

To

Board of Directors,  
B.C Jindal Foundation,  
Plot No. 12, Sector B1,  
Local Shopping Complex, Vasant Kunj,  
New Delhi- 110070

**CSR Impact Assessment Report for the F.Y 2023-24 – BCJF**

Dear Sirs,

We M/s ESGPRO Consultancy India LLP having registration no. ACC-8869 empaneled with ICMAISAO vide empanelment no. ICAI SAO/ 2024-25/SIAO/001 are pleased to submit our Impact Assessment report on the CSR Activities conducted by BC Jindal Foundation hereinafter referred to as “BCJF” or “Foundation” or “Client” through the Implementing agencies for the financial year 2023-24 as required by Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, along with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014. The assessment has been carried out covering all the major aspects as prescribed by the guidance provided in ICAI Social Audit Standards (SASs) Framework covering all the significant activities carried out by BCJF.

**Introduction**




We, M/s ESGPRO Consultancy India LLP, a Social Impact Assessment Firm duly empaneled with the Self-Regulatory Organization under empanelment number ICAI SAO/2024-25/SIAO/0001, were engaged by BC Jindal Foundation (BCJF), CSR arm of the B.C. Jindal Group, through an engagement letter dated 28th May 2025 to conduct an Impact Assessment of specific project placed below for which funds were provided by B.C Jindal Foundation. The designated Social Impact Assessor for this assignment is Mr. Rakesh Tayal, holding membership number ISAI/SA 025. The boundary of our assessment is restricted to the activity in the financial year 2023-24 and for project with referenced appendices for Assessors’ Report as stated below:

| S. No. | Name of Project / Program / Intervention | Implementing Agency                            | State and Districts   | SDGs  | Financial Year | Appendix |
|--------|--|--|---|---|----------------|----------|
| 1      | Project Global Parli                     | Global Vikas Trust (GVT)                       | Beed, Jalgaon, Parbhani and Nanded districts of Maharashtra | SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)<br>SDG 15 (Life on Land) | 2023-24        | A        |
| 2.     | Food for Life                            | International Society of Krishna Consciousness | Howrah districts of Kolkata                                 | SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 3 (Healthy lives and Good Wellbeing)    | 2023-24        | B        |



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To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the client for the report, or for the conclusions expressed in this independent Impact Assessment Report and the conduct of the engagement is based on the assumption that the data and information provided to us is complete and true. We expressly disclaim any liability or co-responsibility for any decision; a person or entity would make based on this report.

#### Work Undertaken

We have conducted an impact assessment of the projects placed before us by performing procedures including review of records of the Implementing Agency, documents in relation to project assessed, conduct of surveys, review of survey responses, field visits, meetings with communities served and such other procedures as considered relevant and necessary.

We have also examined a sample of the data and the sources of information on which the Impact Assessment Report is based. The annual impact assessment consisted of sample verification of communities/segments.

#### Independence

The impact assessment was conducted by professionals with domain knowledge of the concerned thematic subject, and suitable skills, competence, and experience in impact assessment in the CSR theme as per Companies Act, 2013 for Impact Assessment.

Our work was performed in compliance with the requirements of the Code of Conduct for Social Impact Assessors of ICMAI SAO, which requires, among other requirements, that the members of the assessment team be independent of the organization assessed. The Code also includes detailed requirements for practitioners in relation to integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behavior. The social impact assessment organization has systems and processes in place to monitor compliance with the Code and to prevent conflicts regarding independence.

#### Report

Our abridged report concluded based on discussions with the client on each of the projects is placed in

Appendix A - "Project Global Parli"

Appendix B - "Food for life"

(Please refer to abridged report)



For ESGPRO Consultancy India LLP  
ICMAI SAO/ 2024-25/SIAO/001



Partner

CSR Impact Assessor Name & Membership No.: Rakesh Tayal, ISAI/SA-025



# CSR Impact Assessment Report (Summary)



Appendix B - "Food for Life"

## 2023-24



**Assessed by:**

ESGPRO Consultancy India LLP

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New Delhi- 110034

Empanelment No.: - ICMAI SAO/ 2024 25/SIAO/001



1.

## Background

BC Jindal Foundation (BCJF) is committed to improving the quality of life of underprivileged communities through initiatives in Education, Healthcare & Sanitation, Skill Development & Livelihood Support and Community Development. During FY 2023–24, **Project “Global Parli”** aiming at livelihood and environmental sustainability through plantations, implemented through **Global Vikas Trust (GVT)**.





## Summary

The BC Jindal Foundation (BCJF) continued its partnership with Global Vikas Trust (GVT) to implement the Farmers Livelihood Enhancement Program under Project Global Parli during FY 2023–24. The initiative aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

### 2.1 Problem Statement

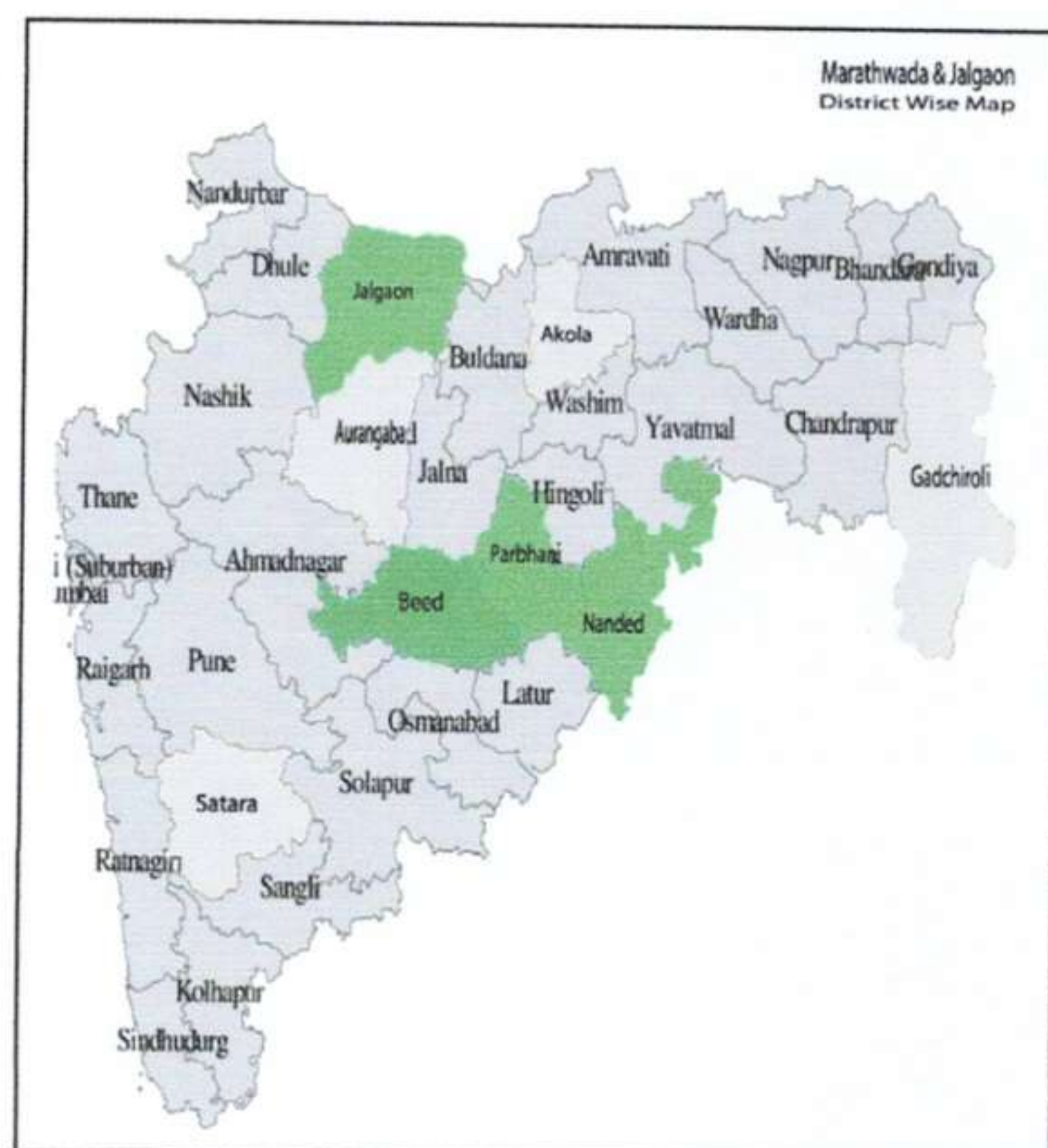
The Marathwada and Jalgaon regions of Maharashtra are among the most vulnerable agricultural belts in India, witnessing chronic agrarian distress. Erratic rainfall, groundwater depletion, fragmented landholdings, and dependence on low-value crops restrict annual farm incomes to just ₹10,000–₹40,000 per acre, leaving families in economic insecurity.

This acute financial stress has translated into a high incidence of farmer suicides, with the region frequently reported among the worst-affected in the country. The combination of low productivity, indebtedness, and climate shocks pushes farmers into a cycle of poverty, distress migration, and social instability. The absence of sustainable cropping patterns, weak input and market support, and limited access to modern technology underscores the urgent need for structured interventions.

### 2.2 Program Intervention

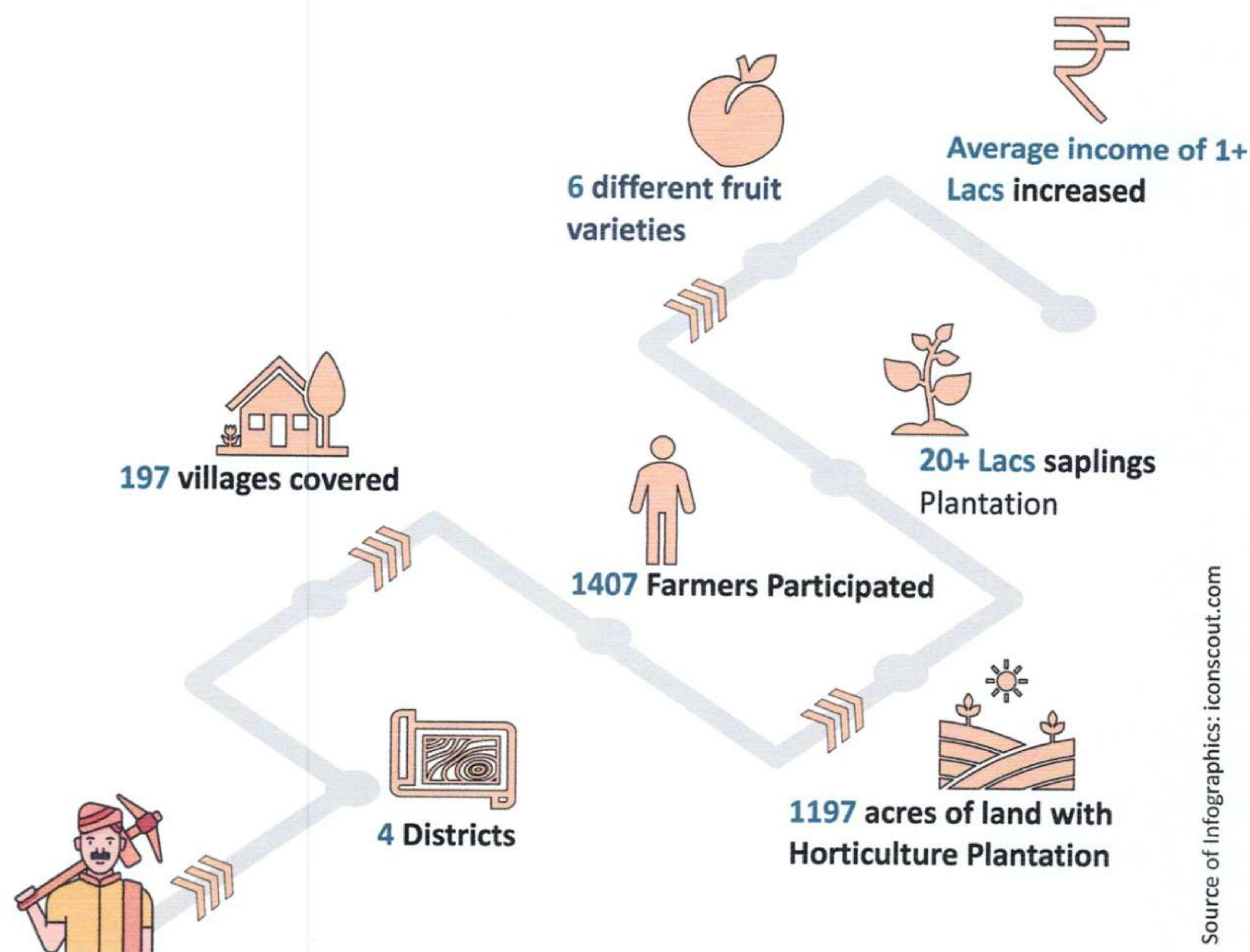
The project focused on transforming farmer income levels from the current average income of ₹16,700 per acre to a minimum of ₹1,00,000 per acre by:

- i. Promoting a **shift to high-value and diversified crops**.
- ii. Building a **sustainable farming ecosystem** for long-term growth.
- iii. Strengthening **backward integration** for input and service support.
- iv. Developing **forward linkages** for market access and value addition.
- v. Deploying **modern technology** to improve productivity and reduce costs.



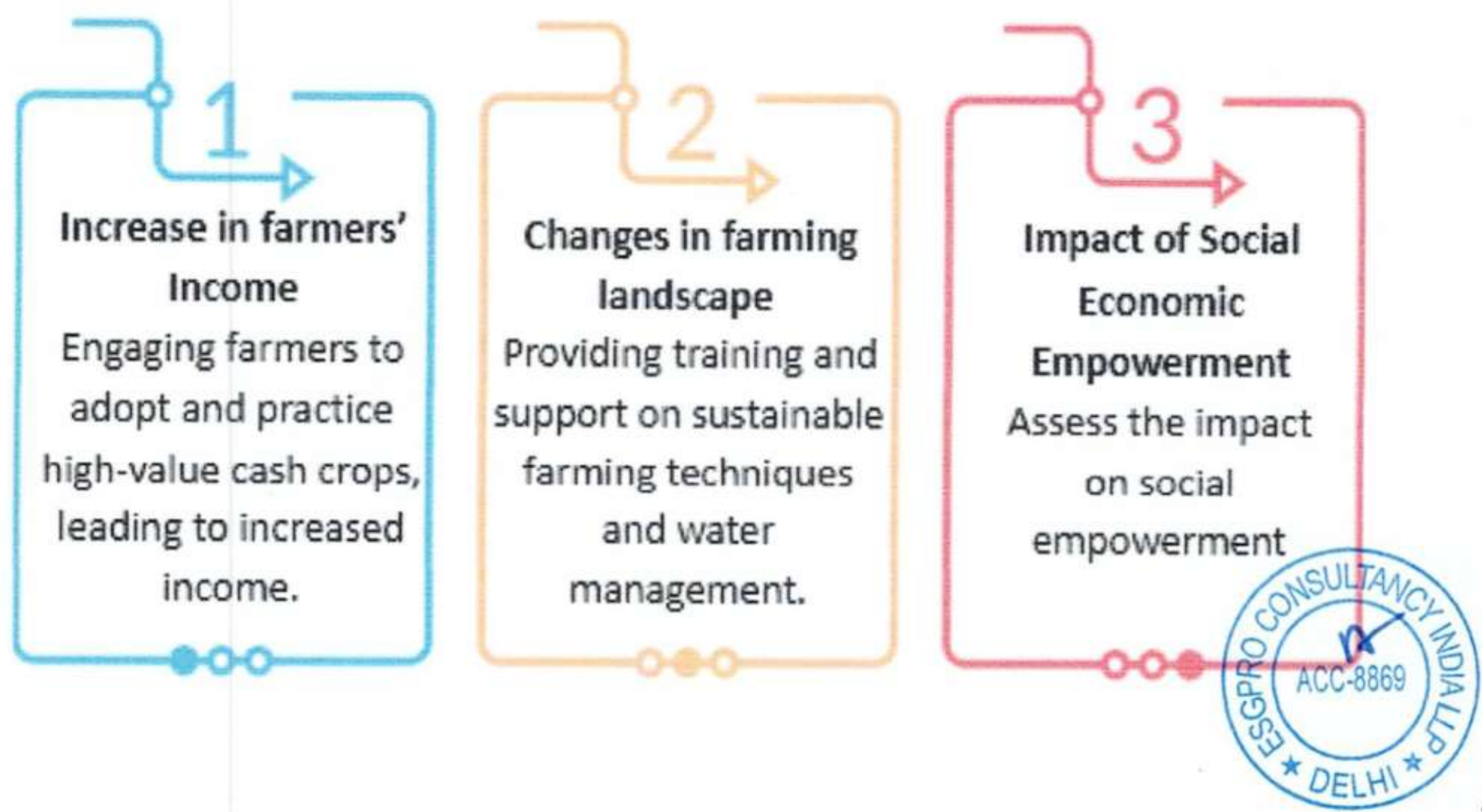


### 2.3 Project Map



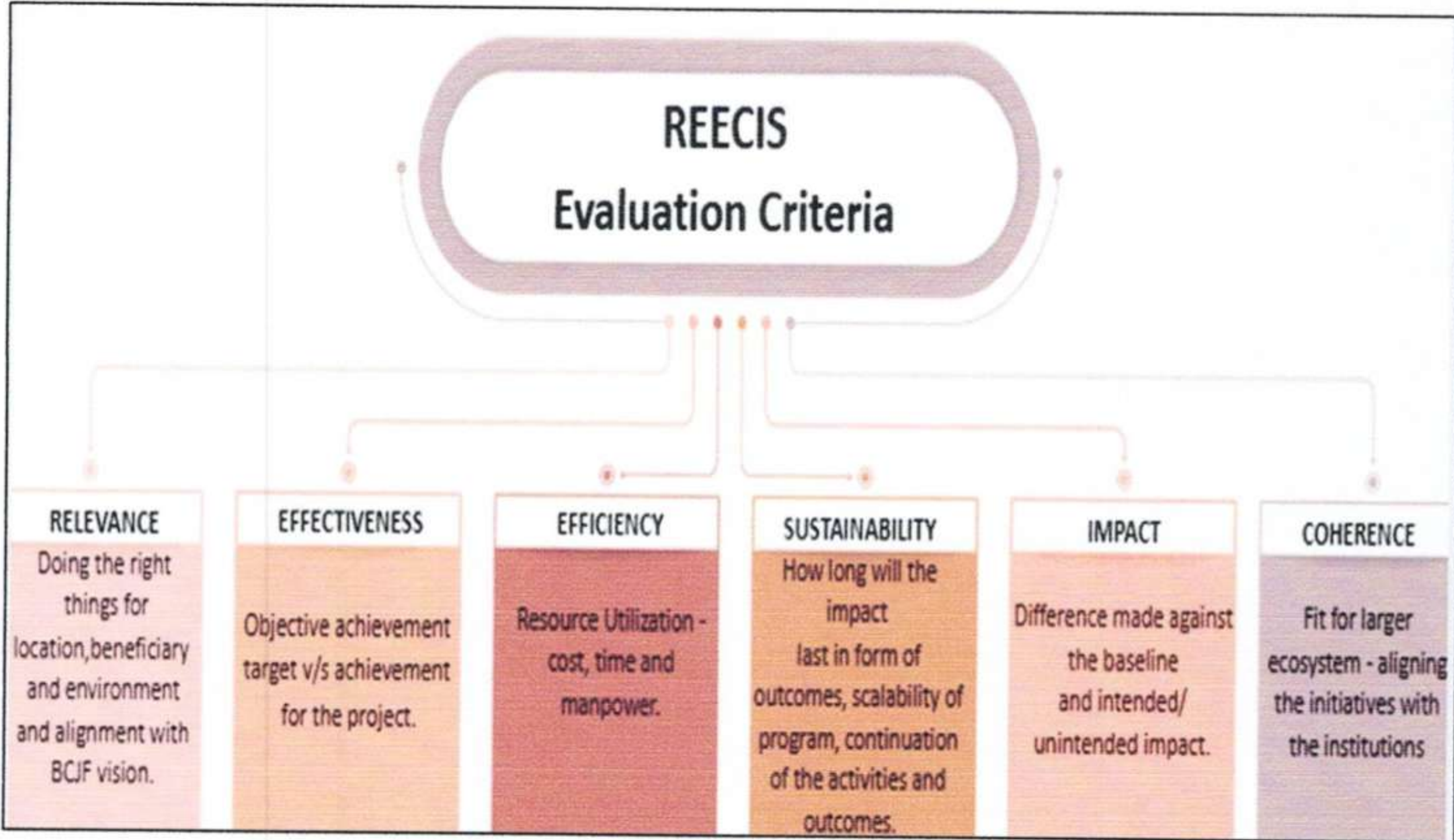
### 2.4 Assessment Objective

The Impact Assessment study conducted for the following broad objectives and outputs:





2.5 Analytical Framework



This impact assessment has been conducted in accordance with SAS 1000 – “Promoting Livelihoods for rural and urban poor including enhancing income of Small and Marginal Farmers and workers in the non-farm sector” issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

2.6 Stakeholders Covered



We selected a sample of 303 beneficiary farmers out of 1407 beneficiaries in the four districts which are Jalgaon, Beed, Nanded and Parbhani through random sampling for structured interviews. The sample selected is by taking 95% Confidence level, 5% Margin of Error and 50% Population Proportion of the total beneficiary farmers which is universal sample.












## 2.7 Key Findings

### (i) Unit Economics of Traditional Crops vs. Horticulture crops

| Particular                            | Cotton        | Soyabean      | Maize         | Gram          | Mulberry        | Banana          | Papaya          | Custard Apple   | Mango           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                       | Pre           | Pre           | Pre           | Pre           | Post            | Post            | Post            | Post            | Post            |
| Cost of sapling/seed                  | 1,670         | 3,000         | 2,100         | 2,000         | 25,000          | 12,800          | 10,884          | 8,500           | 27,300          |
| Cost of pesticide/fertilizer          | 19,000        | 8,000         | 6,000         | 5,000         | 40,000          | 38,300          | 51,200          | 32,500          | 35,000          |
| Irrigation cost                       | 15,000        | -             | -             | -             | 20,000          | 20,000          | 18,000          | 20,000          | 20,000          |
| Labor and machinery cost              | 15,000        | 6,000         | 8,000         | 6,000         | 25,000          | 25,000          | 18,800          | 16,800          | 28,780          |
| Cost of transportation                | 1,100         | 1,500         | 2,000         | 1,500         | 8,000           | 2,600           | 9,000           | 9000            | 3,000           |
| <b>Total Expenses (A)</b>             | <b>51,770</b> | <b>18,500</b> | <b>18,100</b> | <b>14,500</b> | <b>1,18,000</b> | <b>98,700</b>   | <b>1,07,884</b> | <b>86,800</b>   | <b>1,14,080</b> |
| Total production in Quintal (average) | 8             | 7             | 27            | 6             | 6               | 325             | 55              | 55              | 300             |
| Selling Price per Quintal (average)   | 8,500         | 5,100         | 2,200         | 5,800         | 53,400          | 1,000           | 5,300           | 5,300           | 825             |
| <b>Total Income (B)</b>               | <b>68,000</b> | <b>35,700</b> | <b>59,400</b> | <b>34,800</b> | <b>3,20,400</b> | <b>3,25,000</b> | <b>2,91,500</b> | <b>2,91,500</b> | <b>2,47,500</b> |
| <b>Net Profit (B-A)</b>               | <b>16,230</b> | <b>17,200</b> | <b>41,300</b> | <b>20,300</b> | <b>2,02,400</b> | <b>2,26,300</b> | <b>1,83,616</b> | <b>2,04,700</b> | <b>1,33,420</b> |

### (ii) Social Empowerment

|   |   | Pre Program | Post Program |
|---|---|-------------|--------------|
| Investment in Education                     |  | 6%          | 8%           |
| Investment in farming                       |  | 21%         | 45%          |
| Household and leisure expenses              |  | 12%         | 32%          |
| Debt repayment                              |  | 12%         | 15%          |
| Women having bank account                   |  | 51%         | 95%          |
| Women involved in (non- agri income source) |  | -           | 12%          |
| Usage of LPG                                |  | 63%         | 95%          |





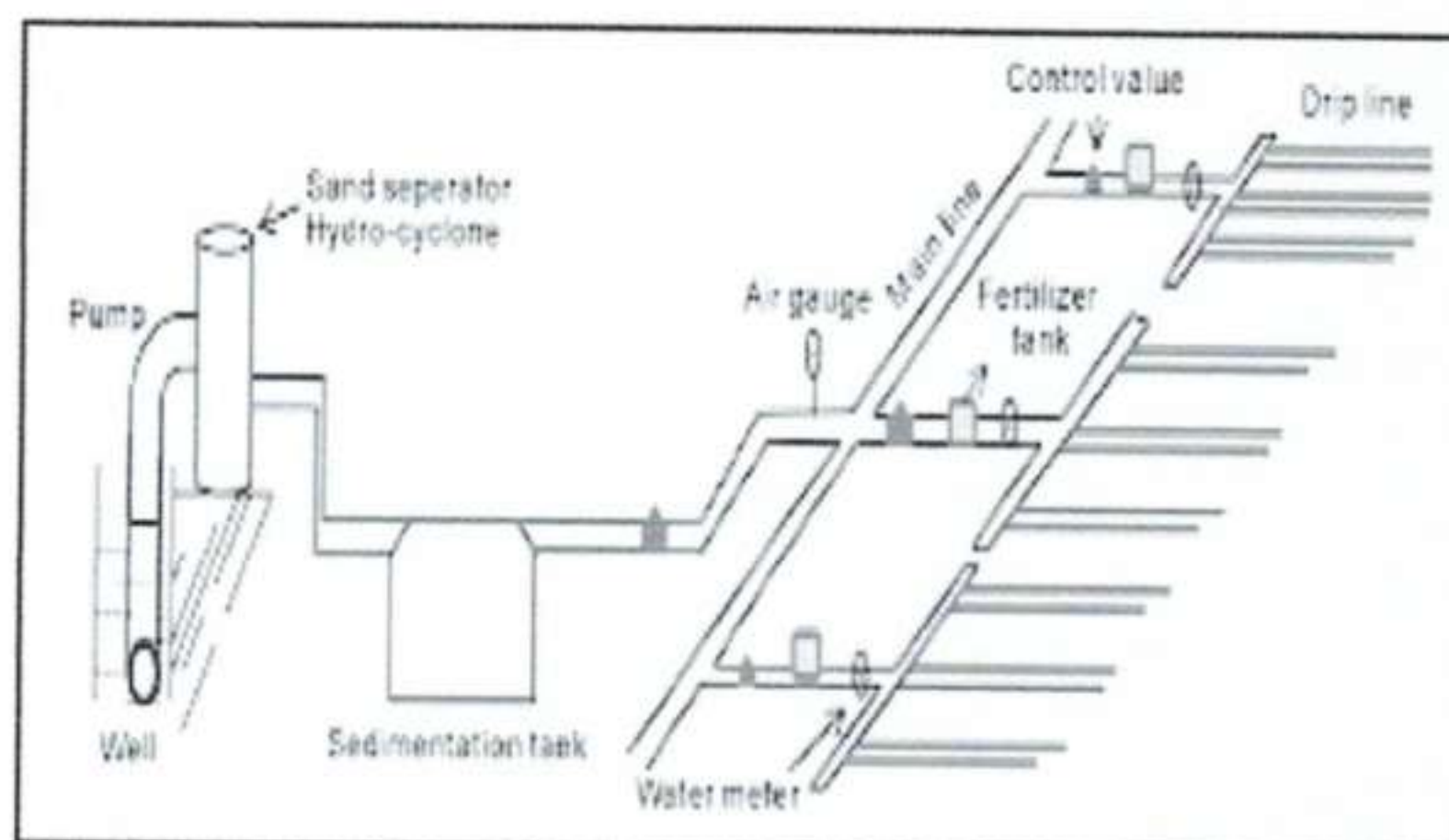
(iii) **Factors contributed to the increase in income**

- Got support under the program in reducing production costs e.g. Sapling provision at lesser cost compared to market rates
- Crop-wise individual on-field training and guidance e.g. sowing method, nutritional management, etc.
- Utilization of appropriate resources e.g. Drip irrigation system

(iv) **Environmental Improvement**

- **Water Conservation**

GVT team motivated farmers to adopt the improved technology for the irrigation such as Drip Irrigation which helped in water conservation and improving the crop productivity.



- **Soil Health**

| Reduction in usage of chemical fertilizer by beneficiary farmers |                  |                   |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| Type of fertilizer   | Pre-intervention | Post-intervention |
| Only Chemical  | 63%              | 4%                |
| Only Organic   | -                | 8%                |
| Both Chemical and Organic  | 37%              | 88%               |

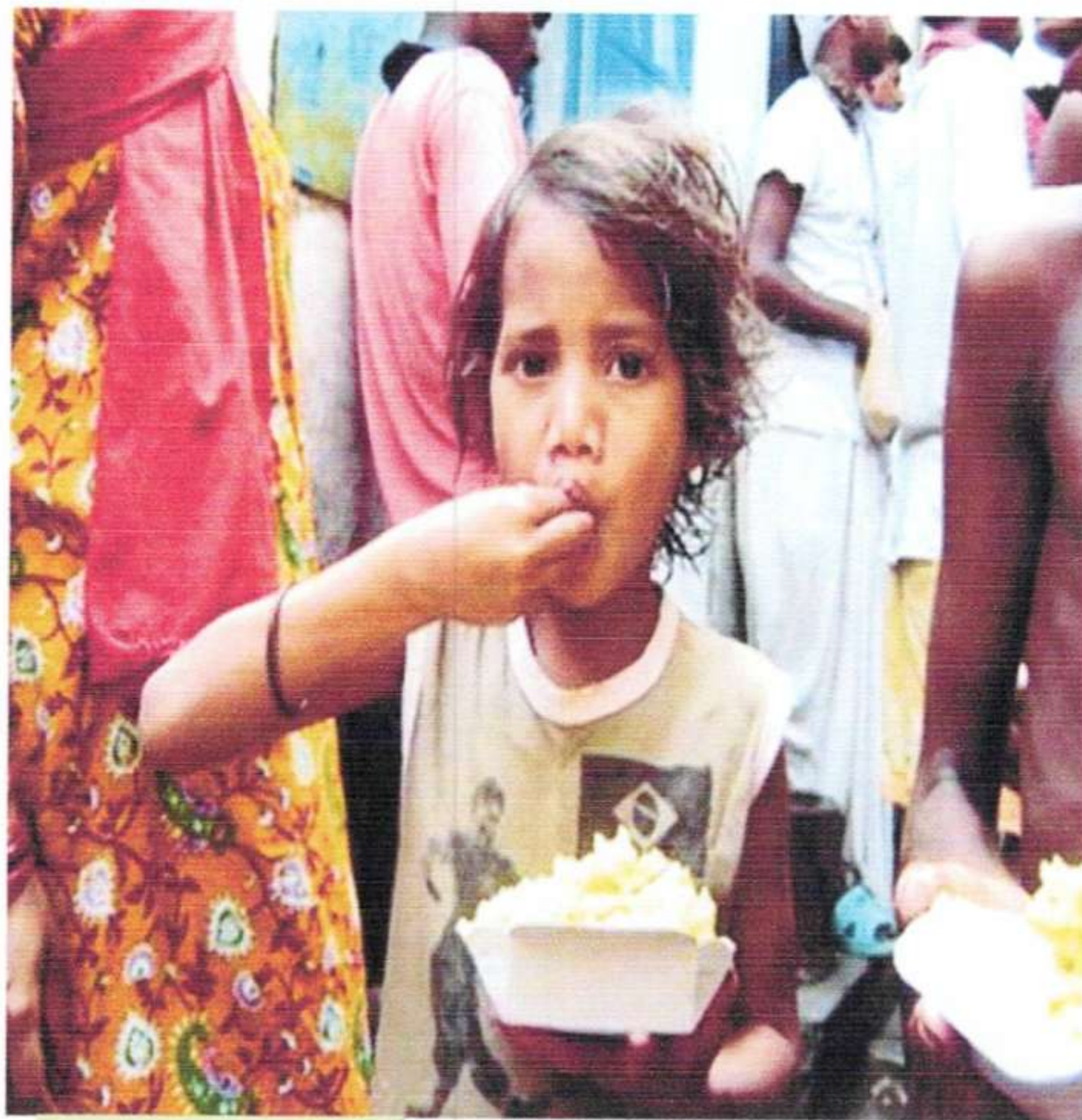
## 2.8 Conclusion

The Farmers Livelihood Enhancement Program has made significant strides in improving farmer incomes, promoting water-efficient practices, and strengthening resilience in drought-prone regions. To further build on this success, it is recommended that the program establish systems to track how many farmers continue with alternate high-value crops in subsequent years, ensuring sustained benefits beyond initial intervention.





# CSR Impact Assessment Report (Summary)



Appendix B - "Food for Life"

## 2023-24



### Assessed by:

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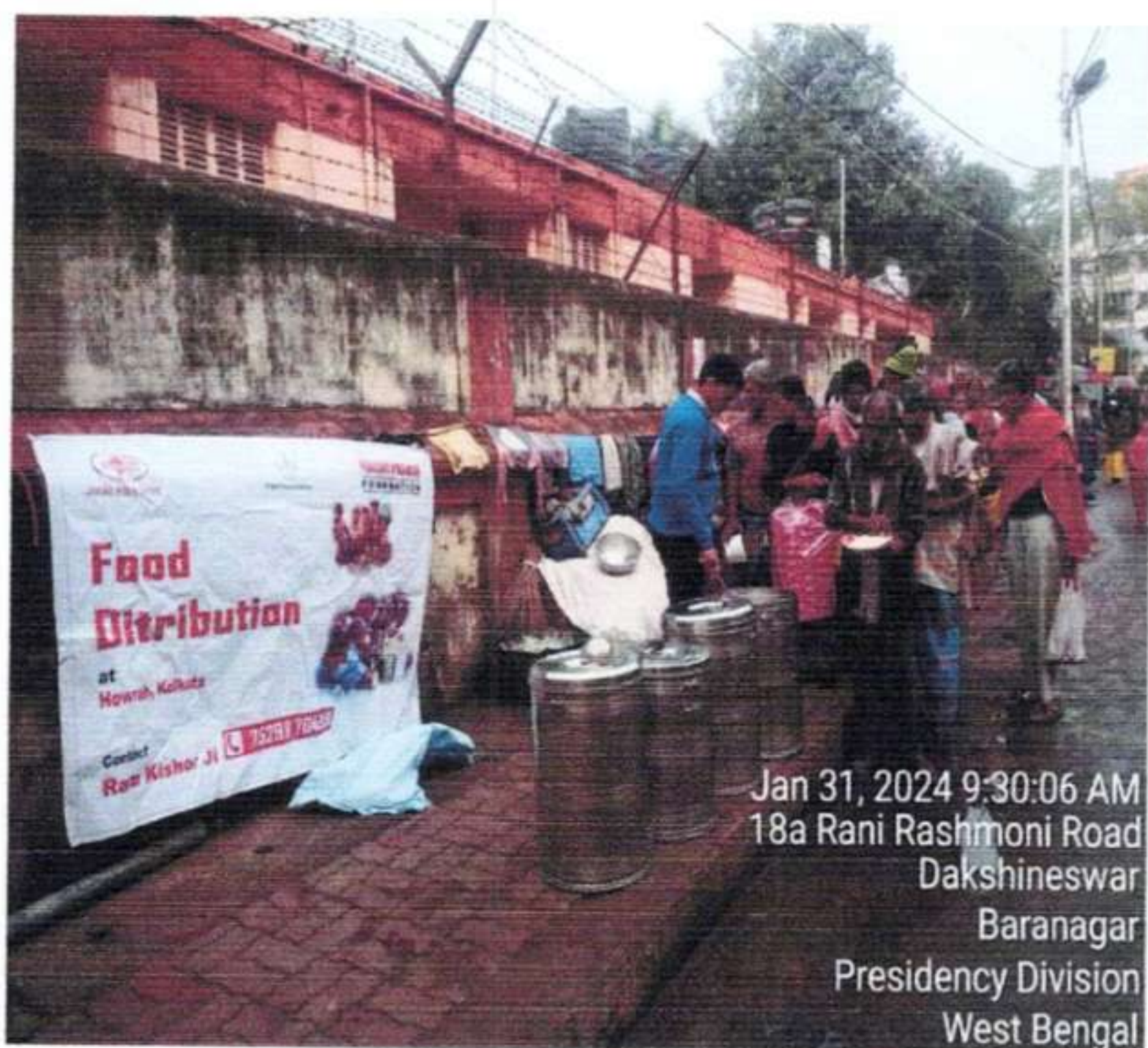
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1.

## Background

BC Jindal Foundation (BCJF) is committed to improving the quality of life of underprivileged communities through initiatives in Education, Healthcare & Sanitation, Skill Development & Livelihood Support and Community Development. During FY 2023–24, **Project “Food for Life”** aiming at hunger eradication and nutrition security implemented through **ISCKON**.





## Summary

The **BC Jindal Foundation (BCJF)**, in partner with **ISKCON Kolkata** to implement the Food for Life Program during FY 2023–24. The initiative aligns with **SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)** and **SDG 3 (Good Health & Well-being)**.

### 2.1 Problem Statement

India continues to face a serious challenge of hunger and malnutrition, placing it in the ‘serious’ category. This highlights that malnutrition, undernourishment, and child wasting remain pressing issues across the country. Urban slums and marginalized pockets of Kolkata represent some of the most vulnerable groups, where poverty, food insecurity, and limited access to nutritious meals disproportionately affect **children, women, and elderly citizens**. These conditions heighten risks of hunger, poor immunity, and intergenerational malnutrition.

### 2.2 Program Intervention

The project focused on ensuring **nutritional security and well-being** for vulnerable groups by:

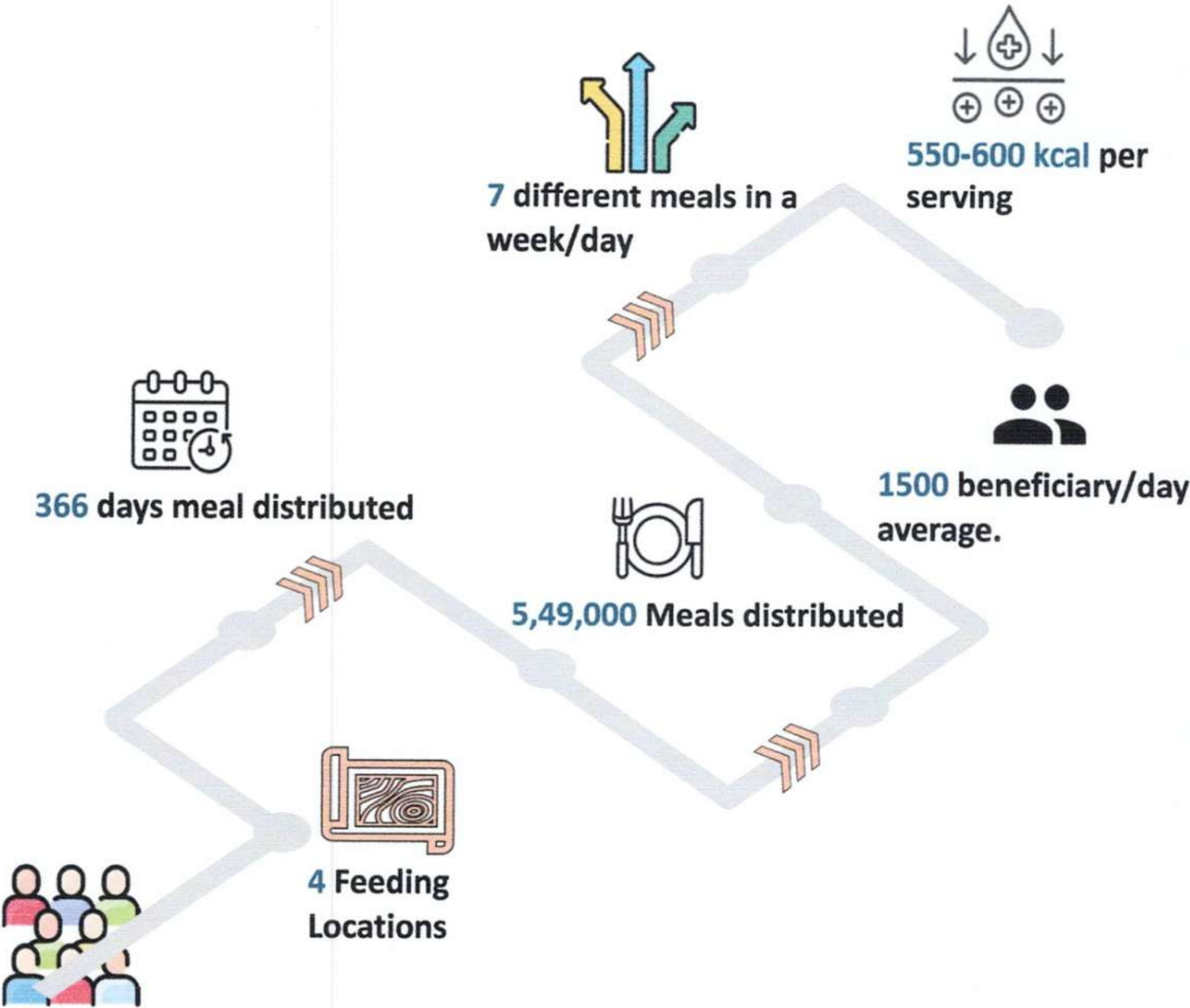
- Ensuring **daily access to fresh, nutritious meals** for homeless, elderly, women, and children.
- Reducing hunger and malnutrition-related risks among high-risk communities.

Maintaining food safety standards and operational efficiency in meal preparation and distribution.



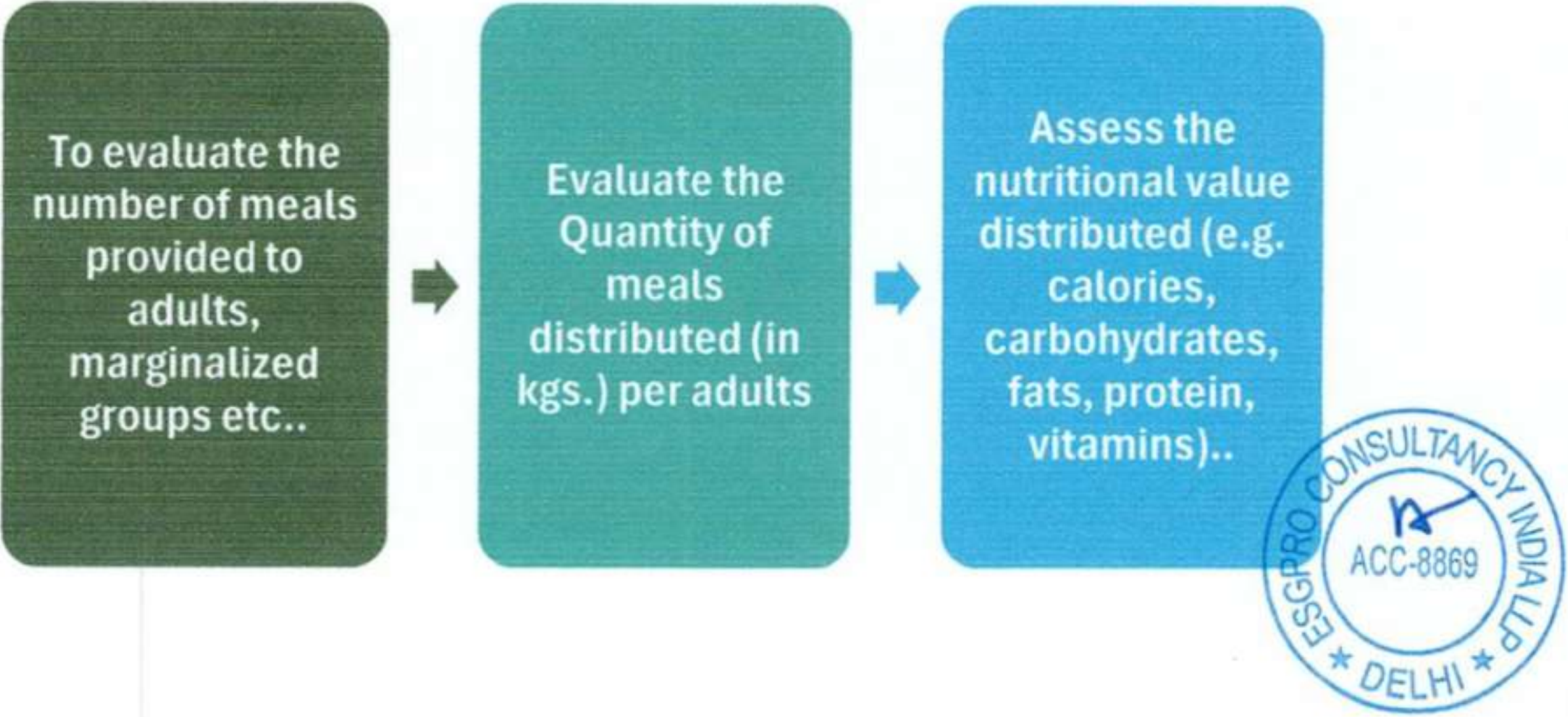


2.3 Project Map



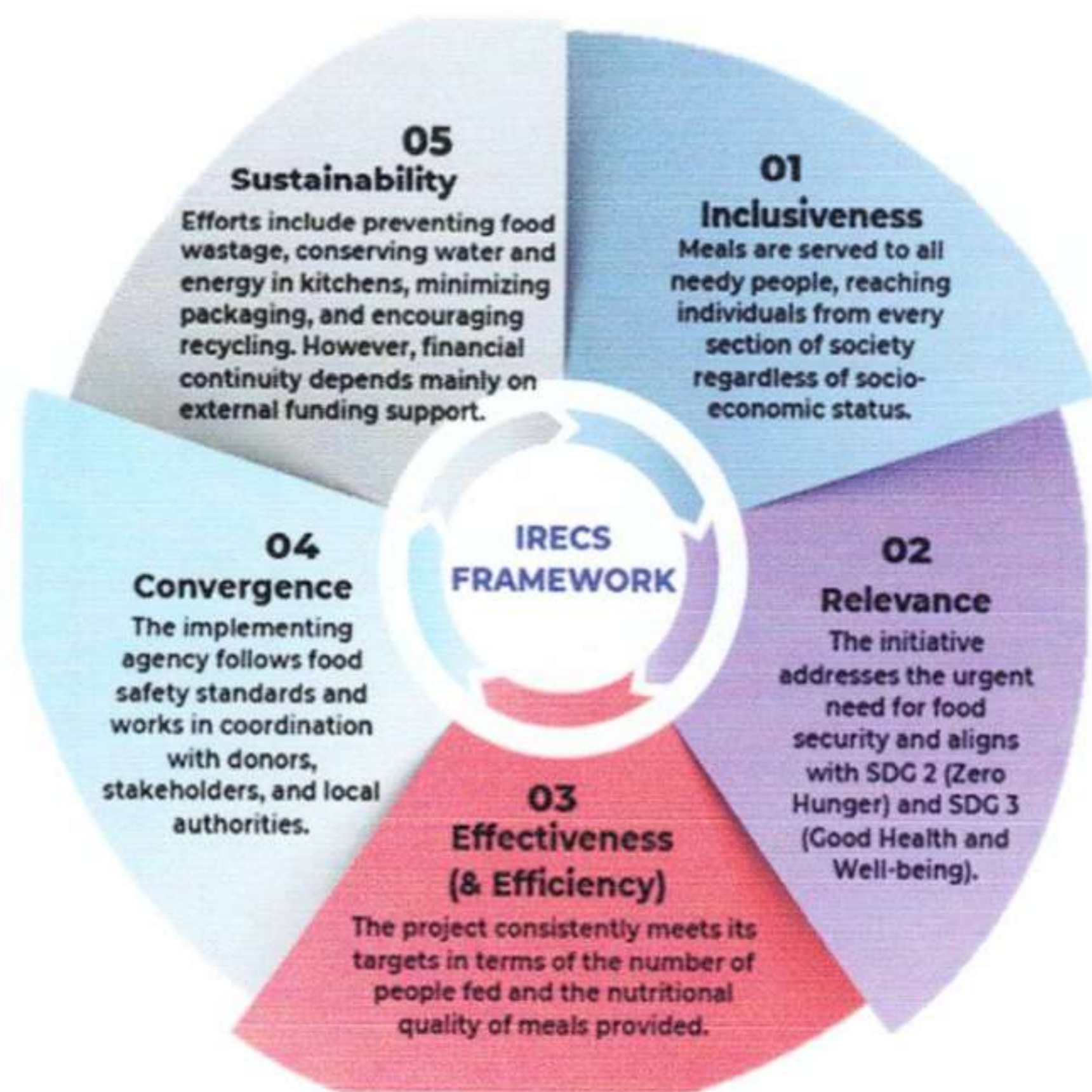
2.4 Assessment Objective

Scope of Impact Evaluation includes the following :



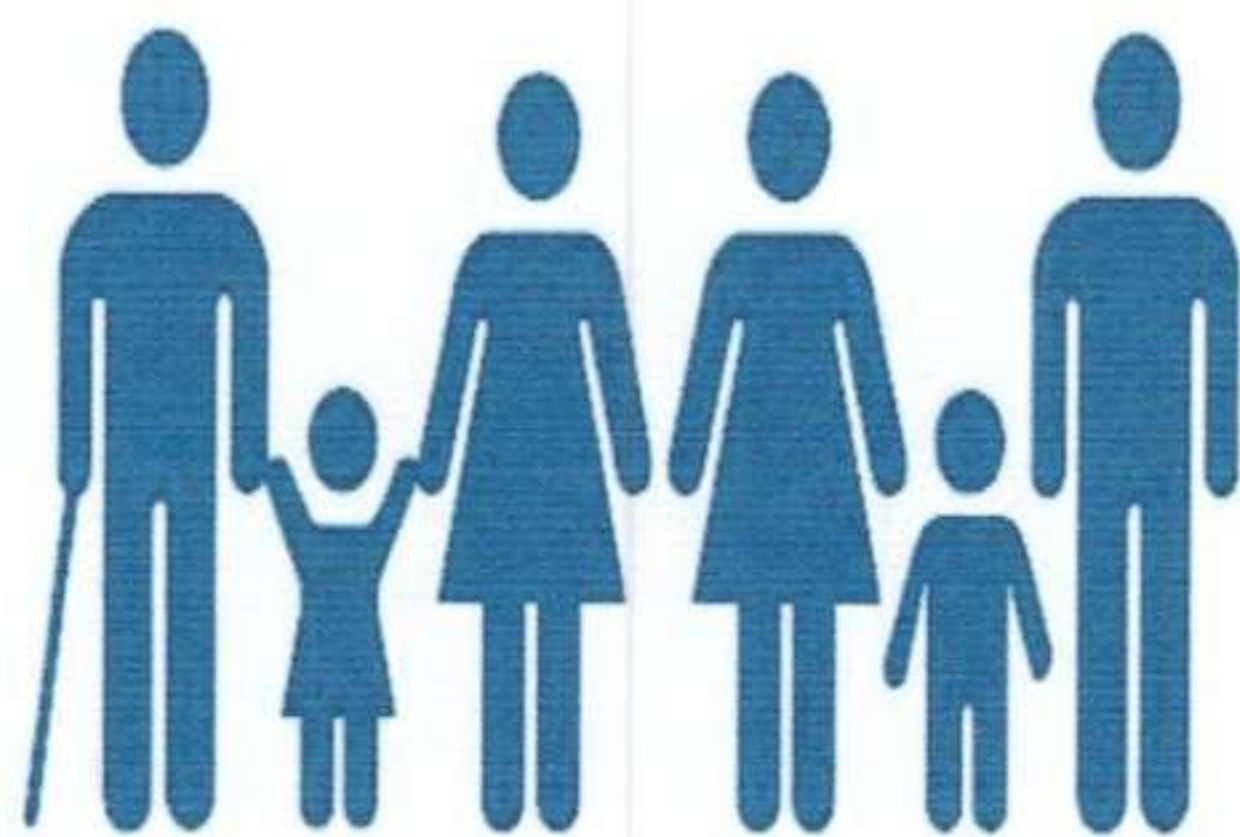


## 2.5 Analytical Framework



The impact assessment was conducted in alignment with **Social Audit Standard (SAS) 100 – "Eradicating Hunger, Poverty, Malnutrition and Inequality"**. This standard provides a structured, transparent, and evidence-based approach for evaluating the impact of social and CSR initiatives. It guides the social auditor in framing relevant evaluation questions, collecting and analyzing stakeholder feedback, and assessing changes in beneficiaries' lives.

## 2.6 Stakeholder Covered



Stakeholders include Meal Recipients, volunteers, Implementing agency staff, BC Jindal Foundation Staff, Kitchen Staff, Local Authorities and Contractors/Vendors who supplies raw material.

The sample size was calculated using **95% of Confidence level, 5% of Margin of Error and Population Proportion of 50%** which is 384 beneficiaries.





## 2.7 Key Findings

### (i) Summary of food test Certificates

| Summary of food Test Certificates per 100gm |                                     |                        |        |        |        |        |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | Parameter                           | Acceptable Range (in%) | Meal 1 | Meal 2 | Meal 3 | Meal 4 |
| Nutritional Analysis                        |                                     |                        |        |        |        |        |
|   | Carbohydrate                        | 45 to 65               | 51.07  | 60.86  | 53.47  | 59.68  |
|   | Protein                             | 10 to 35               | 12.09  | 17.81  | 16.97  | 4.07   |
|   | Total Fat                           | 15 to 25               | 16.07  | 15.99  | 17.49  | 1.00   |
| Fatty Acid Profile                          |                                     |                        |        |        |        |        |
|   | Monounsaturated fatty acid of food  | N. A                   | 1.28   | 1.49   | 2.15   | 0.37   |
|   | Poly Unsaturated fatty acid of food | N. A                   | 2.89   | 3.31   | 2.76   | 0.35   |
|   | Saturated Fat                       | Less than 10           | 0.82   | 1.08   | 1.05   | 0.27   |
|   | Trans Fat                           | DL- 5                  | ND     | ND     | ND     | ND     |
| ND - Not detected, DL- Detection Limit      |                                     |                        |        |        |        |        |

### (ii) Quantitative Impact Summary

| IMPACT METRIC                  | ACHIEVEMENT                                | TARGET STATUS      |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Daily Meal Distribution        | 1,500 meals average across 4 locations     | Target Met         |
| Monthly Beneficiaries          | 45,750 meals served monthly average        | Target Met         |
| Cost Efficiency                | ₹17.5 average per nutritious meal          | High Performance   |
| Total Project Impact           | 5,49,000 meals (Apr 2023 – Mar 2024)       | Target Met         |
| Employment Created             | 31 jobs across kitchen and distribution    | Achieved           |
| Cost Savings for Beneficiaries | Approx. 60–80% vs. alternatives            | Significant Impact |
| Beneficiary Satisfaction       | 100% satisfaction and spiritual fulfilment | Very Good          |
| Operational Consistency        | Systematic daily distribution maintained   | Very Good          |





(iii) Beneficiary satisfaction

| PARAMETER               | SATISFACTION LEVEL | FEEDBACK SUMMARY                   |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Food Quality            | Very High          | 73% said 5, 26% said 4 & 2% said 3 |
| Quantity & Availability | Very High          | 74% said 5, 25% said 4 & 1% said 3 |
| Food Hygiene            | Very High          | 75% said 5, 24% said 4 & 1% said 3 |
| Temperature (Hot/Warm)  | Very High          | 75% said 5, 24% said 4 & 1% said 3 |
| Taste of Food           | Very High          | 69% said 5, 28% said 4 & 3% said 3 |

## 2.8 Conclusion

The Food for Life Program has successfully provided consistent nutritional support to marginalized communities, meeting both quality and efficiency targets. However, the initiative remains heavily dependent on donor contributions. Exploring long-term sustainability pathways, such as convergence with government nutrition schemes or community-driven models, would strengthen its resilience and continuity. However, sustainability remains a challenge, as one-time food distribution alone cannot create lasting impact unless supplemented with long-term strategies such as nutrition education, livelihood support, or linkages to welfare schemes.





### Disclaimer and Reader's Note

This document is a Summary Report prepared exclusively for B.C. Jindal Foundation (BCJF). It provides a concise overview of key findings, outcomes, and recommendations from the CSR initiatives Project Global Parli and Food for Life. An abridged report has been issued separately to the Foundation, containing comprehensive analysis, methodology, and supporting evidence.

The content of this summary is based on information shared by the implementing partners, field surveys, stakeholder consultations, and records available at the time of preparation. While due care has been taken to ensure accuracy, certain inputs are derived from secondary sources and beneficiary responses and have not been independently verified in full. The report does not constitute an audit, certification, attestation, or assurance engagement under any statutory or professional standards, nor should it be construed as legal or financial advice.

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The recommendations contained herein are directional and indicative in nature. They are meant to support management deliberations and provide insights for future program strengthening. Final decisions should be taken with independent judgment and, where necessary, further due diligence.

Prepared by ESGPRO Consultancy India LLP, empanelled with ICAI SAO (Empanelment No. ICAI SAO/2024-25/SIAO/001), this report follows the Companies Act, 2013 (Section 135 & CSR Policy Rules, 2014) and relevant Social Audit Standards (SAS 100 & SAS 1000). We acknowledge with gratitude the cooperation of BCJF, its implementing partners, and beneficiaries, whose inputs enabled the preparation of this summary report.

