



IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CSR PROJECT- SUPPLY, INSTALLATION AND COMMISSIONING OF TWIN SET PVC DUSTBINS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH THROUGH EESL



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CSR Impact Assessment Report



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CSR Project:

Supply, installation and Commissioning of twin set PVC dustbins at different locations in Himachal Pradesh through EESL.

Project Proponent

M/s Energy Efficiency Services Limited.

Project Executioner

M/s Aristoplast Products Pvt. Limited.

Start Date

20 Feb 2018

Completion Date

31st Aug 2019

State

Himachal Pradesh

Activities

Installation of 13000 no's of twin set dustbins in 13 assembly constituencies.

Total Expenditure

Rs. 5,75,71,020/-



Acknowledgment

This Impact Assessment Report is prepared with considerable consultation and engagement with Mr. U S Sahi (Executive Director), Mr. R. K Agrawal (Group GM, Civil, CSR and SD) and other officials of the CSR & SD division, NHPC. The impact assessment team had also interacted with implementing agencies and met beneficiaries in all the selected villages of in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

This impact assessment exercise would not be possible without the help of good souls who have readily offered their support for the successful completion of this project. We are very grateful to the entire team of NHPC Limited at various project sites for providing valuable insights and support throughout the evaluation and impact assessment process. We are also very much thankful to all the stakeholders for parting their valuable time, and sharing inputs and information for making this assessment very insightful.

Birendra Raturi
International Director, SR Asia.
June 2022



Preface

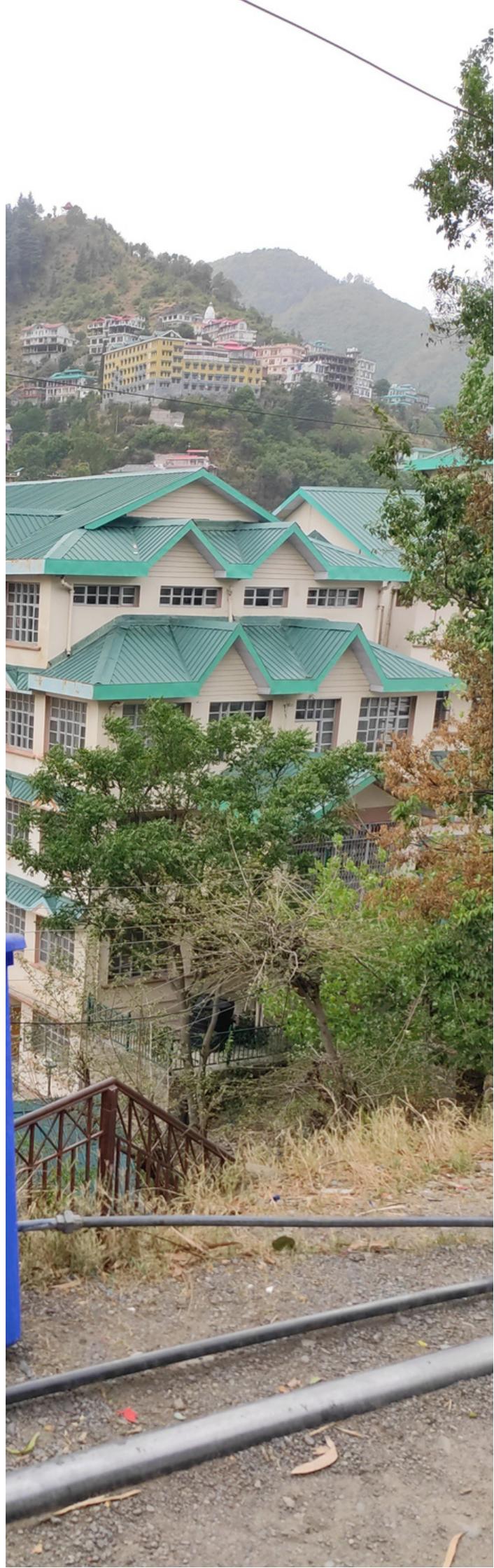
This is an Impact assessment report of a CSR project on 'Supply, installation, and commissioning of a twin set of PVC dustbins' funded by NHPC Ltd. at five districts covering thirteen assembly constituencies in the state of Himachal Pradesh during the year 2019-20. This is an initiative under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission), a flagship scheme of the government of India as well as mapped to SDG Goal 6.

This report briefly covers NHPC Ltd., its CSR policy, and its objectives. Further, the aims and objectives of this CSR project are detailed by giving information about the districts and assembly constituencies.

The assessment is carried out involving local investigators with a particular approach to accessing the difficult terrain of the hills in Himachal Pradesh.

The impact assessment results are derived from quantitative and qualitative data collected and analyzed using ZOHO analytics along with success case studies and stories.

The conclusions and way forward are specific to the intervention and encompasses learnings which may be embraced in the future endeavors.



Impact Assessment Team

The assessment team comprised of subject experts, experienced CSR professionals from public sector enterprises, social scientists, environmentalists, health professionals, energy experts in renewal energy domain etc.

Name	Designation
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Kuldeep Rajput (MSW)	Investigators
Akash Raturi (Graduate)	Investigators
Arpit Kumar (MSW)	Investigators
Ritesh Bajpai (MSW)	Investigators
Rubeena Bashir (MSW)	Investigators
Amir Khurshid Misgar (MSW)	Investigators
Altaf Hussain Bhat (MSW)	Investigators
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List of Abbreviation

CSR	:	Corporate Social Responsibility
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
IA	:	Impact Assessment
CD	:	Community Development
CSR & SD	:	Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development Division
EESL	:	Energy Efficiency Services Limited
OECD	:	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ToR	:	Terms of Reference
PVC	:	Polyvinyl chloride
MLA	:	Member of Legislative Assembly
RLG	:	Rural Local Governance
ULG	:	Urban Local Governance
PHC	:	Primary Healthcare Centre
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organization

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Executive Summary

NHPC Limited has supported the project 'Supply, installation and Commissioning of twin set PVC dustbins at different locations in Himachal Pradesh through EESL' for promoting Swachh Bharat Abhiyan launched by the Government of India. This project was developed and implemented for promoting cleanliness and achieving the Target 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

NHPC awarded the work of Impact Assessment to SR Asia on 25 April 2022. The study was initiated on 29th April 2022 with the preparation of research tools and methodology based on the guidelines given by the CSR & SD division of NHPC Limited.

Planning and training of Investigators were done by Impact Assessment experts of SR Asia. SR Asia has deployed teams in selected constituencies where the project was implemented. During the fieldwork, the team covered selected villages of all 13 constituencies and performed surveys as per the random sampling method.

The objective of the study was to understand the outcome of the initiative and its contribution in overall waste management in rural and urban settlements. The assessment was made in terms of installation, utilization, and present condition of the dustbin set.

The study concluded that the implementation of the project was quite effective. It was observed that the installation was done and these dustbins are being used for garbage collection and segregation of waste as wet and dry. It had a positive impact on the cleanliness and beautification of the public places and institutional areas. The overall impact of the project is found to be satisfactory. In parallel, this initiative also enlightens citizens about waste management.

CHAPTER I

Impact Assessment

1.1 Introduction

Impact assessment (IA) is a structured process for considering the implications for people and their environment, of proposed actions while there is still an opportunity to modify (or even, if appropriate, abandon) the proposals. It is applied at all levels of decision-making, from policies to specific projects. The process involves the identification and characterization of the most likely impacts of proposed actions (impact prediction/forecasting), and an assessment of the social significance of those impacts (impact evaluation).

Overall, the CSR project implemented by NHPC is in line with Schedule VII of Companies Act 2013. The CSR policy of NHPC is also in line with the Companies Act 2013. This is well identified in view of the national policy, CSR policy, needs and aspirations of the people and areas where they operate. This project had positive impact in the respective areas which witnessed its implementation and may need attention to plan some work towards sustainability aspects.

The impact is assessed and compared against the planned benchmarks fixed at the time of planning to gauge the degree of success or failure of the CSR initiatives. Team used ZOHO survey tool for conducting the survey and its real time monitoring. Video-graphic and Photographic records of the progress, achievements and impacts are systematically documented. Research team also noted the fieldwork observations and prepared case studies as per given instructions. The team conducted stakeholder consultation with implementing partners, local representatives and other line departments to understand more about the projects, its impact and sustainability strategy to ensure long term goals. SR Asia has used the OECD DAC framework for evaluating the impact created by the CSR projects of NHPC. It scores all the projects under study based on its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability parameters. The project efficiently utilized the inputs (funds, expertise etc.) to achieve the intervention outcomes and had a target achievement rate between 90-100%.

1.2 About Impact Assessment Agency

Social Responsibility Asia (SR Asia) is an ISO 9001: 2015 Certified international non-profit organization registered with Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) New Delhi, India in the year 2012, and has legal entities in Bangladesh and Indonesia. SR Asia has country representative offices in Mongolia, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam. SR Asia is an affiliate to Asian Productivity Organization (APO) Japan and also works closely with APO member National Productivity Organization in complementing and promoting CSR, Sustainability and Sustainable Development.

SR Asia's mission is to conserve natural resources for the welfare of current and future generations by promoting change. SR Asia wants to work with all stakeholders to create awareness among consumers and manufacturers. We want to reach out to consumers through campaigns and work with companies in the design, development, and production of sustainable goods and services.

1.3 Scope of work as per ToR

As per the guidelines of NHPC and scope of the work, the Impact Assessment team framed impact assessment tools and carried out extensive fieldwork. The Scope of the Impact Assessment study is given below:

- To carry out Impact Assessment Study of CSR Programs/Projects/Activities as per given list.
- To determine the impact of CSR activity/ Projects in the applicable dimensions of social/cultural/economic/environmental/education/health conditions, etc. on the people in communities or on the environment and suggest steps for better implementation in future.
- To assess the changes in the quality of life and environment in the geography.
- To undertake an assessment of the project design in terms of its relevance and contribution to the development of the community.
- To assess the performance of the project in terms of effectiveness and efficiency and bottlenecks.
- To analyze and underlying factors beyond NHPC's control that affect the project achievement result.

- To ascertain the sustainability of the project after its completion.
- To evaluate the level of awareness of CSR projects/initiatives amongst the target beneficiaries/concerned stakeholders.
- To identify the consistency in the process of project implementation together with fulfilment of stated objectives.
- To identify the gaps in the project identification, beneficiary's involvement, implementation of projects and recommendations for improvements.
- To provide separate reports of each of the CSR activities/projects as per CSR activities listed at Annexure-1 in stipulated timelines.

1.4 Methodology Guidance for conducting Impact Assessment

- To produce a high-quality impact assessment report for wider dissemination and future reference, the research methodology should involve both qualitative and quantitative techniques.
- Qualitative methods should include techniques like questionnaire survey, focused group discussion, in-depth interview with targeted beneficiaries/end user community representatives/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIS) and govt. officials etc.
- Quantitative method will include collection of secondary data available with project implementing agencies, district administration, and NHPC.
- Other stakeholders may be involved for tertiary inputs.
- Survey/data findings should be interpreted and analyzed using statistical software such as SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).
- The impact assessment study should be well supported with the relevant geo-tagged photographs.
- The NHPC location concerned will provide the details/documents of CSR Programs/Activities undertaken and completed for carrying out Impact Assessment studies.

1.5 *Assumptions and Limitations*

- It was expected that the NHPC, implementing agencies would facilitate the field work.
- The facility/infrastructure created will have proper addresses/geo-tagged to locate and carry out assessments.
- The data regarding CSR projects will be made readily available by the NHPC Limited and implementing agencies.
- Lack of support from implementing agency (EESL) staff on ground in Himachal Pradesh
- Poor access to internet in remote locations in Himachal Pradesh.
- Bad road conditions and lack of proper connectivity was also one of the major challenges.
- Poor response and cooperation from the village Panchayats at few places.

CHAPTER II

About NHPC Limited

2.1 Introduction

NHPC Limited is a Mini-Ratna Schedule-A Enterprise committed to plan, promote and organize an integrated and efficient development of power through conventional and non-conventional sources in India and abroad. As on date, NHPC Limited has become the largest organization for hydropower development in India, with capabilities to undertake all the activities from conceptualization to commissioning in relation to setting up of hydro projects. NHPC Limited has also diversified in the field of solar & wind power.

NHPC's commitment towards environment and people is affirmed through its Corporate Vision and Mission, policies and practices adopted by the organization. NHPC is also a member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and subscribes to the principles of human rights, labour standards, environmental consciousness and anti-corruption.

Vision

To be a global leading organization for sustainable development of clean power through competent, responsible and innovative values.

Mission

- To achieve excellence in development of clean power at international standards .
- To execute & operate projects through efficient and competent contract management and innovative R&D in an environment friendly and socio-economically responsive manner.
- To develop, nurture and empower the human capital to leverage its full potential.
- To practice the best corporate governance and competent value based management for a strong corporate identity and showing concern for employees, customer, environment and society.
- To adopt & innovate state-of-the-art technologies and optimize use of natural resources through effective management.

Scope

- Schemes/activity chosen under CSR/Sustainability should primarily benefit stakeholders other than the staff of NHPC Limited.
- In case the benefits of the initiative are extended to NHPC employees and their families also, the proportionate expenditure incurred on other than NHPC employees and their families shall be considered under CSR.
- NHPC will have an appropriate organization structure both at corporate level and NHPC's projects/field units for identification & selection of CSR & sustainability schemes, guidance in implementation, monitoring and review of the schemes/activities.
- NHPC will take steps to sensitize and impart training to its employees regarding CSR & sustainability policies of the Corporation and to bring about the desired attitudinal change towards environmental protection, social development & the need to adopt ethical business practices.
- NHPC will take up schemes/activities which would give visible social, economic or environmental benefits to the society.
- NHPC will also make efforts, to the extent possible, to involve the suppliers and contractors associated in the adoption of sustainable technologies as a part of its CSR/sustainability endeavours.

2.2 CSR & Sustainability Policy

CSR has been an integral part of NHPC's business philosophy. NHPC is conducting its business in a socially responsible way by maintaining high level of organizational integrity and ethical behaviour, in conformity with expected standards of transparency in reporting and disclosing the performance in all spheres of its activities, demonstration of concern for social welfare, adoption of best management practices and effective operational methods to win the trust and confidence of all stakeholders.

2.3 CSR Vision and Mission

CSR Vision

- To contribute to sustainable development and inclusive growth while taking care of people , planet and organizational goals/ growth.

CSR Mission

- To become socially responsible corporate entity committed to improving the quality of life of the society at large.
- To create and develop facilities for the communities where NHPC has presence.
- To balance social, economic and environmental development objectives through collective and unified efforts of all stakeholders.

2.4 Objectives of NHPC's CSR Policy

Objectives

- To address the social, economic, environmental and welfare concerns of key stakeholders including those directly impacted by NHPC's operations & activities.
- Adopt green technologies, processes and standards that contribute to social and environmental sustainability.
- Contribute to inclusive growth and equitable development through capacity building measures, empowerment of marginalized and underprivileged sections/communities.

CHAPTER III

Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a brief introduction to the study, its rationale, its objective, survey questions, sampling, data collection and limitations. This becomes pertinent to have thorough understanding about the research process followed so as to give a rationale and background to the findings of the study.

3.2 Objectives of Impact Assessment

The objective of this study is to assess the impact and sustainability of the projects being implemented, find the strength, weakness and deficiencies in the project implementation, benefits received by the targeted groups so that its impact can be measured and learning can be used in further CSR project designs and implementation. Some of the key areas are as follows:

1. Assessment of NHPC CSR Policy, its alignment with outcomes at different project locations.
2. Process and approach followed by NHPC in CSR project identification, implementation, monitoring and impact assessment.
3. Stakeholder engagement, site visit and meeting direct and indirect beneficiaries.
4. Analyzing the successful implementation and degree of benefits received.

3.3 Methodology

An explorative research was conducted to understand the nature, design, and aspects of implemented projects for which impact assessment has to be done. This was completed primarily through desk study. Various literatures are referred to get a comprehensive knowledge about CSR project implemented areas and objectives, parameters, goals, structure, and sustainability criteria of the implemented project.

- The literature review of secondary data and literature available such as NHPC website, baseline reports, sample monitoring and evaluation report, implementation agencies, beneficiary data and CSR Annual Reports of NHPC, media reports etc.
- Preparation of data collection tools, preparation of survey questionnaires (computer and internet enabled), training of field investigators, pilot testing of tools, and data collection on site etc.
- The assessment process which involves segregation of data and data analysis, evaluation, or comparison with the planned guidelines and the standards available.

Fig 3.1 Methodology



3.3.1 OECD DAC Framework for measuring sustainability

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) first laid out the evaluation criteria (relevance, coherence effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability) in 1991. These six criteria serve as the core reference for evaluating international development and humanitarian projects, programs, and policies. These evaluation criteria have been defined below:

Fig 3.2: Six criteria of OECD DAC Framework



Source: oecd.org

- **Relevance:** The extent to which the intervention objectives and design respond to beneficiaries' needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change.
- **Coherence:** the extent to which other interventions (particularly policies) support or undermine the intervention, and vice versa. Includes internal coherence and external coherence.
- **Effectiveness:** The extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results, including any differential results across groups.
- **Efficiency:** The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way.
- **Impact:** The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended, higher-level effects.
- **Sustainability:** The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue or are likely to continue.

The IA team has identified some key parameters and components as necessary to apply this framework to this study, and they are indicated in table.

Table 3.1: Six criteria of OECD DAC Framework and its components

Parameters	Components
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need Assessment Report • Availability of Information on need assessment • Alignment to CSR Policy of NHPC Limited • Alignment to SDGs
Coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal and External Coherence (CSR Policies and policies of Government of India)
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to timeline • Adherence to Budget
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target achievement (Planned vs. Actual)
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Assessment Report • Impact and Availability of impact indicators
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability mechanism, convergence

Weighted scores were used to develop a 6-point scale. Following criteria is applied while rating the sustainability score of CSR project impact assessment.

85-100 % -> Extremely satisfactory

70-84% -> Satisfactory

55-69 %-> Moderately satisfactory

40-54 %-> Marginally satisfactory

20-39 %-> Dissatisfactory

< 20 % -> Extremely dissatisfactory

3.4 Research Instruments

Mixed method research design was used in order to have a comprehensive approach in data collection and stakeholder consultation. Both the qualitative and quantitative research techniques were used. Quantitative techniques like survey questionnaire were extensive in nature and covered minimum no. of sample size as per the research standards. Qualitative research tools were used focusing on the public consultation and in-depth engagement with project beneficiaries. After data collection, it was processed for analysis using ZOHO survey analysis tool, MS Excel and SPSS.

3.5 Data Collection

The following approach was adopted for the collection of primary and secondary data.

Primary Data:

- Collection of primary data was done in the field and data collection was done in both offline and online mode (ZOHO questionnaire), feedback and consultation, interviews of beneficiaries, focused group discussion and in-depth interviews. The geo-tagged photographs and short videos were also made.

Secondary Data:

- This involves literature review of NHPC website, baseline reports, sample monitoring and evaluation report, implementation agencies, beneficiary data and CSR Annual Reports of NHPC, media reports etc.

3.5.1 Sampling and sample size

A significant no. of respondents were recorded for assessment of the project. Respondents were randomly selected but involvement of both males as well as females was ensured.

Table 3.2: Sampling plan

Name of the District	Name of the Assembly Constituency	Total Number of Villages (dustbin sets installed)	Sample Size of Villages (%)
Chamba	Chamba	58	10
	Dalhousie	52	10
Kangra	Indora	50	10
	Kangra	46	10
	Nurpur	43	10
	Shahpur	41	10
	Jaisinghpur	61	10
Sirmour	Pachhad	61	10
	Paota Sahib	60	10
Shimla	Chopal	65	10
	Rohru	54	10
	Kasumpti	28	10
Solan	Solan	42	10

3.5.2 Data Collection tools

- Survey Questionnaire :

An intensive questionnaire (as per the requirement of project) to assess the impact of projects upon villagers lives was developed. A significant number of responses were recorded to collect quality data for each project. ZOHO survey tool was used to facilitate online and offline data collection depending on internet connectivity in the areas. Procedure for conducting survey was as follows:

- 1.Participants were identified by the method of random sampling as per the inclusion criteria.
- 2.The participants were made comfortable and briefed about the purpose of the survey and in the process their consent was obtained.
- 3.The responses were recorded by the investigator manually.
- 4.Debriefing was done after the completion of the questionnaire.

- Stakeholder consultation:

Stakeholder consultations were also conducted for assessment of all the projects. Participants in this activity were very specific and included local people, public representatives, implementing agency representatives and local administration. During stakeholder consultation, the impact assessment team has also ensured equal proportion of engagement of women and men.

- Semi structured interviews:

Semi structured interviews were conducted to gain information about benefits of the implemented projects.

- Observations during fieldwork:

A walk through to the project areas/village/ streets were made by the surveyors for the physical verification, functionality of the project.

3.5.3 Data analysis tool

Automated ZOHO analytics and MS- Excel were used as a data analysis tool to analyze the primary data collected during the survey. All the objective inputs are analyzed using this tool while subjective responses are analyzed using semantic analysis methods.

3.6 Project Management - Planning and Execution of Impact Assessment (PEIA)

This involves consultation with NHPC project site officials, implementing agencies and impact assessment team to plan the field work within stipulated time. The Impact Assessment team has developed a standard operating procedure along with checklists and forms & formats. The brief details of the PEIA SoP's is as follows:

3.6.1 Checklist for Impact Assessment study

Stage 1: Schedule, Survey preparation, and training

1. Field visit schedule.
2. Preparation of survey questionnaire and preparation of ZOHO link.
3. Training and briefing of investigators.
4. Defining role and responsibilities.
5. Preparation of format for daily report.

Stage 2: Collection of Documents and Material Needed before going to field

1. Representation letter from SR Asia.
2. ToR for investigators.
3. ID for all investigators.
4. Project details.
5. Survey Questionnaire link.
6. Feedback Form.
7. Other data collection formats.
8. Smartphone.
9. Diary and pen.

Stage 3- During Field visit

1. Meeting with Nodal officer of implementing agencies.
2. Meeting with stakeholders.
3. Verification of activities.
4. Conducting survey of beneficiaries.
5. Case Studies and success stories.
6. Geo-tagged photographs.
7. Short videos of beneficiaries.
8. Photographs and video evidences of field visits (Meetings, Streetlights, Survey participants, interviews)
9. Preparation and submission of daily progress report.

Stage 4: Data Analysis and Report Writing

1. Preparation of graphs and pie charts.
2. Preparation of success stories and case studies.
3. Drafting and proofreading of the report.
4. Review from impact assessment experts.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Informed consent is an important principle for all research endeavours and the same was maintained during the study. The respondents and key stakeholders of the study were informed about the purpose of the study. Further an assurance about confidentiality of the interview was given to all the respondents. They were free to choose not to answer any question while conducting survey or interview.

3.8 Fieldwork Schedule

Table 3.3: Fieldwork Schedule

Project Name	Planned Schedule of fieldwork		Actual Schedule of Fieldwork	
	Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
Supply, installation and commissioning of twin set PVC dustbins at different locations in Himachal Pradesh through EESL.	17th May 2022	30th May 2022	17th May 2022	05 June 2022

CHAPTER IV

Supply, installation and commissioning of twin set PVC dustbins at different locations in Himachal Pradesh through EESL

4.1 *About the Project*

NHPC Limited supported the initiative of supply and installation of 13000 twin set dustbins in 13 constituencies of Himachal Pradesh. Project was developed and implemented by the Energy Efficiency Services Limited through M/s Aristoplast Products Pvt Ltd. The project intended to have ground level benefits in the way of access to clean areas and to improve the health of villagers by providing a clean and positive environment to live in.

Solid waste management has become a practical necessity in every locality. Domestic refuse from individual households and in public spaces should not become a cause for unsightly streets and unhealthy rural environments. Cleanliness is an essential requisite for a healthy rural environment and quality living.

Dustbins were installed at public spaces and institutional buildings. Schools, hospitals, bus stops, vegetable markets, temples & other religious places, public parks, gardens etc. Panchayats as well as municipal areas were covered in the state of Himachal Pradesh's 13 constituencies. Awareness campaigns about the importance of segregation of dry and wet waste in blue and green coloured waste bins was also arranged in villages.

4.2 Objectives of the Project

- The objective of the project was to supply and install 13000 twin set dustbin in 13 assembly constituencies of Himachal Pradesh under CSR activity of NHPC Limited.
- To promote Swachh Bharat Abhiyan launched by Government of India.
- To make people aware about the proper disposal of waste and provide them infrastructure for their use to dispose off the garbage and waste as a support towards national mission on cleanliness.
- Installation of dustbins shall improve the lifestyle and limit the spread contagious and other diseases. It shall also help to maintain the premises clean. The twin set of dustbin contains 01 blue and 01 green dustbin for dry and wet waste respectively.
- This project will contribute to NHPC's corporate social responsibility vision and will promote a clean, healthy and positive environment thus modernizing societies in accordance with the DPE Guidelines on CSR and Sustainable Development.

4.3 Project sites

The PVC twin set dustbins having total quantity 13000, were installed in five districts covering 13 assembly constituencies of Himachal Pradesh.

Table 4.1: Project sites and Distribution of twin dustbins

Name of the Parliamentary Constituency	Name of the District	Name of the Assembly Constituency	Quantity of Dustbin Sets
Kangra	Chamba	Chamba	1000
		Dalhousie	1000
	Kangra	Indora	1000
		Kangra	1000
		Nurpur	1000
Shimla	Sirmour	Shahpur	1000
		Jaisinghpur	1000
	Shimla	Pachhad	1000
		Paonta Sahib	1000
Chopal		1000	
Solan	Solan	Rohru	1000
		Kasumpti	1000
Solan	Solan	Solan	1000

Fig 4.1: Project sites on Political Map of Himachal Pradesh (India)



4.4 Implementing Agency

This project was implemented by the Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) through Aristoplast Pvt. Ltd. in given locations of Himachal Pradesh.

4.5 Findings and analysis

All the observations, feedback received from the individual beneficiaries, information gathering through stakeholders consultation are recorded in true form as follows.

4.5.1 Key Observations made by Field Investigators

A team of trained and qualified local field investigators has visited to all the districts and constituencies to assess the impact that the installation of dustbins has created, the observations are noted in detail:

- In Bhalara Panchayat of Rohru constituency, total 10 dustbins were installed by NHPC in seven villages, Bharala, Shargal, Dhara, Tilari, Rathi, Bansa and Kadala. We found dustbins in most of the given locations and in few cases it was missing.
- In the given data of Bhalara village, there are three dustbins one is at middle school, other is at primary school and one is at Anganwadi. But only the one installed at Anganwadi was present.
- In Kui Panchayat of Rohru constituency, total 10 dustbins were installed by NHPC in Kui, Sanol, Bala, Shokli, Andyothi, Noddu and Chhpoti village. During field visits we found that dustbins are being used and maintained very well.
- In Khangteri Panchayat of Rohru Block, 10 dustbins were installed by NHPC in Khangteri, Sundernagar, Saras, Vijeshal, Kandroda, Kakoi, Keoli, Pekhadhar, Phagas, Koti Kadala villages but found only 6 dustbins in a given location.
- Inspecting the place where the dustbins were installed in Khangteri village, such as in Panchayat ghar, Anganwadi, and PHC, we did not find any dustbin at given locations as mentioned in the document. Only one broken dustbin stand was present at the Government Middle School (GMS) Khangteri. On the other hand then we visited Government Senior Secondary School (GSSS) Saras and Government Primary School (GPS) Saras, we found that the dustbin was damaged or only a dustbin stand was present.
- In Lower Koti Panchayat of Rohru constituency, total 10 dustbins were installed by NHPC in Chopari, Sadroti, Chandrola, Lower Koti Chiwani and Shaddu villages. But we found only 8 dustbins at the mentioned locations.
- In GSSS Lower Koti we went with School principal to inspect the place where the dustbins were installed in lower Koti village, such as in Panchayat ghar, Anganwadi etc. Wherever the dustbins were installed according to the list, they were being used properly. There were two dustbins missing, one is from a temple and the other one is from GMS Saras. People were using dustbins properly where they were installed.

- In Munchara Panchayat of Rohru constituency of Himachal Pradesh. We went to Munchaara, Kotsaari, Dogsaari, Mandalli, Paanu, Shyaandu, and Bagi village and saw that many of the dustbin installed by NHPC is being used properly.
- In some places, the dustbins were damaged and are being used by people for personal use in their homes.
- In Samoli, the gram Panchayat of Rohru, we inspected that the dustbins installed by NHPC is being used and maintained very well in the local Shilon temple.
- Ashish Pragata (a local) said that the dustbins was installed in the Danveer temple but due to lack of space, it was taken out but at present it is missing.
- In GSSS Samoli dustbin is used and maintained very well.
- One dustbin was set up road side at Samoli village. But during the field visit we didn't find any dustbin.
- In Rohru where we observed that maximum number of dustbins which installed by NHPC are missing or damaged. Those dustbins which we found in their respective locations are very well maintained and used properly.
- We observed that most of the places where the need of dustbin is the most like school, community, main market and sabji mandi etc. lack them.
- Out of 80 dustbins in Rohru Nagar, only 70 were found in their given locations.
- Locals do not have awareness about the initiative undertaken by NHPC in this area.
- Talking with locals and by our observations as well, we found that in the Chopal Market area and in the bus stand area, dustbins were installed but they are now missing from their respective locations.
- Locals also observed that during rains these dustbins get filled with rain water and emanate a foul smell. These dustbins are not successful at this location as maximum dustbins were filled with rain water as there's no way for that water to get out.
- We also had a talk with the Pradhan of the Thana Panchayat, who told us that the maximum dustbin in the Panchayat have suffered damage. This was proved when we took a survey of the location.
- We further discovered that the maximum dustbins were damaged entirely or missing altogether. Very few dustbins were found at their locations.
- During the visit of Khagna Panchayat, we found that dustbins are in their location and people are using these dustbins. While consulting with the locals we were informed that they were very happy with what NHPC did for them regarding cleanliness. They greatly appreciated NHPC's initiatives.
- In Dhbas Panchayat of Chopal constituency, we found that dustbins were installed at their allotted locations.

- In Sarah Panchayat, we found that maximum dustbins are damaged due to frost or heavy snowfall and in some areas locals were using them for personal use.
- In the places where we found dustbins on their allotted locations, people were using them properly and they were well maintained.
- We observed cleanliness in the school, Anganwadi, and the health-care centres.
- In lingjar Panchayat, dustbins were damaged due to frost and heavy snowfall.
- In schools, Anganwadi proper use of dustbins can be seen. All dustbins were well maintained and clean.
- Some schools require new dustbins as replacements because they were damaged due to frost and heavy snow during the winter.
- All the areas where we took visits for the impact assessment of the project run by NHPC are successful. People were very happy with the proposed project.
- In maximum areas peoples are using dustbin and they are well maintained and clean. However, due to heavy snowfall in winter dustbins were damaged at various locations.
- In Mangla Panchayat of Chamba constituency, total 20 dustbins were installed by NHPC under this CSR activity.
- Only school, Anganwadi and in Panchayat ghar dustbins are in good condition. They are well maintained and being utilized properly.
- Dustbins which are installed in public places are damaged or stolen by the locals for their personal uses.
- In Udaipur Panchayat, total 15 dustbins were installed. Panchayat ghar, school, Anganwadi and govt. office dustbins are well maintained and getting utilized properly.
- We observed the general cleanliness of these places.
- Upon interacting with the locals, we were informed that they were very happy by this initiative taken by NHPC. They sincerely thanked NHPC for their efforts.
- In Sarol Panchayat, total 25 dustbins are in installed by NHPC under this CSR activity. And upon our field visit we found that maximum numbers of dustbins were in good condition. People are using the dustbin properly and we found them well maintained.
- Residents were very happy by this initiative of NHPC.
- We observed that in Chamba Constituency, if we compare both Panchayat area and municipal council area we come to the conclusion that in the Panchayat area dustbins are utilized properly as compared to municipal council areas.

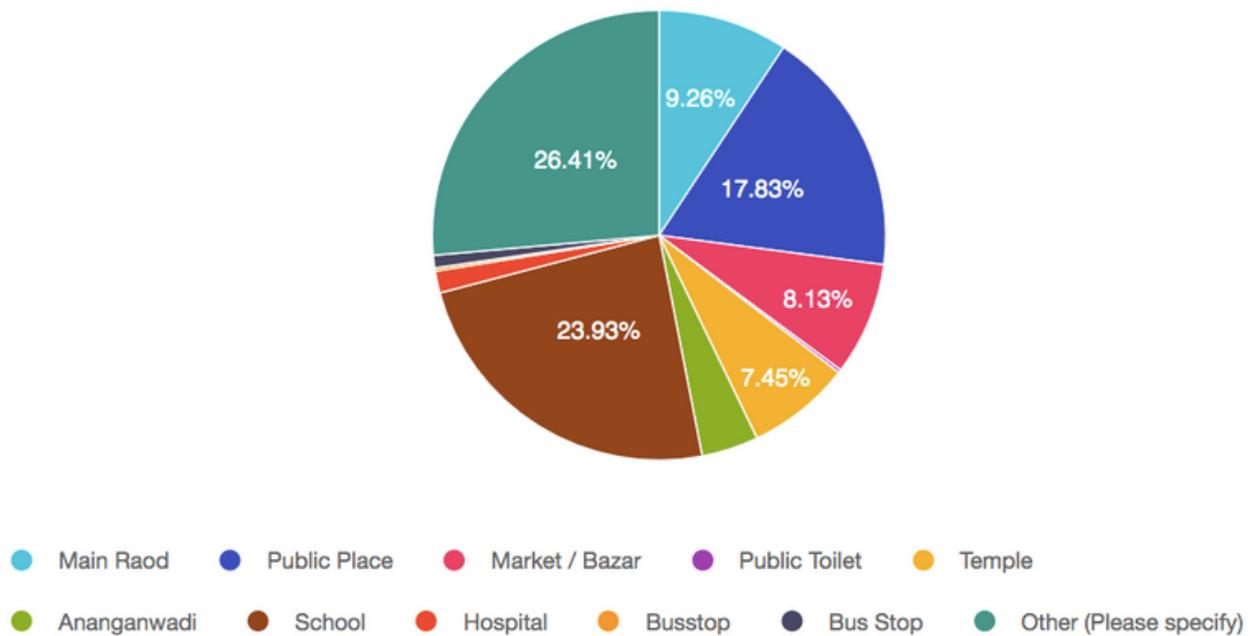
- In Chopal ward of Chamba constituency, total 21 dustbins were installed by NHPC under this CSR activity.
- Now, very few are left on its locations. We observed that locals have begun using them for their personal use like water and cereal storage.
- In other locations, dustbins were used but not properly after separating wet and dry garbage.
- There are also some places where dustbins are needed but the dustbins were not installed i.e. in school, community Anganwadi etc.
- In Jansali ward, total 15 dustbins were installed by NHPC under this CSR activity.
- In Dhadog ward, total 10 dustbin were installed by NHPC under this CSR activity. Some of the dustbins were damaged; only two or three dustbins were found in usable condition.
- In Julahkdi ward, total 15 dustbins were installed by NHPC under this CSR activity. Most of the dustbins were damaged; while some, we discovered, were kept in the store room by the municipality.
- In Sapadi ward, total 10 dustbins were installed by NHPC under this CSR activity.
- In Surada ward, total 10 dustbins were installed by NHPC under this CSR activity.
- In temples and schools we can see proper use of dustbins and they were well maintained.
- In Sultanpur ward, total 20 dustbins were installed by NHPC under this CSR activity. Some dustbins are in good condition. Some of them are damaged and some of them are used by locals for their personal use.
- In Kariyan Panchayat, which falls under the Chamba constituency, total 25 dustbins were installed by the NHPC under this CSR activity. We found that those dustbins which are installed in public places or road side are damaged while those in school, Anganwadi and govt. offices were in good condition and utilized properly.
- Kariyan village is an adopted village by NHPC, where many developmental works have been done by NHPC. Recently NHPC gave funds for the school building and for the construction of toilets.
- In Banikhet Panchayat, which comes under the Dalhousie constituency, total 50 dustbins were installed by the NHPC under this CSR activity. Here in some places, the dustbins being used properly and in some places its not.

- People using the dustbins were not separating wet and dry garbage.
- We observed that Banikhet bus stop is the dirtiest place, where people don't use dustbins properly. They throw garbage here and there.
- In Pukhari Panchayat, total 20 dustbins were installed by NHPC under this CSR activity. But very few dustbins are currently in their locations.
- Some of the dustbins are damaged and some of them are taken by locals for their personal uses like to store water and household items.
- NHPC campus and regional office is near Banikhet Panchayat, total 15 dustbins were installed there by NHPC under this CSR activity.
- We observed that all the shop owners in market area make full use of these dustbins
- Dustbins are being utilized properly in the schools and colleges too.
- In Bathari Panchayat, total 19 dustbins were installed by NHPC under this CSR initiative. Only school's and Anganwadi's dustbins were found to be in use. But their base stands were damaged.
- Due to heavy snowfall, a lot of dustbins were damaged. Those which are in good condition are being utilized properly by public.
- The Dalhousie area is neat and clean. The municipality started door to door garbage collection. They collect the garbage daily from the household.
- In Kangra total 100 dustbins were installed by NHPC under this CSR activity. People told us that NHPC has taken a great initiative to install dustbins in public area, schools, colleges, police stations etc.
- Municipality of Kangra has started door to door garbage collection. Due to which local people found no use of the dustbins. Wherever dustbins were installed by NHPC, it is being utilized correctly. We also observed that there has been a lot of improvement and awareness regarding the cleanliness in the villages.

4.5.2 Survey results

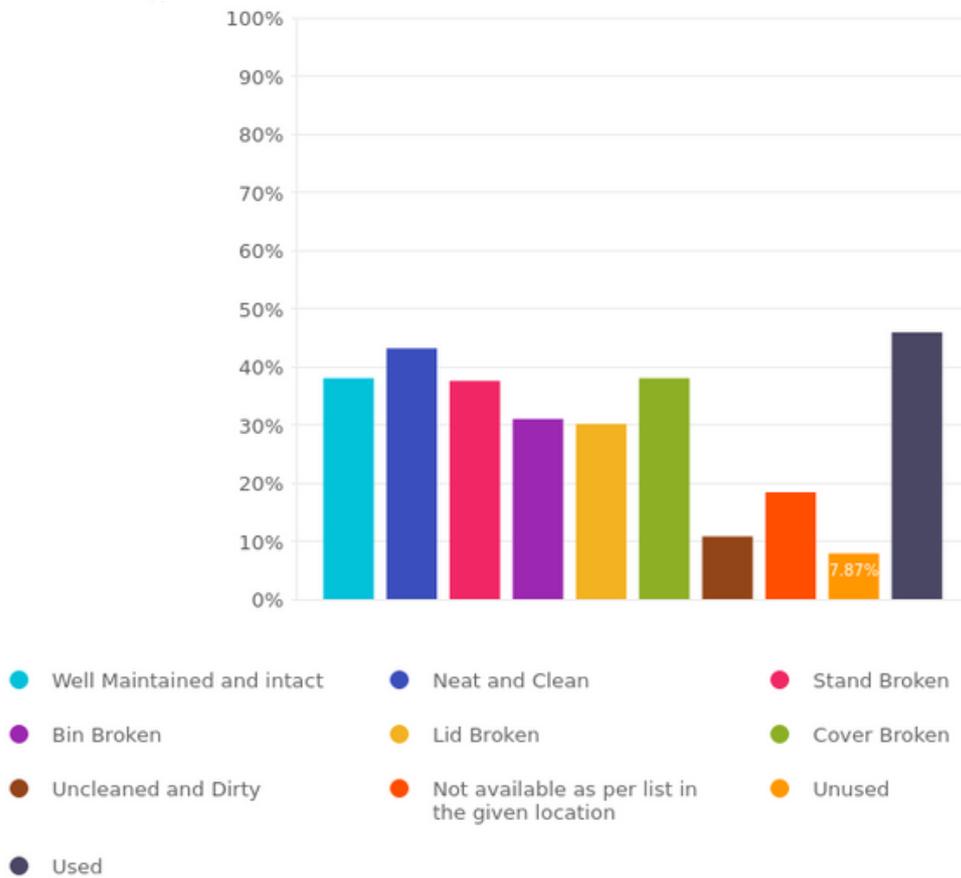
The survey was conducted using ZOHO survey online and offline survey tools to capture data on real time basis. The technologies used is embedded with AI technologies to carryout analytics and accordingly the studies are represented as follows. All the critical parameters analysed are explained through graphics.

Fig 4.2: Place of dustbin installation



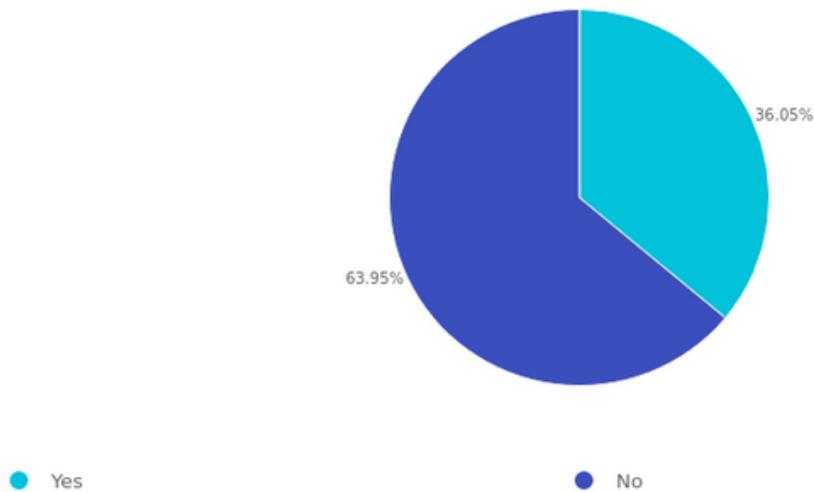
Maximum numbers of installations are in institutions or institutional areas and public places where the dustbins were found and are in use. The distribution was quite heterogeneous to serve the public at large.

Fig 4.3: Current status of the dustbin sets (upkeep and maintenance)



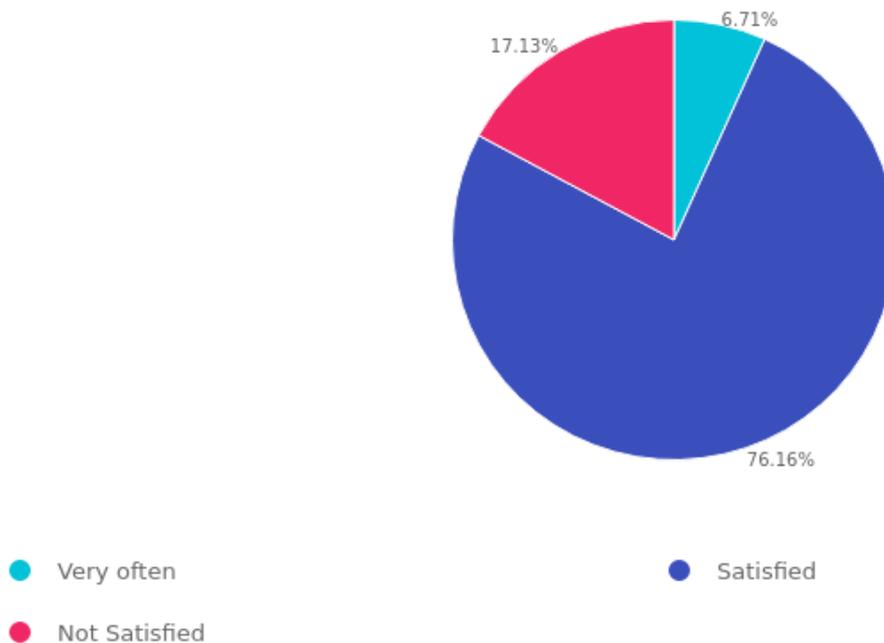
The finding suggests that close to 50% of dustbins are in use. This is to derive that the public is supporting the initiative and dust bins are more or less maintained in institutional areas.

Fig 4.4: Level of awareness about the dustbins installed by NHPC Limited



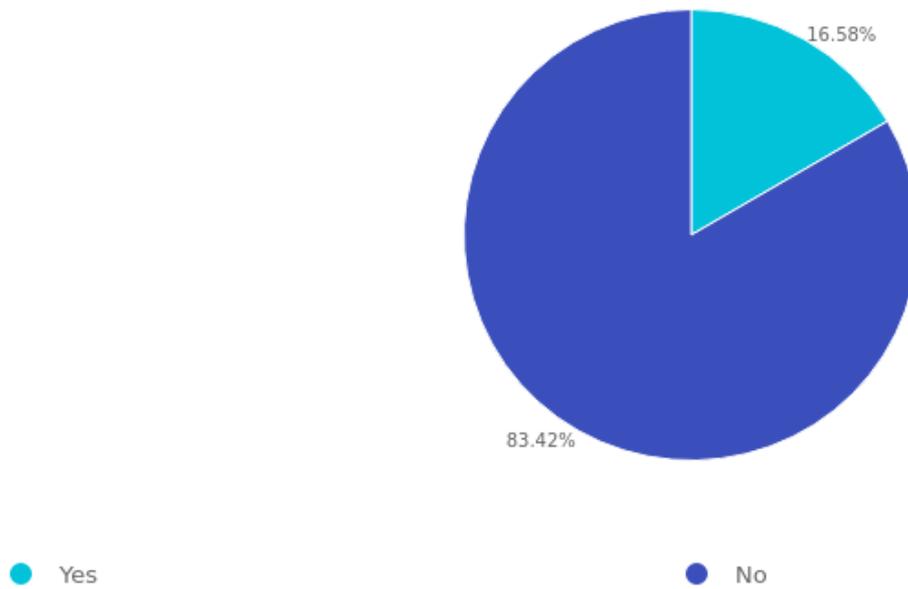
People's awareness about NHPC being the donor agency for the supply and installations of the dustbins is low. Hence appropriate logo size, and information dissemination may be planned if necessary in future.

Fig 4.5: Maintenance of dustbins in institutional areas



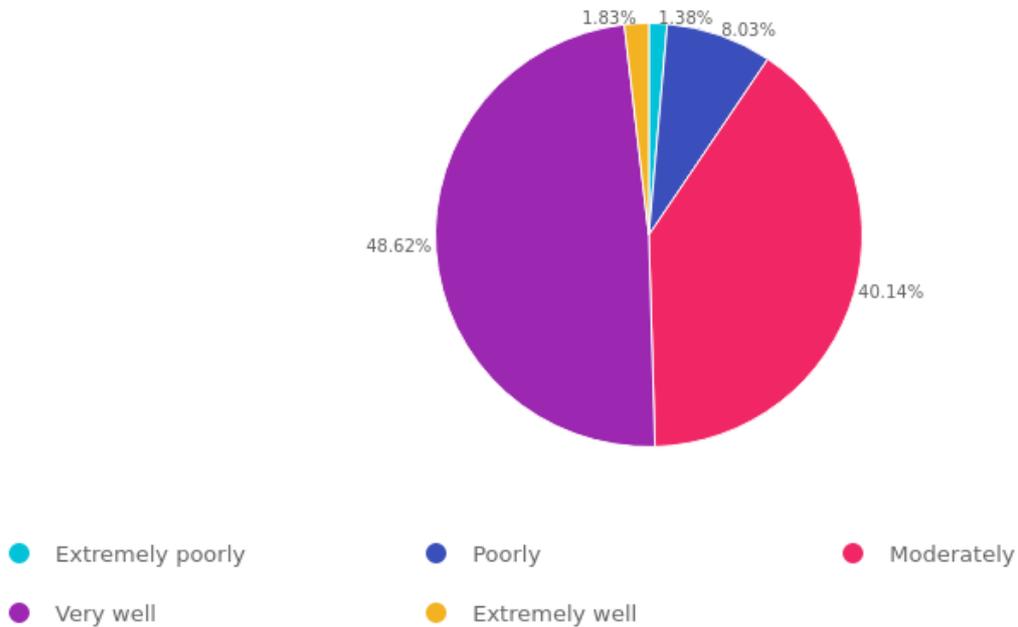
This finding is good in the sense that Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan has created enormous awareness among people about the cleanliness and discipline in waste management practices.

Fig 4.6 Issue of dirty dustbins and always filled with garbage in public places



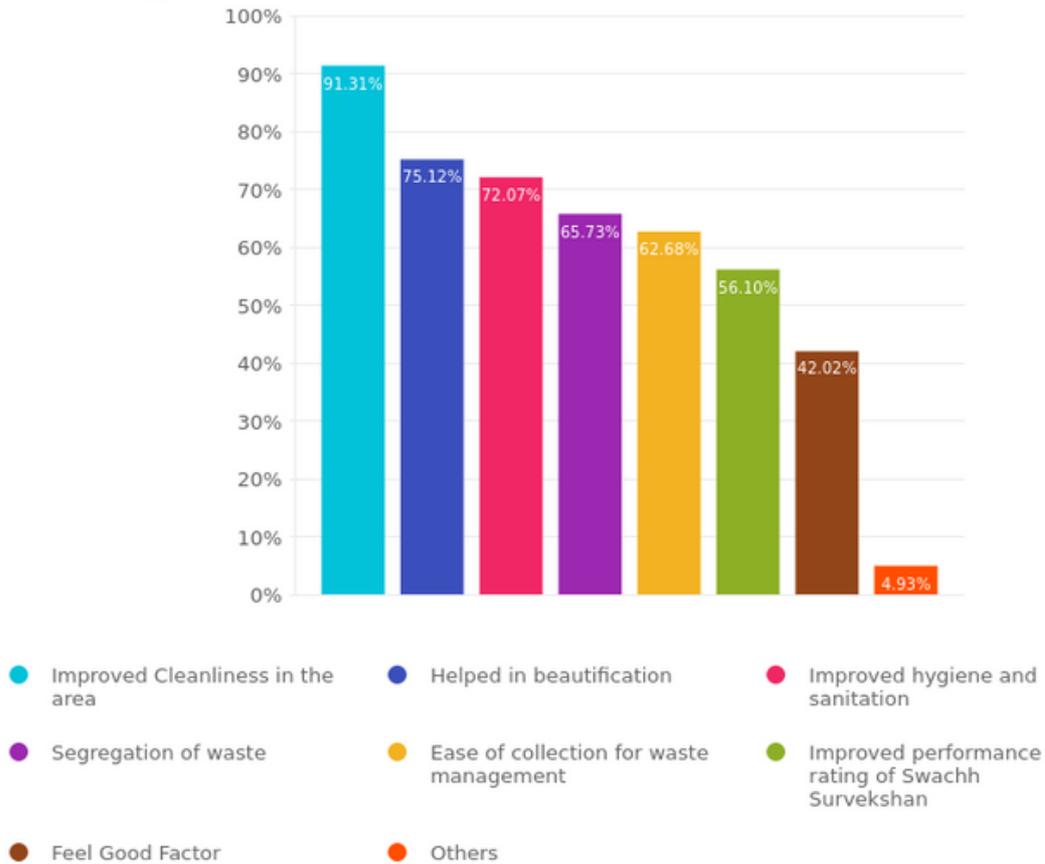
Though the facility has been put in place, the mechanism of daily waste collection and disposal still remains an issue in public places.

Fig 4.7: Level of service performance of twin set dustbins



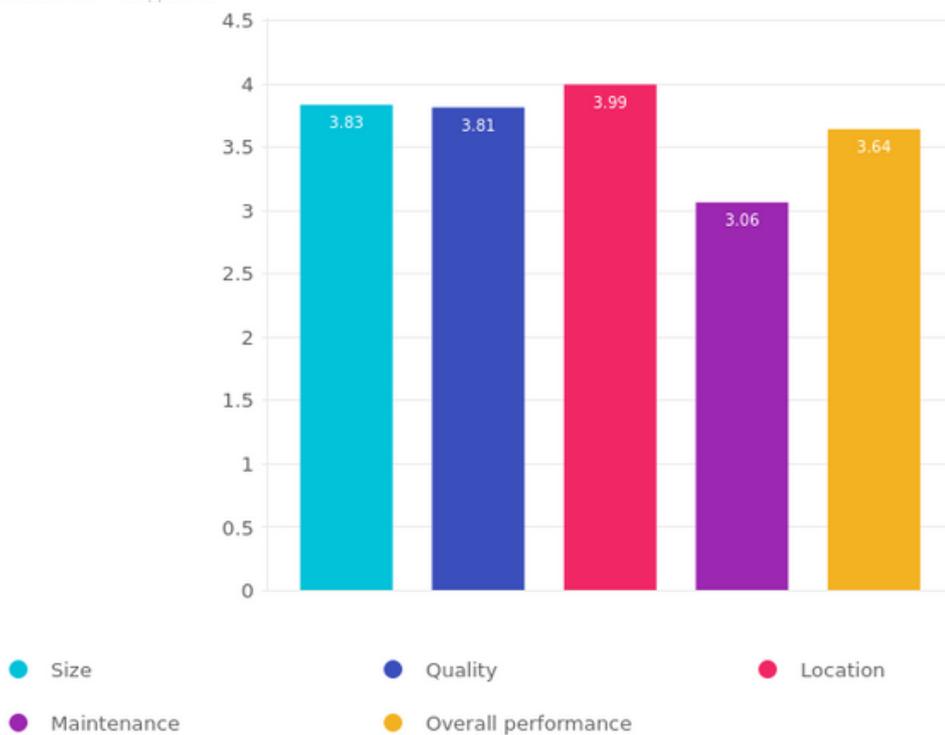
When asked about the quality of the dustbins about 90% people are satisfied with the type and quality of dustbins.

Fig 4.8: Public opinion about the biggest achievement of the project



Overall, people have rated the benefits received extremely good. This has contributed to the life of people in in multiple way as indicated the self explanatory graphics.

Fig 4.9: Rating of project by beneficiaries



4.5.3 Stakeholder's Feedback

There is only one dustbin and it's broken but no garbage in the dustbin and it's properly maintained. It's neat and clean. Also the no dustbin stand attached by the dustbin. **Rohit Goyal (Siri Nagar)**

This Dustbin is very useful for us, we need more dustbin like that. **Sanchit Sharma (Siri Nagar)**

In the market place we need more dustbins for each and every shopkeepers because we have too much garbage everyday. This initiative of NHPC is very good for waste management in public spaces. But dustbins are not adequate. Sometime dustbins overflows and bad smell comes near it. **Harsh Kumar (Kandaghat)**

No one cares about dustbins. Our Panchayat Pradhan distributes so many dustbins in this market but people are very careless. They throw garbage in open places. **Hem Chand (Kandaghat)**

Our school has very huge campus. Many students study here. This initiative has really helped us but these four dustbins are insufficient for us. They are very useful in maintaining cleanliness. We request NHPC to please provide us more dustbin for our school. **Arti Panwar (Kandaghat)**

I am happy for this CSR initiative and request for installing more dustbin for my school. I am also thankful to the NHPC for giving us the previous dustbins. **Sandhira Chauhan (Kandaghat)**

We have 600 plus students in this college. These four dustbin are insufficient for us. we are thankful for those dustbin and request NHPC to provide us more dustbin if possible. We are thankful to NHPC and looking for more support in the future. **Hitesh Kumar (Kandaghat)**

I am peon at this college. Most of the time I see that the garbage is out of the dustbin box just because the dustbin is full. Immediate disposal is a problem here. if we have more dustbin then we are relieved from this problem. **Aman Pal (Kandaghat)**

Kalpna is owner of the dhaba (eatery) and she is very satisfied by these dustbins. She says that due to these dustbins we are seeing less garbage in our surroundings and we put our daily garbage in these dustbin boxes. - **Kalpna Devi (Kandaghat)**

Ashish Thakur is also the owner of the dhaba (eatery) he tell us that these dustbin are very useful for him because his dhaba is beside the road so him customers use these dustbins. Usage of these dustbin by our customers keeps surrounding area clean. **Ashish Thakur (Kandaghat)**

Dustbins are in good condition in this place. Everyday municipality workers clean it. More dustbins needed in this place due to near hospital. **Kasturi Lal (Dalhousie)**

Great initiative by NHPC and it is successful too. These dustbin are very useful for us to maintain cleanliness in the area. We are using them regularly. Very helpful in cleanliness. Thanks to NHPC . **Surender Kumar (Udaipur)**

In this area twin dustbins were installed in 2018. In initial stage it was in good condition but before they completed one year bin was damaged along with lid. But still he used it. **Kapil Dogra (Daulatpur)**

Twin dustbins was installed near by his shop. It was in good condition. All the people of villages are happy from this scheme of NHPC. **Pawna Kumari (Natehar)**

Good work done by NHPC. But at this time dustbin are not in its place. They were damaged or taken by someone for personal uses. In market area they need iron or steel dustbins. **Navneet Sharma (Bathari)**

Good initiative by NHPC. Being utilized properly. Helpful in maintaining cleanliness. Concept was good but they are now damaged. They were always filled with garbage and later got damaged. **Gurudeep Verma (Devi Dehra)**

We are pleased to have dustbins in school . So students can now use it for throwing waste product in dustbins. Two set of dustbins are there, one is for wet or another one is for dry garbage. **Sikandra Devi (Head teacher of Govt. Primary School, Halekeran)**

Nice initiative by NHPC. We are working on it there are total 11 ward in our municipality. Since last two month we have started door to door garbage collection. Proper use of this dustbin in this place. Dustbin is well maintained in this place. Very satisfied with this work. **Vijender (Sanitation Supervisor, Chamba)**

NHPC has taken a great initiate to distribute dustbins in school. Our school is also part of that. They distributed dustbins in two forms , one is for wet or another is for dry wastage. By classifying the waste into different categories, it is easier to take advantage of its recycling potential. **Upma Sharma (Teacher, Govt. Primary School)**

There was twin set dustbin in school. They used them very well. They distributed dustbin in two ways for wet or dry wastage. It is very hygienic for healthy life and protect from environment pollution. **Monika kumari (Teacher, Govt. Primary School, Birta)**

From past few years we are facing the problem of how to discard waste material. But with this initiative of NHPC we got a solution to our problem. They distributed dustbins in sets, one is for wet or another is for dry. By this program not only children but also their parents are gaining awareness about hygiene. **Ritu Sharma (Lecturer, Govt. Sr. Sec School)**

In Rajiyana Panchayat, one dustbin was installed near Shiv temple Rajiyana. Pandit Shailendra Bhardwaj, priest of this temple said that all people used this dustbin. It is useful for creating cleanliness in society. **Shailender Bhardwaj (Priest, Rajiana)**

Due to the garbage not being picked up every day, the garbage started spreading here and there. **Mohan Bhatia (Junga)**

4.5.4 Case Studies

Case study- 1

Banikhet is a Panchayat located in Dalhousie Tehsil of Chamba district, and is almost 50 km from Chamba city. Total population of Banikhet Panchayat is almost 3000. Development of this area is very good, big houses, hotels are built in this Panchayat. It is a tourist area and is always filled with tourists. We visited the market area, school, govt. offices. Due to high tourist presence in Banikhet, it is the polluted place we visited in our assessment survey. Insufficient amount of dustbins were observed, most of which are damaged or not in the location where they were installed.

In this study we met many residents of this area. They told us about how NHPC helped people of this area by distributing dustbins for this Panchayat in 2018. Before this distribution, there was a big problem of garbage pollution, there was no proper dumping area in this Panchayat. When these dustbins were installed in this area people use it very well for some time. In lockdown they were damaged, or taken away by locals. Only the ones installed in govt. offices or schools remain in good condition.

Case study- 2

On 31 May we visited Chamba constituency for the Impact assessment of the dustbins installed by NHPC under this CSR activity. Chamba is a town in the Chamba district in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. According to the 2001 Indian census Chamba has a population of 20,312 people. Considered backward on various parameters including education, health child and women care, agriculture etc. Currently, Chamba district administration is working on all aspects of development including cleanliness.

In this project, NHPC have installed dustbins in Chamba dist. in consultation with local Panchayat or municipality. Our first aim is to know about how these dustbins are useful to local people.

First, we visit Kashmiri mohalla near Chaugan ground. Where we talked about NHPC work done in this area but we didn't find dustbins. They were damaged a long time ago, or were pulled off by the municipality which takes care of all cleanliness work in this area. This project is not useful to this area because the municipality now provides door to door garbage pick ups. After this door-to-door pick-up was instituted these dustbin were taken off by the municipal council.

Case study- 3

Dangri village is located in Solan tehsil of Solan district in Himachal Pradesh, India. It is situated 8km away from Solan, which is both district & sub-district headquarters of Dangri village. Most of the locations given in the list do not even exist. For example: there is GPS Rhun, but there is no school in Rhun. When we talked with the village people they said that there was no dustbin distributed by the Panchayat and there is a need for a dustbin in the village Ghatti. There is a temple near the village stream, people throw all the pooja material along with garbage in this natural water resource.

Villager Gulab Singh said that there was a need for a big dustbin in that area. One dustbin is located at GSSS Kothi Deora and another installed at Panchayat, Anganwadi Rahun, Anganwadi Bairtee. Most of the dustbins were not found in the location. Principal of Kothi Deora School mentions that before the dustbin installation school management faced the problem of proper disposal but after the dustbin they know the value of the dustbin, which helps in cleanliness in the school. Anganwadi workers also teach their students about the importance of the dustbin.

This project improved proper waste management. It also increased awareness amongst students about waste management and encouraged adoption of the habit of health and hygiene. People are of the view that there is need for dustbins near the temple and its quality should be strong. They have also suggested that dustbins made up of metal should be considered as an alternative to PVC.

Case study- 4

In Sirinagar village most of the dustbins are located at the main bazaar of the Kandaghat. Dustbins were installed in GSSS Kandaghat, Govt. college Kandaghat, block office Kandaghat, and public spaces. They were facing the problem of proper waste management in the school premises, and the dustbins were full of garbage. Earlier Kandaghat was not under municipal jurisdiction. But now all the garbage is collected by the municipality. Dustbins which are located in public areas were dirty, their covers were broken as well.

Before project implementation garbage was not properly disposed but now it is done appropriately and people were aware about the cleanliness of the area. Now people of that area are adopting the habit of throwing garbage in the dustbin rather than in public places. It was suggested that dustbin should be made from metal. It should be a big dustbin in public places. Strong cover is needed, because due to heavy rain and storm cover and dustbin were damaged in some areas.

Case study- 5

Shalogra village is located in Solan tehsil of Solan district in Himachal Pradesh, India. Most of the people in Salogra village are from BPL families. And hardly one or two houses were seen using dustbins properly. In all other houses dustbins are being used for their personal use like to store water or household items etc. It is an observation that before installing dustbins in this village people should be made aware about usage and benefits of dustbins.

Most of the dustbin in that area were not in the location. Many of them were damaged or stolen by locals for personal use. In places where it was found, people didn't use the dustbin. They were throwing their garbage in public places.

Case study- 6

Sakori village is located in Kandaghat tehsil of Solan district in Himachal Pradesh, India. When it comes to administration, Sakori village is administrated by a sarpanch who is elected representative of the village by the local elections.

In the Sakori Panchayat dustbins are distributed in different areas and locations. Before there was no proper management, now they also manage waste and cleanliness in the village. Dustbin installation in that area has helped in maintaining health and hygiene habits as well.

In some areas, dustbin's covers have been broken due to heavy rain and storms. But overall the project positively impacted the area in terms of setting up infrastructure for collection, disposal and management of garbage.

Case study- 7

Kawarag village is located in Kandaghat tehsil of Solan district in Himachal Pradesh, India. Most of the dustbins were found at a hotel. They were using the dustbin properly. But they have the problem of proper management of the garbage. They burned all the garbage. All the garbage collected in the dustbin is dry. They face the problem of disposing of the wet garbage.

People of the area faced the issue regarding waste management as garbage remained strewn around earlier, but now they are able to manage the waste and clean the area as everyone used the dustbins. They also teach this habit to their children. There is a need for proper knowledge on how to dispose of wet waste.

Case study- 8

Anish Banyal, Principal of Govt Sr. Sec School Chari village said NHPC set up dustbin in our school in 2018 . From this program we get more benefits related to hygiene. We are safe from diseases. NHPC installed two types of dustbin in our school, one for dry waste and other for wet waste.

Our school students were very happy to see these colorful bins and since the first day they were excited to use them properly. It creates happiness among them with awareness regarding cleanliness. So we are very happy to be included in this program.

Case study- 9

Rohin Kumar, chief Manager of SBI bank, said in our branch dustbins were installed in 2018. They provided two types of dustbin one is for wet or another one is for dry wastage. Staff and customers benefit from its presence. It helps create a clean environment by classifying the waste into different categories, it gets easier to take advantage of its recycling potential.

He was very elated to be included in this program. He also had some suggestions that the bottom of the dustbin should have holes so that rain water can flow out easily and not damage the dustbins.

Case study- 10

In Lower Koti Panchayat of Rohru constituency dustbins were installed Chopari, Sadroti, Chandrola, Lower Koti Chiwani and Shaddu villages. But we found only 8 out of 10 dustbins at the mentioned locations.

In GSSS Lower Koti we went with School principal to inspect the place where the dustbins were installed in lower Koti village, such as in Panchayat ghar, Anganwadi etc. Wherever the dustbins were installed according to the list, they were being used properly. There were two dustbins missing, one is from a temple and the other one is from GMS Saras. At other locations people were using dustbins properly wherever they were installed.

4.5.5 Success Stories

Story 1

Name: Seema Kumari
Designation: TGT Teacher

Seema, TGT teacher of Kachahari School, shared her experience after installation of a dustbin under NHPC's initiative in school in 2018. She said that it was a great initiative started by NHPC. Dustbins are in very good condition. They kept them very well. It was set up in a good location and according to her it is very useful for them.

Story- 2

मोहन पाल, शारीरिक शिक्षक
ढाबासा, हिमाचल प्रदेश

कूडेदान तो लगाए गए थे ओर इस्तेमाल भी कर रहे थे क्वालिटी भी अच्छी थी और साइज़ भी ठीक था लेकिन स्कूल में बाउंडरी न होने की वजह से शरारती तत्वों द्वारा कूडेदान को तोड़ दिया गया है जो कि अभी उस लोकेशन पर कुछ भी मिलना संभव नहीं है।

Story- 3

सन्नी ठाकुर, सरायन, हिमाचल प्रदेश

जब से मंदिर परिसर में एनएचपीसी के कूडेदान लगे है तब से साफ सफाई व्यवस्था में पहले से ज्यादा सुधार आया है ओर यहां पर इसका काफी ज्यादा लाभ हुआ है परंतु मंदिर परिसर में 3 से 4 ओर कूडेदान लगने चाहिए क्योंकि इतने बड़े मंदिर परिसर के हिसाब से ये कूडेदान बहुत छोटे है

Story- 4

Tanveer Mirza, Shopkeeper
Kashmiri mohalla, Himachal Pradesh

Great initiative by NHPC but this project is not successful in Chamba district because there is a lack of awareness in people. They don't know about their role and responsibilities. People put garbage here and there they never used the dustbin. They broke the dustbin, or stole it for their personal use.

Story- 5

Name: Kamala Chauhan

Designation: Head Teacher

During the investigation we found that the dustbin installed by NHPC in Govt. Primary School is kept in the store room. During the conversation with the headmaster, she said that the dustbins which have been installed under NHPC are a very good scheme to keep the Anganwadi, school and village clean. Due to the installation of dustbins, there has been a lot of improvement in cleanliness in the village, Anganwadi, school, and temples and the people of the village have also become very aware about cleanliness.

Story- 6

Name: Indra Sharma

Designation: Agriculturalist

Due to the closure of the dispensary, we talked to Indra Sharma of the village who have been living for the last 45 years. During the conversation, he said that the dustbin installed by NHPC in the dispensary is still being used. He requests the team of NHPC to provide a dustbin facility at regular intervals near every house of his village so that his village remains clean and tidy.

4.5.6 OECD-DAC Framework Scoring

Overall performance and rating by the beneficiary are satisfactory. The project was successfully installed in all locations as per the list. The data on solid waste collection and disposal is not available. The use of dustbins has led to a positive impact in institutional sites such as schools, colleges, and Anganwadi's etc. However, maintenance of dustbins has been found as a challenge.

Table 4.2: OECD-DAC framework Scoring of the project

OECD Parameters	Score
Relevance	Satisfactory
Coherence	Satisfactory
Effectiveness	Moderately Satisfactory
Efficiency	Marginally Satisfactory
Impact	Satisfactory
Sustainability	Marginally Satisfactory

4.6 Impact of the project

Garbage dumping and storing in the open is not just an eyesore but is a serious health hazard across India. Whether it is roadside bins or kachra ghars (small garbage dump houses) the waste that lies exposed provides a ready breeding ground for flies and other disease causing pathogens. It is also a threat for stray animals that feed on this waste and thrive on these garbage dumps. Waste management and channelizing resources for it is the remedy to above issues. This CSR initiative is a step towards waste management in public places and institutional areas like schools, colleges, village Panchayat, play ground or market etc.

During field visits and interacting with the project beneficiaries it was realized that the project has positive impacts on local environment and health of the people. This small initiative of installing dustbins has changed the behaviour of people towards cleanliness and disposal of waste in the right manner.

In the rural and urban areas plastic waste generation is increasing day by day. On the other hand management of waste is lacking. This CSR project of NHPC is an attempt towards creating a system for collection of wastes from dustbins.

4.7 SDG and Sustainability of the project

Sustainable Development Goals are designed to be a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The CSR Activities of NHPC are in align with the SDG's. This initiative is compliant with the SDG 6 and Target 11.6 of SDG 11. Target 11.6 explicitly calls on countries to reduce the per capita environmental impact of cities by paying special attention to air quality and waste management. If we want clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), we need to be looking at waste. It's a key vector of disease, and provides abundant breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

NHPC and implementing agencies should engage with local government and non government agencies (NGO's) and other institutions for greater co-ordination and sustainability of the project. Participation of local people and organizations is essential for making this project a success.

4.8 Conclusion and Way forward

The project objectives are met in relation to the reach-out and installation of dustbins in areas of significance. Maximum usage was witnessed in institutional areas like schools, colleges, hospitals, government offices, etc. A majority of dustbins are still usable and being used and maintained in common facility areas mentioned above.

Dustbins installed in open places such as roadside, parking, community parks etc. were mostly missing as a result of construction work such as road widening, extension of development facilities, and damage may have been caused due to other reasons such as seasonal heavy rain, floods or miscreants.

As the implementation agency EESL has not shared any data or information on the services or maintenance they might have done as per MOU, or any monitoring in terms of upkeeps and waste collection and disposal were not made available to us, it is difficult to derive the results on waste management process and effectiveness.

It is suggested that local panchayat and government agencies should be made part of the process of integrating the assets for mainstream solutions. There is a need of a monitoring mechanism from the side of the implementation agency to drive the project for effective output and outcomes and also maintain data and reporting for verification as may be necessary for any further studies.

Going forward it is advisable that:

- The proper institutionalization and networking with the local self-government and line departments are required for the effective implementation and sustainability of the project.
- For ensuring sustainability, implementing agency should develop a smooth handing over process for the continuation and maintenance of facilities created.
- Baseline studies are required to be more objective and focused.
- The use of technology such as GIS, and geo-tagging is advisable for the infrastructure created to assess any change easily and in a cost-effective manner.
- Convergences with government schemes are also recommended for greater impact and maintenance of assets/infrastructure created.

Photo Gallery



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7M2J+5CP, Kui, Himachal Pradesh 171207
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Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India
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Sarahan, Himachal Pradesh, India
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01/06/22 11:04 AM



Sarahan, Himachal Pradesh, India
P58V+956, Sarahan Market, Sarahan, Himachal Pradesh 173024, India
Lat 30.716053°
Long 77.19269°
01/06/22 11:04 AM



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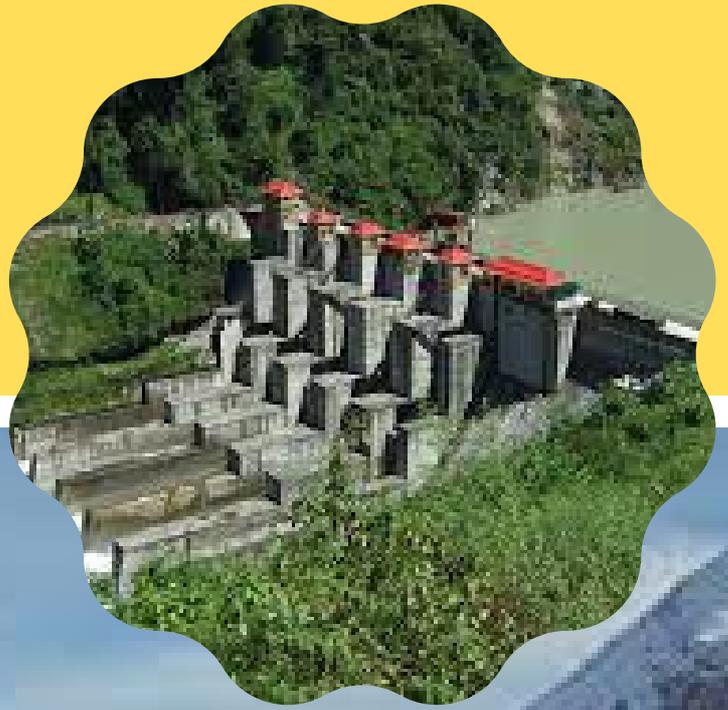
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Annexures

Annexure 1	:	Survey Questionnaire
Annexure 2	:	Format for Case study
Annexure 3	:	Format for Field Observations
Annexure 4	:	Format for daily fieldwork scheduling
Annexure 5	:	Format for collecting feedback about the project

Note: Please find all the Annexure, Geotagged Photographs and Videos through following link

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1LWQ28FXihwTZoUUeu9iV5fnhLBJQoUgN?usp=sharing>



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