



Spreading smiles in Africa

- Operating village clinics in the concession area, providing medicine and ambulance service in Sudan
- Provide 1500 artificial limbs (Jaipur foot) to amputees in Sudan
- Donate equipped for cancer treatment hospital in Sudan
- To popularise modern methods of farming, has undertaken farming of about 4000 acres providing assistance to 300 families and employment to about 750 people in Sudan
- Online IT library at Khartoum Refinery; distributed 7500 school bags and educational kits in schools in the concession area and around Khartoum
- Built football facilities for the Merreikh Sports Club; Khartoum Distributed 15,000 footballs in various sports clubs and schools in Sudan
- Committed US\$ 2.45 million for total development

A partial list of CSR Success Stories of ONGC

Sahara-A helping hand to the destitutes

Background

Shraddha Rehabilitation Foundation, is an NGO dealing with the problem of the mentally ill Road side destitutes. Shraddha is a humane experiment, perhaps the only one of its kind in India, providing treatment, custodial care and rehabilitation to a neglected group of mentally-ill roadside destitute and reuniting them with their lost families. It is a combination approach that marries medication, innovative psychosocial intervention and occupational engagement.

ONGC's Support

ONGC has supported this project by providing 100 beds to the mentally ill road-side destitutes so as to provide some comfort to these destitutes along with a Diesel Generator for use during power cuts.

Beneficiaries

At present there are about 60-65 destitutes in the rehabilitation centre, it is understood that in the city of Mumbai there are around 500 such road-side destitutes aimlessly roaming in the metropolis of Mumbai. Such a project can help the society and the nation at large.

Swalvavlamban: Reach where needed

Background of the Project

The ONGC Cauvery Asset, Karaikal in Southern part of India organized Artificial Limb Camp in the year 2006 in association with Rotary Club, Karaikal.

Need Analysis

The Base Office of Cauvery Asset is situated in Karaikal, which falls in the Union Territory of Puducherry. The nearest well-equipped Hospital is 300 km away from Karaikal. Due to poverty, the polio affected persons and accident victims are not able to get artificial limbs. Many NGOs/Voluntary Organisations conduct regular Health Camps and Eye Camps. However, it was noticed by the Asset that no NGOs/ Voluntary Organisations came forward to conduct the Artificial Limb camp, as it requires professional expertise from places like Jaipur and the project involves huge expenditure. Hence, ONGC took up the challenges of organising a specific camp to distributed artificial limbs. Beneficiaries of the Camp were mostly from the operational districts of Cauvery Asset, Karaikal. The list of beneficiaries was screened and finalized by Rotary Club in association with ONGC.

Beneficiaries

The Camp provided 175 calipers/Jaipur foot to 115 nos. of needy and downtrodden people in and around Karaikal, who could not afford to spend money for the same. The Asset organized another Camp with the association of Rotary Club wherein 167 calipers/Jaipur foot and crutches were provided to 97 nos. of persons from 12 to 17th February 2008.

Support from ONGC

During last two years, the Rotary Club has carried out project named Rotaplast for corrective surgery for cleft lip palates. More than 100 patients per year are getting benefits. Medical professionals and paramedical staff from United States and other countries attend the project. ONGC has supported this initiative during last year, ONGC Mahila Samiti, the Wives Association of ONGC employees, in association with Rotary Club of Karaikal conducted free Hearing Aid Camp in the premises of ONGC. Hundreds of patients benefitted out of this camp.





Healthcare

- Mobile Cancer Detection Unit at Assam
- “Aakha” the Boat of hope: mobile medical ship for tribals living in Majuli Island, Assam
- Support for Polio Eradication Programme through various NGOs
- Support to Shankar Nethralaya, Chennai for upgradation of diagnostic services of Genetic and Molecular Biology Dept.
- Health Fitness Trust for spreading awareness about drug abuse and HIV/AIDS
- Life Line Foundation for trauma care of accident victims in Gujarat and Uttarakhand
- Support to Bharatiya Kushtha Niwarak Sangha in tribal district of Bastar to tackle sickle cell anaemia and malnutrition
- Regular medical camps in remote villages in project areas
- Support for mobile healthcare infrastructure
- Support for Old Age Homes

ONGC's fight against Child Mortality: ALISA WASHER

Background

The Thalassemia Society of India, Kolkata, approached ONGC with a Project for providing an equipment called "Alisa Washer", which is used for carrying out various pathological tests which are crucial for treatment of thalassemia patients.

The Thalassemia Society of India is one of the few reputed institutes in the field of treatment of a disease like thalassemia in this part of the country and is in operation since 1884. This NGO is providing dual benefits to the society. One for prevention of the disease through rigorous awareness campaign and allied things and the other is actual treatment and cure of the disease. In about a century of its existence, the NGO has done commendable job and large number of Thalassemia patients particularly from poor and disadvantaged group of the society, immensely benefited.

Need Analysis

The project was taken up because Thalassemia, as we all know, is a dreaded genetic blood disorder and is truly a social concern. As per 1995 W.H.O. report, 250 million persons or 4.5% of world's population are affected by Thalassemia and allied disorder. In India, the picture is equally gloomy; nearly 35 million people are carrier of Thalassemia, which constitutes 3.5% of our population.

Beneficiaries

Thalassemia affected patients, particularly children, were the beneficiaries. The Thalassemia Society of India purchased and installed the "Alisa Washer" instrument in the last week of January, 2008 and up to 20.03.2008, as per report received from them, about 300 blood samples of Thalassemia affected patients mainly children have been tested. So on an average about 1800 Thalassemia affected patients will be benefited every year out of this one "Alisa Washer" equipment provided by ONGC.

Monitoring and Impact

The Thalassemia Society of India is located at Kolkata where all ONGC installations are presently located including the Hqrs. of CBMDP & MBA Basin. Doctors and experts from the Society have made number of presentations and awareness campaign for the employees of ONGC and their wards which is considered to be very helpful and appreciated by one and all. CSR team also visited the Institute number of times and found that the beneficiaries are mainly from the families of have-nots who cannot afford expensive treatment of Thalassemia from private health institutions. For poor people and slum dwellers of Kolkata, this Society is doing yeoman's service in the field of eradication of a disease, which is affecting large number of people of the society.

Working of this particular organization and also that of some other similar organizations are being closely monitored by ONGC so that the maximum benefit reaches the marginalised.

Life Care Society: Reach Poorest of Poor

Background for undertaking the project- ONGC as an organization has partnered this initiative with its retired employees at Dehradun to render service

to the poorest of poor and needy. The retired employees formed the Life Care Society an NGO meant for serving the under-privileged by reaching out to the people in the hinterland of Uttarakhand. The Society owes its birth to ONGC and weekly medical camps organized for the needy. Every village has been given a Doctor, who is playing a very significant role by treating patients with different kinds of ailments pertaining to eye, dental and other chronic ailments. Scope of the project: Pondha, Bansiwala, Karbari and Sherpur are some of the villages where the Society is working pro-actively.

Objective of the project: To provide weekly medical camps to the needy in the interiors of Dehradun. The Society does not get any financial aid, help from the Central Government and State Government and is fully dependent upon donations from friends, relatives and well wishers. It is here that it has been making a difference by treating patients and giving them medical treatment free of cost.

Details of selection of target population: In all 11247 patients were treated in 2006 and 5663 patients were treated in the year 2004.

Implementation of the project: All the medical centres operate from respective Village Panchayat Bhawans / Milan Kendras which have been made available for this purpose by the Gram Pardhans. First of these medical centres was established on 20.10.2003 and other centres came up subsequently from November 2003 onwards. The programme in 2006 included 2 more medical centres, one being in the tribal area of Jaunsar Babar. Society had also organized mega medical camps earlier. The first such camp was at village Bansiwala during the year 2003-04, in which the Society alongwith the Panchayat Ghar and ONGC examined 286 patients with eye, dental and other chronic ailments. About 60 of the eye patients were further operated upon for cataract at ONGC Hospital, Dehradun. Another medical camp was organized in January 2004 in Nayagaon. In all 15 well-qualified doctors and specialists attended to 1705 patients and general medical check-up of 1200 school children was also undertaken.

Long-term sustainability of the project: Medical check-up of as many school children as possible will be undertaken. Arrangements will also be made for indoor patients at City Hospitals. Scholarships will be provided to brilliant students who would be able to seek admission into the IITs, Polytechnic and Vocational Courses. Assistance will be provided to Physically Challenged individuals for eye and artificial limbs related matters. Counseling service with regard to higher education, placement and social behaviour are other initiatives which are planned.

Support from ONGC: ONGC has been very supportive to Life Care Society since its inception. Not only does ONGC provide financial aids but also the entire infrastructure of ONGC is made available to Life Care Society to facilitate its effective functioning. In the year 2006, ONGC provided financial support for organizing medical camps and for Ambulance. This Ambulance in times of bereavement in the family would be available to the family free of cost within municipal limits of Dehradun and on special occasions for outstation use.

Learnings from the project: Only after conducting mega camps, in the year 2003-04, it was felt that such medical camps are of limited use to the general public as patients do not get sustained medical care. It was, therefore, decided to organize weekly medical camps for more focused attention and sustained results. Improvements are being added to the existing line of treatment by including the facility of checking blood sugar level with the help of Gluco meter and strip test at the camp itself. Through this facility, further line of treatment and disease management is indicated to the patient immediately. This facilitates progress and further monitoring of the patients.

Cachar Cancer Hospital & Research Centre.

Background for undertaking the project- ONGC is always focused upon providing the best of amenities and facilities in and around our areas of operation. Health care being one of our areas of concern, we have supported a major initiative taken to fight cancer. Silchar, located in Southern part of Assam state and surrounded by Mizoram, Tripura, Parts of Manipur and Meghalaya in the North Eastern Region of India has been also on the World map for its inhabitants being susceptible to the dreaded disease – cancer. The incidence of cancer in this area is so high that it is disturbing for the medical experts to pin point the exact reason for this vulnerability. The region is very remote and economically backward being dominated by the working class who are engaged in maintaining the industries which are the mainstay of economy like tea, agriculture etc. The unfortunate people of this region who get afflicted by cancer can hardly afford to avail the treatment at Delhi, Mumbai, Vellore and other metro cities of the country. In the light of above problems, a group of social activists drawn from diverse professions formed the Cachar Cancer Hospital Society in 1992, and approached ONGC for financial assistance for procurement and installations of CT Scan Machine in the hospital.

Objective of the project: ONGC has been working in North East for last many years. As per the ONGC CCP, health care is an important issue where ONGC as a responsible corporate citizen has contributed to the Corporate Society. Supporting an NGO by providing financial assistance to Cachar Cancer Hospital Society, Silchar for procurement and installation of CT Scan Machine would have been an ideal way to give back to the Society.

Implementation of the project: Society had acquired a plot of land and raised an initial fund of Rs.1 Crore for construction of the hospital. This was followed by some generous contribution by the people of Barak Valley, Tea Association of India, many PSUs and others. Hospital complex was equipped with diagnostic wing, 38 bedded chemotherapy indoor unit within operation theatre. A cobalt building was also constructed and a CT guided treatment planning system was also installed in the Hospital. A CT Scan Machine which was a necessity was provided by ONGC.

Long-term sustainability of the project: The Cachar Cancer Hospital Society is a voluntary organization and its objectives are (a) creating awareness among people about symptoms of cancer and preventive measure, (b) establishing a full-fledged cancer hospital for providing facilities for detection as well as

treatment, and (c) setting up a research centre on cancer. This Society would be engaged in the up-keep and maintenance of the Hospital for its sustainable and effective output.

Methodology used for monitoring progress on the project and feedback: The Cachar Cancer Hospital Society publishes its annual report with balance sheet and budget and a copy of the same is sent to ONGC for feedback. In this annual report, entire activities undertaken by the Society are updated which facilitates ONGC to monitor progress on the contribution extended to them.

Learnings from the project: There was a delay in the installation of the CT Scan Machine despite the aid provided by ONGC due to certain problems in getting power connection on higher load in remote area. This problem could, however, be sorted out only in October 2007 whereas the aid was given in the year 2006. Thus, it was a learning experience for ONGC to ensure availability of supportive infrastructure prior to providing an aid.

Anugraha Drishtidaan

Dedicated to the mission of the restoring eye sight for the poor and the marginalized, Anugraha Drishtidaan has been offering its services regularly for the last many years. The NGO is being generously supported by ONGC at all its work centres and nationally. In the year 2007-08 08 number of camps have been organized with a cumulative reach of 37565 OPD patients, distribution of medicines to 23032 patients; distribution of spectacles, dark glasses to 12083 patients; identification of 5072 patients with cataract and cataract operations (IOL) performed on 4152 patients. These eye camps have been organized in the year 2007-08 at various work centres of ONGC as per the details below:

Work Centres	OPD Attendance	Medicine beneficiaries	Spectacles / glass distribution	Cataract cases identified	Cataract operations done
Assam	1096	891	89	108	89
Gujarat	929	369	691	122	94
Rajahmundry	1696	581	972	186	153
Karaikal	500	288	160	60	51

Mobile Blood Donation Van

Support from ONGC have been sought for a fully equipped mobile blood donation van with the purpose of the blood bank reaching the donors rather than donors coming the them.

Rotary Club in Delhi has set up a state-of-the-art voluntary blood bank at a cost of Rs. 6.0 crores to provide safe blood to the needy people at a meager processing charge. The blood bank is housed in a five story centrally air conditioned building providing nearly 55000 units of blood every year. The Rotary Club earlier had a mobile van for blood donation and has been utilizing the existing van extensively by organizing a number of blood donation camps. Till date more than 320 blood donation camps in and around

Delhi have been organised. The present vehicle, which was acquired six years ago has been rendered unserviceable, hence, the request for a new vehicle has been received by ONGC.

As ONGC focuses on healthcare under its CSR, it has been supporting a number of hospitals, mobile vans, primary health centres and medical camps. ONGC decided to collaborate with Rotary, which is a reputed organization and they are rendering yeomen services to the marginalized by providing the blood to the poor and needy at a meager processing charge. Hence, ONGC felt it appropriate to provide this equipped vehicle for helping them to collect blood from various donees by reaching them directly at their place of their stay.





Project Saraswati

Pilot Study in West Rajasthan

- **'Project Saraswati' launched in the year 2005**
- **To discover deep aquifers left by the mythical river Saraswati in North West Rajasthan**
- **Aims to locate fresh water' unexploited deep ground water resources.**
- **Saraswati-I, near Jaisalmer Town was drilled upto 500 meters. Water reservoir located.**
- **Project in progress to bring water to the people in drought prone areas**

Swajaldhara: Water Management in Andhra Pradesh

Background

Water is the life line and is also the main source of disease and destruction in the Society. The Coastal India is always infested with contaminated water with water borne diseases because of water logging in these areas. It is no different situation in Andhra Coastal area particularly Konaseema, where we operate. A source of clean water is quite a need for these villages.

Beneficiaries and the Need-Analysis

There is a village called Turpupalem (Konaseema), Malkipuram Mandal, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh nearer to sea-coast. This village has a population of 3,000 people belonging to lower castes. Ninety percent (90%) of the people are below poverty line. They are drinking the water from dug water wells. The people of the village collect water from these wells for the drinking purpose and also feed to milch animals, wash clothes etc. near these wells, thereby the hygiene near these wells has been at stake. The water taken out from the wells goes inside and continuously contaminates the water. This leads to diseases and illness to the villagers.

Village Sarpanch, who is aware of the CSR activities undertaken by ONGC, approached the Head-HR/ER for providing Hand Pumps. So that the villagers will not only get a protected water but also to get the water for cluster of houses nearer their hamlets which saves time in fetching the water.

ONGC's Support

ONGC provided support to the village by extendign support to 20 Hand Pumps in the village. The hand bore wells have already been inaugurated on 10th February, 2008. Now the water is protected to a large extent since the hand operated pumps hardly allow the water to go back unlike open wells. The villagers are so much grateful to the ONGC for the health conscious Projects undertaken by ONGC, Rajahmundry. Providing protected water is always a priority under CSR of ONGC.





Entrepreneurship

- Bunkar Vikas Sansthan, Chanderi, Madhya Pradesh for helping the poor weavers to revive dying heritage of Chanderi Sarees
- Shramik Vikas Sansthan and Adivasi Jagruti Abhiyan for tribals of Gujarat
- Project Yuva Samridhhi - cooperatives for Self Help Groups in Assam
- Support to Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for tri-wheeler for disabled people
- Rickshaw Bank in Guwahati, Assam for poor rickshaw pullers
- Support for Milk Cooperative Society in Assam

Establishing a Coir Industry

Background

ONGC, Chennai invited a proposal for supporting an Entrepreneurship project from District Collector, Tiruvarur. He proposed that ONGC can provide support to the Kurinji Women Self Help Group, Panayur Panchayat, Kottur Block, Tiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu. This SHG produces Coir from the locally available coconut Fibres and marketing.

Need Assessment and Feasibility Study

Need Assessment for this initiative was done. The area in which the project was to be undertaken was a remote backward rural area. Most of the people were living below the poverty line. ONGC analysed the feasibility of the project. It was observed that the raw materials required for the coir industry were available from coconut trees in and around this area, and also, 60% of the products manufactured through this industry could be consumed locally since there are good number of huts and cattle in this area. The women of this area were unstintingly industrious to improve their standard of living; this was evident from their objective of forming Self Help Group.

ONGC's Support

ONGC supported 15 Women Self Help Group Members and 55 Rural family members through this initiative. ONGC provided job opportunities to Rural local people in Panayur panchayat and other adjoining villages. By improving the institution through modernization, ONGC indirectly provided employment to the rural youths in producing and marketing the coir materials.

The objective of the project was

- to provide regular employment to the rural woman folk
- to improve the socio economic status of rural men and women
- to mobilize the industry in rural area
- to provide financial rotation in the remote village

This project has enabled them to purchase the above machineries to modernise and increase their daily production, generate more income and provided employment to the rural poor.

Re-creating a lost heritage: Chanderi (Handloom Industry)

Background for undertaking the project- In the year 2004, ONGC came across a proposal from Commissioner, Handloom, Madhya Pradesh seeking financial support for preserving the dying art of Chanderi handloom, at Chanderi.

Scope of the project: Chanderi is a small town bordering Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on the banks of Betwa river. Chanderi has a population of around 30,000. With about 3,500 looms actively working, almost 60% of this population is directly or indirectly dependent on the handloom business. Others make beedis (local cigarettes using tobacco leaf) and earn dismally low wages.

Chanderi textiles were patronized initially by the Mughals in the 7th century AD. The elegance of the soft Chanderi colours lies in their constant reference to nature. The magic is in warp and weft - taana and baana. The silk yarn is

largely imported Chinese or Korean; the cottons procured from Coimbatore and Jaipur. Weaving is performed by one or two skilled workers of the same family. The looms are traditional pit looms with throw shuttle. Chanderi brocades have been the pride of Indian craft and are much appreciated within India and the world over. The delicate fabric with intricate ethnic motifs, hand woven into the material are available in a variety of items like sarees, dress material, ladies' stoles, table cloths, cushion covers and table napkins.

Objective of the project: Invasion of the business by exploitative traders created a huge economic gap between the weavers and traders. The weavers lacked the resources to buy and store raw material, create and circulate samples of products besides lacking know-how about designing and market opportunities. Few contemporary designers worked on the fabric and Chanderi lost out as a fabric for the fashion conscious buyer. The weaving community also began to suffer as the traders and moneylenders cornered all profits and paid very little wages. At their mercy, the weavers were resigned to bondage.

Details of selection of target population: Weavers faced following constraints:

- Diminishing demand of the handloom products- Due to
 - Lack of designs which were not very appealing and were very stereotyped.
 - Lack of marketing support
 - Lack of guidance
 - Lack of infrastructure
 - Illiterate, innocent beneficiaries.
- Lack of institutional buyers
- Lack of new designs for the product
- Lack of product innovations
- Lack of modern manufacturing processes
- Quality of the product going down
- Lack of credit facilities (productive and consumptive)
- Seasonal nature of work

In this vulnerable time, 30 odd weavers came together to form Bunkar Vikas Sanstha, a SHG under the aegis of United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. Weavers now had their own organisation to address their problems on long term basis in self sustainable manner. BVS was established in 2004 as an apex body of 13 Self Help Groups of 119 weavers of Chanderi handloom with an objective of economic and social empowerment of the weaver community.

Implementation of the project: Considering the request from BVS appeared doubtful for acceptance by ONGC, as the village Chanderi does not come under ONGC's operational area. However, on careful scrutiny, it was observed that assisting a project focused on preserving Indian heritage and

mainstreaming the poor weavers (comprising of mainly poor women from

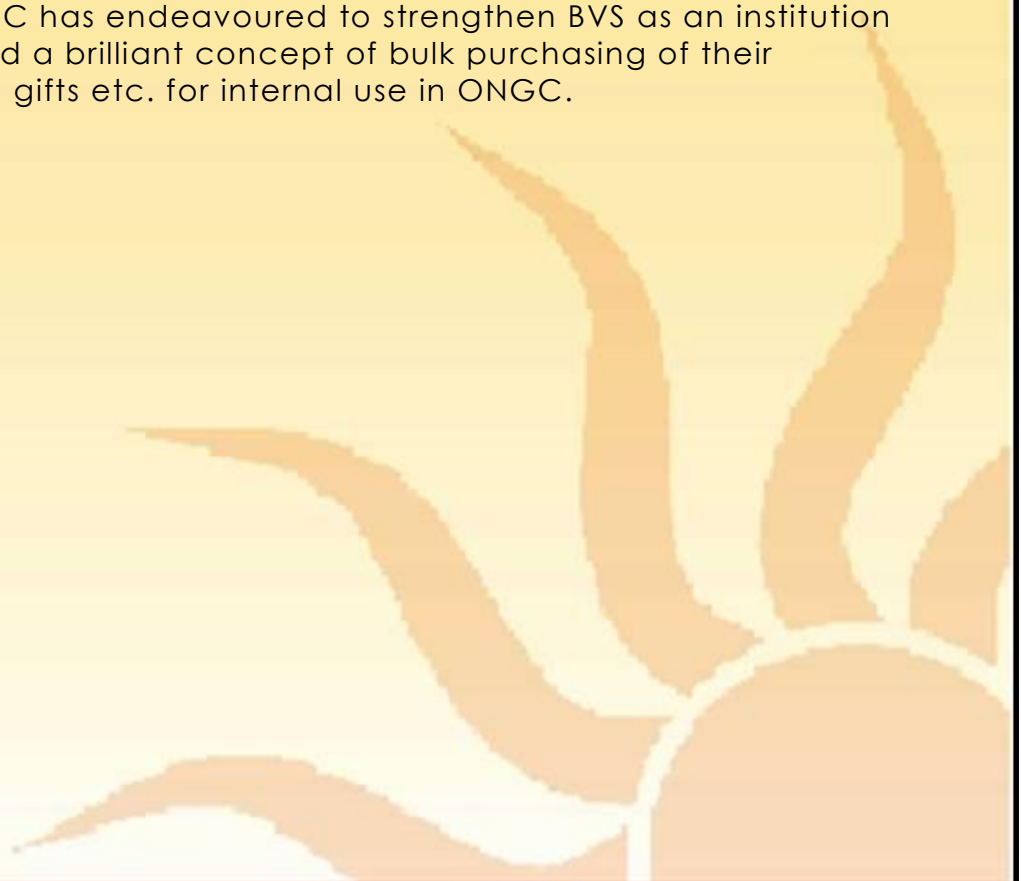
minority community) towards sustainable development would be an ideal CSR Initiative. This was followed by market survey and other correspondences to ascertain the sustainability of the project. It was learnt that the hand woven fabric was gradually a dying art as mill woven textiles had swamped the market and needed support to become self-sustainable.

ONGC joined this fledgling movement with a corpus fund. The weavers used this much needed money to buy raw material. The weavers were exposed to exhibitions and traditional fairs. They were the new entrepreneurs. Armed with expertise, they created modern elegant designs and marketed the heritage art innovatively. Pranpur, another village in neighbourhood, with about 250 functional looms approached BVS to recreate the success story of Chanderi.

To take this initiative further, ONGC supported BVS once again with seed money for the micro-finance activities. Today 60 Self Help Groups are engaged in microfinance activities by practicing regular savings and inter-lending to members. This was followed up with an support to BVS for purchasing a land to establish an Dying and R&D Centre.

Extent and role of the communities: Presently there are 3000 active looms in Chanderi and women play a substantial role in the production process. This heritage craft provides employment to 18,000 inhabitants. The traditional woodworker still makes the looms and repairs them. Preparatory work is carried out in the narrowest lanes with the family members pitching in. Various Government agencies both at State and Central Level are actively involved in protection of the trade at Chanderi.

- With ONGC as their guide, BVS has begun its journey towards total empowerment. ONGC has endeavoured to strengthen BVS as an institution and was also initiated a brilliant concept of bulk purchasing of their produce as souvenir, gifts etc. for internal use in ONGC.





Education

- Financial assistance to Anganwadis in Western Region
- Akshay Patra Foundation for modern kitchen to facilitate mid day meals for school children in Andhra Pradesh
- Tamana Special School for computer centre for disabled children
- Braille Machines for blind students of North-Eastern States
- Himalayan School Society, Dehradun for scholarship to adopted underprivileged girl students affected by Tsunami
- Vocational Educational Centres for women in Southern Region
- Support for educational institutes to develop computational infrastructure
- Support for Institution of Engineers
- Financial support for Bal Bhavan, Dehradun
- Support to schools in and around project areas

Nanhi Kali

Background for undertaking the project- Teaching an individual to make bread and not giving him bread, is part of our CSR policy. In line with this, ONGC very pro-actively is associated with Nanhi Kali which was incepted in 1996 by the KC Mahindra Education Trust and has been successful in reaching out to 28000 beneficiaries so far. Recently, KC Mahindra Education Trust has partner with Naandi Foundation to jointly manage Nanhi Kali. Nanhi Kali was incepted to empower women by educating them. The realization that girls constitute more than 3/5th of total out of school, primary school age population in the world has got the issue of girls' education to the fore at national and international front. Female children are generally neglected and exploited at an early age. It is only through education that the girl child can arm herself to the independent and self-reliant.

Scope of the project: Naandi is working with communities in the following states in India:

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Andaman & Nicobar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

Objective of the project: Empowerment of women is possible only by focusing on participation of boys and girls in the educational process. Since education of girls has not been emphasized due to cultural and social stereotypes girls which restrict girls from attending the school and initiative has been taken up through Nanhi Kali to provide education to female children.

Details of selection of target population: Following criteria is adopted to identify the beneficiary:

- (a) Girl children who are enrolled in any Government school. Out of school children are also encouraged to enroll in school through bridge courses.
- (b) Girl children belonging to the poorest section of the society (family income being below Rs.18,000/- per annum).
- (c) Girl child who is a first generation learner
- (d) Girl children belonging to dalit, tribal and migrant communities.
- (e) Eldest girl child and girl children with many siblings
- (f) Girl children from communities where stereotypes high-ups
- (g) Girl children from female house-holds
- (h) Disabled girl children

Implementation of the project: In stage I, beneficiaries are identified. In stage II, the value of education to the child, parents and the community is affirmed. Regular contact with the school is maintained to track the child's attendance, academic progress, health status and social skills. Direct support in the form of note books, stationery, uniforms, examination fees and learning material is provided. Capacity building of children is done.

Extent and role of the communities: Teachers are sensitized to address the community on general disparities and assert the dire necessity of educating the girl child.

Long-term sustainability of the project: ONGC has partnered with Nanhi Kali to sponsor 50 students from Class I to VII and another 50 students Class VIII to X.

Methodology used for monitoring progress on the project and feedback: Progress is monitored monthly, quarterly and yearly by Nanhi Kali. ONGC has monitored the progress of the girl child by retaining the profile of the students and their living environment of the beneficiaries which are sponsored by ONGC.

Learnings from the project: Empowerment of women can come only by making an effort towards making them and supporting all the initiatives to promote education among girl child. The only can ensure development of an economy. However, the entire community needs to be sensitized towards this issue.

Nature Study cum Adventure Camp for Special Children and Youth

Background for undertaking the project- Mainstreaming the physically or mentally challenged has been our endeavour. With this in view, Nature Study cum Adventure camp for the Physically Challenged Children and Youth-2008 is being supported by ONGC since 2003. The main objective of this camp is to bring these challenged children and youth close to nature and thereby help them to rediscover their hidden talents and capabilities so as to make them self-confident at the end of the course. The participants despite their disabilities get motivated to surpass their limitations. Himalayan Nature & Adventure Foundation has been carrying on this event since the beginning of the Foundation. The joint movement between ONGC & HNAF has given this event a major success. The mission of HNAF has achieved a great deal of help having been supported by ONGC.

Scope of the project: In the year 2006, this camp was organized at Upeer Kopish Forest village Darjiling and this was organized by Himalayan Nature & Adventure Foundation, Siliguri. The camp and physical training, trekking, providing knowledge of trees watching birds, getting accustomed to the surrounding hills and rivers, knowing about equipments of adventurous sports and camp manners. The wheel chair bound participants were taken for a day out. Nature gains were emphasized. Participants also performed songs, dance, drama, etc.

Objective of the project: The main object of the Camp was to bring these challenged children and youth close to the nature.

Details of selection of target population: Total 95 participants alongwith 26 escorts participating in the camp.

Implementation of the project: It was a 5 days camp with activities varying from nature gains, rock climbing, fire making, knots, drawing, quiz, camp fire and other cultural activities.

Extent and role of the communities: Campers from various parts of the country participated at this camp.

Long-term sustainability of the project: ONGC has been associated with this initiative since the year 2003 and considers it an opportunity to enable the disabled to enjoy the resources of nature.

Methodology used for monitoring progress on the project and feedback: the photographs and the CDs of the programme are sent to ONGC to observe the desired results of associating with this initiative.

Learnings from the project: ONGC's association with such initiatives provides opportunity to serve humanity in its real sense. Effort was made to make such persons overcome their disabilities and enjoy the resources of nature i.e flora, fauna and other wealth of nature. With the help of their so called sixth sense, which is a gift of God, they were able to perform the activities very well. The visually impaired, with their feelings, knew about the trees and leaves, with the sound of birds whistle, they knew the kind of birds, with the sound, they had an idea of natural objects like mountain, fountain, rivers etc. The orthopaedically / wheelchair- bound campers were taken high in the hill, which is an absurd activity in their thinking. They enjoyed nature sitting in the laps of mountains. The mentally retarded and hearing handicapped, with the help of specialized persons were given the best of the natural and adventure activities. All these campers were all out disciplined and they overwhelmingly enjoyed the nature. The escorts and the guides from the concerned institutions were remarkably happy seeing the changes of these campers at the end of this five days' Camp. At the closing day the campers, their guides and escorts performed cultural programmes at the Campfire Ceremony.

Roorkee School For The Deaf

Roorkee School for the Deaf is the first school for the deaf in India located on the campus of a hi-tech institute – IIT Roorkee and managed by its faculty and experts. The school has an excellent team of highly qualified, trained and dedicated teachers – some of whom have been trained in the best of the training institutes in India and abroad.

The school for the Deaf is run and managed by IIT Roorkee. Mostly the faculty members of IIT Roorkee are the members of the management committee and at the same time are rendering their services voluntarily to run the school as a “Community Supported” model wherein donations from individuals and organizations in both cash and kind mainly to meet the expenses of the school. ONGC impressed and inspired by the voluntary services of the faculty members decided to support this noble initiative of IIT Roorkee by extending a grant. The school is trying to educate and train the deaf children of Roorkee and several other villages / town around Roorkee. They are trying to train them in all the independent living skills which they require to lead a normal health life. The school undertakes the following activities for the deaf:

- Modern equipment scientific approach – OHP, LCD projector, computers, internet, TV/VCR, camera and associated software
- Speech therapy in addition to the normal speech and auditory training equipment, the school also has the latest computer aided speech development system.
- Vocational training – along with academic education the school students get vocational training in the areas of typing, work processing, reprography, arts and craft, photography, gardening cooking and catering, carpentry, screen printing and tailoring etc.
- Research based model – students and faculty of IIT actively undertake R&D activities for the benefit of the deaf children such as development of assistive devices educational technology, teaching aids and software etc.

ONGC extended the support to create the infrastructure for a more useful learning environment on scientific lines like installation of modern computers and accessories with the requisite software.

Educational Programme with Kashmiri Migrant Children In Migrant Camps

Kashmiri migrants are living in different camps for the last 16 years in Jammu and Udhampur in (J&K) and other parts of the country. They were forced to flee their ancestral homes and hearths leaving behind everything because of the terrorism in Kashmiri valley. As a result these are compelled to live in claustrophobic ambience of camps without being able to enjoy the basic rights and carefree childhood. Some of these children have lost their parents to the bullets of terrorists.

In this context an organization called Socio-Service Art Group approached ONGC for conducting programmes on educational, developmental and rehabilitative nature for the Kashmiri migrant children and youths. ONGC readily agreed to support the programme to wipe off the socio-economic deprivation and vulnerability of these children because of the tragic phenomenon known as 'Migration'.

It was proposed to hold 4 educational workshops in four different camps of 15 days duration each benefiting around 800 Kashmiri migrant children and youth. The programme included: educational dramatic/performing games; Interaction with musicians; Drawing. Post the workshop it was found that the children were a lot less stressful, showcase their talent and connected with their nostalgic moments.

India Corruption Study 2007

ONGC has supported a project by Transparency International India, New Delhi, titled "India Corruption Study 2007", which has covered all 31 states and union territories and the focus has been on rural India.

The aim of this study is to sensitize the people of India against all pervasive corruption faced on day to day basis by the common man and recognize the good work being done in particular department/states where corruption levels have decreased and to share those success stories with other departments. ONGC was the first to incorporate the integrity pact which is now being followed by other PSUs. This augurs well for the country and its image in the world community, apart from impacting positively on the bottom lines of the concern PSUs. The report is expected to be out shortly.



ONGCpura

- PURA - Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas - envisioned by the former President of India Shri A P J Abdul Kalam
- ONGC to provide gas-based power from isolated & idle gas wells to initiate the PURA process
- ONGCpura in each state where ONGC produces Oil & Gas and has the availability of isolated gas
 - o Tripura - already launched
 - o Assam
 - o Andhra Pradesh
 - o Tamil Nadu
 - o Gujarat
- Project Partners
 - o ONGC: Gas from isolated & idle wells
 - o NABARD: Soft loans and entrepreneurial development
 - o TERI: Project study & development
 - o Wartsila: Power generation
 - o Thermax: Cold chain

ONGC PURA Trust

Background for undertaking the project- ONGC, being a pro-active national oil company is aware of the social obligations and commitment to safety, health and environment to enrich quality of community life. ONGC's made an effort to integrate its CSR which aims towards vocational education, hygiene and development of self-employment mechanism through PURA. A multi agency initiative comprising of the non-Government organization, banks and the industry was formed under ONGC PURA Trust.

Objective of the project: Providing urban amenities in rural areas (PURA) is the vision of His Excellency, the then President of India, which he outlined his speech to the Parliament on the eve of Budget Session on 17th February, 2003. PURA envisages bridging the rural – urban gap and achieving a balance socio-economic development. PURA involves identification of rural clusters with growth potential and creating 4 types of connectivity for them

- (i) Physical connectivity in the form road, transportation and power connectivity
- (ii) Electronic connectivity in the form of reliable telecom, internet and IT services
- (iii) Knowledge connectivity in the form of good educational and training institutions
- (iv) Economic connectivity to enable farmers and others to get the best price for their produce.

Scope of the project: The PURA Enterprises will undertake management of schools, health care units, vocational training centres, chilling plants, silos. They will also be responsible for building a market, the banking system as well as regional business or industrial units. PURA, as the then President envisioned had to be a business proposition i.e. economically viable and self-sustaining in the long run.

Details of selection of target population: PURA scheme aims to set-up 50000 PURA centres across 6 lacs villages that dot the Indian landscape.

Implementation of the project: ONGC launched PURA project on 18.04.2005 at Maichara of East Kalabaria Panchayat in Belonia Sub-Division of South Tripura District. This project was formally launched in the august presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura, C&MD and Directors of ONGC. The Project involved following 4 components:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| a) Bijli Ghar | Power Generation |
| b) Randhan Seva | Community Kitchen |
| c) Gyan Kendra | Library & Computer Centre |
| d) Samaj Shibir | Community Hall |

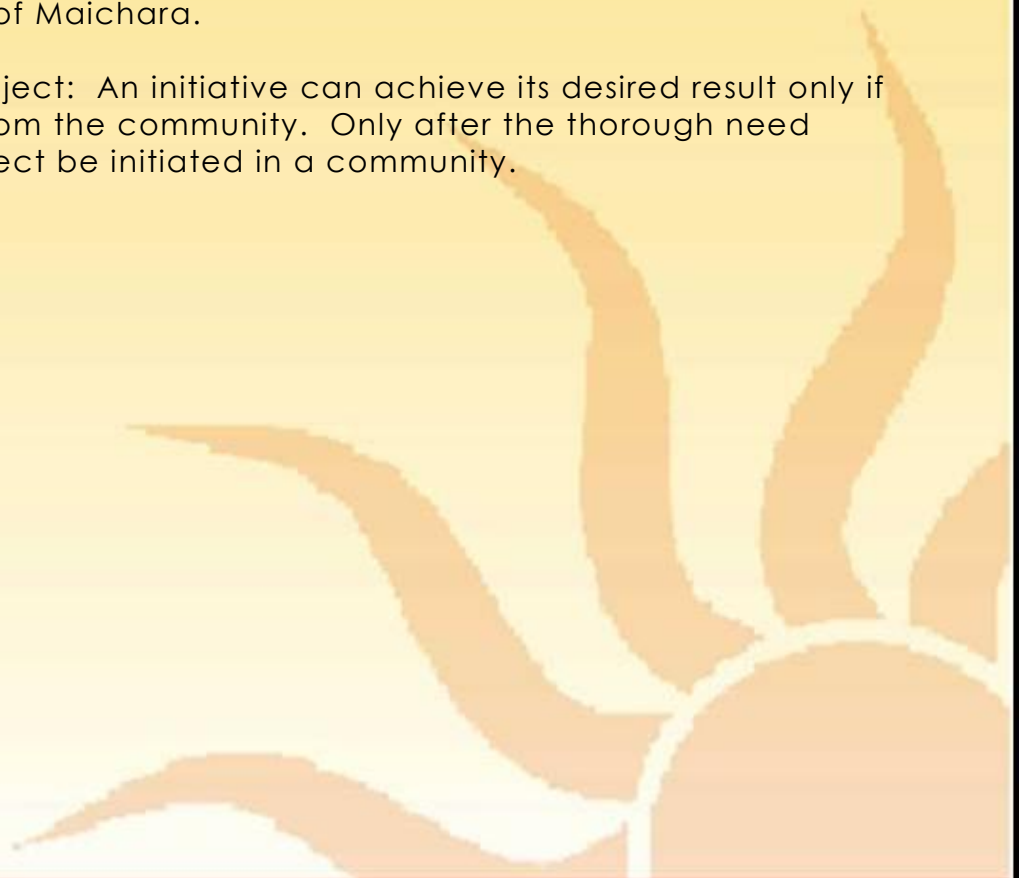
In the course of implementation including identification of location, ONGC has provided 2 bunk houses for library and computer education, and 1 bunk house for community kitchen, school uniform, books and sports materials for a total expenditure of Rs.9,50,000/- approximately.

Long-term sustainability of the project: "PURA" Project has been conceptualized to facilitate creation of self-help group in local and rural populace, especially in poor and socially backward people dominated areas with emphasis on improving health, education, drinking water, vocational training and market accessibility needs. This was conceptualized as an integral component of ONGC's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) component. However, the second Phase of the above project which aimed at utilizing idle gas to develop agro-based industries could not take off due to coming up of a gas cracker plant at Tripura for tapping the idle-gas. However, in view of our commitment towards PURA at Tripura, an NGO from North-East has been associated to re-structure this project and make it functional in keeping with the local needs and the environment by associating the local population and authorities in this process.

Methodology used for monitoring progress on the project and feedback: A preliminary assessment was got done by IISWBM for ONGC's PURA Trust to monitor progress and receive feedback of ONGC PURA Project. It was suggested by them that local youth at Maichara require motivation / sensitization to take various skill improvement programmes and set-up self-employment ventures specially in the field of latex / rubber industry, food processing industry, handicraft, etc. A training in IT may also be provided to them. In addition to that, critical problems viz. drinking water need to be addressed on priority. Presently, ONGC has invited a North East based NGO RGVN to study in detail the projects and initiatives that further be taken up to enable ONGC to fulfill its commitment towards PURA at Tripura.

Expenditure incurred on the project: ONGC had formed PURA Trust with seed capital of Rs.10 Crores. Apart from that, ONGC has spent approximately Rs.10 lacs in the area of Maichara.

Learnings from the project: An initiative can achieve its desired result only if it has entire support from the community. Only after the thorough need exercise should a project be initiated in a community.





Disaster Relief

- Post Orissa Cyclone relief and rehabilitation work, reconstruction of 500 houses for people below poverty line
- Relief and rehabilitation of Gujarat Earthquake victims
- Rehabilitation of Kargil War Victims - employment to 50 war disabled soldiers and employment to 20 war widows
- Post Tsunami Relief Measures in the affected areas of Karaikal, Nagapattinam, and Tharangambadi
- Contribution to Prime Minister's Relief fund and contribution of one day salary employees for Tsunami affected people
- Contribution to Prime Minister's Relief Fund in connection with the earthquake Jammu & Kashmir
- 10000 blankets through the Indian Army alongwith one day salary of employees for earthquake affected people

Burns cum Emergency Ward at Kumbakonam

Background for undertaking the project- Disaster management is one of the focus areas of CSR in ONGC. In line with this, ONGC provided its supports in establishing an Burns-cum-Emergency Ward at Kumbakonam.

A tragic fire accident took place in one of the school. In one of the schools at Kumbakonam in Thanjavur Distt. on 15.07.2004 which left 94 children charred to death and several children injured. After visiting the victims, the Hon'ble Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas and Panchayati Raj desired that a burns ward is to be set up in the Kumbakonam, Mayiladuthurai and Sirkajha Govt. General Hospitals by Oil PSUs. After deliberations with the respective District Collectors of Thanjavur and Nagapatinam alongwith representatives of PSUs on 07.08.2004 and 18.12.2004, it was decided that a burns ward is to be established in Kumbakonam Government General Hospital by ONGC. Accordingly, ONGC sanctioned an amount of Rs.15 lacs for establishment of the burns ward.

Scope of the project: All the communities in and around the Kumbakonam Distt.

Objective of the project: To establish a burns ward in Kumbakonam Distt. Headquarters Hospital.

Implementation of the project: The estimate for construction of 30 bedded emergency ward in the hospital included cost of the building, cots, mattresses, cop-boards, etc. In the year 2007, construction of the building was completed and the beds, cots and other material for the ward were provided by the District Administration. In phase I, it was decided to establish a burns ward at the cost of Rs.15 lacs and the same was provided by ONGC. However, it was informed by the Hospital authorities that fire accident cases are not on regular nature, apart of the ward may be used for emergency patients. Accordingly, Air Conditioners for an amount of Rs.6,40,235/- was provided by ONGC.

Long-term sustainability of the project: The completion of the construction of the burns ward was received and further construction of the emergency ward has been initiated. The construction, up-keep and maintenance is carried out by PWD, Tamil Nadu.

Methodology used for monitoring progress on the project and feedback: ONGC office in Chennai has been monitoring the construction and completion of this project.

Expenditure incurred on the project: Total expenditure incurred in two phases is Rs.21,40,235/-.

Learnings from the project: Although infrastructure development is not cover under Corporate Citizenship Policy, however, proposal for construction of burns-cum-emergency ward would provide treatment to accident victims was considered as a gesture by ONGC to return back to the community.

Highway Rescue Project

Highway Rescue and EMS is in a nascent stage in India. So when an NGO, Lifeline Foundation approached ONGC to network all the resources like hospitals, ambulances, police stations, repair garages, it approved of a highway rescue and EMS concept on the Delhi-Dehradun highway. The reason for choosing this highway was two fold, one Delhi-Dehradun highway is becoming overcrowded because of caters to that tourist as well as religious circuits. As a result accidents are very common on this highway and most of them are fatal. Two Dehradun also happens to cradle the headquarters of ONGC and Delhi is the Corporate office.

The approach of the foundation is very simple as it believes in utilizing the already available infrastructure like health centres, ambulances, hospitals etc. by imparting training and networking them so as to prepare them to handle disaster in the shortest possible time. It believes that creating a new infrastructure may be easier but to maintain them is not that simple.

ONGC plans to roll out this initiative in phases, which begins with mapping up of highways; identification of the hospitals, fire stations, hospitals etc. along the highway; generation and use of a single rescue telephone number; training of the local NGOs and handing over the project to the local stakeholders. In this case shortly the rolling out of the services are expected.

Community Halls after Tsunami in Southern India

After Tsunami in December 2002 Govt. of India initiated an ambitious plan of constructing 100 number of community halls in the coastal villages and towns vulnerable to this disaster. ONGC has a work centre close to the coastal area and decided to extend support for 58 of these community halls, which would not only serve as a shelter in case of a disaster but will also act as the common point for exchanging ideas, networking, community functions, school functions, vocational training and for panchayat use.

The community halls were to be made of different sizes depending upon the population of the town / village and need assessment. Right from the beginning the panchayats (Local Self Government) were involved and made the most important stakeholder requesting them to approve the site, provide the land and undertake the construction activities. Most of the panchayats have responded very well and on their request a number of community halls are coming up, which we hope will serve for the needs mentioned above.

Asha Deep Charitable Organization

The organization based in Muzaffarnagar in rural India is catering to the welfare of the needy including arrangements of training to mentally impaired children and helping the aged person, widows etc. They were facing a very simple problem of safe transportation of differently abled children from their residences to the institute.

ONGC intervened to provide a van for the safe transportation and to help them tide over their problems.

CRC Old Aged Home

ONGC extended support to CRC Old Age Home at Ravulapalem, which is a small town situated 35 kms from Rajahmundry on the Kolkata – Chennai National highway. The Home started functioning in February 2005. Initially, the Old Age Home can cater to about 100 old people for their needs of shelter, food, medical facilities and other requirements. The Home boasts of unique facilities like purified drinking water, nutritious food, devotional activities, library facilities, gym, recreation room and 24 hour medical facilities with ambulance. With a very good response by the old people, it was planned that the home may be expanded so that it can provide shelter to another 100 people and also to construct hospital for the inmates.

The Old Age Home is located in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh, the major activity area of ONGC under Rajahmundry Asset and KG Basin. Hence, ONGC thought that it will be a good gesture by ONGC to help CRC Old Age Home for its expansion to accommodate 200 people. The home is shaping up well and will be shortly completed.





CSR and Beyond.....Energy Tomorrow

- **Rajiv Gandhi Urja Bhavan - A new Energy Center coming up in New Delhi: Vision-driven holistic Research and Development in Alternate Energy Sources**
- **Research to be carried out:**
 - Thermo-electric generation of Hydrogen
 - Geo-Bio reactors for In-situ generation of methane
 - Efficient use of electricity using Solid State Lighting (SSL)
 - Development of Fuel Cells with Transport and Power generation applications
 - Solar-grade Silicon rods production for Photo-Voltaic cells
- **Ventured into Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and Underground Coal Gasification (UCG)**
- **Commissioning India's first Helium Recovery Plant at Tamil Nadu**
- **Promoting 'Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Studies' at Rae Bareli to groom future energy citizens of India**