



CSPC

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell

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



Annual Report 2020-2021



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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 programs 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 programmes, strengthen community Institutions to sustain the interventions, and liaisoning with government for policy advocacy on issues related to salinity mitigation.





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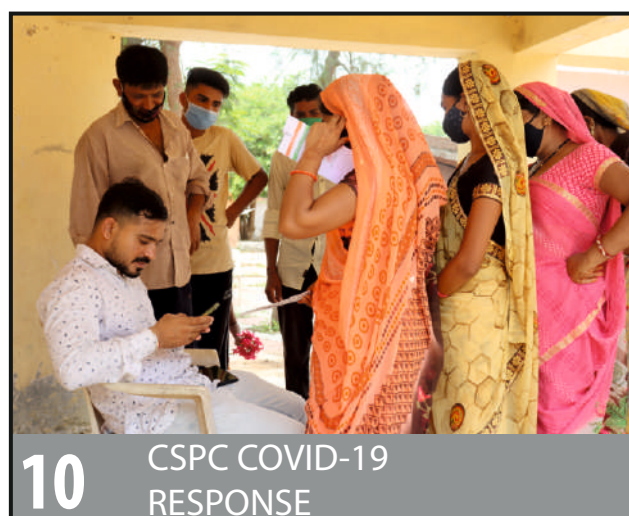
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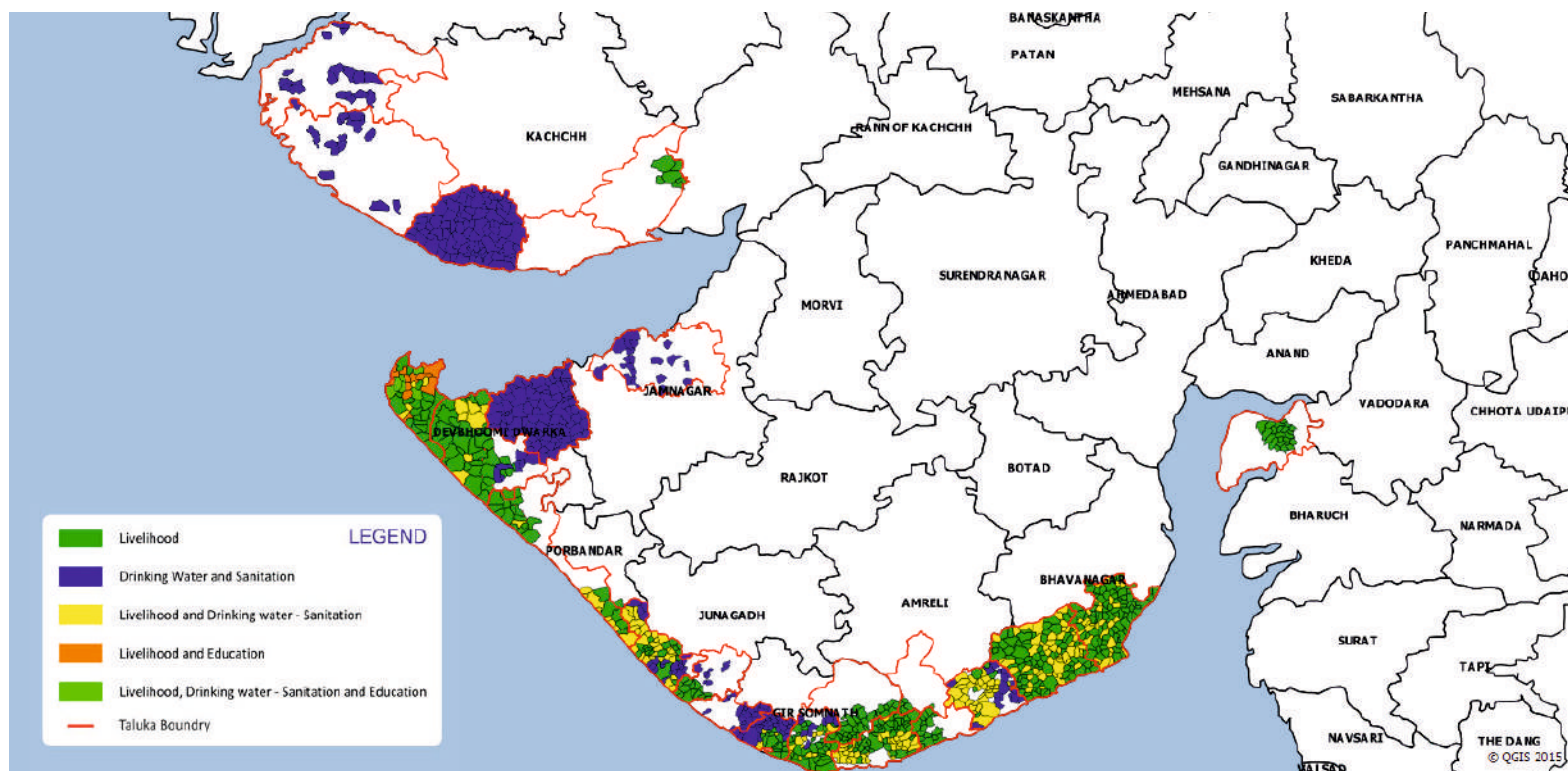
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44 PARTNERS

46 WAY FORWARD

GEOGRAPHY AND REACH



CSPC OUTREACH 2020

OVERALL	 44126 Beneficiaries	 288 Villages	 04 Clusters
AGRICULTURE	 34,000 Farmers	IRRIGATION  660 Farmers	CATTLE REARING  4278 Rearers
MENSTRUAL HYGIENE	 3,799 Women & Girls	EDUCATION  8000 Students	JAL JEEVAN MISSION  180 Villages



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

- ARUN PANDHI



"You can never push the sea back, so you have to learn to manage salinity, which is why we look at changing cropping patterns, working with farmers to grow crops that are saline resistant and are promoting irrigation solutions"

Salinity ingress remains a critical challenge to the communities residing in the 1600 kilometers 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.

These interlinked concerns significantly affect various dimensions of human lives in our operational geographies and accentuate vulnerability of existing communities in the region.

The year 2020 was very significant for all of us in terms of the adversities it brought with it and added a completely different dimension to the vulnerabilities of the rural communities. CSPC as an organization recalibrated its efforts in piloting appropriate solutions to the problems posed to rural communities by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The annual report seeks to share the highlights of the wide range of initiatives taken by CSPC while also engaging with the communities in addressing the problems due to the pandemic.

The report shares an insight of CSPC's engagement on agriculture knowledge extension through use of various e-platform, collaboration with WASMO to implement program under the Jal Jeevan Mission's aspirational program of Har Ghar Nal Se Jal, along with some of the engagements with children done under education project through the community-level volunteer driven classes.

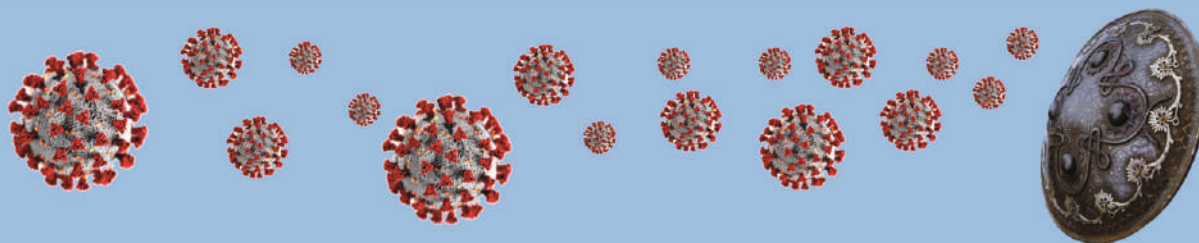
This year CSPC also made an expansion to a new geography. It made its program initiation into Waghodiya block of Vadodara district. This engagement in the cluster of villages of Waghodiya provided an opportunity to expand the organizational experiences on WASH & Menstrual Hygiene Management related interventions to newer clusters which are influenced by water quality and other behavioral change issues in the realm of Safe Sanitation and adoption of good practices at individual household level as well as at community level.

Agriculture based, Livelihood interventions of CSPC reached out to engage intensively with over 30,000 farmers across 288 villages of Coastal and rural Gujarat, with increased awareness and adoption of improved Package of Practices and benefits of agricultural diversification.

Working closely with its partners, CSPC strengthened Farmer Producers Organizations (FPO) to ensure remunerative prices, appropriate handholding support and timely input supply to member farmers.

The CSPC team continues to seek opportunities to further intensify the participatory engagements with the communities and help them build up more resilient agriculture-based livelihoods, while also developing a more nuanced understanding of the underlying problems and possible solutions thereof. . It is my pleasure to share the CSPC Annual Report for 2020-21, as well as my heartfelt gratitude for your unwavering support and for accompanying us on this journey.





FOCUS AREAS: COVID-19 RESPONSE

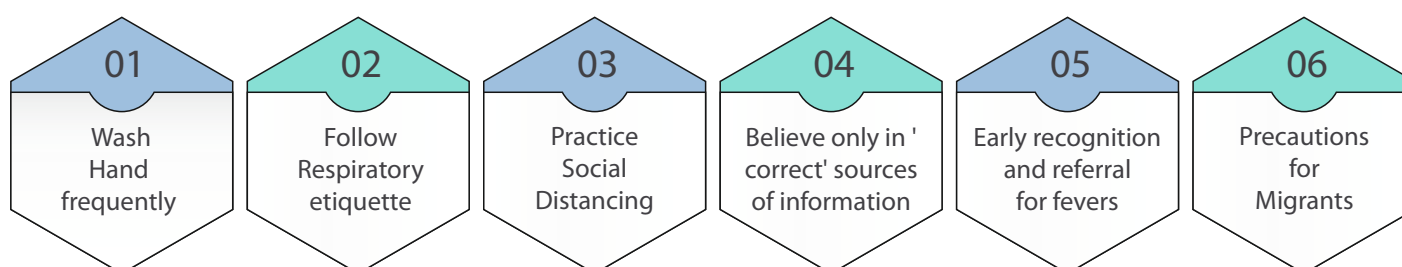
COVID-19 has laid bare the vulnerabilities of our economies and the fragility of our public health systems. Since the first incidence of the novel SARS-CoV-2 virus, till the end of March 2021, there were over 12 crore confirmed cases of contracting COVID-19 virus and over 27 lakhs lives lost due to the virus. India alone had reported over 1 crore cases of COVID-19 and 1.6 lakhs deaths.



The pandemic has no precedence in the sheer number of lives and jobs lost. It has led millions of people jobless and homeless and pushed many back into poverty.

CSPC'S COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTION

It goes without saying that COVID-19 has cost humanity dearly, yet strict physical and social distance have been useful measures in reducing the damage. The CSPC devised a well-organized awareness-raising programme in which a variety of audio and video messages were created and disseminated in the field. The organisation reached out to well-known public figures in the fields of cricket, acting, music, and theatre, and worked with them to create awareness videos around the six primary messaging themes identified:



Celebrities, who contributed to the awareness drive by providing video messages on the 6 key messaging themes;

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheteshwar Pujara (Indian Cricketer) • Yusuf Pathan (Indian Cricketer) • Malhar Thacker (Gujarati Actor) • Bhoomi Trivedi (Bollywood Singer) • Hemang Dave (Actor and Singer) • Aditya Gadhvi (Singer) • Kavita Das (Singer) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atul Purohit (Gujarati Folk Singer) • Hemant Chauhan (Folk Singer) • Mayabhai Ahir (Folk Artist) • Rajbha Gadhvi (Folk Artist) • Rasik Maharaj (Comic Artist) • Sairam Dave (Folk Artist) |
|--|--|

OUR DIGITAL OUTREACH!

46 video messages by 16 celebrities and 25 team members.

MORE THAN 9 LAKH PEOPLE REACHED BY WHATAPP

More than 1 lakh 30 thousand people reached by text messages

MORE THAN 60 THOUSAND PEOPLE REACHED BY COMMUNITY RADIO

Distribution of face masks in the project area (to more than 6000 AWWs, ASHA workers, MGNREGA workers)



Distribution of ration kits to 680 families (poor and migrant families)

Study on reverse migration in 39 villages

THE DIGITAL STORY

DISSEMINATION OF AWARENESS CONTENT

The CSPC team was responsible for the overall management of distributing the awareness movies and messages. To maximise community outreach, collaboration with field influencers such as SHG Groups, Farmer Groups, NGO representatives, ICDS project officers, Chief District Health Officer, and District Livelihood Managers was sought.

There were a total of 301 messengers in the team (77 team members and 224 other influencers).

COVID-19 RESPONSE OUTREACH 2020

WHATSAPP GROUPS



9,00,000 people

IVRS MESSAGES



1,31,000 people

COMMUNITY RADIO



60,000 People

COVID IMPACT SURVEY



144 farmers

REVERSE MIGRATION SURVEY



39 Villages

DISTRIBUTION OF FACE MASK



6000 Frontline Workers

COMMUNICATION PLATFORMS

WHATSAPP

All of the video messages were sent out in the field via WhatsApp groups. Broadcasting organisations were formed when necessary to communicate the key messages.



YOUTUBE CHANNEL

Informative videos shared to the organization's YouTube channel, reaching a large number of audience.

TEXT MESSAGES

Through the IVRS system, text messages were sent to mobile phone numbers in the field.

COMMUNITY RADIO

Audio messages were broadcasted in the field through community radio -Lokwani (supported by Ambuja Cement Foundation) in Kodinar.

LIVELIHOOD

Various measures were undertaken to guarantee the farmers in project areas who incur minimal revenue losses from agriculture, as agriculture offers not only livelihood security but also food security.v

Key interventions are elicited here:

- A structured survey was conducted with 144 farmers and animal rearers to understand the impact of current lockdown and pandemic of COVID– 19 on agriculture and animal husbandry activity. A strategy for dealing with the crisis was also devised.A reverse migration survey was conducted in 39 villages. (19 Talaja, 10 Rajula, 10 Una, Jafrabad)
- A survey conducted to get the feedback through 1334 individual calls.
- A Survey on Kharif planning was conducted through Google forms reaching 2819 respondents. Measurement was shared and explained to 32 field facilitators and team members. 100 PPE kits, sanitizers and masks distributed to the village health staff. Ration Kits were distributed to families. 680 poor and migrant homes received 340 masks, 30 sanitizers, and 300 soaps from Asha workers, Anganwadi workers, sweepers, and Learning Group leaders.
- 2500 face masks were supplied to 806 households in 30 villages, while 3500 face masks were distributed to MGNREGA workers.





AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Coastal Gujarat is faced with a multitude of challenges. The challenges of operating in a dry semi-arid region are compounded by increasing salinity of land and water resources in the coastal belt of Gujarat.

Due to absence of major rivers, and high- evapotranspiration, the farmers of the region have had to rely upon groundwater sources to meet their irrigation needs. The introduction of water pumps has led to the over exploitation of groundwater aquifers. This led to saline water the districts located along the coast of Gujarat.

Climate change events such as increased intensity and prolonged dry spells are further worsening the problem. The region is affected by high runoff to sea during monsoon leading to water scarcity post monsoon.

Groundnut and Cotton are the two most important crops grown in Saurashtra and Kutch region in the Kharif season. With the introduction of BT cotton in the early 2000s, the area under cotton crop has increased important rabi crops. Agricultural productivity has been declining due to lack of water security, lack of technical expertise, mono cropping and preference to input intensive crops, excessive use of chemical fertilizers and increasing salinity of soil.

In the given context, the CSPC agricultural intervention technique is based on climate smart agriculture concepts. CSPC also conducts extensive outreach and capacity building efforts of small and marginal farmers with an intensive focus on integrated pest management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management, and promotion of innovations in major crop systems.

CSPC aims to make it easier to establish institutions for aggregating both input demand and output marketing. The following are the main components of the programme and the work done throughout the year: It is critical to resuscitate the salinity-affected agricultural outputs and productivity in the Coastal Gujarat region in order to enhance agricultural outputs and productivity.

CSPC in collaboration with its partners, implements a variety of interventions aimed at restoring soil macro and micronutrients.

SOIL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT AND MANURING

ORGANIC COMPOSTING

154 FARMERS ENRICHED THEIR FIELDS WITH FYM OR VERMICOMPOSTING



Farm Yard Manure (FYM) is a traditional way of restoring nutrients to the soil. It's a decomposed mixture of cow dung and urine, and other residual materials from roughages and feed fed to cattle. Another closely related practice to enhance soil nutrients is the application of vermicompost, which is prepared by decomposition of organic matter by earthworms..

GYPSUM APPLICATION

485 FARMERS ADOPTED GYPSUM APPLICATION DURING THE YEAR

Gypsum is an element which improves soil structure. It reduces erosion by increasing permeability. It is also known to minimise soil salinity and thus bearing a crucial importance for coastal Gujarat cultivators. Dissolution of finely crushed gypsum in irrigation water was recommended as an optimal technique of gypsum application throughout the year.

NEEM CAKE AND CASTOR CAKE

262 FARMERS USED NEEM OR CASTOR CAKES TO REPLENISH SOIL MACRO NUTRIENTS

Castor cake is a natural nitrogen fertiliser that enhances soil microbial activity over time, while neem cake is a natural supply of all three macronutrients: N, P, and K. (Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium).

Throughout the year, the production and application of these cakes was widely promoted as a cost-effective alternative to chemical fertilisers.

VERMIWASH

109 VERMIWASH UNITS INSTALLED AND 821 FARMERS USE VERMIWASH IN THEIR FIELDS

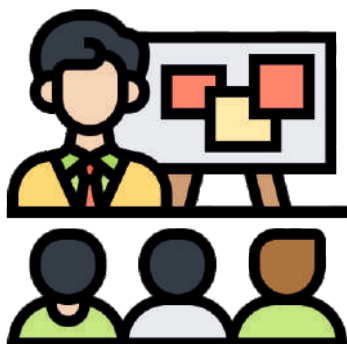
Vermiwash is the drained water from vermicompost bed which passes through vermiculture. It is rich in dissolved nutrients.

SOIL TESTING

1039 SOIL SAMPLES TESTED

Regular soil testing is undertaken in the salinity affected programme areas to undertake need based intervention.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING



If done correctly, agricultural knowledge transfer can be the single most important factor in increasing production and wealth. CSPC recognises the value of capacity building and provides training to farmers on enhanced cultivation techniques, new crop varieties, technology, risk diversification through multi-cropping, and other novel best practices.

UP-SCALING BEST PRACTICES FOR LARGE SCALE ADOPTION

CROP DIVERSIFICATION



3726 farmers

COTTON DETOPPING



5340 farmers

ALTERNATE FURROW IRRIGATION



4704 farmers

NON CHEMICAL INPUT



4893 farmers

NEEM OIL BIOPESTICIDE



2786 farmers

BEAUVERIA BIOPESTICIDE



3264 farmers

TRICHODERMA FUNGICIDE



3391 farmers

LIGHT TRAPS - INSECTS



2103 farmers

STICKY TRAPS - INSECTS



814 farmers

BIRD PERCHES - INSECTS



223 farmers

MICRO MIX - NUTRIENT



353 farmers

SULFAR - FUNGICIDE



1616 farmers

29,366 FARMERS WERE TRAINED IN 535 TRAININGS

Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, online trainings and knowledge extension through phone conversations were conducted this year. After the lockdown limitations were lifted in September, in-person trainings and demonstrations were also held.

TRAINING ON INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

TRAINING FOR 34 FIELD FACILITATORS AND 11 STAFF MEMBERS

For the major Kharif crops – Cotton and Groundnut – a training module on biological pest control, insecticide resistance management (IRM), integrated pest and disease management (IDPM), measurement of economic threshold levels of key pests, and identification of nutrient deficiency was developed for the field team.

INTERNAL CAPACITY BUILDING

The team participated in virtual training sessions organised by Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kodinar and by Cotton Connect on Water Stewardship, Eco-restoring and Agronomic training on Pre-sowing aspects of better cotton cultivation.

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION THROUGH ICT

30,041 FARMERS TRAINED THROUGH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

9 short videos about enhanced package of techniques and compost preparation were created and uploaded to the CSPC YouTube channel. In 111 programme villages, they were shared with 5763 farmers through the creation of village-specific WhatsApp groups. Audio and text messaging are used to disseminate agricultural best practises. Another 23,565 farmers received one-on-one phone training on pre-sowing procedures.

INPUT SUPPORT FOR LARGE SCALE ADOPTION OF GREEN MANURING



468 FARMERS SUPPORTED

The top soil is covered with roughly cut up green leaves in green manuring and mulching procedures to provide moisture retention and reduce water requirements.

During the year, 468 farmers employed Dhaincha, an annual plant that has traditionally been used in India for cattle nutrition and soil enhancement. Dhaincha, maize, neem oil, and Beauveria were among the inputs given to farmers.

INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

2045 FARMERS SUPPORTED

Farmers in the programme areas are given nutrient kits to help them manage the cotton and groundnut crops that the bulk of the region's farmers plant.

For the groundnut crop, 1835 farmers received FeSO₄ (Iron Sulfate) and micromix, where as 210 farmers received the same inputs for the cotton crop.



DEMONSTRATION OF GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

CSPC conducts demonstrations with a purpose of encouraging farmers to adopt excellent agricultural techniques. To ensure the long-term viability of this variety's production, CSPC supported seed production activities with 190 farmers, enabling them to avoid relying on the market for seed.

WHITE GRUB MANAGEMENT

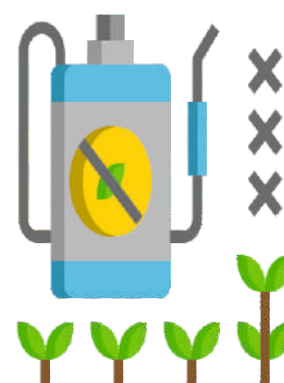
771 FARMERS OF 65 VILLAGES

White grub is a pest which affects the groundnut crop. It has accounted for 40-60% of crop losses in recent years.

A mixture of pheromone lure – Methoxy benzene is used to attract the white grubs to the nearby tree like neem, babul which is already sprayed by chemical to kill them before laying eggs in the field.

The intervention was completed in 65 villages of Talaja and Rajula and covered 771 farmers.

DD Girnar, the Gujarati channel of national broadcaster Doordarshan, filmed and presented the story from Rajula.



HORTICULTURE



1536 FARMERS

Fruit Wadis (orchards) are being advocated as a risk-mitigation strategy for farmers by diversifying their produce basket.

During the year, 1536 farmers experimented with horticulture, growing 18,366 fruit trees on 100 hectares of land.

WATER-USE EFFICIENCY



187 FARMERS

Throughout the year, a variety of novel irrigation water-saving measures were promoted.

Farmers were encouraged to use alternating furrow irrigation, laser irrigation, moisture metres, and other irrigation devices in addition to drip and sprinkler irrigation.

Drip irrigation was used by 41 farmers while sprinkler irrigation was used by 66 farmers during the year. 80 farmers have switched to laser irrigation, a less expensive alternative to drip irrigation, putting 172 hectares under micro irrigation.

MOISTURE METER FOR SCHEDULING IRRIGATION

399 MOUISTURE METERS INSTALLED.

When readings are obtained at a depth of 9 cm, these sensors accurately detect moisture content in the soil, allowing the cultivator to determine the best time to irrigate the field.

Water savings of up to 8 lacs litres per hectare are possible with them. During the year, 399 moisture metres were placed in farms.



MORINGA, THE NEW SUPERFOOD

In 8 villages of Coastal Gujarat Moringa cultivation was promoted on pilot basis in 2020. A study undertaken verified its salinity-tolerant properties, which make it a ideal crop for coastal Gujarat.

Moringa or drumstick, also known as the miracle tree is grown for its nutrient rich tender full grown pods, leaves and flowers which are used in culinary (cooking) preparation.

Moringa is known for a variety of purposes, and farmers are interested in cultivating it as a field crop for feed and vegetable production, as well as a farm forestry crop on farm bunds and border plantations.

Another key characteristic making it suitable for coastal Gujarat, is that it grows in areas receiving rainfall less than 400 mm per annum and prefers neutral or slightly acidic soils.

To further understand its salt tolerance, CSPC collaborated with NDDDB on a project in which 24,000 seeds were planted in 8 Villages along the Gujarat coast with various saline levels. Moringa was found to be able to withstand EC up to 8 dSm⁻¹. Moringa's antioxidant system is more powerful than that of other salinity-tolerant plants, allowing it to endure abiotic stress. The suitability of moringa cultivation in Gujarat's coastal zone was determined in this study.





ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry is also a significant source of income in coastal areas, with 70 percent of small and marginal families engaging in milch animal rearing. Unscientific animal rearing and management practises, on the other hand, cause farmers to lose a significant amount of money. Furthermore, salty water and a lack of irrigation severely limit the supply of green feed during the summer months.

Increased input costs, decreased animal productivity due to inappropriate nutrition, and infertility are becoming a serious worry. Improper inter calving techniques, continuous milking, and imbalanced feed management are among the sector's other challenges.

The animal husbandry project in this setting focused on animal health, ease of access to fodder resources, and decreasing women's drudgery in cow care.

During the year, the following important activities were prioritised:

1. Awareness about animal health care
2. Promotion of appropriate animal feed solutions
3. Infertility Treatment
4. Induction of new animal for making animal rearing profitable activity

GENERATING AWARENESS ABOUT PROPER ANIMAL HEALTH CARE

1521 CATTLE REARERS - INDIVIDUAL CALLS

3200 CATTLE REARERS - AUDIO VISUAL MESSAGES

Individual calls were made to raise knowledge about the advantages of silage, mineral mixtures, ration balancing, immunisation, and artificial insemination, among other things.

For Vaccination, Silage Preparation, and Mineral Mixture Use, three audio and video messages were created and delivered over Whatsapp groups.

Saurashtra suffers from acute scarcity of green fodder in summer months, which reduces milk productivity by around 30% .



ANIMAL FEED SOLUTIONS

Silage and hybrid napier grass were actively promoted during the year.

SILAGE

37,000 KG OF SILAGE BENEFITTED 118 CATTLE

Green fodder scarcity in the summer months can be alleviated by converting green fodder during its availability period into a storable type of silage that can be used during months of scarcity.

In 14 villages, 37,000 kg of silage was produced, benefiting 118 animals.



As a result, farmers with two animals were able to feed them for an additional 25 days, saving them roughly INR 6000 to 8000 on fodder purchases.

HYBRID NAPIER BAJARA FODDER

61 FARMERS USED IN 28 VILLAGES

Farmers in Talaja plant traditional fodder crops that are seasonal and require re-sowing each season. It also ensures production for a set amount of time. Hybrid Napier variety created by NDDDB was promoted on a pilot basis in the communities of Talaja to facilitate optimal use of land and water resources. It is expected that this will help farmers get the same amount of feed using 1/4th the land and utilising less water as a result of this. Below is a full comparison of Napier grass with Zinzvo, a popular cattle pasture grass:

Comparative Analysis between Hybrid Napier and Zinzvo Grass		
Activity	Hybrid Napier	Zinzvo
Planting material	INR 750	INR 0
Labour need for sowing	1 labour-day	3 labour-days
First cutting after sowing	60-65 days	90 days
Second cutting after sowing	50-55 days	60-65 days
Production/yield	2000-2500 kgs	500-600 kgs
Cutting time	15 minutes	45 minutes

INFERTILITY TREATMENT



According to a baseline survey by CSPC, about 30% of animals have some sign of infertility in its programme areas.

89 ANIMALS TREATED IN 8 INFERTILITY CAMPS

Infertility camps were set up to address the problem of animal infertility. 89 animals were given treatment. In addition, 23 animals were given comfort food to help them relax.

A total of 12 animals have shown signs of fertility. In addition, 54 farmers from six villages have adopted optimum inter-calving period practises as a result of the awareness trainings.

NAPIER GRASS GIVES YEAR-ROUND GREEN FODDER

Talaja, Bhavnagar

Kamaliya Bhai's family practices animal husbandry, and he experimented with hybrid napier grass with CSPC and here he shares in experience.



Kamaliya bhai's family traditionally practices animal husbandry. He owns 8 cattle, which entails a significant amount of responsibility in terms of ensuring enough nutrition.

After hearing about the benefits of Hybrid napier grass from CSPC, he decided to try it out. He used to feed his animals Zinzvo, a perennial grass that he grew on his farmland. His experience with

Napeir grass has been positive, and he intends to start growing napier on a wider plot of land next year. He claims that, as compared to Zinzvo grass, napier grass requires less time to harvest, taking only 60 days (90 days for Zinzvo). The output is four times that of Zinzvo grass, while the amount of land required is one-third that of Zinzvo.

He also noticed an increase in milk production by 500 ml per animal/day post introduction of napier grass which was well accepted by his livestock.

COORDINATION WITH VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

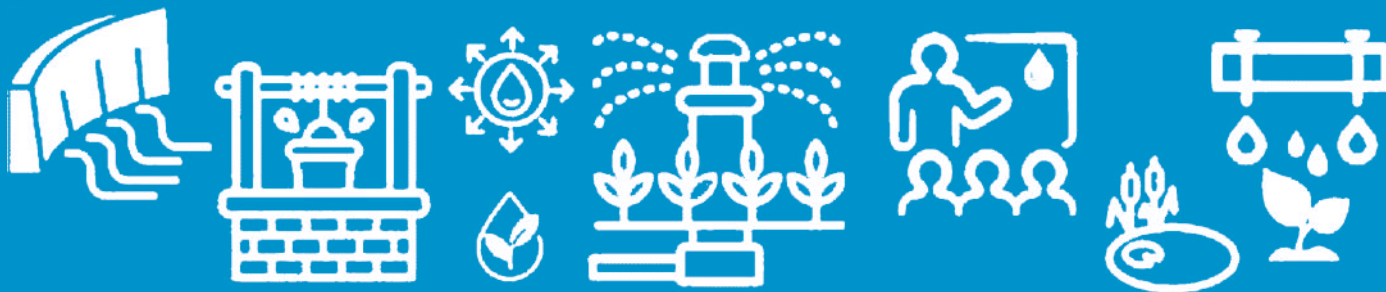
The project team worked closely with the veterinary department and assisted the implementation of the various plans throughout the COVID crisis by liaising with them. The following are some of the most important works: -

1. Travis installation through government linkages across 18 villages.
2. 550 deworming boluses were distributed covering 190 animals.
3. In two Talaja villages, namely Borda and Sakhvadar, 153 animals belonging to 44 farmers were vaccinated.
4. A WhatsApp group called "Dairy Sahayak" was formed, which was used to share information on animal husbandry techniques among 47 villages.

INDUCTION OF NEW ANIMALS

108 CATTLE REARES GOT RS 2.38 CRORES LOAN

The initiative aided cattle rearers who are MAAHI dairy members in obtaining loans to purchase cows. HDFC bank disbursed Rs. 2.38 crores to 108 cattle rearers after assisting in the identification of potential cattle rearers.



WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



CSPC operates in dry coastal locations with few permanent water sources. The recharge of aquifers in the area is mostly reliant on monsoon rains.

In the coastal Gujarat districts, securing water for irrigation as well as drinking has been a big concern. Pumping groundwater indiscriminately has depleted the water table and created saline incursion in underground aquifers, threatening the water security of millions of people in coastal areas.

At the same time, the consumption of water is increasing due to higher domestic, agricultural and industrial uses.

CSPC has adopted a multipronged approach which focuses on improving water supply at the one hand and reducing water demand at the other.

The key highlights of the work undertaken in year 2020 are as follows:

- For two villages, Chudi and Motaghana, extensive GIS mapping of micro watersheds has been accomplished.
- Deepening and Renovation work has been completed at the check dam sites of Nava-Agariya at Rajula. Additional storage capacity of 1.89 MCFT is created, this will benefit 32 farmers.
- Proposal of CSPC has been sanctioned under Sujalam Sufalam Jal Abhiyan – 2020 for deepening of 5 check dams and ponds (42,416 CuM).

Extensive technical planning and community mobilization was undertaken.

- 9 Water harvesting structures were completed and 122 farmers were benefited by additional storage created as 2.72 MCft in their 211 - acre.
- Drip irrigation system was installed in 12.33 Ha and sprinkler in 45 Ha.
- 32 Well were recharged.
- 25 lead farmers were taken on exposure visits for understanding innovative water conservation and harvesting efforts such as solar-based pumps.

In November 2019, NABARD approved the Integrated Water Management Scheme (IWMS).

Over 526 hectares of agricultural land will be covered by the project, which will span three small watersheds. The intervention will cover 577 people.





In Juni Chhapri village, three check walls were built this year, and 142 farmers undertook tree plantation.

The following are the expected outcomes of the project:

1. Increase additional water harvesting to 1,22,800 cubic metres using various water storage systems and micro irrigation on 110 hectares.
2. Support watering irrigation potential for 162 hectares during the Kharif season.
3. Preventing crop failure in 100 hectares by reducing fertile soil erosion.
4. Increased cropping intensity and crop diversification, as well as improved production.
5. Farmers' adaptive potential is increased, as is their income and livelihood security.
6. Increasing the income of farmers in the identified watershed region of five communities.





WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Ingress of salinity in ground water resources on the coast has created serious problems for the life and livelihood of coastal population and Gujarat's Saurashtra region is severely affected by this problem. A major consequence of this problem is acute shortage of potable water in this region.

The situation necessitates a concentrated effort to address drinking water and sanitation difficulties in Gujarat's coastal salinity-affected villages. Under its WASH programme, the CSPC develops programmes to ensure the provision of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and intervention in menstrual hygiene management.

WASH

For the execution of WASH initiatives in the cluster of Waghodiya of Vadodara district, CSPC has partnered with VOLTAS Limited. The following are the key actions carried out as part of this programme:

- Renovation and construction of WASH facilities in primary schools, promotion of individual household latrines (IHHL), promotion of solid and liquid waste management, and training of women and adolescent girls on menstrual hygiene management.
- The baseline survey for the WASH programme is underway in the Waghodiya project villages, and the format for the Menstrual Hygiene Management Program baseline study has also been finalized and uploaded to the Kobo Toolbox application.
- The schools for the WASH in Schools initiative have been identified for further works.





MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT

According to a poll of 600 women and adolescent girls conducted in five districts of Gujarat, the majority of women do not have a scientific understanding of menstruation and continue to believe myths and beliefs passed down through generations.



It is common knowledge that menstruation is seen as 'unclean' or 'filthy' in many cultures. As a result, adolescent girls have low self-esteem, which affects their capacity to make decisions, communicate, and bargain for their needs, perpetuating gender disparity at an early age.

Improvements in water quality and quantity, sanitation, and hygiene habits, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), Under the Menstrual Hygiene Management Project, more than coastal villages have been covered till date. In the year 2020-21, the programmatic activities were carried out in Amreli, Bhavnagar

and Vadodara districts.

PROGRAM APPROACH

1. School Module

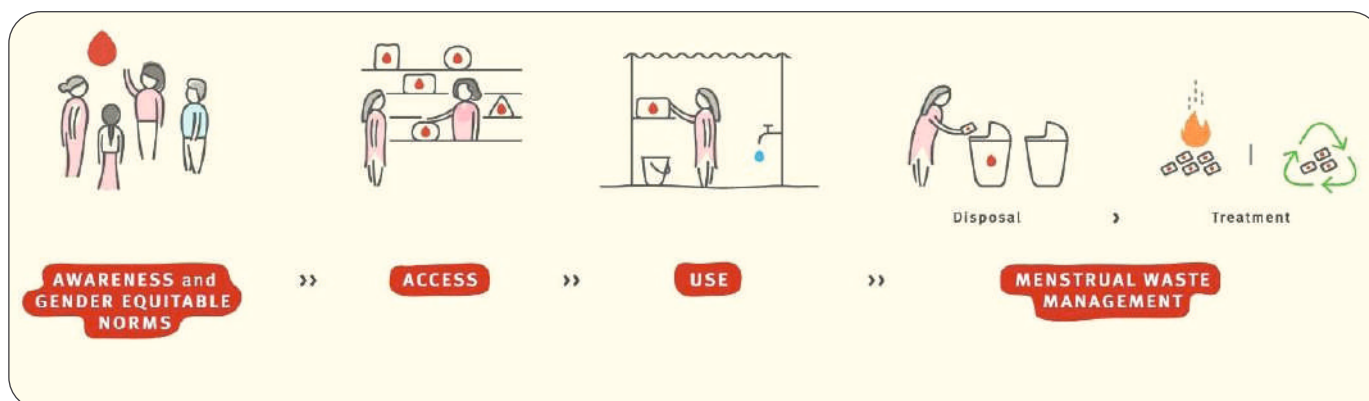
- Target adolescent girls from 6th to 12th standard;

2. Community Module

- Aim of reaching 100 % population of the menstruating women of the village;
- In absence of SHGs, CSPC will create informal groups. But in case of strong presence of SHGs, the formal groups of the SHGs will be considered for the training.



PROGRAM COMPONENTS



GLOBAL MENSTRUAL HYGIENE DAY



Menstrual Hygiene Day Celebration aims at breaking the silence, raising awareness and changing negative social norms around menstrual hygiene. 180 school girls participated in the event celebrations, 132 women and girls attended online quiz, and 178 girls stitched their own cloth pads.

HAPPY PERIOD'S DAY

The goal of this year's mass event, which was organised by CSPC, was to raise awareness, sensitization, and education about menstruation. Happy Period's Day was celebrated in 13 schools in Amreli, Bhavnagar, and Waghodiya, with over 250 school girls participating in card making, poster creation, and a red dot activity.



COMIC BOOKLET ON MHM

In order to make adolescent girls aware of the correct and scientific information and help them adopt safe sanitation practices during menstruation, a comic booklet was developed on the Menstruation process and management for the benefit of adolescent girls.

These comic booklets have been distributed in the schools of the project area, so that the girls can receive the correct and authentic information on the biological process of menstruation.



Outreach of MHM Program this Year

3799

Women and adolescent girls trained

899

Sessions on Community Modules

297

Community Groups formed

155

Environment Friendly products promoted

83

Sessions on School Modules

48

School Groups Formed

10

Video Messages developed

11

Audio Messages developed

13

Menstrual Waste disposal system (Mataka Incinerators) installed







JAL JEEVAN MISSION



BACKGROUND

To improve the 'ease of living' of people, to improve the health and socio-economic outcomes of the rural populace, especially of women and children, to provide assured drinking water with quality and regularity, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has been launched by the Government of India (GoI) on 15th August, 2019, with the aim of providing a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024.

The key components of the mission are:

- Source Sustainability (Rain water harvesting, borewell recharge etc)
- Piped Water Supply (Ground water, Surface water, Overhead tanks, etc)
- Reuse of Grey Water (proper drainage, community soak pits, individual soak pits, waste stabilization ponds etc)
- Operation and Maintenance (Community to finance and to Manage)

Over the past several years, CSPC and NGOs in Gujarat have gained extensive experience of working with rural communities for the effective implementation of community-managed drinking water supply systems, and have implemented a large number of such schemes, in collaboration with WASMO under the Coastal Area Development Program (CADP).

PARTNERSHIP

Considering the experience of CSPC in addressing issues related to drinking water, a partnership was formed between WASMO and CSPC. The proposed partnership will develop a comprehensive Drinking water supply and Source strengthening plan across 180 identified coastal villages of Bhavnagar and Amreli districts.



Reach of the Jal Jeevan Mission Program

180

Villages

Amreli and Bhavnagar
Districts

54

PRA exercises
Conducted

60

Pani Samiti
Meetings

23

Technical Surveys
undertaken

05

Community
Contribution drives

34

Bank Accounts
opened for Pani Samitis

The objectives of the stated partnership are:

- Using a combination of pipe and local traditional water sources, provide seasonal water security and conservation.
- Using a combination of pipe and local traditional water sources, provide seasonal water security and conservation.
- Provide institutional facilitation support for community level organisations;
- Strengthen links between users (water committees) and suppliers (water supply department) for effective management of water supply systems.
- To show that a community-managed drinking water delivery scheme may be implemented in a long-term manner.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN 2020-21

During the first half of the year, it was not possible to physically reach out to the communities because of the COVID-19 situation. And hence to stay in touch with the community during lockdown, the data on demographics, water supply sources, water distribution under community-managed drinking water schemes, and water supply challenges were collected. The team also assisted in the formulation of programme guidelines and training modules for the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Introduction meetings with Pani Samities, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Technical survey for preparation of Village Action Plan, Community contribution campaigns, Women meetings, and awareness programmes with children were some of the activities that have been performed.

VIRTUAL CELEBRATION OF WORLD WATER DAY

Considering the Covid Pandemic condition, the celebration of World Water Day was held virtually on March 22, 2021. The event included team members from the District Water and Sanitation Committees of various districts and the Pani Samiti members from the project areas.

On this occasion, CSPC launched the IEC-BCC tool kit targeted at raising awareness amongst the community and the members of the Pani Samitis' under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).



TATA TRUSTS
ଜଳ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ
ଜଳ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ମିଶନ 2022
ପ୍ରତି ଜଳ ଏକ ଗୁଣ୍ଠନ ଅଟେ
ପ୍ରତି ଗୁଣ୍ଠନ ଏକ ସୁନ୍ଦର ପିଲା ଅଟେ

DHARABANDAR, SURROUNDED BY WATER BUT NONE TO DRINK

Jafarabad Taluka, Amreli District

This coastal village is proposed to get piped drinking water supply under Jal Jeevan Mission. An action plan has been prepared and the capacity building of the Pani Samiti is underway.



Dharabandar is a small coastal community with 120 residents. This town has everything but potable drinking water thanks to the sea. The majority of the community's nutrition and livelihood needs are fulfilled by the coastal waters, as it is a fishing village.

Because the village's primary occupation requires men to migrate for the majority of the year in order to travel out to sea on fishing trips, the fundamental necessities of life, including drinking water, have not been prioritised. Dharabandar's lifeline is a well in the neighboring village of Rohisa.

In 2020, CSPC approached the village's Pani samiti and Gram panchayat to inform them of the Jal Jeevan Mission's possibility to receive piped drinking water. The village gatherings were attended by a large number of women. Based on a technical survey of the village done by the Water and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO), a village action plan was created .

According to the survey, establishing a piped-water delivery system in the community will cost INR 9.89 lakhs. The community were required to contribute 10% of the total cost per the program's standard guidelines. By donating INR 1000 cash per home up front, the community demonstrated remarkable support and trust in this project. The contribution drive was completed in two days, with significantly more community support than expected, thanks mostly to women, who played a key role in collecting contributions at the household level.

The villages are currently waiting for the District water and sanitation committee to approve the drinking-water supply action plan, after which a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will be signed between the Panchayat and WASMO to begin the physical work. The Pani Samiti is being trained, as it will be in charge of managing the village-based water delivery systems in the future.



EDUCATION



The education programme is undertaken in the DevBhoomi Dwarka district's Okhamandal Taluka.

In terms of literacy, this district lags below the other coastal districts. Because of the high percentage of first-generation students, low female literacy, and a lack of school-community connections, the district's educational level has historically been low.

The CSPC intervention included capacity training for Anganwadi employees and helpers, as well as equipping each Anganwadi centre with appropriate teaching learning aids and giving workers with hand-holding support to enable them to organise and execute their sessions efficiently.

The lack of livelihood choices for families living in salinity-affected areas has had a significant influence on school-aged children's education. Families are trying to make ends meet, and sending their children to school and pursuing higher education is a distant dream for them.

As a result, the CSPC devised interventions at several levels to ensure that primary school children continue their education.

The education initiative's main focus has been on closing the gap between school dropouts and boosting children's learning levels. During the year, the most important activities were:

70 DAILY ACTIVITIES PROVIDED

The CSPC team collaborated with TCSRSD to create daily math and language activities for the students.

LEARN FROM HOME:

70 daily activity sheets have been distributed to government school teachers and Cluster Resource Coordinators (CRCs).

- In June, a survey was conducted to learn more about the prospect of online education in the villages. Certain field activities were started in July 2020 based on the survey findings. Volunteers were deployed to roughly ten communities to provide technical assistance. These volunteers provided students with cell phones and internet access so that they could attend classes.
- CINI and CSPC collaborated on Zoom to host online learning exchange sessions for government school teachers.



STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building sessions for the field team on Pedagogy of Language, Library and Math have continued.

Following sessions were carried out.

- Library & lesson plan Preparation
- Session on Lesson Planning & Practice sessions
- Understanding Library activities and Extension Activities
- Training on indicators of Gunstav 2.0 via DIKSHA Portal
- Training on Worksheet Preparation through Blooms Taxonomy

DEVELOPING TEACHING LEARNING

MATERIAL (TLM)

37 LIBRARY ACTIVITY CARDS DESIGNED

LIBRARY ACTIVITY CARDS:

In total, 37 Library activity cards for Government Teacher usage were created for Library books. These cards provide a picture of the book, a summary of the book, the appropriate grade or level for the book, and the type of reading activity. When the schools reopen, this will be used.

MAPPING OF GUNOTAV INDICATORS:

Worked in depth on all dimensions and indicators for learning assessment, classroom environment, and classroom management, mapping the Gunotsav learning indicators with programme academic support rubrics.

WORKSHEETS DEVELOPMENT: SEPTEMBER 2020 ONWARDS



The first session of Bloom's Taxonomy training for personnel took place towards the end of August. This will aid our internal staff in the preparation of worksheets and the selection of questions based on HOTS (High order thinking skills).

Since mid-September, the team has been producing high-quality worksheets on a daily basis, making them available first thing in the morning.

The worksheets are distributed to teachers for distribution to pupils in the school's WhatsApp groups. The team creates worksheets for students in grades 3-5 with the goal of developing high-order thinking abilities in them so that they can think

critically and use them in their daily lives.

We strive to use Bloom's taxonomy, in which we ask students questions on problem solving based on distinct learning outcomes.

While delivering high-quality worksheets and receiving feedback on our work, we collaborate closely with the education department.





VOLUNTEER-BASED CLASSES

DAILY, 50 VOLUNTEERS REACH OUT TO 605 STUDENTS WHO DO NOT HAVE DIGITAL ACCESS

CSPC formed a batch of 50 community-level local volunteers based on the Field assessment to bridge the gap between observing and doing. We follow a paradigm in which we find local volunteers from their communities and train them on various themes using TLM. They are pedagogically trained to exhibit and actively engage children in the teaching learning process. There are currently 50 volunteers reaching out to 605 kids who do not have access to the internet on a regular basis.

The government school instructor visits the volunteer batches on a regular basis to monitor the children's progress and provides feedback via WhatsApp groups. Students use Google Meet to send their completed worksheets to teachers. When a student doesn't have access to a phone or a television, team sends volunteers to connect the student to the lessons via his mobile.



KNOWLEDGE RAMP



The CSPC's monitoring and evaluation strategy is built around three main objectives:

1. To strengthen accountability
2. To stimulate learning and improved performance
3. To facilitate organizational decision making

In line with the goals, CSPC is working to setup a robust and automated MIS system in place for program monitoring. Working towards this goal, beneficiary data collection exercise was undertaken and detailed profile data of 7000 beneficiaries was collected in Talaja before lockdown. The data collection exercise was done using tablets.

The following tasks have been completed towards MIS creation:

1. Selection and contract signing with agency (Microware) for MIS creation
2. Preparation of Design document by Microware
3. Preparation of Beneficiary profile module and household annual detail module in the MIS
4. Data collection for profiling of beneficiaries in Talaja (67% done before lockdown/ Profile data of 7000 HH collected)
5. Design and Preparation of modules namely agriculture, animal husbandry, salinity, water resource management, capacity building, education and WaSH.
6. Indicators in all the above modules and related sub-modules have been added and updated in discussion with respective programme teams.
7. Integration of collected beneficiary profile datasets (Livelihood, MHM, education and salinity datasets) in MIS
8. Designing and formulation of Dashboard
9. Data collection and synchronization of MIS
10. Profile datasets (Livelihood, MHM, education and salinity datasets) in MIS
11. Designing and formulation of Dashboard
12. Creation of an online system for real time data collection and synchronization of MIS Until the MIS is fully functional, monitoring is done using following two mechanisms:



1. Monthly review meeting: This is held in the first week of every month and is attended by all program heads, finance heads and organization heads. An update of last month's activities and achievements is shared along with plans and targets for next month.
2. Monthly progress reports: All program heads share achievement data monthly for key indicators. It helps tracking progress against work plan.

Aside from routine monitoring, the following major projects have been carried out:

Training And Capacity Building Coastal Salinity Prevention

Training Participant

Search Age Group State District Block Village

From To

Name	Member ID	Gender	State	District	Block	Village	Mobile	Age
Kandhya Aparth	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	967770530	0
Aandani Varad	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	9714715347	0
Aandani Upadhi	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	979796226	0
Kand Hemadhi	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	9652133710	0
Ramesh Santhia	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	962421323	0
Vaidhya Babub	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	9813548937	0
Aandani Shalesh	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	9679333710	0
Rames Babubhai	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	9638332134	0
Hopes Vinubhai	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	9696213312	0
Vaidhya Shams	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	7940333210	0
Aandani Anand	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	940777340	0
Vaidhya Dharg	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	9625332410	0
Devi Mohanbhai	201		Gujarat	Jamnagar	Una	Htrava	9409133634	0

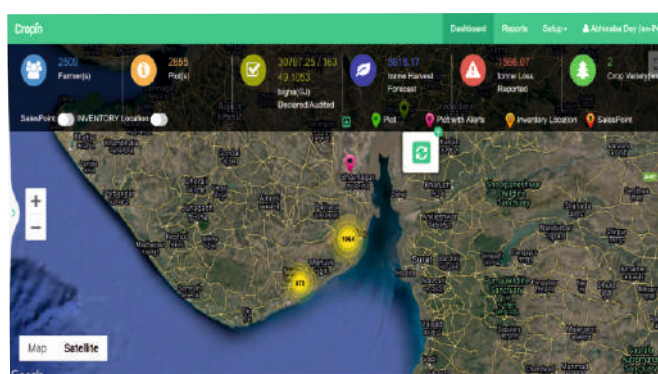
AGRICULTURE DATA MONITORING SYSTEM

Cropin Technologies and CSPC collaborated to use their smartfarm application for agriculture data collecting and task monitoring of field employees. The decision was made after the Tata Trust team saw the need for such a system during a field visit.

The CSPC's requirement for regular collection of critical agricultural data such as sowing, input, production, pest attack, and mitigation data. It also aided in the tracking of field worker operations.

The CSPC's requirement for regular collection of critical agricultural data such as sowing, input, production, pest attack, and mitigation data. It also aided in the tracking of field worker operations..

Training was conducted for entire teams of both Talaja and Rajula following which the application was used for one quarter (Kharif season) this year



IMPACT EVALUATION OF AGRICULTURE PROGRAM

With the support of an expert, Dr. L.K. Vaswani, a structured framework was created to collect data for measuring the impact of CSPC's agriculture-related activity. Data collection and training have both been completed.

COASTAL BLOCKS DATA COLLECTION

A comprehensive dataset covering data from all of Gujarat's coastal blocks was developed. It includes information on a variety of critical development indicators from a variety of industries, including agriculture, WASH, health, education, and others.

TEAM

Arvind Parmar - Project Manager – WaSH
Anay Mishra - Cluster Manager – Rajula
Ashwin Singhad - Project Officer – Institution Building
Bharti Ahir - Cluster Manager – Mandvi
Bhikhala Gajera - Project Associate – Institution Building
Bhupendra Kumar Jani - Sr Program Manager – Natural Resource Management
Chhagan Vaghela - Cluster Manager – Mithapur
Dhaval Shah – Finance Manager
Dilip N. Zala - Program Officer – Agriculture
Gautam Solanki - Agriculture Officer
Harsh Pandya - Agriculture Officer
Harshvardhan - CEO
Ishwar Kiradiya - Project Coordinator, Waghodiya
Jayesh Madu - Project Officer- Livelihood
Kamlesh Solanki - Program Manager – WaSH
Ketan Hingu - Program Manager – BCC
Manoj Mori - Project Officer – WaSH
Meghal Soni - Sr Program Officer – Agriculture
Meera Shah - Social Mobilizer in Waghodiya
Mukesh Zinzala - Project Officer – Agriculture
Nidhi Mehta - Admin and Account Assistant
Omkar Pethkar - Program officer – Documentation and Communication
Rafik Bilakhiya - Community Mobilizer
Rina D'souza - Program Manager (Education)
Riddhi Modi - Admin and Account Assistant
Uday Gaikwad - Sr. Program Manager (Dairy)
Vimal Nagu - Program Associate – WaSH
Yogesh Dodiya - Project Associate- WaSH

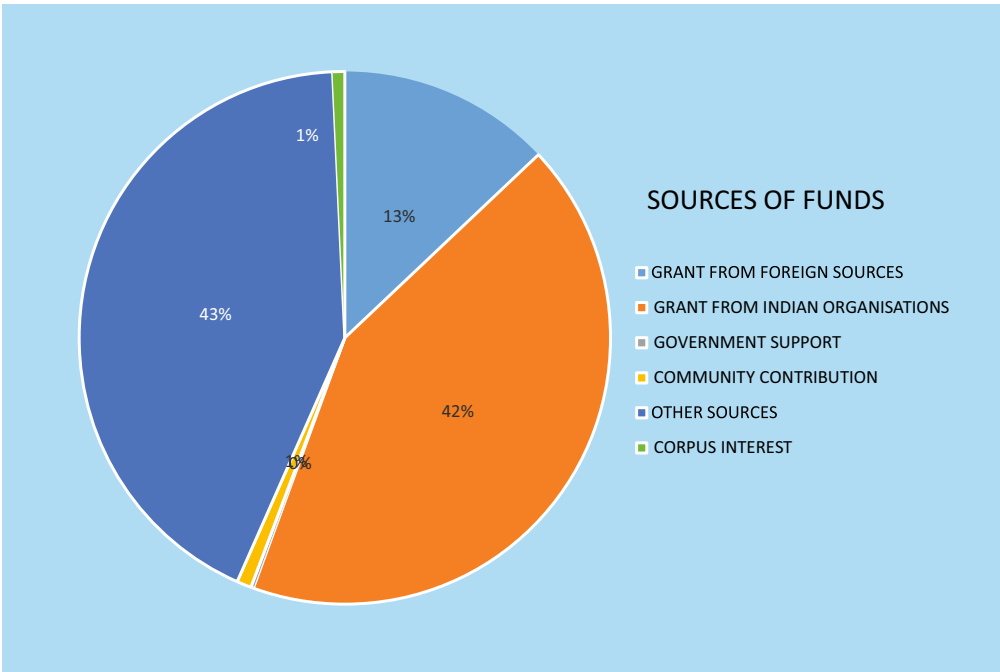
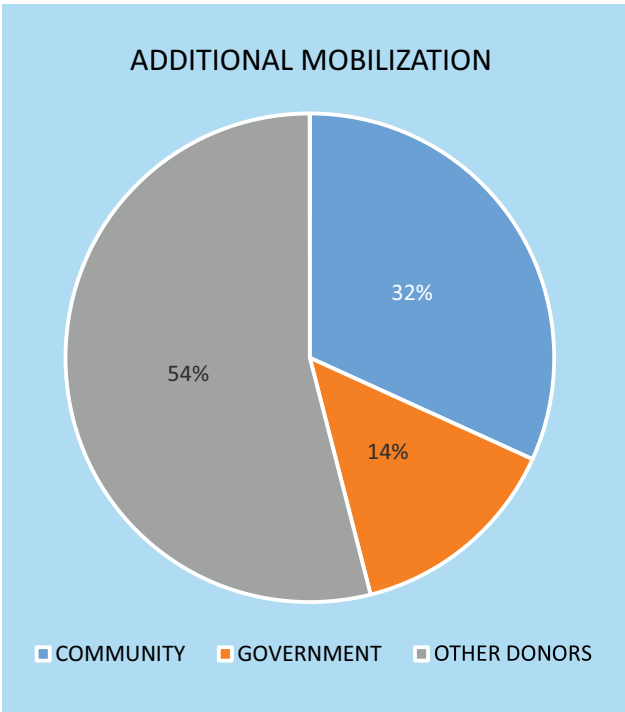
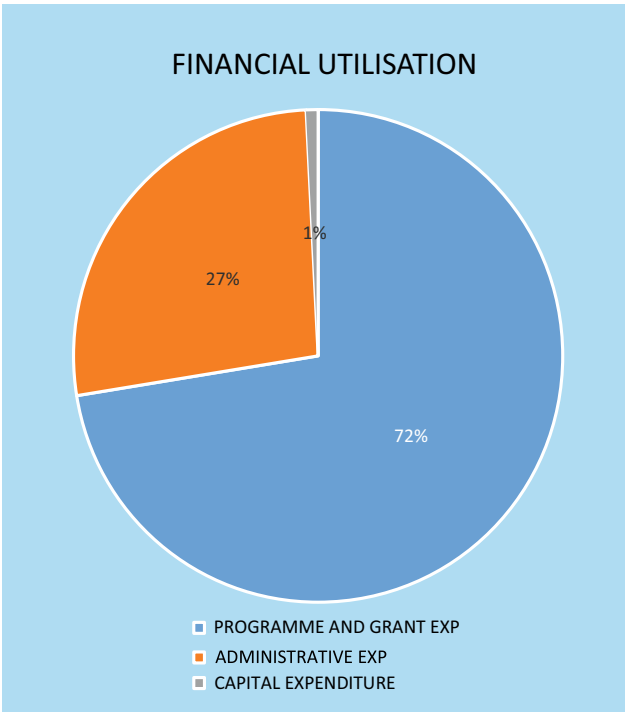
FINANCE

COVID-19 has a significant impact on CSPC's operations and finances. The modification to the Fair Credit Reporting Act has an impact on cash flows as well. The organization's overall spending for the year was INR 4.8 crores.

Direct programme implementation accounted for 72 percent of the entire spending, or INR 3.5 crore, with administrative and capital expenditure accounting for the remainder.

13 percent of the funding obtained for implementation came from international donors, while 43 percent came from charitable partners and corporations.

Additional resources were also mobilised as part of the programme interventions. In all, INR 2.31 crores were raised, with 32% coming from the community and 14% coming from the government.



Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Shareholders Funds			
(a) Share Capital	3	6,00,000	6,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	4	32,68,221	29,36,061
		38,68,221	35,36,061
2 Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Other Non Current Liability	5	15,30,080	19,52,379
3 Current liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables			
Total outstanding dues of MSME		-	-
Total outstanding dues other than MSME		13,39,262	19,86,601
(b) Other current liabilities	6	2,66,15,695	2,79,85,181
		2,79,54,957	2,99,71,782
TOTAL		3,33,53,258	3,54,60,222
II ASSETS			
1 Non Current Assets			
(a) Fixed assets			
(i) Tangible assets	7	15,44,048	19,76,102
(b) Long Term Loans and Advances	8	6,73,066	14,83,752
		22,17,114	34,59,854
2 Current Assets			
(a) Short Term Loans and advances	9	-	12,47,091
(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	3,11,33,969	3,06,38,103
(c) Other Current Assets	11	2,175	1,15,174
		3,11,36,144	3,20,00,368
TOTAL		3,33,53,258	3,54,60,222

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

1-23

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number:117366W/W-100018



Joe Pretto

Partner

Membership No- 77491

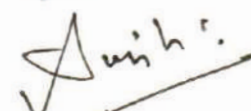
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Arun Pandhi
Chairman



Divyang Waghela
Director



Sujit Kumar Gopinathan
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date:28/09/2021



Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 28/09/2021

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2021				
	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs.)	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Rs.)
I	INCOME			
	(a) Grant income and Donations	12	4,76,33,463	6,98,39,204
	(b) Other income	13	7,47,770	4,23,747
	Total income		4,83,81,233	7,02,62,951
II	EXPENSES			
	(a) Grant Expenses and Programme Expenses	14	3,47,98,557	5,40,01,168
	(b) Employee Benefit Expenses	15	83,72,991	99,55,965
	(c) Other Expenses	16	48,67,771	60,50,604
	(d) Depreciation	7	9,754	13,528
	Total expenses		4,80,49,073	7,00,21,265
III	Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year		3,32,160	2,41,686
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><i>Joe Pretto</i> Joe Pretto Partner Membership No - 77491</p> <p><i>Arun Pandhi</i> Arun Pandhi Chairman</p> <p><i>Divyang Waghela</i> Divyang Waghela Director</p> <p><i>Sujit Kumar Gopinathan</i> Sujit Kumar Gopinathan Chief Executive Officer</p> <p>Place: Mumbai Date: 28/09/2021</p> <p>Place: Ahmedabad Date: 28/09/2021</p>				

PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT

- Tata Trusts
- Better Cotton Initiative
- Gujarat Ecology Commission
- Conrad n Hilton Foundation
- VOLTAS Ltd.
- Aadhar Housing Finance Ltd.
- NABARD
- APM Terminals
- WASMO (Water and Sanitation Management Organisation)
- Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development

- Aatapi Seva Foundation
- Aga Khan Agency for Habitat, India
- Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India)
- Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Limited
- Ambuja Cement Foundation
- Mahiti
- Sahjeevan
- Shikshan ane Samaj Kalyan Kendra
- Arid Communities and Technologies
- Triveni Kalyan Foundation
- CSSRI (Central Soil Salinity Research Institute)
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra
- Gujarat Ecology Commission
- Junagadh Agricultural University
- Anand Agriculture University

WAY FORWARD

Coastal salinity prevention cell came into existence to act on the unique problem of coastal salinity.

With this view CSPC has chosen to focus its efforts in piloting and scaling up innovative solutions to the problems posed to rural communities by saline groundwater and, to do this, CSPC has been collaborating with various other organisations to evolve sustainable approaches to salinity ingress prevention and mitigation as well as enhance livelihood resilience of coastal communities affected by salinity.

In terms of the effects it had on the health industry, the financial sector, and people's overall lifestyles, the year 2020 changed a lot of things. There is a need to think beyond the box and find new ways to achieve the same thing. Having said that, one aspect of the pandemic that has remained vital and, in fact, gained pace after the second wave is the "thirst for development." The organisational role begins here. Traditional ways will no longer work, which is empirical, therefore what is necessary is a) the instillation of entrepreneurial grit, and b) the acceptance of new technologies and the introduction of application-based digital software to examine the data. This new era necessitates precision, quickness, and openness.

THE COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

Collaborative efforts have the potential to make a significant difference. Collaboration with other groups is one aspect, but the community is the most important. For ages, communities living near the coast have fought for their life and livelihood. The resilience of the residents, as well as NGOs working in the region, has contributed significantly to this.

KNOWLEDGE SHARING PLATFORM

After almost a decade the organisation has garnered information, empirical data and a deep understanding of the issue of salinity. The organisations rich knowledge bank reflects the experience from the field work. CSPC aims to be a leading agency in salinity knowledge sharing. Yet we believe there is a lot to know and more room to absorb the information, therefore cross learning exercises are imperative

PEOPLE CENTRIC APPROACH

Inclusion of women and vulnerable sections of the society would be one of the major challenges to be addressed through people-centric approach.

THE INCLUSIVE APPROACH

Stretching the boundaries, new initiatives, targeting specific sections of the rural community, empowering communities through training besides building partnerships with the governments through specific programmes along with reclamation of un(der) utilized land resource, improving the natural resource base, diversification of agriculture and agri-business development along with a strong emphasis on the research for newer income generating activities based on the natural resources for specific regions. These are some of the areas of focus for CSPC in the coming times.

CSPC will continue to work on creating analytical databases to help effective intervention design, develop itself as a Knowledge Centre on salinity issues, carry out studies to assess the impact of salinity mitigation and coping mechanisms, identify new projects and partners, provide inputs to strengthen partner organizations, networks and the government, mainstream problems related to salinity, invoke a larger dialogue and developmental interactions on sustainable redressal of problems related to salinity ingress prevention and mitigation.

REACH US

HEAD OFFICE

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell
3, Sanidhya Bungalows,
Opp. Land mark Hotel,
Nr. Ashok Vatika BRTS Stand,
Amli-Bopal Road, Off. S.G. Road
Ahmedabad – 380058
Phone No:- +91 9099326406 | Website: www.cspc.org.in
Email at info@cspc.org.in

CLUSTER OFFICES

MITHAPUR

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

RAJULA

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

TALAJA

CSPC, above Maharana Medical Store
Nr. 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



CSPC_Guj



CSPC_Guj



Coastal Salinity
Prevention Cell Gujarat



CSPC
Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell

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

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