

# 10 YEARS



COASTAL SALINITY PREVENTION CELL  
Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana





OF CHANGE

FACE

COASTA



The background image is a full-page photograph of a lush green agricultural field, likely a tomato field, with rows of plants stretching towards the horizon. The sky above is a mix of blue and golden-yellow, with large, soft clouds. The overall mood is bright and hopeful, suggesting growth and productivity.

ING THE

E OF

AL INDIA



# CONTENTS

Abbreviations	5
Message from Chairperson	6
Board members	8
About CSPC	10
Our Journey	16
The last 10 years	24
Our Work	34
Livelihood	38
WaSH	50
Education	54
The Year that was 2017 - 18	58
Community Engagement	66
Financial Statement for 2017-18	72
Partners	76
Team	78
CSPC Office/Contact Details	80



# ABBREVIATIONS

PPM	Parts per million
Zn	Zinc
S	Sulphur
Cu	Copper
Mn	Magnesium
Fe	Iron
KVY	Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana
LG	Learning Group
pH	Potential of Hydrogen
PBW	Pink Bollworm
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
FPO	Farmer Producer Organisation
PC	Producer Companies
NDDB	National Dairy Development Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission



# MESSAGE FROM CHAIRPERSON

Dear All,

It is my privilege to present to you the Annual Progress Report 2017-18 of Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) as the organisation celebrates 10th year of its journey. CSPC was established in 2008 with a vision to evolve sustainable approaches for prevention and mitigation of salinity ingress, whilst enhancing the quality of life of the communities affected by salinity in the coastal villages. Operating in a unique domain of salinity ingress, CSPC pioneered efforts to create a collaborative partner of civil society organisations working with government agencies, to pilot and upscale intervention to improve quality of life indicators in coastal Gujarat.

With knowledge creation at the centre of its agenda, CSPC in the last 10 years has come up with a number of solutions and approaches that have enriched the understanding, discourse and possible solutions around this major challenge.

Climate change and global warming are exacerbating the problem of coastal salinity and compounding the vulnerabilities in coastal areas. Also, the excessive pressure on ground water resources in coastal areas are creating fresh hot spots of salinity ingress in different parts of the world. CSPC now is uniquely positioned to share its expertise to upscale its already successful interventions.



In our journey of a decade, the development programmes of CSPC have impacted 1,000 coastal villages in 23 blocks of 9 coastal districts of Gujarat reaching out to more than 100,000 households with interventions in domain of Water and Sanitation, Agriculture, Education, Dairy and fisheries.

In the year 2017-18, CSPC strengthened and consolidates its intervention in the domains of Agriculture, Education, Water and Sanitation. CSPC started an intervention to strengthen intervention in the Dairy sector as for coastal farmers need livelihood options for integrated farm development.

Warm Regards,

Apoorva Oza

Chairperson

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell



# BOARD MEMBERS



**Apoorva Oza**  
Chairperson



**Burzis Taraporevala**



**Chandrakant Kumbhani**



**Sukhpal Singh**



**Indira Hirway**



**Arun Pandhi**



**Harshavardhan**  
Member Secretary







A landscape photograph featuring a large, white, sans-serif word 'ABOUT' overlaid in the center. The background shows a field of dry, brownish vegetation in the foreground, a small pile of dark mulch or compost in the middle ground, and a low, light-brown earthen wall or embankment in the background. A small bird is perched on the mulch pile. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The overall tone is warm and naturalistic.

ABOUT





CSPC

# WHO WE ARE

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) was established in 2008 as a joint initiative of the Aga Khan Rural Support Program India (AKRSPI), Tata Trusts and Ambuja Cement Foundation (ACF). Our aim is to improve the quality of life of the rural coastal communities of Gujarat through socio-economic development programmes which sustain the fragile environment.

CSPC largely works with its partner organisation, the local and state Government, Research agencies and Community Organisations.



A black and white photograph of a man with a beard and curly hair, smiling and looking down. He is wearing a light-colored, vertically striped button-down shirt. The background shows a field of crops, possibly corn, with a line of trees in the distance under a clear sky.

# VISION

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



# STRATEGY

We have developed an integrated approach which addresses major areas of concern and hence creates a holistic and sustainable development model in the state.

- Develop an integrated scientific natural resource management model to avert salinity ingress
- Enhance incomes of households through agricultural and allied livelihood activities and by creating market linkages
- Improve access to drinking water and sanitation services
- Develop and strengthen community institutions who own and sustain the co-created interventions

Our philosophy is to promote greater interaction and learning between practitioners, researchers and policy makers so that the unique problem of coastal salinity is understood, solutions are implemented and policies and programs are modified or formulated to scale up the solutions.

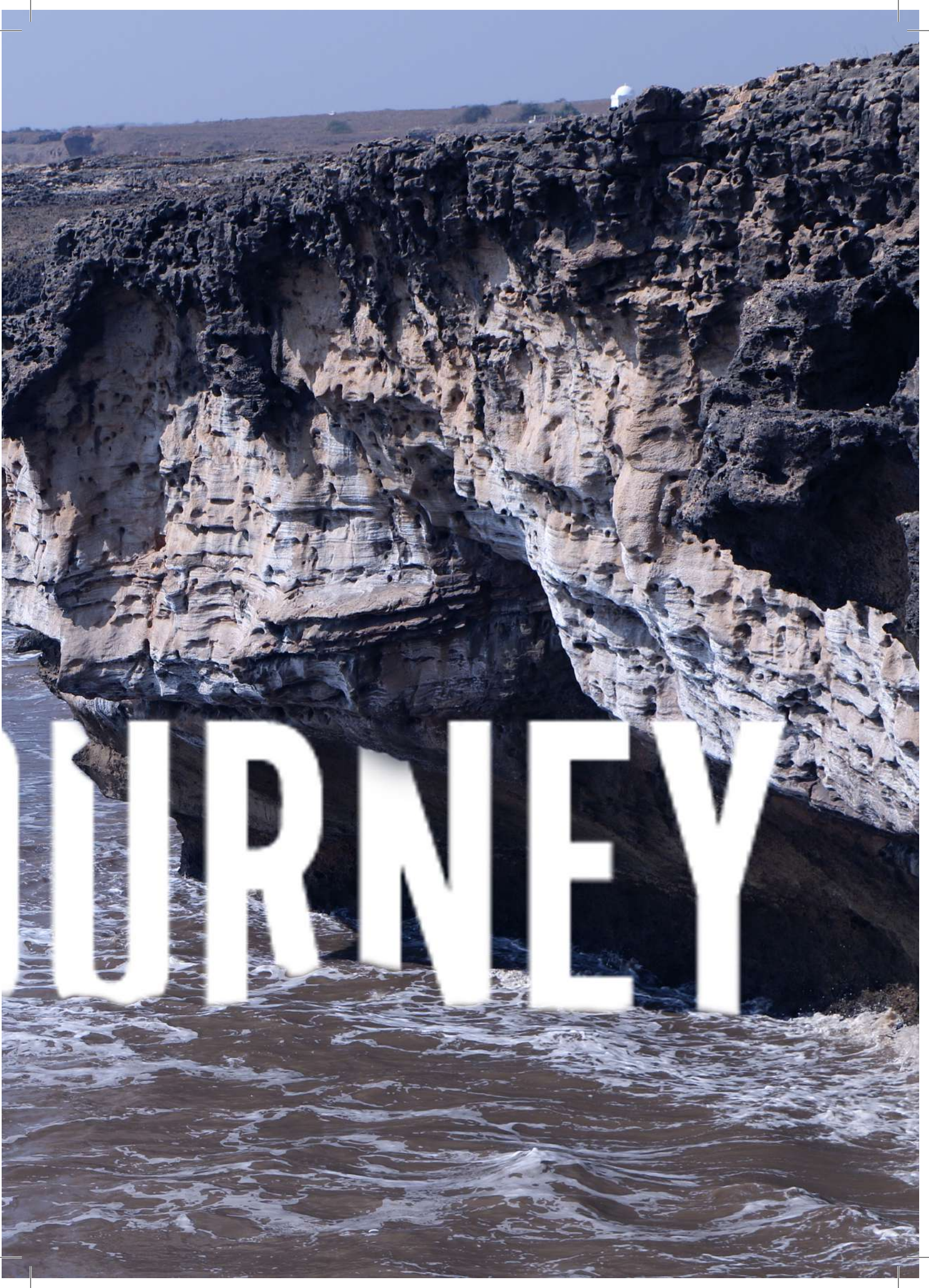






OUR JO





JOURNEY



# HISTORY

Coastal ecosystems hold great economic, social and biological value. 40% of the world's population lives within 100km of the coast and hence, there is a great symbiotic relationship between the human civilisation and this fragile ecosystem. These ecosystems are the primary source of food and livelihood for people living in these areas, they bring in revenues from tourism, minerals and contain a wealth of terrestrial and marine fauna and flora.

Coastal areas are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Salinity ingress, the increasing salinity of land and water resources in coastal areas, is an emerging global phenomenon and has been a serious environmental problem in Gujarat for a few decades now. Gujarat has the longest coastline in India (1,600 km) and salinity has ingressed inland at the rate of 0.5 km per year. 12% of Gujarat is saline as compared to the global average of 7%. Salinity ingress affects 1200 to 1500 villages in Gujarat. The livelihood and health of the 1.8 million people who live here have been key areas of concern.

Prolonged use of saline water for irrigation has led to a decline in agricultural yields and has decreased soil fertility. This has made it difficult to use the land for future cultivation. Salinity has also affected underground water aquifers, leaving over 1,500 villages without potable drinking water.

In 2002, in an effort to facilitate a solution to the environmental problems caused by salinity ingress in the coastal belt of Gujarat, Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) and Sir Ratan Tata Trust, along with other partner organisations, launched the "Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY)". Till 2008, this initiative was earlier known as the "Gujarat Coastal Salinity Prevention & Mitigation Initiative".



The main lessons from this field project cover are:

a) Coastal salinity requires a holistic approach rather than village specific interventions as aquifers spread across villages and need a multi-pronged approach for preventing further salinity.

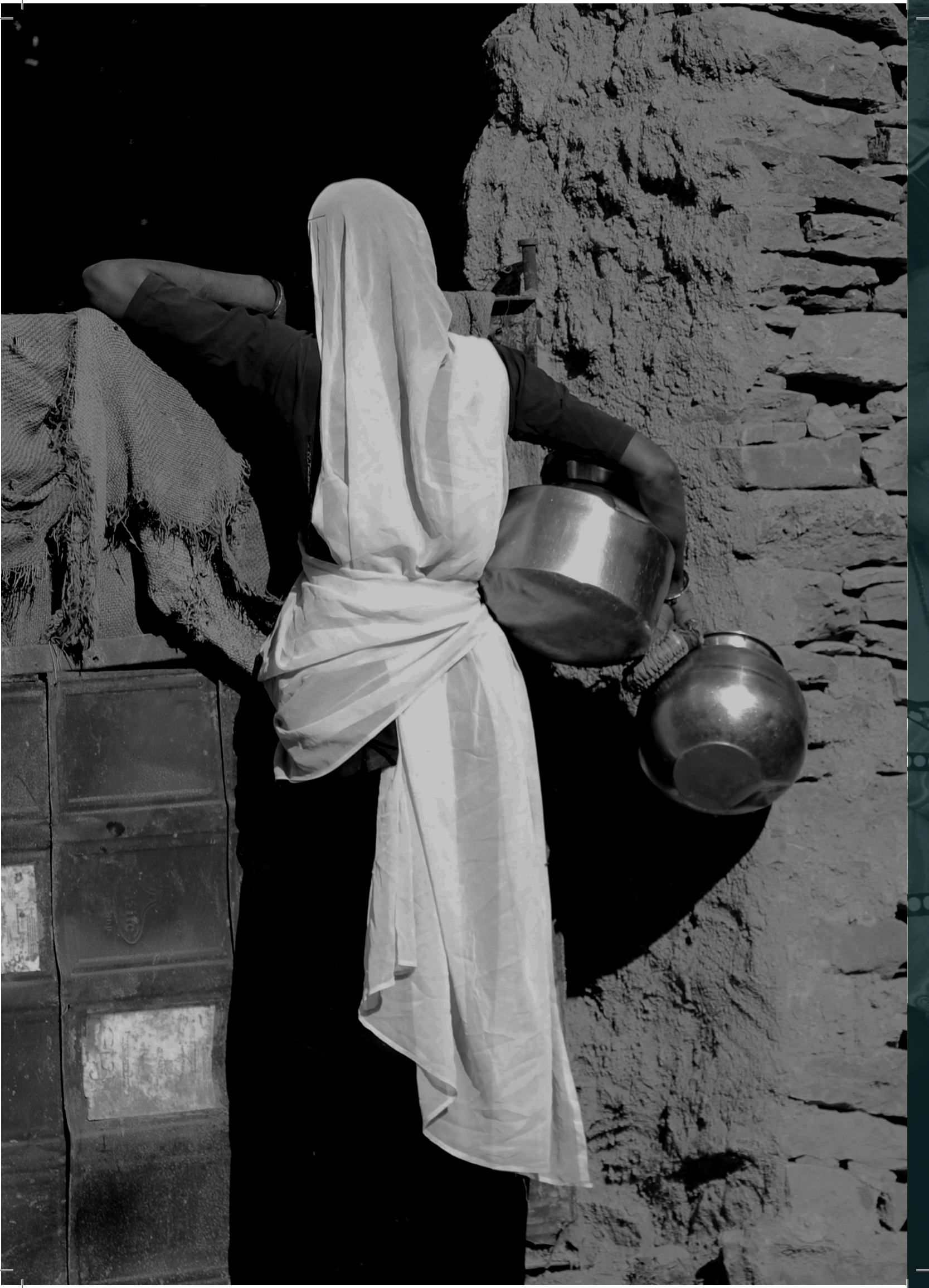
b) The coast has three types of villages i) fully saline ii) partially saline iii) prone to saline. Each of these needs a different typed of intervention.

c) NGOs single handedly cannot do it on their own, there is a need to partner with the Government, research agencies and other CSRs to make an impact.

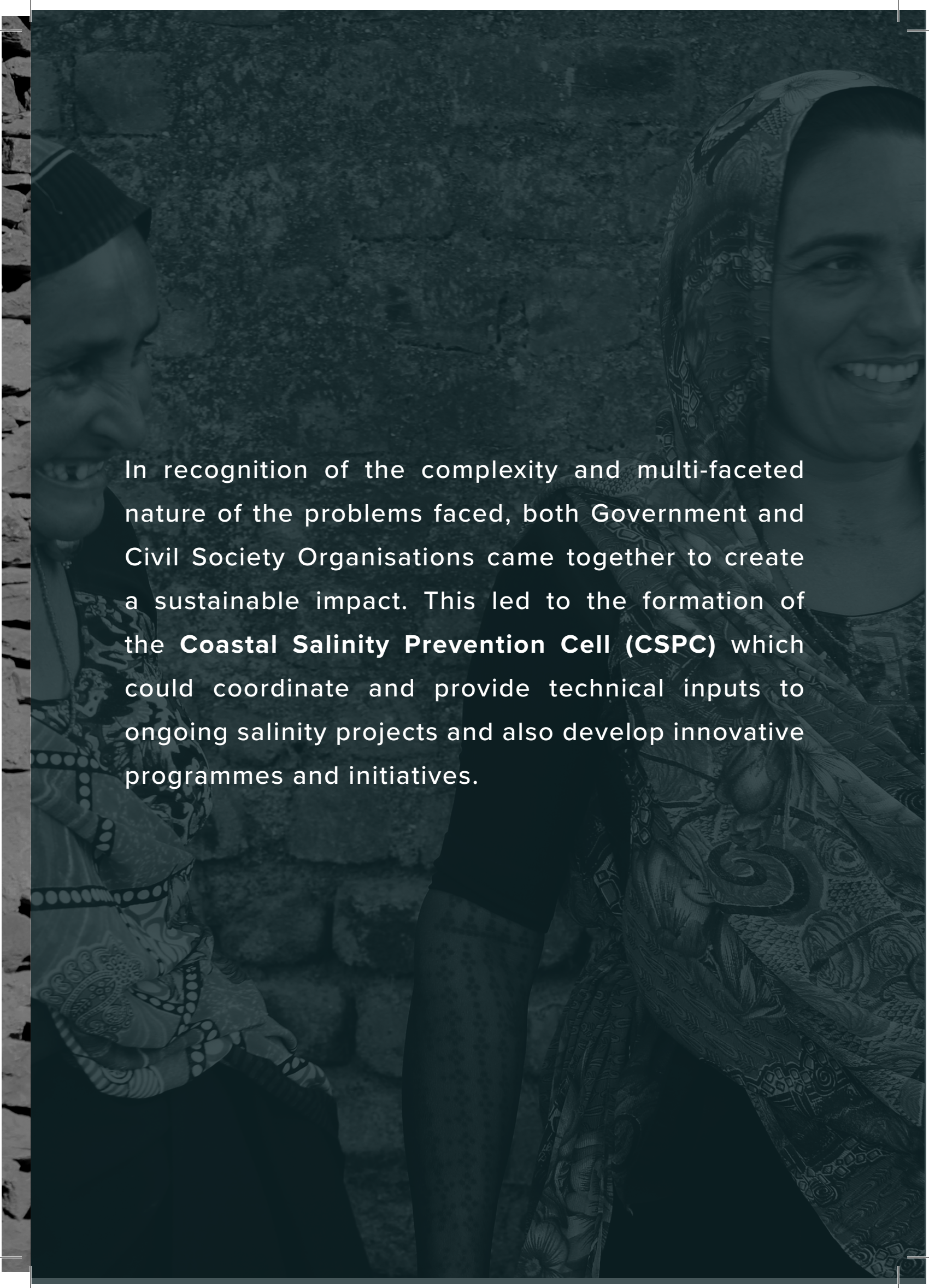
d) Coastal salinity is a relatively new, man-made, environment problem, there is a need for research and policy advocacy in addition to field implementation.

AKRPSI and Tata Trusts then approached the State Government which followed a notification involving the formation of such an organization and advocating a partnership within it. A Steering committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Irrigation) was set up to support the cause of CSPC.





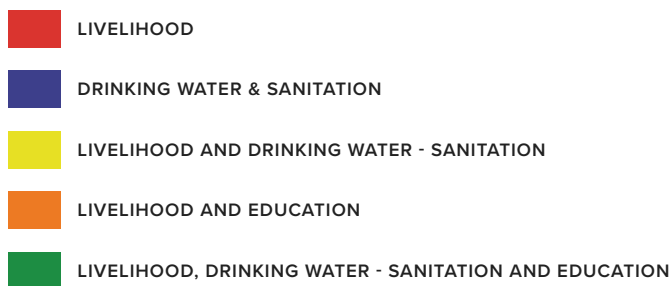
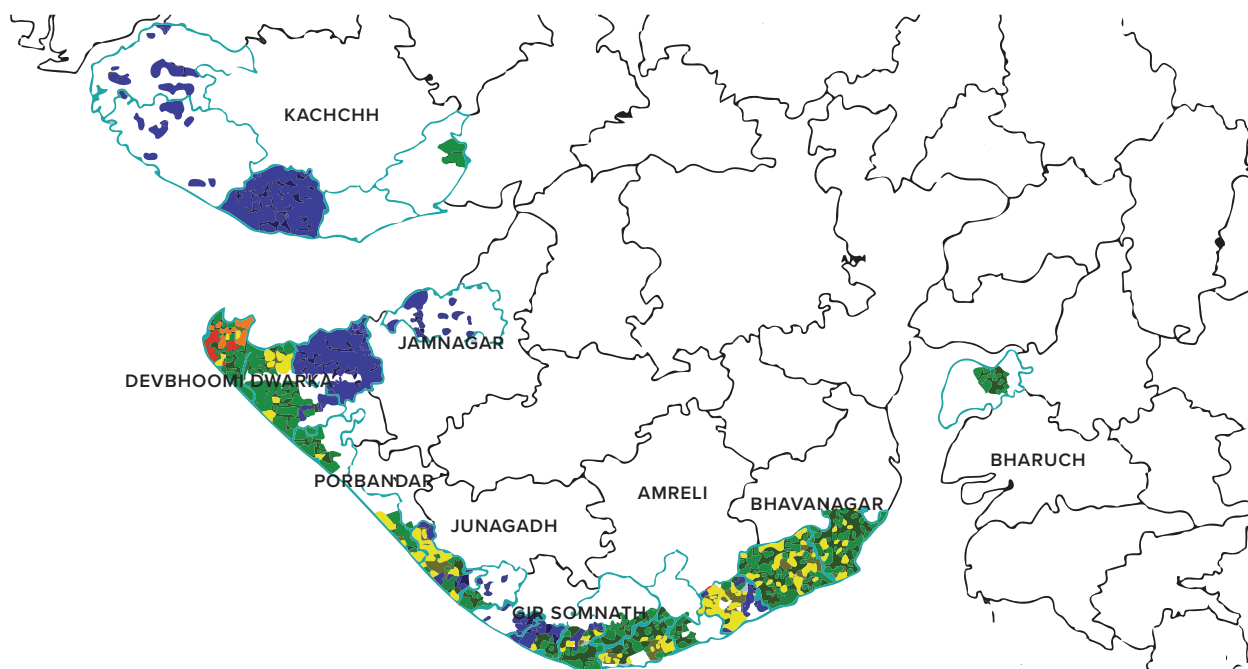


A dark, monochromatic photograph of two women wearing traditional headscarves, smiling and looking towards each other. The image serves as a background for the text.

In recognition of the complexity and multi-faceted nature of the problems faced, both Government and Civil Society Organisations came together to create a sustainable impact. This led to the formation of the **Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC)** which could coordinate and provide technical inputs to ongoing salinity projects and also develop innovative programmes and initiatives.



# GEOGRAPHICAL OUTREACH













# THE LAST 10 YEARS



# KHARASH VISTAROTTHAN YOJANA - INITIATIVE

We realised that tackling salinity required interventions on both, the demand and supply-side. There was a need to encourage farmers to change their crop patterns and switch over to equally remunerative, less water-consuming crops, which led to decrease in groundwater extraction. This process consolidation resulted in the birth of the unique initiative of Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY), in partnership with AKRSP (India) and ACF in its first phase during 2002-05.

In the second phase in 2014, 3 more CSOs joined - Vivekanand Research and Training Institute, Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSRSD) and Utthan. All the partners directly intervened in 120 salinity affected villages of coastal Saurashtra and Kutch with the aim of developing area-specific models for managing salinity, which could then be scaled up or replicated.

Since then, our work to prevent salinity ingress involved enhancing groundwater potential & NRM interventions, promotion of remunerative and sustainable farming systems under saline conditions and providing access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

Our strategy has been twofold - prevention of increasing salinity affected areas and reducing the harmful impact of salinity. We achieved the same by enhancing groundwater recharge, implementing rainwater harvesting, promoting judicious use of water resources for agriculture productions and increasing irrigated areas by enhancing command areas of existing structures.

We have also explored alternative models for agriculture and fisheries based livelihoods, emphasised on reducing agriculture production cost and increasing productivity under saline environment and promoted salt-resistant species and crops and its markets.

Our ongoing phase III is all about scaling up, introducing innovations, partnership and direct intervention. The main goal of the four year intervention is to develop and build the capacity of village level institutions in the coastal belt with a multi-pronged approach to explore the various dimensions of KVV.



# COASTAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

One of the major setbacks for KVV was the huge demand for potable drinking water in coastal areas. While CSOs could do some small scale intervention in a few villages with donor funding, it was realized that partnership with the Government was to key to scaling up.

As Gujarat Government had set up WASMO to work with CSOs and Panchayats to promote decentralized drinking water systems. It was also clear that coastal areas had unique problems of drinking water quality which needed an area-specific approach and techniques from WASMO and CSOs.

Presentation were made to the then Secretary, Shri V S Gadhvi, and the CADP programme was launched in 2009 which was a unique partnership between the Government, CSPC, CSP partners and village panchayats.

CADP has a two-pronged strategy where in community and household based drinking water interventions are dovetailed with sanitation and hygiene education.

- Community-level solutions – Provide community level systems which can ensure that safe drinking water is available for large parts of the rural communities
- Household-level solutions – Provide effective, low-cost technologies for household water treatment which can ensure availability of safe water at points of consumption

Sanitation and hygiene awareness and incentives for sanitation infrastructure creation are integral parts of both the prongs.

CSPC, along with 10 NGO partners, implemented the CADP project in 200 villages across 9 coastal districts of Gujarat between 2009-12. The project covered 144 villages with 32,934 households under water interventions. The project also covered 188 villages with 11,557 households under sanitation intervention across nine districts of Gujarat through 17 institutional partnerships with NGOs and CBOs.

Our efforts in phase II happened between 2012-15 to cover 300 coastal salinity-affected villages in Gujarat. The project is spread across 21 blocks of nine coastal districts, roping in 14 different partner agencies. We saw an increase in the number of household tap connections from 6% to 83%, reducing the drudgery for women and saving productive hours of family members fetching water.





# 30%

Of enhanced agricultural productivity through protective irrigation & support second crop



HH water supply availability has increased from 5% to 31.2%



Data base created on 1,200 villages on water quality, livelihood patterns and key developmental issues



Families using household level RRWHT for drinking water has increased from about 3% to 11%

# 1.5% to 6%

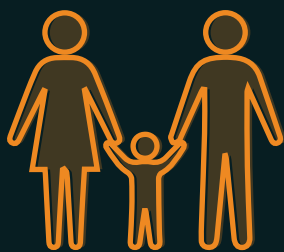
Increase in Chlorination at HH level



# 30-40 mins

time duly saved per household due to sanitation facility

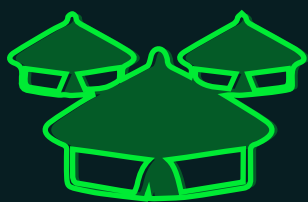




Reached out to 1.42 lakh families

436

villages impacted through WaSH interventions



Growth in coverage (9 districts, 450 villages)

60,000

farmers covered through improved package of practices

40,000

acres covered under Micro Irrigation Systems



78,102

households provided with  
safe drinking water

18

partner NGOs



500

and more villages impacted  
through agriculture

56,000

households provided with  
sanitation facilities



Irrigation facility in 9,051 ha  
of land to 9,300 families





OUR

A close-up photograph of a person's arm, likely of African descent, resting on a surface. A dark-colored notebook with a gold-colored spiral binding and a matching pen are placed on the arm. The background is blurred, showing colorful patterned fabrics in shades of red, yellow, and pink. A large, vibrant green leaf is visible on the left side of the frame. The word "WORK" is superimposed in large, bold, white capital letters across the center of the image.

# WORK







# LIVELIHOOD

In livelihood we continue to work towards empowering the farmers to increase their farm output and also assist them in creating further linkages to receive better compensation for their output. In addition to increasing crop production, we also provide training and skill development in allied livelihood activities which help increase their overall household incomes. Our initiatives are as follows:

- Groundwater recharge and other Natural Resource Management interventions to enhance the quality of land of the farmers
- Regaining agricultural dynamism by introducing improved practices, salinity resistant crop varieties and enhancing the efficiency of irrigation
- Formation of community-based organisations to strengthening forward backward linkages through promotion of FPOs.



# WASH

## (WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE)

The community faces severe problems when it comes to the consumption of sea water for their basic sanitation and hygiene requirements. Our initiatives help the community not just access to potable water but also manage their resources efficiently to be able to lead a clean, sustainable life along the coast. Our efforts are primarily aimed towards:

- Securing access to safe drinking water for the rural communities
- Enabling sustainable sanitation practices

# EDUCATION

Our intervention in education in public schools works in partnership with Government initiatives to improve the quality of education provided to the children. We work on better implementation of the Government schemes to ensure that every child gets the basic right of good education. Our efforts work towards:

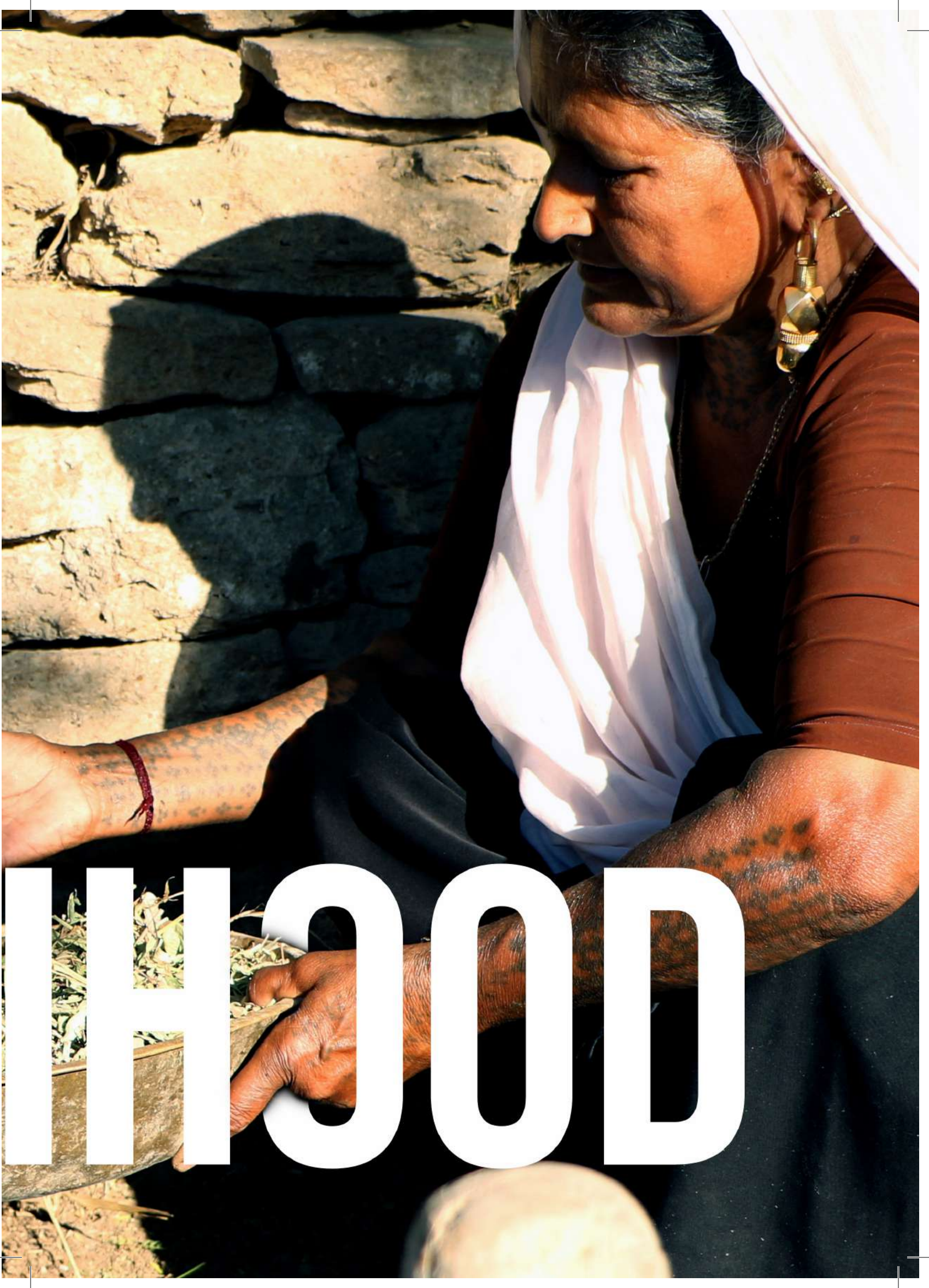
- Developing foundational skills of literacy and numeracy
- Activity based learning pedagogy for Maths and Science in upper primary grades
- Enabling libraries in public schools and developing the capacity of government school teachers to effectively run libraries
- Integrating technology with education
- Interventions in Anganwadis under ICDS scheme



A close-up photograph of a black dog, possibly a Labrador Retriever, with its head lowered to eat from a wooden bowl. The dog has a thick black coat and a rope collar around its neck. A human hand is visible on the right, holding the bowl. The background is a rustic stone wall made of irregular, light-colored stones. The ground is covered with dry straw and some green grass. The word "LIVEL" is superimposed in large, white, sans-serif capital letters across the bottom of the image.

LIVEL





HOOD



Our overall implementation strategy has focused on addressing the long term sustainability of farm based livelihoods by piloting innovative models and approaches in agricultural diversification. Our emphasis has been on expanding and scaling up of various agricultural interventions to reach more farmers.

Reach **40,000** farmers across **468** villages

As of March 2017, we have reached close to 57,000 farmers. Interventions undertaken include the formation of Learning Groups (LG) which benefit from training and capacity building programmes, exposure visits, field days and more. LGs are the overall base through which the programme has been implemented. Thus far, 1144 LGs have been formed in across 561 villages.

Among many areas of emphasis, CSPC also emphasizes the promotion of the following:

- Improved farming practices
- Salt tolerant crops and varieties
- Horticulture and vegetable crops
- New agriculture techniques
- Soil testing
- Solar fencing
- Micro Irrigation Systems (MIS)
- Water recharging and harvesting interventions (Natural Resource Management)
- Farmers' ability to form Producer Companies
- Producer Company boards' awareness on necessary matters pertaining to governance, legal aspects and more





# SOIL TESTING

Over the last couple of years, soil testing campaigns were initiated in project villages, during which 8 - 12 soil samples were collected from each village. 1,900 samples in 357 villages were tested for macro nutrients {Nitrogen (N), Phosphorous (P), Potassium (K), Electric Conductivity (EC), pH} and micro nutrients {Iron (Fe), Zinc (Zn), Manganese (Mn), Copper (Cu), Sulphur (S)}.

The data gathered from the measurement of these micro and macro nutrients in the samples, formed the basis for soil mapping, which is developed using GIS (Geographic Information System) software. These soil maps, which indicate the status of nutrient-availability in the soil, are strategically painted at common places across the villages and at Village Information Centres to disseminate the critical information gathered. This data is also presented during LG or Farmer Group meetings to generate awareness among the farmers.

# SOLAR WIRE FENCING

Crops damaged by trespassing wild animals are a significant economic loss to farmers. This risk can be alleviated by the use of securing measures for crops, such as solar powered wire fencing. A total of 375 farmers protected their farms from animal inflicted losses on around 1,225 Ha of land by adopting the use of solar powered wire fencing systems.

# MICRO IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (MIS)

Water is the key factor in preventing salinity ingress. Moderate and conscious use of water helps not just conserve the valuable resource, but also off the ingress. Drip is emphasized as a necessary irrigation method to reduce the effect of salinity in the region. Micro Irrigation Systems have aided around 786 farmers who have adopted the Drip Irrigation System across 1000 Ha of land and around 379 farmers who have adopted sprinkler irrigation systems across 771 Ha of land.



# NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM)

This is an arid region, where rate of evaporation is significantly high and the rate of percolation is low. This limits the perennial sources of water which are critical to ensure drinking water and irrigation security.

Natural Resource Management (NRM) has been the key strength and base of CPSC since inception. Water has been one of the critical aspects for both, ecology and livelihood of coastal communities. The core focus of this initiative has been on overall water management which includes ground water recharging, aquifer mapping, water use efficiency and improving water quality through technology interventions. We have put intensive efforts on development of water harvesting structures and have created a number of structures across the coastal region of Gujarat in partnership with local partner organizations. Efforts in this direction in the GHED region are still under progress.

## Key Objectives of NRM

- To create site specific water harvesting and recharging structures to increase the availability of surface and sub-surface water to enhance agricultural productivity in a sustained manner. (Targeted income of farmers set at Rs 1.25 lakhs / Year)
- To prevent coastal salinity by improving water quality, increasing productivity of land and decreasing the soil salinity
- To create site specific soil conservation to increase the productivity of land and to decrease soil salinity
- Promote the utilization of existing water resources in efficient and equitable ways by strengthening user group associations.
- To be an ideal knowledge centre for the prevention of salinity of soil and water.







# KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES

2,700

technical advisory trainings organised on improved farming practices for key crops such as cotton and groundnut



5,70,000+

farmers reached out to through all the initiatives

21,000

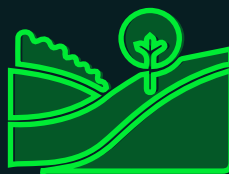
farmers benefited from awareness campaigns against Pink Bollworm and method to prevent economic losses



New varieties like KRL-19 variety wheat, COFS-29 Sorghum variety, Lucerne/Alfalfa, onion and coriander introduced to increase yield and reduce cost of production

4,000

farmers have adopted the trellis system with inter-crop



2,300+ acres

have been covered under the vegetable and horticulture plantation drive



106+ exposure visits with 5031 farmers done in venues like Junagadh Agriculture University, Talod Research Station, Amalsad FPO, Vijapur research station, KVK's and Jagudan Research station



200 field days organized with 12,251 farmers to share experiences of farmers' good practices



# 60,000

registered farmers on mKrishi app who have benefited from cotton and wheat crop protocols, shared via SMS and voice messages

# 53

Agriculture Communication & Input Centres have been developed to efficiently gather information and inputs



# 85

villages have access to market linkages to 1155 milk producers

# 7000+

attendees trained through 350+ labour training sessions to promote awareness of health and safety precautions in agriculture



Water harvesting structures with 110 MCft capacity

Land under MIS

# 2,337 Ha

# 48,258

farmers have adopted better PoP



Assured incremental turnover of INR 40 crores to 4,200 FPO member farmers



The background is a blurred photograph of a construction site. In the distance, a building with a white and blue facade is under construction. A person is visible in the foreground on the right side, wearing a dark blue shirt. The overall scene is out of focus, emphasizing the text overlay.

# WASH









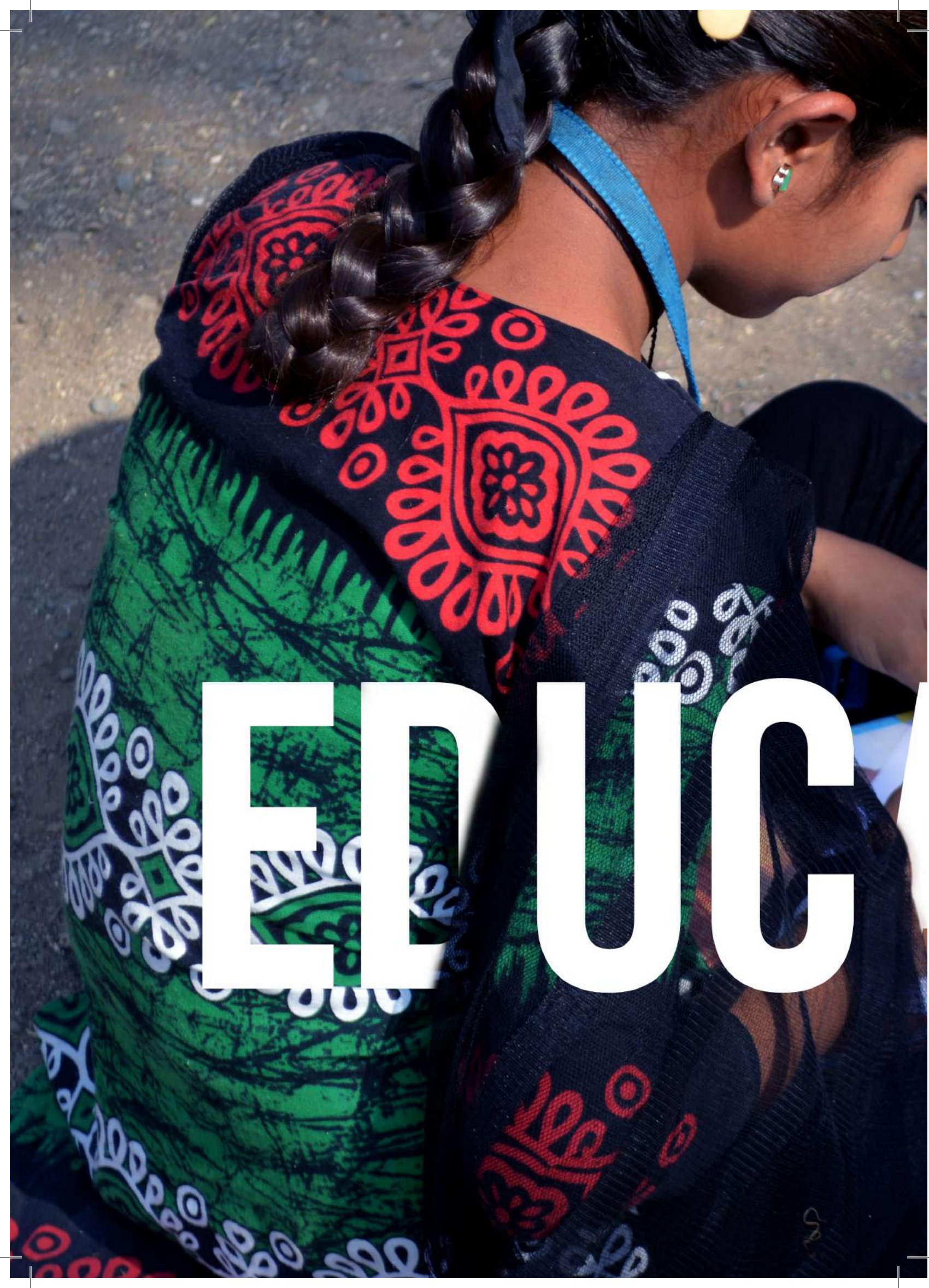
The project is designed to ensure availability of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities across 500 coastal villages, spread across 21 talukas of nine districts, namely Ahmedabad, Anand, Amreli, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar and Rajkot.

While acknowledging the need to have a special focus on the drinking water and sanitation issues in the salinity affected villages of Gujarat, a special initiative “Coastal Areas Development Project (CADP)” has been launched by CSPC in collaboration with Government and civil society partners. These partners include the financial support of Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Conrad N Hilton Foundation, Gujarat Pipapav Port Ltd, Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd, Ambuja Cement Foundation, Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd, Collectives of Integrated Livelihoods, etc.

The project is designed to ensure availability of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities across 500 coastal villages, spread across 21 talukas of nine districts, namely Ahmedabad, Anand, Amreli, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar and Rajkot.

Our efforts over the years have had significant social impact on the households like increased convenience for guests, better marriage proposals and increased demand generation from women for sanitation. Improved hygiene, reduction in health issues, enhanced privacy and saving on time are the major notable positive impacts of household sanitation units are considerable positive outcomes.





EDUC





ATION

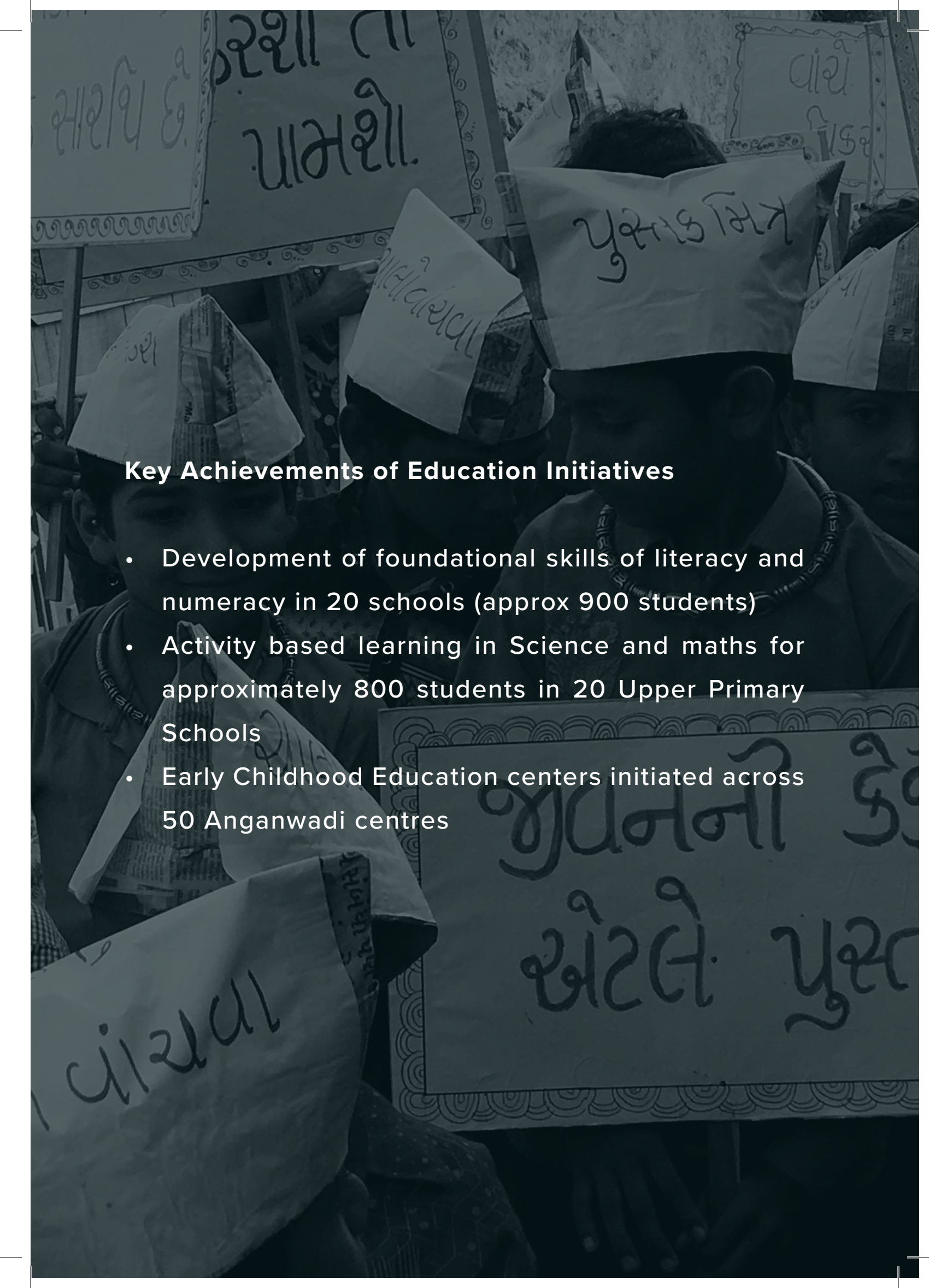


In a study to improve education levels in three blocks of three different districts of the Saurashtra region of Gujarat - Junagadh, Jamnagar and Amreli. in the year 2013-14 identified Okhamandal block with distinctly lower literacy rates than the state average. Further, the study also highlighted that the education of the students of the region was adversely affected on account of migration for economic reasons. This became the evident reason for us to initiate interventions in education in Okhamandal block of the Devbhoomi Dwarka district of Gujarat in the last year.

As part of a new project that was initiated in the district, government teachers were trained on library component and efforts were initiated to set up resource center at DIET, Jamnagar. The attendance level of students across the centers surpassed 70% average. Average attendance of the last year was 67%. The fact that children are coming to the centers at attendance level greater than 60-65% can also be attributed to some extent to the constant followups by meeting the parents on a regular basis.

We work alongside the government to enhance our education interventions through the following efforts in the coming years:

- Partnership with the British Council and the Government of Gujarat to enable English language teaching across 1200 schools in DevBhoomi Dwarka and Jamnagar districts
- Learning enhancements in primary and upper primary grades for Maths and Language
- Enabling Maths Resource Centers at DIET, Jamnagar
- Integrating technology with education to stimulate learning
- Continuing to scale up education interventions in coastal Gujarat



## Key Achievements of Education Initiatives

- Development of foundational skills of literacy and numeracy in 20 schools (approx 900 students)
- Activity based learning in Science and maths for approximately 800 students in 20 Upper Primary Schools
- Early Childhood Education centers initiated across 50 Anganwadi centres



A large, vibrant green field, possibly a crop field, stretches across the foreground and middle ground. In the background, a line of trees and utility poles is visible under a sky filled with soft, white clouds. The overall scene is bright and open.

# THE YEAR 2017



THAT WAS  
7-18





# OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

- Integrating technology in Education
- Entrepreneurial model of Gorakh Madhi
- A new proposal for action research in BCC initiated with LSHTM
- WASH in School program initiated in partnership with HPCL







# WASH ACHIEVEMENTS

- 4,000 RRWHS promoted with the help of WASMO and NGO partners
- Drinking water source strengthening through construction of 23 huge water harvesting structures
- 720 water filter units promoted for potable drinking water at the point of use
- WaSH in Schools programme started in 38 schools to benefit around 5,000 students

# EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENTS

- 4500 children between 3-14 years impacted since inception in Devbhoomi, Dwarka district
- Effort to raise the understanding and consciousness of the local population towards the need as well as approaches by which they can engage with education
- Teacher training on library enabling and through setting up a resource centre for teachers at District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) Jamnagar.





COMMUNITY

ENGAGEMENT





COMMUNITY

EMENT



A black and white photograph showing a group of women and children sitting on the ground in a rural setting. In the foreground, two women are seen from behind, wearing patterned saris. In the background, a group of women and children are sitting in a circle, looking towards the camera. The setting appears to be a dry, open area with trees and a simple building in the background.

CSPC currently reaches 600 villages and has helped 33,843 farmers and women to organise into 1,219 different CBOs of farmers and women across the coastal region.



Farmer Producer Organisations in the coastal districts of Gujarat consist of small and marginal farmers so as to form an effective alliance to collectively address many challenges of agriculture such as improved access, inputs and markets. The process for incorporation for a new FPC, named 'Baradi Kishan Producer Company Ltd.' was completed.

During the year an additional FPO was formed, making it 5 FPOs in total. All FPOs together have a membership of 4706 farmers. In 2016-17, 3 FPOs received a total of INR 15 lakhs as working capital due to their linkage with NABKISAN, ProCIF and NABARD for technical and financial support. One of the FPOs- Dhatarvadi Agro Farmer Producer Company mobilised INR 1.75 lakhs of equity with initial coverage of 30 villages in Rajula block of Amreli district. FPOs were instrumental in helping the project team in identifying the gaps in forward-backward linkages and agriculture, during a PRA conducted during the year. The FPOs worked closely with BoDs and lead members through 29 meetings with added capacity building programmes for building leadership, understanding of roles & responsibilities, compliances and business development.

684 metric ton of ground nut pods was supplied to processor under Fair trade. 213 beneficiaries were given the economic benefits of amount of Rs. 2.78 crores. Around 7100 metric ton ground nut pods from 4300 farmers of 4 FPOs amounting to 32 crores was sold through MSP.



# INNOVATIONS

## INNOVATIONS IN LIVELIHOOD

### **1. FPC Procured Feed Processor**

Earlier, the farmers relied on market feed for livestock. Through procurement, they could get a good quality feed with reduced price. But the feed processor has helped enhance the asset essentials for farmer producer companies. Now, the FPC members are able to increase their turnover by INR 1cr.

### **2. Water Structure Device**

Water structure device is an innovative system for channeling the water for crop irrigation. We piloted this in two coastal districts - Saurashtra and Bharuch. In both cases, irrespective of soil and water quality, farmers experience an increase in productivity between 0.3-0.97 tonnes. In Gir, crop productivity increased by 0.4 to 1.2 tonnes/ha for seasonal crops, 7 tonnes/ha for sugarcane and 20 tonnes/ha for bananas.

# INNOVATIONS IN WASH

## 1. Panama Blue Ultrafiltration unit

The Panama Blue Water Treatment system is a gravity based ultra-filtration unit which mitigates the issues of microbial contamination and turbidity in the drinking water. It does not require any electricity or chemicals for its operation. There is no wastage of water or effluence like in Reverse Osmosis units. It only requires an overhead tank where the raw drinking water is stored and with gravity, passed through the ultra-filtration unit. The output water is microbial contamination free as well as free from turbidity.

This unit has been piloted in Gorsar village having 150 HHs who used to earlier drink water from an open pond unsuitable for drinking. The Panama Blue unit has removed all possibilities of microbial contamination for drinking water, reducing the occurrence of water-borne diseases to almost none today.

## 2. Water Metering

In the villages of Gujarat, drinking water schemes are developed by demand-responsive and community-managed approach. Village level water committees “Pani Samties” are formed, as a petta committee of the village panchayat. This committee is responsible for the planning, implementation, operation management and maintenance of the drinking water scheme.

Innovative, technological and economically sustainable solutions are being explored to support these village institutions to establish usage (volumetric) based tariff collection mechanism. Automated water metering system is one of the alternatives identified and has been piloting in Thordi village of Sutrapada Taluka.

## 3. Water Filter Chamber

A filter chamber has been constructed to remove unwanted iron content which is found in the groundwater of Bheraiya village. It has layers (levels from base from top to bottom) of pure sand, gravel, pebbles, metal and boulder for creating a natural filtering technique (like a potable water system). The filter chamber reduces water turbidity and iron oxide content.



A photograph of a green field under a blue sky with white clouds. The field is in the foreground, and the sky is in the background. The text "FINANCIAL STATEMENT" and "2017" is overlaid on the image.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

# 2017



A photograph of a green field under a cloudy sky. The field is filled with low-lying green plants, possibly a crop field. In the background, there is a line of trees and a cloudy sky. The text is overlaid on the image in a large, white, sans-serif font.

# STATEMENT FOR 7-18



## COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL UTILIZATION



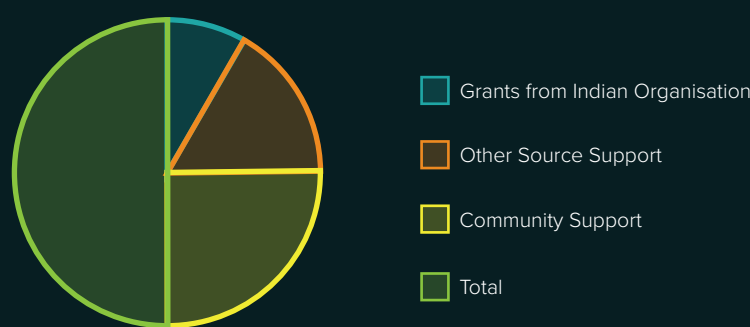
Utilization Head	In Lakhs	In Percentage
Grant Expenses and Programme Expenses	11,017.36	98.75%
Administration Expenditure	132.13	1.18%
Capital Expenditure	7.32	0.07%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,156.80</b>	<b>100%</b>

## SOURCES OF FUNDS



Sources of funds	In Lakhs	In Percentage
Grants from Foreign Sources	64.01	0.57%
Grants from Indian Organisation	743.18	6.66%
Government Support	6,310.83	56.54%
Community Support	2,706.50	24.25%
Other Source Support	1,330.68	11.92%
Revenue Income	5.64	0.05%
Corpus Interest Income	1.60	0.01%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,156.80</b>	<b>100%</b>

# DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT BY CSPC



Development Support by CSPC	In Lakhs	In Percentage
Grants from Indian Organisation	258.11	16.67%
Other Source Support	509.78	32.92%
Community Support	780.50	50.41%
TOTAL	1,548.39	100%



# PARTNERS

## IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (INDIA)  
A PROGRAMME OF THE AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK



**Late JV Nariya Education  
and Charitable Trust**

## FUNDING PARTNERS



**SALINITY INGRESS  
PREVENTION CELL (SIPC)**

**TATA TRUSTS**



**TATA EDUCATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT TRUST (TEDT)**

## KNOWLEDGE PARTNERS





# TEAM

1 Achyut Pandya	Chief Finance Officer
2 Amitanshu Chaudhary	Thematic Lead - WASH
3 Arshi Nandaniya	Project Officer - WASH
4 Arvind Parmar	Programme Manager - WASH
5 Aseem Acharya	Programme Officer - Monitoring and Evaluation
6 Bharat Parmar	Cluster Manager - Rajula
7 Bharti Ahir	Cluster Manager - Mandvi
8 Bhupendrakumar Jani	Sr Programme Manager - Natural Resource Management
9 Chandrajitsinh Gohil	Project Officer - WASH
10 Chandu Raiyani	Project Officer - WASH
11 Chhagan Vaghela	Cluster Manager - Mithapur
12 Devshree Purohit	Programme Manager - Livelihood
13 Dhaval Shah	Finance Manager
14 Dilip N. Zala	Programme officer - Agriculture
15 Divyang Waghela	Chief General Manager
16 Gaurang Dave	Programme Officer - Education
17 Harish parmar	Programme officer - Education
18 Harshvardhan	Chief Executive Officer
19 Kamalendu Bhakat	Senior Programme Officer - Livelihood
20 Kamlesh Solanki	Programme Manager - WASH
21 Keshu Kothariya	Cluster Manager - Livelihood
22 Ketan Hingu	Programme Manager - BCC
23 Manoj Mori	Project Officer - WASH
24 Meghal Soni	Sr Programme Officer - Agriculture
25 Naresh Ravat	Office Support
26 Palak Gosai	Programme Officer - Documentation & communication
27 Pravin Chavda	Community Mobilizer - Livelihood
28 Rafik Bilakhiya	Community Mobilizer
29 Ravi Gevariya	Programme officer - Agriculture
30 Rekha Mandaliya	Project Officer - WASH
31 Ramesh Hadiya	Agriculture Officer
32 Shailesh Ramani	Programme Officer - Natural Resource Management
33 Sudhir Garva	Programme Associate - WASH
34 Ujjwal Banerjee	Thematic Lead - Education
35 Vikas Sharma	Programme Associate - Maths & Science
36 Vimal Nagu	Programme Associate - WASH
37 Yogendra Umrliya	Sr Programme Associate FPO
38 Yogesh Dodiya	Programme Associate - WASH
39 Uttam Vasoya	Agriculture Officer







# CSPC OFFICES/ CONTACT DETAILS

## Head Office

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell  
3, Sanidhya Bungalow,  
Opp. Landmark Hotel,  
Nr Ashok Vatika BRTS Stand,  
Amli-Bopal Road, Off. S. G. Road  
Ahmedabad- 380058

Phone No:- 079- 26936406

## Field Offices

### Rajula

CSPC  
Near Bhuva College,  
Near Dharnat Temple, Dharnath  
Society-2  
Resi. Of Bijalbhai Lakhnotra  
Rajula – 365560  
Amreli-Gujarat

### Mithapur

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell  
Hostel Complex, Behind Okhai Handicraft  
Mithapur-  
Devboomi Dwarka- Gujarat

### Talaja

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell  
Above Maharana Medical Store  
Near Clinic of Dr Vaghela  
Rampara Road  
Talaja-  
Bhavnagar-Gujarat

### Mandvi

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell  
H.no. 86, (Resi of H K Trivedi)  
Nilkanth Nagar  
Mandvi-380465  
Kutch-Gujarat





CSPC Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell



CSPC\_Guj



@CSPC\_Guj



Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell Gujarat





---

COASTAL SALINITY PREVENTION CELL  
**Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana**

---

**Website :** <http://www.cspc.org.in>

**Email :** [info@cspc.org.in](mailto:info@cspc.org.in)