

Impact Assessment  
of Eicher Motors  
Limited CSR  
Projects- Tribal Houses  
Renovation (NMCT)

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Submitted To  
Eicher Motors Limited

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## List of Abbreviations

CAPI – Computer Aided Personal Interview

CSR – Corporate Social Responsibility

EML – Eicher Motors Limited

FGD – Focus Group Discussion

IDI – In-Depth Interview

INR – Indian Rupee

KII – Key Informant Interview

NMCT – Native Medicare Charitable Trust

OECD-DAC – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee

ST – Scheduled Tribe

SurveyCTO – Survey Community Tool for Organizations

Section- A  
Summary Report

## 1. Brief description of project activities

NMCT, with financial support from Royal Enfield, had started a project to renovate 144 houses in Masinagudi Village, Nilgiris district. These houses belonging to underprivileged families were in poor condition as the residents are unable to afford renovations on their own. The project's main goal is to provide safe and improved housing with proper sanitation facilities to ensure healthier living conditions. Additionally, solar streetlights were installed to help reduce man-animal conflicts, a common issue in the area due to its proximity to wildlife habitats. This initiative aims to improve living standards, enhance community safety and promote healthier yet sustainable living conditions for the residents of Masinagudi Village.

### 1.2. Key Findings

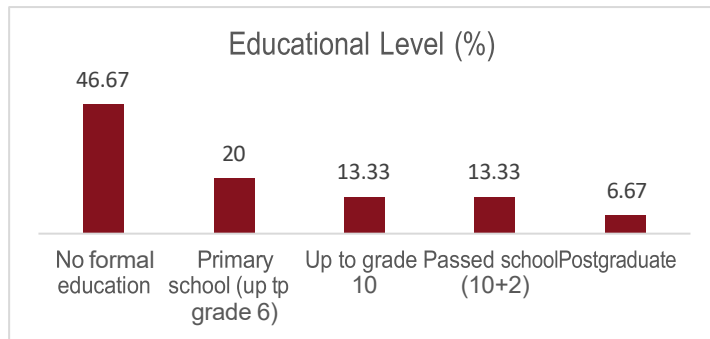


Figure 1: Educational Level (%)

The tribal house renovation initiative in Masinagudi was introduced to address critical socio-economic challenges such as inadequate housing, unstable employment and low educational attainment. Nearly 47% of beneficiaries reported having no formal education, reflecting broader national trends where literacy rates among Scheduled Tribes (STs) remain significantly lower than the national average. Financial constraints were a major barrier, with 33.3% earning less than ₹50,000 annually and 46.6% between ₹75,000 and ₹1,00,000, making independent home renovations

nearly impossible. The dependence on informal and low-paying jobs further exacerbated financial instability, with 20% unemployed and 26.6% engaged in daily wage labour. Limited financial resources, coupled with high dependency ratios, prevented many families from prioritizing housing repairs over immediate survival needs, reinforcing cycles of poverty and economic vulnerability.<sup>1</sup>

One of the most significant barriers to development in the community is low educational attainment, which directly affects employment prospects and economic stability. Nearly half of the beneficiaries (46.6%, n= 15) reported having no formal education, a trend that aligns with national data indicating that literacy rates

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375818208\\_Housing\\_Conditions\\_and\\_Their\\_Impact\\_on\\_Health\\_of\\_Residents](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375818208_Housing_Conditions_and_Their_Impact_on_Health_of_Residents)

among Scheduled Tribes (STs) are significantly lower than the national average. According to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the literacy rate for STs stands at 59%, compared to the national average of 73%.<sup>2</sup>

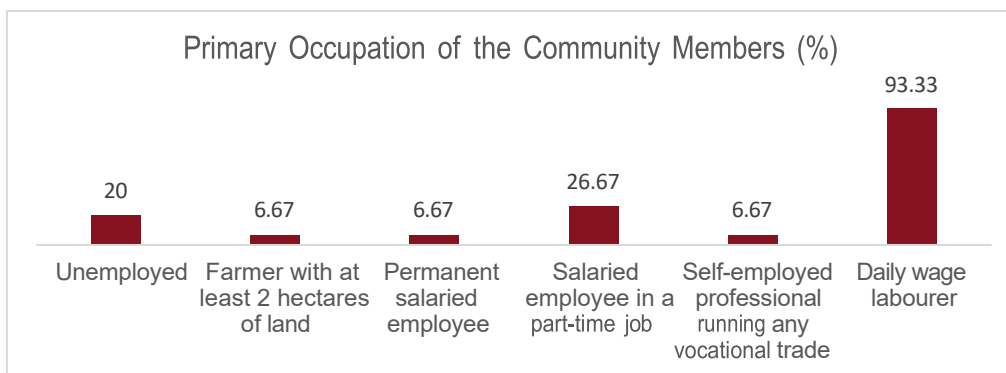


Figure 2: Primary Occupation of the Community Members (%)

*“My family endured leaks every rainy season, making it hard to protect our children—especially my daughter. After the renovations, I can go to work without constant worry. Our home feels brand new and we can finally sleep peacefully without fearing the next downpour.” - Resident Beneficiary*

Before the intervention, housing conditions were severely deteriorated, with many homes suffering from leaky roofs, weak walls, poor ventilation and inadequate drainage. These conditions made families vulnerable to harsh weather, especially during the monsoon season, exposing them to environmental hazards and unhygienic living conditions. The project played a crucial role in improving these conditions by providing structural reinforcements, proper drainage systems and reliable electricity, ensuring that homes were safe, stable and dignified for all **100%** of respondents. Significant improvements were observed in roofing, where **98%** of homes received durable, weatherproof materials, replacing low-quality alternatives such as grass mats and asbestos sheets. Professionally aligned roofing in 91.2% of homes ensured insulation and leak prevention, while 90% of houses were plastered and painted and 91.2% received tiled flooring, enhancing hygiene and ease of maintenance. Adequate ventilation was introduced in 87.5% of homes, reducing indoor smoke retention and lowering respiratory risks. Additionally, proper drainage systems were installed in 87.5% of households, preventing water stagnation and associated health concerns. Beyond infrastructure, the project significantly improved security, with **100%** of homes now equipped with iron doors and 92.5% featuring secure locks. These enhancements alleviated concerns about theft, animal intrusions and external threats, particularly benefiting women, children and the elderly.

*“The new roofing is excellent; the sound of rain hardly bothers us inside anymore. The improved floor and electrical work make our home comfortable. We feel truly relieved and confident about our family’s well-being.” - Resident Beneficiary*

Sanitation saw notable advancements, with **98%** of homes now having private sanitation facilities and 93.7% adopting pit toilets, greatly reducing exposure to waterborne diseases and improving hygiene standards. The provision of adequate ventilation in **87.5%** of homes further contributed to healthier living environments by minimizing smoke buildup from traditional cooking methods. Solar street lighting installations have also played a critical role in increasing security and mitigating risks associated with human-animal conflicts, particularly in a region where such encounters are frequent. These improvements not only enhanced individual households but also strengthened the overall community, fostering a sense of pride, stability and dignity in housing conditions. Families who once faced constant uncertainty due to unstable homes now feel

<sup>2</sup> <https://tribal.nic.in/downloads/Statistics/AnnualReport/AREnglish2324.pdf>

more secure and rooted in their spaces, leading to greater social cohesion and a long-term commitment to their community. With these foundational improvements in place, ensuring their long-term sustainability becomes the next critical step.

### 1.3. Recommendations

To maintain and build upon these improvements, the project should focus on strengthening local capacity for home maintenance. Establishing training programs to equip residents with basic repair skills will reduce reliance on external support and encourage proactive maintenance. While most homes are now structurally reinforced, minor issues such as cracks in 13.7% of homes and small drainage concerns in 13.7% of cases indicate the need for ongoing monitoring. Expanding targeted waterproofing support will be crucial, as 15% of homes remain vulnerable to water seepage during heavy rains. Additionally, fostering engagement with government agencies and municipal bodies can secure funding and policy support, ensuring that housing improvements are sustained and integrated into broader rural development programs. Further expansion of solar-powered lighting solutions can enhance energy efficiency while reducing dependency on unreliable grid electricity.

Community participation remains vital in maintaining these interventions. Structured outreach programs, regular training sessions and awareness campaigns will empower residents to take ownership of their housing conditions, fostering long-term resilience. By integrating a sustainable approach that combines structural reinforcements, policy support and community-driven maintenance programs, the project can ensure lasting improvements, creating a model for effective rural housing development that benefits future generations.

Section- B  
Detailed Report

Impact Assessment Study

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

Eicher Motors Limited (EML) is committed to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), focusing on long-term, sustainable change in communities across India. Eicher adopts a holistic approach, addressing community-specific needs through well-designed programs that enhance quality of life. By collaborating with local organizations, government agencies and community groups, Eicher ensures its initiatives are impactful and scalable. The company prioritizes self-reliance, creating systems that empower communities rather than offering short-term solutions. Its CSR efforts have led to improved access to essential services, better opportunities and healthier environments. This report covers the key findings for the renovation of tribal houses implemented in collaboration with Native Medicare Charitable Trust. Through these initiatives, EML aims to continue supporting stronger, healthier and self-sufficient communities.

## 1.2. Objectives of the impact assessment

The key objectives of conducting this impact assessment are as follows:

1. To quantify the extent to which the projects have been successful in achieving the intended outcomes
2. To establish the effectiveness of program implementation
3. To identify and capture success stories, challenges and areas for improvement
4. To provide actionable recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of future programs

## 1.3. OECD- DAC framework

Considering the objectives of the project, this evaluation will be based on the **OECD-DAC framework**<sup>3</sup>.

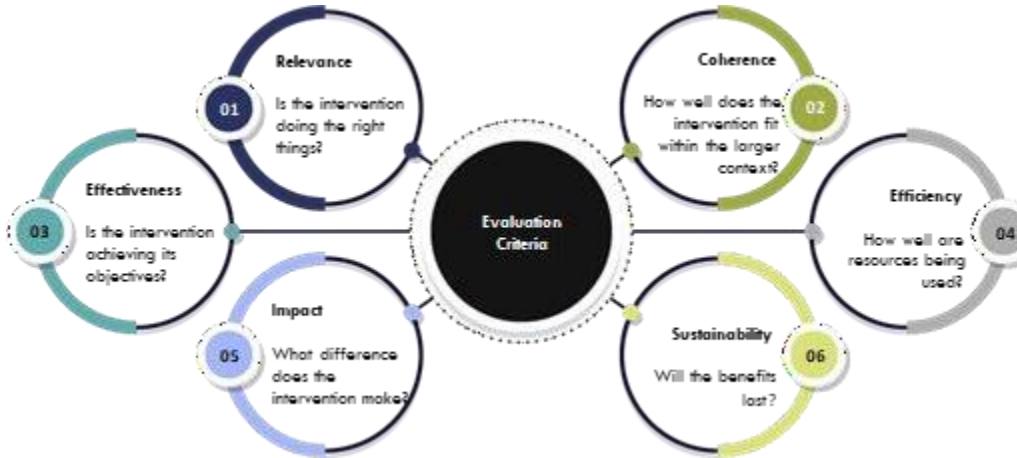


Figure 3: OECD DAC Evaluation Framework

The evaluation will assess the baseline values of various key indicators, against which the impact of the project can be assessed a year after completion. The components of the proposed evaluation framework are –

**Relevance** - The extent to which the objectives of the development intervention are consistent with beneficiary requirements, state needs, institutional priorities, partners and funding stakeholders, as well as mission coherence in achieving its objectives.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

**Coherence** – The extent to which activities can converge with other programs/projects running the geography/sector.

**Effectiveness** - The extent to which the development project's objectives were achieved or are expected to be achieved considering their specificities (not just physical outputs but also high-level results; explaining factors determining achievements, including change of context; looking at other possible achievements)

**Efficiency** - A measure of how economically resources/inputs are converted into results, with reference to project benchmarks (include project delays, overruns; technical issues; operational cost ratio, economic rates of return)

**Sustainability** - The likely continuation of net benefits from a development intervention beyond the phase of funding support. It also includes an assessment of the likelihood that actual and anticipated results will be resilient to risks beyond the mission activities.

**Impact** - The changes that have occurred or are expected to occur in the lives of the target beneficiaries (direct and indirect).

## 1.4. Evaluation Matrix

The evaluation matrix for Eicher's CSR projects follows the OECD-DAC framework, assessing projects based on relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. It includes specific questions and indicators for each project, whether in education, health, or livelihoods to measure outcomes and how they were achieved. The assessment uses both primary and secondary data, collecting insights from students, teachers, health workers and community members, while also reviewing project reports and public sources. This ensures reliable and cross-verified findings.

The evaluation matrix is adaptable, considering diverse cultural and social contexts. It allows for flexible tools and indicators, ensuring context-sensitive yet methodical evaluations. By aligning with OECD-DAC criteria, it assesses project efficiency, alignment with development goals and long-term sustainability. This approach provides a comprehensive understanding of project successes and challenges, offering insights into future improvements.

The thematic evaluation matrix is included in the [Annexure](#).

## 2. Approach and Methodology

### 2.1. Study Design

This impact assessment will use a pre-post study design, which means it will compare data from before and after the project to measure its impact. To get a complete picture, the assessment will follow a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative data.

The quantitative data will help measure the results in numbers, such as changes in key indicators, while the qualitative data will provide deeper insights into why and how these changes happened. By using both types of data, the study can cross-check findings from different sources, ensuring more accurate and reliable results. The assessment will collect information from both primary sources (like surveys and interviews) and secondary sources (such as existing reports or data) to create a well-rounded understanding of the project's impact.

### 2.2. Data Collection Methods and Sources

#### Quantitative Methods

For the quantitative data collection, **structured survey tools** were developed and rigorously pre-tested to ensure their effectiveness in real-field conditions. Pretesting helped identify any issues in the questionnaire, removing ambiguities and minimizing bias and errors. The data was collected using Computer Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) methods to ensure accuracy and efficiency. Our team utilized SurveyCTO, a digital data collection platform that streamlined the entire process—from targeting respondents and survey creation to data entry and visualization. SurveyCTO allowed for real-time data uploads, enhancing efficiency while also offering offline capabilities for data collection in low-connectivity areas. With GPS-based tracking, real-time geo-tagging, multilingual support and validation features, SurveyCTO ensured high data quality and seamless experience for field investigators.

## Qualitative Methods

To complement the quantitative data, qualitative methods were employed to gain deeper insights into the impact of the CSR projects. This included **in-depth interviews (IDIs)**, **focus group discussions (FGDs)** and **key informant interviews (KIIs)** with relevant stakeholders such as beneficiaries, project implementers and community leaders. These interactions helped uncover contextual nuances, stakeholder perceptions and the underlying reasons behind quantitative findings. All interviews and discussions were recorded, transcribed and thematically analyzed to identify patterns and insights that contributed to a holistic understanding of the projects' effectiveness, sustainability and impact.

## 2.3. Data Collection Process

The study was executed strategically in three phases to ensure completion of time:

- **Phase I:** Design Phase begins with consultative meetings to finalize indicators and methodologies based on stakeholder inputs and desk reviews. Sambodhi collaborated with the EML CSR team to ensure alignment with the RfP, documenting the approach in an inception report covering the assessment framework, sampling methodology, analysis plan and work plan. Quantitative and qualitative tools, developed in vernacular languages and referencing standardized underwent pre-testing in non-sample areas for refinement. Tools were translated and training materials developed to ensure uniform data collection.
- **Phase II:** Implementation Phase involves executing the sampling strategy, identifying study geographies and conducting primary data collection as per the established methodology.
- **Phase III:** Dissemination Phase focuses on sharing findings and insights with stakeholders, translating results into actionable recommendations for future initiatives and broader knowledge dissemination.

## 2.4. Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed using a convergent mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative and qualitative data for a comprehensive assessment of the project's impact. Quantitative analysis measured key indicators, while qualitative insights provided context to observed outcomes. Triangulation of findings from diverse sources enhanced the reliability and depth of the analysis. The study assessed endline values of key indicators, comparing pre- and post-intervention data to measure changes over time. This approach ensured a holistic evaluation, capturing both measurable outcomes and the underlying factors influencing the project's effectiveness.

## 2.5. Limitations

While this impact assessment provides valuable insights into the outcomes of these CSR initiatives, certain considerations must be acknowledged to contextualize the findings appropriately:


- Selection Bias: Given the scale of the intervention and the sampling approach, there is a possibility of some selection bias, particularly if certain sub-groups were self-selected into the study. However, concerted efforts were made to ensure diverse participation and capture a wide range of perspectives.
- Timeframe Constraints: The assessment reflects outcomes observed within the available study period and while it provides a meaningful snapshot of impact, some long-term effects may emerge over time. Future follow-ups could further enrich the understanding of sustained change.
- Self-Reported Data: A significant portion of the data is based on self-reported responses from beneficiaries and stakeholders. While every effort was made to enhance accuracy through careful data collection and validation techniques, minor variations due to recall or interpretation are natural in such studies.

## 2.6. Structure of the report

This report is structured to provide a holistic analysis of Eicher’s CSR projects, ensuring that insights are embedded within the OECD-DAC evaluation framework to highlight key findings across diverse thematic areas. The framework, encompassing **relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability**, enables a multifaceted evaluation that captures both the outcomes achieved and the processes that led to those results. Our presentation of these findings weaves the data seamlessly into each criterion, clarifying how well projects align with broader development goals and how effectively resources are utilized.




To enable meaningful interpretation of the findings, a **two-tiered** benchmarking approach has been employed across the report. The benchmarking has been **limited** to key project-specific outcome and impact indicators. Wherever credible benchmarking data is **available**, project outcomes have been compared against standardized external datasets such as NFHS (for health indicators) and ASER (for learning outcomes), as well as baseline or need assessment figures. In such cases, performance that exceeds these benchmarks is highlighted in **blue**, denoting a positive deviation from established standards.

Table 1: Colour coding - benchmark data is available

Performance Band	Interpretation	Colour
Exceeds benchmark	Performance surpasses credible external benchmark figures/ baseline values	 Blue

Where external benchmarks are **unavailable**, a progressive scoring scale based on project duration, nature and literature review has been applied to assess outcomes. In this scale, scores are categorized as High, Moderate and Low each reflecting the level of performance and potential for scalability.

Table 2: Performance band- colour coding where benchmarking data is unavailable

Performance Band	Score Range	Interpretation	Colour
High	61–100%	Strong performance, scalable potential	 Green
Moderate	31–60%	Average, in line with similar interventions	 Yellow
Low	0–30%	Below average, needs improvement	 Red

The benchmarking has been **limited** to key project-specific outcome and impact indicators. Additionally, for indicators where lower values indicate better outcomes (such as *dropout rates or disease incidence*), both the desired direction of change and the colour coding have been reversed to reflect positive performance. This structured approach ensures consistency, clarity and contextual relevance in evaluating project impact across varied geographies and interventions.

### 3. Impact assessment- Tribal Houses Renovation (NMCT)

#### 3.3.1. Brief description of project activities

NMCT, with financial support from Royal Enfield, had started a project to renovate 144 houses in Masinagudi Village, Nilgiris district. These houses belonging to underprivileged families were in poor condition as the residents are unable to afford renovations on their own. The project's main goal is to provide safe and improved housing with proper sanitation facilities to ensure healthier living conditions. Additionally, solar streetlights were installed to help reduce man-animal conflicts, a common issue in the area due to its proximity to wildlife habitats. This initiative aims to improve living standards, enhance community safety and promote healthier yet sustainable living conditions for the residents of Masinagudi Village.

#### 3.3.2. Key Findings

##### 3.3.2.1. Relevance and Coherence

The tribal house renovation initiative was introduced in a Masinagudi community, a district in Nilgiris facing long-standing socio-economic challenges, including limited educational opportunities, unstable employment

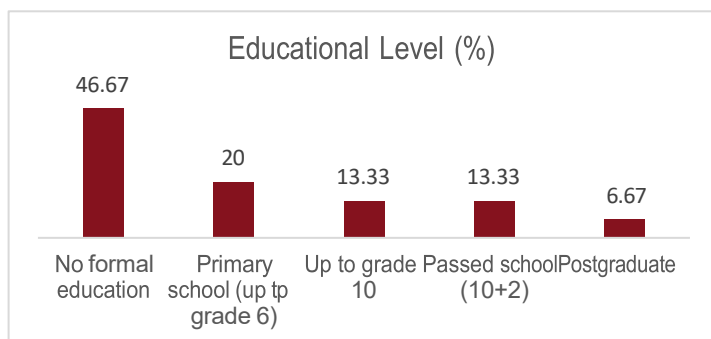


Figure 4: Educational Level (%)

and inadequate housing infrastructure. These factors have historically impacted on the well-being of tribal and rural populations, making interventions like this critical in improving overall living conditions and economic security. Without stable housing, families often struggle with health risks, financial uncertainty and reduced social mobility, reinforcing cycles of poverty.<sup>4</sup>

One of the most significant barriers to development in the community is low educational attainment, which directly affects employment prospects and economic stability. Nearly half of the beneficiaries (46.6%, n= 15) reported having no formal education, a trend that aligns with national data indicating that literacy rates among Scheduled Tribes (STs) are significantly lower than the national average. According to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the literacy rate for STs stands at 59%, compared to the national average of 73%.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375818208\\_Housing\\_Conditions\\_and\\_Their\\_Impact\\_on\\_Health\\_of\\_Residents](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375818208_Housing_Conditions_and_Their_Impact_on_Health_of_Residents)

<sup>5</sup> <https://tribal.nic.in/downloads/Statistics/AnnualReport/AREnglish2324.pdf>

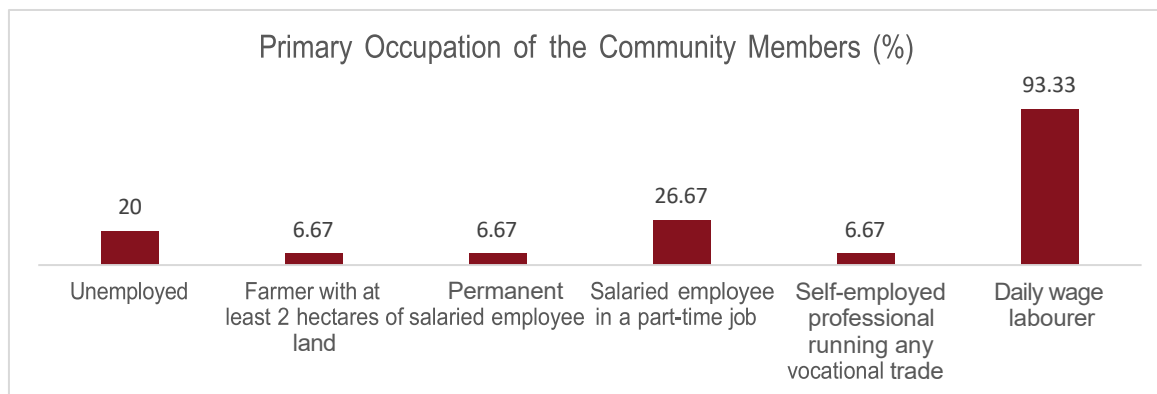


Figure 5: Primary Occupation of the Community Members (%)

Most families in the community comprise of three to six members, with 66.6% having three to four members and 33.3% comprising of five to six members. In larger households, limited financial resources are stretched further, making it difficult to prioritize housing repairs or renovations over immediate daily needs. With unstable incomes and high dependency ratios, many families find it challenging to maintain safe and durable living conditions, emphasizing the importance of structured housing interventions that alleviate financial strain and provide long-term security for multiple generations.<sup>6</sup>

*“My family endured leaks every rainy season, making it hard to protect our children—especially my daughter. After the renovations, I can go to work without constant worry. Our home feels brand new and we can finally sleep peacefully without fearing the next downpour.” - Resident Beneficiary*

Employment trends in the community reveal significant economic vulnerability, with 20% unemployed and 26.6% engaged in daily wage labour. This reflects broader national trends where a significant portion of the tribal population relies on informal employment, leading to income instability. This has acknowledged that employment opportunities for STs are often limited to low-paying, unskilled jobs, contributing to persistent poverty levels.<sup>7</sup>

The income levels reported prior to the project further highlight the financial hardships experienced by the beneficiaries. About 33.3% of respondents earned less than ₹50,000 annually, while 46.6% earned between ₹75,000 and ₹1,00,000. Given that the average cost of home construction or major renovations far exceeds these figures, most families lacked the financial capacity to improve their living conditions without external assistance. While specific data on renovation costs in India for home renovation ranges between ₹1,500 to ₹4,000 per square foot, making it a substantial financial burden for low-income households.<sup>8</sup> It is evident that most families lacked the financial capacity to improve their housing conditions without assistance. Economic constraints not only limit access to quality housing but also has an impact other essential aspects of life, such as education, healthcare and sanitation, making it crucial for external support mechanisms to bridge these gaps.

### 3.3.2.2. Efficiency and Effectiveness

The tribal house renovation initiative was designed to address critical gaps in housing conditions, ensuring that families in the community could live in safe, structurally sound and hygienic environments. Before the intervention, many homes were severely deteriorated, with leaky roofs, weak walls, poor ventilation and

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2019/04/02/affordable-housing-for-indias-urban-poor>

<sup>7</sup> [https://journalofsocsciences.org/pdf/vol4no1/CRJSSH\\_Vol04\\_No1\\_p\\_27-44.pdf](https://journalofsocsciences.org/pdf/vol4no1/CRJSSH_Vol04_No1_p_27-44.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> <https://housiey.com/blogs/home-renovation-costs-in-india-plan-your-budget-for-2025>

inadequate drainage, making them vulnerable to environmental hazards and compromising the well-being of residents. Harsh weather conditions, especially during the monsoon season, further worsened living conditions, as homes suffered from leakages and structural damage, leaving families exposed to unsafe and unhygienic environments. Without proper financial resources, households struggled to maintain and repair their homes, forcing them to prioritize immediate survival needs over long-term infrastructure improvements.

By providing structural reinforcements, improved drainage and reliable electricity, the project has played a crucial role in transforming these living conditions, enabling families to reside in homes that offer stability, safety and dignity. Additionally, the integration of sustainable solutions, such as solar street lighting, has not only enhanced security but has also contributed to reducing human-animal conflicts, which are common in such regions. Beyond improving housing conditions, these interventions have strengthened community resilience by ensuring that families no longer live in fear of environmental risks or infrastructural collapse. With stable and secure homes, residents now have a foundation upon which they can focus on other critical aspects of life, such as education, employment and overall well-being. This initiative underscores the profound impact of targeted development efforts in fostering long-term social and economic security for vulnerable communities.

One of the most substantial improvements under the initiative has been the replacement of unstable, temporary roofing with solid, durable materials. Previously, many homes relied on low-grade, makeshift roofing solutions, such as grass mats, asbestos sheets and corrugated tin, which failed to protect families from extreme weather conditions. With the installation of premium roofing materials in **97.5%** of homes, families now benefit from robust protection against heavy rain, wind and harsh temperatures. Additionally, 91.2% of roofs have been professionally aligned, ensuring leak-free, insulated and structurally secure housing conditions will last for years.

Beyond roofing, walls and floors have undergone significant upgrades reinforcing the durability and comfort of living spaces. **90%** of households now have professionally plastered walls with vibrant paint finishes, enhancing both aesthetics and protection against external wear and tear. Similarly, 91.2% of homes have installed tiled flooring, which not only improves hygiene by reducing dust accumulation but also simplifies maintenance, making households more livable. The introduction of adequate ventilation systems in 87.5% of homes has further improved indoor air quality, reducing smoke retention in kitchens and lowering respiratory risks.

The project has also addressed long-standing drainage and sanitation concerns by installing gutters in 87.5% of households, facilitating efficient water disposal and preventing water stagnation. Before the intervention, poor drainage led to waterlogging, contributing to mosquito breeding and health issues. With these enhancements, households now have better protection against waterborne diseases, reinforcing the sustainability of the improved housing infrastructure. These modifications have transformed homes from being vulnerable, makeshift structures into stable, dignified living spaces, significantly improving the quality of life for the community.

### **3.3.2.3. Impact**

The impact of the housing renovations extends beyond structural improvements, profoundly influencing health, security, financial stability and overall community well-being. Safe and stable housing is fundamental to breaking cycles of poverty, allowing families to focus on income generation, education and social development without the burden of inadequate living conditions.

One of the most evident outcomes has been the improvement of household security. Previously, many homes lacked proper weatherproof doors leaving families vulnerable to theft, animal intrusion and external threats. Now, **100%** of homes have been equipped with iron doors and 92.5% feature strong, secure locks, ensuring greater household safety and reducing anxiety, particularly for women, children and the elderly. The presence of well-installed doors and locks has also contributed to a greater sense of community stability, as

residents no longer fear for their personal belongings and can focus on livelihood opportunities without constant security concerns.

The project has also made significant strides in improving sanitation and hygiene. Before the renovations, open defecation was common, particularly in households that lacked individual toilets. Through the intervention, 97.5% of homes now have private sanitation facilities, significantly reducing exposure to waterborne diseases and improving hygiene standards. Among these, 93.7% have adopted pit toilets, which provide a sustainable waste management solution, ensuring healthier and cleaner household environments. Women have benefited from these upgrades, as they no longer have to travel long distances in unsafe conditions to relieve themselves, thereby improving their personal dignity, safety and overall well-being.

Additionally, improved ventilation in 87.5% of homes has led to healthier indoor environments, reducing smoke buildup from cooking and improving air circulation. This is particularly important in homes that use traditional cooking methods, where smoke inhalation previously contributed to respiratory illnesses. The presence of well-ventilated spaces has directly impacted family health, leading to fewer respiratory infections and a more comfortable indoor living environment.

*“The new roofing is excellent; the sound of rain hardly bothers us inside anymore. The improved floor and electrical work make our home comfortable. We feel truly relieved and confident about our family’s well-being.”- Resident Beneficiary*

These improvements have not only enhanced individual households but have also strengthened the overall community, fostering a sense of pride, stability and dignity in housing conditions. Families who once faced constant uncertainty due to unstable homes now feel more secure and rooted in their spaces, leading to greater social cohesion and a long-term commitment to their community. With better housing and electrical infrastructure, many residents no longer fear harsh weather conditions, particularly during the monsoon season. Additionally, the installation of solar streetlights has improved safety, reducing risks associated with poor visibility and potential conflicts with wildlife. These collective advancements have instilled a renewed sense of belonging among residents, reinforcing the importance of sustained infrastructural investments in ensuring long-term well-being.

### 3.3.2.4. Sustainability

Sustainability is a key consideration in ensuring that the impact of these renovations lasts beyond the immediate intervention phase. The use of high-quality materials, such as premium roofing (97.5%), durable tiled flooring (91.2%) and strong iron doors (100%), ensure that houses remain resilient against environmental damage and require minimal repairs in the near future. The addition of solar-powered lighting in some homes has also enhanced energy efficiency, reducing dependence on electricity and ensuring sustainable, cost-effective lighting solutions for the community.

*“I live here with my wife, two daughters and my elderly mother. We lost much of our old home to monsoon rains but couldn’t afford repairs. Thanks to the project, our house has been renovated with sturdy roofing and reliable electricity. The new solar streetlights make going out at night safer for everyone.”-Resident Beneficiary*

However, infrastructure alone is not enough; sustainability requires active community involvement and regular maintenance. While most homes are now structurally sound, some challenges remain, such as small cracks in 13.7% of homes and minor drainage issues in 13.7% of cases. If left unattended, these problems could escalate into significant repair needs, underscoring the importance of ongoing home maintenance programs.

To ensure long-term functionality and upkeep, the project must prioritize community-led training initiatives, equipping residents with the skills and knowledge needed to manage minor repairs. Establishing self-

sustaining maintenance committees within the community will further reinforce local ownership and accountability for housing upkeep, ensuring that families can maintain their improved living conditions well into the future.

### 3.3.4. Challenges

While the project has brought significant improvements, certain challenges remain in ensuring the continued functionality and sustainability of the renovations. One of the primary concerns is the lack of structured maintenance mechanisms for minor repairs. Although the majority of homes are now structurally reinforced, 13.7% of households have reported minor leaks and 12.5% have noticed small cracks in walls or paint finishes. Without regular inspection and repair initiatives, these issues could deteriorate over time, leading to higher maintenance costs.

Another challenge relates to drainage and waterproofing. While 87.5% of homes have functioning drainage systems, 15% still lack adequate waterproofing, leaving them vulnerable to water seepage during heavy rains. Ensuring community awareness on managing drainage systems and providing targeted waterproofing support will be key to preventing long-term structural damage.

Additionally, many households still lack sufficient knowledge of home maintenance practices, making them dependent on external repair services, which may not always be financially viable. Introducing local training programs on basic repairs, drainage management and ventilation maintenance could equip families with the skills necessary to sustain the benefits of the project independently.

### 3.3.5. Recommendations

To further enhance the impact and sustainability of the housing initiative, the project should focus on building local capacity for home maintenance, improving security measures and expanding energy-efficient solutions. Given that 13.7% of homes have developed small cracks and drainage issues, setting up community-led repair and maintenance programs will help residents handle these minor problems before they turn into major repairs. Since 97.5% of homes now have premium roofing and 91.2% have durable tiled flooring, it becomes even more important to maintain these high-quality improvements to ensure long-term benefits.

At the same time, building accountability with government stakeholders will be critical to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the project. By engaging local authorities, urban planning departments and municipal bodies, the initiative can secure policy support, funding for ongoing maintenance and integration into broader housing development schemes. Parallely, fostering accountability and ownership within the community through structured outreach and capacity-building programs will empower residents to actively participate in the upkeep of their living spaces. Regular training sessions, awareness campaigns and community meetings can reinforce the importance of maintenance, security and responsible energy use, ensuring that improvements remain functional and beneficial in the long run.

Expanding solar-powered lighting solutions could further reduce dependency on grid electricity and improve security at night, especially in homes that lack sufficient outdoor lighting. Additionally, providing targeted waterproofing assistance to households that remain vulnerable to seasonal water damage will ensure that all homes are equally resilient in the long term.

By integrating community participation, structured maintenance programs and renewable energy solutions, the project can ensure that the benefits of the renovations extend far beyond the initial intervention, creating a sustainable model for rural housing improvements in the future.

### 3.3.6. Annexures

#### 3.3.6.1. Sample distribution

Table 3: Sample Distribution

Beneficiaries across key tools	Sample
<b>Semi- Structured interviews</b>	
Primary beneficiaries	15
<b>In-depth Interviews</b>	
Community Leaders	2
District Officials	2
Implementing Partner	1
<b>FGD</b>	
Families	1
<b>Direct Observation</b>	
Observation of Households	80

#### 3.3.6.2. Evaluation Matrix

Table 4: Evaluation Matrix

Study Population	Key Areas of Enquiry	Tool Type	Planned Analysis	Evaluation Dimension (OECD -DAC)
Households of the village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact on overall living conditions and quality of life</li> <li>Maintenance of renovated houses by the residents</li> <li>Challenges faced to maintain the renovated houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Checklist</li> <li>Semi-structured Interviews</li> <li>Focus Group Discussion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Descriptive analysis of household quality of life, solar streetlight usage and eco-friendliness ratings.</li> <li>Thematic analysis of challenges and perceptions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effectiveness</li> <li>Sustainability</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perception of the eco-friendliness and sustainability of the housing upgrades</li> <li>• Effectiveness of women's self-help groups in facility management</li> <li>• Impact on man-animal conflicts</li> <li>• Usage and effectiveness of solar streetlights</li> <li>• Community's role in maintaining and ensuring functionality of solar streetlights</li> </ul>			
Local government and Women self-help groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building and training initiatives for facility management</li> <li>• Support provided to residents in facility management</li> <li>• Challenges and barriers faced</li> <li>• Success stories</li> <li>• Community-led management initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In-depth Interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thematic analysis of training outcomes, support strategies and success stories.</li> <li>• Case study approach to highlight exemplary community-led initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficiency</li> <li>• Sustainability</li> </ul>
Implementing Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• New strategies introduced – implementation challenges, Perceived impact on environment and surroundings.</li> <li>• Challenges and barriers</li> <li>• Success stories – Stories of change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In-depth Interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thematic analysis of implementation roles, strategy effectiveness and environmental impact perceptions.</li> <li>• Qualitative content analysis of success stories.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficiency</li> <li>• Impact</li> </ul>

Key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• New strategies introduced.</li> <li>• Challenges and barriers</li> <li>• Success stories – Stories of change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In-depth Interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thematic analysis of stakeholder contributions, strategy adoption and success evaluation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevance</li> <li>• Effectiveness</li> </ul>
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