



# EVALUATION AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF CSR Projects of NUPPL for FY 2021-22



*Submitted by*



Estd : 1964

**INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE**

(Under the aegis of ICSSR, MoE, GoI)

Hyderabad

# A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

We are thankful to the executives of NUPPL for taking the consultancy services of the Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad for preparation of Evaluation & Impact Assessment Study of NUPPL CSR project for FY 2021-22.

We are grateful to Shri Santhosh, C.S., Chief Executive Officer, NUPPL, and Shri TH Venkata Swamy, HO-HR, NUPPL for their valuable insights on the corporate needs and cooperation in preparing the report.

We thank Shri Ragupathy PC, ACM-HR, Shri Deepak Verma, Deputy Executive Engineer, Electrical and Shri Amit Sharma, Deputy Executive Engineer, Civil for providing us all necessary support in gathering the data.

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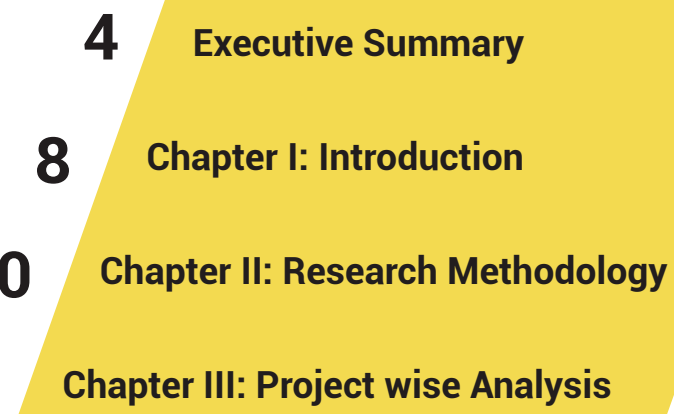
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NUPPL (Neyveli Uttar Pradesh power Limited) is a joint venture of M/s NLCIL (Neyveli Lignite Corporation of India Ltd), a Navratna central public sector enterprise under the Ministry of Coal, GoI and M/s UPRVUNL (Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited), a state level public enterprise under GoUP. The main purpose of the company is to construct a 3 x 660 MW Coal Based Super Critical Thermal Power Plant (GTPP) and for development of 10 MTPA Coal Mine in Jharkhand. The power plant is situated at Lahurimau village, Ghatampur Tehsil, Kanpur Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh State. The sanctioned capital cost of the thermal Power Project is Rs 19406 crores.

Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL) has been carrying out peripheral developmental activities for betterment of communities in the surrounding villages since inception. The company imbibe Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as one of its core values as reflected in the company's Vision & Mission Statements.

NUPPL has significantly increased its investments in impactful CSR initiatives such as healthcare and sanitation, education, employment enhancing vocational skills, sports, rural development projects for roads & access, water resources augmentation for irrigation and overall community development, among others. To assess the effectiveness and impact of these initiatives, IPE was entrusted to conduct both evaluation and impact assessment study of 7 CSR projects. IPE employed the OECD DAC framework, a comprehensive evaluation methodology, to assess each project's relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. The present Evaluation and impact assessment study is descriptive in nature and the assessment team has mainly concentrated on the effect of the seven CSR projects taken up by the NUPPL in FY 2022-23 & 2023-24. The team has given a rating to each project based on the performance of each evaluation criterion of the DAC (Direction, Alignment, Commitment) framework. The performance indicators are 1: Poor; 2: Moderate; 3: Good; 4: Very Good and 5: Outstanding. The IPE team has given a rating only to those CSR projects considered for impact assessment study.

The project wise evaluation and impact assessment is given below.

### **Project 1: Installation of 50 numbers of solar based submersible pump work in various villages of Kanpur (Ranging from 0-60 km away from NUPPL office)**

In response to the requests made by the Member of Parliament representing Akbarpur constituency, NUPPL has successfully provided, installed, and put into operation a total of 50 solar submersible pumps. These pumps have been accompanied by the construction of pump rooms and the establishment of overhead water tank storage facilities at various selected locations within the Akbarpur parliamentary constituency. This initiative has been undertaken to effectively tackle the water scarcity issue faced by the communities. The project was commenced in the fiscal year 2022-23 and successfully concluded in the fiscal year 2023-24, with a total expenditure of Rs. 468.41 lakhs.

#### **Outcome**

- This project augmented drinking water facilities in rural communities
- Decrease in time and distance for rural communities to fetch drinking water.
- Improved health indicators due to access to clean drinking water
- This project enabled Gram panchayats to provide sufficient water levels to various communities, also reducing the financial burden of Gram panchayats in providing water facilities to communities.

## Impact

- There was an improvement in drinking and household water consumption of community members, resulting in improved health levels.
- This project lessened the adverse environmental impacts and greenhouse emissions by providing environmentally friendly solar submersible pumps, also reducing the financial burden on maintenance of submersible pumps to Gram panchayats.

## Project 2: Construction of 80 prefab toilet blocks in various railway stations of Northern Railway

The Ministry of Railways and the Northern Railway have asked NUPPL to provide financial assistance for the construction of public restrooms in 80 selected railway stations under Northern Railways' jurisdiction during 2021-22 to support these efforts to develop adequate sanitation (toilets) in circulating areas of railway stations. As a responsible corporate, NUPPL has also supported this project to address the various public health issues, environment, and especially shortage in toilets at circulating areas in selected railway stations under jurisdiction of northern railways. The project involved the construction of 71 public toilets and maintenance of these toilet blocks for one year in circulating areas of railway stations. Toilet construction works were initiated during 2021-22, completed and handed over in both years of 2021-22 and 2022-23. The total cost of the work value was Rs. 16.1678 Cr.

## Outcome

- Increase in toilets' usage rate.
- Increase in accessibility of toilet facilities to railway passengers, auto drivers, lorry drivers, porters, railway employees, shopkeepers at circulating areas of railway stations.
- Improved the convenience of toilet locations to beneficiary stakeholders.

## Impact

- The beneficiary stakeholders' travel time and distance to the toilets were reduced because of proximity of toilets. In the past, they had to go at least one kilometre and spent 20 to 30 minutes to get to a public restroom; now, it just takes 5 to 10 minutes.
- The project resulted in increased awareness about the importance of a clean environment, hygienic habits, and good sanitation practices among various beneficiary stakeholders which they started these practices and thereby improved their health.
- With the help of this project, the issue of open defecation in railway stations' surrounding areas were lessened, creating a hygienic atmosphere around railway stations.

## Project 3: Construction of Toilet complex in NUPPL arch gate (at NUPPL)

NUPPL arch gate is at Rampur village on National Highway 34, connecting Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur (right side) in Uttar Pradesh and Hamirpur, Mahoba, Chhatarpur, Sagar towns (left side) in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh states. Two/three/four-wheeler passengers, lorry & taxi drivers, NUPPL project workers & employees, and the public commute on this highway 24/7, and there were no proper toilet facilities for them while commuting on this highway, resulting in open defecation practices by the public. As a responsible company, NUPPL constructed a public toilet block under its CSR, supporting Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the Government of India's initiative - open defecation free at public places. Toilet construction works were initiated and completed during 2022-23, and unveiled toilet block for public usage in 2023-24. The total cost of the work value was Rs. 17.15 lakhs.

## Outcome

- Increase in toilets' usage rate.
- Increase in accessibility of toilet facilities to all commuters at NUPPL arch gate.

#### **Project 4: Construction of temporary shelter cook house at NCC HQ Kanpur (60 Km away from NUPPL office)**

The trainee students of NCC in Kanpur faced a lack of proper cooking and dining hall facilities. Consequently, the NCC group headquarters in Kanpur had to prepare and serve meals in an open space, which posed difficulties during the rainy season. To address this issue, the Service Officer at the NCC group headquarters requested NUPPL to provide a cooking and dining hall for the trainee students, ensuring a smoother distribution of meals. Responding to this request, NUPPL approved and constructed a temporary cooking and dining shed at the NCC group headquarters in Kanpur. The project was initiated in the FY 2022-23 and was officially unveiled and handed over to the NCC group headquarters in Kanpur in the FY 2022-23.

##### **Outcome**

- Improved the cooking and dining hall facilities for NCC trainee candidates.
- Improved the safe storage facilities for food grains, vegetables, utensils, and plates.

#### **Project 5: Medical Camp in surrounding project affected villages (0 to 8 km from NUPPL)**

As a responsible corporation, NUPPL initiated to organize medical camps in its 9 project villages for building well-being of communities in its operational areas. This project also supports NUPPL CSR policy. NUPPL organizes these medical camps with the support of its core hospital of plant location. NUPPL adopts a multi-disciplinary approach to address various health issues of rural populace. The medical team provides comprehensive screening and coverage of treatment for women, children, the physically challenged, and the geriatric. NUPPL organized four medical camps during 2023-24. in 9 project affected villages (Lahurimau, Ashwar mau, Sirsa, Dharchhua, Sidhaul, Bandh, Bagariya, Rampur, Pandri Gangadin).

##### **Outcome**

These health camps addressed various health issues and diseases of the public by providing treatments and following ups further nearby primary healthcare centers and high equipment hospitals.

#### **Project 6: Construction of CC Roads and Drains in peripheral villages of NUPPL (0 to 8 kms)**

With the assistance of the RED department, Kanpur Nagar district, NUPPL commenced the construction of a 12.79 km stretch of CC roads and drains on January 21, 2020, in Lahurimau, Sirsa, Ashwarmau, and Dharchhua villages, at a cost of Rs. 869.41 lakhs. Initially, NUPPL intended to make the first payment instalment to the contractor upon completion of the proposed work for the 9.59-kilometer stretch of CC roads and drains, facilitated by the RED department. The contractor successfully completed 8.92 km of roads and drains by December 2023. Remaining works are in progress.

Also, NUPPL have given work to UPPWD for the construction of CC road and drains in 4 project affected villages (Rampur, Bagariya, Bandh and Sidhaul) for construction of 12.06 Km road with a total cost of 8.63 Cr. PWD has completed the road construction of 9.2 Km with a total cost of Rs. 6.37 Cr by DEC 23.

##### **Outcome**

The improvement of the internal road infrastructure in the villages of the NUPPL project has resulted in enhancing the public transportation options accessible to villagers. This advancement allows them to conveniently reach revenue villages, development block headquarters, tehsils, and district headquarters to access a range of essential services, including education, healthcare, marketing, employment opportunities, government services, and other facilities.

The villages experienced a decline in vector-borne diseases, along with a reduction in the occurrence of

waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and hepatitis. This positive outcome can be attributed to the implementation of effective drains facilities as part of this project.

### **Impact**

- The implementation of better roads and infrastructure has had a profound impact on poverty reduction. By reducing transportation costs and other associated expenses, it has opened new opportunities for revenue generation. Additionally, it has improved access to markets and technologies, further contributing to economic growth.
- Moreover, this project has played a crucial role in enhancing the provision of efficient drainage systems for rainwater, wastewater, sewage water, and liquid waste disposal. Consequently, it has effectively demonstrated the positive results of implementing appropriate sanitation practices and promoting public health in rural communities.

### **Project 7: Renovation works of government school buildings in project affected villages (0 to 8 kms)**

As a responsible corporation, NUPPL identified the problems with the school buildings and carried out various renovation works. NUPPL also constructed additional classroom for Anganwadi centre, boundary walls, pathways, toilets, installed submersible pumps and water storage tanks, Additionally, they provided school furniture to several primary schools and higher primary schools in the project villages of NUPPL, amounting to a total worth of Rs. 81.09 lakhs. NLCIL undertook these project works during the fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22.

### **Outcome**

- This project enhanced the structural stability of school buildings across most villages involved in the NUPPL project.
- Through this project, the seating facilities for students in primary and secondary schools were significantly improved.
- The project augmented drinking water, toilet, and other essential amenities in schools.

### **Impact**

The schools' infrastructure was significantly improved through this initiative, which involved the renovation of classrooms, the installation of extra water storage facilities, submersible pumps for drinking water, the provision of drinking water, fans, and tube lights, the construction of additional classroom for Anganwadi centre, boundary walls, walkways, and various other enhancements. Consequently, the learning environment for students and the overall facilities of the school were greatly enhanced, resulting in improved academic performance and development among the schoolchildren.

## Introduction

Environmental responsibility, ethical responsibility, philanthropic endeavors, and financial responsibilities are different types of responsibilities that corporates are engaged with in society. Corporate responsibility plays a vital role in designing the overall strategies for a company's CSR policy. A CSR initiative not only advances many facets of society, but also enhances the reputation of businesses. Additionally, it can increase employee engagement and retention while boosting workplace morale. Companies that implement CSR initiatives frequently discover that they can expand their business while giving back to society.

The Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter called the 'Act') was mandated CSR in 2014. Since then, many amendments and revisions were introduced to strengthen the implementation of CSR in India. The main agenda for CSR initiatives is to accomplish sustainable development goals and reshape India through public-private partnerships. Though practised by many corporate and industrial organizations from early historical periods, CSR has become mandatory for companies falling in the criteria, and they are expected to align to take up activities detailed in Schedule VII of the Act.

## About NUPPL

NUPPL (Neyveli Uttar Pradesh power Limited) is a joint venture of M/s NLCIL (Neyveli Lignite Corporation of India Ltd), a Navratna central public sector enterprise under the Ministry of Coal, GoI and M/s UPRVUNL (Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited), a state level public enterprise under GoUP. The shareholding pattern of the company is in the ratio of 51:49. The main purpose of the company is to construct a 3 x 660 MW Coal Based Super Critical Thermal Power Plant (GTPP) and for development of 10 MTPA Coal Mine in Jharkhand. The power plant is situated at Lahurimau village, Ghatampur Tehsil, Kanpur Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh State. The sanctioned capital cost of the thermal Power Project is Rs. 19406Cr and is being executed through various package contracts for the erection of Steam Generated Boilers, Turbine Generators and Balance of Plant, Township development, CISF deployment, Railway siding to transport coal from Jharkhand.

## CSR at NUPPL

Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL) has been carrying out peripheral developmental activities for betterment of communities in the surrounding villages since inception. The company imbibe Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as one of its core values as reflected in the company's Vision & Mission Statements.

- The vision of NUPPL is to emerge as a leading Power Company in the state of Uttar Pradesh and continue to be socially responsive.
- NUPPL's mission is to "Play an active role in Society and be sensitive to emerging environmental issues."
- The CSR activities of NUPPL focus on sustainable development and inclusive growth, addressing the basic needs of the surrounding communities.
- The objective of NUPPL is to adopt appropriate strategies for all round development of the Company in physical, financial, environmental, and societal spheres as a socially responsible Corporate Citizen.
- Aiding in the Socio-economic development of the local state(s) in which NUPPL operates and also the country at large.



The CSR of NUPPL contributes to various sectors of development, as enumerated in the schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The main sectors are:

- Health and Sanitation
- Education
- Employment Enhancing Vocational skills
- Sports
- Rural Development Projects for Roads & access, water resources augmentation for irrigation and overall community development.

### For FY 2022-23

Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5):

The average net loss during the three immediately preceding financial years i.e., 2019-2020, 2020-21 and 2021-22 is (41.72 lakh.)

- a) Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5): Nil.
- b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial years: Nil.
- c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, If any: Nil.
- d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): Nil.
- e) CSR spent: 908.18 lakhs

### For FY 2021-22

Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5):

The average net loss during the three immediately preceding financial years i.e., 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 is (38.51 lakh).

- a) Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5): Nil.
- b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial years: Nil.
- c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, If any: Nil.
- d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): Nil.
- e) CSR spent: 445.88 lakhs

### CSR Spent for last four years

S. No.	Year	Total Amount Spent in Lakhs
1	2022-23	908.18
2	2021-22	445.88
3	2020-21	291.73
4	2019-20	995.31

## Research Methodology

The present Evaluation and impact assessment study is descriptive in nature and the assessment team has mainly concentrated on the effect of the five CSR projects taken up by the NUPPL in FY 2021-22. The IPE Team has collected primary data directly from the stakeholders who benefited from the CSR projects, such as school children, teachers, rural villagers, public representatives, and project implementers. The assessment team employed a variety of methods and tools to gather data, including structured and semi-structured questionnaires, Focused Group Discussions (FGD), direct observation, success stories, and stakeholder interviews.

Based on the information gathered via data collection, the assessment team analyzed the data by using five evaluation criteria of the DAC framework, i.e., 1) Relevance, 2) Efficiency, 3) Effectiveness, 4) Impact, and 5) Sustainability. The team has given a rating to each project based on the performance of each evaluation criterion of the DAC (Direction, Alignment, Commitment) framework. The performance indicators are 1: Poor; 2: Moderate; 3: Good; 4. Very Good and 5: Outstanding. The IPE team has given a rating only to those CSR projects considered for impact assessment study.

## Objective of the Study

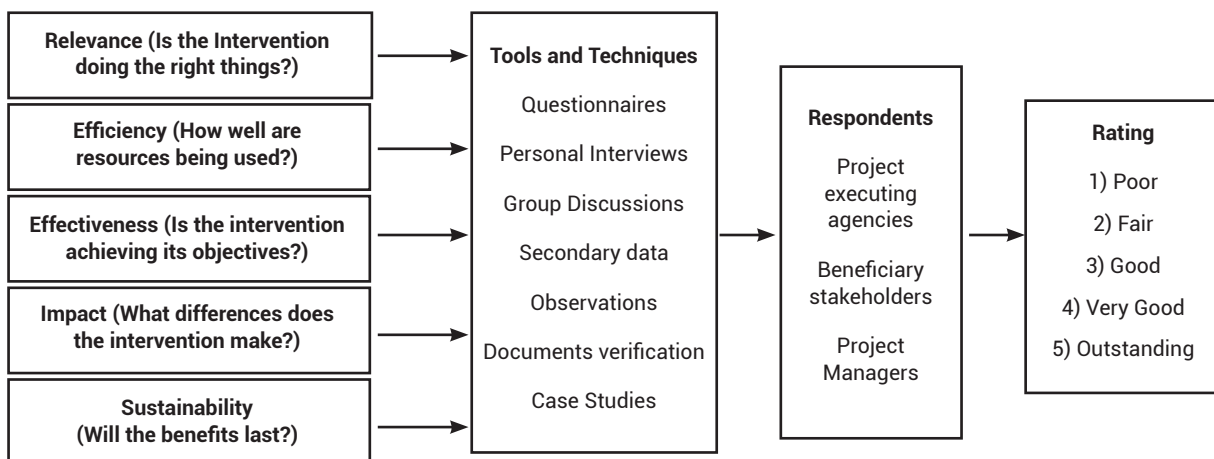
- Collect data related to project and discuss its evaluation, impact, and effectiveness.
- Analyze the project implementation and satisfactory levels of beneficiaries
- Assess sustainability CSR interventions and study the uniqueness of the project with SDG goals

## Scope of the Study

- Determine how effectively and efficiently CSR intervention has been implemented and extent to which the benefits have been reached.
- Examine the extent to which the intervention achieved its objectives (outputs / outcomes) or will in the future.
- Suggestions (if any) to make the CSR intervention more effective and sustainable.
- Find the direct and indirect impacts of the program / intervention on the people / community at large.

## Research Study Chart: DAC Framework Impact

Research Methodology



## Stakeholder Interactions

Field Visits: 18th to 22nd December 2023

### Project Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

S. No.	Name of the Executive	Designation	Organization
1	Shri Santhosh C.S.	Chief Executive Officer	NUPPL
2	Shri TH Venkata Swamy	HO-HR	NUPPL
3	Shri Ragupathy PC	ACM-HR	NUPPL
4	Shri Deepak Verma	Deputy Executive Engineer, Electrical	NUPPL
5	Shri Amit Sharma	Deputy Executive Engineer, Civil	NUPPL

### Interaction with Village Pradhan

- Aswarmau: Mr. Mahaveer Nishad
- Bandh: Ms. Sunita Devi
- Dharchhuwa: Mr. Dilip Singh
- Lahurimau & Bagariya: Ms. Lakshmi Gupta
- Pandri Gangadin: Mr. Mohit Sachan
- Rampur: Mr. Akhilesh Kumar
- Sidhaul: Mr. Ajit Sachan
- Sirsa: Mr. Anandi Lal Vishwakarma

### 1) Solar Submersible Pump Project

S. No.	Name of the Locations	Primary data - Total Number of Questionnaires were Filled in	Individual Interviews	Focused Group Interviews	Type of Stakeholders
1	Katari	30	5	1	Rural villagers
2	Katar	30	5	1	Rural villagers
3	Ghughuwa	30	5	1	Rural villagers
4	Majhawan	30	5	1	Rural villagers
5	Bidhnu (Community Health Centre)	Nil	5	1	Rural villagers

### 2) Railway Toilets

S. No.	Name of the Locations	Individual Interviews	Focused Group Interviews	Type of Stakeholder Holder
1	Ajgain	5	1	Railway passengers, Station Master, Auto Drivers, Porters etc.
2	Malhaur	5	1	Railway passengers, Station Master, Auto Drivers, Porters etc.
3	Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar	5	1	Railway passengers, Station Master, Auto Drivers, Porters etc.
4	Amausi	5	1	Railway passengers, Station Master, Auto Drivers, Porters etc.
5	Utraitia	5	1	Railway passengers, Station Master, Auto Drivers, Porters etc.

### 3) Public Toilet at NUPPL Arch Gate

S. No.	Name of the locations	Individual interviews	Focused Group Interviews	Type of Stakeholder
1	NUPPL arch gate	5	1	General Public

### 4) Temporary Shelter cook house at NCC HQ Kanpur

S. No.	Name of the Locations	Individual Interviews	Focused Group Interviews	Type of Stakeholder
1	NCC Headquarter, Kanpur	5	1	NCC trainee students

### 5) Medical Camps in NUPPL project villages

S. No.	Name of the locations	Individual interviews	Focused Group Interviews	Type of stakeholder
1	NUPPL plant	3	1	Doctor, Paramedical staff, Pharmacist
2	NUPPL project villages	15	2	Rural villagers (all aged people)

### 6) C C Roads and Drains

Village Name	Field in Questionnaires	Individual Interviews	Focused Group Interviews	Type of Stakeholders
Lahurimau	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)	10	2	Village Pradhan, village elders and villagers
Sirsa	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)	10	2	Village Pradhan, village elders and villagers
Ashwarmau	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)	10	2	Village Pradhan, village elders and villagers
Dharchhua	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)	10	2	Village Pradhan, village elders and villagers

### 7) Renovation of School Buildings

Village Name	Field in Questionnaires	Individual Interviews	Focused Group Interviews	Type of Stakeholders
Lahurimau	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)	10	2	Village Pradhan, village elders and villagers
Sirsa	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)	10	2	Village Pradhan, village elders and villagers
Ashwarmau	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)	10	2	Village Pradhan, village elders and villagers

Village Name	Individual Interviews	Focused Group Interviews	Type of Stakeholders
Lahurimau	10	2	Headmaster, School Teachers, and Students
Sirsa	10	2	Headmaster, School Teachers, and Students
Ashwarmau	10	2	Headmaster, School Teachers, and Students

## Project Wise Analysis

<b>Project 1</b>	<b>Installation of 50 numbers of solar based submersible pump work in various villages of Kanpur (Ranging from 0-60 km away from NUPPL office)</b>
<b>Project Cost (Rs. in crores)</b>	Rs. 468.41 lakhs
<b>Project Start date and End date</b>	2022-23 and 2023-24
<b>Location</b>	NUPPL surrounding villages (Distance up to 60 kms from NUPPL office) in Kanpur
<b>CSR Thematic Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eradicating Hunger, poverty, and malnutrition, promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation, Making available safe drinking water. (Schedule VII, Section 135, item number 1)</li> <li>• Rural Development Projects (Schedule VII, Section 135, item number 10)</li> </ul>
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	On average, 70 households (500 people) fetch drinking and household water from one solar-based submersible borewell motor pump site.
<b>Project Objective</b>	The project's main objective is to install a borewell with a solar-based submersible and a pipeline system to fulfil the domestic water needs of rural communities at selected locations distancing up to 60 km from the NUPPL office.
<b>Type of Study</b>	Impact Assessment

## Need for the Project

In rural India, there is a persistent issue with the shortage of sufficient water. Approximately 20% of rural communities did not receive the minimal amount of water that they were entitled to, which is 40 litres per person per day or two buckets per day, as per the latest survey. During the dry season, water deficit gets worse. Every year at the beginning of summer, news outlets from all over the nation begin to report on the worsening drinking water situation. The systems and water delivery methods, institutional responsibility and reaction, the socioeconomic environment, and the extent of reliance on multiple water sources are critical elements that determine how severe the water crisis is in rural and urban contexts.

Rural populations depend on community-managed and controlled water sources such as wells, ponds, hand pumps, bore wells running water with tap systems, etc., to fulfil their domestic water needs. Multiple social and economic groups also fetch water from village sources such as canals, rivers, lakes, streams, and other water bodies for their primary drinking and household purposes. A tiny percentage of wealthy and resourceful families have exclusive water sources in their houses.

Similarly, more than 80% of the population in rural villages of Kanpur Nagar and Kanpur districts had severe acute water problems during the summer months. More than 70% of rural populace rely on hand pumps to draw drinking and household water and remaining 30% people access to water through remaining water sources like bore wells, tube wells, ponds, and other sources.

Concerned Member of Parliament, Akbarpur Constituency took up the water problem issue in 2019 based on public representations from local communities on water scarcity in rural areas under his parliamentary jurisdiction that during the summer season, there were groundwater depletions in rural villagers, hence villages had to walk to 1 to 1.5 km to draw the water from available sources like hand

pumps, tube wells, bore wells and others which could adversely impact their livelihood, then honourable MP identified 50 water scarcity areas in his parliamentary constituency and sent the list of locations to NUPPL, public sector organization, is located in his parliamentary constituency, for CSR funding to install solar submersible borewell pumps to address the water issue. NUPPL, as a responsible corporation, decided to install solar submersible borewell motors to supply water facilities to 70 households at each selected location through water taps connecting to overhead tanks at submersible borewell locations. Solar submersible borewell pumps reduce the financial burden on utility of electricity bills to Gram panchayats, freeing resources for overall community development.

### NUPPL initiatives

NUPPL supplied, installed, and commissioned 50 numbers of solar submersible pumps along with constructed pump rooms and overhead water tank storage facilities at selected locations of Akbarpur parliamentary constituency located in Kanpur Nagar and Kanpur Dehat districts of Uttar Pradesh during 2021-22. The project was initiated in FY 2022-23 and completed by FY 2023-24 with the cost of Rs. 468.41 lakhs.

### Technical Specifications

- Submersible pump room: Total area- 3.5\*3.5=12.25 SQM
- Pump capacity - 2 HP
- Water tank capacity - 8000 L
- Solar panel-6 numbers and 4 numbers, depending on the capacity of solar panels
- Water distribution pipeline - 100 ft in each village

### Impact Map

Input Resources	CSR Intervention	Output	Outcome	Impact
<p>Budget allocation by NUPPL (Rs. Rs. 468.41 lakhs)</p> <p>Time and human resources by NUPPL and work contracting agency.</p> <p>Site selection, borewell drilling, installation of solar submersible pump, laying of drinking water pipeline system with taps and construction of pump house works were executed by work contract agency.</p>	<p>Installation of 50 numbers of solar based submersible pump work in various villages of Kanpur (Ranging from 0-60 km away from NUPPL office)</p>	<p>This initiative enabled the installation of 50 solar submersible pumps, along with the construction of permanent pump houses, to provide water supply to villagers through taps.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This project augmented drinking water facilities in rural communities</li> <li>• Decrease in time and distance for rural communities to fetch drinking water.</li> <li>• Improved health indicators due to access to clean drinking water</li> <li>• This project enabled Gram panchayats to provide sufficient water levels to various communities, also reducing the financial burden of Gram panchayats in providing water facilities to communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was an improvement in drinking and household water consumption of community members, resulting in improved health levels.</li> <li>• This project lessened the adverse environmental impacts and greenhouse emissions by providing environmentally friendly solar submersible pumps, also reducing the financial burden on maintenance of submersible pumps to Gram panchayats.</li> </ul>

## SDG and Coherence of the Project

This project supported the achievement of three SDG goals discussed below.

### SDG alignment

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being (Ensure healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all at all ages):

Target Description	Indicators
3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all)

Target Description	Indicators
6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.

Target Description	Indicators
7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

II) Coherence of the Project: How well does the intervention fit? (External Coherence)

This project supports New National Water Policy 2021. The policy highlights that Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal which aims at providing potable water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis to every rural household, through tap water connection.

III) NUPPL CSR policy aligns with National CSR guidelines, 2014, (internal coherence): NUPPL follows provisions of the Companies Act 2013, the CSR Policy Rules - 2014, and observes notified latest CSR Policy and Rules. The project aligns with schedule VII, section 135, item no. i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.

### Satisfaction Analysis

- Type of Stakeholder: Rural Villagers (End Beneficiaries)
- Total Sample Size: 120 (Male: 60 and Female: 60)
- Occupation: Agriculture and Labor Work (100%)
- Age Group: 25 to 70 years

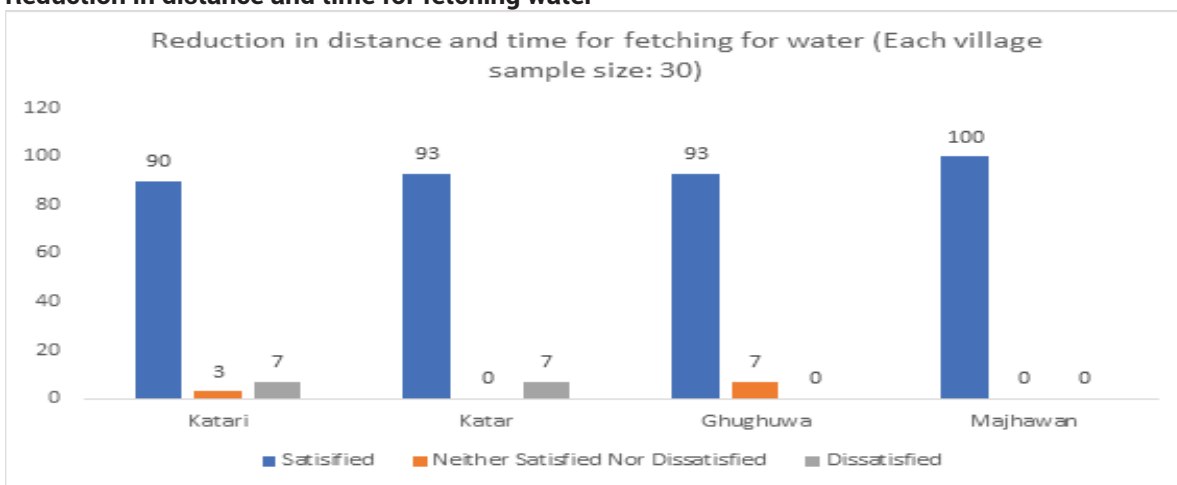
Caste	Caste Composition in percentage
SC	30
OBC	60
General	10

Village Name	Sample Size	Percentage of Sample
Katari	30	25%
Katar	30	25%
Ghughuwa	30	25%
Majhawan	30	25%

The IPE team carried out a satisfaction analysis survey. The team conducted a primary data survey with beneficiaries about household and drinking water consumption, ease of access to sources of clean drinking water, reduction in travel time and distance to obtain drinking water, and reduction in financial burden for Grampanchayat to pay for electricity bill and maintenance of submersible water pump, etc.

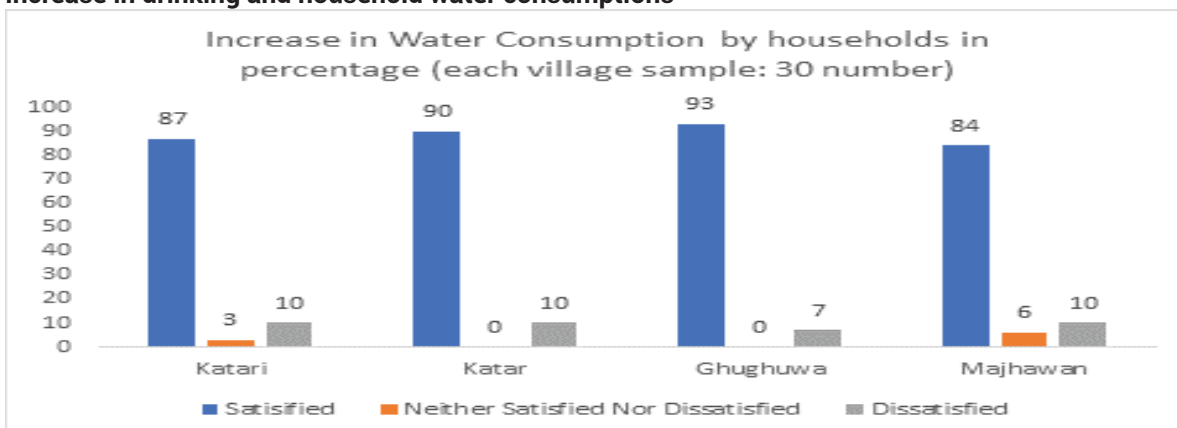
A questionnaire has been circulated to beneficiaries (rural villagers) to confirm the project results (outcomes) with the NUPPL's solar submersible pump projects. The chart depicts solar submersible pump – end users (village beneficiaries) satisfaction levels with accessibility to safe drinking water facilities, reduction in distance and time for fetching water, increase in drinking and household water consumption levels, etc. Most beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction with the project, as shown below.

### 1. Reduction in distance and time for fetching water



Most individuals conveyed their contentment regarding the decrease in both distance and time required to obtain water from solar submersible pumps via taps. They shared their viewpoint that in the past, villagers had to traverse one kilometre to access water, which consumed twenty minutes of their time. However, presently, they only need to cover 400 meters to avail water from the solar submersible pump tap water system implemented by this project, which merely takes 4 minutes.

### 2. Increase in drinking and household water consumptions



Most villagers revealed that there was an increase in water consumption after this project. Earlier On average, four-member family would utilize 300 litres of water daily to meet their drinking and household purposes; now the quantity has augmented to 500 litres of water usage for the same four-member family.



## Impact Analysis Framework

Parameters	Impact Level	Discussion
Relevance (Is the Intervention doing the right things)	5	This project is relevant as which supports Har Ghar Jal Programme, implemented by the Jal Jeevan Mission under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India that aims to provide every rural household with affordable and regular access to an adequate supply of safe drinking water through taps. This project is also compatible with SDG Goal 6.1, which aims to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. Ultimately, this project addressed the drinking and household water problems of rural communities by providing environmentally friendly solar submersible pump systems with minimal operational costs and no power utility charges.
Efficiency (How well are resources being used)	4	The project was within the planned budget and timelines. The Grampanchayat operates a solar submersible pump for four to five hours daily to supply 4000 litres of drinking and household water to 70 families to meet their drinking and household water requirements through four taps.
Effectiveness (Is the intervention achieving its objectives)	4	This project achieved the desired project objective by fulfilling the drinking and household water requirements of 70 families in each project location. There was also a significant improvement in water consumption for drinking and household purposes by families. Earlier, the four-member family household would consume 300 liters of water for drinking and household purposes, which has increased to 500 liters after this project.
Impact (What differences does the intervention make)	4	There was an improvement in drinking and household water consumption of community members, resulting in improved health levels. This project lessened the adverse environmental impacts and greenhouse emissions by providing environmentally friendly solar submersible pumps, also reducing the financial burden on maintenance of submersible pumps to Gram panchayats.
Sustainability (Will the benefits last?)	4	Project results are long-lasting because Gram panchayats require only minimal funds to maintain the solar grid, submersible pumps, water pumping systems, etc, and all Gram panchayats deployed pump operators and kept aside funds for maintaining submersible pumps for the longevity of the project outcomes.
Overall rating	4.2/5	

1= Poor, 2= Fair, 3= Good, 4= Very good and 5= Outstanding

## General Observations

- The project was successfully completed by the implementing agency i.e. supplying and installing 50 solar submersible pumps in villages of Akbarpur parliamentary constituency. After the successful installation, the submersible pumps were handed over them to the gram panchayats for use and maintenance. All the respondents covered by the study shared that the installed submersible pumps are functional, and they do not face any issues in using them.
- Each village gram panchayat operates the solar submersible pump for 5 to 6 hours daily, providing water to 70-80 families in the vicinity, with a water requirement of 4000 to 5000 litres.
- The IPE study team has observed an increase in water consumption for drinking and household purposes among most of the beneficiary facilities.
- NUPPL has also implemented a solar submersible pump and a permanent pump house station at the Community Health Centre in Bidhnu, located in the Kanpur Nagar district. The centre receives a daily influx of 500 to 600 patients seeking OPD services, while 50-60 patients utilize IP services. This

initiative has significantly improved the availability of drinking water for patients and has effectively met the water demands of the hospital facilities. The hospital now relies on the solar submersible pump house to provide 5000 to 6000 litres of water daily for various purposes, including drinking water.

**Case Study**

Mr. Lakhan Singh, aged 42, is employed as an agricultural laborer in Kata village, Ghatampur tehsil, Kanpurnagar district. His family comprises of two adults and two children. He expressed that NUPPL had implemented a solar submersible pump in his village in 2023. Prior to this initiative, his family had to travel 900 meters every day to manually operate a hand pump for water. This had a detrimental impact on Mr. Singh’s livelihood, particularly during the summer months when water levels were low. However, the installation of the solar submersible pump in 2023 effectively resolved these challenges. Presently, his family has convenient access to water through taps connected to the solar submersible pump located near their residence, saving them two hours of time each day. Mr. Singh expresses his gratitude to NUPPL for enhancing water accessibility within their community.



**Submersible Pump – Katari**



**Submersible Pump – Katar**



**Submersible Pump - Ghughuwa**



**Submersible Pump - Majhawan**



**Submersible Pump**

<b>Project 2</b>	<b>Construction of 80 prefab toilet blocks in various railway stations of Northern Railway</b>
<b>Project Cost (Rs. in crores)</b>	Rs. 2002 lakhs
<b>Project Start date and End date</b>	2021-22 2022-23 & 2023-24
<b>Location</b>	Various Railway stations under jurisdiction of Northern Railway
<b>CSR Thematic Area</b>	Eradicating Hunger, poverty, and malnutrition, promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation, Making available safe drinking water. (Schedule VII, Section 135, item number 1)
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	Railway passengers, public, porters, goods truck/lorry drivers, auto drivers, railway staff, and others
<b>Project Objective</b>	To construct toilets at circulating areas of railway stations in selected railway stations of the northern region to make open defecation free places
<b>Type of Study</b>	Impact Assessment

## Need for the Project

Indian railways are one of the world's largest railway networks, comprising 1.28 lakhs km of track and carrying 9 billion passengers annually. Indian railways, the most used and cost-effective long-distance carriage transport system, has taken a bold step to improve the experience of millions of Indians travelling on the Indian railways' network every day by launching its own "Swachh Rail, Swachh Bharat" campaign. Indian railways started this campaign due to shortages in toilets' facilities, uncleanliness surroundings in and around railway stations, this situation demanded that there was needed a greater number of toilets and cleanliness surroundings to make open defecation free places nearby railway station surrounding areas and give better experience to railway passengers, accompanying passengers, local hawkers, vendors, taxi/auto drivers, nearby communities in using of toilet facilities. To meet these demands, the Swachh Rail-Swachh Bharat mission focused on constructing new toilet blocks and enhancing the maintenance and upkeep of cleanliness within railway stations and their premises. The Ministry of Railways and the Northern Railway have asked NUPPL to provide financial assistance for the construction of public restrooms in 80 selected railway stations under Northern Railways' jurisdiction during 2021-22 to support these efforts to develop adequate sanitation (toilets) in circulating areas of railway stations. NUPPL allotted Rs. 2002 lakhs to build restrooms in 80 railway stations in response to the railway's request. NUPPL has supported this project to address the various public health issues, environment, and especially shortage in toilets at circulating areas in selected railway stations under jurisdiction of Northern railways.

Note: Project planned for 80 stations but short-closed to 71 amount Rs. 16,16,78,640

## NUPPL initiatives

The project involved the construction of 71 public toilets and maintenance of these toilet blocks for one year in circulating areas of railway stations. Toilet construction works were initiated during 2021-22, completed and handed over in years of 2021-22 2022-23 & 2023-24. The total cost of the work value was Rs 16.1678 Cr.

## Division-wise constructed toilets' details in northern railway

S. No.	Division	Handed Over Toilet Blocks Number
1	Delhi	4
2	Moradabad	36
3	Lucknow	31
	Total	71

## Role and responsibilities of project supporting and implementing agencies

- a) NUPPL: NUPPL was the main CSR partner of the project,
- b) Ministry of Railways: Ministry of Railways, Government of India, initially requested NUPPL to construct the toilet blocks at selected railway stations in the Northern region (Project initiation)
- c) Northern Railways: Owner of the project (involved in selecting sites for toilets construction, implementing agency, and monitoring & controlling project works)
- d) RITES (Implementing agency): RITES is nominated as implementation partner for the project by Railway Board

## About Implementation Agency

RITES Limited, a Navaratan and Schedule 'A' Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Railways, incorporated on April 26, 1974, is a multidisciplinary engineering and consultancy organization, providing a comprehensive range of services from concept to commissioning in all facets of transport infrastructure and related technologies. RITES Limited has set up / is setting up various toilet blocks within the premises of railway stations across the country under various CSR funds and other schemes sponsored by various public sector organizations and agencies.

## Impact Map

Input Resources	CSR Intervention	Output	Outcome	Impact
<p>Budget allocation by NUPPL (Rs. 2002 lakhs)</p> <p>Time and human resources by RITES</p> <p>Site selection for toilets' construction, provision of water supply, sewerage, electricity connection and others (various resources) by Zonal Railway (Northern railway) free of cost.</p>	<p>71 units toilets' construction at circulating areas in selected 71 railway stations under northern region jurisdiction. (Project initiation was for 80 toilets, but actual work was done for 71 toilets)</p>	<p>Division wise railway toilets' construction and handed over details are given below.</p> <p>i) Delhi division: 04 railway stations</p> <p>ii) Moradabad division: 36 railway stations</p> <p>iii) Lucknow: 31 railway stations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in toilets' usage rate.</li> <li>• Increase in accessibility of toilet facilities to railway passengers, auto drivers, lorry drivers, porters, railway employees, shopkeepers at circulating areas of railway stations.</li> <li>• Improved the convenience of toilet locations to beneficiary stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The beneficiary stakeholders' travel time and distance to the toilets were reduced because of proximity of toilets. In the past, they had to go at least one kilometre and spent 20 to 30 minutes to get to a public restroom; now, it just takes 5 to 10 minutes.</li> <li>• The project resulted in increased awareness about the importance of a clean environment, hygienic habits, and good sanitation practices among various beneficiary stakeholders which they started these practices and thereby improved their health.</li> <li>• With the help of this project, the issue of open defecation in railway stations' surrounding areas were lessened, creating a hygienic atmosphere around railway stations.</li> </ul>

## SDG and Coherence of the Project

### I) SDG alignment

#### SDG Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation



SDG 6 calls for ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, and ending open defecation.

**Description Target 6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Indicator- 6.2.1: The proportion of the population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

**II) Coherence of the Project: How well does the intervention fit?**

- a) Achieving National Goal (external coherence): Cleanliness in Railways
  - 1) Cleanliness of trains: Mechanized cleaning of coaches, Automatic coach washing plants, Onboard housekeeping services, clean train stations
  - 2) Coach Mitra for travelling passengers: Coach Mitra' is a single window interface to register all coach related requirements of passengers travelling in reserved coaches, such as cleaning, disinfection, linen, train lighting, air conditioning and watering of coaches.
  - 3) Environment friendly Bio-Toilets for passenger coaches
  - 4) Cleanliness of railway stations
    - Introduction of mechanized cleaning contracts at railway stations,
    - Provision of clean and hygienic toilets (NUPPL CSR project initiation aligned with this objective),
    - Use of CCTVs has been intensified for monitoring of cleanliness activities at railway stations,
    - Plastic Bottle Crushing machines at railway stations,
    - Separate dust bins for dry and wet waste,
    - Cleanliness drives and awareness camps.

**NUPPL CSR policy aligned with National CSR guidelines, 2014, (internal coherence):** NUPPL follows provisions of the Act and the CSR Policy Rules, 2014, and observes notified latest CSR amendments & rules to apply for its CSR projects. NUPPL also changes its CSR policy after following the changes in National CSR policy rules. This project supports NUPPL CSR policy, is drawn from National CSR Policy Rules, 2014, Schedule VII, Section 135 item no. (i), i.e. Eradicating hunger, poverty, and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation, and making available safe drinking water.

**Impact Analysis framework**

Parameters	Impact Level	Discussion
Relevance (Is the Intervention doing the right things)	4	"Swachh Rail Swachh Bharat" aims to raise the quality of cleanliness in trains and stations while enhancing the travel experience for Indian passengers. As the number of passengers traveling from remote places to the cities and towns increased, there was a severe shortage of toilet facilities in the railway stations. The Ministry of Railways, Government of India, identified the problem and approached NUPPL to extend financial assistance for the construction of 80 toilets at circulating areas in selected railway stations of the northern railway region to help passengers with their toilet & washroom facilities, to make open defecation-free places and maintain a clean environment. This project was relevant and fulfilled the national agenda of a clean environment in and around the railway stations.

Parameters	Impact Level	Discussion
Efficiency (How well are resources being used)	4	According to the project's objective, the implementing agency designed and built toilets with an adequate budget. The project was completed on time. The project is highly efficient as the beneficiary used the restrooms that NUPPL developed to the fullest degree, although in some train stations, the restrooms were locked because of maintenance issues. Specialty of toilets (Resources and facilities): 1) The toilets' construction appeared to be good – used prefabricated technology 2) Separate toilets for men, women and physically handicapped. 3) Easy access and good ambience
Effectiveness (Is the intervention achieving its objectives)	3	The project succeeded in the desired objectives of providing toilet facilities separately for men, women, and handicapped persons. Daily 80-100 beneficiary stakeholders utilize NUPPL-constructed toilets in major railway stations on a service user charges basis. Because there is less foot traffic in certain train stations, beneficiaries use the NUPPL-built restrooms very little or never.
Impact (What differences does the intervention make)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This project ensured a positive effect on strengthening the public toilet systems, making open defecation-free places, and keeping railway stations and surrounding areas clean. The beneficiary's travel time and distance to reach the toilets were reduced because of these toilets' proximity. In the past, they had to go at least one kilometre and spend 20 to 30 minutes to get to a public restroom; now, it just takes 5 to 10 minutes.</li> <li>The project resulted in increased awareness about the importance of a clean environment, hygienic habits, and good sanitation practices.</li> <li>With the help of this project, the issue of open defecation in railway stations' surrounding areas was lessened.</li> </ul>
Sustainability (Will the benefits last?)	4	The project is sustainable as the implementing agency has taken measures in the process of construction. Many stations have given maintenance contracts to agencies to keep toilets neat and clean. The toilets are secured and are kept locked to ensure safety and security whenever there is no / less traffic of railway passengers and on holidays. Some toilet blocks were closed due to less footfall or maintenance issues.
Overall rating	3.6/5	

1= Poor, 2= Fair, 3= Good, 4= Very good and 5= Outstanding

### General Observations

- The stakeholders were satisfied with the construction of toilets in most locations.
- All toilets built by NUPPL are functioning properly. Unfortunately, in some small railway stations with low passenger numbers, no maintenance agency is willing to take on the responsibility of upkeeping the toilets on a user-charged basis. This is because the usage rate is very low, and the contracting agencies are not able to bear the costs of maintenance.
- Around 80-100 beneficiary stakeholders of all ages utilize these toilets in major railway stations. The maintenance of toilets in these railway stations was outsourced and they are collecting Rs 2 for urinal and Rs 5 for toilet usage to upkeep and cleanliness of toilets.

- The water supply for the toilets was provided by the railway stations. The overhead tank is connected to taps in the toilets.
- The toilets are constructed as per the specifications by the implementing agency.

### Railway Toilets



At Malhaur



At Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar



At Utraitia



<b>Project 3</b>	<b>Construction of Toilet complex in NUPPL arch gate (at NUPPL)</b>
<b>Project Cost (Rs. in crores)</b>	Rs. 17.15 lakhs
<b>Project Start date and End date</b>	2022-23 and 2023-24
<b>Location</b>	NUPPL arch gate Near Village Rampur, Ghatampur Tehsil, P.O.: Samuhi – 208001 Kanpur Nagar District, Uttar Pradesh.
<b>CSR Thematic Area</b>	Eradicating Hunger, poverty, and malnutrition, promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation, Making available safe drinking water. (Schedule VII, Section 135, item number 1)
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	Toilet users: 50 number (two, three, and four-wheeler travellers, and the public who commute the national highway road near NUPPL arch gate where NUPPL constructed a toilet block in Rampur village benefit from this project).
<b>Project Objective</b>	The objective of the project was to construct a public toilet at the NUPPL arch gate in Rampur village to make open defecation-free places.
<b>Type of Study</b>	Evaluation

### Need for the Project

NUPPL arch gate is at Rampur village on National Highway 34, connecting Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur (right side) in Uttar Pradesh and Hamirpur, Mahoba, Chhatarpur, Sagar towns (left side) in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh states. Two/three/four-wheeler passengers, lorry & taxi drivers, NUPPL project workers & employees, and the public commute on this highway 24/7, and there were no proper toilet facilities for them while commuting on this highway, resulting in open defecation practices by the public. As a responsible company, NUPPL constructed a public toilet block under its CSR, supporting Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the Government of India's initiative - open defecation free at public places.

### NUPPL Initiatives

The project involved the construction and maintenance of public toilets by NUPPL at NUPPL arch gate in Lahurimau-Kasimpur village. Toilet construction works were initiated during 2022-23, completed and unveiled toilet block for public usage in 2023-24. The total cost of the work value was Rs. 17.15 lakhs.

#### Toilet block Details

- Total area built-up area- 45.25 SQM
- Length -10.53 M, Width - 3.30 M
- No. of toilet-5 (Female-2 (1 WC+ 1 IWC), Gents- -2 (1 WC+ 1 IWC) and Divyangjan-1 (Western), Urinals – 3 number
- Submersible pump, Washbasin-3 numbers, Water taps-6 number, Ramp for the divyangjan, Water tank- 1000L, storeroom for keeping cleaning material.
- Location- 20 meter from the National highway, clearly visible from both side of the highway,
- Speciality: Earthquake resistant design with using fly ash bricks and toilets were made with eco-friendly material.
- Daily foot fall- 50 people.



**NUPPL constructed Public Toilet at NUPPL Arch Gate**

### Impact Map

Input Resources	CSR Intervention	Output	Outcome
<p>Budget allocation by NUPPL (Rs.17.15 lakhs)</p> <p>Time and human resources by NUPPL</p> <p>Site selection for toilets' construction, provision of water supply, sewerage, electricity connection and others (various resources) by NUPPL</p>	<p>Construction of Toilet complex in NUPPL arch gate (at NUPPL)</p>	<p>Separate toilets are available for Men, Women, and Physically Handicapped persons with sufficient running water and other facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in toilets' usage rate.</li> <li>• Increase in accessibility of toilet facilities to all commuters at NUPPL arch gate.</li> </ul>

### SDG and Coherence of the Project

#### I) SDG alignment

SDG Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation



SDG 6 calls for ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, and ending open defecation.

**Description Target 6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Indicator- 6.2.1: The proportion of the population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

#### II) Coherence of the Project: How well does the intervention fit?

a) Achieving National Goal (external coherence): This project supported Government of India's prestigious project Swachh Bharat Abhiyan – Open defecation-free at public places.

b) **NUPPL CSR policy aligned with National CSR guidelines, 2014, (internal coherence):** NUPPL follows provisions of the Act and the CSR Policy Rules, 2014, and observes notified latest CSR

amendments & rules to apply for its CSR projects. NUPPL also changes its CSR policy after following the changes in National CSR policy rules. This project supports NUPPL CSR policy, is drawn from National CSR Policy Rules, 2014, Schedule VII, Section 135 item no. (i), i.e. Eradicating hunger, poverty, and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation, and making available safe drinking water.

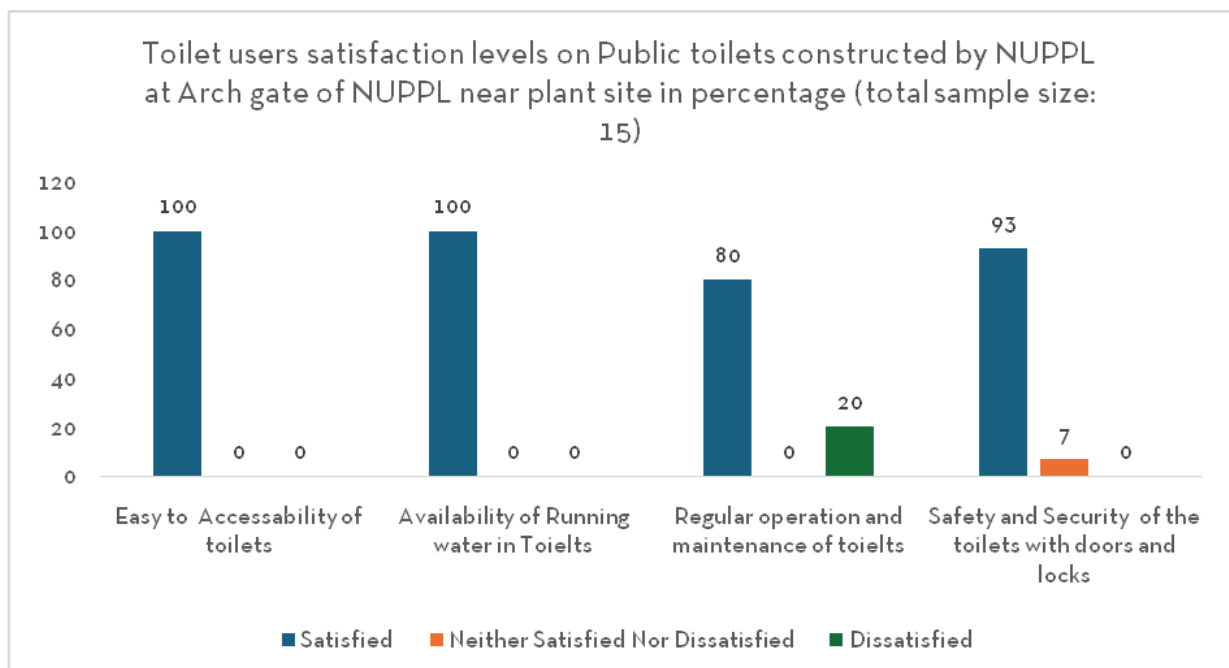
### General Observations

- On average, a total of 50 men, women, and physically challenged persons access the public toilet facility daily.
- NUPPL has taken the responsibility of maintaining public toilets by deploying cleaning personnel at toilet location.
- NUPPL toilets are more efficient in delivering the desired outcome –providing good sanitation/toilet facilities to public. Toilets usage has improved due to sufficient facilities available at toilet location.
- NUPPL has provided proper electrification, running water provision, separate toilets for men, women and physically challenged person. Toilets were constructed in adequate space and public can access them easily.
- Sufficient water supply, running water provision, and hand wash facilities are available at NUPPL toilets.

### Satisfaction Level Survey

The main purpose of conducting the satisfaction level survey is to collect feedback from toilet users who utilizes the NUPPL toilet facilities located at the arch gate of NUPPL near National Highway 34 to evaluate the success of the project. The survey is designed to gauge their satisfaction levels with the toilet facilities, and the IPE team interacted with 15 toilet users who made use of the facilities while passing through this highway. The feedback received from most users indicated their overall satisfaction with all aspects of the toilet facilities.

Sample Size: 15 (Male: 10 number and Female: 5 number)



## Satisfaction Level Survey

**Easy to accessibility of toilets:** The convenience of accessing the toilets was highly praised by all participants, with 100% expressing satisfaction. They emphasized the proximity of the toilet location to National Highway 34, which made it easy to find and use the facilities.

**Availability of Running water in toilets:** All respondents unanimously expressed their satisfaction with the presence of running water in the NUPPL toilet facilities, highlighting its importance in maintaining cleanliness and hygiene. They emphasized that having access to running water not only made the overall experience more comfortable but also played a crucial role in preventing the spread of diseases and ensuring proper sanitation.

**Regular operation and maintenance of toilets:** In the survey conducted, it was found that a significant majority of participants, comprising 80% of the total respondents, expressed their satisfaction with the routine maintenance and operation of the toilets. These individuals were satisfied with the cleanliness, functionality, and overall upkeep of the toilet facilities. On the other hand, 20% of the participants held a different perspective. They believed that there was still room for improvement in the maintenance of the toilet facilities and the surrounding areas. These respondents felt that certain aspects of the toilets, such as cleanliness, could be enhanced. They also expressed concerns about the overall ambiance and hygiene of the surrounding areas, including the availability of hand sanitizers, air fresheners, and proper waste disposal facilities.

**Safety and security of the toilets with doors and locks:** 93% of respondents expressed their satisfaction with safety and security of the toilets with doors and locks, while 7% of respondents had undecided opinion on the same.

## Impact

- This initiative has successfully enhanced the public toilet facilities, eliminated open defecation, and promoted cleanliness at NUPPL arch gate located nearby Rampur village.
- The project has effectively raised awareness on the significance of maintaining a clean environment, practicing good hygiene, and following proper sanitation measures among public.
- Through the implementation of this project, the problem of open defecation in the vicinity of NUPPL arch gate and its surrounding areas has been significantly reduced.

<b>Project 4</b>	<b>Construction of temporary shelter cook house at NCC HQ Kanpur (60 Km away from NUPPL office)</b>
<b>Project Cost (Rs. in crores)</b>	Rs. 16.23 lakhs
<b>Project Start date and End date</b>	2021-22 and 2022-23
<b>Location</b>	NCC HQ campus, Kanpur Cantonment, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
<b>CSR Thematic Area</b>	Rural Development Projects (Schedule VII, Section 135, item number X)
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	50 NCC camps are held in a year in this headquarter. 500 students participate each NCC camp.  (25000 students benefit from this project per year)
<b>Project Objective</b>	To provide the temporary cooking and dining shed for NCC trainee students to cook and serve the meal for them.
<b>Type of Study</b>	Evaluation

## Need for the Project

NCC the largest youth organization of the world which is regulated under the ministry of Defence. It was formed in 1948 under the National Cadet Corps Act of 1948 and since then it is shaping the lives of millions of cadets.

The basic aim of NCC camps is to carve out a responsible citizen out of a teenager by imparting quality lessons, following are some other objectives of NCC Camps.

- Introduction of cadets to a regimented way of life.
- Development of camaraderie, teamwork, leadership qualities, self-confidence, self-reliance, and dignity of labour in the cadets.
- To give cadets a practical approach of the things they learn

### Training in NCC Camps

The training is organized in different locations, usually the first day of camp involves inauguration ceremonies etc. the real training commences from the next day drill, theory, shooting, obstacle trainings and Cultural practices etc start, the training also involves lessons like handling of weapons etc, various competitions are organised like Drill competitions, marathons etc. Every night cultural activities are also conducted to bring out the hidden talent of the Cadets. The duration of training camp is 10-15 days usually, sometimes it varies training duration depending on type of training.

The trainee students of NCC in Kanpur faced a lack of proper cooking and dining hall facilities. Consequently, the NCC group headquarters in Kanpur had to prepare and serve meals in an open space, which posed difficulties during the rainy season. To address this issue, the Service Officer at the NCC group headquarters requested NUPPL to provide a cooking and dining hall for the trainee students, ensuring a smoother distribution of meals. Responding to this request, NUPPL approved and constructed a temporary cooking and dining shed at the NCC group headquarters in Kanpur. The project was initiated in the FY 2021-22 and was officially unveiled and handed over to the NCC group headquarters in Kanpur in the FY 2022-23.

### NUPPL initiatives

NUPPL constructed temporary cooking and dining hall facilities that is sufficient for 100 NCC trainee students to have their meal at a time.

#### Details of the project

- NCC dining hall cum kitchen center:
- Length - 17m
- Width - 6m
- Feature - Dinning area cum Kitchen facility, airy building with 5 windows and 3 doors.
- Location - Camp area of NCC cadet training ground at Cantonment Kanpur.



**NUPPL constructed temporary shelter cook house at NCC HQ Kanpur in Kanpur**



## Impact Map

Input Resources	CSR Intervention	Output	Outcome
<p>Budget allocation by NUPPL (Rs.16.23 lakhs)</p> <p>Time and human resources by NUPPL</p> <p>Site selection for cooking and dining hall by NCC group headquarters, Kanpur.</p> <p>Selection of work contracting agency and project execution by NUPPL</p>	<p>Construction of temporary shelter cook house at NCC HQ Kanpur (60 Km away from NUPPL office)</p>	<p>This project facilitated temporary cooking and dining facility to NCC group headquarters, Kanpur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved the cooking and dining hall facilities for NCC trainee candidates.</li> <li>Improved the safe storage facilities for food grains, vegetables, utensils, and plates.</li> </ul>

## SDG and Coherence of the Project

### I) SDG alignment

Among the main objectives related to civil construction are SDG 7, which seeks to guarantee access to clean and affordable energy; SDG 9, which proposes the development of resilient, inclusive, and sustainable infrastructure; and SDG 11, which advocates for sustainability in cities and communities.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

### II) Coherence of the Project: How well does the intervention fit?

a) Achieving National Goal (external coherence): This project facilitated basic infrastructure facilities of dining and kitchen hall facilities for NCC trainee candidates as The National Cadet Corps (NCC) is a youth development movement. It has enormous potential for nation building. The NCC provides opportunities to the youth of the country for their all-round development with a sense of Duty, Commitment, Dedication, Discipline and Moral Values so that they become able leaders and useful citizens. The NCC provides exposure to the cadets in a wide range of activities., with a distinct emphasis on Social Services, Discipline and Adventure Training. The NCC is open to all regular students at schools and colleges on a voluntary basis. The students have no liability for active military service.

b) **NUPPL CSR policy aligned with National CSR guidelines, 2014, (internal coherence):** NUPPL follows **provisions of the Act and the CSR Policy Rules, 2014**, and observes notified latest CSR amendments & rules to apply for its CSR projects. NUPPL also changes its CSR policy after following the changes in National CSR policy rules. This project supports NUPPL CSR policy, is drawn from National CSR Policy Rules, 2014, Schedule VII, Section 135 item no. (X), i.e. Rural Development Projects.

### General Observations

- This project provided temporary cooking and dining facilities for NCC trainee candidates at NCC group headquarters in Kanpur, but there are no seating facilities for all trainees.
- 50 NCC camps are held each year, of which 500 trainees participate each camp.
- 100 cadets can have food at a single time in this cooking and dining shed.

<b>Project 5</b>	<b>Medical Camp in surrounding project affected villages (0 to 8 km from NUPPL)</b>
<b>Project Cost (Rs. in crores)</b>	Rs 8.19 lakhs
<b>Project Start date and End date</b>	2023-24
<b>Location</b>	NUPPL Project Villages
<b>CSR Thematic Area</b>	Eradicating Hunger, poverty, and malnutrition, promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the <b>promotion of sanitation</b> , Making available safe drinking water. (Schedule VII, Section 135, item number 1)
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	General Public – NUPPL Project Villages 1200 to 1500 people (all ages) – both men and women per camp
<b>Project Objective</b>	To conduct medical camps to address different health concerns among the villagers in the NUPPL project area
<b>Type of Study</b>	Evaluation

### Need for the Project

Health experts organize medical camps to provide primary healthcare interventions to impoverished communities. These camps serve as free medical clinics for the underprivileged. Each person should get the proper type of health examination, considering several critical elements such as age, lifestyle, family history, and hazards in health camps. Early diagnosis and testing can speed up the healing process and save a life before the illness has a chance to do any harm. Only when a person has the appropriate medical examination, screening, and treatment can they expect to live a longer and better life. A simple test screening process can reveal underlying medical conditions. Patients are treated directly at the medical camps and referred to better-equipped facilities and the local hospitals for emergency treatments.

Community health screening and awareness generation programs impact the social and economic development of underprivileged communities in rural areas. Medical camps help the rural population to utilize healthcare facilities and motivate them to be conscious about their health.

As a responsible corporation, NUPPL initiated to organize medical camps in its 9 project villages for building well-being of communities in its operational areas. This project also supports NUPPL CSR policy. NUPPL organizes these medical camps with the support of its core hospital of plant location. NUPPL adopts a multi-disciplinary approach to address various health issues of rural populace. The medical team provides comprehensive screening and coverage of treatment for women, children, the physically challenged, and the geriatric. NUPPL organized four medical camps during 2023-24.

## NUPPL Initiatives

NUPPL organized four medical camps in 9 project affected villages (Lahurimau, Ashwar mau, Sirsa, Dharchhua, Sidhaul, Bandh, Bagariya, Rampur, Pandri Gangadin).

NUPPL utilizes its General Hospital's ambulance, doctor, paramedical staff, medicines for organizing medical camps. 5000-5500 people benefitted from these four camps from all 9 NUPPL project locations.

## Type of Treatment

Major Beneficiaries: Women, Children and Old People



Treatments for skill related diseases, asthma, flu, weakness etc.

## Impact Map

Input Resources	CSR Intervention	Output	Outcome
Budget allocation by NUPPL (Rs. 8.19 lakhs)  Time, human resources, and other resources by NUPPL core hospital (ambulance, doctors, pharmacist, ambulance, paramedical staff, medicines)	Medical Camp in surrounding project affected villages (0 to 8 km from NUPPL)	5000-5500 people (all ages) benefitted from four medical camps in NUPPL project villages.	These health camps addressed various health issues and diseases of the public by providing treatments and following ups further nearby primary healthcare centers and high equipment hospitals.



## SDG and Coherence of the Project

### I) SDG alignment

**SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.**



Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being at all ages is essential to sustainable development.

### II) Coherence of the Project: How well does the intervention fit?

- a) **Achieving National Goal and State Goal (external coherence):** This parameter discusses similar kinds of projects taken by the nation and states. This project supported national and state health policies/goals and strengthened public healthcare facilities by conducting medical camps to fulfil the social agenda of building well-being societies.
- b) **NUPPL CSR policy aligned with National CSR guidelines, 2014, (internal coherence):** NUPPL follows provisions of the Act and the CSR Policy Rules, 2014, and observes notified latest CSR amendments & rules to apply for its CSR projects. NUPPL also changes its CSR policy after following the changes in National CSR policy rules. This project supports NUPPL CSR policy, is drawn from National CSR Policy Rules, 2014, Schedule VII, Section 135 item no. (i), i.e. Eradicating hunger, poverty, and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation, and making available safe drinking water.

### General Observations

- During the fiscal year 2023-24, NUPPL successfully conducted four health camps with the assistance of its core hospitals' ambulance facility, dedicated team of doctors, paramedical and pharmacy staff. A total of about 5500 members, belonging to various ages, from the nine project villages of NUPPL availed themselves of treatment with medicines for a wide range of health issues, such as skin-related diseases, asthma, flu, weakness, and other ailments.

<b>Project 6</b>	<b>Construction of CC Roads and Drains in peripheral villages of NUPPL (0 to 8 kms)</b>
<b>Project Cost</b>	Rs. 869.41 lakhs for UPRED and Rs. 866.92 Lakhs for UPPWD
<b>Project Start date and End date</b>	2020-21 and 2023-24
<b>Location</b>	Lahurimau, Sirsa, Aswarmau and Dharchhua for UPRED and Rampur Bandh Bagariya and Sidhaul for UPPWD
<b>CSR Thematic Area</b>	Rural Development Projects (Schedule VII, Section 135, item number X)
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	8515 rural villages
<b>Project Objective</b>	To strengthen internal rural road connectivity and drainage facilities by constructing CC roads and drains in project villages of NUPPL.
<b>Type of Study</b>	Impact

### Need for the Project

The socio-economic growth of rural residents is greatly aided by rural road connectivity, which is a crucial aspect of rural development and gives them access to services like marketing, healthcare, and education. Investments in rural roads would help villagers escape poverty. Various studies show that rural poverty decreases with rural road connectivity projects. Through a variety of channels, better roads can generate chances for both economic expansion and the reduction of poverty. Significantly, the

absence of a suitable drainage system is a significant concern for individuals residing in rural villages. The inadequate drainage system in rural areas leads to unsanitary conditions, which in turn give rise to diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, jaundice, malaria, and more recently, dengue fever. Moreover, the presence of a well-functioning drainage system is crucial in preventing road flooding and water accumulation on the road surface. This not only safeguards the pavement's load-bearing capacity but also prevents erosion of the surrounding slopes.

NUPPL, as a socially conscious organization, actively supports rural development projects in its project villages, which is a key focus area for its corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives. Since the year 2020-21, NUPPL has been implementing various projects in this domain, such as the construction of community halls, installation of solar-powered streetlights, development of cement concrete roads (CC Roads), drains, and other essential infrastructure. These endeavours aim to enhance the living standards in rural areas, stimulate local economies, and alleviate poverty in the project locations. One specific project undertaken by NUPPL involves the enhancement of internal rural road connectivity and drainage systems in Eight project villages, namely Lahurimau, Sirsa, Ashwarmau, Dharchhua, Rampur, bandh, bagariya and Sidhaul. The proposed plan entails the construction of a (12.79+12.06)km stretch of internal CC roads and drains, with an estimated cost of (Rs. 869.41 lakhs+ Rs. 866.92). The project commenced on January 21, 2020, and is being implemented in a phased manner, with the goal of completing all work by March 31, 2024.

### NUPPL Initiatives

With the assistance of the RED and PWD department, Kanpur Nagar district, NUPPL commenced the construction of a( 12.79 km+12.06) stretch of CC roads and drains on January 21, 2020, in Lahurimau, Sirsa, Ashwarmau, and Dharchhua villages, at a cost of (Rs. 869.41 +866.92) lakhs. Initially, NUPPL intended to make the first payment instalment to the contractor upon completion of the proposed work for the (9.59+9.02)-kilometer stretch of CC roads and drains, facilitated by the RED and PWD department. The contractor successfully completed (8.92+9.2) km of roads and drains by December 2023.

Name of the Work: Construction of C C Roads and Drains.

Date of the agreement between PWD and contractor: 21.01.2020

Expected to finish the project work: 31.03.2024.

Work status in December 2023

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Length (inKM)	Total cost(in Lakh)	Allocated cost (in Lakh)	Expenditure (in Lakh)	1st installment Km Road proposed	Total Km Achieved	Physical Progress in percentage
1	Lahurimau	2.68	180.1	132.43	136.23	2.01	1.87734	70%
2	Sirsa	6.12	434.06	319.16	164.38	4.59	4.10805	75%
3	Ashwarmau	1.66	100.38	73.81	111.03	1.245	1.23130	74%
4	Dharchhua)	2.33	154.87	113.87	0	1.7475	1.709055	73%
		<b>12.79</b>	<b>869.41</b>	<b>639.27</b>	<b>411.64</b>	<b>9.5925</b>	<b>8.92575</b>	<b>70%</b>

Sl. No.	Date of Agreement b/w PWD and Contractor	Name of the Work	Length (in KM)	Total Cost (in Lakh)	Allocated cost (in Lakh)	Expenditure (in Lakh)	Physical Progress (in KM)	Physical Progress in Percentage	Date of Work Completion
1	21.01.2020	CC road and drains (in village Sidhoul)	3.743	274.63	201.93	136.23	2.8	75%	31.03.2024
2	21.01.2020	CC road and drains (in village Rampur )	4.25	309.57	227.61	164.38	3.2	75%	31.03.2024
3	21.01.2020	CC road and drains (in village bandh)	3.243	221.8	163.11	111.03	2.6	80%	31.03.2024
4	21.01.2020	CC road and drains (in village Bagariya)	0.823	60.92	44.79	16.66	0.6	73%	31.03.2024
			<b>12.059</b>	<b>866.92</b>	<b>637.44</b>	<b>428.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>76%</b>	

## NUPPL Constructed C C Road and Drains in NUPPL Project Village



### Impact Map: Geographical location wise number of women trained during FYs 2021-22 and 2022-23

Input Resources	CSR Intervention	Output	Outcome	Impact
<p>Budget allocation by NUPPL (Rs. 869.41 lakhs)</p> <p>Time and Human Resources by PWD, Kanpur Nagar district and work contracting agencies.</p>	<p>Construction of CC Roads and Drains in 8 project affected villages. (0 to 8 km from NUPPL)</p>	<p>Through this project, NUPPL proposed to construct 12.79 km stretch of CC roads and drains in villages of Lahurimai, Sirsa, Ashwarmau and Dharchhua. 8515 rural villagers from this villages access to roads cum drain facilities.</p>	<p>The improvement of the internal road infrastructure in the villages of the NUPPL project has resulted in enhancing the public transportation options accessible to villagers. This advancement allows them to conveniently reach revenue villages, development block headquarters, tehsils, and district headquarters to access a range of essential services, including education, healthcare, marketing, employment opportunities, government services, and other facilities.</p> <p>The villages experienced a decline in vector-borne diseases, along with a reduction in the occurrence of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and hepatitis. This positive outcome can be attributed to the implementation of effective drains facilities as part of this project.</p>	<p>The implementation of better roads and infrastructure has had a profound impact on poverty reduction. By reducing transportation costs and other associated expenses, it has opened new opportunities for revenue generation. Additionally, it has improved access to markets and technologies, further contributing to economic growth. Moreover, this project has played a crucial role in enhancing the provision of efficient drainage systems for rainwater, wastewater, sewage water, and liquid waste disposal. Consequently, it has effectively demonstrated the positive results of implementing appropriate sanitation practices and promoting public health in rural communities.</p>

## SDG and Coherence of the Project

### I) SDG alignment

This project supports the following below mentioned Sustainable Development Goals and describe the expected results.

#### **Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.**

Rural roads facilitate better access to primary care, enhance doctor attendance and service quality in public health facilities, and provide quicker and simpler access to specialized medical care. Rural communities get better healthcare outcomes from building and maintaining rural roads, pathways, and bridges. Improving transportation also helps the impoverished have quicker and more affordable access to health care by reducing travel time and expenses to health facilities.

#### **Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.**

One of the results that are typically seen as a result of the provision of road connectivity is enhanced access to education and more rural/urban contact due to improved travel capabilities. Rural roads shorten the distance and reduce the time between home and school, resulting in the enrolment of boys and girls in schools. Enrollment from disadvantaged sections of communities and other communities, particularly girls, tends to rise sharply.

#### **Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.**

Sanitation encompasses various essential components such as the safe disposal of human waste, management of waste water and solid waste, provision of clean water supply, prevention of vector-borne diseases, and promotion of domestic and personal hygiene. The successful implementation of sanitation goals in India would significantly contribute to the global achievement of the 2030 Agenda on Sanitation under SDG 6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a unique opportunity to establish a global system of accountability and commitment. SDG 6 addresses all aspects of water availability, access, and utilization, and calls upon all nations to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for everyone

#### **Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.**

Improved road connectivity can lead to multiple long-term revenue growth opportunities for households in the farm and non-farm sectors. The socioeconomic standing of rural households will rise in numerous ways because of improved access to roads and transportation services:

#### **Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.**

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. To enhance the resilience of rural roads against flooding and extreme precipitation events, it may be necessary to implement various strategies. These strategies could involve considering higher drainage requirements and effectively integrating natural drainage patterns into the road's drainage plan.

#### **Reduce inequality within and among countries.**

Although rural roads undeniably bring advantages to impoverished communities and individuals in need, the primary beneficiaries of these roads are those who possess the means to invest in emerging opportunities. Enhanced transportation not only diminishes absolute poverty by reducing expenses but also amplifies the range of possibilities for advancement.

#### **Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.**

Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons.

## II) Coherence of the Project: How well does the intervention fit?

Achieving National Goal and State Goal (external coherence):

### a) External Coherence

It was a national initiative of high priority. This project aligned with the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) with the objective to provide All-Weather Road connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of Country. This project also supported chief minister's prestigious initiative "Samagra Gram Vikas Yojana", Government of Uttar Pradesh.

### b) Internal Coherence

**NUPPL CSR policy aligned with National CSR guidelines, 2014, (internal coherence)**

This project supports NUPPL CSR policy, is drawn from National CSR Policy Rules, 2014, Schedule VII, Section 135 item no. x, i.e. Rural Development Projects

## Satisfaction Analysis

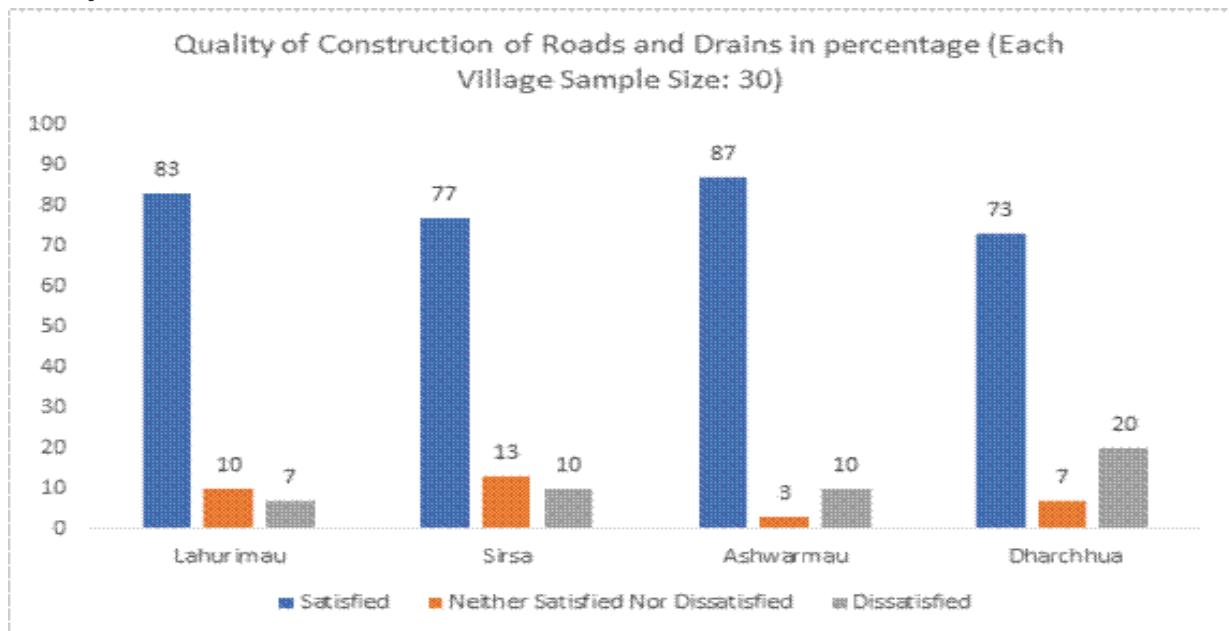
Type of Stakeholder: Rural Villagers (End Beneficiaries)

Occupation: Agriculture and Labor Work (100%)

Age Group: 20 to 70 years

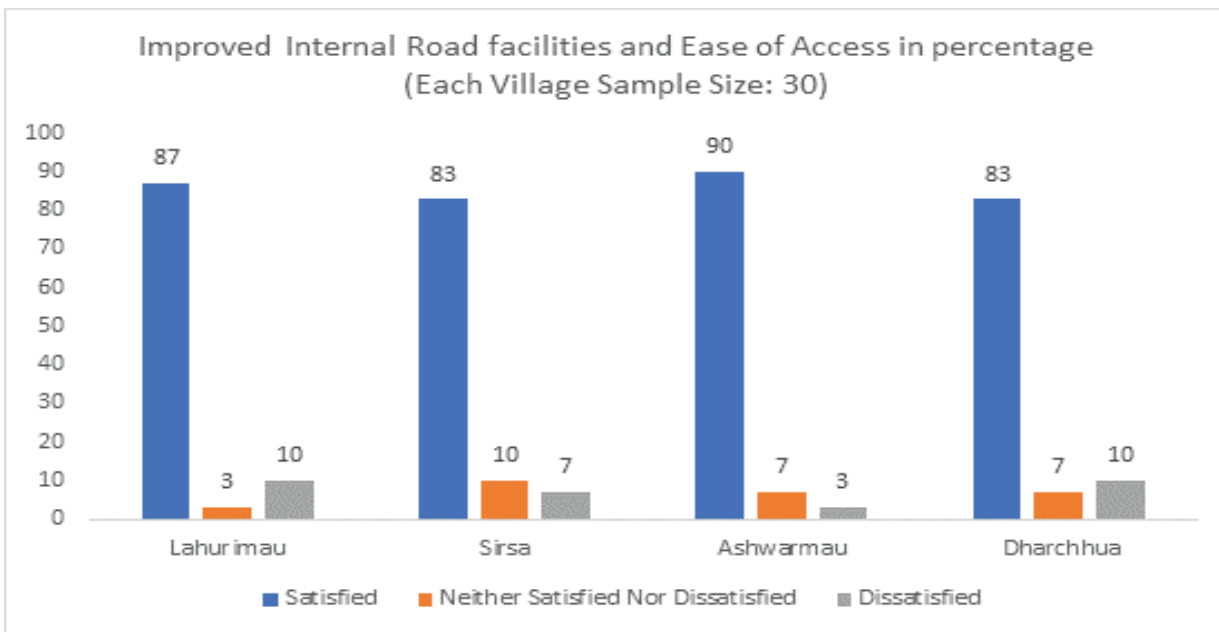
Village Name	Sample Size
Lahurimau	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)
Sirsa	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)
Ashwarmau	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)
Dharchhua	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)

## Quality of Construction of Roads and Drains



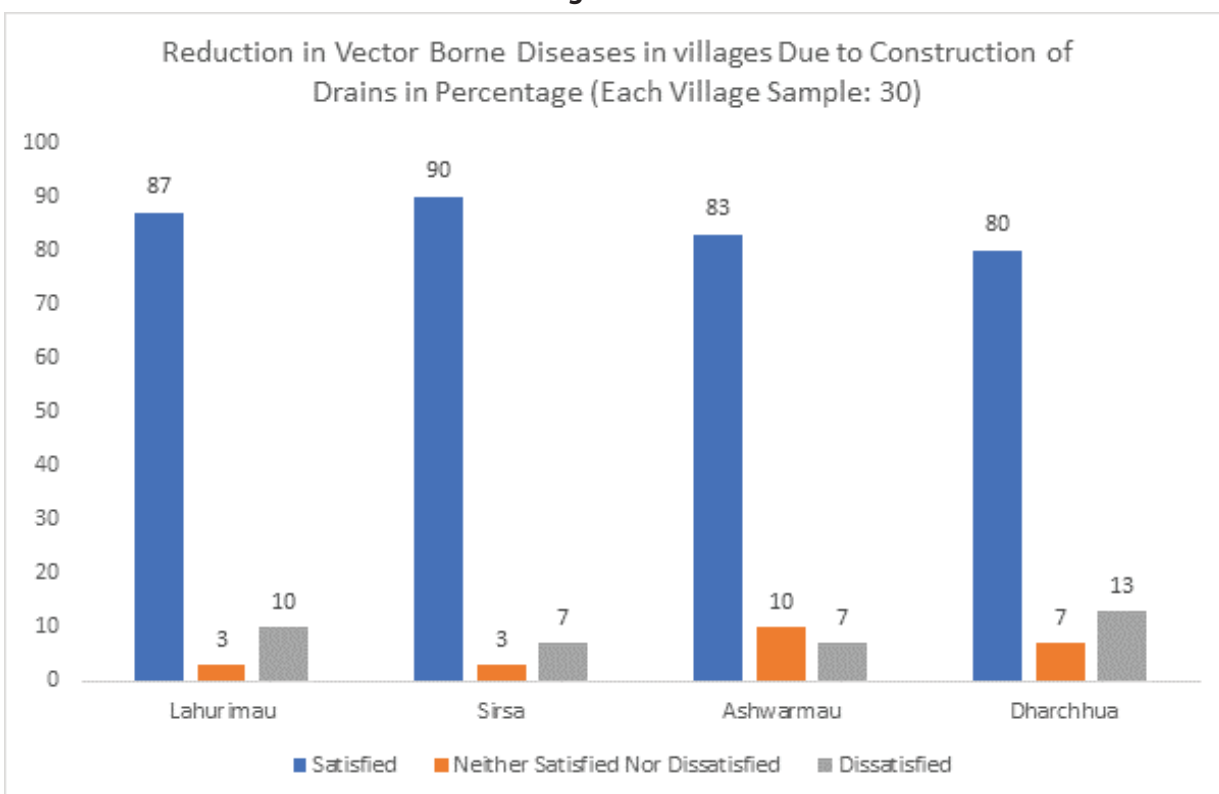
The construction of roads and drains carried out by work contracting agencies received positive feedback from the most villagers. Among the four surveyed villages, Ashwarmau village had the highest percentage of satisfaction, with 87% of respondents expressing their contentment. In Sirsa village, 13% of the population remained undecided, while in Dharchhua village, 20% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of construction of roads and drains in their respective village.

## Improved Internal Road facilities and Ease of Access



Among the four villages surveyed, Ashwaramu village stood out with the highest level of satisfaction regarding the enhanced internal facilities and the accessibility of roads. A remarkable 90% of the respondents from Ashwaramu expressed their contentment. On the other hand, in Sirsa village, 10% of the people had an undetermined view towards these improvements. Additionally, 10% of the respondents from both Lahurimau and Dharchhua villages expressed their dissatisfaction with the upgraded internal road facilities and Ease of Access roads in their respective villages.

## Reduction in Vector-borne diseases in villages



Most participants from the surveyed villages reported that the NUPPL project, which involved the construction of drains, had led to a noticeable decrease in vector borne diseases. Specifically, 90% of

individuals from Sirsa village expressed their satisfaction with the reduction in such diseases, marking the highest level of contentment among all four villages. On the other hand, 10% of respondents remained undecided about the impact of the project, while 13% of people from Dharchhua expressed their dissatisfaction with the decrease in vector borne diseases following the implementation of the project.

## Impact Analysis

Parameters	Impact Level	Discussion																		
Relevance (Is the Intervention doing the right things)	5	Rural road connectivity plays a crucial role in providing access to essential services and opportunities, while also promoting sustainable poverty reduction initiatives and facilitating employment generation through industrialization in rural regions. Drains are crucial in preventing water logging and disposing of wastewater and other waste from households in rural regions. NUPPL, as a responsible corporation, has undertaken this project in its designated villages to establish well-connected internal roads and provide efficient drain facilities, thereby promoting public health.																		
Efficiency (How well are resources being used)	4	Based on the project's goal, the project executing agency, PWD, and the work contracting agency are jointly adhering to the approved engineering diagrams and carrying out road and drain construction works within the specified timelines and budgets. Most of the project tasks have been completed successfully, resulting in a significant improvement in public utility services.																		
Effectiveness (Is the intervention achieving its objectives)	4	<p>This project holds significance as it has successfully implemented internal roads and drains facilities in the project villages of NUPPL. These improvements have greatly enhanced the connectivity of NUPPL villages with nearby towns, cities, state, and national highways. As a result, rural villages now have improved access to education, healthcare, marketing facilities, government services, and other amenities. Additionally, the project has contributed to the betterment of public health by providing efficient drain facilities. It is worth noting that this project aligns with the objectives of both the State and Central Government's Rural Development Projects, ultimately leading to an overall improvement in the living standards of rural villages.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of the project:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Name of the Village</th> <th>Beneficiaries – Rural Villagers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Lahurimau</td> <td>2400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Sirsa</td> <td>2115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Ashwarmau</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Dharchhua</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>8515</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Beneficiaries – Rural Villagers	1	Lahurimau	2400	2	Sirsa	2115	3	Ashwarmau	2000	4	Dharchhua	2000	Total		8515
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Beneficiaries – Rural Villagers																		
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3	Ashwarmau	2000																		
4	Dharchhua	2000																		
Total		8515																		

Parameters	Impact Level	Discussion
Impact (What differences does the intervention make)	4	The implementation of better roads and infrastructure has had a profound impact on poverty reduction. By reducing transportation costs and other associated expenses, it has opened new opportunities for revenue generation. Additionally, it has improved access to markets and technologies, further contributing to economic growth. Moreover, this project has played a crucial role in enhancing the provision of efficient drainage systems for rainwater, wastewater, sewage water, and liquid waste disposal. Consequently, it has effectively demonstrated the positive results of implementing appropriate sanitation practices and promoting public health in rural communities.
Sustainability (Will the benefits last?)	4	The project outcomes have a lasting impact due to the diligent efforts of the Gram Panchayats and the Public Works Department of Uttar Pradesh. They take responsibility for repairing and maintaining the roads and drains from time to time, ensuring that the project results endure for an extended period.
Overall rating	4.2/5	

1= Poor, 2= Fair, 3= Good, 4= Very good and 5= Outstanding

### Rating Scale

Weightage marks are assigned to each OECD DAC parameter and each parameter's scores are computed based on their performance. Based on weightage scores, the IPE team develops 5-point rating scale.

**Each Individual Parameter Rating:** Excellent (Scores 17 to 20); Above Average (Scores 13 to 16); Average: scores 9 to 12); Below Average (Scores 5 to 8); Very Poor (1 to 4)

**Overall rating:** Excellent (Scores: 81 to 100); Above Average (61 to 80); Average (41 to 60);

Below Average (21 to 40); Very Poor (1 to 20)

### Observations

- This initiative aims to improve a 12.79 km network of internal roads, which serve as a vital link connecting various locations. Ultimately, this project greatly benefits students, patients, farmers, and community members by providing easier access of internal roads to education, healthcare, marketing facilities, employment opportunities, government services, and other essential amenities. The total rural population of 8515 individuals directly benefits from this project. Additionally, this endeavour has also contributed to the enhancement of sanitation facilities, thereby improving public health in the project area.



<b>Project 7</b>	<b>Renovation works of government school buildings in project affected villages (0 to 8 kms)</b>
<b>Project Cost</b>	Rs. 81.08 lakhs
<b>Project Start date and End date</b>	2020-21 and 2021-22
<b>Location</b>	Various schools located in 9 villages of NUPPL project
<b>CSR Thematic Area</b>	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects. Schedule VII, Section 135, item number 2
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	800 school children – Primary and Secondary Sections
<b>Project Objective</b>	To strengthen school buildings by undertaking various renovation works in NUPPL project villages.

## Need for the Project

The condition of primary schools and higher primary schools in Aswarmau, Lahurimau, Bagaria, Pandri Gangadin, Sirsa, Rampur, Sidhau, and Bandh villages was unsatisfactory for conducting classroom teaching. Many of the school buildings were constructed several years ago and had cracks in their slabs and walls. Consequently, during the rainy season, numerous school buildings experienced issues with water seepage. This often resulted in the suspension of classes and the declaration of holidays. This situation persisted until NUPPL initiated renovation building works in 2020-21.

As a responsible corporation, NUPPL identified the problems with the school buildings and carried out various renovation works. Additionally, they provided school furniture to several primary schools and higher primary schools in the project villages of NUPPL, amounting to a total worth of Rs. 81.09 lakhs. NLCIL undertook these project works during the fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22.

## NUPPL Initiatives

The NUPPL project undertook the renovation of school buildings and various other developmental works at junior and primary schools in Sirsa village, at Government primary school in aswarmau village and at government primary school in Lahurimau village during the FY 2021-22. The major works undertaken in schools are given below.

## Project Renovation of the school work

Ashwarmau and Lahurimau Primary school:

**Budget: 33.14 lakh**

### Activity

- Painting work of school building
- Drainage construction and covering
- Toilet construction
- Water tank installation and plumbing work for drinking water facility
- Boundary wall construction
- Extra room for Anganwadi

Sirsa School Junior and primary school renovation:

Budget: 35.84 Lakh

## Activity

- Painting and putty work
- Toilet construction and old toilet renovation
- new boundary wall construction
- pathway construction
- Ground levelling
- Drainage line construction and plinth protection
- Flagpole installation
- Drinking water facility creation with submersible pump installation
- Light and fan installation

## Government school furniture

**Budget: 12.1 Lakh**

**Location-** Junior and primary government school in ashwarmau, sirsa, bandh, Rampur and Sidhaul, primary government school at Lahurimau, Padrigangadeen, kurseda, bhatpurwa, Bagariya

**Total Nos of school benches installed: 486 Nos**

## Impact Map

Input Resources	CSR Intervention	Output	Outcome	Impact
Budget allocation by NUPPL (Rs. 81.09 lakhs)  Time and Human Resources by NUPPL and work contracting agencies.	Renovation works of government school buildings in project affected villages (0-8 km from NUPPL)	Through this project, NUPPL renovated school buildings, provided drinking water facilities, water tanks, lighting, and fans, installed submersible pumps, constructed boundary walls, additional room for anganwadi centre, pathways, new toilets, undertake electrical repair works, toilet repairs etc at Primary and junior schools in Sirsa Village and at Primary Schools in Aswarmau and Lahurimau villages.  Through this project, NUPPL also provided school furniture to all primary and higher primary schools in its 09 project villages	1) The implementation of this project enhanced the structural stability of school buildings across most villages involved in the NUPPL project. 2) Through this project, the seating facilities for students in primary and higher primary schools were significantly improved. 3) The project augmented drinking water, toilet, and other essential amenities in schools.	The schools' infrastructure was significantly improved through this initiative, which involved the renovation of classrooms, the installation of submersible pumps for drinking water, the provision of drinking water, fans, and tube lights, the construction of boundary walls, extra room for Anganwadi centre, walkways, and various other enhancements. Consequently, the learning environment for students and the overall facilities of the school were greatly enhanced, resulting in improved academic performance and development among the schoolchildren.

## SDG and Coherence of the Project

### I) SDG alignment

SDG Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

SDG Goal 4- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

SDG Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

**II) Coherence of the Project: How well does the intervention fit?**

This project supported the New Education Policy 2020 (NEP2020). The policy suggested government schools provide basic infrastructure facilities in government schools, outlined below.

- A) To provide effective and sufficient infrastructure so that all students have access to safe and engaging school education at all levels from pre-primary school to Grade 12. Besides providing regular trained teachers at each stage, special care shall be taken to ensure that no school remains deficient on infrastructure support. (3.2 Para, Page number: 10)
- B) Adequate and safe infrastructure, including working toilets, clean drinking water, clean and attractive spaces, electricity, computing devices, internet, libraries, and sports and recreational resources will be provided to all schools, to ensure that teachers and students, including children of all genders and children with disabilities, receive a safe, inclusive, and effective learning environment and are comfortable and inspired to teach and learn in their schools. (5.9 para, Page number: 21)

**II) Coherence of the Project: How well does the intervention fit?**

Achieving National Goal and State Goal (external coherence):

**III) NUPPL CSR policy aligned with National CSR guidelines, 2014, (internal coherence):**

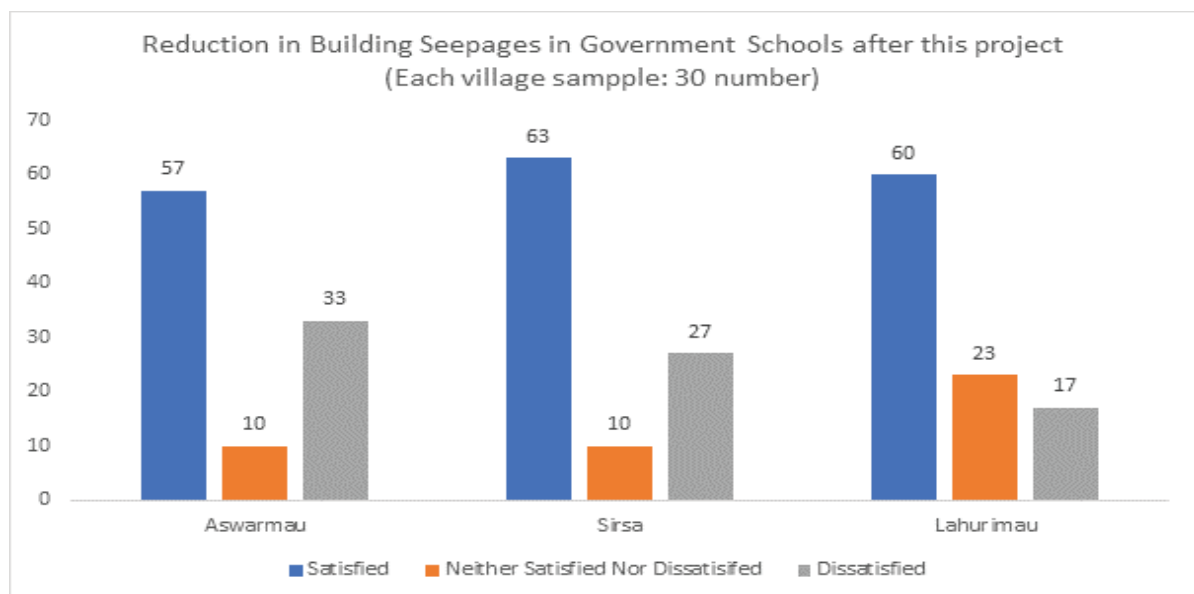
NUPPL follows provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the CSR Policy Rules, 2014, and observes notified latest CSR Policy and Rules. The project aligns with Schedule VII, Section 135, item number ii. i.e., Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects

**Satisfaction Analysis**

**Type of Stakeholder: Rural Villagers (End Beneficiaries)**

Village Name	Sample Size
Sirsa	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)
Ashwarmau	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)
Dharchhua	30 (Male: 15 + Female: 15)

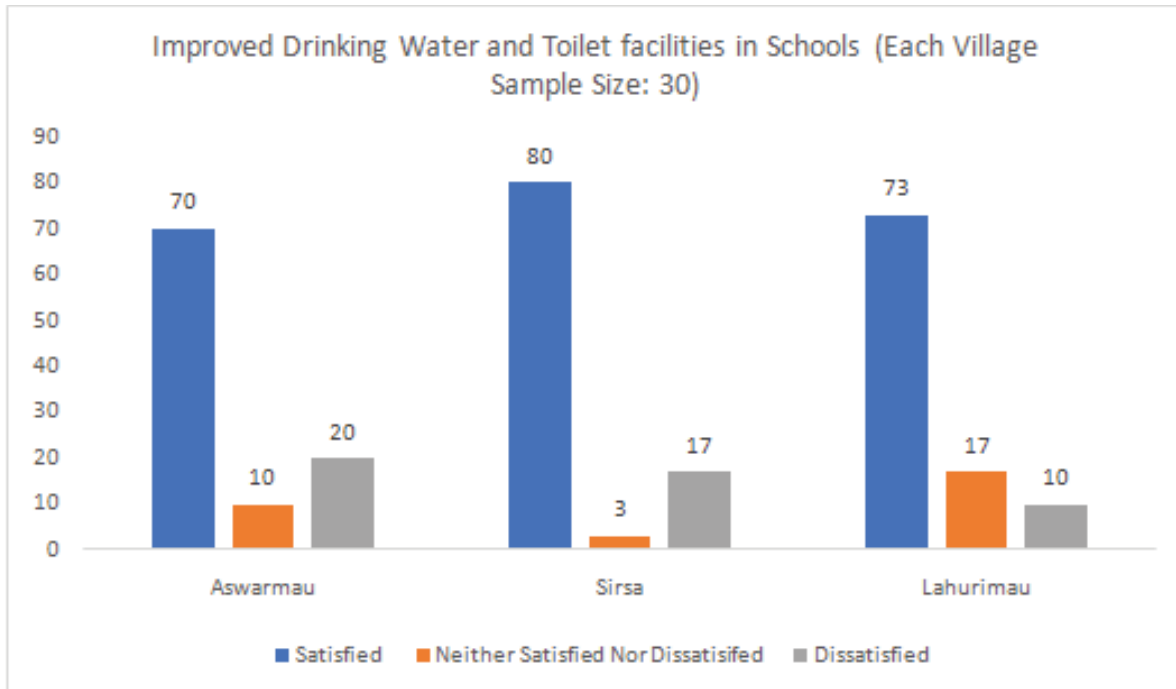
**1) Reduction in Building Seepages in Government Schools after this project**



In Sirsa village, the renovation of school buildings in both primary and higher primary schools has garnered a satisfaction rate of 63% among the respondents. This percentage stands as the highest level of contentment compared to the other two village schools. The residents also noted a significant decrease in seepages within the school buildings. On the other hand, in Aswarmau village, 33% of the population expressed their dissatisfaction with the renovation works carried out by NUPPL for the school. In Primary School Lahurimau, 23% of the respondents remained undecided about their opinion regarding the school renovation works.

## 2) Improved Drinking Water, Toilet facilities and other facilities in Schools

Among the respondents from Sirsa village, a significant 80% expressed their contentment with the current repairs and construction of toilets, as well as the installation of submersible pumps, new water tanks and other facilities in their primary and higher primary schools. This satisfaction rate was the highest among all three schools. Conversely, in Aswarmau, 20% of individuals expressed dissatisfaction, while 17% of respondents remained undecided about their opinion.



## Impact Analysis

Parameters	Impact Level	Discussion
<b>Relevance (Is the Intervention doing the right things)</b>	5	During the rainy season, the roofs, and walls of school buildings in Sirsa village, as well as in Aswarmau and Lahurimau villages, experienced leakage. These schools also faced shortages in essential facilities such as drinking water, toilets, water storage tanks, tube lights, fans, boundary walls, and pathways. According to the Right to Education Act and the New Education Policy 2020, it is recommended that every government school, from grades I to XII, should have proper basic infrastructure facilities including classrooms, drinking water, toilets, playgrounds, school boundary walls, adequate lighting, and fans. In line with its corporate responsibility, NUPPL took on the task of renovating the buildings and other school infrastructure facilities in its project villages' schools during the years 2020-21 and 2021-22, aiming to strengthen the primary and higher primary education system.

Parameters	Impact Level	Discussion
Efficiency (How well are resources being used)	4	The work contracting agencies followed the approved work plans for the renovation of school buildings, repair of toilets, construction of new toilets, boundary walls, installation of additional water storage tanks, provision of drinking water facilities, pathways, and other developmental works. These facilities were completed within the specified timelines and budget. The concerned schools are now utilizing all these facilities for classroom teaching and schoolchildren basic facilities.
Effectiveness (Is the intervention achieving its objectives)	4	The project successfully accomplished its goals by refurbishing the school building, improving access to clean drinking water and toilet facilities, installing additional water storage tanks, constructing pathways, installing fans and tube lights, and implementing various developmental activities in the primary and higher primary schools of Sirsa village. Additionally, both primary schools in Aswarmau and Lahurimau villages also received these improvements. Approximately 800 primary and higher primary schoolchildren were beneficiaries of this project.
Impact (What differences does the intervention make)	4	The schools' infrastructure was significantly improved through this initiative, which involved the renovation of classrooms, the installation of extra water storage facilities for drinking water, the provision of drinking water, fans, and tube lights, the construction of boundary walls, extra room for Anganwadi center, walkways, and various other enhancements. Consequently, the learning environment for students and the overall facilities of the school were greatly enhanced, resulting in improved academic performance and development among the schoolchildren.
Sustainability (Will the benefits last?)	4	Maintaining the learning environment and essential facilities for students is an ongoing responsibility for school authorities. Repairing and renovating school buildings, toilets, and providing various infrastructure facilities are crucial tasks that need to be carried out consistently. To ensure the continuity of these facilities, schools actively seek funds from government and other sources.
Overall rating	4.2/5	

1= Poor, 2= Fair, 3= Good, 4= Very good and 5= Outstanding

### Observations

- The renovation and repair of school buildings in this project successfully mitigated water seepages. Additionally, the project included painting the school buildings, replacing old tiles, filling cracks, and repairing plaster to enhance the overall structure of the buildings.
- The project focused on improving the drinking water and toilet facilities in schools. This was achieved through repairing existing toilets, constructing new ones, installing drinking water storage facilities, submersible pumps and developing drinking water facilities in primary and higher primary schools in Sirsa. Furthermore, both primary schools in Aswarmau and Lahurimau villages also benefited from these improvements.
- In addition to the above, the project also addressed various other needs in schools. This included electoral repair works, construction of boundary walls, pathways, as well as providing additional lights and fans to enhance the overall infrastructure of the schools.





## **About Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE)**

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IPE is consistently ranked among the leading B-Schools in India in most well-known ranking surveys. IPE has also been awarded a premium accreditation label of the SAARC region, 'The South Asian Quality Assurance System' (SAQS). Over the years IPE has won several awards and honours for its academic & research excellence.

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