

# REFLECTIONS 2016-2017

ALIGNING PRIORITIES TO THE  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

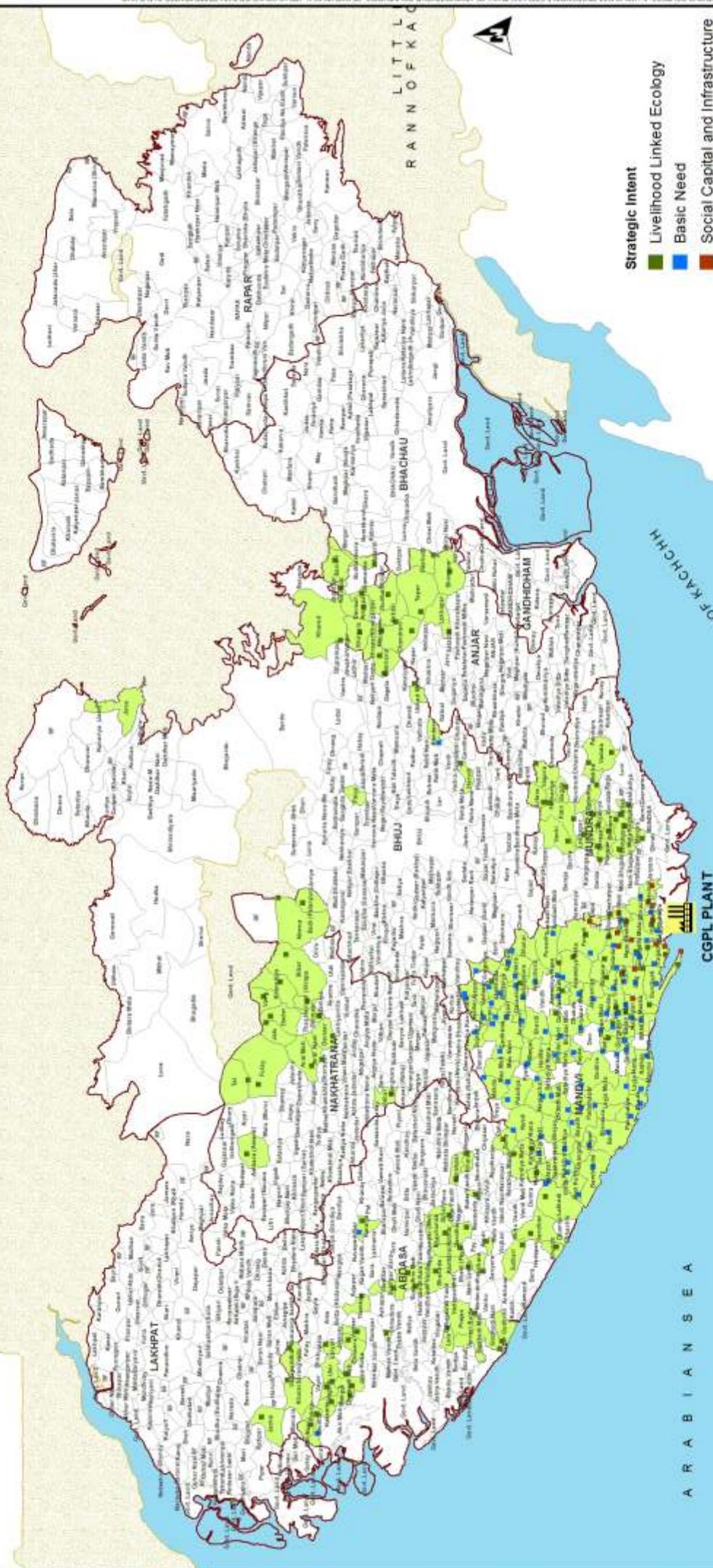


# CSR intervention of CGPL in the FY 2016-17

# Kutch- Gujarat

P A K I S T A N

R A N N O F K A C H C H H



A R A B I A N S E A

CGPL PLANT

R A N N O F K A C H C H H



- Strategic Intent**
- Livelihood Linked Ecology
  - Basic Need
  - Social Capital and Infrastructure

**Legend**

- CGPL COVERAGE
- Taluka Boundary
- Rant
- Village Boundary
- Arabian Sea



Map Not to the Scale

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# THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Community development activities across the globe saw a major shift in the year 2016-17. This was on account of development agendas and goals seeing a major shift from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to

the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

For the MDGs, the key drivers for social change were governments, NGOs and other development bodies. The SDGs on the other hand

have emphasized that apart from government and other development bodies, businesses can contribute in a big way to expedite the achievement of the global goals at the regional level.



**At Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL) we identify ourselves as contributors in social development and progress at the local level. We have been working with villages in the Mundra and Mandvi blocks of Kutch district in Gujarat with three key objectives - livelihood linked ecology, provision of basic needs and building social capital and infrastructure. In the year 2016-17, we worked with our different NGO partners as well as with the local administration to facilitate and strengthen socio-economic development in our areas of operation.**

Our annual report for 2016-17 highlights our progress and social investment at the local level while linking it to the contribution created at the global level.



# CGPL'S VISION FOR CHANGE



Today the concept of development is seeing a global shift. It is being strongly articulated in development circles that community participation is a pre-requisite for successful projects. CGPL is committed to work towards this end. The guiding principles of our strategic intent clearly emphasises on community engagement as a key aspect for sustainability.

To bring community voices and realities into program

design we have adopted different methods and strategies – systematic need assessment studies, aspiration mappings, social audits, Community Satisfaction Index (CSI) studies to name a few. Beyond demonstration of solutions, CGPL aims to make community development initiatives scalable and self-sustaining through technical support and community capacity building measures.

**The journey is ongoing.....**



**MR. KK SHARMA**

**ED & CEO – CGPL**



**MR. A C MUDGERIKAR**

**CSO - CGPL**

The present day CSR law of India is an earnest invitation to industry, to share the burden of societal welfare of

the Government from 2% of the net profits made by an industry. In keeping with the cultural and ethical spirit of house of Tata's, CGPL always looked at their CSR programme as an opportunity to set newer standards of delivery for social development. Through our efforts in the past one year we have continued to be the 'neighbour of choice' for the local community.

Be it in terms of work done with the fishing community for their socio-economic

development, safeguarding and ensuring optimal usage of groundwater, furthering the cause of providing quality education for every child, making communities open defecation free or providing employment opportunities to women, CGPL's activities have lead to the creation of resources and increased self-reliance of communities.

We will continue to work towards meeting the aspirations of human society in our neighbourhood and beyond.



## CGPL SUSTAINABILITY TEAM

“CGPL strives for the holistic development of the villages in Mundra and Mandvi blocks. Our projects across the three domains of livelihood linked ecology, provision of basic needs, and building social capital and infrastructure have over the years influenced communities positively in terms of economic and financial stability, social security as well as institutional development.

Even though we value our success and reach, we firmly believe that scaling up project activities and reach is an essential pillar for effective development. In the past one year, with diligent support from our

partners, we have consistently scaled up our projects not only in terms of reach but also in terms of activities conducted. There have been significant changes in terms of specialized healthcare services made available for the rural communities, gradual changes in the groundwater scenario and institutionalization of a Producer Company for shrimp farming that aims to create financially sustainable fishing communities. We are also working towards fodder sustainability in the region by supporting Gaushalas and making high varieties of fodder available. We also have in the pipeline plans to further scale up our existing activities. This will require us to build stronger ties

and collaborations at multiple levels – with community members, local institutions and community based organizations (CBOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government and administrative bodies. Our achievements till date are largely attributed to continuous support from the communities we work with, our partners, local administrative bodies, TPCDT, CGPL management and CSR committee. The CGPL Sustainability Team extends its gratitude to all stakeholders and looks forward to working together towards creating lasting socio-economic development for the communities in Mundra and Mandvi blocks.



# ORGANIZATION DRIVERS



As part of Community Relations (CR) efforts, Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL) undertakes social and economic development projects with people living in the villages of Mundra and Mandvi blocks of Kutch district, Gujarat. These efforts are directed towards the growth and development of the local and regional ecosystem.

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF 'STRATEGIC INTENT'

Sustainability initiatives will move beyond compliance and address issues of regional and national interest

Community engagement will be the key aspect of CGPL's strategy for sustainability

Partnerships (corporates with a local presence, government, community based organizations, subject experts and NGOs) will be a key strategy for program execution

Internal and third party review of CGPL's CSR activities

CGPL will be part of a wider knowledge and financial platform

Leverage the experience and learnings from the CR team on local needs

## THE CR STRATEGY IS GUIDED BY -

- The 'strategic intent' developed by the company
- Requirements under Section 135 (Schedule VII) of the Company's Act 2013
- Obligation towards international lenders and the Government

Additionally, stakeholder dialogues, opinions from subject experts and data from rigorous research in the villages of Mandvi and Mundra play a key role in designing projects and activities.

# WORK IN THE FIELD

”

The essence of good community work lies in efficiently balancing between local context and needs, company/organization vision for development and development goals and agendas of the local, regional and national government as well as other pertinent development bodies at the national/international level.

CGPL is committed to work towards the socio-economic as well as environmental growth and security of the communities it operates in. These efforts extend across three broad areas –

## LIVELIHOOD LINKED ECOLOGY

Addressing the lack of resources and skill through enhancement of fishing as an occupation and allied activities, grassland development for self-sustaining animal husbandry, water harvesting and conservation for promotion of agriculture



## PROVISION OF BASIC NEEDS

Enhancing quality of life through increased accessibility to education, healthcare, sanitation, drinking water and waste management to accelerate socio-economic development



## BUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Securing economic growth and poverty reduction through establishment of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), building common property resources and engaging communities through events and recreational activities



## OVERVIEW OF GEOGRAPHICAL REACH

CGPL's initiatives for building sustainable communities extend across two blocks - Mandvi and Mundra - in the Kutch district of Gujarat. A total of 21 villages are

reached out to with nine being 'core villages' i.e. villages located in the immediate vicinity of CGPL's power plant, and 12 being 'outreach villages' i.e.

villages surrounding CGPL's power plant. Apart from the core and outreach villages, some of the programs have also been extended to other blocks.

## COMMITMENT TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

At CGPL, we affirm to the belief that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) entities, in partnership with local NGOs, governments and other like-minded stakeholders, have the resources and the acumen to realise the vast targets put forth by the SDGs. On the other hand, commitment to the SDGs in all operations - development related and

core business - enhances company reputation and builds good governance and transparency in business environment.

Since 2015, when the SDGs started shaping development policies and agendas, CGPL has also been attempting to engage with the SDGs at a fundamental level through its community relations

activities. An SDG specific analysis of our projects across all three areas underlines that each project directly addresses one or more global goal while having extended impact on the other goals.



## PROJECT SAGARBANDHU

### OBJECTIVE

Augment the livelihood of fishermen residing on the coastal belt of three villages of Mandvi block – Modhva, Tragadi and Tragadi Bunder

### ACTIVITIES

- Capacity building and exposure visits, specifically in techniques on shrimp farming
- Provision of good quality fishing equipment
- Microfinance promotion and support through SHG formation and management
- Livelihood improvement plan for foot fishermen
- Establishment of Fishermen Information Centre (FIC)
- Establishment of Fishermen Training Centre
- Regular collection of fish catch data
- Increasing community resilience through provision of basic needs – quality education through Sagar Shala (tent school), health care through Mobile Health Unit (MHU), household drinking water supply, sandbag sanitation facilities, setting up solar street lights, constructing motorable roads
- Healthy behaviour promotion through community engagement
- Cultural activities and events

### PRIMARY SDG COMMITMENT



Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth



Goal 3: Good health and well-being



Goal 4: Quality education

### WIDER SDG IMPACT



Goal 1: No poverty



Goal 10: Reduced inequalities



## PARTICIPATORY GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

### OBJECTIVE

Developing drinking water resource and recharging groundwater in the Kankavati sandstone aquifer region

### ACTIVITIES

- Research and monitoring of water resources
- Improving infrastructure for water harvesting and groundwater recharge
- Agricultural interventions to optimize groundwater usage and conservation
- Community engagement and participation in water resource monitoring, development and management
- Macro and micro level awareness and advocacy
- Convergence with government schemes and expert agencies on PGWM

**PRIMARY SDG COMMITMENT**



Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation



Goal 09: Industry, innovation and infrastructure



Goal 13: Climate action



Goal 08: Decent work and economic growth

**WIDER SDG IMPACT**



Goal 1: No poverty



Goal 10: Reduced inequalities

**KANTHI AREA LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM**

**KANTHI AREA LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM**

**OBJECTIVE**

Making animal husbandry sustainable and profitable

**ACTIVITIES**

- Regular support to two Gaushalas – Tunda Vandh and Mota Kandagara – through fodder supply, both dry and green
- Set-up and maintenance of demonstration plot for NB21 – a new variety of fodder
- Providing vaccinations to cattle

**BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL PROGRAM**

**OBJECTIVE**

Safeguarding the physical safety and security of both livestock and livestock owners

**ACTIVITIES**

- Controlling the spread of Brucellosis disease among livestock and livestock owners
- Health camps and regular check-ups for livestock

**PRIMARY SDG COMMITMENT**



Goal 15: Life on land



Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth



Goal 3: Good health and well-being

**WIDER SDG IMPACT**



Goal 1: No poverty



Goal 10: Reduced inequalities



## PROJECT SHIKSHA SAARTHI

### OBJECTIVE

Strengthen education and improve learning achievement of students

### ACTIVITIES

- Outside classroom learning opportunities through reading and library programs, science fairs, summer camps etc.
- Establishment of Block Science Centre
- Augmenting capacities of teachers and other stakeholders who impart education
- Increasing student enrolment education

### PRIMARY SDG COMMITMENT



Goal 4: Quality education

### WIDER SDG IMPACT



Goal 1: No poverty



Goal 10: Reduced inequalities



## PROJECT AROGYA

### OBJECTIVE

Reversing the situation of poor access to medical facilities and other health infrastructure in the villages of Mandvi and Mundra blocks

### ACTIVITIES

- Mobile Health Units (MHUs) for doorstep primary healthcare services
- Referral services
- Specialized medical camps
- Community health and hygiene awareness
- Seasonally conducting fumigation in villages

### PRIMARY SDG COMMITMENT



Goal 3: Good health and well-being

### WIDER SDG IMPACT



Goal 10: Reduced inequalities

**PROVISION OF BASIC NEEDS**

## WASTE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

### OBJECTIVE

Promote waste reduction and create awareness on sustainable waste management practices

### ACTIVITIES

- Actively engaging with village communities to promote waste management
- Promoting community based bodies to take up waste management initiatives
- Establishing effective waste management infrastructure
- Awareness and advocacy at the village, block and regional level

### PRIMARY SDG COMMITMENT



Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation



Goal 3: Good health and well-being



## PROJECT VARTIKA

### OBJECTIVE

Making women-based SHGs equal stakeholders in community development

### ACTIVITIES

- Formation and management of women SHGs
- Promoting and guiding women to make financial savings

### PRIMARY SDG COMMITMENT



Goal 5: Gender equality



Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth

### WIDER SDG IMPACT



Goal 1: No poverty



Goal 10: Reduced inequalities

**BUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

# PROJECT NIRMAN

## OBJECTIVE

Improving rural economy and quality of life through development of community property resources

## ACTIVITIES

- Community infrastructure development like roads, community halls

## PRIMARY SDG COMMITMENT



Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

## WIDER SDG IMPACT



Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth



Goal 10: Reduced inequalities



Goal 1: No poverty



# STORIES OF SOCIAL IMPACT

## I. LIVELIHOOD LINKED ECOLOGY

The key focus under this area is to address the root causes of poverty. These include lack of availability or control over natural resources, vulnerability in terms of low levels of skill, resources and poor information and awareness.

To address this concern, activities spanning across water harvesting and conservation for promotion of agriculture, enhancement of fishing and allied activities and grassland development for self-sustaining animal husbandry are

undertaken. The emphasis is on capacitating the local community to efficiently manage natural resources.

### PROJECT SAGARBANDHU - AUGMENTING FISHERMEN LIVELIHOODS

OUTREACH

3  
Villages



IMPLEMENTING  
PARTNERS



The villages of Modhva, Tragadi and Tragadi Bunder located in Mandvi block are largely coastal belts. Fishing is the primary occupation in these villages. The fishing community faces a number of occupational and environmental challenges, primarily inconsistent fish catch, lack of awareness on new age fishing techniques and no alternative employment opportunities available.

Additionally, poor physical infrastructure, lack of quality healthcare, sanitation and drinking water facilities, and unavailability of good quality education also act as a hindrance to socio-economic development.

““ **Project Sagarbandhu envisions transforming the existing challenges into opportunities and enhancing the livelihoods of the fishing community.**

**SDGS DIRECTLY ADDRESSED**



**ACTION AND PERFORMANCE ON THE GROUND**

**Target:** Capacity building in shrimp farming

**ACTIVITIES**

**OUTREACH**

<p><b>Shrimp farming - techniques, methods and importance</b></p>	<p>111</p>	<p>Fisher folk, Utthan staff, Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC) members</p>
<p><b>Shrimp farm management - optimizing resources, maximizing impact</b></p>	<p>425</p>	<p>Fisher folk</p>
<p><b>Exposure visit to shrimp farms</b></p>	<p>91</p>	<p>Fisher folk</p>
<p><b>Technical training and installation of tide management software</b></p>	<p>57 fisher folk</p>	

Activities were undertaken to build capacities in shrimp farming. The emphasis was on improving knowledge on farming techniques and farm management practices that will enable optimal utilization of resources. CGPL collaborated with Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) to capacitate 111

individuals, including fisher folk, Utthan staff and Village Development Authority Committee (VDAC) members on different shrimp farming techniques and methods. 425 fisher folk were also capacitated on shrimp farm management. Technical inputs were backed by practical exposure visits to Fisheries Research Station, Port

Okha. CGPL also introduced tide management software which gives fisher folk real time updates on tide trends to effectively manage activities. 57 fisher folk were given technical training on using this software.

### Target: Provision of good quality fishing equipment

#### ACTIVITIES

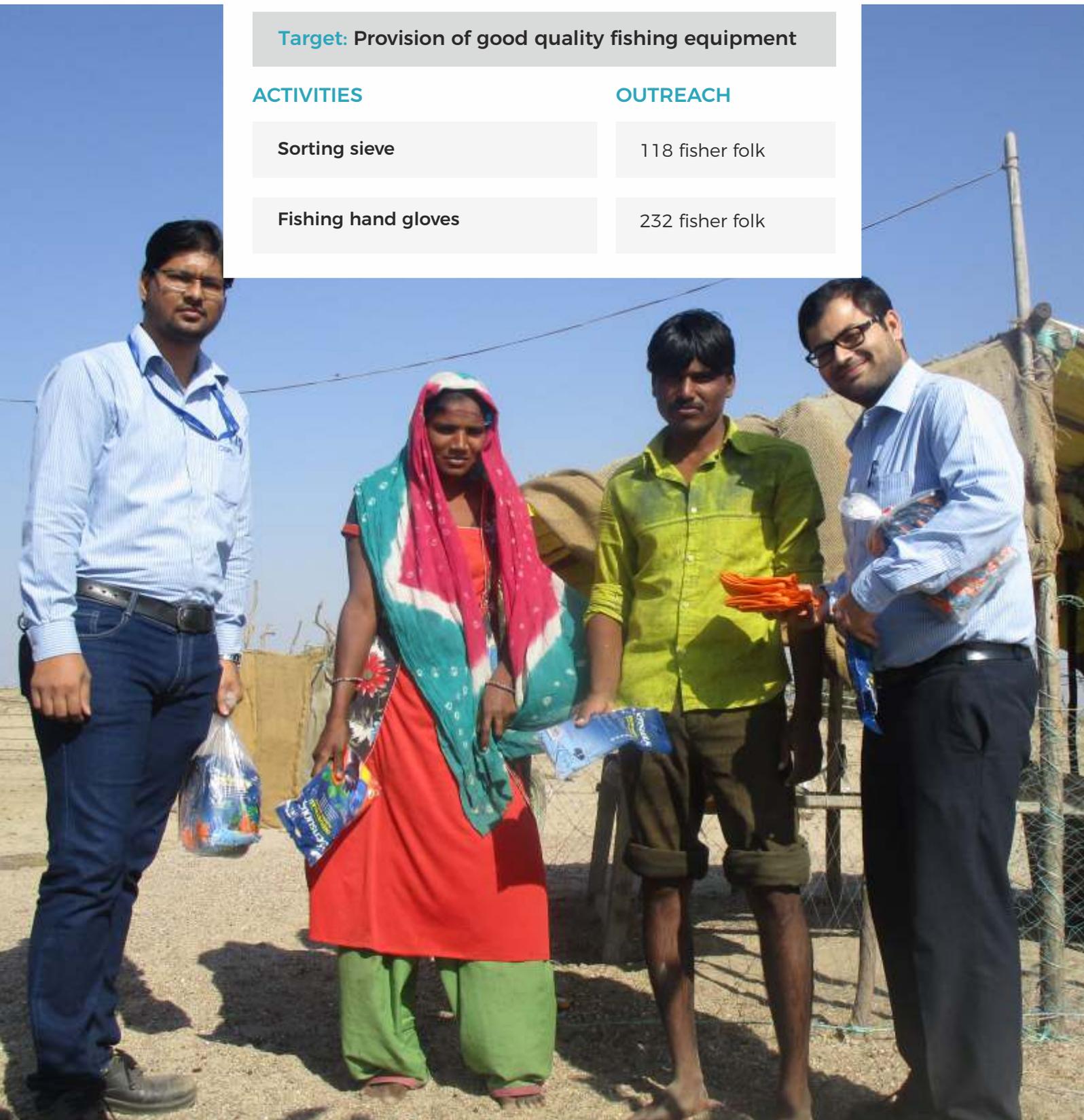
Sorting sieve

Fishing hand gloves

#### OUTREACH

118 fisher folk

232 fisher folk



To ensure that lack of good equipment does not act as a barrier in the livelihood of the fishing community, equipment support was extended. 118 fisher folk were given sorting sieves and 232 pairs of hand gloves were given to 116 migratory fisher folk at Tragadi Bunder. These activities were conducted with the objective of not only ensuring the availability of good quality equipment and resources which will bring ease in fish sorting and enhance fish catch but also reducing health risks like skin infections and cuts while handling catch.

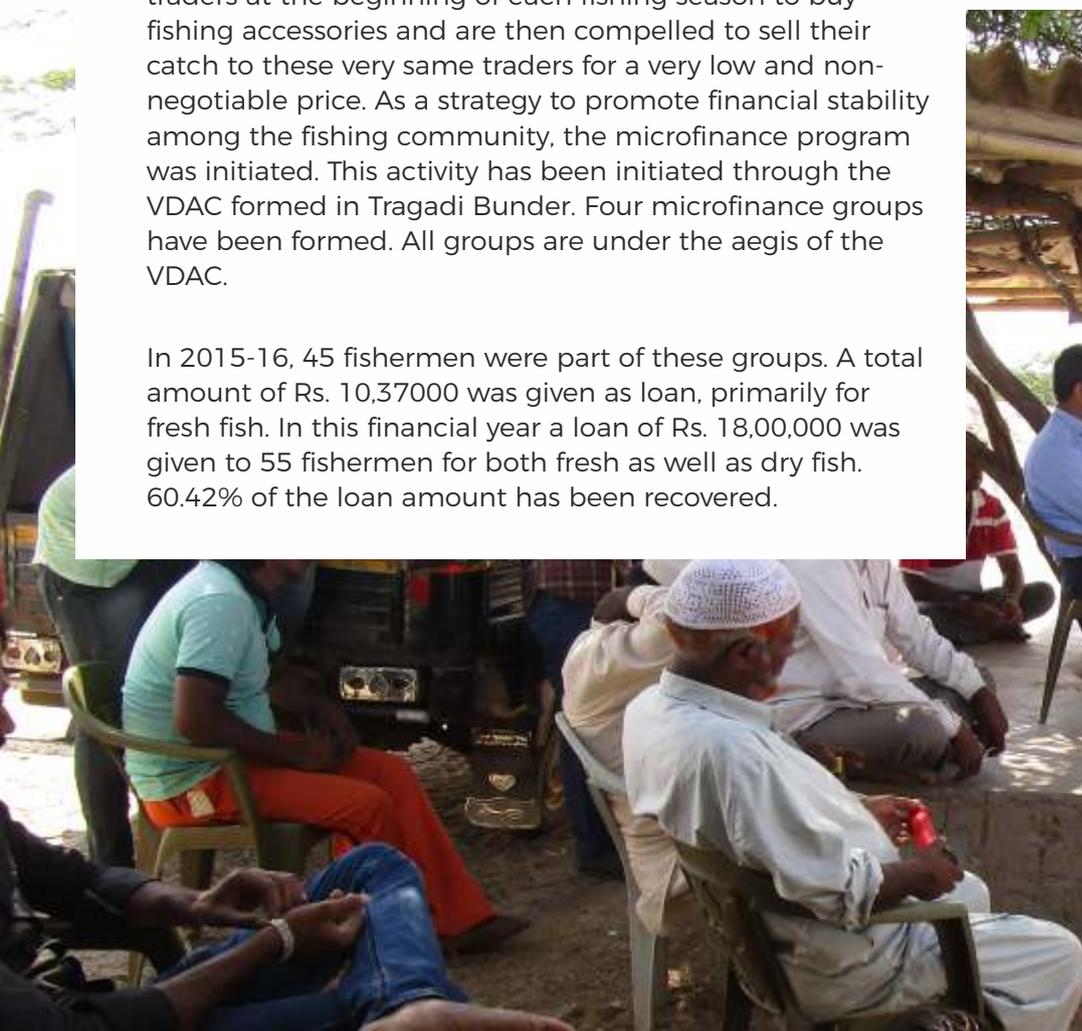
### Target: Microfinance promotion and support

#### DETAIL OF TOTAL MICRO FINANCE GROUP 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till May 2017)

Microfinance Loan Provided in the year 2015-16 (INR)		Recovery Details 2015-16 (INR)		Microfinance Loan Withdrawn from Bank by Group Members for Offseason Requirement (Considered as part of Loan (INR))			Microfinance Loan Provided in the year 16-17 (INR)	Overall Pending Recovery under MF (INR)	Current Recovery Status (INR)	Balance To Be Recovered under the Project	%Recovery
Name of Group	Loan Amount Provided in the Year 2015-16	Recovery Amount 2015-16	Remaining Recovery for 2015-16	Cash on Hand	Bank Balance 17/03/2017	23/24-5-2016 Bank loan	Loan Amt 2016-17	Total Recovery (5+8+10) 2015-16/17	Recovery Amount 2016.17 TILL May	Total Recovery Pending	
KGN GROUP	269000	154395	114605	429919	204356	150000	600000	864605	629919	-234686	72.86
GARI B NAVAJ GROUP	198000	118699	79301	231949	55829	90000	400000	569301	259250	-310051	45.54
AMAN GROUP	390000	195000	195000	378410	105220	145000	600000	940000	431340	-508660	45.89
EKATA GROUP	180000	98000	82000	307040	8000	90000	200000	372000	287918	-84082	77.40
TOTAL	1037000	566094	470906	1347318	373405	475000	1800000	2745906	1608427	-1137479	60.42

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 to buy fishing accessories and are then compelled to sell their catch to these very same traders for a very low and non-negotiable price. As a strategy to promote financial stability among the fishing community, the microfinance program was initiated. This activity has been initiated through the VDAC formed in Tragadi Bunder. Four microfinance groups have been formed. All groups are under the aegis of the VDAC.

In 2015-16, 45 fishermen were part of these groups. A total amount of Rs. 10,37,000 was given as loan, primarily for fresh fish. In this financial year a loan of Rs. 18,00,000 was given to 55 fishermen for both fresh as well as dry fish. 60.42% of the loan amount has been recovered.



**Target:** Increasing community resilience through provision of basic needs

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
Furthering the right to water for all	Repair and upkeep of water storage and transport infrastructure	Tragadi Bunder
Village infrastructure improvement	Road repair and land levelling	Tragadi Bunder
	Street light installation	Tragadi Bunder

To meet the community's water and sanitation needs, drinking water was provided on daily basis to households in Tragadi Bunder. Infrastructure

like water storage tanks, pipes etc. were also regularly repaired and maintained to avoid wastage of water. To increase community access and connectivity to amenities

outside the village, road improvement was undertaken in Tragadi Bunder. With the objective of electrifying Tragadi Bunder solar street lights were installed in the village.

**Target:** Community engagement through awareness camps and cultural activities

ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
Education, health and sanitation awareness	750 individuals
Health, sanitation and income management awareness	170 women
Celebration of republic day	Tragadi Bunder
Cricket tournament	84 fishermen



To increase community stake and participation in local development, cultural and relation-building activities were organized. Platforms like Kawali nights and womens' groups were used as mediums to promote healthy behavioural practices among communities. Awareness camps on education, health

and sanitation were conducted during Kawali nights.

750 community members, including men, women and children, were reached out to. Sessions on health, sanitation and income management were also held with 170 women.



**Community harmony and togetherness was furthered through organization of cultural activities like celebration of Republic Day and cricket tournaments.**

## REDUCING OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS FOR THE MIGRANT FISHING COMMUNITY: FIRST PHASE OF FISHING EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION DRIVE



Tragadi Bunder, located in the Mandvi block of Kutch, Gujarat, is a seasonal settlement for the fishing community from the nearby villages. As part of its CSR initiatives, CGPL along with its on-field partner Swadeep initiated the project 'Sagarbandhu' in 2010. The project addresses the needs of the migrant fishing community and strives for their increased community engagement and livelihood development.

Lack of good quality fishing

equipment and gear like hand gloves, fishing hooks and nets, storage facilities etc. pose a dual occupational hazard for fishermen – firstly, maintaining quality of catch and secondly, adverse effects on their own personal health and safety. To address this concern a fishing gear distribution drive has been initiated by CGPL at Tragadi Bunder. As part of the first phase of this drive, conducted on the 17th of December 2016, hand gloves were distributed to 95 individual fishermen. When asked about the utility of this initiative, the beneficiaries

affirmed its positive impact in terms of reduced skin infections, cuts and abrasions while handling and segregating fish.

Eighteen CGPL employee volunteers responded to the call for action and facilitated the entire process. Members of the Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC) who participated in this drive have lauded CGPL's efforts for building the resilience of the migrant fishing community.



## PARTICIPATORY GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT (PGWM) -

### A LIFE CYCLE APPROACH TOWARDS WATER SECURITY

The Kankavati sandstone aquifer region faces serious water paucity due to the uncertain nature of monsoons. To help this region progress from water deficit to water surplus, the PGWM project is executed with two key objectives - developing drinking water resource and recharging groundwater.

To realize this objective, activities like improving infrastructure for water harvesting and groundwater recharge, and research and monitoring of water resources in the region to access their sustainability are undertaken regularly.

Farmers are also supported financially to adopt micro-irrigation and drip-irrigation systems. The project emphasises on engaging and capacitating all community stakeholders in water resource development and management.



#### SDGS DIRECTLY ADDRESSED

 **6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**

 **9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

 **13 CLIMATE ACTION**

 **8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**

## ACTION AND PERFORMANCE ON THE GROUND

**Target:** Research and monitoring of water resources

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
Geo-hydrological study	<p>Data collection and dialogue</p> <hr/> <p>Data analysis through GIS</p> <hr/> <p>Community level data sharing and dissemination</p>	17 villages
Action research	<p>Groundwater monitoring</p> <hr/> <p>Rainfall monitoring</p>	12 villages
Faradi Dam water efficiency study	Assessment of surface water and ground water	9 villages

To understand the Kankavati sandstone aquifer in terms of sub-surface strata, depth of water table and water quality, a geo-hydrological study was conducted in seventeen villages. The study was conducted with the village Panchayat members, government departments as well as through active community dialogues and discussions.

Action research is an important component in PGWM. It ensures community involvement in recognizing issues and demonstrating solutions.

Action research was conducted in 12 villages to monitor the groundwater scenario and evaluate rainfall data.

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. A study was conducted to assess the level of surface water and ground water at Faradi dam to improve water efficiency for the region.





**Target:** Improving infrastructure for water harvesting and groundwater recharge

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
Enhancement of existing water structures	Structure up gradation and repair De-silting	4 villages
Silt control	Gabbian construction	1 village
Artificial groundwater recharge	Recharge bore well construction	4 villages
Groundwater recharge	Groundwater recharge pit excavation	1 village

Based on the geo-hydrological study and action research, groundwater recharge activities were initiated. The focus was on improving infrastructure for water harvesting and groundwater recharge. To enhance existing water structures, repair and de-silting was undertaken in four villages. To control silt load flowing and settled in the water structures, a gabbian has been

constructed on Khetarpad watershed in Mota Bhadiya village. The gabbian will increase the efficiency of five check dams.

In the Kankavati sandstone aquifer groundwater is extracted from deep levels. It thus becomes difficult to replenish groundwater through natural recharge. To expedite

recharge, artificial recharge methods were undertaken. Bore wells were constructed in four villages

Along the aquifer, rivers flow from north to south and have high groundwater recharge potential. To demonstrate this, a groundwater recharge pit has been excavated in Khari river in Tunda village.

**Target: Agricultural interventions to optimize groundwater usage and conservation**

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
<p><b>Improving facilities for micro irrigation /drip irrigation</b></p>	<p><b>Financial support to farmers for drip irrigation system</b></p>	<p><b>9 villages 503 hectares 263 farmers</b></p>
<p><b>Development of demand side management and groundwater conservation protocols</b></p>	<p><b>Preliminary baseline survey</b></p>	<p><b>123 farmers</b></p>
<p><b>Demonstration of agriculture protocols</b></p>	<p><b>Changing crop patterns and seed variety</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Soil health improvement and soil reclamation</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Farm bund construction</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Groundwater recharge</b></p>	<p><b>33 farmers</b></p>

Better facilities for irrigation that will ensure water and soil conservation is the utmost need in the Kankavati sandstone aquifer region. To address this need, financial support is extended to farmers to adopt systems for micro and drip irrigation. In 2016-17, 262 farmers from nine villages were supported to take up drip irrigation. 503 hectares of land were covered with optimal and efficient drip irrigation system.

Farmers are the largest stakeholders of groundwater resource. Groundwater is extracted primarily for irrigation. To avoid rapid depletion and increase in salinity and ensure long-term sustainability, groundwater has to be managed and conserved. With this objective, a farmer group has been identified from each village for developing demand side management and groundwater conservation

protocols. Preliminary, baseline survey was carried out with 123 farmers.

Based on this survey agricultural protocols have been demonstrated with individual farmers. 33 farmers were involved in demonstrations related to changing crop patterns and seed variety, soil health improvement and soil reclamation, farm bund construction and groundwater recharge.

**Target:** Community engagement in water resource development and management

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
Strengthening village level PGWM committees	Basic training on PGWM	10 villages 88 village members
Forming and furthering the concept of 'Bhujal Jankar'	Technical training on PGWM to rural youth	6 villages 8 youth
Technical training for Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs)	Low water consumption crop varieties	1 village 8 farmers
	Composting and soil moisture conservation	1 village 22 farmers
	Salinity management and horticulture	7 villages 14 farmers
	Model farm exposure	1 village 11 farmers

This year saw increased emphasis on community participation and involvement to further PGWM. Each village has in place a 'PGWM Committee' working to ensure effective water management, usage and conservation at the village level. 88 committee members from 10 villages

attended a training orienting them to basic practices and methods of PGWM.

In six villages eight youth have been identified as 'Bhujal Jankars'. Bhujal Jankars were trained on the technical aspects of PGWM. The objective of furthering the concept of

Bhujal Jankars is to build a cadre of youth from the villages who will ensure that PGWM activities take into account community voices, knowledge and expertise.

To ensure that farming practices are not disruptive to groundwater resource, technical training was extended to Farmer Interest Group (FIGs) on how to reduce water usage and avoid increasing the salinity of existing groundwater resource. A total of four trainings were conducted which reached out to 55 farmers.



**Target:** Macro and micro level awareness and advocacy

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
<p>Promoting and demonstrating model PGWM</p>	<p><b>CLUSTER LEVEL</b></p> <p>Meeting and dialogue with local community and administrative bodies</p> <hr/> <p>Trainings and workshop on effective PGWM</p>	<p>16 villages</p>
	<p><b>BLOCK LEVEL</b></p> <p>Workshops on groundwater status</p> <hr/> <p>Collaboration with government departments for convergence</p> <hr/> <p>Partnership with other CSR units</p> <hr/> <p>Demonstration of model groundwater recharge activities</p>	<p>Mundra and Mandvi</p>
	<p><b>REGIONAL LEVEL</b></p> <p>Workshops and seminars to inform planning process and garner funds</p> <hr/> <p>Influence policy making in PGWM</p> <hr/> <p>Advocating for a regional advisory group on PGWM</p>	<p>Kanakavati sandstone aquifer</p>

In India there is no national level standard model for PGWM. CGPL along with its partners strives to achieve this by setting a benchmark for PGWM. To realise this objective, regular advocacy and awareness is undertaken at the cluster, block and regional level.

Meetings and dialogues are held with different stakeholders like village Panchayats and other local administrative bodies, government departments, CSR bodies etc. Workshops, trainings, seminars are also held on groundwater recharge techniques,

conducting groundwater status studies and overall effective PGWM. At the regional level we have also advocated for an advisory group on PGWM to make policy changes for effective groundwater management.

# KANTHI AREA LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

## ENABLING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry is a primary occupation for a large proportion of families in Kutch district. To make animal husbandry a sustainable and profitable occupation, as well as to safeguard the physical safety and security of both livestock and livestock owners, activities are undertaken in the following areas -

- Regular support to two Gaushalas - Tunda Vandh and Mota Kandagara - through fodder supply, both dry and green
- Set-up and maintenance of demonstration plot for NB21 - a new variety of fodder
- Brucellosis Control Program to control the spread of Brucellosis disease among livestock and livestock owners
- Health camps and checks for livestock



### SDGS DIRECTLY ADDRESSED

 **15** LIFE ON LAND

 **8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

 **3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



## ACTION AND PERFORMANCE ON THE GROUND

**Target:** Support to Gaushalas for fodder sufficiency

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
Distribution of fodder for cattle	<p>Supply of green and dry fodder through Gaushalas managed by cattle owners</p> <p>Sale of manure</p> <p>Gaushala management with provision of amenities for cattle and cattle owners</p> <p>Periodic meetings</p>	3600 cattle
Gaushala digitization	Real time data of the entire management process of the Gaushala which includes the formulation of yearly plan, procurement, weighing, supply, quality control and financial details	2 Gaushalas
Promotion of green fodder cultivation through establishment of demonstration plot	<p>Provision of NB21 fodder slips</p> <p>Promoting cultivation of fodder in the vicinity</p> <p>Technical training and awareness on NB21 cultivation</p>	<p>87110 slips</p> <p>13 villages</p> <p>187 farmers</p> <p>187 farmers</p>
Infrastructural up gradation and development of green fodder demonstration plot in 24 hectres	<p>Demonstration of NB-21 fodder variety</p> <p>Installation of micro irrigation model ( drip and rain gun)</p> <p>Solar fencing</p> <p>Usage of sewerage water after purification for fodder cultivation</p> <p>Establishment of pump room</p>	<p>2 hectares</p> <p>24 hectares</p> <p>1 structure</p> <p>6 hectares</p> <p>2 structures</p> <p>1 structure</p>
Promotion of dry fodder (Sorghum)	<p>Seed production trials</p> <p>Establishment of a sorghum seed bank</p>	<p>18 hectares</p> <p>500 kgs</p>

Enhancing community knowledge on fodder sustainability	Awareness sessions and meetings with farmers	22 villages
Research and studies for Guashala sustainability	Feasibility study on development of gauchar land Action plan for Gaushala sustainability Annual soil and water chemical test	CGPL demo plot and Panchayat Gaucher land

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 2007. This year 12179 tons (approximately 13000 tons) fodder was distributed for 3600 cattle. Linkages were established with local vendors as well as with some vendors from the state of Haryana for fodder supply. 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, farmers and livestock owners are capacitated to cultivate green fodder. Local level farmer associations were promoted to directly supply fodder to the Gaushalas. In this year two specific activities were undertaken:

- **87110 NB21 fodder slips were provided to 187 farmers across 13 villages**
- **187 farmers were trained in techniques to cultivate and harvest the NB21 slips**

For effective tracking of fodder production, procurement and distribution, there has been an emphasis on digital management of outreach and data. Both Gaushalas have adopted a digital

platform where a database on cattle reached, fodder procured and distributed, procurement strategies etc. are regularly maintained. Cultivation and harvest of high yield variety of fodder was demonstrated on the 24 hectare demo plot. Infrastructural upgradation and upkeep of the demonstration plot was undertaken to ensure minimum loss in green fodder production.

In order to promote dry fodder cultivation in the region, seed production trials of different sorghum varieties in a 16 hectare plot were carried out. Approximately 500 kilograms of seeds produced have been stored in a seed bank and will be used for further germination and multiplication.

In depth research and studies were also undertaken to develop an action plan for the sustainability of the Gaushalas.



## BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL PROJECT

**Target:** Controlling the spread of Brucellosis disease among livestock and livestock owners

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
Camps to improve livestock owner awareness on Brucellosis	<p>Orientation to symptoms and precautionary measures</p> <hr/> <p>Emphasizing need for vaccinating livestock regularly</p> <hr/> <p>Orientation to symptoms of and precautionary measures against human Brucellosis</p>	<p>22 villages</p> <hr/> <p>1210 livestock owners</p>
IEC material for larger scale awareness on Brucellosis	<p>Distribution of pamphlets</p> <hr/> <p>Putting up posters at community halls, schools, PHCs etc.</p> <hr/> <p>Mobile van unit for community-wide awareness</p> <hr/> <p>Screening of video documentaries</p>	<p>8500 livestock owners</p>
Capacitating livestock inspectors for effective Brucellosis identification and control	<p>Training sessions</p>	<p>18 trainings</p>
Preventive and curative measures for livestock	<p>Blood testing for Brucellosis detection</p> <hr/> <p>Brucella vaccination</p>	<p>1029 livestock</p> <hr/> <p>5449 livestock</p>
Data management	<p>Regular data entry of vaccinated livestock</p> <hr/> <p>Regular maintenance of field level register</p>	<p>22 villages</p> <hr/> <p>22 villages</p>

An issue identified among animal herders is the lack of awareness of health related diseases among cattle, one of them being brucellosis. To cater to this CGPL has been implementing the Brucellosis Control Project in partnership with the Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyaan (KNNA) and the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

As part of this project efforts are made to increase knowledge and awareness on the disease among livestock owners as well as livestock inspectors. Awareness camps were conducted with 1210 livestock owners across 22 villages.

Apart from awareness camps, IEC materials are utilized for large scale awareness on the disease. This includes individual targeted awareness through pamphlets and booklets, as well as community targeted awareness by putting up posters in public spaces, screening of video documentaries and

promoting messages from a mobile van unit. Trainings were also held for livestock inspectors to build their capacity on effectively detecting and managing the spread and control of brucellosis.

undertaken with livestock. In the year 2016-17, 1029 livestock underwent blood testing and 5449 livestock were vaccinated against brucellosis.

Apart from awareness, direct preventive and curative action is

Rigorous efforts are made to regularly update and maintain data of vaccinated livestock.



**Target: Health camps and checks for livestock**

**ACTIVITY**

**OUTREACH**

**Annual vaccination camps for camels**

650 camels

In the Kutch region camels often suffer from skin infections, arthritis, gastro-intestinal problems, miscarriage and respiratory infections. The mortality rate among calves is also quite high due to concerns like diarrhoea, stomach pain, premature birth and morbid underweight. Secondary research from the area also states that camel breeders neither have the economic means nor the awareness to provide camels

vaccines or take prophylactic measures, thus aggravating existing health concerns. To improve the health condition of camels in the vicinity, CGPL, in association with the Animal Husbandry Department of Bhuj, has been organizing annual vaccination camps for camels since 2007. This year 650 camels were vaccinated, with 100 of these being of the Kharai breed – a variety of camels that is slowly becoming extinct.

The camp was facilitated by a team of doctors from the Animal Husbandry Department with support from livestock inspectors, helpers and volunteers from CGPL and Sahajeevan.

Apart from vaccinations, a stall was also set up during the camp to show the different livelihood avenues and opportunities through camel rearing.

## INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY AND SECURITY FOR FODDER PRODUCING FARMERS: A CASE STUDY

Rajeshbhai Maheshwari is a farmer from Nani Khakhar, a village in the Mandvi block of Kutch district, Gujarat. He owns eleven livestock and used to produce their fodder on his own farm. While the fodder requirements of the livestock was met, Rajeshbhai did face a number of operational challenges – pest infestation, high cost of production and excessive use of water. However, this was the situation prior to the intervention by CGPL and its on-field partner

Parjanya Ecology Private Limited.

As part of their efforts to promote sustainable agriculture techniques, CGPL along with Parjanya Ecology Private Limited gave Rajeshbhai technical inputs on the cultivation, irrigation and other techniques for the production of NB21 fodder. On completion of the input training, in August 2016 Rajeshbhai

was given 200 NB21 fodder slips for a pilot testing on its benefits and utility.

Three months down the line, Rajeshbhai has requested for 1000 more NB21 slips. As per a testimonial from him, while on one hand the NB21 fodder production is more cost efficient in comparison to his previous fodder production method, the techniques for production and harvesting are easier to comprehend and implement.



### VOICING STAKEHOLDERS



Animal husbandry, specifically the breeding and sale of animals and related products like milk, is my primary occupation. The physical health and well-being of the livestock I own is essential for the stability and sustainability of my livelihood. When a team from Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL),



Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyaan (KNNA) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) approached livestock owners in our village to increase awareness on livestock management, I attended all the camps and sessions conducted. The team briefed us on Brucellosis – a highly contagious disease that affects livestock and which could in turn be transmitted to humans in close contact with the affected livestock. Realizing a potential threat not only that Brucellosis could be to my

livelihood but also to my own health and the health of my family, I approached the Brucellosis control project team. They quelled my fears by providing preventive care to my livestock. 26 of the heifers and young buffaloes that I own have been vaccinated against brucellosis. I thank the project team for not only extending awareness on the disease, but also providing direct support for prevention and treatment.

- Hansabai Budhabhai Rabari, Brucellosis Control Program stakeholder, Karmata village



“Being an animal breeder by profession I have been working with livestock for their maintenance and care. Since the start I have found a sense of fulfilment and satisfaction in caring for animals. However, in the year 2015 a sudden illness gripped me and within a few

months I was completely bed-ridden. Apart from the physical challenges, the loss in income affected my family's financial stability. After a few months into this situation, a team from Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL), Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyaan (KNNA) and Upaj Producer Company conducted a health examination for individuals working in close contact with livestock. This team was already working actively in our village to create awareness on as well as to prevent the spread and treat

any existing cases of Brucellosis disease in livestock. The purpose of the health examination was to diagnose the spread of Brucellosis to humans working with livestock. Through the examination I was diagnosed as infected. I was supported by CGPL, not only financially but also through health counselling and guidance. I would like to thank the team for helping me and my family face this daunting time with ease.”

- Jasiben Punabhai Dungariya, Brucellosis Control Program stakeholder, Bhimsar village

## II. PROVISION OF BASIC NEEDS

To enhance the quality of life in villages and speed up socio-economic development, efforts are made to meet the basic material needs of communities. Work is focused in the sectors of education, health, sanitation, drinking water and waste management. To maximise reach and impact, strong partnerships are built with local government departments, non-governmental organizations and other civil society organizations.

### PROJECT SHIKSHA SAARTHI

#### CREATING HOLISTIC EDUCATION SPACES FOR CHILDREN

The project aims to strengthen education and improve the learning capacity of students, especially in language, science and mathematics. It provides students with opportunities for learning outside the classroom through reading and library programs, science fairs and

exhibitions, summer camps etc. Apart from students, teachers and other key stakeholders imparting education are also capacitated to further the project goal. Through this project CGPL is ensuring the availability of and access to quality education for all children residing in its operational area.

#### SDGS DIRECTLY ADDRESSED



## ACTION AND PERFORMANCE ON THE GROUND

**Target:** Outside classroom learning opportunities

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
Summer camp	Library program	2044 Students 190 Volunteers engaged 262 Guardians involved
Building scientific acumen and orientation	Science workshops	36 Schools 1015 Students
	School level science fairs	1080 Student models presented 5878 Students visited 601 Community member visited
	Block level science fair	36 Schools
	Mega science fair	7 Schools 154 Student models presented 659 Students visited 120 Community member visited
	Block level science fair	19 Schools 80 Students
	Camp Galileo	36 Schools 1485 Students
	Science centre visit	22 Schools 194 Students

**Target:** Advancing student enrolment in education

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
Pravesh Utsav	Pamphlet distribution for school entrance awareness Provision of learning kits	50 villages 1000 students

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 'Pravesh Utsav' - 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.

Project Shiksha Saarthi works to make education more engaging and interactive for students. Emphasis is thus laid on increasing opportunities for students to learn outside the classroom. This is done by regularly organising summer

camps, science activities, library activities etc. In 2016-17 summer camps were conducted in 39 schools and saw participation from 954 students. Library activities were conducted as part of the camps. The primary objective

was to initiate community interaction as well as to give children an opportunity to improve their learning levels. The process was facilitated by Pratham Cluster Assitants.

Assistants. On the other hand, community engagement activities were managed by community volunteers. Community-led activities aimed to garner the support of village leaders, parents and other community members to ensure that learning and reading skills gained by children during

summer camps can be sustained and enhanced. The Library Activities continued as a follow up to the Summer Camps. The idea was to build up on the existing reading levels of children in Std 3-8. The Shiksha Sarthi team reached out to 60 Schools and 2287 children. 262 guardians have also actively participated in

these Library Activities and taken ownership. 190 volunteers have been mobilized who are helping the Shiksha Sarthi team in not only reaching out to students but also conducting the Library Activities with groups of children.

Science workshops, fairs and exposure visits were also held regularly. While some students only visited these activities, a number of students were also active in presenting and demonstrating scientific models designed by them.

There has been a considerable achievement in visits to science centres. A total number of 22 schools were engaged in this activity and 194 students visited these centres. These fun and interactive visits communicated scientific concepts to children in an easy to understand way, thus promoting a scientific temperament among them.

**Target: Augmenting capacities of teachers and other stakeholders who impart education**

**ACTIVITY**

**TaRL training for government school teachers**

**Capacitating Vigyan Mitras**

**Capacitating Cluster Resource Leaders (CRLs)**

**OUTREACH**

**Schools: 145  
Teachers (Std. 3-5): 314  
Teachers (Std. 1-4 and 6-8): 561**

Apart from students and parents another stakeholder addressed is teachers and others involved in the process of imparting education. To ensure that they facilitate the goal of imparting quality education to students, different training and capacity

building exercises were conducted with them. 875 teachers teaching between standards 1 and 8 were trained on the concept of Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL). The objective was to train teachers on activity-based learning and

strategies to build the basic competencies of students. Trainings were also held for Vigyan Mitras and Cluster Resource Leaders (CRLs) to expand their knowledge and skill in providing quality education to students.

**Target:** Education support to children from the fishing community

## ACTIVITY

**Sagar Shala – holistic child development**

## SUB-ACTIVITY

**Provision of quality primary education**

**Field visits and practical exposure**

**Personal health and hygiene awareness**

## OUTREACH

**110 students**

**76 students**

**95 students**

Education support was extended to 110 students as part of Sagar Shala – a school to promote education among children of migrant fishing communities. Along with classroom education, Sagar Shala also engages students in learning outside the classroom through engagement in sports activities, exposure visits, awareness sessions etc. Activities to augment teacher capacities were also undertaken to overcome deficiencies in teacher ability to impart quality education.



## CREATIVITY TAPPED AND CHANNELLED: A CASE STUDY

The renowned scientist Albert Einstein once said, "Creativity is intelligence having fun". This quote is perfectly applicable to Raj Girishbhai Kotak, a 6th class student from a Government school in Bidada, a small village in the Kutch district of Gujarat. Raj is a beneficiary of project Shiksha Saarthi implemented by CGPL.

As part of the project activity, Raj participated in a Science Fair where he was oriented to the concept and techniques for developing a parallel circuit model. His active participation and involvement in this exercise coupled with his

budding passion for scientific innovation and creation resulted in him developing his own modified parallel circuit model. Raj's creativity was highly appreciated by Pratham's 'Vigyan Mitra' (science guide) and was shared with his school Principle and teachers.

Raj's father distinctly articulated how his son's interest in and capability for science would have gone unrecognized had it not been for the opportunities offered to him by the Science Fair and other Shiksha Saarthi activities.



Raj is now a regular and active participant at the Science Fairs as well as in the demonstrations of science experiments and models given by children to the local community.

“I was not able to complete my education. This created in me a passion to support young students to not only go to school and complete education, but also to make learning an integral part of their lives. Thus, when Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL) and Pratham Education

Foundation started its library program for students between standards 8 and 6 in my village, I roped in as a volunteer. With support from the project team I engage with students and ensure that they complete the tasks and activities that Pratham Education are aimed at

augmenting their reading skills. In the process, even I am able to garner new information and learning. I commend the efforts of CGPL and Pratham Education Foundation towards strengthening the opportunity for education and learning for the students in our village.”



- Sheetal Maheshwari, Project Shiksha Sarthi volunteer, Kathda village

## PROJECT AROGYA

### HEALTHCARE AT THE DOORSTEP OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

Lack of access to medical facilities and other health infrastructure is one of the prime factors that adversely affects the health status of

people living in rural areas. To reverse this situation in the villages of Mandvi and Mundra, project Arogya is being implemented.

### SDGS DIRECTLY ADDRESSED



OUTREACH **18** Villages



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



**Target: Ensuring the availability of quality healthcare in remote rural areas**

ACTIVITY	SUB-ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
Extending primary healthcare at the doorstep of communities	Treatment and diagnosis through Mobile Health Units (MHUs)	18534 individuals
	Expanded patient database through extensive mobilization	6526 individuals
	Home visits for immediate curative care	4 villages 5 individuals
	Village volunteers for improving community health awareness and knowledge	10 villages 10 volunteers

More often than not, it is found that people living in villages have to travel long distances to avail medical facilities the quality of which is never assured. To respond to this healthcare crisis faced by the rural population residing in its outreach areas Project Arogya operates Mobile Health Units (MHUs) in 16 villages of Mundra and Mandvi blocks.

In 2016-17, MHUs extended treatment and diagnosis to 18534 individuals for different primary healthcare diseases like cough, fever, general weakness, allergies, skin diseases, joint pain, diabetes etc. While catering to already existing patients, MHUs also reached out to 6526 new patients. In critical cases, home visits were also made by medical staff.

Another initiative to ensure access and availability to primary healthcare at the doorstep has been the creation of village level volunteers who have been capacitated to build community awareness and knowledge on health and hygiene. 10 of the villages reached out to have one volunteer each.

**Target: Capacitating communities for healthcare promotion and prevention**

ACTIVITY	OUTREACH
Awareness camps on improving community health and hygiene	16 villages
Awareness on Mukhyamantri Amrutam Mad Yojana	16 villages
Medical check-up and provision of medicines for school students	2 villages 267 students
Specialized health camp for gynaecological and orthopaedic check-up	2 villages 267 students

Health camps were conducted 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. Medical check-up and medical care was also provided for students in 2 schools. Specialized gynaecological and orthopaedic health camps reached out to 59 individuals with the objective of early identification and detection of health concerns in these areas.

**Target:** Health support for the fishing community

**ACTIVITY**

Quality health for all

**SUB-ACTIVITY**

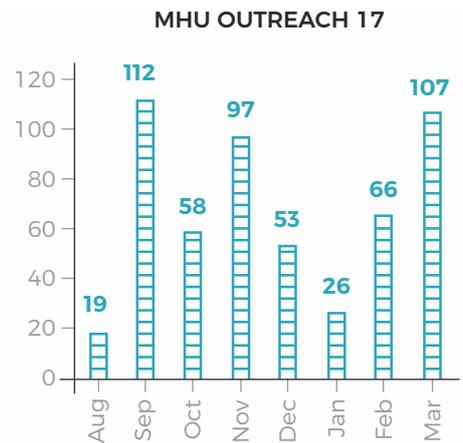
Primary health support and awareness through Mobile Health Units (MHUs)

**OUTREACH**

61 individuals  
 Annual average of individuals (Refer to graph 1 for month-wise details)

As part of health support to the fishing communities, in 2016-17 doorstep primary healthcare was extended through Mobile Health Units (MHUs). An average of 61 individuals availed of treatment and diagnosis. (Refer to graph 1 for month-wise details).

**GRAPH :  
 MONTH-WISE  
 MHU PATIENT  
 OUTREACH**



## PROVIDING HEALTH SECURITY TO THE VULNERABLE THROUGH MHUS: A CASE STUDY

Old age i.e. the period post 65 years of age is generally characterized by illness, lack of family and community support and an inability to access public services to meet basic needs. This situation is exacerbated in conditions of poverty and economic instability

Jetha Naran Sangar and his wife Ranbai Jetha Sangar are victims of this dual concern. Aged eighty-six and seventy-five years respectively, this couple has been left to look after themselves after their daughters were married and

their son migrated to the city along with his family in search of better employment. The burden of independently meeting their financial needs, deteriorating health due to old age and lack of access to proper medical care resulted in the Jetha and Ranbai becoming victims of chronic hypertension. In this situation, when Jetha was made aware of the Mobile Health Unit (MHU) ) being operated in his village by CGPL along with its partner Helpage India, he began visiting the MHU regularly for check-up and medications. Seeing the positive impact on her

husband's physical health, Ranbai also began availing the benefits of the MHU. Over the months, with regular check-up, medication and dietary advice from the MHU doctor, their hypertension has been brought under control.

When asked about the utility of the MHU, the couple confidently states that the health services provided free of cost at their doorstep has not only restored their physical health but has also helped them regain a state of mental well-being.



## WASTE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

### FOCUSING ON BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

In order to promote waste reduction and create awareness on sustainable waste management practices, waste management initiatives are being implemented in six villages. It largely

emphasizes on extending awareness and knowledge on best techniques for waste management and promoting community-led waste management practices and initiatives



### SDGS DIRECTLY ADDRESSED



**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

OUTREACH

**6**

Villages



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

## ACTION AND PERFORMANCE ON THE GROUND

**Target:** Actively engaging with village communities to promote waste management

### ACTIVITY

### OUTREACH

Dialogue with village Panchayat members and other leaders	6 villages
Initial orientation on waste management program to community members	6 villages
Directly engaging village communities in waste management	6 villages
Clean street competition under Swachhta Abhiyaan	5 villages

The project team visited all the target villages and had detailed interactions with the village Panchayat members and other leaders and decision makers. The objective was to understand the social, economic, cultural and political ground realities.

Additionally, the team also met with village community members to orient them on the

project – objectives, strategies, plan of action and community role. It also served to understand the community perspective on the program. To directly engage communities in waste management, wall painting activities were conducted in 6 villages. Community members depicted a variety of messages through pictures on the

importance of effective waste management on the walls across the villages.

To promote the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan at the village level, 'clean street' competitions were held between five villages. The community was motivated to clean their village premises and be identified as the cleanest village of the locality.

**Target:** Promoting community based bodies to further waste management initiatives

### ACTIVITY

### OUTREACH

Setting up village level 'Swachta Samitis'	6 villages
Involving SHGs to promote waste management	5 villages 22 SHGs

Village Gram Sabhas were given the responsibility to appoint a 'Swachta Samiti' in each village. The Samitis will act as community bodies primarily responsible for ensuring the smooth functioning of the program on the ground. Apart from Swachta Samitis, women Self Help Groups (SHGs) were also involved in furthering the

program goal. Women from 22 SHGs across five villages participated in the 'Swachh Faliya, Swachh Gram' competitions.

As part of this women took up the task of cleaning and beautifying their villages as well as promoting health and hygiene among other community members.



**Target: Establishing effective waste management infrastructure**

**ACTIVITY**

**OUTREACH**

Community mapping for comprehensive waste management plan	6 villages
Provision of dustbins in villages	6 villages
Establishment of Zero Waste Centres (ZWC)	5 villages

Community mapping was conducted with community members in all six villages to understand the geographical and infrastructural layout of the villages. Based on the outcomes of this process the nature and extent of waste management infrastructure that would be required for the villages was

decided. 30 to 50 dustbins have been provided in each village for waste disposal. Apart from dustbins, five Zero Waste Centres (ZWCs) have also been established at five villages. ZWCs enable effective segregation of waste, which is the first step in proper waste management. At all the ZWCs waste is

segregated as recyclable and non-recyclable waste. Recyclable waste is sold to vendors, non-recyclable but degradable waste is used for making compost and other non-recyclable material is used to fill the pits of villages.

Apart from promoting waste management and setting up waste management infrastructure, fumigation was also conducted in three villages – Tunda, Vandh and Mota Kandagara.

## WATER AND SANITATION INITIATIVES

### INTRODUCING INNOVATIONS AND BUILDING INSTITUTIONS

Improving sanitation in villages has been one of the greatest challenges faced by the country. Even the Government of India has placed special emphasis on total sanitation in the country through the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan. CGPL along with its partner has initiated water and sanitation initiatives in six of its target villages. The

program lays strong emphasis on 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.

**SDGS DIRECTLY ADDRESSED**

 **6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**

 **3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

**OUTREACH** **92**  
Panchayats

 **IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

## ACTION AND PERFORMANCE ON THE GROUND

**Target:** Construction and maintenance of sanitation facilities

### ACTIVITY

Construction of household toilets through project funds

Construction of toilets through convergence

### OUTREACH

112 households

975 households

During community studies and interactions it was identified that a number of households were not covered in the Government's Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan survey in 2012 and were thus not eligible to receive

government incentives to construct toilets. To address this concern, toilets were constructed for 112 households from the project funds. CGPL and CSPC collaborated with the Mahatma Gandhi National

Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide financial assistance to 975 families for the construction of household toilets.

**Target:** Promoting community bodies to promote sanitation and hygiene

### ACTIVITY

Discussion and strategizing with village Gram Panchayats

Engagement with women groups

### OUTREACH

315 meetings

139 meetings



Regular discussions and meetings were held with the Gram Panchayats of the target villages. The objective was to get their support, approval and feedback on program implementation. Meetings were also conducted with the women and adolescent girls of the village. Meetings were used as a platform to sensitize them on the pressing sanitation issues in the village and motivate them to adopt healthy behavioural practices with respect to health, sanitation and hygiene.

**Target: Community and school level engagement targeted towards behaviour change in sanitation and hygiene**

**ACTIVITY**

**OUTREACH**

**Enhancing community awareness and promoting behaviour change through program media**

**35 Film/video shows  
7 Street plays  
109 Wall paintings and graffiti**

**Celebration of Global Handwashing Day**

**50 schools**

To further the concept of CLTS, behavioural change activities were conducted with the community as well as with schools. This was largely done through the development of IEC materials, supported by audio-visual mediums for mass awareness. Through community awareness activities like

film/video shows, street plays an attempt was made 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. Global Handwashing Day was celebrated on the 15th of October 2016 with 50 schools. As part of the celebration students were given a demonstration on the different steps in hand washing which will help maintain good health and hygiene.

**Target: Liaising with local administrative bodies**

**ACTIVITY**

**OUTREACH**

**Participating in the weekly meetings of Talatis**

**6 meetings**

**Convergence with MGNREGA for construction of household toilets**

**6 villages**

Regular liaising and advocacy was done with local administrative bodies and leaders to ensure that they see the need of the project and extend required support. Weekly Talati meetings were attended by the project team to share project progress,

challenges faced and pressing grass root issues. The project team also consulted and dialogued regularly with the MGNREGA to facilitate convergence on constructing household toilets in the villages.



**One of the notable success of the efforts made in the space of water and sanitation has been the declaration of Mandvi block as 'open defecation free' (ODF)**

### III. BUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Good social and physical infrastructure facilities are crucial for rapid economic growth, human development and poverty reduction. Rural communities are especially susceptible to poor social and physical infrastructure, which is a barrier to their growth and progress. To build social and physical capital and infrastructure in the villages of Mandvi and Mundra, we invest efforts and resources to establish self-help groups (SHGs), build common property resources as well as to promote community engagement events and recreational activities.

#### PROJECT VARTIKA

##### EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT EFFORTS

The project engages with women SHGs with the objective of making them equal stakeholders in community development. Women are encouraged and guided to make economic savings. Efforts are made to enhance their employability by providing them with skill development trainings

as well as capacitating them to start small-scale businesses and income generation activities. They are oriented on and connected to related government schemes and programs as well as provided with market linkages.

##### SDGS DIRECTLY ADDRESSED



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

OUTREACH

**10**  
Villages

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION



## ACTION AND PERFORMANCE ON THE GROUND

**Target:** Promoting and guiding women to make financial savings

### ACTIVITY

### OUTREACH

**Building and strengthening women-based SHGs**  
Number of SHGs: 58

**Number of SHGs: 58**  
**Number of women members: 659**

**Capacitating SHGs to open and operate bank accounts**

**55 SHGs**

**Increasing financial savings of SHGs**

**Number of SHGs: 58**  
**Number of women members: 659**

Since 2008, CGPL has been engaged in forming women SHGs in surrounding communities to build social capital of communities. Till date 58 SHGs have been formed across 10 villages.

SHGs are integrated with the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

The main purpose of the SHGs is to protect women from economic vulnerabilities.

Across all 58 SHGs a total amount of ₹2,69,3620 has been saved. SHGs are supported to open bank accounts. 55 SHGs have and regularly operate bank accounts.

## PROJECT NIRMAN

### BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE IN VILLAGES

The project emphasises on infrastructure development as a strategy to improve rural economy and quality of life. Community infrastructure

like roads and community halls, infrastructure to meet basic needs like education, health, water and sanitation, and infrastructure like water

harvesting structures, wells and cattle troughs which support rural livelihoods are built and upgraded under this project.

OUTREACH

**10**  
Villages

**DIRECT**  
**IMPLEMENTATION**

**SDGS DIRECTLY ADDRESSED**

**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## ACTION AND PERFORMANCE ON THE GROUND

**Target:** Community infrastructure development like roads, community halls

### ACTIVITY

### OUTREACH

Construction of road and pipe culvert

1 village

Construction of interpretation centre

1 village

**Target:** Infrastructure to meet basic needs like education, health, water and sanitation

### ACTIVITY

### OUTREACH

Construction of underground drainage

1 village

Activity: Construction of drainage line

1 village

In 2016-17, CGPL down scaled on its activities for infrastructural development in villages. This was largely because a lot of activities have already been conducted in this domain in the past years and the focus is now shifted more towards livelihood

development activities in the village. This year infrastructure development activities for community development as well as to meet basic needs were undertaken in the villages of Tunda, Tragadi and Modhva.

This was undertaken as a need based initiative to eliminate the growing instances of infections in the local community due to the exposure of wastewater and sewage sludge.



# AFFIRMATIVE ACTION



**Tata Power shall strive to build an inclusive society through focused and sustained Affirmative Action (AA) for creating a positive impact on the lives of 55,000 persons of SC and ST by 2018, positioning Tata Power as a role model**

**Tata Power AA vision**

'Leadership with care' is the guiding principle at Tata Power. Since its inception, Tata Power has strived to uplift the traditionally disadvantaged groups in society. With the vision Tata Power engages in affirmative action activities across five broad categories.

## TATA POWER'S 5ES OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

### EDUCATION

To improve support services and infrastructure in schools for increase in access and quality of education

### EMPLOYABILITY

To enhance the skill/competency level of SC/ST persons

### EMPLOYMENT

To provide gainful employment to meritorious SC/ST candidates

### ENTREPRENEURSHIP

To promote inclusive growth through entrepreneurship among SC/ST communities

### ESSENTIAL AMENITIES

To meet the basic needs for living

## AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AT CGPL

### ACTIVITY

Installation of RO plant

Infrastructure support for Dr. Bhimratna Kumar Chhatralay (boys hostel) – beds, chairs, study table, refrigerator, RO plant

### OUTREACH

Villages – Suvai, Ta-Rapar, Faradi

150 students from socio-economically vulnerable communities

### IMPACT CREATED

Availability of drinking water with approved quantities of TDS and PH

Reduction of water-related health issues among the community

Creation of a village level drinking water committee to manage the RO plant

Availability of good quality facilities to support the education of students living in the hostel



# PARTNERSHIPS



# RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS

## RESEARCH TOPIC

## RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

## OBJECTIVE

Fishermen Satisfaction Index

Taleem Research Foundation

To assess the level of satisfaction among fisher folk who are part of CGPL's Sagarbandhu program for the socio-economic development of the fishing community in Tragadi, Tragadi Bunder and Modhva.

Social Audit

Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute (MGLI)

To assess the impact that CGPL's CSR activities have had on the socio-economic conditions of the project areas and at the same time identify development areas that require further interventions. A Community Satisfaction Index (CSI) and Community Engagement Index (CEI) was arrived at to understand the efficacy of the company's initiatives.

SHG Diagnostic Study

APMAS/ Sadhikaratha Foundation

Socio-economic assessment of all SHGs promoted by CGPL, with particular emphasis on their performance, sustainability, growth and comprehensive strategies to enhance the livelihoods of members

# EMPLOYEE VOLUNTEERING

CGPL firmly believes that it has a responsibility to further social development and growth of the vulnerable and underserved communities, especially in the areas of its operation. This is strongly imbibed in the organisation culture and every employee is encouraged to contribute towards meeting this responsibility. We also emphasise that meeting social responsibility is not the onus of only the CSR department. Voluntary participation and contribution by employees across departments is

encouraged to realise the organisation's agenda for socio-economic development.

CGPL's employee volunteering model stands out as unique in the corporate space. The primary reason for this is the emphasis on involving employees in activities across all domains of work.

In the company's efforts to improve livelihood opportunities for local communities, employees

contributed in activities to distribute equipment and gear like hand gloves and sorting sieves to fisher folk. Employees also volunteered for the management of camel vaccination camps. In the endeavour to ensure the availability of basic needs for all, employees participated in different health awareness camps, cleanliness drives and awareness sessions and campaigns. Employees were also engaged in tree plantation drives, blood donation camps and exposure visits.

TOTAL VOLUNTEERS  
ENGAGED

930

TOTAL VOLUNTEERING  
HOURS

3389.5



# RECOGNITION & AWARDS



As a recognition towards its commitment for affirmative action, CGPL received the ARPAN award for the best contribution among the Tata Power units in the volunteering services.





# THE TRANSFORMATION WE ENVISION



We envision a society where there is no poverty and inequalities are reduced.

1 NO POVERTY



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Across our report for 2016-17 we have reflected on CGPL's continuous commitment to the SDGs. Our projects, be it in the domain of augmenting livelihoods, increasing community access to basic needs or making available better social capital and infrastructure in remote rural areas, are striving to realise macro targets and goals at the grassroots. Our activities not only address our stakeholders' expectations towards us, but are 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 2016-17 we continued to expand and scale-up the coverage and impact of our programs. We also continued to build multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local and regional level. One of our

notable efforts this year has been to increase community participation in project planning, design and implementation. This is done in view of our vision of making development inclusive, innovative and culturally appropriate.

CGPL, along with its dedicated partners, has reached out to

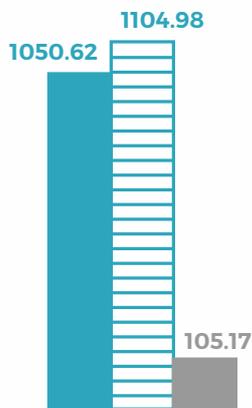
the communities and groups in the villages of Kutch district, Gujarat who have been marginalized from social and economic development. The interventions have contributed towards our long-term vision of reducing poverty and socio-economic inequalities across the rural landscape of Kutch district.



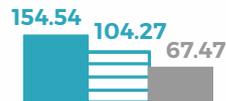
# INVESTMENTS

## TOTAL INVESTMENT : RS.14.41 CR

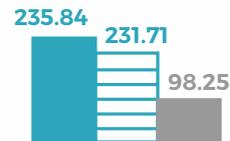
### LIVELIHOOD LINKED ECOLOGY



### PROVISION OF BASIC NEEDS



### BUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE



■ Annual budget (in lakhs)

▤ Actual expense (in lakhs)

■ % of expenditure

### COMMUNITY RELATIONS TEAM MEMBERS

Mr. Pradeep Ghosal  
 Mr. Saurabh Sharma  
 Mr. Asif Pathan  
 Mr. Harshal Desai  
 Mr. Salim Makura  
 Mrs. Annapurna Keshwani  
 Mrs. Niranjana Raste  
 Mr. Hakubha Zala  
 Mr. Pravin Ukani  
 Mr. Dharmesh Shah

Please share your valuable feedback on the Annual Report by mailing [feedback-csrmundra@tatapower.com](mailto:feedback-csrmundra@tatapower.com). Your suggestions will add great value in our endeavours.



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