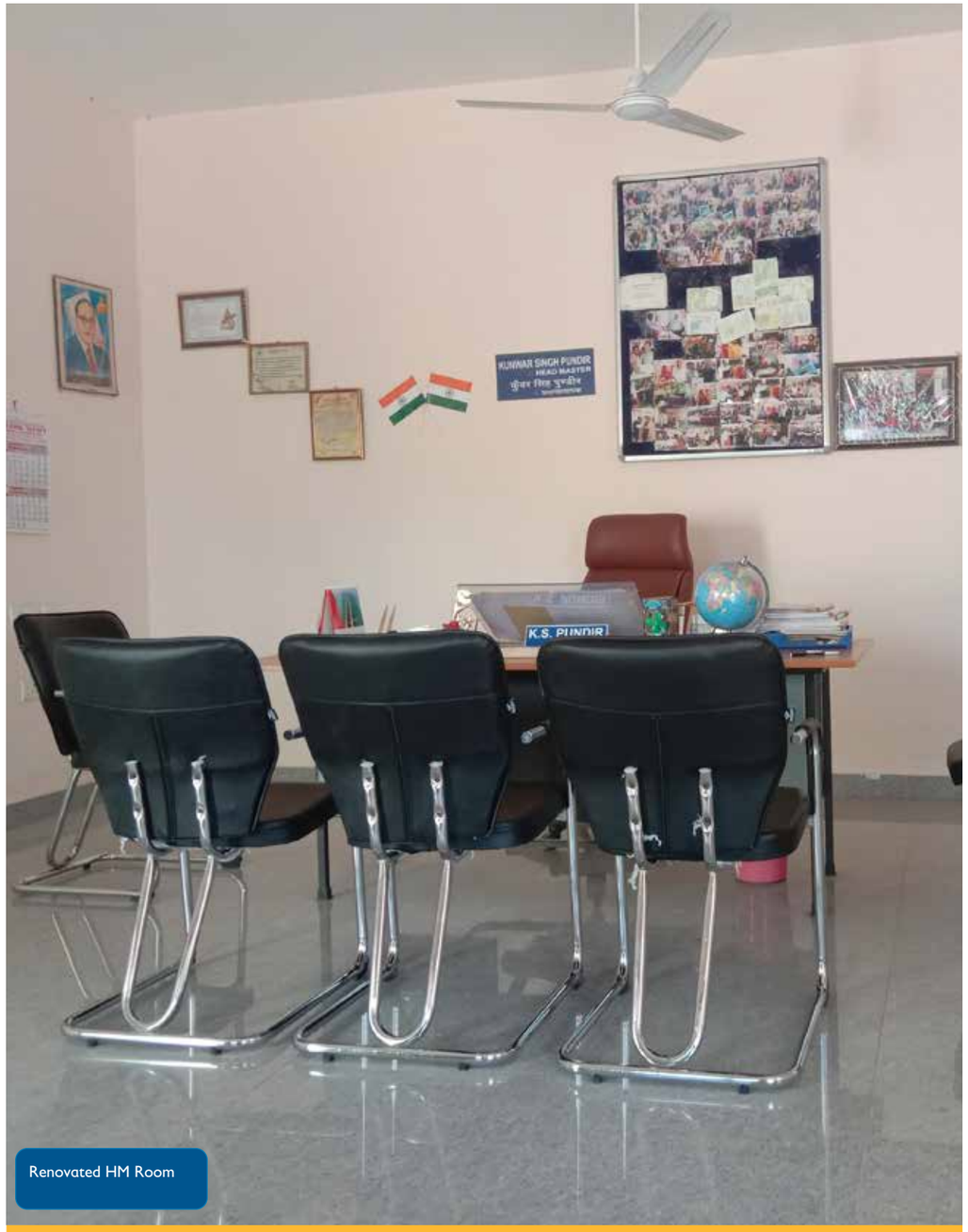
Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: High
A poor school infrastructure is a demotivator for both students and teachers. After the school renovation the Principal informed us of the improvement in self esteem of the teachers and a renewed zeal. The school enrolment rate which was feared would have gone down due to the increasing deplorable condition at the school has stood steady due to the renovation under the project. The principal said that now they no longer have to manage the basics any more and can focus their energies in teaching.	
Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High
The implementing agency of this project is Uttar Pradesh Rajakiya Nirman Nigam, a state owned construction company of repute and responsible for many iconic buildings across India. SEWA- THDC monitored the project.	
Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: High
SEWA–THDC has handed over the project to the School Management after completion of the work. School management is now solely responsible for the repair and maintenance of the building.	

Overall Assessment

There has been an complete turnaround in the school infrastructure through this project and quality of school environment has seen a significant upgrade.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Construction phase of section of the school building *(File Photo)*



Renovated HM Room

"The way the prayer mat has to be clean so that the sanctity of the prayer to God is complete, similarly the school building has to be wholesome for the education to be achieved. The school is a mirror of the society and the ideals we teach in the classroom has to be practiced in the school. a broken and unhygienic school environment sends out the message to the students that the school does not practice what it preaches. The renovation of the school by THDC has removed this dichotomy which we faced."

Principal
Junior High School , Ajabpur

Project 20
Telemedicine

Tele Medicine consultation at Sub Center, Gadoliya
File Photo

Project : **Telemedicine Service through Rural Sub Centers**

Beneficiary: Rural population from 38 sub centers and PHC in Tehri Garhwal District

Location: **The list is annexed**

Project cost : 27 lakhs (for initial 20 sub centers started in 2018)

Project Objective: Provide access to medical care to rural population located in remote areas.

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Niramaya (Health)

Brief about the project: Tehri was the first tele-medicine enabled district in Uttarakhand, and was the brain child of former District Magistrate Sonika madam. Initially in December 2017 the tele medicine service started in audio mode through a toll-free no. 555. To make the facility more robust and useful it was decided to include video consulting, involving pharmacists at sub center, point of care diagnostics and tele prescription. Such an upgrade required substantial funding support for purchase of equipment, software support, internet costs, training of pharmacists, expert oversight, maintenance of equipment etc. SEWA-THDC supported the program. The facility runs on a hub and spoke model with the control room located at the District Hospital, Burari at the doctor side and a consultation setup at the pharmacist end at the sub center. The pharmacist enables point of care tests of the patient, assesses basic parameters and also helps articulate the medical symptoms as told by the patient . The Doctor at Buradi hospital provides real time instructions over a video call. The doctor then assesses the condition of the patient as communicated over the VC and prescribes a e-prescription/referral which the pharmacist provides to the patient.

Assessment

Coherence (*How well does the intervention fit ?)*

Score: **High**

Consonance with SDG

External Coherence

Given that in person medical care to every patient is a challenge due to constrains of locations, personnel and resources, telemedicine is being promoted by the Government of India. India's digital health policy advocates use of digital tools for improving the efficiency and outcome of the healthcare system and lays significant focus on the use of telemedicine services, especially in the Health and Wellness Centers at the grass-roots level. It envisages a mid level provider/health worker connects the patients to the doctors through technology platforms for providing timely and best possible care. The Guidelines on Telemmedicne, launch of eSanjeevani scheme and establishment of the National Telemedicine network are some of the initiatives in this direction.

Internal Coherence

The Telemedicne project substantially extends the reach of quality health services to remote locations which currently are bereft of proper health care facilities and is in congruence with the THDC CSR health sub sector objectives.

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*

Score: **High**

Amongst the reasons listed by NITI Aayog's Health Index 2019 for Uttarakhand faring extremely poor in the ranking of states include high rates of neonatal and under-five mortality, and low stability of key administrative positions at district levels. This has been attributed to low availability of doctors and specialists leaving large swathes of the state's remote regions without medical facility within easy reach. Difficulty of terrain with limited patient transport facilities being available makes the access to healthcare issue even more formidable. It is not surprising that the state has amongst the worst IMR and U5MR in the country (NFHS IV) at 44 and 49 /1000 live births respectively. Telemedicine in health systems has potential to minimize inequity and barriers to access through use of technology and leveraging specialist doctors posted at tertiary care hospitals.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*

Score: **High**

The Project has much to recommend for itself which includes:

Reaching the Last Mile through Sub Centers: Most Telemedicine initiatives make PHC as the last point of service. The project on the other hand has made sub center as the point of service delivery which takes it closer to the target population especially in the region where accessibility is a major issue.

Using Existing Health Staff for the Initiative: One of the strong points of the initiative is that at the operational level it has integrated the Telemedicine project into the existing system and uses the available staff to run the project. At the patient end, the pharmacist who are available at the sub center level have been roped into the program and provided the requisite training. At the doctor end, 4 doctors from the District Hospital hold the telemedicine OPD (in turn) from 8am till 2pm. Thus setting up of a parallel structure and processes has been avoided which is not only more cost effective but also helps the existing system of government health care to subsume new technological advance in health service delivery.

A proven technological platform: The technology has been provided by CompuRx, well regarded medical software company. They have set up similar projects in other health systems in the country. The technology has three principal drivers:

- *Video Conferencing Facility:* This helps the doctor to see the patient and helps make diagnosis easier and more accurate. The doctor can also see how the pharmacist is recording the vital parameters and make suggestions if required. The upgrade from the initial audio consultation to the video mode has been enabled by the software and been extremely helpful. The patient and the pharmacist can also see the consulting doctor on LED screen/tab.
- *Prescription Pad*: Prescription Pad enables physicians to write prescriptions in less time. It is a complete software that contains more than 20,000 pages of text information, treatment protocols on 1200 common diseases, and complete diagnostic information on several diseases. It also lists up to date list of patented, and safe drugs. In addition, Prescription Pad, automatically checks drug interactions, drug duplications, and drug safety for individual diseases as well as during pregnancy, lactation, liver insufficiency, renal insufficiency, pulmonary insufficiency for any age group of patients.
- *Equipment kit at Sub Center:* Each sub center in the remote village contains an Equipment Kit Briefcase which comprise: 1. Android Tablet 10" with s/w, 2. Pulse oximeter, 3. Glucometer / blood sugar monitor + 50 strips, 4. Digital Hemoglobinometer + 50 strips, 5. Otoscope, 6. Digital Thermometer, 7. Wi-fi enabled ECG machine, 8. Foetal heart monitor Doppler (PNC), 9. X-ray view box. 10. Power backup, 11. Digital Blood pressure instrument, 12. Jelly, 13. Urine analysis strips, 14. Wifi-dongle, 15. Briefcase. No. of quantity – 1 each. In addition other equipment made available include 1. One tab, 2. One display Led TV, 3. One wifi enabled printer.

Dedicated Technical Support: CompuRx had posted a full time technical person to trouble shoot any technical issues, this ensured that any hardware or software glitches were attended to swiftly.

Point Of Care Diagnostics: The telemedicine kit enables the pharmachist at the sub center to provide a number of point of service diagnostics like blood pressure, heart rate, oxygen saturation, echography monitoring etc, which in normal course many a times are not available at the sub center.

Prompt Followup Assistance for Telemedicine Patients Referred to District Hospital: The patients who were referred to the District Hospital, Buradi, through telemedicine consultation get the full support of the team once they come to the Hospital. The Telemedicine team arrange for 108 free ambulance facility in case of travel issue faced by the patients. When a patient comes to the hospital with telemedicine referral, the patients do not have to face que for ultra sound, blood transfusion, pathological testing etc. The patients who were poor, illiterate and were neglected in many cases, through telemedicine support they get quality health care service.

High Popularity of the Tele Medicine Program: The program caters to about 800 patients / month on an average which is significant number. There has however been a decline in recent months due to some of the telemedicne centers not operational due to hardware and personnel issues.

The project is gender friendly: About 53% of the patients who consulted through the telemedicine project were women.

Patient Traffic - Telemedicine Project (Dec 2017-Nov 2020)

Block	Sub center with Tmed	Male	Female	V.C.	Prescription	Total OPD	Status
Bhilangana	8	3428	4349	4139	3586	7725	3 not working
Chamba	3	265	368	186	438	624	
Devprayag	2	818	943	822	931	1753	
Jakhnidhat	4	1008	948	960	967	1927	2 not working
Kirtinagar	4	1111	1379	624	1925	2649	2 Not Working
Pratapnagar	9	4770	5118	3970	7034	11004	2 Not Working
Thatyud	4	972	901	653	1203	1856	1 Not Working
Thauldhar	6	1151	1350	577	1919	2496	5 Not Working
Total	40	11645	12966	11931	18003	29934	15 Not Working

Source: Project Coordinator, Telemedicne Control Room, District Hospital, Buradi

Accolades to Tele Medicine Program: The program has got appreciated by the government officials and people at grass root. Honorable Chief Minister of Uttarakhand inaugurated the Telemedicine Program. Honorable Governor visited the Telemedicine studio at District Hospital, Buaradi and encouraged the initiative. The project won the national e-governance award for the year 2018-19 by the Government of India.

Success Stories

Case 1: Name: Jagta Devi, Age: 52/F, Subcenter: Dhopardhar
Patient had complaints of weakness and breathing difficulty. In the video call conducted by Tele Medicine, Baurari she was diagnosed with severe Anaemia (HB – 6gm). She was referred and counselled to come to District Hospita, Baurari and by the help of Doctors and staff of Tele Medicine Center, she was admitted and transfused 1 unit blood. She went home on her way to recovery. She was also counselled on the diet she should take to avoid remission.

Case 2: Name: Umed Singh, Age: 25/M, Subcenter: Badwali
Through Telemedicine consultation patient was diagnosed with Hepatitis-B. He had been taking medicine but was not diagnosed before. Pharmacist was advised to refer the patient to District Hospital along with his wife. Patient's treatment was initiated. His wife was also screened for Hepatitis-B and counselling of the couple was done successfully.

Case 3: Name: Ratna Devi, Age: 31/F, Subcenter: Dhopardhar
She was ANC with 5 month pregnancy which was not registered. She came first time to the Telemedicine center (Dhopardhar). She was counselled to come to District Hospital by the Lady Doctors of Telemedicine and her first antenatal visit was done where her Ultrasound and other tests were done and patient was counselled regarding institutional delivery.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)* — **Score: High**

There is ample evidence that the project has contributed towards healthcare equity. The project has catered to approximately 30,000 patients who in normal course either would not have accessed health care or visited quacks/informal practitioners in most cases. The health systems in the locations where the project was rolled out has sub optimal health care facilities and at significant distance. Further it is often found that villagers neglect the apparently trivial health issues primarily due to the high opportunity cost of seeing a doctor which includes travel and time costs. These trivial issues tend to become serious and life threatening. An access to an expert doctor at the nearest sub center increases the propensity to seek medical advice.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)* — **Score: High**

The project saves money for the patients who save on travel cost to facilities which are at a distance from the villages. The project uses the existing manpower for running the program which does not add to additional cost burden in terms of hiring new personnel. The per patient cost declines as the volume of telemedicine consultations increase. In context of the project, in the first phase the capital expenditure was Rs. 27 lakhs for extending telemedicine facility to 20 sub centres. With an average throughput of 800 patients per month, over a 2 year period the capital expenditure per patient approximates Rs 140/patient.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)* — **Score: Medium**

It was reported that about 40% of the tele medicine centers are not functional. The reasons are

- In about 13 sub centres the hardware (tablet) is not working *(Kotga, Gadoliya, Laboigaun, Nelda, Maletha, Bhaldiyana, Baheda, Shera, Tiwargoun)*
- In two sub centres, the Pharmacists have been transferred *(Dhopardhar, Pendula)*
- Two of the tele medicines centres are attached to AIIMS Rishikesh and are not functional due to shortage of doctors *(Chamm (Phc), Thatyud (Phc))*
- Internet is not reliable in many sub centres.
- With a number of sub centers non-operational, the number of calls have reduced for tele-consulting. The doctors at the control room at Buradi hospital sit idle due to insufficient calls and it is extremely demotivating for the doctors.

The project was started by the then District Magistrate and was her reflection towards making health care accessible and funded by THDC. However, subsequent funding for upkeep of the equipment is not available and therefore a number of centers have become non functional due to lack of maintenance of equipment. Further transfer of pharmacist from some sub centers, who is the key driver in the decentralized health care has impacted the operations in a few centers. Leadership and funding for maintenance of the installed system within the government setup is required for the project to realize its promise.

Overall Assessment

The project in its pilot phase has met all the stated objectives both in reach to remote areas, validation of technology and workability of system put in place.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Suggestions

The sustainability of the initiative and further replication across more Sub Centre will be dependent on additional funding. At present there is no funding available from the government and the project is suffering despite the effort being made by the district administration.

Project 21
Eye Camp

Eye Camp at Lumbhgaon
File Photo

Project : Rural Eye Camps

Beneficiary: 1,023 Villagers

Location: Kamand (Thauladhar), Koteshwar (Narendranagar), Chimiyala (Bhilangana), Nandgaon (Jakhnidhar), Lambgaon (Pratapnagar), Chinyalisaur(Chinyalisaur)

Project cost : Rs. 8.08 lakhs

Implementing Agency: Nirmal Eye Institute, Rishikesh

Project Objective: Provide access to quality eye care in remote rural locations

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Niramaya (Health)

Brief about the project: The project has the following elements

1. **Eye Camp**: Each eye camp is held with the permission of the CMO and is located generally at the PHC. Once the venue and date are fixed, publicity through posters, volunteers and announcements are done to make people aware of the camp. On the appointed day the team from Nirmal Eye Institute comprising of opthalmist and doctor with support staff screen patient for eye disorders. The patients with minor ailments are dispensed free medicines at the camp and those requiring surgical intervention are checked for sugar and BP and if within defined range recommended for surgery
2. **Referral Transport** : The persons requiring surgical intervention like cataract are transported by bus from the eye camp site to the eye hospital and post operation the patients are dropped back to the camp site
3. **Operation**: The patient is provided lodging and boarding facility at the Nirmal Eye Institute where pre operative checkup, operation and post operation care is provided.
4. **Followup**: Two followup - first after seven days and next after one month is done to check for any post operative complication.

Assessment

Coherence (*How well does the intervention fit ?*) — Score: **High**

Consonance with SDG

External Coherence

Prevalence of blindness in India is 1.1% of which cataract accounts for 65% of the cases. The National Programme for Control of Blindness envisages establishment of infrastructure and efficiency levels including collaboration with corporates and voluntary organisations to be able to cater new cases of blindness each year to prevent future backlog.

Internal Coherence

The project objective is to provide state of art eye care services to remote rural habitation and is in sync with the objective of the THDC CSR health sub sector.

Relevance (*extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities*) — Score: **High**

- The only available affordable operative facility for visual impairments is at the district hospital at Buradi in New Tehri. Given the limited capacity at the hospital there is a waiting period of as much as 2 months. Accessing such care requires significant out of pocket expenses like travel, stay etc, time and negotiating the hospital admission processes. Such high transaction costs means that economically marginalized rural patients postpone treatment which eventually can lead to blindness.
- Research shows that incidence of cataract in hills is higher than in planes due to exposure to UV rays. It is estimated that every 1000 ft increase in altitude there is 5% increase in ultraviolet radiation.

Effectiveness (*is the intervention achieving its objectives?*) — Score: **High**

State of the art eye care: The project was implemented by Nirmal Ashram Eye Institute which is accredited by NABH For Excellence In Healthcare. The facility has advanced operation theatre equipped with modern operating microscopes, vitrectomy unit etc and maintains sterility control as per quality standards. It has highly qualified doctors and paramedics specialized in eye care.

Follows laid out protocols : The project follows the guidelines for eye camp, operation and followup as laid out under the National Blindness Control Program (NBCP) for voluntary organisations.

One window service: The program is so designed that from identification of ailment, transport to hospital, boarding and lodging, operation, safe passage back home and followup at the doorstep is ensured for the patient.

No out of pocket expense: The process is entirely free

Significant caseload achieved: Over 6 camps, 1023 patients were attended to in the OPD and 401 surgeries performed.

Number of patients served through the Eye Camps and Operation Procedures (2018-19)

Camp	OPD		Medicines		Laboratory		Cataract		Specific Surgery		Camp Cost
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Thauldhar	76	60	39	28	16	20	12	15	0	2	1,31,179
Narendra Nagar	83	24	69	21	7	3	5	3	0	0	54,362
Bhilangana	67	72	41	27	17	18	15	12	0	0	1,08,095
Jakhnidhar	68	116	20	20	31	39	25	32	1	3	2,17,624
Pratap Nagar	125	116	64	68	34	35	31	30	0	1	2,09,894
Chinyalisaur	102	114	83	91	17	20	2	13	0	0	87,843
Total	521	502	316	255	122	135	90	305	1	6	8,08,997

Source: Nirmal Ashram Eye Institute

Good treatment outcomes reported by beneficiaries : The assessment team contacted six patients who have benefited through the project. The feedback was extremely positive.

Shanti Debi, 78 years had problem of catäract. With a smiling face she mentioned that she was taken to the camp by company vehicle. After thorough testing she was identified with cataract and was taken to Nirmal Hospital at Rishikesh by THDC vehicle. There operation was done and it was successful. She was prescribed to wear the black glass given by the hospital; medicines were given with necessary instructions about post-operative care. She specifically mentioned that company did not forget to provide her with a vehicle to return back to home and she was touched by the support. She is happy with the operation and her vision has improved after the treatment

Piyala Debi, 70 years, one of her eye was operated at Baredi and the second one was at Rishikesh, Nirmal Hospital. Her vision has improved after operation and she is happy. She said without this free eye camp it was difficult for her to operate in such a good hospital. It's a multi-specialty secondary care hospital provided free health care facility to the needy people with Human Touch.

Swarna Debi, 65 years, she had issue with eye vision. After examination she was identified with cataract and operated at the Hospital free of cost. Operation was successful and by company vehicle she returned home at Dharamghat (Kyari). Swarna Debi shared about the burning sensation she feels constantly after operation and requested the assessment team for further eye camp She wanted to go for further examination and she is looking for help.

Based on Telephonic Conversation With Beneficiaries

Jata Singh, 54 years, village Pokhri. He had low eye vision especially with right eye. Because of the eyesight problem he couldn't go outside alone. In 2019, he joined eye camp at Lambhgaon. After examination he was identified with cataract and was sent to Rishikesh, Nirmal Ashram for further evaluation and operation of cataract. Operation was successful and he is happy for the free eye camp. He has requested for further free eye check-up facility where he could visit the doctors as he has vision issue with his left eye.

Pramila Debi, 54 years, lives at Ratwari village, Thouldhar Block. She had vision problem in right eye, due to poor vision she could not see clearly. The Eye camp was organized at Kamand, on 28.11.2019. Doctor at the camp referred her for operation, she was taken to Nirmal Ashram at Rishikesh for cataract operation. After operation her vision was not clear and she is suffering from pain in her eyes. She is looking for further support.

Kripal Singh, 66 years, lives in Mahera village, joined the free eye camp at Kamand, on 28.11.2019. He had problem with rights eye. Due to his low vision he couldn't move freely outside home specially at night. After checkup at the eye camp he went through operation at Rishikesh, Nirmal Ashram. After successful operation he could able to see with right eye, later on he had vision problem in left eye and was operated.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: High

By providing quality eye care to the patients living in remote rural locations who are economically marginalised contributes towards equity in health care. The project through providing timely and quality eye care averts incidence of blindness which many eye ailments(including cataract) can lead to. This protects livelihoods in these fragile and difficult environs which blindness would have taken away.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High

- *Savings in treatment costs*: For instance for a cataract operation the entire cost is borne by the project. Similar operation in an average private facility would have cost around Rs. 10,000.
- *Protection of livelihood*: Most of the eye ailments can potentially lead to severe impairment in vision if not treated in time and in turn leading to loss of livelihood. Estimating the potential loss using minimum earning criteria of MNREGA which is Rs. 200/day and assuming on average 70 days of work a year comes to Rs. 14000/ year which is the earnings protected at the minimum.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: High

The operative care rates charged by Nirmal Ashram Eye Institute from THDC-SEWA is Rs 2500/cataract operation which is comparable to that allowable to voluntary organisations under the National Blindness Control Program for similar procedures. The same also compares well with the rates charged for cataract surgery at AIIMS , Rishikesh which is Rs. 2000/cataract operation(IOL-Lens). The rates charged by Nirmal Niketan are within norms.

Overall Assessment

The project has managed significant reach in the remote hill villages with more than 1023 patients attending the camps and 395 cattaract operations performed. The quality of service was also reported to be good by the beneficiaries.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Suggestions

It was suggested that a mobile eye clinic can help improve reach to remote locations and OPD can be done at village level than at the PHC level as it being done at present.

Eye Check at camp
File Photo

Project 22
Individual Toilets, Mau

Project : **Individual toilets**

Beneficiary: 64 households

Location: Gram Sabha Padari, Mau

Project cost : Total estimated cost is Rs. 75 lakhs, including 12.5% implementation charges

Project Objective: Providing access of individual household toilets and reduce incidence of open defecation.

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)* — Score: **High**

External Coherence

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has the target of making India open defecation free. The project contributes towards this national goal.

Internal Coherence

Providing basic amenities to the rural population in the CSR catchment is the objective of the THDC CSR rural development sub sector. The project by providing household toilets is in congruence to this requirement.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)* — Score: **High**

Open defecation was prevalent in the village and villagers would to travel up to half a kilometers for their ablutions. The women in particular had to face significant privacy issues if required to go for defecation in the open during the day time.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)* — Score: **High**

The toilet design has many value add features which are not seen in conventional rural toilet projects

- *Provision of water*: Most rural toilet schemes fail because of lack of water in the toilet. The project has overcome this issue by providing a forced lift hand pump through which the tank provided along with the toilet can be filled and water accessed inside the toilet. This was necessary since currently the households collect water form community stand posts and filling the water tank from this source would involve lot of drudgery. Provisioning of water in toilet ensures high usage of the toilet.
- *Two pit design*: The two pit design ensures low maintenance, since frequent cleaning of the pits will not be required.
- *Tiles in toilet*: This ensures cleanliness

These design features has ensured that all the beneficiaries use the toilets and the satisfaction level is high.

Impact ***(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*** — Score: **High**

The project has been able to reduce open defecation with no family member going for open defecation from 90% of the beneficiary households. .

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)* — Score: **Medium**

Significant design upgrades like forced lift water hand pump, two pit design, internal tiling and sturdy building material has increased the cost of each individual toilet compared to conventional toilets construction projects in rural areas. While understandably there is a trade off between value added features and construction cost, higher cost of construction makes replication at scale difficult.

Sustainability ***(Will the benefits last ?)*** — Score: **High**

The significant design upgrades and low maintenance cost translates to high usage of the toilets provided.

Overall Assessment

The project by providing extremely high quality toilets in sync with beneficiary expectation has ensured that the toilets are extensively used and almost complete abandonment of open defecation.

OVERALL SCORE
High

"I have constant pain in the knee which limits my ability to walk. However since we had no toilet at home, I was forced to take a long walk every morning for my ablution. The toilet at home has freed me of walking long durations and has had a positive impact on the condition of my knee."

Beneficiary
(name withheld on request)

Project 23
Hydroponic

Project : **Fodder production through Hydroponic system**
Beneficiary: Initially 42 women SHG members from Asha Sakhi Swayam Sahayata Samuh and Raj Rajeswari Swayam Sahayata Samuh
Location: Jollly Grant Block, Doiwala, Dehradun
Project cost : Rs. 14.38 lakhs
Implementing Partner: Himalayan Educational and Resource Development Society (erection, commissioning of the plant and first round of training to SHG)
Project Objective: Help SHG members do commercial agriculture through the Hydroponic system and improve incomes. Other objectives include: (i) decrease pressure on forests by growing fodder, (ii) increase /maintain and preserve watershed areas for development of catchment area, (iii) introduction of new technology and system of agri based activities, (iv) healthier livelihood opportunity
THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development
About the project: A 100 kg/day automatic hydroponic system with watering and temperature control. The components of the system include: Fodder growing chamber (60 sq ft), insulated walls, biological bacteria control, chemical bacteria control, water channels.

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: High

External Coherence

Government of Uttarakhand promotes hydroponic farming in the state. The Uttarakhand Biotechnology Lab, has set up a hydroponic soil less farming-laboratory in the state. Subsidy for hydroponic farming is also available

Internal Coherence

Hydrponic is a sustainable, organic and less resource intensive agriculture practice. In the project area where there is shortage of fodder, it can supplement availability and can be sold commercially providing income for the SHG. The project meets the objective of THDC sub projects in environment and livelihood.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: High

1. Meeting fodder needs: During April to June, there was scarcity of grasses and at that time Hydroponic system proved as useful technique which served the requirement of fodder. Due to urbanization and other anthropogenic activities Jungle is now far away from the settlement area, women have to travel a lot to collect fodder. Hydroponic system due to flexibility of location reduces the time and effort required to collect fodder under conventional practice.

2. Significant advantage of Hydroponic fodder production as compared to conventional cultivation system

- Hydroponic fodder has more nutrients than traditional fodder, dry food or grain. It contains high carbohydrates, minerals, and vitamins.
- Compared to traditional fodder, which often needs up to two months to grow, one can grow hydroponic fodder in just one week
- Compared to conventional fodder production, it requires less water for hydroponic fodder production. Only 3 to 4 liters of water is necessary to grow one kilogram of hydroponic fodder; on the other, for traditional fodder, approximately 70- 100liter water is required.
- Hydroponic fodder can be produced regularly throughout the year, even when low water problem.
- It does not require any chemicals or pesticides to grow
- It needs less workforce and transport cost. Most of the farmer grow hydroponic green fodder near to the livestock shade

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: Low

- *The target production levels not achieved*: The project intent was to establish a facility which would help grow 100 kg/day of fodder. However the SHG members could grow 24 trays of grass which is around 96 Kg in the reporting period. They have distributed the grass among SHG members beside that they cultivated sprouts and sold it with Rs. 300/-. Other crops grown in limited quantity include Gram and other pulses
- Sterile environment could not be maintained: It is important that the hydroponic chamber be kept sterile to the extent possible so at to control pathogenic microbes from infecting the plant. There are specific SOP prescribed. However this could not be maintained as the project progressed. Failure to control pathogen growth meant that the productivity fell and the project as on date is not operational
- *Training provided*: Initially 12 SHG members were selected for ToT programme and later on 30 more members have been engaged with this project. The training period was for 3 months. Two SHGs namely, Asha Sakhi Swayam Sahayata Samuh and Raj Rajeswari Swayam Sahayata Samuh were directly associated with this project
- Lack of quality hand holding support: The SHG members reported that hand holding support could have been better.
- *Impact of pandemic*: The plants of the SHG to renew operations by growing vegetables has been stalled due to COVID pandemic.

Impact ***(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)***	Score: Low

The project has high potential for increasing returns to SHG members however the project has hit roadblocks at the operational level.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High
Traditional fodder production requires investment for the purchase of land, investment in agricultural machinery, equipment, infrastructure required for pre- and post-harvesting, including handling, transportation and conservation of fodder. It also requires labour, fuel, lubricants, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, and weedicides. On the other hand, hydroponic fodder production requires only seed and water as production inputs with modest labour inputs. Hydroponics minimises post-harvest losses, with no fuel required for harvesting and post harvesting processes. Moreover, in hydroponic systems it takes only 7-8 days to develop from seed to fodder while it takes 45-60 days under traditional systems.	
Sustainability ***(Will the benefits last ?)***	Score: Medium
High initial investment on fully automated commercial hydroponic systems and high labour and energy costs in maintaining the desired environment in the system adds substantially to the net cost of hydroponic fodder production. Conversely, low cost hydroponic systems have been developed by utilizing locally available infrastructure and have been found effective ïn both lab and field conditions and amenable for rapid replication and may be considered.	

Overall Assessment

The project is currently stalled and not giving the envisaged returns to the SHG groups.

OVERALL SCORE

Low

Suggestions

- Hand holding suport to the SHG members atleast for first two to three rounds will make them familiar with the hydroponic system
- Annual Maintenance Contract for the facility so that it keeps running as per the operating parameters

"This system has great potential during summer when grass is not easily available.This enables fodder grass to grow within seven days and the grass we grew we distributed to our members and it was a great help.The THDC management has always been very supportive and we hope to start once more after the pandemic.This time we will be more careful so that all the practices for the upkeep of the facility is met and we are successful second time round".

Maya Rawat
SHG Member

Project 24
School Renovation , Tapovan

Project : Construction of civil work at Govt.Adarsh School,Tapovan Block Narendra Nagar Distt.Tehri,Uttrakhand

Beneficiary: 120 enrolled students

Location:Tapovan

Project cost : Rs. 6.36 lakhs

Project Objective: Construction of Pathway,Kota stone flooring in 04 classroom,veranda& prayer-ground, repair of kitchen,toilet &store.

THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Jagriti (Education)

Assessment

The school was closed due to lock-down and could not be assessed. The outside environs especially the pathway was assessed.The pathway from the file photos is paved with concrete paver blocks, under the project. However he assessment team found that the approach pathway had been dug up.The photos are enclosed.

Paver block paved approach road to school just after completion of construction

Current status of the approach road

Project 25
Domestic cum Industrial Electrician Training

Project : **Domestic Cum Industrial Electrician Training**

Beneficiary: 11 youth from dam effected area

Location: Electronic Services & training Centre, Ramnagar, Nainital of Ministry of Micro, Small &medium Enterprises, Government of India

Project cost : Rs. 9.74 lakhs

Project Objective: Provide skill training (electrician) and provide placement to minimum 80% of the candidates

THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Daksh (Skill) - Livelihood Generation and Skill development

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)* — Score: **High**

External Coherence
National Skill Development Mission advocates skill development and placement of youth in industry so as to ensure gainful and sustainable employment.

Internal Coherence
The project envisages skilling and placement of youth and falls within the purview of the THDC CSR sub sector on livelihood generation and skill development.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)* — Score: **High**

- There is high rate of unemployment of youth in rural areas. At an aggregate level the Uttarakhand's unemployment rate is 8.0% (CMIE,2020).
- Agriculture in the hills is not remunerative therefore rural youth look for jobs in the secondary and tertiary sector
- Rural youth have limited access to skill training of their choice due to geographical remoteness and expenses required in terms of transportation, fees, lodging and boarding at institutes located at considerable distance from their villages. This is further exacerbated by low affordability given the marginal economic condition of the households.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)* — Score: **Medium**

Telephonic interview was conducted using a checklist, 8 out of 11 candidates were contacted.

- Quality of the training : All the respondents reported that the quality of training was **very good**. The institute is well equipped with latest teaching aids and tools for hands on practice. The instructors were reported to be engaging.
- Hostel facility was reported to be good
- No placement could be done: Two companies showed interest in recruiting the students, however the salary offered was in the range of Rs 10-12000/month in NCR, which the candidates found too low to meet their living expenses and have a surplus to send home. Resultantly no placement could be effected. Currently none of the candidates is employed.

Note: One students named Mr. Jaiaram could get a placement through his own efforts at Havells, Haridwar at a monthly salary of Rs. 14,000 / month but left the job after 3 months due to some family reasons.

It appears that criterion of selection has to be adjusted so that candidates who are in need for a job and whose family economic conditions is poor would take up the placements offered are selected for the course.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)* — Score: **Low**

The project target was to ensure that 80% of the trainees are gainfully employed, however the same could not be achieved.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)* — Score: **Low**

Sustainability of the project depends on the ability to leverage the training to generate gainful employment. This criteria could not be achieved by the project.

Overall Assessment

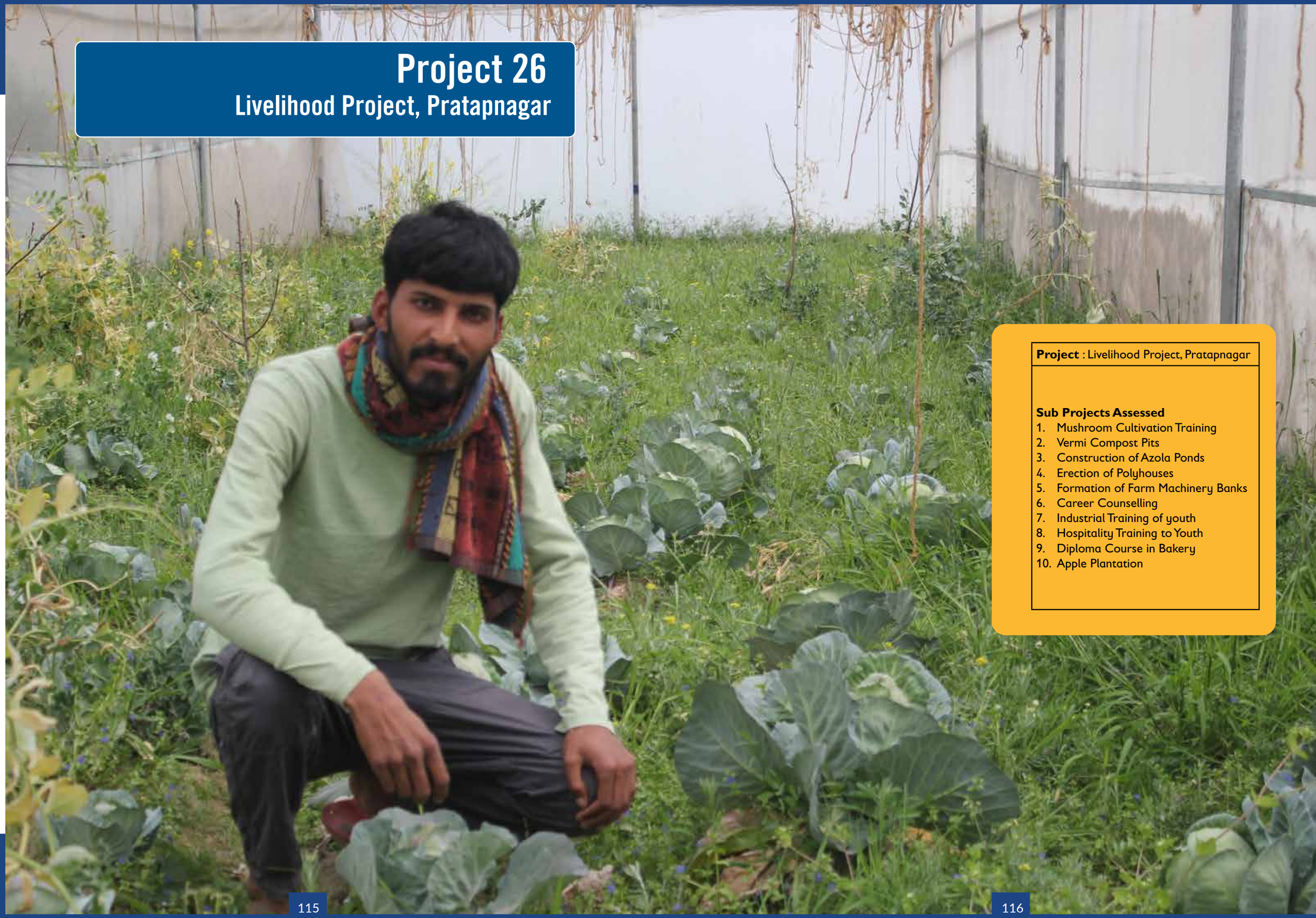
The project has not been able to place any student in gainful emloyment post training against the target of getting 80% of the students placed.

OVERALL SCORE
Low

Suggestions

- The selection criteria of the candidates for training should be such that they are assessed for need for employment. Youth coming from households which are extremely poor can be one such criteria.
- In the project about 45% of the youth had just passed their X exams and then went for training. Post training they resumed their education and are in XII standard at present. This alludes to selecting candidates who are actively looking for employment.

Project 26
Livelihood Project, Pratapnagar



Project : Livelihood Project, Pratapnagar

Sub Projects Assessed

1. Mushroom Cultivation Training
2. Vermi Compost Pits
3. Construction of Azola Ponds
4. Erection of Polyhouses
5. Formation of Farm Machinery Banks
6. Career Counselling
7. Industrial Training of youth
8. Hospitality Training to Youth
9. Diploma Course in Bakery
10. Apple Plantation

Initiative 26.A
Apple Orchard

Apple tree graft in Deengaon

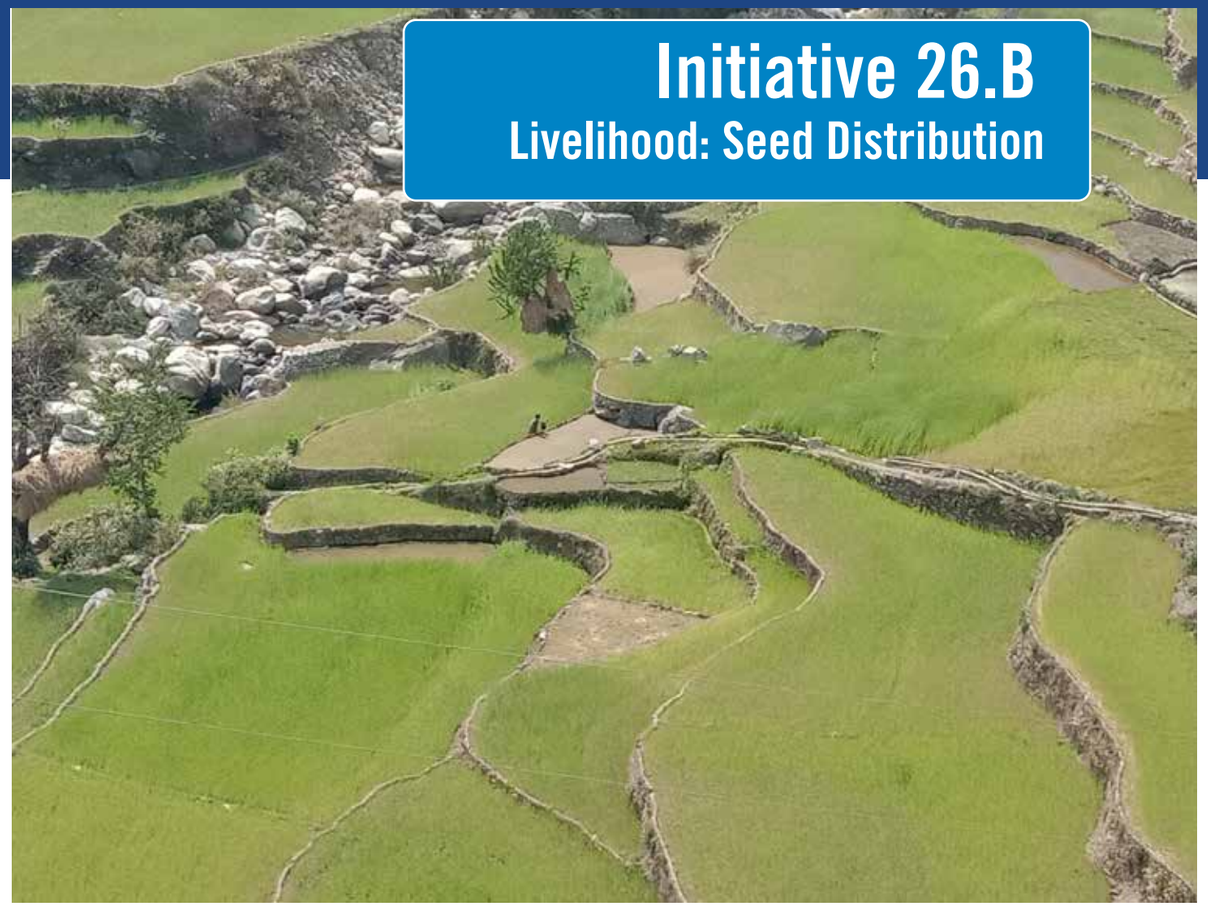
Initiative : **Development of Apple Orchard**	
Beneficiary: 16 farmers in project area	
Location: Deengaon	
Objective: Introduction of cash crop which would provide higher remuneration to the farmer	
THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Daksh (Skill) - Livelihood Generation and Skill development	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: High
External Coherence Uttarakhand has made a big push for increasing apple production in the state which includes setting up a centre of excellence for research in apple production, increasing the support price for the crop, making effort to brand Uttarakhand apple and provide marketing support. **Internal Coherence** Apple is a highly remunerative cash crop and has high potential for increasing farmer returns. Developing apple growing skills amongst the farmers syncs well with the objective of THDC CSR sub sector on livelihood generation.	**Consonance with SDG** 1 NO POVERTY

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: High
• Deengaon village is located in higher altitude of Lambgaon Block, the elevation is nearly 1950 mts. The climate is suitable for apple cultivation as the required chilling period exists there. Experts have visited the site and found the environs suitable for apple orchards • The farmers are pursuing subsistence agriculture and grow pulses and staple • High out migration from the area makes it imperative that high value add agriculture/horticulture be promoted • Road has reached the area and therefore it is now easier to market the produce • Some years back farmers in the area had tried growing apples, however local variety was grown which was sour in taste and low yielding therefore did not command a high price in the market. Further the farmers did not have the required expertise to grow apples leading to apple orchards being abandoned.	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: High
While it is too early(1.5 yrs) to say if the initiative will be successful, but the initial results and the road map laid out has portend for high probability of success. • Exposure visit of farmers at Netwar village in Mouri Block of Uttar Kashi which has some of the best apple orchards in the state. This exposure visit elicited interest of the farmers given that Netwar village shares similar climatic and elevation conditions as the project area. • 1000 apple plants have been provided to the selected farmers of Deengaon village. Team found most of the mother plants have grafted. The varieties being promoted include Gailgala, Superchip, Golden Gala, Spub and Red Delicious. These varieties secure good price in the market. • Farmers are directly associated with technical expert. They take photographs of plants and share the image with him for prompt reply so that necessary action can be taken in appropriate time. • The power tiller provided under the machinery bank scheme is being put to good use by the apple growers.	
Impact ***(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)***	Score: High
The project has the potential for making apple an economic driver in the region as is seen in villages of Uttarkashi (Harsil) or in higher reaches of Himachal Pradesh like in Chamba or Kinnaur. It can potentially limit migration from the villages by providing a remunerative agriculture for the youth to adopt.	
Sustainability ***(Will the benefits last ?)***	Score: High
The upcoming orchards are under oversight of the implementing agency. It was reported that the project staff make frequent trip to the orchards despite it being about 2 hour trek. The opinion of experts was sought regarding the viability of growing apple in the project area before starting the orchards. If the crop succeeds, it has the potential of bringing in a sea change to the economy of the area. It may however be kept in mind that from the experience from other apple growing regions, marketing of produce is critical since apple market faces cycles of abundance and scarcity. Also technical inputs like grading , packaging, transport to distant wholesale markets, availability of labour are some issues which will have to be tackled once fruiting starts.	

Overall Assessment

The project holds significant promise in terms of its potential to impact farmer livelihoods. The feedback from the farmers engaged in the project has been positive. While the potential is good, it will take some time for the actual results to fructify since a apple tree takes about 5-6 years to fruit.

OVERALL SCORE
High



Initiative 26.B
Livelihood: Seed Distribution

Initiative : **Seed distribution**	
Beneficiary: 9 SHGs	
Location: Sera, Budkot, Beldogi, Deengaon, Khandiyal Gaon, Sadar Gaon, Ghandiyal Gaon, Mukhem	
Objective: The main objective of this program is to generate alternate livelihood among the SHG members by providing them seeds of cash crops like potato, tomato, peas and ginger.	
THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Daksh (Skill) - Livelihood Generation and Skill development	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: **High**
External Coherence Increasing return to farmers in a sustainable manner through improved agri practices, better technology , organic inputs and collective initiatives in agriculture are some of the objectives proposed in the revised Uttarakhand State agricultural policy.The project adheres to these expectations. **Internal Coherence** The project targets to improve farmer income through introducing newer crops which have high market demand and move the farmer away from subsistence agriculture.The requisite skills are being provided under the project and falls within the remit of THDC CSR sub sector on livelihood and skill development.	**Consonance with SDG** 

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: **High**

The main objective is to generate alternate livelihood among SHG members and to empower the women in the project area, since they are the mainstay of agriculture. Currently the nature of agriculture is subsistence with Wheat, Paddy, and pulses like Rajma, Urad being grown with very little marketable surplus. Seeds for crops like ginger, , potato, tomato, peas were distributed. All these crops do not require flooded irrigation. This project has the potential to change the livelihood pattern in the selected villages if done at scale.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: **High**

The implementing agency provided seeds of different vegetables which have a good market uptake like brinjal, tomato, beans, ladyfinger, cucumber. In addition vermi compost has been promoted to sustain the organic cultivation of vegetables. Seeds were distributed twice in October, 2018 and April, 2019. to 9 SHGs. in village Sera, Deengaon, Budkot, Beldogi, Kandiyalgaon, Sadargaon, Ghadiyalgaon, Mukhem etc. Third distribution was planned but due to budget issue it could not be done.The outcome have been good some examples are alluded below:

- *Ginger Cultivation*: Ghandiyal Devta swayam sahayata samuha produced 40 quintals of Ginger during 2018 in 4 bigha of land.They sold Rs.2,40,000 of ginger in local market like Lambgaon, Ramoli, Rekhapatti, Onnpatti.The transportation cost is around Rs. 1,500.The farmers reported that aggregation of produce and sale remained a challenge and they had to sell in batches either at the nearby towns or even door to door in the village.The price realization was not uniform and it was suggested that organised collective marketing of produce be done to help off take of produce at good prices.
- *Potato Cultivation*: Ghandiyal Devta Swayam Sahayata Samuha received 1 quintal of potato seeds for cultivation.They took lease of 2 bigha of land with an agreement of distribution of produce in the ratio of 75:25 between SHG and land owner respectively.After giving 25% share to the land owner the SHG members sold 4 quintals of potato @ Rs. 20 per kg and also consumed 90 kg of potato. amongst the members.
- *Tomato*: Shri Sunil Chand and Navin Chand members of Nawa Yuvak Krishak Goshti, a youth group, reported selling tomato worth Rs 1.5 lakh during lock down when most of the people sat idle without earning. It is heartening to note that youth are attracted to high value agriculture and this is a encouraging sign for the project.
- Peas: See box

In nutshell there has been good uptake of the seeds distributed and it has helped improve farmer income.

The challenges include

- Though the project can meet its major targeted KPIs but it could have been more effective if proper market linkage could be done. Beneficiaries were compelled to sell their products like Ginger and potato in very low price as there is no mandi (agri hub) in nearby area.
- Some of the agri machineries which have been leveraged from the convergence programme were untouched as proper training were not provided to the beneficiaries. If this was done the project may change the socio-economic scenario of this area.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: **High**

The returns to the farmers have improved, despite marketing challenges faced in some instances. However given the low scale of operations (9 SHGs) the initiative is a proof of concept and will require scaling up to make any significant impact in the project area.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: **Low**

The farmers are dependent on the seeds being provided under the project. Also the marketing can be improved as was reported by some beneficiaries. These bottlenecks have the possibility of impacting the sustainability of the initiative when it is scaled up. Possibility of starting a Farmer Producer Company (or similar) may be considered which will help in aggregating, sorting, grading, packaging, transporting and marketing the produce of the farmers. The FPO can also provide inputs and capacity building to the farmers. It can also branch out to value addition of other traditional produce of the area like apricot oil, white honey, seabuckthorn etc through branding and marketing efforts.

Converting Training to Profit

Sarojini Devi is resident of Shera village where she resides with her four children, husband and mother in law. She is actively engaged in farming in the family land. Sarojini Devi, is member of Khadya Suraksha Swam Sahayata Samuha . The SHG was established under the THDC livelihood project in the year 2016. The implementing agency has provided capacity building to the SHG livelihood activities, thrift and management of SHG processes. Under the livelihood project, Sarojini received training in agriculture and horticulture at KVK, Ranichauri. Here she understood that cultivation of cash crops and vegetables has much higher earning potential than staples which they currently grew. Here she got awareness on the recommended agri practices for growing vegetables. She along with other SHG members requested the implementing agency for HYV vegetable seeds. The same was provided along with hand holding support. Vermi compost pits were also provided so that the members had enough compost for their fields. This year she has cultivated four quintal of peas and sold the produce at the local market situated at Lambgaon @ Rs. 35 per Kg and earned Rs. 14000. Sarojini Devi is happy with the agricultural extension services provided under the project. She however faced issues in marketing the produce at distant Lambgaon market and requested marketing and transportation support under the project.

Overall Assessment

The project has provided good returns to the farmers and has good potential. However the project has to be scaled up from the current coverage 9 SHG members. The marketing linkages needs to be reinforced for sustaining the intiative.

OVERALL SCORE
Medium

Suggestions

- Possibility of starting a Farmer Producer Company (or similar) may be considered.
- Branch out to value addition of traditional produce of the area like apricot oil, white honey, seabuckthorn etc through branding and marketing efforts.

Initiative 26.C
Farm Machinery Bank

Initiative : **Farm Machinery Bank**	
Beneficiary: 10 SHGs	
Location: Ghandiyal Gaon, Sadargaon, Herwalgaon, Pokhri, Mehergaon, Raikka, Beldogi, Budkot, Sera, Dhangan Gaon	
Objective: Provide access to farmers with improved agro technology	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Daksh (Skill) - Livelihood Generation and Skill development	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: **High**
External Coherence Under the GOI Sub-Mission On Agricultural Mechanization to promote use of mechanized tools in agriculture, setting up of Farm Machinery Bank has been suggested in locations where the level of mechanisation in agriculture is low. The initiative is also in consonance with the government's goal of doubling farmer income. **Internal Coherence** Mechanization of agriculture through Farm Machinery Banks has potential to improve productivity especially for small farmers, decrease drudgery and make agricultural operations cheaper. This directly impacts the livelihood in rural areas and fits within the purview of the THDC CSR program.	**Consonance with SDG** 

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	**Score: High**

Farm Machinery project has been conceptualized with objective to generate alternate livelihood among the SHG members. Drudgery reduction is also one of the objectives. This initiative is in alignment with the promotion of remunerative agriculture being promoted under this project.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	**Score: Medium**

Six different types of agri-tools have been provided to SHGs which include: (i) Atta Chakki, (ii) Dhan Chakki, (iii) Thresher Machine, (iv)Power Weeder, (v) Grass Cutter, (vi) Spray Machine. The assessment team met with three SHGs to ascertain how useful are the farm machinery provided to them

- *Ghandiyal Devta Swayam Sahayata Samuh, Shera village* : The SHG has three power tillers of different HPs and all the three have never been used. Similarly atta chakki (Flour Mill) and paddy thresher machine were not in operation. The atta chakki got damaged on the first day of operation and a local mechanic was summoned to repair, however he reported that a part costing Rs. 14000 has to be replaced. The paddy thresher had a fault and could not be operated from first day itself. The SHG reported that they have not been provided any training on how to operate the machines.
- *Jai Narshingha Devta Swayam Sahayata Samuh, Beldugi village: The* SHG members reported that they were not conversant on how to operate most of the machines as no training had been imparted. According to them power tiller is not at all useful as it is heavy and not easy to carry in steep terrain. Most of the agricultural land (as per them it is 90%) belongs to the farmers of other adjacent villages and they do not allow the farmer of Beldugi village to use their farmland while carrying the power tiller machine. The SHG has taken on rent a shop on rent of Rs. 500/month and installed the atta chakki, however till date the earnings on avrage has been around Rs. 250/month due to weak demand and the enterprise has not broken even.
- *Krishak Kamna Samuh, Deengaon*: Here the SHG was found to be using the machinery provided. The power tiller is mostly being used at the apple orchard being setup under the project. The atta chakki is being used for masala grinding and the paddy thresher was also found to be in use commercially. This is a all male SHG.

The machines are not being used uniformly across all the groups. The characteristic of the beneficiaries, scope for usage of the machine and training appeared to be the variables which impact machine use.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	**Score: Medium**

The impact of the farm machinery initiative is not uniform with a number of SHGs not operating the machines provided. However having said that, the SHG in Deengaon was doing phenomenally well in usage of the machines.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	**Score: High**

Farm Machinery is a convergence programme with THDC Sewa, Agricultural Dept. Govt. of Uttarakhand and SHG as beneficiary wherein 80% of total project cost has been leveraged from Agricultural Department while THDC Sewa contributed 15 % and beneficiary contributed 5%.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	**Score: Low**

The sustainability of the initiative is dependent on training, availability of spare parts and trained personnel to maintain the machines. It was seen that when the machines malfunctioned(as in Bedugi village) there was no facility for repair. O&M will happen when the machines are used and earns for the SHG, which in most cases is not happening.

Overall Assessment

The initiative appears to be a mixed bag. The farm machinery provided are not being utilised to the full potential by the SHGs in most cases. Some of the machines remain unused due to lack of training, spare parts or inappropriateness of the machine in the hill conditions. However, there are cases where the machines have encouraged entrepreneurship and is getting retuns for its members.

OVERALL SCORE
Medium

Suggestions

- The issue of training, spare parts and the machine mix needs to be streamlined. Given the experieince in future the type of machines provided be calibrated to the needs of the region and the capability of the reciepient. For instance high HP power tillers are difficult to transport in the hills and probably power weeders(can also till) which have low HP but lighter in weight might be more suitable.
- Along with training in operation, the beneficiaries need to be trained in minor repair and maintenance

Machinery Bank Aids Entrepreneurship

Yashbir Singh, is the secretary of Krishka Kamna Samuh, Deen Gaon, the group has 7 male members. The group got machines under the machinery bank project worth Rs. 5 lakhs for which the group paid Rs. 25000 and rest was paid by the Agriculture department and THDC under the leverage arrangement. The group is in operation since 2017-2018. Yashbir took responsibility for running the atta chakki (flour mill) and the business was at a small scale.

He gradually came to know that the atta chakki machine can be converted for spice grinding as well by using different filters/gauzes and he thought of diversifying into masala business. Now he grinds various spices and mixes them in a fixed proportion and packs them. Currently he sells about 250 packs of spice mix in a month with each pack priced at Rs. 160. The masala mix contains 500 gm coriander powder, 200 gm turmeric, 200 gm chilli powder and 100 gm garam masala, all freshly ground. His market catchment includes Kunal Gaon, Mukhowal Gaon, Hiral Gaon, Mukhem, Pokhri, Gandiyal Gaon and Deen Gaon. Many shops in these villages stock his masala packs. His biggest selling point is the quality he maintains and the resultant goodwill his brand enjoys which gets him repeat customers. Every feedback from the customers is seriously taken and it has helped improve the product by calibrating the proportion of spices as per customer taste. He does not claim his product to be entirely organic because the raw material is sourced from Rishikesh. To run the business, he has taken a shop with a monthly rent of Rs 1,000. He keeps an inventory of 1 quintal of spices so that he could manage any spurt in demand. He reported that the machines are running well and small issues of replacing burnt capacitors is taken care by Yashbir himself. Yashbir used to work in a hotel and left it to start this business in his village, an example of Farm Machinery Bank reversing migration. Apart from mixed masala he serves the villagers through grinding of different spices. He takes Rs 5 / kg for the service of grinding turmeric, red chilli, coriander, around 30-40 kg of spices he grinds per day and earns Rs. 1000-1500/month from this service.

Initiative 26.D
Vermi Compost

Initiative : **Construction of Vermi Compost Pits**	
Beneficiary: 25 beneficiaries	
Location: Sera , Mahar Gaon , Mukhem, Khandiyal Gaon, Beldogi	
Objective: Increase availability of compost for organic farming	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: **THDC Prakriti** -Environment Protection and **THDC Utthan**- Rural Devpt	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: High
External Coherence Government of Uttarakhand by passing the Organic Agricultural Act (2019) intends to turn the entire state towards being fully organic. **Internal Coherence** Vermi compost application would improve yield through organic farming which is both environmentally sustainable and enhances productivity from land. This conforms to the THDC CSR sub sector on environment protection and livelihood enhancement.	**Consonance with SDG** 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: High
Currently the practice is to apply manure to the fields. The proposition is to convert the manure into compost for better nutrient availability, water retention, higher microorganism population in the soil, pest suppression and soil remediation. Vermi compost pits and know how will increase the availability of compost and make organic farming which is currently practiced in the project area more productive.	

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: High
Of the pits observed in Deengaon and Shera villages, about 50% of the pits were operational. Given that vermi composting requires expertise, diligence and keen observation, a success rate of 50% is commendable. However it may be mentioned that the pit sizes are such that the compost prepared can cater to a small parcel of land. Extensive use of vermi compost would require large scale production at the farm level.	
Impact ***(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)***	Score: High
The project has been able to mainstream vermi composting in agriculture practices of some farmers in the project villages. The positive demonstration will increase adoption of vermi composting if the initiative is scaled up to other farmers.	
Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High
In year 2018-19, the pits were exclusively funded by the project, however in 2019-20 funds were leveraged from the agriculture department for construction of pits and earthworms leading to larger coverage.	
Sustainability ***(Will the benefits last ?)***	Score: High
The sustainability of the initiative depends on the extent the use of compost gets mainstreamed in agriculture practice in the project area. The demonstration effect from the pits constructed can be expected to motivate more farmers to shift from use of manure to compost. The agriculture department depot is about 15 kms from the project area where quality earthworms are available. This ensures that the supply of worms is available when needed.	

Overall Assessment

About half of the organic pits installed are operational, despite the complexities involved in vermi composting especially for the first timers.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Initiative 26.E
Mushroomn Cultivation

Initiative : **Cultivation of Mushroom**

Beneficiary: 10 SHG

Location: Sera, Mukhem

Objective: Improve income of farmers

THDC CSR Sub Sector: **THDC Daksh** (Skill) - Livelihood Generation

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)* — Score: **High**

External Coherence
Climatic conditions in the state's hilly areas are suitable for growing mushrooms and government of Uttarakhand is actively promoting mushroom cultivation amongst youth.

Internal Coherence
Mushroom cultivation is a remunerative option and in consonance with the THDC CSR sub sector on livelihood enhancement.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)* — Score: **High**

- *Natural advantage of hills*: Mushroom normally requires 20-28^0 C for vegetative growth (spawn run) and 12-18^0 C for reproductive growth. The hills given its climatic conditions has a larger window of about 8-10 months for growing mushrooms than in the plains without any additional investment of protected cultivation. With Uttarakhand being the 6th largest producer of mushrooms in India, the potential is established.
- *Income potential*: Mushrooms are nutritious and command a high price in the market upto Rs. 200 /kg in the project area. This helps supplement income of rural households
- *No land required*: With land at a premium in the hills, mushrooms do not need land and are grown indoors in poly bags
- *Women income increases*: It is a indoor household activity and can be well managed by women

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)* — Score: **High**

1. The project SHGs have harvested mushrooms: The SHGs assisted with mushroom cultivation have taken up cultivation and have harvested produce. The total quantity harvested has been 2.58 quintals valued at Rs. 51,600 of which 50% of the produce was sold and rest self consumed.

Mushroom Production by project SHG (2019-20)

S.No	SHG	Production	Value of Produce	Sale
1	Jai Nagraja SHG	35 kg	7000	12 kg
2	Khadhya Surakha Samuh	30 kg	6000	10 kg
3	Nag Devta	30 kg	6000	12 kg
4	Krishak Mitra Samuh	12 kg	2400	0
5	Bhawani Devi SHG	40 kg	8000	30 kg
6	Ghandiyal Devta SHG	32 kg	6400	23 kg
7	Narsingh Devta SHG	30 kg	6000	23 kg
8	Jai Maa Durga	24 kg	4800	10 kg
9	Jai Naag Devta	25 kg	5000	18 kg

2. Good returns: The Mushroom sells around Rs. 200/kg in market centers like Lambhgaon and at Rs. 150/kg in the village thus providing good returns to the farmer. Some SHGs grow mushroom in spare room space at each member's house, whereas some SHGs have hired a shed and collectively grow mushrooms.

3. Training and hand holding: The implementing agency provided training and handholding and also helped the SHGs procure the raw materials and spawn for mushroom cultivation. The beneficiaries appreciated the assistance provided and mentioned it to be critical in their efforts to cultivate mushrooms. The implementing agency brought in an expert who trained the SHG members on mushroom cultivation and various inputs like spawn, poly bags etc were provided.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)* — Score: **High**

The project has successfully seeded the idea of mushroom production. However, the production has to be taken to scale in terms of number of SHGs involved and production quantities. This will help achieve economies in input purchase (poly bags, fungicide etc), collective marketing, spawn production, using alternative sub-strates with higher biological efficiency etc.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)* — Score: **High**

One poly bag yields approximately 4 kg in three harvests and sells @ Rs. 150- 200/kg. Input cost is Rs. 45.-50 / poly bag

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)* — Score: **Low/Medium**

The project is in the pilot stage and needs to be upscaled.

- *Establishment of spawn lab*: Currently the spawn which is a critical input has to be brought from Solan/Rishikesh. Establishment of a spawn lab may be considered and a SHG trained to make spawn. A low cost lab setup as observed in other similar projects across the country may be considered comprising (i) Reagents, (ii) Autoclave, (iii) Laminar Box, (iv) Refrigerator (pref) and (v.) A room
- *Collective marketing*: As mentioned earlier establishment of a FPC will help in collective marketing of the entire agro produce including mushrooms and also achieve economies from collective purchase of inputs like poly bags, fungiside, high bio efficiency growing medium like mungretha, chingura and mandua chaffs. Establishment of all season production units and do value addition through mushroom powder manufacturing etc would also be possible through FPC, thereby increasing returns
- *Establishment of FPC will ensure continuity* of the project once the implementing agency withdraws
- *Introduction of newer varieties* like button mushroom, Shritake, milky mushrooms etc may be considered as per market demand

Overall Assessment

The project as a pilot intiative has been successful in introducing mushrooms cultivation in the area and all the SHGs chosen have been quick on the uptake. However, the sustainability of the project is weak in its current form and needs to be addressed.

OVERALL SCORE
Medium

Suggestions

As mentioned in the sustainability section the project may consider (i) upscaling the initiative to more SHGs, (ii) establishment of Spawn lab, (iii) aggregation and collective marketing of produce and (iv) introduction of newer varieties

Mushroom Entrepreneurs

Revti Panoli, resides in Shera village with her husband who is a math teacher, 2 sons and a daughter. She is secretary of the Gandiyal Devta Swayam Sahayata Samuh, which has 13 members. All the members received training in mushroom cultivation, organised by the implementing agency. Of the 13 members, 5 members took interest in starting mushroom cultivation individually in spare portion of their houses. Each unit had 35 poly bags for production. The group received spawn, polybags, fungicide from the implementing agency. The production was in 3 cycles
- First Cycle - 45 days, production was 2.5 kg/bag.
- Second Cycle - 15 days, production was 1.5 kg/ bag.
- Third Cycle - 15 days, production was ½ kg/ bag

Working As A Group To Make Mushrooms Bloom

The team met Suraji Devi, Nitu Devi, Sakuntala Devi, Prakashi Debi, Jagadamba Devi, Bhubaneswari Debi at Chiniyalisar village, all members of the Khadya Suraksha SHG. Suraji Devi, the enthusiastic secretary of the group gave a run down of their efforts in mushroom farming. The SHG group started in 2017 with 13 members under the guidance of the implementing agency. The group received training on how to open bank account, maintain books of account, manage group dynamics, take resolution and as a group etc. They were also provided training on various livelihood promotion activities like bee keeping, mushroom production, vermi compost, farm machinery bank and vegetable production. The group took up mushroom production with the expert guidance and inputs like spawn, poly bags, bamboo etc from the implementing agency. Once they started the process the personnel from the implementing agency would visit them thrice a month to monitor their progress and advice on any issues that would crop up regarding the mushrooms. The members reported that other than Nov-Feb, the rest of the months are conducive for mushroom production. The group sells the mushrooms at Lambgaon for Rs. 200/kg and sometimes also sell to the middle men who come to the village at Rs. 150/kg. On an average total production was 3-4.5 kg per bag (3 cycles). The group has taken a shed on rent in the village and pay Rs. 500/month. The group has made a plan for sharing responsibilities wherein every evening two members from the group visit the room and monitor the progress, they sprinkle water check the condition of the bags and mushrooms. It was heartening to see the cohesion and enthusiasm amongst the members of the SHG, and the team felt they have potential for further scaling up their activities.

Initiative 26.F
Hotel Management Training

Amir Chand Ramola, one of the youth who received training in Hotel Management

Initiative : **Hotel Management Training**	
Beneficiary: 10 candidates	
Location: Institute of Hotel Management, Dehradun	
Objective: Training in bakery and food trades for employment in hotel industry	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: **THDC Daksh** (Skill) - Livelihood Generation	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	**Score: High**
External Coherence National Skill Development Mission advocates skill development and placement of youth in industry so as to ensure gainful and sustainable employment. **Internal Coherence** The project envisages skilling and placement of youth and falls within the purview of the THDC CSR sub sector on livelihood generation and skill development.	**Consonance with SDG** 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	**Score: High**
Traditionally most men from the area are employed in large numbers in the army or in the hotel industry. The youth also aspire for similar jobs. Further given that there is a network of people in the hotel industry from the project villages, getting placed in a good hotel either domestic or abroad through referrals is relatively easy. Thus there is a great enthusiasm amongst youth to get trained in hotel management and it can be reasonably expected that the project sponsored candidates enrolling in HM program will complete the course and accept placement offers.	

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: High

- *Training at a reputed institute:* The training leading to diploma in food production and bakery & confectionery was imparted at Institute of Hotel Management (IHM), Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Dehradun (ISO 9001 : 2008 and HACCP Certified) which is an Autonomous Institute setup by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India
- *Intense training:* The diploma included 1 year of classroom training and 6 months of internship. It was reported by the candidates that the training was of very high standard and internships were in five star hotels. 8 of the candidates took bakery & confectionery trade while the rest 2 took food production.
- *100% placement:* All the candidates got placed in very good hotels. Barely had they started work the lock down was imposed and now about 7 candidates lost their job. However, the candidates are confident of getting suitable job after the lock down and pandemic conditions ease. They reported that their links through relatives in the industry and also the faculty at IHM will get them suitably placed. One candidate (Girsh Ramoli from Mukhem village) dropped out due to health issues.
- *Screening process fair:* The project advertised widely through leaflets and posters of the opportunity for being sponsored to a hotel management course. From all the applicant the final ten were shortlisted based on a personal interview at the project office.

Impact ***(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)***	Score: High

While working in hotel industry has been a trend in most of the project villages, the project through providing formal training at a good institute have ensured that the candidates will get a good start in reputed hotels at the beginning of their career based on their professional credentials and not merely relying on referrals and learning on the job and starting at very low pay scales.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High

The training has been provided at a government of India sponsored and accredited institute, considered the best for Hotel management in Uttarakhand. The candidates were admitted to a regular diploma course and the project sponsored the tuition fee and hostel charges as per the course prospectus applicable for all the students taking admission to the diploma program.

Sustainability ***(Will the benefits last ?)***	Score: High

The training has been of high quality and hotel management course is in sync with the aspirations of the youth in the project villages to join the hotel industry. This is reflected in the candidates successfully completing the course and accepting campus placements.

Overall Assessment

The course completion and placement is 100%. While due to pandemic some of the placed students have lost their jobs but they remain confident of getting a job in the industry after the pandemic subsides.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Suggestions

- The experience with HM training brings forth the premise that if the training programs is in sync with the candidates aspirations the success rate of course completion and pursuing a career in the field is high. In the project villages, recruitment to armed forces is held in high esteem and the project may consider training youth for army, para military and police recruitment tests.
- Training program in trades preferred by girls like nursing, para medic etc may be considered. Currently the training programs in professional trades is confined to boys only.

A World Class Chef in Making

Lokendra Singh from Khandiyal Gaon, joined the Hotel Management course at IHM, Dehradun and was sponsored by THDC. He currently works in a restaurant in Bhopal and spoke to the assessment team over phone. He profusely thanked THDC and Bhagat Singh College team for giving him this opportunity. Before joining this course he was working at MBS banquet hotel in Ganganagar, Rajasthan in the F&B department for past one year at a salary of Rs. 7000/month. An acquaintance from the village who is also in the hotel industry had got him this job. Here he realized that progression through the ranks in the hotel industry and to be a good chef required professional training. As luck would have it, he received a call from his village informing of an opportunity to join hotel management course at IHM completely sponsored by THDC. This opportunity was god sent and he immediately resigned from his job and proceeded for his village to avail the opportunity. On being shortlisted, he joined the course at IHM with 9 more youth from neighbouring villages. Entire cost of study, food, hostel was taken care of by THDC. The training was extremely good and he learnt a lot about bakery and food presentation. He interned with Radisson Blue Plaza, a prominent hotel near Delhi airport. Lokendra felt a sense of pride in working with one of leading global hotel chain. Here he learnt the nuances of Indian Chinese and Thai cuisine in a production environment where food orders had to be quickly delivered and to set standards of quality. On finishing his internship he got placed in a restaurant in Pune as Commie3 and worked for 4-5 months at a salary of Rs. 13000/month. During lock-down he came back to the village and stayed for about a year. His good work was noticed in Pune and he was referred for a position in a restaurant in Bhopal where he currently works at a salary of Rs. 17000/month. He is responsible for managing the Chinese section in the kitchen. He told that he regularly gets appreciation from customers which gives him confidence in his craft. Laughingly Lokendra told us that given a choice he would cook butter chicken the whole day, for that is his favourite dish. His long term plan is to join a restaurant/hotel abroad and become a world class chef like his idol Chef Sanjeev Kapoor. It was indeed heartening to see how the THDC professional training program has given wings to Lokendra. His father is a farmer and also works at MNREGA work sites to make the family ends meet The remittances sent by Lokendra is a big financial support for the family.

Yogesh Kandiyal, is from Kandiyalgaon village and always wanted to have a career in the hotel industry. His uncle who works at a restaurant in Gurgaon is his role model. Helped by the personnel from Bhagat SIngh Collge team, Yogesh filled up the necessary forms and secured an admission at the IHM, Dehradun. The expenses of studying at a premier institute was beyond the capability of his family. Post training he joined The Palm Town & Country Club Restaurant. He was about 4 months into the job when lock down happened and he returned to his village. Once lockdown ended he resumed his work at the restaurant where he works as Commi3 on a monthly wage of Rs, 13000. He is developing specialisation in tandoor dishes. According to Yogesh, a professional diploma from a reputed institute opens doors of reputed hotel and restaurant chains where there is much to learn and progress. Those without a professional degree have to work in small hotels and restaurant in small towns which does not provide the requisite exposure. His long term plan is to work at a restaurant in Dubai and specialise in multi country cuisine.

Initiative 26.G
Polyhouse

Initiative : **Providing Polyhouses**	
Beneficiary: Youth group, Farmers	
Location: Mukhem	
Objective: Protected farming to increase farm yields and income.	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: **THDC Utthan (Progress)**- Rural Development	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: **High**
External Coherence The Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme provides assistance for the promotion of horticulture in general and protected cultivation in particular. Protected farming is also being agressively pursued by the Uttarakhand state government. **Internal Coherence** The project envisages improving returns to farmers through protected farming and falls within the purview of THDC CSR sub sector on rural development	**Consonance with SDG** 
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: **High**
The yield from the field crops is not very high in the hilly areas. The productivity of vegetable crops is unable to reach its optimum level. Low productivity may be attributed to poor infrastructure, poor irrigation, small and fragmented land holdings, low investment capacity of the farmers, fragile ecosystem and inaccessibility of technology. The migration of farmers is another major issue plaguing the farming sector. Landholdings in project villages are typically small (0.68 ha) and segmented. The entire state including the project villages are vulnerable to climate-mediated risks.	

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: **High**
A cluster of Poly houses (7 numbers located in close proximity)in Mukhem Village was assessed. A group of 7 youths some with ITI diplomas organised themselves into a farmers group and started farming in their own land and leased in land of around 40 nali. The project helped establish 7 poly houses covering 4-5 nali area . At the time of assessment the crops that were found to be growing in the polyhouses or had been just harvested include (i) Cauliflower (1 polyhouse), (ii) Tomato (1 polyhouse) (iii) Peas (3 polyhouses) , (iv) Capsicum(2 polyhouse). The group sells the produce at (i) Lamgaon (28km), (ii) Ringasari (7 km- most sale here), (iii) Deengaon, (iv) Bhidiyalgaon, (v) Pokhri • *Improvement in income*: The beneficiaries reported that each member earns approximately Rs. 18-25000/ month from poly house farming. This is double as compared to Rs. 8-10,000/month which they earned working in private sector jobs. • *Reverse migration*: All the members were in private sector jobs outside the village, now they are earning substntially more while staying in the village and do not intend to migrate out. Technology backed agriculture is providing them remunerative income in the village itself. • *Significant increase in yield*: 2-3 times increase in yield was reported from vegetable farming in poly houses. • *High satisfaction*: During discussion it was found that the beneficiaries were satisfied with the poly houses in term of support provided by the implementing agency and the substantial increase in income it has generated.	
Impact ***(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)***	Score: **High**
The project has high potential for increasing farmer income. It was heartening to see youth getting engaged in agriculture enthused by increased return brought through by poly houses.	
Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: **High**
The resources were leveraged from the agriculture department. The cost of each polyhouse is Rs. 1.5 lakhs of which 80% was contributed by agriculture department and the rest 20% by THDC.	
Sustainability ***(Will the benefits last ?)***	Score: **High**
The polyhouse is generating good income for the farmers and this will propel the project to continue	

Overall Assessment

The polyhouses have achieved its objective of increasing returns to the farmers. It appears that progressive farmers will be quick to adopt this technology and accordingly the beneficiary selection needs to be done.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Some Suggestions

The Livelihood project in Pratapnagar is a long standing protect. Given the linkages and social capital that the project has developed over the years , SEWA-THDC and the implementing agency may consider taking the project to the next level and also leverage the unique competitive advantage of the high hills. Some initiatives which have worked in similar CSR programs. some in hilly regions as well may be considered.

A. Farmer Producer Company : It is proposed that an institutional mechanism be instituted by which farmers income through increased productivity and market returns can be formalised and be self sustaining. The suggested mechanism is setting up of a Farmer Producer Company. Such producer companies (a few set up under CSR with instances of collaboration with NABARD) are running well across the country. The services provided may include (i) Input Supply Services:,(ii) Procurement and Packaging Services, (iii) Marketing Services, (iv) Value add Services like crop insurance, (v) Processing of Value Add and Niche Products, (vii) Input Services etc.

B. Rural BPO for moderately educated women: Moderately educated women (X or XII pass) are there in large numbers in the project villages, however they have very limited employment opportunities in the village and are found mostly sitting at home. It is this section which needs to be provided opportunities. One option which has found traction in recent years in many rural/semi rural areas is setting up of women only Rural BPOs. Many CSR programs like the JSW Foundation under JSW Shakti operates four BPO centers in rural Karnataka and Maharashtra for women.

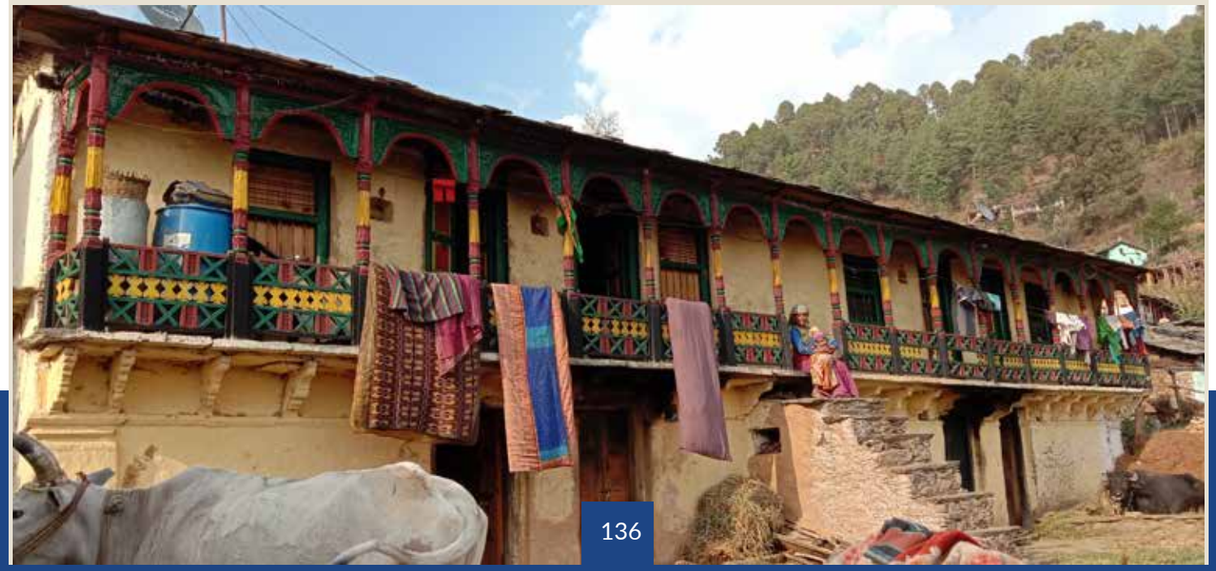
C. Coaching for recruitment in army/police: During interaction with the youth in the project area it was found that aspiration for joining the armed forces is high. The area also has a tradition of serving in the armed forces. Coaching for the entrance and physical test for recruitment in army/para military and police may be considered. There are examples of such coaching programs being run successfully by NGOs in Uttarakhand.

E. Cultivation of medicinal plants in zero income land: In the high reaches every farmer has two types of land under his possession, i.e. one ideal for cultivation and second otherwise not suitable. The lands unsuitable for the cultivation can best be utilized for the growing of the valuable herbs, which have long gestation period. In addition of making zero income land yield returns, cultivation of medicinal plants have much to recommend for itself in these high altitude snow bound villages (i) medicinal plants required very little irrigation, (ii) wild animals do not eat these plants, (iii) not much labour needed (only for hoeing & weeding), (iv) produce is non perishable and can be stored and sold as per market price, (v) black litter found on the forest floor is easily available in the area which can be applied to enhance growth and value of produce, (vi) Given over exploitation and trends in legal provisions, availability of herbs from the wild will get restricted, the cultivated variety will have ready market, (vii) the unique climatic conditions gives the region a comparative advantage which restricts competition. Some such medicinal plants (not exhaustive)which can be considered include (i) Valeriana jatamansi (Sugandhwala), (ii) Picrorhiza kurroa (Kutki), (iii) Podophyllum (Bankakdi), (iv) Aconitum (Atis). The agriculture universities in the state may be consulted for other suitable species.

F. Eco Tourism: The project villages have verdant surroundings, trekking routes and beautiful view of snow clad mountains. The Uttarakhand has subsidies and incentives for rural homestay intiatives which can be leveraged. The CSR project will have to provide technical know-how in hospitality industry, marketing, credit linkage to potential e-tourism entrepreneurs.

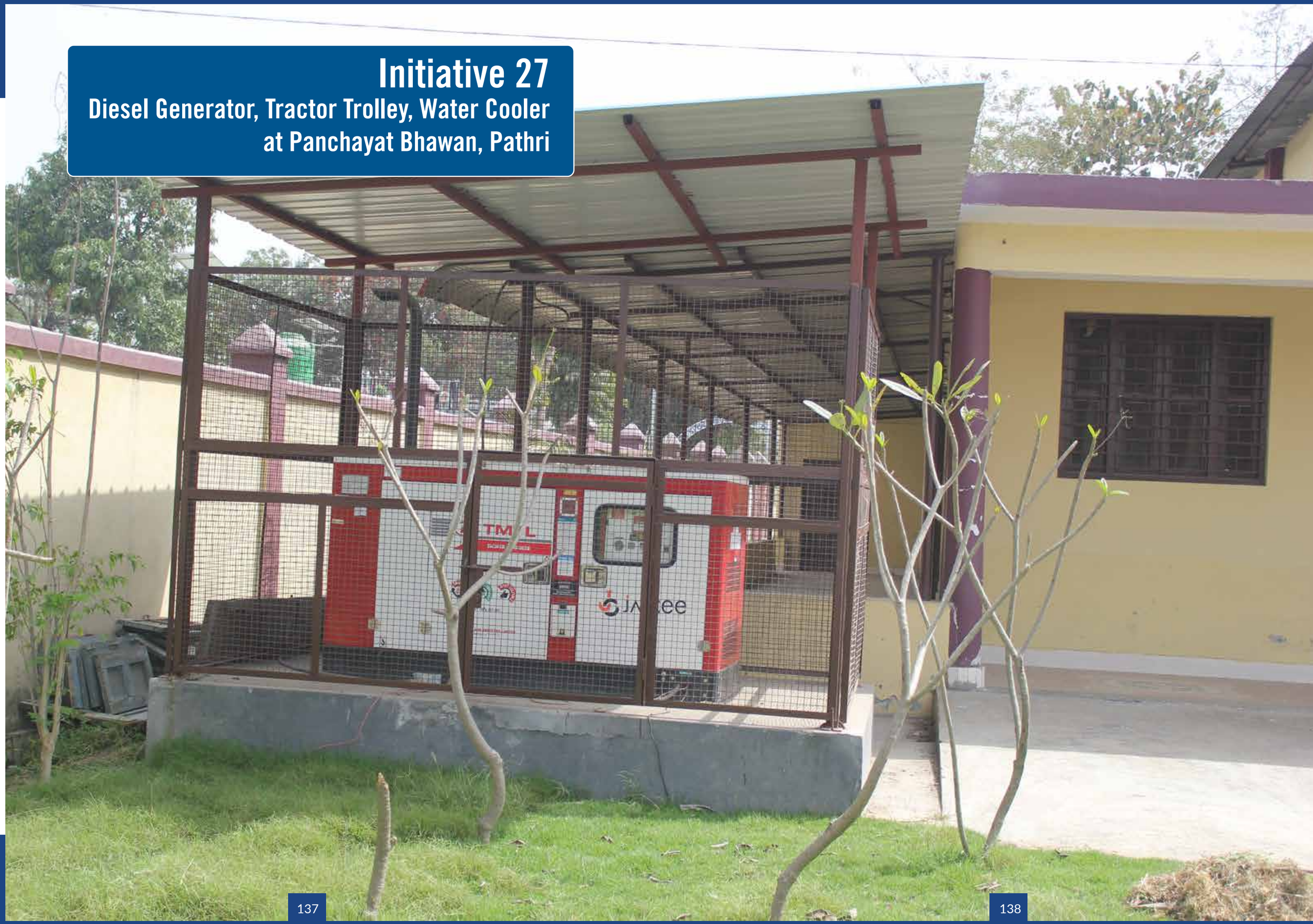
G. Processing and Marketing of Niche Products Unique to the HIlls: The unique climatic condition of the project area gives it a comparative advantage to process/market/brand niche products. Some examples of niche products(not exhaustive) available in mid Himalayan villages is related to below:

- *Pahari Cow Ghee*: The Pahari cow ghee commands a premium in the market given that Pahari cow milk contains A2 beta-case protein in good quantity, which can fight several ailments including heart diseases, autism and diabetes. The presence of these proteins is unique to the Pahari cow. Organically certified Pahari Cow Ghee sells for Rs. 1200/kg on amazon.
- *White Honey*: The presence of medicinal flora Chhichhari (Plectranthrus) grows in abundance in the Lower and mid Himalayas gives the honey a white texture and is prized for medicinal value. Branding this unique product has high potential and sells at Rs. 1000/kg in urban markets.
- *Seabuckthorn (Hippophae)*: Long considered a humble shrub of the Himalayas, the juice of the berries does not freeze in sub zero temperatures and a seakbuckthorn beverage has been adopted by the Army as part of its ration for soldiers serving in extremely cold climes. It is a high nutrition drink with potential for mass marketing.
- *Cherry:* The high altitude villages is ideal for the fruit. Cherries fetch a good price, with the top quality cherries fetch around Rs 300/ kg,
- *Apricot Oil:* Apricot grows in abundance in the wild in the project area and the households have knowledge of oil extraction using the traditional method. The apricot oil fetches Rs. 1850/200ml (amazon) and is priced for its cosmetic value. Apricot oil based soaps are in high demand. Units for extraction, oil packaging and soap making may be considered under the CSR and women SHG be engaged for production of the enterprise.
- A deep dive can reveal many other niche products which can be suitable positioned and marketed.



Initiative 27

Diesel Generator, Tractor Trolley, Water Cooler at Panchayat Bhawan, Pathri



Project : **Diesel Generator, Tractor Trolley, Water Cooler at Panchayat Bhavan**

Beneficiary: 270 rehabilitated households

Location: Tehri Dob Nagar, Bahdrabad Janpad Haridwar (Pathri)

Project cost : Rs. 8.53 lakhs

Project Objective: Improve facilities available at the community center

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development

Background: This Panchayat Bhawan (community center) was built in 2005 under rehabilitation plan of THDC project. The Bhawn is located at a central location and is used for social event or marriages etc. The community usually prefer this facility for marriages or social functions because the rent is reasonable compared to a banquet halls whose rental can up to Rs. 1 lakh a day. . In recent years other corporates like ONGC and Hero Moto Corp have also investing through their CSR funds to renovate this community center and upgrade its facilities.

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)* — Score: **High**

External Coherence
Community hall is an essential social infrastructure and is an allowable expenditure under the Gram Panchayat Development Plan .

Internal Coherence
THDC CSR sub sector on rural development includes development of social infrastructure which will increase the quality of life in rural areas.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)* — Score: **High**

Generator: Those booking the community hall for functions had to book a generator as a stand by in case of power cut which was frequent. Booking a generator from outside was costly and an additional burden. The panchayat approached THDC for a DG set to be installed at the community hall for uninterrupted power and provided for use at functions at a nominal rental. In a year about 20-25 large gatherings - marriages, social functions, training programs, political party meet etc take place.

Tractor Trolley: Garbage collection has been a big issue in the community and people would dump garbage at public places and roads. The hydraulic tractor enables door to door collection of garbage. It also serves to pick the garbage from Panchayat Bhawan after the marriage function or any other gathering.

Water Cooler (RO): There was issue of potable water facility for drinking at the Panchayat Bhavan. The RO based system bridges the gap.

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)* — Score: **High**

Generator: The 25 KVA capacity silent generator is sufficient for the electricity requirement at the panchayat bhawan in case of electricity outage. The generator hiring charge is Rs. 1100/day, the diesel to be provided by user(at 50% capacity usage the diesel consumption is 3.5 lt/hr). Similar capacity generator if hired from outside would cost Rs. 6000-7000/day.

Tractor Trolley has enabled door to door collection of garbage. Currently it collects 15-20 quintals of waste from the community every week. In absence of a hydraulic tractor, the garbage would get dumped at informal dumping places or on streets by the household. The collection of such garbage was not efficient. This has changed after the hydraulic tractor was put in operation.

Water Cooler (RO): The storage and cooling capacity of cooler is 150 litres in one hour. The water from the cooler is generally used during internal meeting of the panchayat.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)* — Score: **High**

There has been an improvement in the standard of civic amenities available to the community.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)* — Score: **High**

Generator: User charges in form of rent of Rs. 1100 + diesel is charged. The running and maintenance costs is thus recovered.

Hydraulic Tractor: The tractor has enabled door to door collection of garbage. The panchayat is considering imposing a user fee of R. 30/month/hh for door step garbage collection.

Water Cooler (RO): The maintenance is borne by the panchayat

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)* — Score: **High**

The facilities created under the project are being used. User charges have been fixed ensuring that regular O&M will be met. The panchayat is responsible for the maintenance of the assets.

Overall Assessment

The assets created under the project are being used and have improved quality of civic life and cleanliness in the community

OVERALL SCORE
High

Project 28
Homeopathy Clinic

Project : **Homeopathic Clinic** (closed since 2019)

Beneficiary: 1,023 Villagers

Location: Pokhri, Koteshwar, Dhontri

Project cost : Rs. 20.09 lakhs

Implementing Agency: Swami Narayan Mission Society

Project Objective: Provide access to Homeopathic system of medicine

THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Niramaya (Health)

Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*

Score: **High**

External Coherence

As per WHO, Homeopathy is the second largest system of medicine in the world. Government of India has been keen on promoting Homeopathy along with other traditional medicine systems. In a recent announcement every PHC in the country is to have an AYUSH doctor along with the existing allopathic medical personnel. Uttarakhand AYUSH Policy 2018 has the vision statement as *" to brand Uttarakhand as the preferred AYUSH destination state for health care and tourism"*.

Internal Coherence

The project objective is to provide access to the homeopathic system of medicine to remote rural habitation and is in sync with the objective of the THDC CSR health sub sector.

Consonance with SDG

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*

Score: **High**

- Homeopathic system has very effective treatment regimen for ailments found commonly in the hills including skin disease, joint pains, corn (due to walking on uneven terrain), breathing issues, gynecological problems amongst others.
- The treatment is much cheaper than the allopathic treatment and has proven track record for chronic ailments
- Homeopathy which relies on the natural healing process has high degree of acceptance amongst the hill people
- Since there is a general shortage of doctors, homeopathic doctors ensure access to healthcare where none might be present

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*

Score: **High**

Since the project is currently closed, the assessment team had extensive telephonic discussion with Dr. Naresh, the homeopathic doctor who manned the Koteshwar clinic, a number of patients(telephonic) and Dr. MC Papnoi, Homeopathy doctor at THDC hospital, B.Puram. The same is summarized below:

- **High demand for Homeopathic treatment**: In Koteshwarpuram clinic which catered to a catchment of around 22 villages, the footfall at the Homeopathic clinic was about 45-50 persons daily. The OPD would run through the week from 8 AM to 4 PM. In a month approximately 1300 patients would seek treatment at one clinic alone.
- **The quality of treatment was reported to be good** : Dr. Naresh reported that even after 2 years of closure of the clinic he receives phone calls from his patients at Koteshwarpuram requesting advice and also urging him to come back.
- **Treatment outcomes were good**: The type of ailments for which patients would come for consultation like skin disease, joint pains, gynecological issues, breathlessness, eye etc, the homeopathy has excellent treatment protocols and the cure rate was very high.

- **High accessibility**: The nearest homeopathy treatment was available from the catchment villages at a distance of about 60 kms. The opening of the clinic cut the distance to be traversed for treatment drastically.
- **Need for incremental ordering of medicines**: It was suggested that the inventory of homeopathy medicines maintained for the clinics was higher than necessary, and medicine ordering should be done in a more incremental manner.

Patient Testimonials (telephonic)

Ramesh Kumar(name changed), a teacher of Galiakhet Rajakiya Vidyalaya, was suffering from skin related problem in his left hand since 2017. Some of the villagers suggested him to visit nearest Homeopathy Centre at Pokhri which has been established by THDC - SEWA. He consulted with Dr. Mukesh Unniyal at Pokhri Centre and it took 6 months to recovery. During 2020 he again suffered with skin related issue in his right hand but at that time the centre was closed as project has been completed. He then consulted with Dr. Unniyal over phone and took medicine accordingly.

Nilesh Pokhriyal (name changed) was suffering from piles problem since 2018. He visited in Pokhri Centre and consulted with Dr. Mukesh Unniyal. The treatment went well and the issue was subsiding, but now a days as centre is not in operation and some diseases like piles require longer treatment to cure, he has requested to re initiate this services as earlier.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*

Score: **High**

- The cost of Koteshwarpuram homeopathic clinic was Rs. 6,34,920/year
- The estimated total number of patient visits was 15600 /year (@ 1300/month)
- **Average cost per patient visit is estimated to be Rs. 40**

To get a perspective this may be compared with the per capita per year cost for provision of complete package of preventive, curative and promotive services at PHC is INR 170.8 *(source: Prinja Shankar etal, Cost of Delivering Health Care Services in Public Sector Primary and Community Health Centres in North India, PLOS ONE, 2016).*

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*

Score: **Low**

The project is currently closed. However there is a demand for this service and THDC may consider restarting the project.

Overall Assessment

Homeopathy clinics have been extremely successful in terms of patient footfall and quality of treatment provided. There remains a good demand for such a clinic.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Suggestions

- THDC may consider restarting the Homeopathy clinics
- There is scope for rationalising the medicine ordering , which may be done in batches and not ordered in bulk at one go. This will help in not building up large inventories and reduce wastage (due to expiry etc.)
- There is a high scope for telemedicine for homeopathy consultation which will further improve access. Since homepathy is based on symptomatic diagnosis and does not require much pathology tests etc, it is well suited for the tele medicine format.

Project 29
Junior High School, B.Puram

Project : **Junior High School, B.Puram**	
Beneficiary: Currently caters largely to children of workers and labourer engaged by the project. Community catchment is Kothi, Dobra, Chopra, Kiyari, Koteshwar, Mehr, Tehri and Colony.	
Location: B.Puram	
Project Objective: Impart quality education to project effected people of Tehri Power Complex	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Jagriti (Education)	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: **High**
External Coherence The school by providing free and quality education to children from economically marginal households complies with the stipulations of the RTE Act. **Internal Coherence** The running of the school conforms with the mandate of THDC CSR education sub sector	**Consonance with SDG** 
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: **High**
This school was built by irrigation department under the Tehri dam rehabilitation project to help the labourers / workers and officers engaged in the project, given there were no schools in the region to cater their children. Later this was transferred to THDC Education Society. School was started in 1982, from class 6-12. Currently the school is fully funded by THDC. Currently caters to children of workers and labourer engaged by the project. Community catchment is around Kothi, Dobra, Chopra, Kiyari, Koteshwar, Mehr, Tehri and colony. School bus service is provided from Kothi, Chopra and Kyari.	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: **Medium**

Quality of Education *(Assessment of learning outcome)*
A test was administered to understand the learning levels of the students. The questions were based on the NCERT National Achievement Survey questions for grade 5, The test was administered to 7 students from class VI and 11 students from class VII. **Overall the children performed poorly**. The benchmark of 60% average score was considered satisfactory. The marks obtained is summarized below:

Subject	Average % marks (VI std students)	Average Marks (VII + std students)
Hindi	57%	54%
Math	42%	23%
EVS	34%	47%
GK	25%	45%
The test administered to the students in given in Annexure 1		

In addition the team interacted with students from class XII science stream in chemistry lab. The response to the questions posed is summarized below:

- 4 acid names no student in the class could answer
- Last experiment in the lab: Poor response
- By what name is HCL is known, can't answer
- Could not indicate the nomenclature of periodic table chart displayed in the lab wall.

Students(7 nos. from class VI and 11 nos. from class VII) who sat for the written learning outcome assessment test, were also asked some oral general awareness questions.

- President of India: only : 1/11(VII) 1/7(VI)
- CM of Uttarakhand: 6/11(VII) 2/7 (VI)
- Relevance of 26 Jan: 7/11(VII), 0/7(VI)
- Captain of Indian Cricket Team: 5/11(VII) 4/7(VI)
- Terhri Dam located on which river: 6/11(VII), 2/7(VI)

There appears to be scope for improving general awareness amongst students

Classroom Environment Can Be Improved
There are 25 classrooms in the ground floor, many of the windows don't have glass panes. Some of the windows appeared to be jammed leading to classrooms suffering from adequate ventilation. Classrooms have lights and fans. Team found many of the classes were taken place under the tree in the open space which teachers reported was due to the need for maintaining social distancing given the COVID situation. Students reported shortage of classroom furniture which however could not be independently verified.

School environ is clean
The school was found to be tidy, and students are encourage to grow and tend to plants in the school

Science Labs A Mixed Bag
Physics lab has no dedicated room and shares space with a classroom. Biology lab in contrast was found to be good and full of charts project work, specimens in jar, models etc. The chemistry lab was found to be well equipped. However, when the students working in the lab were posed basic chemistry question most could not answer.

Computer Lab Well Equipped
There are 15 computers + 2 server, 1 projector, 1 LED, 1 printer, 1 white board, 1 sound box speaker. There is a dedicated computer teacher. Students from VI-X have computer period. Children in the lab were found to be enthusiastic

Sporting Activities Reduced
The school had a good sports culture with its students performing well in block/district level sports meet. Also yoga classes were held regularly in school. However it was reported that with the retirement of the physical education teacher sports activity in the school is on the decline.

Full Complement of Teachers Not Available
The sanctioned strength is teachers 30, currently there are 12 permanent teachers and 1 ad hoc in the school. . There is no regular principal in the school at present.

Discipline Lax
Students reported the quality of education and discipline has deteriorated a lot with time.

Status of Toilets
The girl's toilet was smelly. One of the toilet pan was completely clogged. Toilet flush has no water. The two wash basins had running water. Boys toilet are in good condition and clean.

Sanitary Pad Vending Machine Available
Last year a vending machine was installed in the school and dispenses a pad on insertion of a five rupee coin. The girls expressed their satisfaction with this facility. No incinerator is available.

Grievance Box Available installed by the local police and once a week the box is opened

Extra curricular events held
School celebrates vigilance awareness week, essay, slogan, drawing competition. Students also celebrate Hindi Day, Environment day, Swachhata Pakhhwada, Independence Day. School organizes debate, slogan, cultural program.

High Enrollment
Currently 228 students are enrolled

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: Medium
Most of the students are from very modest background. There is scope for improving the learning outcomes. The school needs to have full complement of teachers and remove infrastructure bottlenecks.	
Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: Medium
Education is completely free for students. Return on investment being made by THDC can be calculated in terms of learning outcomes of the students. The learning assessment showed below par performance in most subjects and thereby the full potential of the investment being made on the school is not being realized.	
Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: Medium
The stated objective of the school is to provide affordable education and therefore charging user fee to cover the entire cost is not a possibility. The school needs to ramp up the standard of education, else it runs the risk of dwindling enrollment. It also remains rather unfair that students from poorer backgrounds are not getting the same quality of education as the students enrolled in nearby schools like All Saint Convent School, Shishu Mandir, Tehri International School are getting.	

Overall Assessment

The school has signficiant scope for improving the learning levels of the students. Also there are significant infrastructure bottlenecks and shortage of teachers which needs to be bridged. The school has in the past done remarkably well and in recent years has seen a dip in overall teaching standards. With a little effort the school can recover lost ground.

OVERALL SCORE
Medium

We Can Do Better

Neeraj (name changed) a student of the school was candid in his assessment of the school. Neeraj is very good in studies and tops the class. His parents work as contractual workers and are engaged as sweepers in the colony. Neeraj has big dreams of being a catalyst in brining about positive change in society, he is yet to figure out how he will do it. Science inspires him and recently won a prize in the science exhibition for his model. He said while some teachers are positive and inspiring, there are a few teachers who could have been more encouraging. He felt that in recent years the discipline level in the school has declined. Also the eagerness amongst students to learn and innovate has declined. Any achievement is looked down upon by his peers which he feels is extremely demotivating. Students especially young boys use abusive language. Some teachers come late to class as well. The school according to him was very good but has seen a steep decline in recent times in terms of discipline, education level and sports. Learning has largely become one way with very little engagement of the students in the classroom and hardly any project work.

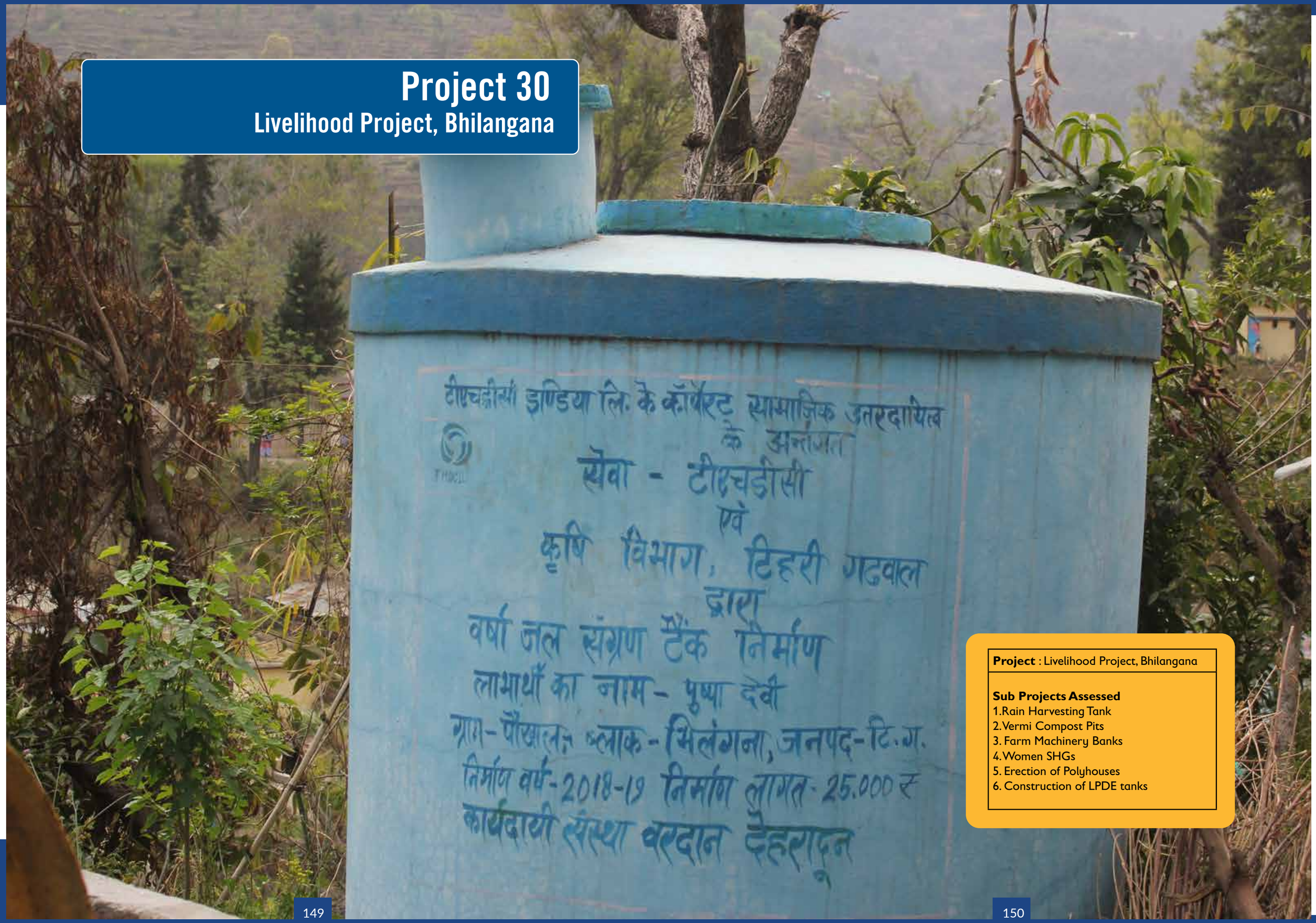
Teri Mitti Mein Mil Jawaa

Anjali Ghagot student of class 12 loves to hum the song "teri mitti mein mil jawan", which inspires her to do something for the country. From a family of humble means, her father works as a gardener at THDC, She mentioned that her parents work very hard and she would like to get a job and help them. A student in the arts stream, Anjali studies political science, economics, geography, English and Hindi. She wishes to join ITI after her XII. One does hope that Anjali remains true to the song she so loves.

Dreams Unbound

Himani Chamoli, class 11, she wants to become a nurse. Her father works as a cook in a hotel in Delhi. Himani wants to be a nurse, and serve the ill and infirm. For ANM nursing course THDC sponsors 10 students and Himani dreams to make it to this select group.

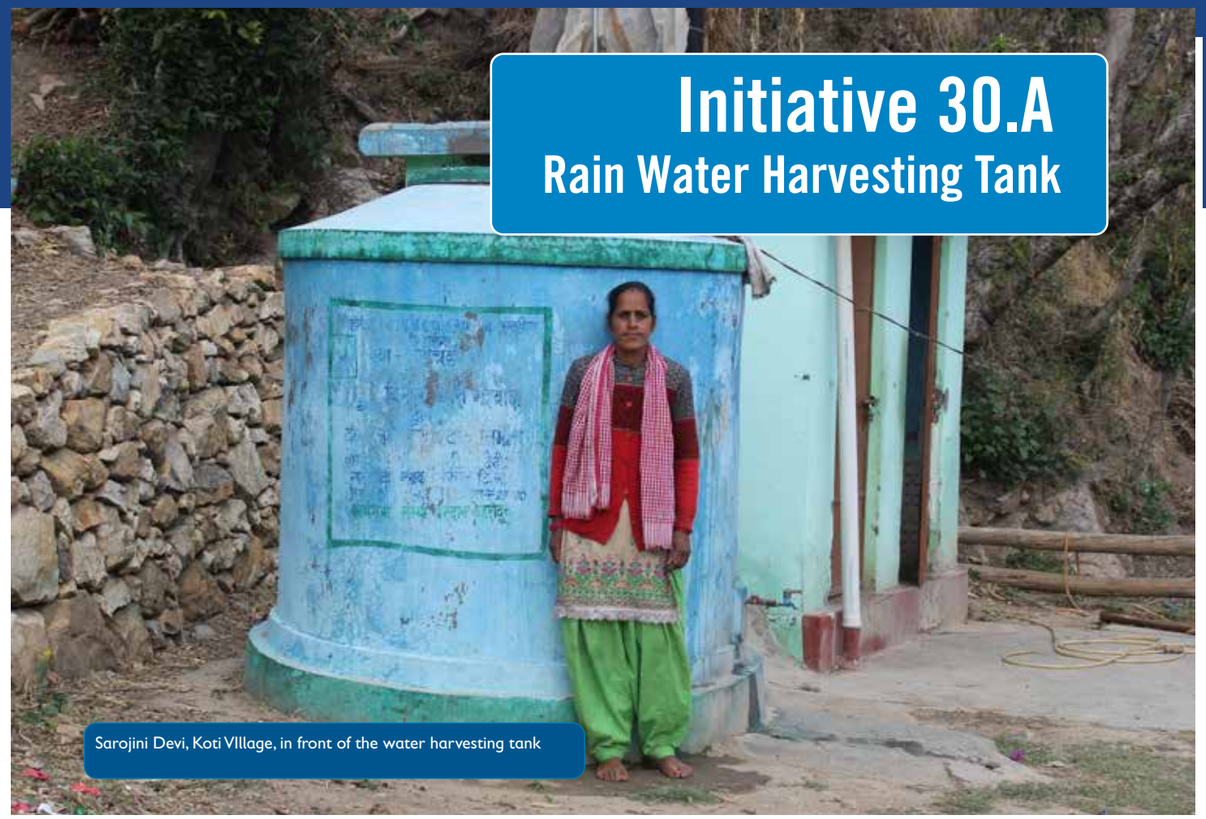
Project 30
Livelihood Project, Bhilangana



Project : Livelihood Project, Bhilangana

Sub Projects Assessed
1.Rain Harvesting Tank
2.Vermi Compost Pits
3. Farm Machinery Banks
4.Women SHGs
5. Erection of Polyhouses
6. Construction of LPDE tanks

Initiative 30.A
Rain Water Harvesting Tank



Sarojini Devi, Koti VIllage, in front of the water harvesting tank

Initiative : **Development of Rooftop Water Harvesting Tanks (3000 lts)**	
Beneficiary: 60 households	
Location: Pilkhi, Padagali, Koti, Pokhal, Banchuri, Indrola	
Objective: Water security by storing rooftop runoff and help tend kitchen garden	
THDC CSR Sub Sector:THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: High
External Coherence Since early nineties under the SWAJAL Program, construction of roof top rainwater harvesting tank (RWHT) is being done and it continues till date. **Internal Coherence** RWHT ensures water conservation by catching the roof top run off and is in sync with the THDC CSR sub sector on environment protection. By enhancing water storage potential it enables kitchen garden and also enhances water security for other household needs.	**Consonance with SDG** 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: High
Water is precious in the hills and is in short supply.The existing piped water is available for very limited hours in most project villages. Rain water conserves the precious water run off from the household rooftop near the dwelling itself in a tank and provides storage mostly used for domestic purposes and watering kitchen garden to grow vegetables.	

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: High
About 8 water harvesting tanks were assessed in Koti, Phokri and Banchori villages. • The water tank is prized by the households because it gives them an additional alternative to store water. Through the year the piped water is stored in the tank and used for various domestic purposes including watering kitchen garden, bathing, washing etc. In most cases the water from the tank is not used for drinking purposes.The piped water can sometime be erratic and the stored water is a great help. Further in some instances the piped water comes at very inconvenient hours like in the night, and the rain water tank is used to store water for use in the day. • Atleast 60% of the households reported using the tank to store roof top run off during rainy season which lasts for about a month. During rainy season the intake of the piped water(from a nearby stream) generally gets clogged and water supply gets suspended. During those times the rainwater channeled from the roof to the tank through a pipe is a big support. • It was also reported that kitchen gardens have been developed primarily because the tank water is available for irrigation. • The beneficiaries reported that the quality of construction was good. Seepage was observed in only one tank.	
Impact ***(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)***	Score: High
All the beneficiaries reported that the water tank is very useful as a water storage alternative through the year. It has helped development of kitchen gardens and ensured greens through the year for the households.	
Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High
The rainwater harvesting tanks have been constructured under convergence scheme.The entire construction costs Rs.25000 of which Rs. 12500 has been contributed by THDC, Rs. 10,000 by the agriculture department and rest Rs. 2500 by beneficiary (in kind and labour)	
Sustainability ***(Will the benefits last ?)***	Score: High
The maintenance of the tank is the responsibility of the beneficiaries. Since it is benefiting them in terms of water storage provision, it is expected that upkeep of the tank continue.	

Overall Assessment

The tank acts as a water storage facility through the year. During rains (about 1 month/year), about 60% households use it for storing roof top rain water runoff.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Anita Devi, resident of Koti village, got a roof top harvesting tank under the project and is satisfied with the facility. She said that during rains the water supply line gets blocked.The tank filled from roof top run off is the only option for water. A 50 m long pipe to channelize the water from the roof to the tank has been provided. She said that everyone in the area is in need for such tanks as it significantly eases the water issue which they face. She reported that the quality of construction is very good and that the family had supervised the construction themselves and also lent an helping hand.

Vermi compost Pit, Pokhal

Initiative 30.B
Vermi Compost

Initiative : Construction of vermi-compost pits	
Beneficiary: 125 households	
Location: Pilkhi, Padagali, Koti, Pokhal, Banchuri, Goujiyana, Dewri, Pipola, Indrola, Asena	
Objective: Increase availability of compost for organic farming	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: **THDC Prakriti** -Environment Protection and **THDC Utthan**- Rural Devpt	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: High
External Coherence Government of Uttarakhand by passing the Organic Agricultural Act (2019) intends to turn the entire state towards being fully organic. **Internal Coherence** Vermi compost application would improve yield through organic farming which is both environmentally sustainable and enhances productivity from land. This conforms to the THDC CSR sub sector on environment protection and livelihood enhancement.	**Consonance with SDG** 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: High
Currently the practice is to apply manure to the fields. The proposition is to convert the manure into compost for better nutrient availability, water retention, higher microorganism population in the soil, pest suppression and soil remediation. Vermi compost pits and know how will increase the availability of compost and make organic farming which is currently practiced in the project area more productive.	

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: Low
The assessment team saw 7 pits in Koti, Phokri, Dewri and Banchori villages. Except for one pit in Dewri village, none of th pits earthworms were present and composting being done. Some of the pits remained derelict and in a few manure was stored for curing. The reason for disuse was that worms did not survive.	
Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: Low
The project has not been able to mainstream vermi-composting in agriculture practice of the beneficiary households.	
Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High
Resources from agriculture department were leveraged for the vermi compost pit construction. The vermi compost pits cost Rs. 7000 of which Rs. 1500 was provided by THDC, Rs. 5000 by government and and Rs.500(in kind) by beneficiary. 2 day training and 1 exposure visit to KVK Ranichauri was organised.	
Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: Low
Vermi composting has not attained traction in the project area.	

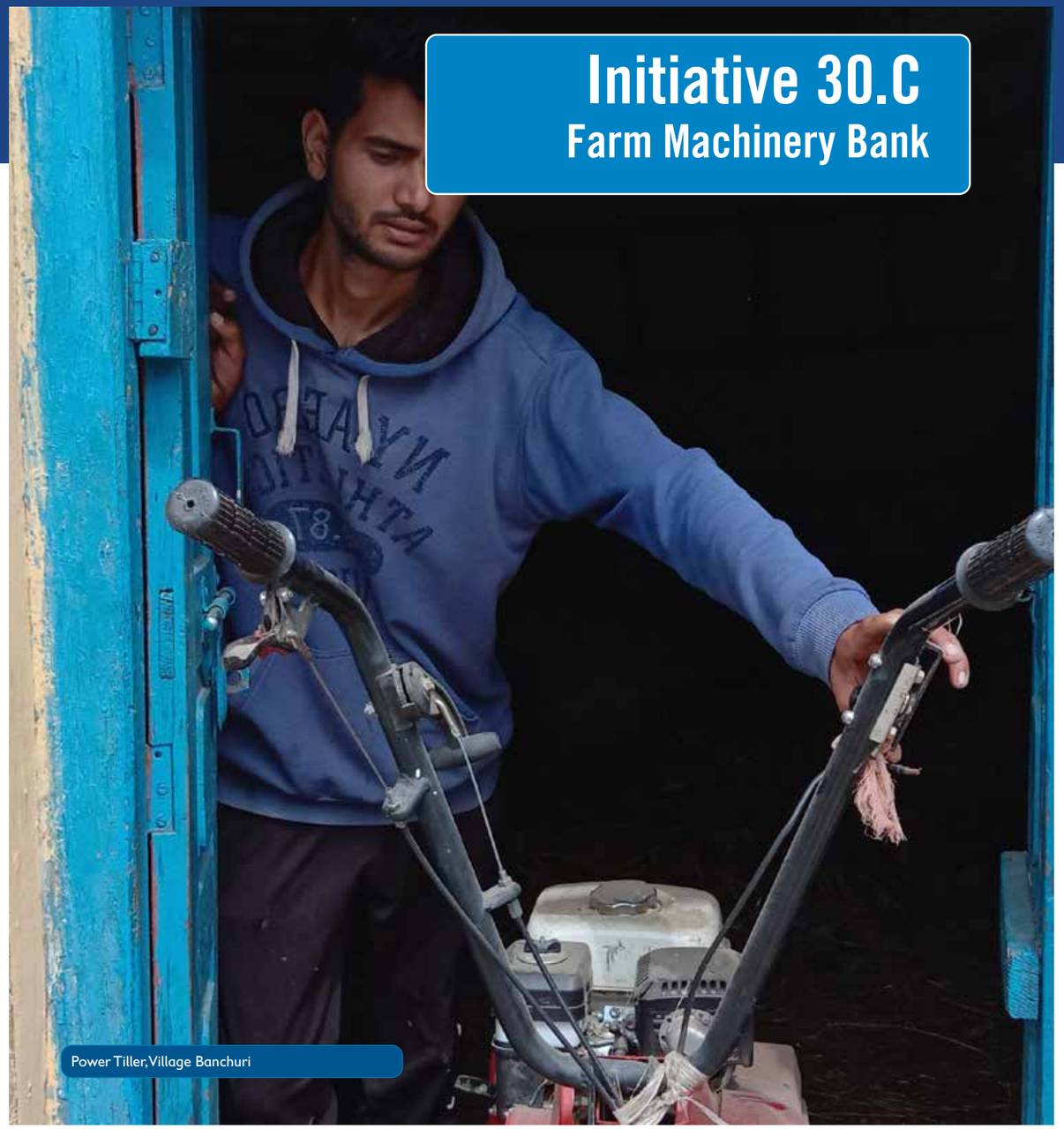
Overall Assessment

Vermicomposting has not got adopted by the beneficiaries.

OVERALL SCORE

Low

Initiative 30.C
Farm Machinery Bank



Power Tiller,Village Banchuri

Project : **Farm Machinery Bank**
Beneficiary: 5 SHGs
Location: Pokhri, Indrola, Banchri
Project Objective: Providing access to farmers with improved agro technology
THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Utthan (Progress)- Rural Development
Assessment

Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: **High**
External Coherence Under the GoI Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization to promote use of mechanized tools in agriculture, setting up of Farm Machinery Bank has been suggested in locations where the level of mechanisation in agriculture is low. The initiative is also in consonance with the government's goal of doubling farmer income. **Internal Coherence** Mechanization of agriculture through Farm Machinery Banks has potential to improve productivity especially for small farmers, decrease drudgery and make agricultural operations cheaper. This directly impacts the livelihood in rural areas and fits within the purview of the THDC CSR sub projrct on livelihood.	**Consonance with SDG** 

Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: **High**

Mechanization of agriculture has significant advantages which include:

- ***Women in agriculture***: With significant outmigration of male workforce, women in large numbers are now in the front lines of agriculture operations. Agriculture machines help in performing strenuous agricultural tasks like tilling
- ***Lack of farm labour***: In the hills the farm labour is in short supply and machines help bridge this gap
- ***Machines do superior operations***: Machines increase productivity, for instance power tillers make the ploughed soil granular while the traditional plough tills the soil in lumps. Similar the threshing of wheat using a mechanical thresher simultaneously cuts the chaff.
- Saving of time: The current agri operations are time consuming, for instance time taken for threshing of wheat which is primarily done by women is cut by 1/3rd by a mechanical thresher

Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: **Low/Medium**

Two Farm Machinery Banks were assessed and the feedback was not uniform

A. Dhyani Swayam Sahayta Samuh, Banchuri

- *Machines provided:* Sickle, Spade, Threshing Machine, 2 power tiller, sprayer.
- *Training*: Hands on training received at Rishikesh.
- *Machines used frequently*: Power tiller and grass cutting machine.
  - » *Power Tiller:* Since women are the mainstay of agriculture, Power Tiller reduces drudgery and also saves labour cost. It has also improved efficiency and the work which would have taken 1 day now gets completed in 3-4 hours. This machine finds extensive use
  - » *Threshing Machine*: Being heavy it is difficult to carry the machine to different households for threshing. A fixed location of the thresher means than farmers have to bring the stalks to the thresher location. Since outputs are marginal, the manual threshing continues and the thresher is not coming to use. Threshing is generally done as a community exercise using family and neighbours who volunteer effort. Since production quantities are low, the cost of electricity makes use of thresher an un-remunerative option
- *Machine Operation:* The equipment has been distributed among the group members and they are responsible for operating the machines.
- *Maintenance issue:* If there is break down, mechanic comes from Chamba, and charges Rs. 500/service. It was suggested that a local youth may be trained to provide maintenance and repair support. One of the tiller of the group is not working for last six months.

B. Jai Huniya Raja Swayam Sahayta Samuh, Indrola

Members mentioned they had never asked for the machines and found them of no use. For a whole year the big machines lay unattended besides the main approach. The group questioned why the machines were provided since farming is almost impossible due to menace of monkeys. They felt that instead of machines had they been provided livestock it would have been much more helpful.

From the assessment of the working of machinery banks it appears that it is a mixed bag, with some success and some non-starters. Usage of the full complement of the machines by any SHG was not seen.

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: Low/Medium
The impact of the project depends on the status of agriculture. In places where agriculture is intensive the propensity of the use of agro machines is relatively more. Also where farm machinery use is high only certain machinery most importantly the tiller and grass cutter are successful. A more need based provisioning of machines for each SHG will increase impact.	
Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High
Leverage from agriculture department. The total cost of machinery was Rs.3 lakh of which 20% from THDC and the rest from agriculture department.	
Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: Low
• The rental income from the machines is not much and does not cover the operation and maintenance cost • The cost of repairing was high as the mechanic has to be called from Chamba and charges a fee of Rs. 500/visit	

Overall Assessment

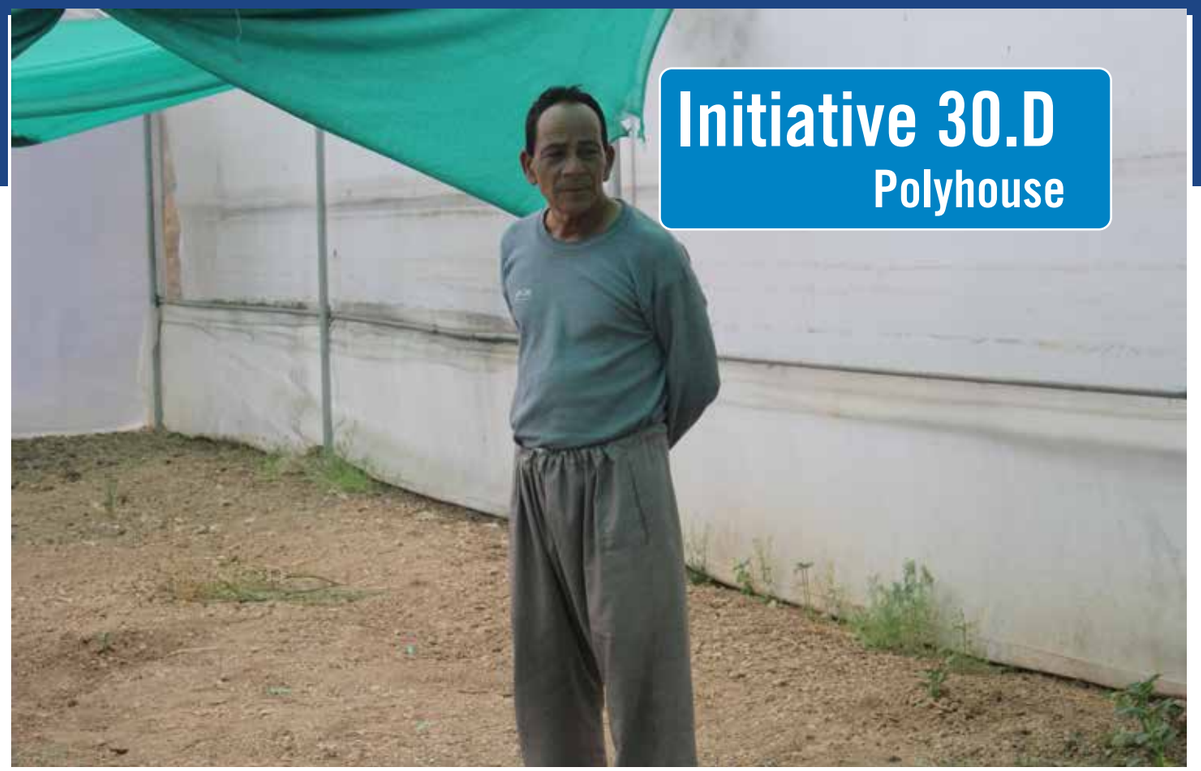
Not every SHG is using the machines provided to them. Also those using the equipment provided do not utilize the full complement.

OVERALL SCORE

Low/Medium

Suggestions

- Hand holding needed
- Training of at least one member of the SHG in minor repair and routine maintenance of the machines.
- Insurance of the machines
- Training and market linkages for help in diversification and value add of agricultural produce using the machines provided e.g,, providing additional attachments and filters to convert the flour mill for grinding spices/pulses.



Initiative 30.D
Polyhouse

Initiative : **Construction of polyhouse**	
Beneficiary: 3 farmers	
Location: Pokhal	
Objective: Protected farming to increase returns	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: **THDC Utthan**- Rural Development	
Assessment	Score: Low
The assessment team met Prem Singh in Pokhal village who is recipient of the polyhouse. He reported that the erection of the polyhouse was not proper and the structure is fragile. Further no training was provided on the agricultural practices required to take good yield from the polyhouse. Resultantly his attempts to grow vegetables in the polyhouse did not give him adequate returns. In the first year he earned Rs. 10,000 and in the next it came down to Rs. 5,000. He has since abandoned the use of polyhouse. Further Prem Singh's sons are settled in New Zealand and he appeared not to be too interested in farming, indicating that probably the beneficiary selection was also not correct. The polyhouse cost Rs. 1,30,000 of which 20% was provided by THDC and rest by the agriculture department.	

Overall Assessment

The polyhouse assessed is derelict and abandoned.

OVERALL SCORE

Low

Initiative 30.E
Setting up of SHG and Federation

Members of Jai Huniya Raja SHG, Indola village

Initiative : **Setting up of SHGs**	
Beneficiary: 100 SHGs set up with 718 women members (2018-19-Pilot Phase)	
Location: Banchuri, Goujiyana, Indrola, Koti, Pokhal, Dewri, Padagali, Pilkhi, Pipola, Behda	
Objective: Create an institutional mechanism for channelizing the benefits under the program and ensure better returns to the members and sustainability of th initiative.	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: **THDC Utthan**- Rural Devpt	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	**Score: Low**

It is no mean task to set up 100 SHGs in a short period of the pilot phase. However setting up of SHG is the first step, to make them sustainable requires long term hand holding. The assessment team met a number of SHGs (Dhayani SHG, Bancholi, Jai Huniya SHG, Indola, Agnishikha SHG, Pilkhi, Hariyali SHG, Pilkhi) and one Federation (Uthan Swayam Sahakari Dal) to understand how the SHGs organise themselves and the vision they and their Federation have.

- ***The institutional/operational framework has been created***: The main purpose of the SHGs is to increase livelihood options for their members. To enable that a cluster of SHGs have made a Federation. The Federation will give leadership, linkages, processing capacity and hand holding to the SHGs in collecting, aggregating agro produce. The processing / value addition, branding and marketing will be done at the Federation level.
- ***SHG still nascent*** : Currently the SHGs are at a nascent stage and mainly act as thrift groups wherein they deposit a fixed sum every month and do inter loaning. None of the SHGs are into collective livelihood activities. Training has been provided on SHG management.
- ***Federation equipped with infrastructure***: The Federation comprising about 40-44 SHGs has been registered and has an elected board. THDC along with agriculture department has supported in construction of a Federation processing center cum office. The department has also provided agro processing and packaging machines for the Federation to market local produce either as value added like juice, chips etc or as packaged agro commodities. SHGs have provided initial capital to the Federation from their savings. THDC has also provided non refundable margin money of Rs. 1 lakh. The Federation has also got FSSAI registration required for selling food products.
- ***Federation does not have skill in managing a business:*** The biggest bottleneck is that neither the SHGs nor the Federation have the skill, expertise and vision to leverage the support provided (as related above) into tangible collection, processing and marketing value chain. They require constant hand holding, staffing, capacity building and adherence to regulatory requirements. For this reason support of an NGO is critical for the SHG-Federation model to deliver on ground

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	**Score: Low**

The improved income through productive work by the SHG has not taken off. Mentoring by an NGO is required.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	**Score: Low**

The margin money with federation from THDC, the share capital contribution by SHGs and the investment in federation building and processing equipment will not bear returns unless the capacity of the federation and SHGs to engage in economic activity is enhanced.

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	**Score: Low**

The federation is expected to take up issues that directly affect their members' economic wellbeing and human capabilities. Currently the Federation has no such capacity and a mentoring agency is needed to hand hold the Federation.

Overall Assessment

At present the framework is in place wherein the SHGs have been formed, the federation registered, the building and equipment provided. The missing link is the capacity of the Federation to undertake livelihood activities on behalf of the SHGs. **Support of a mentoring agency is required , else there is risk that the effort and the investment made in setting up the SHG and the federation along with attendant infrastructure will get wasted.**

OVERALL SCORE
Low

Rajeshwari Devi, is the president of the Uthan Sahakari Dal, which is a federation of 46 SHGs with a collective membership of about 400 members. The membership catchment of the federation are the GP of Pokhal, Shyamkund, Koti and Deori. She has the vision of making the Federation do viable business and transfer the surplus to the members. Some of the business lines she suggested was packaging of Malta and Buransh juice, aggregation of millets and potatoes and making of pickles and packaged condiments. The federation has got FSSAI certification which is required to sell packaged food products. The Federation has a newly constructed two storied office cum processing center at Chalkund (near Pokhal village) funded by THDC, Agriculture Department and SHG share capital contribution to federation. Agriculture department has also provided a number of machines for agro produce value addition and packaging of produce. Rajeshwari Devi however worries that they have no capacity to run a business. They need manpower and experts to help operate the machines, do quality control of produce, provide market linkages and help meet all compliance obligations. She felt it was critical that a hand-holding agency be provided which will help federation learn the skills and help set up a viable business. Lacking which the initiative will not take off.

Initiative 30.F
LDPE Tank

LDPE Tank, Pilkhi VIllage

Initiative : **LDPE Tanks**	
Beneficiary: 10 farmers	
Location: Indrola, Devri, Pokhal, Pilkhi, Koti, Pipola, Banchuri	
Objective: Increase the irrigation potential	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: **THDC Utthan**- Rural Devlopment	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	**Score: High**
One LDPE tank provided to Mr Balak Ram, Pilkhi village in the year 2018 was assessed. The tank has a capacity of 8000 lts. The tank is connected to the piped domestic water supply which is used to fill the tank. During rainy season, the surface run off collects in the tank. With the help of this micro-irrigation facility, beneficiary has irrigated 2.5 Nali of land and cultivated ginger, turmeric, chillies, peas etc. Earlier cultivation was not possible on this land as no irrigation facility. was available. *Note: During 2020, beneficiary had produced 2.5 quintals of turmeric with an assurance from the implementing agency for market linkage and later as the project has been withdrawn and subsequently the implementing agency left the area. The beneficiary was forced to sell the turmeric at a very low price in the local market.*	

Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	**Score: High**
The irrigation facility has increased the agriculture potential and enabled growing of cash crops like turmeric, ginger etc.	
Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	**Score: High**
THDC has been able to leverage resources from the agriulture department. The tank costs Rs. 25000 of which Rs. 12,500 has been contribution from THDC, 10,000 from agriculture department and 2,500 from the beneficiary.	
Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	**Score: High**
This operation and maintenance of the tank is the responsibility of the beneficiary. As it is low cost with minimalistic technology involvement, it can be easily managed by the beneficiary. Since the tank has increased the return to the farmer by brining in irrigation facility where none existed their is high potential that it will have high usage in medium and long term.	

Overall Assessment

The LDPE tank has increased the irrigation potential of the farmer and brought unirrigated land under cultivation. It has enabled cultivation of cash crops thereby increasing the returns to the farmer.

OVERALL SCORE
High

Patch of land which is irrigated by water from the LDPE land by the beneficiary in Pilkhi village

Initiative 31
School Toilets

Locked toilets at Primary School, Semal Thappad

Initiative : Construction of Toilets in Schools
Assessment
The assessment team visited a number of schools to see the toilets but the schools were closed due to COVID lockdown and the toilets locked. The team tried to contact the Poshan Mata who generally stays in the village, while some could not be located and the rest did not have the keys. The general impression from the outside was that the structure appeared to be sturdy, the doors were not damaged or cracked and the general environs outside the toilets was clean with no shrubs, bushes or littering around the structures. No seepage on the outer wall was notices.

Initiative 32
Ditribution of Mosquito Nets

Initiative : Distribution of Mosquito Net to Villagers	
Beneficiary: 2800 mosquito nets distributed	
Location: Gram Bandha and Tenduha, District Singrauli (MP)	
Objective: Control spread of diseases spread by mosquitoes especially Malaria and Dengue	
THDC CSR Sub Sector: THDC Niramaya (Health)	
Assessment	
Coherence *(How well does the intervention fit ?)*	Score: **High**
External Coherence The National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) 2016-2030 outlines India's strategy for elimination of the disease by 2030. Distribution of mosquito nets is amongst the measures suggested to control mosquito vector borne diseases. **Internal Coherence** The project proposes to implement a preventive measure to arrest malaria/ dengue spread and is in sync with the objectives of the THDC CSR sub sector on health.	**Consonance with SDG** 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Relevance *(extent to which the intervention respond to beneficiaries priorities)*	Score: **High**
In Madhya Pradesh, 9 districts have been identified with above average Malaria API (Annual Parasitic Index), these include Mandla, Dindori, Shivpuri, Sheopur, Jhabua, Alirajpur, Balaghat, Shidhi and **Singrauli**, districts. These are high focus districts for Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in Madhya Pradesh. This was corroborated by the beneficiaries of the mosquito net distribution initiative who reported Malaria and Dengue to be endemic in their village(s).	
Effectiveness *(is the intervention achieving its objectives?)*	Score: **High**
All the beneficiaries the team spoke to corroborated that nets are effective in preventing mosquito bites and thus controlling the spread of mosquito borne diseases. Mr. Devendra Pathak, husband of the Sarpanch reported that the incidence of malaria and dengue in the target villages went down subsequent to the mosquito net distribution drive from THDC. This corroborates the results from the studies on the effectiveness of mosquito nets in averting malaria. In a study published in Nature (2015), in Africa mosquito nets averted 68% of an estimated 663 million averted cases of malaria infection since 2000 [Bhatt, S.; Weiss, D. J.; Cameron, E.; Bisanzio, D.; Mappin, B.; Dalrymple, U.; Battle, K. E.; Moyes, C. L.; Henry, A., "The effect of malaria control on Plasmodium falciparum in Africa between 2000 and 2015", Nature. 526 (7572): 207–211.] ***Note**: WHO recommends that Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) to be the most effective in controlling malaria as compared to conventional mosquito nets. The project many consider shifting to LLIN in the future.*	
Impact *(what difference does the intervention make in terms of indirect, secondary and potential consequences)*	Score: **High**

Given the incidence of malaria is very high in the project villages, decrease in malaria incidence means that economic loss in terms of earnings lost , transaction cost in availing treatment and medicines attributable to the disease decreases. In the long run cost to the state health system in terms of medicines, doctors, tracking and testing etc reduces.

Efficiency *(The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way)*	Score: High

Each household was provided with two nets with each costing Rs. 110. The treatment cost of malaria is much higher than the prevention cost. The project villages have one ayurvedic dispensary where the doctor comes once a week. The villagers have to travel 55 kms to avail treatment at the nearest hospital. The quack charges Rs. 100/visit. .

Sustainability *(Will the benefits last ?)*	Score: Medium

The project relies on a single method of vector control , i.e. through distribution of mosquito nets. WHO and National Vector Control Programme recommends a more integrated approach which includes environmental management strategies to eliminate vector breeding grounds, use of chemical methods like indoor residual spray and epidemiological surveillance through track test treat method. Seldom has reliance on a single strategy proved to be successful in controlling malaria in the medium and the short run.

Overall Assessment

The beneficiaries reported that there has been a fall in malaria incidence immediately after net distribution. The local leadership confirmed this as well.

OVERALL SCORE
High

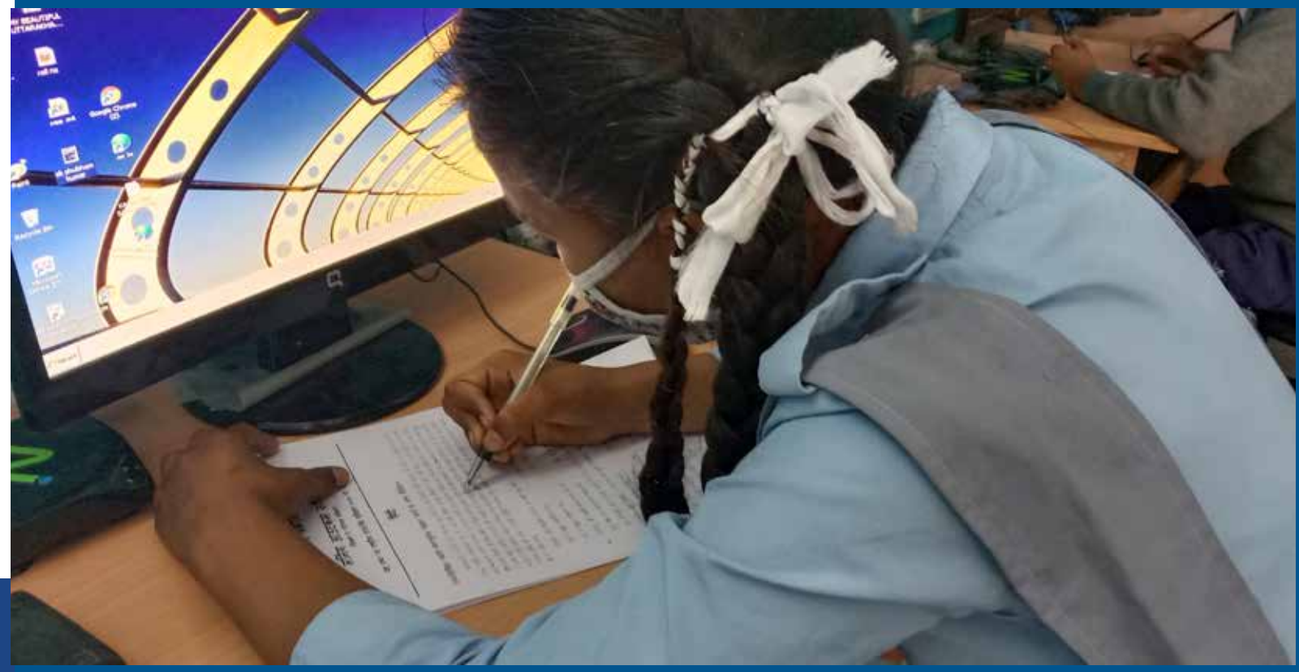
Suggestions

- In place of conventional mosquito nets, THDC may consider distribution of Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) which is recommended by WHO for its efficacy in controlling malaria
- In the medium and the long term reliance on only one strategy (in this case mosquito nets) seldom bring about lasting reduction in malaria incidence. A more integrated apprach is suggested by experts which includes environmental management, chemical methods and epidemological approach to containment of the disease.

Annexure 1

Test Used To Assess The Learning Outcomes At

Swami Omkarananda Saraswati Public School Junior High School, B.Puram



THDC CSR प्रभाव आकलन

लर्निंग आउटकम सर्वे

(शिक्षण के परिणाम सर्वेक्षण)

यह प्रश्न पत्र राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण २०१७ पर आधारित है.

हिंदी

निम्नलिखित पद्यांश ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए–

सावधानी से शरीर को संभालते हुए तेन्जिंग और हिलेरी दोनों एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर चढ़ाई कर रहे थे। उनका शरीर थक–कर चूर हो रहा था लेकिन उनके हौंसले में कमी नहीं थी। वे आगे बढ़ते जा रहे थे। चलते–चलते सामने लगभग 12 मीटर ऊँची एक चट्टान दिखी। वह एकदम सीधी थी। तेन्जिंग ने पाँव रखने और हाथ गड़ाने के लिए बर्फ में गढ्डे बनाए। बड़ी कठिनाई और सावधनी से एक–एक पाँव गढ्डों में रखते हुए वे ऊपर चढ़े। आखिर चट्टान की चढ़ाई का अंत आ ही गया। चट्टान की चौड़ाई दिखाई पड़ने लगी। अब क्या था। वे दोनों एवरेस्ट पर्वत के शिखर पर थे। एवरेस्ट दुनिया की सबसे ऊँची पर्वत चोटी है। तेन्जिंग और हिलेरी ने एक दूसरे को देखा। उनकी आँखों में चमक थी। उनकी सारी थकावट दूर हो चुकी थी। उनका मन आनंद से भर गया था।

1. तेन्जिंग और हिलेरी एवरेस्ट पर क्यों चढ़ सके?

(अ) वे बहुत आनंदित थे। (ब) वे बहुत हिम्मत वाले थे।

(स) वे बहुत परेशान थे। (द) वे बहुत थके हुए थे।

2. एवरेस्ट की सबसे खास बात क्या है?

(अ) यह एक खतरनाक पहाड़ है। (ब) यह दुनिया की सबसे ऊँची चोटी है।

(स) तेन्जिंग और हिलेरी इसकी चोटी पर चढ़े थे। (द) इस पर हमेशा बर्फ जमी रहती है।

3. तेन्जिंग और हिलेरी को चट्टान पर चढ़ने में कठिनाई क्यों हो रही थी?

(अ) चट्टान बिलकुल सीधी थी। (ब) चट्टान की बर्फ पिघल रही थी।

(स) चट्टान पर बहुत गढ्डे थे। (द) चट्टान पर जंगली जानवर थे।

4. तेन्जिंग और हिलेरी उत्साहित क्यों हो गए?

(अ) दोनों ने पर्वत पर चढ़ाई कर ली थी। (ब) दोनों ने बर्फ में गढ्डे कर लिए थे।

(स) दोनों अच्छे दोस्त थे। (द) उन्होंने सीधी चट्टान देखी।

5. अनुच्छेद के अनुसार खाली स्थान भरिए–तेन्जिंग और हिलेरी का मन ..... भर गया था।

(अ) आनंद से (ब) दर्द से (स) थकान से (द) दुख से

1. आपके घर से यदि विद्यालय की दूरी 1 कि. मी. है, अस्पताल की दूरी 850 मी. है और बाज़ार की दूरी 1010 मी. है तो इनमें से आपके घर से सबसे अधिक दूर क्या है?

(क) बाजार (ख) अस्पताल

(ग) विद्यालय (घ) सभी समान दूरी पर हैं।

2. नीचे दी गई घड़ी को देखिए–

इसमें 1 घंटे पहले कितना समय होगा?

(क) 	(ख) 
(ग) 	(घ) 

3. यहाँ 3 दोपहिया साइकिल और 2 तिपहिया साइकिल है। दोपहिया साइकिल के 2 पहिए हैं, और तिपहिया साइकिल के 3 पहिए हैं। कुल कितने पहिए होंगे?

(क) 2 (ख) 3

(ग) 5 (घ) 12

4. नीचे टमाटर और आलू का प्रति कि. ग्रा. मूल्य दिया गया है। इसके अनुसार $2\frac{1}{2}$ कि. ग्रा. टमाटर और $1\frac{1}{2}$ कि. ग्रा. आलू का कुल मूल्य क्या होगा?

(क) 45.00 (ख) 54.50

(ग) 59.60 (घ) 64.50

Rs. 18 प्रति किलोग्राम Rs. 13 प्रति किलोग्राम

5. यदि किसी बगीचे में कुल 100 पेड़ हैं और इनमें से $\frac{1}{5}$ बरगद के पेड़ हैं तो बगीचे में दूसरे प्रकार के कुल कितने पेड़ होंगें?

(क) 20 (ख) 40 (ग) 80 (घ) 1000

6. यहाँ तालाब में 5 बतख थी, उनमें से 4 उड़ गई।

(क) $\frac{2}{5}$ (ख) $\frac{1}{5}$

(ग) $\frac{3}{5}$ (घ) $\frac{4}{5}$

7. आपने 9 कुर्सी खरीदी। सभी कुर्सियों का मूल्य समान है। आपने कुर्सियों पर ₹ 7605 खर्च किए। प्रत्येक कुर्सी का मूल्य क्या होगा?

(क) ₹ 845 (ख) ₹ 854 (ग) ₹ 7596 (घ) ₹ 7614

8. 10 मीटर और 999 सेमी. में कौन सी संख्या बड़ी है।

(क) 999 सेंटीमीटर (ख) 10 मीटर

(ग) दोनों समान हैं। (घ) कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

9. तालिका में दी गई सभी वस्तुओं को आपने जनरल स्टोर से खरीदा।

तेल	₹ 108
चावल	₹ 253
चीनी	₹ 242

आपने दुकानदार को ₹ 1000 का नोट दिया। दुकानदार आपको कितने रुपये वापिस देगा?

(क) ₹ 297 (ख) ₹ 397

(ग) ₹ 603 (घ) ₹ 1000

पर्यावरण अध्यन

1. नीचे दिए गए मानचित्र को देखिए और बताइए कि कौन–सा नगर भारत के दक्षिणी भाग मे स्थित है?

(अ) दिल्ली (ब) मुंबई (स) कोलकाता (द) चेन्नई

2. निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं को मिट्टी में दबाया गया, कुछ वर्ष बाद उन्हें खोद कर निकाला गया। कौन–सी वस्तु में सबसे कम परिवर्तन की संभावना होगी?

(अ) प्लास्टिक कप (ब) पेपर प्लेट (स) संतरे के छिलके (द) कपड़े का थैला

3. कपास का बीज हल्का और रोएदार होता है। निम्न में से कौन इसे फैलाने में सबसे अधिक सहायक है?

(अ) हवा (ब) पानी (स) पशु (द) पौधे

4. केंचुए को किसान का परम मित्र क्यों कहते हैं?

(अ) वह कीड़ों के लिए अंडे देते हैं। (ब) वह कौओं का खाना होता हैं।

(स) वह मिट्टी में पोषक तत्त्वों को बढ़ा देते हैं। (द) वह दूसरे कीड़ों को मिट्टी के अंदर खा लेते हैं।

5. नीचे एक पहेली दी गयी है :–

1	*	**3**
*	**2**	*
3	*	**1**

नियम : प्रत्येक पंक्ति और स्तंभ का योग 6 होना चाहिए।

*के स्थान पर कौन सी एकल संख्या आएगी।

(अ) 1 (ब) 2 (स) 3 (द) 4