

Form 1B Annual Self-Disclosures Report

Based on requirements of SEBI Circular of September 19, 2022:

- C - Annual disclosure by NPOs on SSE which have either raised funds through SSE or are registered with SSE in terms of Regulation 91C of the LODR Regulations,*
 - D - Disclosure of Annual Impact Report by all Social Enterprises which have registered or raised funds using SSE in terms Regulation 91E of the LODR Regulations and*
 - Annexure I: Guidance notes for listed/ registered NPOs on disclosures of general, governance and finance aspects.*
- Please refer to the circular and its Annexures for detailed description of requirements.*

Form 1A covers disclosures of general and governance aspects that are not dependant on statutory financial audit.

Form 1B covers disclosures of general, governance and finance aspects that have a reference to audited financial statements and filings with Income Tax, FCRA, Charity Commissioner, Registrar of Societies, Registrar of Companies and other regulators as applicable.

Instructions

All NPOs participating on the SSE (all registered regardless of whether they have currently listed securities or not) will **self-report annually in Form 1B Annual Self-Disclosures Report. A copy will be filed with the respective SSE by 31st Oct every year.**

Form 1B indicates which fields are mandatory for NPOs based on their annual spending

Annual Spending as per Audited Financial Statements of the previous financial year under review.

S1: Upto Rs1 Cr

S2: >Rs1 Cr

(These slabs may be reviewed by SEBI, periodically as per need.)



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Form 1B.1

Self-Reported Annual Disclosures

of Project Concern International

with BSE SSE Registration No: NA

with NSE SSE Registration No: NSESENPO00168

or the period from April 2025 to March 2026

1) Disclosures on General aspects

1a) Details of top programmes



List of Top 5 activities/ interventions/ programs/ project (budget wise) in the financial year

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

#	Programme Name Year Started Programme Duration (in years)	Geography	Total Programme Budget (in INR)	Expenditure in Previous year (in INR)	Cumulative Expenditure (in INR)	Total Reach (Direct, Indirect, Institutional) beneficiaries ¹	Names of Donors or Investors	SDG Goal	Alignment with National/State schemes or priority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sr. No.	Name by which the programme is referred to by your organisation. Number of Years the programme is expected to run from its launch. If The programme go on forever, Please Mention Ongoing	List the States with Districts covered by the programme. Mention how many of these cover aspirational blocks as per NITI Aayog.	Total Programme Cost across its life. In case of Ongoing programme, at least 5 Years	Expenditure in the Previous Financial Year under Review	Expenditure from the programme start till the end of the Financial Year under review/ Total expenditure for at least last 5 Financial Year (if it is ongoing programme)	Direct- beneficiaries directly impacted like students of school Indirect- beneficiaries indirectly impacted like families of Students Institutional- entities impacted like other schools in the area	Provide Donor's Name (Top 5 Donors of the Programme since the Programme inception)	Select 1 SDG Goal that is most impacted by the programme	List the schemes or national goals to which programme is aligned, if any
1	JTSP-II Making HN & Gender Integration with	All districts and aspirational blocks of Bihar	328,654,767	83,506,168	319,495,107	6,24,505 beneficiaries	GLOBAL COMMUNITIES	Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing	State Rural Livelihood Mission, Lakhpati Didi, National Health Mission (NHM),

	JEEViKA 2023 – 2026								Mission Indradhanush
2	PERFORMANCE SUPPORT UNIT WITH CHIEF SECRETARY, Zero Poverty Uttar Pradesh 2024 – 2026	All districts and aspirational blocks of Uttar Pradesh	249,020,501	58,926,789	146,026,206	49,63,528 beneficiaries	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Goal 1: No Poverty	Zero Poverty Uttar Pradesh Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) and Jal Jeevan Mission, PMJAY & MMJAY, Old Age Pension, Disability Pension, Kisaan Samman, BoCW Shram Card, Ration Card, PM Ujwala, Widow Pension, Bal Seva Yojana, Mukya Mantri Kanya Sumangla Yojana
3	Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) Phase - 4 2025 – 2027	Chhattisgarh – Balod, Baloda Bazar, Bastar, Bilaspur, Gariyaband, Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Khairagarh Chhuikhadan Gandai, Mahasamund, Mungeli, Raipur, Rajnandagon, Sarangarh Bilaigarh, Shakti, Surajpur, Surguja Madhya Pradesh – Chhatarpur, Datia,	172,148,844	66,010,072	66,010,072	21,00,000 beneficiaries	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing	National Filaria Elimination Programme (NCVBDC, MoHFW), Annual Nationwide Mass Drug Administration (MDA) Campaign for the Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (LF)

		<p>Katni, Mauganj, Niwari, Panna, Tikamgarh, Umariya</p> <p>Maharashtra – Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli,</p> <p>Odisha – Bargarh, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Sundargarh</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh – All districts</p> <p>West Bengal - Alipurduar, Bankura, Birbhum, Bishnupur Hd, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Kalimpong, Murshidabad, Paschim Bardhaman, Purulia, Uttar Dinajpur</p> <p>Present in aspirational blocks in each of the six states</p>							
4	Boosting demand for routine immunization and reducing zero-dose children Uttar Pradesh GAVI	<p>21 districts of Uttar Pradesh - Aligarh, Ambedkarnagar, Amethi, Amroha, Baghpat, Barabanki, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Deoria, Etah, GB Nagar, Gorakhpur, Hathras, Kanpur D, Kasganj</p>	73,936,808	48,292,429	70,553,222	29,390 children – beneficiaries	UNICEF	Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing	Routine Immunization under the National Health Mission (NHM), Uttar Pradesh; Mission Indradhanush; UP Government's Vision 2030

	2024 - 2026	Kushinagar, Maharajganj Meerut, Moradabad Saharanpur, Sultanpur							
5	North-East Health Infrastructure Advancement Program 2025 - 2027	Assam - Biswanath , Nagaon ,Dhemaji ,Biswanath,Morigaon Tripura - West Tripura , Sepahijala , Gomati, South Tripura,Khowai , Dhalai , Unakoti , North Tripura Sikkim - East Sikkim , West Sikkim ,Pakyong Present in aspirational blocks	86,659,150	58,752,650	58,752,650	100 PHCs upgraded in three states – Assam (51), Tripura (30) and Sikkim (19) and three manufacturing units have been set up – two in Tripura for making bamboo salt and bamboo blinds and one in Meghalaya for making fiber from banana peels and pineapples.	<i>HDFC BANK LIMITED</i>	Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing	PM-Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM- ABHIM), Ayushman Arogya Mandir,

¹Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creatures

b) Details of Scale of operations

(Including Employee and Volunteer strength)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

Sr. Number	Item	Details
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1	Scale of Operations The scale of the operations shall be explained by: 1.1 net turn-over/annual budget/annual spending in last 3 years, 1.2 number of beneficiaries ² 1.3 number of locations of operations 1.4 whether at national/ state level/ district level	1.1 <u>Income</u> FY 25-26 - INR 97,89,87,242 FY 24-25 - INR 91,50,92,574 FY 23-24 - INR 98,43,09,355 1.2 <u>Number of beneficiaries</u> : Reached out to 20 million unique beneficiaries through a combination of direct implementation and technical assistance (TA) to government-run programs 1.3 + 1.4: Project locations in several districts across 23 states and union territories including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.																							
2	Number of Employees Total number of employees shall be disclosed separately as 2.1 permanent employees, 2.2 temporary employees and 2.3 employees on contract	<table><tr><th>Number of Employees</th><th>2025-26</th><th>2024-25</th><th>2023-24</th></tr><tr><td>Permanent employees</td><td>43</td><td>43</td><td>52</td></tr><tr><td>Employees on contract</td><td>513</td><td>365</td><td>233</td></tr><tr><td>Temporary employees</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>556</td><td>408</td><td>285</td></tr></table>				Number of Employees	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	Permanent employees	43	43	52	Employees on contract	513	365	233	Temporary employees	-	-	-	Total	556	408	285
Number of Employees	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24																						
Permanent employees	43	43	52																						
Employees on contract	513	365	233																						
Temporary employees	-	-	-																						
Total	556	408	285																						
3	Number of Volunteers The nature and scale of activities performed by volunteers shall be disclosed.	NA																							

4

² Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

1c) Details of top donors or investors of the organisation



List of Top 5 donors or investors (budget wise)

S1: Upto Rs1 Cr	S2: More than Rs1 Cr
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

#	Donor or Investor Name	Geography	Total Programme Cost (in INR)	Expenditure in the Previous Year (in INR)	Cumulative Expenditure (in INR)	Total Outreach (to Beneficiaries ³)	SDG Goal	Alignment with National / State schemes or priority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Sr . No</i>	<i>Provide Donor's name</i>	<i>List the States with Districts covered by the programme. Mention how many of these cover aspirational blocks as per NITI Aayog</i>	<i>Total Programme Budget supported/ sanctioned by the donor during the life of the project</i>	<i>Expenditure in the Previous Financial Year under review against this Donor's funding</i>	Expenditure against this Donor's funding from the programme inception till the end of the Previous Financial Year under review. If it is an ongoing funding from this donor, then at least for the last 5 Financial Years	Direct- <i>beneficiaries directly impacted like students of school</i> Indirect- <i>beneficiaries indirectly impacted like families of students</i> Institutional- <i>entities impacted like other schools in the area</i>	<i>Select 1 SDG Goal that is most impacted by the programme</i>	<i>List the schemes or national goals to which programme is aligned, if any</i>
1	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Gates Foundation)	Several districts across Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh,		36,85,35,342			Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing	National Filaria Elimination Programme (NCVBDC, MoHFW), Annual Nationwide Mass

		Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal	1,29,41,91,089		1,02,20,28,505	1,18,77,704		Drug Administration (MDA) Campaign for the Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) PMJAY & MMJAY, National Health Mission (NHM), Mission Indradhanush
2	Global Communities	Several districts of Bihar, Jharkhand	41,83,22,317	11,54,52,818	41,50,90,683	12,05,684	Goal 5: Gender Equality	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Mission Shakti
3	UNICEF	Several districts of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh	20,98,88,255	11,54,52,818	15,86,78,769	5,03,201	Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing	Routine Immunization under the National Health Mission (NHM), Uttar Pradesh; Mission Indradhanush; UP Government's Vision 2030; Mission Vatsalya, DAY-NRLM, Mission Shakti (BBBP), Child Marriage Free India / Jharkhand vision
4	HDFC Bank	Several districts across Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura	9,09,83,339	9,09,83,339	9,06,13,338	1,300	Goal 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	Ayushman Bharat, PM-DevINE, NESIDS
5	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC)	West Bengal - Kolkata, North 24 Parganas Haryana - Gurugram, Telangana - Hyderabad, Medchal-	12,78,97,000	7,62,31,008	12,81,09,692	8,030	Goal 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

		Malkajgiri, Rangareddy, Karnataka – Bengaluru Urban					
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Add more rows, 1 row for each **of Top 5 donors**

³ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

2) Disclosures on Governance aspects

2a) Reporting of related party transactions as per Income Tax Act section 13(3)

The organization shall disclose all related party transactions entered by it and reasons for the same.

***S1: Upto Rs1 Cr
Must comply***

S2: More than Rs1 Cr
Must comply

Name of the Party	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	Amount in current year	Amount in previous year	Balance Outstanding Current Year (Dr / Cr)	Balance Outstanding Previous Year (Dr / Cr)
Indrajit Chaudhuri	Key Managerial Personnel	Remuneration & reimbursement for business purposes	2,22,15,684	1,66,16,264	-	-
Pallavi Chaturvedi	Key Managerial Personnel	Remuneration & reimbursement for business purposes	92,90,340	81,69,756	-	-
Sanjeev Kumar Gupta	Key Managerial Personnel	Remuneration & reimbursement for business purposes	76,14,814	41,30,618	-	3,260
Project Concern International Foundation	Entity Under Common Control/Significant Influence	Receivable	-	1,57,900	1,57,900	1,57,900

Definition of Related Party

If there have been transactions between related parties, during the existence of a related party relationship, the reporting enterprise to disclose the following:

- (i) the name of the transacting related party;*
- (ii) a description of the relationship between the parties;*
- (iii) a description of the nature of transactions;*
- (iv) volume of the transactions either as an amount or as an appropriate proportion;*
- (v) any other elements of the related party transactions necessary for an understanding of the financial statements;*
- (vi) the amounts or appropriate proportions of outstanding items pertaining to related parties at the balance sheet date and provisions for doubtful debts due from such parties at that date; and*
- (vii) amounts written off or written back in the period in respect of debts due from or to related parties.*

2b) Compliance management process

<p><i>Compliance management process</i></p> <p><i>Statement of compliance from senior decision maker (Chair/ CEO or equivalent) in Form 1B.4</i></p>	<p><i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i> <i>Must have</i></p>	<p><i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i> <i>Must have</i></p>
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3) Disclosures on Financial aspects

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

Please attach the following documents:

Item	NA	Yes	No
1. Balance Sheet	N/A	Y	
2. Income & Expenditure Statement		Y	
3. Cash Flow Statement/ Receipts & Payments Account		Y	
4. Schedules to Accounts		Y	
5. Notes on Accounts & Significant Accounting Policies		Y	
6. Program-wise fund utilization for the previous year		Y	
7. Details of Auditors		Y	
8. Copy of Income Tax Return		Y	
9. Copy of Form10B/ 10BB Audit report filed with Income Tax		Y	
10. Copy of FC Return (if NPO has FCRA)		Y	
11. Copy of Annual Returns filed with Registration Authority (Registrar of Companies, Registrar of Societies, Charity Commissioner)		Y	

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by NPO on an annual basis.

Form 1B.2

This section covers the Annual Impact Report (AIR) that should, at a minimum, cover the aspects described below.

This should cover at least the top 67 percent of programme spending for the reporting period. For each of the thematic areas the organisation works in, as per the SEBI defined 16 thematic areas, a separate AIR is to be prepared in Form 1B.2. This would help the organisation to determine eligibility for listing projects.

If the organisation has active listed securities in the same period, they should be covered using Form 2 that needs to be assessed by a competent social impact assessor of an empanelled social impact assessment firm, for each of the listed securities.

1B.2(i) List of Programmes funded through Listed Securities on SSE for which Form 2.1 is applicable

Serial No.	Listing ID	Programme/ Project Title	Total Spending in INR on this Programme in this FY	% spending on this Programme/ Project in the FY under review	Form 2.1 Prepared (Yes/ No)
1.	NOT APPLICABLE				
Add more rows, if needed					

1B.2(ii) List of Programmes for which AIR is prepared in this section

Serial No.	Programme/ Project Title	Thematic area	Total Spending in INR on this Programme in this FY	% spending on this Programme/ Project in the financial year under review	Page Nos in this report
1.	JTSP-II Making HN & Gender Integration with JEEViKA	Health & Nutrition	8,35,06,168	9%	13
2.	Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) PHASE – IV	Health & Nutrition	6,60,10,072	7%	23
3.	PERFORMANCE SUPPORT UNIT WITH CHIEF SECRETARY, Zero Poverty Uttar Pradesh	Social Protection	5,89,26,789	6%	33

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

4.	North-East Health Infrastructure Advancement Program	Health & Nutrition	5,87,52,650	6%	42
5.	Boosting demand for routine immunization and reducing zero-dose children Uttar Pradesh GAVI	Health & Nutrition	4,82,92,429	5%	51
6.	TRANSITION & SUSTAINABILITY OF HN IN SRLM	Health & Nutrition	4,33,85,578	4%	60
7.	Decentralised Energy for Women's Economic Empowerment – (DEWEE)	Climate Protection	4,15,36,241	4%	73
8.	Technical Support for WEE in Bihar & UP	WEE & Livelihoods	3,72,53,426	4%	82
9.	Ensuring Full Immunization of Zero Dose Children in Bihar	Health & Nutrition	3,32,76,199	3%	90
10.	Climate Resilient Livelihood Empowering Women	WEE & Livelihoods	3,18,60,688	3%	99
11.	Nutrient Dense Take-Home Ration Uttar Pradesh Scale up	Health & Nutrition WEE & Livelihoods	3,03,05,013	3%	107
12.	SETUP PMU TO FACILITATE MICRO ENTERPRISE SERVICES	Climate Protection	2,79,58,069	3%	116
13.	Gender Integration in Odisha and Evaluation for WEE	Gender & Adolescents	2,47,68,536	3%	125
14.	Migration and Family Planning in Bihar & UP: Innovations, Learning and Advocacy	Health & Nutrition	2,28,55,797	2%	136
15.	Leveraging Public Procurement for WEE	WEE & Livelihoods	2,22,73,064	2%	144
16.	Glasses for Livelihoods	WEE & Livelihoods	2,00,09,484	2%	152
17.	Enhancing incomes for Kolkata urban poor households through cloud kitchens	WEE & Livelihoods	1,80,41,154	2%	159

Please note: Total of 1B.2(i) and 1B.2(ii) should be at least the top 67 percent of programme spending for the reporting period.

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

*For **JTSP-II Making HN & Gender Integration with JEEViKA** comprising 9%*

spending in the financial year under review Under 'Health and

Nutrition'

Programme start date: 1 April, 2023

Programme Objective(s): The programme seeks to position JEEViKA as a National Resource Organisation (NRO), assist it in incubating solutions for emerging health and nutrition issues in Bihar, and sustain the integration of health, nutrition, sanitation and gender outcomes within Bihar's rural livelihoods system. Objectives include:

th, nutrition, sanitation and gender outcomes within Bihar's rural livelihoods system. Objectives include:

- Strengthening community-based convergence mechanisms between JEEViKA, the Health Department and ICDS to improve access to health and nutrition services.*
- Sustaining behaviour change interventions and improving maternal, child and community health and nutrition outcomes.*
- Strengthening facility-level support systems to improve access to and experience of public healthcare services.*
- Promoting health and nutrition enterprises to enhance women's agency, economic participation and access to health and nutrition products and services.*
- Building institutional capacities and transitioning programme systems, processes and technical capabilities to JEEViKA for long-term sustainability and scale.*

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The focus of this project was on: consolidating gains and ensuring that the systems, capacities, and processes developed under JTSP are fully internalized within JEEViKA and continue to operate independently, positioning JEEViKA as a National Resource Organisation (NRO) and</i>

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

		<p><i>assisting them to incubate solutions for newer health and nutrition issues for Bihar.</i></p> <p><i>This has not changed in the last year.</i></p>
<p><i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>PCI has provided technical assistance to JEEViKA to integrate health, nutrition, sanitation and gender within the rural livelihoods platform through social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), community mobilization, capacity building, inter-departmental convergence, facility-level patient support, preventive screening, family planning, parental engagement and health and nutrition enterprises. During FY25-26, the focus was on transition, scale-up and continued functioning through JEEViKA's internal systems, community institutions and frontline cadres, without external implementation support.</i></p>
<p><i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>The programme impacts rural women and their households in Bihar, including pregnant and lactating women, caregivers, children, eligible couples, adolescents, older adults and women entrepreneurs. It also strengthens JEEViKA's community institutions and cadres, frontline health and ICDS workers, and public health facilities. Health and nutrition integration operates across 534 blocks in Bihar, with specific interventions implemented in selected districts and blocks. The emphasis has moved from project-led delivery to government- and community-led implementation.</i></p>
<p><i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>During the project duration, JEEViKA demonstrated its optimum potential to integrate HN, sustain through their internal system and provided support to other states like Uttar Pradesh as and when required. Solutioning for the newer health issues linked with women and children health were incubated under the leadership of JEEViKA. Inter ministerial convergence was another key success in Bihar being led by JEEViKA.</i></p>

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>At the beginning of JTSP, health and nutrition interventions needed to be layered into JEEViKA's rural livelihoods platform, with community mobilization, frontline capacity and convergence mechanisms developed over time. The programme progressed from pilot and layering phases to statewide integration. By the end of the previous reporting period, key interventions and systems were functioning under JEEViKA leadership.</i></p> <p><i>Evidence included the Swasthya Mitra model operating across 11 Medical Colleges and 35 District Hospitals, and the parental engagement intervention showing an increase in minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–18 months from 4.5% at baseline to 80.7% at endline in the intervention group, compared with 3.9% to 44.6% in the comparison group.</i></p>
<p>b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>The programme evolved from efficacy and effectiveness testing to layering health and nutrition into SHGs, integration within JEEViKA systems, and a sustainable model phase. In the final phase, interventions continued to function under JEEViKA leadership without external implementation support.</i></p> <p><i>Available programme results include over 10,26,809 OPD patients and 1,91,161 IPD patients assisted by Swasthya Mitras, 34,399 post-discharge follow-ups, over 2,013 health and nutrition entrepreneurs across 22 districts, and family planning outcomes showing mCPR increasing from 10.4% to 22.8% in the intervention arm.</i></p>
<p>c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>The implementation model combines community-based convergence mechanisms, facility-level support systems, behaviour change campaigns, preventive health initiatives and enterprise models. Sustainability measures include integration into JEEViKA's routine cadre and community platforms, capacity building of nodal persons, inclusion of health and nutrition KPIs in staff and cadre profiles, standardized counselling tools and digital platforms, referral linkages, and collaboration with the Health Department, ICDS, AIIMS Patna and</i></p>

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		<p>PUSA.</p> <p>During FY25-26, the focus remained on transition and institutional ownership rather than externally supported implementation.</p>
<p>d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>The JEEViKA Technical Support Program aligns itself with State Rural Livelihood Mission (Bihar), Lakhpati Didi, National Health Mission (NHM), and Mission Indradhanush. It contributes to SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing.</p>
<p>e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>Implementation learning and stakeholder needs informed adaptation of the programme. JEEViKA's demand for support on mental health led to collaboration on an assessment toolkit and subsequent development of a community-based mental health framework for SHG platforms. Findings from focus group discussions with SHG women and assessment of block programme managers are being used to inform contextually relevant approaches. Programme learning on vaccine hesitancy, parental consent and social perceptions also informed future community engagement strategies.</p>
<p>f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>Key risks include maintaining the quality and continuity of interventions as they transition from project support to routine government and community systems; sustaining frontline capacity and referral linkages; and addressing social perceptions and hesitancy that can affect preventive health-seeking behaviour. These are being mitigated through institutionalizing roles and processes within JEEViKA, continued capacity building, standardized tools and digital MIS, inter-departmental convergence, and engagement with families, community influencers, schools and frontline workers.</p>

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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
a) <i>What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Output indicators include number of interventions implemented, timeliness of delivery, and planned versus achieved programmes. Intermediate indicators include awareness and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions, adoption of health and nutrition behaviours, skills and capabilities of cadres and caregivers, and access to resources and services. Overall indicators include sustained behaviour change, improved health and nutrition, improved social and economic conditions, reduced unmet need and improved access to care.</i>
i) <i>Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project</i> (1) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i> (2) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> (3) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number and coverage of interventions and facilities supported</i> • <i>Number of blocks, districts and community platforms covered</i> • <i>Number of frontline cadres and community resource persons trained</i> • <i>Number of patients supported through OPD/IPD and post-discharge follow-up</i> • <i>Number of entrepreneurs and enterprises supported</i>
ii) <i>Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project</i> (1) <i>Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i> (2) <i>Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i> (3) <i>Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i> (4) <i>Improved skills or capabilities</i> (5) <i>Increased access to resources or services</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increased minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–18 months: intervention group 4.5% at baseline to 80.7% at endline; comparison group 3.9% to 44.6% (difference-in-differences estimate 35.5 percentage points, $p < 0.01$).</i> • <i>Increased access to care: average waiting time to begin treatment reduced from 10.16 hours to 1.49 hours among the exposed group.</i> • <i>Family planning: mCPR increased from 10.4% to 22.8% in the intervention arm; unmet need fell from 58% to 49% among young low-parity women.</i> • <i>Improved knowledge, caregiving practices, screening and referral, and access to health and nutrition products and services.</i>

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<p>iii) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period)</p> <p>(1) Behavioural change sustained over time</p> <p>(2) Improved social or economic conditions</p> <p>(3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime)</p> <p>(4) Enhanced quality of life</p> <p>(5) Increased resilience to future challenges</p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained operation of key interventions within JEEViKA and government systems without external implementation support. • Swasthya Mitra functioning across 11 Medical Colleges and 35 District Hospitals; cumulative support reported for 10,26,809 OPD patients, 1,91,161 IPD patients and 34,399 post-discharge follow-ups. • Health and nutrition enterprise models engaged over 2,013 entrepreneurs across 22 districts, supported through cumulative financing of ₹9.32 crore. • Family Planning Convergence Program reached over 47,000 eligible couples. • Continued integration of health and nutrition activities across 534 blocks.
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4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>i) <i>Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience</i></p> <p>ii) <i>Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>JTSP-II aligns with PCI's vision of "A happy, healthy, safe and sustainable world for all" and its mission to co-create and scale sustainable solutions rooted in community realities. It reflects PCI's focus on community connect, evidence-based programming, collaboration with government and sustainable solutions at scale.</i></p> <p><i>The initiative responds to beneficiaries' needs for accessible and patient-friendly health services, improved maternal and child nutrition, family planning, preventive care and livelihood opportunities.</i></p> <p><i>During the grant, JEEViKA-led systems operated across 534 blocks, and the Swasthya Mitra model supported over 10,26,809 OPD patients and 1,91,161 IPD patients. The continuation of these interventions within routine government and community systems supports sustainability.</i></p>

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<p><i>a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Swasthya Mitras supported patient navigation and follow-up, with average waiting time to begin treatment reducing from 10.16 hours to 1.49 hours among the exposed group. Nutrition outcomes improved, with minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–18 months in the intervention group increasing from 4.5% at baseline to 80.7% at endline. Family planning outcomes improved, with mCPR increasing from 10.4% to 22.8% in the intervention arm. Health and nutrition enterprises engaged over 2,013 entrepreneurs across 22 districts and strengthened women's economic participation.</i></p>
<p><i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Programme validation is reflected in service-use data, longitudinal baseline and endline evaluation, facility-level patient support data, and implementation learning. The parental engagement evaluation used two survey rounds and found a 35.5 percentage-point difference-in-differences improvement in minimum dietary diversity ($p < 0.01$). Swasthya Mitra programme data recorded patient support and reduced waiting time. Focus group discussions with 231 SHG women across 12 villages and assessment of 120 Block Program Managers informed mental health programming.</i></p>

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- 5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
	<p data-bbox="407 459 852 488"><i>Supporting godbharai for antenatal care</i></p>  
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Improved family planning</i>

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Increase the uptake of family planning methods amongst the women in SHGs and community through the collaboration of JEEViKA and Family Planning Program of Department of Health, Bihar.

Program Objectives

- Create Pool of Community level motivators
- Convergence between Health and JEEVIKA
- Increase awareness among households

Geography

Pilot Phase – 10 blocks

Scale up in 5 districts– 36 blocks

Sl.	DISTRICT	BLOCKS
1	AURANGABAD	11
2	JEHANABAD	7
3	LAKHISARAI	7
4	SHEIKHPURA	6
5	SHEOHAR	5

Reach

District	Total
Total number of Eligible couple's (EC)	47,246
EC's linked with ASHA for Temporary method	14,450
EC's linked with ASHA for Clinical Support (ANTRA, Female sterilization, Vasectomy, Copper-T,)	4,698
EC's adopted Family Planning Methods	3689 (7.8%)

*Couples currently using any modern method such as Male sterilization, Female sterilization IUCD, condoms, injectables, Daily pills, weekly pills, ECP

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Average Treatment Effect

8.4%**

Baseline (Intervention-499, Comparison-500) Endline (Intervention- 503, Comparison- 481)

6) Annexures

/S1: Upto Rs1 Cr	S2: More than Rs1 Cr
Must Reply	Must Reply

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

Item	NA	Yes	No
1) Blank copy of any questionnaire or survey forms used 2) Summary analysis of surveys undertaken 3) Impact Map linking outputs and outcomes to activities 4) Copies of other consultation details (such as focus group write-ups, workshop notes, etc.) 5) Copies of evidence summarised or quoted in the social impact report 6) Notes of the previous social impact assessment meetings (when applicable) 7) Past Social Impact Assessment Statements for the projects funded by the Listed Security (when applicable) 8) Completion certificate of approved mandatory capacity building workshops 9) Case Studies/ Stakeholder Testimonials 10) All stand-alone reports and that have contributed to the organisation's impact reporting for this period			

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

⁵ For each programme reported in table 1.2.(ii) in Form 1.2

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

Sub-Section 1B.2.2 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

of Project Concern International for the period

from April 2025 to May 2026

For Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) PHASE - IV comprising 7%

spending in the financial year under review Under 'Health and

Nutrition'

Programme start date: 1 July, 2025

Programme Objective(s): Institutionalization of social mobilization and community engagement legacy in Vector Borne Disease Program (national, state, district and block) to attain the LF elimination in India.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Lymphatic filariasis (LF) remains a public health challenge in India. The programme identifies persistent gaps in awareness among certain community groups, limited reach of social mobilization materials to last-mile populations, low Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) coverage in urban areas and among adult males & never-treated populations, and challenges in the quality of Drug Administrator training and visibility of IEC materials.</i> <i>These challenges remain relevant during FY 2025–26; the reporting period also highlights misinformation and fear of adverse events, low risk perception among asymptomatic populations, migration-related coverage gaps, delays in incentive payments, limited IEC resources and shortages of essential logistics.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>PCI is providing technical support to the National Centre for Vector Borne Disease Control (NCVBDC) and state health systems through social mobilization, community engagement, inter-sectoral convergence, capacity building and targeted support for low-coverage areas and refusal conversion. During FY 2025–26, this included revising communication materials, supporting MDA preparedness and</i>

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

		<i>implementation, engaging allied departments and community platforms, and strengthening frontline workers' skills. The core approach remains aligned with the approved project design, with support expanded for the February 2026 MDA round to Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal.</i>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>The programme targets people at risk of LF in endemic areas and the government health systems responsible for MDA implementation, including national, state, district and block-level Vector Borne Disease (VBD) teams, Community Health Officers (CHOs), Drug Administrators (DAs), supervisors, ASHAs, community mobilizers and local influencers. The proposal targets approximately 125 million individuals at risk in 566 endemic blocks across 115 districts in 11 states.</i></p> <p><i>During FY 2025–26, direct programme support covered MDA preparedness in Uttar Pradesh and Odisha for August 2025, and expanded to Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal for February 2026, with West Bengal support temporarily paused.</i></p>
<i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>Expected outcomes include improved DOT and drug compliance during MDA; reduced refusals and improved refusal conversion; increased awareness of LF transmission, prevention and MDA drugs; improved skills of CHOs, DAs, supervisors and mobilization teams; stronger inter-sectoral convergence and government ownership; and institutionalization of social mobilization strategies in NHM, VBD and allied ministries. Potential implementation risks include continued refusal or non-consumption, fear of side effects, low risk perception, migration-related gaps and challenges reaching urban and other underserved populations.</i></p>

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>The proposal describes earlier progress in drug compliance and DOT. Across 93 common districts, overall drug compliance increased from 56.4% in 2018 to 65.4% in 2023, while DOT increased from 15.9% to 45.9%. DOT among males increased from 14.5% to 41.8%; DOT among urban populations increased from 32.1% in 2021/22 to 37.6% in 2023. For FY 2025–26, the progress report records state-specific MDA results, including Odisha drug compliance of 74% in August 2025 and 70% in February 2026 according to WHO-evaluated data. State-reported treatment coverage in Odisha was 90% and 93%, respectively. In Uttar Pradesh, refusal conversion reached 76% during February 2026 and refusal generation declined to 7%. These measures are not a like-for-like national trend and should be interpreted by state and round.</p>
<p>b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>The baseline and context reflects low awareness and uneven DOT, particularly among adult males, urban populations, and never-treated populations. The previous phase reported awareness of LF transmission and prevention increasing from 11% in 2018 to 63% in 2023 among at-risk populations in LF-endemic areas. Past phases included implementation of August 2025 and February 2026 MDA rounds, including state-level coverage, mobilization and refusal conversion.</p>
<p>c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Implementation follows the approved three-objective approach: capacitate VBD teams and CHOs to drive refusal conversion and targeted mobilization; embed social mobilization in NHM, VBD and allied ministry systems; and support states to onboard, train and supervise MSG-approved mobilization teams. Activities include advance MDA planning, customized communication, engagement of community platforms and influencers, training, supportive supervision, use of digital monitoring tools, and development and handover of toolkits, SOPs, guidelines and checklists. Sustainability is to be supported through institutionalization in government systems, transfer of resources and capacity building.</p>

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d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.	Must Reply	The program aligns with SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing, and with national priorities including National Filaria Elimination Programme (NCVBDC, MoHFW), and Annual Nationwide Mass Drug Administration (MDA) Campaign for the Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (LF).
e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?	Must Reply	Yes. PCI participated in six national-level review and planning meetings and three national-level consultations with medical colleges. State-level examples include inter-sectoral coordination through task force and convergence mechanisms, engagement of SHGs, schools, Panchayats, PDS networks and religious leaders, and use of monitoring data to identify low-coverage and high-refusal areas. The program includes coordination with NCVBDC, state and district health systems, allied departments and community platforms.
f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?	Must Reply	Key risks include low risk perception of LF, fear of adverse events and side effects, persistent refusals, migration-related coverage gaps, delayed MDA preparation, limited engagement of district and block officials, uneven inter-sectoral convergence, limited IEC resources, shortages of logistics and challenges reaching urban and never-treated populations. Mitigation measures include targeted communication and refusal-conversion counselling, mapping and prioritization of low-coverage areas, engagement of local influencers and community platforms, training of CHOs, DAs and supervisors, digital monitoring, advance planning and coordination with government departments. In Uttar Pradesh, a post-MDA street survey of nearly 24,000 respondents found 83% were aware of MDA activities; in Odisha, CHOs converted 2,912 of 7,871 identified refusal cases.

3) Impact Indicators

Item	S1: Upto Rs1 Cr	S2: More than Rs1 Cr

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

<p><i>a) What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % blocks conducting effective BCC meetings before MDA; • % blocks with village-level influencer microplans; • % blocks conducting DA and supervisor training on refusal conversion at least two weeks before MDA; • % blocks with an operational digital refusal-conversion tracker; • % districts utilizing at least 80% of allocated IEC budget; • percentage of CHOs trained using the refusal-conversion toolkit; • number of blocks rated A/B for MDA social mobilization; • inter-sectoral convergence meetings; • use of the IEC tracker; • customized solutions for districts based on preparedness grading; • toolkits/SOPs/guidance notes uploaded; • and onboarding, training and monitoring of MSG mobilization staff.
<p>ii)Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project (1) Number of interventions implemented (2) Timeliness of intervention delivery (3) % of planned vs. achieved programmes</p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p>1,203 CHOs deployed in Odisha across 12 districts and 117 blocks; more than 20,000 field visits covering over 61,000 households; 2,694 PRI representatives, 2,260 PDS dealers, 165 religious leaders and over 128,000 students sensitized in Chhattisgarh; and 207 degree colleges involved in Uttar Pradesh's Youth Engagement Strategy.</p>
<p>iii)Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project (1) Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population (2) Changes in attitudes or perceptions (3) Adoption of new behaviours or practices (4) Improved skills or capabilities (5) Increased access to resources or services</p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p>Intermediate outcome measures include awareness of MDA and LF, drug compliance and DOT, refusal conversion, participation of community and inter-sectoral platforms, and skills/capacity of frontline workers.</p> <p>FY 2025–26 results include Odisha drug compliance of 74% in August 2025 and 70% in February 2026 (WHO-evaluated); refusal conversion of 2,912 out of 7,871 identified cases in Odisha (37%); refusal conversion of 76% in Uttar Pradesh during February 2026; and conversion of approximately 93% of reported refusals in supported districts of Madhya Pradesh.</p>

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<p>iv) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period)</p> <p>(1) Behavioural change sustained over time</p> <p>(2) Improved social or economic conditions</p> <p>(3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime)</p> <p>(4) Enhanced quality of life</p> <p>(5) Increased resilience to future challenges</p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Overall outcome indicators:</i></p> <p><i>improved MDA compliance, refusal conversion and advancement of some endemic districts or planning units along the TAS pathway.</i></p>
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Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

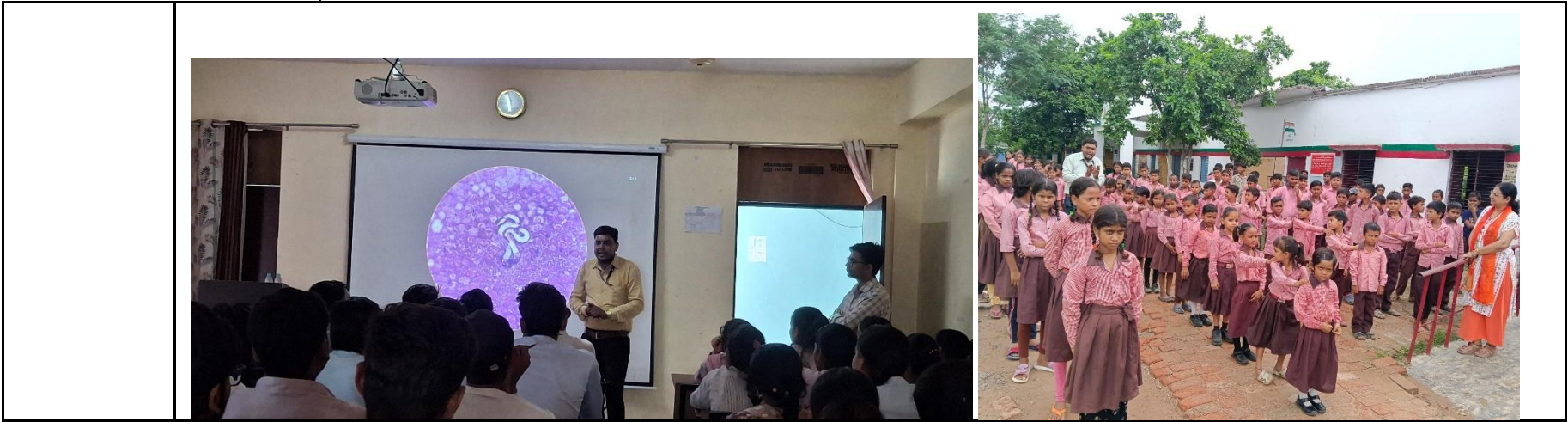
<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>iii) <i>Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience</i></p> <p>iv) <i>Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Relevance: The initiative aligns with India's national priority to eliminate LF and with PCI's work supporting social mobilization and community engagement through the public health system. At the commencement of the project, 125 million people were at risk across 566 endemic blocks in 115 districts in 11 states.</p> <p>Sustainability: The project aims to embed social mobilization in NHM, VBD and allied ministry systems, strengthen government capacity, and hand over toolkits, SOPs, guidelines, checklists and digital monitoring resources. During FY 2025–26, examples of implementation included government-led convergence mechanisms, use of SHGs and other existing community platforms, and state-level digital monitoring.</p>
<i>a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Social impact reported during the period includes community engagement and awareness activities, training of frontline workers and local influencers, and improved refusal conversion and MDA drug compliance in supported areas.</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>Validation measures include programme monitoring data and WHO-evaluated MDA compliance results, as well as state-reported coverage and refusal-conversion figures.</i></p> <p><i>Examples include Odisha's WHO-evaluated drug compliance of 74% in August 2025 and 70% in February 2026, and a post-MDA street survey of nearly 24,000 respondents in Uttar Pradesh.</i></p>

- 5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>Training of DMCs, with WHO representative</i></p>  
	<i>Orientation of Nursing College and school in Kanpur dehat</i>



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6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

Item	NA	Yes	No
1) Blank copy of any questionnaire or survey forms used 2) Summary analysis of surveys undertaken 3) Impact Map linking outputs and outcomes to activities 4) Copies of other consultation details (such as focus group write-ups, workshop notes, etc.) 5) Copies of evidence summarised or quoted in the social impact report 6) Notes of the previous social impact assessment meetings (when applicable) 7) Past Social Impact Assessment Statements for the projects funded by the Listed Security (when applicable) 8) Completion certificate of approved mandatory capacity building workshops 9) Case Studies/ Stakeholder Testimonials 10) All stand-alone reports and that have contributed to the organisation's impact reporting for this period			

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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Sub-Section 1B.2.3 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

of Project Concern International for the period

from April 2025 to March 2026

For Performance Support Unit With Chief Secretary, Zero Poverty Uttar Pradesh

Abhiyan comprising 6% spending in the financial year under review

Under 'Social Protection'.

Programme start date: 27 October, 2024

Programme Objective(s): To identify ultra-poor households and saturate them with social protection scheme benefits they are eligible for, while addressing multidimensional poverty and household vulnerabilities and building sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth and families.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>Ultra-poor households face multidimensional poverty and household vulnerabilities, including unmet needs for social protection, housing, health coverage, education, livelihoods, electricity and clean drinking water. Phase 2 of ZPUP adopts a broader household vulnerability lens, including the vulnerabilities of children and adolescents, orphans, single-parent households and girl children.</i></p> <p><i>The programme addresses extreme poverty and multidimensional household deprivation in Uttar Pradesh. Enumeration data for 12,33,222 households indicated that 65% earned less than INR 1,500 per month, 20% had no income source and 82% had irregular incomes. Gaps in access to ration cards, job cards, SHRAM cards and Ayushman health coverage further demonstrated vulnerability. The programme has evolved</i></p>

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		<i>from identifying ultra-poor households and delivering eligible entitlements to also addressing children's and adolescents' vulnerabilities and building sustainable livelihood opportunities.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>PCI provides strategic technical assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to strengthen scheme convergence, digital identification and monitoring, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) realization, and customized livelihood support. Delivery is converged across 13- line departments through the common ZPUP portal, supported by scheme-wise tracking, Family ID integration, government reviews and partnerships with the State Rural Livelihoods Mission, Skill Development Mission, universities, technical institutions and CSOs. Phase 2 expanded the Abhiyan from 8 to 16 welfare schemes.</i></p> <p><i>The programme is supported by monthly reviews chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, reviews by the Governing Body chaired by the Chief Secretary, GoUP, and Steering Committee reviews chaired by the Principal Secretary.</i></p>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The programme covers 12.36 lakh Zero Poverty households enumerated and verified across Uttar Pradesh. Phase 2 places additional focus on children and adolescents, including orphans, single-parent households and girl children, and household needs such as electricity and access to clean drinking water. Six CSO partners collectively selected 6.62 lakh ZP households across 41 districts against a committed target of 7.28 lakh households.</i>
<i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The programme aims to improve access to eligible social protection schemes and basic services, ensure saturation of eligible benefits, and build sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth and families.</i>

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>At the start, the programme used four fundamental deprivations to identify ultra-poor households: homelessness, landlessness, daily-wage dependence and food insecurity. Enumeration data for 12,33,222 households showed 65% earning less than INR 1,500 per month, 20% with no income source, 29% without ration cards, 61% without SHRAM cards, 80% without job cards and 81% without Ayushman cards.</p>
b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	NA
c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Implementation combines a common technology-enabled portal, scheme-wise targets, data integration, government-led reviews and convergence across departments. Sustainability is supported by institutional ownership, a dedicated state budget allocation, government systems and partnerships with SRLM, UPSDM, universities, technical institutions and CSOs. The model has expanded to a multidimensional vulnerability lens and livelihood pathways; the portal is transitioning to government-acquired infrastructure, strengthening government ownership and long-term sustainability.</p>
d) <i>Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>In addition to contributing to SDG 1: Zero Poverty, the project aligns with Zero Poverty Uttar Pradesh Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) and Jal Jeevan Mission, PMJAY & MMJAY, Old Age Pension, Disability Pension, Kisaan Samman, BoCW Shram Card, Ration Card, PM Ujjwala, Widow Pension, Bal Seva Yojana, Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangla Yojana.</p>
e) <i>How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Stakeholder feedback and implementation learning have informed adjustments to beneficiary identification, scheme delivery and livelihood support. Ground verification by local CSO partners identified inclusion errors and some exclusion, with issues including the limit of 25 households per Gram Panchayat, lack of clarity and enumerator bias. Findings were shared with the state government and informed plans for further verification. Regular reviews chaired by the Chief Minister, Chief</p>

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		<i>Secretary and Principal Secretary provide an additional mechanism for reviewing progress and resolving delivery gaps.</i>
<i>f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Key risks include errors in household identification; gaps in scheme eligibility and data integration; delays in housing, health cover, pensions and farmer support; and slower-than-anticipated rollout of some livelihood pathways. Mitigation includes ground verification, Family ID and scheme-data integration, portal-based tracking, government review and escalation, and partnerships to activate parallel livelihood pathways. Operational constraints include land-title and succession-certificate gaps, PM-JAY card-generation slowdown, and delays in the Samaveshi Aajeevika Yojna rollout.</i>

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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
a) <i>What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Effectiveness is tracked through household enumeration and verification; the number and proportion of households receiving at least one DBT; number and estimated value of member-level DBTs; scheme-wise eligible households and achievement/saturation; access to housing, ration, pensions, health cover, school enrolment, SHG membership and other entitlements; and progress on skilling, placement, livelihood and enterprise support.</i>
iii) <i>Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project</i> (1) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i> (2) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> (3) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Output indicators include households enumerated and verified; number of welfare schemes tracked and implemented; number of DBT benefits delivered and their estimated value; number of households receiving at least one benefit; scheme-wise saturation against eligible households; number of SHGs/CSOs/universities and technical institutions engaged; and number of youth identified for skilling and employment.</i>
iv) <i>Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project</i> (1) <i>Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i> (2) <i>Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i> (3) <i>Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i> (4) <i>Improved skills or capabilities</i> (5) <i>Increased access to resources or services</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Intermediate indicators include improved access to social protection and basic services; increased enrolment in SHGs; women's access to Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund; youth identified, trained and placed; and increased access to health cover, housing and education.</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>v) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period)</p> <p>(1) Behavioural change sustained over time</p> <p>(2) Improved social or economic conditions</p> <p>(3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime)</p> <p>(4) Enhanced quality of life</p> <p>(5) Increased resilience to future challenges</p>	Must Reply	Longer-term outcomes sought include reduced extreme poverty and vulnerability, improved social and economic conditions, sustainable livelihoods and income enhancement, increased resilience to economic shocks, and improved quality of life through access to entitlements, education, housing, health services and employment.

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>v) Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience</p> <p>vi) Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.</p>	Must Reply	<p>Zero Poverty Uttar Pradesh is relevant to PCI's mission to co-create and scale sustainable solutions to complex development problems, its work on social protection and livelihoods, and its approach of partnering with governments to address the root causes of deprivation. The initiative responds to beneficiaries' documented needs: enumeration data showed 65% of households earned less than INR 1,500 per month, 20% had no income source and 82% had irregular incomes.</p> <p>By converging eligible households with social protection and livelihood opportunities, it addresses immediate needs as well as pathways to longer-term economic security.</p> <p>Sustainability is supported by government ownership, convergence across line departments, scheme-wise targets, regular state-level reviews, a common digital platform and partnerships with SRLM,</p>

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		UPSDM, universities, technical institutions and CSOs.
<i>a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The Zero Poverty Uttar Pradesh Abhiyan strengthened access to social protection for ultra-poor households through convergence across government departments and welfare schemes. The programme prioritised the identification of deprived households and delivery of eligible entitlements, including pensions, ration cards, school enrolment, health coverage and housing support. The initiative also addressed the vulnerabilities of children and adolescents, including orphans, children from single-parent households and girl children, through a multidimensional poverty lens. The Abhiyan strengthened community-level engagement through women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs), civil society organisations, universities and technical institutions. The approach supports the participation of women and vulnerable households in community institutions and livelihood-related interventions. It also strengthened access to government financial benefits and laid the foundation for sustainable livelihoods among ultra-poor households. During the reporting period, efforts focused on linking eligible families with SHGs, skilling and employment opportunities, enterprise development and livelihood support. The initiative also strengthened convergence with government schemes to improve access to social security and economic opportunities for women and youth.</i>
<i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Beneficiary and stakeholder validation includes ground verification of enumerated households by local CSO partners. This exercise identified a 29% inclusion error rate and some cases of exclusion; findings were shared with the state government and informed plans to scale up verification in remote and bordering districts. Beneficiaries affirmed the value of pensions, ration, housing support and school enrolment.</i>

5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

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<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>“After the passing of my son, it had become very difficult to run the household. Now, with the disability pension and ration, we are getting help in managing our daily expenses, and the family has found some support.”</i></p> 
	<p><i>“There has been a great change in our lives. The biggest happiness is that my daughter’s education is continuing, and government schemes have given our family security and hope for a better future.”</i></p> 

6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

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

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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Sub-Section 1B.2.4 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For North East Health Infrastructure Advancement Program comprising 6%

spending in the financial year under review

Under 'Health and Nutrition'

Programme start date: 12 December, 2025

Programme Objective(s): Restore and strengthen rural PHC/CHC services so that primary care facilities meet IPHS readiness, provide 24×7 essential maternal/newborn and basic emergency services, have reliable diagnostics and referrals, and achieve measurable improvements in utilization and health outcomes.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Rural and tribal populations in the North-East face gaps in access to reliable primary healthcare. Baseline assessments indicate that PHCs/CHCs in the selected states face deficits across 6–8 of 10 vulnerability domains, including poor infrastructure, weak WASH and sanitation systems, high human-resource vacancies, limited diagnostics, irregular power supply and difficult accessibility. These gaps affect maternal and newborn care, emergencies, referrals and continuity of services. The project is commencing in the current reporting period; there is no year-on-year change.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>NE-HIAP adopts a systemic, package-based intervention model to revive, strengthen and sustain PHC/CHC services through infrastructure repair, WASH improvements, biomedical waste management, solar power installation, essential medical equipment, diagnostics, capacity-building and digital reporting. The implementation plan begins with state-level</i>

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		<i>inception meetings, facility selection using vulnerability scoring, mobile-based baseline assessments, engineering and WASH audits, procurement planning and monitoring dashboards.</i>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The target segment comprises rural, tribal, remote, border and flood-prone communities in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim, with implementation across at least three states. The intervention focuses on Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs), and on health personnel including medical officers, nurses and ANMs.</i>
<i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The programme aims to reduce maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity through timely stabilisation and referral, improve access to essential health services, and strengthen continuity and quality of care. By the end of 15 months, the project aims to reduce functional vacancy rates below 10%; ensure at least 90% of targeted PHCs have functional labour rooms, WASH, solar backup, basic diagnostics and telemedicine connectivity; and increase institutional deliveries and essential screening rates by at least 25% in targeted districts. Potential unintended risks include delays in infrastructure work or disruption to local services; these will be managed through phased implementation, coordination and local engagement.</i>

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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) across Assam, Tripura, and Sikkim face varying challenges related to infrastructure condition, availability of essential medical equipment, diagnostic capacity, sanitation, electricity, and continuity of healthcare services. These gaps are particularly significant in rural and remote areas, where difficult terrain, geographical isolation, and limited connectivity can constrain access to timely and quality healthcare. Despite improvements in rural health infrastructure, strengthening facility readiness and ensuring the availability of essential services remain important priorities.</i></p> <p><i>In Assam, only 280 of the 920 rural PHCs (30.4%) were functioning on a 24-hour basis, according to Rural Health Statistics 2021–22. The state also faces gaps in specialist availability, diagnostics, and infrastructure upgrades in several rural districts. In Tripura, 93 of 108 rural PHCs (86.1%) were functioning on a 24-hour basis; however, infrastructure and service-readiness gaps persist, including the need for equipment upgrades, improved laboratory capacity, and reliable cold-chain systems. Variability in water, sanitation, and toilet facilities further affects facility readiness. In Sikkim, all 24 rural PHCs were reported to be functioning on a 24-hour basis in the same dataset. Nevertheless, maintaining facility readiness and strengthening diagnostic services, non-communicable disease care, and referral capacity remain important priorities.</i></p> <p><i>These challenges led to the conceptualisation of the PHC/CHC Revival Component under the North-East Health Infrastructure and Access Improvement Project (NE-HIAP). The intervention aims to strengthen healthcare facilities through infrastructure revival and structural repairs, essential civil and electrical upgrades, improvements in sanitation and toilet facilities, biomedical waste management, provision of essential medical equipment, solar lighting, and improved facility accessibility. By</i></p>

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		<i>addressing structural, functional, environmental, and equipment-related vulnerabilities, the project seeks to improve facility safety, operational continuity, and the reliability of essential healthcare services for rural and underserved communities.</i>
<i>b) What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
<i>c) What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The implementation plan follows a “Revive–Strengthen–Sustain” framework: immediate repairs and sanitation restoration; equipment, diagnostics and solar power support; and capacity-building, maintenance systems, biomedical waste management and digital reporting. Sustainability measures include handover to State NHM, a sustainability roadmap for the next 24 months, maintenance systems and digital reporting. Implementation includes state-level inception meetings, facility selection, baseline assessments, technical audits, procurement, infrastructure works, equipment installation, staff training, community awareness and third-party evaluation.</i>
<i>d) Please briefout alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The programme complements the National Health Mission (NHM), Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) upgrades, eSanjeevani and state health mission efforts. It contributes to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) through strengthened primary healthcare, essential maternal/newborn and emergency services, diagnostics and referrals. It also supports equitable access to services for remote and tribal populations and strengthens public health systems through convergence with state and national priorities.</i>
<i>e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Not applicable for this reporting period</i>
<i>f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The main risks identified are operational delays due to terrain or logistical barriers; inter-departmental coordination gaps among Health, PWD, Power, Water Supply, Panchayat and Land Revenue departments; and cultural sensitivity risks, including local tensions, protests or disruptions. Mitigation measures include advance site assessments, engaging local contractors with contextual knowledge, phase-wise</i>

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		<i>implementation, appointing a single-point nodal officer, periodic joint review meetings, digital dashboards, regular communication with local leaders and civil society, and equitable distribution of project benefits.</i>
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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Programme effectiveness will be assessed through facility-level baseline and post-revival vulnerability scoring; completion and certification of civil works; functionality of labour rooms, WASH, solar backup, basic diagnostics and telemedicine connectivity; functional vacancy rates; institutional delivery rates; essential screening rates; and progress against the implementation plan.</i>
iv) Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project <i>(1) Number of interventions implemented</i> <i>(2) Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> <i>(3) % of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>NE-HIAP is in its initial implementation period during FY 2025–26. The proposal sets out a 15-month phased implementation plan, with mobilisation and baseline in Months 1–2, civil infrastructure revival in Months 3–8, electrical/solar/equipment strengthening in Months 6–12, capacity-building and service strengthening in Months 10–14, and consolidation and exit in Month 15.</i>
v) Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project <i>(1) Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i> <i>(2) Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i> <i>(3) Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i> <i>(4) Improved skills or capabilities</i> <i>(5) Increased access to resources or services</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Intermediate indicators include improved facility readiness and vulnerability scores; improved availability of essential equipment and diagnostics; increased staff capacity in equipment operation, WASH, infection prevention and control, biomedical waste management and telemedicine; improved community awareness; and increased access to maternal/newborn, emergency, referral and screening services.</i> <i>The program targets an increase of at least 25% in institutional deliveries and essential screening rates in targeted districts.</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
vi) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period) (1) Behavioural change sustained over time (2) Improved social or economic conditions (3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime) (4) Enhanced quality of life (5) Increased resilience to future challenges	Must Reply	Overall outcome indicators include functional vacancy rates below 10%; at least 90% of targeted PHCs with functional labour rooms, WASH, solar backup, basic diagnostics and telemedicine connectivity; at least a 25% increase in institutional deliveries and essential screening rates in targeted districts; improved facility vulnerability scores; and stronger continuity of essential health services.

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
vii) Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience viii) Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.	Must Reply	PCI works to improve health and well-being through evidence-based programming, community partnerships and support to government systems. The project responds to the needs of rural and tribal communities in the North-East, where PHCs/CHCs face infrastructure, WASH, staffing, diagnostic, power and accessibility gaps; baseline assessments indicate deficits across 6–8 of 10 vulnerability domains. Strengthening first-point-of-care services is intended to improve access to timely maternal/newborn care, emergency services, diagnostics and referrals.
a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.	Must Reply	While social impacts are not yet visible since the project is in its initial stage, intended benefits include improved access to essential healthcare for remote and tribal communities, safer and more reliable facility services, strengthened maternal/newborn and emergency care, improved diagnostics and referrals, and better continuity of services through solar

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		<i>backup and WASH improvements.</i>
<i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Not available as yet</i>

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- 5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

- 6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

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

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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Sub-Section 1B.2.5 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For Boosting demand for routine immunization and reducing zero-dose children

Uttar Pradesh GAVI comprising 5 % spending in the financial year

under review Under 'Health and Nutrition'

Programme start date: 2 August, 2024

Programme Objective(s): To strengthen Routine Immunization (RI) and reduce the number of zero-dose children through community engagement and health system strengthening.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Zero-dose children, those who have not received even a single dose of the DPT-containing vaccine, remain vulnerable to poor health outcomes and vaccine-preventable diseases. Uttar Pradesh has a high burden of zero-dose children; NFHS-5 (2019–21) reported that about 9.1% of children aged 12–23 months in the state had not received any DPT dose. Barriers include lack of awareness, fear of adverse events following immunization, wage loss, gender norms and service access challenges. The challenge remained relevant during the reporting period.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>PCI, with support from UNICEF under the GAVI HSS-3 initiative, strengthened demand for routine immunization through community mobilization, capacity building of frontline health workers, engagement of community influencers and structures, advocacy with government stakeholders, and targeted communication campaigns. Social mapping</i>

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		<i>and line-listing identified priority areas and families; locally tailored communication and community dialogue addressed vaccine hesitancy. The core approach remained community-based, with activities adapted to local needs and government campaign priorities.</i>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The project supported 21 districts of Uttar Pradesh, covering rural and urban areas, including 76 blocks, 163 urban wards and a population of 23,01,542. Target groups included vaccine-hesitant families, zero-dose and potential zero-dose children, caregivers and grandparents, frontline health workers, ASHAs, community influencers, community structures and local health/government stakeholders.</i>
<i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Expected outcomes included improved knowledge and communication skills among frontline health workers and community influencers; increased awareness and acceptance of routine immunization among caregivers; improved tracking and linkage of vaccine-hesitant, zero-dose and potential zero-dose children with immunization services; and stronger community and health-system support for timely vaccination.</i>

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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Uttar Pradesh faced significant gaps in Routine Immunization (RI), with a high burden of zero-dose children—those who had not received even a single dose of a diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)-containing vaccine. According to NFHS-5 (2019–21), approximately 9.1% of children aged 12–23 months in Uttar Pradesh had not received any DPT dose. Of the 143 districts identified nationally for intensive interventions to address zero-dose children, 60 were in Uttar Pradesh. Zero-dose and under-immunized children were concentrated among marginalized populations, including families living in poverty, households with low maternal education, and communities with limited access to health services in hard-to-reach rural areas, urban slums, peri-urban settlements and migrant communities. Key barriers included lack of awareness, fear of adverse events following immunization, wage loss, gender norms, vaccine hesitancy and challenges in accessing immunization services.</p> <p>The project addressed these gaps through community engagement and health-system strengthening across 21 districts of Uttar Pradesh. Social mapping and line-listing were undertaken to identify areas with a high burden of Vaccine Avoidance Behaviour (VAB) families, zero-dose children and children who had dropped out of immunization services.</p>
b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>
c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>PCI adopted a community-based approach to strengthen Routine Immunization (RI) and reduce the number of zero-dose children across 21 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The approach focused on strengthening the capacity of frontline workers (FLWs), mobilizing communities, engaging local influencers, strengthening community structures, and implementing targeted communication interventions to address vaccine hesitancy.</p>

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d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.	Must Reply	The project aligns with Routine Immunization under the National Health Mission (NHM), Uttar Pradesh; Mission Indradhanush; UP Government's Vision 2030, along with SDG 3.
e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?	Must Reply	PCI worked in coordination with health officials, district and block-level functionaries, UNICEF, and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen implementation of the Zero-Dose Implementation Plan (ZIP). Sensitization meetings, review meetings, and planning exercises supported coordination, monitoring, and follow-up in priority areas.
f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?	Must Reply	<p>High attrition among CSO and Cluster Coordinators, along with shortages of trained human resources in urban areas, posed challenges to continuity and implementation. Capacity-building, mentoring and field-level support were used to strengthen implementation.</p> <p>Vaccine hesitancy, concerns about adverse events following immunization, family-level resistance and gender-related barriers continued to affect immunization uptake. PCI addressed these through interpersonal communication, home visits, community meetings with hesitant caregivers and grandparents, engagement of community influencers, and experience-sharing between families.</p> <p>In urban areas, resistance from Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and property owners sometimes restricted ASHA outreach. Coordination with local stakeholders and community engagement were important to facilitate access and improve uptake of Routine Immunization services.</p>

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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
a) <i>What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Indicators included number of interventions implemented; timeliness and planned-versus-achieved activities; number of FLWs, community influencers and community structures trained and engaged; number of social mapping exercises completed; number of communication activities and participants; number and percentage of VAB families linked to RI services; number and percentage of zero-dose children receiving the first DPT dose; number and percentage of targeted potential zero-dose children tracked and vaccinated; and clusters meeting minimum performance benchmarks.</i>
v)Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project (1) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i> (2) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> (3) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Output indicators: 1,567/1,568 social mapping exercises completed; 3,357 FLWs received induction training; 4,316 community influencers and 2,213 community structures trained and engaged; 16,847 communication activities conducted, with 1,85,804 participants; and 14,029 activities directly supported by CSO staff. Intermediate outcomes: 16,381/18,092 VAB families linked with RI services (90.5%); 7,163/9,694 identified zero-dose children received the first DPT dose (73.9%); and 7,457/9,152 targeted potential zero-dose children were tracked and vaccinated.</i> <i>These indicators reflect increased access to services and improved skills/capacity.</i>
vi)Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project (1) <i>Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i> (2) <i>Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i> (3) <i>Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i> (4) <i>Improved skills or capabilities</i> (5) <i>Increased access to resources or services</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The project successfully tracked and linked children to RI services across key groups — 90.5% from vaccine-hesitant/resistant families, 74% of identified zero-dose children, and 81.5% of targeted PZD children. On-ground mobilization was extensive: 4,316 community influencers and 2,213 community structures were engaged, alongside 509 local barbers and 139 ICRPs. Additionally, 3,370 frontline workers were trained in effective communication, driving 16,847 community-level activities that reached 185,804 participants. These efforts were reinforced by mid-media initiatives, including the Teeka Mitra mobile van, street plays, and community rallies.</i>

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Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period) (1) Behavioural change sustained over time (2) Improved social or economic conditions (3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime) (4) Enhanced quality of life (5) Increased resilience to future challenges	Must Reply	Overall outcomes: improved linkage to routine immunization services, with 16,381 of 18,092 VAB families linked (90.5%); 7,163 of 9,694 identified zero-dose children receiving the first DPT dose (73.9%); and 7,457 of 9,152 targeted potential zero-dose children tracked and vaccinated. (till the end of the reporting period)

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

Item	S1: Upto Rs1 Cr	S2: More than Rs1 Cr
ix) Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience x) Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.	Must Reply	Relevance: PCI's mission is to co-create and scale sustainable solutions to complex development problems rooted in community realities. The project reflects its Health and Nutrition focus through community-centred, evidence-based approaches and collaboration with government systems. The need is substantial: NFHS-5 (2019–21) reported that about 9.1% of children aged 12–23 months in Uttar Pradesh had not received any DPT dose. Sustainability: CETs, monthly meetings under ANM guidance, existing SHG/ICRP-FNHW platforms and handover of family lists and engagement plans to health officials provide mechanisms for continued community outreach.
a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.	Must Reply	Social impact included improved community outreach and linkage of vaccine-hesitant families and children with routine immunization services, alongside engagement of caregivers, grandparents, fathers, religious leaders, local barbers and other community influencers. The program trained and engaged 4,316 community influencers and 2,213 community structures.

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<p><i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Review has been conducted with district and block health officials, ANMs, ASHAs, NHM staff, UNICEF and other development partners that records increased turnout at Routine Immunization session sites in several intervention areas and reports that 90.5% of identified VAB families were linked with immunization services.</i></p>
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5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

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Sub-Section 1B.2.6 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

*For Transition & Sustainability of HN in SRLM comprising 4 % spending in the
financial year under review Under 'Health and Nutrition'*

Programme start date: 1 December, 2024

Programme Objective(s): To provide technical assistance to UPSRLM and NRLM at the national level to sustain HN integration with SHG platform and drive health and nutrition outcomes from the demand side using the community platform. The project is anchored in two primary objectives: (1) Operational Transition: institutionalize health and nutrition (HN) integration within government systems by formalizing technical partnerships between NRLM and Health, transitioning digital platforms, and ensuring departmental convergence; (2) Knowledge management and strategic visibility: establish a robust communication and learning ecosystem to capture critical insights, disseminate best practices, policy engagement, and elevate successful models for national and global replication.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>The transition of Health and Nutrition (HN) integration within the Self-Help Group (SHG) platform under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) from a technically supported model to a government-led, institutionalized and scalable framework, so that better health and nutrition outcomes among vulnerable populations - particularly women and children - are sustained from the demand side using the community platform.</i></p> <p><i>For better impact, there is a need for sustained, regular and interactive technical HN guidance to NRLM and SRLMs - the health needs of communities are dynamic in nature, changing every few years or even faster during epidemics or climate related events. Improved health and reduced out-of-pocket expenditures (OOP) also support women in making better economic and employment-related decisions, linking HN to</i></p>

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		<p><i>Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE).</i></p> <p><i>In the reporting period, the programme focus progressively shifted from direct technical assistance and implementation support to enabling a government-led, system-driven model, wherein DAY-NRLM and State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) are increasingly positioned to independently plan, implement, monitor, and scale HN interventions. Emerging health priorities - obesity, psychosocial well-being and mental health, alcohol and substance abuse, and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) - are now being addressed through the SHG platform.</i></p>
<p><i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>PCI is undertaking systemic interventions to ensure the model is a government-led and government-owned complementary model of HN interventions driven by community cadres of State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) and frontline workers of the Health Department, through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Transition and sustainability of high-level technical support to UPSRLM and DAY-NRLM through institutionalizing partnerships with nodal government institutions on health and nutrition (NHSRC, WHO, AIIMS Rishikesh and Patna, AIIA);</i> <i>- Leveraging resources from Health and WCD departments for HN interventions (sustainable financing for HN within the Livelihood Mission);</i> <i>- Institutionalization of a dedicated HN team in UPSRLM;</i> <i>- Successful transition of existing Digital HN MIS to UPSRLM.</i> <p><i>During the reporting period, there was strengthening of immersion sites across all 34 SRLMs; multi-format FNHW toolkits and an e-Learning Management System (e-LMS); a Monitoring, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) framework including Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) and Training Needs Assessment (TNA) studies; three innovation pilots with embedded implementation research; and, in Uttar Pradesh, a Cadre Management Portal, an NCD pilot, a mental health pilot and a Jan Aushadhi Kendra.</i></p>
<p><i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p>Target segment: <i>Women and children of SHG households - the most vulnerable section of rural women - reached through community cadres of the SHG platform (ICRP-FNHW / Swasthya Sakhis) in complement to frontline workers of the Health and WCD departments.</i></p> <p>Affected area: <i>National level - DAY-NRLM and 34 SRLMs (technical assistance across ~925 FNHW immersion sites); Uttar Pradesh -</i></p>

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		<p><i>UPSRLM across all 75 districts and 826 blocks.</i></p> <p><i>Innovation pilot sites were added in Rajasthan (obesity), Uttar Pradesh (psychosocial well-being) and Assam (alcohol and substance abuse); the NCD pilot covers Aligarh, Agra and Sultanpur; the mental health pilot with SHG women is in Barabanki; a Jan Aushadhi Kendra was established in Tappal, Aligarh; and 13,896 Swasthya Sakhis have been onboarded into the Cadre Management Portal.</i></p>
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<p>d) <i>What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p>Outcomes at the National Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DAY-NRLM drives HN interventions with technical support from NHSRC and NIN/Lady Irwin College through the SRLMs across the country - The SHG platform is integrated into the MoWCD and MoHFW programs on improving RMNCH outcomes through community interventions - reflected in the ministry guidelines, GOs, etc. - Sustainable financing of HN interventions through the SHG platform through dedicated fund allocation from MoWCD and MoHFW <p>Outcomes in Uttar Pradesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UPSRLM drives HN interventions through its SHG platform with technical support from SIRD - The data insights through digital technology are being utilized by the senior bureaucratic leadership of the state for review and program augmentation - Sustainable financing of HN interventions through the SHG platform through dedicated fund allocation from the Dept. of Health and WCD
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2) Approach

<p><i>Item</i></p>	<p><i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i></p>	<p><i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i></p>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p>PCI conceptualized and developed the proof of concept for HN integration in SRLMs with JEEViKA in Bihar, and the Foundation supported its replication in Uttar Pradesh through the Perna Technical Support Program (PTSP) from November 2019 (baseline 2019; endline 2023), starting with 39 districts and 78 blocks and now covering all 75 districts and 826 blocks. UPSRLM allocated ~3% of its annual budget for HN in FY 24, and 25,319 ICRP-HN had been trained and deployed (4X since 2019). Under TA to NRLM, 1.5% of the NRLM budget was allocated for HN in FY 23-24 as against zero budget in the past, all 34 SRLMs included HN in their Annual Action Plans, and 16 states had more than 50% coverage of FNHW activities. However, there was no budgetary provision from the Health and WCD departments for the services of ICRP-HN, digital systems were yet to be fully adopted by UPSRLM for regular</p>

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		<p>review and monitoring, and consolidation of learning from various states was yet to be done.</p> <p>At the end of the last reporting period (31 March 2025): INR 145 crore approved for HN in the UPSRLM Annual Action Plan FY 2025-26 (13% increase from INR 128 crore); provision for a full-time HN team at State Mission Management Unit level approved by MoRD; HN MIS fully developed, transitioned to the UPSRLM server and used by the MD UPSRLM and Commissioner Rural Development; draft joint letter shared with NHM; national project lead and technical expert recruited.</p>
b) What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)	Must Reply	<p>Third-party evaluations by Sambodhi (Process Evaluations and Endline Evaluation) documented significant improvement between baseline (2019) and endline (2023) on Minimum Dietary Diversity among children, maternal diet diversity, ANC attendance, exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) and complementary feeding practices. Government resources leveraged for HN were to the tune of 14 times that invested by BMGF. UPSRLM HN budget has grown year on year - INR 128 crore, INR 145 crore (FY 2025-26) and INR 168 crore proposed for FY 2026-27. At the national level, all 34 SRLMs include HN interventions in their Annual Action Plans, about 1.69 lakh CRPs were recruited for HN interventions in FY 23-24, and DAY-NRLM has institutionalized a quarterly review of HN activities.</p>
c) What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?	Must Reply	<p>Implementation plan: Project Initiation Phase (0-6 months) - ownership of HN activities by UPSRLM and concretizing linkages with other line departments; Project Implementation Phase (7-24 months) - concretizing the partnership of DAY-NRLM with NHSRC and nutrition institutes, consolidation of learning from multiple states, development of LMS for cross-learning, and transitioning of digital systems and HN learning and capacities; Exit Phase (24-30 months) - withdrawal of PCI's embedded teams, dissemination workshops, and system level assessment of HN integration.</p> <p>Sustainability measures: A government-led and government-owned model - dedicated HN budget line in the UPSRLM Annual Action Plan; dedicated full-time HN team at SMMU level (recruitment of SPM-HN and PM-HN completed); HN MIS and Cadre Management Portal hosted on the UPSRLM server and used for review; partnerships with NHSRC, WHO, AIIMS and AIIA; e-LMS and Knowledge Hub microsite for standardized, scalable capacity building and cross-learning.</p>

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<p>d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>National priorities: The solution is anchored in DAY-NRLM and aligned with the programmes of MoHFW, MoWCD, MoRD and the Ministry of AYUSH. SHGs have been mobilized under national campaigns such as POSHAN Pakhwada and the 100-day TB Elimination Campaign, and the NCD pilot links SHG households with Ayushman Arogya Mandir.</p> <p>State and developmental priorities: HN budgeting is incorporated in the Annual Action Plan of UPSRLM and the HN team provision is approved by MoRD; a joint NHM-UPSRLM letter defines convergence between the two departments. The interventions contribute to Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) by strengthening access to services, promoting preventive health behaviours, and reducing out-of-pocket expenditures, thereby enhancing the overall well-being, productivity, and financial resilience of SHG households.</p> <p>The program objective is aligned with SDG Goal 3 – Good Health & Wellbeing.</p>
<p>e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Toolkits were pilot tested across multiple states incorporating digital feedback mechanisms, enabling real-time data collection, analysis, and iterative refinement of content based on user experience and field insights. - The nationwide review-cum-support exercise across all 34 SRLMs identified state-specific priorities, implementation gaps and areas requiring targeted technical support, which informed the immersion site strengthening roadmap; intensive technical support was extended to priority and low-performing states. - A dip stick assessment at community and facility levels informed the design of the NCD intervention; a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) is identifying capacity gaps among stakeholders to inform targeted capacity-building strategies. - Monitoring indicators and MIS design frameworks were finalized in consultation with national stakeholders; stakeholder consultations and high-level review meetings supported planning and decision-making.
<p>f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>Risks: (1) Delays in formalizing institutional partnerships with NHSRC, WHO, AIIMS and other institutions; (2) complex inter-ministerial convergence processes across MoHFW, MoWCD, MoRD and AYUSH; (3) lag in integration into AAP and resource planning cycles; (4) operationalization challenges at scale across 34 SRLMs due to variations in state readiness and capacity gaps; (5) delays in MIS finalization and</p>

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	<p><i>integration with LokoS; (6) transition of capacity-building systems to digital platforms; and, as identified at proposal stage, de-prioritization of project components and government leadership transfer.</i></p> <p>Mitigation: <i>Fast-track institutional partnerships and finalize MoUs with defined scopes, deliverables and timelines; institutionalize convergence mechanisms through templates, joint planning processes and campaign-based collaboration models; support timely inclusion of HN interventions and budgets within AAP cycles; complete MIS approvals and integrate with LokoS; finalize onboarding of LMS and design agencies and roll out cascade training (ToT > State > Block > Community); institutional memory in terms of meeting minutes and appropriate govt. letters and govt. orders to ensure continuity; PCI's MoU with the Government to ensure continuity amidst leadership transfer.</i></p>
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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
a) <i>What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	Must Reply	<p>- HN behaviours and practices: Ante-Natal Care, Birth Preparedness, Post Natal Care, Breastfeeding, Complementary Feeding, and Maternal and Child Dietary Diversity (third-party Process and Endline Evaluations, baseline 2019 vs endline 2023, difference-in-differences analysis).</p> <p>- Systems and institutionalization: HN budget allocation in the Annual Action Plans of UPSRLM and DAY-NRLM; dedicated HN team positions; HN MIS use by UPSRLM leadership; partnerships and MoUs with technical institutions; policy recognition of SHGs in ministry communications and directives.</p> <p>- Monitoring indicators and MIS framework finalized for standardized data collection, real-time tracking and structured review across national, state and sub-state levels.</p> <p>- Output and critical milestone status against target dates, with stage-gate outputs.</p>
vi) Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project (1) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i> (2) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> (3) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	Must Reply	<p>1. Number of interventions implemented: Technical assistance across ~925 FNHW immersion sites in 34 SRLMs; three innovation pilots (Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam); NCD pilot in 3 districts; mental health pilot in Barabanki; Jan Aushadhi Kendra in Tappal, Aligarh; HN MIS training for 826 Block Mission Managers and 75 District Mission Staff; toolkits across 10 priority health themes; 13,896 Swasthya Sakhis onboarded on the Cadre Management Portal.</p> <p>2. Timeliness of intervention delivery: Digital HN-MIS completed on 30-03-2025 against a target of 31-12-2026 (prioritized on the instruction of UPSRLM). Finalization of formal partnerships and implementation frameworks has taken longer than anticipated; several outputs with passed target dates (e.g. outputs 6 and 8, target 30-06-2025) remain ongoing.</p> <p>3. % of planned vs. achieved programmes: Of the 11 originally planned outputs, 2 are completed, 7 ongoing, 1 planned and 1</p>

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		cancelled; 7 new outputs were added, all ongoing. Of the 8 critical milestones for the reporting period, 5 are achieved and 3 are ongoing.
<p>vii) Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project</p> <p>(1) Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</p> <p>(2) Changes in attitudes or perceptions</p> <p>(3) Adoption of new behaviours or practices</p> <p>(4) Improved skills or capabilities</p> <p>(5) Increased access to resources or services</p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p>1. Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population: Swasthya Sakhis oriented on NCD prevention, risk factors, early symptoms and referral pathways, and a toolkit developed for creating awareness among SHG members; mental health pilot aims to build mental health literacy and stigma reduction among SHG women. (Earlier PTSP evidence: stronger recall of HN messages amongst PTSP SHG women than non-PTSP SHG women.)</p> <p>2. Changes in attitudes or perceptions:</p> <p>3. Adoption of new behaviours or practices: (Earlier PTSP Endline Evaluation: the odds of practicing better EBF and dietary diversity for children aged 6-23 months are higher with ICRP-FNHW + FLW messaging, showing an additive effect.)</p> <p>4. Improved skills or capabilities: Training of 826 Block Mission Managers and 75 District Mission Staff on the HN MIS; capacity building of Swasthya Sakhis on NCDs and in sales, communication and basic business management; multi-format FNHW toolkits (facilitator guides, flipbooks, counselling materials and IEC content) pilot tested; e-LMS under development.</p> <p>5. Increased access to resources or services: Jan Aushadhi Kendra in a Cluster Level Federation providing access to affordable generic medicines; linkages between SHG households and Ayushman Arogya Mandir for screening, diagnosis and continuum of care.</p>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
iv) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period) (1) Behavioural change sustained over time (2) Improved social or economic conditions (3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime) (4) Enhanced quality of life (5) Increased resilience to future challenges	Must Reply	Must Reply when applicable

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
xi) Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience xii) Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.	Must Reply	<p>i) Relevance: The initiative aligns with PCI's vision of "A happy, healthy, safe and sustainable world for all" and its mission of co-creating and scaling sustainable solutions rooted in community realities; PCI has worked in India since 1998 and is recognized for providing high-quality technical assistance to both national and state governments.</p> <p>It is relevant to SHG women and children whose health and nutrition needs are dynamic: two-thirds of women in SHG households said ICRP-FNHW was a source of HN messaging, and the ICRP-FNHW is one of the SHG members in close contact with other women in the SHG, complementing frontline workers who are not part of the SHG.</p> <p>ii) Sustainability: The model is government-led and government-owned - the UPSRLM HN budget rose from INR 145 crore to INR 168 crore proposed for FY 2026-27 (15.8%), government resources leveraged were 14 times those invested by BMGF, and the HN MIS and Cadre Management Portal now sit on the UPSRLM server with a dedicated HN</p>

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		<i>team approved by MoRD to continue the work after the grant.</i>
<i>a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i>	<i>Must reply</i>	<i>13,896 Swasthya Sakhis onboarded on the Cadre Management Portal for real-time tracking of field-level activities; Swasthya Sakhis oriented as frontline change agents on NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and oral, breast and cervical cancers) and referral pathways; the mental health pilot seeks to create a sustainable, women-led support system promoting mental health literacy and resilience within the SHG network; a joint NHM-UPSRLM letter strengthens interdepartmental collaboration for improved service delivery. A community-owned Jan Aushadhi Kendra in a Cluster Level Federation (Tappal, Aligarh) provides access to affordable generic medicines, with Swasthya Sakhis contributing to awareness, promotion and product sales; reduced out-of-pocket expenditures support the financial stability and independence of SHG women.</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot testing of FNHW toolkits across diverse states with digital feedback mechanisms for real-time data collection and iterative refinement. - Dip stick assessment at community level (SHG households) and facility level (Ayushman Arogya Mandirs) to understand risk factors, awareness levels, health-seeking behaviour and service readiness. - Third-party Process Evaluations and Endline Evaluation (Sambodhi) for PTSP; OOPE and Training Needs Assessment studies under way; study protocols for implementation research at immersion sites developed and under final approval. - Nationwide review across all 34 SRLMs and regular national-level reviews and stakeholder consultations with DAY-NRLM and NMMU.

5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

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

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

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Sub-Section 1B.2.7 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For Decentralised Energy for Women's Economic Empowerment - DEWEE

comprising 4 % spending in the financial year under review Under

'Climate Protection' and 'WEE & Livelihoods'

Programme start date: 6 November, 2024

Programme Objective(s): The DEWEE project is designed with the objective to enhance the livelihoods of 5,000 Self-Help Group (SHG) women entrepreneurs through the adoption and implementation of DRE applications aimed at increasing productivity, reducing operational costs, and contributing to the reduction of carbon emissions for environmental sustainability.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Women entrepreneurs in rural areas face multiple socio-cultural barriers to access finance, markets, among other constraints. In addition, micro enterprises owned by women also face inconsistent electricity limiting their business growth, subsequently forcing them to adopt diesel genset to fulfill demand. Due to high operational expenses their cost of product/service rises significantly, leading to loss of competitive edge. Women suffer badly, as they lack knowledge on cleaner and reliable energy sources and therefore are slow in adopting them to power their enterprises for reducing cost of production, improve business efficiency and viability. Over the last year, cost of fossil fuel has increased leading to higher cost of production for microenterprises led by women entrepreneurs, narrowing their margins from business further. This has also led to women entrepreneurs switching to more polluting and</i>

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		<i>conventional sources of energy for their business.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>PCI has partnered with rural livelihood mission of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh (UPSRLM) who have already mobilized such women entrepreneurs earlier in SHG-network and supported them with credit and livelihood opportunities. Together with UPSRLM, under DEWEE initiative, we aim to provide technical support in enhancing income and livelihoods of 5K women entrepreneurs through adoption and implementation of decentralized renewable energy (DRE) technologies. This support spans through demand mobilization, developing solution products for promoting access, leveraging finance through govt. schemes, mapping service providers, supporting solarization of women-led businesses and tracking performance post-adoption of DRE solution. In the past year, we over-achieved the target by ~55%, helping 7779 women entrepreneurs transition to clean energy.</i>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Our target was rural SHG women-led enterprises in Uttar Pradesh, who belong to poor socio-economic background. We catered 20 districts spread across diverse regions of the state, from the flood-prone Terai belt, to Bundelkhand and the semi-arid plains.</i>
<i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>SHG women-led businesses will start operating the DRE solutions and ensure its adequate maintenance, an increase in productivity of each unit adopting DRE will be evident, which will lead to improvement in the business viability of the enterprise. In several cases, women will report reduction in drudgery as well. For micro enterprises that have adopted rooftop solar, a portion of their terrace will remain engaged until removed and further construction of floor (if planned in future) will require additional resources.</i>

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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>Frequent power outages and voltage fluctuations were frequently reported by clients, prior to DRE transition. They even incurred production losses, worked extended hours at night to fulfil demand and were forced to use alternate sources of energy (fossil fuel) that were expensive and polluting. At end of last reporting period, the 7779 women entrepreneurs supported had reported ~2x increase in production and nearly 30% increase in income after switching to clean energy. In most cases, fossil fuel usage was phased out while in some it was being used only for urgent purposes after sunset or as a backup solution in case of a breakdown.</i></p>
b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p> <p><i>Not tracked separately therefore not relevant</i></p>
c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>The DRE (solar) solution provided is itself long-lasting and efficient to power the required motor load at each enterprise for ~25 years. The break-even is reached in <5 years in all cases supported. As each client is trained in the operations and maintenance function as sites get commissioned, the smooth functioning and sustainability aspect is much taken care of. At the cluster level, our field personnel have been training cadres within the SHG network in carrying out DRE awareness sessions at the CLF. In addition, a network of local service providers has been mapped and any client facing issue can be connected for support, just as the report on call. Over last one year, our implementation model has remained unchanged.</i></p>
d) <i>Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy – Reduction in GHG emissions with transition of fossil fuel-based energy to clean renewable energy</i></p> <p><i>SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth - Productive employment of women and youth with decent and equitable pay</i></p> <p><i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure – Ownership of Take-Home Ration (THR) manufacturing units and its solarized infrastructure by the SHG women</i></p>

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<p><i>e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>At the state-level a DRE consultation workshop named DRE Samvaad was held in Lucknow in Aug '25, wherein DRE tech. experts, philanthropy partners, entrepreneurs, senior govt. officials actively participated under the leadership of Hon'ble Dy. Chief Minister Sh. KP Maurya to learn from one another on the challenges and opportunities in this landscape. Locally as well, we have reached out to 337 CLFs (apex body of SHG-network in a block) and ~350 service providers with whom we regularly engage for planning our next action.</i></p>
<p><i>f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Change in govt. priorities: Ours is an agrarian economy predominantly, and irrigation is needed round the year. Under PM-KUSUM, state govt. contribution is also included to maximize the subsidy to beneficiaries, but the entire target was announced and executed in one-go and not spread throughout the year. We were able to mitigate its impact as we were aware of it due to our close coordination with govt bodies, therefore we kept the potential beneficiaries informed about the expected timelines and counselled them on all the major steps and aspects involved. In multiple cases, we aligned our priorities in line with the release of the forms and submission timeline to maximize form submissions. Cases wherein client could not afford to navigate the process and wait were supported to get solar solutions installed from the market after conducting necessary technical assessment.</i></p>

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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The following indicators are tracked to assess effectiveness and outcomes: 1) Rise in production/services, 2) Economic Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs, 3) Reduction in carbon emissions</i>
vii) Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project (1) Number of interventions implemented (2) Timeliness of intervention delivery (3) % of planned vs. achieved programmes	<i>Must Reply</i>	1. Mobilizing demand from women-led enterprises for DRE adoption 2. Increased awareness of women-entrepreneurs on solar operations and maintenance 3. Facilitating solarization of willing rural micro-enterprises 4. Knowledge dissemination workshop with all stakeholders Increase in production outputs of the units solarized
viii) Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project (1) Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population (2) Changes in attitudes or perceptions (3) Adoption of new behaviours or practices (4) Improved skills or capabilities (5) Increased access to resources or services	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply when applicable</i> <i>NA</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
v) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period) (1) Behavioural change sustained over time (2) Improved social or economic conditions (3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime) (4) Enhanced quality of life (5) Increased resilience to future challenges	Must Reply	Must Reply when applicable NA

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
xiii) Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience xiv) Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.	Must Reply	i). PCI has a vision to create a happy, healthy, safe and sustainable world for all by co-working with community to solve and scale the complex developmental challenges. We work at the intersection of livelihoods, gender, health and climate action. DEWEE fits perfectly for PCI's body of work – advancing gender inclusion and enabling women to lead the clean energy transition. Majority of the women entrepreneurs supported claim to be 'a first' in not only their family but community or village/business fraternity to have adopted DRE technology and people keep visiting her for learning & replication. ii). Each site installed has received a 25-year warranty on the solar panel installed by the service provider. Similarly, multiple years' warranty has been provided for inverter and batteries as applicable. Besides, at each enterprise at least 1 member has been trained in system operations and maintenance and contact details have been shared to reach out in case of breakdown. Additionally, the local field staff conduct follow-up visits to ensure the system is optimally used for longer life.

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		<i>This has been part of the implementation model and adhered in all installations.</i>
<i>a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Women contributed on farm but could not manage to operate the irrigation pump as it required a lot of physical labour, now with solarized irrigation pump any woman can operate it with just a finger. Likewise, they need not work until late hours in the night compromising on sleep as operations are completed during day due to regular supply. Each Take Home Ration manufacturing unit supported with solarization led to reduction of 2.9Mt of GHG emissions/month due to phasing out of fossil fuels. Women entrepreneurs adopting DRE technology are being taken more seriously, not just in family, business but also the community as a pioneer, as the energy transition was made possible through the SHG woman. An average of 30% rise in income levels has been reported across the enterprises supported. For flour-cum-oil mills, irrigation pumps, THR manufacturing units this rise in income is much higher as fossil fuel consumption has been drastically minimized and thus the repairs associated with the machines using them.</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>During follow up visits, these are reported directly into the application and MIS. Field team has reported that clients appreciate and are surprised after realizing the value of solar energy in their business. Even those who had to take credit to adopt the solution are able to pay it off before time and are planning to integrate DRE technologies further in their business. Besides, a third-party evaluations have been held, the findings of which are awaited.</i>

5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>Before After: A flour mill in Unnao</i></p> 

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6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

Item	NA	Yes	No
1) Blank copy of any questionnaire or survey forms used 2) Summary analysis of surveys undertaken 3) Impact Map linking outputs and outcomes to activities 4) Copies of other consultation details (such as focus group write-ups, workshop notes, etc.) 5) Copies of evidence summarised or quoted in the social impact report 6) Notes of the previous social impact assessment meetings (when applicable) 7) Past Social Impact Assessment Statements for the projects funded by the Listed Security (when applicable) 8) Completion certificate of approved mandatory capacity building workshops 9) Case Studies/ Stakeholder Testimonials 10) All stand-alone reports and that have contributed to the organisation's impact reporting for this period			

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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Sub-Section 1B.2.8 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For Technical Support Unit for WEE in Bihar and UP comprising 4% spending in the

financial year under review Under 'WEE & Livelihoods'

Programme start date: 1 November, 2024

Programme Objective(s): To provide strategic and technical assistance to JEEViKA (BRLPS) and UPSRLM to expand entrepreneurial opportunities for rural women in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, strengthen women-led enterprises, and support sustainable livelihood and income growth.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Rural women, particularly women from Self-Help Groups (SHGs), face barriers to sustainable livelihood opportunities, enterprise growth, market access, business skills and financial literacy. Despite progress through community institutions, stagnation in progress and a weak business ecosystem constrain women-led enterprises. The programme also addresses gaps in institutional capacity and convergence needed to support women's economic empowerment.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>PCI provides strategic and technical assistance to JEEViKA in Bihar and UPSRLM in Uttar Pradesh through embedded technical support, institutional strengthening, enterprise development, capacity building, market linkages, digital solutions and convergence with government departments and private businesses. During the reporting period, the programme was restructured to align with evolving priorities; the MGNREGA pathway was discontinued and the current work covers non-farm enterprises, Mukhya Mantri Rozgar Yojana (MMRY), public</i>

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		<i>procurement, and diffusion of learnings from Bihar to Uttar Pradesh.</i>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The primary target segment is rural women, including SHG members and women-led enterprises in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The programme also works with JEEViKA, UPSRLM, government departments, SRLM functionaries, Community Resource Persons, producer groups and market partners.</i>
<i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The intended outcomes include improved livelihood and enterprise opportunities for rural women; stronger institutional systems for women-led enterprise development; increased access to markets, government schemes and institutional procurement; improved business and financial literacy; and increased women's income and economic agency. The longer-term project goals include expanding livelihood opportunities for 2.35 million SHG women and increasing annual incomes by 50% or enabling targeted women to achieve annual incomes of at least INR 100,000.</i>

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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>At programme initiation, women's enterprise journeys and income-generation opportunities varied, and the business ecosystem required stronger market linkages, skills, financial literacy, institutional support and convergence. JEEViKA had a large community platform, but additional technical expertise was required to accelerate women's economic empowerment and support enterprise growth.</p>
<p>b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>PCI's earlier work in Bihar demonstrated the potential of government convergence and women-led enterprise models. During FY25-26, progress included training and certification on Food Safety Management Systems for 174 women and 35 canteen managers through UNICERT; support to MMRY, including the first tranche transfer to 1,67,01,854 beneficiaries against 1,98,09,380 applications; and basic MMRY training rolled out to 1,56,51,195 beneficiaries against a target of 1,68,07,234 rural beneficiaries. In Uttar Pradesh, 2,919 SHG members were mobilized, 154 Producer Groups formed with 2,004 members, 569 members trained in biofloc fish management, 133 Producer Group bank accounts opened, and 388 fish tanks established, of which 186 were stocked with Singhi fish seeds.</p>
<p>c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>The programme provides technical assistance through embedded teams and works with JEEViKA and UPSRLM to strengthen institutional capacity, standardize systems, build field cadres and Community Resource Persons, develop enterprise models, improve market linkages and use data for decision-making. During FY25-26, support included Didi Ki Rasoi systems strengthening and business expansion, PMFME enterprise support, MMRY programme governance and training, public procurement readiness and systems, and fisheries interventions in Uttar Pradesh. Sustainability is supported through government ownership, capacity building, partnerships, digital systems, resource pools and integration with existing government schemes and platforms.</p>

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d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.	Must Reply	The programme aligns with SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 1 (No Poverty), and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). It supports national and state priorities including the NRLM Lakhpati Didi initiative, women's economic empowerment, SHG-led livelihoods, entrepreneurship development, PMFME and institutional procurement through women-led enterprises.
e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?	Must Reply	The programme uses government and stakeholder engagement to refine implementation. The MGNREGA pathway was discontinued after review in view of evolving rural livelihoods and employment priorities, including the introduction of VB-G RAM G, and the change was mutually agreed. The Didi Ki Rasoi and PMFME outputs were added following discussions with JEEViKA.
f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?	Must Reply	The key risks are changes in senior departmental leadership, which may delay approvals, events and deliverables. Mitigation includes signing MoUs with Bihar and Uttar Pradesh SRLMs to secure institutional commitment and support continuity during political or leadership changes. Evolving programme priorities are managed through review and mutual agreement on changes to the implementation scope.

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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Indicators include number and status of outputs completed, progress against target completion dates, number of women and SHG members reached or trained, number of enterprises and Producer Groups supported, number of market and institutional procurement linkages, and beneficiary coverage under MMRY.</i>
viii) Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project (1) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i> (2) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> (3) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Outputs tracked include the number of interventions and deliverables implemented, timeliness against planned completion dates, and percentage of planned versus achieved outputs. Examples include training and certification for 174 women and 35 canteen managers on Food Safety Management Systems; MMRY first-tranche transfers to 1,67,01,854 beneficiaries against 1,98,09,380 applications; basic MMRY training for 1,56,51,195 beneficiaries against a target of 1,68,07,234 rural beneficiaries; and in Uttar Pradesh, 154 Producer Groups formed, 569 members trained, 133 group bank accounts opened and 388 fish tanks established.</i>
ix) Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project (1) <i>Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i> (2) <i>Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i> (3) <i>Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i> (4) <i>Improved skills or capabilities</i> (5) <i>Increased access to resources or services</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Intermediate indicators include women's awareness and knowledge of enterprise management and financial literacy; number of women and field cadres trained; adoption of standardized enterprise and food safety systems; access to government schemes, finance and markets; formation and strengthening of Producer Groups; and use of digital MIS and evidence for programme planning and decision-making. During FY25-26, 569 Producer Group members were trained in biofloc fish management, and SHG women were linked to PMMSY for a INR 30,000 tank subsidy.</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
vi) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period) (1) Behavioural change sustained over time (2) Improved social or economic conditions (3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime) (4) Enhanced quality of life (5) Increased resilience to future challenges	Must Reply	Longer-term indicators include increased annual income among targeted SHG women, progress towards Lakhpati Didi status (annual income of at least INR 100,000), improved business performance and market participation, sustainable women-led enterprises, and enhanced economic agency and resilience.

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
xv) Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience xvi) Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.	Must Reply	The initiative aligns with PCI's mission to co-create and scale sustainable solutions to complex development problems through government partnership, community realities, evidence-based programming and scalable technical assistance. PCI defines women's economic empowerment as women exercising control over their income-generation choices and productive assets, with autonomy over savings, spending and investment. The project responds to beneficiaries' needs for stronger enterprise skills, financial literacy, access to markets, government schemes and institutional support. During FY25-26, the programme supported MMRY at scale, including first-tranche transfers to 1,67,01,854 beneficiaries against 1,98,09,380 applications, and supported women's enterprise development and fisheries producer groups.

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<p><i>a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Social and economic impact is being pursued through women's participation in enterprise development, training, Producer Groups, market linkages and government livelihood schemes. During FY25-26, 174 women and 35 canteen managers received training and certification on Food Safety Management Systems. In Uttar Pradesh, 2,919 SHG members were mobilized, 154 Producer Groups were formed with 2,004 members, 569 members were trained in biofloc fish management, 133 Producer Group bank accounts were opened, and 388 fish tanks were established, of which 186 were stocked. A tripartite MoU linked UPSRLM, the Directorate of Fisheries and Naturgenix LLP, with buyback of produce at INR 250/kg; SHG women were also linked to the PMMSY scheme for a INR 30,000 tank subsidy.</i></p>
<p><i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>A beneficiary survey tool was developed for MMRV, and programme reporting included beneficiary coverage and training data. The reported figures include MMRV first-tranche transfers to 1,67,01,854 beneficiaries against 1,98,09,380 applications and basic training to 1,56,51,195 beneficiaries against a target of 1,68,07,234 rural beneficiaries.</i></p>

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- 5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

- 6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

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

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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Sub-Section 1B.2.8 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For Ensuring Full Immunization of Zero Dose Children in Bihar comprising 3 %

spending in the financial year under review Under 'Health &

Nutrition'

Programme start date: 16 August, 2024

Programme Objective(s): To strengthen the health system and improve Routine Immunization (RI) coverage by identifying and addressing Zero-Dose immunization gaps, increasing outreach to marginalized communities, strengthening collaboration with local healthcare workers, and contributing to reducing zero-dose children and achieving 95% full immunization coverage in Bihar.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Bihar faces significant challenges in ensuring comprehensive immunization coverage, particularly among Zero-Dose (ZD) children who have not received the first dose of the Pentavalent vaccine. Barriers include hard-to-reach rural areas, dense urban slums, limited healthcare infrastructure, shortage of trained personnel, vaccine hesitancy driven by socio-cultural factors, migration, and concerns about adverse effects following immunization. The need remains persistent.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>PCI is supporting the Government of Bihar and UNICEF across 15 high-priority districts and 66 blocks through District Coordinators and Block Coordinators. Activities include capacity building of health officials and frontline workers, social mapping, validation of headcount survey registers, communication plans, home visits, community meetings, engagement of influencers and PRI members, development of SBCC materials, and supportive supervision. The approach is community-led and coordinated with government health systems; no material change is specified in the report.</i>

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<p><i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>The project targets children eligible for routine immunization, including Zero-Dose and hesitant/resistant children, and their families in vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities across 15 districts and 66 blocks of Bihar. It also works with ASHAs, ANMs, ASHA facilitators, paid mobilizers, PRI members, community influencers, VHSNCs, health officials and media personnel. The report identifies economically disadvantaged families, migrant populations and poor urban communities among groups facing access barriers.</i></p>
<p><i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Expected outcomes include improved awareness and knowledge of routine immunization, reduced vaccine hesitancy, improved identification and follow-up of missed and eligible children, stronger capacity of frontline workers and local stakeholders, better micro-planning and community mobilization, increased uptake of immunization services, reduced Zero-Dose cases and progress towards 95% full immunization coverage. Potential risks include continued hesitancy, missed doses due to migration and difficult access, and concerns about adverse effects; these are addressed through counselling, home visits, community engagement and coordination with health services.</i></p>

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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>At the start, Bihar had persistent immunization gaps among Zero-Dose children and vulnerable groups. NFHS-5 (2019–2021) reported uptake of the first dose of pentavalent vaccine among Zero-Dose children in Bihar at 6.4%.</i>
b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Implementation progressed across the project area during 2025. Social mapping was completed in all 723 villages and 723 ASHA survey registers were validated. Communication plans were developed for all programme sites. A total of 2,912 hesitant and resistant families were identified, and 77% were linked to RI services. By December 2025, 112 VHSNC committees had been activated. 928 RI sessions were observed, with 67% of children and pregnant women on the due list immunized during the observed sessions.</i>
c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The project deploys District Coordinators and Block Coordinators to support government health teams, frontline workers and community stakeholders. Implementation includes training, social mapping, validation of survey registers, locally tailored communication plans, mothers' and fathers' meetings, home visits, Bulawa Tolis, SBCC materials, Disha Chatbot support and supportive supervision. Sustainability is supported by strengthening government systems, building frontline-worker capacity, engaging PRIs and community influencers, and using village-level maps and plans.</i>
d) <i>Please briefout alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The project supports India's and Bihar's priorities for universal immunization and strengthening public health systems, and contributes to SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being.</i>

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<p><i>e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Stakeholder feedback was incorporated through collaborative development of communication plans with ASHAs, ANMs, community stakeholders and block- and district-level officials. Social mapping and focus group discussions helped identify local barriers, including concerns about adverse effects, lack of follow-up after vaccination and limited access during floods. Community suggestions included displaying ANM and MOIC contact numbers at vaccination sites and having an ANM-staffed health facility in the village.</i></p>
<p><i>f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Key risks include vaccine hesitancy and concerns about adverse effects, in- and out-migration disrupting immunization schedules, geographical isolation during floods, limited follow-up and immediate support for adverse reactions, gaps in due-list preparation and record maintenance, and poor network affecting U-WIN data entry. Mitigation measures include targeted counselling, mothers' and fathers' meetings, home visits with influencers and PRI members, social mapping, updating survey registers and due lists, supportive supervision, SBCC materials, and coordination with health officials.</i></p>

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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
a) <i>What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Effectiveness is monitored through indicators including number and timeliness of interventions, coverage of planned activities, knowledge and perceptions measured through pre- and post-tests, identification and linkage of hesitant/resistant families to RI services, identification and engagement of community influencers, social mapping and headcount-register validation, VHSNC activation, preparation and updating of due lists, RI-session observations, immunization of eligible children and pregnant women, and entry of beneficiary details in U-WIN.</i>
ix) <i>Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project</i> (1) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i> (2) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> (3) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Output indicators and achievements through December 2025 include: district-level orientation workshops in 15 districts; block-level orientations across 66 blocks; 723 villages socially mapped; 723 ASHA survey registers validated; communication plans developed for all programme sites; 2,912 hesitant/resistant families identified, of whom 77% were linked to RI services; 1,534 influencers identified; 796 influencers actively mobilizing at least one family; and 112 VHSNC committees activated. Six media sensitization workshops reached 225 participants.</i>
x) <i>Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project</i> (1) <i>Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i> (2) <i>Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i> (3) <i>Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i> (4) <i>Improved skills or capabilities</i> (5) <i>Increased access to resources or services</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Intermediate outcome indicators include changes in knowledge and perceptions, improved skills of frontline workers and officials, engagement of community influencers, and increased access to RI services. District-level pre- and post-tests showed an 8-percentage-point change in perception on key vaccine mobilization indicators; the share of participants scoring above 80% increased from 54% to 62%. The project also tracks hesitant/resistant families linked to RI, children identified and included in due lists, and immunization delivered during observed sessions.</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
vii) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period) (1) Behavioural change sustained over time (2) Improved social or economic conditions (3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime) (4) Enhanced quality of life (5) Increased resilience to future challenges	Must Reply	Longer-term indicators include sustained behavioural change, improved immunization coverage, reduction in Zero-Dose children, improved access to routine immunization for marginalized communities, and progress towards 95% full immunization coverage in Bihar.

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
xvii) Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience xviii) Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.	Must Reply	PCI's mission is to co-create and scale sustainable solutions rooted in community realities, working with governments and development partners to address complex development problems. The GAVI HSS 3.0 project reflects this approach through community-based planning and collaboration with government health systems. It responds to beneficiaries' needs for accessible, reliable immunization services: 2,912 hesitant/resistant families were identified in 723 sites and 77% were linked to RI services. Social mapping and community discussions also identified barriers faced by families in hard-to-reach, flood-affected areas.
a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.	Must Reply	Community influencers, PRI members and frontline workers were engaged to improve awareness and mobilization for routine immunization. 2,912 hesitant/resistant families were identified and 77% linked to RI services; 7,768 eligible children were identified and included in due lists during supportive supervision.

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<p><i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Validation and stakeholder feedback were gathered through pre- and post-tests during orientation sessions, collaborative social mapping, focus group discussions with community representatives and health officials, field observations during supportive supervision, and feedback from ASHAs and other stakeholders. The district-level pre/post tests showed an 8-percentage-point change in perception on key vaccine mobilization indicators.</i></p>
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⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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- 5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Social mapping</i></p> <div data-bbox="407 505 1251 956">  </div> <p><i>Parents meetings</i></p> <div data-bbox="399 1027 1146 1370">  </div>

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6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

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

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

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Sub-Section 1B.2.10 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For 'Climate Resilient Livelihood | Empowering Women' comprising 3 % spending

in the financial year under review Under 'Climate Protection' and

'WEE & Livelihoods'

Programme start date: 1 October, 2025

Programme Objective(s): To empower women entrepreneurs through diversified, gender-responsive and sustainable livelihood pathways that leverage local resources and traditional knowledge while integrating modern market linkages and skill training.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The Northeastern region, including Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya, has rich natural resources and biodiversity but faces persistent socio-economic challenges, including limited employment opportunities, low female labour force participation (25% in the region compared to the national average of 30%), and restricted access to sustainable livelihood models. Women remain underrepresented in entrepreneurial roles.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The project will adopt gender-responsive livelihood strategies using local resources and traditional knowledge, combined with modern market linkages and skill training. It will develop bamboo-based value chains in Tripura, banana and pineapple fibre extraction and eco-textile enterprises in Meghalaya, and hospitality-based livelihoods and tourism promotion in Sikkim and Assam.</i>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The project targets women in rural and semi-urban districts of Tripura;</i>

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<i>changed in the last year?</i>		<i>banana- and pineapple-producing areas of Meghalaya, including Ri-Bhoi and West Garo Hills; Gyalshing District in Sikkim; and Kamrup District in Assam. It will support women to develop livelihood opportunities through bamboo processing, fibre-based eco-textiles, women-led homestays, eco-guiding, cloud kitchens and cultural experiences. The districts may evolve.</i>
<i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Expected outcomes include improved skills and capabilities among women, development of women-led micro-enterprises, increased access to markets and livelihood opportunities, and improved income and household resilience. The project also aims to support environmental conservation, convert agricultural waste into value-added products, preserve indigenous knowledge and promote sustainable, community-driven tourism. Potential unintended risks include disruption to local customs or environments through tourism initiatives; these will be mitigated by co-creating tourism experiences with communities and training guides on cultural protocols and eco-ethics.</i>

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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>At the start of the project, the baseline context identified limited livelihood opportunities for women, low value addition to locally available resources, and gaps in processing infrastructure, skills, branding and market access.</i></p> <p><i>In Tripura, despite the state accounting for approximately 21% of India's bamboo stock, around 70% of bamboo is used as raw poles. Women artisans face challenges related to disrupted bamboo flowering cycles, raw material quality, limited product diversification, and inadequate access to branding and direct markets. Engaging 1,000 women in bamboo salt and eco-blind production could generate incomes of ₹5,000–₹8,000 per woman per month.</i></p> <p><i>In Meghalaya, annual pineapple production is reported at approximately 4 lakh MT and banana production at 3 lakh MT, with an estimated 60,000–70,000 MT of combined agro-waste offering potential for fibre extraction. Limited processing infrastructure and underdeveloped value chains constrain its commercial utilisation; at an assumed processed-fibre price of ₹120 per kg, the survey estimates a potential annual revenue opportunity of approximately ₹8.4 crore.</i></p> <p><i>In Meghalaya's tourism sector, tourist footfall reportedly increased from 9 lakh in 2016 to over 14 lakh in 2019. Gaps in community kitchens, public toilets, rest areas, trained local guides and digital tourism information limit local communities' ability to benefit from tourist spending, while women's participation in homestays, local cuisine, cultural experiences, handicrafts and ecoguiding remains constrained by gaps in skills, infrastructure and market access. Dawki's annual tourist footfall is estimated at 2–3 lakh in 2023 which illustrates a potential additional local expenditure of ₹12.5 crore annually if 2.5 lakh tourists each spent an additional ₹500 locally.</i></p>
b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>

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c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The implementation plan includes practical, market-aligned training for 500+ women across bamboo innovation, eco-textiles and community tourism; development of decentralized processing units; product prototyping and local showcases; digital and hospitality skills; and support for branding, FSSAI registration and onboarding on digital marketplaces and Online Travel Agencies. Sustainability measures include formalization of women-led micro-enterprises and cooperatives, development of a regional umbrella brand, ethical market linkages, geographic expansion, climate-risk assessments and SHG-led digital commerce.</i>
d) <i>Please briefout alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The project aligns with SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). It supports women's economic participation, sustainable livelihoods, responsible use of natural resources and environmentally conscious products and services. It also responds to regional livelihood needs by building on local resources, traditional knowledge and community-led approaches.</i>
e) <i>How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Not available for the present reporting period</i>
f) <i>In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Key risks identified are delays in infrastructure setup due to terrain or logistics; low participation or attrition of women due to domestic responsibilities or migration; technical skill gaps; delays in regulatory compliance; cash-flow or working-capital constraints; and possible disruption to local customs or environments through tourism. Mitigation measures include advance site assessments, local contractors, phased implementation, flexible training schedules, community sensitization, family and local-leader engagement, hands-on training, peer mentoring, local master trainers, early compliance processes, access to SHG-based credit and micro-financing, and co-creation of tourism experiences with communities.</i>

3) Impact Indicators

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
a) <i>What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Effectiveness and outcomes will be evaluated through project-specific key performance indicators tracked using digital tools, MIS platforms and field monitoring reports.</i> <i>Relevant indicators include the number of women trained, enterprises created, revenue growth and market access, alongside progress against planned activities and timelines.</i>
x) Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project (1) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i> (2) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> (3) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The proposal plans to train 500+ women across bamboo innovation, eco-textiles and community tourism.</i>
xi) Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project (1) <i>Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i> (2) <i>Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i> (3) <i>Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i> (4) <i>Improved skills or capabilities</i> (5) <i>Increased access to resources or services</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
viii) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period) (1) Behavioural change sustained over time (2) Improved social or economic conditions (3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime) (4) Enhanced quality of life (5) Increased resilience to future challenges	Must Reply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustained adoption of livelihood practices, • improved social and economic conditions, • increased income and enterprise growth, • enhanced quality of life

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
xix) Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience xx) Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.	Must Reply	<p>Relevance: PCI's mission is to co-create and scale sustainable solutions rooted in community realities. The project reflects this approach by responding to women's need for sustainable income opportunities, skills, market access and support to participate in entrepreneurship, while building on local resources and traditional knowledge. The female workforce participation in the region is 25%, compared with the national average of 30%, and that women remain underrepresented in entrepreneurial roles. The project aligns with PCI's focus on women's economic empowerment and livelihoods, climate action and community-led solutions.</p> <p>Sustainability: The project plans to support enterprise formalization and cooperatives, ethical market linkages, digital inclusion, climate-resilient practices and replication of successful models. These measures are intended to strengthen the continuity of women-led enterprises beyond the project period.</p>

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<p><i>a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>The project is designed to generate social and economic benefits by expanding women's access to skills, entrepreneurship and market opportunities, while supporting environmental benefits through bamboo-based products, fibre extraction from agricultural waste and sustainable tourism. Cultural benefits are expected through community-led tourism and the preservation of indigenous knowledge. As the project is in its initial reporting period, beneficiary-level impact and achieved results are not yet available to report.</i></p>
<p><i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Not available for the current reporting period</i></p>

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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- 5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

- 6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

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

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

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Sub-Section 1B.2.11 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For Nutrient Dense Take-Home Ration Uttar Pradesh Scale up comprising 3 %

spending in the financial year under review Under 'Health &

Nutrition' & 'WEE & Livelihoods'

Programme start date: 27 October, 2022

Programme Objective(s): To strengthen the state's decentralised, women-led Take-Home Ration (THR) enterprise model to improve maternal and child nutrition through sustainable production and distribution of nutrient-dense THR, while promoting women's economic empowerment through SHG-led food processing enterprises.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Uttar Pradesh continues to face a significant burden of malnutrition, with gaps in the availability, quality and last-mile delivery of nutrient-dense supplementary nutrition. Although nutrition indicators have improved, the state remains a major contributor to child stunting; NFHS-5 (2019–20) reported 39.7% stunting and 32.1% underweight among children under five, while 50.4% of women aged 15–49 were anaemic. Operational challenges in the THR system include food quality and safety, supply-chain coordination, and the financial viability of women-led enterprises.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>PCI provides strategic technical assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh and UPSRLM to strengthen the decentralised production and distribution of THR through women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The programme supports enterprise viability, recipe reformulation, food safety</i>

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		<i>and quality assurance, Centres of Excellence (CoEs), clean-energy solutions, digital management systems, beneficiary uptake and institutional capacity. During FY25–26, all 204 THR enterprises were operational, and work continued on NFSA 2023-compliant recipe reformulation, quality systems, enterprise viability and solarisation.</i>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The programme serves children aged 6 months to 6 years, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and severely acute malnourished (SAM) children through the THR supply chain. It also supports nearly 4,000 rural women associated with 204 SHG-managed THR enterprises across 43 districts of Uttar Pradesh, as well as UPSRLM, ICDS functionaries and other government stakeholders. The focus has shifted from establishing enterprises to improving their efficiency, quality, financial viability and sustainability.</i>
<i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Expected outcomes include increased availability of safe, quality-assured and nutrient-dense THR; improved access to supplementary nutrition for eligible beneficiaries; stronger awareness, acceptance and regular consumption of THR; and improved operational and financial performance of women-led SHG enterprises. The programme is also expected to strengthen women's livelihoods, local employment, government systems and supply-chain accountability, while reducing the energy burden and environmental footprint of production through renewable energy. Potential risks include financial losses for enterprises, irregular payments, production or quality gaps, and low beneficiary uptake if awareness and acceptability do not improve.</i>

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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>At the start of the initiative, Uttar Pradesh faced persistent malnutrition and challenges in the quality, accessibility and last-mile delivery of supplementary nutrition. The THR initiative was being scaled through 204 decentralised women-led micro-enterprises in 204 blocks across 43 districts. Early implementation highlighted operational losses, low capacity utilisation, procurement inefficiencies, quality-control gaps and limited capacity among SHG members and government staff. By the end of the previous reporting period, the enterprise network had been established and operationalisation, quality improvement and financial sustainability remained key priorities.</p>
<p>b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>The programme has progressed from establishing and operationalising enterprises towards strengthening quality, efficiency and sustainability. During the reporting period, all 204 THR enterprises remained operational; three CoEs at Hilauli, Agra and Varanasi demonstrated improved production and enterprise-management practices, with production efficiency above 85%. Food safety and quality capacity-building continued across the THR network, and economic viability analysis across 42 units in 10 districts generated evidence on product-level margins, pricing, payment cycles and working-capital requirements. Solarisation was advanced as a means of reducing operating costs and improving resilience.</p>
<p>c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>PCI continues to provide techno-managerial support to UPSRLM through strategy co-creation, enterprise and government-system strengthening, capacity building, quality assurance, CoEs and digital management solutions. Measures for sustainability include building the capacity of SHG members and AoPs, strengthening government ownership and systems, supporting policy dialogue on cost norms and enterprise viability, developing CoEs as learning sites, and promoting renewable energy and digital monitoring. No material change to the core implementation model is indicated; the emphasis has increasingly shifted to consolidating the operational network and improving long-term</p>

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		viability.
d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.	Must Reply	The initiative contributes to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). It aligns with national and state priorities under Poshan 2.0, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme, NFSA 2023 and the Government of Uttar Pradesh's decentralised THR initiative, while supporting women's economic empowerment through SHG-led enterprises.
e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?	Must Reply	Stakeholder feedback has informed recipe reformulation and implementation planning. Beneficiary feedback was generated through field exercises to understand perceptions of existing THR and acceptability of revised formulations. Engagement with government departments, UPSRLM, ICDS functionaries, SHG members and technical partners informed training, food-safety improvements, enterprise viability analysis and work to improve beneficiary uptake.
f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?	Must Reply	Key risks include inadequate enterprise viability due to product-level losses and pricing constraints; delayed or unpredictable ICDS payments and working-capital pressures; uneven food-safety compliance; and gaps in beneficiary awareness, acceptance and regular consumption. These are being mitigated through economic viability analysis and policy dialogue on cost norms, capacity-building and corrective handholding on food safety, CoEs as demonstration and learning sites, stronger enterprise-management and digital systems, and community outreach to improve awareness and uptake. Solarisation is also being pursued to reduce recurring energy costs.

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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
a) <i>What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Effectiveness is assessed through output, intermediate-outcome and overall-outcome indicators. Output indicators include the number of THR enterprises operational, production efficiency and timeliness of supply, quality and food-safety compliance, training coverage, establishment and performance of CoEs, solarisation progress, and development of digital management systems. Outcome indicators include availability and uptake of nutrient-dense THR, improvements in enterprise viability and women's livelihood opportunities, strengthened institutional capacity, and improved resilience through clean-energy adoption.</i>
xi) <i>Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project</i> (1) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i> (2) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> (3) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Key output measures include:</i> <i>204 THR enterprises operational across 43 districts; production efficiency and capacity utilisation; reduction in delays between ICDS demand indents and THR supply; number of SHG/AoP members and government functionaries trained; number of CoEs established and their production efficiency; number of units assessed for food safety; number of units adopting solar energy; and progress in developing THR MIS/ERP and knowledge-management systems.</i> <i>The programme also tracks progress on NFSA 2023-compliant recipe development and implementation.</i>
xii) <i>Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project</i> (1) <i>Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i> (2) <i>Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i> (3) <i>Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i> (4) <i>Improved skills or capabilities</i> (5) <i>Increased access to resources or services</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Intermediate indicators include improved knowledge and practices among SHG members and government functionaries on production, quality assurance, food safety and enterprise management; improved beneficiary awareness and acceptability of THR; stronger adoption of quality-control practices; increased use of digital systems; improved production efficiency; reduced energy costs; and improved access to nutrient-dense supplementary nutrition. Available reporting-period evidence includes all 204 units operational and all three CoEs functioning at more than 85% production efficiency.</i>

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<p>Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period)</p> <p>(1) Behavioural change sustained over time</p> <p>(2) Improved social or economic conditions</p> <p>(3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime)</p> <p>(4) Enhanced quality of life</p> <p>(5) Increased resilience to future challenges</p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Overall outcomes include:</i></p> <p><i>Improved nutritional access for children, pregnant and lactating women and other eligible beneficiaries; sustained economic opportunities and income for women associated with THR enterprises; improved social and economic conditions in rural communities; stronger government systems for decentralised nutrition delivery; and increased resilience of enterprises through better financial management, quality systems and clean-energy adoption.</i></p>
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4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>xxi) <i>Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience</i></p> <p>xxii) <i>Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>Relevance: The initiative aligns with PCI's mission to co-create and scale sustainable, evidence-based solutions to complex development problems through government and community partnerships. It addresses beneficiaries' needs for reliable access to quality supplementary nutrition while supporting women's agency, livelihood opportunities and participation in local economic activity. The programme has operationalised 204 women-led THR enterprises across 43 districts, engaging nearly 4,000 rural women, and supports nutrition delivery for children, pregnant and lactating women and other eligible groups. This integrated approach reflects PCI's focus on health and nutrition, women's economic empowerment, community-led solutions and scalable technical assistance.</i></p> <p><i>Sustainability: The programme's sustainability is supported by government ownership through UPSRLM and ICDS, the network of 204 operational SHG-managed enterprises, capacity building of AoPs and government functionaries, and the development of CoEs as learning and immersion sites. Economic viability analysis and policy engagement are intended to address pricing, payment and working-capital constraints, while solarisation can reduce recurring energy costs. Digital monitoring and stronger food-safety systems are expected to improve management, accountability and quality over time. Continued financial viability, predictable payments and sustained beneficiary acceptance remain important to long-term impact.</i></p>
<i>a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>All 204 THR enterprises across 43 districts of Uttar Pradesh remained operational, supporting nearly 4,000 rural women through SHG-led food-processing enterprises. The programme continued to strengthen women's economic empowerment and improve the availability of safe, nutrient-dense supplementary nutrition for children, pregnant and lactating women, and other eligible beneficiaries. Efforts also focused on enterprise viability, food safety, quality assurance and solarisation.</i>

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<i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Beneficiary and stakeholder feedback has been used to inform recipe reformulation and implementation. Field exercises explored perceptions of existing THR and acceptability of revised formulations. Engagement with SHG members, AoPs, ICDS functionaries, UPSRLM and technical partners informed capacity-building, quality assurance and awareness activities.</i>

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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- 5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

- 6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

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

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

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Sub-Section 1B.2.12 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For Setup PMU To Facilitate Micro Enterprise Services (GEAPP) comprising 3 %

spending in the financial year under review Under 'Climate

Protection' and 'WEE & Livelihoods'

Programme start date: 1 December, 2024

Programme Objective(s): To enhance the livelihoods of 4,000 Self-Help Group (SHG) women entrepreneurs through the adoption and implementation of DRE applications aimed at increasing productivity, reducing operational costs, and contributing to the reduction of carbon emissions for environmental sustainability.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Women entrepreneurs in rural areas face multiple socio-cultural barriers to access finance, markets, among other constraints. In addition, micro enterprises owned by women also face inconsistent electricity limiting their business growth, subsequently forcing them to adopt diesel genset to fulfill demand. Due to high operational expenses their cost of product/service rises significantly, leading to loss of competitive edge. Women suffer badly, as they lack knowledge on cleaner and reliable energy sources and therefore are slow in adopting them to power their enterprises for reducing cost of production, improve business efficiency and viability. Over the last year, cost of fossil fuel has increased leading to higher cost of production for microenterprises led by women entrepreneurs, narrowing their margins from business further. This has also led to women entrepreneurs switching to more polluting and</i>

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		conventional sources of energy for their business.
b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?	Must Reply	PCI has partnered with rural livelihood mission of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh (UPSRLM) who have already mobilized such women entrepreneurs earlier in SHG-network and supported them with credit and livelihood opportunities. Together with UPSRLM, under DEWEE initiative, we aim to provide technical support in enhancing income and livelihoods of 4K women entrepreneurs through adoption and implementation of decentralized renewable energy (DRE) technologies. This support spans through demand mobilization, developing solution products for promoting access, leveraging finance through govt. schemes, mapping service providers, supporting solarization of women-led businesses and tracking performance post-adoption of DRE solution. In the past year, we have achieved 99.15% the target helping 3966 women entrepreneurs transition to clean energy.
c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?	Must Reply	Our target was rural SHG women-led enterprises in Uttar Pradesh, who belong to poor socio-economic background. We catered 20 districts spread across diverse regions of the state, from the flood-prone Terai belt, to Bundelkhand and the semi-arid plains.
d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.	Must Reply	SHG women-led businesses will start operating the DRE solutions and ensure its adequate maintenance, an increase in productivity of each unit adopting DRE will be evident, which will lead to improvement in income of the enterprise. At the system-level, there will be increased buy-in by the state govt. on DRE led women economic empowerment along with a scale-up of interventions to benefit other women enterprises in the state. For micro enterprises that have adopted rooftop solar, a portion of their terrace will remain engaged until removed and further construction of floor (if planned in future) will require additional resources.

2) Approach

Item	S1: Upto Rs1 Cr	S2: More than Rs1 Cr

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<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>A feasibility scoping study was held prior to initiation of program activities in 88 villages with 758 enterprises in the state. The findings suggested that there is a strong belief among entrepreneurs that solar energy will enhance their income and they are willing to transition to it but high capital cost and lack of knowledge on technicals is a major challenge hindering the switch to solar. It further informed us that frequent power outages and voltage fluctuations were frequently reported by clients. They even incurred production losses, worked extended hours at night to fulfil demand and were forced to use alternate sources of energy (fossil fuel) that were expensive and polluting.</i></p> <p><i>At end of last reporting period, the 3966 women entrepreneurs supported had reported ~2x increase in production and nearly 30% increase in income after switching to clean energy. In most cases, fossil fuel usage was phased out while in some it was being used only for urgent purposes after sunset or as a backup solution in case of a breakdown.</i></p>
<p>b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p> <p><i>Not tracked separately therefore not relevant</i></p>
<p>c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>The DRE (solar) solution provided is itself long-lasting and efficient to power the required motor load at each enterprise for ~25 years. The break-even is reached in <5 years in all cases supported. As each client is trained in the operations and maintenance function as sites get commissioned, the smooth functioning and sustainability aspect is much taken care of. DEWEE has also supported policymaking at the state level to promote DRE-enabled women enterprises, wherein UPSRLM has provisioned deploying 4 dedicated DRE cadres named Surya Sakhis at the cluster level, our field personnel have been training these cadres within the SHG network in carrying out DRE awareness sessions at the CLF and facilitating repair and maintenance work at the community-level. The state govt. has committed support for 13216 such cadres for a 5-year period and budget has also been allocated for the same. In addition, a network of local service providers has been mapped and any client facing issue can be connected for support, just as the report on call. Over last one year, our implementation model has remained unchanged.</i></p>

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d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.	Must Reply	<p>SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy – Reduction in GHG emissions with transition of fossil fuel-based energy to clean renewable energy</p> <p>SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth - Productive employment of women and youth with decent and equitable pay</p> <p>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure – Ownership of Solar Shops subsidized under CM-YUVA Udhyaami scheme and forming a hub-and-spoke model with Surya Sakhis for DRE demand mobilization-facilitation in a rural setting, all by the SHG women is an exclusive and unique model.</p>
e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?	Must Reply	At the state-level a DRE consultation workshop named DRE Samvaad was held in Lucknow in Aug '25, wherein DRE tech. experts, philanthropy partners, entrepreneurs, senior govt. officials actively participated under the leadership of Hon'ble Dy. Chief Minister Sh. KP Maurya to learn from one another on the challenges and opportunities in this landscape. Locally as well, we have reached out to 337 CLFs (apex body of SHG-network in a block) and ~350 service providers with whom we regularly engage for planning our next action.
f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?	Must Reply	Change in govt. priorities: Ours is an agrarian economy predominantly, and irrigation is needed round the year. Under PM-KUSUM, state govt. contribution is also included to maximize the subsidy to beneficiaries, but the entire target was announced and executed in one-go and not spread throughout the year. We were able to mitigate its impact as we were aware of it due to our close coordination with govt bodies, therefore we kept the potential beneficiaries informed about the expected timelines and counselled them on all the major steps and aspects involved. In multiple cases, we aligned our priorities in line with the release of the forms and submission timeline to maximize form submissions. Cases wherein client could not afford to navigate the process and wait were supported to get solar solutions installed from the market after conducting necessary technical assessment.

3) Impact Indicators

Item	S1: Upto Rs1 Cr	S2: More than Rs1 Cr

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<p>a) <i>What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>The following indicators are tracked to assess effectiveness and outcomes: 1) Rise in production/services, 2) Increase in income of women-led enterprises, 3) Reduction in carbon emissions</i></p>
<p>i) <i>Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project</i></p> <p>(4) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i></p> <p>(5) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i></p> <p>(6) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Demand aggregation from women-led enterprises for DRE adoption</i></p> <p>2. <i>Orientation of entrepreneurs on solar operations and maintenance</i></p> <p>3. <i>Deploying technological solutions for performance tracking of rural micro-enterprises</i></p> <p>4. <i>Installation of solar solutions at willing enterprises</i></p> <p>5. <i>Knowledge dissemination workshop with all stakeholders and development of knowledge products and financial products</i></p> <p><i>Supporting policy framework to promote DRE-enabled women enterprises</i></p>
<p>ii) <i>Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project</i></p> <p>(1) <i>Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i></p> <p>(3) <i>Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i></p> <p>(4) <i>Improved skills or capabilities</i></p> <p>(5) <i>Increased access to resources or services</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply when applicable</i></p> <p><i>NA</i></p>
<p><i>Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period)</i></p> <p>(1) <i>Behavioural change sustained over time</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Improved social or economic conditions</i></p> <p>(3) <i>Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime)</i></p> <p>(4) <i>Enhanced quality of life</i></p> <p>(5) <i>Increased resilience to future challenges</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply when applicable</i></p> <p><i>NA</i></p>

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4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>xxiii) <i>Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience</i></p> <p>xxiv) <i>Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>i). PCI has a vision to create a happy, healthy, safe and sustainable world for all by co-working with community to solve and scale the solutions identified for complex developmental challenges. We work at the intersection of livelihoods, gender, health and climate action. DEWEE fits perfectly for PCI's body of work – advancing gender inclusion and enabling women to lead the clean energy transition. Majority of the women entrepreneurs supported claim to be 'a first' in not only their family but community or village/business fraternity to have adopted DRE technology and people keep visiting her for learning & replication. This bears true even for a majority of the women trained and deployed as Surya Sakhis in the state.</p> <p>ii). Each site installed has received a 25-year warranty on the solar panel installed by the service provider. Similarly, multiple years' warranty has been provided for inverter and batteries as applicable. Besides, at each enterprise atleast 1 member has been trained in system operations and maintenance and contact details have been shared to reach out in case of breakdown. Additionally, the local field staff conduct follow-up visits to ensure the system is optimally used for longer life. This has been part of the implementation model and adhered in all installations. Lately, with introduction of Surya Sakhis – a dedicated DRE cadre for a 5-year period fund support by state govt. to promote DRE- enabled women enterprises, the sustainability aspect gets further strengthened.</p>
<p>a) <i>Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>Women contributed on farm but could not manage to operate the irrigation pump as it required a lot of physical labour, now with solarized irrigation pump any woman can operate it with just a finger. Likewise, they need not work until late hours in the night compromising on sleep as operations are completed during day due to regular supply. Each flour-cum-oil mill supported with solarization led to reduction of GHG emissions due to phasing out of fossil fuels as each such enterprise consumed 1000s of ltrs. of fuel annually. Women entrepreneurs adopting DRE technology are being taken more seriously, not just in family, business but also the community as a pioneer, as the energy transition was made possible through the SHG woman. An average of 30% rise in income levels has been reported across the enterprises supported. For</i></p>

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		<i>flour-cum-oil mills, irrigation pumps, this rise in income is much higher as fossil fuel consumption has been drastically minimized and thus the repairs associated with the machines using them.</i>
<i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>During follow up visits, these are reported directly into the application and MIS. Field team has reported that clients appreciate and are surprised after realizing the value of solar energy in their business. Even those who had to take credit to adopt the solution are able to pay it off before time and are planning to integrate DRE technologies further in their business. Besides, a third-party evaluations have been held, the findings of which are awaited.</i>

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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- 5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

- 6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

Item	NA	Yes	No
1) Blank copy of any questionnaire or survey forms used 2) Summary analysis of surveys undertaken 3) Impact Map linking outputs and outcomes to activities 4) Copies of other consultation details (such as focus group write-ups, workshop notes, etc.) 5) Copies of evidence summarised or quoted in the social impact report 6) Notes of the previous social impact assessment meetings (when applicable) 7) Past Social Impact Assessment Statements for the projects funded by the Listed Security (when applicable) 8) Completion certificate of approved mandatory capacity building workshops 9) Case Studies/ Stakeholder Testimonials 10) All stand-alone reports and that have contributed to the organisation's impact reporting for this period			

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

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Sub-Section 1B.2.13 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For Gender Integration in Odisha and Evaluation for WEE comprising 3 %

spending in the financial year under review Under 'Gender &

Adolescents'

Programme start date: 1 December, 2022

Programme Objective(s): To shift harmful social norms and perceptions of gender roles

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The program in GTM is addressing gender-based discrimination and regressive social norms by strengthening the recognition, roles, and institutional acceptance of Gender Community Resource Persons (GCRPs) and Gender Facilitation Centres (GFCs), while promoting their self-sustainability and financial independence. Yes, the situation has progressed over the last year. Through continuous capacity building and support, GCRPs have strengthened their roles and engagement with local governance institutions.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Through continuous capacity building of CGCRPs, the rollout of Gender Self-Learning Module training for all SHGs in the covered areas, and annual gender campaigns, the capacities of GCRPs have been strengthened. These efforts have enhanced their roles and recognition at the grassroots level, with GFCs increasingly addressing gender-based violence (GBV) and scheme-related issues among women in each Panchayat and further escalation if needed via Nodal GFCs at block levels. Furthermore, convergence with various line departments has</i>

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		<i>improved their effectiveness in resolving cases, facilitating access to government schemes, and mobilizing financial support. These initiatives are also contributing to strengthening the institutional recognition, sustainability, and financial independence of GFCs.</i>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Through convergence with various government departments and continuous engagement with relevant stakeholders, GCRPs have strengthened their institutional recognition, coordination, and effectiveness in addressing gender-based violence (GBV) and rights and entitlement issues among women. Key achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional recognition: 1,141 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have allocated space for GCRPs in their Panchayat offices. • Access to legal support: 88 GCRPs are working as Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs), strengthening access to legal assistance for women and vulnerable communities. • Strengthening grassroots governance: Three districts—Sonepur, Ganjam, and Kendrapada—have initiated the engagement of GCRPs as GP Convenors. • Police coordination: All GCRPs have visited police stations and strengthened interaction with the police, in line with the directions of the Inspector General (IG) of Police. • Convergence with WCD: Joint coordination with the Women and Child Development (WCD) Department has enhanced support and referral mechanisms for addressing gender-related issues among women. <p>Progress in case resolution</p> <p>Through the active engagement, follow-up, and coordination efforts of GCRPs, significant progress has been made in addressing rights, entitlements, and gender-based violence cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights and entitlement cases: 155,629 cases have been received, of which 69,573 have been closed. • Gender-based violence (GBV) cases: 11,540 cases have been reported, of which 8,008 have been resolved through the active

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		<p><i>engagement and follow-up of GCRPs.</i></p> <p><i>These achievements demonstrate that convergence with government departments and local institutions has strengthened the role of GCRPs in case resolution, improved access to justice and government entitlements, and enhanced support for survivors of gender-based violence.</i></p> <p><i>There has been a formal buy-in among the concerned departments mentioned above for extending support to GFCs via the existing systems and processes.</i></p>
<p><i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>The GTM programme is expected to reduce gender-based violence, gender and social norms, gender-related issues, and discrimination against women in society. It will increase women's awareness of their rights, social entitlements, and access to government schemes and services. The programme will promote women's economic advancement, financial independence, empowerment, and participation in decision-making, while strengthening gender equality and social inclusion. Capacity building of GCRPs, strengthened GFCs, community awareness, and convergence with government departments will improve case resolution, access to justice, and support for survivors.</i></p> <p><i>Potential unintended negative outcomes</i> may include confidentiality risks, and possible social backlash against women reporting gender-based violence in some areas. These risks can be mitigated through regular capacity building, institutional support, confidential case management, and effective referral mechanisms.</p>

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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>At the start of the intervention in 2019, women in Odisha faced persistent gender inequalities, harmful social norms, limited awareness of gender-related rights and entitlements, and barriers to accessing support for gender-based violence (GBV). Existing government efforts had limited effectiveness in improving women's social status. PCI, in partnership with the Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM), piloted the Gender Transformative Model (GTM) in 8 Gram Panchayats across 2 districts, introducing Gender Self Learning Programmes (GSLP), Gender Facilitation Centres (GFCs), Gender Forum Meetings (GFMs), and community events.</i></p> <p><i>The programme strengthened women's awareness of gender equality, access to government schemes and entitlements, and support mechanisms for GBV survivors. OLM institutionalised gender interventions through its systems and Annual Action Plans, with government financing supporting implementation. Digital monitoring systems, community-level gender cadres, and inter-departmental convergence mechanisms were strengthened to improve implementation quality, accountability, and sustainability.</i></p>
b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>
c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>Dec 2025 till June 2027 is the exit phase of the GTM program where focus has been on three aspects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Institutional strengthening through dedicated gender teams</i> <i>Sustainable financing and convergence for GFCs and beyond</i> <p><i>Leveraging digital platforms for scalable impact through Government Systems (OLM) by aligning with national platform Equalapp on LokOS</i></p>

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<p>d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>The solutions align with SDG 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate all forms of violence against all women • Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage • give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to financial services, income/livelihood opportunities via govt programs/schemes <p>Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.</p>
<p>e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>Feedback is taken during pre-and post training programs at various levels i.e. From GP to district level training programs and state level programs as well.</p>
<p>f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>Although convergence with relevant departments has been successful at district level in a few districts, the most challenging part has been the convergence at state level. Via regular follow-ups, the state level coordination committee has been formed by OLM recently to foster state level interdepartmental coordination and convergence which is a good sign for future.</p>

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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
a) <i>What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>1. Enhanced rights awareness, access to support services, capacity to respond to GBV, and livelihood opportunities for survivors, promoting economic empowerment and independence.</p> <p>2. Sustainable financing and convergence for GFCs and beyond.</p> <p>3. Institutional strengthening through a dedicated gender team.</p> <p>4. Leveraging digital platforms for scalable impact through government systems (OLM) and Transfer to Technology to OLM</p>
<p>xii) Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project</p> <p>(1) Number of interventions implemented</p> <p>(2) Timeliness of intervention delivery</p> <p>(3) % of planned vs. achieved programmes</p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>1. Case Reporting and Livelihood Linkages: A total of 155629 Rights and Entitlement cases and 11540 GBV cases were reported across the GTM-covered geography And 69573 Rights and Entitlement & 8008 GBV Cases closed successfully . Of the GBV survivors, 1,431 were linked to livelihood opportunities to support their economic recovery and empowerment as on Oct 2026.</p> <p>2. Institutional Convergence: 288 GFC spaces allocated through the PR&DW Department, and 68 GCRPs enrolled as Paralegal Volunteers (PLVs) through State Legal Services Authority.</p> <p>3. Institutional Strengthening: Planned capacity-building initiatives in FY 2026–27 to strengthen institutional capacities and improve programme implementation.</p> <p>4. Digital Transition and Sustainability: All EmpowerHer cases are being transferred to the Equal App (under LokyOS) of NRLM, and the LMS will be transferred to OLM following content validation by the Department of WCD.</p>
<p>iii) Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project</p> <p>(1) Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</p> <p>(2) Changes in attitudes or perceptions</p> <p>(3) Adoption of new behaviours or practices</p> <p>(4) Improved skills or capabilities</p> <p>(5) Increased access to resources or services</p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Increased awareness and knowledge: Improved awareness among women and SHG members regarding gender equality, women's rights, social entitlements, government schemes, and available support mechanisms for gender-based violence (GBV).</p> <p>Changes in attitudes and perceptions: Reduced gender stigma, discriminatory social norms, and acceptance of gender-based discrimination, with increased community support for women's rights and gender equality.</p>

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		<p><i>Adoption of new behaviours and practices: Increased reporting of GBV, timely referral and follow-up of cases, improved access to support services, and greater participation of women in household and community-level decision-making.</i></p> <p><i>Improved skills and capabilities: Enhanced capacities of GCRPs to identify, register, refer, and follow up on GBV and rights and entitlement cases, strengthen convergence with government departments, and facilitate women's access to livelihood opportunities.</i></p> <p><i>Increased access to resources and services: Improved access to legal assistance, government schemes, social entitlements, health and protection services, and livelihood opportunities for women and GBV survivors, contributing to economic empowerment and financial independence.</i></p> <p><i>Strengthened institutional sustainability: Increased recognition and engagement of GCRPs and GFCs within local governance systems, stronger departmental convergence, and greater adoption of digital platforms for case management and programme monitoring.</i></p>
<p>iv) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period)</p> <p>(1) Behavioural change sustained over time</p> <p>(2) Improved social or economic conditions</p> <p>(3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime)</p> <p>(4) Enhanced quality of life</p> <p>(5) Increased resilience to future challenges</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>Increased Resilience: Strengthened capacity of women, SHGs, GCRPs, and communities to prevent and respond to GBV, address gender-related challenges, and access timely institutional support.</p> <p>Sustainable Gender Support Systems: Continued functioning and institutional recognition of GCRPs and GFCs, stronger convergence with government departments, and integration of gender-responsive services into government systems beyond the project period.</p>

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

Item	S1: Upto Rs1 Cr	S2: More than Rs1 Cr

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<p>xxv) <i>Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience</i></p> <p>xxvi) <i>Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>The GTM initiative aligns with PCI and Odisha Livelihoods Mission's goals of gender equality, women's empowerment, social inclusion, and economic advancement. It addresses gender-based violence, discrimination, and barriers to women's access to rights and entitlements through GCRPs via GFCs. The programme has expanded from its initial pilot in 2019 to all 30 districts of Odisha, demonstrating its relevance to rural women and SHG communities</i></p> <p><i>The sustainability of GTM will be strengthened through the establishment of a dedicated Gender Fund, convergence with government departments, and integration of GFCs into OLM's institutional and financial systems. The Gender Fund can support essential operational costs, capacity building, case management, referrals, and community awareness activities, helping GCRPs and GFCs continue functioning beyond the project period. Financial support through OLM, GPLFs, and other government resources, along with integration of digital systems such as the Equal App and LMS, can further promote long-term sustainability. Continued government budgetary allocation and clear fund-management mechanisms will be essential to maintain these services and their positive impact.</i></p>
<p>a) <i>Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>The GTM programme strengthened the social, cultural, and economic empowerment of women across Odisha. Socially, GCRPs and GFCs improved access to justice, government entitlements, and support services, with 8,008 GBV cases resolved and 69,573 rights and entitlement cases closed. Community awareness and gender sensitisation promoted gender equality, challenged discriminatory social norms and stigma, and encouraged women's participation in decision-making. 1,431 GBV survivors were linked to livelihood opportunities, supporting their economic recovery and financial independence. The programme promoted the use of existing Panchayat infrastructure and digital platforms for service delivery and case management, contributing to more resource-efficient programme implementation.</i></p>
<p>b) <i>Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>PCI adopted structured feedback and quality assurance mechanisms to validate programme implementation and assess stakeholder experiences. In 2024, feedback was collected from 216 CRP-CMs across 16 districts and 194 villages to assess the effectiveness of the Gender Self-Learning Programme (GSLP). Additionally, feedback from 217 Gender Forum members across 20 districts and 501 CLFs assessed their understanding of gender-related issues and programme processes. The findings</i></p>

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		<i>highlighted improved awareness of gender roles and rejection of silence around violence, alongside gaps in helpline awareness, legal knowledge, and understanding of programme procedures. Participant feedback was incorporated to improve training content and delivery.</i>
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5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<p><i>Block level rally</i></p> <p><i>NGFC Member training</i></p>

6) Annexures

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<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

Item	NA	Yes	No
1) Blank copy of any questionnaire or survey forms used 2) Summary analysis of surveys undertaken 3) Impact Map linking outputs and outcomes to activities 4) Copies of other consultation details (such as focus group write-ups, workshop notes, etc.) 5) Copies of evidence summarised or quoted in the social impact report 6) Notes of the previous social impact assessment meetings (when applicable) 7) Past Social Impact Assessment Statements for the projects funded by the Listed Security (when applicable) 8) Completion certificate of approved mandatory capacity building workshops 9) Case Studies/ Stakeholder Testimonials 10) All stand-alone reports and that have contributed to the organisation's impact reporting for this period			

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

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Sub-Section 1B.2.14 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For 'Migration and Family Planning in Bihar & UP: Innovations, Learning and Advocacy' comprising 2 % spending in the financial year under review Under 'Health & Nutrition'

Programme start date: 1 October, 2023

Programme Objective(s): To foster a supportive environment for improved reproductive health, rights, choices, and decision-making among women and couples in high-migration areas, and to generate evidence on interventions that address socio-behavioural barriers to contraceptive use.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The project addressed socio-behavioural barriers to contraceptive use in high-migration areas, including social stigma, non-preparedness, son preference, limited spousal communication and female agency, underestimation of pregnancy risk, and fear of contraceptive side effects. These barriers affect reproductive health, rights, choices, and decision-making among women and couples. The project used formative research and community engagement to understand these barriers.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>PCI, in collaboration with the Population Council, used a Human-Centered Design (HCD) approach to develop and field-test practical solutions across the Equip, Plan, Procure, Protect, and Remedy user journey. The solutions included ASHA Darpan, a geotagged household visualization and prioritization tool; Mera Apna Aaina, a discreet</i>

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		<i>fertility-awareness mirror; and awareness and availability of Ezy Pill emergency contraception with frontline-worker support. During the reporting period, implementation, home visits, counseling, MIS monitoring, and support for the endline survey were undertaken. The project concluded on 28 February 2026; PCI plans to support dissemination and advocacy for adoption by the State Health Society, Bihar.</i>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The project targeted eligible couples aged 18–34 years who had not undergone sterilization or hysterectomy, in high- and low-migration areas of Gopalganj and Madhubani districts, Bihar. Manual line listing covered four blocks: Gopalganj and Baikunthpur in Gopalganj, and Khajauli and Laukaha in Madhubani. A total of 13,865 households were surveyed and 11,063 eligible couples identified.</i>
<i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Expected outcomes included improved fertility-cycle knowledge and planning, increased preparedness for contraceptive use, greater spousal dialogue on family planning, improved access to emergency contraception, and more efficient identification and follow-up of eligible households by ASHAs. Potential risks include stigma, myths about contraceptives, and concerns about side effects.</i>

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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Formative research conducted by the Population Council in 2019 found that the migration environment and community norms were significant drivers of contraceptive behaviour. Women with resident husbands in high-migration areas reported lower modern contraceptive prevalence than women with migrant husbands in low-migration areas. Six socio-behavioural barriers were identified. By the end of the reporting period, 13,865 households had been surveyed and 11,063 eligible couples identified; MIS analysis of 8,992 households after removal of outliers found that approximately 21% (1,890 individuals) reported current family-planning use.</p>
<p>b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Implementation activity increased during the monitored period, from 205 household visits in July 2025 to a peak of 5,658 visits in November 2025. MIS analysis indicated an average of 3.23 visits per household in the outlier-free dataset; 59% of respondents reported an ASHA visit in the previous two months, and 3.5% reported using Ezy Pill in the previous two months. Over 99% of women had received Mera Apna Aaina. The implementation phase concluded in November 2025.</p>
<p>c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>The project developed and field-tested three solutions through an iterative HCD process. During implementation, 39 Community Coordinators and 52 ASHAs received capacity-building support; 9,465 Mera Apna Aaina tools were distributed with household counseling. ASHA Darpan supported geotagged visualization and prioritization of household visits, while the fertility-awareness mirror enabled private cycle tracking and Ezy Pill provided a remedy for unprotected encounters. Sustainability measures included strengthening frontline-worker digital literacy and SBC communication skills, developing tools that may be adopted by the public health system, and planning advocacy with the State Health Society, Bihar.</p>

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<p><i>d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>The initiative aligns with India's Family Planning 2030 priorities to improve inclusive access to contraceptive services and address demand- and supply-side barriers, including through innovative communication strategies engaging men, youth, and communities. It contributes to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) through reproductive health information and access to contraception, and SDG 5 (Gender Equality) by supporting women's agency and informed reproductive choices.</i></p>
<p><i>e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Stakeholder and user feedback informed iterative refinement of the solutions. Mera Apna Aaina was simplified from a system of pegs and coloured rings into a rotating calendar integrated into a compact mirror after users found the initial design cumbersome. ASHA Darpan was refined to include household-head names and unique IDs after ASHAs experienced difficulty locating beneficiaries using paper-based tools. Discussions with officials from the State Health Society, Bihar, and community engagement also informed solution development. A donor field visit on 2 September 2025 observed ASHA efficiency and beneficiary engagement.</i></p>
<p><i>f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Key risks included social stigma around contraceptive access, lack of preparedness before a husband's return, son preference, limited spousal communication and female agency, underestimation of pregnancy risk, and fear of contraceptive side effects.</i></p> <p><i>The project responded through discreet fertility tracking, household-level counseling, ASHA and Community Coordinator capacity building, myth-focused SBC counseling, digital mapping to prioritize visits, and access to Ezy Pill with a remedy protocol and frontline-worker contact details.</i></p>

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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Effectiveness and outcomes were monitored through implementation and MIS data, household visits, tool distribution, service-use indicators, and five key success metrics: knowledge of fertility cycles, usage of the mirror tool, preparedness for contraceptive use during a husband's return, spousal communication regarding family planning, and ASHA efficiency in reducing households being left out.</i>
xiii) Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project (1) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i> (2) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> (3) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Output indicators: 13,865 households surveyed; 11,063 eligible couples identified; 39 Community Coordinators and 52 ASHAs trained/oriented; 9,465 Mera Apna Aaina tools distributed; household visits tracked through MIS, with a peak of 5,658 visits in November 2025.</i>
iv) Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project (1) <i>Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i> (2) <i>Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i> (3) <i>Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i> (4) <i>Improved skills or capabilities</i> (5) <i>Increased access to resources or services</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Intermediate outcome indicators included fertility-cycle knowledge, usage and consistency of Mera Apna Aaina, preparedness for contraceptive use, spousal dialogue about family planning, access to Ezy Pill, ASHA visit coverage, and ASHA efficiency in identifying and prioritizing households.</i> <i>MIS data showed 59% of respondents reported an ASHA visit in the previous two months, 3.5% reported Ezy Pill use in the previous two months, and over 99% of women had received Mera Apna Aaina.</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>v) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period)</p> <p>(1) Behavioural change sustained over time</p> <p>(2) Improved social or economic conditions</p> <p>(3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime)</p> <p>(4) Enhanced quality of life</p> <p>(5) Increased resilience to future challenges</p>	Must Reply	Overall outcome indicators include sustained family-planning behaviour, modern contraceptive use, improved reproductive health choices and agency, and improved access to services. MIS data indicated that approximately 21% (1,890 individuals) of the surveyed population reported current family-planning use. The endline evaluation report had not yet been shared with PCI; sustained behavioural or longer-term outcomes therefore cannot be confirmed from the available reporting-period data.

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>xxvii) Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience</p> <p>xxviii) Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.</p>	Must Reply	<p>Relevance: PCI mission is to co-create and scale sustainable solutions rooted in community realities. This project responded to the needs of women and couples in high-migration areas, where stigma, limited preparedness, and community norms can constrain informed contraceptive choices. It developed practical, user-centred solutions and strengthened frontline-worker capacity. During implementation, 13,865 households were surveyed, 11,063 eligible couples identified, and 9,465 fertility-awareness tools distributed.</p> <p>Sustainability: The project built the capacity of 39 Community Coordinators and 52 ASHAs, used a digital household-mapping tool and a discreet fertility-awareness tool, and developed solutions that may be institutionalised by the State Health Society, Bihar. PCI planned to support dissemination of evaluation findings and advocate for adoption of the full suite or selected functions by the state health system.</p>

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<p><i>a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>The project engaged eligible couples and frontline health workers to address stigma and improve access to reproductive health information and services. Mera Apna Aaina supported private fertility-cycle tracking and discussions about contraception; ASHA Darpan supported more targeted household visits.</i></p> <p><i>The project also addressed cultural and community norms, including son preference and stigma related to contraceptive access.</i></p>
<p><i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>Beneficiary and stakeholder feedback was incorporated through iterative field testing and discussions with users and State Health Society, Bihar officials. Feedback led to simplification of Mera Apna Aaina into a compact mirror with a rotating calendar and refinement of ASHA Darpan to include household-head names and unique IDs. A donor field visit on 2 September 2025 noted high ASHA efficiency and beneficiary engagement.</i></p>

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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- 5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

- 6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

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

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

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Sub-Section 1B.2.15 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For Leveraging Public Procurement for Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)

comprising 2% spending in the financial year under review Under

'WEE & Livelihoods'

Programme start date: 15 September 2024

Programme Objective(s): To strengthen and scale women-led enterprises through integration into public procurement systems, thereby enhancing sustainable livelihoods and institutional capacities.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Women-led enterprises promoted under NRLM have scale and potential, but their integration into structured and high-value markets, particularly public procurement systems, remains underdeveloped. Women face barriers including gender bias in procurement, complex documentation and eligibility requirements, limited technical and digital literacy, financial constraints, and inadequate market linkages.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>PCI, in partnership with Zee Entertainment Enterprises Ltd., supported the integration of SHG-led enterprises into public procurement through enterprise scaling, demonstration-based replication, and system strengthening. Interventions included scaling food, housekeeping and laundry models in Bihar; establishing a community kitchen model in Uttar Pradesh; and developing national-level playbooks, standard operating</i>

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		<i>procedures and a public procurement knowledge repository.</i>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The primary target segment is women entrepreneurs associated with Self-Help Groups (SHGs), producer groups and women-led enterprises, alongside SRLMs, NRLM and government institutions that enable public procurement. The project covered Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, with national-level engagement with NRLM and stakeholders.</i>
<i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Expected outcomes include increased access to institutional markets and regular demand, enhanced and diversified livelihood opportunities, improved income stability, stronger business and entrepreneurship skills, and greater participation of women in non-traditional sectors. Institutional outcomes include stronger SRLM systems, improved convergence with government institutions, and standardized tools for replication. Potential risks include dependence on institutional procurement, administrative delays, uneven state readiness and the need for continued capacity building; these may affect enterprise continuity and scale.</i>

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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>At the outset, women-led enterprises had limited integration into formal public procurement despite the scale of SHGs and WLEs. Barriers included complex documentation, limited technical and digital literacy, financial constraints, inconsistent market linkages and limited capacity in compliance, MIS, sales and marketing. By the end of the project, 53 Didi Ki Rasoi units had been operationalized against a target of 52, engaging 1,884 women against a target of 1,040. In Bihar, 94 housekeeping and laundry enterprises were established and 1,369 women engaged. In Uttar Pradesh, a community kitchen was established at Lalitpur District Hospital. A national repository, three sectoral playbooks and a public procurement microsite were developed/launched.</p>
<p>b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>The project demonstrated progress beyond planned targets in key enterprise outputs. Food enterprise scaling achieved 53 kitchens against 52 planned, with 1,884 women engaged against 1,040 planned. Housekeeping and laundry achieved 94 enterprises against a target of 50 and engaged 1,369 women against 780 planned. At the national level, three playbooks were developed against a deliverable of two, alongside a national repository and microsite. These outputs indicate strong uptake of the models, particularly in Bihar.</p>
<p>c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Implementation followed a three-tier strategy: enterprise scaling through SHG and federation structures; demonstration-based replication through model kitchens and stakeholder exposure; and system strengthening and policy integration through SoPs, playbooks, a repository and engagement with NRLM/SRLMs. Sustainability measures include standardized operating protocols, quality assurance, institutional procurement linkages, enterprise handholding and knowledge products for replication. Continued mentoring, financial management support, digital integration and private-market linkages are important for sustaining results.</p>

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d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.	Must Reply	The initiative aligns with SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). It supports national priorities around women's economic empowerment, rural livelihoods, non-farm enterprise development, SHG strengthening and the DAY-NRLM/Lakhpati Didi agenda. Public procurement is used as a pathway to connect women-led enterprises with institutional markets and strengthen local livelihoods.
e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?	Must Reply	Stakeholder engagement and consultation with NRLM, State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs), government departments, development partners and SHG enterprises informed implementation and knowledge products. The National Learning & Dissemination Workshop held on 17 February 2026 in New Delhi brought together stakeholders from the Ministry of Rural Development, DAY-NRLM, SRLMs, development partners and SHG enterprises. Discussions highlighted the need for institutional convergence, digital integration including GeM, working capital and continuous capacity building.
f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?	Must Reply	Key risks included administrative approvals, variability in state readiness and the need for continuous capacity building. These were addressed through government and SRLM engagement, demonstration models, standardized SoPs and playbooks, training and handholding. For sustained impact, continued mentoring, stronger working-capital access, digital integration and diversification into private/open markets are required.

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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Effectiveness is assessed through output and outcome indicators including number of enterprise units established/operationalized; number of women entrepreneurs engaged; achievement against planned targets; establishment of procurement linkages and model kitchens; development of playbooks, SoPs, repository and microsite; and evidence of institutional adoption and replication.</i>
xiv) Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project (1) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i> (2) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> (3) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Food enterprise units: target 52; achieved 53. Women engaged through Didi Ki Rasoi: target 1,040; achieved 1,884. Housekeeping and laundry enterprises: target 50; achieved 94. Women engaged in housekeeping and laundry: target 780; achieved 1,369. Uttar Pradesh: community kitchen/model kitchen established at Lalitpur District Hospital. National-level outputs: one repository developed and shared; three sectoral playbooks developed; public procurement microsite launched.</i>
v) Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project (1) <i>Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i> (2) <i>Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i> (3) <i>Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i> (4) <i>Improved skills or capabilities</i> (5) <i>Increased access to resources or services</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply when applicable</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
vi) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period) (1) Behavioural change sustained over time (2) Improved social or economic conditions (3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime) (4) Enhanced quality of life (5) Increased resilience to future challenges	Must Reply	Overall outcomes include regular and enhanced income opportunities, diversified livelihoods, reduced dependency on informal labour, increased women's decision-making and leadership, improved dignity and recognition, stronger SRLM systems, better convergence with government institutions and standardized tools for replication.

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
xxix) Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience xxx) Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.	Must Reply	<p>Relevance: PCI's vision is a happy, healthy, safe and sustainable world for all, and its mission is to co-create and scale sustainable solutions rooted in community realities. The ZEE Project advances this mission by connecting SHG-led women's enterprises to formal institutional markets and public procurement. Women face barriers such as complex documentation, limited digital and technical literacy, financial constraints and weak market linkages, while public procurement offers potential for assured demand and scale. Project results include 53 Didi Ki Rasoi units engaging 1,884 women and 94 housekeeping and laundry enterprises engaging 1,369 women in Bihar, alongside a model kitchen in Uttar Pradesh and national knowledge products.</p> <p>Sustainability: The initiative promotes sustainability by integrating women-led enterprises (WLEs) into formal public procurement systems, enabling access to regular institutional demand and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities. In Bihar, 53 Didi Ki Rasoi units were operationalised against a target of 52, engaging 1,884 women</p>

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		<i>entrepreneurs against the planned 1,040. Additionally, 94 housekeeping and laundry enterprises were established, engaging 1,369 women. Standard operating procedures, sectoral playbooks, and a national repository have been developed to support replication across states. Continued convergence with government institutions, capacity building, and diversification of market linkages can strengthen enterprise viability and enable the initiative to sustain its positive impact beyond the project period.</i>
<i>a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The program expanded access to institutional demand and opportunities for regular income and diversified livelihoods. Social impact includes stronger leadership and entrepreneurship skills, greater decision-making and improved dignity and recognition. It also strengthened SRLM systems, improved convergence with government institutions and increased adoption of SHG-led service models. The project also contributed to policy discourse and developed standardized tools for replication.</i>
<i>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Stakeholder validation is reflected in consultations with NRLM/SRLMs, government departments, development partners and SHG enterprises, and in the National Learning & Dissemination Workshop held on 17 February 2026. Workshop discussions highlighted the importance of institutional convergence, digital integration, working capital and continuous capacity building.</i>

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

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- 5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

- 6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

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

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

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Sub-Section 1B.2.16 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

*For **Glasses for Livelihoods** comprising 2 % spending in the financial year under review Under 'WEE & Livelihoods'*

Programme start date: 1 August, 2025

Programme Objective(s): Providing eyeglasses to improve near-vision functioning, daily productivity, and livelihood outcomes for women in low-resource settings.

1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The programme addresses near-vision loss among rural women, which affects precision-based work and threatens daily income. The baseline assessment found that 94.07% of respondents had difficulty reading small print or threading a needle.</i>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The program has two delivery models: free eye check-ups and reading glasses for women aged 35+ through CRPs, SHGs and local institutions; and a women-led Vision Enterprise model in which trained Vision Entrepreneurs screen community members and sell reading glasses at a subsidized ₹100, reinvesting revenue as a revolving corpus.</i>
<i>c) Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Women aged 35–60 years in SHGs across 15 cluster-level federations in Bihar, with screening beginning at age 35.</i>
<i>d) What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Expected outcomes include improved near-vision functioning, fewer difficulties with close work, improved daily productivity and livelihood outcomes, and reduced barriers of distance, cost, awareness and access to vision services. The programme update describes the ₹100 pair of glasses as a production tool that can prevent costly errors and drop-out from high-precision micro-enterprises.</i>

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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Baseline assessment (March 2026): 506 women aged 35–60 years across the two models. Overall, 94.07% reported difficulty reading small print or threading a needle; 87.94% faced difficulty doing close work; and 36.56% experienced headaches or eye strain often after near work. Average daily working hours were 4.4 in the free distribution model and 4.3 in the revenue model; average monthly income was ₹3,599 and ₹3,113 respectively.</p> <p>It also indicated substantial unmet need for near vision correction. Only 45.26% had their eyes tested before; 40.71% reported currently using spectacles apart from the camp. Of those currently using spectacles, 55.83% had used them for more than 12 months.</p>
b) <i>What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>The programme design combines immediate access and long-term sustainability: free eye check-ups and reading glasses for women aged 35+ through CRPs, SHGs and local institutions; and a revenue-based Vision Enterprise with trained rural women selling glasses at ₹100 and reinvesting revenue into a revolving corpus. There is a proposed transition to joint operation and audit with CLF Federations, followed by CLF-managed restocking.</p>
d) <i>Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>The program aligns with SDG 3 and SDG 8. It contributes to JEEViKA's mission by enhancing earning potential.</p>

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e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?	Must Reply	Not available
f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?	Must Reply	Not available

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3) Impact Indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
a) <i>What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>number of vision camps and women reached;</i> • <i>number of glasses distributed/sold;</i> • <i>number of CRPs and Vision Entrepreneurs trained;</i> • <i>number of women screened;</i> • <i>near-vision functioning and difficulty with close work;</i> • <i>headaches or eye strain after near work;</i> • <i>daily working hours;</i> • <i>working days per month;</i> • <i>monthly income;</i> • <i>vision satisfaction;</i> • <i>workplace confidence/self-efficacy; and stigma.</i>
xv) <i>Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project</i> (1) <i>Number of interventions implemented</i> (2) <i>Timeliness of intervention delivery</i> (3) <i>% of planned vs. achieved programmes</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of vision camps conducted and women reached</i> • <i>Number of CRPs and Vision Entrepreneurs trained;</i> • <i>Number of glasses distributed/sold;</i>
vi) <i>Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project</i> (1) <i>Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population</i> (2) <i>Changes in attitudes or perceptions</i> (3) <i>Adoption of new behaviours or practices</i> (4) <i>Improved skills or capabilities</i> (5) <i>Increased access to resources or services</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply when applicable</i>

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<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
vii) Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period) (1) Behavioural change sustained over time (2) Improved social or economic conditions (3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime) (4) Enhanced quality of life (5) Increased resilience to future challenges	Must Reply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustained improvement in near-vision functioning, improved productivity and livelihood outcomes, improved social/economic conditions and quality of life.

4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
xxxii) Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience xxxii) Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.	Must Reply	The initiative aligns with improving access to affordable vision correction for women whose livelihoods depend on close, precision-based work. The March 2026 baseline found that 94.07% of respondents had difficulty reading small print or threading a needle, highlighting the relevance of the intervention. The programme combines free distribution for women facing financial or access barriers with a women-led revenue model selling glasses at ₹100. The programme update proposes a revolving corpus and CLF-led management to sustain local availability.
a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.	Must Reply	The intervention responds to a documented need: 94.07% of baseline respondents experienced difficulty reading small print or threading a needle and 87.94% faced difficulty doing close work. The programme models include free access and a subsidized ₹100 Vision Enterprise model.

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<p>b) Beneficiary⁴/Stakeholder Validation through surveys and other feedback mechanism</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>Beneficiary/stakeholder validation through surveys: the March 2026 baseline assessment used a quasi-experimental, two-arm design among women aged 35–60 years in SHGs across 15 federations. The sample included 257 respondents in the free distribution model and 249 in the revenue model</p>
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- 5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

S1: Upto Rs1 Cr	S2: More than Rs1 Cr
<p>Must Reply</p>	<div data-bbox="392 591 869 1058">  </div> <div data-bbox="896 591 1373 1058">  </div> <div data-bbox="1400 591 1877 1058">  </div>

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6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

Item	NA	Yes	No
1) Blank copy of any questionnaire or survey forms used 2) Summary analysis of surveys undertaken 3) Impact Map linking outputs and outcomes to activities 4) Copies of other consultation details (such as focus group write-ups, workshop notes, etc.) 5) Copies of evidence summarised or quoted in the social impact report 6) Notes of the previous social impact assessment meetings (when applicable) 7) Past Social Impact Assessment Statements for the projects funded by the Listed Security (when applicable) 8) Completion certificate of approved mandatory capacity building workshops 9) Case Studies/ Stakeholder Testimonials 10) All stand-alone reports and that have contributed to the organisation's impact reporting for this period			

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

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Sub-Section 1B.2.17 Annual Impact Report (AIR) Self-Reported

*of **Project Concern International** for the period*

from April 2025 to March 2026

For 'Enhancing incomes for Kolkata urban poor households through cloud kitchens'

comprising 2% spending in the financial year under review

Under 'WEE & Livelihoods'

Programme start date: 10 August, 2024

Programme Objective(s):

- 1. To improve income generation opportunities for women by setting up community kitchens and outlets under a common brand identity owned and operated by women from urban poor households*
- 2. To strengthen and scale women-led kitchen units through improved operational systems, business planning, digital integration, branding, and sustainable revenue generation mechanisms.*
- 3. To enhance the entrepreneurial, technical, and leadership capacities of women through structured trainings, mentorship, and continuous operational handholding support.*
- 4. To create a community-based ecosystem that supports women entrepreneurs through networking, local sourcing, digital engagement, and long-term enterprise development.*
- 5. To build a strong and recognizable brand identity that promotes affordable, hygienic, and quality home-style meals while supporting women's economic empowerment.*

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1) Strategic Intent and Planning

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>a) What is the social or environmental or cultural challenge the organization is addressing in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>Women in urban and peri-urban communities are facing growing challenges in accessing stable and dignified livelihood opportunities. Despite increasing urbanization and economic development, many women continue to remain outside the formal workforce due to limited employability skills, restricted access to entrepreneurship opportunities, social barriers, and lack of sustainable income sources. A significant proportion of women are engaged in irregular, low-income activities with minimal financial security and limited opportunities for upward economic mobility. Simultaneously, changing urban lifestyles and the increasing demand for convenient, affordable, and hygienic home-style food have created strong market potential for community-based food enterprises and cloud kitchen models. The rapid growth of app-based food delivery services, digital ordering systems, and localized food businesses has opened new opportunities for women-led enterprises to access wider markets. However, women often face barriers such as inadequate business knowledge, limited exposure to digital platforms, lack of operational infrastructure, weak branding, and insufficient market linkages, preventing them from effectively participating in this expanding sector.</p> <p>This program seeks to bridge this gap by enabling women to participate in the growing food enterprise ecosystem through structured capacity building, entrepreneurship development, operational mentoring, and market integration. The initiative combines livelihood promotion in urban areas with enterprise sustainability by equipping women with culinary, managerial, and digital skills while strengthening access to customers, technology, and institutional support systems.</p> <p>The focus has not changed in the last year.</p>
<i>b) How is the organization attending to the challenge or planning to attend to the challenge in this thematic area? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>PCI is addressing the challenge through an enterprise support system model under the Heshel brand. Women from urban poor households run their own cloud kitchens, supported with entrepreneurship development (EDP), culinary and FOSTAC food safety training, and continuous operational handholding. PCI also provides kitchen set-up (location, refurbishment, equipment, billing machines, laptops) and initial rent and</p>

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		<p>raw material support. In addition, it offers compliance support (FSSAI, GST, trade and fire licences), digital tools and branding and market linkages through online aggregator platforms, and fairs and exhibitions.</p> <p>The overall approach has not changed, but the emphasis has shifted. In FY25-26 the focus was on setting up kitchens, building systems and training. In FY26-27 it moves to revenue growth and kitchen independence. PCI plans to phase down handholding and financial support gradually. It will intensify online sales (ad boosts, influencer collaborations, content) and build B2B linkages, so kitchens no longer depend only on dine-in and aggregator sales.</p>
c) <i>Who or what is being impacted (target segment/ affected area)? Has this changed in the last year?</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>The target segment of the program are women from poor socio-economic backgrounds and poor male youth members of the marginalized communities. The project is still working with the same target segment and focus has not changed.</p>
d) <i>What will be the outcomes of the activities, intervention, programs or project? Disclosure should include positive and potential unintended negative outcomes.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>The project is expected to improve women's incomes by giving them a regular, dignified source of earnings through women-owned and women-run food enterprises. Over time, this should make households more financially secure and less dependent on irregular, low-paid work.</p> <p>Beyond income, the project aims to strengthen women's economic agency and entrepreneurial capacity. Training, mentoring and hands-on experience in running a kitchen build women's skills in costing, inventory, bookkeeping, vendor negotiation, customer service, digital tools and food safety compliance. As they gain these skills, women take on more decisions in their enterprises and households, contribute financially to their families and build confidence, leadership and a sense of ownership. The aim is for them to move from being workers to entrepreneurs who can run, grow and sustain a business independently.</p> <p>At the community level, the project is expected to create wider benefits. It supports local suppliers through neighbourhood sourcing, offers affordable and hygienic meals to local residents, and provides visible role models for other women. As the Heshel brand and its market linkages grow, this can build a replicable, community-based ecosystem of women-led enterprises that creates lasting livelihoods and promotes inclusive urban economic growth.</p> <p>Potential unintended negative outcomes:</p> <p>Macro-economic shocks, such as rise in LPG prices can reduce the income</p>

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		earned by women through the kitchen
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2) Approach

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<p>a) <i>What is the baseline status* at the start of the activity/intervention/programs or project and at the end of the last reporting period?</i></p> <p><i>*Baseline status includes situation analysis/ context description at the start</i></p>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>The primary objective of the baseline assessment was to assess the effectiveness of the Cloud Kitchen initiative in facilitating economic empowerment for women associated with SHGs in urban slums. While the comprehensive evaluation necessitates an exploration of the economic viability and operational challenges of the enterprise development model, the assessment specifically focused on the targeted beneficiaries. The baseline assessment sought to scrutinize how these women attain economic empowerment and experience improvements in softer aspects such as confidence, skills, identity, pride, and perspective, with a particular focus on gender dynamics.</p> <p>When the baseline assessment was undertaken for the Kolkata Cloud Kitchen Project, it had a single unit with active participation of five women. The baseline assessment mostly relied on a qualitative survey conducted with these five participating women. A round of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with these women at the restaurant from where they operate. The group discussion lasted for about two hours. Before engaging with them in the FGD, a round of interaction took place with three staff members for better understanding of the context and the background of the kitchen. Besides the FGD, the women were asked to respond to a few structured questions individually. The FGD took place 3 months after the kitchen became functional.</p> <p><i>Summary of the profile of beneficiaries</i></p>

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

		Characteristics	Values
		Age	36-52 years
		Education	Illiterate to 12th Standard
		Average family size	4-7 persons
		Age of the youngest child	5-27 years
		Skillsets besides cooking	Not much except for knitting
		Previous occupation	Not much
		Asset ownership	Nil
		Bank account	Yes
		Experience of availing loan	Yes
		Husband's occupation	Engagement mainly in the informal sector or petty business
<i>b) What has been the past performance trend? (if relevant)</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women engaged in Heshel are earning an average of ₹4,670 per month• On revenue, the 5 active kitchens collectively generated ₹26.88L across the financial year compared to 3.87L generated in the last financial year• The project was able to set up 3 kitchens in FY25-26, taking the total to 5 kitchens as planned at the beginning of the project. These kitchens have been set up in key areas of Kolkata, to ensure market access. The kitchens were provided support with	

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

		<p>capital and operational expenditure across refurbishments, kitchen equipment, digital infrastructure, rent support and raw material support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 75 participants received training in FY25-26 in various aspects of running a business, such as EDP, Culinary training and FOSTAC training to improve their business and sectoral skills. The trainings have resulted in women taking initiatives in running kitchens with little handholding support for older kitchens and has fostered decision making abilities and hard skills required to run the kitchens. • Marketing and promotions across online and offline platforms have helped increase the revenue, while establishing Heshel as a strong brand for authentic Bengali cuisine. Heshel currently has over 3300 followers on Instagram. The offline promotion efforts like leaflet distribution and newspaper insertions have helped the offline sales. <p>Heshel was supported with compliance requirements in terms of filing regular GST returns, licenses such as FSSAI, Trade license and Fire licenses.</p>
<p>c) <i>What is the solution implementation plan and the measures taken for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes? Has there been any material change in your implementation model in the last one year?</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p><i>The project is being implemented in Kolkata based on the learning that is being generated from other cloud kitchen project (Delhi-NCR, Bengaluru, and Hyderabad). The success of the project in Kolkata Metropolitan Area has tremendous potential for replication and scale-up to other urban settlements in the state. It will also boost PCI's efforts to establish a pan-India model for the service enterprise with decentralized production and supply chain units (MSMEs) under an institutional umbrella for aggregating, marketing, and digital enabling. This pyramid of small units (like cloud-kitchens) owned and run by urban SHG women & youth converging to city-based cluster level bodies would be an institutional response to the needs of urban workers, executives, students, and even senior citizens (B2C), apart from institutional tie-ups (B2B).</i></p> <p><i>After the initial project support, all the units are expected to operate with a clear financial viability roadmap and gradually grow and diversify into larger scale operations creating more employment and decent income opportunities for the urban/peri-urban poor families.</i></p>

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

<p>d) Please brief out alignment of solution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/national priorities/state priorities/ developmental priorities.</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1262 191 1497 256">SDG #</th> <th data-bbox="1497 191 1906 256">Qualitative impact on the SDG target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1262 256 1497 472" rowspan="2"> Goal 1: No Poverty </td> <td data-bbox="1497 256 1906 345">Significant increase in income with sustainable employment opportunities</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1497 345 1906 472">Significant increase in income to pull the target families out of income and other deprivations</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1262 472 1497 716" rowspan="2"> Goal 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth </td> <td data-bbox="1497 472 1906 626">Establishment and stabilization of 5 value added and labor-intensive enterprises through innovation, market diversification and digital interventions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1497 626 1906 716">Productive employment of the target group women and youth with decent and equitable pay</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1262 716 1497 902"> Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure </td> <td data-bbox="1497 716 1906 902">Integration with the food service value chain and its growing markets in urban spaces and facilitate linkages for affordable credit through government schemes and institutional mechanisms</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1262 902 1497 1027"> Goal 10: Reduced Inequality </td> <td data-bbox="1497 902 1906 1027">Achieve and sustain income growth of the target participants/ families at the bottom of the pyramid</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SDG #	Qualitative impact on the SDG target	Goal 1: No Poverty	Significant increase in income with sustainable employment opportunities	Significant increase in income to pull the target families out of income and other deprivations	Goal 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	Establishment and stabilization of 5 value added and labor-intensive enterprises through innovation, market diversification and digital interventions.	Productive employment of the target group women and youth with decent and equitable pay	Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Integration with the food service value chain and its growing markets in urban spaces and facilitate linkages for affordable credit through government schemes and institutional mechanisms	Goal 10: Reduced Inequality	Achieve and sustain income growth of the target participants/ families at the bottom of the pyramid
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<p>e) How have you taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>Project reports and progress were submitted and discussed quarterly with the donor and the feedback on the program was incorporated.</p>												
<p>f) In the last year, what have you seen as the biggest risks to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated?</p>	<p>Must Reply</p>	<p>1. Increasing the involvement of more women in kitchens contributes significantly to the social objective of livelihood generation and women's economic empowerment. However, during the initial and growth stages of the enterprise, higher participation of women impacts revenue distribution and profitability. As the initiative is designed to create inclusive livelihood opportunities, income generated by the kitchens is often distributed among</p>												

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

	<p>a larger number of women engaged in cooking, preparation, packaging, cleaning, and support activities. While this increases the number of beneficiaries and expands livelihood access, reduces the individual share of earnings available per person if sales volumes do not increase proportionately</p> <p>2. Kitchens face intense competition from low-cost food vendors and eateries in the local market. This intensified price competition and influenced customer purchasing behaviour, particularly among price sensitive consumers. In response, efforts are being made to strengthen customer retention through improved menu offerings, enhanced branding, localized promotions, combo meals, and targeted outreach to nearby offices and residential communities</p> <p>3. One of the major operational challenges faced by kitchens is the continuous increase in LPG prices. Since food preparation activities depend heavily on regular cooking operations, LPG forms a significant portion of the daily operational expenditure. Frequent price hikes directly increase the cost of meal production, especially in kitchens managing high order volumes. The prices have moved from Rs. 1800 in December to Rs. 3500 within a span of few months. As the kitchens focus on providing affordable home-style meals, it becomes difficult to transfer the increased fuel costs entirely to customers through higher menu pricing. This affects overall profit margins and financial sustainability. In addition, fluctuations in LPG costs make budgeting and operational planning more challenging for women entrepreneurs managing the kitchens.</p> <p>5. Food delivery platforms play an important role in increasing market access and customer reach for kitchens. However, dependence on food aggregators also results in significant operational costs. Aggregator platforms typically charge commissions on each order, along with additional expenses related to promotions, discounts, packaging standards, and delivery services. These deductions substantially reduce the final earnings received by the kitchens. In highly competitive food markets, kitchens are often required to participate in platform discounts and promotional campaigns to maintain visibility and customer traffic, which further impacts profitability. Heshel has adopted differential pricing approach for online platforms, with hiked prices to cover the extra costs incurred.</p>
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3) Impact Indicators

Form 1B - Annual Self-Disclosures Report for NPOs

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>			
a) What are the indicators used to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of programmes	Must Reply	Quantitative:		Qualitative:	
		Number of participants trained on entrepreneurship		% increase in household income	
		Number of participants trained on culinary skills		% increase in household income	
		Number of participants trained in food safety and hygiene		% change in number of household decision makers	
		Number of kitchens established		% change in number of households towards gender norms	
		Number of kitchens registered		% change in number of households related to catering industry	
		Number of kitchens with bank accounts			
		Number of kitchens with compliances in place			
		Number of women actively participating in kitchen operations			
		Number of kitchens are operating beyond breakeven maintaining sustainable profits			
xvi) Timeline specific output indicators from inception to end of project (1) Number of interventions implemented (2) Timeliness of intervention delivery (3) % of planned vs. achieved programmes	Must Reply	Output indicator	Total target	Achieved	% achieved
		Beneficiaries mobilized	150	322	215%
		Members trained in business skills, planning and management	100	91	91%
		Members trained in culinary skills	50	80	160%
		Members trained in food safety and hygiene	50	64	128%
		Women trained on Digital Kitchen Management System	25	19	76%
		Number of kitchens established	5	5	100%
		Kitchens tied up with Swiggy/Zomato	5	5	100%

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		Kitchens with FSSAI, LLP registration and bank account	5	5	100%
		Number of women actively participating in kitchen operations	100	22	22%
		Number of kitchens are operating beyond breakeven maintaining sustainable profits	5	2	40%
		The deadline for the interventions were met consistently as per schedule.			
vii) Intermediate outcomes indicators (for e.g.) - starts around mid-term and continue to end-term of project (1) Increased awareness or knowledge among the target population (2) Changes in attitudes or perceptions (3) Adoption of new behaviours or practices (4) Improved skills or capabilities (5) Increased access to resources or services	Must Reply	<p>The key indicator in the project is the increase in income of the women which will be determined in the endline assessment. The reported average monthly income of the women at the end of FY25-26 was Rs. 4670.</p> <p>One of the medium-term indicators of the project is on building autonomy in the women and slowly reduce the handholding by the PCI field team. Women in kitchens have shown notable development in culinary, hospitality and kitchen operations skills. They are also able to discuss pricing, create plans for the month, manage customers and introduce new products in the menu according to the season and market preferences. However, they require support in managing bookkeeping digitally, compliances and online marketing.</p> <p>In terms of building the brand, Heshel currently manages strong presence on Instagram, with regular posts, reels and engagement. Instagram remains one of the key social media platforms for Heshel with 3413 followers and 273 posts till date.</p> <p>Ads were run on Instagram, LinkedIn and online aggregator platforms to boost the reach of the posts and increase the reach, and we have seen marked increase in number of views on posts.</p>			

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Overall outcome indicators (for e.g.) towards end-term and after end of the project period (depends on project gestation period) (1) Behavioural change sustained over time (2) Improved social or economic conditions (3) Reduced rates of negative outcomes (e.g., poverty, disease, crime) (4) Enhanced quality of life (5) Increased resilience to future challenges	<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>The project is currently active.</i>
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4) Relevance and Sustainability

(Please share in 3-5 sentences with a supporting fact/ data point)

<i>Item</i>	<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
xxxiii) <i>Relevance: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative aligns with the organization's values and goals and is relevant to the target audience</i> xxxiv) <i>Sustainability: Explain with a supporting fact/ data point how the initiative is sustainable and if it can continue to make a positive impact in the future.</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>	<p>1) The initiative aligns with PCI's mission of transforming lives at scale by solving complex social issues in partnership with communities and governments, and with its focus on women's economic empowerment (WEE). It applies the cloud kitchen model PCI has already run with women-led enterprises in Delhi-NCR, Bengaluru and Hyderabad, and it works through government systems (NULM/SULM, municipal corporations) and community institutions such as SHGs to identify and mobilize women. The results show the model is delivering on this goal: sales grew from ₹3.87L in FY24-25 to ₹26.88L in FY25-26, and 5 women-run kitchens now operate under the Heshel LLP, with FSSAI licences and bank accounts.</p> <p>The initiative is relevant to the target audience because it responds to the needs of urban poor women. They face irregular, low-paid work and few entrepreneurship opportunities, in a city where roughly a third of the population (about 1.5 million people) live in slums. It also builds on a skill most of these women already have, cooking, and adds the business, food safety and digital skills they lack. The income gains reflect this. Women earn an average of ₹4,670 per month, with some now earning up to ₹8,000 per month.</p>

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		<p>2) The initiative is designed to taper PCI's support while the kitchens become self-sustaining. The grant budget falls from Year 2 to year 3 significantly, with reduction in direct support and field staff. Meanwhile, the kitchens' own revenue is growing and two kitchens are operating above breakeven. The remaining kitchens are not there yet so PCI will keep supporting them while they build up sales. The enterprises are also set up to outlast the grant. They are registered under Heshel LLP, hold FSSAI licences, bank accounts and ISO certification, and run on the Petpooja platform. Their sales are diversifying beyond dine-in into B2B and bulk orders, and 5 kitchens are already onboarded on Swiggy and Zomato.</p> <p>The positive impact is likely to continue because the women are building skills and ownership, not just receiving wages. Kitchens with more than 9 months of support now run with minimal handholding, women manage vendor relationships, including credit terms on their own, and top earners are moving toward ₹8,000 per month. Some risks remain. LPG prices rose from ₹1,800 to ₹3,500; aggregator commissions reduce margins. PCI plans to address these through differential online pricing, B2B linkages, localized promotion and continued mobilization. It also plans to hire centralized resources for the brand and add more women as sales grow, so the model can scale beyond the project period.</p>
<p><i>a) Briefly include narratives of Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic impact on target segment(s) in the reporting period.</i></p>	<p><i>Must Reply</i></p>	<p>The project has built women's confidence, voice and standing in their households and communities. Women have reported financial independence in making small expenses for the household and the family, women are increasingly making business decisions independently, managing vendors and keeping financial records. Women are earning an average income of ₹4,670 per month, with some women now earning up to ₹8,000. Some kitchens are operating above breakeven. Local vendors and suppliers also benefit from the kitchens' stable demand. Heshel is positioned as an authentic Bengali, home-style cuisine brand ("A Taste of Home"), with its name and menus rooted in the local food culture. This turns women's traditional cooking skills into recognized, dignified enterprise. The brand has 3,300+ Instagram followers, a 4.8 Google rating and local press coverage, and a Bengali TV actress has promoted it, which raises the visibility and social standing of the women running the kitchens.</p>

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5) Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme
(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

Inauguration for one of the kitchens under Heshel



Stall set-up and market promotion



Culinary training



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6) Annexures

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

Item	NA	Yes	No
1) Blank copy of any questionnaire or survey forms used 2) Summary analysis of surveys undertaken 3) Impact Map linking outputs and outcomes to activities 4) Copies of other consultation details (such as focus group write-ups, workshop notes, etc.) 5) Copies of evidence summarised or quoted in the social impact report 6) Notes of the previous social impact assessment meetings (when applicable) 7) Past Social Impact Assessment Statements for the projects funded by the Listed Security (when applicable) 8) Completion certificate of approved mandatory capacity building workshops 9) Case Studies/ Stakeholder Testimonials 10) All stand-alone reports and that have contributed to the organisation's impact reporting for this period			

End of Sub-Section 1B.2.1 Use Sub-Section 1B.2 format for each Programme Report⁵ with Title Prefixed by Sub-section 1B.2.2, 1B.2.3, 1B.2.4, 1B.2.5 and so on for reporting additional projects totalling to 67 percent of total programme expenditure in the financial year under review mentioned at

SSE may specify additional parameters that may be required to be disclosed by SE in its AIR

⁴ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

Form 1B.3 Declaration

<i>S1: Upto Rs1 Cr</i>	<i>S2: More than Rs1 Cr</i>
<i>Must Reply</i>	<i>Must Reply</i>

I hereby certify that all the information provided in this report are correct and that all documents submitted by our organisation are true copies.

*Authorised Representative of **Project Concern International***

Signed:

Date: 31-10-2026

Place New Delhi



Seal of NPO:

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Form 1B.4 Statement of Compliance

I, Indrajit Chaudhuri (CEO) of Project Concern International, certify that:

- a. All activities undertaken by the Social Enterprise are in conformity with the objectives as stated in the relevant constitution documents and aligned to the vision, purpose and mission of the Social Enterprise
- b. Activities reflect primacy of Social intent in the functioning of the Social Enterprise as per SEBI Act and regulations made thereunder that at least 67 percent* of our organisation's activities cover target population segments/ entities that are under-served or less privileged or live in regions recording lower performance in the development priorities of central or state governments (immediately preceding 3-year average of revenues/ expenditure/ total customer base and/or total number of beneficiaries⁶)
- c. I have reviewed the financial statements prepared by the Social Enterprise for the year ended..... and to the best of my knowledge and belief these Statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading. Further, these Statements together present a true and fair view of the Social Enterprise's affairs and are in compliance with the relevant Accounting Standards, applicable laws and regulations
- d. To the best of my knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Social Enterprise during the year ended are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the laws, regulations and policies and procedures of the Social Enterprise. The Social Enterprise has complied with all applicable laws and regulations as applicable for the Social Enterprise
- e. I accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for operations as well as financial reporting and the Social Enterprise has implemented and evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Social enterprise in the conduct of operations and reporting thereon
- f. I am not aware of any instance during the year of significant fraud with involvement therein of the management or any employee having a significant role in the Social Enterprise's internal control systems.

Name: Indrajit Chaudhuri

Chief Executive Officer of Project Concern International

Signed



Date: 31-10-2026 Place :- New Delhi

Seal of NPO:



⁶ Beneficiaries includes entities such as individual, person, thing, article, unit, body, creature

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Project Concern International Report on the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Project Concern International ("the Society"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026 and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 2026 including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements together with the notes thereon and attached thereto give a true and fair view of the financial position of the society as at 31st March 2026, and its surplus for the year ended in accordance with the accounting policy mentioned in Note 1 and the accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) and other applicable pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Society in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Society's management is responsible for the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Society in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India and as per Rules and Regulation of the Society. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Society and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



Society's Management is also responsible for overseeing the Society's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the society's internal financial control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Governing Body.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Society to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statement that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decision of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statement may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factor in (i) Planning the scope of our audit work and evaluating of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified of any misstatements in the financials statement.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned



scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Further to the comment in para above, we report that:

- We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion, proper books of account as required by the Law have been kept by the Society so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- The Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 006711N/ N500028)

Neena Goel

Partner

M. No. 057986

UDIN: 26057986 24ESJP2689

Place: Noida

Date: 12-06-2026



PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL
Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I	Sources of funds			
	Funds			
	Unrestricted funds	2	1569.34	861.68
	Restricted funds	3	4795.68	3721.99
	Capital Assets Fund	4	150.12	163.06
			6515.14	4746.73
	Liabilities			
	Non - Current Liabilities			
	Long-term provisions	5	16.02	10.01
	Current Liabilities			
	Payables	6	201.27	129.41
	Other current liabilities	7	101.74	124.19
			319.04	263.61
	Total		6834.18	5010.35
II	Application of funds			
	Non-Current assets			
	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	8		
	Property, plant and equipment		142.31	150.36
	Intangible assets		7.80	12.70
	Other Non-Current Assets	9	241.59	206.88
	Current assets			
	Receivables	10	940.15	2407.34
	Cash and bank balances	11	5344.45	2124.88
	Short term loans and advances	12	44.16	26.73
	Other current assets	13	113.71	81.45
	Total		6834.18	5010.35

The accompanying notes 1 to 29 are an integral part of these financial statements.
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 06711N/N500028

Neena Goel
Neena Goel
Partner
M.No.: 057986



Place: Noida
Date: June 12, 2026

For and on behalf of Project Concern International

Pankaj Vinayak Sharma
Pankaj Vinayak Sharma
President

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 12, 2026

Indrajit Chaudhuri
Indrajit Chaudhuri
Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 12, 2026

Pallavi Chaturvedi
Pallavi Chaturvedi
General Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 12, 2026



PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL
Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I	Income			
	Donations and Grants		9676.46	8839.95
	Income from Program Activities		60.85	276.69
	Other income	14	52.56	34.29
	Total Income		9789.87	9150.93
II	Expenditure			
	Employee Benefit Expenses	15	4027.39	3709.98
	Depreciation and Amortization Expense	16	49.44	54.85
	Other Expenses	17	5661.03	5342.84
	Total Expenses		9737.87	9107.67
III	Excess of Income Over Expenditure/(Excess of Expenditure Over Income) - Transferred to General Fund		52.01	43.26

The accompanying notes 1 to 29 are an integral part of these financial statements.
This is the Income and Expenditure Account referred to in our report of even date.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 06711N/N500028


Neena Goel
Partner
M.No.: 057986



For and on behalf of Project Concern International


Pankaj Vinayak Sharma
President


Indrajit Chaudhuri
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Noida
Date: June 12, 2026

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 12, 2026

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 12, 2026


Pallavi Chaturvedi
General Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 12, 2026



Notes to Accounts and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Note 1

A. General information

Project Concern International (the 'Society') was registered on June 17, 1998 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 vide registration number S-33147 with the main objective to promote charitable objects and for the purpose of advancing the well being and welfare of the people through primary health care and community health programs.

B Summary of significant accounting policies

(i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention using the accrual basis of accounting except as below.

Interest income on income tax refund, Interest on the saving bank accounts and general donation are recognised as income on the receipt basis.

(ii) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although such estimates and assumptions are made on a reasonable and prudent basis taking into account all the available information, actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions and such differences are recognised in the period in which the results are crystallised.

(iii) Unrestricted fund

Unrestricted fund other than designated funds and corpus is part of general fund. Unrestricted fund is fund which is available for the furtherance of the objectives of the society in the future period(s). The surplus/(deficit) from income and expenditure account during the year is transferred to unrestricted fund.

(iv) Restricted fund

Restricted funds are funds whose use are restricted by the donor's for specific time and/or for specific purposes. Funds are initially treated as liability and on satisfaction of the conditions for the use of each grant, income is recognised to the extent revenue expenditure is incurred during the year. Indirect cost recovery is directly credited to general fund. Fund utilized towards capital assets is credited to capital assets fund account.

(v) Capital Assets Fund

Capital Assets Fund is fund which represents the net value of the fixed assets purchased out of restricted funds as well as owned funds.

(vi) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Cost comprises the procurement amount including duties and non-refundable taxes and directly attributable expenses incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of being operated in the manner intended by the Society.

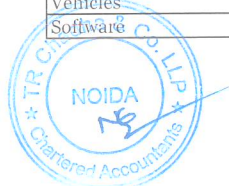
An item of fixed assets is derecognised on disposal. The gain or loss arising on derecognition on disposal is recognised in the Income and Expenditure Account.

(vii) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization is provided on a pro-rata basis on the written down value method at the rates and in the manner prescribed under the Income- tax Act, 1961. Depreciation is first recognised as income and expenditure on systematic basis in the income and expenditure account and equivalent amount is transferred to Capital Assets Fund Account to represent the written down value of assets as at the end of the financial year.

The rates of depreciation and amortization used are as follows:

Asset	Rate
Buildings	10%
Furniture & Fixtures	10%
Office equipment	15%
Computers	40%
Vehicles	15%
Software	40%



Notes to Accounts and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(viii) Employee benefits

Short term benefits

Short term benefits are recognised as expense in the income and expenditure account for the year in which the related services are rendered.

Long term benefits including post employment benefits

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Society has no further obligations. The Society does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

Gratuity: Provision for gratuity is determined on an actuarial basis at the end of the year and are charged to Income and Expenditure Account each year. Gratuity liability is funded under the scheme of employees group gratuity by LIC. Liabilities are settled out of the funded assets. The liabilities are shown net of value of plan assets.

Other Long term benefits

Compensated absences: Provision for compensated absences is determined on an actuarial basis at the end of the year and are charged to Income and Expenditure Account. Compensated absences liabilities are funded under the scheme of employees group leave encashment by ICICI Prudential. Liabilities are settled out of the funded assets. The liabilities are shown net of value of plan assets.

Leases: Where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased assets are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Income and Expenditure Account on Straight Line basis over the lease term. Any short/excess in lease payment is adjusted to Lease Equalisation Reserve.



Notes forming part of the Balance Sheet
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
2	Unrestricted Fund		
	General Fund		
	Fund balance at the beginning of the year	861.68	352.09
	Less: Amount Transferred to Capital Asset Fund	-	(176.27)
	Add: Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year	52.01	43.26
	Add: Transferred from Restricted Fund	655.65	642.61
	Fund balance at the end of the year	1569.34	861.68
3	Restricted Fund		
	Fund balance at the beginning of the year	3721.99	2843.02
	Less: Grant Receivable at the beginning of the year	(2165.47)	(1600.26)
	Add: Funds received during the year	12774.23	9783.10
	Total	14330.74	11025.87
	Less: Grants utilized during the year		
	-Amount utilised towards Revenue Expenditure	9622.32	8782.10
	-Amount utilised towards purchase of fixed assets	41.20	44.64
		4667.23	2199.13
	Add: Grant Receivable at end of the year	784.10	2165.47
	Less: Transferred to General Fund	655.65	642.61
	Fund balance at the end of the year	4795.68	3721.99
4	Capital Assets Fund		
	Fund Balance at the beginning of the year	163.06	-
	Add: Transferred from General Fund to the extent of opening WDV of project Fund Assets (WDV as on 31.03.2024)	-	176.27
	Add: Purchase of Fixed Assets during the year	41.20	44.64
	Less: Depreciation during the year	(49.44)	(54.85)
	Less: Sale of Assets/ Written off Fixed Assets (WDV as on 31.03.2026)	(4.70)	(3.00)
	Fund Balance at the year of the year	150.12	163.06
5	Long Term Provisions		
	Provision for gratuity (net)	(0.00)	1.03
	Provision for compensated absences	-	-
	Provision for lease equilization	16.02	8.98
	Total	16.02	10.01
6	Payables		
	Sundry creditors		
	-Total outstanding dues of Mirco, Small and Medium Enterprises	25.27	16.74
	-Total outstanding dues of other than Micro, Small and Medium enterprises	176.00	112.67
	Total	201.27	129.41
7	Other Current Liabilities		
	TDS payable	4.76	14.34
	EPF payable	43.16	43.68
	ESIC payable	0.31	0.79
	Professional tax payable	0.13	1.26
	Goods and services tax payable	3.91	21.51
	NPS payable	-	5.98
	Employee related payables	28.64	19.06
	Expense payable	9.52	7.09
	Audit fees payables	11.31	10.48
	Total	101.74	124.19



Notes forming part of the Balance Sheet
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note

8 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Particulars /Assets	TANGIBLE ASSETS							TANGIBLE ASSETS TOTAL	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	TOTAL
	Freehold land	Buildings	Office equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers				
							Software			
(A) Assets Purchased out of Restricted Fund										
Gross Block										
As at April 1, 2024	10.71	24.89	64.49	20.28	46.73	211.42	378.51	32.46		410.97
Additions	-	-	7.89	0.84	-	31.18	39.91	-		39.91
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	22.76	-	22.76	-		22.76
As at March 31, 2025	10.71	24.89	72.38	21.12	23.97	242.61	395.67	32.46		428.13
Addition (Related to grants or donation)	-	-	6.09	-	-	30.99	37.09	-		37.09
Addition (Related to service)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	3.98	-	-	9.00	12.98	-		12.98
As at March 31, 2026	10.71	24.89	74.49	21.12	23.97	264.60	419.78	32.46		452.24
Depreciation/Adjustments/Amortization										
As at April 1, 2024	-	21.53	21.87	4.44	27.56	148.02	223.42	11.29		234.71
Additions	-	0.34	7.11	1.67	2.12	34.25	45.49	8.47		53.96
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	19.76	-	19.76	-		19.76
As at March 31, 2025	-	21.86	28.98	6.11	9.92	182.27	249.15	19.76		268.91
Additions	-	0.30	6.72	1.50	2.10	32.58	43.21	5.08		48.29
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	1.97	-	-	6.31	8.28	-		8.28
At 31 March 2026	-	22.17	33.73	7.61	12.02	208.55	284.08	24.84		308.92
Net Block										
At 31 March 2026	10.71	2.72	40.77	13.50	11.94	56.05	135.70	7.62		143.32
At 31 March 2025	10.71	3.03	43.40	15.01	14.04	60.33	146.52	12.70		159.23
(B) Assets Purchased out of General Fund										
Gross Block										
As at April 1, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Additions	-	-	2.18	1.42	-	1.13	4.73	-		4.73
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	2.18	1.42	-	1.13	4.73	-		4.73
Addition (Related to grants or donation)	-	-	3.88	-	-	-	3.88	0.23		4.11
Addition (Related to service)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2026	-	-	6.06	1.42	-	1.13	8.61	0.23		8.84
Depreciation/Adjustments/Amortization										
As at April 1, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Additions	-	-	0.33	0.11	-	0.45	0.89	-		0.89
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	0.33	0.11	-	0.45	0.89	-		0.89
Additions	-	-	0.71	0.13	-	0.27	1.11	0.05		1.15
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
At 31 March 2026	-	-	1.03	0.24	-	0.72	2.00	0.05		2.04
Net Block										
At 31 March 2026	-	-	5.03	1.18	-	0.41	6.61	0.18		6.79
At 31 March 2025	-	-	1.85	1.31	-	0.68	3.84	-		3.84
Total Net Block										
At 31 March 2026	10.71	2.72	45.80	14.68	11.94	56.46	142.31	7.80		150.12
At 31 March 2025	10.71	3.03	45.25	16.31	14.04	61.01	150.36	12.70		163.06

PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL
Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860

Notes forming part of the Balance Sheet
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
9	Other Non-current assets		
	Compensated absences Funded Assets (Net of Liability)	140.65	206.88
	Gratuity Funded Assets (Net of Liability)	100.94	-
	Total	241.59	206.88
10	Receivables		
	Grants and Donation receivables	784.10	2165.47
	Other receivables	156.05	241.87
	Total	940.15	2407.34
11	Cash and Bank Balances		
	(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
	In current accounts	92.05	94.24
	In saving accounts	5061.91	2030.14
	Sub Total	5153.95	2124.38
	(b) Other Bank Balances		
	Bank deposits (margin money against bank guarantee)	0.50	0.50
	Demand deposits (maturity more than 3 months)	190.00	-
	Sub Total	190.50	0.50
	Total	5344.45	2124.88
12	Short Term Loans and advances		
	TDS receivable	19.40	23.14
	GST receivable	15.42	3.29
	TCS receivable	-	0.30
	Advances lying with the Government	9.35	-
	Total	44.16	26.73
13	Other current assets		
	Prepaid expenses	3.86	11.73
	Advance to employees	0.00	0.03
	Advance to vendors	56.22	24.80
	Security deposit	43.53	44.47
	Accrued interest on deposits	10.10	0.42
	Total	113.71	81.45



PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL
Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860

Notes forming part of the Income & Expenditure Accounts
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
14	Other income		
	Interest on savings accounts	17.93	14.79
	Interest on deposits	27.79	12.86
	Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	-
	Miscellaneous income	6.84	6.64
	Total	52.56	34.29
15	Employee Benefit Expenses		
	Salaries and other allowances	3691.26	3365.94
	Contribution to provident and other funds	239.53	236.46
	Gratuity expenses	88.93	100.09
	Staff welfare expenses	7.67	7.49
	Total	4027.39	3709.98
16	Depreciation and amortization expense		
	Fixed Assets (Tangible and Intangible assets)	49.44	54.85
	Total	49.44	54.85
17	Other expenses		
	Program supplies	1489.49	425.54
	Program consultant expense	2224.16	3280.82
	Rent	158.34	159.14
	Repairs and maintenance - buildings	13.21	16.07
	Repairs and maintenance - others	23.01	22.12
	Insurance	66.20	52.94
	Rates and taxes	0.00	0.50
	Communication expenses	8.48	9.51
	Legal and professional charges	187.02	118.23
	Auditor's remuneration	12.98	12.10
	Office expense	82.85	78.00
	Travelling and conveyance expenses	556.21	476.13
	Power and fuel	17.25	20.81
	Food & lodging	355.62	377.37
	Subscription expense	65.67	55.44
	Miscellaneous expenses	2.57	10.47
	Training expenses	356.42	155.55
	Printing and stationery	36.46	72.06
	Assets written off	5.08	0.05
	Total	5661.03	5342.84



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note

18 Registration of 12A/80G

In pursuant to the Income Tax Act, 1961 regarding renewal of registration u/s 12 AB and 80 G, Society has been granted new registration u/s 12 AB vide registration number AAATP4317P25DL01 dated 29th January, 2026 and new registration u/s 80 G vide registration number AAATP4317P25DL02 dated 29th January, 2026 respectively. Both the registrations are valid upto assessment year 2031-2032.

19 FCRA Registration

Society is registered with Ministry of Home Affairs Foreigners Division (FCRA Wing) under section 6(1) of the the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 vide registration no. 231660140 valid upto 31.12.2026.

In the opinion of the Governing Body, the Society is eligible for exemption from income tax under section 11 to 13 of the Act. Hence, no provision for the current income tax and deferred tax has been made in these financial statements.

20 Contingent Liability and Capital Commitment

(i) Capital Commitment : NIL

(ii) Contingent Liability in respect of Bank Gurantee issued by the Oriental Bank of Commerce on behalf of Women and Child Development Department Panchkula, Haryana Rs. 50,000

21 Defined Contribution Plans

The Society makes Provident Fund and Pension Fund contributions to defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Society is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Society has recognized following contribution as expense in the Income & Expenditure Account The contributions payable to these plans by the Society are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
EPF- Employer's Contributions	239.53	236.46
Total	239.53	236.46

22 Defined Benefit Plans

The Society operates two defined benefit plans i.e. Gratuity and Leave Encashment, for its employees. The following table sets out the funded status of the defined benefit schemes and the amount recognized in the financial statements:

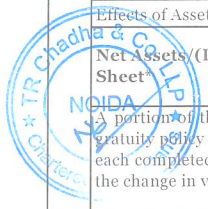
Expense to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss	Leave Encashment*	
Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Present value of obligation as at the beginning	423.62	483.94
Present value of obligation as at the end	422.86	423.62
Benefit payment	110.36	121.28
Actual return on plan assets	(43.14)	(0.51)
Transfer in /(Out)	(0.23)	-
Total expense to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	66.23	60.46

Expense to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss	Gratuity	
Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Current Service Cost	60.54	158.56
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	50.84	54.75
Expected Return on Plan assets	(50.76)	(26.85)
Curtailment Cost	-	-
Settlement Cost	-	-
Net Acturial (Gain)/ Loss recognised in the period	28.32	(86.37)
Expenses Recognised in statement of Profit and loss	88.93	100.09

*As per the accounting policy, the expenses recognised in the Income & Expenditure account is higher of expenditure as determined by the Actuarial valuation and the expenditure as determined by the Society's policy.

Net asset / (liability) to be recognized in the Balance Sheet	Leave Encashment		Gratuity	
Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Present Value of obligation	422.86	423.62	348.18	701.19
Fair Value of Plan Assets	563.51	630.51	449.12	700.15
Unrecognized Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Effects of Asset Ceiling	-	-	-	-
Net Assets/ (Liability) to be recognized in Balance Sheet	140.65	206.88	100.94	(1.03)

A portion of the gratuity liability amounted to Rs.2,75,98,337/- was paid to employees during FY 2025-26 as an ex-gratia payment to align PCI's gratuity policy with the provisions of the New Labour Codes 2025 (NLC). Previously, gratuity obligations were calculated at one month's basic salary for each completed year of service. Under the revised policy, gratuity is determined in accordance with the NLC 2025. The differential amount arising from the change in valuation was paid to eligible employees during FY 2025-26.



Change in present value of defined benefit obligation	Leave Encashment		Gratuity	
Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	423.62	483.94	701.19	766.25
Transfer In /(out)	0.23	-	-	-
Interest Cost	30.71	-	50.84	54.75
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Current Service Cost	101.97	-	60.54	158.56
Curtailment Cost	-	-	-	-
Settlement Cost	-	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	(110.36)	(121.28)	(485.15)	(192.71)
Actuarial (Gain) /Loss on the Obligation	(23.32)	-	20.77	(85.67)
Present Value of Obligation at the end of period	422.86	362.66	348.18	701.19

Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets	Leave Encashment		Gratuity	
Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the beginning	-	-	700.15	375.85
Transfer In / (Out)	-	-	-	-
Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-	50.76	26.85
Employer's Contribution	-	-	190.91	489.45
Employee Contributions	-	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-	(485.15)	(192.71)
Actual Gain / (Loss) on the Plan Assets	-	-	(7.55)	0.70
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of period	-	-	449.12	700.15

Actuarial assumptions : In accordance with Accounting Standard 15 an actuarial valuation was carried out in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plans. The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and leave encashment benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	Leave Encashment		Gratuity	
	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Discounting Rate (Per Annum)	7.25%	6.45%	7.25%	6.45%
Salary Growth Rate (Per Annum)	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.25%	6.45%	7.25%	6.45%

The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government Bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. The estimates of future salary increases, considered in Actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor, such as supply and demand in the employment market, on long term basis.

Amount for the current year and previous year are as follows:

Leave Encashment	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Defined benefit Obligation	422.86	423.62
Plan Assets	563.51	630.51
Surplus/ (Deficit)	140.65	206.88

Experience On actuarial Gain/ (Loss) for PBO & Plan Assets

Experience adjustments on Project Benefit Obligation	-	-
Experience adjustments on plan assets	-	-

Amount for the current year and previous four years are as follows:

Gratuity	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
Defined benefit Obligation	348.18	701.19	766.25	602.99	555.65
Plan Assets	449.12	700.15	375.85	381.83	251.64
Surplus/ (Deficit)	100.94	(1.03)	(390.40)	(221.16)	(304.01)

Experience On actuarial Gain/ (Loss) for PBO & Plan Assets

Experience adjustments on Project Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustments on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-



23 Related Party Disclosure As per AS-18

As per Accounting Standard-18, the societie's related parties and transactions are disclosed below:

A. Key Managerial Personnel

Name of the Parties	Position
Pankaj Vinayak Sharma	President & Member of Governing Body
Indrajit Chaudhuri	Chief Executive Officer & Member of Governing Body
Pallavi Chaturvedi	General Secretary & Member of Governing Body
Sanjeev Kumar Gupta	Treasurer
Pallavi Upadhyaya	Member of Governing Body
Jerome Sigamani	General Body Member (Upto 14.08.2025)
Arun Sharma	General Body Member
Anup Kumar Singh	General Body Member
Arti Bhanot	General Body Member
Sandeep Sharma	General Body Member

B. Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives (either individually or with others)

Name of Board Member	Board Members/office bearers of the association are also Board Members/Office Bearers of any other association	Commercial Entity Association
Arun Sharma	Director at Project Concern International India Foundation	None
Sanjeev Kumar Gupta	Director at Project Concern International India Foundation	None

C. Related Parties Transactions

Name of the Parties	Relationship	Transactions	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Project Concern International India Foundation	Entity Under Common Control/Significant Influence	Receivable	-	1.58
Indrajit Chaudhuri	Key Managerial Personnel	Remuneration & reimbursement for business purpose	222.16	166.16
Pallavi Chaturvedi	Key Managerial Personnel	Remuneration & reimbursement for business purpose	92.90	81.70
Sanjeev Kumar Gupta	Key Managerial Personnel	Remuneration & reimbursement for business purpose	76.39	41.31

24 In the opinion of the Governing Body, current assets, loans and advances have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of the business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet and provision for all known liabilities have been made in the financial statements.

25 The Society leases certain office premises under cancellable operating lease arrangements. The rent expense under these agreements for the year is Rs.1,55,45,218 (Previous Year Rs. 1,56,94,266).

26 Expected future minimum commitments under Operating leases from offices at different locations and are shown below:

Lease Rent Payable	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Within One year	124.08	105.48
Later than one year but not more than 5 years	250.29	426.43
More than 5 years	107.49	28.56



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note

27 Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises

The details of dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME) as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act') and disclosures pursuant to the MSMED Act are as follows :

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	25.27	16.74
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end *	7.76	7.53
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	666.47	603.98
Interest paid, under Section 16 of the MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of the MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year *	33.79	26.02
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act	-	-

* The Society has not accounted for the interest amount. It will be accounted for when the interest will be paid.

28 Cash received from certain projects utilized in respect of other projects during the year are classified as trade receivable

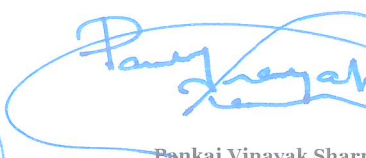
29 Previous year figures have been reclassified to confirm to current year's classification, wherever necessary.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 06711N/N500028

For and on behalf of Project Concern International


Neena Goel
Partner
M.No.: 057986



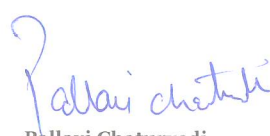

Pankaj Vinayak Sharma
President


Indrajit Chaudhuri
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Noida
Date: June 12, 2026

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 12, 2026

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 12, 2026


Pallavi Chaturvedi
General Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 12, 2026



Program-wise fund utilization for FY 2025-26	
Project Name	Direct OPEx FY 2025-26
JTSP-II Making HN & Gender Integration with	7,73,20,526
Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) PHASE - IV	5,83,89,114
Performance Support Unit With Chief Secretary, Zero Poverty Uttar Pradesh	5,21,36,056
North-East Health Infrastructure Advancement Prog	5,60,18,600
Boosting demand for routine immunization and reducing zero-dose children Uttar Pradesh GAVI	4,73,08,194
Transition & Sustainability of HN in SRLM	3,83,32,075
Decentralised Energy for Women's Economic Empowerment – DEWEE	3,77,60,219
Technical Support for WEE in Bihar & UP	3,29,67,634
Ensuring Full Immunization of Zero Dose Children in Bihar	3,20,63,619
Catalytic Fund To Improve Partner Org Efficiency	2,82,68,636
Climate Resilient Livelihood Empowering Women	3,04,50,001
Nutrient Dense Take-Home Ration Uttar Pradesh Scale up	2,67,71,340
Setup PMU To Facilitate Micro Enterprise Services	2,32,63,558
Gender Integration in Odisha and Evaluation for WEE	2,19,19,709
Migration and Family Planning in Bihar & UP: Innovations, Learning and Advocacy	1,98,76,181
Leveraging Public Procurement for WEE	1,96,97,236
Bihar Urban Poor Graduation Program	1,93,56,925
Glasses for Livelihoods	1,81,91,320
Deliver Comprehensive SRH Services	1,76,95,611
Enhancing incomes for urban poor households - Kolkata	1,64,01,049
Social mobilization for LF and VL Elimination	1,52,91,493
Didi's Mealbox Strengthen Women Led Cloud Kitchen	1,51,08,126
Leveraging Public Procurement For WEE	1,47,58,743
Lymphatic Filariasis Elimination Chhattisgarh & Maharashtra GSK	1,37,75,599
Boosting demand for routine immunization and reducing zero-dose children Uttar Pradesh GAVI Phase-III	1,38,68,941
Promoting Clean Energy Solutions	1,39,82,661
Leveraging Public Procurement For Wee	1,12,19,093
Building Safe Spaces - Empowering Women in West Bengal's Tea Gardens	1,13,26,231
Intensified Malaria Elimination Project - III	1,11,26,591
Strengthen Circular Economy through Women and Youth in e-waste entrepreneurship E-ROZGAR	99,48,312
Enabled women to improve their standard of life and increase individual and household incomes through enterprises creation and enterprises promotion	96,11,171
Integrate HN with SHG Platform	91,46,033
Behavioural Interventions 4 Anemia Programing PLWS	87,82,713
Sustainable Agriculture Value Chain Emissions	98,81,135
Competency Mapping in JEEViKA	84,12,920
Rejuvenation of Water Bodies	78,49,033
Support In Implementation Of Maternal IFA Program	64,32,768
focused on Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health (MCH), and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to address Iron/Hemoglobin and Vitamin D deficiencies and enhance related health and hygiene practices. Suposhit Dadri Vamasundari PHASE-II	64,27,181
Neeley Adolescent Girls Program Globally UMANG	60,74,638
Strengthening Gender Resource Centers Help Women	57,54,769
Convergent Approach Towards Adolescent Empowerment	60,07,950
TA towards DRE based solution for THR Enterprises	55,07,854
Vulnerable Children and Youth Legacy Program	47,04,570

Project Name	Direct OPEx FY 2025-26
Cancer Screening Community Led Awareness	44,12,638
focused on Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health (MCH), and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to address Iron/Hemoglobin and Vitamin D deficiencies and enhance related health and hygiene practices. SUPOSHIT DADRI - VAMASUNDARI PHASE-I	43,87,713
Research automation's impact on female sewers and	37,02,271
Strengthening Government systems & institutions to deliver comprehensive SRH services, building capacity of the youth and address Gender Based Violence and Harmful Practices against women & girls by effective implementation.	37,73,627
Support Govt Of Guj In Adolescent Nutrition Prog	34,73,829
Action to Change Together Act Phase II	33,74,671
IDC-Organization Strategic Fund	33,44,602
Credit Offsetting Rice Emissions (Core)	32,65,819
Operational Research for Impact - Driving the NTD	21,04,036
She Shine Project Phase-II	21,97,190
Nayi Disha Project Phase-II	18,43,714
Baseline of She Shine Project For Girl Child	16,10,950
Cancer Screening Community Led Awareness	13,21,737
Combat Lf By Socialization & CSR Initiative	12,37,934
Enhancing Life Skill of Leaders of Model CLFs	11,98,610
Review Of Amrita Seattle Portfolio In India	11,43,563
DPR Prepration For Naee Disha Project	10,96,543
TA For FNHW Integration In Meghalaya	9,32,288
Tech Support To Govt Of Assam & Tripura	6,76,384
Support TB Elimination Awareness Diz Area	5,39,291
Strengthen HR System Rural Livelihood Bihar Phase-II	2,44,375
Capacity Building Support For FNHW & CLF	2,50,750
SNLC South Asia Social Norms & Agency Learning	2,27,814
GAIN's Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection	2,49,926
Impact Evaluation Positive Masculinity Adolescent	53,134
Organizational program and and operational support	2,79,37,073
Total	97,37,86,613

FORM ITR7	INDIAN INCOME TAX RETURN [For persons including companies required to furnish return under sections 139(4A) or 139(4B) or 139(4C) or 139 (4D) only] (Please see rule 12 of the Income-tax Rules,1962) (Please refer instructions for guidance)			Assessment Year 2025-26		
PART A - GENERAL						
(A1)Name (as mentioned in deed of creation/establishing /incorporation/formation) PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL			(A2)PAN AAATP4317P			
(A3)Date of Formation/ incorporation (DD/MM/YYYY) 17/06/1998		(A4) Flat/Door/Block No. F-87,OKHLA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE PHASE III	(A5) Name of Premises/Building /village			
(A6) Road/Street/Post office Okhla Industrial Estate S.O	(A7) Area/Locality Tehkhanda	(A8) Town / City / District SOUTH EAST DELHI,SOUTH EAST DELHI				
(A9) State 09-Delhi		(A10)Pin Code/ Zip Code 110020				
(A11)Status 05-AOP/BOI		(A12)Sub Status Public Charitable Trust				
(A13)Phone number (Office)		(A13)Mobile No. 1 91 9811320905	(A14)Mobile No.2			
(A15)Email Address 1 financeindia@pciglobal.in			(A16)Email Address 2			
(A17)	(i) Return furnished under section?			139-4A		
	(ii) Please specify the section under which the exemption is claimed (dropdown to be provided)			Section 11		
(A18)	Whether any project/institution is run by the assessee? (Yes/No) If Yes, then please furnish the details:			YES		
DETAILS OF THE PROJECTS/INSTITUTIONS RUN BY YOU						
Sl. No.	Name of the project/institution	Nature of activity	Classification			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
1	Project Concern International	Charitable & Religious	Relief of the poor			
2	Project Concern International	Charitable & Religious	Medical Relief			
3	Project Concern International	Charitable & Religious	Object of general public utility			
(A19)DETAILS OF REGISTRATION/PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION OR APPROVAL UNDER INCOME TAX ACT (MANDATORY IF REQUIRED TO BE REGISTERED) (WHERE REGULAR REGISTRATION/APPROVAL HAS BEEN GRANTED, DETAILS OF PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION/ APPROVAL ARE NOT REQUIRED)						
Sl. No.	Section under which registered/provisionally registered or approved/notified	Indicate the registration section based on which exemption is claimed in the return	Date of registration /provisional registration or approval	Approval/ Notification/Unique Registration No. (URN)	Approving/Registering Authority	Date from which registration / provisional registration/ approval is effective
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	12A/12AB	true	28/05/2021	AAATP4317PE20214	PCIT	01/04/2021
2	80G(2)(a)(iv)	false	28/05/2021	AAATP4317PF20214	PCIT	01/04/2021

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(A20)DETAILS OF REGISTRATION/PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION OR APPROVAL UNDER ANY LAW OTHER THAN INCOME TAX ACT (INCLUDING THE REGISTRATION UNDER FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION) ACT, 2010, REGISTRATION ON DARPAN PORTAL OF NITI AAYOG AND REGISTRATION WITH SEBI)						
Sl. No.	Law under/ Portal on which registered	Specify details in case "Any other Law"	Date of registration or approval	Approval/ Notification/Registration No.	Approving/Registering Authority	Date from which registration is effective
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	FCRA		25/12/2021	231660140	Ministry of Home	01/01/2022
2	DARPAN Portal		01/11/2009	DL/2009/0006932	DARPAN	01/11/2009
(A21)	(a)	Filing Section				
		Filed u/s or filed in response to notice u/s				139(1)-On or before due date
(b)	If revised/Defective/Modified, then enter Receipt no. and Date of filling of original return					
(c)	If filed, in response to a notice u/s 139(9)/142(1)/148/153C or order u/s 119(2)(b), enter Unique Number /Document Identification Number(DIN) and date of such notice/order, or if filed u/s 92CD enter date of advance pricing agreement					
	Unique number/DIN					
	Date of such Notice or Order					
(d)	Residential Status					Resident
(e)	Whether any income included in total income for which claim under section 90/90A/91 has been made? [applicable in the case of resident] [if yes, ensure to fill Schedule FSI and Schedule TR]					NO
(f)	Whether this return is being filled by a representative assessee?					NO
	if Yes, furnish the following information-					
	(f1)	Name of the representative				
	(f2)	Capacity of the representative				
	(f3)	Address of the representative				
	(f4)	Permanent Account Number (PAN) of the representative				
	(f5)	Aadhaar No. of the representative				
(g)	Whether you are a Partner in Firm?					No
	Sl. No.	Name of Firm			PAN	
	(1)	(2)			(3)	
(h)	Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) details (mandatory if refund is 50 Crores or more):					
	LEI Number					
	Valid upto date					
(A22)	Whether you have held unlisted equity shares at any time during the previous year?					No
	if Yes, furnish the following information in respect of equity shares-					

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Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Type of the Company	PAN	Opening Balance		Shares acquired during the year					Shares transferred during the year		Closing balance	
						No. of shares	Date of subscription/purchase	Face value per share	Issue price per share (in case of fresh issue)	Purchase price per share (in case of purchase from existing shareholder)				
				No. of shares	Cost of Acquisition						No. of shares	Sale Consideration	No. of shares	Cost of Acquisition
(1)	(1a)	(1b)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<div></div>														

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(A23)	i	Where, in any of the projects/institutions run by you, one of the charitable purposes is advancement of any other object of general public utility then,-		Yes
	a	i	Whether there is any activity in the nature of trade, commerce or business referred to in proviso to section 2(15)?	NO
		ii	If yes, then percentage of receipt from such activity vis-à-vis total receipts	0
	b	i	Whether there is any activity of rendering any service in relation to any trade, commerce or business for any consideration as referred to in proviso to section 2(15)?	YES
		ii	If yes, then percentage of receipt from such activities vis-à-vis total receipts	0
ii	If 'a' or 'b' is YES, the aggregate annual receipts from such activities in respect of that institution			
Sl. No.	Name of the project/Institution		Amount of aggregate annual receipts from such activities	
(1)	(2)		(3)	
1	Chhattisgarh Inc Rural Accelerated Growth Project		2001623	
2	German Development Cooperation		595811	
3	Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission		2498178	
4	Meghalaya State Rural Livelihoods Society Msrsl		2400000	
5	Hindalco Industries Limited		673419	
6	The Global Alliance For Improved Nutrition (Gain)		276797	
(A24)	i	Is there any change in the objects/activities during the Year on the basis of which approval/registration/provisional registration was granted?		☐ Yes ☒ No
	ii	if yes, please furnish following information:-		
		A	Date of such change (DD/MM/YYYY)	
		B	Whether an application for fresh registration/provisional registration has been made in the prescribed form and manner within the stipulated period of thirty days as per Clause (ab) of sub-section (1) of section 12A/ Sub-clause (v) of Clause (ac) of sub-section (1) of section 12A	☐ Yes ☐ No
		C	Whether fresh registration/provisional registration has been granted under section 12AB	☐ Yes ☐ No
		D	Date of such fresh registration/provisional registration (DD/MM/YYYY)	
(A25)	Is this your first return?			☐ Yes ☒ No
(A26)	Whether provisions of twenty second proviso to Section 10(23C) or Section 13(10) are applicable?			☐ Yes ☒ No
	If yes, please furnish following information, whether:-			
(a)	Provisions of proviso to clause (15) of section 2 are applicable			☐ Yes ☒ No
(b)	Conditions specified in clause (a) of tenth proviso to 10 (23C) / sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 12A have been violated			☐ Yes ☒ No
(c)	Conditions specified in clause (b) of tenth proviso to 10 (23C)/ sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 12A have been violated			☐ Yes ☒ No
(d)	Conditions specified in twentieth proviso to 10(23C)/ clause (ba) of sub-section (1) of section 12A have been violated			☐ Yes ☒ No
(A27)	(i)	Are you liable for audit under the Income-tax Act? If yes, furnish following information		☒ Yes ☐ No
(ii)	Section under which you are liable for audit(specify section).Please mention date of audit report		12A(1)(b)	
	Others Section Name			

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		Whether the accounts have been audited by an accountant?						Yes			
		Date of audit (DD/MM/YYYY).						03/12/2025			
a		Name of the auditor signing the tax audit report						Rajendra Prasad			
b		Membership No. of the auditor						098941			
c		Name of the auditor (proprietorship/ firm)						T R Chadha Co. LLP			
d		Permanent Account Number (PAN) of the proprietorship/ firm						AAKFT7857N			
		Aadhaar Number of the proprietorship									
e		Date of audit report						03/12/2025			
f		Date of furnishing of the audit report						03/12/2025			
g		Acknowledgement number of the audit report						718647650031225			
h		Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN)						25098941BMLMUU9478			
(A28)		(i)		If liable to audit under any Act other than the Income-tax Act, mention the Act, section and date of Furnishing the audit report?						☐ Yes ☒ No	
		Sl. No.		Act		Description		Section		Date	
		(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
A(29)		(i)		Particulars of persons who are members in the AOP on 31st day of March, 2025 (to be filled by venture capital fund/investment fund)							
Sl. No.		Name		Address		City		State		Country	
Pincode		ZIP Code		Percentage of share (if determinate)		PAN		Aadhaar Number		Status	
(1)		(2a)		(2b)		(2c)		(2d)		(2e)	
(2f)		(2g)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
(ii)		Particulars regarding the Author(s) / Founder(s) / Trustee(s) / Manager(s) etc., of the Trust or Institution (to be mandatorily filled in by all persons filing ITR-7)									

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A									
Details of all the Author (s)/ Founder (s)/ Settlor (s)/Trustee (s)/ Members of society/Members of the Governing Council/Director (s)/ shareholders holding 5% or more of shareholding / Office Bearer (s) at any time during the previous year									
Sl. No.	Name	Relation	Percentage of Shareholding in case of Shareholder	Whether Resident of India?	Type of Identification (Select from drop down)	Identification Number	Address	Mobile number	E-mail address
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Sanjeev Gupta	Members of the Governing Council		YES	PAN	AKWPK6891K	House no 307, Illrd Bhai Parmanand Colony, Parmanand Colony, Parmanand Colony, South Delhi, Delhi, INDIA, 110009	8800613875	sanjeev.gupta@pciglobal.in
2	Indrajit Chaudhuri	Members of the Governing Council		YES	PAN	AFOPC3364A	A 26, Regent Park, Rahara Kolkata, Rahara Kolkata, South Kolkata, West Bengal, INDIA, 700118	8294638204	ichaudhuri@pciglobal.in
3	Pallavi Upadhyaya	Members of the Governing Council		YES	PAN	AAWPU5353L	A 49, Block A Sector 34, Noida, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA, 201301	9212791107	pallavi.sakalanutrition@gmail.com
4	Pankaj Vinayak Sharma	Members of the Governing Council		YES	PAN	AYJPS5695N	A 69, Greenwood City Sector 45, Arjun Nagar, Arjun Nagar, Haryana, INDIA, 122001	9711151176	pankaj@peoplerefraction.org
5	Pallavi Chaturvedi	Members of the Governing Council		YES	PAN	ADFPC3527J	1628, C1 Vasant Kunj, South Delhi, Vasant Kunj, South Delhi, Delhi, INDIA, 110070	9811320905	pchaturvedi@pciglobal.in
B									
In case if any of persons (as mentioned in row A above) is not an individual then provide the following details of the natural persons who are beneficial owners (5% or more) of such person at any time during the previous year									
Sl. No.	Name	Whether Resident of India?	Type of Identification	Identification Number	Address	Percentage of beneficial ownership			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			

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C	Name(s) of the person(s) who has / have made substantial contribution to the trust / institution in terms of section 13(3)(b) during the previous year			
Sl. No.	Name	Address	PAN	Aadhaar Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Global Communities	7700 Wisconsin Ave #1100, Wisconsin Avenue, , Bethesda, Maryland, UNITED STATES, 20814	NORES9999N	
2	Citibank N.A.	14th Floor, C-54 and C-55 G Block, First International Financial Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Vidyanaagari S.O, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400098	AAACC0462F	
3	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	, , P. O. Box 23350, Washington, , UNITED STATES, 98102	NORES9999N	
4	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	52/60, Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort, Mumbai Region, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400001	AAACT2786P	
5	Siemens Healthcare Private Limited	Unit no 9A, 9th Floor, North Tower, Godrej One, , Pirojshanagar, Eastern Express Highway, Vikhroli (E), Psm Colony SO, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400079	AAVCS8021P	
6	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO	9500, Gilman Drive # 0934, La Jolla CA, , , UNITED STATES, 92093	NORES9999N	
7	EISAI PHARMACEUTICALS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Unit no 9A, 9th Floor,, North Tower, Godrej One, Pirojshanagar, Eastern Express Highway, Vikhroli (E), Psm Colony SO, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400079	AABCE8168P	
8	THE POPULATION COUNCIL, INC.	, Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, , , New York, UNITED STATES, 10017	NORES9999N	
9	International Sustainable Energy Foundation	808 Harris Ave, , , Texas, UNITED STATES, 78705	NORES9999N	
10	STICHTING BRAC INTERNATIONAL	Zuid Hollandlaan 7, AL Den Haag, , , NETHERLANDS, 2596	NORES9999N	
11	VEDANTA FOUNDATION	G1, Morvi House, , Goa Street, MUMBAI SORTING DN, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400001	NOAVL9999N	
12	PRADAN	3, Community Shopping Centre, , Neeti Bagh, Sahpurjat BO, New Delhi, Delhi, INDIA, 110049	NOAVL9999N	
13	UNFPA	55, Lodhi Estate, , Lodhi Road, Delhi High Court Extension Counter SO, New Delhi, Delhi, INDIA, 110003	NOAVL9999N	
14	UNICEF	8, , Patliputra Colony, Patliputra SO, Bihar, Bihar, INDIA, 800013	NOAVL9999N	
15	OAK FOUNDATION	CASE POSTALE 118, AVENUE LOUIS CASAI, , COINTR, Geneva, SWITZERLAND, 1216	NORES9999N	
16	GLOBAL ENERGY ALLIANCE FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET	420 FIFTH AVENUE, , , New York, UNITED STATES, 10018	NORES9999N	
17	VAMA SUNDARI INVESTMENTS (DELHI) PRIVATE LIMITED	CP-3, Sector 8, , IMT, Manesar, NSG Camp Manesar SO, Manesar, Delhi, INDIA, 122051	NOAVL9999N	
18	ZEE ENTERTAINMENT	MUMBAI SORTING DN, , NM Joshi Marg, Delisle Road S.O, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400013	NOAVL9999N	
19	THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AUSTIN	110 InnerCampus Drive, Suite 102, , , Texas, UNITED STATES, 78712	NORES9999N	

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D Name(s) of relative(s) of author(s), founder(s), trustee(s), manager(s), and substantial contributor(s) and where any such author, founder, trustee, manager or substantial contributor is a Hindu undivided family, also the names of the members of the family and their relatives at any time during the previous year

Sl. No.	Name	Address	PAN	Aadhaar Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)



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SCHEDULE I -DETAILS OF AMOUNTS ACCUMULATED / SET APART WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 11(2) OR IN TERMS OF THIRD PROVISIO TO SECTION 10(23C) /10(21)/10(21) read with section 35(1).

Year Of Accumulation(F.Yr)	Amount Accumulated in the year of accumulation	Purpose Of Accumulation	Amount applied for charitable/religious/Scientific research or statistical research purpose up to the beginning of the previous year	Balance (5) = (2 - 4)	Amount taxed in any earlier Assessment Year(s)	Balance available for application (7)= (5 - 6)	Amount applied for charitable or religious/Scientific research or statistical research purpose during the previous year out of previous years' accumulation	Amount applied for purpose other than the purpose for which such accumulation was made (if applicable)	Amount credited or paid to any trust or institution registered u/s 12AB or approved under sub-clauses (iv)/(v)/(vi)/(via) of clause (23C) of section 10 (if applicable)	Balance amount available for application (11) = (7 - 8 - 9 - 10)	Amount invested or deposited in the modes specified in section 11(5) out of 11	Amount invested or deposited in the modes other than specified in section 11(5) out of 11 (if applicable)	Amount which is not utilized during the period of accumulation (if applicable)	Amount deemed to be income within meaning of sub-section (3) of section 11 (if applicable) (15) = (9+10+13+14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SCHEDULE IA - DETAILS OF ACCUMULATED INCOME TAXED IN EARLIER ASSESSMENT YEARS AS PER SECTION 11(3)

Sl. No.	Year of accumulation(F.Yr.)	Assessment year in which the amount referred at Col 6 of Schedule I was taxed (Figures in Rs.)				Total (E)
		AY 2021-22	AY 2022-23	AY 2023-24	AY 2024-25	
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(A+B+C+D)
1	2019-20	0	0	0	0	0
2	2020-21	0	0	0	0	0
3	2021-22	0	0	0	0	0
4	2022-23	0	0	0	0	0
Total						0

SCHEDULE D - DETAILS OF DEEMED APPLICATION OF INCOME UNDER CLAUSE (2) OF EXPLANATION 1 TO SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 11.

Year in which income is deemed to be applied (F.Yr.)	Amount deemed to be applied during the previous year of deeming	Reason of deeming application	Please Enter Reason for Any Other Reason Selected in Reason of deeming application	Out of the deemed application claimed, amount required to be applied	Amount taxed in any earlier Assessment Year(s)	Out of the deemed application claimed, amount required to be applied during the financial year pertaining to current Assessment year	Amount of deemed application claimed in earlier years, applied during the financial year pertaining to current AY	Amount which could not be applied and deemed to be income u/s 11(1B) during the previous year (6 - 7)	Balance Amount of deemed Income being exemption claimed in earlier years on account of deemed application and required to be applied in FY 2025-26 onwards (4 - 6)
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	0			0	0	0	0	0	0

SCHEDULE DA - DETAILS OF DEEMED APPLICATION OF INCOME TAXED IN EARLIER ASSESSMENT YEARS AS PER SECTION 11 (1B)

Sl. No.	Year of Deemed Application (F.Yr.)	Assessment Year in which the amount referred at Col 5 of Schedule D was taxed (Figures in Rs.)					
		Prior to AY 2021-22	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F) (A+B+C+D+E)
Total							0

SCHEDULE J. Statement showing the funds and investments as on the last day of the previous year [to be filled by assesses claiming exemption u/s 11 and 12 or 10(23C)(iv)/10(23C)(v)/ 10(23C)(vi)/10(23C)(via)] To be enabled only for assessee claiming exemption u/s 11 and 12, 10(23C)(iv)/(v)/(vi)/(via)

A1	Details of corpus									
Corpus Donation	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2024 (corpus not applied till 31.03.2024)	Received/T reated as corpus during the year	Applied during the year	Amount invested or deposited back in to corpus (which was earlier applied and not claimed as application) (where application from corpus is made on or after 01.04.2021)	Total amount invested or deposited back in to corpus	Financial year in which (4) was applied earlier	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2025	Invested in modes specified in Sec 11(5) as on 31.03.2025	Amount taxed in Assessment t Year 2024-25	Invested in modes other than specified in Sec 11(5) as on 31.03.2025
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (1+2+5-3)	(8)	(9)	(10) = (7-8-9)
Total	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
A2	Details of loan and borrowings									

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Opening Balance as on 01.04.2024	Loan & Borrowings taken for applications towards objectives during the year	Applied for the objects of the trust or institution during the year	Amount of repayment of loan or borrowing during the year (which was earlier applied and not claimed as application) (where application from any loan or borrowing is made on or after 01.04.2021)	Financial year in which (4) was applied earlier	Total Repayment of loan or borrowing during the year	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2025	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(1+2-6)	
0	0	0	0		0	0	
B Details of corpus investment/deposits made under section 11(5) as on 31.03.2025							
SI. No.	Investment out of	Mode of Investment as per section 11(5)			Amount of investment		
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)		
Total					0		
C Investment held at any time during the previous year (s) in concern (s) in which persons referred to in section 13(3) and 21st Proviso of Section 10(23C) have a substantial interest							
SI. No.	Name and address of the concern	Whether the concern is a company	Number of shares held	Class of shares held	Nominal value of the investment	Income from the investment	Whether the amount in col (6) exceeds 5 percent of the capital of the concern during the previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total			0		0	0	
D Other investments as on the last day of the previous year							
SI. No.	Name and address of the concern	Whether the concern is a company	Class of shares held	Number of shares held	Nominal value of investment		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Total					0	0	
E Voluntary contributions/donations received in kind but not converted into investments in the specified modes u/s 11(5) within the time provided							
SI. No.	Name and address of the donor	Value of contribution/donation	Value of contribution applied towards objective	Amount out of (3) invested in modes prescribed under section 11(5)	Balance to be treated as income under section 11(3)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Total			0	0	0	0	

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PART A-BS - CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST DAY OF MARCH, 2025 [TO BE MANDATORILY FILLED IN BY ALL PERSONS FILING ITR-7]

A	Sources of Funds				
1	Own Funds				
	a	Corpus out of the donations received for renovation or repair of places notified u/s 80G(2)(b) on or after 01.04.2020	1a		0
	b	Other corpus received on or after 01.04.2021	1b		0
	c	Corpus other than (a) and (b)	1c		0
	d	Income accumulated under third proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or section 11(2)	1d		0
	e	Balance Amount of deemed Income being exemption claimed in earlier years on account of deemed application and required to be applied in FY 2025-26 onwards	1e		0
	f	Any other reserve (Specify the nature)			
	Sl. No.	Specify the nature	Amount		
	(1)	(2)	(3)		
	1	GENERAL FUND	8,61,68,310		
	2	RESTRICTED FUND	37,21,98,760		
	3	Capital Assets Fund	1,63,06,359		
	iii	Total	fiii		47,46,73,429
	g	Total fund (a+ b+c+d+e+f)	1g		47,46,73,429
2	Loan and Borrowings				
	a	Secured loans	a		0
	b	Unsecured loans (including deposits)	b		0
	c	Total Loan Funds (a+ b)	2c		0
3	Advances			3	0
4	Sources of funds (1g + 2c +3)			4	47,46,73,429
B	Application of funds				
1	Fixed Assets				
	a	Gross Fixed Assets	1a		4,32,85,852
	b	Depreciation	1b		2,69,79,493
	c	Net Fixed Assets(1a - 1b)	1c		1,63,06,359
2	Investments			2	0
3	Current assets, loans and advances				
	a	Current assets			

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	i	Inventories		i	0
	ii	Sundry Debtors		ii	24,07,33,836
	iii	Cash and Bank Balances			
	A	Balance with banks	iiiA	21,24,37,989	
	B	Cash-in-hand	iiiB	0	
	C	Others	iiiC	50,000	
	D	Total Cash and cash equivalents (iiiA + iiiB + iiiC)	iiiD	21,24,87,989	
	iv	Other Current Assets	iv	2,88,33,025	
	v	Total current assets (i + ii + iiiD + iv)	av	48,20,54,850	
b	Loans and advances		b	26,73,422	
c	Total (av + b)		ic	48,47,28,272	
d	Current liabilities and provisions				
i	Current liabilities				
	A	Sundry Creditors	A	1,29,40,630	
	B	Other payables	B	1,24,19,216	
	C	Total (A + B)	iC	2,53,59,846	
ii	Provisions	ii	10,01,356		
iii	Total (iC + ii)	diii	2,63,61,202		
e	Net Current Assets (3c - 3diii)	3e	45,83,67,070		
4	Accumulated balance/ Any other reserve(deficit)	4	0		
5	Total application of funds (1+2+3e+4)	5	47,46,73,429		
6	Out of 5, Investment made in modes specified u/s 11(5)	6	14,15,393		
7	Out of 5, Investment made in modes other than specified u/s 11(5)	7	47,32,58,036		

SCHEDULE R - RECONCILIATION OF CORPUS OF SCHEDULE J AND BALANCE SHEET. TO BE ENABLED ONLY FOR ASSESSEE CLAIMING EXEMPTION U/S 11 AND 12, 10(23C)(IV)/(V)/(VI)/(VIA)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Corpus out of the donations received for renovation or repair of places notified u/s 80G(2)(b) on or after 01.04.2020	Other corpus received on or after 01.04.2021	Corpus other than (1) and (2)
		(1)	(2)	(3)
A	Closing balance as on 31.03.2025 as per Schedule J	0	0	0
B	Reasons of difference(+/-) (Bi+Bii+Biii)	0	0	0

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(i)	Purchase of fixed asset	0	0	0
(ii)	Depreciation	0	0	0
(iii)	Any other reason (please specify)	0	0	0
C	Closing balance as on 31.03.2025 as per Balance sheet (A+B)	0	0	0

SCHEDULE LA - POLITICAL PARTY (THIS SCHEDULE SHALL BE MANDATORY IF SECTION 13A IS SELECTED AT FIELD "PLEASE SPECIFY THE SECTION UNDER WHICH THE EXEMPTION IS CLAIMED" IN PART A GENERAL, OTHERWISE IT SHOULD BE GREYED OFF.).

1	A)Whether registered under Section 29A of Representation of People Act, 1951			
	a	If yes, please enter registration number		
	b	Date of Registration		
	B)Whether recognized by the Election Commission of India			
	a	If yes, date of recognition		
2	Whether books of account were maintained?			
3	Whether the accounts have been audited?			
	If yes furnish the following information:-			
	a	Date of furnishing of the audit report (DD/MM/YYYY)		
	b	Name of the auditor signing the audit report		
	c	Membership No. of the auditor		
	d	Name of the auditor (proprietorship/ firm)		
	e	Proprietorship/firm registration No.		
	f	Permanent Account Number (PAN) of the auditor (proprietorship/ firm)		
		Aadhaar Number of the Auditor (proprietorship)		
	g	Date of audit report		
4	Whether the report under sub-section (3) of section 29C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 for the financial year has been submitted			
	If yes, then date of submission of the report (DD/MM/YYYY)			
5	a	Whether any voluntary contribution from any person in excess of twenty thousand rupees was received during the year ?		
	b	If yes, Whether record of each voluntary contribution (other than contributions by way of electoral bonds) in excess of twenty thousand rupees (including name and address of the person who has made such contribution) were Maintained?		
6	Whether any donation exceeding two thousand rupees was received otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account or through electoral bond?			
7	Please furnish the following information			
	a	Total voluntary contributions received by the party during the F.Y. (b+d)	7a	0
	b	Aggregate value of all the voluntary contributions received upto Rs. 20,000 during the F.Y.	7b	0

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ci	Aggregate value of all the voluntary contributions received upto Rs. 2,000 in cash during the F.Y.	7ci	0
cii	Aggregate value of all the voluntary contributions received upto Rs. 2,000 other than in cash during the F.Y.	7cii	0
d	Aggregate value of all the voluntary contributions received more than Rs. 20,000/- during the F.Y.	7d	0

SCHEDULE ET - ELECTORAL TRUST [THIS SCHEDULE SHALL BE MANDATORY IF SECTION 13B IS SELECTED AT FIELD "PLEASE SPECIFY THE SECTION UNDER WHICH THE EXEMPTION IS CLAIMED" IN PART A GENERAL, OTHERWISE IT SHOULD BE GREYED OFF.]

1	Whether books of account were maintained?	☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Whether record of each voluntary contribution (including name, address and PAN of the person who has made such contribution along with the mode of contribution) were maintained?	☐ Yes ☐ No
3	Whether record of each eligible political party to whom the distributable contributions have been distributed (including name, address, PAN and registration number of eligible political party) was maintained?	☐ Yes ☐ No
4	Whether the accounts have been audited as per rule 17CA(12)?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	If yes, date of audit report in Form No.10BC (DD/MM/YYYY)	
5	Whether the report as per rule 17CA(14) furnished to the Commissioner of Income-tax or Director of Income-tax?	☐ Yes ☐ No
6	Details of voluntary contributions received and amounts distributed during the year	
i	Opening balance as on 1st April	i 0
ii	Voluntary contribution received during the year	ii 0
iii	Total (i + ii)	iii 0
iv	Amount distributed to Political parties	iv 0
v	Amount spent on administrative and management functions of the Trust (Restricted to 5% of Sr.no. ii above OR 5 lakh for first year of incorporation and 3 lakh for subsequent years whichever is lesser)	v 0
vi	Total (iv + v)	vi 0
vii	Total amount eligible for exemption under section 13B (Sr.no. 6ii of schedule ET if Amount distributed in 6iv is 95% of 6iii)(As per rule 17CA)	vii 0
viii	Closing balance as on 31st March (iii - vi)	viii 0

SCHEDULE VC - VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS (TO BE MANDATORILY FILLED IN BY ALL PERSONS FILING ITR-7)]

A	Domestic Contribution (Other than anonymous donations taxable u/s 115BBC)	A	
i	Corpus donation(Aia + Aib)	Ai	0
	ia Corpus representing donations received for the renovation or repair of places notified u/s 80G(2)(b)	Aia	0
	ib Corpus other than above	Aib	0
ii	Other than corpus donation	Aii	
	(a) Grants Received from Government	Aiia	0
	(b) Grants Received from Companies under Corporate Social Responsibility	Aiib	2,06,00,670
	(c) Other specific grants	Aiic	0
	(d) Other Donations	Aiid	8,23,86,171

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	(e)	Total	Aiie	10,29,86,841
	iii	Voluntary contribution Domestic (Ai + Aiie)	Aiii	10,29,86,841
B		Foreign contribution (Other than anonymous donations taxable u/s 115BBC)	B	
	i	Corpus donation (Bia +Bib)	Bi	0
	ia	Corpus representing donations received for the renovation or repair of places notified u/s 80G(2)(b)	Bia	0
	ib	Corpus other than above	Bib	0
	ii	Other than corpus donation	Bii	86,68,16,829
	iii	Foreign contribution (Bi + Bii)	Biii	86,68,16,829
	iv	Specify the purpose for which foreign contribution has been received	Biv	
C		Total Contributions (Aiii + Biii)	C	96,98,03,670
D		Anonymous donations,chargeable u/s 115BBC [Applicable to assessee claiming exemption u/s 11 or 10(23C)(iv) or 10(23C)(v) or 10(23C)(vi) or 10(23C)(via) or 10(23C)(iiad) or 10(23C)(iiiae)]	D	
	i	Aggregate of such anonymous donations received	Di	0
	ii	5% of total donations received at (Sl. No. C+ Di) or 1,00,000 whichever is higher	Dii	0
	iii	Anonymous donations chargeable u/s 115BBC @ 30% (i - ii)	Diii	0
E		Anonymous donations other than those included at Sl. No. Diii (Di-Diii of Schedule VC)	E	0

SCHEDULE AI - Aggregate of income derived during the previous year excluding Voluntary contributions [to be filled by assessee claiming exemption u/s 11 and 12 or u/s 10(23C)(iv) or 10(23C)(v) or 10(23C)(vi) or 10(23C)(via)]

1	Receipts from main objects	1	0
2	Receipts from incidental objects	2	84,45,828
3	Rent	3	0
4	Commission	4	0
5	Dividend income	5	0
6	Interest income	6	1,12,71,846
7	Agriculture income	7	0
8	Net consideration on transfer of capital asset	8	5,03,390
9	Any other income (specify nature and amount)		

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Sl. No.	Nature of the income	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Unrestricted Revenue-Indirect Cost Recovered	22,000
2	Other Income	4,01,409
3	Sale of Agriculture Product	37,000
9a	Pass through income (Fill schedule PTI)	9a 0
	Total	9 4,60,409
10	Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 8 + 9)	10 2,06,81,473

SCHEDULE A - Amount applied to stated objects of the trust/institution during the previous year from all sources referred to in C1 to C7 of this table [to be filled by assessee claiming exemption u/s 11 and 12 or u/s 10(23C)(iv) or 10(23C)(v) or 10(23C)(vi) or 10(23C)(via)]

		Amount		
A	Application towards the stated objects of the trust/institution	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	Donation to trust or institution registered u/s 12AB or approved u/s 10(23C)(iv)/(v)/(vi)/(via)- Other than Corpus (100% of donation made need to be entered here)	0	0	0
1a	85% of the donation(s) made to trust or institution(s) registered u/s 12AB or approved u/s 10(23C)(iv)/(v)/(vi)/(via)- Other than Corpus	0	0	0
2	Religious	0	0	0
3	Relief of poor	47,48,93,297	37,64,349	47,86,57,646
4	Educational	0	0	0
5	Yoga	0	0	0
6	Medical relief	42,94,71,478	6,99,883	43,01,71,361
7	Preservation of environment	0	0	0
8	Preservation of monuments etc	0	0	0
9	General public utility	9,17,605	0	9,17,605
10	Application which cannot be specifically identified under 1 to 9 above	0	0	0
11	Cost of new asset for claim of Exemption u/s 11(1A)(restricted to the net consideration)	0	0	0
12	Total (A1a to A11)	90,52,82,380	44,64,232	90,97,46,612
B	Expenditure not allowed as application, other than application out of source of fund at C2 to C7 (B1 + B2 + B3 + B4+B5+B6+B7+B8) Note: Amount entered in Sl. No. B should be out of Sl. No. A	0	0	0
1	Donation to trust or institution registered u/s 12AB or approved u/s 10(23C)(iv)/(v)/(vi)/(via) towards Corpus	0	0	0
2	Donation to trust or institution registered u/s 12AB or approved u/s 10(23C)(iv)/(v)/(vi)/(via) other than towards corpus in case of donations out of accumulated income	0	0	0
3	Donation to trust or institution registered u/s 12AB or approved u/s 10(23C)(iv)/(v)/(vi)/(via) not having same objects	0	0	0
4	Donation to any person other than trust or institution registered u/s 12AB or approved u/s 10(23C)(iv)/(v)/(vi)/(via)	0	0	0

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	5	Application outside India for which approval as per proviso to section 11(1) (c) is obtained	0	0	0
	6	Application outside India for which approval as per proviso to section 11(1)(c) is not obtained	0	0	0
	7	Applied for any purpose beyond the objects of the trust or institution	0	0	0
	8	Any other disallowable application	0	0	0
C	Source of fund to meet revenue and capital application in Row A(to the extent amount at Sl. No. C2 to C7 is included in Sl. No. A12)		0	0	0
	1	Income derived from the property/income earned during previous year (Excluding corpus)	0	0	0
	2	Income accumulated as under section 11(2) or third proviso to section 10(23C) in earlier years	0	0	0
	3	Income deemed to be applied in any preceding year under clause 2 of Explanation 1 of section 11(1) (applicable only when exemption is claimed u/s 11 and 12)	0	0	0
	4	Income of earlier years upto 15% accumulated or set apart	0	0	0
	5	Corpus	0	0	0
	6	Borrowed Fund	0	0	0
	7	Any other(please specify)	0	0	0

	Sl. No.	Nature	Revenue Amount	Capital Amount	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
D	Total Amount applied during the previous year [A12-B-C2-C3-C4-C5-C6-C7]		90,52,82,380	44,64,232	90,97,46,612
E	Amount which was not actually applied during the previous year out of D (if it is included in Sl. No. A12)		2,42,09,924	0	2,42,09,924
F	Amount actually paid during the previous year which accrued during any earlier previous year but not claimed as application of income in earlier previous year		10,39,97,818	0	10,39,97,818
G	Total amount to be allowed as application (G=D-E+F)		98,50,70,274	44,64,232	98,95,34,506

SCHEDULE IE-1 --INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (APPLICABLE FOR ASSESSEES CLAIMING EXEMPTION UNDER SECTIONS 10(21),10(23AAA), 10(23B), 10(23D), 10(23DA), 10(23EC), 10(23ED), 10(23EE), 10(23FB), 10(29A), 10(46), 10(46A), 10(46B), 10(47),10(21) READ WITH SECTION 35(1) {EXEMPTIONS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO COMPUTATIONAL OR HEADS OF INCOME CONDITIONS} THIS SCHEDULE SHALL BE MANDATORY IF 10(21)/10(21) R.W.S. 35(1)/10(23AAA)/10(23B)/10(23D)/10(23DA)/10(23EC)/10(23ED)/10(23EE)/10(29A)/10(46)/10(46A)/10(46B)/10(47)/10(23FB)/10(21) READ WITH SECTION 35(1) IS SELECTED IN "SECTION UNDER WHICH EXEMPTION CLAIMED" IN PART A GENERAL. IN CASE OF SECTION OTHER THAN SPECIFIED ABOVE, ENTIRE SCHEDULE SHOULD BE GREYED OFF

	1	Total receipts including any voluntary contribution	1	0
	2	Application of income towards object of the institution	2	0
	3	Accumulation of income	3	0

SCHEDULE IE-2 -- INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (APPLICABLE FOR ASSESSEES CLAIMING EXEMPTION UNDER SECTIONS 10(23A), 10(24)) {WHERE CERTAIN HEADS OF INCOME ONLY ARE TAXABLE AND OTHER RECEIPTS REPORTED IN ROW A BELOW ARE EXEMPT} THIS SCHEDULE SHALL BE MANDATORY IF SECTION 10(23A)/10(24) IS SELECTED IN "SECTION UNDER WHICH EXEMPTION CLAIMED" IN PART A GENERAL. IN CASE OF SECTION OTHER THAN SPECIFIED ABOVE, ENTIRE SCHEDULE SHOULD BE GREYED OFF.

A	1	Total receipts including any voluntary contribution (Excluding receipts falling under taxable heads to be reported as per Row B)	1	0
	2	Application of income towards object of the institution	2	0
	3	Accumulation of income	3	0
B	1	Do you have any income which is taxable? If Yes Please provide details	☐ Yes ☐ No	

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	a	Income from House Property (If yes, Please fill Schedule HP)	1a	☐ Yes ☐ No
	b	Income from Business or Profession (If yes, Please fill Schedule BP)	1b	☐ Yes ☐ No
	c	Income from Capital gains (If yes, Please fill Schedule CG)	1c	☐ Yes ☐ No
	d	Income from other Sources (If yes, Please fill Schedule OS)	1d	☐ Yes ☐ No

SCHEDULE IE-3 -- INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (APPLICABLE FOR ASSESSEES CLAIMING EXEMPTION UNDER SECTIONS 10(23C)(IIIAB) OR 10(23C)(IIIAC) (PLEASE FILL UP ADDRESS FOR EACH INSTITUTION SEPARATELY): {EXEMPTION IS SUBJECT TO GOVERNMENT GRANTS EXCEEDING FIFTY PER CENT OF THE TOTAL RECEIPTS INCLUDING VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS}

Sl. No.	Objective of the institution (drop down to be provided - Educational / Medical)	Addresses where activity is carrying out							Total receipts including any voluntary contribution	Government Grants out of Sl. no. 3 above	Amount applied for objective	Balance accumulated
		Flat/ Door/ Block No.	Name of Premises / Building / Village	Road/ Street/Post office	Area/ Locality	Town/ City/ District	State	PIN Code				
(Col. 1)	(Col. 2)	(Col. 3a)	(Col. 3b)	(Col. 3c)	(Col. 3d)	(Col. 3e)	(Col. 3f)	(Col. 3g)	(Col. 4)	(Col. 5)	(Col. 6)	(Col. 7)

SCHEDULE IE-4 -- INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT [APPLICABLE FOR ASSESSEE CLAIMING EXEMPTION UNDER SECTIONS 10(23C)(IIID) OR 10(23C)(IIIE)] (PLEASE FILL UP ADDRESS FOR EACH INSTITUTION SEPARATELY): {EXEMPTION IS SUBJECT TO TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL THE INSTITUTIONS/UNIVERSITIES NOT EXCEEDING FIVE CRORE RUPEES}

Sl. No.	Objective of the institution (drop down to be provided - Educational / Medical)	Addresses where activity is carrying out							Gross Annual receipts	Amount applied for objective	Balance accumulated
		Flat/ Door/ Block No.	Name of Premises / Building / Village	Road/ Street/Post office	Area/ Locality	Town/ City/ District	State	PIN Code			
(Col. 1)	(Col. 2)	(Col. 3a)	(Col. 3b)	(Col. 3c)	(Col. 3d)	(Col. 3e)	(Col. 3f)	(Col. 3g)	(Col. 4)	(Col. 5)	(Col. 6)

Sum of Gross Annual receipts (Sum of Sl. No. 3)

0

SCHEDULE HP - DETAILS OF INCOME FROM HOUSE PROPERTY (PLEASE REFER TO INSTRUCTIONS) (DROP DOWN TO BE PROVIDED INDICATING OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY)

2	Pass through income/loss if any *	2	0
3	Income under the head "Income from house property" ($\Sigma 1j + 2$) (if negative take the figure to 2i of schedule CYLA)	3	0

SCHEDULE OS - INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

1	Gross income chargeable to tax at normal applicable rates (1a+ 1b+ 1c+ 1d + 1e)	1	0
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a	Dividends Gross (ai+aii+aiii)		1a	0
i	Dividend income [other than (ii) and (iii)]		1ai	0
ii	Dividend income u/s 2(22)(e)		1aii	0
iii	Dividend income u/s 2(22)(f)		1aiii	0
b	Interest, Gross (bi + bii + biii + biv + bv)		1b	0
i	From Savings Bank	1bi	0	
ii	From Deposit (Bank/ Post Office/ Co-operative)	1bii	0	
iii	From Income Tax Refund	1biii	0	
iv	In the nature of Pass through income/loss	1biv	0	
v	Others	1bv	0	
c	Rental income from machinery, plants, buildings,etc.Gross		1c	0
d	Income of the nature referred to in section 56(2)(x) which is chargeable to tax (di + dii + diii + div + dv)		1d	0
i	Aggregate value of sum of money received without consideration		di	0
ii	In case immovable property is received without consideration, stamp duty value of property		dii	0
iii	In case immovable property is received for inadequate consideration, stamp duty value of property in excess of such consideration as adjusted as per section 56(2)(x)		diii	0
iv	In case any other property is received without consideration, fair market value of property		div	0
v	In case any other property is received for inadequate consideration, fair market value of property in excess of such consideration		dv	0
e	Any other income (please specify nature)		1e	0
	Sl. No.	Nature	Amount	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
	1	Income due to disallowance of exemption under clauses of section 10	0	
	2	Any specified sum received by a unit holder from a business trust during the previous year chargeable u/s 56(2)(xii)	0	
2	Income chargeable at special rates (2ai+ 2aii+ 2b+ 2c+ 2d + 2e related to sl.no.1)			2 0
ai	Winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games etc. chargeable u/s 115BB			2ai 0
aii	Winnings from online games chargeable u/s 115BBJ			2aii 0
b	Income chargeable u/s 115BBE (bi + bii + biii + biv+ bv + bvi)			2b 0
i	Cash credits u/s 68			bi 0
ii	Unexplained investments u/s 69			bii 0

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	iii	Unexplained money etc. u/s 69A		biii	0				
	iv	Undisclosed investments etc. u/s 69B		biv	0				
	v	Unexplained expenditure etc. u/s 69C		bv	0				
	vi	Amount borrowed or repaid on hundi u/s 69D		bvi	0				
c	Any other income chargeable at special rate (total of ci to cxiv)			2c	0				
Sl. No.	Nature			Amount					
(1)	(2)			(3)					
d	Pass through income in the nature of income from other sources claimed as chargeable at special rates			2d	0				
Sl. No.	Nature			Amount					
(1)	(2)			(3)					
e	Amount included in 1 and 2 above, which is claimed as chargeable at special rates or not chargeable to tax in India as per DTAA (total of column (2) of table below)			2e	0				
Sl. No.	Amount of income	Item No.1ai, 1aiii, 1b to 1d, 2a, 2c & 2d in which included	Country name, code	Article of DTAA	Rate as per Treaty (enter NIL, if not chargeable)	Whether TRC obtained?	Section of I.T. Act	Rate as per I.T. Act	Applicable Rate [lower of (6) or (9)]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
3	Deductions under section 57:- (other than those relating to income chargeable at special rate 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e)								
	a	Expenses/ deductions (other than entered in c)			3a	0			
	b	Depreciation (available only if income offered in 1c of "schedule OS")			3b	0			
	c	Interest expenditure on dividend u/s 57(1) (available only if income offered in 1a(i) and / or 1a(ii))			3c	0			
		Interest expenditure claimed-Entered Value				0			
		Eligible interest expenditure- Computed Value							
	d	Total			3d	0			
4	Amounts not deductible u/s 58							4	0
5	Profits chargeable to tax u/s 59							5	0
6	Net Income from other sources chargeable at normal applicable rates 1(after reducing income related to DTAA portion)-3+4+5 (If negative take the figure to 4i of schedule CYLA)							6	0
7	Income from other sources (other than from owning race horses) (2+6) (enter 6 as nil if negative)							7	0
8	Income from the activity of owning and maintaining race horses								
	a	Receipts			8a	0			
	b	Deductions under section 57 in relation to receipts at 8a only			8b	0			
	c	Amounts not deductible u/s 58			8c	0			

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d	Profits chargeable to tax u/s 59	8d	0
e	Balance(8a - 8b + 8c + 8d)	8e	0
9	Income under the head "Income from other sources" (7+8e) (take 8e as nil if negative)	9	0
10	Information about accrual/receipt of income from Other Sources		



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Sl. No.	Other Source Income	Upto 15/6	From 16/6 to 15/9	From 16/9 to 15/12	From 16/12 to 15/3	From 16/3 to 31/3
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1	Winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, games, gambling, betting etc. referred to in section 2(24)(ix)	0	0	0	0	0
2	Winnings from Online games u/s 115BBJ	0	0	0	0	0
3a	Dividend Income referred in 1a(i)	0	0	0	0	0
3b	Dividend Income referred in Sl. No. 1a(iii)	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dividend Income u/s 115A(1)(a)(i) other than as per proviso to section 115A(1)(a)(A) (Including PTI Income)	0	0	0	0	0
5	Dividend income under proviso to section 115A(1)(a)(A) @ 10% (Including PTI Income)	0	0	0	0	0
6	Dividend Income u/s 115AC @ 10% (Including PTI Income)	0	0	0	0	0
7	Dividend Income (other than units referred to in section 115AB) u/s 115AD(1)(i) @ 20% (Including PTI Income)	0	0	0	0	0
8	Dividend income taxable at DTAA rates	0	0	0	0	0

SCHEDULE CG - CAPITAL GAINS

A	Short-term capital gain (Items 4 & 5 are not applicable for residents)					
	1	From sale of land or building or both (fill up details separately for each property) (in case of co-ownership, enter your share of capital gain)				
	2	From Slump Sale				
	ai	Fair market value as per Rule 11UAE(2)		2ai	0	
	a ii	Fair market value as per Rule 11UAE(3)		2a ii	0	
	a iii	Full Value of consideration (higher of ai or a ii)		2a iii	0	
	b	Net worth of the under taking or division		2b	0	
	c	Short term capital gains from slump sale (2a iii - 2b)			A2c	0

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3	From sale of equity share or unit of equity oriented Mutual Fund (MF) or Unit of a business trust on which STT is paid (i) under section 111A (ii) 115AD(1)(b)(ii) proviso (for FII) (where A4 is not applicable)				
	(i) 111A [for others]			Where transfer was before 23rd July 2024	Where transfer was on or after 23rd July 2024
a	Full value of consideration		3a	0	0
b	Deductions under section 48				
	i	Cost of acquisition without indexation	bi	0	0
	ii	Cost of Improvement without indexation	bii	0	0
	iii	Expenditure wholly and exclusively in connection with transfer	biii	0	0
	iv	Total (i + ii + iii)	biv	0	0
c	Balance (3a - 3biv)		3c	0	0
d	Loss, if any, to be ignored under section 94(7) or 94(8) for example if asset bought/acquired within 3 months prior to record date and dividend/income/bonus units are received, then loss arising out of sale of such asset to be ignored (Enter positive values only)		3d	0	0
e	Short-term capital gain on equity share or equity oriented MF (STT paid) (3ic + 3id)		A3e	0	0
			A3ie	0	
6	From sale of assets other than at A1 or A2 or A3 or A4 or A5 above				
a	i	In case assets sold include shares of a company other than quoted shares, enter the following details			
		a	Full value of consideration received/receivable in respect of unquoted shares		a 0
		b	Fair market value of unquoted shares determined in the prescribed manner		b 0
		c	Full value of consideration in respect of unquoted shares adopted as per section 50CA for the purpose of Capital Gains (higher of a or b)		c 0
	ii	Full value of consideration in respect of securities other than unquoted shares			ii 0
	iii	Total (ic + ii)			a iii 0
b	Deductions under section 48				
	i	Cost of acquisition without indexation			bi 0
	ii	Cost of Improvement without indexation			bii 0
	iii	Expenditure wholly and exclusively in connection with transfer			biii 0
	iv	Total (i + ii + iii)			biv 0
c	Balance (6a iii - biv)			6c	0
d	In case of asset (security/unit) loss to be disallowed u/s 94(7) or 94(8)- for example if asset bought/acquired within 3 months prior to record date and dividend/income/bonus units are received, then loss arising out of sale of such asset to be ignored (Enter positive value only)				d 0
e	Deemed short term capital gains on depreciable assets				e 0

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	f	Deduction under section 54G/54GA (Specify details in item D below)							
Sl. No.	Section				Amount				
(1)	(2)				(3)				
	Total Deduction under section 54G/54GA					0			
	g	STCG on assets other than at A1 or A2 or A3 or A4 or A5 above (6c + 6d+6e-6f)			A6g	0			
7	Amount deemed to be short-term capital gains								
	a	Whether any amount of unutilized capital gain on asset transferred during the previous years shown below was deposited in the Capital Gains Accounts Scheme within due date for that year?				Not Applicable			
Sl. No.	Previous year in which asset transferred	Section under which deduction claimed in that year	New asset acquired/construted		Amount not used for new asset or remained unutilized in Capital gains account (X)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	Previous year in which asset acquired/construted	Amount utilized out of Capital Gains account	(6)				
	b	Amount deemed to be short term capital gains u/s 54G/54GA, other than at 'a'			b	0			
	c	Amount deemed to be short term capital gains (Xi + Xii + Xiii + b)			c	0			
8	Pass Through Income/ loss in the nature of Short Term Capital Gain, (Fill up schedule PTI) (A8ai+A8aii+A8b + A8c)			8	0				
	ai	Pass Through Income/loss in the nature of Short Term Capital Gain, chargeable @ 15%		8ai	0				
	aii	Pass Through Income/loss in the nature of Short Term Capital Gain, chargeable @ 20%		8aii	0				
	b	Pass Through Income/loss in the nature of Short Term Capital Gain, chargeable @ 30%		8b	0				
	c	Pass Through Income/loss in the nature of Short Term Capital Gain, chargeable at applicable rates		8c	0				
9	Amount of STCG included in A1-A8 but claimed as not chargeable to tax or chargeable at special rates in India as per DTAA								
Sl. No.	Amount of income	Item No. A1 to A8 above in which included	Country name, code	Article of DTAA	Rate as per Treaty (enter Nil, if not chargeable)	Whether Tax Residency Certificate obtained?	Section of I.T. Act	Rate as per I.T. Act	Applicable rate [lower of (6) or (9)]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
a	Total amount of STCG claimed as not chargeable to tax in India as per DTAA							A9a	0
b	Total amount of STCG claimed as chargeable to tax at special rates in India as per DTAA							A9b	0
A(A)	Capital Loss on buy back of shares on or after 01st October 2024 [Short Term Capital loss @20% / 30% / Applicable rate] (can be claimed only if respective Dividend income u/s 2(22) (f) is offered)							A(A)	0
Sl. No.	Rate			Amount					
1	2			3					
10	Total Short-term Capital Gain (A1e+ A2c+ A3e+ A4a+ A4b+ A5e+ A6g + A7 + A8 - A9a + A(A))						A10	0	
B	Long-term capital gain (LTCG) (Sub Items 6,7,8 are not applicable for residents)								
1	From sale of land or building or both (fill up details separately for each property) (in case of co-ownership, enter your share of Capital Gain)								

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Note 1 : Furnishing of PAN/aadhaar is mandatory, if the tax is deducted under section 194-IA or is quoted by buyer in the documents. Note 2 : In case of more than one buyer, please indicate the respective percentage share and amount.					
g	Total Long-term Capital Gains on Immovable property (ΣB1e) where transfer was			B1g	0
g(a)	Before 23rd July 2024 (sum of capital gains on all properties transferred before 23rd July 2024)			B1g(a)	0
g(b)	On or after 23rd July 2024 (sum of capital gains on all properties transferred on or after 23rd July 2024)			B1g(b)	0
2	From Slump Sale			Where transfer was before 23rd July 2024	Where transfer was on or after 23rd July 2024
	ai	Fair market value as per Rule 11UAE(2)	2ai	0	0
	a ii	Fair market value as per Rule 11UAE(3)	2a ii	0	0
	a iii	Full value of consideration (higher of ai or a ii)	2a iii	0	0
	b	Net worth of the under taking or division	2b	0	0
	c	Balance (2a iii - 2b)	2c	0	0
	d	Deduction u/s 54EC	2d	0	0
	e	Long-term capital gains on Immovable property(2c-2d)	B2e	0	0
			B2e	0	
3	For residents, from sale of unlisted bonds or unlisted debenture (other than capital indexed bonds issued by Government) (applicable only where transfer was before 23rd July 2024)				
	a	Full value of consideration	3a	0	
	b	Deductions under section 48			
	i	Cost of acquisition without indexation	bi	0	
	ii	Cost of improvement without indexation	bii	0	
	iii	Expenditure wholly and exclusively in connection with transfer	biii	0	
	iv	Total (bi + bii + biii)	biv	0	
	c	LTCG on bonds or debenture(other than capital indexed bonds issued by Government(3a-biv)	B3c	0	
4	From sale of listed securities (other than a unit) or zero coupon bonds as per sec 112(1)			Where transfer was before 23rd July 2024	Where transfer was on or after 23rd July 2024
	a	Full value of consideration	4a	0	0
	b	Deductions under section 48			4b
	i	Cost of acquisition with indexation	bi	0	
	ia	Cost of acquisition without indexation (where transfer was before 23rd July 2024 , applicable only for the purpose of computing excess tax to be ignored as per proviso to 112(1))	bia	0	0
	ii	Cost of improvement with indexation	bii	0	

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		iiia	Cost of improvement without indexation (where transfer was before 23rd July 2024 , applicable only for the purpose of computing excess tax to be ignored as per proviso to 112(1))	biia	0	0	
		iii	Expenditure wholly and exclusively in connection with transfer	biii	0	0	
		iv	Total (where transfer was before 23rd July 2024, (bi + bii + biii) (where transfer was on or after 23rd July 2024, bia + biia + biii)	biv	0	0	
		iva	Total (bia + biia + biii) (for the purpose of computing excess as per proviso section 112(1)) (applicable where transfer was before 23rd July 2024	biva	0		
	c		Long-term Capital Gains on assets at B4 (4a-biv)	B4c	0	0	
	ca		Long Term Capital Gains on assets at B4 above where transfer was before 23rd July 2024) (4a – biva) (for the purpose of computing excess tax as per proviso to section 112(1))	B4ca	0		
	d		Tax as per 112(1)(a)(ii)(A) or 112(1)(c)(ii)(A) [LTCG at 20 % with indexation] (applicable where transfer was before 23rd July 2024)[B4(ci)*20%] (applicable where transfer was before 23rd July, 2024)	B4d	0		
	e		Tax as per 1st Proviso to section 112(1) [LTCG at 10 % without indexation] [B4(ca)*10%] (applicable where transfer was before 23rd July, 2024)	B4e	0		
	f		Excess amount that is required to be ignored as per 1st proviso to section 112(1) [B4(d) – B4(e)] (applicable where transfer was before 23rd July 2024)	B4f	0		
5	From sale of equity share in a company or unit of equity oriented fund or unit of a business trust on which STT is paid under section 112A						
	i		Long-term Capital Gains on sale of capital assets at B5 above transferred before 23rd of July 2024	B5i		0	
	ii		Long-term Capital Gains on sale of capital assets at B5 above transferred on or after 23rd of July 2024	B5ii		0	
6	For NON-RESIDENTS- from sale of shares or debenture of Indian company (to be computed with foreign exchange adjustment under first proviso to section 48)						
			LTCG computed without indexation benefit where transfer was	B6		0	
	i		Before 23rd July 2024 - Listed Debentures	B6i		0	
	ii		Before 23rd July 2024 - Other than listed Debentures	B6ii		0	
	iii		On or after 23rd July 2024 (Only Unlisted Shares or Listed debentures)	B6iii		0	
7	For NON-RESIDENTS- from sale of, (i) unlisted securities as per sec. 112(1)(c), (ii) units referred in sec. 115AB, (iii) bonds or GDR as referred in sec. 115AC, (iv) securities by FII as referred to in sec. 115AD						
		(i) unlisted securities as per sec. 112(1)(c)			Where transfer was before 23rd July 2024	Where transfer was on or after 23rd July 2024	
a	i	In case securities sold include shares of a company other than quoted shares, enter the following details				7ai	
	a		Full value of consideration received/receivable in respect of unquoted shares	7a	0	0	
	b		Fair market value of unquoted shares determined in the prescribed manner	7b	0	0	

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		c	Full value of consideration in respect of unquoted shares adopted as per section 50CA for the purpose of Capital Gains (higher of a or b)	7c	0	0	
		ii	Full value of consideration in respect of assets other than unquoted shares	7ii	0	0	
		iii	Total (ic + ii)	7iii	0	0	
	b	Deductions under section 48					
		i	Cost of acquisition without indexation	bi	0	0	
		ii	Cost of improvement without indexation	bii	0	0	
		iii	Expenditure wholly and exclusively in connection with transfer	biii	0	0	
		iv	Total (bi + bii +biii)	biv	0	0	
	c	Long-term Capital Gains on assets at 7 above in case of NON-REESIDENT(aiii - biv)			c	0	0
		Total of Long-term Capital Gains on assets at 7 above in case of NON-RESIDENT			B7c	0	
				B9e	0		
10	Amount deemed to be long-term capital gains						
a	Whether any amount of unutilized capital gain on asset transferred during the previous year shown below was deposited in the Capital Gains Accounts Scheme within due date for that year?						Not Applicable
	If yes, then provide the details below						
Sl. No.	Previous year in which asset transferred	Section under which deduction claimed in that year	New asset acquired/construsted		Amount not used for new asset or remained unutilized in Capital gains account (X)	Whether date of limitation / withdrawal was before 23rd July 2024	
(1)	(2)	(3)	Previous year in which asset acquired/construsted	Amount utilized out of Capital Gains account	(6)	(7)	
b	Amount deemed to be long-term capital gains, other than at 'a' (bi+bii)				10b	0	
	i	Where deemed capital gain arose before 23rd July 2024			10bi	0	
	ii	Where deemed capital gain arose on or after 23rd July 2024			10bii	0	
	Total Amount deemed to be long-term capital gains (Xi + Xii + Xiii + b)				B10	0	
	i	Where deemed capital gain arose before 23rd July 2024				0	
	ii	Where deemed capital gain arose on or after 23rd July 2024				0	
11	Pass Through Income/Loss in the nature of Long Term Capital Gain,(Fill up schedule PTI) (B11a1(i) + B11a1(ii) + B11a2(i) + B11a2(ii) + B11b)				B11	0	
	a1(i)	Pass Through Income/ Loss in the nature of Long Term Capital Gain, chargeable @ 10% u/s 112A		11a1i	0		
	a1(ii)	Pass Through Income/ Loss in the nature of Long Term Capital Gain, chargeable @ 12.5% u/s 112A		11a1ii	0		
	a2(i)	Pass Through Income/ Loss in the nature of Long Term Capital Gain, chargeable @ 10% under section other than u/s 112A		11a2i	0		
	a2(ii)	Pass Through Income/ Loss in the nature of Long-Term Capital Gain, chargeable @ 12.5% other than u/s 112A		11a2ii	0		
	b	Pass Through Income/Loss in the nature of Long Term Capital Gain, chargeable @ 20%		11b	0		

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12	Amount of LTCG included in items B1 to B11 but claimed as not chargeable to tax or chargeable at special rates in India as per DTAA (to be taken to schedule SI)									
Sl. No.	Amount of income	Item No. B1 to B11 above in which included	Country name, code	Article of DTAA	Rate as per Treaty (enter NIL, if not chargeable)	Whether Tax Residency Certificate obtained?	Section of I.T. Act	Rate as per I.T. Act	Applicable Rate [lower of (6) or (9)]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
a	Total amount of LTCG claimed as not chargeable to tax in India as per DTAA								B12a	0
b	Total amount of LTCG claimed as chargeable to tax at special rates in India as per DTAA								12b	0
B(A)	Capital Loss on buy back of shares on or after 01st October 2024 (Long Term Capital loss @12.5% / 10% for transactions covered u/s 115AD for Non-residents) (can be claimed only if respective Dividend income u/s 2(22)(f) is offered)								B(A)	0
Sl. No.	Rate				Amount					
1	2				3					
13	Total long term capital gain [B1e + B2c + B3c + B4c + B5 + B6 + B7c + B8 + B9e + B10+B11-B12a + B(A)]								B13	0
C1	Sum of Capital Gain Incomes (11ii + 11iii + 11iv + 11v + 11vi + 11vii + 11viii + 11ix + 11x of table E below)								C1	0
C2	Income from transfer of Virtual Digital Assets (Items No. B of Schedule VDA)								C2	0
C3	Income chargeable under the head "CAPITAL GAINS" (C1 + C2)								C2	0
D	Information about deduction claimed									
1	In case of deduction u/s 54D/54EC/54G/54GA give following details									
a	Deduction claimed u/s 54D									
Sl. No.	Date of acquisition of original asset	Cost of purchase/ construction of new land or building for industrial undertaking	Date of purchase of new land or building	Amount deposited in Capital Gains Accounts Scheme before due date	Date of deposit	Account Number	IFS Code	Amount of deduction claimed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
b	Deduction claimed u/s 54EC									
Sl. No.	Date of transfer of original asset	Amount invested in specified/notified bonds (not exceeding fifty lakh rupees)	Date of investment	Amount of deduction claimed						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)						
c	Deduction claimed u/s 54G									
Sl. No.	Date of transfer of original asset from urban area	Cost and expenses incurred for purchase or construction of new asset	Date of purchase/ construction of new asset in an area other than urban area	Amount deposited in Capital Gains Accounts Scheme before due date	Date of deposit	Account Number	IFS Code	Amount of deduction claimed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		

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	d	Deduction claimed u/s 54GA										
	Sl. No.	Date of transfer of original asset from urban area	Cost and expenses incurred for purchase or construction of new asset	Date of purchase/construction of new asset in SEZ	Amount deposited in Capital Gains Accounts Scheme before due date	Date of deposit	Account Number	IFS Code	Amount of deduction claimed			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
	1e	Total deduction claimed) (1a + 1b + 1c + 1d)							1e	0		
E	Set-off of current year losses with current year capital gain(excluding amounts included in A9 & B12 which is chargeable under DTAA)											
Sl. No.	Type of Capital gain	Capital Gain of current year (Fill this column only if computed figure is positive)	Short term capital Loss Set off 15%	Short term capital Loss Set off 20%	Short term capital Loss Set off 30%	Short term capital Loss Set off at Applicable rate	Short term capital Loss Set off at DTAA rates	Long term capital Loss Set off 10%	Long term capital Loss Set off 12.5%	Long term capital Loss Set off 20%	Long term capital Loss Set off DTAA rates	Current year's capital gains remaining after set off 11 = 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
i	Capital Loss to be set off (Fill this row only if computed figure is negative)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ii	Short Term Capital gain 15%	0		0	0	0	0					0
iii	Short Term Capital gain 20%	0	0		0	0	0					0
iv	Short Term Capital gain 30%	0	0	0		0	0					0
v	Short Term Capital gain applicable rate	0	0	0	0		0					0
vi	Short Term Capital gain DTAA rate	0	0	0	0	0						0
vii	Long Term Capital gain 10%	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
viii	Long Term Capital gain 12.5%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
ix	Long Term Capital gain 20%	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0
x	Long Term Capital gain DTAA rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
xi	Total loss set off (ii + iii + iv + v + vi + vii + viii + ix + x)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
xii	Loss remaining after set off (i - xi)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F	Information about accrual/receipt of capital gain											
Sl. No.	Type of Capital gain/ Date	Upto 15/6	16/6 to 15/9	16/9 to 15/12	16/12 to 15/3	16/3 to 31/3						
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)						
1	Short-term capital gains taxable at the rate of 15%	0	0	0	0	0						
2	Short-term capital gains taxable at the rate of 20%	0	0	0	0	0						
3	Short-term capital gains taxable at the rate of 30%	0	0	0	0	0						

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4	Short-term capital gains taxable at applicable rates	0	0	0	0	0
5	Short-term capital gains taxable at DTAA rates	0	0	0	0	0
6	Long- term capital gains taxable at the rate of 10%	0	0	0	0	0
7	Long- term capital gains taxable at the rate of 12.5%	0	0	0	0	0
8	Long- term capital gains taxable at the rate of 20%	0	0	0	0	0
9	Long- term capital gains taxable at the rate DTAA rates	0	0	0	0	0
10	Capital gains on transfer of Virtual Digital Asset taxable at the rate of 30% Enter value from item 16ii of schedule SI, if any	0	0	0	0	0

SCHEDULE VDA - INCOME FROM TRANSFER OF VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSETS (NOTE: DETAILS OF EVERY TRANSACTION ARE TO BE FILLED, WHEREIN EVERY 'TRANSFER' IS A TRANSACTION)

Sl. No.	Date of Acquisition	Date of Transfer	Head under which income to be taxed(Business /Capital Gain)	Cost of Acquisition (In case of gift; a. Enter the amount on which tax is paid u/s 56(2)(x) if any b. In any other case cost to previous owner)	Consideration Received	Income from transfer of Virtual Digital Assets (enter nil in case of loss) (Col. 6 - Col. 5)
(Col. 1)	(Col. 2)	(Col. 3)	(Col. 4)	(Col. 5)	(Col. 6)	(Col. 7)
A	Total (Sum of all Positive Incomes of Business Income in Col. 7)				A	0
B	Total (Sum of all Positive Incomes of Capital Gain in Col. 7)				B	0

SCHEDULE OA - GENERAL

	Do you have any income under the head business and profession?		☐ Yes ☒ No	
1	Nature of Business or Profession (refer to instructions)			
2	Number of branches		2	0
3	Method of accounting employed in the previous year		3	Mercantile
4	Is there any change in method of accounting		4	No
5	Effect on the profit because of deviation, if any, in the method of accounting employed in the previous year from accounting standards prescribed under section 145A		5	0
6	Method of valuation of closing stock employed in the previous year		6	
	a	Raw Material (if at cost or market rates whichever is less write 1, if at cost write 2, if at market rate write 3)	6a	
	b	Finished goods (if at cost or market rates whichever is less write 1, if at cost write 2, if at market rate write 3)	6b	
	c	Is there any change in stock valuation method	6c	
	d	Effect on the profit or loss because of deviation, if any, from the method of valuation prescribed under section 145A	6d	0

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SCHEDULE BP - COMPUTATION OF INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION

A	From Business or profession other than speculative business and specified business				
1	Profit before tax as per Income and Expenditure account (as applicable)			1	0
2a	Net profit or loss from speculative business included in 1 (enter -ve sign in case of loss)			2a	0
2b	Net profit or Loss from Specified Business u/s 35AD included in 1 (enter -ve sign in case of loss)			2b	0
3	Income/receipts credited to Profit & Loss account considered under other heads of income or chargeable u/s 115BH				
	a	House property	a	0	
	b	Capital Gains	b	0	
	c	Other sources (i) + (ii)	c	0	
	i	Dividend income	i	0	
	ii	Other than Dividend income	ii	0	
	d	u/s 115BBH (net of cost of acquisition, if any)	5d	0	
4	Profit or loss included in 1, which is referred to in section 44AE			4	0
5	Income credited to Profit & Loss account (included in 1) which is exempt				
	a	Share of income from firm(s)	5a	0	
	b	Share of income from AOP/ BOI	5b	0	
	c	Any other exempt Income (specify nature and amount)			
	Sl. No.	Nature	Amount		
	(1)	(2)	(3)		
	1	Dividend	0		
	Total			5c	0
	d	Total exempt income	5d	0	
6	Balance (1 - 2a - 2b - 3a - 3b - 3c - 3d - 4 - 5d)				6 0
7	Expenses debited to profit and loss account considered under other heads of income or u/s 115BBH				7
	a	House property	a	0	
	b	Capital Gains	b	0	
	c	Other sources	c	0	
	d	u/s 115BBH (other than Cost of Acquisition)	d	0	
8	Total (7a + 7b + 7c + 7d)			8	0
9	Adjusted profit or loss (6+8)				9 0

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10	Depreciation and amortization debited to profit and loss account	10	0
11	Depreciation allowable under Income-tax Act	11	
	i Depreciation allowable under section 32(1)(ii) and 32(1)(iia)	i	0
	ii Depreciation allowable under section 32(1)(i) (Make your own computation Refer Appendix-IA of IT Rules)	ii	0
	iii Total (11i + 11ii)	iii	0
12	Profit or loss after adjustment for depreciation (9 +10- 11iii)	12	0
13	Amounts debited to the profit and loss account, to the extent disallowable under section 36	13	0
14	Amounts debited to the profit and loss account, to the extent disallowable under section 37	14	0
15	Amounts debited to the profit and loss account, to the extent disallowable under section 40	15	0
16	Amounts debited to the profit and loss account, to the extent disallowable under section 40A	16	0
17	Any amount debited to profit and loss account of the previous year but disallowable under section 43B	17	0
18	Interest disallowable under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006	18	0
19	Deemed income under section 41	19	0
20	Deemed income under section 32AC/32AD/33AB/33ABA/ 35ABA/35ABB/35AC/40A(3A)/33AC/ 72A	20	0
21	Deemed income under section 43CA	21	0
22	Any other item or items of addition under section 28 to 44DB	22	0
23	Any other income not included in profit and loss account/any other expense not allowable (including income from salary, commission, bonus and interest from firms in which company is a partner)	23	0
24	Total (13+14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20 + 21+22 +23)	24	0
25	Deduction allowable under section 32(1)(iii)	25	0
26	Amount allowable as deduction under section 32AC	26	0
27	Amount of deduction under section 35 or 35CCC or 35CCD in excess of the amount debited to profit and loss account(if amount deductible under section 35 or 35CCC or 35CCD is lower than amount debited to P&L account, it will go to item 23)	27	0
28	Any amount disallowed under section 40 in any preceding previous year but allowable during the previous year	28	0
29	Any amount disallowed under section 43B in any preceding previous year but allowable during the previous year	29	0
30	Any other amount allowable as deduction	30	0
31	Decrease in profit or increase in loss on account of ICDS adjustments and deviation in method of valuation of stock	31	0
32	Total (25+26+27+28+29+30+31)	32	0
33	Income (12+24-32)	33	0
34	Profit and gains of business or profession deemed to be under-		
	i Section 44AE	34i	0

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	35	Net profit or loss from business or profession other than speculative business and specified business (33+34)	35	0
	36	Net Profit or loss from business or profession other than speculative business and specified business after applying rule 7A, 7B or 8, if applicable (If rule 7A, 7B or 8 is not applicable, enter same figure as in 35)	A36	0
B	Computation of income from speculative business			
	37	Net profit or loss from speculative business as per profit or loss account	37	0
	38	Additions in accordance with section 28 to 44DB	38	0
	39	Deductions in accordance with section 28 to 44DB	39	0
	40	Income from speculative business (37+38-39)	40	0
C	Computation of Income from specified business under section 35AD			
	41	Net profit or loss from specified business as per profit or loss account	41	0
	42	Additions in accordance with section 28 to 44DB	42	0
	43	Deductions in accordance with section 28 to 44DB(other than deduction under section,- (i)35AD, (ii) 32 or 35 on which deduction u/s 35AD is claimed))	43	0
	44	Profit or loss from specified business (41+42-43)	44	0
	45	Deductions in accordance with section 35AD(1)	45	0
	46	Income from specified business (44-45)	46	0
	47	Relevant clause of sub-section (5) of section 35AD which covers the specified business (to be selected from drop down menu)		
D	48	Income chargeable under the head 'Profits and gains from business or profession' (A36+B40+C46+A3d)	D48	0
E	Intra head set off business loss of current year			

Sl. No.	Type of Business Income	Income of current year (Fill this column only if figure is zero or positive)	Business loss set off	Business income remaining after set off
		(1)	(2)	(3)=(2) - (1)
i	Loss to be set off (Fill this row only if figure is negative)		0	
ii	Income from speculative business	0	0	0
iii	Income from specified business	0	0	0
iv	Total loss set off (ii + iii)		0	
v	Loss remaining after set off (i - iv)		0	

SCHEDULE CYLA - DETAILS OF INCOME AFTER SET-OFF OF CURRENT YEARS LOSSES

Sl. No.	Head/Source of Income	Income of current year (Fill this column only if Income is zero or positive)	House property loss of the current year set off [Total loss (4 of Schedule-HP)]	Business Loss (other than speculation or specified business loss) of the current year set off Total loss (2v of item E of Schedule-BP)	Other sources loss (other than loss from race horses) of the current year set off [Total loss (6 of Schedule-OS)]	Current year's Income remaining after set off
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		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5 = 1-2-3-4)
	Loss to be adjusted		0	0	0	
i	House Property	0		0	0	0
ii	Business (excluding speculation profit and income from specified business or profession)	0	0		0	0
iii	Speculation Income	0	0		0	0
iv	Specified Business Income u/s 35AD	0	0		0	0
va	Short-term capital gain taxable @ 15%	0	0	0	0	0
vb	Short-term capital gain taxable @ 20%	0	0	0	0	0
vi	Short-term capital gain taxable @ 30%	0	0	0	0	0
vii	Short-term capital gain taxable at applicable rates	0	0	0	0	0
viii	Short-term capital gain taxable at special rates in India as per DTAA	0	0	0	0	0
ixa	Long term capital gain taxable @ 10%	0	0	0	0	0
ixb	Long term capital gain taxable @ 12.5%	0	0	0	0	0
x	Long term capital gain taxable @ 20%	0	0	0	0	0
xi	Long term capital gains taxable at special rates in India as per DTAA	0	0	0	0	0
xii	Net Income from Other sources (excluding profit from owning race horses and winnings from lottery)	0	0	0		0
xiii	Profit from the activity of owning and maintaining race horses	0	0	0	0	0
xiv	Income from other sources taxable at special rates in India as per DTAA	0	0	0	0	0
xv	Total Loss set off		0	0	0	
xvi	Loss remaining after set-off		0	0	0	

SCHEDULE PTI - PASS THROUGH INCOME DETAILS FROM BUSINESS TRUST OR INVESTMENT FUND AS PER SECTION 115U, 115UA AND 115UB

Sl. No.	Investment entity covered by section 115UA/115UB(2)	Name of business trust/ investment fund	PAN of the business trust/ investment fund	Sl. No.	Head of Income	Current year income	Share of current year loss distributed by investment fund	Net income / Loss 9 = 7-8	TDS on such amount, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

SCHEDULE SI - INCOME CHARGEABLE TO INCOME TAX AT SPECIAL RATES [PLEASE SEE INSTRUCTION]

*If the return is verified after 30 days of transmission of return data electronically, then date of verification will be considered as date of filing the return (Notification No.05 of 2022 dated 29-07-2022 issued by the DGIT (Systems), CBDT)."

Sl. No.	Section	Special rate (%)	Income (i)	Tax thereon (ii)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total			0	0

SCHEDULE 115TD - ACCRETED INCOME UNDER SECTION 115TD (APPLICABLE IF EXEMPTION CLAIMED U/S 11 AND 12 OR 10(23C) (iv)/10(23C)(v)/ 10(23C)(vi)/10(23C)(via)

1	Aggregate Fair Market Value (FMV) of total assets of Specified Person			0
2	Less: Total liability of Specified Person			0
3	Net value of assets (1 - 2)			0
4	(i)	FMV of assets directly acquired out of income referred to in section 10(1)	4i	0
	(ii)	FMV of assets acquired during the period from the date of creation or establishment to the effective date of registration/provisional registration u/s 12AB or 2nd Proviso to s. 10(23C), if benefit u/s 11 and 12 or 10(23C)(iv)/10(23C)(v)/ 10(23C)(vi)/ 10(23C)(via) respectively not claimed during the said period	4ii	0
	(iii)	FMV of assets transferred in accordance with third proviso to section 115TD(2)	4iii	0
	(iv)	Total (4i + 4ii + 4iii)	4iv	0
5	Liability in respect of assets at 4 above			0
6	Accreted income as per section 115TD [3 - (4 - 5)]			0
7	Additional income-tax payable u/s 115TD at maximum marginal rate			0
8	Interest payable u/s 115TE			0
9	Specified date u/s 115TD			
10	Additional income-tax and interest payable			0
11	Tax and interest paid			0
12	Net payable/refundable (10 - 11)			0
13	Date(s) of deposit of tax on accreted income			

Sl. No.	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Name of Bank and Branch	BSR Code	Serial Number of Challan	Amount deposited
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

SCHEDULE 115BBI - SPECIFIED INCOME OF CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS UNDER SECTION 115BBI

1	Deemed income referred in Explanation 4 to the third proviso to section 10(23C) or section 11(3)			1	0
2	Deemed income referred under section 11(1B)			2	0
3	Income which is deemed to be income under the twenty-first proviso to Section 10(23C) or which is not excluded from the total income as per section 13(1)(c)			3	0
4	Income which is not exempt under section 10(23C) on account of violation of clause (b) of the third proviso of section 10(23C) or which is not excluded from the total income as per section 13(1)(d)			4	0

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5	Income which is not excluded from the total income as per section 11(1)(c)	5	0
6	Income accumulated or set apart in excess of fifteen per cent of the income where such accumulation is not allowed under any specific provision of this Act	6	0
7	Total (total of Sl.No. 1 to 6)	7	0

SCHEDULE FSI - DETAILS OF INCOME FROM OUTSIDE INDIA AND TAX RELIEF (AVAILABLE ONLY IN CASE OF RESIDENT)

Sl. No.	Country Code (Dropdown to be provided in the e-filing utility)	Taxpayer Identification Number	Sl. No.	Head of Income	Income from outside India(Included in Part B-TI)	Tax paid outside India	Tax payable on such income under normal provisions in India	Tax relief available in India (e) = (c) or (d) whichever is lower	Relevant article of DTAA if relief claimed u/s 90 or 90A
				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

SCHEDULE TR - DETAILS SUMMARY OF TAX RELIEF CLAIMED FOR TAXES PAID OUTSIDE INDIA (AVAILABLE ONLY IN CASE OF RESIDENT)

1	Details of Tax relief claimed				
Sl. No.	Country Code	Taxpayer Identification Number	Total taxes paid outside India (total of (c) of Schedule FSI in respect of each country)	Total tax relief available (total of (e) of Schedule FSI in respect of each country)	Section under which relief claimed(specify 90, 90A or 91)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Total			0	0	
2	Total Tax relief available in respect of country where DTAA is applicable (section 90/90A) (Part of total of 1(d))				0
3	Total Tax relief available in respect of country where DTAA is not applicable (section 91) (Part of total of 1(d))				0
4	Whether any tax paid outside India, on which tax relief was allowed in India, has been refunded/credited by the foreign tax authority during the year? If yes, provide the details below				NO
	a	Amount of tax refunded		4a	0
	b	Assessment year in which tax relief allowed in India		4b	

SCHEDULE FA - DETAILS OF FOREIGN ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ANY SOURCE OUTSIDE INDIA

A1	Details of Foreign Depository Accounts held (including any beneficial interest) at any time during the relevant Calendar Year ending as on 31st December 2024										
Sl. No.	Country Name and Code	Name of financial institution	Address of financial institution	ZIP Code	Account Number	Status	Account opening date	Peak Balance During the Period	Closing balance	Gross interest paid/credited to the account during the period	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
A2	Details of Foreign Custodial Accounts held (including any beneficial interest) at any time during the relevant Calendar Year ending as on 31st December 2024										
Sl. No.	Country Name and Code	Name of financial institution	Address of financial institution	ZIP Code	Account Number	Status	Account opening date	Peak Balance During the Period	Closing balance	Gross amount paid/credited to the account during the period	
										Nature Of amount	Amount

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11a)	(11b)		
A3	Details of Foreign Equity and Debt Interest held (including any beneficial interest) in any entity at any time during the relevant Calendar Year ending as on 31st December 2024												
Sl. No.	Country Name and Code	Name of entity	Address of entity	ZIP Code	Nature of entity	Date of acquiring the interest	Initial value of the investment	Peak value of investment during the period	Closing value	Total gross amount paid/credited with respect to the holding during the period	Total gross proceeds from sale or redemption of investment during the period		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
A4	Details of Foreign Cash Value Insurance Contract or Annuity Contract held (including any beneficial interest) at any time during the relevant Calendar Year ending as on 31st December 2024												
Sl. No.	Country Name and Code	Name of financial institution in which insurance contract held		Address of financial institution		ZIP Code	Date of contract		The cash value or surrender value of the contract		Total gross amount paid/credited with respect to the contract during the period		
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)		(7)		(8)		
B	Details of Financial Interest in any Entity held (including any beneficial interest) at any time during the relevant Calendar Year ending as on 31st December 2024												
Sl. No.	Country Name and Code	ZIP Code	Nature of entity	Name of the Entity	Address of the Entity	Nature of Interest	Date since held	Total Investment (at cost) (in rupees)	Income accrued from such Interest	Nature of Income	Income taxable and offered in this return		
											Amount	Schedule where offered	Item number of schedule
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
C	Details of immovable property held (including any beneficial interest) at any time during the relevant Calendar Year ending as on 31st December 2024												
Sl. No.	Country Name and Code	ZIP Code	Address of the Property	Ownership -Direct/ Beneficial owner/ Beneficiary	Date of acquisition	Total Investment (at cost) (in rupees)	Income derived from the property	Nature of Income	Income taxable and offered in this return				
									Amount	Schedule where offered	Item number of schedule		
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
D	Details of any other Capital Asset held (including any beneficial interest) at any time during the relevant Calendar Year ending as on 31st December 2024												
Sl. No.	Country Name and Code	ZIP Code	Nature of Asset	Ownership -Direct/ Beneficial owner/ Beneficiary	Date of acquisition	Total Investment (at cost) (in rupees)	Income derived from the asset	Nature of Income	Income taxable and offered in this return				
									Amount	Schedule where offered	Item number of schedule		
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
E	Details of account(s) in which you have signing authority held (including any beneficial interest) at any time during the relevant Calendar Year ending as on 31st December 2024 and which has not been included in A to D above.												
Sl. No.	Name of the Institution in which the account is held	Address of the Institution	Country Name and Code	ZIP Code	Name of the account holder	Account Number	Peak Balance/ Investment during the year (in rupees)	Whether income accrued is taxable in your hands?	If (7) is yes, Income accrued in the account	If (7) is yes, Income offered in this return			
										Amount	Schedule where offered	Item number of schedule	
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
F	Details of trusts, created under the laws of a country outside India, in which you are a trustee, beneficiary or settlor												

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Sl. No.	Country Name and Code	ZIP Code	Name of the trust	Address of the trust	Name of trustee	Address of trustee	Name of Settlor	Address of Settlor	Name of Beneficiaries	Address of Beneficiaries	Date since position held	Whether income derived is taxable in your hands?	If (8) is yes, Income derived in the account	If (8) is yes, Income offered in this return		
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3a)	(3b)	(4a)	(4b)	(5a)	(5b)	(6a)	(6b)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
G	Details of any other income derived from any source outside India which is not included in,- (i) items A to F above and, (ii) income under the head business or profession															
Sl. No.	Country Name and Code	ZIP Code	Name of the person from whom derived		Address of the person from whom derived	Income derived	Nature of income	Whether taxable in your hands?	If (6) is yes, Income offered in this return							
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3a)	(3b)	(3b)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)					
SCHEDULE SH - SHAREHOLDING OF UNLISTED COMPANY																
IF YOU ARE AN UNLISTED COMPANY, PLEASE FURNISH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS,																
A - DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDING AT THE END OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR																
Sl. No.	Name of the shareholder	Residential status in India	Type of share	PAN	Date of acquisition	Number of shares held	Face value per share	Issue Price per share	Amount received							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)							
B - DETAILS OF EQUITY SHARE APPLICATION MONEY PENDING ALLOTMENT AT THE END OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR																
Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Residential status in India	Type of share	PAN	Date of application	Number of shares applied for	Application money received	Face value per share	Proposed issue price							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)							
C - DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDERS WHO IS NOT A SHAREHOLDER AT THE END OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR BUT WAS A SHAREHOLDER AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR																
Sl. No.	Name of the shareholder	Residential status in India	Type of share	PAN	Number of shares held	Face value per share	Issue Price per share	Amount received	Date of acquisition	Date on which cease to be shareholder	Mode of cessation	In case of transfer, PAN of the shareholder				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)				
PART B - TI - STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2025																
Part B1	B1-Applicable if exemption is being claimed u/s 11 and 12 or 10(23C)(iv)/10(23C)(v)/ 10(23C)(vi)/ 10(23C)(via) and wherein Part B3 is not applicable.															
1	Voluntary Contributions and anonymous donations taxable u/s 115BBC (Other than Corpus) [(C- Ai- Bi+E) of Schedule VC]										1	96,98,03,670				
2	Voluntary contribution forming part of corpus other than anonymous donations taxable u/s 115BBC [(A + B) of schedule Part-B TI - Part B1]										2	0				
	A	Corpus representing donations received for the renovation or repair of places notified u/s 80G(2)(b) [Aia +Bia of Schedule VC]									A	0				
	B	Corpus other than above [Aib +Bib of Schedule VC]									B	0				
3	Aggregate of income referred to in sections 11, 12 and sections 10(23C)(iv),10(23C)(v), 10(23C)(vi) and 10(23C)(via) derived during the previous year excluding Voluntary contribution included in 1 above (10 of Schedule AI)										3	2,06,81,473				

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4	Amount eligible for exemption under section 11(1)(c)		4	0
	a	Approval number given by the Board	4a	0
	b	Date of approval by the Board	4b	
5	Income to be applied [1+3-4-(A1-A1a of Schedule A)]		5	99,04,85,143
6	Application of income for charitable or religious purposes or for the stated objects of the trust/institution		6	
	i	Amount applied during the previous year [Excluding application from borrowed fund, deemed application, previous year accumulation upto 15% etc, i.e not from the income of prev year] [Sl. No. G of Schedule A]	6i	98,95,34,506
	ii	Repayment of loan during the previous year - [Sr.no. 4 of table A2 of Schedule J]	6ii	0
	iii	Amount applied during the previous year- invested or deposited back into specified mode of Corpus fund (disallowed earlier on application of fund for object of trust/institution) invested or deposited back, into one or more of the forms or modes specified in Section 11(5) maintained specifically for such corpus, from the income of that year and to the extent of such investment or deposit [Sr.no. 4 of table A1 of Schedule J]	6iii	0
	iv	Amount deemed to have been applied during the previous year as per clause (2) of Explanation to section 11(1). [Col 2 of schedule D for FY 2024-25]	6iv	0
	A	If (iv) above applicable, whether option Form No. 9A has been furnished to the Assessing Officer	A	NO
	B	If yes, date of furnishing Form No. 9A (DD/MM/YYYY)	B	
	v	Amount accumulated or set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes or for the stated objects of the trust/institution to the extent it does not exceed 15 per cent of income derived from property held in trust/ institution under section 11(1)(a)/11(1)(b) or in terms of third proviso to section 10(23C) [{restricted to maximum of 15% of [(1+3) above)-(A1 of Schedule A)]]	6v	9,50,637
	vi	Amount in addition to amount referred to in (v) above, accumulated or set apart for specified purposes if all the conditions in section 11(2) and 11(5) or third proviso to section 10(23C) are fulfilled (Col 2 of Schedule I for FY 2024-25)	6vi	0
	A	If (vi) above applicable, whether option Form No. 10 has been furnished to the Assessing Officer	A	
	B	If yes, date of furnishing Form No. 10 (DD/MM/YYYY)	B	
	vii	Total [6i + 6ii+6iii +6iv+6v+ 6vi]	6vii	99,04,85,143
7	Additions			
	i	Income chargeable under section 115BBI[Total of Sl. NO. 7 of Schedule 115BBI]	7i	0
	ii	Income in respect of which exemption under section 11 is not available, being anonymous donation (Diii of schedule VC)	7ii	0
	iii	Income chargeable under section 12(2)	7iii	0
	iv	Amount disallowable under section 11(1) r.w.s 40(a)(ia) or 10(23C) r.w.s 40(a)(ia)	7iv	0
	v	Amount disallowable under section 11(1) r.w.s 40A(3)/(3A) or 10(23C) r.w.s 40A(3)/(3A)	7v	0
	vi	Income as per Explanation 3B in case of violation of clause (a) or (b) or (c) of Explanation 3A to section 11(1) read with section 80G(2)(b)	7vi	0
	vii	Income as per Explanation 1B in case of violation of clause (a) or (b) or (c) of Explanation 1A to section 10(23C) read with section 80G(2)(b)	7vii	0
	viii	Any other income on which exemption is not allowable under the Income-tax Act	7viii	0
	ix	Total [7i+7ii+7iii+7iv +7v +7vi+7vii+7viii]	7ix	0
8	Income chargeable u/s 11(4)		8	0

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9	Gross income after Exemption u/s 11/10(23C)(iv)/10(23C)(v)/ 10(23C)(vi)/10(23C)(via) [(5-6vii)+7ix+8]			9	0
10	Income not forming part of item no.9 above				
	i	Income from house property [3 of Schedule HP] (enter nil if loss)		i	0
	ii	Profits and gains of business or profession [as per item No. D48 of schedule BP]		ii	0
	iii	Income under the head Capital Gains			
	A	Short term		10iiiA	
		Aia	Short-term chargeable @ 15% (11ii of item E of schedule CG)	10Aia	0
		Aib	Short-term chargeable @ 20% (11iii of item E of schedule CG)	10Aib	0
		Aii	Short-term chargeable @ 30% (11iv of item E of schedule CG)	10Aii	0
		Aiii	Short-term chargeable at applicable rate (11v of item E of schedule CG)	10Aiii	0
		Aiv	Short-term chargeable at special rates in India as per DTAA (11vi of item E of Schedule CG)	10Aiv	0
		Av	Total Short-term (Aia + Aib + Aii + Aiii + Aiv) (enter nil if loss)	10Av	0
	B	Long term		10iiiB	
		Bia	Long-term chargeable @ 10% (11vii of item E of schedule CG)	10Bia	0
		Bib	Long-term chargeable @ 12.5% (11viii of item E of schedule CG)	10Bib	0
		Bii	Long-term chargeable @ 20% (11ix of item E of schedule CG)	10Bii	0
		Biii	Long-term chargeable at special rates in India as per DTAA (11x of item E of schedule CG)	10Biii	0
		Biv	Total Long-term (Bia + Bib + Bii + Biii) (enter nil if loss)	10Biv	0
	C	Sum of Short-term/Long-term capital gains) (Av+Biv) (enter nil if loss)		10iiiC	0
	D	Capital gain chargeable @ 30% u/s 115BBH (C2 of schedule CG)		10iiiD	0
	E	Total Capital gain(C+D)		10iiiE	0
	iv	Income from other sources [as per item No. 9 of Schedule OS]		iv	0
	v	Total (10i + 10ii + 10iiiE + 10iv)		v	0
11	Gross income [9+10]			11	0
12	Losses of current year to be set off against 10v (total of 2xv, 3xv and 4xv of Schedule CYLA)			12	0
13	Total Income [11-12]			13	0
14	Income which is included in 13 and chargeable to tax at special rates (total of col. (i) of schedule SI)			14	0
15	Anonymous donations, included in 13, to be taxed under section 115BBC @ 30% (Diii of Schedule VC)			15	0
16	Specified income chargeable u/s 115BBI , included in 13, to be taxed @ 30% (SI. No. 7 of Schedule 115BBI)			16	0
17	Aggregate Income to be taxed at normal rates (13-14-15-16)			17	0

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PART B2 - APPLICABLE IF EXEMPTION IS BEING CLAIMED UNDER SECTION 13A/13B AND UNDER SECTIONS 10(21), 10(23A), 10(23AAA), 10(23B), 10(23EC), 10(23ED), 10(23EE), 10(29A), 10(23C)(IIIAB), 10(23C)(IIIAC), 10(23C)(IIID), 10(23C)(IIIAE), 10(23D), 10(23DA), 10(23FB), 10(24), 10(46), 10(46A), 10(46B), 10(47)

1	Amount eligible for exemption under sections 10(21),10(23AAA), 10(23B), 10(23D), 10(23DA), 10(23EC), 10(23ED), 10(23EE), 10(23FB), 10(29A), 10(46), 10(46A), 10(46B), 10(47) [Sl. No. 1 of Schedule IE-1]		1	0
	1a	Exemption under section 10(21)	1a	0
	1b	Exemption under section 10(23AAA)	1b	0
	1c	Exemption under section 10(23B)	1c	0
	1d	Exemption under section 10(23D)	1d	0
	1e	Exemption under section 10(23DA)	1e	0
	1f	Exemption under section 10(23EC)	1f	0
	1g	Exemption under section 10(23ED)	1g	0
	1h	Exemption under section 10(23EE)	1h	0
	1i	Exemption under section 10(23FB)	1i	0
	1j	Exemption under section 10(29A)	1j	0
	1k	Exemption under section 10(46)	1k	0
	1l	Exemption under section 10(46A)	1l	0
	1m	Exemption under section 10(46B)	1m	0
	1n	Exemption under section 10(47)	1n	0
2	Amount eligible for exemption under sections 10(23A),10(23C)(iiiab),10(23C)(iiiac),10(23C)(iiid),10(23C)(iiiae),10(24) [{Sl. No. 1 of Schedule IE-2 (For Row A)} or {Total of Sl. No. 3 of Schedule IE-3} or {Total of Sl. No. 3 of Schedule IE-4}]		2	0
	2a	Exemption under section 10(23A)	2a	0
	2b	Exemption under section 10(23C)(iiiab)	2b	0
	2c	Exemption under section 10(23C)(iiiac)	2c	0
	2d	Exemption under section 10(23C)(iiid)	2d	0
	2e	Exemption under section 10(23C)(iiiae)	2e	0
	2f	Exemption under section 10(24)	2f	0
3	Income chargeable under section 11(3) read with section 10(21). [Total of Col. 15 of Schedule I]		3	0
4	Income claimed as exempt under section 13A in case of a Political Party.		4	0
5	Income claimed as exempt under section 13B in case of an Electoral Trust. (item No. 6vii of Schedule ET)		5	0
6	Voluntary Contribution received during the year[applicable for Section 13A and 13B]		6	0
7	Heads of Income not forming part of above		7	
	i	Income from house property [3 of Schedule HP] (enter nil if loss)	i	0

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	ii	Profits and gains of business or profession[as per item No. D 48 of schedule BP]	ii	0
	iii	Income under the head Capital Gains	iii	
	A	Short term	A	
	Aia	Short-term chargeable @ 15% (11ii of item E of schedule CG)	Aia	0
	Aib	Short-term chargeable @ 20% (11iii of item E of schedule CG)	Aib	0
	Aii	Short-term chargeable @ 30% (11iv of item E of schedule CG)	Aii	0
	Aiii	Short-term chargeable at applicable rate (11v of item E of schedule CG)	Aiii	0
	Aiv	Short-term chargeable at special rates in India as per DTAA (11vi of item E of Schedule CG)	Aiv	0
	Av	Total Short-term (Aia + Aib + Aii + Aiii + Aiv) (enter nil if loss)	Av	0
	B	Long term	B	
	Bia	Long-term chargeable @ 10% (11vii of item E of schedule CG)	Bia	0
	Bib	Long-term chargeable @ 12.5% (11viii of item E of schedule CG)	Bib	0
	Bii	Long-term chargeable @ 20% (11ix of item E of schedule CG)	Bii	0
	Biii	Long-term chargeable at special rates in India as per DTAA (11x of item E of schedule CG)	Biii	0
	Biv	Total Long-term (Bia + Bib + Bii + Biii) (enter nil if loss)	Biv	0
	C	Sum of Short-term/Long-term capital gains (Av + Biv) (enter nil if loss)	C	0
	D	Capital gain chargeable @30% u/s 115BBH (C2 of schedule CG)	D	0
	E	Total capital gains (C + D)	E	0
	iv	Income from other sources. [as per item No. 9 of Schedule OS]	iv	0
	v	Total (7i + 7ii + 7iiiE + 7iv)	v	0
8		Gross income [6+7v-4-5]+3	8	0
9		Losses of current year to be set off against 7v (total of 2xv, 3xv and 4xv of Schedule CYLA)	9	0
10		Gross Total Income (8-9)	10	0
11		Income which is included in 10 and chargeable to tax at special rates (total of col. (i) of schedule SI)	11	0
12		Net Agricultural income for rate purpose	12	0
13		Aggregate Income (10-11+12) [applicable if (10-11) exceeds maximum amount not chargeable to tax]	13	0
14		Income chargeable at maximum marginal rates	14	0

PART B3 - APPLICABLE IF TOTAL INCOME CHARGEABLE TO TAX U/S TWENTY-SECOND PROVISIO TO SECTION 10(23C) OR SECTION 13(10)

	If yes in Sl. No. A(26) of Part A-General, please the provide computation of Income chargeable under twenty second proviso to Clause (23C) of section 10/ sub-section (10) of section 13		
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1	Total Income for the previous year other than Sl. No. 7	1	0
2	Total Expenditure incurred in India, for the objects of the assessee	2	0
3	Expenditure to be disallowed	3	
i	Expenditure from the corpus standing to the credit of the trust or institution as on the end of the financial year immediately preceding the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which income is being computed	i	0
ii	Expenditure from any loan or borrowing	ii	0
iii	Depreciation in respect of an asset, acquisition of which has been claimed as application of income, in the same or any other previous year; and	iii	0
iv	Expenditure in the form of contribution or donation to any person	iv	0
v	Capital Expenditure	v	0
vi	Amount disallowable under Explanation to sub-section (10) of section 13 or Explanation to twenty second proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 read with sub-clause (ia) of clause (a) of section 40	vi	0
vii	Amount disallowable under Explanation to sub-section (10) of section 13 or Explanation to twenty second proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 read with sub-section 3 of section 40A	vii	0
viii	Amount disallowable under Explanation to sub-section (10) of section 13 or Explanation to twenty second proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 read with section (3A) of section 40A	viii	0
ix	Any other disallowance	ix	0
x	Total expenditure to be disallowed (i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)+(v)+(vi)+(vii)+(viii)+(ix)	x	0
4	Additions	4	
(i)	Income chargeable under section 115BBI [Total of Sl. No. 7 of Schedule 115BBI]	i	0
(ii)	Income in respect of which exemption under section 11 is not available, being anonymous donation (Diii of schedule VC)	ii	0
(iii)	Income chargeable under section 12(2)	iii	0
(iv)	Income as per Explanation 3B in case of violation of clause (a) or (b) or (c) of Explanation 3A to section 11(1) read with section 80G(2)(b)	iv	0
(v)	Income as per Explanation 1B in case of violation of clause (a) or (b) or (c) of Explanation 1A to section 10(23C) read with section 80G(2)(b)	v	0
(vi)	Any other income on which exemption is not allowable under the Income-tax Act	vi	0
(vii)	Total Additions (i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)+(v)+(vi)	vii	0
5	Income chargeable u/s 11(4)	5	0
6	Sum total [(1-2+3x)+4vii+5)]	6	0
7	Income not forming part of item no. 6 above	7	
i	Income from house property [3 of Schedule HP] (enter nil if loss)	i	0
ii	Profits and gains of business or profession [as per item no. D48 of schedule BP]	ii	0
iii	Income under the head Capital Gains	iii	
a	Short term	a	
aia	Short-term chargeable @ 15% (11ii of item E of schedule CG)	aia	0
aib	Short-term chargeable @ 20% (11iii of item E of schedule CG)	aib	0

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		aii	Short-term chargeable @ 30% (11iv of item E of schedule CG)	aii	0
		aiii	Short-term chargeable at applicable rate (11v of item E of schedule CG)	aiii	0
		aiv	Short-term chargeable at special rates in India as per DTAA (11vi of item E of Schedule CG)	aiv	0
		av	Total Short-term (aia + aib + aii + aiii + aiv) (enter nil if loss)	av	0
	B		Long term	B	
		bia	Long-term chargeable @ 10% (11vii of item E of schedule CG)	bia	0
		bib	Long-term chargeable @ 12.5% (11viii of item E of schedule CG)	bib	0
		bii	Long-term chargeable @ 20% (11ix of item E of schedule CG)	bii	0
		biii	Long-term chargeable at special rates in India as per DTAA (11x of item E of schedule CG)	biii	0
		biv	Total Long-term (bia + bib + bii + biii) (enter nil if loss)	biv	0
	C		Sum of Short-term/ Long-term capital gains(av+biv)(enter nil if loss)	C	0
	D		Capital gain chargeable @ 30% u/s 115BBH (C2 of schedule CG)	D	0
	E		Total capital gains (c + d)	E	0
	iv		Income from other sources [as per item no. 9 of Schedule OS]	iv	0
	v		Total (7i + 7ii + 7iie + 7iv)	v	0
8			Losses of current year to be set off against 7v (total of 2xv, 3xv and 4xv of Schedule CYLA)	8	0
9			Total Income (6+7-8)	9	0
10			Income which is included in 9 and chargeable to tax at special rates (total of col. (i) of schedule SI)	10	0
11			Anonymous donations, included in 9, to be taxed under section 115BBC @ 30% (Diii of Schedule VC)	11	0
12			Income chargeable u/s 115BBI, included in 9, to be taxed @ 30% (SI. No 7 of Schedule 115BBI)	12	0
13			Income chargeable to tax u/s twenty-second proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-section (10) of section 13 (9-10-11-12)	13	0
PART B - TTI - Computation of tax liability on total income					
1			Tax payable on total income		
	a		Tax at normal rates on [Sl. No. 17 of Part B1 of Part B-TI] OR [Sl. No. (13-14) of Part B2 of Part B-TI] OR [Sl. No. 13 of Part B3 of Part B-TI]	1a	0
	b		Tax at special rates (total of col(ii) of Schedule-SI)	1b	0
	c		Tax on anonymous donation u/s 115BBC @30% on [Sr. no. 15 of Part B1 of Part B-TI] OR [Sl. No. 11 of Part B3 of Part B-TI]	1c	0
	d		Tax on income chargeable u/s 115BBI @30% on [Sr. no. 16 of Part B1 of Part B-TI] OR [Sl. No. 12 of Part B3 of Part B-TI]	1d	0
	e		Tax at maximum marginal rate on Sr. no. 14 of Part B2 of Part B-TI	1e	0
	f		Rebate on agricultural income [Part B2, applicable if (10-11) of Part B-TI exceeds maximum amount not chargeable to tax]	1f	0
	g		Tax Payable on Total Income (1a + 1b+1c+1d +1e-1f)	1g	0

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2	Surcharge			
	i	25% of Column (ii) of "Income under section 115BBE " of Schedule SI	2i	0
	ii	On [1g - (Column (ii) of "Income under section 115BBE " of Schedule SI)]	2ii	0
	iii	Total (i + ii)	2iii	0
3	Health and Education Cess @ 4% on(1g+ 2iii)		3	0
4	Gross tax liability (1g+ 2iii + 3)		4	0
5	TaxRelief			
	a	Section 90/90A (2 of Schedule TR)	5a	0
	b	Section 91 (3 of Schedule TR)	5b	0
	c	Total (5a + 5b)	5c	0
6	Net tax liability (4 - 5c)		6	0
7	Interest and fee payable		7	
	a	Interest for default in furnishing the return (section 234A)	7a	0
	b	Interest for default in payment of advance tax (section 234B)	7b	0
	c	Interest for deferment of advance tax (section 234C)	7c	0
	d	Fee for default in furnishing return of income (section 234F)	7d	0
	e	Total Interest and Fee Payable (7a+ 7b+ 7c+ 7d)	7e	0
8	Aggregate liability (6 + 7e)		8	0
9	Taxes Paid			
	a	Advance Tax (from column 5 of 15A)	9a	0
	b	TDS (total of column 9 of 15B)	9b	7,16,645
	c	TCS (total of column 7(i) of 15C)	9c	30,401
	d	Self-Assessment Tax (from column 5 of 15A)	9d	0
	e	Total Taxes Paid (9a+ 9b+ 9c+ 9d)	9e	7,47,046
10	Amount payable (Enter if 8 is greater than 9e, else enter 0)		10	0
11	Refund (If 9e is greater than 8),(refund, if any, will be directly credited into the bank account)		11	7,47,050
12	Net tax payable on 115TD income including interest u/s 115TE (Sr.no. 12 of Schedule 115TD)		12	0
13	Do you have a bank account in India (Non- Residents claiming refund with no bank account in India may select No)			Yes

*If the return is verified after 30 days of transmission of return data electronically, then date of verification will be considered as date of filing the return (Notification No.05 of 2022 dated 29-07-2022 issued by the DGIT (Systems), CBDT)."

a	Details of all Bank Accounts held in India at any time during the previous year (excluding dormant accounts)				
Sl. No.	IFS Code of the bank in case of Bank Accounts held in India	Name of the Bank	Account Number	Type of account	Select Account for refund credit (tick at least one account ✓)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	SCBL0036034	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	54410762000	Other	☐
2	SCBL0036034	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	54410762019	Other	☐
3	SCBL0036034	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	54410762302	Other	☐
4	SBIN0000691	STATE BANK OF INDIA	39749418735	Current Account	☐
5	SCBL0036034	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	54410762280	Other	☒
6	SCBL0036034	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	54410762299	Other	☐
7	SCBL0036034	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	52112034140	Other	☐
8	ORBC0101164	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	11641131001236	Current Account	☐
Note:1) All bank accounts held at any time are to be reported, except dormant A/c 2): In case of multiple accounts are selected, the refund will be credited to one of the validated after processing the return					
b	Non-residents may, at their option, furnish the details of one foreign bank account :				
Sl. No.	SWIFT Code	Name of the Bank	Country of Location	IBAN	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
14	Do you at any time during the previous year :- (i) hold, as beneficial owner, beneficiary or otherwise, any asset (including financial interest in any entity) located outside India; or (ii) have signing authority in any account located outside India; or (iii) have income from any source outside India? [applicable only in case of a resident] [Ensure Schedule FA is filled up if the answer is Yes]				NO
TAX PAYMENTS					
A	Details Of Advance Tax and Self Assessment Tax Payments				
Sl. No.	BSR Code	Date of Deposit (DD/MM/YYYY)	Serial Number of Challan	Amount (Rs)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Total				0	
SCHEDULE TDS 1					
15B(1) DETAILS OF TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE (TDS) ON INCOME [AS PER FORM 16A ISSUED BY DEDUCTOR(S)]					

*If the return is verified after 30 days of transmission of return data electronically, then date of verification will be considered as date of filing the return (Notification No.05 of 2022 dated 29-07-2022 issued by the DGIT (Systems), CBDT)."

Sl. No.	TDS credit relating to self /other person [other person as per rule 37BA(2)]	PAN of Other Person (if TDS credit related to other person)	Aadhaar No. of Other Person (if TDS credit related to other person)	Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN) of the Deductor	Section under which TDS is deducted	Unclaimed TDS brought forward (b/f) (If TDS was deducted in previous year but was not claimed, details should be provided in this field)		TDS of current financial year (TDS deducted during FY 2024-25)			TDS credit being claimed this Year (only if corresponding income is being offered for tax this year)), not applicable if TDS is deducted u/s 194N)				Corresponding Receipts /withdrawal offered		TDS credit being carried forward	
						Fin. Year in which deducted	TDS b/f	Deducted in own hands	Deducted in the hands of any other person as per rule 37BA(2) (if applicable)		Claimed in own hands	Claimed in the hands of any other person as per rule 37BA(2) (if applicable)				Gross Amount		Head of Income
(1)	(2)	(3)(a)	(3)(b)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)(i)	(9)(ii)	(10)	(11)(a)	(11)(b)	(11)(c)	(11)(d)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Self			MUMS 25234 G	194A-Interest other than 'Interest on securities'		0	1,336	0	0	1,336	0	0			13,356	Income from Other Sources	0
2	Self			MUMS 25234 G	194A-Interest other than 'Interest on securities'		0	1,774	0	0	1,774	0	0			17,737	Income from Other Sources	0
3	Self			MUMS 25234 G	194A-Interest other than 'Interest on securities'		0	8,599	0	0	8,599	0	0			85,985	Income from Other Sources	0
4	Self			MUMS 25234 G	194A-Interest other than 'Interest on securities'		0	11,890	0	0	11,890	0	0			1,18,904	Income from Other Sources	0
5	Self			MUMS 25234 G	194A-Interest other than 'Interest on securities'		0	16,123	0	0	16,123	0	0			1,61,227	Income from Other Sources	0

*If the return is verified after 30 days of transmission of return data electronically, then date of verification will be considered as date of filing the return (Notification No.05 of 2022 dated 29-07-2022 issued by the DGIT (Systems), CBDT)."

6	Self			MUMS 25234 G	194A- Inter- est other than 'Inter- est on securit- ies'			0	4,285	0	0	4,285	0	0		42,847	Incom e from Other Source s	0
7	Self			BLRA1 4953B	194B- Winnin g from lottery or cross word puzzle			0	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0		1,00,000	Sched ule AI	0
8	Self			RTKP1 0997A	194A- Inter- est other than 'Inter- est on securit- ies'			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		762	Incom e from Other Source s	0
9	Self			MUMS 25234 G	194A- Inter- est other than 'Inter- est on securit- ies'			0	20,131	0	0	20,131	0	0		2,01,309	Incom e from Other Source s	0
10	Self			MUMC 13858 F	194O- Payme nt of cer- tain sums by e- comm erce op- erato- r to e- comm erce partici- pant.			0	41	0	0	41	0	0		4,122	Sched ule AI	0
11	Self			RTKP1 0997A	194A- Inter- est other than 'Inter- est on securit- ies'			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		530	Incom e from Other Source s	0
12	Self			MUMC 13858 F	194O- Payme nt of cer- tain sums by e- comm erce op- erato- r to e- comm erce partici- pant.			0	20	0	0	20	0	0		2,028	Sched ule AI	0

*If the return is verified after 30 days of transmission of return data electronically, then date of verification will be considered as date of filing the return (Notification No.05 of 2022 dated 29-07-2022 issued by the DGIT (Systems), CBDT)."

13	Self			SHLM04690A	194J(b)- Fees for professional services or royalty etc	0	2,11,710	0	0	2,11,710	0	0	21,17,100	Schedule AI	0
14	Self			DELGO4054B	194J(b)- Fees for professional services or royalty etc	0	10,609	0	0	10,609	0	0	1,06,086	Schedule AI	0
15	Self			JBPC04738G	194J(a)- Fees for technical services	0	94,238	0	0	94,238	0	0	9,42,384	Schedule AI	0
16	Self			RTKP10997A	194A- Interest other than 'Interest on securities'	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,597	Income from Other Sources	0
17	Self			JBPC04738G	194J(a)- Fees for technical services	0	75,390	0	0	75,390	0	0	7,53,907	Schedule AI	0
18	Self			MUMCF13858F	194O- Payment of certain sums by e-commerce operator or to e-commerce participant.	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2,850	Schedule AI	0
19	Self			MUMCF13858F	194O- Payment of certain sums by e-commerce operator or to e-commerce participant.	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	2,033	Schedule AI	0

*If the return is verified after 30 days of transmission of return data electronically, then date of verification will be considered as date of filing the return (Notification No.05 of 2022 dated 29-07-2022 issued by the DGIT (Systems), CBDT)."

20	Self			MUMS 20531 A	194C- Payme nts to contra ctors and sub- contra ctors			0	71,976	0	0	71,976	0	0		35,98,795	Sched ule VC	0
21	Self			MUMC 13858 F	194O- Payme nt of cer tain sums by e- comm erce op erato r to e- comm erce pa rticip ant.			0	9	0	0	9	0	0		9,330	Sched ule AI	0
22	Self			RTKP1 0997A	194A- Inter est o ther than 'Inter est on securi ties'			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,626	Incom e from Other Source s	0
23	Self			DELGO 4054B	194J(b) - Fees for profes sional servic es or royalt y etc			0	9,509	0	0	9,509	0	0		95,088	Sched ule AI	0
24	Self			DELGO 4054B	194J(b) - Fees for profes sional servic es or royalt y etc			0	31,825	0	0	31,825	0	0		3,18,256	Sched ule AI	0
25	Self			MUMC 13858 F	194O- Payme nt of cer tain sums by e- comm erce op erato r to e- comm erce pa rticip ant.			0	17	0	0	17	0	0		17,260	Sched ule AI	0
26	Self			MUMS 20531 A	194C- Payme nts to contra ctors and sub- contra ctors			0	58,878	0	0	58,878	0	0		29,43,900	Sched ule VC	0

*If the return is verified after 30 days of transmission of return data electronically, then date of verification will be considered as date of filing the return (Notification No.05 of 2022 dated 29-07-2022 issued by the DGIT (Systems), CBDT)."

27	Self			MUMS 20531 A	194C- Payme nts to contra ctors and sub- contra ctors		0	1,193	0	0	1,193	0	0		59,650	Sched ule VC	0
28	Self			MUMH 00493 D	194J(b) - Fees for profes sional servic es or royalt y etc		0	57,069	0	0	57,069	0	0		5,70,694	Sched ule AI	0
29	Self			RTKP1 0997A	194A- Inter st other than 'Inter est on securit ies'		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,654	Incom e from Other Source s	0
Total											7,16,645						



*If the return is verified after 30 days of transmission of return data electronically, then date of verification will be considered as date of filing the return (Notification No.05 of 2022 dated 29-07-2022 issued by the DGIT (Systems), CBDT)."

SCHEDULE TDS 2

15B(2) DETAILS OF TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE (TDS) ON INCOME [AS PER FORM 16B/16C/16D/16E FURNISHED ISSUED BY DEDUCTOR(S)]

Sl. No.	TDS credit in the name of	PAN Of Other Person (If TDS credit related to other person)	Aadhaar No. of Other Person (If TDS credit related to other person)	PAN of the buyer /Tenant	Aadhaar of buyer /Tenant	Section under which TDS is deducted	Unclaimed TDS brought forward (b/f) (If TDS was deducted in previous year but was not claimed, details should be provided in this field)		TDS of the current financial Year (TDS deducted during the FY 2024-25)		TDS credit being claimed this Year (only if corresponding Receipt is being offered for tax this year)				Corresponding Receipt offered		TDS credit being carried forward		
							Fin. Year in which deducted	TDS b/f	Deducted in own hands	Deducted in the hands of any other person as per rule 37BA(2) (if applicable)	Claimed in own hands	Claimed in the hands of any other person as per rule 37BA(2) Col (10) (if applicable)				Gross Amount	Head of Income		
												Income	TDS	PAN	Aadhaar				
(1)	(2)	(3)(a)	(3)(b)	(4)(a)	(4)(b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)(a)	(9)(b)	(10)	(11)(a)	(11)(b)	(11)(c)	(11)(d)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total											0								

SCHEDULE TCS - DETAILS OF TAX COLLECTED AT SOURCE (TCS) [AS PER FORM 27D ISSUED BY COLLECTORS]

Sl. No.	TCS credit relating to self/ other person [other person as per rule 37i(1)]	Tax Deduction and Tax Collection Account Number of the Collector	PAN of Other person (if TCS credit related to other person)	Unclaimed TCS brought forward (b/f)		TCS of the current financial Year (tax collected during the FY 2024-25)		TCS credit being claimed this year			TCS credit being carried forward	
				Fin. Year in which TCS collected	Amount b/f	Collected in own hands	Collected in the hands of any other person as per rule 37i(1) (if applicable)	Claimed in own hands	Claimed in hands of any other person as per rule 37i(1) (if applicable)			
									TCS	PAN		
(1)	(2)(i)	(2)(ii)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)(i)	(6)(ii)	(7(i))	(7)(ii)(a)	(7)(ii)(b)	(8)	
1	Self	BLRC01326D			0	6	0	6	0		0	
2	Self	DELM45703A			0	19,775	0	19,775	0		0	
3	Self	DELM45703A			0	3,000	0	3,000	0		0	
4	Self	DELM45703A			0	3,670	0	3,670	0		0	
5	Self	DELM45703A			0	3,950	0	3,950	0		0	
Total								30,401				

[Note: Please enter total of column 7(i) of Schedule-TCS in 9c of Part B-TTI]

VERIFICATION

I, **INDRAJIT CHAUDHURI** son/daughter of **DHIRESH CHANDRA CHAUDHURI** solemnly declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information given in this return and the schedules, statements, etc., accompanying it is correct and complete is in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
I further declare that I am making this return in my capacity as **Principal Officer** and I am also competent to make this return and verify it. I am holding permanent account number **AFOPC3364A** (if allotted).
I further declare that the critical assumptions specified in the agreement have been satisfied and all the terms and conditions of the agreement have been complied with. (Applicable, in a case where return is furnished under section 92CD)

*If the return is verified after 30 days of transmission of return data electronically, then date of verification will be considered as date of filing the return (Notification No.05 of 2022 dated 29-07-2022 issued by the DGIT (Systems), CBDT)."

Acknowledgement Number : 749162150061225

Date of Filing : 06-Dec-2025*

Date: 2025-12-05

Place: NEW DELHI

Sign Here:

Note:

1. Submission date is the system date of e-Filing portal of Income Tax Department. The same is available in the Acknowledgement/ITR-V generated after submission of return.
2. Verification Date is the date of e-Verification at e-Filing portal of Income Tax Department or the date of receipt of ITR-V at CPC, Bengaluru. The same will be available in View Returns/Forms option of e-Filing portal. In case of e-Verification, it is available in Acknowledgement.

*If the return is verified after 30 days of transmission of return data electronically, then date of verification will be considered as date of filing the return (Notification No.05 of 2022 dated 29-07-2022 issued by the DGIT (Systems), CBDT)."

FORM NO. 10B

[See rule 16CC and 17B]

Audit report under clause (b) of the tenth proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 and sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 12A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in the case of a fund or trust or institution or any university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution.

We have examined the balance sheet of PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL [name of the fund or trust or institution or any university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution] as at 31-Mar-2026 and the Income and Expenditure account or Profit and Loss account for the year ended on that date are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said fund or trust or institution or university or other educational institution or hospital or other medical institution.

We have obtained all the information and explanations to the best of our knowledge and belief which are necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion, proper books of account have been maintained at the registered office of the above named fund or trust or institution or university or other educational institution or hospital or other medical institution at the address mentioned at serial number 14 of the Annexure:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the particulars given in the Annexure are true and correct subject to following observations or qualifications-

- (a) Assessee's responsibility for the financial statements and statements of particulars in Form 10B: 1. The Assessee is responsible for the preparation of the aforesaid financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principle in India including accounting standards issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) to the extent applicable as adopted consistently by the society. This responsibility also includes design, implement, maintenance of adequate internal financials controls, that are relevant for the preparation and presentation of financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. 2. The assessee is also responsible for the preparation of the Annexure- Statement of particulars that required to be furnished along with Form 10B that gives true and correct particulars as per the provisions of The Income - Tax Act, 1961 read with the rules, notifications, circulars, etc. that are to be included in the statement.
- (b) The financial statement of the society for the year ended 31st March 2026 have been audited by us and we have expressed an unmodified opinion thereon vide our report dated 12th June 2026. For the purpose of furnishing the audit report in FORM 10B under the provisions of the Income tax Act -1961, we have considered the aforesaid financial statements and other books of accounts, records, information and explanations made available to us, and have carried out such examination and verification as considered necessary for the purpose of reporting the particulars required to be furnished in form 10B. Our reporting in Form 10B is restricted to the matters required to be reported therein under the Income tax Act -1961 and the rules made thereunder. This report should not be construed as a separate independent audit opinion on the above said financial statement as a whole, which have been audited by us as an independent statutory auditors.

In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to information given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view-

- (i) in the case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named fund or trust or institution or university or other educational institution or hospital or other medical institution as on 31-Mar-2026; and
- (ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure account or Profit and Loss account, of the income and application or profit or loss of its accounting year ending on 31-Mar-2026.

Subject to the following observations/qualifications-

- (a) Under the clause No 1-8 basis details of form 10 B in clause no. 5: Registered address of the assessee has been considered as per the latest record of the assessee (form 10 AD) and address as available on income tax portal at the time of finalization of Form 10B.
- (b) Under clause no. 10 (a) of form 10B : Details of all the author (s) / Founder (s) / Settlor (s) / members/ Members of Governing Council/ Director/ shareholders holding 5 % or more of shareholding / office bearer (s) of the auditee at any time during the previous year has been provided based on the information as provided by the management.

Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

- (c) Under clause no.11 and 12 of form 10B, Objects have been considered as per the latest form 10 AB filed by the assessee at the time of registration u/s 12AB and approval granted in form 10AD. and it has been represented by the management of the auditee that there is no change in the object clause of the auditee
- (d) Under clause no. 6 and 14: Based on the Representation received from Management of the Society all the book of Account are kept and maintained as per the manner prescribed under Rule 17AA.
- (e) In clause 15 (E) of Form 10B, the percentage of receipt from Business activity is determined in Receipt Basis.
- (f) In clause 18 of Form 10B, Regarding disclosure of profit or loss related to the incidental activities to the object under clause no. 18 (ii) (e). Assessee has a surplus of Rs.95,79,260 from the incidental activities to the object based on the calculation provided by the assessee. Surplus has been calculated considering receipt and payment basis maintaining consistency of same practice followed by the management. Further, Gross Turnover from the incidental activities is less than specified limit for Tax Audit under section 44AB, therefore separate tax audit as required under section 44AB is not applicable. Further, it has been represented to us by the assessee that these incidental activities is not of the nature of trade, commerce or business. Therefore, clause 18 is not applicable.
- (g) Under Clause 19 of Form 10B, As per the information & explanation given by the management and representation made by them TDS deducted as per book has been reconciled with 26AS Wherever there is a discrepancy that should be rectified by the management on due course.
- (h) Under clause no. 31 (i) (b), 31(ii) of form 10 B, application of income under this clause has been reported based on the management information and classification of expenses object wise which we verified on test check basis. The application of income under this clause has been reported on accrual basis of accounting as followed by the society. Against these unpaid liabilities have been adjusted in clause 31 (iii) and 31 (iv) to arrive application of income on payment basis. Based on the information and explanations given by the management, the society makes all the payments through the banking channel including electronic mode. All the payments made through the banking channel including account payee cheque on a bank, or an account payee bank draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account in addition of electronic mode as defined in Rule 6ABBA of the Income Tax Act-1961 are considered as an electronic mode of payment in view of the clarification provided by Central board of direct taxes (CBDT) vide circular no 6 of 2023 dated 24th May 2023 and reported as payment through electronic mode in clause no. 31 (i) (b).
- (i) In respect of Clause-41, All the details Specified person referred in Sec 13(3) of Income Tax Act 1961 have been provided/confirmed by assessee and we have relied on the same.
- (j) Based on the information, explanations, and management representations provided to us, the salary and allowances paid to the specified persons covered under Section 13(3) are commensurate with their qualifications, professional experience, duties, and responsibilities. The compensation structured for these specified persons is found to be in line with prevailing open market standards for similar positions.? The remuneration paid to specified person u/s 13 (3) (cc) is not in excess of what may be reasonably paid for such services within the meaning of Section 13(2)(c) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (k) In respect of Clause-49, For reporting the figures Total amount on which tax was deducted or collected at specified rate the following amounts have been considered. Amount reported in Quarterly TDS Returns Revised till the reporting date, Rectification of Prima Facie error in the TDS returns as identified by the management which are still pending to be rectified, if any and amount on which tax was required to be deducted but not deducted till 31st March 2024 if any. For the purpose of reporting there corresponding expense debited to statement of profit and loss. Payments credit on which tax was not deducted is due to 100 percent exemption certificates, issued by Income Tax Department under Section 195, 197 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, threshold limit and other exemptions prescribed in Income Tax Act, 1961. We have verified the compliance with the provisions of Chapter XVII B regarding the deduction of tax at source and regarding the payment thereof to the credit of the Central Government/ compliance with the provision of chapter XVII BB regarding collection of tax at source, in accordance with the Auditing Standards generally accepted in India which includes test checks and the concept of materiality. Such audit procedures did not reveal any non-compliance with the provisions of Chapter XVIIB and XVIIIBB other than those disclosed, if any.
- (l) Under Schedule FC 2 and Clause 25 of FORM 10B: Under this clause amount of foreign contribution received during the year is reported excluding interest and other receipts. Further, the total application from such foreign contribution received during the year has been reported as the lower of the amount of foreign contribution received or the actual amount applied out of such contribution during the year.
- (m) Aggregate amount of Interest on restricted fund, Local fund and other income receipts has been reported under clause 28 of Form 10B.

Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

Name of Chartered Accountant

Membership Number

Firm Registration Number

Address

IP Address

Place

Date

Neena Goel

ARCA057986

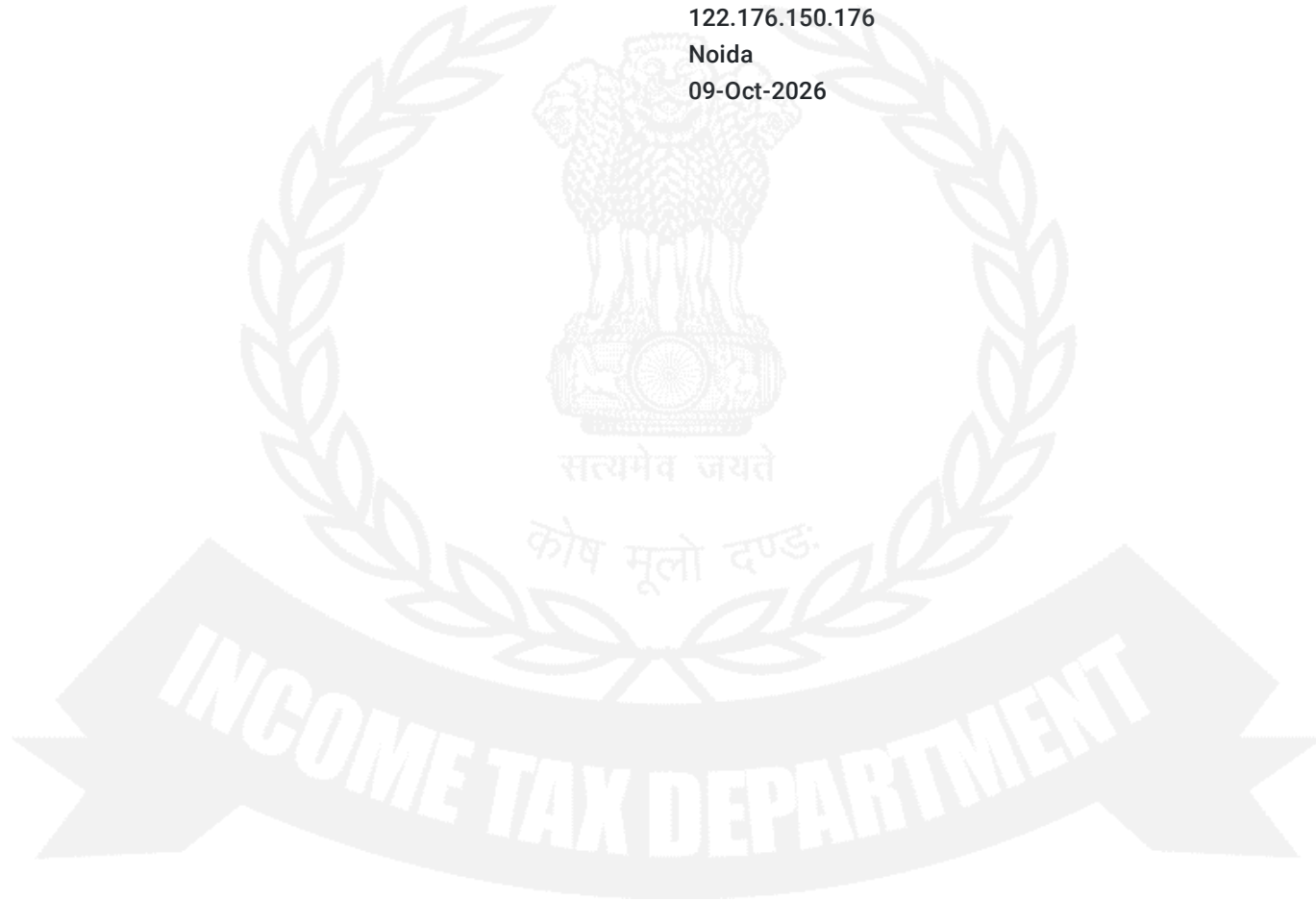
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B-13, Udhog Marg, Block B, Sector-1, Noida, UP-201301

122.176.150.176

Noida

09-Oct-2026



ANNEXURE
Statement of particulars

Basic Details	1.	PAN of the auditee			AAATP4317P	
	2.	Name of the auditee			PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL	
	3.	Assessment year			2026-27	
	4.	Previous year			01-APR-2025 to 31-MAR-2026	
	5.	Registered Address of the auditee			F-87, OKHLA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE PHASE III, Okhla Industrial	
	6.	Other addresses, if applicable			F-87, Okhla Industrial Estate - III, Tehkhand, Okhla Industrial Estate S.O, SOUTH EAST DELHI, Delhi, INDIA, 110020	
Legal	7.	Type of the auditee			Society	
	8.	Whether the auditee is established under an instrument			Yes	
Registration Details	9.	Details of registration/provisional registration or approval/ provisional approval or notification of the auditee under the Income-tax Act (Details of all the registration/provisional registration/approval/provisional approval/notification which are valid during the previous year should be provided, however where the auditee has got the registration/approval after provisional registration/approval the details of provisional registration/approval need not be provided)				
		Section under which registered/provisionally registered or approved/ provisionally approved / notified	Date of registration/provisional registration or approval/ provisionally approval/ notification	Registration/Approval/ Notification/ Unique Registration No. (URN), if available	Authority granting registration/provisional registration or approval/provisional approval or notification	Date from which registration/provisional registration/approval/provisional approval/ notification is effective
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 12AB of the Act	29-Jan-2026	AAATP4317P25DL01	Commissioner of Income Tax, (EXEMPTION), Delhi	01-Apr-2026
		Clause (ii) of second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 80G of the Act	29-Jan-2026	AAATP4317P25DL02	Commissioner of Income Tax, (EXEMPTION), Delhi	01-Apr-2026
		01-Sub clause (i) of clause (ac) of sub-section (1) of section 12A	28-May-2021	AAATP4317PE20214	Principal Commissioner of Income Tax/Commissioner of Income Tax	01-Apr-2021
		Clause (i) of second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 80G of the Act	28-May-2021	AAATP4317PE20214	Principal Commissioner of Income Tax/Commissioner of Income Tax	01-Apr-2021
Management	10.	(a)	Details of all the Author (s)/ Founder (s)/ Settlor (s)/Trustee (s)/ Members of society/Members of the Governing Council/ Director (s)/ shareholders holding 5% or more of shareholding / Office Bearer (s) of the auditee at any time during the previous year			

S. No.	Name of person	Relation	Percentage of shareholding in case of shareholder	Unique Identification Number	ID Code	Address	Whether there is any change in relation during previous year of audit	If yes, specify the change
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Pankaj Vinayak Sharma	Members of the Governing Council	0	AYJPS5695N	PAN	A 69, Greenwood City, Sector-45, Arjun Nagar, ,, , Gurgaon, Haryana, INDIA, 110021	No	
2.	Pallavi Chaturvedi	Members of the Governing Council	0	ADFPC3527J	PAN	1628, C1 Vasant kunj, Vasant Kunj, ,, New Delhi, Delhi, INDIA, 110070	No	
3.	Sanjeev Gupta	Members of the Governing Council	0	AKWPK6891K	PAN	House no 307, Illrd Bhai premanand Colony, ,, North West Delhi, Delhi, INDIA, 110009	No	
4.	Indrajit Chaudhuri	Members of the Governing Council	0	AFOPC3364A	PAN	A26, Regent Park, Barrackpur II, North-24, ,, Parganas, West Bengal, INDIA, 700118	No	
5.	Pallavi Upadhyaya	Members of the Governing Council	0	AAWPU5353L	PAN	A-49, Block A, Sector-34, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Noida H.O., Noida, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA, 201301	No	
(b) In case if any of the persons [as mentioned in row 10(a)] is not an individual, then provide the following details of the natural persons who are beneficial owners (5% or more) of such person at any time during the previous year.								
Sl. No.	Name	Unique Identification Number	ID code	Address	Non-individual person [as mentioned in row no 10(a)] in which beneficial ownership held	Percentage of beneficial ownership	Whether there is any change during previous year of audit	If yes, specify the change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
No Records Available								
Objects	11.	Objects of the auditee					Relief of poor Medical relief Advancement of any other objects of general public utility	
	12.	(i)	Whether the auditee, being a trust or institution referred to in section 11 or 12, has adopted or undertaken modification of the objects which do not conform to the conditions of registration?					No
		(ii)	If yes, please furnish following information:-					
		(A)	Date of such modification/ adoption					

		(B)	Whether an application for registration has been made in the prescribed form and manner within the stipulated period of thirty days from the date of said adoption or modification, as per sub-clause (v) of clause (ac) of sub-section (1) of section 12A.					
		(C)	If yes provide the following details regarding application for registration under sub-clause (v) of clause (ac) of sub-section (1) of section 12A					
			S. No.	Date of Application	Status of registration in pursuance of application	Date of Registration or cancellation based on such application	URN of such registration	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			No Records Available					
Commencement of activities	13.	(i)	Where the auditee has been granted provisional registration or provisional approval, whether activities have commenced during the previous year					No
		(ii)	If yes in 13 (i) , date of commencement of activities					
		(iii)	If the answer to 13(i) is yes, whether application for registration under section sub-clause (iii) of clause (ac) of sub-section (1) of section 12A or application for approval under clause (iii) of the first proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 has been filed?					
		(iv)	If yes in 13(iii) above, provide the following details regarding application for registration under section sub-clause (iii) of clause (ac) of sub-section (1) of section 12A or application for approval under clause (iii) of the first proviso to Clause (23C) of section 10 has been filed?					
			S. No.	Date of Application	Status of registration in pursuance to application	Date of Registration /Cancellation based on such application	URN of such registration	
			No Records Available					
Details of Place where books of accounts and other documents have been maintained	14.	(i)	Whether the books of account and other documents have been kept and maintained in the form and manner and at such place as prescribed under rule 17AA by the auditee					Yes
		(ii)	Provide the following details of the books of account and other documents					

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S. No.	Nature of Books of Account	Whether maintained by the auditee	Whether maintained in a computer system	Whether maintained at registered office	If maintained at any place other than the registered place				Whether the books of account have been audited
					Address of such Place	Date of decision by management to keep account at such place	Whether intimated to Assessing Officer that books of accounts are kept at such place under proviso to sub-rule (3) of rule 17AA	Date of intimation to Assessing Officer	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8a)	(9)
1.	Cash book	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes
2.	Ledger	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes
3.	Journal	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes
4.	Copies of bills, whether machine numbered or otherwise serially numbered, wherever such bills are issued by the assessee, and copies or counterfoils of machine numbered or otherwise serially numbered receipts issued by the assessee	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes
5.	Original bills wherever issued to the person and receipts in respect of payments made by the person	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes
6.	Any other book that may be required to be maintained in order to give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the person and explain the transactions effected	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes
7.	Record of specified persons as per rule 17AA(1)(d)(ix);	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes
8.	Any other documents containing any other relevant information as per	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes

			S. No.	Nature of Books of Account	Whether maintained by the auditee	Whether maintained in a computer system	Whether maintained at registered office	If maintained at any place other than the registered place				Whether the books of account have been audited	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8a)		(9)
				rule 17AA(1)(d) (x).									
Advancement of General Public Utility	15.	Where, in any of the projects/institutions run by auditee, one of the charitable purposes is advancement of any other object of general public utility then,-											
	(A)	Whether any activity is being carried on by the auditee which is in the nature of trade, commerce or business referred to in proviso to clause (15) of section 2?									No		
	(B)	If yes, then percentage of receipt from such activity vis-à-vis total receipts									%		
	(C)	Whether such activity in the nature of trade, commerce or business is undertaken in the course of actual carrying out of such advancement of any other object of general public utility											
	(D)	Whether there is any activity of rendering any service in relation to any trade, commerce or business for any consideration as referred to in proviso to clause (15) of section 2?									Yes		
	(E)	If yes, then percentage of receipt from such activity vis-à-vis total receipts									1.21%		
	(F)	Whether such activity of rendering service is undertaken in the course of actual carrying out of such advancement of any other object of general public utility									Yes		
	16.	If 'A' or 'D' in 15 is Yes, the aggregate annual receipts from such activities in respect of that project/institution											
		S. No.	Name of Project/ Institution					Amount of aggregate annual receipts from activities referred in 15A and 15D (In Rs.)					
		(1)	(2)					(3)					
	1.	The Global Alliance For Improved Nutrition (Gain)					11,70,802						
	2.	Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural And Accelerated Growth Project					83,77,163						
	3.	Meghalaya State Rural Livelihoods Society Msrsl					24,98,178						
	4.	Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission					6,494						
	5.	Hindalco Industries Limited					29,67,333						
	6.	Epsilon Foundation					7,00,000						
	Total						1,57,19,970						
ertaking	17.	(i)	Whether the auditee has any business undertaking as referred to in sub-section (4) of section 11									No	

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Business Und		(ii)	If yes, then provide the following details of the business undertaking:										
			(a)	Nature of Business Undertaking									
			(b)	Business code									
			(c)	Whether separate books of account have been maintained for the business undertaking <refer note^>									
			(d)	Income from the business undertaking for the previous year which is not to be included in the total income of the auditee as per sub-section (4) of section 11								₹	
			(e)	Income from the business undertaking for the previous year which is to be included in the total income of the auditee as per sub-section (4) of section 11								₹	
Business Incidental to Objects	18.	(i)	Whether the auditee has any income being profits and gains from any business as referred in seventh proviso to Clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-section (4A) of section 11, as the case may be									No	
		(ii)	If yes, then provide the following details of such business:										
			(a)	Nature of Business									
			(b)	Business code									
			(c)	Whether separate books of account have been maintained for the business <refer note^>									
			(d)	Whether the business is incidental to the attainment of the objects of the auditee									
			(e)	Profits and gains from the business during the previous year								₹	
TDS on receipts	19.	Details of the receipts of the auditee on which tax has been deducted at source referred to in sections 194C or 194J or 194H or 194Q:											
	S. No.		Name of the deductor	TAN of deductor	Amount on which tax has been deducted at source (In Rs.)	Amount of tax deducted at source	Section under which tax has been deducted at source	Category of income/receipt				Income/receipt in column 7 or 8 which is from business incidental to the attainment of the objects of the auditee. (In Rs.)	Whether separate books of account have been maintained for activities income/receipt which is mentioned in column 10
								Trade, commerce or business (Rs.)	Activity of rendering any service in relation to any trade, commerce or business (Rs.)	Others (specify the nature) (Rs.)	Specify the nature		
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(9a)	(10)	(11)
	1.		Hindalco Industries limited	MUMH00493D	69,84,854	1,39,697	194C	0	69,84,854	0		69,84,854	Yes
	2.		Hindalco Industries Limited	MUMH00493D	17,12,082	1,71,208	194J	0	17,12,082	0		17,12,082	Yes
	3.		MIZORAM STATE RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION	SHLM04690A	21,17,100	2,11,710	194J	0	21,17,100			21,17,100	Yes

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	S. No.	Name of the deductor	TAN of deductor	Amount on which tax has been deducted at source (In Rs.)	Amount of tax deducted at source	Section under which tax has been deducted at source	Category of income/receipt				Income/receipt in column 7 or 8 which is from business incidental to the attainment of the objects of the auditee. (In Rs.)	Whether separate books of account have been maintained for activities income/receipt which is mentioned in column 10
							Trade, commerce or business (Rs.)	Activity of rendering any service in relation to any trade, commerce or business (Rs.)	Others (specify the nature) (Rs.)	Specify the nature		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(9a)	(10)	(11)
	4.	S L M CELL & S G SY UNDER RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	SHLS04388G	2,99,094	29,909	194J	0	2,99,094			2,99,094	Yes
	5.	Epsilon foundation	MUME15254B	7,00,000	14,000	194C	0	7,00,000	0		7,00,000	Yes
	6.	Vedanta Foundation	MUMS20531A	3,43,050	6,861	194C	0	0	3,43,050	Grant	0	Yes

VoluntaryContributions	20.	Whether the provisions of twenty second proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-section (10) of section 13 are applicable.									No			
	21.	Whether auditee has filed Form No. 10BD for the previous year < If No then skip to row 23 >									Yes			
	22.	Total Sum of donations reported in Form No. 10BD furnished by the auditee for the previous year									₹ 27,15,97,197			
	23.	Donations not reported in Form No 10BD /Not required to fill Form No. 10BD												
		(i)	Donations received by fund or trust or institution of the auditee which is approved under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 80G									₹ 0		
		(ii)	Donations received by fund or trust or institution of the auditee which qualifies for deduction under section 80G (other than those donations qualifying under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 80G or sub-clause (iv) of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 80G)									₹ 0		
		(iii)	Donations received by fund or trust or institution of the auditee approved under sub-clause (iv) of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 80G and which are not eligible under sub-section (5) of section 80G											
			(a)	Cash donations exceeding Rs 2000									₹ 0	
			(b)	Donations received from other charitable trusts and institution or from any fund or institution or trust or any university or other educational institutions or any hospital or other medical institution not eligible for deduction									₹ 0	
(c)			Others (Specify the nature)									₹ 0		
(d)			Total (a)+(b)+(c)									₹ 0		

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	(iv)	Donations which could not be reported in Form No 10BD due to non-availability of identification of donor as required under Form No 10BD	₹ 0
	(v)	Donations received in kind	₹ 0
	(vi)	Anonymous Donations referred to in section 115BBC	
	(a)	Amount of anonymous donation not taxable under section 115BBC on account of applicability of clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 115BBC	₹ 0
	(b)	Amount of anonymous donation not taxable under section 115BBC on account of applicability of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 115BBC	₹ 0
	(c)	Amount of anonymous donation not taxable under section 115BBC on account of applicability of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 115BBC	₹ 0
	(d)	Other anonymous donations taxable @ 30 % under section 115BBC	₹ 0
	(e)	Total (a+b+c+d)	₹ 0
	(vii)	Any other voluntary contribution not part of Form No. 10BD, Please specify the nature For Which 80G certificate was not issued	₹ 99,17,77,244
	(viii)	Total donation not reported in form No. 10BD [23(i)+23(ii)+23(iii)(d) +23(iv)+23(v)+23(vi)(e)+23(vii)]	₹ 99,17,77,244
	24.	Total voluntary contributions received by the auditee during the previous year [22+23(viii)]	₹ 1,26,33,74,441
	25.	Total Foreign Contribution out of the total voluntary contributions stated in 24	₹ 86,88,60,050
	26.	Voluntary Contribution forming part of Corpus (which are included in 24)	₹ 0
	(A)	Corpus representing donations received for the renovation or repair of places notified under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 80G eligible for exemption under Explanation 1A to the third proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or Explanation 3A to sub-section (1) of section 11	₹ 0
	(B)	Corpus donations as referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 11 or Explanation 1 to the third proviso to section 10 (23C) eligible for exemption and invested in modes specified under sub-section (5) of section 11	₹ 0
Income to be applied	27.	Voluntary Contributions required to be applied by the auditee during the previous year [24-{23(vi)(d)+26A+ 26B}]]	₹ 1,26,33,74,441
	28.	Income other than voluntary contributions derived from property held under trust referred to in section 11 or income of fund or institution or trust or any university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution (other than the contribution reported in serial number 24)	₹ 3,50,24,044
	29.	Income applied outside India which is eligible under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 11	₹ 0

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	30.	Income required to be applied in India by the auditee during the previous year([27+28-29])					₹ 1,29,83,98,485		
Application of Income	31.	Application of Income (excluding application not eligible and reported under serial number 37)							
	(i)	Total amount applied for charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year							
	(a)	Contribution or donation to any other person during the previous year							
		Electronic(₹)					₹ 0		
		Other than electronic(₹)					₹ 0		
		Total(₹)					₹ 0		
	(b)	Object wise application other than the application provided in (a)							
		S. No.			Electronic (₹)		Other than electronic (₹)		Total (₹)
		(I)	Religious		0		0		0
		(II)	Relief of poor		52,28,64,748		0		52,28,64,748
		(III)	Education		0		0		0
		(IV)	Medical relief		44,34,48,784		0		44,34,48,784
		(V)	Yoga		0		0		0
		(VI)	Preservation of Environment (including watersheds, forests and wildlife)		0		0		0
		(VII)	Preservation of Monuments or Places or Objects of Artistic or Historic interest		0		0		0
		(VIII)	Advancement of any other objects of general public utility		61,40,710		0		61,40,710
		(IX)	Application which cannot be specifically categorized under (I) to (VIII)		0		0		0
	(X)	Total		97,24,54,242		0		97,24,54,242	
	(c)	Total application (a) + (b)(X)							
		Electronic(₹)					₹ 97,24,54,242		
		Other than electronic(₹)					₹ 0		
		Total(₹)					₹ 97,24,54,242		

(ii) Details of application out of (i) (a) and (i) (b) resulting in payment in excess of Rs. 50 lakh during the previous year to any person



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S. No.	Name of person to whom amount paid or credited	PAN of such person	Amount of application (Rs.)	Mode of Application			TDS	
				Electronic modes (Rs.)	Other than Electronic modes (Rs.)	Total	Whether any TDS has been deducted	Section under which TDS has been deducted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	BRIDGESPAN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED		2,15,94,000	2,15,94,000	0	2,15,94,000	Yes	194J - Fees for professional or technical services
2.	MAI E-TRAVEL SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED		84,17,027	84,17,027	0	84,17,027	Yes	194C - Payments to contractors
3.	MAKEMYTRIP (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED		91,63,851	91,63,851	0	91,63,851	Yes	194C - Payments to contractors
4.	PRERNA-OJAS PRIVATE LIMITED		66,67,000	66,67,000	0	66,67,000	Yes	194J - Fees for professional or technical services
5.	PROACT		85,40,066	85,40,066	0	85,40,066	Yes	194J - Fees for professional or technical services
6.	SUBH YATRA		72,23,793	72,23,793	0	72,23,793	Yes	194C - Payments to contractors
7.	SY AND SUBHAASHRAYA PRIVATE LIMITED		54,85,860	54,85,860	0	54,85,860	Yes	194C - Payments to contractors
8.	TRILINE INFOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED		2,27,12,752	2,27,12,752	0	2,27,12,752	Yes	194J - Fees for professional or technical services
9.	VAARTA COMMUNICATIONS		55,25,834	55,25,834	0	55,25,834	Yes	194C - Payments to contractors
10.	VIP POWER PROJECTS PVT LTD		71,17,760	71,17,760	0	71,17,760	Yes	194-I - Rent
11.	FARMDO INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED		1,17,77,506	1,17,77,506	0	1,17,77,506	Yes	194C - Payments to contractors
12.	INDIAHUB E-GOVERNANCE PRIVATE LIMITED		7,06,16,918	7,06,16,918	0	7,06,16,918	Yes	194C - Payments to contractors
13.	QUICKSAND DESIGN STUDIO PRIVATE LIMITED		67,64,794	67,64,794	0	67,64,794	Yes	194C - Payments to contractors
14.	VISION SPRING FOUNDATION		61,99,007	61,99,007	0	61,99,007	Yes	194Q - Deduction of tax at source on payment of certain sum for purchase of goods
15.	Indrajit Chaudhuri		2,22,15,684	2,22,15,684	0	2,22,15,684	Yes	192 - Salary
16.	Pallavi Chaturvedi		92,90,340	92,90,340	0	92,90,340	Yes	192 - Salary
17.	Rajshree Das		97,69,499	97,69,499	0	97,69,499	Yes	192 - Salary
18.	Dr. Sudipta Mondal		98,97,599	98,97,599	0	98,97,599	Yes	192 - Salary

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S. No.	Name of person to whom amount paid or credited	PAN of such person	Amount of application (Rs.)	Mode of Application			TDS	
				Electronic modes (Rs.)	Other than Electronic modes (Rs.)	Total	Whether any TDS has been deducted	Section under which TDS has been deducted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
19.	Irina Sinha		81,96,027	81,96,027	0	81,96,027	Yes	192 - Salary
20.	Shishir Kumar Singh		72,22,915	72,22,915	0	72,22,915	Yes	192 - Salary
21.	Sharmila Ghosh		60,37,671	60,37,671	0	60,37,671	Yes	192 - Salary
22.	George Philip		64,10,922	64,10,922	0	64,10,922	Yes	192 - Salary
23.	Biraj Laxmi sarangi		67,91,406	67,91,406	0	67,91,406	Yes	192 - Salary
24.	Shantamay Chatterjee		51,51,210	51,51,210	0	51,51,210	Yes	192 - Salary
25.	Sanjeev Kumar Gupta		79,39,389	79,39,389	0	79,39,389	Yes	192 - Salary
26.	VIP POWER PROJECTS PVT LTD		5,79,992	5,79,992	0	5,79,992	Yes	194C - Payments to contractors
27.	FARMDO INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED		14,15,160	14,15,160	0	14,15,160	Yes	194J - Fees for professional or technical services
28.	INDIAHUB E-GOVERNANCE PRIVATE LIMITED		5,75,000	5,75,000	0	5,75,000	Yes	194J - Fees for professional or technical services
29.	VISION SPRING FOUNDATION		2,36,000	2,36,000	0	2,36,000	Yes	194J - Fees for professional or technical services

(iii)	Amount which was not actually paid during the previous year [if included in (i)(c)]		₹ 3,15,13,336
(iv)	Amount actually paid during the previous year which accrued during any earlier previous year but not claimed as application of income in earlier previous year		₹ 2,42,09,924
(v)	Total amount to be allowed as application [31(i)(c)- 31(iii) +31(iv)]		₹ 96,51,50,830
(vi)	Bifurcation of application in 31(v) into Revenue or Capital		₹ 96,51,50,830
	(a)	Revenue	₹ 96,10,31,260
	(b)	Capital	₹ 41,19,570
(vii)	Amount invested or deposited back in corpus which was applied during any preceding previous year and not claimed as application during that previous year.		₹ 0
(viii)	Repayment of loan or borrowing during the previous year which was earlier applied and not claimed as application during that previous year.		₹ 0

Amount to be disallowed from application

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	(ix)	Amount disallowable under thirteenth proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or Explanation 3 to sub-section (1) of section 11 read with sub-clause (ia) of clause (a) of section 40	₹ 0
	(x)	Amount disallowable under thirteenth proviso to section 10(23C) or Explanation 3 to sub-section (1) of section 11 read with sub-section (3) or (3A) of section 40A	₹ 0
	(A)	Amount disallowable under thirteenth proviso to section 10(23C) or Explanation 3 to sub-section (1) of section 11 read with sub-section (3) of section 40A	₹ 0
	(B)	Amount disallowable under thirteenth proviso to section 10(23C) or Explanation 3 to sub-section (1) of section 11 read with sub-section (3A) of section 40A	₹ 0
	(xi)	Donation to any fund or institution or trust or any university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution referred to in sub - clause (iv), (v), (vi) or (via) of Clause (23C) of section 10 of the Act or any trust or institution referred to in section 11 or 12 of the Act towards Corpus	₹ 0
	(xii)	Donation to any fund or institution or trust or any university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution referred to in sub - clause (iv), (v), (vi) or (via) of Clause (23C) of section 10 of the Act or any trust or institution referred to in section 11 or 12 of the Act not having same objects	₹ 0
	(xiii)	Donation to any person other than any fund or institution or trust or any university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution referred to in sub - clause (iv), (v), (vi) or (via) of clause (23C) of section 10 of the Act or any trust or institution referred to in section 11 or 12 of the Act	₹ 0
	(xiv)	Application outside India for which approval under proviso to clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 11 has not been obtained	₹ 0
	(xv)	Application outside India for which approval under proviso to clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 11 has been obtained	₹ 0
	(xvi)	Applied for any purpose beyond the objects of the auditee	₹ 0
	(xvii)	Any other Disallowance (Please specify) Interest on late payment of TDS	₹ 485
	(xviii)	Total allowable application [{31(v)+31(vii)+31(viii)} - {31(ix) to 31(xvii)}]	₹ 96,51,50,345
	(xix)	Amount deemed to have been applied during the previous year under clause (2) of Explanation 1 to sub-section (1) of section 11	₹ 0
	(xx)	Income accumulated as per the provisions of Explanation 3 to the third proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-section (2) of section 11	₹ 13,84,88,366
	(xxi)	Income accumulated or set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes or stated objects of trust or institution to the extent it does not exceed 15 % of the income	₹ 19,47,59,774
	32.	Taxable Income [30- {31(xviii) to 31(xxi)}]	₹ 0
15BBI	33.	Income taxable under section 115BBI	

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Section 1	(a)	Whether the auditee has any deemed income referred to in sub-section (1B) of section 11 which is chargeable to tax @ 30 % under section 115BBI and the amount of such deemed income?		No	₹
	(b)	Whether the auditee has any deemed income referred to in Explanation 4 to third proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-section (3) of section 11 which is chargeable to tax @ 30 % under section 115BBI and the amount of such deemed income?		No	₹
		(i)	Whether income accumulated is applied for the purposes other than charitable or religious purposes or ceases to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto	No	₹
		(ii)	Whether such income accumulated ceases to remain invested or deposited in any of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of section 11	No	₹
		(iii)	Whether such income accumulated is not utilised for the purpose for which it is so accumulated or set apart during the period referred to in clause (a) of the Explanation 3 to third proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 11	No	₹
		(iv)	Whether such income accumulated is credited or paid to any trust or institution registered under section 12AA or section 12AB or to any fund or institution or trust or any university or other educational institution or any hospital or other medical institution referred to in sub-clause (iv) or sub-clause (v) or sub-clause (vi) or sub-clause (via) of clause (23C) of section 10	No	₹
	(c)	(i)	Whether the auditee has any income which is income not to be excluded from the total income under twenty first proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 13 which is chargeable to tax @ 30 % under section 115BBI and the amount of such income	No	₹
		(ii)	Whether the auditee has any income which is not to be excluded from the total income under clause (b) of third proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 13 which is chargeable to tax @ 30 % under section 115BBI and the amount of such income	No	₹
	(d)	Whether the auditee has any income accumulated or set apart in excess of fifteen percent of the income where such accumulation is not allowed under any specific provision of the Act and which is chargeable to tax @ 30 % under section 115BBI and the amount of such income ?		No	₹
	(e)	Whether the auditee has made any application out of India which is not excluded from total income under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 11		No	₹
34.	Anonymous donation which is chargeable to tax @ 30 % under section 115BBC				₹ 0
Other Income	35.	(a)	Whether the auditee has any income chargeable under section 12(2) and the amount of such income.	No	₹
		(b)	Income as per Explanation 3B to sub-section (1) of section 11 in case of violation of clause (a) or (b) or (c) or (d) of Explanation 3A to sub-section (1) of section 11 read with clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 80G		₹ 0
		(c)	Income as per Explanation 1B to the third proviso to Clause (23C) of section 10 in case of violation of clause (a) or (b) or (c) or (d) of Explanation 1A to the third proviso to Clause (23C) of section 10 read with clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 80G		₹ 0

	(d)	Income chargeable under sub-section (4) of section 11				₹ 0					
Capital Asset	36.	Details of Capital Asset Transferred under sub-section (1A) of section 11									
	(1)	Whether a capital asset being property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purpose is transferred and the net consideration for which it is transferred?						No		₹	
	(2)	Whether deemed application is claimed as per clause (a) of sub-section (1A) of section 11 and the amount of such deemed application?						No		₹	
	(3)	Whether a capital asset being property held under trust in part only for charitable or religious purpose is transferred and the net consideration for which it is transferred?						No		₹	
	(4)	Whether deemed application is claimed as per clause (b) of sub-section (1A) of section 11 and the amount of such deemed application?						No		₹	
Application of income out of different sources	37.	Application of Income out of the following sources during the previous year									
		S. No.	Application of income out of different sources				Electronic Modes (₹)	other than Electronic Modes (₹)	Total (₹)		
	A	Income accumulated under the third proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or under sub-section (2) of section 11 during any earlier previous year				0	0	0			
	B	Income deemed to be applied in any preceding year under clause (2) of Explanation 1 to sub-section (1) of section 11 during any earlier previous year				0	0	0			
	C	Income of earlier previous years up to 15% accumulated or set apart				0	0	0			
	D	Corpus				0	0	0			
	E	Borrowed Fund				0	0	0			
	F	Any other (Please specify)				0	0	0			
	38.	Details of application resulting in payment or credit in excess of Rs 50 lakh during previous year to a single person out of 37									
		S. No.	Name of person	PAN	Amount of application	Mode of Application		TDS			
					Electronic Modes	Other than Electronic modes	Total	Whether any TDS has been deducted	Section under which TDS has been deducted	Amount of TDS	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
No Records Available											
Proviso to section 10(23C)	39.	(i)	Whether provisions of twenty second proviso to Clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-section (10) of section 13 are applicable?						No		
		(ii)	If yes in (i) specify the reason why the provisions of twenty second proviso to Clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-section (10) of section 13 are applicable?								
		(a)	Provision of proviso to clause (15) of section 2 is applicable								

13(10) and 22nd pr		(b)	Condition specified in clause (a) of tenth proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 12A have been violated				
		(c)	condition specified in clause (b) of tenth proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 12A have been violated				
		(d)	condition specified in twentieth proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-clause (ii) of clause (ba) of sub-section (1) of section 12A have been violated				
		(iii)	If yes in (i), please provide computation of Income chargeable under twenty second proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-section (10) of section 13				
		(a)	Income for the previous year			₹	
		(b)	Total Expenditure incurred in India, for the objects of the auditee,			₹	
		(c)	Expenditure to be disallowed				
			(i)	Expenditure from the corpus standing to the credit of the trust or institution as on the end of the financial year immediately preceding the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which income is being computed			₹
			(ii)	Expenditure from any loan or borrowing			₹
			(iii)	Depreciation in respect of an asset, acquisition of which has been claimed as application of income, in the same or any other previous year; and			₹
			(iv)	Expenditure in the form of contribution or donation to any person.			₹
			(v)	Capital expenditure			₹
			(vi)	Amount disallowable under Explanation to sub-section (10) of section 13 or Explanation to twenty second proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 read with sub-clause (ia) of clause (a) of section 40			₹
			(vii)	Amount disallowable under Explanation to sub-section (10) of section 13 or Explanation to twenty second proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 read with sub-section 3 or 3A of section 40A			₹
			(viii)	Any other disallowance			₹
			(ix)	Total expenditure to be disallowed (i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)+(v)+(vi)+(vii)+(viii))			₹ 0
		(d)	Income chargeable to tax under twenty-second proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-section (10) of section 13 { a - b+c (ix)}			₹ 0	
		40.	In case auditee is approved under second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 80G, please provide the following details				

Expenditure I for Religious F			
	(a)	Whether any amount of expenditure incurred during the previous year which is of a religious nature and the amount of such expenditure	No ₹
	(b)	Total income of auditee during the previous year	₹ 0
	(c)	Percentage of expenditure which is of religious nature to the total income [Amount in (a)/(b)]	0 %
Person referred to in 13(3)	41.	Details of specified person* as referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13	

Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Code of Person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13	Name of such person	PAN of such person	Aadhar Number of such person, if allotted	Address of such person	If code 2 selected in column (1) specify the amount of contribution made to the auditee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Any trustee of the trust or manager (by whatever name called) of the institution	Pankaj Vinayak Sharma	AYJPS5695N		A-69, Greenwood city, Sector-45, Arjun Nagar, ,, Gurgaon, Haryana, INDIA, 122001	
Any trustee of the trust or manager (by whatever name called) of the institution	Pallavi Chaturvedi	ADFPC3527J		1628, C1 Vasant Kunj, ,, South Delhi, Delhi, INDIA, 110070	
Any trustee of the trust or manager (by whatever name called) of the institution	Sanjeev Gupta	AKWPK6891K		House no 307, 3rd Bhai parmanand Colony, ,, Delhi, INDIA, 110019	
Any trustee of the trust or manager (by whatever name called) of the institution	Indrajit Chaudhuri	AFOPC3364A		A-26, Regent Park, Rahara, ,, Kolkata, West Bengal, INDIA, 700118	
Any trustee of the trust or manager (by whatever name called) of the institution	Pallavi Upadhyaya	AAWPU5353L		A49, Block-A, Sector 34, ,, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA, 201301	
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	Global Communities			7700 Wisconsin Ave #1100, Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, ,, Maryland, ,, UNITED STATES, 20814	24,92,58,825
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation			,, Seattle, P O Box 23350, ,, Washington, UNITED STATES, 98102	43,11,82,621
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited			52/60, Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort, ,, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400001	7,56,96,000
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	Siemens Healthcare Private Limited	AAVCS8021P		Unit no 9A, 9th Floor, North Tower, Godrej One, Eastern Express Highway, Vikhroli, pirojshanagar, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400079	36,00,000
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO			9500, Gillman Drive #0934, La jolla CA, ,, ,,, UNITED STATES, 920903	1,57,656

Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Code of Person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13	Name of such person	PAN of such person	Aadhar Number of such person, if allotted	Address of such person	If code 2 selected in column (1) specify the amount of contribution made to the auditee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be					
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	EISAI PHARMACEUTICALS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	AABCE8168P		Unit no 9A, 9th Floor, North Tower, Godrej One, Eastern Express Highway, Vikhroli, PSM Colony S.O, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400079	12,99,480
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	THE POPULATION COUNCIL, INC.			One Dag, Hammarskjold Plaza, ., NY, New York, „ UNITED STATES, 10017	28,21,617
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	International Sustainable Energy Foundation			International Sustainable Energy Foundation, 808, Harris Ave, ., ., Austin, Texas, UNITED STATES, 78705	2,74,43,384
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	STICHTING BRAC INTERNATIONAL			Zuid Hollandlaan 7, ., AL Den Haag, ., ., NETHERLANDS, 2596	2,27,52,121
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	VEDANTA FOUNDATION	AABTS7173D		Office no G1, Morvi House, 28/30, Goa Street, Ballard Estate, Fort, ., Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400001	6,22,766
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural And Accelerated Growth Project			CBD Building, 8th Floor, Nava, ., Raipur, Chhattisgarh, INDIA, 492101	83,77,163
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year	Pradan	AAATP0345D		3, Community shopping centre, Neeti Bagh, Sahpurjat B0, New Delhi, Delhi, INDIA, 110049	31,88,162

Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Code of Person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13	Name of such person	PAN of such person	Aadhar Number of such person, if allotted	Address of such person	If code 2 selected in column (1) specify the amount of contribution made to the auditee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be					
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	UNFPA			55, Lodhi Estate, Lodhi Road, Delhi High Court, Extension Counter SO, Delhi, Delhi, INDIA, 110003	2,21,18,293
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	UNICEF			8, Patliputra Colony, Patliputra SO, Patna, Bihar, INDIA, 800013	13,35,31,322
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	OAK FOUNDATION			OAK PHILANTHROPY LTD, CASE POSTALE 118, 58, AVENUE LOUIS CASAI, ,, COINTR, Geneva, ,, SWITZERLAND, 1216	1,26,93,596
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	GLOBAL ENERGY ALLIANCE FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET			420 Fifth Avenue, ,, ,, New York, UNITED STATES, 10018	3,57,75,345
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission	AAHAM8399J		NEW SECRETARIAT COMPLEX, BDO TLANGNUAM BDO OFFICE TOP FLOOR, New Secretariat gate No.1, Khatla, ,, Aizawal, Mizoram, INDIA, 796001	24,98,178
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	VAMA SUNDARI INVESTMENTS (DELHI) PRIVATE LIMITED	AACCV8937E		CP-3, Sector 8, Manesar NSG, Camp Manesar SO, Manesar, Haryana, INDIA, 122051	1,23,46,322
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year	ZEE ENTERTAINMENT ENTERPRISES LIMITED	AAACZ0243R		18th Floor, A Wing, Marathon Futurex, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Panel, ,, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400013	2,65,00,000

Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Code of Person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13	Name of such person	PAN of such person	Aadhar Number of such person, if allotted	Address of such person	If code 2 selected in column (1) specify the amount of contribution made to the auditee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be					
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	Meghalaya State Rural Livelihoods Society Msrsl	AAEAM3634P		MONTHFORT BUILDING, 2nd FLOOR, Dhankhet, Shillong, ,, Shillong, meghalaya, INDIA, 793001	6,494
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	Hindalco Industries Limited	AAACH1201R		ONE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE, TOWER 4, 21st FLOOR, Senapati Bapat Marg, Prabhadevi, ,, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400013	29,67,333
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	The Global Alliance For Improved Nutrition (Gain)			Rue de Varembo? 7, ,, CH-1202, Geneva, ,, SWITZERLAND, 1202	11,70,802
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	UK online Giving Foundation			4 More London Riverside London, ,, SE1 2AU, London, ,, UNITED KINGDOM, 9	1,85,273
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	Amrita Seattle			10313 35th AVE NE, WA 98125, Seattle, ,, ,, WA, UNITED STATES, 7806	11,05,178
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	NUTRITION INTERNATIONAL			180 Elgin Street, Suite, ,, ,, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA, 1000	84,88,954
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year	Govt of Tripura Rural Livelihoods Mission	AAEAT5919L		,, Bolanandapalli, ,, Agratala, Tripura, INDIA, 799006	2,99,094

Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Code of Person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13	Name of such person	PAN of such person	Aadhar Number of such person, if allotted	Address of such person	If code 2 selected in column (1) specify the amount of contribution made to the auditee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be					
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	ABB INDIA FOUNDATION	AABTA2257Q		Plot no-5&6, 2nd Stage, Peenya Industrial Area IV, „ Bengaluru, Karnataka, INDIA, 560058	73,95,250
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	A.T.E. CHANDRA FOUNDATION	AANCA9302P		3rd Floor, 43, Fort, „ Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400023	1,05,33,243
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	LARSEN & TOUBRO LIMITED	AAACL0140P		Construction P. B. No.-979, Manapakkam., Mount Poonamallee Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, INDIA, 600089	31,70,197
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	NATIONAL CENTER FOR VECTOR BORNE DISEASES CONTROL			22, Civil Lines, Sham Nath Marg, New Delhi, Delhi, INDIA, 110054	3,92,16,024
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	DBS BANK INDIA LIMITED	AAGCD5838A		First Floor, Express Towers, Nariman Point, „ Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400021	2,00,00,000
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	GLAXOSMITHKLINE PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	AAACG4414B		Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, „ Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400030	1,47,39,885
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year	HDFC BANK LIMITED	AAACH2702H		HDFC Bank House, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel (West) „ Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400013	9,06,13,338

Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Code of Person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13	Name of such person	PAN of such person	Aadhar Number of such person, if allotted	Address of such person	If code 2 selected in column (1) specify the amount of contribution made to the auditee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be					
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED	AAACO2157P		Tower A, Unitech Business Park, Block-F, South City 1, Sector-41,.,, Gurgaon, Haryana, INDIA, 122001	16,03,014
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL LIMITED	AAACI9792A		Tower A, Unitech Business Park, Block-F,.,,, Gurgaon, Haryana, INDIA, 122001	50,37,480
Any person whose total contribution to the trust or institution, during the relevant previous year exceeds one lakh rupees, or, in aggregate up to the end of the relevant previous year exceeds ten lakh rupees, as the case may be	EPSILON FOUNDATION	AAHCE1593J		FLOOR 3RD, PLOT NO. 46, UPDRASTA HOUSE, Kala Ghoda, Fort, Dr. V.B. Gandhi Marg, Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA, 400001	7,00,000

42. Details of transactions referred to in section 13 (2)

(a)	Whether any part of the income or property of the auditee is, or continues to be, lent to any specified person for any period during the previous year without either adequate security or adequate interest or both	No
(b)	Whether any land, building or other property of the auditee is, or continues to be, made available for the use of any specified person, for any period during the previous year without charging adequate rent or other compensation;	No
(c)	Whether any amount is paid by way of salary, allowance or otherwise during the previous year to any specified person out of the resources of the trust or institution for services rendered by that person to such auditee and the amount so paid is in excess of what may be reasonably paid for such services;	No
(d)	Whether the services of the auditee are made available to any specified person during the previous year without adequate remuneration or other compensation	No
(e)	Whether any share, security or other property is purchased by or on behalf of the auditee from any specified person during the previous year for consideration which is more than adequate	No
(f)	Whether any share, security or other property is sold by or on behalf of the auditee to any specified person during the previous year for consideration which is less than adequate;	No

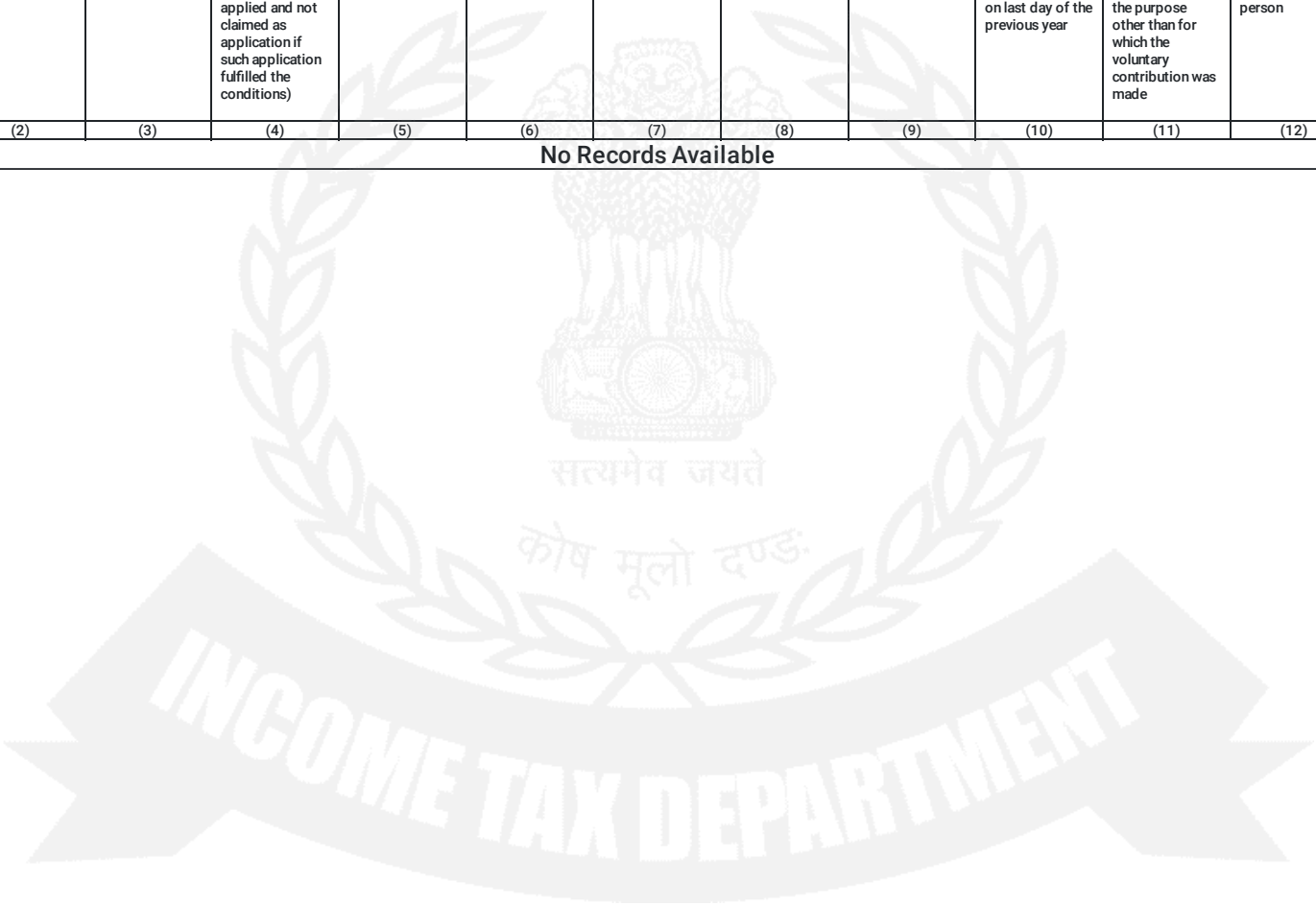
Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

		(g)	Whether any income or property of the auditee is diverted during the previous year in favour of any specified person	No	
		(h)	Whether any funds of the auditee are, or continue to remain, invested for any period during the previous year, in any concern in which any specified person has a substantial interest.	No	
Specified Violation	43.	Whether the auditee has incurred any specified violation as referred to in Explanation 2 to the fifteenth proviso to Clause (23C) of section 10 or Explanation to sub-section (4) of section 12AB and the amount of such violation		No	₹
		(a)	Income of the auditee has been applied, other than for the objects of the trust or institution.	No	₹
		(b)	Whether the auditee has income from profits and gains of business which is not incidental to the attainment of its objectives or separate books of account are not maintained by auditee in respect of the business which is incidental to the attainment of its objectives.	No	₹
		(c)	Whether the auditee, referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 13, has applied any part of its income from the property held under a trust for private religious purposes, which does not enure for the benefit of the public.	No	₹
		(d)	Whether the auditee, referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 13, has applied any part of its income for the benefit of any particular religious community or caste	No	₹
		(e)	Whether any activity being carried out by the auditee is not genuine or is not being carried out in accordance with all or any of the conditions subject to which it was registered.	No	₹
		(f)	Whether the auditee has not complied with the requirement of any other law, for the time being in force, and the order, direction or decree, by whatever name called, holding that such non-compliance has occurred, has either not been disputed or has attained finality.	No	
	44.	Whether there is any claim of depreciation or otherwise has been made in terms of Explanation 1 to Clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-section (6) of section 11 in respect of any asset, acquisition of which has been claimed as an application of income and the amount of such depreciation?		No	₹
	45.	In view of provisions of nineteenth proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or sub-section (7) of section 11, please specify whether the trust or institution has claimed deduction under section 10 [other than clause (1), clause (23C) and clause (46) thereof] during the previous year and the amount of such claim?		No	₹
	46.	Whether the auditee has taken or accepted any loan or deposit or any specified sum, exceeding the limit specified in section 269SS during the previous year?		No	₹
	47.	Whether the auditee has received an amount exceeding the limit specified in section 269ST, from a person in a day; or in respect of a single transaction; or in respect of transactions relating to one event or occasion from a person during the previous year?		No	₹
	48.	Whether the auditee has repaid any amount being loan or deposit or any specified advance exceeding the limit specified in section 269T, during the previous year?		No	₹
	49.	Whether the auditee is required to deduct or collect tax as per the provisions of Chapter XVII-B or Chapter XVII-BB?		Yes	

		(A)	Whether the auditee is liable to pay interest under section 201(1A) or section 206C(7) ?	Yes
--	--	-----	--	-----

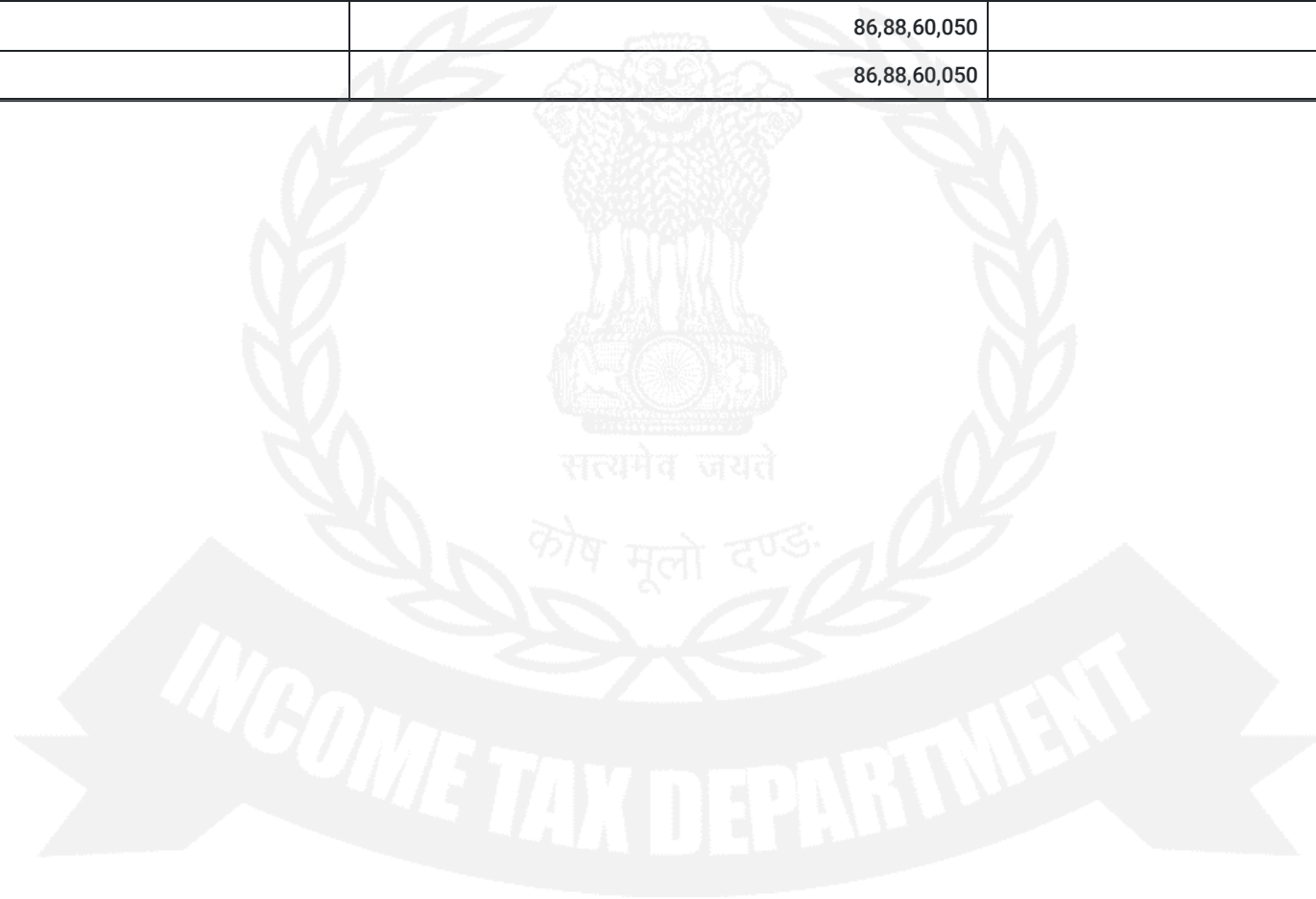


Schedule Corpus : Details of Corpus														
Type of Corpus Donation	Opening Balance at the beginning of the previous year (Corpus not applied till the beginning of the previous year)	Received/Treated as corpus during the previous year	Applied during the previous year	Amount invested or deposited back in to corpus (which was earlier applied and not claimed as application if such application fulfilled the conditions)	Total amount invested or deposited back in to corpus	Financial year in which (4) was applied earlier	Closing Balance [(1+2+5)-3]	Invested in modes specified in section 11(5)	Amount taxed in previous assessment year	Invested in modes other than specified in section 11(5) as on last day of the previous year	If corpus donation is of type (i) then whether it fulfills the following conditions			
											Amount applied out of corpus for the purpose other than for which the voluntary contribution was made	Contribution or donation to any person	Maintained as not separately identifiable	Invested or deposited in the forms and modes other those specified under sub-section (5) of section 11.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No Records Available														



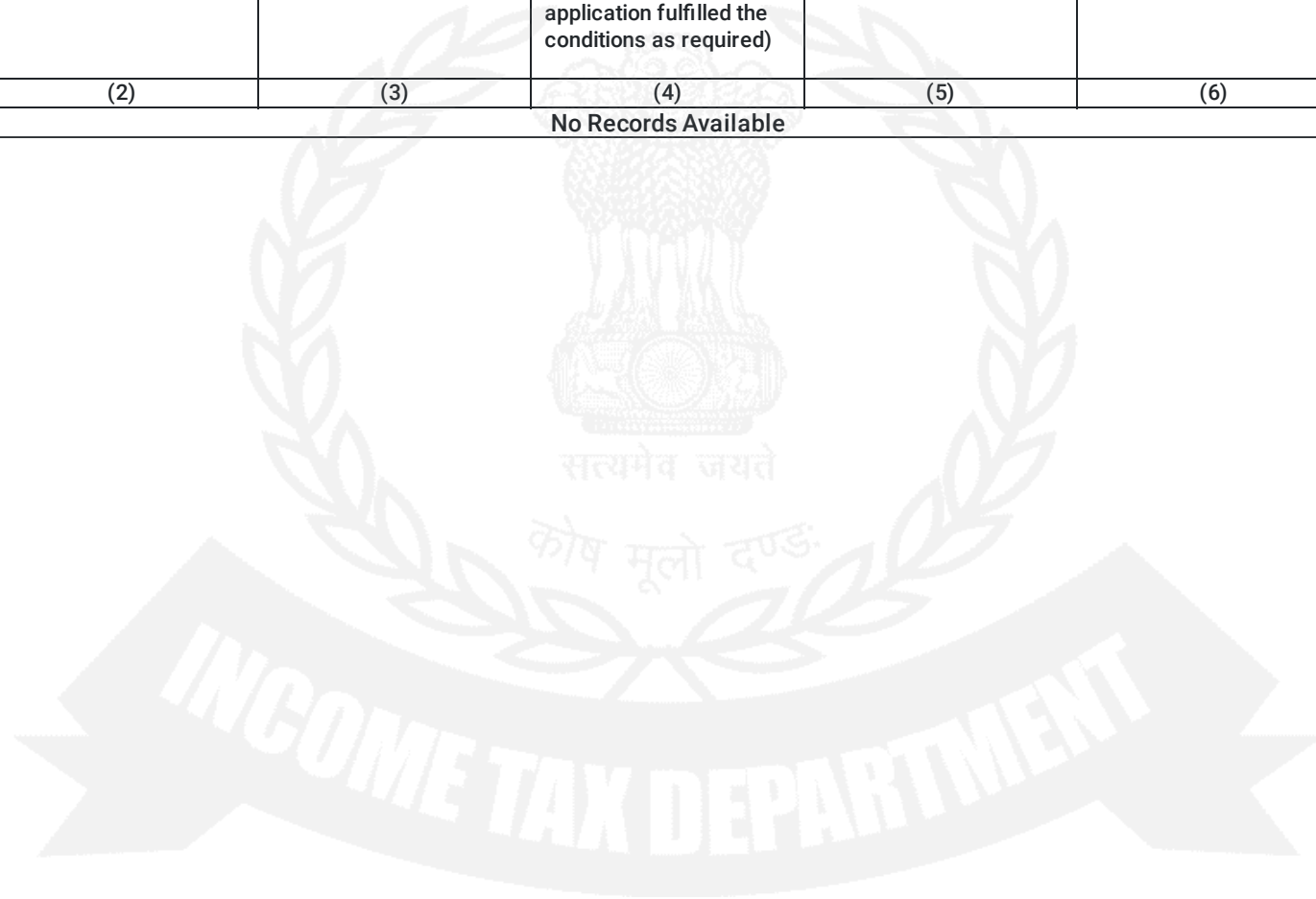
Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Schedule FC: Details of Foreign Contribution		
Nature of foreign contribution received during the previous year	Amount of foreign contribution received during the previous years (In Rs.)	Details of the total application from such contribution during the previous year (Amount in Rs.)
Corpus	0	0
Non- Corpus	86,88,60,050	63,71,71,293
Total	86,88,60,050	63,71,71,293



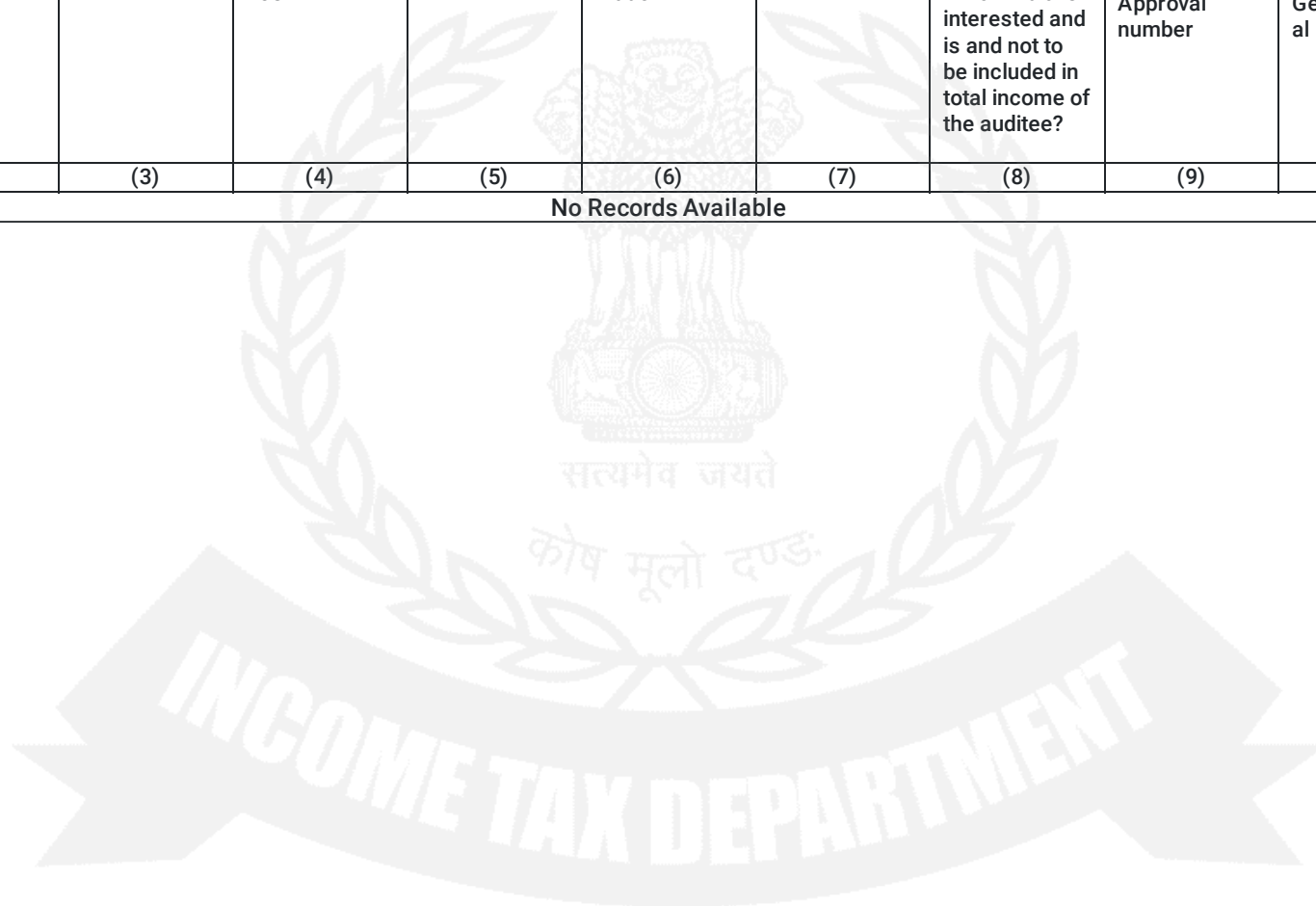
Schedule LB: Details of Loan and Borrowing

Opening Balance as on 1st April of the previous year	Loan & Borrowings taken for applications towards objectives during the previous year	Applied for the objects of the trust or institution during the previous year	Amount of repayment of loan or borrowing during the previous year (which was earlier applied and not claimed as application if such application fulfilled the conditions as required)	Financial year in which (4) was applied earlier	Total repayment of loan or borrowing during the previous year	Closing Balance as on 31st March (1+2-6=7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No Records Available						



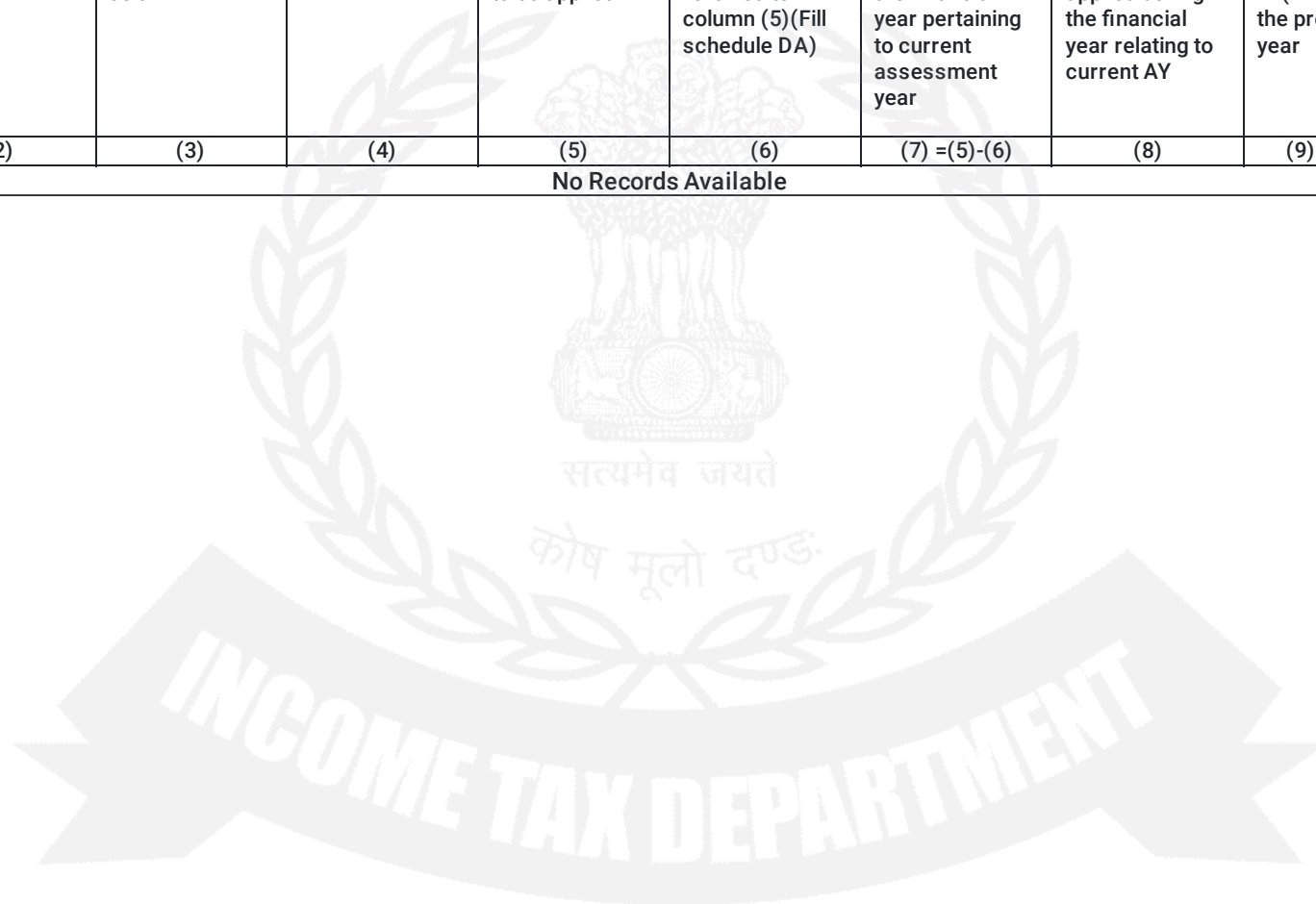
Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026**Schedule Int App: Details of income applied outside India**

S. No.	Name of the person to whom remittance is made	Taxpayer Identification Number if available	Amount of remittance out of India which is reported in Form No. 15CA	Amount of remittance outside India other than (4)	Charitable or religious purpose for which application is made	Country/Region of application	Whether applied for promoting international welfare in which India is interested and is and not to be included in total income of the auditee?	If approval for application outside India has been taken		
								Approval number	General/Special	Date of Approval
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
No Records Available										

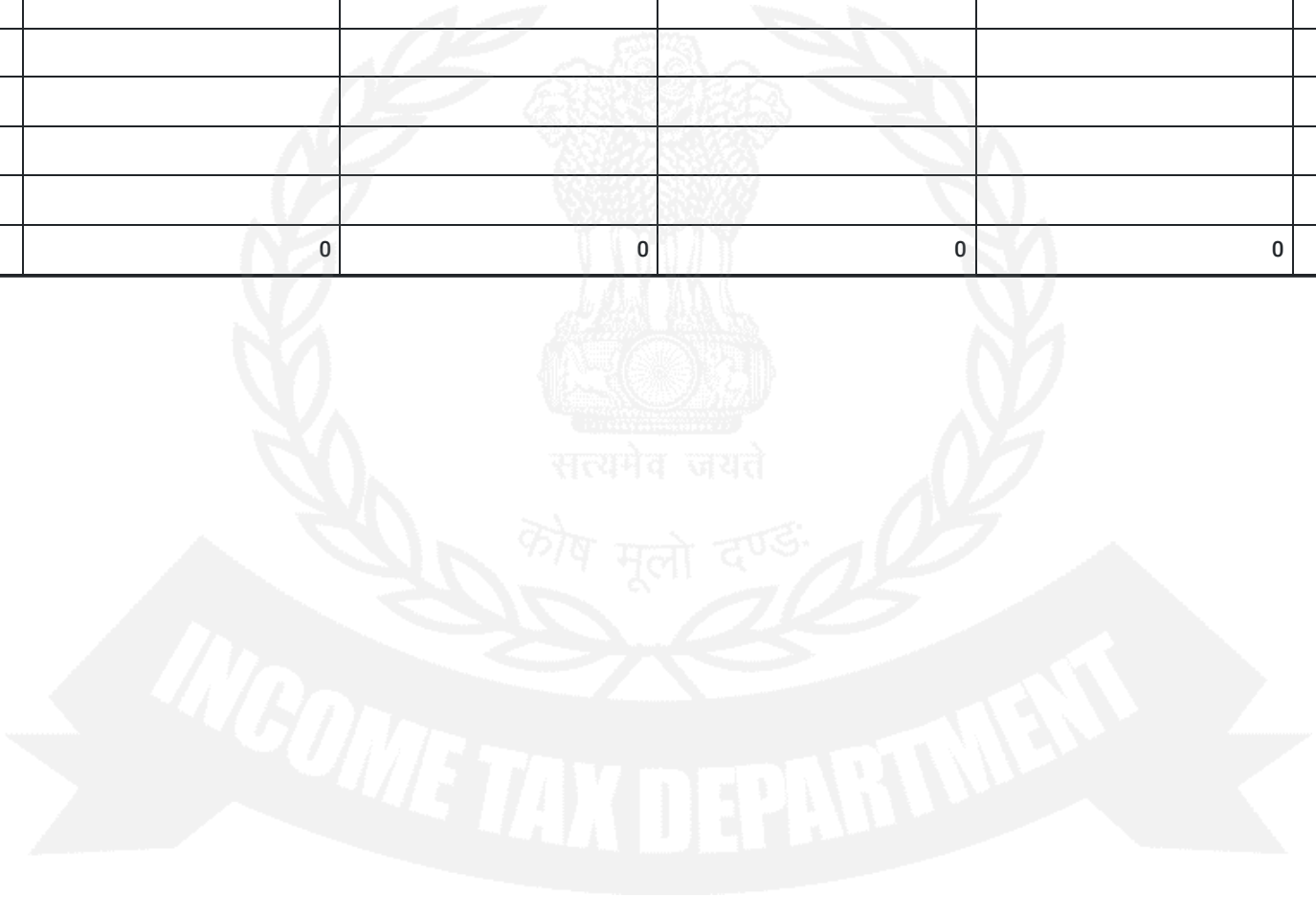


Schedule DI: Details of deemed application under Explanation 1 sub-section (1) of section 11 and deemed income under sub-section (1B) of section 11

Year in which income is deemed to be applied (F.Y.)	Date of furnishing Form 9A	Amount deemed to be applied during the previous year referred to in column 1	Reason of deeming application	Out of the deemed application claimed earlier, amount required to be applied	Amount taxed in any earlier assessment year(s) out of the amount referred to in column (5)(Fill schedule DA)	Out of deemed application claimed, amount required to be applied during the financial year pertaining to current assessment year	Amount of deemed application claimed in earlier years, applied during the financial year relating to current AY	Amount which could not be applied and deemed to be income u/s 11(1B) during the previous year	Balance Amount of deemed application
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) =(5)-(6)	(8)	(9)=(7)-(8)	(10)= (5)-(7)
No Records Available									

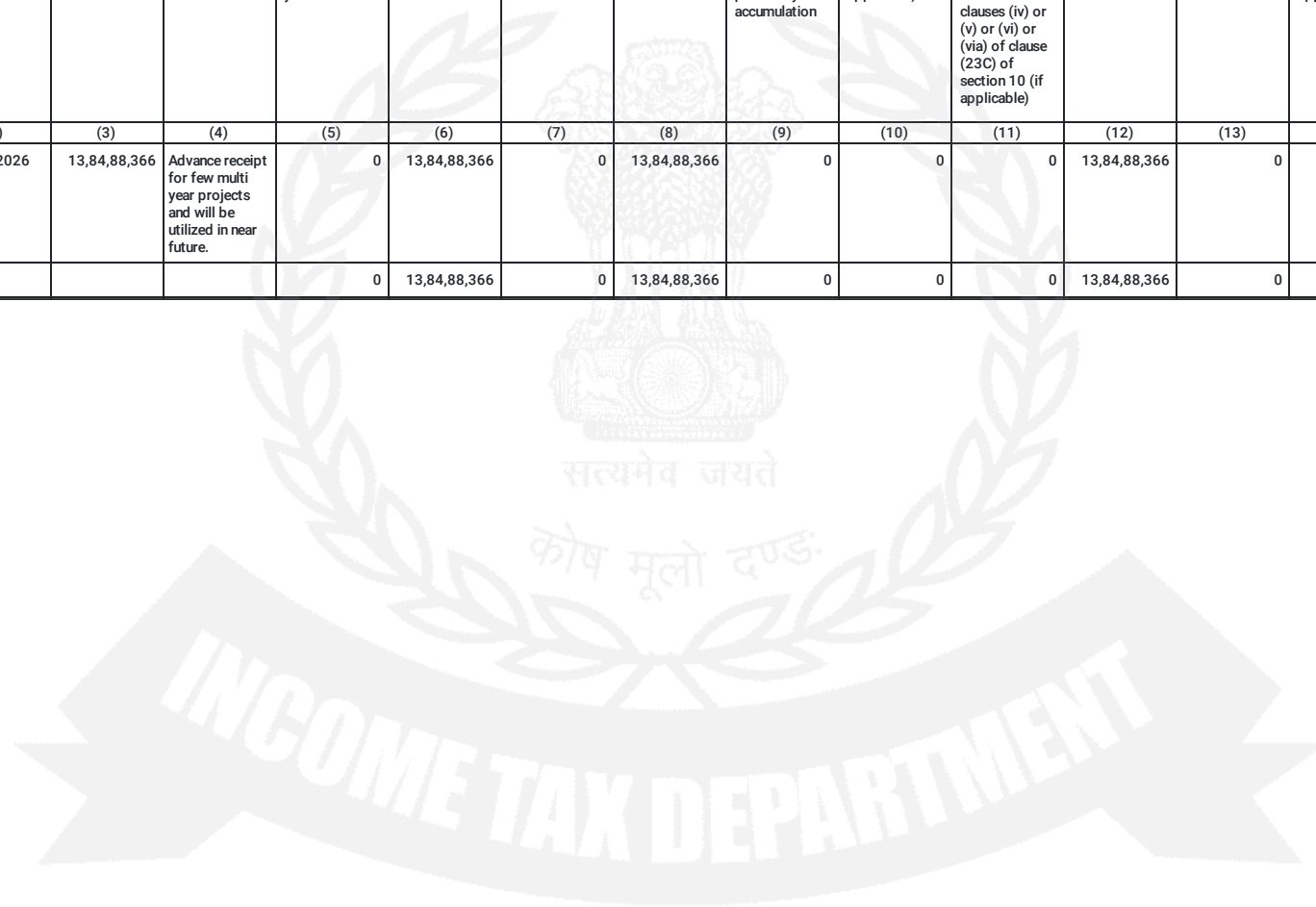


Schedule DA: Details of accumulated income taxed in earlier assessment years as per sub-section (1B) of section 11					
Year of accumulation(F.Y.)	Assessment year in which the amount referred to in column (6) of schedule DI was taxed				
	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
2025-26					
2024-25					
2023-24					
2022-23					
2021-22					
Total	0	0	0	0	0

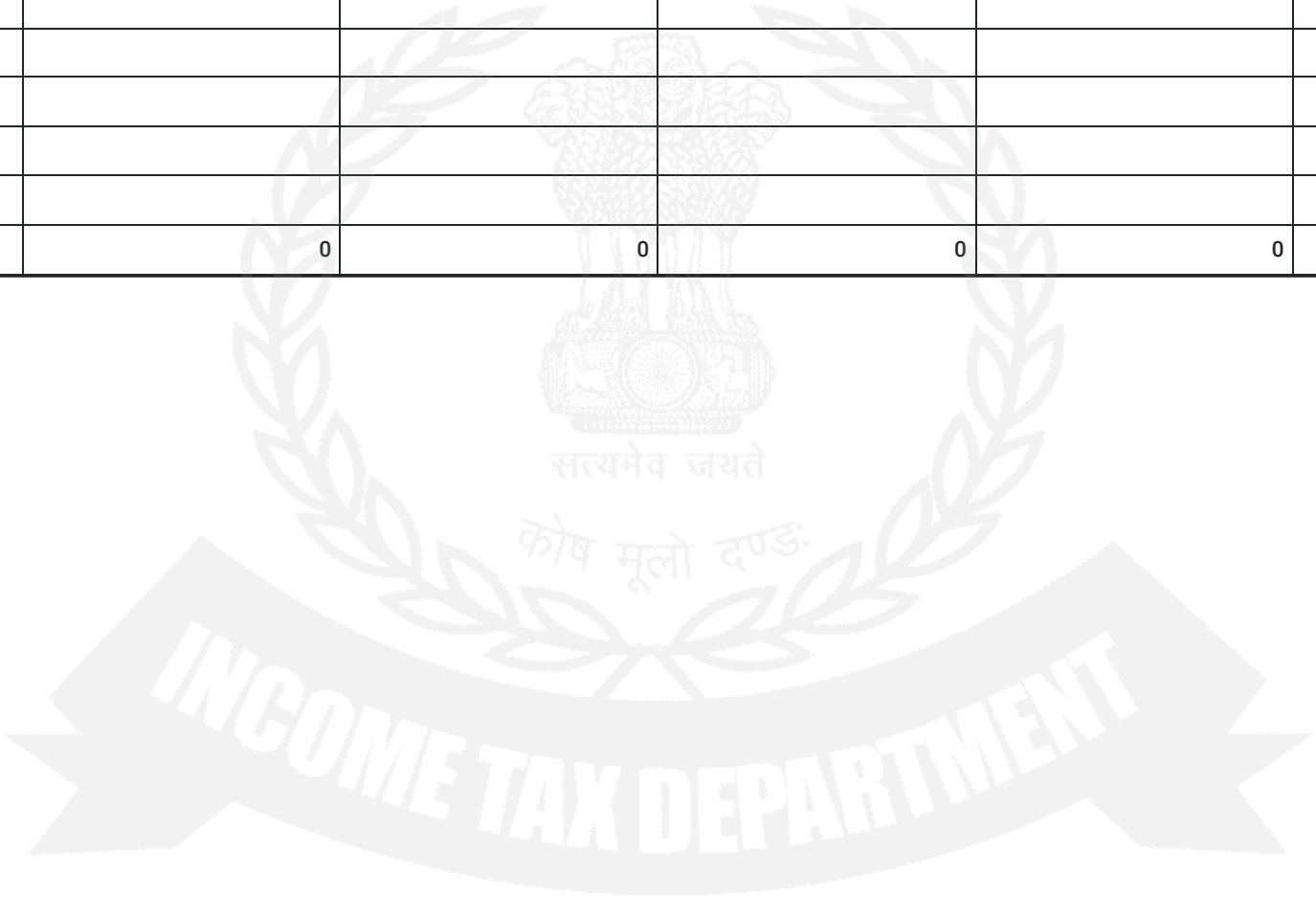


Schedule AC: The details of accumulation

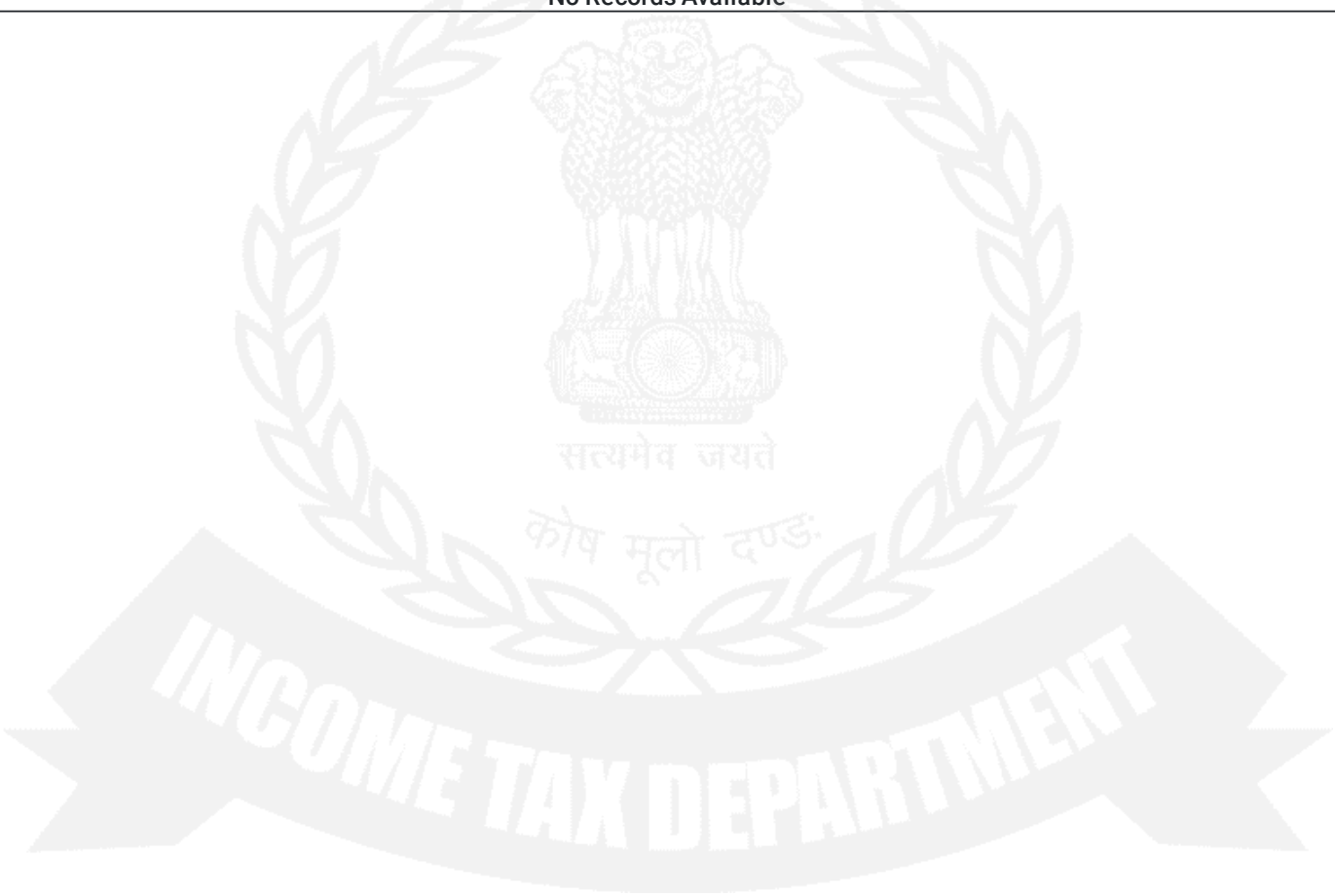
S. No.	Year of accumulation(F.Yr.)	Date of Furnishing Form 10	Amount accumulated in the year of accumulation	Purpose of accumulation	Amount applied for charitable or religious purposes up to the beginning of the previous year	Balance to be applied(3)-(5)	Amount taxed in any earlier assessment (Fill schedule ACA)	Balance available for application (6)-(7)	Amounts applied for charitable or religious purpose during the previous year out of previous year's accumulation	Amount applied for purposes other than the purpose for which such accumulation was made (if applicable)	Amount credited or paid to any trust or institution registered u/s 12AB or approved under sub-clauses (iv) or (v) or (vi) or (via) of clause (23C) of section 10 (if applicable)	Balance amount available for application (8) - (9) - (10) - (11)	Amount invested or deposited in the modes specified in section 11(5) out of 12	Amount invested or deposited in the modes other than specified in section 11(5) out of 12 (if applicable)	Amount which is not utilized during the period of accumulation (if applicable)	Amount deemed to be income within meaning of sub-section (3) of section 11 (if applicable) (10)+(11)+(14)+(15)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	2025-26	28-Sep-2026	13,84,88,366	Advance receipt for few multi year projects and will be utilized in near future.	0	13,84,88,366	0	13,84,88,366	0	0	0	13,84,88,366	0	0	0	0
	Total				0	13,84,88,366	0	13,84,88,366	0	0	0	13,84,88,366	0	0	0	0



Schedule ACA: Details of accumulated income taxed in earlier assessment years as per sub-section (3) of section 11					
Year of accumulation(F.Y.)	Assessment year in which this amount was taxed				
	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
2025-26					
2024-25					
2023-24					
2022-23					
2021-22					
Total	0	0	0	0	0



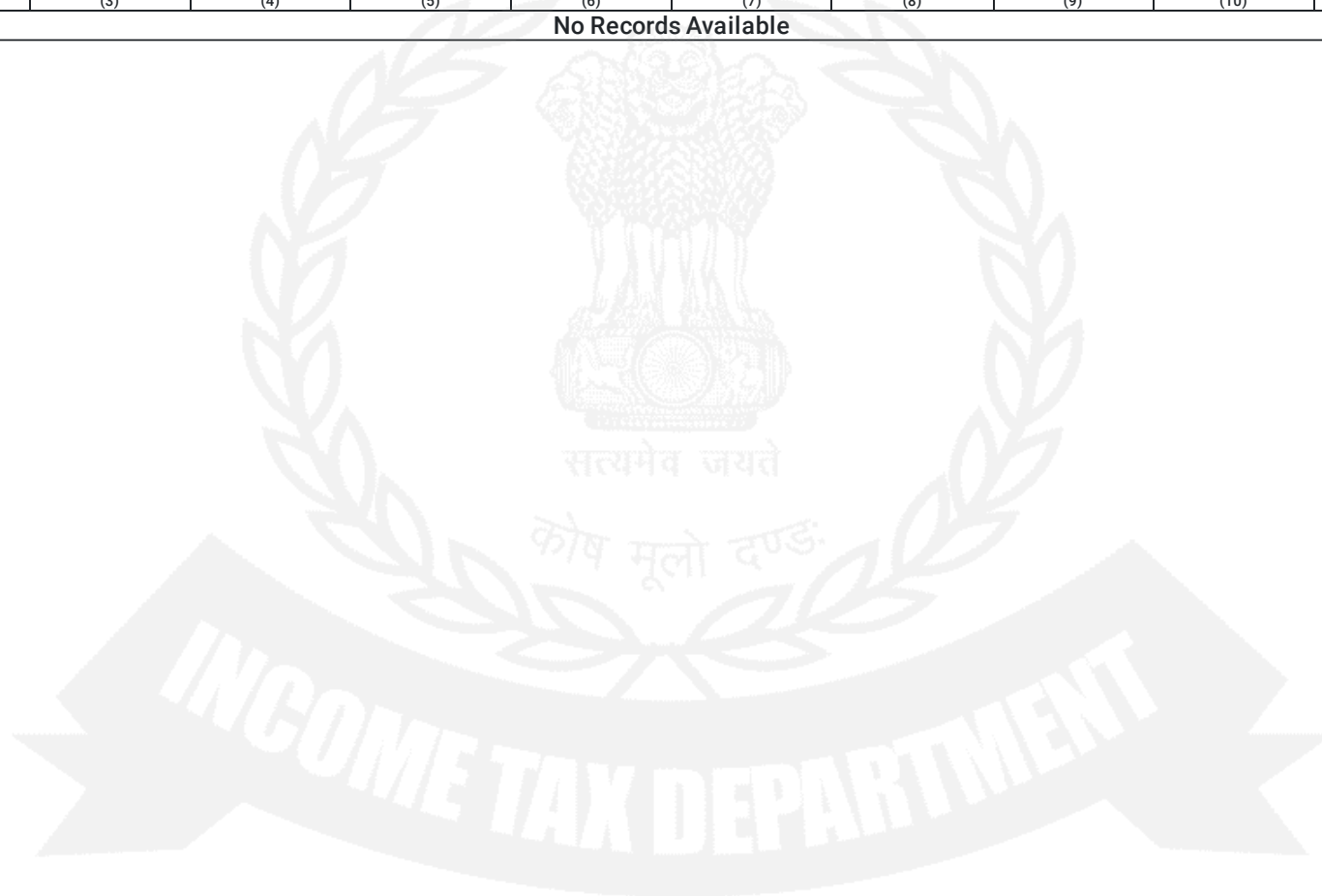
Schedule SP-a: Whether any part of income or property of the auditee is lent, or continues to be lent, to the specified person during the previous year?									
S. No.	Name of specified person	PAN of specified person	Details		Details of Security			Details of interest	
			Nature of Income or Property which is lent	Amount for which income or property is, or continues to be, lent to specified person for any period during the previous year	Nature of security	Value of security	Value of Adequate Security	Actual Rate of interest that is charged	Adequate Rate of Interest
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
No Records Available									



Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Schedule SP-b: Details of land, building or other property of the auditee which is, or continues to be, made available during the previous year for use of the specified person, during the previous year :

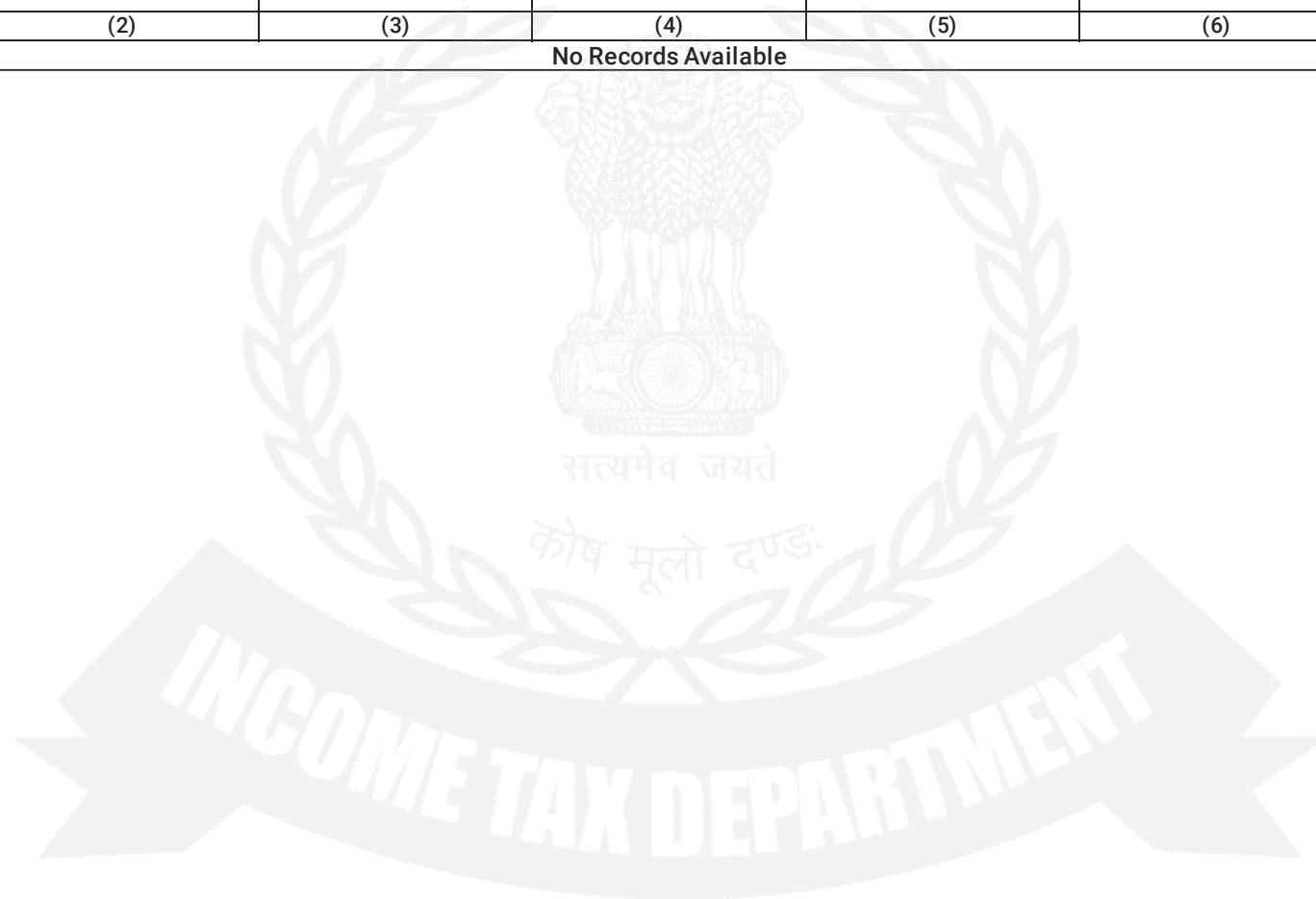
S. No.	Name of specified person	PAN of specified person	Details of asset		Duration for which asset is, or continues to be, made available for the use of specified person during the previous year,		Details of rent for the previous year		Details of other compensation for the previous year		
			Nature of asset	Address	From	To	Amount of rent	Adequate rent	Nature	Amount of compensation	Adequate compensation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
No Records Available											



Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

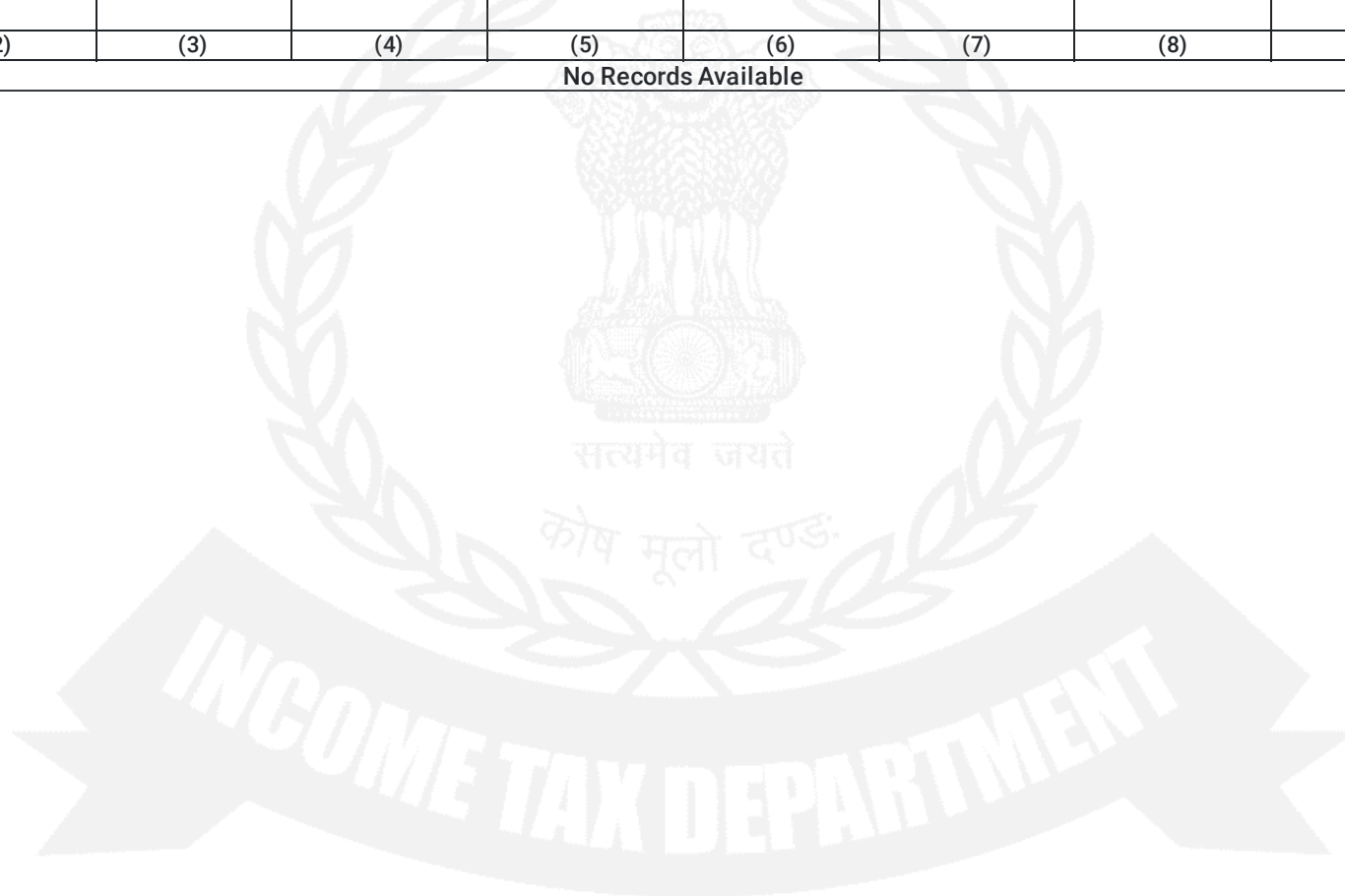
Schedule SP-c: Details of salary, allowance or otherwise which is paid to the specified person out of the resources of the auditee for services rendered by him during the previous year

S. No.	Name of specified person	PAN of specified person	Nature of Services rendered by specified person	Details of Payment for the previous year		
				Nature of payment	Amount of payment	Reasonable Amount for Services
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No Records Available						



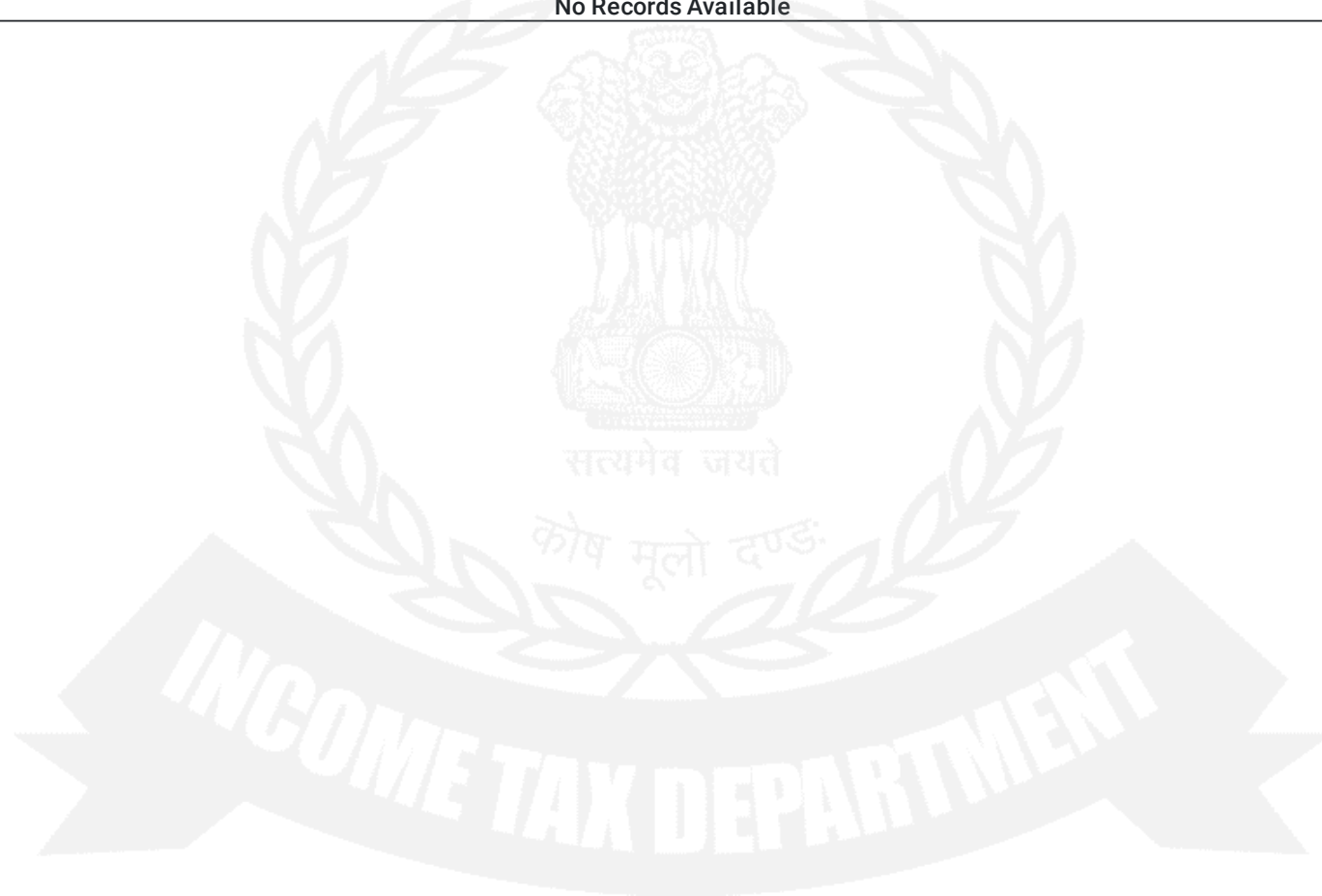
Schedule SP-d: Details of the services of the auditee are made available to the specified person during the previous year?

S. No.	Name of specified person	PAN of specified person	Details of Services		Details of Remuneration for the previous year		Details of Compensation for the previous year		
			Nature of services made available	Value of services made available (In Rs)	Actual amount of remuneration for the service	Adequate Remuneration for the service	Nature of compensation for the service	Actual amount of compensation for the service	Adequate Compensation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
No Records Available									



Schedule SP- e 1 : Details of any share, security is purchased by or on behalf of the auditee from the specified person during the previous year?

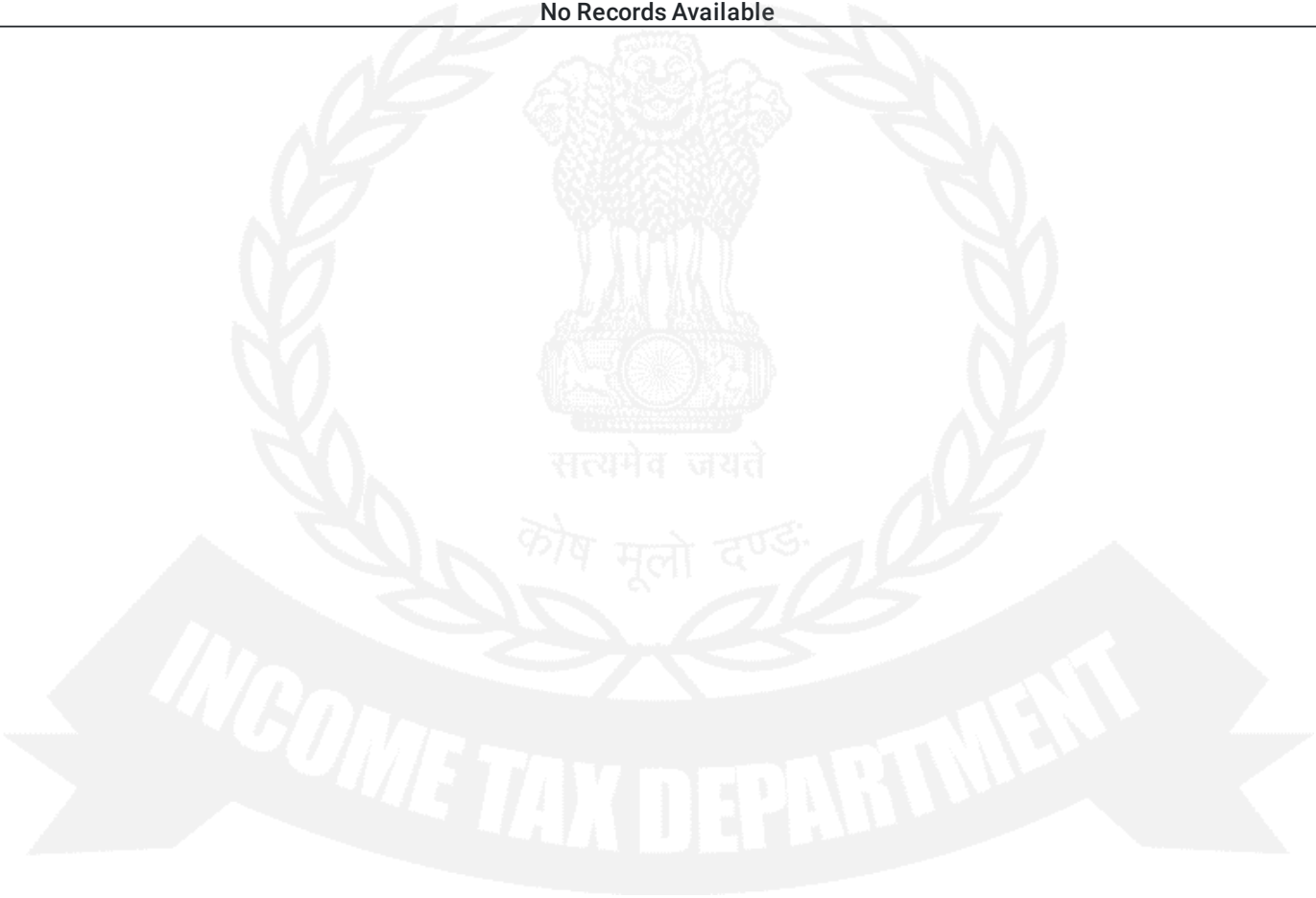
S. No.	Name of specified person	PAN of specified person	Nature of property purchased	Details of Shares or Security					Details of Other Property being Movable				
				Name of the Company/ Concern of which the shares are purchased	Number of shares purchased during the previous year	Price of each share/security	Total consideration paid share or security	Adequate consideration for share or security	Nature of property	Number of property purchased	Price of property	Total consideration paid for property during the previous year	Adequate Consideration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No Records Available													



Schedule SP- e 2 : Details in case of Other Property being Immovable:								
S. No.	Name of specified person	PAN of specified person	Type of asset	Address of Property	Area (in Sq ft)	Stamp Duty Value	Details of Consideration	
							Amount of consideration paid for asset	Adequate Consideration for asset
No Records Available								

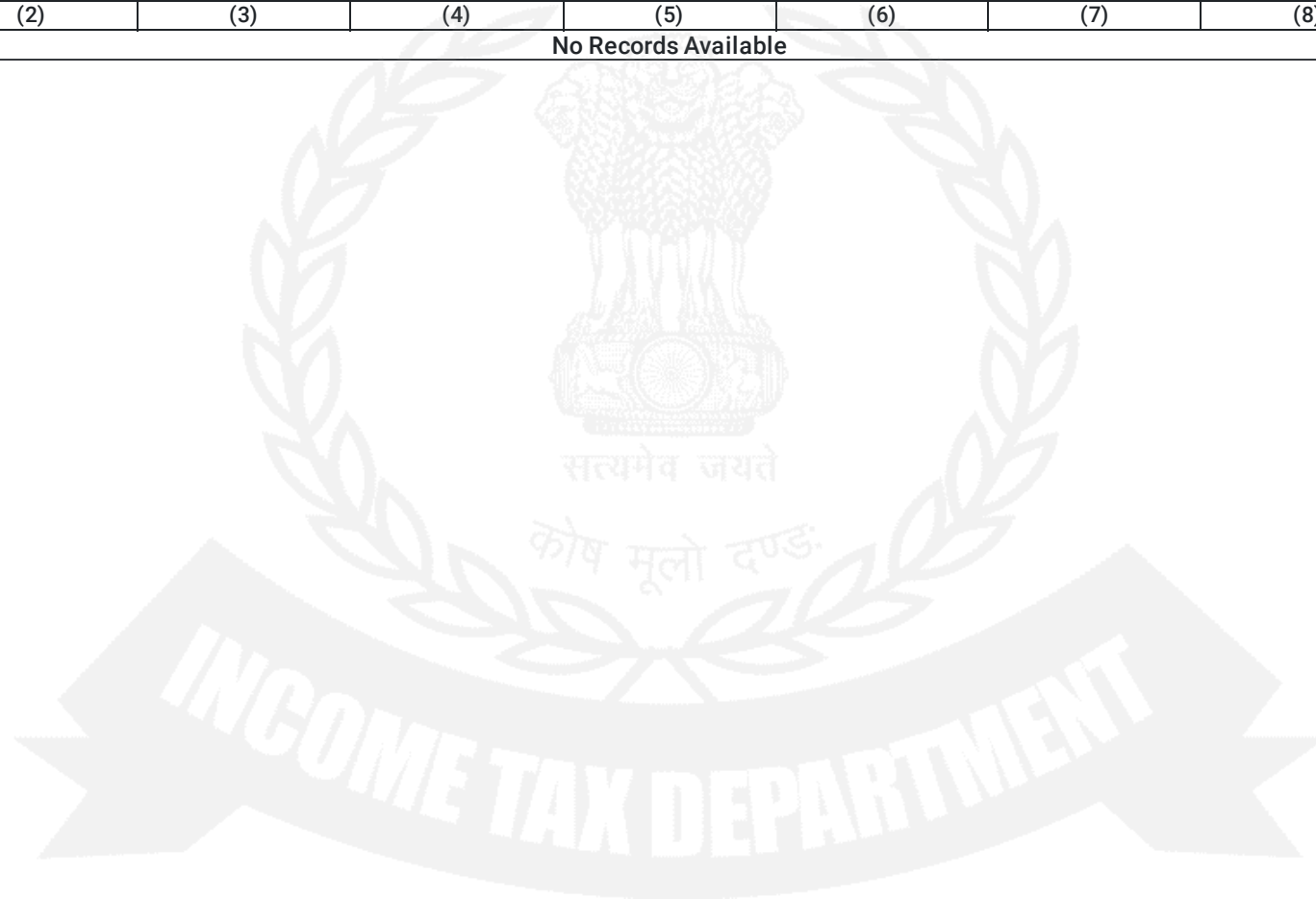


Schedule SP- f 1: Details of any share, security sold by or on behalf of the trust or institution to a specified person during the previous year?													
S. No.	Name of specified person	PAN of specified person	Nature of property sold	Details of Shares or Security					Details of Other Property being Movable				
				Name of the Company or Concern of which the shares are sold	Number of shares sold during the previous year	Price of each share or security	Total consideration share or security	Adequate consideration for share or security	Nature of movable property	Number of movable properties sold	Price of Movable property	Total consideration for property during the previous year	Adequate Consideration
No Records Available													



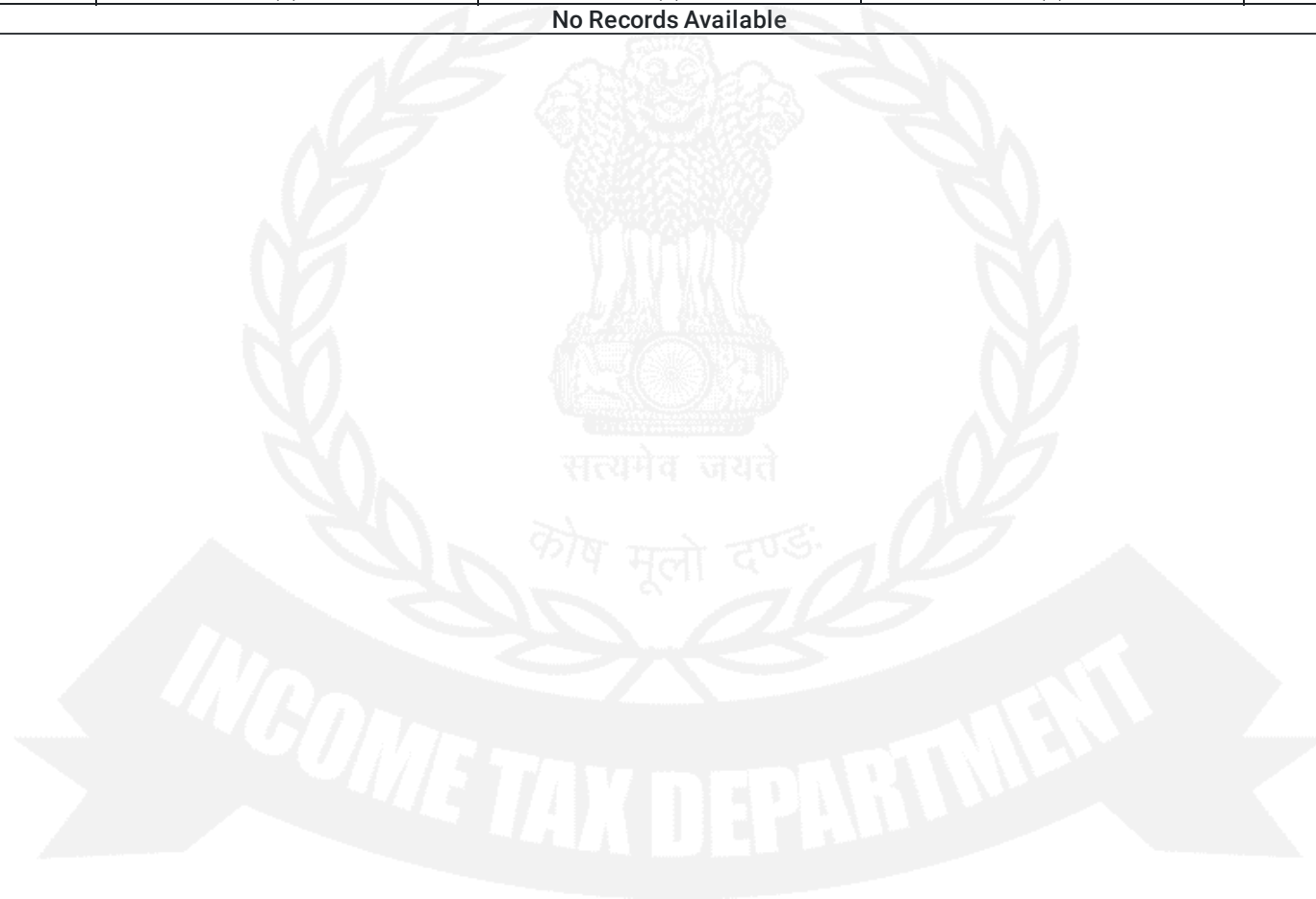
Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026**Schedule SP-f2 : Details in case of other property being immovable**

S. No.	Name of specified person	PAN of specified person	Type of asset	Address of property	Area (in Sq ft)	Stamp Duty Value	Details of Consideration	
							Amount of consideration for asset	Adequate consideration for asset
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
No Records Available								



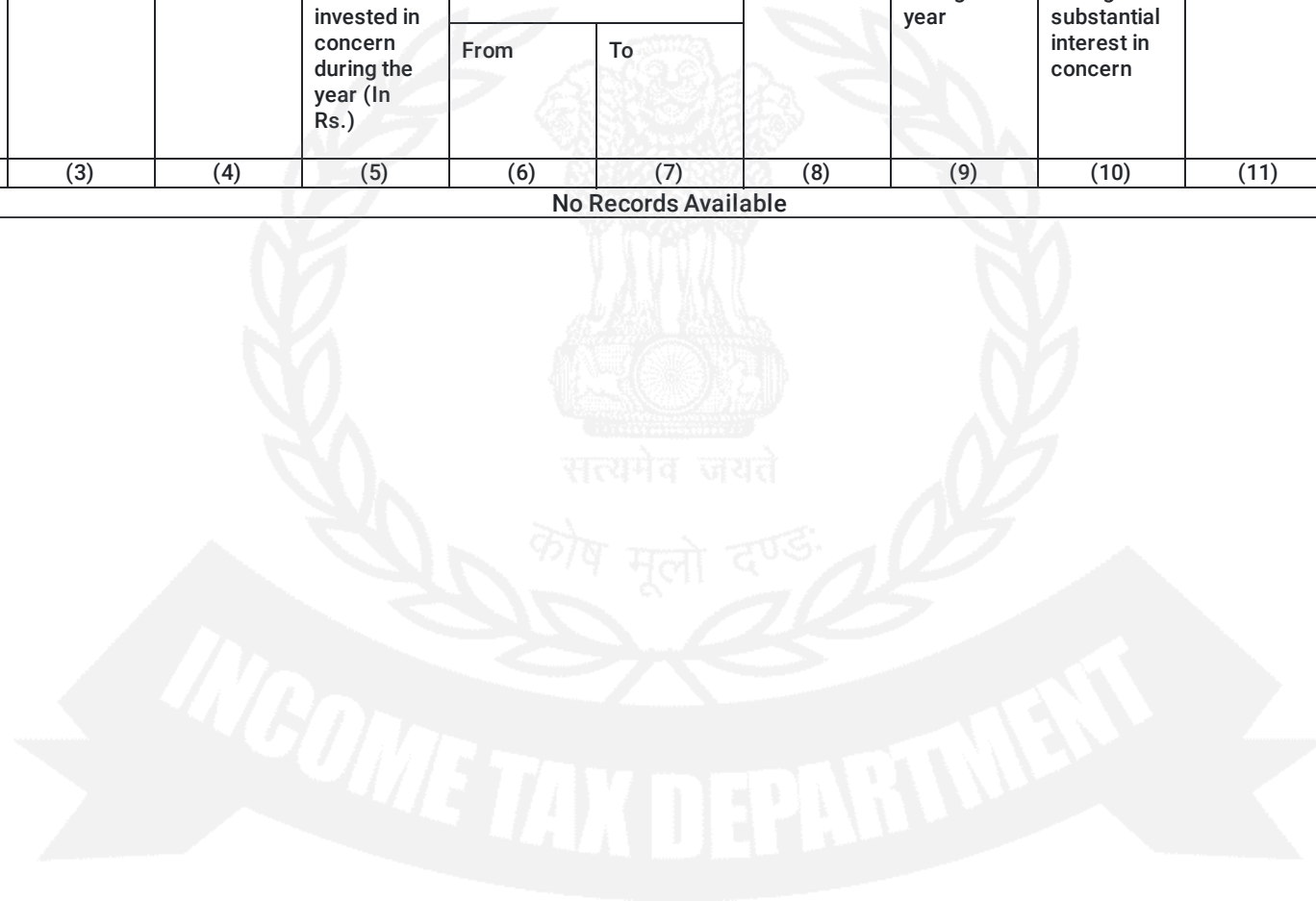
Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026**Schedule SP-g : Details of any income or property which is diverted during the previous year in favour of any specified person**

S. No.	Name of specified person in whose favor income or property diverted	PAN of specified person	Details of Income or property that is diverted	
			Nature of Income or property that is diverted	Value of income or property that is diverted (In Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No Records Available				



Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026**Schedule h : Details of any funds that are,or continue to remain invested in any concern during the previous year in which the specified person has a substantial interest**

S. No.	Nature of concern in which funds are continue to remain invested	Name of concern	Details of the Concern in which funds are, or continue to remain, invested							Details of substantial interest		
			Address of concern	Amount that is or continues to remain invested in concern during the year (In Rs.)	Duration of investment during the previous year		Nature of investment	Income from investment during the year	Name of specified person having substantial interest in concern	PAN of specified person	Nature of substantial interest	Nature of concern in which funds are continue to remain invested
					From	To						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
No Records Available												



Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

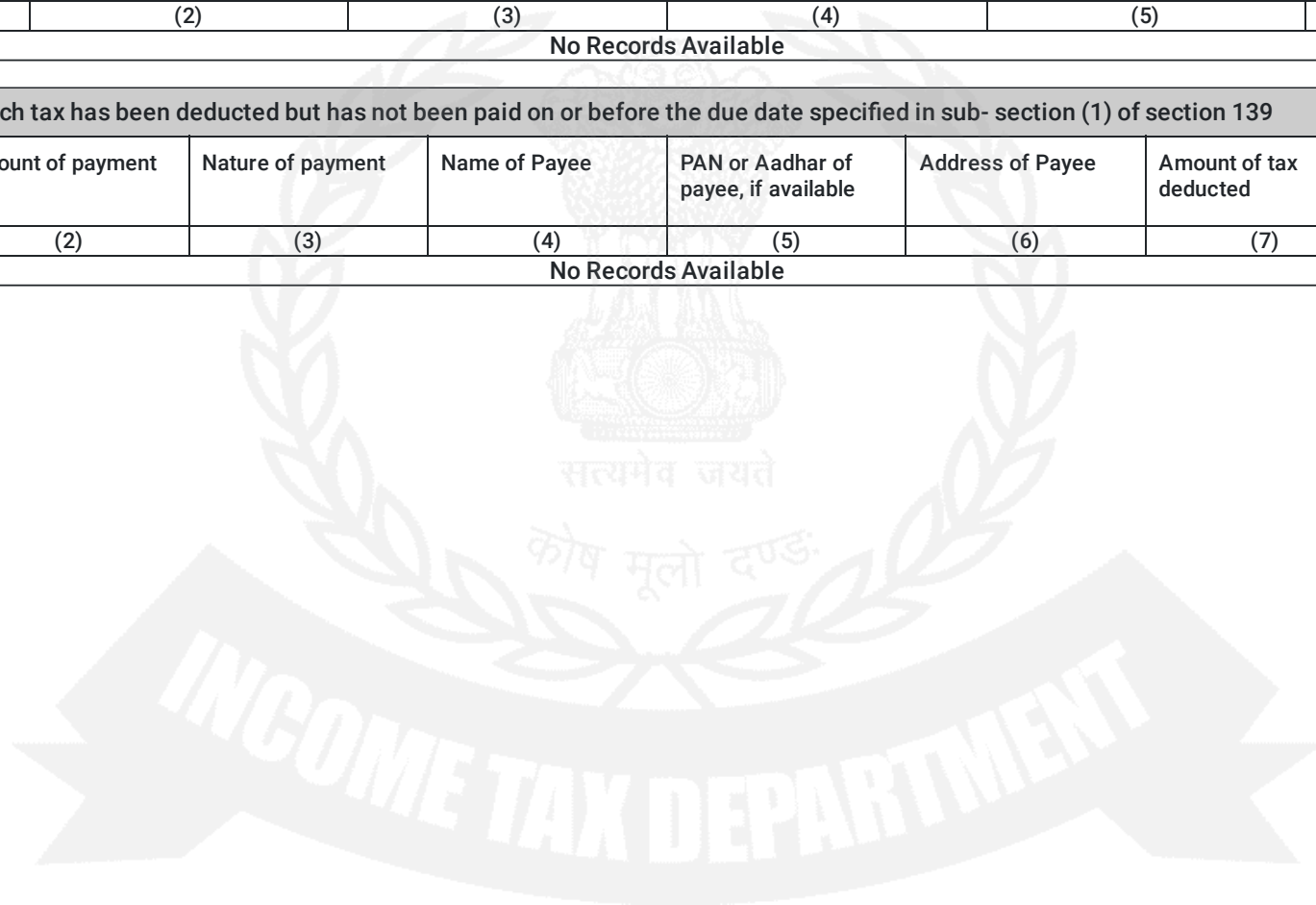
Schedule TDS disallowable : Details of amounts inadmissible amount disallowable under thirteenth proviso to clause (23C) of section 10 or sub section (1) of section 11 read with sub-clause(ia) of clause (a) of section 40:

(a) Details of payment on which tax is not deducted

Date of Payment	Amount of payment	Nature of payment	Name of Payee	PAN or Aadhar of payee, if available	Address of Payee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
No Records Available					

(b) Details of payment on which tax has been deducted but has not been paid on or before the due date specified in sub- section (1) of section 139

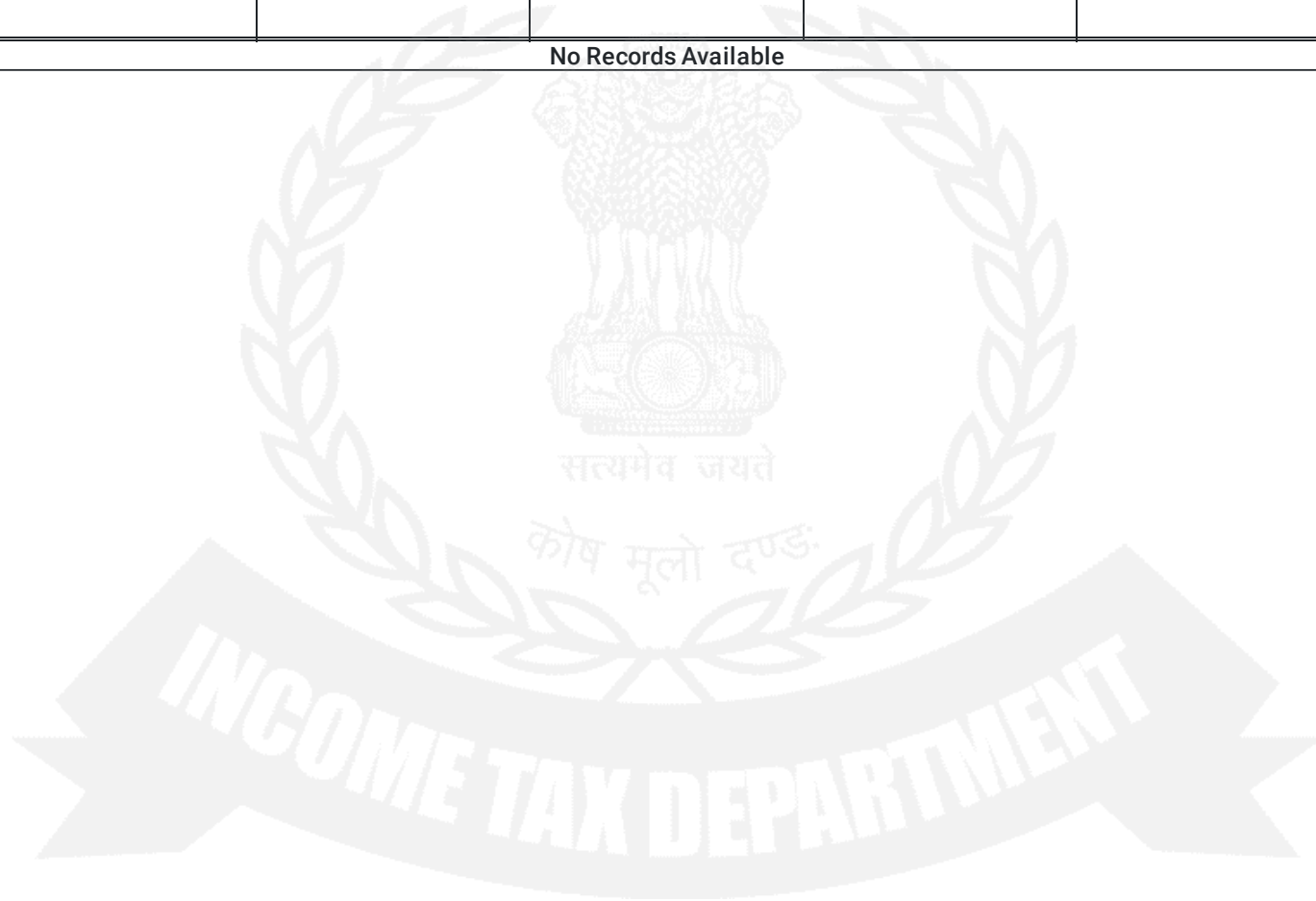
Date of Payment	Amount of payment	Nature of payment	Name of Payee	PAN or Aadhar of payee, if available	Address of Payee	Amount of tax deducted	Amount out of (7) deposited, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
No Records Available							



Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

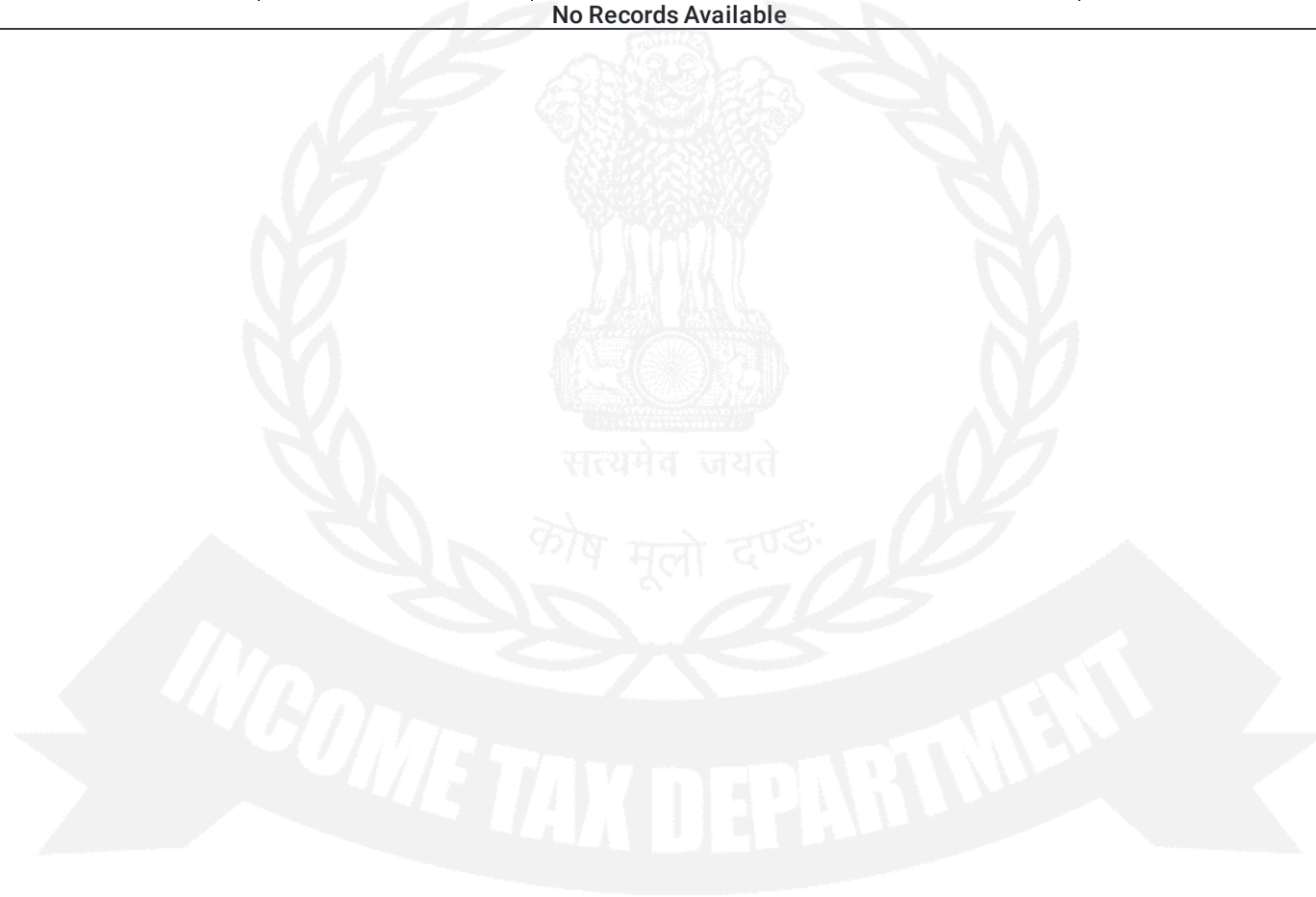
Schedule 40A(3): Details of amount is disallowable under thirteenth proviso to section 10(23C) or Explanation 3 sub-section(1) of section 11 read with sub-section (3) of section 40A

S. No.	Date of Payment	Amount of payment	Nature of payment	Details of Payee		
				Name	PAN or Aadhar of payee, if available	Address
No Records Available						



Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026**Schedule 40A(3A): Details of Amount disallowable under thirteenth proviso to section 10(23C)/sub-section (1) of section 11 read with sub-section (3A) of section 40A**

S. No.	Date of Payment	Amount	Nature	Details of Payee		
				Name	PAN or Aadhar of payee, if available	Address
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)
No Records Available						



Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Schedule TDS/TCS								
Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN)	Section/ Nature of payment	Total amount of payment or receipt of the nature specified in column (3)	Total amount on which tax was required to be deducted or collected out of (4)	Total amount on which tax was deducted or collected at specified rate out of	Amount of tax deducted or collected out of (6)	Total amount on which tax was deducted or collected at less than specified rate out of (7)	Amount of tax deducted or collected on (8)	Amount of tax deducted or collected but not deposited to the credit of the Central Government out of (6) and (8)
(1)	(2)&(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
DELP06668E	194B - Winnings from lottery or crossword puzzle	2,75,000	2,75,000	2,75,000	85,800	0	0	0
DELP06668E	194C - Payments to contractors	15,77,45,031	15,77,45,031	15,77,45,031	27,94,770	0	0	0
DELP06668E	194H - Commission or brokerage	1,38,000	1,38,000	1,38,000	7,560	0	0	0
DELP06668E	194-I - Rent	1,95,88,965	1,95,88,965	1,95,88,965	18,69,243	0	0	0
DELP06668E	194J - Fees for professional or technical services	21,03,04,253	21,03,04,253	21,03,04,253	2,09,71,082	0	0	0
DELP06668E	194Q - Deduction of tax at source on payment of certain sum for purchase of goods	9,02,144	9,02,144	9,02,144	902	0	0	0
DELP06668E	195 - Other sums	10,03,635	10,03,635	10,03,635	1,83,959	0	0	0
DELP06668E	192 - Salary	41,80,88,072	41,80,88,072	41,80,88,072	4,47,96,467	0	0	0

Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Schedule Statement of TDS/TCS				
Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN)	Type of Form	Due date for furnishing	Date of furnishing, if furnished	Whether the statement of tax deducted or collected contains information about all transactions which are required to be reported
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
DELP06668E	26Q	31-Jul-2025	29-Jul-2025	Yes
DELP06668E	26Q	31-Oct-2025	29-Oct-2025	Yes
DELP06668E	26Q	31-Jan-2026	30-Jan-2026	Yes
DELP06668E	26Q	31-May-2026	30-May-2026	Yes
DELP06668E	24Q	31-Jul-2025	28-Jul-2025	Yes
DELP06668E	24Q	31-Oct-2025	29-Oct-2025	Yes
DELP06668E	24Q	31-Jan-2026	27-Jan-2026	Yes
DELP06668E	24Q	31-May-2026	20-May-2026	Yes
DELP06668E	27Q	31-Jul-2025	26-Jul-2025	Yes
DELP06668E	27Q	30-Oct-2025	29-Oct-2025	Yes
DELP06668E	27Q	31-May-2026	26-May-2026	Yes

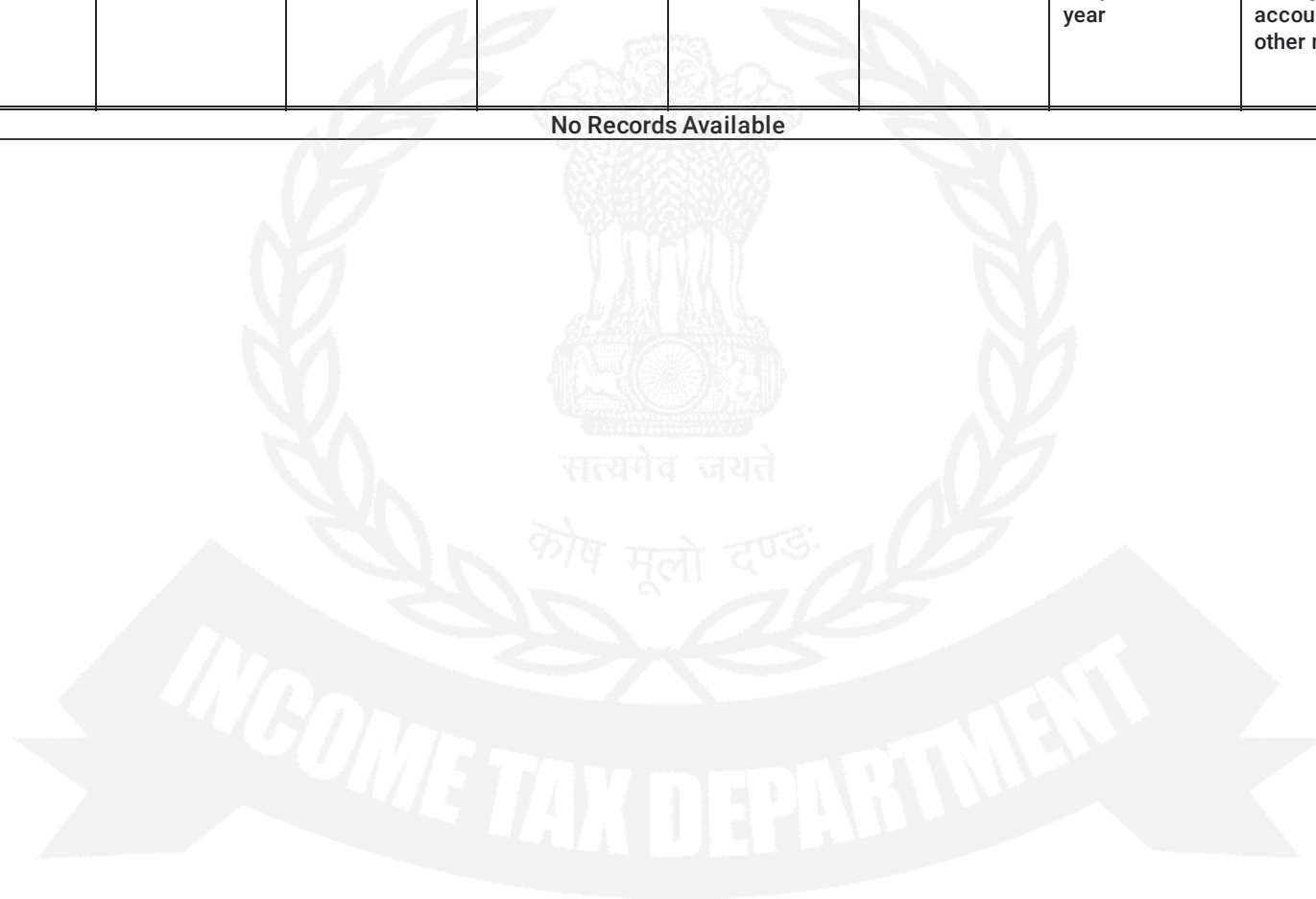
Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Schedule Interest on TDS/TCS			
Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN)	Amount of interest under section 201(1A) or 206C(7) is payable	Amount paid out of column (2)	Date of payment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
DELP06668E	485	485	10-Mar-2026

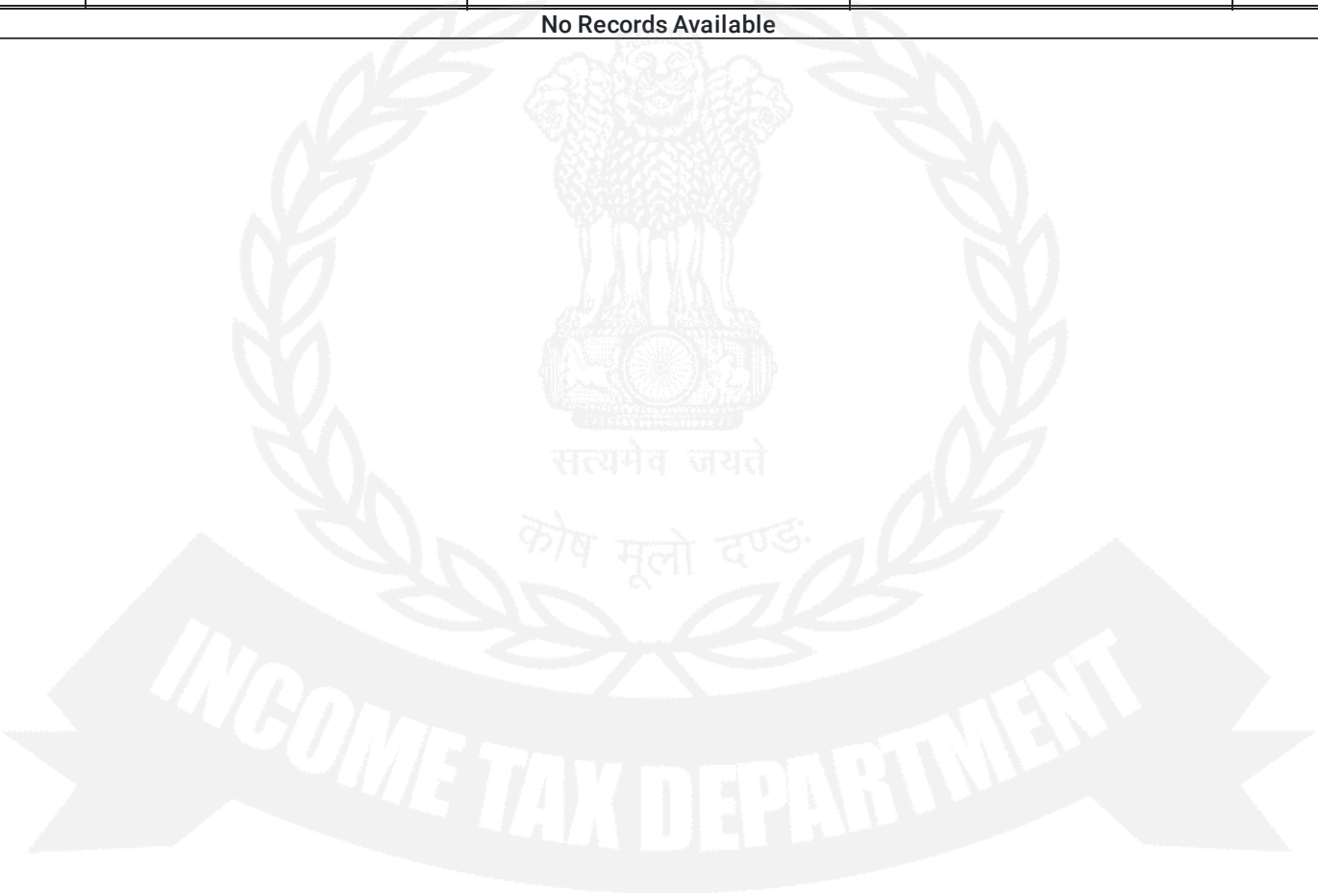


Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026**Schedule 269SS: Details of loan or deposit or any specified sum taken, exceeding the limit specified in section 269SS during the previous year**

S. No.	Name of the lender or depositor	PAN or Aadhar the payee, if available	Address	Loan or Deposit or Any Specified Sum	Amount of loan or deposit taken or accepted	Whether the loan or deposit was squared up during the previous year?	Maximum amount outstanding in the account at any time during the previous year	By Cheque or Bank Draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account or any other mode	Whether Account Payee if by Cheque or Bank Draft?
No Records Available									



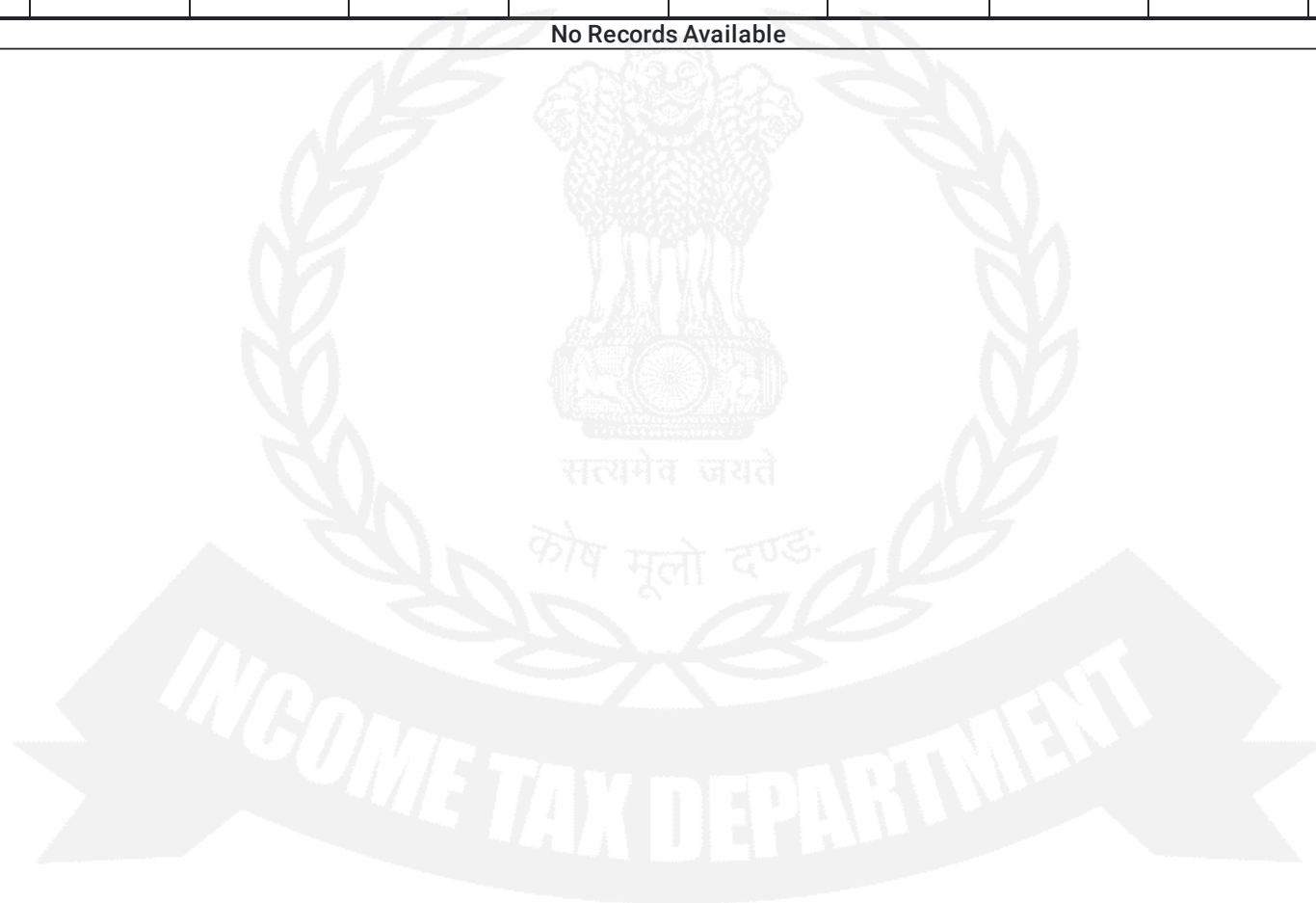
Schedule 269ST: Details of amount received exceeding the limit specified in section 269ST, from a person in a day; or in respect of a single transaction; or in respect of transactions relating to one event or occasion from a person during the previous year?				
S. No.	Details of Payer and amount of payment			Amount
	Name	PAN, if available	Address	
No Records Available				



Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026**Schedule 269T: Details of repayment of any amount being loan or deposit or any specified advance exceeding the limit specified in section 269T, during the previous year?**

S. No.	Details of Payee			Details of Transaction						Mode of Repayment	
	Name	PAN of the payee, if available	Address	Loan or Deposit or Any Specified Advance	Amount	Please specify mode of receipt [by Cheque or Bank Draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account or any other	Whether Account Payee, if by Cheque or Bank Draft?	Whether Squared up?	Maximum Amount outstanding	By Cheque or Bank Draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account or any other mode	Whether Account Payee if by Cheque or Bank Draft?

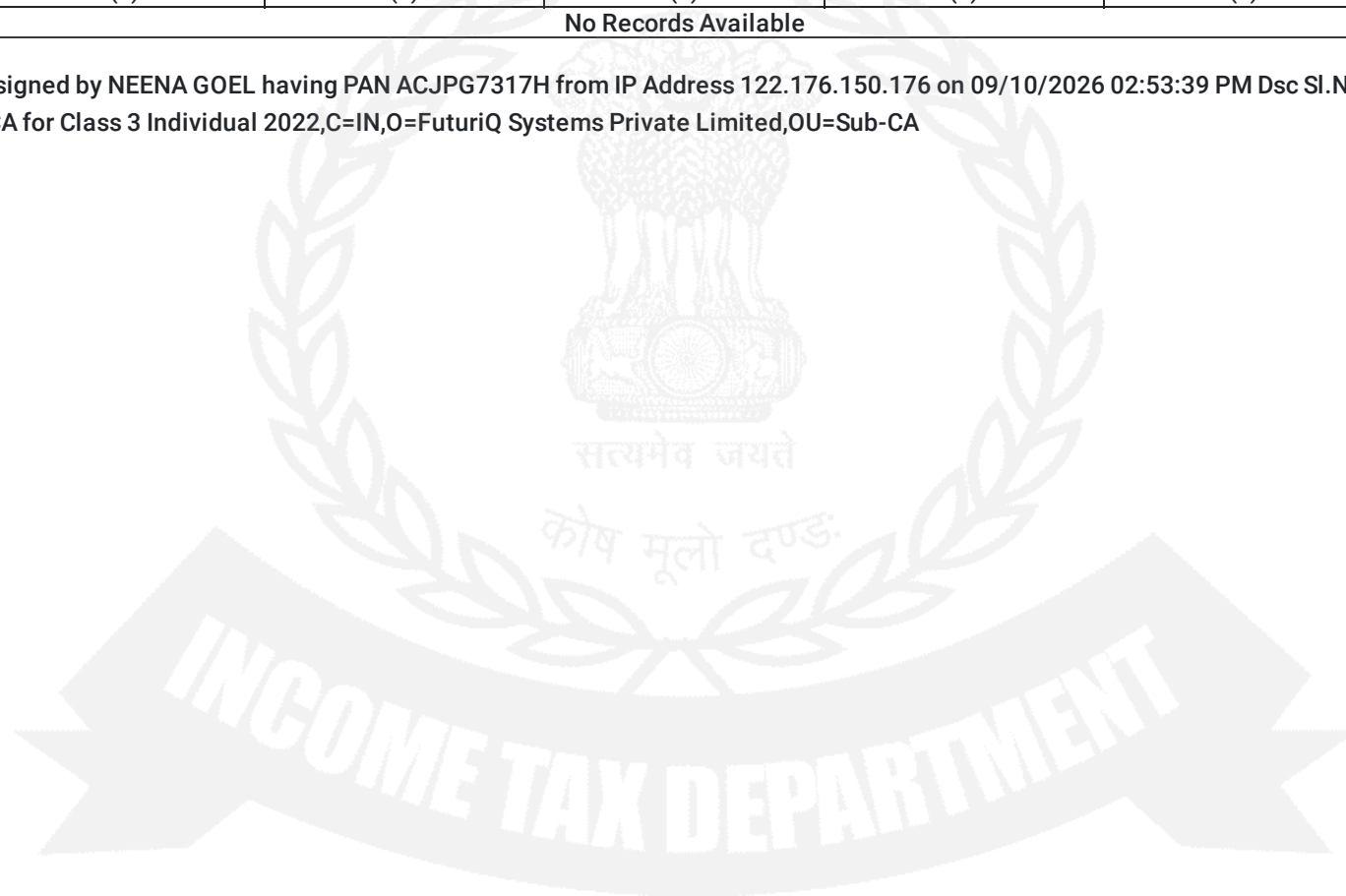
No Records Available



Acknowledgement Number:789450090091026

Schedule other law violation						
S. No.	Name of law under which non-compliance has occurred	Nature of non-compliance	Date of order, direction or decree, holding that such non-compliance has occurred	Whether the order, direction or decree, has been disputed before any court or appellate forum	If yes, whether dispute has attained finality	Has the dispute been finalised in favour of the auditee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No Records Available						

This form has been digitally signed by NEENA GOEL having PAN ACJPG7317H from IP Address 122.176.150.176 on 09/10/2026 02:53:39 PM Dsc Sl.No and issuer 1823688230CN=SignX sub-CA for Class 3 Individual 2022,C=IN,O=FuturiQ Systems Private Limited,OU=Sub-CA



Form FC-4
[See rule 17]

Darpan ID : DL/2009/0006932

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Foreigners Division (FCRA Wing)
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, India Gate
New Delhi - 110002

Subject: Account of Foreign Contribution (FC) for the year ending on the 31st March, 2025

1. (a) Name and address of person/association: Project Concern International
Plot No F 87 Okhla Industrial Estate Phase III, New Delhi, 110020

(b) FCRA registration/prior permission number and date: 231660140 07/06/2001

2. Details of receipt of foreign contribution :

(i) Foreign Contribution received in cash/kind(value):

(a) Brought forward foreign contribution at the beginning of the year(Rs.) 221092650.00

(b) Income During the year*:

(i) Interest: 10823345.00

(ii) Other receipts from projects/activities:

Sl. No	Name and location of project/activity	Year of commencement of the project / activity	Income during the year (Rs.)
1	Sale of Fixed Assets Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase-III New Delhi Delhi 110020	2025	503391.00
2	Gain-NSSP Uttar Pradesh Lucknow Uttar Pradesh 226010	2024	276797.00
Total			780188.00

(iii) Transfer of Foreign Contribution part of income-tax refund from non-FCRA bank account: 0.00

(c) Foreign contribution received from foreign source during the financial year (Rs.):

(i) Directly from a foreign source: 625657414.00

(ii) as transfer from a local source: 241159415.00

(d) Total Foreign Contribution (a+b+c) (Rs.): 1099513012.00

*i.e. interest accrued on foreign contribution, or any other income derived from foreign contribution,
e.g. sale proceeds from assets created from foreign contribution, or interest thereon during the year, income from projects/activities.

(ii) (a). Donor wise detail of foreign contribution received:

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

Sl.No	Name of donors	Institutional/Individual	Detail of the donor: official address; email address; website address:	Purposes for which received (social,cultural,educational,economic,religious)	Specific activity / project	Amount Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Institutional	52/60 Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort, Mumbai-400001 , India, Email Id: , Website Address :	Social	Enhancing incomes for urban poor households through Cloud Kitchen, Decentralized Energy for Women Economic Empowerment	66895967.00
2	EISAI PHARMACEUTICALS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Institutional	PLOT # 96,97,98,124 126 RAMKY PHARMA CITY (SEZ), PARAWADA VISAKHAPATNAM, INDIA, 531019 , India, Email Id: , Website Address :	Social	Social Mobilization under Mass Drug Administration and Combat LF By Socialization and CSR Initiative	5863448.00
3	Citibank N.A.	Institutional	14th Floor, C-54 and C-55 G Block, First International Financial Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400098 , India, Email Id: , Website Address :	Social	Providing employability-linked training for youth in high-demand sectors across Maharashtra and West Bengal	168400000.00
4	UK online Giving Foundation	Institutional	4 More London Riverside London SE1 2AU United Kingdom , United Kingdom, Email Id: , Website Address :	Social	Organizational program support	40400.00
5	GLOBAL ENERGY ALLIANCE FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET	Institutional	420 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, US - 10018 , United States of America, Email Id: , Website Address :	Social	Enabling women-owned MSMEs to transition from coal to decentralized solar energy solutions. DEWEE	12883655.00
6	OAK FOUNDATION	Institutional	OAK PHILANTHROPY LTD, CASE POSTALE 118, 58, AVENUE LOUIS CASA, 1216 COINTR, GENEVA , Swaziland, Email Id: , Website Address :	Social	Building Safe Spaces - Empowering Women in West Bengal Tea Gardens	9428580.00

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

Sl.No	Name of donors	Institutional/Individual	Detail of the donor: official address; email address; website address:	Purposes for which received (social,cultural,educational,economic,religious)	Specific activity / project	Amount Rs
7	Global Communities	Institutional	8601, Georgia Avenue #300, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 , United States of America, Email Id: nsprout@globalcommunities.org, Website Address :	Social	Training JEEViKA SHG women on PACE life skills for enhanced agency and governance participation in Bihar, Institutionalizing health, nutrition, and gender-transformative interventions within JEEViKA s SHG-based rural livelihoods platform in Bihar, Addressing post-COVID immunization gaps through catch-up campaigns and social mobilization for under-vaccinated children, Empowering SHG women and mothers to shift norms and prevent child marriage among adolescent girls in Jamtara and Godda, Operating PCI Vulnerable Children and Youth Shelter Home in Haryana for holistic care of marginalized boys	124817045.00
8	The University of Texas Austin	Institutional	2515 Speedway, Austin, TX 78712 , United States of America, Email Id: , Website Address :	Social	Investigating formal education impact on scientific and religious beliefs among Hindu and Muslim parent-child pairs.	413073.00
9	Stichting Brac International	Institutional	Zuid Hollandlaan 7, 2596 AL Den Haag, NL , Netherlands, Email Id: , Website Address :	Social	UPGI TO HELP GOVERNMENTS SCALE THE GRADUATION	13785645.00
10	International Sustainable Energy Foundation	Institutional	808 Harris Ave., Austin, Texas 78705 , United States of America, Email Id: , Website Address :	Social	Promoting Clean Energy Solutions, TA for DRE based solution for THR Enterprises	12497893.00
11	The Population Council Inc	Institutional	One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza New York, NY 10017 , United States of America, Email Id: nsaggurti@popcouncil.org, Website Address :	Social	Piloting innovative SRHR solutions like ASHA Darpan app and fertility tools for migrant women in Bihar.	27781262.00

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

Sl.No	Name of donors	Institutional/Individual	Detail of the donor: official address; email address; website address:	Purposes for which received (social,cultural,educational,economic,religious)	Specific activity / project	Amount Rs
12	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO	Institutional	9500 Gilman Drive # 0934, LA Jolla CA 92093 , United States of America, Email Id: subawards@ucsd.edu, Website Address : https://ucsd.edu/	Social	Strengthening South Asia regional network for gender equality through social norms research and collaboration platforms, and Strengthening knowledge and capacity on social norms and agency through South Asia hub merger and engagement tools.	9107734.00
13	BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION	Institutional	500, 5TH AVE N, SEATTLE, WA 98109 , United States of America, Email Id: , Website Address :	Social	GTM Scale Up, THR UP scale up, Elimination of LF VL-III, TA to RDD and OLM, JTSP II, Safal-WEE, Zero Poverty, BEHAVIOURAL INTERVENTIONS 4 ANEMIA PROGRAMING PLWs, Competency Mapping in JEEViKA, TA to RDD and OLM	414902127.00

(b) Cumulative purpose-wise (social, cultural, educational, economic, religious) amount of all foreign contribution donations received:

Sl.No	Purpose	Amount
1	Social	625657414.00

3. Details of Utilisation of foreign contribution:

(a) Details of activities/projects for which foreign contribution has been received and utilised (in rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of project/activity	Address/Location	Previous Balance		Receipt during the year		Utilised		Balance	
			In cash	In Kind	In cash	In Kind	In cash	In Kind	In cash	In Kind
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Leveraging Public Procurement for WEE	Boaring Canal Road Patna Bihar 800001	42489234.00	0.00	867159.00	0.00	17822171.00	0.00	25534222.00	0.00
2	Nutrient dense THR UP Scale up	Gomti Nagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh 226010	7146973.00	0.00	40349921.00	0.00	23885081.00	0.00	23611813.00	0.00

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

3	Enhancing incomes for urban poor households through	Running Across Haryana, Telangana and Karnataka. Operated Thorough Head office at Okhla Industrial Estate-III, Delhi New Delhi Delhi110020	257600.00	0.00	14775679.00	0.00	13336406.00	0.00	1696873.00	0.00
4	Gender Integration in Odisha and Evaluation for WE	Nayapali Khurda Orissa751012	15635915.00	0.00	33951814.00	0.00	20813267.00	0.00	28774462.00	0.00
5	Social mobilization for LF and VL Elimination - III	Nayapali Khurda Orissa751012	36335495.00	0.00	83859918.00	0.00	107438743.00	0.00	12756670.00	0.00
6	Entrepreneurship Development Program	Viman Nagar Pune Maharashtra411014	76663.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70307.00	0.00	6356.00	0.00
7	Operational Research for Impact - Driving the NTD	Running across Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar. Operated Through State Office at Gomti Nagar Lucknow. Lucknow Uttar Pradesh226010	2699991.00	0.00	40816.00	0.00	279801.00	0.00	2461006.00	0.00
8	Culture of Schooling	Gomti Nagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh226010	0.00	0.00	413073.00	0.00	413073.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Enhancing Life Skills of JEEViKA SHG members II	Boaring Canal Road Patna Bihar800001	441671.00	0.00	826.00	0.00	371887.00	0.00	70610.00	0.00
10	HUME BADHNA HAIN - WE NEED TO GROW	Jamtara Jamtara Jharkhand 815351	943213.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	853413.00	0.00	89800.00	0.00

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

11	Support for Social Norms Learning Collaboratives	Okhla Industrial Estate-III New Delhi Delhi110020	0.00	0.00	5499123.00	0.00	3810744.00	0.00	1688379.00	0.00
12	BIHAR URBAN POOR GRADUATION PROGRAM	Boaring Canal Road Patna Bihar800001	2966254.00	0.00	13828341.00	0.00	13207084.00	0.00	3587511.00	0.00
13	Technical Assistance towards DRE based solution for THR Enterprises	Gomti Nagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh226010	0.00	0.00	6396593.00	0.00	3557205.00	0.00	2839388.00	0.00
14	PTSP - II Integrate HN with SHG Platform	Gomti Nagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh226010	29294548.00	0.00	648801.00	0.00	19933504.00	0.00	10009845.00	0.00
15	Promoting Clean Energy Solutions	Okhla Industrial Estate-III New Delhi Delhi110020	3921188.00	0.00	6345450.00	0.00	5655787.00	0.00	4610851.00	0.00
16	Competency Mapping in JEEViKA	Boaring Canal Road Patna Bihar800001	18626475.00	0.00	403972.00	0.00	2762762.00	0.00	16267685.00	0.00
17	Enabling at scale convergence Social and Economic	Running Accross State of Bihar and Orissa. Operated Though Head Office at Okhla Industrial Estate-III, Delhi New Delhi Delhi110020	9456244.00	0.00	7276586.00	0.00	16732830.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	JTSP-II Making HN and Gender Integration withJEEViKA	Buddha Colony Patna Bihar800001	25421444.00	0.00	37199082.00	0.00	62620526.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	MIGRATION and FAMILY PLANNING IN BIHAR and UP	Golambar Patna Bihar800001	0.00	0.00	27954027.00	0.00	17159422.00	0.00	10794605.00	0.00

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

20	PATHWA YS TO PROGRE SS PROGRA M	Running Accross State of Maharashtra, West Bengal. Operated Through Head Office at Okhla Industrial Estate-III, Delhi New Delhi Delhi1100 20	4345042.0 0	0.00	16842591 4.00	0.00	17277095 6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Research automatio ns impact on female sewers and	Mubarakp ur Azamgarh Uttar Pradesh27 6404	8891897.0 0	0.00	173185.00	0.00	4427302.0 0	0.00	4637780.0 0	0.00
22	SNLC - SOUTH ASIA SOCIAL NORMS AND AGENCY LEARNI NG	Okhla Industrial Estate - III New Delhi Delhi1100 20	0.00	0.00	3608611.0 0	0.00	2316725.0 0	0.00	1291886.0 0	0.00
23	Social Mobilizati on in urban areas for support LF	Bokaro Steel City Bokaro Jharkhand 827001	0.00	0.00	1379342.0 0	0.00	1379342.0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Enhancing Life Skill of Leaders of Model CLFs	Boaring Canal Road Patna Bihar8000 01	2087224.0 0	0.00	301806.00	0.00	2043248.0 0	0.00	345782.00	0.00
25	Enhancing incomes for urban poor household s - Kolkata	Lake Market Kolkata West Bengal700 029	0.00	0.00	12538680. 00	0.00	10068232. 00	0.00	2470448.0 0	0.00
26	Social Mobilizati on under Mass Drug Administr ation	Running Accross State of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand . Operated Through State office at Gomti Nagar Lucknow. Lucknow Uttar Pradesh22 6010	3796.00	0.00	4161396.0 0	0.00	3962894.0 0	0.00	202298.00	0.00

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

27	SUPPORT WOMEN'S LIVELIHOOD PARTNERSHIP WITH JEEViKA	Running Across State of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand . Operated Through State office at Gomti Nagar Lucknow Lucknow Uttar Pradesh226010	0.00	0.00	71620205.00	0.00	11660795.00	0.00	59959410.00	0.00
28	Building Safe Spaces - Empowering Women in West Bengals Tea Gardens	Running Across State of West Bengal. Operated Through Head office at Okhla Industrial Estate -III New Delhi110020	0.00	0.00	9504922.00	0.00	697452.00	0.00	8807470.00	0.00
29	Work on zero poverty in the State of Uttar Pradesh	Gomti Nagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh226010	0.00	0.00	109619328.00	0.00	74130135.00	0.00	35489193.00	0.00
30	Decentralized Energy for Women Economic Empowerment	Gomti Nagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh226010	0.00	0.00	39844745.00	0.00	34433990.00	0.00	5410755.00	0.00
31	Behavioral interventions for end-to-end anemia programming for PLWs	Boaring Canal Road Patna Bihar800001	0.00	0.00	16932705.00	0.00	2353578.00	0.00	14579127.00	0.00
32	Transitioning HN integration with SHG platform in UP and National	Gomti Nagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh226010	0.00	0.00	63536874.00	0.00	2987719.00	0.00	60549155.00	0.00
33	SETUP PMU TO FACILITATE MICRO ENTERPRISE SERVICES	Gomti Nagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh226010	0.00	0.00	12953874.00	0.00	1220651.00	0.00	11733223.00	0.00

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

34	COMBAT LF BY SOCIALI ZATION and CSR INITIATI VE	vizianagar am Vizianaga ram Andhra Pradesh53 5001	0.00	0.00	326183.00	0.00	306900.00	0.00	19283.00	0.00
35	Technical Assistance to Uttar Pradesh State Rural	Gomti Nagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh22 6010	16208.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13684.00	0.00	2524.00	0.00
36	Core Group Polio Project	Gomti Nagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh22 6010	0.00	0.00	51720098.00	0.00	51720098.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	CGPP - COVID-19	Running accross state of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Operated Through Head office at Okhla Industrial Estate-III, Delhi New Delhi Delhi1100 20	0.00	0.00	419017.00	0.00	386788.00	0.00	32229.00	0.00
38	Young Wives An Exploratory Study of Married Women Below Twenty and the Socio-Cultural Determinants of their Contraceptive Behavior in Low Resource Settings in India	Chrch Road Ranchi Jharkhand 834001	2302796.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2116666.00	0.00	186130.00	0.00
39	Advisory support provides expert guidance and strategic advice	Okhla Industrial Estate - III New Delhi Delhi1100 20	0.00	0.00	4929896.00	0.00	4770905.00	0.00	158991.00	0.00
40	Vulnerabl e Children and Youth Legacy Program	Bhango, Sundh Block Gurgaon Haryana1 22105	0.00	0.00	7545110.00	0.00	4049743.00	0.00	3495367.00	0.00

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

41	Neeley Adolescent Girls Program globally	Argora Ranchi Jharkhand 834001	4254460.00	0.00	15487544.00	0.00	14263351.00	0.00	5478653.00	0.00
42	Organizational program support	F-87, Okhla Industrial Estate-III New Delhi Delhi 110020	3478320.00	0.00	3302948.00	0.00	6781268.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	GAINS Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection	Gomti Nagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh 260010	0.00	0.00	276797.00	0.00	137815.00	0.00	138982.00	0.00
Total			22109265.00	0.00	87842036.00	0.00	73972425.00	0.00	35978876.00	0.00

(i) Utilisation** for projects as per aims and objectives of the person/association(Rs.): 739724250.00

(ii) Total administrative expenses as provided in rule 5 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 (Rs.): 157584620.00

(iii) Total utilisation of foreign contribution (Rs.) (i+ii): 897308870.00

** It is affirmed that the utilisation of foreign contribution is not in contravention of the provisions contained in the Foreign Contribution(Regulation) Act, 2010 (42 of 2010) and more particularly in section 9 and section 12 of the Act which, inter-alia, states that the acceptance of foreign contribution is not likely to affect prejudicially:

- (A) the sovereignty and integrity of india; or.
- (B) the security, strategic, scientific or economic interest of the state; or
- (C) the public interest; or
- (D) freedom or fairness of election to any Legislature; or
- (E) friendly relations with any foreign state; or
- (F) harmony between religious, racial, social, linguistic or regional groups, castes or communities.

(b) Details of purchase of fresh assets included in Para3(a) above:

Sl. No.	Name of project/activity	Details of fresh assets	Address/location	Objective of acquiring fresh assets	Cost of fresh assets (In Rs.)
(i)	Creation of movable assets	Computers - West Bengal	Lake Market, Kolkata Kolkata 700029 West Bengal	Social	433532.00
(ii)	Creation of movable assets	Office Equipment	Gomti Nagar Lucknow 260010 Uttar Pradesh	Social	740650.00
(iii)	Creation of movable assets	Furnitures and Fixtures	F-87, Okhla Industrial Estate-III New Delhi 110020 Delhi	Social	172349.00
(iv)	Creation of movable assets	Computers - Bihar	Boaring Canal Road Patna 800001 Bihar	Social	1459088.00
(v)	Creation of movable assets	Computers-UP	Gomti Nagar Lucknow 226010 Uttar Pradesh	Social	881224.00
(vi)	Creation of movable assets	Computers - Delhi	F-87, Okhla Industrial Estate-III New Delhi 110020 Delhi	Social	113103.00
	Total				3799946.00

(ba) Details of movable assets created out of foreign Contribution (as on 31st March of Financial Year):

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

Sl. No.	Description of the assets	Address/Location where the asset is kept	Value as on beginning of the Financial Year (in Rs.)	Value of assets acquired during the Financial Year (in Rs.)	Value of assets disposed during the Financial Year (in Rs.)	Value as per the balance sheet at the end of the Financial Year (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
i	Software	F-87, Okhla Industrial Estate -3 New Delhi 110020 Delhi	2117266.00	0.00	0.00	1270360.00
ii	Office Equipment	F-87, Okhla Industrial Estate-III New Delhi 110020 Delhi	3611415.00	0.00	0.00	3069703.00
iii	Office Equipment (Lucknow)	Gomti Nagar Lucknow 206010 Uttar Pradesh	0.00	740650.00	0.00	666135.00
iv	Computers - West Bengal	Lake Market Kolkata 700029 West Bengal	0.00	433532.00	0.00	325066.00
v	Computers-UP	Gomti Nagar Lucknow 226010 Uttar Pradesh	0.00	878510.00	0.00	579781.00
vi	Furniture and Fixtures	F-87, Okhla Industrial Estate-III New Delhi 110020 Delhi	1583493.00	172349.00	0.00	1583385.00
vii	Vehicles	F-87, Okhla Industrial Estate-III New Delhi 110020 Delhi	1916683.00	0.00	300194.00	1404495.00
viii	Computers - Delhi	F-87, Okhla Industrial Estate-III New Delhi 110020 Delhi	6143289.00	113103.00	0.00	3753836.00
ix	Computers-Bihar	Boaring Canal Road Patna 800001 Bihar	0.00	1461802.00	0.00	1100364.00

(bb) Details of immovable properties acquired out of foreign contribution (as on 31st March of Financial Year):

Sl. No.	Details of immovable asset (Land/Building etc.)	Size	Address/Location	Value as per the balance sheet (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i	Building	8650 Sq. Feet	Village Bhangoh, Tehshil, Tauru Mewat 122105 Haryana	302603.00
ii	Freehold Land	4.88 Acres	Village Bhangoh, Tehshil, Tauru Mewat 122105 Haryana	671055.00
	Total			973658.00

(c) Foreign contribution transferred to other person/associations before 29.09.2020 (with effect from the operation of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020):

Sl. No.	Name of the person/association	Date	Purpose	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(d) Total utilisation in the year (Rs.)(a+c) 897308870.00

4. Details of unutilised foreign contribution:

(i) Total foreign contribution invested in term Deposits (Rs.):

Sr. No.	Details	Total (in Rs.)
(a)	Opening Balance Of FD	122450000.00
(b)	FD made during the year	0.00

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

(c)	Less: realisation of previous FD	122400000.00
d	Closing balance of FD	50000.00

(ii) Balance of unutilised foreign contribution, in cash/bank, at the end of the year(Rs):

- (a) Cash in hand: 0.00
- (b) in FC designated bank account: 9398543.62
- (c) in utilisation bank account(s): 192755598.52
- (d) total Rs.(a+b+c): 202154142.14

(iv) Carry forward of unspent part of allowable administrative expenses in a financial year.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
(A)	Brought forward unspent part of allowable administrative expenses	0.00
(B)	Total foreign contribution received during the year	878420362.00
(C)	Allowable administrative expenses of current financial year [20 per cent. of B]	175684072.40
(D)	Total administrative expenses incurred during the current year	157584620.00
(E)	Administrative expenses of current year utilised out of A above.	0.00
(F)	Administrative expenses of current year utilised out of C above.	157584620.00
(G)	Unspent part of C above available to be carried forward.	18099452.40
(H)	Out of G above, amount to be carried forward to next financial year.	0.00
(I)	Reason for carry forward of unspent part of allowable administrative expenses to next financial year.	Not Applicable since opted out of the Carry forward option.

5. Details of foreigners as Key functionary/working/associated: 0

6. Details of land and building remained unutilised for more than two years:

Sl. No.	Location of land and building	Year of acquisition	Purpose of acquisition	Reason of unutilisation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(7) (a) Details of FCRA Account for receipt of foreign contribution (As on 31st March of the year ending):

Name of the Bank	Branch Address(With pincode)	Phone No.	e-mail	IFSC Code	Account number	Date of Opening Account
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
STATE BANK OF INDIA	11 Sansad Marg, New Delhi 110 001	01123376298	fcra.00691@sbi.co.in	SBIN0000691	XXXXXXXX8735	21/10/2020

(b) Details of another FCRA Account(if any,) for keeping or utilising foreign contribution (As on 31st March of the year ending)

Name of the Bank	Branch Address(with Pin code)	Phone No.	e-mail	IFSC Code	Account Number	Date of Opening Account
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	20 Community Centre, New Friends Colony, Delhi-110065 NEW DELHI DELHI 110065	09051403377	sourabh.majumder@sc.com	SCBL0036034	54410762000	15/02/2023

(c) Details of all utilisation bank accounts (if any) for utilisation of Foreign Contribution (As on 31st March of the year ending):

Name of the Bank	Branch Address(With pincode)	Phone No.	E-mail	IFSC Code	Account No	Date of Opening Account
(1)	(2)	(3).	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	Taru District Mewat, Haryana, Mewat, Haryana, Mewat	1267282972	bm1164@obc.co.in	ORBC0101164	XXXXXXXXXX1236	14/06/2010
HDFC BANK LTD	Kurji, Near Loyala School, Patliputra, Patna, Bihar, Patna	1204894174	nikita.chaudhary@hdfcbank.com	HDFC0002643	XXXXXXXXXX0010	23/09/2014
HDFC BANK LTD	53/4 A, bhag kambal wala, jansath road, new mandhi,, Muzzafar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, Muzaffarnagar	1204894174	Gunjan.Sinha@hdfcbank.com	HDFC0000381	XXXXXXXXXX1776	23/09/2014
HDFC BANK LTD	S -355 , Panchshila Park , New Delhi, Delhi, Delhi	1204894174	Gunjan.Sinha@hdfcbank.com	HDFC0000248	XXXXXXXXXX2711	23/09/2014
HDFC BANK LTD	S - 355, Panchshila Park , New Delhi, Delhi, Delhi	1204894174	Gunjan.Sinha@hdfcbank.com	HDFC0000248	XXXXXXXXXX9214	23/09/2014
STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	20 Community Centre, New Friends Colony, Delhi-110065 NEW DELHI DELHI 110065, NEW DELHI, Delhi, Delhi	8595379310	saurabh.raja@sc.com	SCBL0036034	XXXXXXXX2019	15/12/2022
STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	20 Community Centre, New Friends Colony, Delhi-110065 NEW DELHI DELHI 110065, DELHI, Delhi, Delhi	8595379310	saurabh.raja@sc.com	SCBL0036034	XXXXXXXX2299	02/09/2022
STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	20 Community Centre, New Friends Colony, Delhi-110065 NEW DELHI DELHI 110065, NEW DELHI, Delhi, Delhi	8595379310	saurabh.raja@sc.com	SCBL0036034	XXXXXXXX2302	15/12/2022

8 *Whether during the period under report:

- | | | |
|-------|--|----|
| (i) | any foreign contribution was transferred to any FCRA registered association? | No |
| (ii) | any foreign contribution was transferred to any Non FCRA registered association? | No |
| (iii) | any functionary of the Association has been prosecuted or convicted under the law of the land? | No |
| (iv) | any asset created out of foreign contribution is registered in names other than the name of Association? | No |

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However, after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.

(v)	any domestic contribution has been created in any FCRA Account?	No
(vi)	the Association has received any foreign Contribution in an account other than the designated FCRA receipt Account?	No
(vii)	the Association has utilised foreign contribution for any purpose other than the defined purposes in the FCRA certificate of registration or prior permission?	No
(viii)	the Association has invested any foreign contribution in any speculative activity as defined in rule 4 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011?	No
(ix)	the Association or any of its functionary/office bearer has violated any of the conditions as enumerated under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Act?	No
(x)	the Association has made expenditure on Administrative expenses exceeding 20 per cent of the foreign contribution received?	No
(xi)	any fixed asset acquired out of foreign contribution has been sold out?	Yes

Details: Four Vehicles Having Vehicle no BR-01-BK-8126/DL-3-CBN-2504/BR-01-PB-4768/BR-01-PB-5430 of Total WDV Rs 300194 has been sold for Rs 503390 and all the total sale proceeds has been duly received on another FCRA Bank account no 54410762000 in Standard Chartered Bank

(xii)	sale proceed of above fixed asset has been diverted / has not been deposited in FCRA Account?	No
(xiii)	any FD proceeds has been credited in any account other than FCRA Account?	No
(xiv)	any organization/entity not belonging to the Association is being managed/financially supported by the Association?	No
(xv)	the Association has utilised any foreign contribution outside India?	No

*Note: Wherever the answer of above question is in 'yes', brief details must be provided.

9. Details of Chartered Accountant issuing the certificate under sub-rule (5) of rule 17:

(i)	name of the Chartered Accountant:	Rajendra Prasad
(ii)	address:	Plot No B-13, Sector-1,,Noida,Gautam Budh Nagar,Uttar Pradesh
(iii)	Member Registration number:	098941
(iv)	e-mail Address:	rajendraprasad@trchadha.com
(v)	date of issue of certificate:	22/12/2025
(vi)	Whether any violation of the Act has been pointed out in certificate, and if so, details thereof:	

Declaration

I/We Indrajit Chaudhuri hereby declare that the above particulars furnished by me are true and correct

I also affirm that the receipt of foreign contribution and its utilisation have not been violative of any of the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (42 of 2010), and the rules, notifications or orders issued thereunder from time to time and the foreign contribution was utilised for the purpose(s) for which the person/association was granted registration/prior permission by the Central Government.



INDRAJIT CHAUDHURI
[Name of the Chief Functionary
(Chief Functionary)]

(Seal of the Association)

Under Section 18, FCRA 2010 read with Rule 17 FCRA 2011, submission of AR is mandatory. However,after cancellation/expiry of registration certificate, it is optional and does not entitle for any claim whatsoever.



Ministry of Home Affairs



Dated: 15th June 2026

Sub: Annual List of members of Society- 2026

1.NAME OF THE SOCIETY	"PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)"
2.REGISTRATION NO.	S/33147 – 1998
3.ANNUAL LIST OF YEAR	2026- passed as per AGM held on 12 th June 2026

Following Strength of 'General Body' is according to the 'Rules and Regulations' of the Society: -

S.No.	Name& Address	Designation in Society	PAN
1	Mr. Pankaj Vinayak Sharma Add:- A-69, Greenwood City, Sector-45, Arjun Nagar, Gurgaon, Haryana - 122001	President	AYJPS5695N
2	Ms. Pallavi Chaturvedi Add: 1628, C1 Vasant Kunj, 1628, C1 Vasant Kunj	General Secretary	ADFPC3527J
3	Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Gupta Add:-House No. 307, IIIrd Bhai Parmanand Colony Delhi – 110009	Treasurer	AKWPK6891K
4	Mr. Indrajit Chaudhuri Add:- A-26, Regent Park, Rahara,Kolkata- 700118	CEO Ex- Officio	AFOPC3364A
5	Ms. Pallavi Upadhyaya Add: A49, Block - A, Sector - 34, Noida, Uttar Pardesh – 201301	Governing Body Member	AAWPU5353L
6	Mr. Anup Kumar Singh Add:- 4B/ 7, Muir Road, Allahabad Uttar Pardesh - 211 002	General Body Member	AYMPS4431P
7	Ms. Arti Bhanot Add: 7075, B10 Vasant Kunj, South Delhi, Delhi-110070	General Body Member	BCVPS6993N
8	Mr. Sandeep Sharma Add:- G-605, Homes 121,Sector-121,Noida Gautam Budh Nagar, UP-201301	General Body Member	BCVPS6993N

Pallavi chaturvedi

Ms. Pallavi Chaturvedi
General Secretary

Project Concern International



Indrajit Chaudhuri

Mr. Indrajit Chaudhuri
CEO & CD & Governing Body Member

Project Concern International

Roohi Agarwal

Annexure _2

B.2(ii) List of Case Studies/ Stakeholder Testimonials of Programmes for which AIR is prepared.

Serial No.	Programme/ Project Title	Thematic area	Case Studies/ Stakeholder Testimonials
1.	JTSP-II Making HN & Gender Integration with JEEViKA	Health & Nutrition	Yes
2.	<i>Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) PHASE – IV</i>	Health & Nutrition	Yes
3.	PERFORMANCE SUPPORT UNIT WITH CHIEF SECRETARY, Zero Poverty Uttar Pradesh	Social Protection	Yes
4.	North-East Health Infrastructure Advancement Program	Health & Nutrition	No
5.	Boosting demand for routine immunization and reducing zero-dose children Uttar Pradesh GAVI	Health & Nutrition	No
6.	TRANSITION & SUSTAINABILITY OF HN IN SRLM	Health & Nutrition	No
7.	Decentralised Energy for Women's Economic Empowerment – (DEWEE)	Climate Protection	Yes
8.	Technical Support for WEE in Bihar & UP	WEE & Livelihoods	Yes
9.	Ensuring Full Immunization of Zero Dose Children in Bihar	Health & Nutrition	Yes
10.	Climate Resilient Livelihood Empowering Women	WEE & Livelihoods	No
11.	Nutrient Dense Take-Home Ration Uttar Pradesh Scale up	Health & Nutrition WEE & Livelihoods	No
12.	SETUP PMU TO FACILITATE MICRO ENTERPRISE SERVICES	Climate Protection	Yes
13.	Gender Integration in Odisha and Evaluation for WEE	Gender & Adolescents	Yes
14.	Migration and Family Planning in Bihar & UP: Innovations, Learning and Advocacy	Health & Nutrition	No
15.	Leveraging Public Procurement for WEE	WEE & Livelihoods	Yes
16.	Glasses for Livelihoods	WEE & Livelihoods	No
17.	Enhancing incomes for Kolkata urban poor households through cloud kitchens	WEE & Livelihoods	Yes





MAJHDHAAR DIALOGUES

Reframing Women's Wellbeing Beyond Maternity

Venue: Meeting Room, Department of Medical Education, AIIMS Patna

Date: 9th Decmber 2025 | Time: 10:00 AM- 2:00 PM



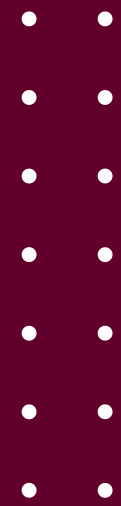


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Executive Summary

Hosted by PCI India, in collaboration with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Patna, the **Majhdhaar Dialogues: Reframing Women's Wellbeing Beyond Maternity** brought together clinicians, researchers, policymakers, and community voices to address a long-neglected gap in India's health system: the health of women aged 30 to 60. These are the years when women carry the heaviest burden of work, care, and responsibility, yet receive the least attention from health services.

Opening the convening at AIIMS Patna, speakers underscored that women's midlife health needs remain largely invisible, shaped by silence, stigma, gender hierarchies, low body literacy and limited access to appropriate services. Field evidence from Jehanabad, Bihar, showed that while 84% of women reported general health issues in the previous month, nearly 46% had never sought care. Genitourinary symptoms, NCDs, chronic pain, and untreated infections were common, yet normalised.

Clinicians across specialties reaffirmed this pattern: women delay seeking care, fear investigations, rely on local practitioners, and reach tertiary facilities only when the disease has advanced. Cancer specialists described late-stage presentations; gynaecologists highlighted stigma and incomplete knowledge; surgeons and orthopaedists noted the cycle of recurrent illness caused by premature return to labour;; and mental health experts highlighted how women's symptoms surface only when household functioning is disrupted. As one clinician remarked, women are often unable to narrate their own symptoms, with husbands or relatives speaking on their behalf.

Evidence from the SAHELI study placed hysterectomy within a broader "spiral of neglect," driven by lack of alternatives, poor counselling, and systemic blind spots. Policy perspectives highlighted the complete absence of programmes for older women, the invisibility of women in climate and disaster policy, and the narrow reproductive lens of national datasets and financing frameworks.

The dialogue concluded with a shared call to action: to build an integrated, life-course approach that listens to women, intervenes early, strengthens primary care, and designs grounded interventions that can later shape national public health protocols. **Women's wellbeing beyond maternity** is not only a health priority, but also a social and economic imperative.

Welcome and Inaugural Address



Dr Sanjay Pandey welcomed all the participants and opened the session, highlighting that the issues of women beyond maternity is long overdue. He welcomed the Executive Director and CEO, AIIMS Patna, Dr Raju Agarwal to deliver the inaugural address.

“ *If women are empowered, then only the family is strong, therefore we must prioritise the problems which women face in their life.*

Prof (Brig) Dr Raju Agarwal, Executive Director & CEO, AIIMS Patna, noted that women's health remains insufficiently addressed in the long years between maternity and older age. He commended the coinage and the design of Majhdhaar, especially since it captures the neglect of the woman in the middle. He highlighted the need for evidence-informed, community-grounded solutions and stressed that responsive, equitable care in this 'in-between' phase is essential for strengthening health systems and ensuring that women do not fall through the gaps.



Majhdhaar asks us: What are her health needs in these decades? What symptoms does she silently live with? What myths shape her decisions—such as unnecessary hysterectomies? What risks accumulate during this period—NCDs, mental, menopause, cancers? And what can we, collectively, do to respond better?

”

Women Need More: A Pandora's Box

*"As women evolve, grow and become empowered anchors of development, limiting engagement of healthcare only to her maternal phase no longer suffices," said **Dr Shivangi Shankar** while discussing the genesis of **Majhdhaar**.*



In her presentation, she shared how women routinely normalise illness, hiding myriad symptoms in their everyday life. Finally getting them to talk about the issues they face was like opening a Pandora's Box. Drawing from field evidence in Jehanabad, she explained that a significant proportion of women experience persistent genitourinary symptoms, non-communicable diseases and general health problems, yet many never seek care. She emphasised that these numbers reflect a deeper reality: women's health needs in adulthood remain largely invisible, shaped by silence, stigma, gender hierarchies, low body literacy, and limited access to appropriate services.

“ When we asked women about their health, the picture was unmistakable: 62% had genitourinary symptoms, 41% were living with NCDs, and 84% had general health issues in just the last month — yet 46% of those suffering had never sought help.

Dr Rajshree Das brought in powerful field voices to ground the discussion in lived realities. She highlighted that Bihar has over 6 crore women, and more than 1.25 crore of them are in the 30–49 age group—women who are in the active workforce and are often navigating similar circumstances.



...her husband is taxi driver in West Bengal. When she has an issue, she can't tell him because he's away. She can't tell her son due to the deep shame. She can only tell her daughter-in-law who will then tell her husband (the woman's son) and then he will decide how to proceed.

”

From the Frontlines: Community and Primary Healthcare Perspectives

Putul Thakur from **PCI India** facilitated a discussion highlighting field experiences and voices. All speakers agreed that there were deep set issues of knowledge, conditioning and stigma which interacted with service gaps to synthesise the issues we see in the middle years of women's lives.



Poonam Bharti, a coordinator working with women's collectives in Bihar, shared how shame and embarrassment keep many women from speaking about their health concerns. She explained that women often hide symptoms, use home remedies, and avoid telling their families for fear of being judged or dismissed.

“ Women stay silent because they fear what others will think,. This routinely delays care.



Nisha Kumari, from Bhagwanpur, highlighted the profound gaps in understanding women's health across the community. She emphasised that limited awareness leads women to ignore early signs of disease or misinterpret them until complications get severe. She recounted how one woman, hesitant to reveal her symptoms, reported only mild discomfort, but later investigations uncovered serious illness that proved fatal. Their reflections underscored how low awareness and social stigma together create dangerous delays in women's care

“ I come from a region where the education and knowledge level are extremely lacking. We know very little about our own bodies and illnesses.

Dr Hemali Sinha, retd Professor and HOD, **AIIMS Patna** and co-PI **SAHELI project**, shared her experience of the study on early hysterectomy. All respondents were given the option to reach out for support and counselling on health issues. She shared that women calling the hotline often seek second opinion for untreated symptoms, lack of alternatives, and dissatisfaction with PHC care, frequently relying instead on trusted local practitioners.

“ We as doctors write a prescription and think that is enough. However, that is not the case. We need to provide more ongoing, and empathetic care.





Dr Rama Bharti, a gynaecologist at CHC, Danapur, noted that women commonly suffering with vaginal discharge, backache, abdominal and genitourinary symptoms, often seek care late—urban women due to work constraints and rural women due to limited body literacy and reliance on local practitioners who may give steroids. She highlighted differences in health-seeking behaviour across settings, although the urban-rural divide is only in the reason for delay, not the delays themselves

“... in urban areas women delay treatment because they are busy, while in rural areas women don't know about their bodies—sometimes husbands are better aware about wives' menstrual cycles than they do.



Dr Ritwija Singh, a gynaec resident, highlighted that women often have incomplete knowledge.

“There is lack of complete knowledge—women are aware that discharge is dangerous but can't differentiate what is normal from what is dangerous.”

She shared that despite free services like Pap smears, uptake remains low. She contrasted this with rural Maharashtra, where women seek care earlier and PHCs function more effectively than in Bihar.

Anila Hritu, a programme manager working extensively with women in the productive age group, described how a breakthrough occurred when she shared her own discomfort with cadres.

“The moment I spoke about my own issues, women who had stayed silent for years began opening up.”



She described a woman who lived with breast discharge for 12 years in silence, and another who finally sought treatment after using the Women Wellbeing Tool to explain her symptoms to her husband. These stories, she noted, show how honesty and simple communication tools can unlock care that women had long delayed.

Understanding Duration, Delays & Patterns of Care-Seeking



Presenting the OPD survey, **Dr. Angel Ivy Linda Senior Resident, CFM, AIIMS Patna** highlighted how prolonged suffering and delayed care-seeking define women's midlife health journeys. The survey showed entrenched patterns of living with symptoms for months or even years, often while continuing household and caregiving responsibilities. She illustrated this through the experience of a 60-year-old woman who had endured knee pain for over a year. Drawing from these findings, she echoed the concluding message of the study: to listen to women's voices, intervene early, improve access, and change outcomes.

“ In our survey of 205 women, 78.5% had been suffering for more than 14 days and 61.5% showed long delays with chronic symptoms and repeated visits. These delays are not exceptions—they are the norm.

At the Top of the Care Pyramid: Senior Clinician Perspectives

In this session, moderated by **Dr Shivangi Shankar**, experts across clinical specialties reflected on why women arrive late in care pathways and what tends to be reported early versus delayed. Speakers described a shared pattern: women minimise symptoms, fear investigations, rely first on local practitioners, and reach tertiary hospitals only when the disease has advanced. Delays were seen across conditions—cancer, pain, anaemia, nutritional deficiencies, rheumatological disorders—and were compounded by stigma, mobility barriers, body shame and the heavy expectations placed on women to maintain household routines. Doctors repeatedly emphasised that women themselves often hesitate to disclose symptoms, and that their families rarely prioritise their health.

Dr Shikha Seth, Professor, ObG, AIIMS Gorakhpur, described how women in rural areas often do not inform their families about gynaecological or urinary problems, seeking care only from local practitioners and reaching tertiary hospitals when conditions have already advanced. Urban women, she added, delay care simply because they depend on family members to accompany them.

“ For cancer and gynaecology issues, rural women reach us only when it has already spread.



Dr Shyama, Associate Professor, General Medicine, AIIMS Patna, explained how women normalise anaemia, B12 deficiency and chronic fatigue, treating them as routine rather than as signs of illness. She shared that many resist investigations and instead buy medicines or steroids from local, unqualified providers.

“Even serious deficiencies are seen as normal-- women don't see their symptoms as something worth checking.

Dr Pritanjali Singh, Professor, Radiation Oncology, AIIMS Patna, highlighted the stigma and fear attached to cancer screening. Women delay examinations until their symptoms become impossible to ignore. Their hesitation is often influenced by family experiences or fear of outcomes.

“Women avoid screening out of fear—many come only when the lump is already large.



Dr Monika Anant, Professor, ObG, AIIMS Patna, stressed how low body literacy affects care-seeking, noting that women often cannot describe their own menstrual or symptom history and instead rely on husbands or relatives to speak for them.

“Women ask their husbands to explain their symptoms because they aren't confident describing their own bodies.

Dr Avinash Kumar, Associate Professor, Orthopaedics, AIIMS Patna, pointed out that obesity and osteoporosis are widespread and that rheumatological illnesses in women are routinely mislabelled as nutrition problems. He emphasised involving men because decision-making authority lies with them.

“Unless men understand the problem, treatment doesn't move.





Dr Sanjay, Dept of PMR, described how women's pain is routinely dismissed at home despite clear functional limitations. He noted that investigations may show osteoporosis while the woman continues doing physical work, unseen and unacknowledged by her family.

“When we take an occupational history to understand the needs, women's work is often invisibilised — affecting the care and rest she needs. For instance, in one case the husband insisted the woman does nothing while she was making 20 chapatis in the morning and 20 chapatis in the evening.

Dr Prashant observed that many women avoid surgery and instead consult unqualified practitioners who offer quick verbal diagnoses, leading them to present to surgical OPDs only when their conditions have significantly worsened. He highlighted incisional hernia as a recurring cycle.



“Women resume heavy household work far too early, even though it takes up to three months to regain 80% muscle-wall strength, resulting in repeated hernias and repeat surgeries.



Dr Pankaj emphasised that women's mental health concerns are noticed only when their household performance declines. He also mentioned that many departments miss the somatic symptoms women present with—this manifestation is sometimes the only way women's mental health issues get noticed. They are rarely allowed to narrate symptoms themselves and communicate through companions.

“Women don't speak directly—their attendants describe their symptoms instead, often minimising them.



Dr Amrita Misra noted that women's health concerns have remained unchanged for over two decades because India lacks a comprehensive public health framework for women beyond maternity. Structural shortages, like a 76% rural deficit of gynaecologists, severely limit access. Nutrition needs across life stages remain unaddressed, and research on midlife women is minimal.

“*Women's health has been systematically neglected for decades—we must finally build a programme that sees women beyond pregnancy.*”

Dr Mukta Agarwal highlighted findings from a 500-woman survey where 80% had never undergone any cancer screening. Shame, low self-priority and lack of time were major barriers, even before questions of access arise. In a crowded OPD of nearly 400 patients, she noted that counselling becomes difficult, making outreach and camps essential.

“*So many women have never been screened—shame and low self-priority keep them away long before access does.*”



The Spiral of Neglect

Dr Sapna Desai situated the conversation within nearly two decades of evidence on hysterectomy in India, beginning with early stories from SEWA where the mean age at hysterectomy was just 36 years. She explained how, despite national controversy, litigation, and media attention, population-based data had long been limited. Her presentation traced what is now known from NFHS-5: one in ten women undergo hysterectomy by age 49, with Bihar reporting 17.2% prevalence among women aged 40–49 and two-thirds of procedures occurring in the private sector.

She highlighted how unindicated surgeries persist because women are not offered alternatives and have limited information about their bodies, treatment pathways, or the long-term consequences of early organ removal. Drawing from SAHEL's ongoing work—India's first all-women, multidisciplinary, five-year study—she emphasised the need to map clinical drivers, provider incentives, cultural norms, and systemic gaps that push women toward irreversible procedures far too early in life.

“*There are many cases of unnecessary hysterectomy—women were simply not aware of the options available to them. We need care down the chain.*”

Life and the Majhdhaar: Intersectoral Insights on Women's Wellbeing Beyond Maternity

Women's wellbeing in the larger context of development: Realities and Reimagination



Dr Deepika highlighted the absence of meaningful policy attention to older women's health, noting that while some policies mention ageing or women's wellbeing, none translate into concrete programmes or entitlements. She underscored the magnitude of this gap, given India's rapidly growing older female population.

“How many policies are focused on elderly women's health? Literally zero. Some policies acknowledge ageing as a public health concern and some acknowledge women's health, but they stop at acknowledgement.”

Irina Sinha emphasised the economic consequences of neglecting women's health, particularly for women who begin pursuing livelihoods or leadership roles only after age thirty, when their health often starts deteriorating. She stressed that women's labour—paid and unpaid—underpins rural economies, yet remains unseen.



“The system continues to invisibilise the silent GDP of women's bodies. I don't think it's a women's health issue or a women's livelihood issue—health is a livelihood issue.”

Saadat Noor Khwaja drew attention to the invisibility of women in climate resilience and disaster management policies, despite the disproportionate impact of climate stressors on their health and access to care. He called for integrating gender perspectives into all environmental and disaster frameworks.

“*We need stronger climate policies, and we must integrate gender into all disaster and environment-related policies.*”



Dr Raj Shankar Ghosh emphasised that the private sector has historically been catalytic in public health, building awareness and trust—as seen in India’s polio eradication efforts. He noted that private providers, with proper capacity building, can strengthen last-mile delivery of women’s health products and help ensure affordability through market and pricing strategies. He appreciated the discussion and expressed his commitment to continued engagement.

Prof Indranil Mukhopadhyay pointed out how major national datasets still view women’s health through a narrow reproductive lens, overlooking unpaid care, ageing, and chronic conditions. He warned that policies without adequate financing remain hollow commitments and stressed the need to scrutinise budgets. He also flagged how insurance models may sometimes influence the choice of treatment.

“*Datasets look at women’s health from a very limited lens. Policies cannot work if budgets aren’t allocated to them—we must examine financing closely to ensure women across the life course are supported.*”

Way Forward: Synthesis & Next Steps

Dr Pragya from AIIMS shared that working on these issues had been an important learning experience for the young interns involved, noting that this generation will be the one to carry forward and operationalise the insights emerging from Majhdhaar. She reiterated that meaningful change in women's Majhdhaar phase requires collaboration across every level of the system. Solutions, she stressed, must be identified within existing structures rather than created in isolation, with frontline workers, community platforms, technical partners, and government systems working together to strengthen what already exists.

“ We need to engage the grassroots and all partners, including government, to collectively identify solutions within the existing system and improve them.



Closing Remarks



In his closing remarks, **Indrajit Chaudhuri, CEO and Country Director, PCI India**, reflected on how his sensitivity to women's health issues has deepened over the years, noting that it can be difficult for men to fully understand and empathise with the realities women navigate. He called for interventions designed from the ground up, shaped by lived experience and translated into protocolised action.

It's time we offer women more than maternity care through our health systems. We must look at the entire life course of a woman, not just isolated phases or portions of it."

”





Leveraging
Ayushman Arogya Mandirs
to sustain India's journey
towards Lymphatic
Filariasis elimination

A four-state learning synthesis on moving LF elimination from campaigns to routine, community-anchored primary healthcare

India's Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) elimination program has made remarkable progress. The Accelerated Plan for Elimination of LF (APELF), nationwide scale-up of the triple-drug regimen (IDA), and expansion of Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention (MMDP) services have significantly strengthened the country's technical and programmatic response. As India moves closer to achieving the goal of eliminating LF as a public health problem, the challenge is no longer only to accelerate progress but also to sustain the gains through strong, resilient primary healthcare systems. The long-term success of LF elimination depends on embedding key interventions, including Mass Drug Administration (MDA), surveillance, case detection, morbidity management, disability prevention, and community follow-up—within routine health service delivery. Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (AAMs) provide an unprecedented opportunity to institutionalize these efforts at the community level.

As the cornerstone of Ayushman Bharat, Ayushman Arogya Mandirs are transforming India's primary healthcare system by delivering comprehensive, people-centered care that spans preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative services. With a vision of establishing 1.5 lakh Ayushman Arogya Mandirs across the country, the initiative seeks to ensure equitable access to free, comprehensive primary healthcare that responds to the evolving needs of communities. Beyond maternal and child health services, AAMs offer an expanded package of healthcare services, supported by the availability of essential medicines, diagnostics, and wellness-focused interventions. At the heart of this transformation are Community Health Officers (CHOs), who serve as the first point of contact for communities and play a pivotal role in delivering comprehensive primary healthcare. Their proximity to communities, leadership within Health and Wellness Teams, and ability to strengthen community participation make them critical agents for sustaining LF elimination efforts.

Recognizing this opportunity, under the leadership of the National Centre for Vector Borne Disease Control (NCVBDC), state governments introduced a strategy to leverage the AAM platform and the leadership of CHOs to institutionalize LF elimination activities within the primary healthcare system. The strategy focused on strengthening routine implementation of Mass Drug Administration (MDA), surveillance, and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention (MMDP), while fostering ownership within the health system for sustained action beyond campaign-based approaches.

The strategy was implemented across four endemic states—Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh—with support from Piramal Foundation, PCI India, and the Center for Advocacy and Research (CFAR). The experiences from these states provide valuable lessons on how strengthening the primary healthcare platform can accelerate and sustain progress towards the elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis.



The Approach: from campaign delivery to integration in routine workflow

Across the four states, the intervention converged around one central design principle: make LF elimination part of the system, not an add-on to the system. The common implementation architecture combined five reinforcing levers:

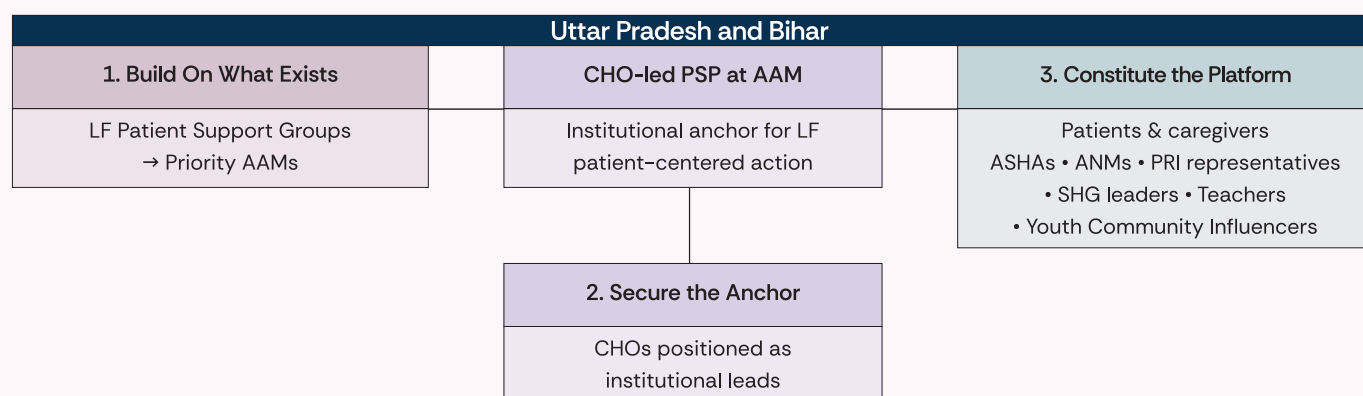
- ① government ownership and role clarity;
- ② practical, cadre-specific capacity building;
- ③ integration of MDA, MMDP, surveillance and follow-up into routine AAM workflows;
- ④ CHO-led community engagement and problem-solving; and
- ⑤ supportive supervision, review and use of data for course correction.

The state adaptations differed, but the transferable pathway remained consistent.

Bihar					
Advocacy	Module Development	Integration	Strengthening of coordination	Institutionalization of LF indicators	
With State Health Society Bihar to define the role of CHOs in LF elimination	Standardized LF training modules developed jointly with technical partners	Integration of LF activities into routine CHO induction and refresher trainings	Between the CHO Program and the State Filaria Division	Within supportive supervision and ANM monthly review mechanisms	By District Program Coordinators (DPCs) and District Health Officials

Chhattisgarh		
Capacity Building	Advance Planning and Strategic Implementation	Systematic Supportive Supervision
For the team at Ayushman Arogya Mandir including CHO, RHO and Mitansins	Key MDA activities with focus on refusal management	By the CHO and RHO to the Mitansins for MDA and MMDP

Jharkhand				
Advocacy	Capacity Building	Program Integration	Supportive Supervision	Continuous Mentoring
Engagement with State leadership and program officers for formalize CHO roles in vector-borne disease and LF activities	Standardized LF orientation cascaded through NHM, including MMDP and MDA supervision	Alignment of the CHO program and Filaria/VBD teams in planning and implementation through the AAM platform	Integration of LF performance into ANM monthly reviews, AAM reporting and district-level monitoring	Alignment of DPCs and CHO supervisors for field mentoring, problem-solving and follow-up reviews



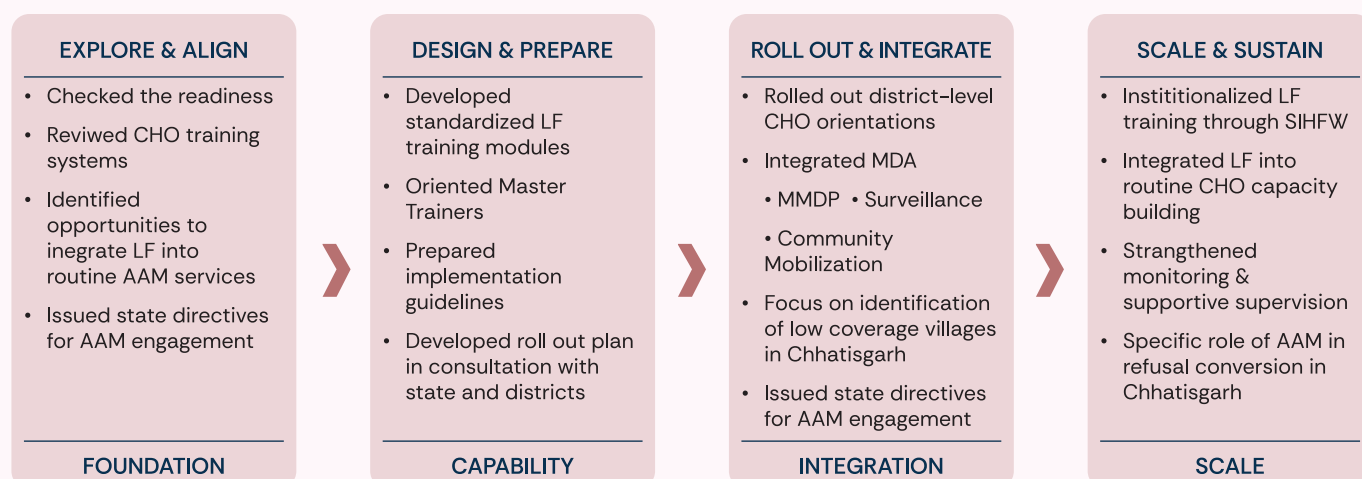
How The PSP Works: A Simple, Repeatable Problem-solving Cycle

Orient	Meet	Analyse	Act	Track
Structured orientation for members	Monthly PSP meetings with simple tools	Patient line lists + service data + feedback	Identify barriers & plan targeted outreach	Monitor progress, learn & adapt

At a Glance: Changed Scenario across four states

State	Before the Intervention	Achievements after the Intervention
Bihar	Prior to this initiative, LF elimination activities in Bihar were largely delivered through periodic, campaign-based MDA rounds, with limited integration into the routine functioning of CHOs and AAMs, and no standardized LF training pathway for CHOs. A state-specific baseline for CHO knowledge/confidence was not conducted for Bihar	By the latest reporting round (Dec 2025–Jan 2026), 6,660 CHOs had been oriented across 38 districts (69% of the targeted round), LF training had been institutionalized through SIHFW, and 4,500+ MDA booths and 689 MMDP corners were operationalized through AAMs, moving LF elimination from a standalone campaign activity to a routine, government-owned CHO function
Chhattisgarh	As per baseline assessment conducted across 55 blocks in 16 districts between 26 December 2025 and 15 January 2026, only 58% of CHOs had knowledge of LF prevention and transmission; only 50% were aware of eligibility criteria for anti-LF drug consumption; 44% of CHOs reported low confidence in convincing refusals; and only 5% of AAMs had line listing of lymphoedema patients	Following state directives, capacity building, and structured district-to-block roll-out, Master Trainers reported that 94% of influencer meetings (719 of 762) and 92% of planning meetings (728 of 792) were facilitated by CHOs, indicating a marked shift from low baseline confidence and engagement to CHOs actively leading community-facing MDA activities
Jharkhand	LF-related activities (MDA, MMDP, surveillance) were previously coordinated primarily through the vertical VBD program structure, with limited formal linkage to CHOs' routine AAM responsibilities and no standardized statewide CHO orientation on LF specifically. A state-specific baseline for CHO knowledge/confidence was not conducted for Jharkhand	93.9% of CHOs statewide (2,800 of 2,980) have since been oriented on LF across all 24 districts, CHO roles now formally span MDA, ADR, surveillance, MMDP, line listing, community mobilization and monthly review, and MMDP kit distribution has been decentralized to AAM level, evidencing a shift from vertical, campaign-only delivery to routine, CHO-integrated service delivery
Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	104 CHO-led PSPs were active, with a membership base of 1,883, covering 49 blocks in 30 districts	Platforms scaled to 749 (from 104), membership rose to 15,574 (from 1,883), and coverage expanded to 150 blocks in 39 districts (from 49 blocks in 30 districts). A clear, quantified baseline-to-endline trajectory over an 18-month period, supported by 3,585 villages reached, 400,626 people covered, and 89,211 MDA refusals converted

Process: Steps undertaken to engage AAM across four states



The Outcomes

Indicator	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Uttar Pradesh
CHOs oriented/ engaged	6,660 / 9,643 (69.1%) oriented	92.19% (2472)	2800/ 2980 (93.9%) oriented	446
AAM coverage	3488 AAM centres established MMDP corner for MDA, MMDP, surveillance (NBS/Pre TAS and TAS1) and 2458 JAS platform used for Community mobilization	94.54% (2472)	350 AAM centers visited by the field team and initiated LF services (including MDA, MMDP, surveillance –NBS/Pre TAS and TAS1)	455
Engagement of local Influencers through the AAM	2458 CHOs engaged PRI/JAS/community representatives and other local influencers for awareness, mobilisation and beneficiary counselling	3765 (Influencers Meeting Conducted by CHO)	2800 CHO's are engaging the PRI/JAS/community representatives and other local influencers for awareness, mobilization and beneficiary counselling through various platforms at the community level	6129
MDA booths / MMDP corners established	4,500+ MDA booths and 3488 MMDP corners established/supported through AAMs	2224 (90%) booth established at AAM	28,737 MDA booths and 204 MMDP corners established/supported through CHCs	139 MDA booths and 308 MMDP corners
Refusals converted	CHO/community engagement supported 14,123 refusal conversions. 30805(98%)/31392 through CHO led PSP	77.41% (106731)	CHO/community engagement supported 17,402 refusal conversions	58406 (82%)/71176
Any change in the line listing	3488 CHOs supported identification, line listing, and follow-up of LF patients; referrals of VL Suspects along with referral of hydrocele/ lymphoedema cases	Approximately 50% of the line-listed beneficiaries are currently available with the CHOs, while the remaining line listings are under compilation	NA	7959

Learning Synthesis and Way Forward



Integration of AAMs will create a practical pathway for sustaining LF elimination beyond campaign and sustain services in primary health care



CHO facilitated engagement of influencers and community platforms enhanced community trust leading to better compliance in MDA campaigns



In all four states, formal state directives, endorsements, and integration into existing review mechanisms (ANM reviews, SIHFW/NHM training systems) were what moved LF elimination from a campaign activity to an active AAM engagement



Chhattisgarh's structured baseline assessment (CHO knowledge, eligibility awareness, refusal confidence, line-listing coverage) directly shaped its onboarding and capacity-building approach



Measurement system should be harmonized for AAM engagement to ease tracking of the contribution made by the AAM team



Build LF into existing learning systems through SIHFW/NHM induction, standardize a minimum package for vector borne diseases showcasing the experience from these four states under the LF elimination program

List of Acronyms

AAM	Ayushman Arogya Mandir
ADR	Adverse Drug Reaction
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APELF	Accelerated Plan for Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BCPM	Block Community Process Manager
CHO	Community Health Officer
CMHO	Chief Medical Health Officer
DA	Drug Administrator
DMO	District Malaria/Vector-Borne Disease Officer
DPC	District Program Coordinator
IDA	Ivermectin, Diethylcarbamazine, Albendazole (triple-drug regimen)
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IHIP	Integrated Health Information Platform
JAS	Jan Arogya Samiti
LCA	Low Coverage Area
LF	Lymphatic Filariasis
MDA	Mass Drug Administration
MMDP	Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention
MOIC	Medical Officer In-Charge
NBS	Night Blood Survey
NCVBDC	National Centre for Vector Borne Disease Control
NHM	National Health Mission
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PSP	Patient Stakeholder Platform
RHO	Rural Health Officer
SIHFW	State Institute of Health and Family Welfare
SPO	State Program Officer
TAS	Transmission Assessment Survey
VBD	Vector-Borne Disease
VHSNC	Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee





फाइलेरिया मुक्ति अभियान

Testimonials Zero Poverty Abhiyan, Uttar Pradesh

S. No	Name	Address	English Translation	Photograph
1	Bhagwati Prasad	GP- Bargadikala Bakshi Ka Talaab, Lucknow	After the passing of my son, it had become very difficult to run the household. Now, with the disability pension and ration, we are getting help in managing our daily expenses, and the family has found some support.	
2	Rajjo	GP- Gulara Palia, Kheri	There has been a great change in our lives. The biggest happiness is that my daughter's education is continuing, and government schemes have given our family security and hope for a better future.	
3	Manjoo	GP- Gurdhapa Hargaon, Sitapur	After my husband passed away, it had become difficult to run the household. Now, with the disability pension and ration, we are getting help in managing daily expenses, and the family has found support. Getting a house has also improved our living conditions, and these schemes have made my life easier.	

S. No	Name	Address	English Translation	Photograph
4	Suman Devi	GP- Sahra Nankari Rampur Mathura, Sitapur	Under ZPUP, I received a house in which my entire family can live. The disability pension and Kisan Samman are providing financial support, and through school enrolment, my elder daughter now goes to school.	

Impact Stories in DEWEE

Overview

Uttar Pradesh has implemented a decentralized model for producing and distributing fortified Take Home Ration (THR) products. Self Help Group (SHG) women supported by Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (UPSRLM¹), and with technical assistance from PCI India have set-up 204 Decentralized THR manufacturing units, with daily production capacity of 5MT at each unit. Each THR unit is owned by 300 SHG groups, with ~20 women employed for day-to-day operations/unit on a rotational basis.

Challenges

Most THRs are located in rural areas where frequent power outages during daytime hinder production leading to delay in fulfilment of production targets (5MT/day), add to operational costs (arising due to use of alternate energy – fossil fuel, maintenance of diesel generators, etc), increase carbon emissions and cause drudgery for employed women as they are compelled to undertake night-shifts to enhance production.

Solutions

To tackle these challenges, UPSRLM launched a pilot project, installing DRE-based solar systems at 3 THR units in Unnao (100kW), Varanasi and Agra. The initiative led to 1.5x-3x improvement in production efficiency. Impressed with the success, the Government of UP provisioned 90% subsidy for solarization of all remaining 201 THR units through its Horticulture Department. The gap funding of 10% for solarization of these THR units has already been arranged through PCI India.

In the initial year, against a target of 49 THR units, we have successfully solarized 44 such units, each with 75kW capacity hybrid net-metered solar PV system to ensure uninterrupted daytime operations.

Results

- 1. Lower Operating Cost** – Each solarized THR unit has reported an average monthly reduction of INR 65K towards energy costs. This excludes periodic costs incurred towards repair and maintenance of diesel generators.
- 2. Reduced Carbon Emissions** – The average greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) avoided through solarization of each THR unit is 2.9MT on monthly basis.
- 3. Economic Empowerment** – Women working at the unit earn on an average INR 8000 on monthly basis. In cases, where they can fulfil orders for the month ahead of stipulated time, they can initiate work on the following months' target and earn additional income.
- 4. Smooth Supply Chain** – Raising the production efficiency of the THR unit through solarization, led to expeditious supply of the produced ready-to-cook meals to the end-users in a timely manner.
- 5. Deep sense of ownership** – As food is prepared by local women, it fosters trust among beneficiaries and ensuring high standards of quality and safety by the women preparing the fortified food. Their training in the control and management of the unit further boosts their confidence and entrepreneurial spirit.

¹ UPSRLM is the nodal body tasked with implementation of community-led programmes, particularly focused on enabling the agency of rural women under National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Govt. of India

Future Plan

PCI India in collaboration with GEAPP has conducted site readiness survey for THR units and found adequate space feasible for solar installation at 100 units. Technical vetting of RFP and DPR is underway through UPNEDA and soon the solarization for remaining THR units will commence.



Roshni Microenterprises THR Manufacturing unit based in Suratganj

Sangeeta's solar irrigation pump cultivates a more prosperous future

Sangeeta resides in Jhanjhari village of Suratganj block of Barabanki district and is an active member of Maa Vaishno Devi SHG. A smallholder farmer, she cultivates 2 acres of farmland while managing a 7-member household with her husband, in-laws, and three children. Agriculture is a vital source of income for the family, but for years, the cost of irrigating her fields ate into the returns from farming. With irrigation dependent on an expensive diesel-powered engine, every irrigation came with an added financial burden, making it difficult for Sangeeta to cultivate her land profitably.



Challenge

Before adopting solar energy, Sangeeta depended on a diesel-powered engine to irrigate her fields. The cost of diesel alone touched around ₹5,000 per season, significantly reducing the low margins from farming.

The dependence on diesel also made timely irrigation difficult. Procuring diesel itself was a challenge, as Sangeeta's husband was the only person in the household who could travel to purchase it. He often had to leave his work in the fields to make the trip, resulting in unnecessary interruptions to farm activities. When diesel was not available at the local fuel station during peak agricultural season, her husband had to travel far and stand in queue else some farm activities had to be deferred, ultimately risking their farm income.

Limited access to reliable irrigation also restricted the family's ability to diversify their farming. With uncertain irrigation and low income, they largely remained dependent on two crops—rice and wheat. The narrow crop choices and low returns made it hard to manage household expenses while ensuring that their three children could continue their education.

Solution: The Journey Towards Reliable Irrigation

At an SHG meeting, Sangeeta met the field personnel from PCI, who introduced her to the potential of renewable energy for making irrigation more reliable and reducing cost of farming. Intrigued by the idea, Sangeeta held series of discussions with field personnel about the technical and financial aspects of installing a solar pump, as well as the benefits it could bring to her farming.

After discussing the investment and potential benefits with her family, Sangeeta decided to take the step towards adopting solar energy. With financial support from PCI, she installed a 3 kW VFD-powered solar agricultural pump on her farmland.

The solar pump has since enabled Sangeeta with a dependable source of energy for irrigation, eliminating her reliance on diesel and allowing her to irrigate her fields more consistently and timely. This has helped her plan the crop cycle efficiently while reducing the recurring costs associated with diesel-powered pumping.

Impact

The availability of reliable solar-powered irrigation has transformed Sangeeta's farming practices. She is now able to cultivate a wider variety of crops and make better use of her land.

Along with traditional crops such as wheat and rice, she now grows some seasonal vegetables, including cucumber and muskmelon. The diversification has created additional income opportunities and improved the productivity of her farmland.

As a result, her annual household income from agriculture has increased from approximately ₹65,000 to nearly ₹1,50,000.

The reduction in irrigation expenses, combined with improved crop production and diversification, has strengthened the family's financial stability.

A Better Future for the Family

For Sangeeta, the solar pump is not simply an alternative to a diesel engine. It has been a transformative investment in her farm and her family's future. Lower irrigation costs and improved agricultural productivity have given her greater confidence in farming as a sustainable livelihood.

With higher and more reliable farm income, the family is now better positioned to meet household needs and support the education of their children.

Future Plans

Encouraged by the results, Sangeeta plans to adopt drip irrigation and gradually transition parts of her farm to organic cultivation. She hopes to turn her land into a small model farm that demonstrates sustainable practices to neighbouring farmers.

Kushma's Solar-Powered Medical Shop — Preserving Life of Medicines, Promoting Livelihoods

Kushma, a resident of Jhanjhara village in Barabanki and a member of Ekta SHG, operates a medical shop with her husband on the village main road. As the only medical store in the surrounding area, the shop serves an essential need for local residents. Its strategic location placed adjacent to a busy doctor's clinic brings a steady flow of customers throughout the day.

The shop has stocked essential medicines, syrups, injections and other medical supplies. Since some medicines require refrigeration, they also use a refrigerator to maintain the required temperature and prevent spoilage.

Challenge

Though the medical shop did business for nearly 12 hours a day due to the regular demand from clients visiting the nearby clinic, but it resulted in an energy bill of around ₹3,500/month, which was high for a rural medical shop.

Additionally, the unreliable energy supply also created a significant business risk. Frequent power cuts made it difficult to maintain the required temperature for refrigerated medicines and injections, putting valuable stock at risk of spoilage. Any such loss could directly affect the business income and savings. At the same time, the uncertainty around maintaining the quality of temperature-sensitive medicines created anxiety for both the shopkeeper and customers.

The challenge was even greater for villagers who depended on the medical shop for essential medicines. Since the nearest alternative medical store was 5–6 km away, travelling that distance was particularly difficult for women and other villagers, especially when medicines were required on priority. A reliable power supply was therefore not only important for protecting the shop's inventory and income but also for ensuring that the community could access essential medicines closer to home.

For their six-member family, including three children aged between 14 and 23, managing household expenses and education costs was often difficult. At times, fee payments and other essential expenses had to be delayed.

Solution

The family was already familiar with solar technology. In September 2025, Kushma had installed a solar pump on her farmland under DEWEE, giving the family firsthand experience of the benefits of solar energy. Encouraged by these experiences, her husband discussed the idea of installing solar for the medical shop with Kushma and the rest of the family members.

After considering the technical feasibility and financial implications, the family decided to adopt solar energy for the shop, hoping to ensure reliable power supply, protect temperature-sensitive medicines, and provide uninterrupted services to the villagers.

Kushma connected with the DEWEE field personnel, who completed the enrolment, site assessment, and fulfilled all due diligence before the family was connected with a solar vendor to provide needful support during the installation-commissioning process. They subsequently installed a 1 kW off-grid solar power system for the medical shop.

Impact: Higher Income and Significant Savings

With reliable energy supply and storage feature, the family has eliminated the monthly expense of ₹3,500 on the electricity bill. At the same time, improved inventory due to reliable cold chain has increased customer confidence leading to generation of an additional ₹1,500 in income.

A Solar-Powered Lifeline for the Village

For Kushma, within a span of a year solar energy has become more than a way to reduce energy expenses. It has helped protect and maintain valuable medical stock without worrying of irregular power cuts, increased business income, boosted monthly savings on energy charges and strengthened their overall livelihood, initially at farm and later at medical shop.

From Energy Challenges to Entrepreneurial Confidence: Hair Salon

Noorjahan, a Iqra SHG member helped her son Irfan establish a men's hair salon in Suratganj market, to support their family. The men's salon offers diverse grooming services from haircuts, straightening, steaming, blowing to waxing. For this business to thrive, a reliable electricity supply is essential.

Challenge: When the Evening Rush Became a Race Against Darkness

Despite having a commercial energy connection, the electricity supply was inconsistent —often lasting 5 to 6 hours a day. To manage the deficit supply, the Irfan invested INR >30K in setting up an inverter and battery bank, which could support limited functions.

Evenings were the busiest hours at Irfan's salon. After finishing their day's work, customers would start arriving, often gathering at the salon after 5:00 PM for haircuts and other grooming services. The shop would fill with the hum of conversation and the steady movement of customers waiting for their turn.

But as daylight began to fade, the uncertainty of the electricity supply would set in. A power cut could not only slow things down but also turned clients away as few machines would fall silent and half the lights would go out. For Irfan and his team, working in dim light was not simply inconvenient—it made it difficult to perform precise haircuts and increased the risk of committing mistakes.

The waiting became particularly difficult for customers with other responsibilities. Someone who had stopped by after work could not always afford to sit and wait through an indefinite power cut. One by one, customers would leave, promising to return another day. But after repeated experiences, some stopped coming altogether.

For Irfan, every evening power cut meant more than a darkened shop. It meant missed customers, unfinished services, and income slipping away during the very hours when his salon had the greatest potential to earn.

The salon also incurred an electricity bill of approximately ₹1,200 monthly. After paying the electricity bill and purchasing medicines for his ailing mother, Irfan's monthly savings were reduced to around ₹8,000.

The Solar Solution

During an CLF meeting, Noorjahan attended a session on 'Increasing business income for women entrepreneurs' that focused on adopting renewable energy, where she met DEWEE field personnel from PCI. She learned how solar energy could provide a more reliable source of electricity for small businesses. When she returned home, she shared her learning with Irfan and encouraged him to consider installing a solar system for his salon, which was struggling because of the unreliable electricity supply.

Considering her advice, he reached the DEWEE field personnel for clarification on the financial and technical aspects of the solar power system. After extended rounds of discussion with his family and friends and contacting some vendors, Irfan installed a 1.6 kW solar system in June '25. He contributed ₹23,000 as margin money, while the remaining cost was supported through the programme.

He contributed ₹23,000 as margin money, while the remaining cost was supported by HSBC CSR. The installation gave him a reliable source of electricity and reduced his dependence on the irregular grid supply.

Impact: Higher Income and Growing Business

Solar energy has changed both the working hours and earning potential of Irfan's salon.

His monthly income has increased from approximately ₹15,000 to ₹20,000. The savings generated through reduced electricity expenses and improved business performance have enabled him to invest further in his enterprise.

With the increased savings, Irfan was able to take the next step in growing his business. He rented the shop next door, creating additional seating space for his customers, and refurnished the entire establishment to give it a more welcoming and attractive look. What was once a modest shop is now a more spacious and inviting business—reflecting Irfan's growing customer base and his confidence to invest in its future.

The reliable electricity supply also means that customers no longer have to wait for power to return before receiving services. This has helped improve the overall customer experience and business footfall.

The Road Ahead

Irfan is now planning to increase his solar capacity to 2 kW so that he can install an air conditioner and make the salon more comfortable for customers. He believes that a more comfortable environment will encourage customers to spend more time at the salon and further increase business.

With his business continuing to grow, Irfan plans to open another salon in Lalpur Karauta village, expanding his services in a new location and reaching more customers. His ambition, however, extends beyond a second outlet. He envisions building a chain of solar-powered salons across Barabanki, particularly in areas facing unreliable access to electricity. Through this model, Irfan hopes not only to expand his own enterprise but also to demonstrate to other entrepreneurs how clean, reliable energy can power businesses, improve services, and create new opportunities for growth.

For Irfan, solar energy has become more than a solution to power cuts. It has helped him protect his income, increase savings, improve customer service and reinvest in the future of his business.

His journey demonstrates how reliable clean energy can give small rural enterprises the confidence and stability they need to move from simply managing daily operations to planning for expansion and growth.

Switching to a smoke-free business setting: Waheeda's Journey to Self-Reliance

Waheeda Didi is a resident of Suratganj Block in Barabanki district. She is an active member of *Ya Gaoose Pak* SHG. The primary source of livelihood for her and her family is their decades old flour mill (atta chakki) and oil expeller unit, which has traditionally been operated collectively by the entire family.



Challenge

Due to living in a rural area, Waheeda Didi consistently faced losses in her business because of an inadequate and unreliable electricity supply. Delays in flour grinding often resulted in dissatisfied customers, who gradually began turning to alternative service providers.

For most of the day, her shop could function efficiently for only 4 to 5 hours. To overcome this challenge, the family began using a diesel-powered engine like nearly every other similar establishment in their area. However, the high diesel consumption amounted to approximately ₹18,000–₹20,000/month-severely affecting their finances. As a result, their monthly savings were limited to only ₹6,000–₹7,000, which was insufficient to meet other household responsibilities.

Solution

Waheeda is an active entrepreneur and holds a respected position in her Self-Help Group (SHG) network. Through the SHG platform, she got an opportunity to participate in a discussion on clean energy, during which she was introduced to DEWEE field personnel.

Understanding Waheeda Didi's challenges, DEWEE team shared detailed information about solar energy solutions and their benefits.



Through repeated field visits, Waheeda Didi and her family members were guided through the entire process, including why and how solar energy is a better and more sustainable alternative compared to other energy sources, the cost implications, subsidy offered, break-even point, and overall improvement in business viability.

Following a thorough assessment of the flour mill by the DEWEE team and technical experts, the family was informed about the required investment, space needed, installation timeline, and expected impact. Detailed information regarding the solar system load and associated costs was also shared.

With their consent, a solar system of 17.5 kW capacity was planned, involving a total investment of ₹6,83,500.

Impact

From an economic perspective, Waheeda Didi's flour mill now operates smoothly for 10–12 hours daily. Additionally, she reduced grinding charges to regain her old customers and attract new ones. Her monthly savings, which were earlier limited to ₹6,000–₹7,000, have now increased to ₹12,000–₹15,000.

One of the most significant changes has been observed within Waheeda Didi's own household and community. Earlier, her opinions were at-par with others, but today, important family decisions are taken only after consulting her. She has inspired and successfully ensured multiple other entrepreneurs to adopt solar energy as well. She is considered a very progressive entrepreneur, post adoption of solar energy in her community.

Furthermore, Waheeda Didi now aspires to make her daughter-in-law an entrepreneur as well and is supporting her in establishing a solar-powered shop.

With the operation of the flour mill on solar energy, air pollution has been drastically reduced, as diesel consumption is very minimal. The surrounding environment has become cleaner and healthier. The reduction in air and noise pollution has created an ambient atmosphere, enabling people to work more efficiently with reduced fatigue.

From Longer Working Hours to Better Well-being

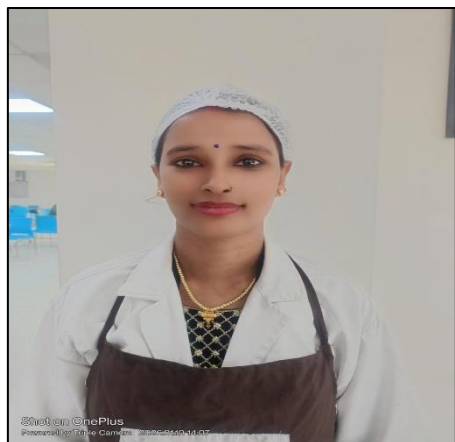
The change in Waheeda's life has extended beyond her business. With a reliable power supply during working hours, she can now complete customer orders on time without having to keep the flour mill running late into the night. What was once a routine of extended working hours has now become a more manageable workday.

The change has brought relief not only to her physical health but also to her mental well-being. She is able to finish her work on time, reach home, and spend quality time with her family before sleeping at a regular hour. For Waheeda, reliable electricity has meant more than uninterrupted production—it has given back her leisure time, rest, and greater peace of mind.

Future Plans

Today, Waheeda Didi is more self-reliant and confident in taking bold decisions. She plans to further expand her enterprise. Along with the flour mill and oil expeller unit, she is considering installing a spice grinding machine and a packaging unit. Through this expansion, she also aims to create employment opportunities for other women in her village.

Transformational Case Story: Parwati Devi's Journey to Economic Empowerment



In the heart of Phulwari Block, Bihar, lives Parwati Devi, a 32-year-old mother of three, whose journey from financial struggle to economic empowerment stands as a beacon of hope and resilience. Parwati, a resolute member of the Lakshmi Self-Help Group (SHG) under the Vikas Village Organization (VO) and Nishtha Cluster Level Federation (CLF), has transformed her life through hard work and determination.

Parwati's story begins in 2000 when she joined the Lakshmi SHG. At that time, her family's financial situation was dire, with her husband working as a cook and taking food contracts for weddings and other functions. They struggled to make ends meet, and their home was in poor condition. Despite these challenges, Parwati was determined to improve her family's circumstances.

In 2014, she took a significant step towards financial independence by taking a loan from the SHG corpus to start a small food catering business. This venture provided some relief, but it wasn't until 2019 that Parwati's life took a transformative turn. She began working as a Village Resource Person (VRP) for the Nai Disha project. Her responsibilities included conducting surveys, mobile data entry, opening accounts, and easing credit linkages. For her work, she earned a modest Rs 1500 per month, but this income was crucial in improving her family's living conditions. With her earnings, Parwati repaired their house's roof and later constructed a much-needed bathroom.

Parwati's dedication and initiative-taking involvement in her SHG did not go unnoticed. The Community Mobilizer (CM) under the Jeevika project saw her potential and encouraged her to join "Didi ki Rasoi," a community kitchen initiative. In January 2024, her relentless hard work and culinary skills earned her the position of a cook in the initiative.

Parwati's journey is a testament to the power of self-help groups and community support in empowering women economically. Her involvement with the SHG and later opportunities through Nai Disha and Didi ki Rasoi have not only improved her family's financial situation but also instilled in her a sense of pride and accomplishment.

Beyond her personal achievements, Parwati's story reflects her aspirations for the future. She dreams of owning a canteen, providing employment to others in her community, and creating a ripple effect of empowerment. Her vision extends to her children, whom she hopes to see become an army officer, a doctor, and a police officer, respectively. Her eldest child, at 14, is in the 5th grade, while the 12-year-old and 8-year-old are in the 3rd and 1st grades, respectively, at Aditya Public School.

Parwati's journey from a struggling homemaker to an empowered entrepreneur and community leader is inspiring. Her story underscores the importance of access to financial resources, community support, and opportunities for skill development in transforming lives. Parwati Devi is not just a beneficiary of economic empowerment initiatives; she is a shining example of how these programs can enable women to overcome challenges, realize their potential, and contribute meaningfully to their communities.

Parwati Devi's transformational journey highlights the profound impact of women's economic empowerment in Bihar. Through the support of SHGs, community projects, and her own determination, she has not only uplifted her family but also paved the way for a brighter future for herself and others around her. Her story is a powerful reminder that with the right support and opportunities, women can achieve remarkable feats and drive positive change in their communities.

Rising from the Ashes: Rakiba Khatun's Journey of Resilience and Empowerment



In the heart of Bihar, a story of resilience and transformation unfolds, highlighting the remarkable journey of Rakiba Khatun. A resident of Phulwari Block, Patna District, Rakiba's life took a dramatic turn when she faced the devastating loss of her husband, who was the family's primary breadwinner. Despite the challenges, Rakiba's determination and involvement with the Self-Help Group (SHG) network under JEEVIKA have paved the way for her economic empowerment and stability.

Rakiba Khatun, a mother of three children aged 12, 9, and 7, found herself at a crossroads when her husband, who earned between Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 45,000 per month in the furniture industry, succumbed to kidney failure. His untimely death left the family in dire straits, struggling to meet basic needs such as food and education for her children, who were studying in 4th, 1st, and UKG grades. With the burden of sustaining her family falling entirely on her shoulders, Rakiba faced an uncertain future.

In 2015, Rakiba joined the Sitara SHG under the JEEVIKA initiative, seeking support and a way to navigate through her hardships. It was during a Village Organization (VO) meeting under the auspices of Dua VO that she learned about the opening of "Didi Ki Rasoi," a community kitchen project requiring human resources. This opportunity sparked hope in Rakiba, who was determined to find a stable income to support her family.

In 2022, Rakiba secured a job as a caretaker at DPS, Phulwari, earning Rs. 5000 per month. Though the income was modest, it provided a lifeline for her family. Rakiba's commitment and hard work did not go unnoticed. By January 2024, she advanced to a position at "Didi Ki Rasoi" as a helper, marking a significant milestone in her journey. This new role not only offered better financial stability but also instilled a sense of pride and accomplishment in Rakiba.

Despite facing resistance and clashes from her relatives, Rakiba's resolve remained unshaken. She continued to work diligently, and her efforts gradually bore fruit. The job at "Didi Ki Rasoi" provided a stable income and a supportive community of fellow workers, which boosted her morale and confidence. With her financial situation improving, Rakiba began to dream again.

Rakiba's primary focus is on securing a bright future for her children. She is committed to ensuring they receive a good education, believing that this is the key to breaking the cycle of poverty. Her long-term goal is to start her own business, using the skills and experience she has gained over the years.

Rakiba's journey is a testament to the transformative power of community support and self-help initiatives. The SHG network under JEEVIKA has played a crucial role in her empowerment, providing not just financial aid but also emotional and moral support. Rakiba's story is one of indomitable spirit and perseverance, proving how women in Bihar are overcoming adversity and paving the way for a better future.

Her narrative inspires many in her community, highlighting that with the right support and determination, it is possible to overcome even the most daunting challenges. Rakiba Khatun stands as a beacon of hope, embodying the essence of resilience and the transformative impact of economic empowerment initiatives in Bihar.

Community Ownership Ensures Continuity of VHSND Services in Iruri Sanar Village, Nawada



Village: Iruri Sanar

AWC: 70

Panchayat: Iruri

Block: Pakribarawan

District: Nawada

In a remote village predominantly inhabited by marginalized communities, sustained efforts over the last one and a half years have resulted in timely VHSND sessions and the elimination of vaccine hesitancy among community members. However, a challenge emerged when a portion of the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) building collapsed during a session. Fortunately, no one was injured. With the AWC rendered unsafe, finding an alternative place for VHSND sessions became a priority. A temporary hut was identified, but it proved unsuitable during the rainy season due to leakage. Although the issue was raised during the block weekly review meeting (BWR), renovation of the AWC was expected to take time.

To ensure uninterrupted service delivery, the ANM, ASHA, and PCI Block Coordinator approached the Mukhiya with the issue. Recognizing the importance of immunization and other essential health services, the Mukhiya facilitated the use of the village library as the new venue for VHSND sessions.

This experience demonstrates how collective action and proactive engagement of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) representatives can address local challenges, strengthen community ownership, and enhance accountability for health system strengthening.

Iruri Senar is a remote village in Pakribarawan block of Nawada district with a population of around 1,100. The village is predominantly inhabited by marginalized communities, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Most households depend on agricultural labor and small-scale livestock rearing for their livelihoods. Due to low immunization coverage, high vaccine hesitancy, and frequent refusals, the village was selected under the GAVI-supported intervention.

Through sustained efforts over one and a half years, the village witnessed a remarkable transformation. Vaccine hesitancy was reduced, refusals were eliminated, and Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND) sessions began taking place regularly as per the microplan, with ASHAs actively mobilizing families for immunization.

However, a new challenge emerged when a portion of the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) building collapsed during a VHSND session. Fortunately, no one was injured. As the building became unsafe, community members were reluctant to attend sessions at the site. The ANM, ASHA, and community members identified a temporary hut to continue routine immunization services, but this arrangement became unviable during the monsoon season when the roof started leaking.

The issue was raised during the Block Weekly Review Meeting with the Medical Officer In-Charge, but repair and renovation of the AWC were expected to take time. Concerned that service disruptions might reverse the gains made in building community trust and demand for immunization, the ANM, ASHA, and PCI Block Coordinator approached the Mukhiya for support.

Recognizing the importance of sustaining immunization services, the Mukhiya promptly facilitated the use of the village library as a temporary venue for VHSND sessions until the AWC could be repaired or reconstructed. This local solution ensured uninterrupted service delivery and maintained community confidence in the health system.

The experience highlights how collective action, community participation, and proactive engagement of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) representatives can overcome local challenges, strengthen accountability, and ensure continued access to essential health services.



Women as Architect of Emerging Solar Economy



EVENT REPORT

DRE SAMVAAD

ENERGIZING WOMEN, TRANSFORMING COMMUNITY

सशक्त नारी, स्वच्छ ऊर्जा, समृद्ध गाँव

August 27th, 2025 | Taj Mahal, Lucknow

Programme Partners:



Global Energy Alliance
for People and Planet
GEAPP

Gates Foundation







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The dialogue on Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) as a pathway for women's economic empowerment brought together government leaders, development partners, industry, and community voices to align around a clear, urgent idea — **clean, reliable, and affordable decentralized energy can be an accelerated route to women-led growth in rural India**. The opening reflections framed DRE as both an economic tool and a pathway to dignity — enabling women to transition from low-productivity livelihoods to resilient enterprises that power family well-being and drive local prosperity. The momentum was reinforced by the unveiling of the logos of the DEWEE (Decentralized Energy for Women's Economic Empowerment) program and Perna OJAS — an initiative of the UPSRLM — symbolizing a statewide commitment to place women at the center of the solar economy and to scale a model already proving its worth across rural enterprises.

The Special Address by our Chief Guest, Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, set a decisive tone — engaging women in the emerging solar economy to enable them to become **'Lakhpati Didis'**, announcing government schemes for women to encourage them to engage in solar services, and envisioning a **Surya Sakhi** in every Gram Panchayat — signaling that women's asset ownership, recognition, and leadership are core to Uttar Pradesh's development. Senior officials from Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihoods Mission (UPSRLM), Uttar Pradesh New & Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA), the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), and Ministry of New And Renewable Energy (MNRE) underscored the readiness to execute: a growing cadre of Surya Sakhis, training centers and vendor ecosystems opening space for women-led solar shops and services, surging demand for rooftop solar, and national programs that make solar adoption affordable at scale. Their message was consistent — when women are technicians, vendors, and enterprise owners, savings become investments in children's education and business expansion, turning energy access into intergenerational gains.

Development partners and industry leaders converged on the levers that unlock scale — gender-responsive finance that shifts women from grants to bank credit; rural-ready technology and machines that are durable, serviceable, and productive; and structured convergence across govt. programs/schemes, private investments, philanthropic capital, innovations, and communities. They highlighted that repayment behavior among women is strong, their aspirations are high, and pilots are working — what's needed now is speed, standardization, and sustained partnerships to move from hundreds to lakhs of empowered women entrepreneurs. Women's stories from the field gave the data a human face, reliable power translating into higher monthly incomes, stable working hours, and growing confidence to make household and business decisions.

The core learning is simple and actionable: **energy is the enabler, agency is the outcome, and convergence is the method**. The way forward is to institutionalize a statewide platform that aligns policy, finance, technology, and community; hardwire women's ownership into asset and enterprise registration; expand training and certification for Surya Sakhis and women-led solar shops; standardize credit with guarantees; and build demonstration nodes that integrate DRE with value chains, so income gains are visible and repeatable. If this alignment holds, DEWEE can serve as Uttar Pradesh's lighthouse for women-led green growth, where every new connection is a livelihood strengthened, a family advanced, and a village identity reshaped for Viksit Bharat 2047.

DRE & Women's Economic Empowerment

Energy poverty continues to be a defining challenge in India. While electricity has reached almost every village, reliability and affordability remain uneven, especially in rural and low-income households. Dependence on non-renewables such as coal, kerosene, and biomass not only contribute to environmental degradation but also place a heavy burden on women, who spend long hours managing household energy needs and face health risks from smoky fuels.

India's shift to **renewable energy** has been remarkable, with rapid growth in solar and wind capacity. Yet, the **last mile reach of the DRE technologies remains the toughest challenge**. It is here that Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) technologies such as, solar powered enterprises, solar rooftops, solar irrigation pumps, mini-grids, biogas plants, and clean cooking technologies, become transformative.

For women, the potential is even greater. Most rural women are engaged in **climate-sensitive, low-productivity livelihoods** such as agriculture, food processing, tailoring, or small retail. Unreliable electricity limits their enterprise growth and earnings. DRE offers them the tools to **reduce costs, increase productivity, and diversify into new energy-linked livelihoods**, from running solar shops to providing repair and maintenance services.

More importantly, DRE is a pathway to agency and dignity. When women earn more and gain recognition as entrepreneurs, their decision-making power within families and communities expands. They invest in children's education, better nutrition, and improved housing multiplying the benefits of clean energy far beyond the enterprise itself.

By addressing both energy poverty and gender inequality, DRE has the power to transform rural economies. It places women not at the margins of the energy transition, but at its very center — as **leaders, entrepreneurs, and change-makers** driving sustainable growth for themselves and their communities.

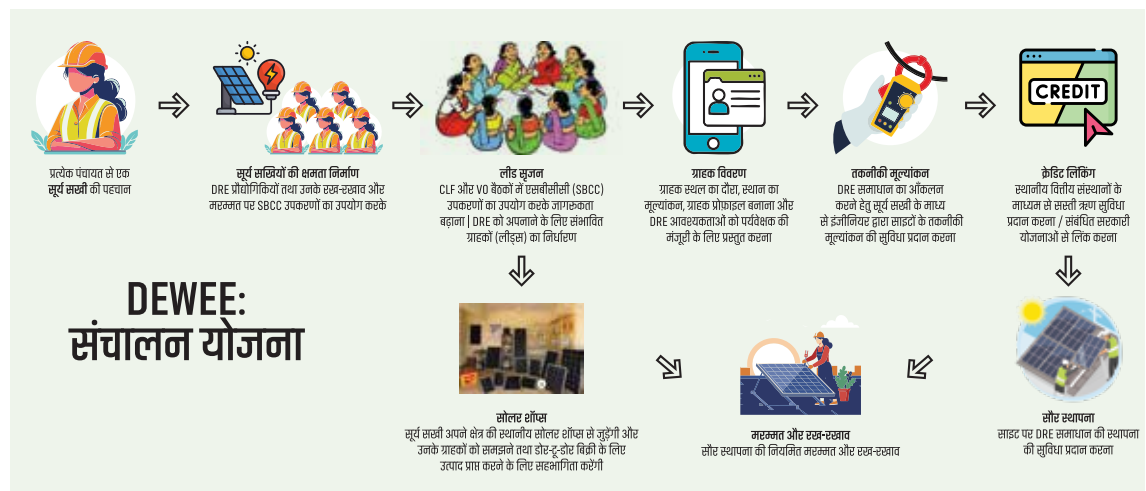


Syed Mohammad Adeel Abbas, Associate Director – Health & Nutrition and Women’s Economic Empowerment, PCI India, warmly welcomed the dignitaries and thanked them for their leadership and partnership. He framed the dialogue around real stories, reliable models, and ready pathways so decentralized energy can move from pilots to everyday practice, powering women-led enterprises, building local jobs, and strengthening rural prosperity.

Shishir Kumar Singh, Director – Climate & Strategy, PCI India, opened the dialogue with a compelling call to action, grounded in data and field stories.

He introduced DEWEE (Decentralized Energy for Women’s Economic Empowerment) as an approach that places women at the center of clean energy adoption, services, and ownership. Highlighting the goals and objectives of the DEWEE program, launched by the UPSRLM, he stated that it aims to enable 1 lakh women-led enterprises to transition to clean energy by 2030. He emphasized on growth through convergence with government schemes, private partners, financial institutions, innovators, and Self-Help Group (SHG) platforms to lower entry barriers and speed up adoption.

He closed with an invitation to work together with community, government, development actors, and industry so that clean energy becomes a steady pathway to women’s enterprises and local resilience – aligned with the national journey toward Viksit Bharat 2047.



Special Address by

Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh



The highlight of the day was the inspiring address by Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya, **Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh**, who placed women at the heart of the state's development.

The Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister spoke about the mission to create '**Lakhpati Didis**' who would not only build secure livelihoods for their families but also give their villages a distinct identity through their leadership.

He shared a clear message:



Unless Didis are empowered themselves, they cannot fully empower their families and communities.



He affirmed that the government stands alongside people and enterprises, with forms of support for women-led businesses, including financial support of up to 90% subsidies to not only operationalize food processing units but to solarize them as well.

The state aims to nurture **Surya Sakhis** who can provide local solar services and build a new source of revenue. He added that the program seeks to empower **each development block with four solar-energy solution providers, building more than 3,000 such units across the state** so that clean energy directly supports women's daily work, savings, and growth.

Adding a note of pride, he recalled how **14 Didis from Uttar Pradesh were invited by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August** — a moment that symbolized the growing respect for women's leadership. He emphasized that initiatives like DEWEE show how renewable energy can be harnessed to strengthen women's enterprises, increase productivity, and open new livelihood avenues across the state.

A defining moment of the event was the **unveiling of the logos of DEWEE Program & Prerna OJAS** by the Hon'ble Deputy CM. This unveiling captured the shared vision: women leading Uttar Pradesh's clean energy transition. He closed his remarks with optimism, affirming that the progress of the state rests on women's contributions, and that empowered women will light the way towards a greener, more prosperous future.



Address by

Ms. Deepa Ranjan, IAS State Mission Director, UPSRLM



Ms. Deepa Ranjan described DEWEE as a first-of-its-kind, women-centric renewable energy program at this scale, built to help women see themselves as entrepreneurs (*udyamis*), using clean, reliable energy to lower costs, improve productivity, and strengthen leadership in their communities. The results, she noted, are already inspiring: **around 15,000 Surya Sakhis have been selected across as many Gram Panchayats** who would not only work as technicians but also as cadre to improve access to solar products for everyone. Alongside this growing cadre, **1,100 women were reached as their enterprises have been transitioned to DRE, and over 400 solar shops have come up across 38 districts. These are signs of a vibrant, women-led energy ecosystem taking shape.**

Looking ahead, she outlined a clear, people-first direction: expanding solar shops across the state, enabling 50,000 women to benefit from clean cooking, appointing a **Surya Sakhi** in every Gram Panchayat (approx. 57,000), and empowering over one lakh women as solar entrepreneurs by 2030.

Ms. Ranjan also shared that DEWEE's innovative approach is being **widely appreciated across India, including its mention as a best practice in the Annual Economic Survey of India in 2024-25.** This, she noted, underscores UPs potential to serve as a **lighthouse state for women-led clean energy enterprises.**



Women bring life and resilience to families and communities, which already makes them powerful. With the right guidance, enabling environment, and opportunities, they can make the best use of every resource turning savings into children's education, better nutrition, and stronger enterprises.



Address by

Shri K.V. Pandian, IAS Commissioner & Director, Industries & MSMEs, Uttar Pradesh



Shri K.V. Pandian spoke about the **transformative role of renewable energy in India's future**, noting that traditional energy sources, with their limitations and environmental side effects, can no longer sustain the country's growth. Dependence on fossil-fuel based energy, not only burdens energy self-reliance but also contributes heavily to pollution.



The world is transitioning to renewable energy, and soon all exports will need clear carbon footprints. At the village level, SHGs are the best drivers of this transition. From biofuels to carbon credits, the future belongs to clean, community-led energy solutions.



He highlighted India's ambitious national goals of becoming **carbon-neutral by 2070** and cutting emissions by **50% by 2030**, in line with the Prime Minister's vision. With energy demand rising across households and industries, he emphasized that **renewable energy offers the only sustainable path forward**.

Shri Pandian also underlined the **opportunities emerging from government initiatives**. These include 0% interest loans, subsidies up to 50%, and targeted schemes to promote green entrepreneurship. For rural areas, he envisioned small-scale renewable projects such as assembling solar panels in villages, which can grow into large enterprises over time.

He pointed at **biofuels as a high-potential sector**, where units can be set up with modest investments, supported by government schemes, while also helping to address challenges like crop stubble management. Alongside, he highlighted the promise of the carbon credit market.

He stressed that **SHGs are the best vehicles to lead this transition at the grassroots**, ensuring that renewable energy adoption is both inclusive and community driven.



Address by

Shri Inderjit Singh, IAS Director, UPNEDA



Shri Inderjit Singh IAS, Director, UPNEDA, spoke about UPNEDA's role as the **nodal agency for new and renewable energy in UP**, working with UPSRLM to ensure that women are at the center of solar adoption. He praised the ***Surya Sakhi model***, which connects women to solar livelihoods as entrepreneurs, technicians, and service providers.

He shared that UPNEDA has received over 13 lakh applications for solar installations, and the vendor network has expanded rapidly from roughly 300 in January to over 3,000 registered vendors today, each supporting around 12 individuals. This creates a large opportunity across the value chain, from production to last-mile delivery through solar shops. He emphasized that women, earlier missing in the vendor ecosystem, can now enter a greenfield space right from opening solar shops, forming collectives, and participating as service providers.

Opportunities also extend to **biogas plants**, supported by subsidies, and to **solar pumps under the PM KUSUM Yojna**. To build skills, UPNEDA has set up **training centers in Chinhath, Mau, and Unnao, targeting 30,000 trainees**, and expanding further as demand grows. Sharing success stories, he described women in Varanasi saving **₹ 3,000 – 4,000 per month from 3KW solar installations**, reinvesting those savings into businesses and children's education. These examples, he said, show how renewable energy not only cuts costs but also transforms aspirations.



He reiterated that,

“DRE should be seen not as a product, but as a project that yields benefits for 20-25 years.”

He called on all partners big and small to help build a sustainable energy economy.

Address by

Shri Jeevan Kumar Jethani Senior Director, MNRE

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Shri Jeevan Kumar Jethani, Senior Director, MNRE, spoke of renewable energy as a cornerstone of India's growth story and energy self-reliance. He noted that India's per capita electricity use is still far below almost 1/3rd of the global average, and closing this gap is essential for economic ambition. Renewables, he noted, are already driving this progress. India's installed power capacity has crossed 476 GW, with half of it now coming from non-fossil fuel sources — a target achieved five years ahead of schedule under the Paris Agreement.

Shri Jethani placed special emphasis on the role of women, calling them the true torchbearers of the renewable energy revolution. He praised the Surya Sakhi model, and looking ahead, he envisioned a future where 90–95% of clean energy dialogues and initiatives are led by women, ensuring that the benefits of the transition are deeply inclusive.

“

**Successful DRE transition needs more than technology:
it requires awareness, an understanding of ground realities,
and solutions that are efficient and cost-effective.**

”

He closed with a simple reminder:

“

**When women lead
in clean energy,
they do more than
power homes and
businesses — they
light India's path to
self-reliance, equity,
and shared prosperity.**

”



06

Insights from Development Partners & Industry

Address by

Ms. Aloka Majumdar Global Head of Philanthropy & Head of Sustainability, HSBC



Aloka Majumdar focused on a simple truth: real empowerment comes when women have direct access to credit and can build enterprises on their own terms. Training and opportunities matter, she said, but financial independence is what turns skills into steady income and growth. She pointed out that globally, women demonstrate the highest repayment rates on loans, yet they continue to face some of the greatest challenges in obtaining timely and adequate credit.

She remarked.

“Women’s banking challenges are global, and the mandate for solving them must also be global.”

She shared that HSBC is investing in this shift, dedicating funds to support women entrepreneurs so that opportunity becomes truly gender neutral. Her message was practical and hopeful:

“Women have an instinctive ability to manage risk and the resilience to build successful ventures.”

Given the right financial aid, they scale faster and build resilient businesses.”



Her closing thought tied it all together: what is needed now, is a clear transition moving women from soft capital to banking capital, so that banks themselves see women as strong borrowers and proactively extend loans. She emphasized that promoting women’s entrepreneurship is not only good for women, but also for the economy, making it a national economic opportunity.

Address by

Ms. Renée Cutting Chief Partnership Officer, GEAPP



Renée Cutting celebrated the transformative power of DRE, with a clear message



**DRE delivers: it creates jobs, raises incomes,
boosts productivity, and transforms lives.**



In Uttar Pradesh alone, over **1,000 rural women entrepreneurs** are already using clean energy to **expand their farming activities, grow small businesses, and support their families**. She noted that this change is about livelihoods as well as about aspirations of mothers investing in their children's education, and daughters daring to dream bigger.

Acknowledging the **Government of Uttar Pradesh's leadership**, Ms. Cutting stressed that **lasting impact comes when policy, finance, innovation, and community engagement are aligned**. DEWEE showcases that convergence can reduce barriers and build a strong ecosystem for women's socio-economic empowerment. She outlined GEAPP's vision to solarize **50,000 women-led enterprises by 2025, 100,000 by 2027, and 500,000 by 2030** through alliances among government, local organizations, private players, innovators, and partners.

Closing her address, she reminded the audience: Every woman empowered through clean energy is empowering all women. This is how we light the way to a more inclusive and sustainable future.



Address by

Shri Devendra Khandait Deputy Director, Gates Foundation

“

Devendra Khandait emphasized when **women have access to money, they gain the power to choose, act, and lead.** Empowerment, he noted, comes from giving women **negotiating power**, which primarily flows from access to financial resources. He underlined the role of self-help groups as trusted networks that turn small loans into real confidence helping women take independent decisions, start and grow enterprises, and build steady incomes. Financial access is not the whole journey, he noted, but **financial power increases the likelihood that women's voices are heard and respected.**

He emphasized that clean energy multiplies these gains. When women power their enterprises with DRE, they reduce costs, work without interruption, and serve more customers benefits that ripple through local economies. He also highlighted how scale happens when government leads from the front, with civil society and partners acting as support pillars. In his words, DRE is a greenfield opportunity: it accelerates empowerment by creating new services, new jobs, and new markets faster, and closer to where people live and work. Speaking about renewable energy, Mr. Khandait noted that **women's opportunities are multiplied when they engage in the sector.**



“ **When women power their enterprises with clean energy, they don't just light up their own future they light up their whole community.** ”

Renewable energy, he added, is also a chance for India to demonstrate pilots that can inspire solutions at a global level, an opportunity that must be seized.

07

Women of DRE: Women Entrepreneurs' Stories

Smt. Dalmati Kabir Mahila SHG, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh



Smt Dalmati, a member from Kabir Mahila SHG, Barabanki, UP, shared how her journey as a tailor changed with the arrival of clean energy. Since 2015, she had been sewing clothes with frequent interruptions caused by unreliable electricity. The irregular supply often meant lost hours of work, and an income limited to **₹ 2,000–3,000 a month**. Her switch to solar energy transformed this reality. With uninterrupted power, she now earns **₹ 7,000–8,000 every month** enough to send her child to a private school and recently gift her husband a new phone worth **₹15,000**.

More than the earnings, she said, comes the confidence of being financially independent: She expressed gratitude to **UPSRLM, Perna OJAS, and PCI India** for supporting women like her and ensuring timely help whenever there are issues with solar systems. Her story reflects how DEWEE is helping women become not just entrepreneurs, but decision-makers at home and in the community.



08

Panel Discussion

The panel discussion titled 'Scalable Pathways to enable Women as Architects of the emerging Solar Economy in Rural Geographies' was moderated by **Shishir Kumar Singh, Director – Climate & Strategy, PCI India**.

Anjani Kumar Singh, Gates Foundation, emphasized “communitization” and convergence, urging SHG like simplicity in design and delivery, and dedicated, simplified financial products to improve women’s credit access for DRE. **“Uttar Pradesh will become a lighthouse of progress, and many others will follow this model of women-led green energy and empowerment.”**

Aman Bhaiya, SBI Foundation, stressed the importance of **awareness, trust at the grassroots & documentation gaps** that block finance at the last mile. Many women, he said, face daily financial hardships but are unaware of the schemes and opportunities available to them. He highlighted the need for alliances and suitable technologies: **“Solar power can unlock multiple enterprise options like chakkis and juice units while sharing best practices and forming a common alliance to scale impact.”**

Romit Sen, HSBC India, pointed to the role of corporates in scaling solutions. He emphasized a “humanized” financing approach beyond business metrics to remove entry barriers and diversify income across the DRE value chain.

“Increased CSR investment in R&D, support for e-waste and green technologies, and sector-wise development of DRE can create livelihoods at every stage. **With humanized financing, government policy support, and diversification of livelihoods, DRE can truly become a source of income and empowerment.**”

Satya Prakash Choubey, GEAPP, underlined the need for better technology and machines to make solar adoption cost-effective and scalable. He reminded participants that DRE is still at a demonstrative stage: **“Our challenge now is how to take this model everywhere. DRE must support all sectors – fisheries, agriculture, and livelihoods with strong demonstration sites to showcase its impact.”**

The discussion concluded with consensus that policy, finance, technology, and community mobilization must work together. When women and SHGs lead this convergence, DRE can evolve from pilots into a nationwide movement.



Indrajit Chaudhuri CEO & Country Director, PCI India

Indrajit Chaudhuri, CEO & Country Director, PCI India, expressed his deepest gratitude to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, UPSRLM, UPNEDA, and all partners undertaking this visionary initiative.

He spoke about the transformative journey of the DEWEE program and the collaborative efforts driving its success. He emphasized that the success of any initiative rests on four simple pillars of aspiration — **Mansha** (intention), **Prayas** (effort), **Kshamta** (capacity), and **Sajhedari** (partnership). When aligned, these elements turn ambitious visions into concrete achievements and ideas become outcomes on the ground.

At the heart of this transformation are the **women of Uttar Pradesh — the Didis**. He framed women's empowerment through the **7 dimensions of Surya** or “**Surya and its Seven Steeds**”, inspired by the Prime Minister's vision: **enterprise, agriculture & livestock, e-vehicles, employment, e-waste management, economic empowerment, and women-led opportunities**. Through these pathways, women are becoming engines of both energy and social change.

Mr. Chaudhuri concluded that when intention, efforts, capacity, and partnerships come together, and when women are truly empowered — vision becomes a reality, and communities thrive. He emphasized that Uttar Pradesh, through the DEWEE program, has set an example for the nation.



Key Recommendations

Learnings:

- The DEWEE initiative demonstrates that access to DRE is not only about reducing costs but also about **unlocking women's agency** as entrepreneurs, leaders, and decision-makers.
- Every speaker emphasized the value of **convergence**. Alignment of government schemes (PM Kusum Yojana, PM Surya Ghar Yojana, state-level subsidies), private financing, CSR, and community platforms like SHGs is essential to scale impact.
- The **Surya Sakhi** model shows that enabling women to become **service providers, technicians, and solar entrepreneurs** is itself transformative. Scaling this cadre is vital to ensure sustainability of the solar economy.
- Pilots have proven DRE's potential, but technology adaptations, durable machines, easy repair/maintenance, cost-effective solar units, must be fine-tuned for rural geographies.

Recommendations:

- Despite high repayment rates, women continue to face challenges in accessing timely and flexible credit. Structured financial products, accessible financing, and shift from “soft capital to banking capital” are needed.
- Design gender-responsive financing instruments and simple credit mechanisms for women-led enterprises.
- Demonstrate integrated DRE-enabled livelihoods across multiple sectors such as food processing, biomass, e-mobility, fisheries, etc.
- Set up convergence platforms linking government, financiers, technology providers, and SHGs.



11

Way Forward

The event accentuated that women are not peripheral to India's clean energy transition, they must be placed at its very center. Uttar Pradesh has signaled leadership through bold announcements: 90% subsidies for women-led food enterprises, Surya Sakhi in every panchayat, and recognition of women entrepreneurs as the vanguard of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Moving ahead, three key directions were outlined:

- **Scale with Speed:** Demonstrations have shown proof of concept now the focus must shift to expanding from thousands to lakhs of women-led enterprises within the next five years.
- **Institutionalize Women's Ownership:** Ensure that energy assets and enterprises are registered in women's names, embedding long-term empowerment.
- **National Lighthouse Model:** Position DEWEE as a replicable model that other states can adopt, with Uttar Pradesh as a "lighthouse of women-led green energy."

The collective message was clear: **when women have access to clean energy, they don't just light their homes, they illuminate their communities and India's path to self-reliance and shared prosperity.** Through sustained partnerships, inclusive policies, and women's leadership, DRE can become both an economic engine and a social transformer.





For more information, please contact:

Project Concern International India

F-87, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase - 3, New Delhi, 110020, INDIA.

RESTORING DIGNITY THROUGH COMMUNITY SUPPORT CASE STUDY FROM - BADAMBA, CUTTACK, ODISHA



Domestic violence continues to affect the lives of many rural women, impacting their physical, emotional, and social well-being. Fear, social stigma, economic dependency, and lack of support often prevent survivors from seeking timely help. Community institutions such as GPLF¹s and Gender Community Resource Persons (Gender CRPs) play an important role in addressing such issues through counselling, mediation, and awareness-building.

Binati Sahoo (name changed), a 46-year-old woman living in Abhimanpur gram panchayat of Badamba block of Cuttack had been facing continuous mental and physical harassment from her husband for a long time. Her husband frequently abused her without any reason and his addiction to alcohol worsened his violent behaviour. He neglected her health needs and did not provide money for medicines or treatment. Instead, most of his earnings were handed over to his mother. The mother-in-law also mentally and physically harassed the survivor regularly, creating a stressful family environment. Due to continuous violence and neglect, both the survivor and her two children suffered emotionally and socially.

¹ GPLF: Gram Panchayat Level Federation

After receiving the information, the Gender CRP registered her case at Gender Facilitation Centre in October 2023 and initiated the intervention process with support from GPLF members. The survivor was first counselled in a safe and confidential environment to understand the severity of the issue and provide emotional support. The matter was then discussed with GPLF leaders to ensure community-level support. The husband and family members were contacted and encouraged to participate in a peaceful discussion at the GPLF office.

A community meeting was organised in the presence of villagers, GPLF members, and community representatives. The Gender CRP facilitated the discussion while creating awareness on domestic violence, women's rights, family responsibilities, and the harmful effects of alcoholism. During the discussion, the husband admitted his mistakes, apologised for his behaviour, and assured everyone that he would not repeat such actions. Other family members also promised to support the survivor.

Follow-up visits were conducted regularly for three months and the case was officially closed in January 2024 after improvement was observed in the family environment. This case demonstrates how timely community-based intervention and counselling can help restore dignity, confidence, and harmony within families.

* * * * *

SWAYAMASHREE MAHILA TAILORING PRODUCER GROUP: STEADY GAINS AND GROWING AMBITION

A CASE STUDY FROM - DEOGARH, ODISHA

Within the everyday bustle of Barkote block, Deogarh district, Odisha, a quiet transformation is underway. It is the story of 36 women - ten of them survivors of gender-based violence who have transformed personal hardship into collective strength. Together, they formed the Swayamshree Mahila Tailoring Producer Group (PG), a vibrant example of what happens when women are safe, aware of their rights, and supported by strong community structures and responsive policies.



The Beginning – From Training to a Dream

Just one year ago, in July 2024, these women came together with a shared vision: to turn their tailoring skills, learned through the Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) and RSETI, into a thriving business. They had no grand factory or investors but only determination, basic training, and an initial grant of ₹2.04 lakh from OLM to get started. They opened a joint bank account of the PG on 13th August, procured stamps and seals for group documentation and branding, and began informal market surveys to understand product pricing, raw material sourcing, and customer preferences. Ms. Savitri, a PG members recalls, in the beginning, it was a little difficult to bring women outside of their homes but gradually they all started coming to centre as per their scheduled hours. Women work in shifts spread across morning 9 till 4 in the evening and given flexibility to women to work from their homes also. The proper documentation of the business activities is maintained in four different registers managed by the designated signatories.

For some like Sarala (name changed) joining the PG was more than an economic decision, it was a personal turning point. Surviving abuse and stigma, she was determined to prove to herself and her community that women can run a business, make their own money, and take charge of their future.

The First Stitches – Learning the Business of Business

At first glance, a rural tailoring group may sound ordinary. But Swayamshree Mahila PG has shown extraordinary growth in both scale and skill within just twelve months. The women quickly learned that success was not only about stitching garments, but it was also about running a business so they divided the responsibilities:

- A small sales and marketing team took charge of securing orders and connecting with buyers.
- Another group managed account keeping, ensuring every rupee was recorded with precision.
- Raw material procurement became a carefully planned process, with Rourkela emerging as their go-to hub for affordable, quality cloth.
- And a strong team to keep an eye on manufacturing and quality control.

Within months, the PG began receiving regular purchase orders for school uniforms, national flags, and garments alongside steady local market orders that kept the machines humming throughout the year. Despite being new in the business, they were successful in securing government order for school uniforms beating 65 other applicants in the race. The PG is also DIC² registered.

Growth in Numbers and Confidence

A working capital loan of ₹3.5 lakhs kept the production cycle running smoothly. In just a few months, the PG completed orders worth ₹11 lakhs, earned a total profit of ₹ 2 lakhs, generated an average income of ₹15,000 per member for a majority of members and secured an additional ₹10 lakhs loan and a ₹3 lakhs subsidy to expand operations. Profit margins ranged from ₹27 to ₹37 per garment manufactures, depending on whether the orders were wholesale or retail. For women who had never imagined themselves as business owners, these numbers became symbols of possibility.

More Than a Workplace – A Space of Empowerment

Inside the production centre, the rhythmic hum of sewing machines is accompanied by the chatter of women planning their next orders, discussing cloth quality, or negotiating delivery dates. Multiple sewing and altering machines line the room, evidence of their growing capacity. Yet one gap remains i.e. pattern cutting. The group currently depends on a male worker for this step, but members like Kamini are eager to learn the skill themselves. *“Why should we depend on someone else for what we can do ourselves?”* she says with quiet determination.

The PG has also made a collective decision to reinvest all earnings into their group savings account. This not only strengthens their working capital but also builds a solid financial history, a powerful asset for women entrepreneurs in rural India.

Beyond Economics - Reclaiming Identity

² DIC-District Industries Centre

For these women and especially the this is not just a livelihood project. It is esteem, and create an identity beyond as businesswomen, they have challenged especially survivors can achieve.

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ten GBV survivor members of the PG, a way to reclaim dignity, rebuild self-their past struggles. Standing together

local stereotypes about what women

The Road Ahead

Swayamshree Mahila PG is far from slowing down. Their plans include expanding production to neighbouring villages, training more women in garment construction, exploring cheaper but quality raw material sources in other geographies, attracting more bulk buyers to ensure full break-even and diversifying products to tap into seasonal and festive markets. They soon want to manufacture *chanduas (applique)*, *Sambalpuri*-designed kurtis, other garments.

Looks like these women have crammed a whole MBA's worth of lessons into just one year of running their business and now they're eyeing the 'beyond expectations' trophy.

What started with a small grant from OLM and support from OLM and PCI on ground teams, a handful of sewing machines, and the courage to try has turned into a model of rural women's entrepreneurship. The story of Swayamshree Mahila PG is a reminder that when women have access to skills, support, and solidarity, they don't just earn a living they transform their lives, their families, and their communities. Here in Barkote, every garment stitched carries more than thread, it carries hope, resilience, and the promise of a future that these women are creating with their own hands.

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FROM TRAGEDY TO TRIUMPH: A WIDOW'S JOURNEY OF RESILIENCE

A CASE STUDY FROM - GAJAPATI, ODISHA

Ms. Sulochana Paik (name changed), a woman of just 34 years from R. Udayagiri Block, was abruptly plunged into an overwhelming state of shock and despair with the sudden and unexpected death of her husband, Kuna Paik, leaving her with the sole responsibility of caring for their two young daughters. The emotional turmoil that followed was overwhelming, and Sulochana found herself struggling to cope with the weight of her new reality. Without the prompt and timely intervention of the Gender CRP, DCC³, the distraught young mother would have been rendered helpless and unable to carry out even the most basic duties-laying her husband to rest!

Sulochana's married life was fraught with challenges from the start. Despite being a member of the Maa Tarini SHG, her earnings proved insufficient to support her entire family. To make matters worse, her mother-in-law incessantly hurled insults and verbal abuse at both Sulochana and her husband. While Sulochana valiantly persevered for the sake of her children, her husband succumbed to alcoholism and ultimately took his own life.

"The suddenness of my husband's suicide had left me feeling as though the earth had crumbled beneath my feet. I was lost and unsure of what the future would look like. However, for the sake of my daughters, I knew I had to keep moving forward and provide them with a better life than I had" - recalled Sulochana.

In her moment of crisis, Sulochana found a beacon of hope in the form of the Gender CRP. It was through the diligent efforts of the GPP of her SHG group that the Gender CRP came to know about the heart-wrenching situation that Sulochana found herself in. With a compassionate heart and a proactive approach, the Gender CRP rose to the occasion and extended a helping hand.

Thanks to the "Harischandra Yojana" by the Gram Panchayat, via GCRP's help Sulochana was able to receive the necessary funds to perform the last rites for her husband, a gesture that brought her immeasurable solace during a time of great turmoil.

Sulochana, who is regrettably illiterate, had no knowledge about the various welfare schemes provided by the government such as the pension scheme, national family benefit scheme, and sponsorship program for her daughters through the District Child Protection Unit. As the sole breadwinner of her family, she was in dire need of assistance and guidance to sustain her family's livelihood.

³ District Coordinator cum Counsellor (DCC)

Thankfully, the Gender CRP and DCC stepped forward to guide her in investing in income-generating activities and facilitated the process of obtaining her husband's death certificate and applying for a widow pension. Moreover, she was granted an immediate loan to support her goatery business. Thanks to the Gender CRP's aid, Sulochana can now benefit from government schemes and support her family's needs.

Although Sulochana lack of a BPL card made her initially ineligible for the National Family Benefit Scheme, her fortunes took a turn for the better thanks to the proactive efforts of the Gender CRP and the DCC, aided by the Sarpanch. Through their diligent work, Sulochana was able to receive the benefits she deserved in a timely manner.

Furthermore, she has been actively attending the SHG level GSLP roll out sessions of GTM program since January 2022 to gain valuable insights and knowledge on Women Help line number, SAKHI/One Stop Cent, Property rights of Women, Importance of a Girl Child above all role of LCC(Local Complaint Committee) as she is a young lady and working in different construction sites as a daily laborer she could assure her safety and security.

Having recently sold her goatery, Sulochana now plans to start a more prosperous business. She no longer finds herself living hand to mouth. She is now even able to save for her children's future, a feat that would have seemed impossible just a few years ago. Sulochana is overflowing with gratitude toward those who have supported her through her trials and tribulations. She extends her sincerest thanks to GPP, Prerana Didi (Gender CRP), the DCC and her SHG group members for standing by her side during her most trying moments. With unwavering support, Sulochana future is now imbued with boundless potential and a renewed sense of hope.

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KANTA'S JOURNEY TO CONFIDENCE AND NEW BEGINNINGS

A CASE STUDY FROM - GUMMA, GAJAPATI, ODISHA

Kanta Nayak (name changed), from Gumma Panchayat in Odisha, always wanted to study beyond Class 10. But when her father died, money troubles hit hard. Facing poverty and family pressure, her mother arranged her marriage young. Life after marriage was tough, her husband had no job and sold off her household items like gifts from her mother. He also hurt her physically and emotionally. Finally, Kanta couldn't take it anymore and went back to her mother's home.



That's when things changed. She joined a Self-Help Group (SHG) and attended workshops at Prerana Kendra (Gender Facilitation Centre), part of the Gender Transformative Model Program. There, she learned about women's rights, equal partnerships in marriage, and ways to stand on her own feet financially. For the first time, she felt strong and not alone but surrounded by women sharing similar stories.

Motivated by the Gender CRP's encouragement on doing something on her own, Kanta opened a tailoring shop. She added a smart twist - using WhatsApp and local Facebook groups to take custom orders from nearby villages. This boosted her income by 30% in the first year, proving how simple digital tools can supercharge small businesses for rural women.

With guidance from Gender CRP Mrs. Sugyani Kumari Das, Kanta chose to remarry, starting fresh with someone who respects her dreams. Today, Kanta is happily married with a baby boy. She's back in college finishing her Intermediate, aiming for a degree. She and her husband team up helping each other to secure their future. Kanta's story highlights a bigger truth: Programs like GTM create ripple effects. Empowered women lift families and communities and with little support any woman can rewrite her story.

BREAKING THE SILENCE – RUKMINI’S FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

A CASE STUDY FROM - NUAGADA, GAJAPATI, ODISHA

Rukmini Sahoo (name changed), 35 years old, lives in *K. Jhallarsing* Gram Panchayat of Nuagada Block in Gajapati district. For many years, she suffered from domestic violence due to her husband’s alcoholism. She stayed silent because she worried about her children and feared what society would say.

Everything changed when she learned about the *Prerana Kendra* (Gender Facilitation Centre) set up in her panchayat to support women facing violence. She met with *Prerana Didi* (GCRP) Joshna Rani Choudhary, who patiently listened to her problems. Joshna explained that domestic violence is not just a family issue, it is a crime, and every woman has the right to live without fear.



With encouragement and support, Rukmini decided to act. *Prerana Didi* accompanied her to the police station, where she filed an FIR against her husband in August 2025. For the first time, she felt protected and respected when her case was closed in Nov 2025.

Today, Rukmini stands stronger and more confident. Her courage has inspired other women in her village to speak up. Her story shows that when women are supported, silence can be broken and justice can be achieved.

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**BRINGING HER HOME - A STORY OF PROTECTION,
PERSISTENCE, AND HOPE!!
A CASE STUDY FROM – GANJAM SADAR, GANJAM, ODISH**



Ms. Titili (name changed), a 17-year-old adolescent girl belonging to the OBC community, is a resident of *Santoshpur Gram Panchayat* under Ganjam Sadar Block in Ganjam district, Odisha. She lives with her four-member family and was studying at the time of the incident. The case involves grave concerns of child marriage and gender-based violence, placing the survivor at

significant physical, emotional, and legal risk.

On August, 2025, at around 11 a.m., the mother of the survivor approached the Gender Community Resource Person (Gender CRP) at the Prerana Centre and submitted a written complaint regarding her missing daughter. She reported that Titili had gone to her paternal aunt's house on 13 April 2025 for a short visit. During the return journey on 19 April 2025, Titili was accompanied by her younger brother and her cousin (her paternal aunt's son), who had come to drop them at the bus stop. After reaching Humma, her brother boarded a bus to *Santoshpur*, while the cousin took Titili away to an unknown location.

When the brother reached home and shared the incident, the family immediately contacted the cousin, who falsely claimed that he and Titili had gone to visit Bateshwar Temple and would return soon. Subsequent calls to him and to the aunt went unanswered as their phones were switched off. The next day, the parents visited the aunt's house seeking clarification, only to be told that Titili had gone away somewhere with her cousin. Later, the family discovered that Titili had not gone anywhere but was being hidden in the aunt's house. Adding to the distress, the aunt visited the survivor's village and informed community members that Titili had "runaway" with her son, attempting to shift blame and normalize the situation.

Determined to bring their daughter back, four family members including the mother returned to the aunt's village. Although they saw Titili inside the house, when they tried to speak with her, the aunt and several villagers obstructed them and created a hostile situation, forcing the family to return without their daughter. A written complaint was subsequently filed at Krushnaprasad Police Station, but the family did not receive effective assistance at that stage.

From the survivor's perspective, Titili stated that she was taken away by her cousin on 19 April 2025 while returning home. She confirmed that her cousin deliberately separated her from her brother and took her to an unknown place. When her family tried to locate her, false information was repeatedly provided, and when they finally traced her to the village, they were prevented from meeting her by the aunt and villagers. Despite police complaints, she remained confined and unable to communicate freely with her parents.

The initial phase of intervention was extremely challenging. The survivor's mother filed a written complaint at Rambha Police Station, following which the police attempted to visit the aunt's village. However, local women from the village blocked police entry, verbally abused the officers, and forced them to retreat. Even after two to three attempts, the police were unable to access the house or meet the survivor. The parents were left helpless, unable to see or speak to their daughter, and experienced severe emotional trauma and distress during this period.

Finding no other option, the family approached the Prerana Centre at Santoshpur village and submitted a detailed written complaint to the Gender CRP, Ms. Ranjita Maharana. After reviewing the case, the Gender CRP immediately referred the matter to the Sakhi One Stop Centre (OSC) and accompanied the parents for further support. Regular follow-ups were conducted, and continuous coordination was maintained with the parents, rescue stakeholders, District Coordinator cum Counsellor (DCC), OSC officials, and relevant authorities.

The District Community Coordinator, Ms. Manorama Mallick, played a decisive role in escalating the case. Upon learning the details, she immediately contacted the 181 helpline and consulted with other DCCs and sought guidance. She coordinated with the Block Programme Manager (BPM), Child Development Project Officer (CDPO), District Child Protection Officer (DCPO), and the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) to determine the best course of action. The DCC, along with the parents and Gender CRP, visited the One Stop Centre and later met the Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP). Based on the DSP's advice, a formal grievance letter was prepared and submitted to the District Collector. After hearing the case, the Collector personally contacted the concerned Inspectors-in-Charge of Rambha and Ganjam Sadar Police Stations and directed immediate action, assuring the parents of their daughter's rescue.

Despite continued resistance from the perpetrator's side, sustained follow-up was carried out on 1 August, 9 August, and 25 August 2025. Eventually, through the combined efforts of the Sakhi Centre, District Administration, and police from *Rambha* and *Krushnaprasad* Police Stations, a large-scale rescue operation was conducted. On 1 September 2025, around midnight, with the deployment of nearly 50–60 police personnel, the survivor was successfully rescued along with the accused and brought to Rambha Police Station. The parents and Gender CRP were immediately informed.

On 2 September 2025, the girls's parents were called to the police station, and the parents of the accused were arrested. To ensure the survivor's safety and protection, she and her parents were provided shelter at the Shakti Centre in Gosaninuagaon, Berhampur. The survivor resided at Shakti Sadan, where she received care, protection, and psychosocial support.

This case highlights the critical role of community-based mechanisms, institutional coordination, and persistent follow-up in helping women preventing child marriage and addressing gender-based violence in their homes/villages. Through the collective efforts of Prerana Kendra, community cadres, DCC, Sakhi One Stop Centre, district administration, and law enforcement agencies, a vulnerable adolescent girl was rescued from an exploitative and unlawful situation and placed on a path toward safety and dignity.

Note: All names have been changed to protect the privacy of the survivor

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TURNING PAIN INTO POSSIBILITY

A CASE STUDY FROM - KORAPUT, ODISHA



Kadambini Pattnaik (name changed), a 25-year-old woman in Mohadeiput Gram Panchayat in Koraput district got married to Dinesh Pattnaik and started living along with her in-laws. But, soon over time she faced continuous mental and physical harassment from both her husband and in-laws. Her husband, a daily wage labourer, neglected her, insulted her appearance, and eventually became involved in an illicit relationship with another woman. Unable to bear the situation, she returned to her parental home with her son and decided not to go back.

With the help of GCRP, she registered her case at Prerana Kendra (Gender Facilitation Centre) in January 2025, where she received counselling and was guided to seek support from the SAKHI One Stop Centre. With the help of Prerana Didi and the community cadre Mamata Khora, she was encouraged to join a Self-Help Group for social and emotional support. The DCC, Gracy Mol Bagh, also provided counselling and coordinated with the SAKHI Centre to ensure her case was taken forward with seriousness.

Although her husband later married another woman, Kadambini chose not to engage in the matter and instead focused on rebuilding her life. She is now living peacefully with her son at her parental home, working as a helper in a school, and regaining dignity and confidence. With multiple follow-ups done February 2025 onwards, confirmed her continued well-being, and she expressed gratitude to the Prerana Kendra and Gender CRP for their support in closing the case in October 2025. She shared that she is happy, content, and thankful for the intervention that helped her overcome challenges and live with stability.

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FROM STRUGGLE TO SELF-RELIANCE - A WOMAN'S JOURNEY WITH COMMUNITY SUPPORT

A CASE STUDY FROM - MAYURBHANJ, ODISHA

Mrs. Sukanti Mohanta (name changed), a 38-year-old woman belonging to the OBC community, is a resident of Dantiamunha Gram Panchayat under Maroda Block in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha. She has studied up to the 7th standard and got married in 1995 at a very young age. Over the years, she was subjected to continuous physical and mental torture by her husband and in-laws. The prolonged abuse caused severe emotional distress and forced her to leave her matrimonial home and take shelter at her parental house. Later, she came to know that her husband had remarried without her consent. When she attempted to return to her matrimonial home, she was not accepted by her husband or in-laws.

In her effort to seek justice, Mrs. Mohanta approached the police and the court. The court ordered her husband to pay a monthly maintenance amount of ₹1,000; however, he failed to comply with the order for a long period. This further aggravated her financial vulnerability and emotional stress.

As a member of a Self-Help Group, Mrs. Mohanta shared her challenges with fellow members and community cadres. Through this collective support, she was linked to Prerana Kendra under the Gender Transformative Model (GTM). With the guidance and assistance of Prerana Didi, Mrs. Sanjubala Mohanta, her complaint was formally submitted to the Sakhi One Stop Centre in Mayurbhanj on 13 April 2023. Continuous counselling, regular follow-up, and coordinated efforts with the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) played a crucial role in pursuing the case.



As a result of sustained intervention and legal pressure, her husband was compelled to pay a total amount of ₹56,000 towards maintenance by January 2024. This marked a significant milestone in ensuring her legal rights and financial security.

Alongside legal support, Prerana Kendra also facilitated livelihood assistance to help Mrs. Mohanta regain economic independence. She received ₹5,000 from the Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF), which enabled her to start a small jaggery-selling business at the Dantiamunha local market. To supplement her income, she began purchasing sal leaves from village households and selling them to middlemen. Additionally, during the Rabi season, she cultivates green gram on her father's land, further strengthening her livelihood base.



Community cadres, particularly Ms. Manju Mani Mohanta (GPP), played a vital role by providing correct information, timely guidance, and continuous encouragement. Today, Mrs. Sukanti Mohanta earns between ₹5,000 and ₹6,000 per month and leads a self-reliant and dignified life. She expresses her heartfelt gratitude to Prerana Kendra, Prerana Didi, SHG members, community cadres, and the Sakhi One Stop Centre for supporting her in accessing justice, rebuilding her livelihood, and restoring her confidence and dignity in society.

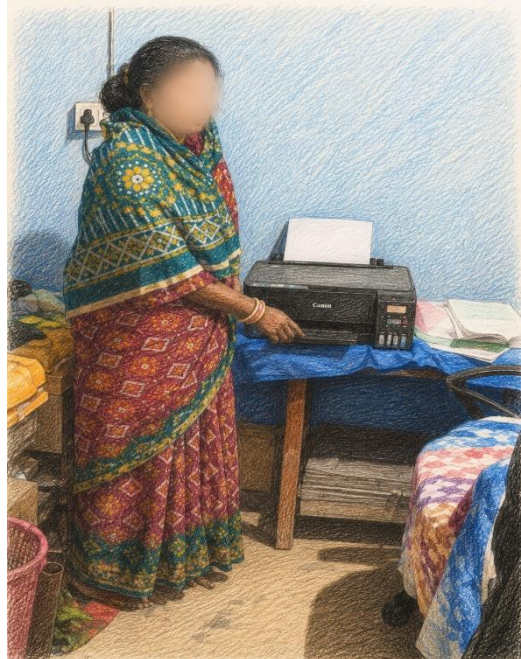
Note: All names have been changed to maintain the privacy of the client.

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A JOURNEY FROM STRUGGLE TO SELF-RELIANCE

A CASE STUDY FROM - MAYURBHANJ, ODISHA

Sabarmati Nayak, a 30-year-old woman from Nua Deogan village under Dari Gram Panchayat in Karanjia block of Mayurbhanj district, has emerged as an example of resilience and transformation with the support of community institutions. She lives with her husband, Jogendra Das, and their son. The couple had a love marriage, which was not accepted by her husband's family. Although they continued to live within the same household premises, the relationship with the in-laws remained strained.



Whenever her husband travelled outside the village for daily wage work, Sabarmati faced frequent verbal abuse from her mother-in-law. Over time, the harassment escalated and included physical violence. With limited financial resources and little family support, she struggled to cope with the emotional and economic stress. During one of the Self-Help Group (SHG) meetings, Sabarmati shared her difficulties with other members. One of the SHG members informed her about the Prerana Kendra (Gender Facilitation Centre) functioning at the Gram Panchayat level, where women can seek support and guidance from trained community cadres.

Encouraged by this information, Sabarmati visited the Prerana Kendra and shared her situation. On 24 October 2021, she formally reported the mental and physical harassment she had been facing from her mother-in-law. Initially, it was difficult for her to openly speak about the situation due to fear and social pressure. However, the supportive environment at the centre helped her gradually open up. The *Prerana Didi*, along with the Gender Point Person (GPPs), counselled her and intervened in the matter by speaking with her mother-in-law and addressing the conflict through community mediation.

Mrs. Urmila Naik, the Gender Community Resource Person (GCRP), played an important role in supporting Sabarmati during this process. Along with counselling and mediation, the cadres also recognised that improving Sabarmati's financial independence was important for her long-term stability. Sabarmati expressed her interest in starting a small livelihood activity but did not have the required capital. With

the support of the community cadres, she was first provided a loan of ₹10,000 from the GPLF fund, followed by an additional loan of ₹30,000, making a total of ₹40,000.

Using this amount, Sabarmati purchased a xerox machine and started a small photocopy shop in her village. The shop gradually began serving students and villagers who needed photocopy and documentation services. Over time, the business started generating a steady income and helped strengthen the financial condition of the family. Sabarmati is now able to contribute to the household expenses and also support her husband financially.

At the district level, Minati Mohapatra, the District Community Coordinator (DCC), continuously encouraged Sabarmati and remained in discussion with the Gender CRP to explore possibilities of arranging additional support if required for expanding the business. The DCC also communicated with the Block Level Coordinator (BLC) to ensure that Sabarmati could access further institutional support when needed. Multiple follow-ups were conducted after the intervention to ensure that the situation remained stable and that Sabarmati continued to progress. These follow-ups helped track the progress of both the family situation and the livelihood activity.

Today, Sabarmati is recognised as a confident and self-reliant woman in her community. She actively participates in community spaces and has built a new identity through her livelihood. According to her, the support provided through the Gender Transformative Model (GTM) programme and the guidance of the Prerana Didi helped her regain confidence, understand her rights, and move towards a more secure and dignified life.

Sabarmati's journey shows how timely counselling, community support, and livelihood opportunities can help women facing violence rebuild their lives and become active contributors to their families and communities.

Note: All names have been changed to maintain the privacy of the client.

RESTORING DIGNITY AND FAMILY SUPPORT THROUGH TIMELY INTERVENTION

A CASE STUDY FROM - KUJUNG, JAGATSINGHPUR, ODISHA

Manini Mohanty (name changed), 25-year-old woman from Mallasahi GP in Kujang Block of Jagatsinghpur comes from an economically disadvantaged family. Despite financial challenges, she completed her B.Ed. and aspired to become a teacher. Before her marriage, she had been diagnosed with a mental health condition and was undergoing regular treatment. With proper medication and family support, her condition remained stable.

Her parents arranged her marriage with a man from Mangarajpur GP in the same block. He runs a small betel shop and lives with his parents in a joint family. However, her mental health condition was not fully disclosed to the groom's family before the marriage. Initially, after marriage, she continued her medication and was able to manage her responsibilities well.

During her pregnancy and childbirth, she stopped taking her medication due to limited awareness and other family or medical circumstances. Gradually, her condition worsened. She began showing severe symptoms such as emotional instability, attempts of self-harm, neglect of personal hygiene, and difficulty in caring for her newborn child.

Her in-laws, unaware of the nature of mental health conditions, misunderstood her behaviour. Instead of seeking medical help, tensions increased within the family. Eventually, the situation escalated and she was asked to leave the marital home. She returned to her parental house, emotionally distressed and separated from her child. At the parental home, her family took care of her and resumed medical treatment and her condition improved significantly after that. However, she remained deeply distressed due to separation from her child and uncertainty about her future. Seeking support, she approached the Gender Facilitation Centre (GFC). The Gender Community Resource Person (GCRP) from Mallasahi coordinated with the GCRP of Kothi GP and initiated intervention. Counselling sessions were conducted with the woman and her family, her husband and in-laws, and other community members where required.

Her counselling focused on building awareness that mental health is a medical condition requiring treatment and support, addressing stigma and misconceptions, and encouraging family responsibility and care. The best interest of the child was also emphasized in counselling.

Through repeated follow-ups and patient dialogue, trust gradually improved between the two families. The husband and in-laws were sensitized about her condition and understood that with proper treatment she could live a stable life.

After sustained efforts, the woman was welcomed back to her marital home. She is now living with her husband and child, continues her treatment regularly, and the

family environment has become more supportive and peaceful. This case highlights how timely counselling, awareness, and coordinated efforts by community institutions such as the GFC and GCRPs can help restore dignity, rebuild family relationships, and support women facing mental health challenges.

“THROUGH MY WORK, WOMEN IN MY COMMUNITY ARE BECOMING STRONGER AND MORE SELF-RELIANT” – KAMINI JIT, NODAL GENDER CRP⁴ (G-CRP)

A CASE STUDY FROM - DEOGARH, ODISHA

Kamini Jit, 45, is a resident of Village Balita in Barkot Block of Deogarh district, Odisha. She lives with her husband, two daughters, and her in-laws in a modest household. Like many women in her village, her journey of community engagement began quietly when she joined a Women's Self-Help Group (WSHG) in 2010. As a member, she regularly saved small amounts of money and participated in group meetings, gradually building confidence and solidarity with other women.



In 2013, Kamini stepped into a more active role as a Community Resource Person (CRP). In this position, she encouraged women to practice regular savings and supported Self-Help Groups in strengthening their financial stability by facilitating bank linkages. Through this work, she became a trusted figure within the community, helping women navigate financial systems that were often unfamiliar to them.

Her responsibilities expanded further in 2021 when she joined the Gender Transformative Movement (GTM) programme as a Gender CRP at Danra GPLF. In this role, Kamini began addressing issues related to gender-based violence and supporting women in accessing social security entitlements. Through continuous training and capacity-building opportunities under the programme, she strengthened her understanding of gender issues and her ability to guide women in seeking support and solutions.

In 2023, Kamini's work received wider recognition when she was invited by NRLM⁵ to Delhi to represent Gender CRPs from Odisha and share her experiences. The

⁴ CRP: Community Resource Person

⁵ NRLM: National Rural Livelihood Mission, Ministry of Rural Development, GOI.

exposure strengthened her confidence and visibility as a community leader. During this period, she also supported women - including survivors of gender-based violence to establish a tailoring Producer Group. The group is now functioning successfully, enabling its members to earn around ₹10,000 per month and gaining recognition within the local area.

Recognising her leadership and dedication, Kamini was promoted as a Nodal Gender CRP in 2024. Today, she guides Gender CRPs across 24 Gram Panchayats and helps women connect with government departments for support in cases of gender-based violence, access to social security entitlements, and livelihood opportunities.

Through her continued efforts, many women in Barkot are becoming socially and economically stronger. Kamini Jit's journey reflects how sustained community engagement, training, and leadership opportunities can enable women to build their own identity while inspiring others to move toward greater independence and dignity.

ZEE Project

Leveraging Public Procurement for Women's Economic Empowerment

Reporting Period: 1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026

Project Duration: 18 months (MoU signed 22 August 2024, Mumbai)

Key Partners & Collaborators: PCI India (implementing partner); Zee Entertainment Enterprises Ltd. (CSR support); Ministry of Rural Development – DAY-NRLM; State Rural Livelihood Missions, including JEEVIKA (Bihar) and UPSRLM (Uttar Pradesh)

Geographic Coverage: Bihar (scale-up), Uttar Pradesh (new state introduction), and national-level engagement under NRLM

Target Beneficiaries: SHG-led women entrepreneurs and enterprise collectives under NRLM

Aim & Objectives

To strengthen and scale women-led enterprises (WLEs) by integrating them into public procurement systems, thereby enhancing sustainable livelihoods and institutional capacities.

- Scale food, housekeeping, and laundry enterprise models in Bihar
- Introduce new public procurement opportunities in Uttar Pradesh
- Develop national-level knowledge products and frameworks; support incubation of emerging WLEs and enable cross-state learning

Major Activities Undertaken

- Identification of institutions (hospitals, government facilities, residential schools) and mobilization of SHG women into enterprise groups
- Training on food safety, hygiene, menu planning, costing, inventory/supply chain management, and cleaning, sanitation and laundry standards
- Establishment of procurement linkages, enterprise formation, and contract facilitation, with monitoring and quality-assurance systems
- Development of a national repository, sectoral playbooks and SoPs, and a public procurement microsite
- National Learning & Dissemination Workshop (17 February 2026, New Delhi) with the Ministry of Rural Development, DAY-NRLM, SRLMs and SHG enterprises

Key Achievements, FY 2025–26

Intervention	Target	Achievement
Food Enterprise Model (Didi Ki Rasoi) – Bihar	52 kitchens / 1,040 women	53 kitchens / 1,884 women
Housekeeping & Laundry Enterprises – Bihar	50 institutions / 780 women	94 enterprises / 1,369 women
Housekeeping in Residential Schools – Bihar	30 schools / 450 women	12 schools / 235 women
Model Kitchens – Bihar	—	2 established (Nalanda, Patna)
Community Kitchen Model – Uttar Pradesh	New state entry	1 kitchen operational (hospital)
Model Kitchen for Replication – Uttar Pradesh	—	1 established (Lalitpur District Hospital)
National Repository	1	1 developed and shared
Playbooks & SoPs	2	3 playbooks + 1 coffee-table book
WLE Incubation Support	2 WLEs	2 WLEs engaged in Maharashtra

Intervention	Target	Achievement
National Learning & Dissemination Workshop	1	Conducted 17 Feb 2026 (New Delhi)

Impact Created

- Economic: 3,488+ SHG women engaged in income-generating enterprise roles across 163 operational units (53 Didi Ki Rasoi kitchens, 94 housekeeping & laundry enterprises, 12 residential-school units, 2 Bihar model kitchens, 2 UP kitchens) — engagement nearly 80% above target in the food model and over 85% above target in housekeeping & laundry, giving women regular, diversified income and reduced dependency on informal labour
- Social: Enhanced leadership, entrepreneurship and decision-making capacity for 3,488+ women entrepreneurs across Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, with improved dignity and recognition through formal roles in government institutions
- Institutional: 163 enterprise units integrated into service delivery at hospitals, government facilities and residential schools across Bihar and UP; 2-year MoU signed with Maharashtra SRLM for continued incubation support; strengthened SRLM systems and convergence with government institutions
- Policy: Standardized tools now available for national replication — 1 national repository, 3 sectoral playbooks (Food, Housekeeping & Laundry, Stitching) and 1 coffee-table book; findings shared at the National Learning & Dissemination Workshop (17 Feb 2026, New Delhi).

Way Forward

Scale proven models across additional states; diversify into logistics, catering and facility-management sectors; strengthen private-market linkages; institutionalize the knowledge repository at NRLM level; and sustain long-term incubation support for enterprise stability and growth.

Training Modules



Training Glimpse

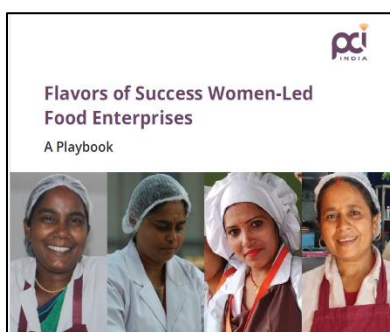


Model Kitchen Establishment



National Public Procurement Workshop

3 playbooks developed



FY 25-26 Annual Report



Enhancing incomes for Kolkata urban poor households through
cloud kitchens



Executive Summary

Enhancing Incomes for Kolkata Urban Poor Households through Cloud Kitchens is a women-centric livelihood intervention aimed at economically empowering women from underserved urban communities through sustainable food enterprises. The project focuses on creating dignified livelihood opportunities for women by strengthening their entrepreneurial capacities, enhancing income generation, and building community-based food businesses rooted in local demand. As part of the intervention, the 'Heshel' brand has been developed to enable urban women to run their own cloud kitchens under a common branding and support ecosystem. From here onward, the project will be referred to as Heshel. Heshel adopts an integrated approach combining culinary skill development, entrepreneurship training, operational handholding, digital enablement, branding support, and market linkages to help women establish and sustain viable cloud kitchen enterprises. Beyond income generation, the initiative seeks to build confidence, leadership and financial independence among participating women.

Over the past 2 years, Heshel has evolved from a livelihood intervention into a growing women-led food enterprise model with 5 operational kitchen units across Kolkata recording a sale of 26.88L in FY25-26. Learnings from the first year highlighted the importance of entrepreneur selection, operational standardization, localized marketing, customer retention, digital integration, and business mentorship. These learnings informed the strengthening of the current year through targeted interventions focused on operational sustainability and revenue growth.

A total of 75 women associated with Heshel underwent Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) trainings, culinary and food safety sessions, customer service orientation, bookkeeping guidance to strengthen their understanding of managing food enterprises. Continuous handholding support from field teams and mentors enabled women entrepreneurs to improve kitchen operations, inventory management, hygiene standards, and customer engagement practices. Operationally, the initiative emphasized standard operating procedures (SOPs), digitization of kitchen processes, social media engagement, and strengthening market channels. Kitchens received ongoing support through regular review meetings, operational troubleshooting, and guidance on improving sales performance and cost optimization.

The initiative has contributed significantly to women's economic empowerment by generating livelihood opportunities for local women engaged directly and indirectly in food preparation, packaging, sourcing, and delivery support services. In addition to supporting women entrepreneurs, the project has positively impacted local supply chains through neighbourhood-based sourcing and has contributed towards increasing access to affordable meals for working individuals and local communities.

Moving forward, Heshel aims to further strengthen its kitchens and associated women entrepreneurs by enhancing operational sustainability, improving market access, expanding digital and B2B partnerships, and building a scalable women-led food enterprise ecosystem. The long-term vision is to establish a sustainable community-based model that not only increases women's incomes but also creates pathways for leadership, entrepreneurship, and inclusive urban economic growth.

Project Background

Women in urban and peri-urban communities are facing growing challenges in accessing stable and dignified livelihood opportunities. Despite increasing urbanization and economic development, many women continue to remain outside the formal workforce due to limited employability skills, restricted access to entrepreneurship opportunities, social barriers, and lack of sustainable income sources. A significant proportion of women are engaged in irregular, low-income activities with minimal financial security and limited opportunities for upward economic mobility.

Simultaneously, changing urban lifestyles and the increasing demand for convenient, affordable, and hygienic home-style food have created strong market potential for community-based food enterprises and cloud kitchen models. The rapid growth of app-based food delivery services, digital ordering systems, and localized food businesses has opened new opportunities for women-led enterprises to access wider markets. However, women often face barriers such as inadequate business knowledge, limited exposure to digital platforms, lack of operational infrastructure, weak branding, and insufficient market linkages, preventing them from effectively participating in this expanding sector.

Heshel seeks to bridge this gap by enabling women to participate in the growing food enterprise ecosystem through structured capacity building, entrepreneurship development, operational mentoring, and market integration. The initiative combines livelihood promotion with enterprise sustainability by equipping women with culinary, managerial, and digital skills while strengthening access to customers, technology, and institutional support systems.

The major objectives of the initiative include:

- To strengthen and scale women-led kitchen units through improved operational systems, business planning, digital integration, branding, and sustainable revenue generation mechanisms.
- To enhance the entrepreneurial, technical, and leadership capacities of women through structured trainings, mentorship, peer learning, and continuous operational handholding support.
- To improve income generation opportunities for women by expanding market access, strengthening customer outreach, and promoting sustainable food enterprise models.
- To build a strong and recognizable identity that promotes affordable, hygienic, and quality home-style meals while supporting women's economic empowerment.
- To create a community-based ecosystem that supports women entrepreneurs through networking, local sourcing, digital engagement, and long-term enterprise development.

Project Implementation Updates

The project approaches the objectives via an enterprise support system model, where PCI supports the kitchens to grow, expand and thrive in a highly competitive environment.

Mobilization and stakeholder engagement



Mobilization from SHG groups in Baguiati and Kudghat

An intensive mobilization process was undertaken wherein women were identified through engagement and consultations with the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM), and local municipal corporations such as Kolkata Municipal Corporation and Bidhannagar Municipal Corporation. The efforts continued during the second year of the project, and 107 women were mobilized during this process. The objective of reaching 250 women for mobilization has been completed for the project with over 300 women mobilized in total, and this pool will be utilized to fill any requirements for additional support for the kitchens.

Trainings and Capacity Building

Women entrepreneurs received EDP, culinary, FOSTAC training to enhance business and operational skills to run kitchens. As trainings progressed, women have effectively handled inventory planning, cost management, and daily record-keeping, ensuring efficient use of resources. Increased participation in procurement and vendor coordination strengthened their negotiation and decision-making abilities. Women also showed greater ownership in maintaining quality standards and meeting service timelines. Overall, this period reflected enhanced confidence, accountability, and readiness among the women to manage micro-enterprises independently.

Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP)

All members who join the kitchens undergo entrepreneurship development trainings. Refresher trainings are conducted after a period of 6 months to ensure retention and assess progress. 46 members have received training this year.



EDP training at Kudghat

FOSTAC training at Bharat Chamber of Commerce



The FOSTAC (Food Safety Training and Certification) training was conducted to strengthen participants' understanding of food safety, hygiene, and compliance practices essential for operating cloud kitchens and food businesses. 19 women received trainings which covered key areas such as safe food handling, personal hygiene, kitchen sanitation, storage practices, contamination prevention, and regulatory requirements under FSSAI guidelines. Through practical demonstrations and interactive sessions, participants gained knowledge and skills to maintain quality standards, ensure consumer safety, and improve the overall efficiency and credibility of their kitchen operations.

Culinary trainings



The culinary training was organized to enhance participants' practical cooking skills, menu planning abilities, and understanding of standardized kitchen operations required for successful kitchen management. The sessions focused on food preparation techniques, portion control, recipe standardization, and efficient kitchen workflow management. Training was conducted for 39 women this year where participants received hands-on exposure to preparing dishes planned in the menu while also learning about quality maintenance, customer preferences, and cost-effective cooking practices. The training aimed to improve participants' confidence, employability, and entrepreneurial capacity in the food service sector.



From the field

Tulika Mondal's journey in Heshel

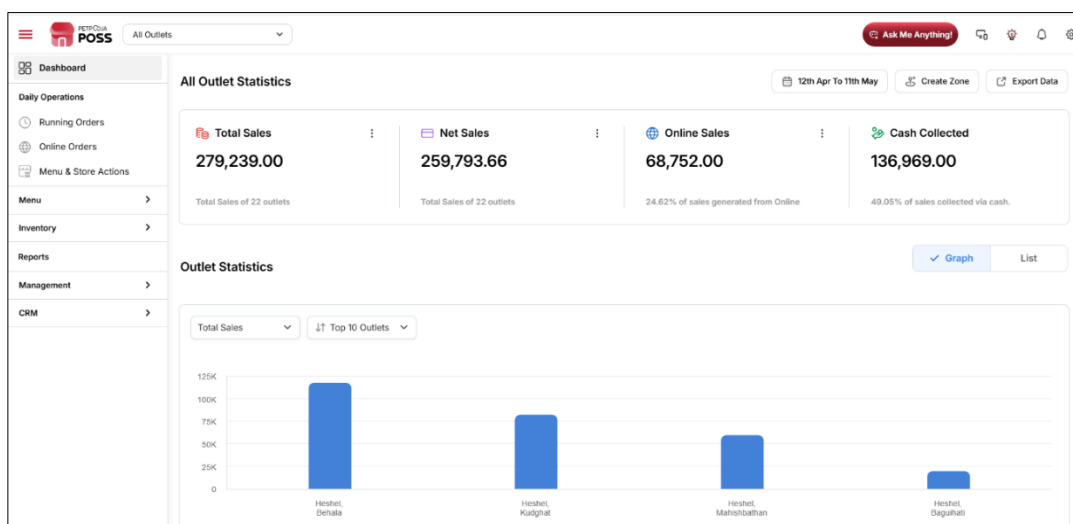
Tulika Mandal lives in a kaccha house with her husband, Satyajit Mondal, their two daughters, one son, and her mother-in-law. Her husband works as a security guard and earns around ₹7,000 per month, making it challenging for the family to meet their daily needs and household expenses. Before joining Heshel, Tulika was financially dependent on her husband even for small personal and family-related expenses, which often limited her confidence and decision-making within the household.

Her journey began to change after she joined the Heshel initiative, where she received structured training in culinary skills, food safety and hygiene through FOSTAC training, and basic business and customer service practices. Through hands-on learning sessions, Tulika gained confidence in cooking standardized recipes, maintaining kitchen hygiene, handling customers, and working in a professional kitchen environment. The training not only enhanced her technical skills but also improved her communication, teamwork, and understanding of running a food-based enterprise.

After becoming part of the Heshel kitchen operations, Tulika started earning a regular monthly income of ₹5,000–7,000 and, for the first time in her life, began contributing financially to her family. This brought a significant change in her life, giving her financial independence, self-confidence, and a sense of dignity. Tulika feels empowered by the opportunities she has received and is hopeful about building a more secure future for her family. She believes that with continued support and learning through Heshel, she can further improve her skills, increase her income, and create better living conditions for her children.

Data management and digitization

PCI adopted a phased approach to digital transformation, recognising that successful technology adoption requires strong foundational systems such as regular bookkeeping and operational discipline at kitchen level. Each kitchen went through handholding for streamlining bookkeeping habits. During the year, Petpooja, a widely used restaurant management platform, was adopted by all kitchens. The platform supports billing, customer database management, sales tracking, and customised promotional campaigns to improve repeat business and customer retention.



Snapshot from Petpooja CRM software dashboard

Time	Bhetki Fish Fry	Chicken Thali	Dimer Omelette	Egg Thali	Fish Thali	Hat Ruti (1 Pc)	Starter Veg Chop	Veg Thali
11:00 AM	0	3	4	0	0	5	5	7
12:00 PM	6	7	4	4	9	24	0	32
1:00 PM	0	29	19	25	15	62	0	68
2:00 PM	12	37	13	23	22	46	0	71
3:00 PM	3	33	11	31	11	41	0	70
4:00 PM	16	10	6	9	8	12	2	23
5:00 PM	5	9	5	1	5	28	6	11
6:00 PM	2	5	3	6	1	8	0	20
7:00 PM	1	4	1	2	6	35	25	10
8:00 PM	1	4	10	3	6	31	24	12
9:00 PM	18	6	16	9	5	323	9	31
10:00 PM	23	7	6	5	4	96	3	22

A sample analysis from CRM software showing trends of most popular dishes across the hours of the day indicates high customer footfall and demand in lunch times, with focus on complete Thali, while dinner time attracts customers indulging in snacks such as Fish fry and Veg chop. This helped the kitchen streamline operations to focus on preparation for Thalis in the lunch and introduce snacks like kebabs in the evening slots.

In parallel, a centralised dashboard prototype development was initiated to capture programme-wide performance indicators across kitchens, and digital architecture to maintain profiles of participating women is under development. These investments are expected to significantly improve operational visibility, marketing effectiveness, and scalability of the Didi's Mealbox model in the coming year.

Infrastructure and Operational Support



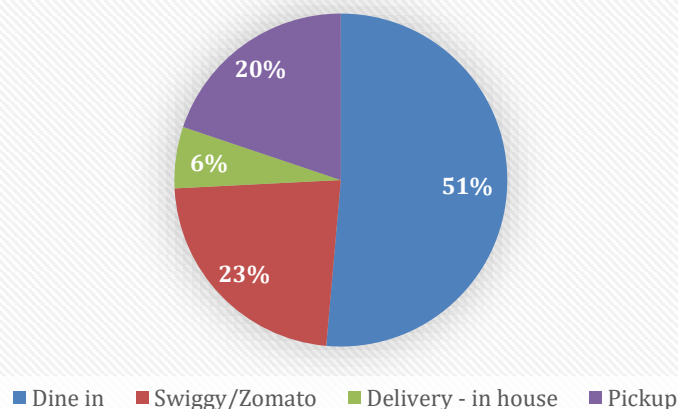
In the FY 25-26, Heshel set up 3 new kitchens across the locations of Kudghat, Baguiati and Nayapatti in Kolkata. This has led to a total of 5 kitchens being set up in Kolkata as targeted at the beginning of the project. The kitchens received support in identifying suitable locations, refurbishments of locations, kitchen equipment, laptops, billing machines etc, creating a fully functional ready kitchen, along with support in operational expenses for an initial period in terms of rent and raw material requirements. This ensured a strong base and initial push for restaurants to start functioning smoothly.

Compliance and Legal Support

A dedicated licensing and compliance partner was onboarded in to provide structured support across 5 kitchens. The partner has assisted with obtaining and renewing FSSAI licenses, water testing certifications, GST filing for Heshel LLP and accounting requirements for individual kitchens.

Sales Channel Development and Market Linkages

Contribution of sales channels



Overall sales of Heshel increased to 26.88L in FY25-26 from a sale of 3.87L recorded in FY24-25. All kitchens were onboarded on Swiggy and Zomato, with systems being put in place (CRM, kitchen readiness, order management workflows) to support online sales. The online sales channels have generated a sale of over 6 lacs in the last financial year. The kitchens have adopted a dine-in and delivery model, where dine-ins contributed the most with the sales of 13.81L of total sales.



Snapshot from Heshel's participation in Bidhannagar fair

Kitchens also promoted through participation in 15 fairs and exhibitions in the last year which served as important visibility and confidence-building exercises for the women. The strategy going forward will shift toward higher-footfall and higher-ticket events.

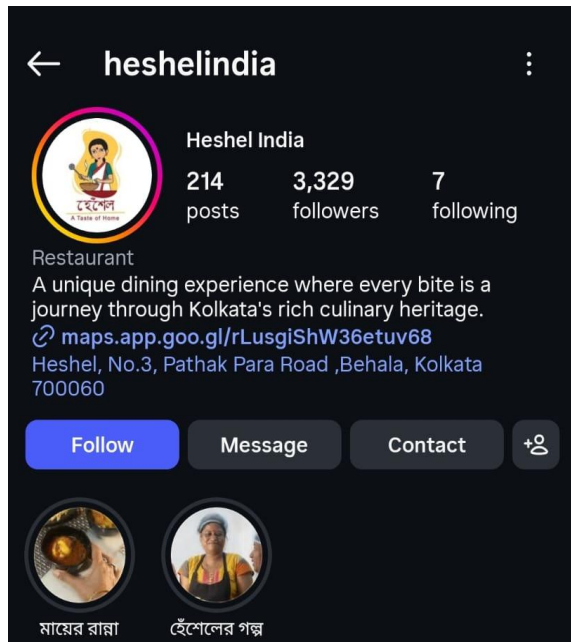
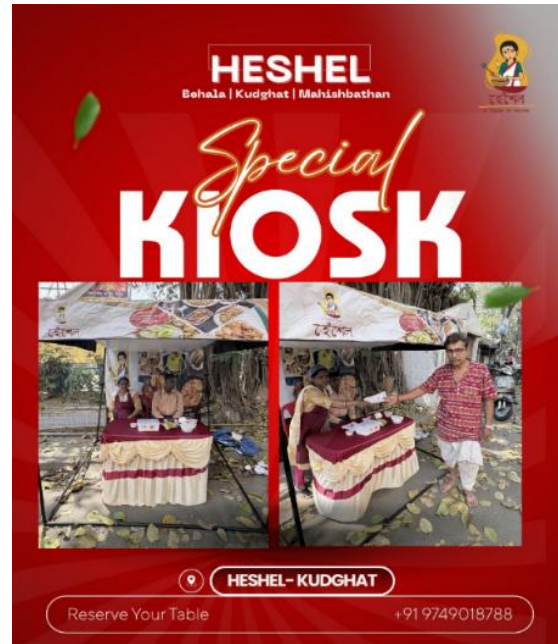
Branding and Marketing

Heshel was positioned as an authentic Bengali cuisine brand, catering to mid income groups across dine-in and online delivery segments. The brand was promoted via online and offline promotions across the year, with ad boosts of Swiggy and Zomato to boost online delivery sales. Promotions were also run on platforms such as Magicpin to strengthen Heshel's position in online delivery space.

To generate brand awareness, brand was extensively promoted on Instagram via organic and promoted posts. Over the year, Heshel Instagram page posted 186 posts with more than 1M views garnered over the year.

Offline promotions included promotions via distribution of leaflets, newspaper inserts, fairs and exhibitions and posters to improve dine in sales of the kitchen. Over the year, kitchens participated in 15 fairs, exhibitions and kiosk setting activities and distributed over 5000 leaflets and newspaper inserts. Innovative methods such as thank you notes with online orders were employed to retain customers and generate repeat orders.

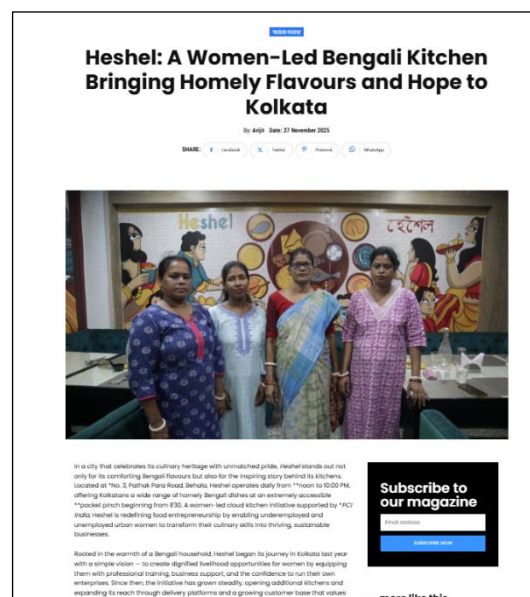
Heshel has been able to garner positive views across Google and Online delivery platforms, with an average of 4.8 rating out of 5 on Google and 4.4 on Swiggy with customers appreciating the food quality and the service.



Key Achievements

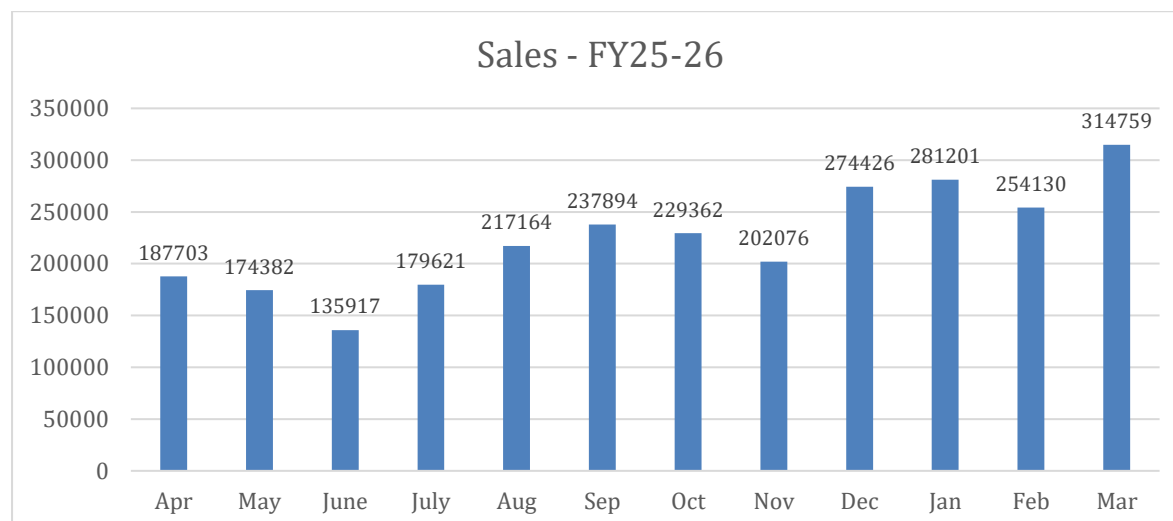
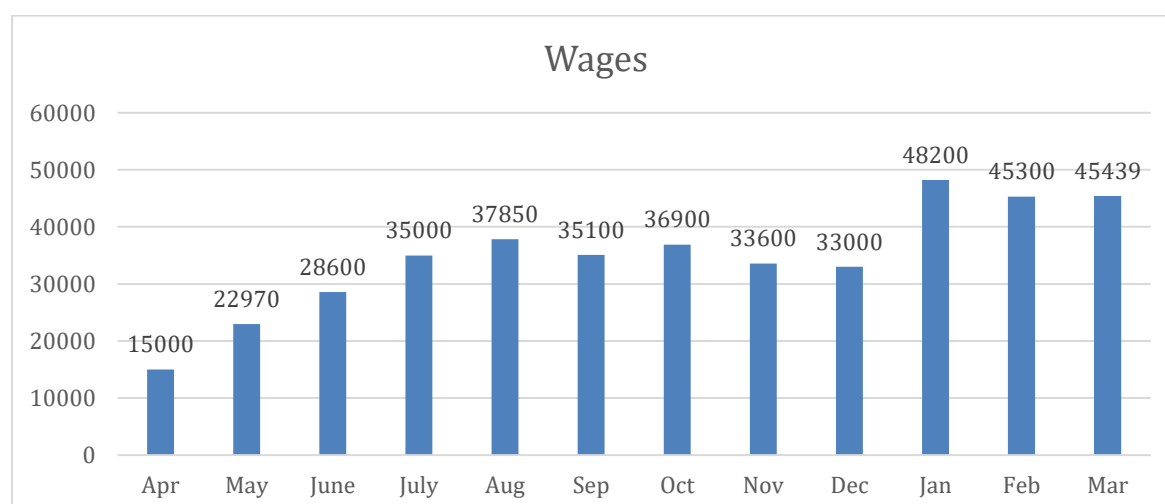
The year's achievements reflect both the financial growth of the kitchen network and the depth of the institutional and human capital built to sustain it.

- On revenue, the 5 active kitchens collectively generated ₹26.88L across the financial year compared 3.87L generated in the last financial year. Heshel 1 generated a revenue of 11.57L while Heshel 2 contributed with a revenue of 11.76L. Heshel 3 even though relatively new, has generated a revenue of 3.54L with average monthly sales of around 1L within 3 months of operations.
- The project was able to set up 3 kitchens this year, taking the total to 5 kitchens as planned at the beginning of the project. These kitchens have been set up in key areas of Kolkata, to ensure market access. The kitchens were provided support with capital and operational expenditure across refurbishments, kitchen equipment, digital infrastructure, rent support and raw material support.
- A total of 75 participants received trainings on various aspects of running a business, such as EDP, Culinary training and FOSTAC training to improve their business and sectoral skills. The trainings have resulted in women taking initiatives in running kitchens with little handholding support for older kitchens and has fostered decision making abilities and hard skills required to run the kitchens.
- Marketing and promotions across online and offline platforms have helped increase the revenue, while establishing Heshel as a strong brand for authentic Bengali cuisine. Heshel currently has over 3300 followers on Instagram. The offline promotion efforts like leaflet distribution, newspaper insertions have helped the offline sales.
- Heshel was supported with compliance requirements in terms of filing regular GST returns, licenses such as FSSAI, Trade license and Fire licenses. A POSH committee was also constituted to create a grievance redressal mechanism.
- Heshel has been covered by local newspapers for the inspiring stories of women involved with the kitchen. The kitchen was also promoted by a Bengali actress and celebrity.



Impact and Outcomes

Heshel is producing a measurable economic impact in the lives of women from some of Kolkata's most underserved urban communities.



Income – Women engaged in Heshel are earning an average of ₹4,670 per month and the cumulative wages earned during FY25-26 are 4.16L. As the new kitchens enter the fray, the income generated by the project is projected to go higher.

Individual-level change - Beyond income, the project is generating meaningful shifts in women's confidence, agency, and entrepreneurial identity. Women across the network are identifying new sales channels independently, managing vendor relationships, maintaining financial records, and taking responsibility for the growth of their kitchens with decreasing reliance on PCI support.

Macro-level Outcomes - The programme is also generating economic multiplier effects in the communities where kitchens are located. Local vendors supplying raw materials to the kitchens benefit from stable, recurring demand. Residents of low-income urban neighbourhoods benefit from access to affordable, hygienic, home-style meals.

Challenges and Learnings

Implementation in the first year surfaced several important lessons that will shape the approach in FY 2026-27.

1. Increasing the involvement of more women in kitchens contributes significantly to the social objective of livelihood generation and women's economic empowerment. However, during the initial and growth stages of the enterprise, higher participation of women impacts revenue distribution and profitability. As the initiative is designed to create inclusive livelihood opportunities, income generated by the kitchens is often distributed among a larger number of women engaged in cooking, preparation, packaging, cleaning, and support activities. While this increases the number of beneficiaries and expands livelihood access, reduces the individual share of earnings available per person if sales volumes do not increase proportionately
2. The Mahishbathan kitchen faced reduced sales performance during the period as several low-cost food vendors and eateries entered the local market. This intensified price competition and influenced customer purchasing behaviour, particularly among price-sensitive consumers. In response, efforts are being planned to strengthen customer retention through improved menu offerings, enhanced branding, localized promotions, combo meals, and targeted outreach to nearby offices and residential communities
3. Fair and exhibition sales, while providing valuable exposure for the women, have generated limited direct revenue. However, these serve as great avenues for increasing visibility for Heshel as a brand and opportunity to connect with B2B customers.
4. One of the major operational challenges faced by kitchens is the continuous increase in LPG prices. Since food preparation activities depend heavily on regular cooking operations, LPG forms a significant portion of the daily operational expenditure. Frequent price hikes directly increase the cost of meal production, especially in kitchens managing high order volumes. The prices have moved from Rs. 1800 in December to Rs. 3500 within a span of few months. As the kitchens focus on providing affordable home-style meals, it becomes difficult to transfer the increased fuel costs entirely to customers through higher menu pricing. This affects overall profit margins and financial sustainability. In addition, fluctuations in LPG costs make budgeting and operational planning more challenging for women entrepreneurs managing the kitchens.
5. Food delivery platforms play an important role in increasing market access and customer reach for kitchens. However, dependence on food aggregators also results in significant operational costs. Aggregator platforms typically charge commissions on each order, along with additional expenses related to promotions, discounts, packaging standards, and delivery services. These deductions substantially reduce the final earnings received by the kitchens. In highly competitive food markets, kitchens are often required to participate in platform discounts and promotional campaigns to maintain visibility and customer traffic, which further impacts profitability. Heshel has adopted differential pricing approach for online platforms, with hiked prices to cover the extra costs incurred.

Way Forward in FY 2026-27

The second year of Phase 2 will build on the systems, relationships, and momentum established in Year 1, with a sharper focus on financial sustainability and scale.

1. The project activities will actively focus on revenue enhancement and sustainability of individual kitchens by providing customized support for individual kitchens while reducing the handholding and financial support in phases to move help kitchens move towards independence.
2. Heshel 4 in Baguiati and Heshel 5 in Nayapatti will be supported operationally as these are kitchens with less than 3 months of active operations. Focus will be on support in operational expenditures and handholding support.
3. One of the priorities this year is creating B2B linkages to ensure regular streams of revenue for the kitchen, moving beyond only dine-in and online sales model. This will be vital in sustainability of the kitchens.
4. Online sales channel development will intensify, with marketing campaigns which would include ad boosts, influencer collaborations, and content creation across social media platforms.
5. Trainings and capacity building activities will continue to ensure that women are trained to run the kitchens independently.

Conclusion

The first one and a half years of Heshel has validated the core proposition of building kitchens to enhance the income of the women from poor households in urban areas organised into community-owned enterprises and supported with the right combination of skills, systems, and market access, are capable of building food businesses that generate real and growing income.

The next year will focus intensively on completing digitisation, scaling sales, expanding membership, enhancing business operations, and improving financials. The foundation is in place, the partnerships are active, and the women at the centre of this initiative have demonstrated ownership and operational capabilities. They are building enterprises, managing businesses, and creating livelihoods for themselves and for the communities around them.