



CSPC

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell

AN INITIATIVE OF TATA TRUSTS, AKRSP(I) AND ACF

2021-22

ANNUAL REPORT | 2021-22





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ABOUT US

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) works in the coastal regions of Gujarat to evolve sustainable solutions for addressing the multifaceted challenges of salinity ingress. CSPC works as a multi-collaborative impact platform, bringing together CSOs, government agencies, and academic institutions to accelerate action by ensuring synergy of efforts. The organisation facilitates in knowledge management, large-scale development project implementation, and advocacy for effective policies on mitigation and adaptation of salinity.

VISION

Evolve sustainable approaches for prevention and mitigation of salinity ingress, whilst enhancing livelihood resilience of communities affected by salinity in coastal villages of Gujarat.



PHILOSOPHY

To enable greater interaction and cross-learning between practitioners, researchers and policy makers to ensure that the unique and emerging problem of salinity is adequately understood allowing for design as well as implementation of effective programmes and policies to address the problems being faced by coastal communities.



APPROACH

CSPC has a multi-pronged approach to evolve sustainable solutions to effectively deal with multifaceted challenges of salinity ingress. The salient pillars of our approach to work include; knowledge creation on issues of salinity ingress, design of context-specific solutions through evidence- backed research, effective on ground implementation of programme, strengthen community Institutions to sustain the interventions, and liaison with government for policy advocacy on issues related to salinity mitigation.



Board Members



Arun Pandhi

Chairperson



Burzis Taraporevala

Director



Chandrakant Kumbhani

Director



Apoorva Oza

Director



Sujit Kumar Gopinathan

CEO



Dr. Indira Khurana

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Divyang Waghela

Director



V.S Gadhvi, IAS (Rtd.)

Director



Prof. Sukhpal Singh

Director

MESSAGE FROM **CHAIRPERSON**



Arun Pandhi

One of the most visible impacts of climate change can be seen in the coastal zones. The potential for severe damage along the coastline from salinization, strong coastal storms, heavy rain, strong winds, and associated storm surges and inundation are projected to increase dramatically. The impacts of climate change are likely to worsen problems that coastal areas already face. Confronting existing challenges that affect man-made infrastructure and coastal ecosystems, such as shoreline erosion, coastal flooding, and water pollution, is already a concern in many areas. Addressing the additional stress of climate change may require new approaches to managing land, water, waste, and ecosystems.

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) has been working with the vision to evolve sustainable approaches for prevention and mitigation of salinity ingress, whilst enhancing adaptation capabilities for livelihood resilience of communities affected by salinity in coastal villages. CSPC's interventions focuss on enhancing quality of life of coastal communities through engagements in improving agriculture based Livelihoods, better livestock management, adoption of improved Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) practices, engaging with communities for judicious use of Water Resources – both demand and supply side management, improved access to safe and clean drinking and water security and improving the learning levels of children through grade-appropriate interventions in Education.

During the year, CSPC undertook various interventions in the field to mitigate the effects of salinity ingress with over 25,000 farmers across the various program clusters of coastal Gujarat. Due to lack of rainfall during monsoon, the farmers depend on groundwater sources for irrigating their farmlands and access to water for irrigation is a challenge as it is a salinity prone geography. To support the small and marginal farmers to combat salinity ingress, CSPC supports them by enhancing the efficiency of irrigation through Micro Irrigation Systems (MIS), Laser Irrigation, and Furrow Irrigation. This year the outreach for these interventions was more than 8000 farmers in the project area. Further, under the Water Resource Management Program, in the current year, CSPC achieved the creation of 1.74 MCFT storage capacity by undertaking construction and deepening several recharge and storage structures in the program villages.

A few technology pilots were also undertaken in the field to enhance the efficiency of the activities and also to reduce the drudgery of the farm operations. One such pilot was introduced in partnership with the Wadhvani Foundation, an AI linked solution to monitor the detection of pink ball worms in the cotton crop. On receiving the red alert on the application, the farmers were advised to use pesticides to control the spread of pink ball worms. Another pilot of drone supported agriculture spraying operations was done with the support of Gujarat CSR Authority (GCSRA). With the use of drone technology **labour time was reduced by almost 50%** and **cost of pesticide application reduced** between the range of **27- 40%**. **A total of 1348.39 acres** of land belonging to **126 farmers** was covered under this innovation pilot.

During the current year, CSPC also focused more on building the capacity of the Village level Water Committees (*Pani Samitis*) under the National Jal Jeevan Mission with a target to provide "Har Ghar Nal Se Jal" in the coastal districts of Amreli and Bhavnagar. CSPC is engaged with the same in over 103 villages across these two coastal districts. Further, considering the hands-on experience of working in the drinking water sector, CSPC has also been nominated as a Key Resource Centre (KRC) under the

National Jal Jeevan Mission and has been extending support for the various training programs in different geographies. Under the WaSH initiative, CSPC has also introduced a small-scale intervention for solid waste management in Waghodiya cluster. Waste was scientifically collected from **2000 households**, and was segregated, and processed. The engagements under this intervention have helped the team to have a better understanding of the nuances of community managed Waste Management opportunities in rural areas.

Further, under the Menstrual Hygiene Management engagements, CSPC reached out to over 3000 women and adolescent girls, making them aware of the safe hygienic practices to be followed during the natural phenomenon of menstruation.

Under its education initiative, during the year, CSPC designed interventions at various levels to bring about impact to the primary level of education, which includes initiation of volunteer classes, inauguration of Dwarka Resource Centre, Library set up in Government schools and development of the teaching learning materials for the school teachers. These interventions were able to further enhance the engagements with the children even during the school closures due to COVID, through the volunteer driven classes, which helped to reach out to over 3000 children across the project villages.

The CSPC team has been working with an integrated approach for the upliftment of the coastal communities and to build their capacity to deal with the salinity issues, which would be there forever with them. It is my pleasure to share the brief of the efforts carried out by the CSPC team through the annual report for the year 2021-22, along with my heartfelt gratitude for your continuous support for accompanying us during this journey.

INTERVENTIONS

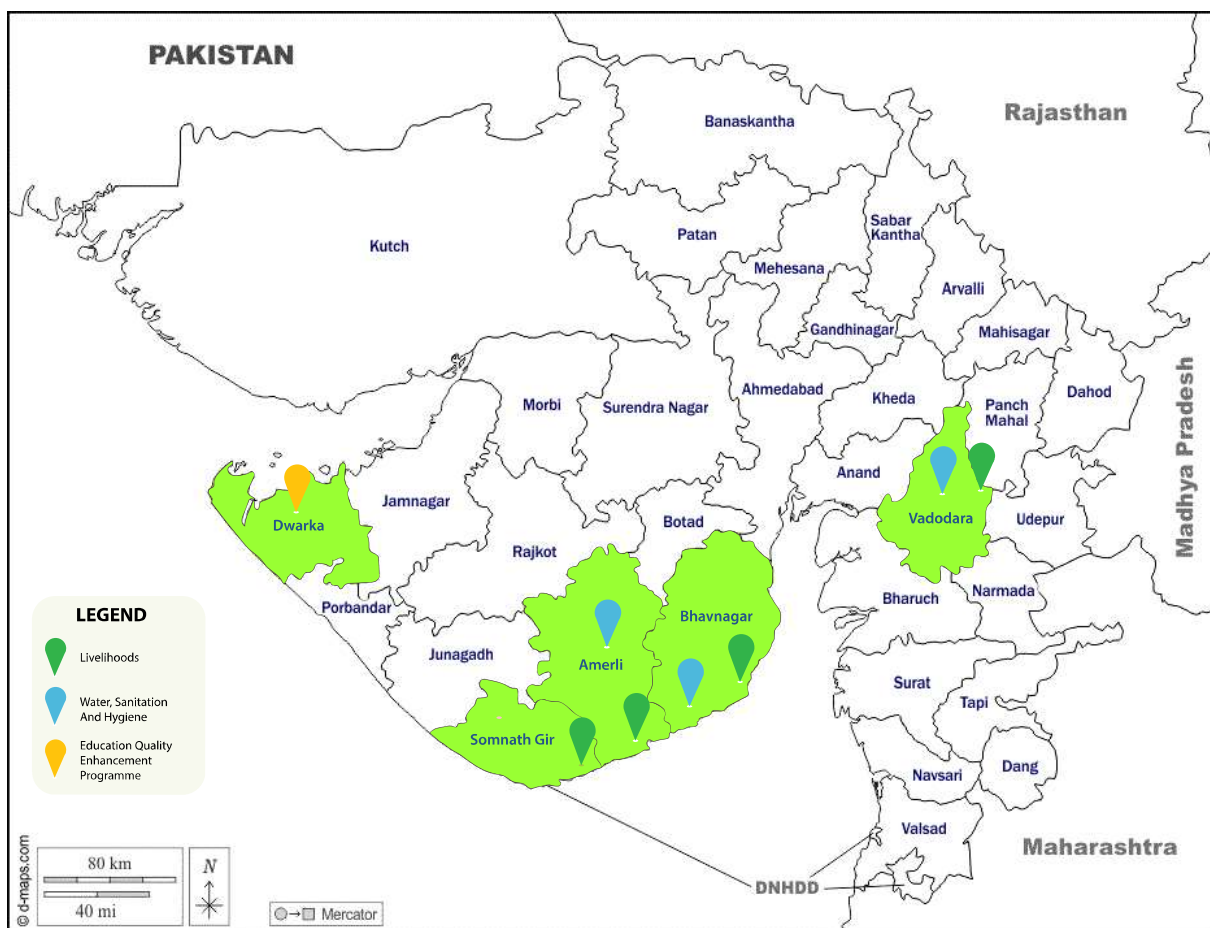
During the year, Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) continued to intensively engage with the rural communities of coastal areas who have been adversely hit by the multi-faceted and often interlinked challenges of coastal salinity ingress. The operational strategy was achieved with the support of various funding and implementing partners of CSPC. CSPC also partnered with the state government and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives to focus on its interventions. CSPC also extended government supported policies and programmes to positively impact the communities. CSPC engaged with the Panchayati Raj Institutions for solid waste management under Swacch Bharat Mission. Under the flagship programme of government of India-Jal Jeevan Mission ("Har Ghar Nal Se Jal by 2024"), CSPC extended drinking water supply to households. The CSPC team has helped farmer's producers companies to forge marketing linkages and bargain for better prices.

Salinity effects agriculture, livestock and drinking water needs of the community, hence there is focus on introducing newer technology and

innovations to address these concerns through efficient and effective methods. In the reporting period, CSPC piloted drone supported spraying on agricultural land, activated drinking water supply to households, and addressed concerns around diseases that affect livestock. In partnership with Wadhvani Foundation- AI linked solution was introduced for monitoring the detection of pink ball worm on the crops. Laser irrigation activity was scaled-up along with alternate methods of farming.

To fill the gaps in learning levels of school going children, CSPC provided innovative solutions in form of setting-up volunteer classes for the dropped-out children. Capacity of teachers was also enhanced through introduction of teaching and learning material (TLM).

Emphasis was also laid on building capacities of farmers for both agriculture and agri-allied activities. In order to build entrepreneurial skills of women, CSPC organised sensitization and awareness sessions on menstrual hygiene management along with training them on pad stitching.



LIVELIHOODS

CSPC through its agriculture and agri-allied interventions helps in creating sustainable livelihoods for marginalised rural families, encouraging them to lead a life of self-sufficiency and self-respect. CSPC believes in creating agency for the farmers to enable them overcome the challenges faced. For instance, salinity in water and being rain-fed region hinders optimum cultivation of land.

By facilitating market linkages, CSPC helps farmers leverage their productivity and income; adopt

sustainable agricultural practices, minimise external dependencies and connect farmers with markets through their Farmer Producer Company (FPC). The FPCs also help farmers avail government schemes and subsidies. The programme encourages the farmers and rural community to work collectively to own, control and manage the development models, encouraging farmers to bargain better prices for their produce.

SNAPSHOT OF LIVELIHOODS INTERVENTION

INNOVATIONS 3



DISTRICTS COVERED **4**



VILLAGE OUTREACH **186**



BUILT CAPACITY OF **22,800 FARMERS**



EXPOSURE VISITS **108**



MICRO-IRRIGATION CARRIED OUT IN **352**
ACRES OF LAND



NEW SHARE HOLDER ADDED IN FPC **674**



TURNOVER OF FPC: INR **130.5 LACS**



VERMICOMPOSTING BEDS
ADOPTED BY **505 FARMERS**

SDG Addressed



CSPC Initiated Sustainable Solutions to Address The Challenges



In response to the challenges identified, CSPC has designed its livelihood interventions. The interventions are spread in 4 blocks across four districts- out in Talaja (Bhavnagar), Rajula (Amreli), Una (Gir Somnath) and Waghodiya (Vadodara) blocks. Direct implementation was carried out by CSPC team in these four blocks.

Soil & Water Testing

With extensive use of chemicals, the quality of soil has deteriorated, adversely affecting the small and marginalised farmers. This has led to low yield, loss of biodiversity, and desertification of farming lands. To support the small and marginal farmers, CSPC had promoted soil testing and water testing as a part of its interventions. During the year **968** samples of soil was tested. A total of **521** water samples



have been tested periodically to monitor the water levels and total dissolve salt (TDS) in source of irrigation. This activity is carried out thrice a year.

Capacity Building

Workshops, trainings and exposure visits were conducted for skill development and improve knowledge levels in agriculture and allied livelihood activities which help increase their overall household incomes. The technical trainings help farmers in improving their farming practices such as crop diversification and introducing sustainable farming practices. Under various programmes a total of **21,294** farmers were reached out through trainings, workshops and exposure visits. During the year, **108** exposure visits were conducted to raise awareness on sustainable farming through crop diversification, and farming practices.



Farmers were also reached out through WhatsApp by *forming groups*. *135 WhatsApp groups* have been formed in project **90 villages**. The medium facilitates reaching out to **7000+ farmers** to share information regarding training and other important information.

The training content was shared on *social media and local newspaper* to maximize the outreach of the information to the farmers living in the catchment area.

Vermicomposting

Soil fertility is relative to its exposure to harmful chemicals, which results in depletion of the quality of soil. To ensure farmers use the non-chemical alternatives in the early season of the cropping thus making it sustainable in the long run. Farmers have been engaging in vermicomposting technique for a few years now, however this year *vermi-bed* technique was introduced in the intervention areas.

This technique is an improved version of the traditional method of composting as it can be done in smaller area, manure decomposes uniformly and at a faster rate, earthworms are added which results in amino acid creation and it also gives a by-product *Vermi-wash*. The same is been used by farmers for spraying in crops. *Vermi-beds* also reduce the cost of cultivation of the small and marginalised farmers. **784** vermi-beds were distributed during the year to 505 farmers. One bed has a capacity of 1.5 Ton of compost preparation. The decomposition period varies from 65 to 70 days. Farmer can reuse this bed 4 times a year. After 20 to 25 days of intervention, farmers get 2 to 3 litres of vermiwash per day which can be used for spraying crops.



Sustainable Farming: Horticulture, Crop Diversification and Farming Practices

CSPC has helped improve the livelihoods of farmers by boosting farming methods, crop diversification and by introducing innovative farming practices. These sustainable solutions help farmers to get maximum yield with minimal inputs. As a part of this intervention, salinity resistant and high yielding wheat crops varieties GW-499 and GW451 have been



implemented by 100 farmers. Along with this, sustainable plantation practices such as detopping, intercropping and alternate furrow irrigation has been adopted by **10,042 farmers**. **1031 farmers** have been covered under horticulture border plantation with an expanse of **452-acre** land.

Overall sustainable solutions have been adopted by a large number of farmers, which helped them receive higher turnover alongside conserving water and quality of the soil.

Farmers Producer Company

CPSC mentored FPCs help shareholders, comprising small and marginal farmers, gain access to a fair and just market for their produce without the interference of middlemen. Based on the principle of cooperation and self-help, these FPCs also enable farmers to learn of effective cultivation and bargain for better prices for their

produce as a unit. In the reporting period, CSPC on-boarded **674** additional shareholders of FPCs, which resulted in a total turnover of **INR 130.5 lacs**.

Agri-allied Activities

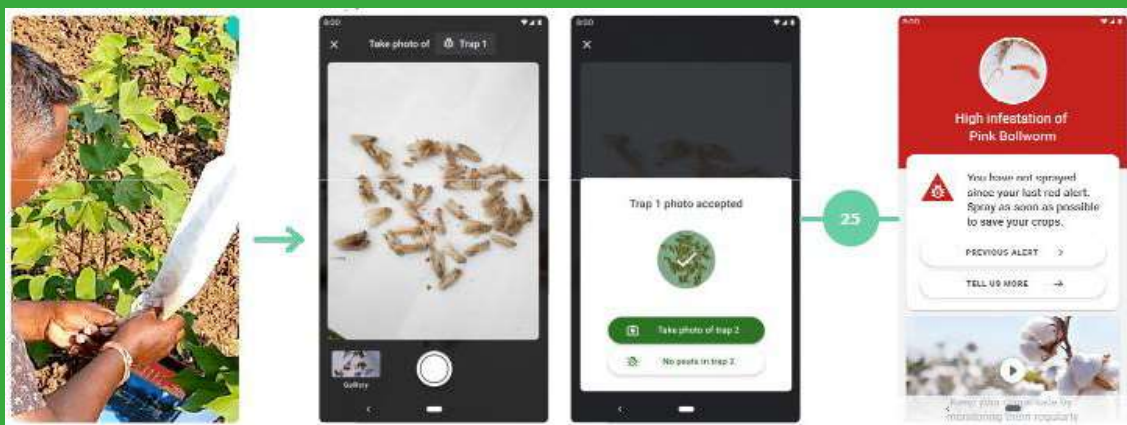
Livestock forms the main source of income for many households in the intervention blocks. Farmers with small landholdings rear livestock to improve their livelihoods, and diversification of income. Pastoral communities need advice when it comes to rearing, treatment and best practices around livestock. As a response to this concern, CSPC facilitated training of **3,840** animal rearing farmers. Sustainable animal husbandry activities such as deworming, improved feeder, chaffing the feeder, silage and reduction in intercalving period was facilitated for **2,172** farmers. During the reporting period **40** trainings imparting information and demonstration on animal rearing were facilitated.



Innovations

Partnership with Wadhwani Foundation – AI for App based Pink Ball Worm monitoring

In partnership with Wadhwani Foundation- AI linked solution was introduced to monitoring the detection of pink ball worm on the crops. A total of 52 farmers enrolled in the application from Talaja block. Four farmers received red alert on the application, and they were advised to use pesticide to control the spread of pink ball worm.



Technology Piloting of Drone Based Services – Supported by GCSRA

With advancement in technology innovative solutions have been designed to meet the needs of agricultural activities. The technology ensures judicious use of chemicals maintain cost efficiency and productivity. In the reporting period CSPC team piloted drone supported spraying in Talaja block.

A total of 1348.39 acres of land belonging to **126 farmers** was covered under the innovation. With the use of drone technology **labour time reduced by 50%** and **cost of pesticide reduced** between the range of **27- 40%**. The area has also served as a learning site for farmers from adjoining areas; 987 farmers have visited the site since its pilot.



Highlights of the drone pilot

Drone is good and 72% farmers gave their positive feedback for the technology saying it is effective and time saving.

15% farmers gave neutral response neither positive nor negative. They found no difference between traditional manual spraying and drone spraying.

13% farmers are found drone as not as effective as manual spraying.

Drone Technology was rate at 7 out of 10

Laser Irrigation

In effort to promote sustainable irrigation methods, this year laser irrigation was introduced in project area. The learning has proved that laser irrigation is a useful method to irrigate small height crops such as groundnut and onion, and can be installed in any terrain of land.

The pilot intervention was adopted by 271 Farmers in 247 acres of land. It costs between INR 8,000- 10,000 per acre and saves up to 60% of water.



Case Study: Integrated Livestock Management

"I am very satisfied with Azolla. It gives me very good healthy green feed. I have saved money on costlier concentrates. I am expecting good green Azolla out of this intervention. I wish that all the other farmers should adopt the Azolla cultivation".

Pareshbhai Vitthalbhai Kotadiya

Pareshbhai Vitthalbhai Kotadiya is a 45 Years old farmer living in Charodiya village, in the coastal village of Rajula block of Amreli District. He lives in a nuclear family of 4 members. He is small farmer with 9 bighas (3.5 acres) of farm land and 4 buffaloes and 2 cows his main source of income being animal husbandry. Pareshbhai used to cultivate groundnut and cotton as a Kharif crop, and onion, wheat and Bengal gram as Rabi crops. He fed the animals with cotton cake and groundnut cake.

The small agriculture land holding farmers face shortage of nutritional fodder for their livestock. The residents also experience loss of livestock due to unavailability of proper medicine & proficient doctor to treat the livestock in worst condition farmers contacts lesser qualified



doctors at higher cost. Pareshbhai also faced these problems. Charodiya falls in the coastal salinity region in western Gujarat, with high TDS level in water giving rise to weak immune system and it also affects livestock's seasonal health issue like foot mouth disease (FMD) is called KHANGWA disease. Recently, the farmers also have faced lumpy deadly virus in livestock.

CSPC undertook an integrated approach for livestock management. The initial activity consisted of introducing a trained and qualified veterinary doctor, organizing regular health camps, regular meetings and capacity build sessions, undertaking vaccination drives of FMD and lumpy virus free of cost. The organization also introduced nutritious Azolla beds and CoFS as sources of green fodder. Efforts consisted of the direction on breed improvement of cattle by providing services of artificial insemination and sorted sex semen, at nominal costs. This benefitted the farmers and ensured improved production of milk, ensuring the health of their livestock, prevention from epidemics of FMD and Lumpy virus and a ray of hope for better and improved breeds.

Since the introduction of Azolla feed and with proper medical care of his livestock Pareshbhai is reaping benefits. The livestock now produces more milk, which has higher fat percentage. Pareshbhai uses the milk to prepare ghee, giving him additional income. He also plans to set up one more Azolla bed. And, he is also influencing his fellow farmers, relatives and friends to adopt the Azolla.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Safe drinking water, sanitation and good hygiene are essential to health, survival, growth and development. Even today many those who are marginalised are deprived of basic amenities. Through the years of intervention, CSPC has endeavoured to provide rural communities with access to safe drinking water and toilet facilities.

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) is one of the key components under WaSH programme of CSPC. Girls' health and education form the cornerstone of development and the gateway to full participation as women in political, economic, and cultural life of a country.

SNAPSHOT OF ACHIEVEMENTS



DISTRICTS COVERED

Vadodara, Amreli and Bhavnagar

Integrated WaSH Program – Vadodara District

AWCs strengthened with upgraded WaSH facilities **8**

HH connected to water supply by source strengthening **52**



MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT

Trainings Conducted **724**

Women and Adolescent Girls Enabled **2983**

Frontline workers (ASHAs & AWW) sensitised **252**

Cloth Pads Manufactured and sold **6160**



JAL JEEVAN MISSION

(Amreli and Bhavnagar Districts)

FHTC Provided **1104**



SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Segregated dry Waste Collected Covering 662 HH. **2248 KG**

Wet Waste Collected for Composting Process **6023 HH**

Litres of Liquid Fertilizer Produced **55**

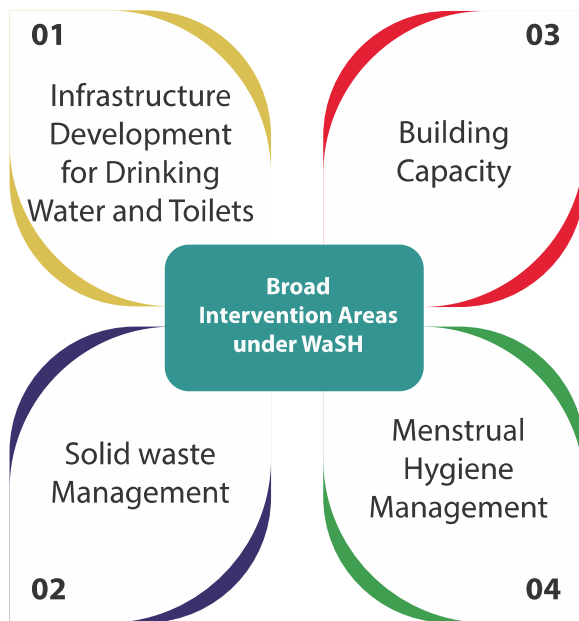
SDGs Addressed



During the year 2021-22, CSPC implemented integrated WaSH intervention and the drinking water intervention, which is the flagship program of government of India-Jal Jeevan Mission ("Har Ghar Nal Se Jal by 2024"). The geographies covered by both the interventions were separate. While the integrated WaSH program was implemented in Waghodiya block of Vadodara district, the initiatives under JJM were implemented in two coastal districts of Gujarat, Amreli and Bhavnagar.

The majority of adolescent girls in rural India lack awareness regarding menstrual hygiene management (MHM), access to sanitary absorbents and necessary facilities in schools, homes, and workplaces. Poor menstrual hygiene management has been shown to result in a sense of shame, anxiety, and embarrassment that contributes to absenteeism and poor performance at school. During the reporting period, CSPC implemented the MHM interventions in Talaja block of Bhavnagar and Waghodiya block of Vadodara district.





was first introduced by UNICEF and now has been adopted by the Department of Education, Government of India as BaLA. **884 children** were registered in the AWCs during the reporting period.

Construction and rejuvenation of WaSH facilities in Anganwadi Centers

CSPC, under its integrated WaSH program, developed infrastructure of **8 AWCs** in Waghodiya. The AWCs were strengthened with inputs such as toilet repairing, hand washing station and drinking water facility etc. To promote and creating enabling environment for learning walls of the AWC were painted under BaLA (Building as Learning Aid) innovative concept towards qualitative improvement in education, through intervention in school building infrastructure. A similar concept

Drinking Water Infrastructure Development

As the area of intervention falls in an arid zone, it limits the perennial sources of water which are critical to ensure drinking water. Communities living here endure acute water scarcity, and life becomes difficult for the rural women fetch water from a source located far from their homes. Such hindrances lead to emotional and physical tiredness in women, resulting in reduced ability to earn a living.

Drinking water was made available to **52 families** living in the tail end of the village which were



facing issues with abrupt water supply. Along with the supply of drinking water, emphasis is also laid on safe disposal of waste water. Women are now relieved from the task of fetching water from far away, and are now utilising the saved time to earn income through home based income generating activities.

- ❑ Dormant borewell was made functional by compressor treatment, electrification and minor repairs
- ❑ Construction of stand posts with surrounding platform
- ❑ Construction of Pump room & 10,000 lit overhead tank
- ❑ Two existing hand pumps were repaired

The *Pani Samiti* has hired an operator and has decided the monthly charge of INR 50 per household to manage the operators' expense and for upkeep of the infrastructure.

Potable drinking water in ITI, Waghodiya

Under promotion of safe drinking water intervention, a RO Plant of 500 LPH capacity

was installed in ITI Waghodiya. 500 students are housed in the ITI campus and with TDS levels of 600-800 ppm, their health was at risk.

Construction of individual household latrines (IHHL)

Individual household toilets positively impact the health and wellbeing of the individuals as well as the community.

During the year the construction of 119 IHHL was facilitated by the team. In the reporting period, the team achieved the success.

Solid Waste Management

Waste segregation at source is critical to its recycling and disposal. CSPC ensured all steps were being followed in context of solid waste management from its collection, transportation, treatment, analysis to disposal of waste. Proper disposal of waste guarantees improved health and wellness of families living in the area.

From a survey it was found that 96% of the households in Madodhar do not segregate the waste. 80% of the waste is organic, which becomes feed for livestock. And, the remaining





20% is made of plastic, paper and cardboard waste is periodically burnt at the village periphery.

Under the Integrated WaSH program in Waghodiya, CSPC introduced a technology for solid waste management. As a part of the intervention, awareness generating activities on waste segregation were carried out for the community.

As a part of the demonstration of the technology emphasis was laid on reduction in the unsegregated waste dumping impacting health and environment of the surrounding population and area. Waste was scientifically collected from **2000 households**, was segregated and processed. The initiative also showcased production of various value added products from the dry and wet waste.

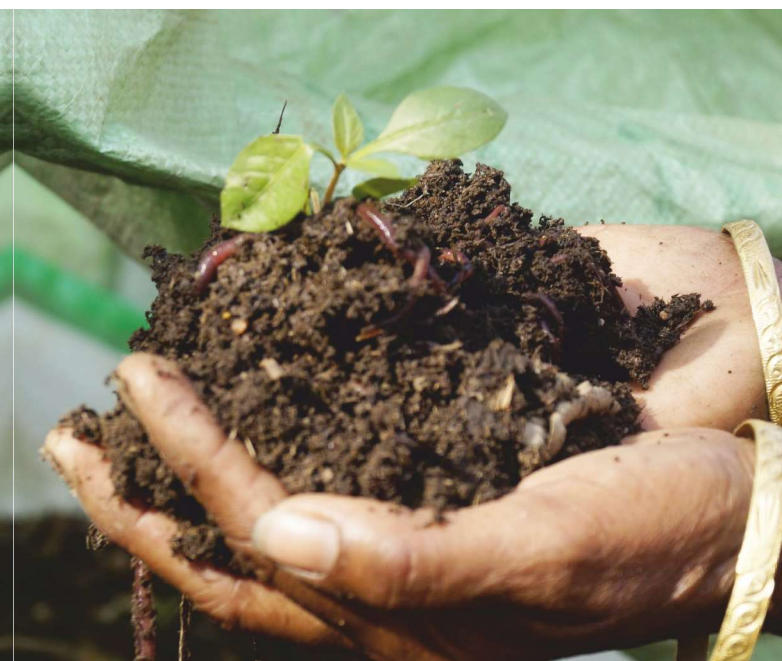
Gram Panchayat has offered land for the processing unit & vehicle for the purpose of door to door collection of waste. Under *Swaccha Bharat Mission*, government has issued a work order to Gram Panchayat for construction of 6000sq.ft segregation shed.

Focus was given to activities pertaining to sensitization of the community members on segregation of waste through campaign “*Karoge to Hoga*”. Under this campaign, society and village level meetings were conducted in the catchment area where the door-to-door collection system was put to place. In February 2022, CSPC inaugurated the SWM site and initiated door to door waste collection.

Promote vermicomposting, biogas, and soak pits

Vermicomposting is regarded as a clean, sustainable, and zero-waste approach to manage organic wastes. However, there is still a need to raise awareness on its practical application that is hindering its popularisation. Vermicomposting at a large scale is required to solve the problem of waste disposal effectively.

Understanding this limitation, CSPC started vermicomposting in 10 project villages. The beneficiaries are provided with vermi beds and



1 kg of worm by CSPC. The beneficiaries were trained by field team through a comprehensive hand-on experience that allows scope for experiential learning and promotes peer to peer interaction.

Building Capacity under Jal Jeevan Mission

Considering the experience of working in the area of drinking water, CSPC, with the support from Tata Trusts, has been facilitated the community managed drinking water supply under Jal Jeevan Mission. The efforts would be made to strengthen the village action plans and evolve a comprehensive Drinking water supply and source strengthening work across identified 103 villages of coastal districts of Bhavnagar and Amreli districts.

Community Engagement

The entire programme was implemented with focus on community. Community involvement and ownership is key to success of the project. Capacity building of community is of utmost importance at community level to deliver their role in implementation of the community managed programme. For achieving overall goal



of building up capacity of key stakeholders, Key Resource Centre (KRC) are envisaged under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) is one of the organizations selected as a KRC under JJM for strengthening and building up capacity at community level in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

CSPC has put up an effort to ensure that community contributes 10% as per the mandate of JJM. CSPC has collected INR 14,43,800 as community contribution in Bhavanagar and Amreli districts from programme villages.

The activities conducted in the reporting period were:

Training and capacity building of the *Pani Samitis* on Roles and Responsibilities, Construction Management, Water Quality Monitoring and the Operation and Maintenance of the Village Water Supply Scheme.

The prime focus in the last year was on collecting the community contribution for the Village water supply scheme.

¹ Measured by quantity and composition, and not weight



Celebration of World Water Day: March 22

World Water Day event was the platform to gather the Pani Samiti members and the Water warriors on one stage to share their experiences on working in the water sector. In this year event, with a view to increase the women participation in the planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of the water supply scheme, only the women members of the Pani Samitis were invited.

Total 146 women members of the Pani Samitis of Amreli and Bhavnagar districts, participated in the event. We had also invited some of the former Women Sarpanches who shared their experiences about how they actively participated in the implementation of the scheme and thereby motivated the other women members to do the same.

Strengthening Pani Samitis

Capacity building is key component under JJM programme. In order for the community to take ownership to make the programme sustainable it was imperative to strengthen the *Pani Samitis* on components of JJM.

Key Highlights of the Achievement

ACHIEVEMENT

(Activity)

101

PRA Conducted

218

Pani Samiti Meetings Conducted

83

Bank Account Opened

93

Scheme File Submission

77

Technical Survey Conducted

12

Number of Community Contribution Drives

139

Number of Meetings held with Women

61

School programme Completed

05

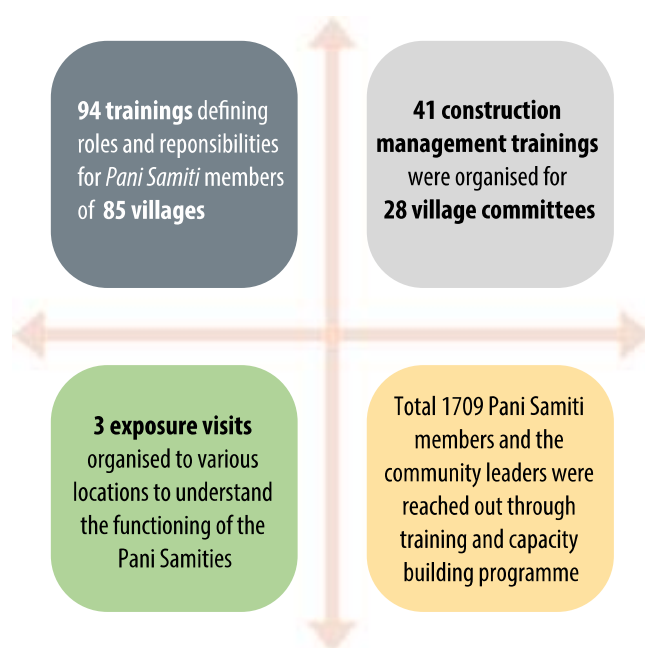
Drinking Water Schemes Completed

1104

No. of FHTC Given

135

Trainings Conducted



The areas of strengthening include effective planning of drinking water schemes, monitoring of construction work, O&M related aspects, water quality monitoring and record keeping and accounts. CSPC has developed training modules, and organised Training of Trainers (ToT) for the team members to roll out the capacity building activities at village level.

Case Study: Community Ownership: An answer to Water related Hardships

Mathavada is a coastal village located 24 kilometers east of Talaja taluka and just 5 kilometers away from the world-famous Alang Shipbreaking Yard. The village has approximately 350 to 400 households, making the population around 3350. The main inhabitants of the village are Talpada Koli, Bharwad, and Harijan communities, and farm labour is the primary occupation. The average economic condition of the village is poor. Prior to implementation of JJM, people had to fetch water from well or hand pumps or farm well.

Mathavada village had a drinking water scheme under the Ghogha Regional Water Supply programme in 2001-02, water was distributed to the people through an overhead tank to the stand posts. There was an underground sump as well. But due to a lack of proper repairs and maintenance, the scheme lasted 10 years, and then the scheme went defunct.

During a visit CSPC team observed that the region faced severe water shortage. After completion of the social process in Mathavada village as per the mandate of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) the report was submitted to WASMO (Water and Sanitation Management Organization) for further process. WASMO Bhavnagar conducted a technical survey in June 2021 and estimated the budget of the village water supply system at INR 52,93,700. As per the norms of JJM, the community contribution of 10% comes to INR 5,29,300. The Pani Samiti decided to collect INR 1,700 per household.

The actual challenge faced was in the collection of the decided amount. Both the Village Panchayat and the Pani Samiti made efforts to collect the amount but due to the poor economic condition, they couldn't manage to collect the community contribution.

In July 2021, the CSPC team held a meeting at the house of the leader of the village Shri Naranbhai Vaghela. During the meeting Kamkeshbhai sensitized the women to the hardships related to drinking water. Eighteen women of thirty attending the meeting immediately deposited their share of contributions as a result of the dialoguing. A total of INR 30,600 was collected at the end of the meeting. It goes to prove that collectively women can resolve any problem.

The Sarpanch, Shri Bipinbhai Solanki, along with the community leader, Shri Naranbhai Vaghela, pushed the process of collecting community contributions with the help of the Pani Samiti members. The CSPC team supported the process through regular follow-ups, and as a result a total of INR 5,18,200 was collected as community contribution from 305 households.

Currently, a new Panchayat has come into force and the Pani Samiti has also been reformed. The civil work started in the village, and with active community participation, water will reach the doorsteps of each household in the village. Thus, the dream "Har Ghar Nal Se Jal" came true.

“There is no straight path for the weak-minded traveler,
The Himalayas do not even bother the hard-hearted traveler”

The saying above stands true for the water committee of Mathawada village, which has collected a substantial amount of INR 5,29,000 as a community contribution to the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The

target was difficult to achieve, however, it was made possible by the hard work of the Pani Samiti (village water committee) and continuous support from the CSPC team.

Menstrual Hygiene Management

CSPC has been working in the area of Menstrual Hygiene Management with adolescent girls and women. The intervention has reinforced our understanding that there are many unaddressed questions in the minds of the adolescent girls related to menstruation, a perfectly normal biological process, due to socio- cultural taboo associated with menstruation.

In order to make the women and adolescent girls aware of the correct and scientific information

and help them adopt safe sanitation practices during menstruation, CSPC has developed the separate training modules for women and adolescent girls. The field team of CSPC conducts the training of women and girls on these modules, having group formation in the community as well as in the schools.

During the year, we implemented the program in Bhavnagar and Vadodara districts. The activity updates for the MHM Program this year is as follows:



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

159

Community Groups Formation

50

School Groups Formation

690

No. of Trainings Sessions with Women

178

No. of Trainings Sessions with Adolescent Girls

1978

Number of Women Reached Through Community Trainings

1371

Number of Girls Reached Through School Trainings

04

No. of Cloth Pad Workshops Organized

6078

Production and Selling of Environment Friendly MHM Products (Cloth Pads)

252

No. of Frontline workers trained.

(School teachers, AWWs, ASHA workers, MPHWS)

Celebration of Happy Period's Day

3693

Overall Outreach of the Program



Card Making Activity

Under the Card making activity the students wrote the hygiene tips (like- use cotton cloth or pad during menstruation, change the pad

February 5th observed as Happy Period's Day

Under the project, the Happy Period's Day was celebrated with 100 girls in the schools of Bhavnagar and Vadodara districts. The activities carried out during Happy Period's Day were:

Why 5th February?

The day is inspired by the Menstrual process as the average period cycle is of 28 days which simulates with the 28 days of February and 5 is the average number of bleeding days in a period that is denoted by the date 5th, this similarity made this day interesting as well as logical.

Promotion of Environment Friendly Products

Under the MHM program, CSPC promoted reusable MHM products. The reusable products are health, environment, and pocket friendly.

A group of women supported by Government's Mission Mangalam Scheme were identified in both the districts- Vadodara and Bhavnagar.

The women were trained on cloth pad stitching. In the reporting period a total of 6078 cloth pads were produced by the group of these women.

@ every 4 hrs., wash your hands after changing the pad etc.) and inter-exchange these cards with each other. They also gave these cards to their teachers and mothers also and wish them "Happy Period's Day".

Red Dot Activity

The Red Dot symbol signified pride during menstruation. Girls drew a red dot on their fists and pledged not to be ashamed while menstruating.

Installation of Incinerator for the Safe Disposal of Used pads

Safe disposal of MHM products is equally essential along with the promotion of environment friendly products. Hence, incinerator was provided to High School in Talaja for safe disposal of sanitary

pads. Apart from this, the Matka incinerators at the household level were also promoted in Vadodara district. In the reporting year, more than 35 Matka incinerators were installed in the project villages of Vadoadra.

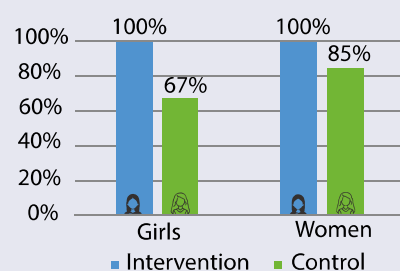
KAP Assessment on MHM

To assess the impact of the Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) interventions, the current study was conducted in five intervention villages of Bhavnagar district, Gujarat. The study aimed to examine the efficacy in terms of knowledge, attitude and practices in relation to MHM following the interventions as well as explore opportunities, challenges and recommendations for further improvements.

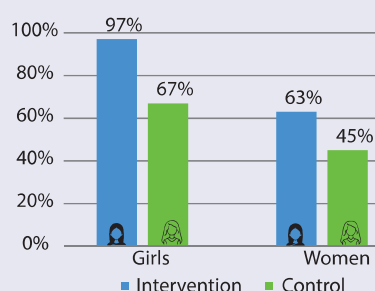
For the purpose of the study, a 30% sample representation from five intervention villages and two control villages of Bhavnagar district, Gujarat was considered. The study used both quantitative and qualitative methods of inquiry and data collection which was primarily through a structured questionnaire and focus group discussion.

Knowledge

Awareness on Menstrual Process

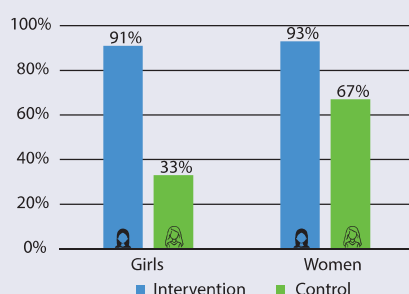


Knowledge on Source of Menstrual Bleeding

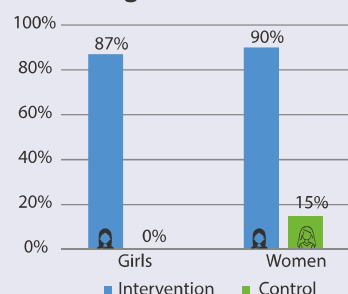


Attitude

Consider the Menstruation as Normal Biological Process

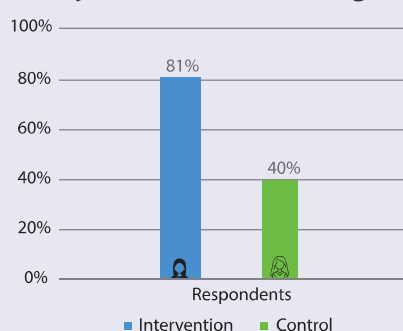


Enter into the Kitchen During Menstruation

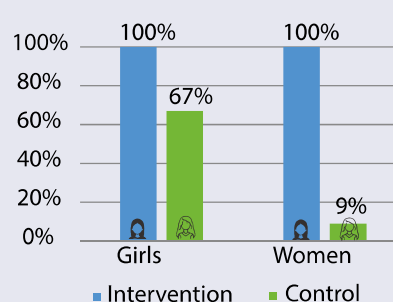


Practice

Dry the Cloth in Direct Sunlight



Carry out daily activities during Menstruation





WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Due to the erratic nature of rainfall in recent years and with absence of perennial rivers, the groundwater remains the only reliable source for irrigation in the region. Consequently, agriculture in coastal Saurashtra is largely dependent on groundwater aquifers. The region is dotted with more than 1.30 lakh irrigation wells, which have caused the withdrawal of a large quantity of groundwater draft has resulted in ingress of seawater. Excessive withdrawal has had a multiplier effect on the impacts of salinity ingress and groundwater quality deterioration. The prevailing flood irrigation practices of the farmers also results in huge water wastage.

CSPC was awarded by Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India for contribution towards the area of Water Resource Management.

The prime objective of the WRM interventions by CSPC is to prevent & mitigate salinity ingress, by enhancing the community's capacities for adopting rainwater harvesting and water saving practices on a sustainable basis through

community institutions. The activities enable farmers' risk-taking abilities vis-à-vis mitigating crop failure and provides additional water for irrigation.

Under the WRM programme, CSPC implemented activities with the financial support from NABARD (under Integrated Watershed Development Scheme) along with support from Tata Trusts:

- ❑ Construction/ repair of water harvesting/ recharge structures
- ❑ Community capacity building and engagement for water management and Promotion of water use efficiency through adoption of Drip & Laser irrigation
- ❑ Water budgeting and training, and undertaking geo-hydrological surveys for preparation of water security plans through community participation
- ❑ Facilitating user groups and water security groups through sensitization on key issues of water wastage and shortage in irrigation, and to adopt new technologies for effective water management



Summary of Water Resource Management

INTERVENTION	UNIT	AREA BENEFITED (IN ACRE)	STORAGE CAPACITY MCFT	BENEFICIARY NOS
Renovation of Check Dam	3	27.05	0.87	31
Deepening of Check Dam	6	97	3.12	70
Deepening of Pond	1	38.24	1.23	11
Construction of farm ponds	7	24	0.77	7
Well Recharge	2	2.50	0	2

CSPC also provides the services of Soil Excavator to undertake the desilting of check dams and the ponds in the village in order to increase the water storage. Progress during the year are:

Summary Excavator Activity

INTERVENTION	UNIT	AREA BENEFITED (IN ACRE)	STORAGE CAPACITY MCFT	BENEFICIARY NOS
Deepening of Check Dam	5	64.68	2.08	83
Deepening of Pond	1	2.80	0.09	48





EMERGENCY CYCLONE RELIEF WORKS & COVID VACCINATION AWARENESS

As many as 45 lives reported lost due to cyclone 'Tauktae' across 12 districts of Gujarat. Fifteen deaths were reported from Amreli district in Saurashtra region, the worst affected in the cyclone that crossed the state coast as an extremely severe cyclonic storm.

Approximate 70% crops (mainly mango, pulses, millets) damaged and all stored crops (such as grains, onion, seeds etc for coming Kharif season etc.) spoiled due to heavy rains. Loss of livestock was also reported.

Basic services such as power, drinking water supply, transportation, etc. were disrupted. Power restoration took around one months' time and drinking water supply was also affected. Major highways were blocked and the approach roads to rural areas impacted the worst. Majority of

Kuccha Houses were partially or fully damaged. Fisherman, farm labor, landless, and Bharwad (relying on livestock) were severely affected communities.

Rio Tinto is a Company dealing with diamond cutting and polishing work, and contributes to various charitable objectives including livelihoods & poverty alleviation, education, health etc. The disaster caused by the cyclone in the project areas of Amreli and Bhavnagar districts led to the partnership between Rio Tinto and CSPC.

Rio Tinto and CSPC agreed to collaborate and work together on activities under "Emergency Cyclone Relief & COVID-19 Vaccination Awareness".

Objectives of The Project:

- ☐ To collaborate and work together on "Emergency Cyclone Relief & COVID Vaccination Awareness";
- ☐ To address vaccine hesitancy among the community residing in the project area through vaccination drive;
- ☐ To help the workers with relief work to compensate the damage occurred due to the cyclone

Components of the Program:

- ☐ Vaccination Awareness Drive
- ☐ Relief Work for the workers

Project area: Talaja and Mahuva blocks of Bhavnagar and Rajula and Jafarabad blocks of Amreli

PROJECT VILLAGES

300

Talaja

90 Villages

Mahuva

100 Villages

Rajula

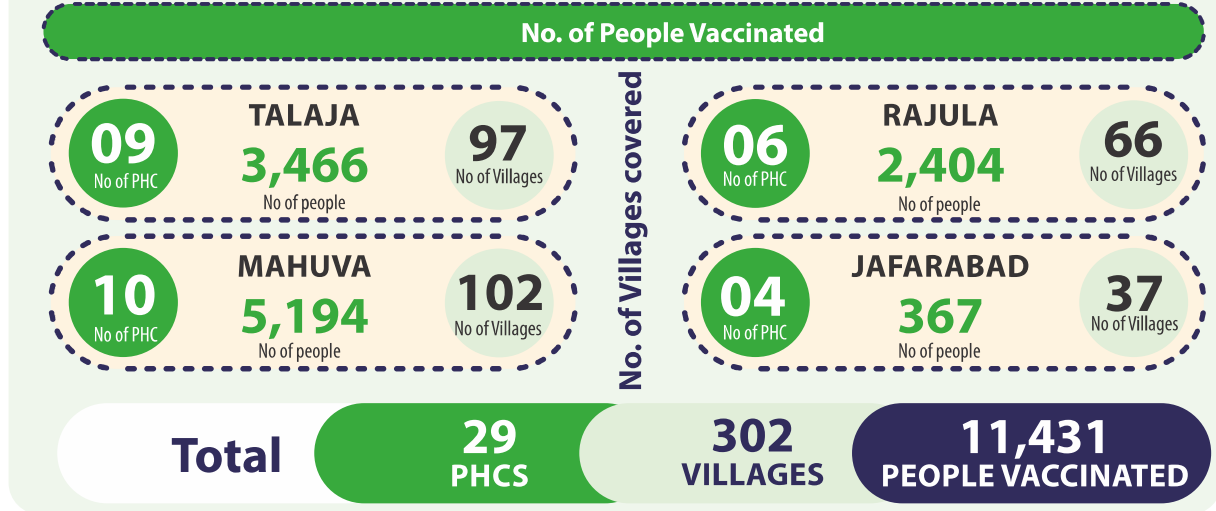
70 Villages

Jafarabad

40 Villages

Vaccination Drive

Under the Vaccination Awareness Drive, the outreach of the program is as under:



Installation of Water Purification System

Under the intervention, it was decided that the factory units will be provided with the Water Purification System and the Ration Kits to the diamond workers. Accordingly, 29 RO units (50 LPH) were supplied and installed at 29 factory units in the project areas.

Ration Kit distribution

Along with providing the RO units to the factories, ration kit for the families of the workers, was also provided under the project. There are 31 factories with 2039 workers. Accordingly, the ration kits were distributed to the families of 2,039 workers.



EDUCATION QUALITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Education has the power to transform the children into accountable and self-reliant adults. Education of children from marginalised communities is impacted to lack of livelihood options for the families living in the areas affected by salinity, and the outbreak of COVID-19 widened the gap further. In general, education provides an opportunity to build a groundwork on which one can accomplish greatness.

CSPC has designed interventions at various levels to bring about impact to the primary level of education. The primary focus areas of the education initiative have been bridging the gap between drop-out children and schools and improving the learning levels by adhering to quality parameters and innovative teaching methods.

SNAPSHOT OF EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS

DISTRICT COVERED DWARKA



VOLUNTEER CLASSES

79 volunteer classes organised reaching out to approx. **5000 children**

25 training sessions for volunteers were organised



LIBRARY SET UP IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

86 schools now have reading corners with support from teachers

200 books provided to schools



DWARKA RESOURCE CENTRE

1 Resource centre inaugurated in December 2021 at Dwarka/ introduction of TLMs, Digital Resources, and Library



CREATION OF TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL AND SCHOOL DEMOS

Demonstration of **10 TLMs** covering **91 schools**

Supported teachers in creating **61 TLM** for **mathematics** and **62 TLM** for **language**



TEACHER TRAINING

4 days of **workshop for teachers** of Okhamandal Taluka

SDGs Addressed



Education intervention was initiated by CSPC in Okhamandal block of the Devbhoomi Dwarka district of Gujarat. The literacy is affected due to high migration of families for economic reasons. Education program nurtures the youth by providing open access to quality education using a multipronged approach. Focus of education intervention is on three aspects:

- ☐ Teacher's professional development,
- ☐ Academic Leadership for Headmasters, and
- ☐ Community engagement

The volunteer classes strengthened teacher support in teaching-learning practices for improvement in the learning level of the students in foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN).





Volunteer Classes

CSPC designed and established volunteer classes in August, 2021 as an alternative method of imparting learning to the students who have been attending school. The outbreak of pandemic put a halt to the learning of school going children, hence in collaboration with the *Sarpanch* along with the School Management Committee (SMC) members, local community volunteers were identified for setting-up new remedial classes.

Community Contributed to Support Volunteer Classes

Parents were encouraged to contribute a token of appreciation to the volunteers for the services provided. CSPC team met with the residents to seek community contributions to support volunteers to add value to reflective teaching. A token of appreciation was given to each volunteer every month apart from community contributions, directly paid to volunteers. A total of **INR 1.50 lacs** in community contributions was collected.

Through volunteer classes, students were connected to formal educational curriculum with experiential and theme-based learning in a home-based environment, involving parents

and the community in promoting a quality teaching-learning process.

Demo training of CSPC staff for a volunteer class

External consultants were engaged to build the capacity of the CSPC team. The trained CSPC staff built the capacities of the identified volunteers. **25 training sessions** were held from July 2021 onwards. A toolkit was developed in MS Excel to track the activities and timelines for implementation in the villages assigned to the volunteer.

Customised curriculum for Volunteer Class

A curriculum for the volunteer class was designed to help self-confidence and maximize participation from each student during classes. The students motivated the out-of-school students by sharing their positive experiences. In the second phase of the volunteer classes, development of speaking skills was focused along number sense concepts of mathematics as per theme-based learning concepts. To acknowledge the contributions made by the volunteers in educating the children in the community, they were paid an honorarium of



INR 500 along with a certificate of appreciation. This event was in Sanatan Seva Mandal School Hall, Dwarka.

Dwarka Resource Centre

Institution strengthening is key to sustainability of any intervention. As part of this program, CSPC engaged with Block Resource Coordinator and Head Teacher of the school to set-up a resource centre in Dwarka. The resource centre houses teaching learning aids and other resources which can contribute towards teacher capacity enhancement at both pre-service as well as in service levels. The resource centre has created easy access for teachers due to its proximity to the BRC office.

As a part of setting up of the resource centre- walls were painted with mathematics and

language related learning content. These materials meet the requirement of the teachers and empower them to introduce new teaching techniques in classrooms were developed.

Teacher Training

Teacher trainings were undertaken to equip them with alternate and innovative teaching methods. A 4 full-day workshop for teachers of Okhamandal Taluka in two batches was conducted by CSPC team. The workshop addressed the challenges faced in imparting learning. Teachers were equipped with methods to impart lessons on mathematical concepts like geometry and spatial sense, data handling and pattern. The workshop also focused on finding solutions to overcome pedagogical implications related to mathematics for class 3 to 5. CSPC





team has made an effort to stay in constant touch with the teachers and extended support virtually as and when need arises.

Library Set up in Government Schools

To accelerate the learning process, both speaking and reading skills are equally vital. As a continuation to the training of teachers on management of library done in 2020, this year focus was on setting up reading corners in the schools.

Due to disruption in classes after COVID-19 outbreak, children were struggling with reading and writing in school. CSPC provided more than **200 books** to schools in Okhamandal taluka. The books were labelled as per the grade of the students, and the teacher and HM were asked to assign the role and responsibility of library club group members.

Now library is a regular activity in the school- once every week for students of all grades. This habit has led to significant improvement in the reading, speaking and writing skills of the students. A total of 86 library reading corners were set up in the school by teachers supported by CSPC.

Creation of Teaching Learning Material and School demos

During the reporting period CSPC supported the education program by providing Teaching Learning Materials (TLM) and other infrastructural item such as blackboard. TLMs were demonstrated to teachers from **91 schools**. Teachers were introduced to best practices for TLM creation. A total of **123 TLM** were prepared in the school by the teacher supported by the CSPC team including **61 TLM** in **mathematics** and **62 TLM** in **language** across 91 intervention schools.





The school teachers are now using these created TLM in their classrooms to teach various concepts. It has also helped the students in visualizing and applying understanding for better learning experiences.

- ❑ Carry out dialogues with parents of drop-out children
- ❑ Initiatives taken by teachers and HMs to improve learning levels of primary grade students

Engagement with School Management Committees

The program focusses upon improving learning outcomes and engagement of community and parents in the education of their children. CSPC team started engaging with SMC members during the year. The establishing connection with SMCs was critical to promote community-based activities and increase ownership.

Interactions with SMCs during the reporting period revolved around:

- ❑ Their functions and duties

Convention at Dwarka

To engage with community members and help them understand the roles and responsibilities, with emphasis on Right to Education, an Educational Convention at Taluka level was organized in Dwarka. The convention was attended by the *Sarpanch* and the SMC members. These activities help build ownership of the community in interventions. The convention was attended by **150 members** of the community- **6 SMCs**, **12 Gram Panchayats**, and Nagarpalika members.



Case study - Volunteer's Experience Conducting Volunteer Classes

Name	Manek Madhuben vidhabha
Gender	Female
Age	18 Yrs.
Occupation	Student
Village	Vasai Vadi
District	Devbhoomi Dwarka
State	Gujarat



Volunteer Background

Ku. Manek Madhuben Vidhabha, 18-year-Old, at Vasai Vadi-1 from marginalised community. Her parents struggled a lot to support her education due to the financial crisis. In her family, she has 2 sisters and two brothers along with father and mother. Her father is a farmer who works in the field. She is the only girl student who has passed 10th (Vasai High School) and 12th class (PVM Girls School Dwarka) in her village.

The Facilitators of CSPC contacted her through her secondary school and approached and convinced her to start volunteer class at Vasai vadi vistar. She happily showed her interest to teach students of her surroundings.

This was her first assignment to teach primary-grade students. Madhuben had no prior experience of teaching. Initially, she had no clue how to teach Maths and Gujarati language but soon she received training from CSPC team and gained specific skills of teaching Maths and language with the help of TLM. Madhuben now, has been teaching students since pandemic and still continues teaching students with passion. She has regular students coming to her class. Vasai Primary School No-1 teacher also visits her class with another teacher and keeps monitoring her class and provide valuable feedback. It is a pride to see Madhuben enjoying the training provided by CSPC and her eagerness to learn new teaching learning methods.

The process adopted by Madhuben along with CSPC facilitator was that she visited the parents to enrol students for her volunteer class. Madhuben daily maintains her attendance sheet in order to track the students. She often visits the houses of those students who miss the classes sometimes. For the improvement of learning a baseline assessment prepared by CSPC was conducted in her batch at the beginning of the class to check the learning level of the learners. After evaluating the response sheet, CSPC developed a curriculum based on home learning video. Age and grade appropriate TLM used in class for improvement in the learning level of students which is being implemented through the Volunteer classes. Students are also provided with worksheets for practice in the volunteer classes on a daily basis.

"I have a dream to become a teacher after my graduation. I feel every girl child must study and should get married at the proper age. Girls do have immense potential as boys, but they do not receive proper platform due to lack of support from the parents. I am fortunate enough to get parents' support." She says.

She wants to educate society on the importance of education in life.

PROGRAM TEAM

Sujit Kumar Gopinathan CEO			
Anirudh Jadav Consultant	Anurag Chaturvedi Area Manager Rajula	Arvind Parmar Team Leader, WaSH	Ashwin Singhad Cluster Coordinator Livelihood
Bhikhabhai Gajera Cluster Coordinator- Institution	Bhupendra Kumar Jani Sr Program Manager WRM	Chhagan Vaghela Sr. Program Officer Education	Dashrath Baraiya Consultant
Dhaval Shah Account Manager	Dilip N. Zala Cluster Coordinator- Livelihood	Gautam Solanki Cluster Coordinator- Livelihood	Ishwar Kiradiya Cluster Coordinator
Jay Hedpara Consultant	Jayesh Madu Coordinator Agriculture and Livelihood	Kamlesh Solanki Sr. Manager, WASH	Ketan Hingu Sr. Program Manager, BCC
Mahipal Gujariya Consultant	Manoj Mori Program Associate WaSH	Meghal Soni Sr Program Officer Agriculture	Nidhi Mehta Account Assistant
Punita Patel Consultant	Riddhi Modi Account Assistant	Rina D'souza Consultant	Samarpan Hanspara Technical Officer- WRM
Shantilal Parmar Technical Officer-WRM	Uday Gaikwad Sr. Program Manager	Vaibhav Dadhaniya Technical Officer- Livelihood	Vinay Pandey Consultant
	Yogesh Dodiya Field Coordinator		

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Funding Support

TATA TRUSTS



GUJARAT CSR AUTHORITY
An Initiative by Government of Gujarat



RioTinto



Knowledge Partners

- ☞ CSSRI (Central Soil Salinity Research Institute)
- ☞ Junagadh Agricultural University
- ☞ Krishi Vigyan Kendra
- ☞ Anand Agriculture University
- ☞ Gujarat Ecology Commission

FINANCIAL REPORT

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

		Rs. in ('000)	
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Share Capital	3	600	600
(b) Reserves and Surplus	4	3,394	3,268
		3,994	3,868
2 Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Other Long Term Liabilities	5	2,114	1,530
3 Current liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables			
(A) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprise		-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and And Small Enterprise	6	1,321	1,339
(b) Other current liabilities	7	34,904	26,616
(c) Short Term Provision	8	55	-
		36,280	27,955
TOTAL EQUIY AND LIABILITIES		42,388	33,353
II ASSETS			
1 Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets			
(i) Property, Plant and Equipment	9	2,122	1,543
(b) Other Non- Current Assets	10	680	674
		2,802	2,217
2 Current Assets			
(a) Cash and Bank Balances	11	39,500	31,134
(b) Other Current Assets	12	86	2
		39,586	31,136
TOTAL ASSETS		42,388	33,353
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements		1-23	
<p>In terms of our report attached.</p> <p>For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number:117366W/W-100018</p> <p><i>Joe Pretto</i> Joe Pretto Partner Membership No- 77491</p> <p>For and on behalf of the Board of Directors</p> <p><i>31</i> Arun Pandhi Chairman DIN 02244978</p> <p><i>Divyang Waghela</i> Divyang Waghela Director DIN 07586626</p> <p><i>Sujit Kumar Gopinathan</i> Sujit Kumar Gopinathan Chief Executive Officer</p> <p>Place: Mumbai Date: September 20, 2022</p> <p>Place: Ahmedabad Date: September 20, 2022</p>			



NR

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2022

Rs. in ('000)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (Rs.)	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs.)
I	INCOME			
	(a) Grant income or Donations	13	69,742	47,633
	(b) Other income	14	1,218	748
	Total income		70,960	48,381
II	EXPENSES			
	(a) Grant and Programme Expenses	15	59,054	34,798
	(b) Employee Benefit Expenses	16	7,456	8,373
	(c) Other Expenses	17	4,319	4,868
	(d) Depreciation	9	5	10
	Total expenses		70,834	48,049
III	Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year		126	332
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-23				
<p>In terms of our report attached. For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number:117366W/W-100018</p> <p>Joe Pretto Partner Membership No - 77491</p> <p>Place: Mumbai Date: September 20, 2022</p>				
<p>For and on behalf of the Board of Directors</p> <p>Arun Pandhi Chairman DIN 02244978</p> <p>Divyang Waghela Director DIN 07586626</p> <p>Sujit Kumar Gopinathan Chief Executive Officer</p> <p>Place: Ahmedabad Date: September 20, 2022</p>				



Addresses – Reach us

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Email at info@cspc.org.in



Facebook
CSPC Coastal Salinity



Prevention Cell
Instagram



YouTube
Coastal Salinity
Prevention Cell Gujarat



CSPC_Guj
Twitter
CSPC_Guj

CLUSTER OFFICES

RAJULA

CSPC, Behind Gyan Jyot School,
Chhatadiya Road, Rajula - 365560 District – Amreli

MITHAPUR

Tata Chemicals Hostel, Near Okhai Handicrafts
Mithapur, District - Devbhumi Dwarka

TALAJA

CSPC
Above Gopnath Farmers' Producer Company,
Near Dr. Vaghela's Clinic, Rampara road, Talaja,
District-Bhavnagar

WAGHODIYA

House No.4, Gajanand Society,
Mododhar Road, Madodhar
Waghodiya, District - Vadodara 391760



CSPC

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell

AN INITIATIVE OF TATA TRUSTS, AKRSP(I) AND ACF