



CSPC

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell

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

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-2024



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COASTAL SALINITY PREVENTION CELL



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Executive Summary



Salinity ingress is a pressing challenge for coastal communities in Gujarat which has its impact on livelihoods, food security, drinking water security, and overall well-being. The problem is further exacerbated by increasing frequency of extreme weather events causing significant challenges in the coastal ecosystems and for the communities in these regions, resulting in declining agricultural productivity, scarcity of potable water, and increased health risks.

To address these issues and to enhance the resilience of the coastal communities, CSPC, through its various interventions has constantly been putting in efforts to engage with the farmers and other stakeholders in the region to evolve sustainable solutions. The key thematic areas of engagement of CSPC have been primarily in the areas of Integrated Water Resources Management - through supply side as well as demand side management of the scarce resources; Agriculture Development – through Adoption of Good agricultural practices to enhance the productivity of the key crops; and, Access to safe and clean drinking water – Source sustainability, Water quality & Efficient Operation & Management of the drinking water systems by the communities. Improved grade appropriate learning levels of children – Early Child Education and Primary Education, adoption of improved health management practices, especially by women and adolescent girls through Menstrual Hygiene Management are other key areas of engagements for improving quality of life.

During the year, partnerships with several like-minded organizations and donors helped to further upscale as well as deepen the areas of engagement with the community across various themes. The comprehensive nature of programs, the commitment of the team and constant engagement with communities to improve the lives and livelihoods, Productivity, Access to safe drinking water, Water use efficiency, Soil health management, Integrated pest and disease management, all contributed to the major shift towards adoption of a more resilient approach, with the communities making informed choices. The partnership for the intensive engagements under education program interventions in Okhamandal Block of Devbhoomi Dwarka facilitated the reach to over 8,000 children, with some very critical engagements to improve foundational literacy and numeracy, and other learning levels of the children.

We would like to sincerely thank all our donors for their continuing support which helps the program to have the desired outcomes.

The team of professionals facilitating the program interventions in the field, along with the able guidance from the Board of Directors, has been the strength of the organization. Along with the active participation of the community members and other important stakeholders this has helped to bring in an element of collectivization of the efforts and the outcomes in the field.

Through this annual report for the year 2023-24, we would like to present to you a snapshot of the various activities carried out by CSPC during the year under the various themes and the achievements thereof.

We look forward to continued partnerships and collaborations in the quest for a sustainable life and improved livelihood of the coastal communities.

With best regards

Dr. Indira Khurana
Chairperson, CSPC

Overview of the Year



CSPC, in alignment with its vision to evolve sustainable approaches for prevention and mitigation of salinity ingress, whilst enhancing livelihood resilience of communities affected by salinity in coastal villages has been actively engaged with various stakeholders at the field level. During the year, the specific interventions were aimed at Climate Resilient Livelihoods Development, Water Resources Development, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Drinking Water Security, Community institution building and Education – Pre-primary and Primary levels.

Some of the notable achievements during the year was the direct and indirect engagements with over 25K Households across 200 villages for improved crop management practices and bringing in almost 3200 acres under support irrigation. Through the intensive water resources development interventions, almost 20 MCft of water storage and recharge capacities were created. CSPC was actively engaged with the Pani Samithis across 103 villages, facilitating the implementation of the village level schemes, installation of inline chlorinators to assure the quality of the water being supplied and also establishing strong Operation and Management systems in these intervened villages. Over 21,300 HHs have been linked up with individual household level tap water connectivity. The Menstrual Hygiene management program, a critical component under the Safe health and Hygiene Practices for Women and Adolescent girls was also taken up intensively with over 945 individual women and adolescent girls.

The new phase of the education program was also initiated during the year 2023-24. In alignment with the National Education Policy, the program interventions were also commenced with the children from the pre-primary level. The current phase includes the engagements for improving grade-appropriate learning levels of children in grades 1 to 5 across 96 schools and interventions on Early Child Education (ECE) across 145 Anganwadi's. The program aims to engage with over 8000 children across these schools and Anganwadi centres.

Our heartfelt appreciation goes to all the team members of the organization who have put in their best efforts for quality implementation and facilitation of strong engagements with the community and other stakeholders. We are also thankful to the Board of Directors and Share Holders of CSPC for extending all the support and guidance which have been critical to achieving the goals of the organization.

Sujit Kumar Gopinathan
Chief Executive Officer, CSPC

CSPC @ A GLANCE

The Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) operates in Gujarat's coastal regions, devising sustainable solutions to tackle the complex issue of salinity ingress. Acting as a collaborative impact platform, CSPC unites civil society organizations (CSOs), government agencies, and academic institutions to enhance and synchronize efforts. The organization focuses on knowledge management, implementing large-scale development projects, and advocating for effective policies to mitigate and adapt to salinity challenges.

Vision

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

Philosophy

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

Approach

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

PROGRAMMATIC AREAS OF CSPC ALIGNED WITH SDG'S

Water Sustainability



Livelihoods



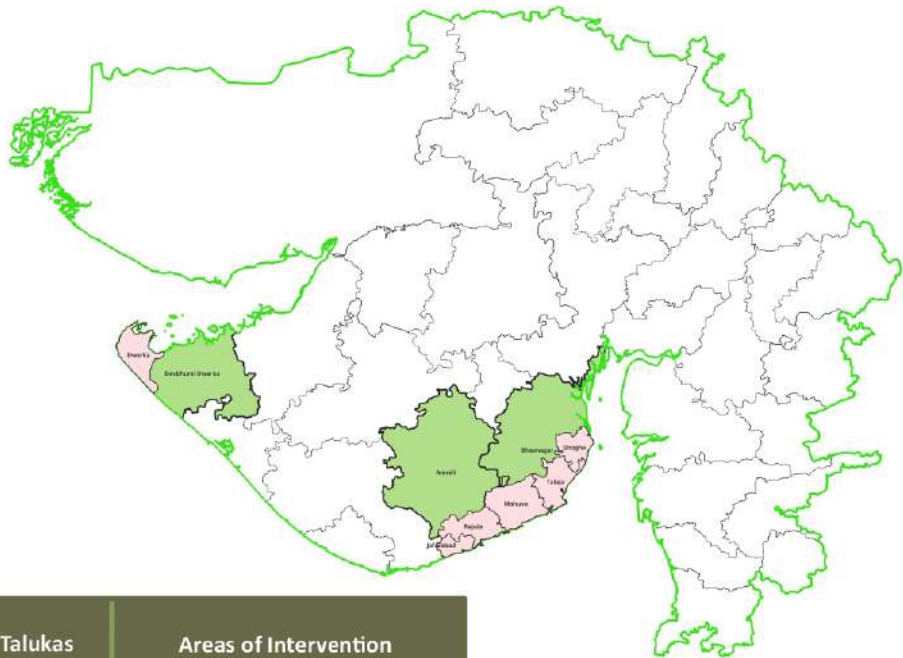
Education



Water and Sanitation



PROGRAMMATIC INTERVENTIONS



Districts - Talukas	Areas of Intervention
Bhavnagar – Ghogha	WASH (MHM)
Bhavnagar – Talaja	Livelihood (WRM & MHM)
Bhavnagar – Mahuva	WASH (JJM & MHM)
Amreli – Rajula	Livelihood, WASH (JJM & MHM)
Amreli – Jafrabad	Livelihood, WASH (JJM & MHM)
Devbhoomi Dwarka – Okhamandal	Education (ECE & Primary)

- **Livelihood:** Water Resource Management (WRM), Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)
- **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH):** Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), WASH in schools
- **Education:** Early Childhood Education (ECE) and Primary level

Introduction

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) is dedicated to creating lasting change through targeted programmatic interventions that address the unique challenges faced by communities in Gujarat's coastal regions. Our work is anchored in three core areas: Water Sustainability and Resource Management for Improved Livelihoods, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH), and Education. Each of these programs is meticulously designed to not only address immediate needs but also to encourage long-term resilience and sustainable development. Through a combination of community engagement, innovative practices, and strategic partnerships, CSPC's interventions aim to improve the quality of life, promote environmental administration, and empower communities to take charge of their futures. In the following sections, we detail the interventions carried out under the programmatic area, showcasing how CSPC is making a tangible difference on the ground.

LIVELIHOOD

NURTURING WATER, EMPOWERING LIVES

A YEAR OF SUSTAINABLE PROGRESS

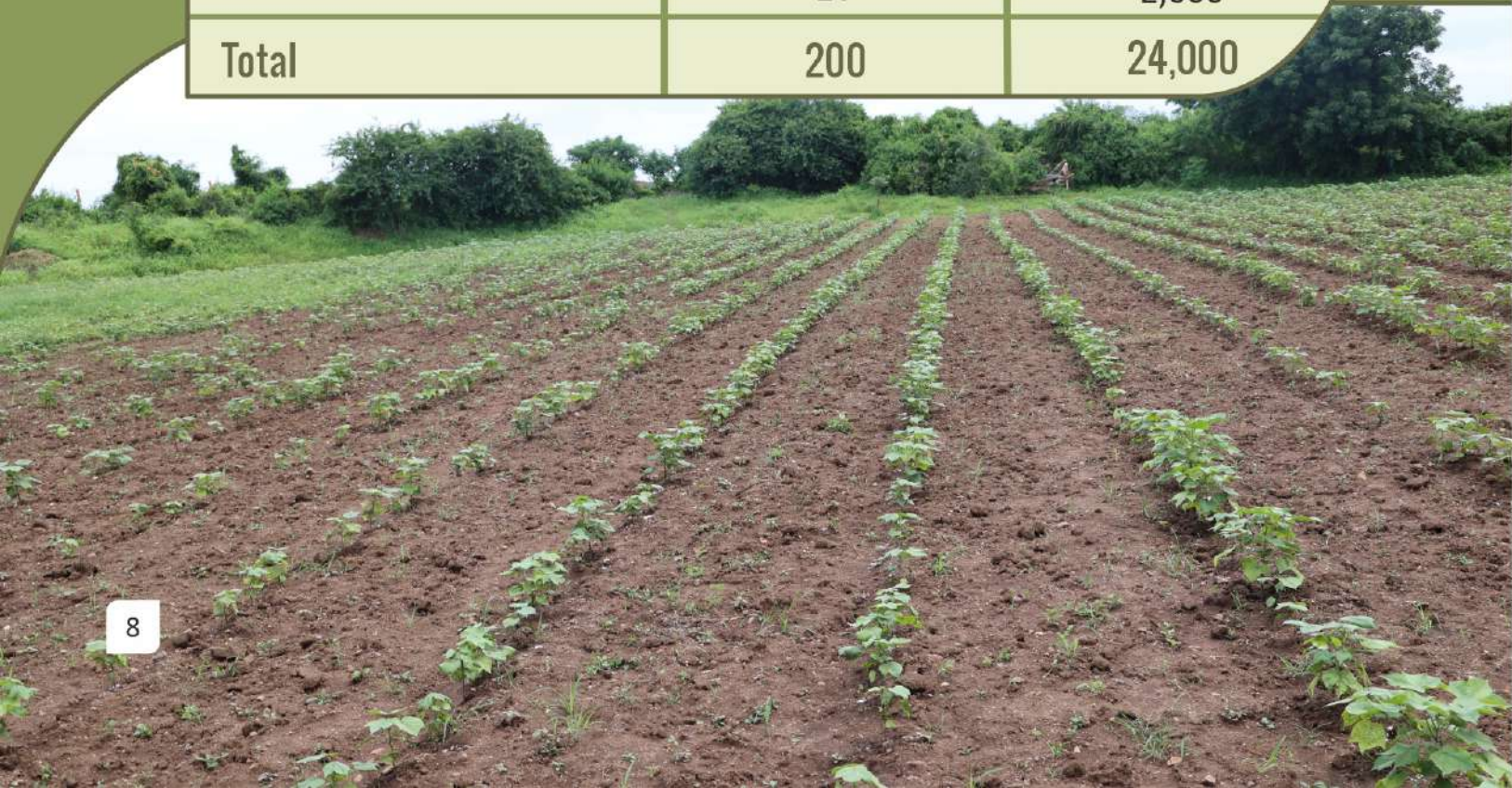
Water resource management is vital in coastal regions, where salinity ingress poses a significant threat to livelihoods, agriculture, and animal husbandry. Salinity ingress leads to the contamination of freshwater resources, making water unsuitable for drinking, irrigation, and livestock, ultimately affecting the health and economic stability of coastal communities.

The interventions under water resource management strive to mitigate the adverse effects of salinity ingress and ensure a sustainable water supply, critical for the health, agriculture and livelihoods of our communities.

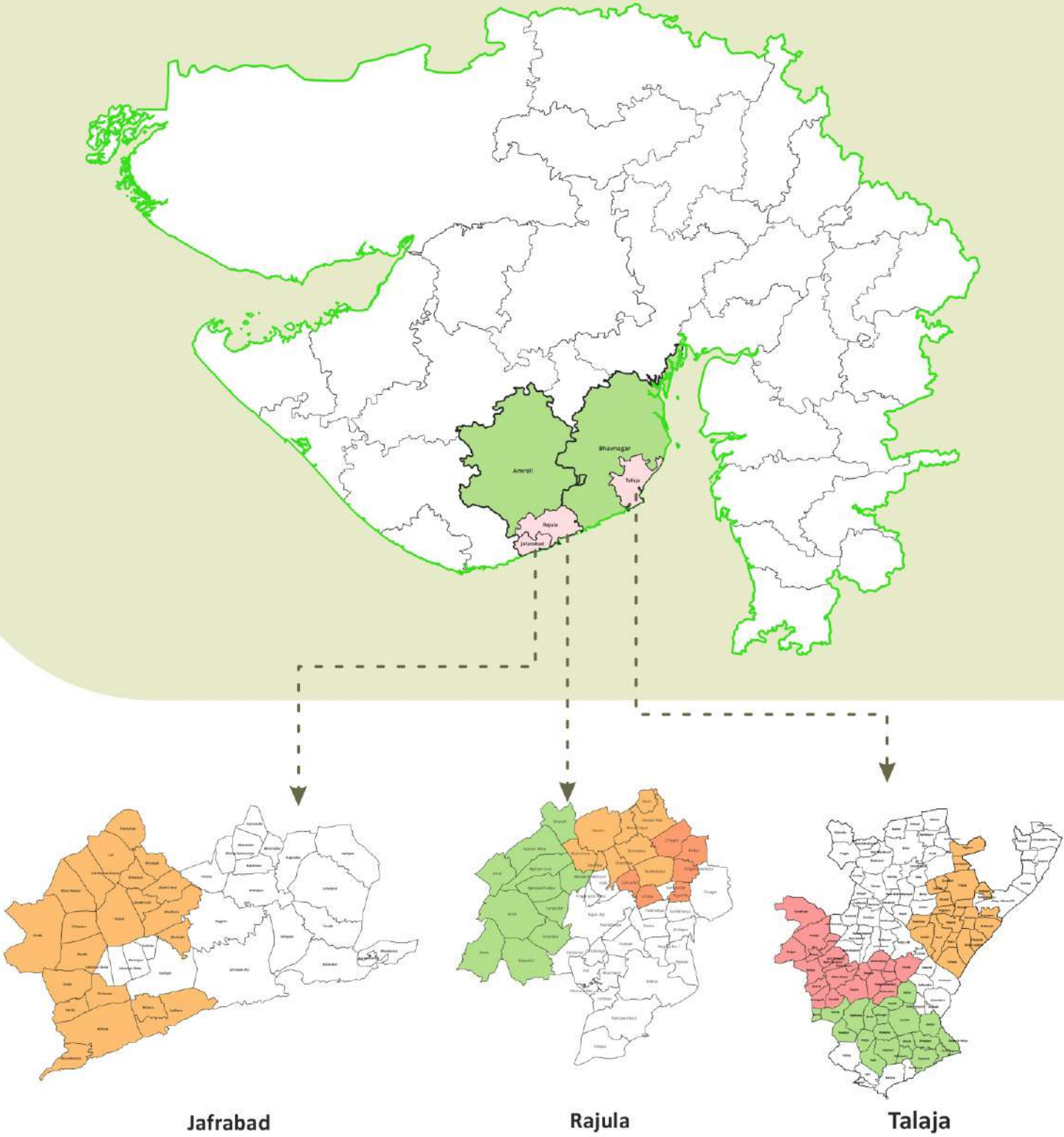


CURRENT OUTREACH

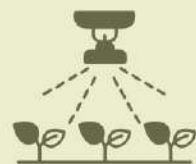
Taluka - District	No. of Village	Numbers of Households Engaged
Talaja – Bhavnagar	125	15,000
Rajula – Amreli	55	7,000
Jafrabad – Amreli	20	2,000
Total	200	24,000



Outreach of Various Livelihood Projects of CSPC



WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



In the face of increasing salinity ingress in Gujarat's coastal regions, effective water resource management is essential to ensure sustainable livelihoods, robust agriculture, and healthy animal husbandry. The Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) has undertaken a series of demand and supply-side interventions to address these challenges.

Demand-Side Interventions

Community Awareness and Education

Awareness campaigns and trainings have been conducted to highlight the importance of water conservation. By engaging community members and educating them on sustainable water practices, CSPC aims to foster a culture of water stewardship. Village level Water Budgeting exercises has been adopted as an important tool for community sensitization on the need for efficient water management and the means to achieve the same. During the year 2023-2024 Water security and budgeting exercises were carried out in the program villages reaching out to a total of 2910 men and 964 women members.

Activity	Nos
Soil Moisture Indicators	420
Water Meter	10
Drip Irrigation	193.75 Acre
Sprinkler Irrigation	401.25 Acres
Laser Irrigation	320 Acres



Efficient Irrigation Systems

To reduce water wastage and enhance agricultural productivity, CSPC has introduced efficient irrigation methods such as drip, sprinkler and laser irrigation systems. Use and promotion of soil moisture indicator and water meters have helped farmers optimize water usage, resulting in improved crop yields and reduced dependency on freshwater resources.

Water Conservation Practices

CSPC has been actively promoting water conservation practices among local communities. This includes training farmers in techniques such as alternate furrow irrigation, mulching, contour ploughing, and crop rotation etc, which help in retaining soil moisture and reducing the need for excessive irrigation.

Supply-Side Interventions

Groundwater Recharge

CSPC has constructed recharge wells and percolation tanks to facilitate the natural replenishment of groundwater. These structures help in maintaining groundwater levels and improving water quality, which is crucial for agricultural and domestic use.

Surface Water Management

Efforts have been made to restore and manage surface water bodies such as farm ponds & lakes. By desilting and maintaining these water bodies, CSPC ensures that they can serve as reliable sources of freshwater for ground water recharge, supplementing irrigation and other uses.

1 Irrigation = 100,000 to 150,000 liter of water / Acre

CSPC remains committed to advancing sustainable water resource management practices, ensuring that the coastal regions of Gujarat can thrive despite the challenges posed by salinity ingress.

MIS Technology	MIS Technology Crop-widely Used	Water Saving in M3/Acre	% of Water Saving in comparison to flood Irrigation	Average Costing per Acre in Rs.	Acres of Area Covered in last 5 years
Drip	Cotton	500	35-40%	15,000	1213
Sprinkler	Groundnut	300	25-30%	15,000	1959
Laser Irrigation	Onion	250	20-25%	10,000	869 Acre
Soil Moisture Indicator	All Crops	300	15-20% (1 Irrigation per Crop)	1,500	470 Farmers (~Approx. 1500 Acre)
Alternate Furrow Irrigation Method	Cotton	300	25-30 % (4/7 Irrigation from AFI)	NA	NA
Total					17,500 + Acre

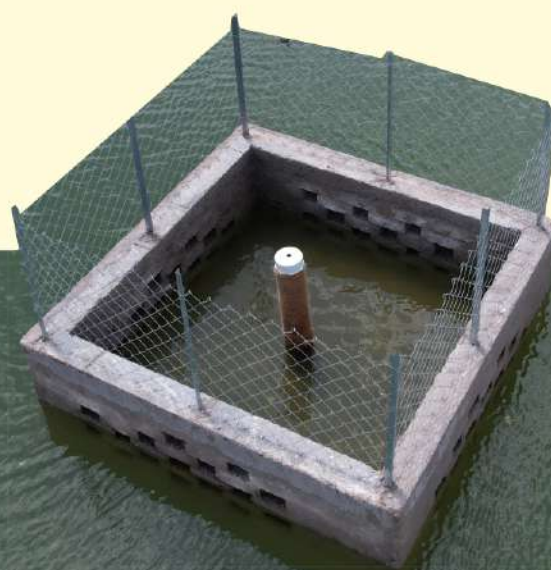


Table: A Snapshot of the Engagements of CSPC in promoting Water use efficiency in Agriculture interventions in the program villages

Impact and Outcomes

Through these comprehensive demand and supply-side interventions, CSPC has made significant strides in improving water resource management in Gujarat's coastal regions.

Activity	Unit of Measurement	Achei. FY 23-24	Talaja	Rajula	Jafrabad
Training & CB					
Water Security Trainings in Villages	No. of Training	46	34	7	5
No. of Village were Aquifer Mapping Conducted	No. of Villages	50	40		10
Infrastructure Development [Supply Side Management]					
Water Storage & Capacity Enhancement - Desilting	No. of Sites	37	13	22	2
Repair & Renovation of existing Water Harvesting structures	No. of Structure	24	13	9	2
Construction of New Check walls / Nullah Bundh	No. of Structure	17	11		1
Construction of Recharge Structures : Well Recharge	No. of Structure	103	56		15
Construction of Recharge Structures : Borewell Recharge	No. of Structure	9	9		
Construction of Farm pond	No. of Structure	35	35		
Adoption : [Demand Side Management]					
Soil Moisture Indicator (Nos)	No. of Farmers	420	150	195	75
Installation of Water Meter for Measurement only	No. of Demo	10	10		
Farmers Adopting : Drip Irrigation	Acre	193.75	97.205	96.55	
Farmers Adopting : Sprinkler Irrigation	Acre	401.25	401.25		
Farmers Adopting : Laser Irrigation	Acre=Farmers	320	131	189	

Flowing Forward: Our 5- Year Journey in Water Resource Management

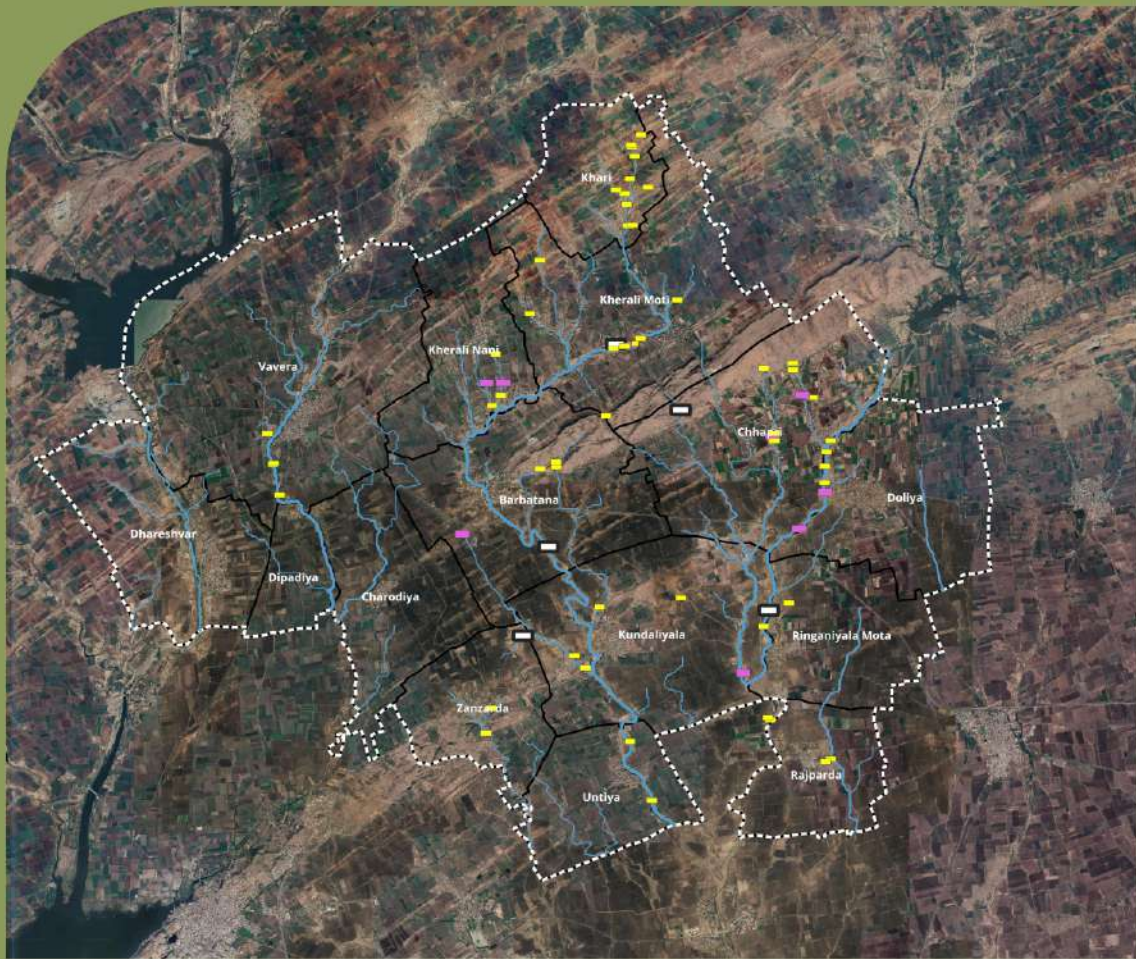

3644
Farmers Benefited


7818.77
Acre of land benefited in immediate Catchment area


48.21
Mcft of Rain Water Harvested


176.67
Mcft of Irrigation Water Saved

1 mcft = 2.83 Cr litres



<p>225 Individual owned and Community Owned water resource development interventions conserved.</p>	<p>420 households used soil moisture indicators for efficient irrigation scheduling, reducing at least 1 irrigation per crop (saving 1.5 lakh liters of groundwater).</p>	<p>20.60 MCFT of rain water harvested benefitting</p>
<p>3-4 lakh liters of water saved by farmers annually using this method.</p>	<p>506 farmers adopted improved irrigation management practices (drip/sprinkler/laser) across 915 acres.</p>	<p>3186 acres of agricultural land sustaining</p>
		<p>1,776 households through land irrigation</p>

Piloting New Technologies for Coastal Livelihoods Enhancement

CSPC has initiated pilot projects aimed at increasing resilience to climate change for coastal farmers during 2023-24. Key pilots include:

Introduction of Soybean & New Gram Variety:

Traditional crops like cotton and groundnut in coastal villages are highly susceptible to rainfall fluctuations. Soybean was piloted as a more resilient crop with lower input costs and comparable income potential. Similarly, the new gram variety 'Phule' showed higher yields than conventional varieties during the Rabi season.

Net-House for High-Value Crops:

Net-house farming for vegetables and seedlings was introduced in Talaja and Rajula. This method ensures crop protection from climate variability and provides higher income from smaller land holdings, supporting both cash flow and food security.

Custom Hiring Center (CHC):

To address labor shortages and rising wages, a CHC was established in Rajula, providing rental equipment for timely sowing and harvesting. This initiative has helped farmers avoid delays and capitalize on better market prices for crops like onions and groundnuts.



AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY



CSPC's comprehensive approach to agriculture and animal husbandry complements its water resource management initiatives, addressing the interconnected challenges faced by farmers and livestock owners in Gujarat's coastal regions. By promoting water-saving practices, advanced irrigation techniques, and sustainable farming methods, CSPC aims to enhance productivity and resilience in agriculture and animal husbandry. Water-Saving Practices in Agriculture.

Outreach

Training and Capacity building sessions were conducted for over **24000** households through group training sessions, field days, exposure visits, and experience sharing workshops.



Improved livestock management has reached over **10,000** rearers, with **700** farmers adopting multi-cut fodder and chaff cutters for longer green fodder availability. Nearly 400 animals have undergone AI, with 90% assurance of female calves through sorted semen.

Improved agriculture practices like use of Gypsum, Castor Cake, Vermicomposting, sustainable inputs have been adopted by **3599** households in beyond the area of **3500** acres of land.



High value agriculture (Vegetable- Kitchen Gardening) and horticulture plantation has been adopted over **900** households.

Installation of over **100** Improved biogas units (facilitating the use of energy for cooking as well as the bio slurry for soil health improvement).



Agriculture

Soil Health Improvement

- **854** farmers supported in Vermicomposting
- **750** farmers supported in enriching FYM with Amendments
- **700** farmers use Liquid Manure

Border & Block Horticulture Plantation

1,460 farmers supported over **667.70** acres for Horticulture Plantation (Mango, Papaya, Lemon, Guava, etc.)



Protecting Farmland

483 farmers supported over **2,107** acres with solar fencing

New Seed Introduction

- GG-32: **15%** higher oil content, higher yield than GG-20.
- Girnar 4 & 5 planned for demonstration next year.

Gram (Phule Vikram): Higher yield (**12-14%**) mainly due to less infestation of wilt.

Soybean cultivation is expanding, replacing groundnut.



Promoting Vegetable

750 farmers supported in Kitchen Gardening (Current baseline: **35%** of households are adopting).



Animal Husbandry

Improved Feeding Practice

Improved Fodder Promotion (COFS 29/31): **1,609** farmers supported over **320** acres (2,000+ farmers are currently growing).

Improved Breeding Practice

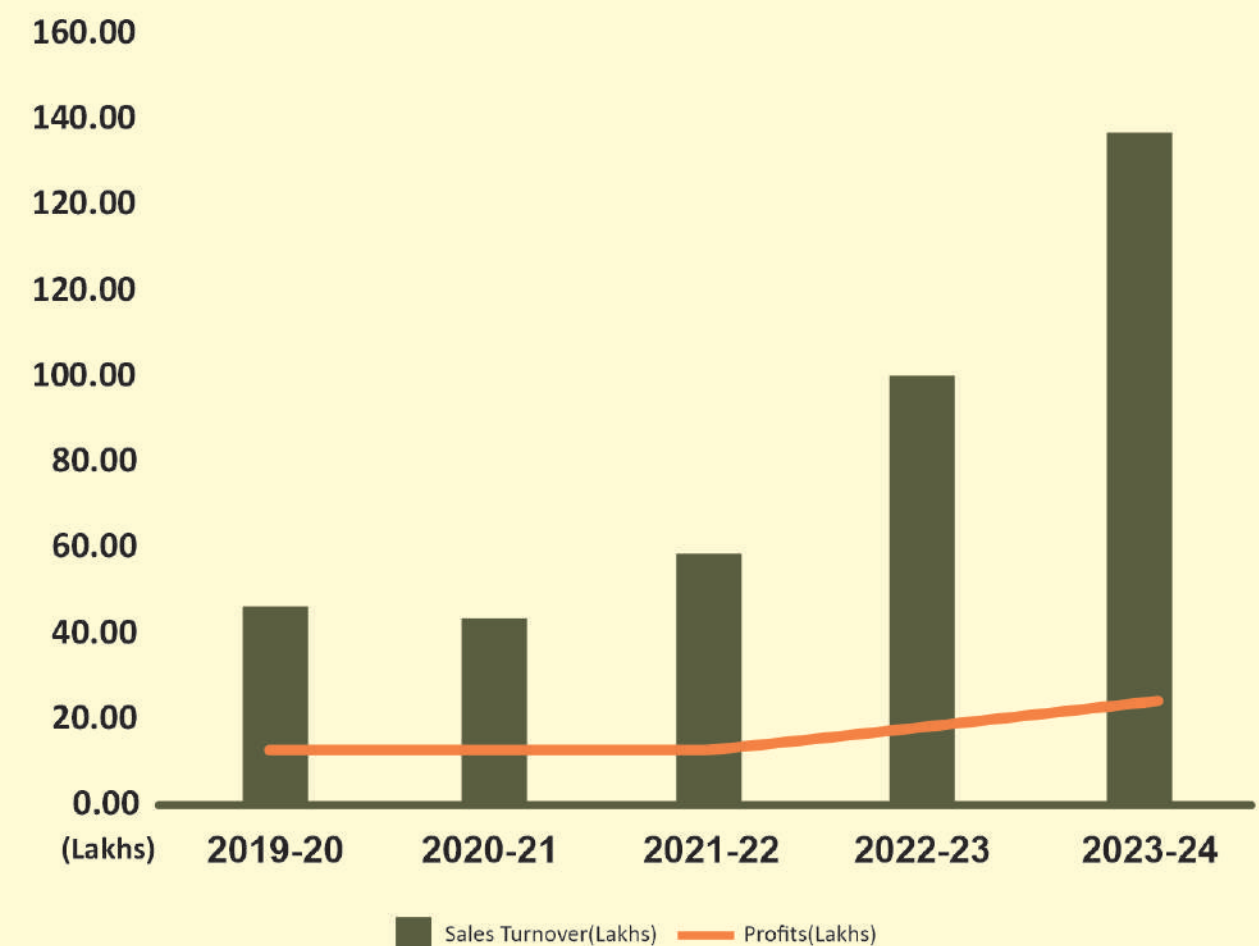
Use of Sorted AI: **277** animals, with a conceiving rate of **51%** and female progeny rate of **90%**.



FARMERS PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS

At CSPC, we promote and engage with Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) to empower small and marginal farmers by improving access to markets and enabling them to adopt sustainable agricultural practices. FPOs help farmers leverage economies of scale, reduce input costs, and secure better prices for their produce. By organizing farmers into these collective groups, CSPC facilitates technical expertise, which directly contributes to improving livelihoods, increasing productivity, and building long-term resilience against salinity and other environmental challenges in coastal Gujarat

Strong Engagements with 2 Apex farmers institutions in the form of farmer producer companies (Gopnath Farmer Producer Company – Talaja & Dhatarwadi Farmer producer company – Rajula) having about 4055 shareholders and an annual turnover of Rs 1.80 Crore;



Year on Year increase in the business turnover of Dhatarwadi FPC

A new fishers producer company (Sagar Mitra Fisheries Company Limited) registered in Jafrabad with enrolment of 364 individual shareholders including women.

ENHANCING WATER, SANITATION, AND MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE WASH

At Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), our Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) initiatives represent one of the most critical components of our work, directly impacting the well-being and sustainability of communities in Gujarat. Our WaSH efforts extend across two districts and four blocks, reaching a total of 103 villages and benefiting 40,111 households.

Access to safe drinking water—encompassing water used for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene—is crucial for human development and well-being. Water safety and quality are fundamental to promoting health and reducing poverty. Providing access to safe water is one of the most effective ways to improve public health outcomes. In alignment with the same, CSPC endeavours to empower local communities to identify and assess their drinking water and sanitation needs, design and develop a sustainable infrastructure for Increasing rural households' access to improved sustainable drinking water services.



The core areas of engagements of CSPC are towards assuring:

- 100 % of households of project villages having access to safe, reliable and adequate sources of water and improved and sustainable water supply service delivery mechanism along with appropriate source strengthening measures.
- Improvement in awareness of households regarding safe and clean water, water conservation and safe sanitation services resulting in reduction in incidence of water related and water-borne diseases.
- Institutionalizing decentralization of rural water supply and sanitation services delivery through participation of PRIs
- The village level Pani Samitis / Gram Panchayat plan, implement, own and manage water supply system and have Increased participation in Gram Sabha by all segment of the society i.e. Women, SC/ST community, etc. and participate in decision making process.
- Improvement in source strengthening through water resource management interventions.

By prioritizing water safety and quality, we can significantly advance public health, contribute to poverty reduction, and uphold the fundamental human right to water and sanitation for all.

Did You Know?

Lack of proper sanitation facilities contributes to more than 700,000 child deaths annually due to diseases like diarrhoea, and approximately 2.3 billion people still lack basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines.

Source: World Health Organization (WHO), 2021.



Key Achievements in the WaSH Program

Household Water Access

In Partnership with the state government under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) program, CSPC has been intensively engaging in over **103** villages of Amreli and Bhavnagar districts and as per the program outcomes Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) has successfully enabled in over **21, 203** households, thus enabling access to clean and safe drinking water through functional tap connections, ensuring a reliable water supply directly at home.

Community Engagement and Empowerment

Formation of Pani Samithis: We have established **103** dedicated village level Pani Samithi's to oversee and support the implementation and maintenance of WaSH initiatives within their respective communities.

Capacity Building: CSPC conducted **779** training sessions, equipping **10,172** individuals with the knowledge and skills to manage and sustain WaSH infrastructure effectively.



Operation and Management (O&M)

Effective O&M in Villages: **51** villages have implemented effective Operation and Management (O&M) strategies, including the introduction of water tariff structures to ensure the sustainability of water services.

O&M Trainings and SBCC Campaigns: We conducted targeted O&M training sessions and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) campaigns to ensure the long-term functionality of water systems.

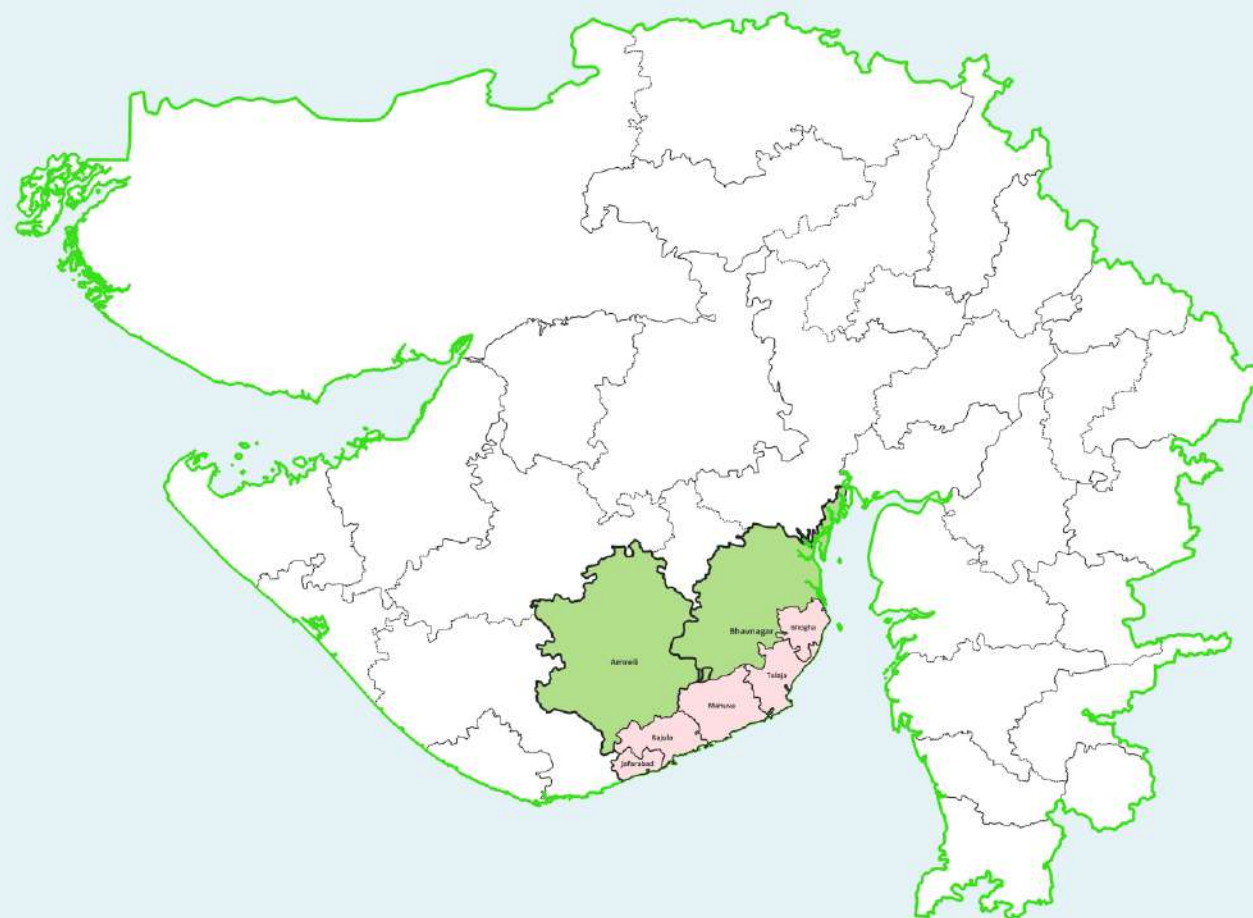
Women Empowerment and Community Participation

Capacity Building for Women in Pani Samitis: Recognizing the crucial role women play in water management, CSPC organized capacity-building programs for women in Pani Samitis across **103** villages, empowering them to take an active role in the governance and management of water resources.

Community Meetings and Participation: Through **516** Pani Samitis and **410** women's meetings, we fostered a participatory approach, ensuring that community voices, especially those of women, are central to decision-making processes.

Samman Connection -The campaign reached over **8,000** community members across **97** villages in two districts. It aimed to reinforce community commitment to ensuring proper supply, operation, and maintenance of village-level drinking water systems.

WASH Intervention Reach



Promotion of inline chlorinator to address water quality issue | Purifying Contaminated Source Water



Bhavnagar
56

Amreli
45

101 Inline Chlorination
Systems installed

Inline Chlorinator Operation & Monitoring:

The Inline Chlorinator (ILC) is operated by a designated pump operator who ensures the correct amount of chlorine is added to the water supply. Regular residual chlorine tests are conducted at the unit to maintain water safety standards.

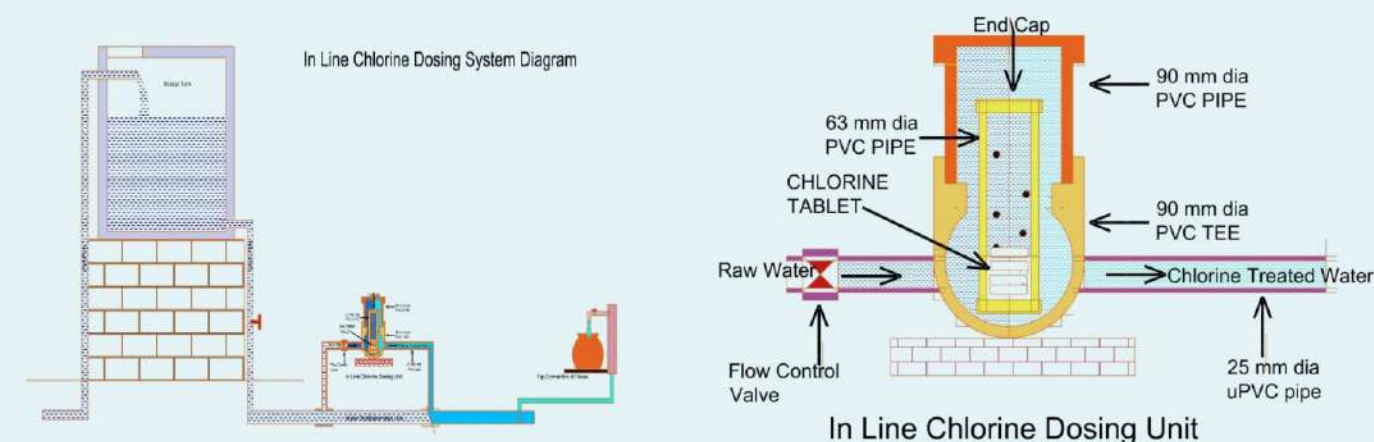
Verification and Routine Checks:

PHC staff routinely visit the chlorination units to measure residual chlorine levels. To ensure consistency, chlorine levels are verified both at the water source and at the first and last households in the village, ensuring safe drinking water throughout the community.

Infrastructure Development

Drinking Water Schemes: Under the JJM program, 89 new village level drinking water schemes were established, significantly improving access to potable water across the region. As the Implementation Support Agency, CSPC facilitated all the community level processes for facilitation of the program implementation in these villages across both the districts.

Improved Water Quality: as part of the initiative to assure the basic quality of the drinking water being supplied, CSPC engaged itself in the Installation of low-cost chlorination units in over 101 village level drinking water schemes. This has been a very innovative and low-cost intervention which has helped to assure proper chlorination as per the desired parameters in all these village



MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT



To develop a holistic MHM program, it is important to understand the current knowledge, attitudes and practices related to menstruation with regards to myths and misconceptions, access, use and disposal of products for women and their influencers. In addition, for safe and effective MHM, it is necessary to have access to different types of products and infrastructure i.e. absorbent products, MHM friendly WASH facilities and appropriate waste management infrastructure. Hence, it is also important to understand industry trends and how they respond to needs of girls and women as well as barriers to accessing community/institutional infrastructure. The gaps in knowledge and access to products and infrastructure are elucidated below

57
Villages covered

284
Community groups formed

195
School groups formed

947
Sessions conducted on community module

2821
Women reached out through trainings on MHM

591
Sessions conducted on school module

5320
Adolescent Girls reached out through trainings on MHM

1864
Frontline workers to be trained

421
Environment friendly products sold

Total Outreach of the Program **10,970**



Increased Awareness & Knowledge:

Educated women, adolescent girls, and frontline workers on menstrual hygiene, leading to widespread awareness and understanding of MHM.

Empowerment of Women & Adolescent Girls:

Community and school groups fostered open discussions on menstrual hygiene, reducing stigma and taboos.

Improved Health Outcomes:

Community and school sessions equipped participants to better manage menstrual hygiene, reducing health risks.

Sustainable Practices Adoption:

Promoted eco-friendly menstrual hygiene products to reduce environmental impact.

Capacity Building & Multiplier Effect:

Trained frontline workers to continue educating communities, ensuring long-term impact.

Institutional Strengthening:

Integrated menstrual hygiene education within local institutions for sustained engagement with future generations.

Strengthened Community Engagement:

Community and school groups fostered collective responsibility in promoting better menstrual health practices.



STRENGTHENING EARLY EDUCATION AND LITERACY



Our Early Education Programmatic Intervention is dedicated to enhancing the quality of education at the foundational level, focusing on literacy, numeracy, and school readiness for children in Gujarat's coastal regions. By supporting Anganwadi centres, training educators, and equipping schools with essential resources, we aim to create an environment where every child could thrive. Through targeted initiatives, such as professional development for teachers, establishment of functional libraries, and community-based support, we are empowering the next generation with the skills and knowledge they need, to succeed in an ever-changing world. This intervention not only addresses immediate educational needs but also promotes a culture of learning that benefits entire communities.

The new phase of the education program was initiated during the year 2023-24. In alignment with the National Education Policy, the program interventions were also commenced with the children from the pre-primary level. The current phase includes the engagements for improving grade-appropriate learning levels of children in grades 1 to 5 across 96 schools and interventions on Early Child Education (ECE) across 145 Anganwadi's. Our efforts to enhance early childhood education and literacy are centred around a holistic approach, encompassing the foundational literacy and numeracy program, professional development for educators, and comprehensive support for children and the schools.

The Key Areas of Engagements during the year were:

Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Program (FLN) at Anganwadi Centres:

We launched the FLN program to equip young children with essential skills for future academic success, laying a strong foundation for early learning.

Professional Development Training for School Teachers and Anganwadi Workers:

We provided training for schoolteachers and Anganwadi workers, empowering them with improved teaching strategies to enhance educational quality at foundational and primary levels.

Student Outreach and School Readiness:

Our outreach initiatives have increased school readiness among children by age 5, underscoring the effectiveness of FLN programs and family engagement.

Children Achieving Foundational Literacy and Numeracy:

Focused interventions have enabled a significant number of children to reach foundational literacy and numeracy milestones, demonstrating the program's success.

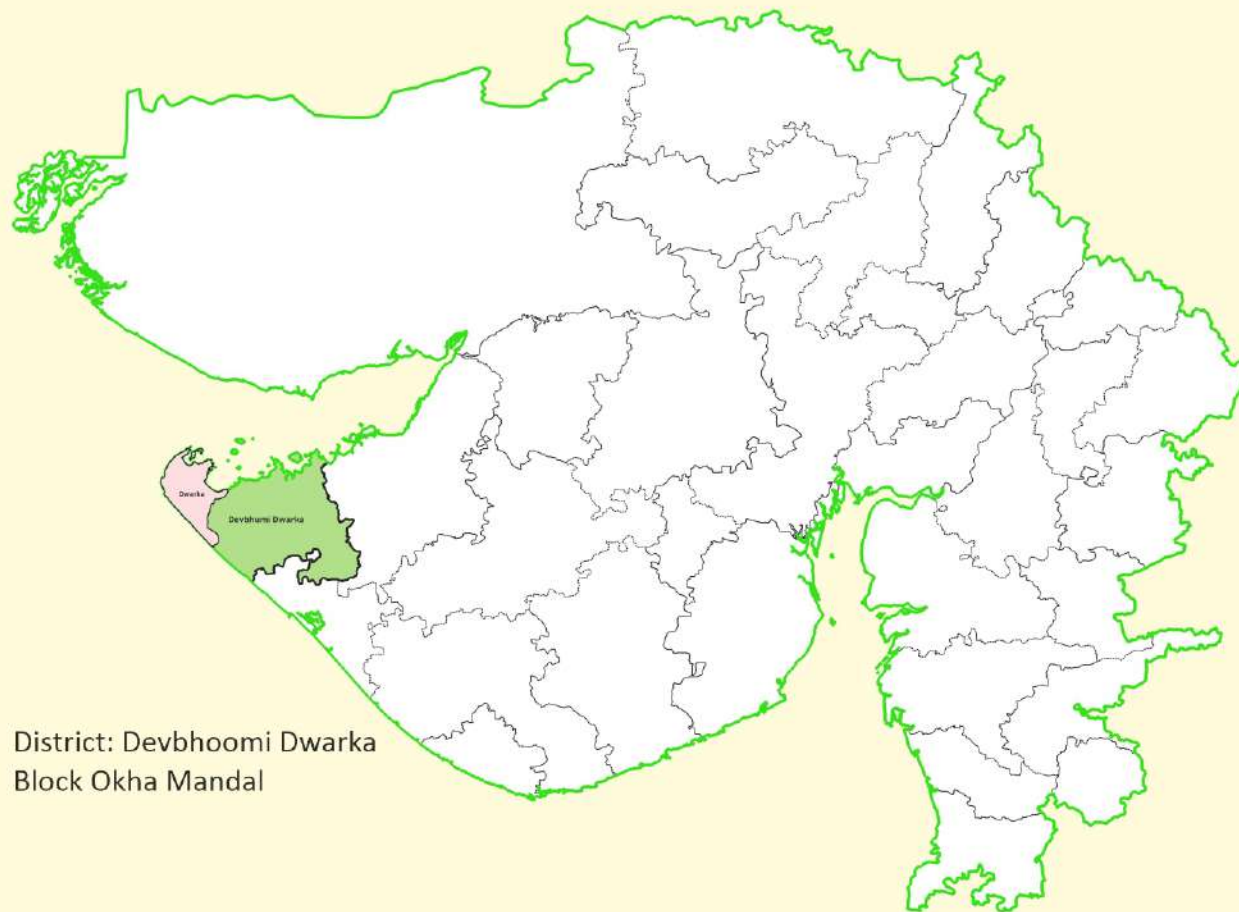
Functional Anganwadi Centres and Libraries:

We have established functional Anganwadi Centres and libraries, providing children with conducive learning environments, while School Management Committees support their maintenance.

- **Training Master Trainers for Libraries:** Master Trainers have been trained to manage libraries, ensuring the sustainability of literacy initiatives.
- **Establishing Functional Libraries:** Functional libraries have been set up to foster a culture of reading and learning in communities, giving children access to valuable educational resources.



Education Intervention Reach



District: Devbhoomi Dwarka
Block Okha Mandal

148

Aanganwadi
Centres

133

Aanganwadi
Helpers

3515

Total No.
of Children

144

Aanganwadi
Workers

93

School
Management
Committee

93

Total No.
of Schools

276

Primary
Teachers

9075

Primary School
Students
(Std 1-5)

Community Engagement Empowering Change through Collaboration

The deep commitment to creating meaningful community engagement. Recognizing that sustainable development is a collective effort, CSPC actively involves local communities, stakeholders, and partners in every phase of its initiatives. By prioritizing workshops, trainings, and collaborations, CSPC ensures that the knowledge, skills, and resources needed to address complex challenges like salinity ingress and climate adaptation are widely shared and effectively implemented.

Our community engagement strategy is built on the principles of inclusivity, empowerment, and shared responsibility. Through a series of well-structured workshops and capacity-building trainings, we equip community members, educators, and local leaders with the tools and knowledge necessary to drive change within their own environments. These programs are designed not only to disseminate technical know-how but also to inspire a sense of ownership and active participation among the communities we serve.

The workshops, trainings, and collaborative efforts that have been pivotal in advancing our goals. From capacity-building sessions that empower women and youth to partnerships that strengthen community resilience, CSPC's community engagement efforts are creating a ripple effect of positive change across Gujarat's coastal regions.

Did You Know?

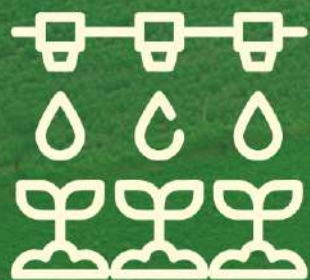
Globally, more than 2.1 billion people live without safe drinking water at home, and 80% of wastewater flows back into the ecosystem without being treated or reused..

Source: United Nations Water, 2021..



Workshops, Trainings and Outreach

Livelihood



46 village-level water security training sessions were conducted, with **2910** members (including **964** females) to enhance understanding of water-related issues and water balance.

Demonstrations: Practical demonstrations were conducted for 235 farmers to showcase the effectiveness of these techniques.

Field Visits: Organized for 100 farmers to observe successful implementations of water-saving practices in real-world settings.

Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Workshops and Trainings: Four capacity-building workshops were conducted to share farmers' experiences and best practices in sustainable agriculture.

Sustainable Practices Adoption: **2,300** farmers adopted sustainable agricultural practices, such as crop rotation, organic farming, and integrated pest management.

Farmland Protection: **162** farmers implemented measures to protect their farmlands from wild animals, ensuring crop security.

Vermicomposting Unit: Development of one vermicomposting unit to promote organic farming and soil health.



Animal Husbandry

Health and Management Interventions



Training and capacity-building sessions were conducted for over **16,000** households through group training sessions, field days, exposure visits, and experience-sharing workshop

WaSH



779 Community trainings organized

10,172 People trained

Menstrual Hygiene Management



1538
Trainings organized

57
Villages covered

10,970
Women and Girls reached

Education

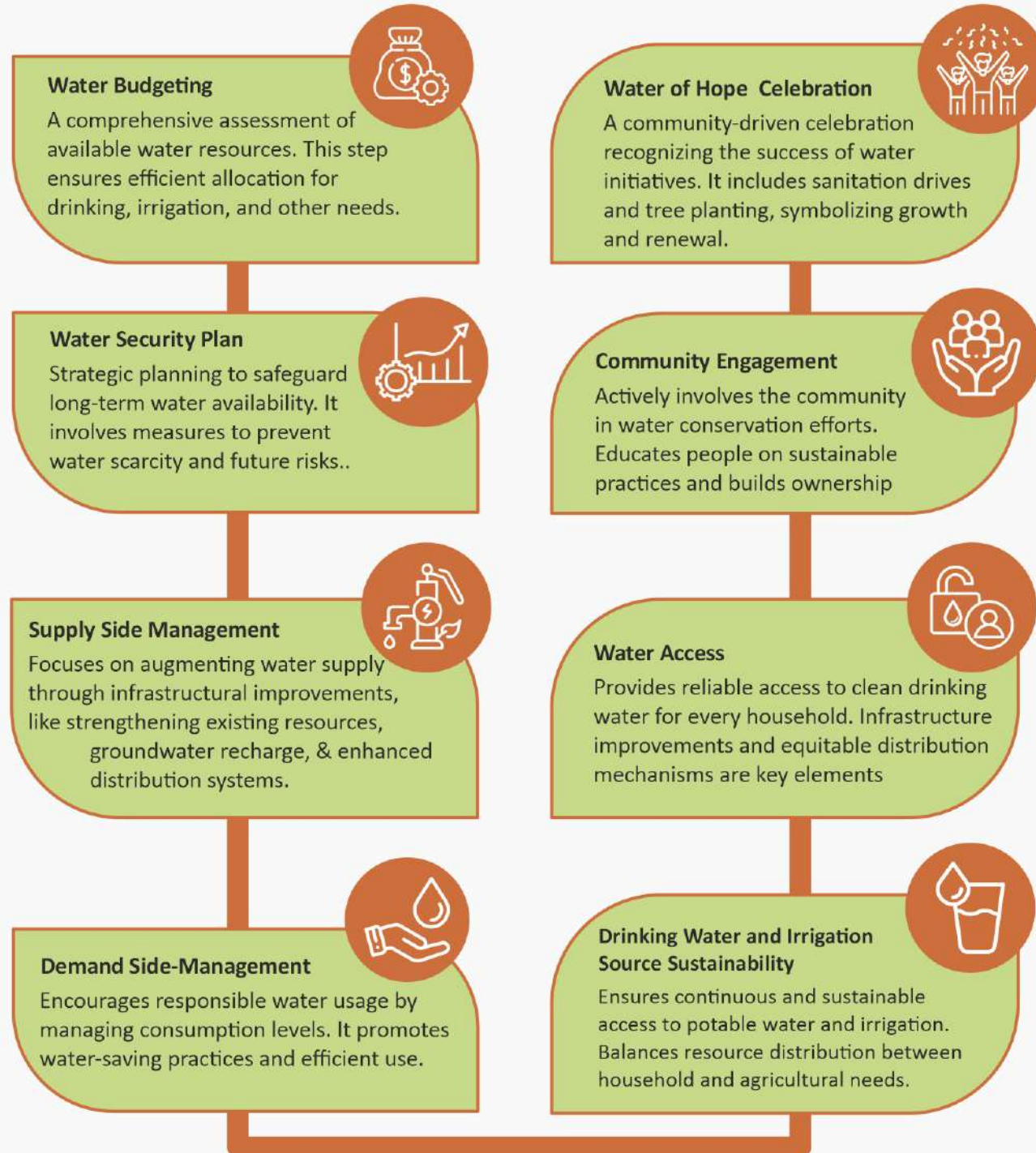
- Early Childhood Care Education (Foundational Numeracy and Literacy Program across School- **235**
- Anganwadi workers and School Teachers undergoing Professional Development Training- **208**
- **8500** Student Outreach (ECCE Plus Schools)
- **35** Master Trainers undergoing training for libraries



Case Studies IMPACT STORIES

FROM SCARCITY TO SECURITY

Mathavada's Journey Towards Sustainable Livelihood and Water Conservation



OUR HOLISTIC WATER MANAGEMENT JOURNEY



Mathavada A coastal village that resides merely 2 kms from the sea, located in the Talaja Block of Bhavanagar District, has long faced the challenges of erratic rainfall and an over-reliance on groundwater for irrigation and daily needs. With a population of 3,349 and 554 households, the village sustains itself through farming and animal husbandry, with 291 farmers and a significant livestock population of 1,617 cattle. Over the years, the excessive withdrawal of groundwater and lack of perennial rivers made the village highly vulnerable to seawater intrusion, negatively affecting its water quality and overall livelihood security. However, through the targeted interventions of CSPC, Mathavada has seen a transformation in its water resource management, access to safe drinking water, agricultural practices, and overall well-being.

The Challenge: Before CSPC's intervention, Mathavada's only source of drinking water was the Jalumb Well, with a Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) reading of ~800 PPM —indicating unsafe drinking water quality. The village also relied on 5-6 hand pumps for domestic water usage, which were inadequate given the growing needs of the population. Water scarcity was a constant threat, exacerbated by over-extraction of groundwater and poor irrigation methods. Most of the village's population, especially small and marginal farmers, faced deteriorating soil quality, lower crop yields, and limited water availability for agriculture and livestock.

Water Resource Management

Source Strengthening: CSPC carried out source strengthening of the Jalumb Well, which improved the water supply for the community. Additionally, a recharge tubewell, 4 well recharge, and 2 check dams were repaired, and major desilting was also undertaken to improve the water storage capacity and thereby enhance the groundwater potential.



Water Quality Improvement: To assure the quality of the tap water being supplied, CSPC installed an in-line chlorinator in the village's water supply system under the JJM program supported by the state government. This ensured the water was purified before reaching households. A sensor-based pumping machine was also installed to enhance operational efficiency and reduce water wastage.



Efficient Irrigation Practices

Recognizing the importance of sustainable agriculture, CSPC introduced the concept of micro-irrigation techniques such as drip irrigation, laser irrigation, and water metering demonstrations. These methods helped the farmers reduce water wastage and adopt more efficient irrigation systems for crops like groundnut, cotton, onion, wheat, and fodder. Demonstrating the benefits of these irrigation techniques motivated farmers to shift from traditional to modern methods, ultimately leading to better yields and water conservation.

Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC): CSPC's approach wasn't limited to infrastructure development but also integrated social and behavior change principles to ensure community participation and ownership of the interventions.

Community Engagement: Through extensive workshops and training sessions, CSPC educated the villagers on the importance of water conservation, water quality management, and efficient management of water resources.

The Other interventions included:

Installation of household tap connections under the government supported flagship scheme of JJM - Har Ghar Nal Se Jal: With 504 functional household tap connections, access to safe drinking water became more reliable and assured, reducing the time and effort spent by women and children on fetching water.

Sanitation Awareness Campaigns: CSPC conducted awareness sessions to educate villagers about the importance of hygiene and safe water practices, including the need for household water treatment and storage.

Menstrual Hygiene Promotion: The organization introduced menstrual hygiene-related behaviour change communication campaigns to educate women and adolescent girls on the importance of proper menstrual hygiene management, especially for the well-being of young girls and vulnerable groups. These campaigns emphasized safe practices, the use of hygienic products, and the importance of clean sanitation facilities to promote health and dignity.

Conclusion: The transformation of Mathavada Village is a testament to CSPC's holistic approach, which goes beyond infrastructure development to include social and behaviour change, community engagement, and long-term sustainability. By addressing the village's water scarcity issues, promoting efficient irrigation, and encouraging sustainable livelihood practices, CSPC has created a model for community led water resource management that can be replicated in other coastal villages facing similar challenges. The success of Mathavada's journey highlights the importance of community ownership, behavioural shifts, and innovative interventions in tackling the pressing issue of water security in Gujarat's coastal regions.



THE LIVESTOCK THAT TRANSFORMED LIVES

*A Case Study of Livelihood Improvement Through
Climate-resilient Goats In Jhanjhada Village*

Chandrikaben Parmar speaks of the goats as a blessing, noting how they have improved the quality of life for her family. “The goats have been a blessing to the family and the kids,” she says. “It has improved the way we live. The milk the goat produces is sufficient for the family, and since they are healthy and provide healthy offspring, we get good returns in selling them also.”



Introduction

In the small, marginalized community of Zanzarda village in Rajula Taluka, the daily struggle for survival is a reality for many families. In this setting, a transformative initiative was introduced to empower the marginalized community by providing them with a sustainable source of income—climate-resilient Sirohi goats.

The Context

Zanzarda village, like many others in the Rajula Block, faces the challenges of arid and semi-arid conditions. The lack of reliable water sources, coupled with poor soil quality, limits agricultural productivity.

Recognizing the need for sustainable and adaptive livelihood strategies, the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), in partnership with local stakeholders, initiated engagements aimed at improving the income-generating capacity of marginalized families by providing them with a supplementary source of livelihoods—raising of Improved Sirohi goats. This breed was chosen for its climate adaptability, rapid reproduction rate, and ability to thrive on minimal resources.

Chandrikaben Laxmanbhai Parmar's Journey

Among the households engaged with was **Chandrikaben Laxmanbhai Parmar**, a resident of Zanzarda village. Chandrikaben's family, like many others in the village, struggled to make ends meet. Farming was difficult due to erratic rainfall and the small land holding and poor fertility of the land. With limited options for income, the family's situation was dire.

In 2023, the family was provided with three Sirohi goats—two females and one male—as part of the CSPC's initiative. The provision of these goats marked the beginning of a remarkable transformation for Chandrikaben and her family..

A New Beginning

The Sirohi goats, known for their hardiness and ability to adapt to the harsh climate of the region, quickly became an invaluable asset to the family. Within a short period, the goats reproduced, resulting in seven offspring. Among these, the family decided to sell one of the kids for INR 15,000, a significant sum that was reinvested into the family's needs.

The remaining goats continued to thrive, providing the family with a steady supply of milk. This not only improved the nutritional intake of the family but also allowed them to sell excess milk in the local market, further boosting their income. The goats, requiring minimal maintenance and no special fodder, proved to be a low-cost, high-reward investment.

Sustainability and Growth

What sets this initiative apart is the sustainability of the livelihood it provides. The Sirohi goats are not just a temporary solution; they are a long-term asset that continues to provide value to the family. The goats are known for their ability to conceive and reproduce twice a year, ensuring a continuous source of income through the sale of offspring.

The project's design is also noteworthy for its focus on scalability and community-wide impact. Chandrikaben's family is one of 30 beneficiaries in the cluster who have received Sirohi goats. Each of these families now has the potential to improve their livelihoods in a similar manner. By focusing on a breed that is well-suited to the local environment, the project ensures that the goats can be easily maintained, even by those with limited resources.



REVOLUTIONIZING DAIRY FARMING IN RAJULA

The Impact of Multicut Fodder Sorghum on Sustainable Livelihoods



“Within just 60 days, we had our first cut of fodder, and every 30 days after, we could harvest more. It's been a blessing for our family, giving us a reliable, high-quality supply for our livestock, even in tough times

Introduction

In the heart of Rajula District lies Brabatana village, a community deeply rooted in agriculture and dairy farming. For generations, families like **Dayaben's** have relied on traditional farming practices to sustain their livelihoods.

However, in recent years, the challenges of climate change, soil degradation, and limited resources have made it increasingly difficult for farmers to maintain their productivity and profitability. In response to these challenges, the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) has introduced innovative solutions to help farmers adapt and thrive. One such initiative is the promotion of Coimbatore Fodder Sorghum (COFS), a sustainable and high-yielding fodder crop that has revolutionized dairy farming in the region.

Dayaben Valkubhai Budhela Journey

Dayaben is a resident of Brabatana village and a member of a family that has been engaged in agriculture and dairy farming for generations. Round the year availability of quality green fodder was a constant concern, particularly during the dry seasons when traditional fodder crops were scarce.

In 2023, as part of CSPC's initiative, Dayaben's family was provided with COFS seeds and a chaff cutter. This marked the beginning of a significant transformation in their farming practices. The COFS crop, known for its resilience and rapid regrowth, quickly became a vital component of the family's dairy farming operation.

The Impact of Multicut Fodder Sorghum

One of the most notable features of COFS is its ability to be harvested multiple times throughout the year. The first cut of the fodder is typically ready within 60 days of planting, with subsequent cuts possible every 30 days. For Dayaben's family, this meant a steady supply of high-quality fodder that could sustain their livestock even during the lean seasons.

The resilience of COFS was evident in the fact that the crop continued to thrive even after multiple harvests. By the time Dayaben's family had taken their 15th cut, the fodder was still robust and healthy, providing ample nutrition for their dairy cattle. This consistent availability of fodder not only improved the health and productivity of the livestock but also reduced the family's reliance on external fodder sources, thereby lowering their overall costs.

The introduction of the chaff cutter further enhanced the utility of COFS. The chaff cutter allowed Dayaben's family to cut the fodder into small, manageable portions, ensuring that none of it went to waste. The smaller fodder pieces were easier for the animals to consume, leading to better digestion and improved milk production.

Sustainability and Community Impact

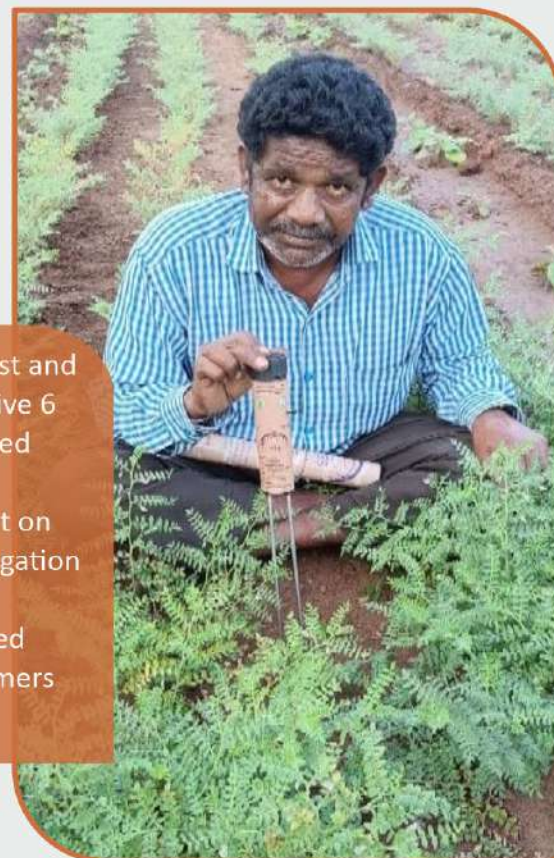
The benefits of COFS extend beyond individual families like Dayaben's. As more farmers in Brabatana and neighbouring villages adopted COFS, the collective impact on the community became apparent. The consistent availability of high-quality fodder contributed to better livestock health across the region, leading to increased milk production and higher incomes for dairy farmers.

The introduction of COFS also had a positive environmental impact. Traditional fodder crops often require significant amounts of land, water and fertilizer, placing a strain on local resources. In contrast, COFS is a low-maintenance crop that thrives with minimal inputs, making it an environmentally sustainable option for farmers in the region.



Utilizing the POWER OF MOISTURE INDICATOR

A Path to Sustainable Farming



“My farm is located just 2 km away from the seacoast and we face salinity issues in water and soil. I used to give 6 irrigations to onions and 5 to gram. I recently learned about the Soil Moisture Indicator and was able to purchase it from CSPC at a discounted rate. I used it on onion and gram crops and was able to save one irrigation in both the crops by understanding the need for irrigation. This led to less fungal disease and reduced labor costs. I recommend this technology to all farmers in our region.”

Through capacity-building training and workshops organized by CSPC, **Budhabhai Velabhai Bhil** learned to interpret moisture readings and adjust his irrigation schedule accordingly. This not only improved crop yields but also reduced water consumption, conserving a valuable resource in the water-scarce region. Additionally, the careful monitoring of soil moisture led to enhanced soil health, preventing overwatering and soil degradation.

Beyond his own success, Budhabhai became an advocate for this technology, helping fellow farmers adopt the moisture meter, creating a ripple effect of sustainable agricultural practices. This continuum approach strengthens the farming community, enabling them to achieve higher productivity while promoting water conservation and environmental sustainability.

Budhabhai's journey highlights the potential of simple tools like moisture meters to transform farming practices, ensuring better yields, resource management, and a shared path to prosperity for farmers in Gujarat.



PRECISION IN PROGRESS

Enhancing Irrigation for Sustainable Farming



“Inefficient water usage, uneven crop growth, and increased labor costs was one of major reasons for our downfall. Sustainable water management helped us in boost our yield as well as save money.”

In the village of Barbatana, traditional irrigation practices were leading to inefficient water usage, uneven crop growth, and increased labor costs. **Rameshbhai Hadiya**, a local farmer, faced challenges in managing water distribution for his onion crops. The inconsistent water supply was not only affecting his yield but also depleting a precious resource.

Recognizing the need for innovation, Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) introduced laser irrigation technology. This advanced system uses precise measurements to control water delivery, ensuring crops receive the optimal amount needed for healthy growth. The initiative aimed to save water, reduce labor, and boost crop productivity, ultimately promoting sustainable farming practices in the region.

Rameshbhai received training on the system's operation and benefits. After implementing the laser irrigation system, he observed a significant reduction in water usage and healthier, more robust crops. His onion yields improved, leading to increased income and greater resilience against water scarcity.

This intervention not only revolutionized Rameshbhai's farm but also set a new standard for sustainable water management in the community. The success of this initiative highlights the importance of adopting modern technologies for sustainable development and improving farmers' livelihoods.



BREEDING SUCCESS

Manubhai's Journey with Artificial Insemination

“

The impact was clear our cows began producing more milk, directly increasing our income from dairy sales. Many breeders have now adapted to AI.

Manubhai Budhela, a livestock farmer from Khari village in Rajula, witnessed a significant transformation in his cattle farming after adopting the Artificial Insemination (AI) program introduced by CSPC. This initiative was designed to enhance cattle breeds and promote female progeny, with a 90% chance of producing female offspring—much higher than the 50-50 chances of natural breeding.

The AI process, performed by trained Livestock Inspectors, used high-quality genetic material to improve both the breed quality and overall productivity of the cattle. For Manubhai, the results were clear. His cows began producing more milk, directly increasing his income from dairy sales. This shift in productivity, driven by AI interventions, not only improved Manubhai's livelihood but also inspired other farmers in the region to adopt the practice.

The program's consistent follow-ups, health checks, and nutritional guidance ensured the ongoing well-being of the livestock. Manubhai's success story showcases the potential of AI to elevate cattle farming practices and improve the livelihoods of farmers in coastal interventions of CSPC.



TRANSFORMING COMMUNITIES

CSPC's Journey from Water Crisis to Sustainable Solutions

In the coastal villages of Gujarat, the water crisis had long plagued communities, impacting both health and livelihoods. Poor infrastructure, irregular supply, and substandard water quality left families struggling to access safe drinking water.

Recognizing the gravity of the crisis, CSPC, in collaboration with WASMO, initiated the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in 2021, targeting villages like Mota Ringaliyala and Khari. CSPC's approach was comprehensive addressing both technical issues and fostering community leadership to drive sustainable change. The transformation was led by local champions like Maru Kishore Bhai, Ladumore Divyaben, and Mehta Gitaben, who emerged as Jal Yodhas (Water Warriors), empowering their communities through awareness programs, training on water management, and collective action.



Community-Driven Solutions

Mota Ringaliyala: **Maru Kishore Bhai**, a Pani Samiti member, systematically approached water distribution by regulating the village's water supply and implementing fair distribution practices. His dedication ensured punctual water delivery and water quality improvement through chlorination. Kishore Bhai's leadership not only improved the water management system but also instilled a sense of ownership and responsibility in the community, transforming Mota Ringaliyala's future.



Women's Leadership in Mota Ringaliyala: Women like **Ladumore Divyaben**, an Anganwadi worker, took the lead in mobilizing village women to participate in the JJM project. Through CSPC's training and Gram Sabhas, Divyaben empowered women to advocate for better water connectivity, ultimately ensuring clean and safe tap water for all households. This success saved significant time and reduced waterborne diseases, showcasing the power of women's leadership in community development.

Reviving Khari: In Khari, the community faced severe water wastage and inadequate supply, which was particularly detrimental during the monsoon season. CSPC's extensive SBCC campaign, spearheaded by **Mehta Gitaben**, trained community members on water conservation, quality testing, and system maintenance. Gitaben's efforts led to the installation of new taps, valves, and inline chlorinators, reducing water wastage and improving the health of the village. Her journey from a housekeeper to a community leader is a testament to the transformative power of knowledge and leadership.



A Ripple Effect of Sustainability

These case studies exemplify CSPC's approach to creating sustainable water solutions through community engagement, technical interventions, and leadership development. By building local capacities and promoting social change through behavior-focused communication, CSPC helped these villages transition from water scarcity and health crises to self-sufficient, sustainable water management systems.

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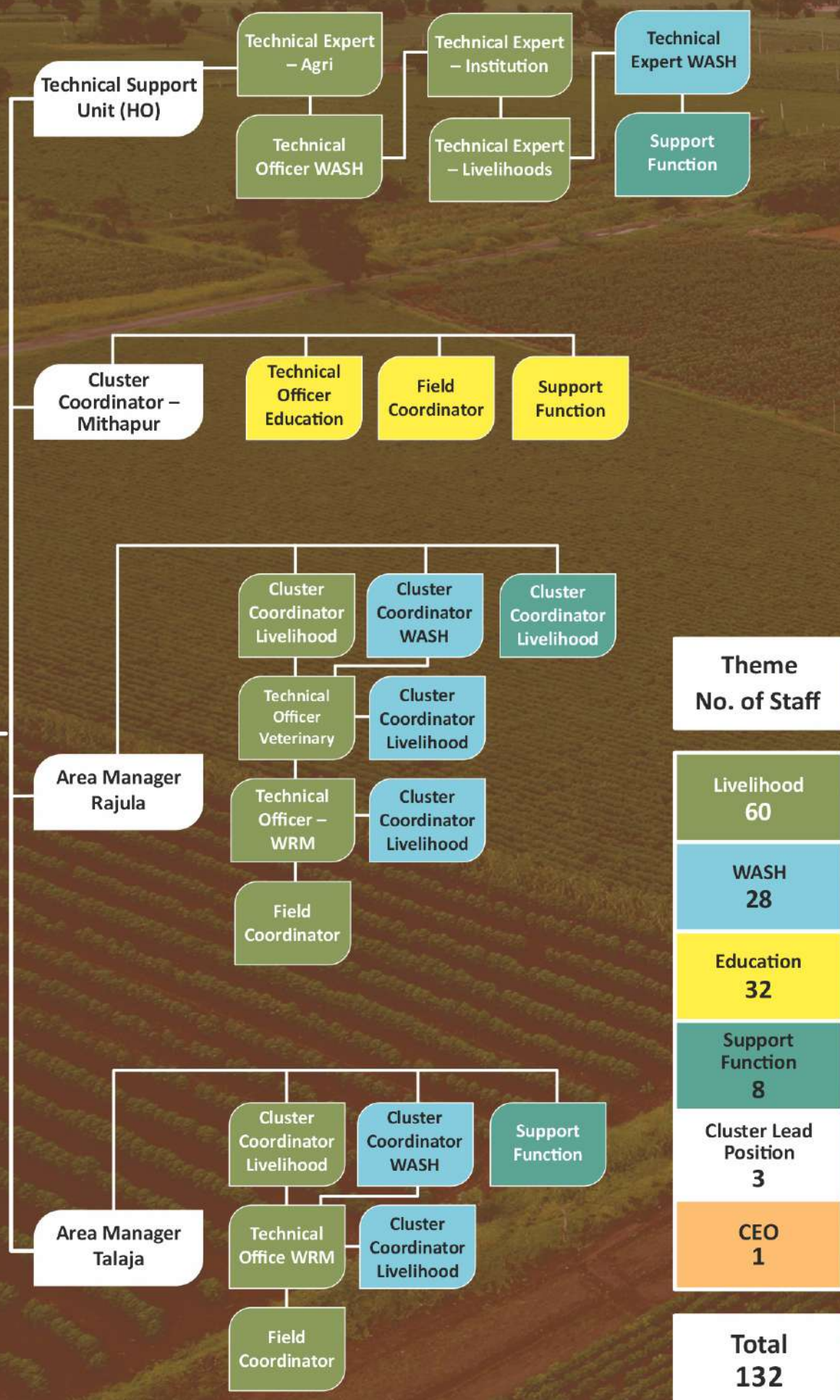


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Agricultural Economics Research Centre

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2024

Rs. in ('000)				
	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
I	INCOME			
	(a) Grant income or Donations	13	1,20,329	1,05,511
	(b) Other income	14	1,712	2,856
	Total income		1,22,041	1,08,367
II	EXPENSES			
	(a) Grant and Programme Expenses	15	1,00,368	89,291
	(b) Employee Benefit Expenses	16	14,512	12,511
	(c) Other Expenses	17	5,105	4,523
	(d) Depreciation	9	1,728	978
	Total expenses		1,21,713	1,07,303
III	Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year		328	1,064
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-37				
<p>In terms of our report attached. For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number:117366W/W-100018</p> <p><i>Jayesh Parmar</i> Jayesh Parmar Partner Membership No -106388</p> <p><i>Indira Khurana</i> Indira Khurana Chairman DIN 07266287</p> <p><i>Divyang Waghela</i> Divyang Waghela Director DIN 07586626</p> <p><i>Sujit Kumar Gopinathan</i> Sujit Kumar Gopinathan Chief Executive Officer</p> <p>Place: Ahmedabad Date: 10th July'2024</p> <p>Place: Ahmedabad Date: 10th July'2024</p>				

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

Rs. in ('000)				
	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
I	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	(a) Share Capital	3	600	600
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	4	4,787	4,457
			5,387	5,057
2	Non Current Liabilities			
	(a) Other Long Term Liabilities	5	2,935	1,936
3	Current liabilities			
	(a) Trade Payables		-	-
	(A) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprise		-	-
	(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise	6	1,417	2,607
	(b) Other current liabilities	7	32,487	6,740
	(c) Short Term Provision	8	-	50
			33,904	9,397
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		42,226	16,390
II	ASSETS			
1	Non Current Assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets			
	(i) Property, Plant and Equipment	9	2,939	1,941
			2,939	1,941
2	Current Assets			
	(a) Cash and Bank Balances	10	38,114	13,546
	(b) Short Term Loans And Advances	11	1,010	828
	(c) Other Current Assets	12	163	75
			39,287	14,449
	TOTAL ASSETS		42,226	16,390
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-37				
<p>In terms of our report attached. For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number:117366W/W-100018</p> <p><i>Jayesh Parmar</i> Jayesh Parmar Partner Membership No -106388</p> <p><i>Indira Khurana</i> Indira Khurana Chairman DIN 07266287</p> <p><i>Divyang Waghela</i> Divyang Waghela Director DIN 07586626</p> <p><i>Sujit Kumar Gopinathan</i> Sujit Kumar Gopinathan Chief Executive Officer</p> <p>Place: Ahmedabad Date: 10th July'2024</p> <p>Place: Ahmedabad Date: 10th July'2024</p>				

Media Coverage



Addresses

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Ahmedabad - 380058

CSPC Registration Number
U41000GJ2008NPL053509

Date of Registration - 7/04/2008

FCRA Registration Details
041910429

CSR 1 Registration Number
CSR00002590

PAN No - AADCC3306R

CLUSTER OFFICES

RAJULA
Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC),
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Rajula - 365560, District - Amreli

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