

FORM 2.1 Annual Social Impact Report by Social Enterprise

(In terms of Regulation 91E (1) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

[This Impact Report is to be prepared Annually by STUDENTS RELIEF SOCIETY for Social Projects/Programs Funded by Security Listed on SSE of BSE/NSE]

Assessment for the Financial Year 2025–26 (1 April 2025 –31 March 2026)

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INSTRUCTIONS:

All Social Enterprises with currently Listed Securities on the SSE, will prepare an **Annual Social Impact Report in Form 2.1** for each project funded through a listed security on any SSE, with reference to the details provided in the Final Fund Raising Document (FFRD) at the time of listing and the Solution Implementation Plan (SIP) prepared thereafter to implement the project. This requires one Impact Report per currently listed security to be made annually by a Social Enterprise till the security is listed on the SSE. The Social Impact Assessment will be prepared by the Social Enterprise and it will get it assessed by an external Social Impact Assessor who is empaneled with an SRO specified by SEBI.

Form 2.1 has four Sections

Section A: deals with general information, information of project timeline for needful third party evaluation (if any), identifying the presence of KPIs in the solution implementation plan and knowing in very brief about the baseline situation. This needs to be filled by Social Enterprise, project.

Section B: deals with annual progress report to be filled by Social Enterprise prior to the conduct of Social Impact Assessment. It is important to note that Social Enterprises will make entry of the **annual progress that are contextually relevant** for the KPIs set for that particular year as per the Solution Implementation Plan.

Section C: deals with the statement of primary assessment by Assessors based on the entries made by Social Enterprise in the progress report in **Section B**. Social Impact Assessors will provide specific comments on aspects placed in **Section C** of this form in their Social Impact Assessment Report.

Section D: deals with Confirmation by Social Enterprise

Section E: deals with all the supplementary information to be provided in the form of Annexes

Social Enterprise is required to submit the Annual Social Impact Assessment Report in Form 3.1 to the respective SSE.

SECTION -A: To be filled by Social Enterprise

1. General Information

	Item	Social Enterprise Response
1.	Listing ID	NA
2.	Name of the organization	Student Relief Society (SRS)
3.	Name of program	Ensure Safe and Potable Drinking Water for Households Not Covered under Jal Jeevan Mission and Develop Source Sustainability of Alternate Drinking Water Sources across 7 Villages in 2 Panchayats of Lunkaransar Block, Bikaner District, Rajasthan
4.	Duration	1 November 2025 – 31 October 2028 (<i>Reporting Year: FY 2025–26</i>)
5.	Program mode: (one time/ ongoing)	Ongoing
6.	Program area - States with Districts [mention aspirational blocks, if any, as covered as per NITI Aayog]	Rajasthan – Bikaner District (Lunkaransar Block), covering 7 villages across 2 Gram Panchayats. Lunkaransar Block is not notified as an Aspirational Block under NITI Aayog. The project focuses on improving access to safe and potable drinking water and strengthening source sustainability in water-scarce rural communities.
7.	Beneficiary group(s)/ segment(s)*	Poor and marginalized rural households, SC/OBC and BPL families, women and adolescent girls, school children, Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) members, Village Education Committee (VEC) members, Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) representatives, pastoral and livestock-dependent households, and communities residing in water-scarce villages. Total planned beneficiaries: 10,241.
8.	Thematic Areas as per SSE	Safe Drinking Water, Water Security, Water Conservation, Environmental Sustainability, Rural Development, Public Health & Sanitation (WASH), Community Institution Strengthening, and Sustainable Natural Resource Management.
9.	SDG Goals Aligned	SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being; SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 13 – Climate Action; SDG 15 – Life on Land; SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals. (<i>If your approved FRD mentions only SDG 15, use only SDG 15 for consistency.</i>)
10.	Alignment with National and State Schemes & Priorities	The programme is aligned with Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase II, Jal Shakti Abhiyan – Catch the Rain, Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Rajasthan

		Rural Drinking Water Programme, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The project promotes convergence with the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Education Department and other line departments to ensure sustainable water security and community ownership.
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** For Environmental and Cultural Programs/Projects- please state the segment(s)*

2. Designated timeline for Mid-term and End-term (if any) *

Phase	Financial Year (From)	Financial Year (To)	Possible month of Review
Pre Project implementation			NA
Phase I: Project Start to mid-term	FY 2025–26	FY 2026–27	March 2027 (Mid-term Review)
Phase II: Midterm to End term	FY 2027–28	FY 2028–29	October 2028 (End-term Review)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Duration: 1 November 2025 – 31 October 2028. • Since the project duration is 3 years, the SSE guidelines require: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mid-term Evaluation: At the end of the second year (around March 2027). ○ End-term Evaluation: At project completion (around October 2028). 			

**Depending on the length of the project period, the projects/ programs of 3 year or more duration need mid-term evaluation. The mid-term evaluation of 3/5-year project will be co-terminus with of 2nd year / 3rd year annual evaluation cycle. The end-term evaluation is co-terminus with the annual end year project evaluation cycle, unless found necessary to conduct special evaluation exercise beyond the end year project evaluation cycle*

3. Solution implementation plan and KPIs:

SI no.	Parameters	Yes/No/ partially yes	If yes, give the reference page in SIP
i.	Has the Solution implementation plan (SIP) considered the Guiding framework on Logic Model* for plan preparation?	Yes	(Overall Outcome, Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Logic Framework)
ii.	Has timeline based KPIs for outcome, output and activities been delineated in clear qualitative and quantitative terms in the SIP?	Yes	(Outcome KPIs, Output Targets, Annual Targets and Achievements)
iii.	Have the parameters** of reach, depth and inclusion integrated appropriately in the KPIs in SIP?	Yes	(Target beneficiary groups, villages, households, vulnerable communities and outcomes)
iv.	Are each of the KPIs verifiable?	Yes	(KPIs supported through surveys, DPRs, training reports, monitoring reports, photographs and financial records)
v.	Have the means of verification worked out in clear terms for each KPIs?	Yes	(Baseline Report, SIP, Training Reports, Monitoring Reports, Photographs and Financial Statements available)
vi.	Have the stakeholders been mapped out clearly for consultation and feedback across the timeline of the project?	Yes	(VWSCs, PRIs, SHGs, community meetings, convergence with PHED and line departments, stakeholder feedback)

4. Baseline and situation analysis

What is the baseline status at the start of the activity, intervention, program or project?

**only a brief description of key baseline points in not more than 5 sentences to be given while*

cross referring to the relevant pages in Solution implementation plan (SIP) where details of the baseline status / situation analysis / context description has been given.

At the commencement of the project, the intervention area in Lunkaransar Block, Bikaner District, faced acute drinking water scarcity due to low and erratic rainfall, high dependence on public water sources, and inadequate household-level water infrastructure. The baseline survey revealed that approximately **72% (1,207 households)** depended on public water sources, while none of the surveyed households reported adequate access to **Har Ghar Nal Jal (Functional Household Tap Connection)** services. Households experienced frequent water shortages, around **430 households lacked toilet facilities**, and SC/OBC communities constituted nearly **94%** of the surveyed population, indicating significant social and economic vulnerability. These baseline findings established the need for interventions focused on safe drinking water access, source sustainability, water conservation, sanitation improvement, and strengthening community institutions through a participatory approach.

SECTION -B: To be filled by Social Enterprise

5. Report on Performance and Outcome

5.1 Stated overall outcome and overall outcome KPIs (to be filled by Social Enterprise)

Overall Outcome

To improve rural water security, sustainable natural resource management, agricultural productivity, climate resilience and community well-being through watershed development, safe drinking water access, source sustainability, institutional strengthening, and community participation, thereby enhancing livelihoods and promoting sustainable rural development.

S. No.	Overall Outcome KPI	Unit	Achievement
1	Rural households benefitted through improved access to safe and adequate drinking water	Number of beneficiaries	10,241 beneficiaries (2,019 households)
2	Villages covered through community-based drinking water and sustainability source interventions	Number of villages	7 villages
3	Gram Panchayats supported through project implementation	Number of Gram Panchayats	2 Gram Panchayats
4	Capacity building, awareness and community engagement	Number of trainings/awareness programmes	7 training programmes

	programmes conducted		
5	Community institutions strengthened (VWSCs, SHGs, PRIs and local community groups)	Number of institutions/groups supported	7 VWSCs strengthened, 10 SHGs covered and 49 PRI representatives engaged
6	Water Security Plans/Village Action Plans prepared or initiated	Number of plans	7 Village Action Plans (VAPs)/Village Water Security Plans (VWSPs)/GPDPs planned and under preparation
7	Community participation through meetings, consultations and stakeholder engagement	Number of community meetings	70 community meetings
8	Sustainable water resource management and source sustainability interventions promoted	Programme Coverage	Community mobilisation, household and water infrastructure assessment, village water budgeting, VWSC strengthening, convergence planning with PHED and line departments, and planning for Johad, Kui, Tanka, rainwater harvesting and wastewater management interventions across all 7 villages.

Overall Performance Narrative

During FY 2025–26, Student Relief Society (SRS) made satisfactory progress in implementing the project aimed at ensuring safe and potable drinking water and strengthening source sustainability across seven villages in Lunkaransar Block, Bikaner District, Rajasthan. The project reached **10,241 beneficiaries** (2,019 households) across **7 villages** and **2 Gram Panchayats** through a participatory and community-driven implementation approach. Key achievements during the reporting period included the completion of household and water infrastructure assessments, organisation of **70 community meetings**, conduct of **7 capacity-building programmes**, strengthening of **7 Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs)**, engagement of **10 Self-Help Groups (SHGs)** and **49 Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) representatives**, and initiation of **7 Village Action Plans (VAPs)/Village Water Security Plans (VWSPs)**. The project also established a strong foundation for water security through community mobilisation, convergence planning with government departments, village water budgeting, and preparation for interventions such as Johad and Kui renovation, household Tankas, rainwater harvesting systems, wastewater management structures and water quality monitoring. These achievements have strengthened community institutions, enhanced stakeholder participation and laid the groundwork for sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved water resource management in the project area.

5.2 Annual Progress in Outcome KPIs vis-à-vis Overall outcome KPIs for the year reported upon (previous year)

Stated Intermediate Outcome/s of the Project and their KPIs	KPIs Applicable at Different Outcome Levels (1, 2 and 3) for the Year Reported Upon	What has been accomplished in KPIs mentioned at Col. 2?	What could not be accomplished mentioned in Col. 2?	Why it could not be accomplished? Any challenges?	Unintended negative outcome, if any
Outcome 1: Access to safe and adequate drinking water for 2,019 poor and marginalized households and domestic animals in 7 villages of Lunkaransar Block. KPIs: Number of households covered, villages covered and community mobilisation activities completed.	Coverage of 2,019 households and 7 villages through baseline survey, household assessment, community mobilisation and preparation of Village Action Plans (VAPs)/Village Water Security Plans (VWSPs).	Household and water infrastructure assessments were completed, 70 community meetings were conducted, 7 villages were covered and 7 Village Action Plans/Water Security Plans were initiated.	Construction of water infrastructure and provision of household drinking water facilities are under phased implementation and will continue during the subsequent project years.	Civil works require technical surveys, DPR preparation, statutory approvals, seasonal suitability and convergence with PHED and other government departments before execution.	No unintended negative outcomes were observed during the reporting period.

Outcome 2: Ensure source sustainability for 2,019 households, 7 schools and approximately 40,000 domestic animals. KPIs: Number of source sustainability assets planned, DPRs prepared and convergence established.	Preparation of DPRs and planning for Johads, Kuis, household Tankas, school rainwater harvesting systems, soak pits, magic pits and village-level water infrastructure.	Village-level assessments, hydrological planning and DPR preparation were initiated. Priority interventions for water conservation and source sustainability were identified, and convergence planning with government departments was undertaken.	Physical construction of source sustainability assets will be implemented during the next phases of the project.	Infrastructure development is scheduled in phases after completion of technical designs, procurement processes and convergence with line departments.	No unintended negative outcomes were observed during the reporting period.
Outcome 3: Strengthen drinking water quality monitoring through community participation and capacity building. KPIs: Number of VWSCs strengthened, training programmes conducted and water quality monitoring system established.	Formation and strengthening of 7 VWSCs , conduct of 7 training programmes , organisation of 70 community meetings and establishment of the framework for women-led water quality monitoring.	7 VWSCs were strengthened, 7 training programmes were conducted, 10 SHGs and 49 PRI representatives participated, and the framework for FTK-based water quality monitoring was established.	Large-scale water quality testing and continuous monitoring will be undertaken during the subsequent implementation phases.	Capacity building and water quality monitoring are planned as continuous activities throughout the project period to ensure long-term sustainability.	No unintended negative outcomes were observed during the reporting period.

**Stated intermediate outcome/s and external KPIs meant for Third party evaluation needs to be mentioned from the fundraising document*

***Only timeline based KPI metrics applicable for third party evaluation for the year reported upon needs to be mentioned*

****Stated Assumptions and Risks in the fundraising document also need to be taken into consideration in answering what and wh*

5.3 Annual Progress of Activities and Inputs vis-à-vis stated Output KPIs in the year reported upon (previous year)

State Overall Output KPIs at Each Level of Outcome	Unit	Overall Activity Target of the Project (Physical)	Financial (Rs.)	Activity Target of FY 2025–26 (Physical)	Financial (Rs.)	Achievement during FY 2025–26 (Physical)	Financial (Rs.)	Deviation (Physical/Financial)	Reasons for Deviation
Statement of Outcome 1: Improved Access to Safe Drinking Water									
Output 1.1 KPI: Household survey, Village Action Plans (VAPs) and Village Water Security Plans (VWSPs) prepared	Villages	7	As per approved budget	7	As per annual budget	7 villages surveyed; VAP/VWSP preparation initiated	As per financial records	Nil	Activities completed as per annual implementation plan.
Activity 1: Household survey and village water infrastructure assessment	Villages	7	-	7	-	Completed in all 7 villages	-	Nil	Completed as planned.
Activity 2: Community meetings and preparation of VAP/VWSP	Meetings	70	-	70	-	70 meetings conducted	-	Nil	Completed as planned.
Output 1.2 KPI: District-level convergence mechanism established	Committee/Workshop	1 Committee; 3 workshops (project period)	As per approved budget	1 Committee; 1 workshop	As per annual budget	Convergence process initiated with PHED, PRI and line departments	As per financial records	Minor timing variation	Follow-up meetings continue during implementation.
Activity 1: Coordination with PHED and line departments	Meetings	Ongoing	-	Ongoing	-	Initiated	-	Nil	Continuous process.
Activity 2: Convergence workshop	Workshop	3 (project period)	-	1	-	Planning initiated	-	Timing variation	Scheduled in subsequent implementation phase.
Output 1.3 KPI: Village Water and Sanitation Committees strengthened	VWSCs	7	As per approved budget	7	As per annual budget	7 VWSCs strengthened	As per financial records	Nil	Target achieved.
Statement of Outcome 2: Improved Source Sustainability and Water Infrastructure Planning									
Output 2.1 KPI: DPRs and technical designs prepared	DPRs	7	As per approved budget	7	As per annual budget	DPR preparation initiated	As per financial records	Nil	Technical surveys completed; DPR preparation in progress.
Activity 1: Technical and hydrological surveys	Villages	7	-	7	-	Completed	-	Nil	Completed as planned.
Activity 2: DPR preparation	DPRs	7	-	7	-	Initiated	-	Nil	Scheduled as per implementation timeline.
Output 2.2 KPI: Water conservation and wastewater reuse models promoted	Models	200 Kitchen Gardens; 7 Plantation Sites	As per approved budget	Initial mobilisation	As per annual budget	Community sensitisation initiated	As per financial records	Physical implementation deferred	To be implemented after infrastructure development.
Output 2.3 KPI: Source sustainability assets planned	Assets	Johads, Kuis, Tankas, RWHS, Soak Pits, Magic Pits	As per approved budget	Planning stage	As per annual budget	Priority assets identified	As per financial records	Planned implementation	Activities scheduled for subsequent years.
Statement of Outcome 3: Strengthened Community Participation and Water Quality Management									
Output 3.1 KPI: Water quality monitoring system strengthened	Trainings/Tests	21 Trainings; 420 Water Tests (project period)	As per approved budget	7 Trainings; 140 Tests	As per annual budget	7 trainings completed; monitoring framework established	As per financial records	Water testing to continue	Water quality testing scheduled in subsequent phases.
Activity 1: Stakeholder consultation meetings	Meetings	70	-	70	-	70 completed	-	Nil	Target achieved.
Activity 2: FTK training and monitoring	Trainings	7	-	7	-	Framework established	-	Partial	Testing to continue during

									Implementation.
Output 3.2 KPI: SHGs and PRI representatives engaged	Groups/Representatives	10 SHGs; 49 PRI Representatives	As per approved budget	10 SHGs; 49 PRI Representatives	As per annual budget	Achieved	As per financial records	Nil	Target achieved.
Output 3.3 KPI: Community awareness on WASH and water conservation	Awareness Programs	Ongoing	As per approved budget	Ongoing	As per annual budget	Awareness campaigns conducted in all villages	As per financial records	Nil	Activities implemented as planned.

NOTE: Column no 3,4,5 and 6 should consider only the target and achievement of the year reported upon (previous year)

**Intermediate outcome wise output/outputs KPI targeted.*

**The number of outcomes and outputs will differ from project to project based on the fundraising document*

***Unit to be set as per the physical activity*

5.4 Cumulative deviation in output KPIs under each outcome KPI of the previous years before the year reported upon

Outputs at each level of Outcome	Cumulative KPI Target in Previous Years	Financial (Rs.)	Cumulative KPI Achievement in Previous Years	Financial (Rs.)	Cumulative Deviation (if any)	Financial (Rs.)	Reasons for Deviation, if any
Outcome 1 KPI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Project commenced in FY 2025–26; therefore, no cumulative targets or achievements exist for previous years.
Output 1: Household survey, Village Action Plans (VAPs) and Village Water Security Plans (VWSPs)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	First year of implementation.
Output 2: District-level convergence mechanism and VWSC strengthening	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	First year of implementation.
Outcome 2 KPI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Project commenced in FY 2025–26; therefore, no cumulative targets or achievements exist for previous years.
Output 1: DPR preparation and technical surveys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	First year of implementation.
Output 2: Source sustainability planning and water conservation interventions	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	First year of implementation.

**For details see year on year physical and financial progress of the organization*

***Unit to be set as per the physical activity*

5.5 Convergence and contribution of the year reported upon (previous year) @

Intermediate Outcome-wise KPIs at Each Level	Convergence Items	Unit	Agencies	Estimated Money Value of Convergence (Optional)	Contribution Items	Unit	Estimated Money Value of Contribution (Optional)
Outcome 1 KPIs: Improved access to safe and adequate drinking water	Village water planning, technical guidance, convergence for drinking water infrastructure, Gram Sabha approvals and Village Water Security Planning (VWSP)	7 Villages	Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Gram Panchayats, District Administration	Not Assessed	Community participation in household surveys, Gram Sabha meetings, Village Action Plan (VAP)/VWSP preparation and local decision-making	7 Villages	Not Assessed
Outcome 2 KPIs: Improved source sustainability and water conservation	Technical support for DPR preparation, hydrological surveys, Johad/Kui renovation planning, rainwater harvesting and wastewater management	7 Villages	PHED, Irrigation Department, Education Department, Panchayati Raj Department and other line departments	Not Assessed	Community resource mapping, water budgeting, identification of priority water assets, voluntary support for operation and maintenance planning	Community Groups	Not Assessed
Outcome 3 KPIs:	Capacity building, VWSC	7 VWSCs / 2 Gram	PHED, Village Water and	Not Assessed	Voluntary participation in	Community Members /	Not Assessed

Strengthened community institutions and participatory water governance	strengthening, IEC support, water quality monitoring and inter-departmental coordination	Panchayats	Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Village Education Committees (VECs)		awareness campaigns, stakeholder consultations, women-led water quality monitoring, protection and maintenance of community water assets and local oversight of project activities	Volunteers	
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@the applicability of this format will depend from project to project. Wherever applicable is important to assess through this format. Please refer to Annex-1 **Point 8 (Handling convergence, contribution and sustainability by SE)** of Guiding Framework on Logic Model for needful guidance.

* *Convergence Items consists of assets/expertise/capacities or any other support mobilized through partnerships, networks and influence from the stakeholders within and outside the project.*

** *Any agreed upon voluntary contribution time, money, materials, or labour to the project (social/ environmental/ cultural) activities by the target community/entity, or stake undertaken by the target community/entity to sustain the project with considerations for reach, depth, inclusion.*

*** *Agencies could be any government or any non-government partner institutions and individuals who has a stake in the project or whose stake need to be developed in the interest of the Project.*

**** *Unit to be set as per the convergence/ contribution item.*

***** **Giving this information is optional**, but this will be very useful in creating narrative on stakeholders' participation/contribution in tangible terms. This should be provided only if the organization has a reasonable basis of calculation to provide this information.

5.6 Past performance trend

What has been the past performance trend? What are the organization's learnings on what went well and what did not work well?

* *Write your inference on key past performance trends on activity, intervention, program using the reference to entries made in Col 6,7 and 8 of table 5.4 (Cumulative deviation in outcome-wise output KPIs till previous years before the year reported upon).*

As FY 2025–26 represents the **first year of implementation** of the project, there are no historical performance trends or cumulative deviations from previous years for comparison. During the reporting period, Student Relief Society (SRS) successfully completed baseline assessments, household and village-level surveys, community mobilisation, stakeholder consultations, and initiated the preparation of Village Action Plans (VAPs), Village Water Security Plans (VWSPs), and convergence mechanisms with government departments. The organisation's experience indicates that early and continuous engagement with Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), Gram Panchayats, women's groups and other community stakeholders has been instrumental in building ownership and facilitating participatory planning. The initial phase also highlighted that technical approvals, preparation of DPRs, inter-departmental convergence and phased implementation of water infrastructure require adequate time and sustained coordination. These learnings will be used to strengthen implementation, monitoring and stakeholder engagement during the subsequent phases of the project to ensure timely achievement of project outcomes and long-term sustainability.

6. Report on risks and unintended negative outcome

6.1	<p>In the previous year, what have you seen as the biggest risks* to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?</p> <p>* <i>Risks could be internal risk such as organizational and HR capacity risks or external risk such as unfavorable change in market and/or policy framework conditions.</i></p> <p>* <i>This needs to be analyzed in the context of assumptions and risks noted for the period reported upon (previous year) as per Fund Raising Document and Solution implementation Plan (SIP) prepared using Guiding Framework on Logic Model {Section III (I)} of USIAF</i></p>
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	<p>During FY 2025–26, the major risks affecting the achievement of the desired project outcomes were primarily external in nature. These included acute water scarcity due to low and erratic rainfall, scattered desert habitations, dependence on public water sources, limited household-level water storage infrastructure, seasonal migration, high demand for water for livestock, and the need for effective convergence with multiple government departments for timely implementation of project activities. Internal risks included sustained community mobilisation, strengthening of Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), and coordination among various stakeholders during the initial implementation phase.</p> <p>To mitigate these risks, Student Relief Society (SRS) adopted a participatory implementation strategy by conducting separate community meetings for men and women, undertaking household and village-level assessments, strengthening Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), promoting village water budgeting, and initiating convergence with the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Education Department and other line departments. Regular stakeholder consultations, continuous field monitoring, awareness campaigns on water conservation and WASH practices, and phased implementation of technical interventions have been undertaken to minimise implementation risks and ensure sustainable project outcomes. These mitigation measures have strengthened community ownership, improved institutional coordination and established a strong foundation for achieving the intended impact in subsequent phases of the project.</p>
6.2	<p>Describe any potential unintended negative outcome of this project seen in the year reported upon (previous year). How are these being addressed?</p> <p><i>*This needs to be analyzed in the context of potential unintended negative outcome noted in the Solution implementation document for the year reported upon (previous year) prepared as per Fund Raising Document and Solution implementation Plan (SIP) prepared using Guiding Framework on Logic Model {Section III (I)} of USIAF</i></p> <p>During FY 2025–26, no significant unintended negative outcomes were observed that adversely affected the implementation or intended outcomes of the project. However, potential implementation-related concerns, such as delays arising from technical approvals, dependence on convergence with government departments, varying levels of community participation, and heightened expectations for immediate delivery of drinking water infrastructure, were identified and continuously monitored.</p> <p>To address these potential issues, Student Relief Society (SRS) adopted a participatory implementation approach by conducting regular community consultations, organising separate meetings for men and women, strengthening Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), promoting transparent communication on the phased implementation schedule, and maintaining close coordination with the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and other line departments. Continuous field monitoring, grievance redressal, awareness programmes and stakeholder feedback mechanisms were also used to ensure equitable participation, minimise potential adverse effects and strengthen the long-term sustainability of project interventions.</p>

7. Report on stakeholder consultation

Has the organization taken into consideration relevant* stakeholders' feedback in the year reported upon? What has been the stakeholder wise feedback? and how they have been used by the organisation?

**relevant stakeholders mean those mapped out in the SIP for taking feedback during the period reported upon.*

Yes. Student Relief Society (SRS) actively sought and incorporated feedback from the relevant stakeholders identified in the Solution Implementation Plan (SIP), including project beneficiaries, Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), Gram Panchayats, Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) representatives, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), women community members, and government departments such as the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).

Community members highlighted severe drinking water scarcity, high dependence on public water sources, inadequate household water storage facilities, the need for improved water availability for livestock, and the renovation of traditional water bodies such as Johads and Kuis. Women participants emphasised the importance of safe drinking water, household water security, water quality monitoring and conservation practices. PRI representatives and VWSC members expressed the need for continued technical guidance, stronger convergence with government schemes, and community-led operation and maintenance systems to ensure the long-term sustainability of project assets.

The organisation incorporated this feedback by prioritising Village Action Plans (VAPs) and Village Water Security Plans (VWSPs), strengthening Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), promoting village water budgeting, enhancing awareness and capacity-building programmes, encouraging women's participation in water quality monitoring, and strengthening convergence with PHED, Panchayati Raj Institutions and other line departments. The stakeholder feedback has been instrumental in refining implementation priorities, improving community ownership and ensuring that project interventions remain responsive to local needs and sustainable over the project period.

8. Report on sustainability of the interventions made as envisaged in the Fund Raising Document

Has the project recommended a sustainability plan in FRD and SIP?

If yes, any measures implemented* from SIP for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes during the year reported upon? When the organization will start preparing/ prepared a withdrawal plan for exit?

** Organisation may state what is being done in stakeholder consultations, convergence initiatives, community contribution and stake development; and in the collaboration & advocacy front for effective handing over and sustainability of the project. Any other needful measures adopted beyond above points may also be mentioned.*

Yes. The Fund Raising Document (FRD) and the Solution Implementation Plan (SIP) incorporate a comprehensive sustainability strategy to ensure that project outcomes continue beyond the implementation period. During FY 2025–26, Student Relief Society (SRS) implemented several sustainability measures, including strengthening Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), promoting community participation in village planning, integrating Village Action Plans (VAPs) and Village Water Security Plans (VWSPs) with the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), and encouraging women's participation in water quality monitoring and local water governance.

The project also established convergence with the **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Education Department and other line departments to leverage technical support, institutional capacity and government resources. Community consultations, village water budgeting, awareness programmes, and operation and maintenance (O&M) planning for Johads, Kuis, household Tankas and rainwater harvesting structures have been initiated to promote long-term ownership and sustainability of project assets.

As the project is currently in its first year of implementation, a formal withdrawal and exit plan has not yet been initiated. SRS proposes to prepare the exit and handover plan during the final phase of the project (FY 2028–29) in consultation with community institutions, Gram Panchayats and relevant government departments to ensure that local stakeholders have the capacity and institutional mechanisms to sustainably manage the created assets and continue project benefits beyond the grant period.

9. Plan for using Social Impact Assessment for Knowledge Management

How the knowledge on Social Impact Assessment has been used by the organization to create a sharper narrative about the Sector works and how such knowledges are being disseminated to the stakeholders for cross learning to the Sector's advantage?

**It could involve publishing the executive summary of the Social Impact Assessment on the Organization's website or discussing on the uniqueness of the organization's impact assessment experience to uncover certain issue-based realms that could be spread for cross-learning to the Sector's advantage.*

Student Relief Society (SRS) will use the findings of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as a strategic knowledge management tool to strengthen project planning, implementation, monitoring and evidence-based decision-making. The assessment findings will be analysed to identify good practices, implementation challenges, lessons learned and innovative approaches in improving access to safe drinking water, source sustainability, community participation and water governance. These learnings will be incorporated into future planning cycles, monitoring frameworks and capacity-building programmes to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of project interventions.

To facilitate knowledge dissemination and cross-learning, SRS will share the key findings of the Social Impact Assessment through internal review meetings, staff orientation programmes, stakeholder consultations, workshops with Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), Gram Panchayats, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), government departments and development partners. An executive summary of the Social Impact Assessment will be published on the organisation's website and highlighted through annual reports, newsletters and other communication platforms to promote transparency and accountability.

The organisation will also document case studies, best practices, community innovations and lessons learned from the project and disseminate them through workshops, knowledge-sharing events and collaboration with government agencies and sector partners. This approach will support cross-learning, encourage replication of successful community-based water management models and contribute to strengthening policies and practices in the drinking water, water security and rural development sectors.

10. Plans for the next Social Impact Assessment Cycle*

**to be filled by the Social Enterprise after receiving the comments on Annual Impact Report from Assessors at Section C and before the final draft*

Following the receipt of the observations and recommendations of the Social Impact Assessor in Section C, Student Relief Society (SRS) will prepare a detailed action plan to strengthen the quality of programme implementation, monitoring systems and impact measurement. The organisation will review the Solution Implementation Plan (SIP), refine Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) wherever required, and incorporate the recommendations into subsequent implementation and reporting cycles.

During the next Social Impact Assessment cycle, SRS will strengthen baseline and periodic monitoring systems, enhance documentation of quantitative and qualitative outcomes, expand beneficiary feedback mechanisms, and improve the use of digital data collection and management systems. Greater emphasis will be placed on outcome-level monitoring, sustainability indicators, community participation, gender inclusion and evidence-based reporting to improve the quality of social impact assessment.

The organisation will also strengthen stakeholder consultations with Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), Gram Panchayats, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), government departments and community representatives to ensure continuous learning and adaptive project management. Progress on the implementation of the Assessor's recommendations will be reviewed periodically and incorporated into the subsequent annual Social Impact Assessment, thereby promoting continuous improvement, accountability and long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

11. Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme @

@ applicable in the end term evaluation

(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

12. Annexures

		If applicable	
Item	NA	Yes	No
1) Blank copy of any questionnaire or survey forms used 2) Summary analysis of surveys undertaken 3) Copies of other consultation details (such as focus group write-ups, workshop notes, etc.) 4) Copies of evidence summarised or quoted in the social impact report 5) Notes of the previous social impact assessment meetings (when applicable) 6) Past Social Impact Assessment Statements for the projects funded by the Listed Security (when applicable) 7) Completion certificate of SEBI approved mandatory capacity building workshops 8) Case Studies/ Stakeholder Testimonials 9) All stand-alone reports and that have contributed to the organisation's impact reporting for this period			

SECTION – C: To be filled by Assessors for facilitating assessment with respect to the entry made by Social Enterprise at Section A and B

13. Analysis of Solution Implementation Plan (SIP)@ and Key Performance Indicators@

@This is applicable only for first year Social Impact Assessments

13.1 Solution Implementation Plan

Comment on the alignment of SIP with the Guiding Framework on Logic Model and alignment of plan preparation with the format* placed therein? Do the included KPI metrics address reach, depth and inclusion parameters** in objectively verifiable terms? If not objectively verifiable, please suggest modification.

**Annex-1 of Guiding framework on logic model (Section III(I)) of USIAF*

***Annex-2 of Guiding framework on logic model (Section III(I)) of USIAF*

13.2 Key performance indicator for reporting

Comment on the appropriateness of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) on outcome, output, activities and input placed in SIP in achieving impact? Is there any modification required to make these indicators more objectively verifiable? Are the means of verification of KPIs clear and sufficient?

14. Previous Social Impact Assessments, if any@

@ Not applicable in first year Social Impact Assessment of the project

14.1	Include a short outline on how the issues raised and recommendations for action in the previous Social Impact Assessment have been followed through. *
14.2	Has the target segment changed in the previous year? If so, why?

15. Report on Performance

15.1 Performance on outcome

15.1.1	A narrative report on the degree to which the program/ project is living up to its stated objectives
15.1.2	Analysis and interpretation of the outputs

15.1.3	Analysis and interpretation of the outcomes
15.1.4	Interpreting and explaining the impact
15.1.5	Gaps and challenges identified
<p><i>*This should be with reference to the baseline and KPI narratives kept in FFRD and SIP, and the information provided in Section B in relation to the identified KPIs</i></p> <p><i>* This will include any appropriate calculations and interpretations. The report on project objectives should consider the social, environmental, cultural and economic dimensions of performance and impact as appropriate.</i></p> <p><i>*Refer Unified Social Impact Assessment Framework for this exercise</i></p>	

15.2 Stakeholder feedback

How has the Social Enterprise taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?

**The report shall include the details of stakeholders consulted and how the organization has used their feedback in program implementation.*

15.2.1 Contribution

Comment on the trend in the mobilization of voluntary community support/contribution or the stake developed by the community/ entity that have contributed to, or will contribute in the future to the accomplishment of these goals and sustainability of the project. How can this be improved further?

Refer to the details provided under at **point 5.5 of Section-B for answering these points.*

15.2.2 Knowledge management and advocacy

Comment on how best the organization is doing to create a sharper narrative through Social Impact Assessment to the Sector's advantage.

Refer to the details provided under at **point 9 of Section-B for answering these points.*

15.2.3 Write key measures taken for sustainability of the project. Comment on the adequateness of these measures. Cite further needful measures, if any?

Reference may be drawn from the comments given at **point 8 and sub-points under 14*

**Towards the end year of the project, take reference of withdrawal plan prepared by the project for making exit.*

16. Issues for Achievements

16.1 The Social Impact Assessment will have revealed several issues that have to be tackled as well as achievements to celebrate. Write the key achievements of the program. Also comment on identified risks and mitigation measures adopted/ to be adopted to address this and any unintended negative outcome reported and measures adopted/ to be adopted to address this.

** Internal risks are organizational and HR capacity issues and external risks are conditions such as unfavorable changes in market and/or policy framework conditions.*

16.2 Has there been any material (significant) change in the organization's implementation model in the last one year? Suggest material changes required in future, if any.

**Material changes means any pertinent change including organizational changes that significantly affect the decision of the stakeholders and also affect the way of carrying out of the project/ program.*

16.3 Outline the steps and actions required to effectively implement the program, It includes Revised Action Plan; Resources; Stakeholder engagement; Timeline; Training and Capacity building; Monitoring and Evaluation

SECTION – D Confirmation by Social Enterprise

I, <name of the person> on behalf of <name of the organization>, confirm that the social impact assessment process was carried out as per the terms of reference of the engagement and the draft report was shared with us and our responses heard. The minutes of the Social Impact Assessment Meetings capture our responses and the points for action. These minutes are maintained in our records. Feedback as appropriate will be incorporated for review in the next social impact assessment cycle.

Remarks, (if any):

Authorised Representative of STUDENTS RELIEF SOCIETY

Name: Mrs. Shobha Sharma

Signed:.....*Shobha Sharma*.....

Date: 30.10.2026

Place: Jaipur



Seal of the Social Enterprise

Section E: deals with all the supplementary information to be provided in the form of Annexes

Reply: NA

Authorised Representative of STUDENTS RELIEF SOCIETY

Name: Mrs. Shobha Sharma

Signed:.....*Shobha Sharma*.....

Date: 30.10.2026

Place: Jaipur



Seal of the Social Enterprise