

Annual Report

2014-2016



COASTAL SALINITY PREVENTION CELL
Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana

Chairperson's Message

Salinity ingress remains a critical challenge to the communities residing on the 1600 kilometres long coastline of Gujarat. Increasing number of households and villages continue to bear the brunt of salinity ingress which is making the life choices of rural communities more vulnerable and uncertain. Since salinity ingress is prevalent in other coastal states of India, the work of Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) in Gujarat offers learning at the National Level.

CSPC remains committed to improving the quality of lives of rural communities in the salinity affected coastal regions of Gujarat. Inadequate rainfall and declining water table have further aggravated the challenges of both drinking water and irrigation in our operational areas. While CSPC continues to respond to these challenges, this period did create opportunities to strengthen our continuing interventions and explore new approaches.

Livelihood interventions of CSPC reached out to 26,000 Farmers across 380 villages of Coastal Gujarat, with increased awareness and adoption of improved Package of Practices and benefits of agricultural diversification. Working closely with its partners, CSPC promoted multiple Farmer Producers Organisations (FPO) to ensure remunerative prices, appropriate handholding support and timely input supply to member farmers. Four such FPOs now reach out to 4500 Farmers.

CSPC continued its partnership with WASMO for the successful completion of phase 2 of the Government supported Coastal Area Development Program (CADP). CSPC ensured the access and availability of safe and potable drinking water to approximately 1,00,000 Households in 196 villages across 10 districts of Coastal Gujarat. The awareness and capacity of water user institutions (Paani Samitis) of community members built for creating appropriate storage structures, supply systems and robust operations-maintenance system.

In 2015, CSPC embarked upon a new initiative to improve the status of education and learning outcomes under the public education system in Devbhoomi Dwarka district of Gujarat. Keeping in view the significant gaps in learning attainments in the government managed Early Childhood Education (Anganwadi) and primary schools of Gujarat, CSPC is helping build the capacities of the public system through our Learning Assistants, who closely work with school authorities to bridge the deficits of language and numeracy skills in primary grade students.

As we continue with our existing initiative along with expansion in newer geography and thematic interventions, I would like to thank our communities, donors, civil society partners, and government for the unstinting support provided during 2014-16 and look forward to continuous encouragement in the coming years.

Apoorva Oza

Chairperson

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell

ABOUT US

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) is a consortium of Tata Trust, Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) and Ambuja Cement Foundation. Incorporated as an institution, visualised as a fulcrum to develop and strengthen various initiatives of government and civil society organisations, aimed at addressing the issue of salinity, thereby enhancing the quality of life of the coastal communities of the State.



- Develop a scientific, integrated natural resource management model to prevent salinity ingress.
- Enhance incomes of households through Agricultural and allied activities and market linkages.
- Improve drinking water and sanitation services of Coastal villages of Gujarat.
- Develop and strengthen community institutions to ensure sustainability of interventions.



The overall philosophy of CSPC is to promote greater interaction and learning between practitioners, researchers and policymakers so that the unique problem of coastal salinity is understood, solutions implemented and policies and programs modified or formulated to scale up solutions.

Culture in CSPC is inbuilt in our philosophy and values characterised by empowerment and participation. We are proud of our down to earth and pragmatic approach at the grass root level, characterised by hard work, action plan orientation, commitment and also assuming responsibility for the action.

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INTRODUCTION

The heavily populated coastal region of India in a stretch of 7,517 kilometers affects the nine states and four union territories of the country. Among all other states, Gujarat shares the longest of 1600 kilometers of Coastal belt. This calls the attention for planning the effective and sustainable development of the Coastal Ecosystem. In spite of the bountiful natural resources, the region poses a delicate equilibrium between land and water masses amongst its different components with a high degree of vulnerability. As the panacea, the ecosystem requires the adoption of an integrated approach to soil and water management, followed by the necessary measures to conserve the ecology. The total 50 to 70 percent of the population residing near the coastal area is the closet community to witness the change in the ecosystem.

100 km inland of the 312,000 km long coastline covering only about 4% of the earth's land, thereby drawing heavily on coastal and marine habitats for food, building sites, transportation, recreational areas and waste disposal.

1. LIVELIHOOD

The challenges to livelihood are getting more apparent. The diversity of rural livelihoods is receiving increased attention in discussion about rural poverty reduction. CSPC is focussing on different tools to create sustainable livelihood in Gujarat.

A. AGRICULTURE

SUSTAINABLE AND REMUNERATIVE FARMING AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Prolonged use of saline water for irrigation led to a decline in agricultural yields, further decreasing the soil fertility, rendering the land unsuitable for future cultivation affected the farmers adversely. Salinity has also affected the underground water aquifers, leaving over 1,500 villages with drinking water unfit for human

consumption. With this scenario, CSPC and its partner organisations started working towards developing agricultural interventions covering 450 villages across nine coastal districts of Gujarat.

Approach

For the upliftment of rural communities through multiple social development programmes aimed at addressing drinking water and sanitation, agriculture and land development, natural resource management, health, education. The organisation strives to strengthen the rural livelihoods by developing and strengthening various initiatives of the government and civil society organisations, thereby enhancing the quality of life of coastal communities in the state of Gujarat.

CSPC has focused on the promotion of groundwater recharge by supporting various natural resource management activities. The overall approach of CSPC has gradually shifted to the integration of Natural Resource management with the promotion of sustainable agriculture in saline conditions.

Natural Resource Management

- Water Resource Management including water recharging for the local communities.
- Soil and water conservation.
- Strengthen local institutions to ensure effective management of water and natural resources.










Sustainable Agriculture

- Sustainable agriculture intensively focuses upon **Integrated Crop Management**.
- Adoption of Package of Practices (PoP) of crops.
- Promotion of salinity tolerant and low water-intensive crops, and soil health management.
- Promotion of agricultural technology like Micro Irrigation Systems, such as drip and sprinkler and Participatory Irrigation Systems.
- Promotion of new technologies; such as Mulching, Net House farming.
- Animal husbandry-based livelihood.

Highlights of Agriculture Intervention across the Coastal Districts

- An orientation of the project was organised, and village institutions also informed of the same.
- More than 2,500 Farmers selected for demonstration of POP (wheat & drumstick), Trellis and Net House for vegetable cultivation, Horticulture plantation, etc.
- 500 Farmers Groups comprising of 17,000 farmers were formed in the villages, and Farmers' training has initiated.
- Soil and Water sample testing: Soil testing was carried out for 2,246 farmers of different farms for 262 villages, and 5 water samples from each project villages taken for laboratory testing.
- New varieties of crops explored with over 1,750 farmers for the project villages.
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) initiated in 250 villages, with 546 farmers. As part of pest management, pesticides and micronutrient applied 600 Acres of the farmland.
- Solar Shock Fencing initiated with 35 small and marginalised farmers over 274 Acres of land.
- Animal husbandry: 40,668 Cattle (cow, buffalo, ox and goat) were treated through vaccination, artificial insemination and deworming across project villages in collaboration with the Animal Husbandry Department.
- Total 1,800 Training for
- Grassland development was carried out in Ajapar village. Prosopis Juliflora species removed from 18 acres of land and alongside grass seeds sown on the grazing land of the village.
- Capacity Building of 26,500 farmers through Learning Groups.

Table-1: Progress and Impact of Sustainable Agriculture

 Particulars	 Achievement (Till January 2016)
 Villages identified and the establishment of contact with the community through Village Institutions	380 Villages 650 Farmers Groups
 Coverage of Farmers through Improved Package of Practices (PoP) and agricultural diversification	26,500 Farmers (15,500 Farmers for Cotton; 5,000 for Groundnut & 4,000 for Other crops including
 Coverage of farmers by adopting Micro Irrigation Systems/ Water use efficiency measures	550 Farmers & 1010 acres of area coverage
 Area coverage under Water Resource Management interventions (soil & water conservation)	650 acres - (5.78 Mcft 2 FP for water to cattle of 400 families)
 Developing/ Strengthening of Community-Based Organisations, such as Producer Companies	4 Producer Companies comprising of 9,000 Farmers
 M-Krishi Extension services	20,000 Farmers
 Women Federation – an interface organisation for revolving funds for livelihood interventions	2,000 Women

INNOVATIONS

M Krishi





M Krishi, a mobile technology-based extension services designed by Tata Consultancy Services, connects farmers with several stakeholders like government, research institutes, agro-based industries and content providers for mutual benefit and offers personalised advisory services in voice and graphics using communication devices.

- 20,000 farmers equipped with the vital piece of information on specific needs, in their local languages, such as weather, fertiliser and pest control, with a focus on the extension of a package of practices (PoP) of the crops.

Farmers' Producer Organization

The primary objective of Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs), is to enhance production, productivity and profitability of agriculturists, especially small farmers through collective marketing of farm produce in the programme area. Supply of inputs such as seed, fertiliser and machinery, market linkages, training & networking and financial and technical advice are crucial activities of FPO. 3 registered FPOs are strengthened by India Foundation for Humanistic Development (IFHD), Bengaluru in collaboration with the Tata Trust. CSPC is facilitating the strengthening of FPOs. After the assessment of FPOs, separate Action Plan of each FPO has developed for 1-2 years. MIDCA, a tool meant for self-appraisal of FPOs was used to arrive at the strengths and challenges of the FPOs.

Table-2: Outreach of Agricultural interventions in coastal areas of Gujarat

 District	 Block	 Nos. of villages	 Nos. of farmers
Devbhoomi Dwarka	Okhamandal & Kalyanpur	40	2000
Junagadh, Porbandar & Devbhoomi Dwarka	Mangrol, Madhavpur and Kalyanpur	66	2500
Gir Somnath	Kodinar, Sutrapada & Una	60	2500
Bhavnagar, Amreli & Gir Somnath	Mahuva, Rajula, Una, Jaffarabad and Gir Somnath	192	18500
Kutch	Gandhidham & Anjar	6	1000
Bharuch	Jambusar	16	1000
Porbandar & Devbhoomi Dwarka	Madhavpur & Kalyanpur	50	4000
Gir Somnath	Una and Sutrapada	20	2000
Grand Total		450	33,500

SimGas

SimGas, a Dutch company, provides for low-cost biogas solutions at household level in the villages of Africa and Asia. CPSC with the support of FINISH Society provided SimGas with 5 household beneficiaries of Junagadh and Gir Somnath districts of Gujarat to proceed with the installation of low-cost biogas. FINISH Society provided with the training and installation materials. 2 houses in Pankhan village of Keshod block of Junagadh district, two houses of Lakhapura village of Sutrapada block of Gir Somnath district and one house in Gorakhmadi village of Sutrapada block of Gir Somnath district were selected for the installation of the biogas.

The installation work has been completed in 4 out of 5 houses, but these units are functional for 1 location only. Provision for connection of sanitation units to the setup is put in place in Lakhapura village only. The process involves, pit digging, levelling, compiling of the digester, placing digester in the pit, feeding and butt killing, rooting and piping. The connection is established using a 3-way connector. The biogas was used as agriculture manure.

B. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Natural Resource Management (NRM) has been the key strength and base of CPSC since inception. Water has also been one of the critical aspects of both, ecology and livelihood of coastal communities. The initiative is carried out with various partners working on the coastal ecology of the State:

- Enhancing Water Resource Management through Piloting Micro Irrigation System (MIS) based Lift Irrigation Project in Kotdi Cluster of Amreli District. The project aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of the farmers through various agriculture and natural resource management (NRM) interventions in the salinity affected villages and build community-based institutions for long-term sustainability of the interventions in Kotdi Cluster (30 villages) of Rajula block of Amreli District of Gujarat.
- The Okhamandal Samriddhi Gram Pariyojana project aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of the farmers in 40 salinity-affected villages (envisages reaching out to 4,000 households) of Okhamandal and Kalyanpur blocks of Devbhoomi Dwarka district of Gujarat through various interventions under Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (NRM).
- Jalprabandhan project' aims to strengthen local governance and people's institutions for sustainable rain-fed agriculture and livestock economy in the Kutch district of Gujarat.
- Empowering community institution through multi-pronged Livelihood interventions in coastal villages of Junagadh district.



CSPC played the pivotal role of providing technical support and monitoring for the realisation of the project objectives.

Key Project Activities:

- Construction and capacity enhancement of water harvesting structures.
- Promotion of improved agricultural practices through crop diversification, land reclamation, and improved farming practices. Promotion of efficient irrigation techniques, drips and sprinklers, for judicious use of water.

Key Achievements under Natural Resource Management:

- Promotion of alternate non-farm livelihood opportunities such as animal husbandry.
- Enhance market linkages through development and strengthening of farmers producer companies.
- **Farm ponds:** 198 Farm ponds were renovated, and constructed in the project villages.
- **Farm bund:** Farm bunds were constructed over 308 hectares of land for 259 farmers for the soil moisture conservation.




Enhancing Water Resource Management through Piloting Micro Irrigation System (MIS) based Lift Irrigation Project in Kotdi Cluster of Amreli District. The project aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of the farmers through various agriculture and natural resource management (NRM) interventions in the salinity affected villages and build community-based institutions for long term sustainability of the interventions in Kotdi Cluster (30 villages) of Rajula block of Amreli District of Gujarat.

- **Check Dams and other recharging structure:** 36 water recharging structures have been renovated and constructed.

Lift Irrigation: Preparation for laying out a network of pipelines for lift irrigation has begun. The entire network would be designed for low open irrigation, and all the wells are connected to the pipeline network for future

C. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

Table-3: Existing CBOs and Institutions-Its Objectives and functions

 Name of Institution	 Objectives	 Function
Producer company	Collective Economic activities and increase the profit margin of Farmers	Input and output market, Linkages
SHGs & Women Federation	Women empowerment and economic development	1. Micro finance, 2. Livelihood promotion
Agriculture Communication Centres and Input Store	Strengthening extension system, Access to knowledge and Agriculture inputs	1. Dissemination of Agriculture knowledge. 2. Provision of Agriculture inputs
Cattle Development Centre	Cattle breed improvement and access to livestock inputs	1. Breed improvement services
2. Availability of cattle feed		
Learning Groups	Strengthening community-based extension system	To increase Capacity of farmers through transfer the knowledge and skill of Agriculture
User group	Community ownership of water resources and judicious and long-term use of water for the productive purpose	Monitoring, pre and post management and maintenance of water body

1. Impact Assessment of the Project 'Promotion of Improved Farming Practices in villages of Amreli and Gir Somnath districts of Gujarat'

The project had introduced sustainable and remunerative farming practices among 3,000 cotton growing farmers (organised in 75 Learning Groups) of 32 villages of Jaffarabad and Una blocks of Amreli and Gir Somnath districts of Gujarat.

The assessment study revealed a remarkable reduction in expenditure of seed, pesticides and weeding operations among the intervention (demo and non-demo) farmers. The yield of seed cotton had increased in both demo and non-demo groups, as compared to the control group. The measures of sustainable agricultural practices including rational use of inputs were successfully conveyed amongst the cotton growing farmers.

2. Study for Scope of Dairy Development

The study tried to assess the extent and scope of dairy-based on peoples involvement, spread of dairies and collection centres, forward and backward market linkages, extension services, value addition (chilling facility at collection centre, etc) in 13 blocks, spread across 6 districts of Gujarat in the Saurashtra region, namely Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Gir Somnath, Porbandar, Devbhoomi Dwarka districts.

Key Findings of the Study

Forage (sorghum and maize) crops are grown in around 35.37% of the total cultivable land in the region and only 13% of those involved in cattle rearing, purchase fodder. Most farmers prefer to produce fodder crops, in the absence of proper accessibility to cattle feed.

- Total milk (milching) producing cows were almost half the number of buffaloes in the region, depicting the preference of rearing of buffaloes over cows. The productivity of buffaloes is relatively more than that of cows, with the average daily milk production of a buffalo at INR 6.06 litres against INR 4.83 litres of a cow.
- 35% of the total milk produced by these cattle is meant for home consumption, while 65% kept as surplus, for selling. 97% of this surplus milk is given to dairy and rest 3% is given to local sweet vendors.
- Less awareness level about the percentage of fat in the milk produce.
- Weak affiliation and less informed of cooperatives - only 44.8% of the total respondents have agreed to be a part of the cooperative in the region.
- Accessibility of extension services (like Artificial insemination, vaccination, cattle feed, cross breed and finance) was observed as very low in these blocks.
- There are only 10 chilling facilities at the collection centre level across 13 blocks. The milk collected by these collection centres are sent to the dairies within 24 hours and not stored at the collection centre. The dairies are not much involved in the processing of milk into dairy products, and usually, it is sold directly in the market.
- There seems to be the absence of storage at the collection centres, as the milk is transported to respective dairies in the region, within 24 hours of receiving; also the milk at the dairies are not processed and are directly sold in the market.



2. WaSH

The coastal areas have more than 2,500 villages covering around 15% of the State's total villages. Coastal areas of Gujarat – facing acute water problems regarding quality and quantity. One of the major sources of drinking water source in many villages is regional water supply schemes which are in the purview of water supply board. To ensure, drinking water security; it is imperative to have a dual water supply system where water supply board – being a supplier of water plays a pivotal role. Hence, Coastal Area Development Programme (CADP) was envisaged and implemented with active participation of the water supply board for water management in the coastal areas, WASMO, CSPC and local ISAs to facilitate the development of sustainable drinking water and sanitation systems in around 500 villages of coastal Gujarat. However, there are still many coastal villages which require similar integrated approach and effort to ensure sustainable drinking water and sanitation facilities.

CADP focused on integrating sanitation into the village level action plans; leveraging community groups and structures (for example, women's Self Help Group(s), community-based organisations and committees like the Village Water and Sanitation Committees). To generate demand, shape social norms and streamline delivery; and leveraging available funds for different components like water supply, environmentally sustainable sanitation, etc. from various ongoing Government programs.

The broad objectives of the CADP

- (a) Provide seasonal security and conservation of water supplies with an integrated combination of pipe and local traditional water sources to 500 **coastal villages**; with a special focus on water resource management for the strengthening of local drinking water sources. Creating linkages between users (water committee) and suppliers (water supply department) for effective management of regional water supply systems;
- (b) Provide more hygienic household and community environments with sanitation improvement and increased hygiene awareness in communities covering around **20,000** households and achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status to more than **100 villages**;
- © Provide institutional facilitating support for community-level groups at village and cluster level through the independent implementing support agencies;

- (d) Demonstrate the benefit and rational use of multiple source water supply using technological options and integrated community managed solutions.

Table-4: Major components of the project

Water	Sanitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralized community-managed water supply systems, including technological options like piped water supply systems, RO based water purification and treatment systems Individual Roof Rain Water Harvesting Systems; Physical interventions for enhancing the water resource development & management for enhancing the security & sustainability of drinking water sources in the village; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand generation and shaping social norms to promote ODF outcomes and hygiene Combination of community-level and individual incentives and phasing of payments to promote sanitation outcomes House-hold and communal sanitation facilities to cover all households and help improving water & sanitation facilities in rural schools Pilot design and technology innovations (drawing on results of the Gates Foundation Reinvent the Toilet Challenge) for sanitation facilities in rural, resource poor settings Strengthening rural supply chains and markets for
Cross-cutting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behavioural change among rural communities towards the adoption of improved sanitation services, improved personal hygiene practices for handling of drinking water and sanitation services and overall village cleanliness on a sustainable basis. Support for community empowerment and institutional building at village/ CBO/ SHG level. Integrated inputs for capacity building of the communities across all the three phases – planning phase, implementation and O&M phase. Coordination with relevant government schemes, other stakeholders and programs to enable communities to access resources and benefits. Monitoring and verification systems to track project outputs and outcomes. Maintenance systems owned and implemented by communities and the government. Pilot innovations for waste water treatment, non-conventional alternative sources of energy (Solar & wind) for 	





COASTAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CADP) Phase II & III

- **District Outreach:** Bhavnagar, Amreli, Gir-Somnath, Junagadh, Porbandar, Kutch, Jamnagar, Devbhoomi-Dwarka, Dang and Dahod

The overall objective of CADP: “Create enabling environment by strengthening the capacity of village institutions to achieve drinking water security and improve environmental sanitation for coastal communities of Gujarat.”

For Drinking Water and Sanitation: 691 School Programs: Orientation, engagement activities- under the Behaviour Change Communication Campaign(s)

 A. Drinking Water	 B. Sanitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 53 Participatory Rural Appraisal Activities and Social Mapping • 298 Gram Sabhas (including women's group meeting) • 147 Slogans and Wall Paintings • 298 Programs for 'Gram Safai' Village cleaning • 53 Water Quality Testing and Assuring Committees • 204 Pani Samitis were provided Water Quality Testing Kits • 48 new Pani Samitis formed • 941 Roof Rain Water Harvesting System structures • Initiated 196 Schemes; Completed 112 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 211 MicroPlanning Exercises for Sanitation • 183 PRAs and Social Mapping • 221 Sanitation Maps (Devising a sustainable plan for Sanitation Practices) • 223 village Baseline Activities and 119 CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation) • 142 Exposure visits from Cross Learnings • Monetary support of Rs. 1000 to 6196 Households • 14 Villages and 233 Faliyas verified Open Defecation Free • 16510 Sanitation units completed



3. EDUCATION

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell started making conscious and concerted efforts for enhancing the quality of learning in primary grades in selected schools of Devbhoomi Dwarka district of Gujarat. During its efforts in enhancing the quality of learning in primary grades in selected schools of Devbhoomi Dwarka district. In this direction, the Tata Trusts had conducted a study in the year 2013-14 to gauge education levels in three blocks of three different districts of Saurashtra region of Gujarat, namely Junagadh, Jamnagar and Amreli. Okhamandal block emerged as a region with literacy levels lower than the state average. Further, the study also highlighted that the education of the students of the region was adversely affected on account of migration for economic reasons. This became the evident reason for CSPC to initiate interventions in education in Okhamandal block of Devbhoomi Dwarka district of Gujarat. The following two projects were initiated in the year 2015:

- Primary Education project for 20 schools to cover both primary grades
- Interventions in 50 Manganates of the Okhamandal block under ICDS

Primary Education project for 20 schools to cover both primary grades

Through a joint arrangement between CSPC and Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSR), the Education project aimed to work in 20 schools of Devbhoomi Dwarka district of Gujarat with grade-appropriate literacy and numeracy with students in primary grades of 2 to 5 using activity-based learning. 10 Village schools were selected based on learning levels in the first phase of the project.

Capacity building: Inputs on aims of education, literacy, numeracy; understanding of the Right to Education Act 2009, School Management Committees and their functioning. Literacy development for first-generation learners; the distinction between decoding and reading with comprehension, the significance of using children's literature as part of literacy enhancement, issues in learning Maths as per National Curriculum Framework 2005, pedagogy of Maths using activity based learning amongst others were provided to the team before the actual launching of the project. District Institute of Education and Training, DIET Jamnagar provided training to the team, besides the regular handholding support to the team by the Tata Trusts. The baseline tools and teaching methodology were approved by the Gujarat Council of Educational Research and Training (GCERT) for primary schools.

Teaching Learning Material: Teaching Learning Material (TLM) provided to the team for both literacies, as well as numeracy. For literacy, over 60 titles of grade-appropriate children's literature in Gujarati from different publishers were sourced. For numeracy, a range of teaching-learning aids was sourced from Navnirmitti- a Mumbai based organisation, which specialises in Maths teaching using activity-based learning.

Interventions in 50 Anganwadis of the Okhamandal block under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The project aimed to work with 50 Anganwadi centres in Devbhoomi Dwarka district of Gujarat to improve the non-formal preschool education or the Early Childhood Education. Aga Khan Foundation was the implementation partner. The project was designed included, training the Anganwadi workers, showcasing the model centres being run under Aga Khan Education Service, India (AKESI), equip the Anganwadis with requisite TLMs, effective engagement of parents and caregivers in education and Anganwadis Centre (AWC) management. Regular meetings with the community, establishment of Mini-libraries and provide continued support to enable them to implement the programme in government-run Anganwadis.



GOVERNANCE

Member of Governing Board

Mr. Apoorva Oza	Chairman
Mr. Arun Pandhi	Member
Mr. Alok Krishna	Member
Mr. Chandrakant Kumbhani	Member
Dr. Indira Hirway	Member
Prof. Sukhpal Singh	Member
Mr. Divyang Waghela	Member Secretary

Our Partners

- Conrad N Hilton Foundation
- Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)
- Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT)
- Tata Education & Development Trust (TEDT)
- Gujarat Ecology Commission (GEC)
- Salinity Ingress Prevention Cell (SIPC)
- Water and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO), Government of Gujarat
- Gujarat Pipavav Port Limited (GPPL)
- National Agriculture Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Ahmedabad
- Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) (India)
- Aga Khan Planning and Building Services (AKPBS) (India)
- Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)
- Ambuja Cement Foundation (ACF)
- Mahiti-A Centre of Rural Development
- Shree Vivekanand Research & Training Institute (VRTI)-Bhavnagar & Kutch
- Late J V Nariya Education and Charitable Trust
- Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSRSD)
- Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Limited (GHCL) Foundation
- AATAPI Seva Foundation
- Shikshan ane Samaj Kalyan Kendra (SSKK)
- Gram Nirman Samaj (GNS)
- Triveni Kalyan Foundation (TKF)
- Sahjeevan
- Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI)
- Junagadh Agricultural University (JAU)
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)- Gir Somnath, Bharuch, Bhavnagar and Amreli
- Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT)

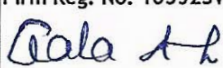




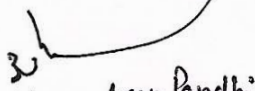
Internal Auditors

Talati & Talati Associates - 2014-15
Haribhakti & Co. LLP 2015-16

Statutory Auditors

Haribhakti & Co. LLP 2014-15
Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP 2015-16

FINANCIAL

COASTAL SALINITY PREVENTION CELL (A COMPANY REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013) BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2015					
(Amount in Rs.)					
Particulars	Note No.	YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015		YEAR ENDED 31.03.2014	
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1 Shareholders' funds					
(a) <u>Share capital</u>	3	6,00,000		6,00,000	-
(b) <u>Reserves and surplus</u>	4	7,24,240		6,22,249	
Total (1)			13,24,240		12,22,249
2 Non-current liabilities					
Other Non Current Liability	5	1,55,271	1,55,271	2,08,135	2,08,135
Total (2)					
3 Current liabilities					
Other current liabilities	6	3,98,49,716		2,84,74,017	-
Total (3)			3,98,49,716		2,84,74,017
TOTAL (1+2+3)			4,13,29,227		2,99,04,401
II. ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
1 (a) <u>Fixed assets</u>					
(i) <u>Tangible assets</u>	7	1,68,664		2,39,097	-
(b) <u>Long-term loans and advances</u>	8	3,01,746		1,82,219	
(c) <u>Other non-current assets</u>	9	10,03,625		11,97,006	
Total (1)			14,74,035		16,18,322
2 Current assets					
(a) <u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>	10	3,51,30,540		2,34,72,214	
(b) <u>Short-term loans and advances</u>	11	46,53,072		45,01,320	
(c) <u>Other current assets</u>	12	71,580		3,12,545	
Total (2)			3,98,55,192		2,82,86,079
TOTAL (1+2)			4,13,29,227		2,99,04,401
[Notes to Accounts & Significant Accounting policy the Note No. 1 to 21 Form an integral part of the Financial Statement.]					
As per our report of even date attached.					
For, Haribhakti & Co. LLP		For and on behalf of the Board			
Chartered Accountants					
Firm Reg. No. 103523W					
					
Atul Gala		Divyang Waghela			
Partner		Chief General Manager			
Membership No. 048650					
					
		Chandrakant Kumbani			
		Director			
		DIN 03579611			
					
		Apoorva Oza			
		Chairman			
		DIN 01382593			
					
		Director Arun Pandhi			
		DIN 02244978			
Place: Ahmedabad		Place: Ahmedabad			
Date: September 14, 2015		Date: September 14, 2015			

COASTAL SALINITY PREVENTION CELL
(A COMPANY REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013)

(Amount in Rs.)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

Particulars		Note No.	YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015		YEAR ENDED 31.03.2014	
I Revenue						
(1)	Assistance / Grants received from Government / Donor Agencies for Programmes	13	3,11,99,448		1,89,82,176	
(2)	Contribution from Beneficiaries for Projects	14	-		5,31,185	
(3)	Interest Income	15	1,24,377		1,30,506	
I.	Total Revenue			3,13,23,825		1,96,43,867
II. Expenses:						
	Employee benefits expense	16		26,43,503	18,01,584	18,01,584
	Program Expenditure	17.1	2,66,92,550		1,59,61,740	
	Operational Expenditure	17.2	18,68,212		17,50,036	
				2,85,60,762		1,77,11,776
	Depreciation and amortization expense	18	16,218		14,780	
	Other Mis. Expenditure Corpus		-		13,869	
				16,218		28,649
III.	Total expenses			3,12,20,483		1,95,42,009
IV.	Surplus before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (I-II)			1,03,342		1,01,858
V.	Exceptional items			-		-
VI.	Surplus before extraordinary items and tax (III - IV)			1,03,342		1,01,858
VII.	Extraordinary Items			-		-
VIII.	Surplus before tax (V- VI)			1,03,342		1,01,858
	Tax expense:			-		-
IX.	Surplus (Deficit) for the year			1,03,342		1,01,858

[Notes to Accounts & Significant Accounting policy the Note No. 1 to 21 Form an integral part of the Financial Statement.]

As per our report of even date attached.

For, Haribhakti & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

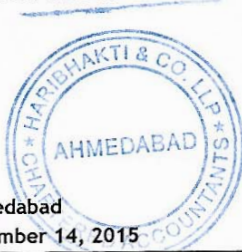
Firm Reg. No. 103523W

Atul Gala

Atul Gala

Partner

Membership No. 048650



Place: Ahmedabad

Date: September 14, 2015

For and on behalf of the Board

Divyang Waghela

Divyang Waghela

Chief General Manager

Chandrakant Kumbhani

Chandrakant Kumbhani

Director

DIN 03579611

Apoorva Oza

Apoorva Oza

Chairman

DIN 01382593

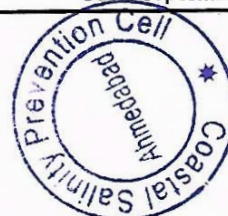
Arun Pandhi

Director Arun Pandhi

DIN 02244978

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: September 14, 2015



Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell
Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2016

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31 March, 2016 (Rs)	As at 31 March, 2015 (Rs)
I	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Shareholder's Funds			
	(a) Share Capital	3	600,000	600,000
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	4	1,244,979	724,240
			1,844,979	1,324,240
2	Non Current Liabilities			
	(a) Other Non Current Liability	5	351,025	155,271
3	Current liabilities			
	(a) Trade Payables (Includes total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises Rs.Nil (31 March, 2015: Rs.Nil))	6	1,048,260	304,082
	(b) Other current liabilities	7	49,036,485	39,383,817
			50,084,745	39,687,899
	TOTAL		52,280,749	41,167,410
II	ASSETS			
1	Non Current Assets			
	(a) Fixed assets			
	(i) Tangible assets	8	358,017	168,664
	(b) Long Term Loans and Advances	9	736,479	301,746
	(c) Other Non Current Assets	10	-	625
			1,094,496	471,035
2	Current Assets			
	(a) Short Term Loans and advances	11	503,154	4,491,255
	(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	50,368,263	36,133,540
	(c) Other Current Assets	13	314,836	71,580
			51,186,253	40,696,375
	TOTAL		52,280,749	41,167,410

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

1-25

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Joe Pretto
Partner



Mumbai, 31 August, 2016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Apoorva Oza

Apoorva Oza
Director Director

Dr. Indira Hirway
Dr. Indira Hirway
Director

B. S. Taraporewala

Burzis Taraporewala
Director

Divyang Waghela
Divyang Waghela
Chief General Manager

Ahmedabad, 31 August, 2016



Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 March, 2016

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March, 2016 (Rs.)	For the year ended 31 March, 2015 (Rs.)
I INCOME			
(a) Grant income and Donations	14	49,735,272	31,199,448
(b) Other income	15	113,189	124,377
Total income		49,848,461	31,323,825
II EXPENSES			
(a) Grant Expenses and Programme Expenses	16	43,020,691	26,692,550
(b) Employee Benefit Expenses	17	4,526,202	2,643,503
(c) Other Expenses	18	1,774,430	1,868,212
(d) Depreciation		6,399	16,218
Total expenses		49,327,722	31,220,483
III Excess of Income over Expenditure before tax		520,739	103,342
Tax expense		-	-
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year		520,739	103,342
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-25			
<p>In terms of our report attached.</p> <p>For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants</p> <p><i>Joe Pretto</i> Joe Pretto Partner</p> <p><i>Apoorva Oza</i> Apoorva Oza Director</p> <p><i>Dr. Indira Hirway</i> Dr. Indira Hirway Director</p> <p><i>Burzis Taraporevala</i> Burzis Taraporevala Director</p> <p><i>Divyang Waghela</i> Divyang Waghela Chief General Manager</p> <p>Mumbai, 31 August, 2016</p> <p>Ahmedabad, 31 August, 2016</p>			





COASTAL SALINITY PREVENTION CELL
Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana

COASTAL SALINITY PREVENTION CELL (CSPC)

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