

REFLECTIONS 2015-16



**INVESTING IN MULTI-STAKEHOLDER
PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE IMPACT**



Foreword

Partnerships have formed the backbone of the Community Relations (CR) work at CGPL since the very beginning. Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL) explores innovative ways to pool resources and competencies of various organisations, in order to implement an outcome oriented development approach.

The company recognises multi-stakeholder partnerships as important vehicles for mobilising and sharing knowledge, expertise and financial resources; to achieve participatory, sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development in the Kutch region of Gujarat.

After years of working closely with surrounding communities, CGPL firmly believes that it needs to address socio-economic development in accordance with local needs as expressed by the community, based on the strategic intent as determined by the organisation.

Three core areas of work have been determined based on an integrated approach, comprising of livelihood linked ecology enhancement, provision of basic needs and building social capital and infrastructure.

Critical to achieving these social objectives is a deep engagement with local communities to understand the contexts in which they live, what they need, what their ideas are, and the unseen influences that can diminish even the very best intervention. Supplemented by this knowledge is the expertise of established and exemplary organisations which offer innovative solutions to improve conditions in the area.

All programs and interventions by CGPL are based on core value systems and sustainability commitments. They are substantiated with reliable evidence from commissioned research studies undertaken over the last few years since CGPL has been in operation. These studies have examined multiple sectors like water, livelihoods, health, education and overall quality of life of communities residing in the villages of Mundra and Mandvi blocks of Kutch district. Programs have been scaled to reach villages over and above the target areas, in order to develop and extend region-specific solutions.

Efforts are strengthened and built year upon year helping to realise the objectives CGPL has set for itself. Initiatives move beyond compliance and hope to create benchmarks and success stories on measurable practices, processes and innovative solutions.

The goal in the foreseeable future is to extend programs to a larger scale and reach, targeting specific development domains and communities, which can advance with CGPL's contribution and assistance. The direction has been set, partnerships have been formed, plans have been strategically designed and work towards the desired impact is in full swing.

- The Community Relations Team

Index

01

Management Messages	06
---------------------	----

02

Introduction	09
--------------	----

Coastal Gujarat Power Limited	09
Commitment and Investments	10

03

Main Projects	12
---------------	----

Livelihood linked Biodiversity/Ecology	12
Provision of Basic Needs	32
Building Social Capital and Infrastructure	47

04

Events at CGPL	52
----------------	----

05

Research Studies 54

06

Budget and Investment 55

07

Media Coverage 56

08

Partners 57

09

End Notes 58

Management Messages



“Dear Friends,

It's heartening to note that community relationship and area development is gradually maturing with the sense of purpose we had set out with and to ultimately win that right of co-existence with the community around us. The interventions in the field alongside the community are now fully aligned with the global framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate change adaptation strategies. The focus on water harvesting, innovation irrigation for agriculture and livelihood security initiatives has emerged as a strategic need. I am happy to note that the need has been proposed as "Strategic Intent" by the CGPL team and the same has been successfully translated into specific action points and is fructifying. Taking inspiration from TATA Power's commitment to the triple bottom line concept, CGPL has successfully weaved in environmental balance, culture, social inclusion and economic growth into its sustainability strategy. Most importantly, CGPL has weaved into its strategy the vital concerns of ecology and livelihoods for the community in a sustainable format.

One of the key targets of the year that passed by was to build solid local partnerships with Civil Society Organisations and related institutions and build a common consensus on developmental issues, such as, water harvesting and agriculture. It is encouraging to note that CGPL has achieved that target to a large extent. Based on the actions pursued, days to come will see synergic efforts to conserve and reinforce the ecology of the region and ensure that future generations are capable of adapting to the changing climatic scenarios.

I am confident that the developmental and mitigation programs being pursued by CGPL will enable the team to achieve its vision of becoming a company that is capable of making a difference in the lives of communities and emerging as a 'neighbour of choice'.”

Mr. Anil Sardana, Chairman-CGPL,
Managing Director- Tata Power



KK Sharma,
ED & CEO, CGPL

"2015-16 marks another year of CGPL's concerted efforts to tackle important issues related to socio-economic development for communities around the Mundra plant.

The "Strategic Intent" of CGPL's Sustainability Programmes has been designed to focus on three broad areas which relate to livelihood linked ecosystem development, basic needs and building social capital and infrastructure in synchronization with Tata Power's vision and mission, which is based on its 'Triple Bottom Line' concept. This framework which includes alignment with local regulations will ensure a wider synchronization of sustainability in all core operations and stakeholder engagements.

The guiding principles of sustainability at CGPL are focussed on moving beyond compliance, strengthening community engagement, building solid partnerships with communities/institutions and building community ownership in the activities and infrastructural development. Understanding stakeholder expectations and continually reflecting upon our participatory approach, is a key commitment of CGPL for transforming the lives of neighbouring communities.

Over the past years, our experience and detailed database has helped create societal value through programs and solutions to resolve pressing challenges. We are dedicated to regularly refining our implementation processes and partnership aspirations.

CGPL, through its outcome-oriented approach, multiple stakeholder engagements, careful data analysis and documentation of its processes, has also implemented a number of best practices, keeping true to Tata Power's Vision and CGPL's "Strategic Intent".

Through this year's annual report, we invite you to immerse yourself into our journey of creating a distinctive corporate identity."

"CGPL's CR efforts and investments are collaborative creations, developed with appropriate resource partners in the field where we can leverage the advantages we have built over many years of implementing varied social development programs. The ultimate goal is to create an ecosphere for inclusion, engagement, diversity, dialogue and constantly evolving programmatic insights for regional development.

CGPL has adopted an evidence-based approach where direction setting is defined by independent scientific studies to better understand the short term and long term issues of the region. This is supplemented by extensive consultations with communities and experts in order to set a "Strategic Intent" for the company.

The Sustainability team has very diligently ensured that this "Strategic Intent" is formulated in the context of two critical global references, namely the SDGs and India's INDC on Climate Change (with specific reference to adaptation strategies). While translating the "Strategic Intent" in the ground, the Sustainability team focussed on answering two key questions that would help to hone the CSR implementation strategy.

Deep drilling of our "Strategic Intent" clearly indicated that "Water" would be one of the most critical areas of concern that would impact the life and livelihood of future generations; hence participatory groundwater management was the natural choice as flagship programme for CGPL. We have made an encouraging start to this venture by supporting local civil society agencies and community members to assume leadership roles.

The Sustainability team will continue to ignite local heroes to achieve the vital tasks of reinforcing the regional ecology."



Dr. Somnath Basu,
Chief Sustainability
Officer, CGPL



Messages from CSR Board Members

"Tata Power believes in value- driven CSR, contributing to the well-being of the communities and society, on whom we have an effect and on which we depend. The SDGs provide us with a newly relevant framework to guide our strategic priorities and efforts toward society. Our initiatives are strategized with the aim of facilitating greater collaboration with the government and civil society, to encourage the inclusion of all in socio-economic progress. Our objective is to create programs and processes in our CSR work, which are seen as benchmark practice for companies to emulate and create greater societal impact. We recognise that programs should have long term goals and defined outcome indicators, in order to guide our CSR journey in a focused and planned fashion. I am proud of the achievements of the CGPL team and wish them many successes in the years to come."

Mr. Chandan Roy

"A key function of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) board is to promote a culture that emphasizes and sets high standards for CSR board, and reviews corporate performance against those standards. We pay attention to and are accountable for ensuring that the social and environmental impact of our company's operations are addressed responsibly. Our social efforts are based on legal and regulatory compliance coupled with long-term strategic planning, for sustainability of initiatives undertaken by CGPL. I am pleased with the progress made in focus villages around CGPL's operations since the past few years and applaud the commitment and hard work of the entire Community Relations team."

Mr. Sowmyan Ramakrishnan

"All social development programs must be based on credible research and the needs of communities. Over the years, I have seen CGPL follow this principle, which has led to tangible impact for communities in their area of operations. The CR work at CGPL highlights how the company operates consistently with its commitments and the expectations of key stakeholders. We focus on long-term strategies and sustainability of initiatives, creating societal and business value. Our priorities are to scale up successful programs and make impact measurement an inherent part of every program. I believe there is great opportunity for the corporate sector to make a lasting impact on society and believe cross-learning, consultations; collaborations and innovations will lead to the sustainable future we all seek to achieve. CGPL's work is a great step in that direction. I encourage the CGPL team to continue to work hard, understand communities they work in better and reach greater heights in years to come."

Mr. Nawshir Hoshang Mirza

Introduction

Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL)

A Source of Clean and Abundant Power

THE MUNDRA ULTRA MEGA POWER PROJECT (UMPP)



Tata Power's wholly-owned subsidiary

Supplying cost competitive power to



agriculture industry



Energy-efficient, coal-based thermal power plant



Meets **2%** of India's power needs



33% green coverage as per MoEF - **10lac trees planted**, maintained through recycled water

Main power generation equipment sourced from



South Korea Japan

ALL THE 5 UNITS



are efficiently operating



Developed over a **1306 hectare** site located in Tunda village



Lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



Close to 16 million consumers in five of India's states : Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan



India's first 4150 MW Unit thermal power plant using **supercritical technology and usage of low sulphur coal**



CR work spread over **Mandvi and Mundra** blocks of Kutch district, Gujarat, India

Commitments and Investments

“ No success or achievement in material terms is worthwhile unless it serves the needs or interests of the country and its people. ”

Mr. JRD Tata

CGPL is committed to positively influence the lives of people living in villages of Mundra and Mandvi. CGPL commissioned numerous primary studies to understand the dynamic social, environmental and biodiversity scenario of the region and has undertaken a benchmarking study for a comparative analysis, in order to strengthen program implementation and scale.

Programs are designed to respond to local needs and expectations, respond to natural resource constraints and facilitate impactful development strategies.

The 'Strategic Intent' document developed by CGPL provides a framework outlining the sustainability practices, which drive the core organizational strategy and objectives.

Guiding principles of “Strategic Intent”



CGPL believes in integrating its business values and operations to meet the expectations of its critical stakeholders.

CGPL's strategic approach in formulating its CSR vision is based on

- a) a “Strategic Intent” developed by the company
- b)) TATA Power's paradigm of adopting the 80:20 formula (80% aligned to the macro perspectives of the region and 20% on micro level issues in its immediate vicinity)
- c) requirements under Section 135 (Schedule VII) of the Company's Act 2013

The CSR policy of CGPL has a broad alignment with the five thrust areas supported by Tata Power. The identified areas are key social issues where national level gaps have been reported and are mostly aligned with the recently defined Sustainable Development Goals (the 2030 Agenda).

Tata Power Community Development Trust (TPCDT) plays a key role in program delivery. The factors integral to implementation include

- a) engagement with the community in a sensitive and ethical manner
- b) stringent processes for partner and project selection
- c) work processes which are duly responsive to community/ environmental needs
- d) monitoring of programmes

Project milestones are monitored and accomplished in a time bound manner, meeting needs and aspirations of communities with a responsive and responsible outlook.

A project co-ordination committee has been put in place to track and monitor the multidisciplinary partnerships of organisations working on different domain areas. This has improved program delivery and has led to cohesion in various programs undertaken at CGPL.

Prior experience of working in community development activities, subject expert opinions and data driven research led to three broad focus areas of investments. Besides, several rounds of stakeholder dialogues with subject matter specialists were conducted and the region-specific sustainability themes were identified that are depicted below:



Livelihood linked Biodiversity/Ecology spanning water harvesting and conservation for promotion of agriculture, enhancement of fishing as an occupation and allied activities and grassland development for self sustaining animal husbandry.

Provision of basic needs covering education, health, sanitation, drinking water and waste management



Building social capital and infrastructure through establishment of self-help groups, building common property resources and promoting technology in governance, along with several community engagement events and recreational activities



Communication Channels

Communication Channels across stakeholders, studies commissioned to understand positive and negative impact of industrialisation, mechanism for ideating and resolving concerns

Main Projects

1

LIVELIHOOD LINKED BIODIVERSITY/ECOLOGY

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living

CGPL's livelihood work seeks to get at the root causes of poverty. These include the lack of availability or control over natural resources, vulnerability in terms of low levels of skills and resources and poor information and awareness. In recent years, as climate extremes have only exacerbated ecology related problems, our focus has turned towards emphasising the management of natural resources and building skills and extending knowledge and resources for communities. Our approaches are backed with rigorous research studies and assessments, to strategise programs and trace impact.

Project Sagarbandhu Augmenting fishermen livelihoods

Owing to CGPL's operations along the coastline of Kutch, fishermen have emerged as important stakeholders of CGPL, especially those residing in Modhva and Tragadi villages and the fish landing site of Tragadi Bunder comprising of migrant fishermen.

This geographical focus is reinforced by the lender's [International Finance Corporation and Asian Development Bank (ADB)] requirement of active contribution to improve the livelihoods of the fishing community in the vicinity of the power plant.

Though CGPL's footprint marks only 1.5 km. of the 400 km. coastline of Kutch which covers Tragadi Bunder, CGPL has undertaken multiple interventions to improve the lives and livelihoods of the fishing community. This community chiefly comprises of boat owners, Khalasis (who work as boat crew for the owners) and Pagadiyas (who engage in foot fishing).



The fishing community in villages of Tragadi and Modhva have benefitted from CGPL's inputs in livelihood promotion since 2010. Currently, CGPL has charted out a Plan of Action which apart from providing support for livelihood improvement is also looking for sustainable measures and skill development to further equip the fisherfolk to generate adequate household incomes and savings, and emancipate them from their on-going debt trap.



Project Sagarbandhu is undertaken in Modhva village in partnership with Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP) and Utthan while Swadeep implements livelihood development and community engagement programs in Tragadi Bunder.

Major activities include:

- ▲ 1. Micro financing for boat fishermen
- ▲ 2. Prawn farming and crab fattening
- ▲ 3. Leveraging government funds to access fishing accessories (with user's contribution)

In addition to these livelihood development activities for the migrant fishermen community of Tragadi Bunder, CGPL has also been undertaking capacity building and quality of life enhancing activities for them.

Main areas of support include:

- ▲ 1. Fish drying platforms & fish drying facilities
- ▲ 2. Education and health facilities for the temporary settlement
- ▲ 3. Drinking water and sanitation facilities

Interventions are viewed under two frames of reference: (A) Development aspects (B) Compliance aspects. Development activities pertain to enhancing livelihood options and quality of life while compliance aspects pertain to the M&M (Monitoring and Management) Plan of IFC and the RAP (Remedial Action Plan) of ADB.

Outcome Indicators

Micro financing

Partnerships

Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC)

Short term outcome

Reduce debt

Medium term outcome

Market linkages

Long term outcome

- ▲ Creation of sustainable livelihoods
- ▲ Quality of life

Partnerships

Swadeep

Short term outcome

- ▲ Improve access to finance
- ▲ Strengthen local credit institutions

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Improvement in incomes
- ▲ Better price realization
- ▲ Build sustainable local institutions
- ▲ Savings among fishermen

Long term outcome

- ▲ Creation of sustainable livelihoods
- ▲ Quality of life
- ▲ Self reliant community institutions



Provision of fishing inputs

Partnerships

Government of Gujarat (Fisheries Department)

Short Term Outcome

- ▲ Addressing financial constraints of fishermen
- ▲ Improve livelihood inputs available to fishermen
- ▲ educate fishermen on scientific and technology based processes
- ▲ Fishermen avail Government schemes and program

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Improvements in fish catch
- ▲ Higher incomes

Long term outcome

- ▲ Creation of sustainable livelihoods
- ▲ Quality of Life

Prawn farming

Partnerships

Central Marine Fisheries
Research Institute (CMFRI)

Short term outcome

Technical feasibility of the site

Medium term outcome

Creation of successful enterprises
and minimizing the risk factors
through technical inputs

Long term outcome

- ▲ Creation of sustainable livelihoods
- ▲ Quality of life

Partnerships

Utthan

Short term outcome

Impart education on prawn farming
and institution strengthening

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Higher incomes
- ▲ Strengthening of producer group
- ▲ Reduce dependence on external
sources of support
- ▲ Profitable livelihoods

Long term outcome

- ▲ Creation of sustainable livelihoods
- ▲ Quality of life

Exposure visits

Short term outcome

- ▲ Increase the understanding on
prawn farming
- ▲ Rapport building
- ▲ Networking among practitioners
- ▲ Capabilities of fishermen

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Educated and informed fishermen
- ▲ Better company community
relations

Long term outcome

- ▲ Creation of sustainable livelihoods
- ▲ Quality of life



All interventions are carried out in consultations with the Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC) established in Tragadi, Tragadi Bunder and Modhva. The concept of VDACS was initiated by CGPL and formed by villagers, opinion leaders and PRI members to ensure community voice and participation in planning and delivery of programs.

Programs have been devised and implemented with the support of government bodies, subject matter experts, research organisations and NGOs.

Interventions with sustainability at its core

1. Promoting microfinance

Research and consultations revealed that fishermen around CGPL's areas of operation are perennially in a state of debt. The fishermen tend to take loans from the local traders at the beginning of each fishing season for buying fishing accessories and are then compelled to sell their catch to these very same traders for a very low non-negotiable price. They also take loans for sustenance reasons during the three month off-season. Traders themselves are indebted to whole-sellers that have access to the markets outside of Kutch, effectively leaving the fishermen as well as the traders in an unequivocal debt-trap.

There is empirical evidence that microfinance enables the poor to smoothen their consumption, manage their risks, build their assets gradually, develop their micro enterprises enhance their income earning capacity and enjoy an improved quality of life.

On the basis of this understanding, and after thorough consultations with varied stakeholders, the Microfinance Program has been initiated. Identification and collection of information regarding the debt status of fishermen was the first step in launching the program.

Four microfinance groups have been formed and an initial tranche of Rs 10,37,000 has been divided amongst the four groups as seed capital. 45 fishermen connected to two traders have used the finances to pay off their debt with the traders and in return the traders have pledged to buy their fish at market price.



Seed capital has been provided to local traders to repay the debt of bigger traders so they may pay the market price to the fishermen of the Bunder.

Based on the evaluation conducted after four months of program implementation, to assess the performance of the microfinance groups, it was found that 54% of the loan has already been repaid.

It has been envisaged that 80% of the loan will be repaid by the end of the fishing season, following which CGPL will provide the MF Committees a matching share of the aggregate repaid amount which the fishers will require for the off season. This one time grant will provide economic stability to the fishermen who are normally in dire state during the non earning phases. This has led the fishermen to make substantial profits, ensuring decent savings as well as partial repayment of loans.

50 fishermen were taken to meet a micro finance group at Bamanvada in Mangrol. The purpose entailed understanding the functioning, processes and intricacies of microfinance loans.

Microfinance Group Summary

Sr. No	Group Name	Total Loan	Total Recovery	Remaining Amount	Recovery Percentage
1	K. G. N Machhimar Juth	269000	154395	114605	57.39
2	Garib Navaj Machhimar Juth	198000	118699	79301	59.94
3	Aman Machhimar Juth	390000	195000	195000	50
4	Ekta Machhimar Juth	180000	90000	90000	50
TOTAL		1037000	558094	478906	54.33

2. Encouraging prawn farming

CGPL has conceived the prawn farming project in both Tragadi and Modhva keeping in view sustainable development of both villages/ communities in an outcome oriented manner.

Prawn farming emerged as a highly recommended income enhancing activity in the Kutch region, owing to the suitability of the climate, soil and water conditions. The overall aspiration of this programme is to generate adequate revenue from this activity and ensure community development initiatives.

This will facilitate gradual phasing out of CGPL's CSR funds from livelihood interventions for fishermen from Modhva and Tragadi.

To initiate the program, community level awareness activities were organised. Monthly meetings were held between both the Village Development Advisory Committees (VDAC) and the members of Utthan to acquaint the members to one another and their work, and provide the members of VDAC with all the theoretical knowledge of prawn farming, fish fattening and other relevant activities.

Strategies and plans are in place to ensure the initiative is self-sustaining and sustainable in the long run. In this regard, a five hectare piece of government land bordering the inter tidal area, has been chosen in Modhva and certified as suitable for prawn farming by the scientists of CMFRI, which is the technical knowledge partner for this initiative. However, the formal site approval will be required from Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA) of Valsad and the license will be issued by Coastal Aqua Culture Authority (CACAA) in Chennai. The land eventually sought will be owned by the VDAC.

After due consultations with VDAC, partner organisations and experts, a formation of producer groups was identified as the ideal institutional framework.

The producer group comprises of fishermen and local institutions, along with CGPL and TPCDT representatives. VDAC spearheads the program in terms of providing capital and other necessary resources to the producer group.



Exposure Visits and Events

Place

Central Marine Fisheries Institute at Veraval

Aim

Exposure to technical information, market related advice with regards to cage culture of lobster and sea bass. Introduced to active cage culture.

Participants

50 fishermen from Tragadi Bundar

Place

Conference on prawn farming held in Bhuj

Aim

The deliberations focussed on technical, legal and procedural issues pertaining to prawn farming and brought about a standardised understanding among all the stakeholders participating in the workshop.

Participants

Representatives of the government, GUIDE, MPEDA, CMFRI, College of Fisheries in Veraval, FOKIA, members of civil society organisations and other corporate houses.

Place

Prawn farming workshop

Aim

The training focussed on the varied aspects of prawn farming such as legal and procedural processes, site selection, farm management and marketing.

Participants

42 fishermen of Tragadi Bunder.

3. Provision of fishing nets and accessories in convergence with the Fisheries Department (Government of Gujarat).

CGPL has provided 109 fishermen of Tragadi village, 84 fishermen of Tragadi Bunder and 350 fishermen in Modhva village with fishing nets. CGPL has also provided insulated boxes to 72 women in Tragadi Bunder, 56 fishermen of Modhva and 104 fishermen in Tragadi.



4. Fish drying platforms & fish drying facilities

A. Solar Conduction Dryer experiment with VDAC of Modhva

Traditional fish drying methods was observed to result in poor quality of fish, fetching poor prices, and eventually very low income for the fishermen. To remedy this problem CGPL installed a solar conduction dryer at Modhva village as an experiment, to observe the difference between traditional fish drying methods versus a scientific solar drying method. The fish dried with the help of the solar drier, dried in two days which is half the time as compared to the traditional methods which takes four days. The quality of the dried fish was also much better as the traditional method leaves the fish open to sand and dust which effectively reduces its selling rate.

The solar drier also reduces the moisture content in the fish more than the conventional drying method increasing its shelf-life.

10 kilograms of fish was dried down to 2.5 kilograms in the solar drier as against 3.5 kilograms that is obtained through conventional drying methods.

The dried fish that was solar dried fetched the fishermen 100 INR per Kilogram as opposed to 60 INR that it fetched when dried through conventional methods. It is projected that the installation of more solar driers will benefit the fishermen with a larger output of better quality fish in lesser time, increasing their incomes and enhancing their overall quality of life.



B. Tarpaulin sheet and bamboo distribution

In addition to the above experiment, tarpaulin sheets were distributed among 90 youth and 40 fishermen as a means to enhance fish drying practices. It has been found

that drying fishes under black Tarpaulin sheets generates more heat leading to quicker drying and no dirt in the final product. This intervention has led to the fishermen receiving better price for their dried fish due to its superior quality.

Drying method	Fresh fish Weight	Material used for drying	Time duration	Quality	Dry product weight	Prize Per kg
Old	200kg	On flat ground	1.5 days	Medium	20kg	140/kg
New	200kg	Tarpaulin	1 day	Good	20kg	160/kg

5. Other Activities

A. Capacity building exercises for Pagadiyas

Meetings were held with Pagadiya fishermen every once a month that entailed consulting with and training these fishermen towards better fishing practices and advising them on ideal fishing spots, fish types according to months, market value of fish, etc.

B. FIC meetings

Fishermen Information Center (FIC) was established in 2014 with the objective of disseminating livelihood related information to the community. Meetings are held with community members every month. The center focuses on educating the participants with regards to different subjects such as government schemes, technological interventions, processing of different types of fishes, health related advice etc. This year eight such meeting were held at the centre.



D. Youth Cricket Tournament

A two day cricket tournament was organized in Tragadi Bunder for youth mobilisation, to promote sports among youth and for rapport building among the community.

C. Capacity building exercises for youth

Meetings are held with the youth to educate them on good fishing practices such as having their licences, registration, and first-aid handy while out in the sea as well as the use of appropriate nets to catch fish. The youth are also engaged in community building endeavours and are responsible for regularly organising cultural programs.



E. PFZ voice message service

PFZ is a mobile based service that has been made available to the local fishermen at Tragadi Bunder. The service currently provides voice messages with advice related to sea conditions, right locations in the sea to go fishing etc. to 53 registered members.

F. Behaviour Change Communication through cultural events

Qawali programs are held for the community every month. These programs are interspersed with social messages related to health, sanitation, education, water usage etc. The programs are appreciated by the participants who are predominantly women of the village. These programs are attended by a large number of people at a time and is the one of the few means of recreation among this community. Six of these events were held this year.



Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT)

Information on value added fish products like laminated dry Bombay duck, fish and prawn pickle, liver oil, fin rays, dry jawla product. A 100kg capacity solar dryer was demonstrated and information was given on using solar dryer machines.



Fresh and dry fish processing plant

Provided information on sorting of fish catch, peeling, dressing, gutting process and the fish freezing process. Fishermen on the drying process like sorting, and gutting by using bamboo racks and on carpets.



Participatory Ground Water Management

From water deficit to water surplus

The serious water paucity due to the uncertain nature of monsoons in the Kutch region, coupled with high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) levels in underground wells have several negative repercussions on the lives of people living in coastal villages of Mundra and Mandvi blocks of Kutch district. The demand of water is seen to be increasing day by day not only for agriculture, but also for domestic and industrial purposes.

Water harvesting and conservation practices play an important role in augmenting the quality of lives of the local residents at the most fundamental level. At CGPL, it is believed water is everybody's business, and every household and community has to become involved in the provision of water. Communities should be empowered to manage their own resources and partnerships should be formed in order for CGPL to play a critical supportive role. The participatory ground water management program in this area is aimed at capturing surface run off to meet the water deficit considering the geo-hydrological character of the region. In the past, under project Varsha, CGPL has made efforts for water harvesting through Roof Rain Water Harvesting (RRWH) structures, well recharging, construction of check dams and renovating ponds. In 2015-16, the efforts were further intensified and streamlined.

To secure water in the region, the participatory groundwater management program is being executed by Arid Communities and Technologies and Geo Science Services in collaboration with CGPL for the regional level aquifer of Kankavati Sandstone.

The aquifer is spread over about 4,000 sq. km. area along the coastal belt of Kutch district from Abadasa in the west to Anjar in the east. The aquifer is the backbone of the entire region to supply groundwater for drinking water and livelihood purposes. Regionally, the aquifer has issues of water table depletion and sea water salinity influence. Therefore, to manage the resource, participation is required at each stakeholder level along with scientific research and demonstration.

Two main objectives have been set for the participatory ground water management program

▲ 1. Drinking Water

The major activities undertaken are drinking water resource development, repairing of drinking water structures, resource sustainability, distribution and management. There are 14 structures identified for these activities.

▲ 2. Groundwater Recharge

The major activities undertaken for ground water recharge are, up-gradation of existing structures to increase their storage capacity, increasing recharge with special precaution of silt and stability measures, increasing recharge rate through addition of recharge pits, wells, bore wells; provision of gates for flushing, construction of new structures for silt and velocity control and specific riverbed treatments as well as construction of recharge pits within the river bed.

A lifecycle approach was strategized wherein water harvesting for recharge augmentation (supply side), and ground water management for effective water utilization (demand side), have been devised to produce more viable and sustainable outcomes.

On the supply side, extensive initiatives have been taken for water harvesting and conservation projects with an aim to reinforce groundwater conditions and salinity prevention. On the demand side, CGPL is promoting optimal water use and innovative farm practices with a view to optimize water use and yet improve agricultural productivity. The water harvesting program focuses on the entire catchment area of Mundra and Mandvi region.

CGPL's agriculture intervention program is closely related to and partially dependent on this water harvesting and groundwater management initiative. CGPL provides financial support, and facilitates the entire program at all levels in partnership with Arid Communities & Technologies, Geo Science Services, Gujarat Green Revolution Company (GGRC) and Aga Khan Rural Development Program.

Outcome Indicators

Water harvesting for recharge augmentation (supply side)

Partnerships

Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT)

Short term outcome

Development of water resources and their storage capacities

Medium term outcome

Meet the water deficit of the region through increased ground water availability

Long term outcome

- ▲ Improve profitability from agriculture
- ▲ Increased incomes of farmers

Partnerships

Gujarat Green Revolution Company (GGRC)

Short term outcome

Data and information available for monitoring water availability

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Meet the water deficit of the region through increased ground water availability
- ▲ Creating water based livelihood models

Long term outcome

- ▲ Improve profitability from agriculture
- ▲ Increased incomes of farmers



Ground water management for effective water utilization (demand side)

Partnerships

Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP)

Short term outcome

Increased knowledge and awareness among communities on optimal use of water, soil conservation and efficient crop choices

Medium term outcome

Communities empowered to manage their own resources

Long term outcome

- ▲ Improve profitability from agriculture
- ▲ Increased incomes of farmers

Partnerships

GSS

Short term outcome

Local institution development

Medium term outcome

Increased irrigated land with drip irrigation systems

Long term outcome

- ▲ Improve profitability from agriculture
- ▲ Increased incomes of farmers
- ▲ Prudent usage of water



A project coordinating team consisting of representatives of all partners has been put in place, and is responsible for monitoring the progress and preparing monthly implementation plans.

1. Renovation of Faradi Dam



Faradi Dam is located on Khari river basin that supplies irrigation water to the entirely rain fed area of Faradi village.

The dam is vital for the collection of rain water and groundwater recharge in the area. It caters to nine villages and 2500 farmers, spanning an area of 1700 acres of farm land.

The sludge flowing from bentonite quarries located at its eastern banks had settled into a thick film, over about 30 hectares of submergence area, practically rendering the dam dysfunctional. The collection of mining debris on the dam floor led to low percolation rate and subsequent water shortage which adversely affected the entire area. To combat this situation the community members of Faradi and seven other local villages approached CGPL for the rejuvenation and deepening of the dam. The project was initiated by CGPL through Tata Power Community Development Trust (TPCDT), with financial contribution from the community.

The intervention resulted in the excavation of 110,000 metric tonnes of overburden from the dam floor, creating an additional 160,000 cubic metre of space for water.

2. Research and Monitoring of Ground Water in the region

Besides the excavation work of the Faradi dam, ACT has also initiated a study to measure the efficiency of the reservoir with the aim of supporting participatory irrigation management using both, surface and groundwater resources.

ACT is engaged in implementing the participatory groundwater management program in the entire region, along with regularly measuring the changes in water levels and water quality through 1000 identified wells based on the Kankavati sandstone aquifer.

Based on the observation data, different thematic maps have been generated that reveals situation of groundwater resource along the coast.

ACT undertakes trainings of various stakeholders including the local community and extends support to other partners of the project for intervention design.

Snapshots of the work undertaken by ACT

- ▲ Monitoring network has been established for selected villages for impact assessment on all implementation sites
- ▲ Regular monthly and seasonal monitoring by local Bhujaljankars (community resource persons)
- ▲ Setting up of village level groundwater management committees and their capacity building on the PGWM
- ▲ Study of drinking water source and its sustainability in the villages of CGPL vicinity
- ▲ Technical support to water resource execution work carried out by Geo Science Services (GSS)



3. Integrated water resource development and management plan

GSS is responsible for the implementation of an integrated water resource development and management plan, designing water harvesting and groundwater recharge structures and its execution.

Coordination and convening of meetings with the stakeholders committee on a quarterly basis, impact assessment of implemented activities specifically of groundwater and drinking water, is also undertaken by GSS.

To further augment the benefits on the water front, a geohydrology study was conducted which was mainly focussed on the assessment of existing water resources, status of groundwater, aquifer mapping and water balance of the area.

Based on the recommendations of the study and the ground water assessments carried out in downstream of Faradi, six locations in the villages of Tunda Vandh, Nana Bhadiya, Tragadi, Motabhadiya, Nani Khakhar and MotiKhakhar have been identified to construct check dams and weirs which would effectively utilize the over flow from the Faradi.

After intensive consultations with community members of the villages, construction work on these structures have been completed.



Village wise numbers of households and population benefited by the program

Cluster name	Village	Household	Population
Bhadiya Nana-Mota	Bhadiya Mota	624	3284
	Bhadiya Nana	1011	3805
	Tragadi	216	1238
	Tunda	241	1207
	Kandagara Mota	454	2306
	Khakhar Moti	324	1596
	Nanikhakhar	654	3374

4. Demand driven initiatives and community participation

Based on the geo-hydrological analysis carried out by ACT and GSS, AKRSP is responsible for developing the demand side management protocols, especially at the practice level.

As a first step, AKRSP has conducted a study for the assessment and intervention plan of land and water based livelihood activities in the villages of Mandvi and Mundra Taluka in Kutch district.

It aimed at understanding the behaviour of farmers with regards to farming practices and its related water usage. The study pointed out that the current water usage and agricultural practices are not suited to the water scarcity experienced by the area, which highlights the importance of awareness programs and extension services for the program to be successful.

Participation of community is the core element for implementation of all interventions.

The program involves educating stakeholders dependent on particular aquifers to understand the capacity of their resources and participate in water conservation by practicing self moderation and strategic usage of water.

Another partner organisation, Satvik promotes ecological farming to support demand side interventions.



5. Micro-irrigation and drip irrigation systems



Drip irrigation efforts shall be one of CGPL's chief projects in the coming years, as part of the Participatory Groundwater Management Programme (PGWMP) being pursued in the catchment of CGPL in Mundra.

Before the systematic intervention of promoting micro irrigation, CGPL had undertaken village level micro-planning activities in the villages, which revealed that irrigation facilities were a pressing need in villages.

Gujarat Green Revolution Company (GGRC) a unit of the Government of Gujarat provides 50% financial support to micro irrigation for farming. Marginal and small farmers have not been able to access this facility, since they were unable to pay the 50% beneficiary share.

The partnership entailed CGPL providing financial support to farmers through GGRC for adoption of micro irrigation systems. This program has been implemented in nine villages of Tunda, Vandh, Motakandagara, Nanabhadiya, MotaBhadiya, Tragadi, Motikhakar, Desalpar and Siracha and has covered 143 hectares of farming land and reached 114 farmers.

The program also consisted of educating the farmers in PGWM practices and building their capacities through comprehensive innovative farming techniques based on optimal use of water, soil conservation and efficient crop choices.



Kanthi Area Livelihood Program

Promoting the sustainability of animal husbandry as a occupation

Animal husbandry is a primary source of income for local communities, who are involved in both selling milk and cattle trading.

Water scarcity combined with lack of grazing lands make the availability of fodder a chief concern of the local community members engaged in animal husbandry.

Having realized this social need, CGPL partnered with the local community/ Panchayat and has already instituted two Gaushalas, Shree Tunda Vandh Gauseva Charitable Trust and Shree Mota Kandagara Gauseva Charitable trust and has been engaged with fodder provisions since its inception in 2008.

Outcome Indicators

Preventive Health Measures for Cattle

Partnerships

Nav Nirman Abhiyan

Short term outcome

Awareness among herders on animal health

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Healthy cattle
- ▲ Reduction of brucellosis disease

Long term outcome

- ▲ Animal husbandry as a profitable and sustainable occupation
- ▲ Fodder sufficiency in the region

Partnerships

Animal Husbandry Department

Short term outcome

Addressing financial constraints for vaccinations and preventive health measures for cattle

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Healthy cattle
- ▲ Reduction of brucellosis disease

Long term outcome

- Animal husbandry as a profitable and sustainable occupation

Fodder Support and Sustainability Initiatives

Partnerships

Local Gaushalas

Short term outcome

Availability of fodder for cattle

Medium term outcome

Availability of locally grown fodder

Long term outcome

- ▲ Animal husbandry as a profitable and sustainable occupation
- ▲ Fodder sufficiency in the region

Partnerships

Parjanya Ecology

Short term outcome

- ▲ Local institutions developed
- ▲ Knowledge and capabilities increase among farmers on cultivating high varieties of fodder

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Availability of locally grown fodder
- ▲ Established local institutions for managing natural resources
- ▲ Fodder as cash crop for better market value

Long term outcome

- ▲ Animal husbandry as a profitable and sustainable occupation
- ▲ Fodder sufficiency in the region



1. Building institutions

CGPL's fodder support program follows a community partnership model through which they support 3600 cattle of the two Gaushalas (Tunda Vandh and MotaKandagara) regularly.

Based on the request of the government, CGPL also supported cattle of six other villages in times of drought.

Name of Gaushala	Tunda Vandh Gauseva Charitable Trust	Mota Kandagara Gauseva Charitable Trust
No of Animals	1500	2100
No. cattle owners	212	238
Green Qty supplied (Kg)	4097045	6103708
Dry Qty Supplied (Kg)	1468375	1322170

2. Making high varieties of fodder available in the region

A parallel objective of the Gaushala Support program is to make the Gaushalas (Tunda Vandh and Mota Kandagara) sustainable.

Till date dry and green fodder has been sourced from distant places through fodder vendors. Procurement from distant vendors is susceptible to transportation, damage and disruption that on occasion affects its delivery, as well as the demerits of high costs associated with its procurement, needed to be addressed.

To remedy the situation and enhance operational, innovation, ecological and financial sustainability of the fodder procurement intervention, CGPL entered into a partnership with Parjanya Ecology Pvt. Ltd.

This is a long term sustainable livelihood initiative of building local institutions for managing natural resources to strengthen the livestock system in Kutch district.

The partnership aims to organise and build capabilities of local farmers to locally grow and supply green and dry fodder. To this effect, the local famers have been encouraged for adoption of newer varieties of fodder. CGPL has identified a 24 hectare plot, for the purpose of demonstrating the harvest of high yield variety of fodder and developing a nursery for high yield fodder saplings as a seed bank for farmers. The plots have been systematically designed to harvest and store rain water locally.

The demonstration plot has been divided into four sub-plots of six hectares each. Each sub plot has a specific demonstration activity and research objectives.

The first experimental plot harvesting of NB21, a hybrid form of Napier Grass, with the aid of micro irrigation systems has begun and is seeing successes.

Parjanya Ecology has been working with farmers in the catchment area to form a producer group. Amassing farmers support for successfully implementing this initiative and encouraging them to grow fodder, necessitated a structured and substantiated approach to which ends, the following activities have been undertaken-

- ▲ Demonstrating the process of growing NB21 kinds of fodder
- ▲ Supplying farmers with good quality planting materials and seeds or slips of NB21
- ▲ Educating farmers on production methods

3. Brucellosis Control Project

An issue identified among animal herders is the lack of awareness of health related diseases among cattle, one of them being brucellosis. An estimated 6 % of the cattle population of Kutch is affected by this disease, which causes abortion, birth of weak or dead calves, infertility and reduced milk production. While the disease is not curable certain preventive measures are possible to control the spread of the disease.

Many livestock owners are unaware of the disease due to which the disease goes unchecked leading to a substantial decrease in milk production and subsequently incomes.

To cater to this issue, CGPL and its partner Nav Nirman Abhiyan have been implementing the Brucellosis Control Project. The other partners of this project are National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and six Farmer Producer Companies of Kutch, based in Gujarat.

Currently the project is being undertaken in 5 blocks namely Mundra, Mandvi, Abdasa, Anjar and Nakhtrana in Kutch region. Training and awareness programs are an integral part of the long term strategy of the project and enable information sharing among various stakeholders of the programs.



Name of activity	Details
No. of villages	467
No. of awareness camps	47
No. of trainings for livestock inspectors	15
No. of Milk Ring Test	805
No. of Elisa Test	790
No. of animals vaccinated	3481
No. of families covered	3965



NDDB Official Field Visit



Awareness Meeting of community



Discussion with Livestock Keeper with Senior Scientist of NDDB



Awareness Camp with Govt. A & H Department

4. Annual Camel Camp in association with District Animal Husbandry Department

CGPL in its efforts to improve the health standards of livestock among camel owners has been holding an annual camel vaccination camps for the past 7 years.

This year's Annual Camel vaccination camp witnessed the participation of fourteen camel owners, in which a total of 535 camels were vaccinated. 32 of these were Kharai camels, a breed that is unique to the Kutch region and in need of serious conservation efforts.

The camp was facilitated by a team from the district department which comprised of doctors, and helpers that were in charge of carrying out vaccination of all the camels.



5. Support to the Banni Pashumela

CGPL in its efforts to promote the local culture and its unique animal husbandry community supported this year's Banni Pashumela with other corporate houses and NGOs.

This fair is for showcasing all the breeds of livestock and provide a platform for the local pastoralist community to come together to trade, discuss and promote their livelihoods options, while also indulging in competitions and celebration of their local culture.



2 PROVISION OF BASIC NEEDS

CGPL's approach to socio-economic development emphasises on providing basic material needs to people living in surrounding areas. The foremost priority of CGPL is to enhance quality of life in villages.

Activities span across sectors of education, health, sanitation and hygiene, drinking water and waste management. To achieve its objectives CGPL has forged partnerships with reputed NGOs like Pratham, CSPC and HelpAge.

Government support has been garnered to further exacerbate efforts and all initiatives are undertaken with the community and local institutions at the center.

Project Shiksha Saarthi

Outcome Indicators

Activities to improve learning levels

Partnerships
Pratham

Short term outcome

- ▲ Involvement of parents in child education
- ▲ Innovative learning methods introduced to children
- ▲ Capability building among the teachers
- ▲ Stronger support system available for a child to learn

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Children are able to self-learn and diversify their skills sets
- ▲ Govt. primary system will adopt the universal learning methodology
- ▲ Strong networking on enhancement of learning achievements
- ▲ Education provided to children moves beyond conventional teaching learning methods

Long term outcome

- ▲ Improvement in learning levels of children
- ▲ Access to quality education facilities



Partnerships

Sarva Sewa Sangh

Short term outcome

More teachers available in schools

Medium term outcome

Improved student teacher ratios

Long term outcome

- ▲ Improvement in learning levels of children
- ▲ Access to quality education facilities

Partnerships

Swadeep

Short term outcome

Better infrastructure available to children of migrant fishermen families

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Higher attendance and enrolment rates of children
- ▲ Decrease the drop out and educational gap among the students

Long term outcome

- ▲ Improvement in learning levels of children
- ▲ Access to quality education facilities

Partnerships

Learning Delight

Short term outcome

More technology available in schools

Medium term outcome

Increased use of technology in classrooms

Long term outcome

- ▲ Improvement in learning levels of children
- ▲ Access to quality education facilities



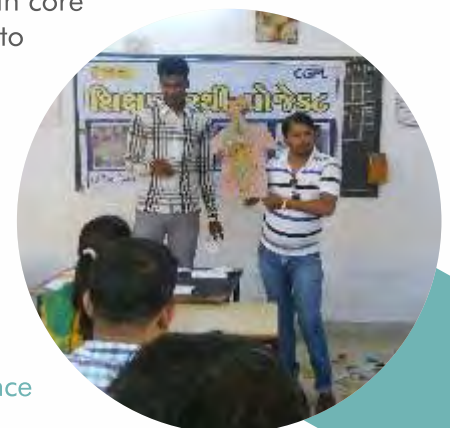
1. Investments to improve the quality of education and learning levels among students

Substandard quality of education and poor teacher student ratios have been two of the most critical problems hampering the quality of education in rural Kutch. Despite the high enrolment rates, the learning improvement in children continues to be limited. In improving the learning levels of children, it is critical that teachers play an important role. Statistics reveal that 40% of the teacher positions lie vacant in most rural schools.

CGPL realizes that there is more to education than children merely passing from one grade to the other and has hence focused its CR interventions to equip the youth with core competencies that not only improve their learning levels but also teach them to self-learn and diversify their skills sets.

CGPL along with its education partner, Pratham Education foundation, has been implementing its flagship program Shiksha Saarthi since 2012. The focus has been on creating an outcome-oriented capacity development model that aims at strengthening their foundation in Language and Math, through the use of innovative learning methods.

At present, the project is being implemented in 50 villages where Read India camps are being conducted for Std 3-5, Read India Plus camps for Std 4-8, Mother Involvement Activities for mothers of students from Std 1-2, and Science activities with students of Std 6-8.





MAJOR ACTIVITIES

A. Read India Camps

Pratham's teaching module shifts its focus away from grade-level teaching modalities to teaching students based on their learning level using their 'Combined Activities for Maximized Learning' (CAMaL) methodology. The Read India Camps focuses on children in Std 3-5. The Read India camps were centred on activity based learning and the focus was on strengthening the competencies of children in Language and Math for a total of 30 days in a year, in one village.

In 2015-2016, Pratham was able to reach out to more than 3500 children in 37 schools by conducting approximately 148 camps.

81 community meetings were held throughout the year which discussed the learning levels of children and steps the parents could take to encourage their children to study more regularly.

In terms of learning levels, in Std 3-5, there was an increase of 32 percentage points in the number of children at Story level and a rise of 43 percentage points in the number of children who could recognize three digit numbers.

B. Read India Plus Program

This program aims to create a learning environment in which children evolve to become curious thinkers and confident individuals. The program targeted students of Std 4-8. The capacity of children to do group work were enhanced and skills such as direct fact retrieval and understanding of key concepts related to fractions and profit and loss were developed. The camps were conducted in 23 schools and benefitted 710 children.



Endline tests indicated that 65% of the children were able to answer questions related to profit and loss while 68% of the children could answer questions related to understanding fractions. These figures clearly highlight the positive effects these education interventions are having on learning levels among students.



C. The Science Program

To develop the scientific curiosity of children, Pratham conducted a Science Program for children in Std 6-8 through science fairs and club activities. The program was conducted by Pratham's trained staff called Vigyan Mitras. The Vigyan Mitras selected 30-40 children from schools and trained them to demonstrate different experiments and models. These models were then showcased to community members and school authorities.

21 schools and 5055 children were reached out to as a part of the science fairs.

This year the workshop covered modules based on different kinds of sound, the environment and contamination of food.

D. Mother Involvement Activities

Mother involvement activities were carried out with mothers of students from Standard 1-2. The purpose was to create awareness on education, and encourage mothers to engage with students in their everyday learning.

Mothers of 2852 children from 83 villages were reached through this program.

Cluster Resource Leaders (CRLs) and volunteers distributed language and arithmetic teaching learning materials in the form of charts, reading cards, number cards and worksheets with relevant instructions to aid mothers to teach children of this age group. These activities were also seen as an opportunity to build the understanding of mothers on topics such as nutrition, health and child development in early years.



E. TaRL Activities

The Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) framework was introduced with the objective of building up students' basic competencies for specific and measurable learning outcomes that are assessed regularly. The competencies focused on comprise basic reading and comprehension skills as well as basic arithmetic for students of standards 3-5. The framework was used as a guideline for teachers to lead teaching-learning activities for Language and Mathematics.

58 schools covering 2004 children were reached out to as a part of this program. 121 teachers were trained as part of this program.



F. Summer Camps

The main objective of the Summer Camps was to sustain acquired reading skill levels of children and ensure that learning loss was minimized during the vacation period. The project team worked towards encouraging self- directed learning.



G. The Library Program

This program was an extension to the Read India and Read India Plus programs. The program was conducted at community places such as temple courtyards or school premises, aimed at providing a space in villages where children would be able to work in groups and derive the benefits of peer learning. Through this program 521 children had access to 18 libraries.

H. Other Activities

1. School Entrance Program - 'Pravesh Utsav'

To mobilize communities to admit their children in schools, the Shiksha Sarthi team conducted awareness programs on the importance of education through street campaigning and distribution of communication material. Pamphlets were distributed across 50 villages and parents were invited to be a part of the School Entrance Program. 1000 school bags and kits, that included learning material such as pictures and number cards, were given to children enrolled for the first time in school.



2. Lakhon mein Ek Campaign

Pratham and ASER Centre's 'Lakhon mein Ek' was a call-to-action campaign to help create more accountability amongst community members to improve the status of education in their villages. It was seen that several parents and villagers got involved with their children's studies an hour everyday and used the learning material supplied by Pratham. 1900 children were reached across 70 villages.

3. Block Level Sports Event

A block level sports event was organised to encourage children to participate in competitive extracurricular activities. The event saw the participation of 825 children from 103 schools.



2. Provision of teachers in schools

To address the issue of the dearth of teachers, CGPL in partnership with Sarva Seva Sangh, provides teacher support of 222 teachers to schools of four blocks of Mandvi, Mundhra, Lakhpat and Abdasa in Kutch district.

These para-teachers are thoroughly trained to help students overcome learning deficits and are engaged in schools just before the exams.



3. Bringing technology to classrooms

CGPL partnered with Learning Delight in 2013 to incorporate the use of computer- aided learning into existing state board curriculums. The main aim of the program is to enhance teacher's effectiveness, improve the quality of education and learning environment and increase computer literacy of students and use of technology in schools.

The project has successfully been implemented in 41 schools, training teachers and having an effect on the learning environment of 10,700 students.

To gauge the impact of the program, Learning Delight has strong monitoring and evaluation systems in place. As per the study conducted in 20 schools, 107 teachers and 3767 students have been reached through the programme.

4. Sagar Shala - School for children from migrant fishermen families

Sagar Shala is a support school for children of the transient fishermen of Tragadi Bunder. CGPL with its partner NGO Swadeep and with the support of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan scheme of the government; provides teachers, teaching learning material and has recently upgraded the infrastructure from a temporary shed to a tent house. The fully folding tent structure has created high enthusiasm among the children and reinforces the value of Tata Culture, in terms of long term sustainable solutions.

The school was primarily instituted for the continuation of education of these children belonging to migrant fishermen families and to bridge the learning gaps that result from their migratory lifestyle and low economic status.

There are about 80 children ranging between 6-14 years studying at the school that runs for two hours each day. The students are taught Gujarati and mathematics with the aid of innovative activity based Teaching Learning Materials (TLM).

The school focuses not just on academics but also extracurricular activities like drawing, crafts, sports, etc. For this purpose CGPL regularly provides educational and recreational kits to the students of Sagar Shala.





Project Arogya

Bringing quality healthcare to the doorstep of communities

Lack of access to medical facilities is one of the prime factors that adversely affects the health status of the people living in rural areas. More often than not, it is found that people living in villages have to travel long distances to avail of medical facilities; the quality of which is never assured. To respond to this health care crisis faced by the rural population residing in its outreach areas CGPL under its Project Arogya, in previous years, conducted health camps for communities in their villages. These camps followed an integrated approach where people were attended with necessary medical interventions while also laying equal emphasis on educating the masses in preventive health care measures and personal hygiene. Taleem has been engaged as the research partner to undertake health assessments of communities in the defined areas of operation of CGPL.

This year, to provide competent health care facilities to people, CGPL partnered with Helpage India and launched its Mobile Medicare Unit (MMU) in 14 villages in close proximity of UMPP and Tragadi Bunder.

Key Activities

- ▲ Primary health care
- ▲ Referral services
- ▲ Establishment of patient history and disease database

Outcome Indicators

Preventive health care measures

Partnerships
HelpAge

Short Term Outcome

- ▲ Availability of good quality health care facilities
- ▲ Established data base of health conditions in the region

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Reduced costs related to health care
- ▲ Creation of robust Health M&E system

Long term outcome

Improvement in health status of communities

Mobile Medical Unit

The Mobile Medical Unit visits villages and provides diagnosis and medication in the cases of low grade medical conditions. More serious conditions that require specialised care are referred to local tertiary health care centres. Despite bad roads the Mobile Medical Units have travelled to and provided services at 14 locations.

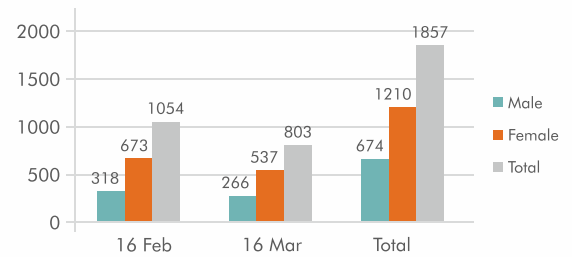
The Unit has a team comprising of, a Doctor (MBBS), a Pharmacist, a Social Protection Officer and a Driver Cum Social Worker. The main function of the social protection officer has been to mobilize the community into availing benefits of the MMUs.

On visiting the MMU the patients were provided with a registration card and the disease history of every individual was recorded in a database.

The database that is being maintained has not only been useful for future treatments provided to the individuals but has also assisted to generate a disease profile of the entire outreach region.

Outreach Number of treatments provided

A total of 1857 people were treated at the MMU. The chief beneficiaries were found to be women, with 1210 women having been treated against 674 men.



Waste Management in Model Villages

In order to promote waste reduction and create awareness on sustainable waste management practices, CGPL has partnered with Sahajeevan to implement its Waste Management Programme in the villages of Mota Kandagara, Tunda, Vandh, Nana Bhadiya and Tragadi.

Key Activities

- ▲ Strengthening the capacity of Panchayats for effective delivery of services
- ▲ Creating awareness for changing perceptions regarding waste management
- ▲ Supporting activities for segregation of waste at source
- ▲ Establishing mechanisms for systematic collection, transportation and handling of waste
- ▲ Providing appropriate technology for management of bio-degradable waste and recycling of non-bio-degradable waste

Successful implementation of the waste management program in rural areas is highly dependent on closely and consistently engaging with the community, to bring about behaviour change.

Community Engagement

CGPL and Sahajeevan, began their work by holding meetings with Panchayats and women's groups in villages to collect data regarding current waste management practices and to garner support for the program. Awareness campaigns focussed on 'Good Waste Management Practices' were held at regular intervals in schools and in the villages via street plays and during Volunteering Day Celebrations.

Street Plays

Street plays were organised in each village focussing on women and children. Main themes of the plays were village cleanliness, reduction in use of plastic and segregation of waste.

School Level Awareness

Essay, drawing and slogan writing competitions were organised where students shared their views on the problems that emerged from inefficient waste management practices and provided solutions for its mitigation.

Community Awareness

Meetings were held with the communities in villages, the purpose of which was to motivate people to segregate waste at home and reduce the use of plastic.

Audio video messages were also used to spread awareness

Volunteering Week

A cleanliness drive was organised at Kandagara village which covered the market place and residential areas of the village.

Behavioural Change campaign through posters

Pictorial posters informing people about different categories of waste were designed and put up in public places like shops, bus stops, Panchayat member offices and other places in the villages.

Outcome Indicators

Community awareness and participation efforts

Partnerships
Sahajeevan

Short term outcome

- ▲ Increased awareness among communities on waste management
- ▲ Strengthened institutions

Medium term outcome

Improved community practices on waste disposal and management

Long term outcome

- ▲ Clean and hygienic village spaces
- ▲ Options for alternate livelihoods

Partnerships
CGPL - TPCDT

Short term outcome

- ▲ Increased awareness among communities on sanitation
- ▲ Strengthened institutions
- ▲ Addressing the national agenda on Sanitation

Medium term outcome

ODF villages

Long term outcome

Healthy communities

Development of infrastructure

Partnerships
Sahajeevan

Short term outcome

Established mechanisms and technology available for systematic collection, transportation and handling of waste

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Systematic collection, transportation and handling of waste
- ▲ Rural waste management becomes a local revenue generation model

Long term outcome

- ▲ Clean and hygienic village spaces
- ▲ Options for alternate livelihoods

Partnerships
CSPC - Tata Trusts

Short term outcome

Toilets available for communities

Medium term outcome

ODF villages

Long term outcome

Healthy communities

Provision of infrastructure

Partnerships
TPCDT

Short Term Outcome

Water purifying systems available

Medium term outcome

Improvement in water quality available to communities

Long term outcome

Reduced water related diseases



Nukkad Natak



Participatory efforts have been included from the inception of the project:

Stakeholders were regularly engaged through situation analysis of waste management practices, developing village level plans, identification of sites, mobilisation of people's attention and construction of segregation centres.

After initial discussions with village leaders of all the villages, waste segregation centers were decided as the way forward to sustain the initiative. Waste segregation centers have been established in the two villages - Tragadi and Kandagara, along with 80 dustbins that have been placed around these villages. Community waste management committees were established and elected representatives were involved in each and every stage of the implementation process. Peer-educators were identified and trained to generate awareness on disposing and recycling waste properly.

Capacity building for ownership is the other important aspect focused on to ensure the success and sustainability of the project. This ensured that the community is equipped to manage and maintain the systems being developed under the program. An integral activity of the program is to engage appropriate institutions for waste management. Possible customers have been identified for the compost prepared by the centers and scrap merchants have been approached to recycle plastic and metallic waste.

Tackling water related diseases



Project Swachh Jal was launched in 2011-12 with the prime objective to provide safe drinking water for households and schools in villages. This project was implemented by CGPL through the Tata Power Community Development Trust (TPCDDT) to mitigate the issue of drinking water.

Till 2014-15, CGPL had made provisions of drinking water supply through Project Swachh Jal with the establishment of 18 RO plants (18 villages in the catchment area) having 1000 litres per hour (LPH) & 500 litres per hour capacity.

The project also provided RO plants in schools to make clean drinking water available for children, improve facilities in schools and reduce water related diseases in the community.

A systematic approach was devised to identify schools in the villages surrounding CGPL which included visits and need assessments in schools and partnerships with schools in terms of monetary contributions, operation and maintenance. A children's committee was formed to monitor and handle operations of the RO plant and arrangements were made with the RO plant vendor for free maintenance for one year. RO plants were then set up in each school with installed capacities of 25 LPH, 50 LPH and 100 LPH (based on the number of children in each school).

34 schools have been covered under this initiative in Mundra and Mandvi talukas, providing 12091 children with access to safe drinking water.

Activity	Achieved
No. of high schools covered	2
No. of primary schools covered	30
No. of KGBV (Sp. School/Hostel for girls)	2
Total	34

In order to converge priorities with government programs and fill critical gaps, CGPL has constructed water pipelines in the villages of Mota Kandagara and Moti Khakar, connecting them to water distribution networks in the region. This initiative is a collaboration of Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO), Panchayat and CGPL. Within the villages, overhead tanks with 1 lac litre capacity and water sumps have been constructed for storage purposes.



Promoting and providing sanitation facilities

Improving sanitation in villages has been one of the greatest challenges faced by the country. The Government of India re-launched its national rural sanitation campaign - Mahatama Gandhi Swacchta Mission (MGSM) in June 2014.

The program lays strong emphasis on demand generation and behaviour change, combined with ensuring that communities sustain their Open Defecation Free (ODF) status.

To leverage the benefits accorded through this government scheme, CGPL has entered into a partnership with Costal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) and the Government of Gujarat to implement an integrated sanitation project in rural areas of Mandvi block of Kutch district covering 5000 households in 80 villages.



Partnership with CSPC

The prime objective of this partnership is to advance villages to ODF status; with special preferences given to the marginalised members of the community. The implementation of the project comprised of integrating two key aspects- facilitating the process of construction of sanitation facilities and garnering community participation at all levels.

CLUSTER LEVEL

- ▲ Formation of Community Federation
- ▲ Using existing Women Federations for regional awareness activities
- ▲ Coordination with TDO/DRDA for expediting the program

COMMUNITY LEVEL

- ▲ Village Water and Sanitation Committee
- ▲ Involvement of SHG groups/youth groups
- ▲ Establishing village level cadre of professionals (Swacchta Dut)
- ▲ Children change agent
- ▲ One-day one-village process

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

- ▲ Targeting opinion leaders to influence larger target groups
- ▲ Focus on weaker sections/special households for enhanced technical support
- ▲ Awareness among women members/adolescent girls about personal hygiene

The project followed the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach. This methodology emphasises on behavioural change of people to ensure sustainable improvements, as opposed to merely providing people with sanitation facilities.

The approach aimed to raise awareness of the entire community and trigger a desire for collective change to propel people into action and encourage innovation, mutual support and appropriate local solutions, thus leading to greater ownership and sustainability.

The physical implementation of the process was carried out through construction of toilets by CSPC and its ground implementation partner agency, Vivekananda Research and Training Institute (VRTI).

The program covered 419 households this year, while two Gram panchayats were awarded the ODF status.

Sandbag Toilets

Infrastructure facilities and local amenities are scarce in Tragadi Bunder and the quality of life of migrant fishermen is very poor. Most families resort to open defecation owing to no sanitation facilities. This has dire effects on the health of this populace, especially women, elderly and children. Initially to tackle this situation, toilet blocks and a few mobile toilet units were provided in very close proximity to the settlement along with water supply and lighting, to ensure the community uses the toilets. Government regulations prohibit permanent structures in this area and hence CGPL came about with an innovative idea of building sand-bag toilets.

This type of toilet structure is being constructed for the first time in Gujarat. Sandbag toilets are easily built and easily transferable.

Apart from being ecologically friendly, sandbag structures are also cost-effective and offer a very good alternative to the conventional building methods. Sandbags can be up to 40-percent cheaper than bricks. Once the structure is built it needs very little maintenance.

In addition, these structures are fire proof, earthquake safe, user friendly, wind proof, economical, and easy to build by people themselves. So far, 16 such structures have been built in Tragadi Bunder. All of them are managed by the Village Development And Advisory Committee (VDAC).



3 BUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE

PROJECT VARTIKA

Since 2008, CGPL has been engaged in forming women SHGs in surrounding communities to build social capital of communities.

Till date in nine villages, 52 Self Help Groups have been formed and these have been integrated with the government supported National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) program. Income generating activities to protect women from economic vulnerabilities are offered to the SHGs.

The SHG members meet once in a month for internal group meetings. After saving for a couple of months and reaching their target savings bracket, they set up an account at the nearest bank branch from their village. After the completion of a year, members can then avail of internal loans. Each group is also entitled to Rs.5000 from the government scheme of extending credit for SHGs. Depending on the level of savings, the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) gives SHGs loans of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000.

This year, bank loans of Rs. 4,75,000 was extended to 8 groups from Vandh, Kandagra and Modhva village. The credit was used by women mainly for entrepreneur purposes- for the purchase of stitching machines, opening shops which sell vegetables, sarees, etc.

SHG groups of Kandagara and Tunda received the Revolving Fund of Rs .5000 from the Government.

Outcome Indicators

Building women institutions

Short term outcome

- ▲ Increased awareness and capabilities of women
- ▲ Strengthened support structures available to women

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Increase in savings among women
- ▲ Increase in Business enterprise among the women
- ▲ Increase in income earning by women

Long term outcome

Empowered women and gender equality

Skill development training programs

Short term outcome

Increased skill sets among women

Medium term outcome

- ▲ Increase in savings among women
- ▲ Increase in Business enterprise among the women
- ▲ Increase in income earning by women

Long term outcome

Empowered women and gender equality

Total number of SHGs	52
Total bank accounts opened	50
Total villages reached through SHGs	9 Tunda, Vandh, Kandagara, Nana Bhadiya, Tragdi, Bidada, Nani Khakhar, Modhva, Gundiari
Average monthly saving of a single SHG group	1000 INR
Average monthly savings of all SHGs	52,000 INR
Total savings of all SHGs as on March 2016	23,18,830 INR
Total Internal loan dispersed	2,50,000 INR
Total repayment of loan	85,000 INR
Total bank loan dispersed	2,25,000 INR
Total repayment of Bank loan	1,00,000 INR

Skill Development Trainings

Skill development trainings are important for rural women because they provide options for better livelihoods. CGPL believes that empowerment of women is necessary for socio-economic development and is enabling women and girls to participate in their local economies and helps to broaden the employment pool.

1. Beauty, Culture & Health Care Training

Objectives of the training programme were to increase skill levels of women and increase employment opportunities. 20 women from Tragadi Bunder participated in the program. 20 women of Kandagara also were provided with this training. Costs were shared by Jan Shikshan Sansthan (Dudhai), CGPL and participants. The training was a certificate course of a four month duration. On completion of the course, five women have started their own entrepreneurial ventures of beauty parlours in the village. Remaining women intend to work at similar places or use their skills at home itself.

2. Washing Powder making training

The training was held in Tunda for 52 members of 7 SHGs. A trainer from Vasundhara Grih Udhog facilitated the training. The training was held to increase the skill of women and to explore their capacity and willingness to work after a skill development program. It aimed to equip women to earn incomes from home.

Linkages and Visits

- ▲ 225 SHG members from the villages of Tunda, Vandh, Kandagara, Tragdi and Gundiyari attended the Government's Garib Kalyan Mela at Mandvi. At the event each SHG was provided with equipment and resource tools to strengthen operations and ensure regular meetings and interactions of SHGs.
- ▲ A resource person from SEWA visited all nine villages where SHGs are in operation to undertake a diagnostic study and situation analysis of the SHGs and its members. The study sought to determine what long term income earning sustainable ventures could be initiated with the SHGs.

PROJECT NIRMAN

Rural infrastructure is not only a key component of rural development but also an important ingredient in ensuring any sustainable poverty reduction programme.

The proper development of infrastructure in rural areas improves rural economy and quality of life.



Infrastructure Activities

No.	Activities	Village
1	Community hall	Tunda
2	Fitness center	Tunda
3	Cattle trough & well renovation	Tunda
4	Tree guard for plantation on both sides of new CC road	Tunda
5	Traditional main entrance gate	Tunda
6	CC Road	Tunda
7	Panchayati garden lawn	Tunda
8	Area grading of opposite side cricket ground	Tunda
9	Prayer hall	Vandh
10	Community hall	Nana Bhadia
11	Box culvert	Mota Bhadia
12	Construction of sanitation unit (Ladies & Gents) & Over head water tank at Daneswer Trust	Siracha
13	Construction of ladies toilet unit in school	Moti Khakhar
14	Crematorium precast wall of hindu samaj	Moti Khakhar
15	Construction of school rooms	Maska
16	Dam deepening	Faradi
17	Construction of CC road	Mota Kandagara
18	R.O.plant room	Zarpara
19	Earthen road	Tragadi bunder
20	Sanitation unit	Tragadi bunder
21	Traditional wall at front of main gate	Aashiyana Township

Construction and up-gradation of water harvesting structures to increase ground water recharge efficiency: Tunda, Mota Bhadia, Nana Bhadiya, Tragadi, Nani Khakhar and Moti Khakhar

Innovations and Technology at the Community Information Centre (CIC)

CGPL has installed a web based application named 'Daksha- employability software' in the Community Information Centre (CIC) for community members seeking job opportunities at CGPL.

This system effectively captures details of the applications of aspiring candidates, tracks their personal information and sends the the information directly to the HR department.

The candidates are reached out to by the HR department on the basis of their qualification and requirement. This online employment portal enables candidates to have their unique ID and has emerged to be a very useful tool for streamlining the recruitment process at CGPL for the local youth and meet the manpower requirements of the company.

Since the installation, 371 resumes have been received and digitised of which 114 jobs have been generated through the system.



Events at CGPL

Event	Aim	Other details
Tata volunteering week	To encourage CGPL colleagues to volunteer their time, efforts and expertise to worthy social causes along with their family members	This year Volunteering Week was held twice in September and March. Various activities were undertaken like waste management awareness drives, tree plantations, yoga sessions, recreational activities like plays and magic shows, cleanliness drive of Mandvi beach, visit to old age homes and interaction of CGPL employees with stakeholders like fishermen and animal herders.
World Environment Day	Spreading awareness and facilitating action for environment protection	10000 trees were planted in Tragadi and Tunda village in partnership with the Gram Panchayat.
World Water Day	Call for attention on the importance of fresh water and advocacy for sustainable management of freshwater resources	Marathon rally was organised in Bhuj in the presence of Hon'ble Member of Parliament of Kutch and other dignitaries.
Village Fumigation services	To address health issues related to mosquitoes and pests in the village	Tunda, Vandh and Motakandagra villages were covered this year.
Safety week Celebration	To create awareness on safety and precaution practices	Drawing competition and awareness sessions in school and village level rally.
Akhkil Gujarat Night Cricket tournament	To promote sports among the rural youth	104 teams participated in the one month long program.
Participation in the Tata Power National Sustainability Conclave, 2015-16	The conclave was meant for bringing together and synergizing the functions of Sustainability at Tata Power. The conclave sought to gain from thought leaders on various aspects of Sustainability including CSR, Environment, Biodiversity and Sustainability Reporting.	
Dissemination workshop	The workshop was organised to disseminate the findings of all the studies conducted under Management and Monitoring plan and Remedial Action plan of IFC and ADB among the stakeholders, especially in the presence of the fishermen community of Modhva, Tragadi and Tragadi Bunder.	
2 consultative workshops for Gaushala sustainability and formation of producer company		



Inauguration of Volunteering Week



Mandvi beach cleaning



Tata Volunteering Week



Activities at Tragadi Bunder



Safety Week Celebrations



World Environment Day



Cultural events in schools

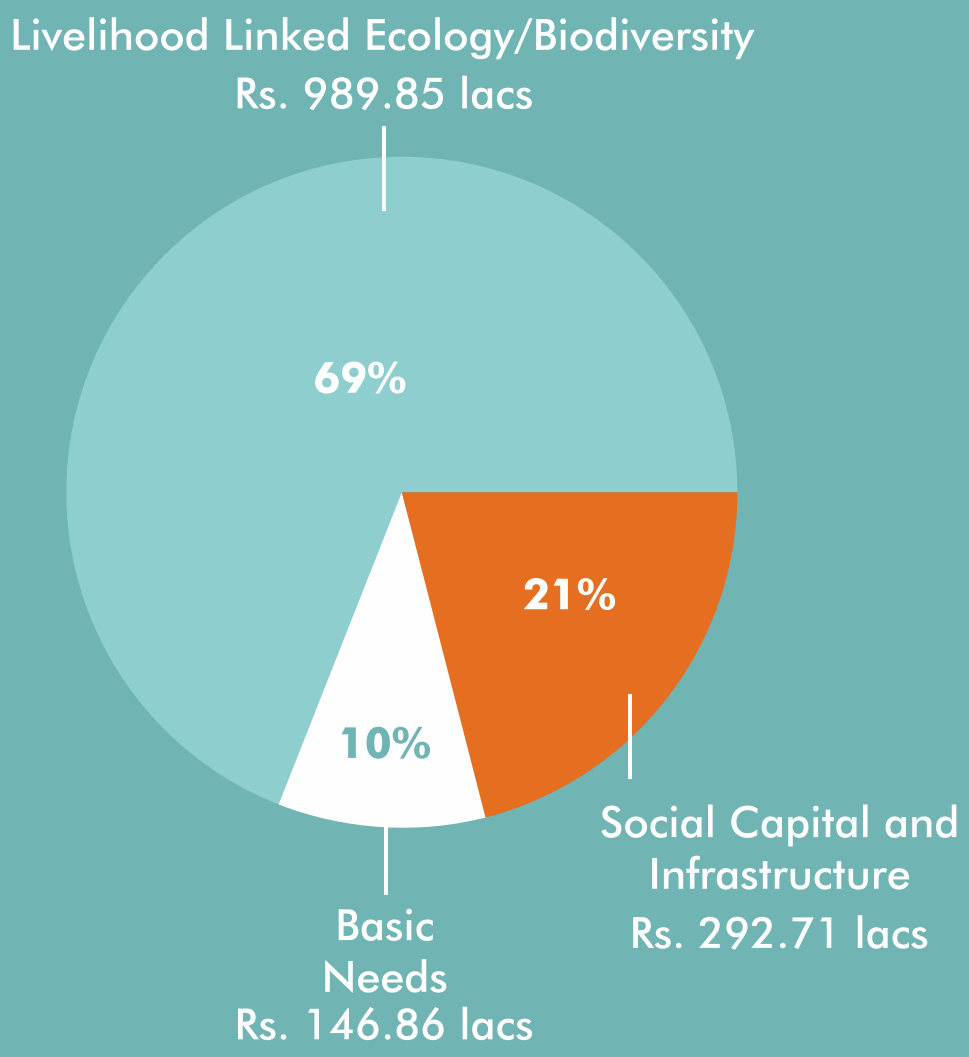


World Water Day

Research Studies

Research Topic	Research Organisation	Objective
Assessment and intervention plan of land and water based livelihood activities in the villages of Mandvi and Mundra Taluka in Kutch District	Aga Khan Rural Support Program (India)	Develop an intervention plan to augment the on-farm livelihoods with a focus on agriculture and animal husbandry
Socio-Economic assessment of vicinity of CGPL	Environmental Resources Management (ERM)	Prepare a narrative report that illustrates the socio- economic baseline and social impacts of CGPL
Perception audit of CGPL	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)	Conduct a study to assess the perception of CGPL among stakeholders, which will help in identifying opportunities for a proactive stance and innovative solutions for stakeholder engagement going forward
Geo-Hydrology Study and Water Resource Development plan in CGPL cluster villages	Geo Science Services	Assessment of existing structures and suggest up-gradation plan to develop water resource development plan in the entire CGPL cluster
Social Audit of CSR activities of CGPL in peripheral villages and hamlets of Mundra and Mandvi Taluka	Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute (MGLI)	To study the impact of CSR activities on socio-economic conditions in project villages. A community satisfaction index of 62.28 was calculated as per findings of the study.
Market feasibility study on fisheries	Utthan	To undertake a value chain analysis of fish marketing and price realisation of fishes
Livelihood Development Plan for identified pagadiya fishermen	Swadeep	The study attempts to construct a historical perspective of fishing activities in the coast front of CGPL, identifying fishermen who practice foot fishing in the vicinity of the outfall channel on a regular basis and develop and implement a livelihood improvement plan
Baseline health study	Taleem	To understand health status and facilities available to surrounding communities

Budget and Investment



TOTAL : Rs. 1429.42 lacs

Partners



End Notes

Corporate Relations work is a core part of our business strategy which we take very seriously because communities around our areas of operations have significant unmet socio-economic needs. An inherent social remit that guides our CR work is the overall Tata Power ethos of being a ‘neighbour of choice’.

We listen and respond to our stakeholders, building and implementing action plans based on stakeholder feedback. Developing programs which address community aspirations and the annual review of the community satisfaction index, forms the crux of the CR department at CGPL.

Our activities not only address our stakeholders’ expectations towards us, but is also an essential ingredient to the long term sustainable development of the Kutch region. The combination of our values and work, generates trust and builds value for our company, our shareholders and our society.

In 2015, we continued to pursue approaches to expand the coverage and impact of programs. The year saw the streamlining of our work into three specific areas of investment, i.e.: Ecology linked livelihoods, basic needs and social capital and infrastructure development, based on extensive research studies and stakeholder consultations. We are confident that we are well equipped to continue taking action on what matters most to our company and our stakeholders.

We plan to build on the work we initiated last year, with the groundwork in place and shall continue to strengthen and advance these programs throughout the year. With our dedicated implementing partner organisations, especially with our programs in tandem with government priorities and efforts, watching our programs evolve and ultimately succeed will be incredibly rewarding. We know 2016 will be just as momentous as we strive to establish our programs as benchmarks in the Corporate Social Responsibility space in India.

- Community Relations (CR) Team



Community Relations Team Members

Mr. Pradeep Ghosal
Mr. Saurabh Sharma
Mr. Asif Pathan
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Mr. Salim Makura
Mrs. Annapurna Keshwani
Mrs. Niranjana Raste
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Your suggestions will add great value in our endeavours.



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