**Project Details**

**1.Advisory, M & E ,Impact Assessment of CSR projects including financial assessment IGL**

Self-defense defined as “preparation to minimize the possibility of assault; it is training to learn and use a small group of simple effective physical actions if no other alternative is available. Learning self-defense is primarily the process of learning how to avoid becoming a victim. Advocates of self-defense for women believe that the development of particular physical and mental skills will strengthen women’s physical capacities, support women’s independence, and increase women’s mobility and, ultimately, move women from a culturally conditioned passivity to being non-passive, powerful individuals. Self-defense program for school-age-girls can be delivered in different ways – as part of a physical health or sports program, as part of the health curriculum in schools through martial arts courses, or within a feminist or empowering model, often as part of a broader health or respectful relationships program

The report was about the sustainability and impact assessment effort carried out by SR Asia, an international organization promoting CSR and sustainable development. The project had focused on the monitoring & evaluation as well as impact assessment of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities carried out by Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL).

The self-defense training was empowering the young girls studying in Govt. schools of South Delhi. The evaluation and impact assessment were carried out in different phases and steps, carving out a holistic approach towards the activities. It involved in-depth analysis (both qualitative and quantitative) from all kinds of sources of information applicable to these sets of activities.

The objective of the project was to educate students with simple, easy to remember and do, yet, extremely effective self-defense techniques, to generate awareness amongst school girls, train them in the basic Self-defense techniques to enable them to defend themselves in the event of any emergency and Orientation on using Weapons of Opportunities, i.e., using day-to-day items such as pens, books, umbrella, keys, hair clips etc. as the weapons.

The self-defense project was carried out for one hour per day for five days each batch. The total number of beneficiaries (3500) were trained girls studying in class VII, IX & XI in fifteen government schools of South Delhi. After completion of the self-defense training, the implementing agency provided the training certificate to the beneficiaries of the project.

**2. SIA study for Land Acquisition for expansion of Kangra Airport,HP**

Development is a continuous process along with the development of human civilization, inventions have been made according to the environment in different periods to fulfill the basic needs of mankind. In any field, inventions are made keeping in mind the needs of that field. It has been the nature of man that as and when the needs are being fulfilled, new needs are being experienced to improve the standard of living.

Transport and traffic are one of the important means of various types of facilities. Roadways, railways, airways, and waterways are used for transportation and traffic. Among these, the maximum pressure falls on the traffic on the road. In the past years, there has been a huge increase in the means of transport by road, due to which there is excessive jam on the roads due to overcrowding of vehicles in traffic by road, as well as due to the slow speed of the vehicles, more time and fuel expenditure in reaching the destination. To solve this, people use the air route, so that they can reach their destination soon. For this, the need for expansion of the airport and construction of a new airport is being felt.

For the last few years, the existing airport built earlier has been expanded as much as possible. In this sequence, the State Government decided to expand Kangra Airport on the land of fourteen villages of Kangra and Shahpur tehsils of Kangra district. In the year 2019, the team visited the area around the airport and identified land to extend the runway from 1,370 to 1,920 meters (4,490 to 6,300 ft). However, this proposed expansion would require a total of 140 hectares (350 acres) and would mean the displacement of almost all Gaggal township which is located approximately 2 km (1.2 miles) from the airport and is close to the proposed extension of the airstrip. As a result, in January and February 2020 there was agitation by local people against the government.

In March 2021, the Obstacle Level Survey (OLS) was carried out by AAI for the proposed expansion. In AAI's revised survey, the runway length was to be increased by 1,900 m (6,200 ft.) by constructing a bridge over Manjhi River, which flows between Gaggal township and the airport. Thereafter, the runway is to be extended to 3,010 m (9,880 ft.) by acquiring land beyond Gaggal township, cutting through National Highway 154, which will also require realignment of the highway. Kangra airport is planned in two phases in March 2022. Himachal Pradesh is primarily a hilly state and the unavailability of other modes of transport make roads the only means of inter-state and intra-state transport. In addition, long travel time and safety are major issues in mountainous areas, especially during extreme weather conditions, so air connectivity offers a significant advantage in terms of time savings and safety.

Recognizing the need for reliable and seamless air connectivity to regional, national, and international destinations, the State Government aims to create a world-class aviation infrastructure in the State to make Himachal Pradesh a preferred destination for investment in aviation and allied businesses. Airports will be constructed as centers of economic activities. Therefore, keeping in view the overall development of the state and the development of Kangra district and to bring Himachal Pradesh on the international aviation map, the Government of Himachal Pradesh planned to develop Kangra Airport as an International Airport, which is suitable to operate widely. The aircraft is centrally located near other important/religious/tourist sites.

**3. Assurance of Integrated & sustainability reporting for Coal India Ltd.**

The assurance services were provided for the integrated & sustainability assessment and reporting for Coal India Ltd. The mandated scope of work was as follows;

Providing verification and assurance of the data and information & to issue Assurance Statement as per AA1000AS (2008) Assurance Standard and AA1000APS (2008) Accountability Principles Standard Type1 assurance service of Sustainability Report of Coal India limited for the year 2017-18, covering following activities; Interaction with senior Management of CIL to realize their sustainability vision; an assessment of the methods used for data collection and reporting for the selected sustainability performance indicators; Testing of such systems, including related internal controls; Select interviews with staff responsible for data collection, collation and reporting; Testing, on a sample basis, of evidence supporting the data; Assessment of the consistency between the data for the selected sustainability performance indicators and the related written comments in the narrative of the Report; and Completion of assurance statement for inclusion in the report, which will reflect the verification findings and conclusion. Gap assessment as per GRI guidelines statement differences, highlights of findings during verification process of data and information, draft assurance statement, signed assurance statement as per GRI guidelines compliance.

SR Asia followed a standard approach while conducting the independent assurance, the expert’s plans site visits and meets the head of the Environmental Management Group (EMG) and Sustainable Development Group (SDG) team. Further interactions with other stakeholders is held along with the following activities; Sustainability Report 2017-18 content review offsite and onsite with the sustainability team of CIL; Visit to the office, Meeting with senior management team of CIL and core team responsible for developing sustainability report and other stakeholders; Interviews with heads of sustainability reporting for relevance of information for reporting and sustainability management; Assessment of evidences for the selected indicators and external stakeholders consultations; Assessment of the evidences of external stakeholders consultations; Based on sample testing, confirmation of the Sustainability Report information with supporting documentation, management reports, internal controls and official correspondences.

**4.Feasibility study for establishing a small scale plant for activated carbon Mask: NRDC, DST, Govt of India.**

This detailed techno-commercial feasibility study on the production of activated bamboo charcoal filters (ABCF) for enhanced safety in personal protective mask (PPM) was conducted by the Social Responsibility Asia. The scope of study was to manufacture ABCF and work in B2B market scenario, the supply chain is very strong in India for preferring raw material and selling ABCF to OEM (original equipment manufacturer) has a huge potential. The demand for enhanced filters in PPM has been increased worldwide and is in excess of domestic production with the surplus being met through imports from overseas. Whereas, India itself has the potential to serve and fulfill the demand potential of instate population along with exports. The proposed project can be carried out in many ways however following two could be the easiest way to roll out as per the decision of NRDC

• Selling this proposal to small entrepreneurs

• Selling it to big companies

• Others

Due to current pandemic situation and degraded air quality the global demand of Activated Carbon Filter for Personal Protective Masks market is expected to account for USD 20 Million by 2027. Simultaneously, the import of Activated charcoal has a CAGR of 10.64% and 23.24% for quantity and value of imports respectively. Accordingly, Bamboo can be an important source of charcoal in India because India grows several different species of bamboo across many states. The report presents in detail the justification of the project, market analysis of Activated bamboo charcoal Filter (ABCF), resources required, technology used in the plant, plant location, environmental aspects, implementation of the project, cost presentation and financial analysis. This report also provides coverage of government policies at center and state level and may be noted that India has National Bamboo Mission (NBM) with designated officials in various states to implement the policy defined including the allocated budget. **(i) Resources required:** The raw materials for ABCF are Activated Bamboo Charcoal Powder (ABCP), High Absorbent Cotton Fabric (HACF), Non-Woven Fabric (NWF), Distilled water (DI) which is available in plenty. Apart from this, other resources such as the unit requires electricity, which is also available in India. **(ii) Technology required:** Low-cost technology in the form of integrated machinery set-up is widely available in India and have been proposed over semi-automatic set-ups. Though technical details are also provided for semi-automatic set-ups as an option in the annexure 2. **(iii) Plant Location:** There are many favorable states and locations in India for setting up the proposed plant however a case has been given considering the state of Assam. **(iv) Implementation of the Project:** The commissioning of the project may take maximum 12 months including pre project activities and can be ramped up based on the resources available. **(v) Market:** As data collected from various reliable sources such as OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), WHO (World Health Organization) and many other commercial directories and research, it is evident that there is a huge domestic and export market potential. **(vi) Financial analysis:** The government policy is an enabler in the first place to start ABCF production either as a MSME or startup India Programme supported by Government of India. The feasibility study suggests an investment of approximately 7.07 Million INR for a profitable commercial venture. The details of the particulars of table 1 is also given in relevant chapters and also duly verified by the concerned value chain.

**5. Baseline Study for Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) for Election Commission UP**

The Baseline Study essentially aimed to outline the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) of the voters in Uttar Pradesh, with a particular focus on identifying unregistered voters, assessing gaps in voting, and understanding the reasons behind the lower voter turnout. Additionally, it sought to analyze media consumption patterns in urban, semi-urban, and rural areas, while also gauging awareness levels regarding postal ballots and other accessibility measures.

The proposed survey was conducted, covering seventy (70) Polling Booths across fourteen (14) Assembly Constituencies in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Seventy-five (75) respondents were randomly selected from each booth, ensuring representation from all social strata. In total, over 5,467 voter households were included in this KAP study.

A semi-structured online/offline questionnaire was administered using electronic hand-held devices via the Zoho survey app for real-time data monitoring. The data collection focused on gathering information related to the knowledge, attitude, and practices of citizens across fourteen districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Five polling stations were selected in consultation with Assistant District Electoral Officers (ADEOs) from each assigned assembly constituency, totaling 70 polling stations for the study. From each polling station, 75 sample voter households were randomly selected from the voter lists. Households with disabled voters were purposively included in the selection process. Thus, a total of 5,250 voter households were chosen for the study. At the booth level, sampling was carried out in consultation with the relevant supervisor and booth-level officer.

**6. Retention study and Impact Assessment (IA) of HIMAYAT Scheme**



A Retention study and Impact Assessment (IA) exercise under the HIMAYAT Scheme was conducted. The purpose of the study was to investigate various issues related to the implementation of the Himayat scheme in Jammu and Kashmir, assess its impact on beneficiaries, and analyze changes in their social and economic status. Results were derived from survey information collected from 1,000 beneficiaries trained under the Himayat program across 20 districts of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Objective of the project:**

* To study the need for further improvement in skill and capacity building of youth in Jammu and Kashmir.
* To understand and map the demographic characteristics of beneficiaries and their aspirations and willingness to participate in the program.
* To assess the quality and efficiency of Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in terms of candidate mobilization, training, and placement support.
* To evaluate the trades offered by PIAs in terms of placement, retention, and impact on candidates' quality of life.
* To assess challenges in enrollment, training, job appointment, placement, and retention of trained candidates, and suggest measures for improvement.
* To study program sustainability, overlap with other programs, and suggest further improvements.
* To assess the average retention period of candidates in employment.
* To study working conditions at major Project Implementing Agencies under HIMAYAT.
* To identify reasons for attrition from training by registered candidates.
* To evaluate the Quality Assurance Mechanism in PIA centers.
* To document best retention case studies under DDUGKY.
* To suggest plans for improving retention rates and necessary policy changes, along with recommendations for gap areas.

(i) The project was executed from September 30, 2022, to December 2, 2022.

(i) The geographical location of the project covered all 20 districts of Jammu & Kashmir.

(iii) The deliverables required included the preparation and submission of survey questionnaires, field team mobilization, field notes of conducting semi-structured interviews, stakeholder consultations/FGDs, recordings of public consultations, consultation with PIAs, drafting and submission of case studies, photography/videography in the field, submission of raw and tabulated data, preparation and submission of 20 district reports, 2 division reports, J&K UT Report, and a special report focusing on policy aspects.

(iv) Actual Achievements:

* Over 12,69442 young people aged 15 to 35 were trained nationally under DDU-GKY, with over 7,60,365 placed in jobs.
* DDU-GKY's focus is on providing stable and formalized employment, with 41.39% of currently employed beneficiaries working in salaried and non-government positions.
* Positive changes reported by beneficiaries included increased recognition and dignity within families and communities.
* Positive societal effects were observed, including shifts in family mentality and increased perception of the program's effectiveness in educating children.

(v) Outcome of the project:

* Favorable responses regarding the quality of training provided by PIAs under the Himayat program.
* Beneficiaries mostly chose courses based on personal preference or counselor advice.
* High percentages of beneficiaries received training in computer, soft, and communication skills.
* Satisfaction with teaching methods and training quality was generally high.
* The majority of candidates received at least one job offer, and a significant proportion accepted placements.
* The average placement rate in Jammu & Kashmir was close to the minimum requirement of 70%.
* Job retention varied across districts, with some showing high performance.
* Positive changes in family attitudes were reported by a significant majority of beneficiaries.

(vi) Basis of evaluation of the outcome included baseline data, stakeholder input, contextual factors, sustainability, cost-effectiveness, adaptability, learning and improvement, feedback loops, ethical considerations, long-term impact, and comparative analysis.