

REFLECTIONS

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORT
2019-2020





MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

Dear Stakeholder,

It gives me great joy and pride to share our CSR work for FY 2019-20 with you through this Annual Report. Our CSR programs reflect the ethos of the Tata Group of Companies - the development and wellbeing of our communities is the key driver to all our work and is a guiding force in how we reach out to all our stakeholders. Over the years, we have established a strong platform that engages with government, implementing organisations, research and technical agencies, NGOs, industry, industry forums, and media houses to facilitate multi-stakeholder convergence for collective impact.

We have built our strategy to systemically and sustainably address vital ecology and livelihoods gaps in the community, and constantly strive to set a benchmark in Corporate Social Responsibility practices. Our flagship programs with multi-stakeholder partnerships in Participatory Groundwater Management (Program Amrutdhara), the Promotion of Traditional Artforms (Program Dhaaga), and Agriculture Extension (Program Samriddhi) have received recognition at state and national level forums and our approach is being replicated across the region - many of our other programs have found mention in reputed local and global journals and publications and won awards at several forums. All our programs are assessed for efficiency and efficacy through a third-party evaluation, and the mapped Community Satisfaction Index is increasing steadily over the years. At CGPL, we also encourage our employees to volunteer towards causes they are passionate about – in the past year, we were filled with pride to see the many employees who participated enthusiastically in local volunteering activities as well as in the Tata Group volunteering program, ProEngage.

In this time of national and global crisis, we are working to extend the services of the Tata Group towards relief and rehabilitation activities and will continue to do so in order to ensure our communities are supported through the impacts of the COVID 19 pandemic. I am confident that the systemic development work being done by our CSR team will enable us to achieve our vision of being a company capable of making a real difference in the lives of our communities and emerging as the 'Neighbour of Choice'.

- Mr. Vijay Namjoshi, CEO, CGPL & Chief Generation - Designate (Tata Power)



MESSAGE FROM THE CEO-DESIGNATE

Dear Stakeholder,

Corporate Social Responsibility at CGPL goes far beyond basic compliance to build transformative programs that truly generate value for our communities, and I am honoured to take this work forward. Innovation, digital access, and alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals form the foundation of our journey towards the creation of a centre of excellence for Corporate Social Responsibility, and I would like to extend a heartfelt thanks to all our NGO partners, civil society organisations, government partners, volunteers, and most importantly our communities for always standing with us for the overall development of the region. I would also like to extend sincere gratitude to the Corporate Social Responsibility Team at CGPL who work tirelessly towards this objective.

I look forward to broadening our engagement with like-minded stakeholders and extending the impact of our CSR programs beyond funding. During this time of the COVID-19 pandemic our resolve to deliver sustainable value to all stakeholders is further strengthened, and our core values of Safety, Care, Agility, Learning & Ethics (SCALE) remain our guiding light. Our CSR programs, through their outcome-oriented approach, multi-stakeholder engagement, alignment with business strategy, meticulous data analysis and documentation of processes and impacts, have established a number of best practices, keeping true to Tata Power's vision and principles of CGPL's Sustainability Model. Through this Annual Report "Reflections", we invite you to immerse yourself into our continued journey of creating a distinctive corporate identity in the field of Corporate Social Responsibility.

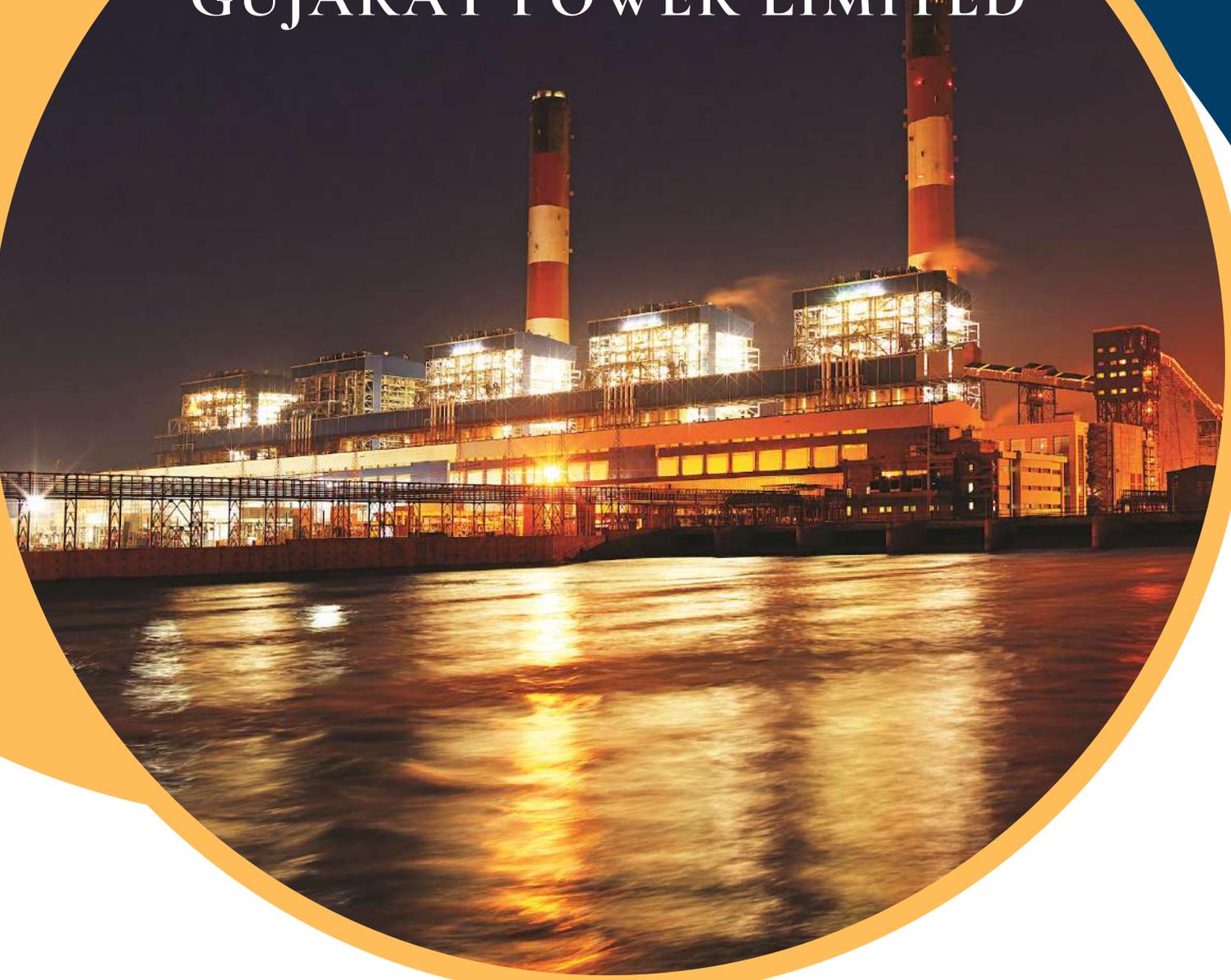
- Mr. A N Ramesh, CEO-Designate, CGPL

GOVERNANCE PHILOSOPHY

More than a century ago, our visionary Founder, Jamsetji N. Tata laid the foundation for good governance and made it an integral part of the business culture of the Tata group. Corporate governance is concerned with maintaining the balance between economic, environment and social goals. As a Tata company, good corporate governance is the way we do business. It is enshrined in everyday activities and plays an important role in shaping the organisation's culture. The corporate governance of the company is inspired by the Tata legacy of 'Leadership with Trust', at the core of which lie the Tata Values and Tata Code of Conduct (TCoC), which guide us to operate with ethics and integrity. The company is focussed on enhancement of long-term value creation for all stakeholders without compromising on integrity, gender sensitivity, societal obligations, environment and regulatory compliances. All action is governed by values and principles, which are reinforced at all levels of the organisation. These principles have been and will continue to be the guiding force of the company.



ABOUT COASTAL GUJARAT POWER LIMITED



Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL) is a fully owned subsidiary of Tata Power, one of India's largest integrated power sector companies. CGPL was incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) by the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) – a Public Sector Company - in 2006 as a part of Government of India's 'Power For All By 2012' mission, and fully acquired by Tata Power Company Limited in 2007. Located in Mundra, Kutch District, Gujarat, CGPL is India's first Ultra Mega Power Plant Project (UMPP), with an installed capacity of 4150 MW and supplies power to five states - Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan. The plant uses supercritical technology and is the most energy efficient thermal plant in the country. Despite a net loss in revenue in FY 2019-2020, CGPL remains committed to Tata Power's guiding principle of inclusive development and is undeterred in its efforts to continue to sustainably build and support all CSR programs and commitments in the defined outreach geography.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AT CGPL

All social and economic development programs are undertaken by the CSR Division of the Sustainability Department of CGPL (Tata Power). The CSR strategy is guided by the strategic intent developed by the company to address:

- The broad socio-economic and environmental requirements of the region
- The approach CGPL will adopt to methodically address these issues
- The partnerships and networks required to achieve sustainable outcomes

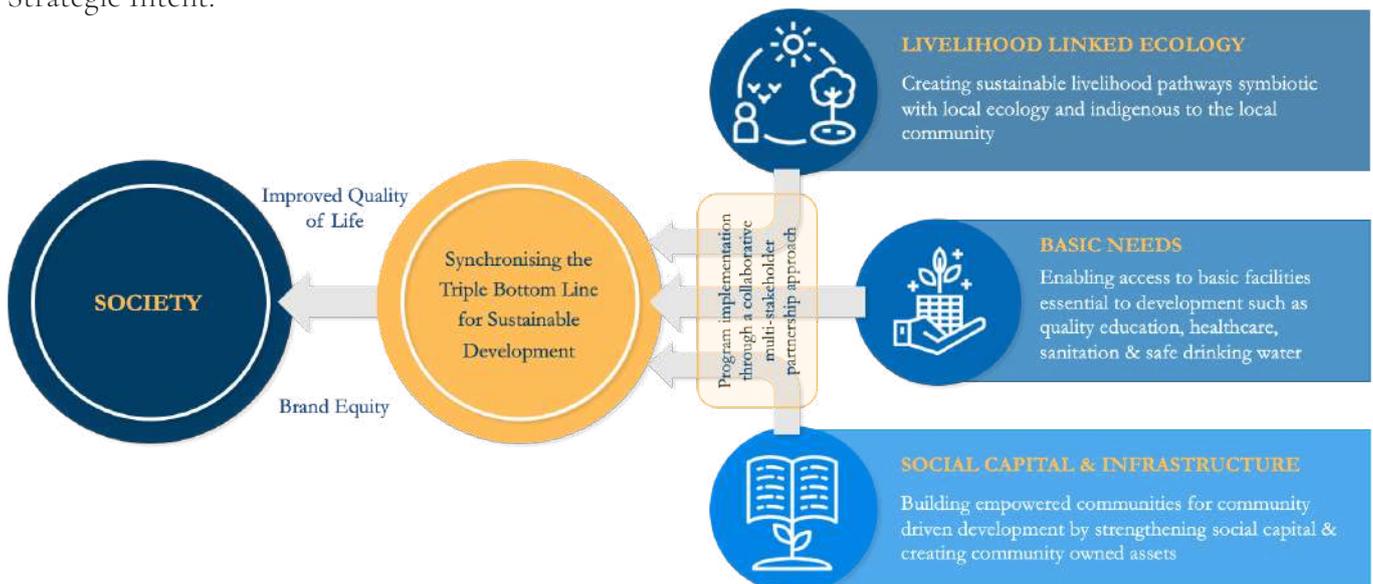
Strategic Intent: Guiding Principles

The “Strategic Intent of Social Sustainability” evolved through a rigorous, consultative design process undertaken by the company, and is based around the following guiding principles:



Strategic Intent: Framework

All community development activities are carried out with the intent of achieving sustainable, holistic, and inclusive development in our communities, and are aligned with the broad thematic pillars of the Strategic Intent:



CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY

CGPL (Tata Power) believes in integrating its business values and operations to meet the expectations of its critical stakeholders

CGPL engages with stakeholders in a sensitive and ethical manner - the CSR vision and mission have been outlined with the Tata Power CSR policy as a guiding philosophy

The policy is based on the Strategic Intent developed by the company, aligned to the macro perspectives of the region as well as micro level issues in its immediate vicinity, and Section 135 (Schedule VII) of the Companies Act 2013

The CSR Policy also takes into cognizance TATA Power's mandate towards Affirmative Action and exigencies including natural disasters etc., involving stakeholder opinion, and following an evaluative process

CGPL's CSR policy has been framed for programmatic planning, implementation and monitoring of its initiatives and effective utilisation of its resources

Establishment of partnerships with specialised agencies, government, CBOs, subject matter experts, NGOs and selection of projects to achieve sustainable outcomes is based on the broad thematic framework of the Strategic Intent

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

The geographic scope of interventions will be determined by the strategy to address issues and execute programs with wider impact

With a view to promote sustainability, CGPL will aim to leverage funds from partners (corporate, government and NGOs) to meet common interests

Programs will be aligned with the board thematic pillars of Strategic Intent (1) Livelihood Linked Ecosystem Development, (2) Provision of Basic Needs and (3) Building Social Capital and Infrastructure



PROGRAMS OVERVIEW



All CSR programs at CGPL are aligned with the board thematic pillars of Strategic Intent (1) Livelihood Linked Ecosystem Development, (2) Provision of Basic Needs and (3) Building Social Capital and Infrastructure, and are classified as follows:



LIVELIHOOD LINKED ECOLOGY

Creating sustainable livelihood pathways symbiotic with local ecology and indigenous to the local community

Samridhhi

Improving agriculture & livestock management practices for improved income generation & climate change action

Amrutdhara

Enabling water security through participatory ground water management

Sagarbandhu

Livelihood development & improvement in overall quality of life of fishing communities

DHAAGA

Preservation of traditional Kutchi crafts & enhanced income generation for artisan



BASIC NEEDS

Enabling access to basic facilities essential to development such as quality education, healthcare, sanitation & safe drinking water

Shiksha Saanthi

Improving learning outcomes for children in rural schools

e-Udya

Digitising curriculums for high quality rural education

Mamta

Augmenting integrated child development services (ICDS) for holistic mother and child development

Aarogya

Access to basic healthcare & sanitation

Swajal

Access to safe drinking water



SOCIAL CAPITAL & INFRASTRUCTURE

Building empowered communities for community driven development by strengthening social capital & creating community owned assets

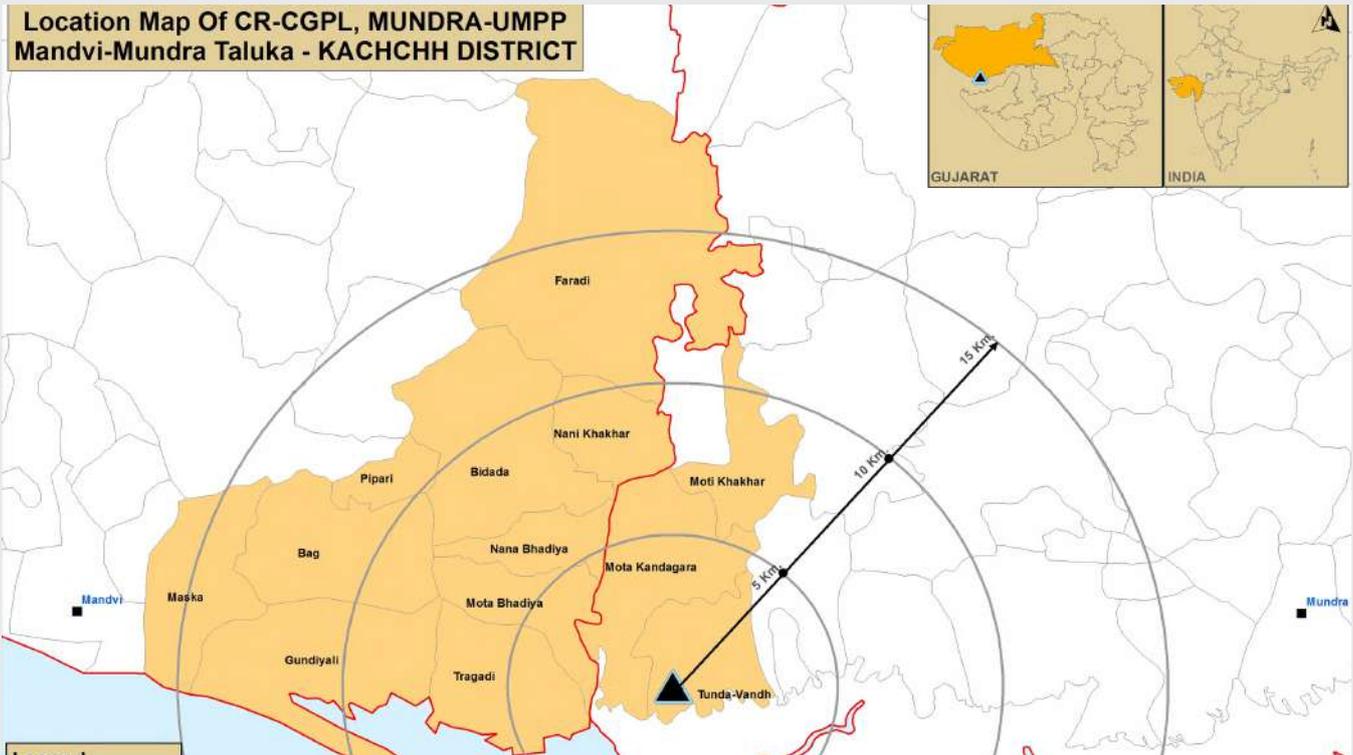
Udyamee

Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women

Adhikaar

Enabling access to government social security schemes for financial inclusion of communities at the bottom of the economic pyramid

PROGRAM OUTREACH



CGPL programs cover Mundra and Mandvi blocks of the Kutch district of Gujarat. CSR programs are primarily focused in the defined program geography, and locations are selected through systematic and scientific assessments based on benchmark social development practices.

While CSR efforts are mainly focussed in defined areas within the vicinity of operations, areas beyond are supported for specific requirements to attain inclusive growth and sustainability.

PROGRAMS



LIVELIHOOD LINKED ECOLOGY

Samriddhi

Amrutdhara

Sagarbandhu

DHAAGA



Improving agriculture and livestock management practices for improved income generation and climate change action

Animal husbandry is a profitable source of income and is practiced by most families in Kutch. However, water scarcity and the lack of grazing land result in high dependence on market purchased fodder which varies in price and quality based on supply and demand. Animal health is also often overlooked, resulting in higher mortality and lower milk production. These factors result in lowered profit margins. Despite this, **livestock trading and selling milk are both profitable means of livelihood, and profit margins can further increase with the right interventions.** Systematic value chain analysis showed the need for farmers of the region to be introduced to relevant modern techniques for improved agriculture practices, various available pesticides, insecticides and other inputs for optimum output generation, as well as market linkages to sell their produce.

In order to address these issues, CGPL designed a **program to introduce best practices in livestock management and related agriculture** for enhanced and sustainable income generation, as well as conservation of natural resources.

While the program was initially designed to simply provide a consistent and uniform supply of fodder to farmers in the region, it has evolved to holistically address the issue of fodder availability, support farmers with various services, and enable overall livestock management through multi-stakeholder partnerships. This has not only increased outcomes exponentially but has also created a paradigm shift in the program implementation approach to become more collaborative across multi-stakeholder segments.

OBJECTIVES

01 Enabling sustainable livelihoods through improved agriculture and livestock management practices by:

- Training, capacity building and demonstrations for farmers on modern practices
- Promotion of chemical free farming and easy access to high-quality, value-added agriculture nutrients
- Cultivation of climate resilient fodder cultivation for enhanced income security
- Access to animal healthcare for enhanced income from animal husbandry
- Creating a market linkages platform for local, smallholder farmers
- Establishment of a “Samridhi Centre” - a one window centre for all agriculture and animal husbandry related support services
- Institution of community contributions to create ownership at a community level and ensure program sustainability

02 Creating a platform to address farmer needs around agriculture and livestock management in a concentrated and holistic manner

03 Addressing climate change through sustainable natural resource management for improved water efficiency and land quality



SDGs ADDRESSED



PARTNERS



SHREE TUNDA VANDH GAUSEVA CHARITABLE TRUST



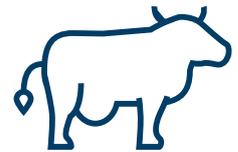
SHREE MOTA KANDAGARA GAUSEVA CHARITABLE TRUST



OI
FODDER SECURITY

Provision of Fodder

Fodder is supplied to farmers across the year through two gaushala Trusts set up in partnership with the local community and panchayats in order to meet the fodder requirements of the local community since 2007. Fodder distribution is managed through a consultative process involving livestock owners and members of the Trusts. Linkages have been established with local vendors and vendors from outside Gujarat for fodder procurement. The gaushalas are fully equipped with amenities such as a weigh bridge for accurate and efficient weighing, cattle troughs, fodder storage space, and a community meeting space. For effective tracking of fodder production, procurement and distribution, there has been an emphasis on digital fodder supply management. Both gaushalas have adopted a digital platform where a database on cattle benefitted, fodder quantities procured and distributed, procurement strategies etc. is maintained.



3600

cattle sustained



570

farmers benefitted



12160

metric tons fodder provided



98500

cuttings distributed



53.7

Lakh INR revenue generated



1790

metric tons fodder harvested

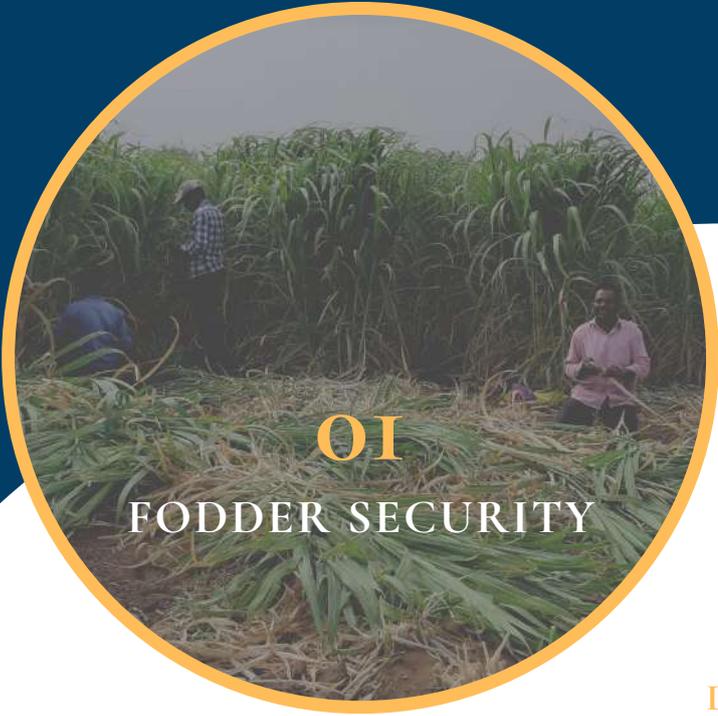


68

farmers protected from lack of fodder during drought

Local Development of Green Fodder

Demonstration plots to cultivate two varieties of Hybrid Napier Bajra – NB21 & CO3 using drip irrigation were developed with farmers on their own land. As part of this pilot, the farmers were supported through maintenance activities such as irrigation, fertigation, inter-cultivation, pruning, maintenance of solar fencing etc. After the successful demonstration, more farmers were given cuttings to grow the same fodder varieties on their own land. These demonstration plots have created to increase awareness on improved agriculture practices among farmers, and to promote NB-21 and CO3 varieties of climate resilient fodder in the region.



OI

FODDER SECURITY



20%
community contribution



4029
metric tons green fodder harvested



455
farmers supported



148.84
Lakh INR revenue generated



316.25
Acres land cultivated

Distribution of Fodder Cuttings and Seeds

The initiative was run in convergence with aligned programs by local stakeholders. Cuttings of Hybrid Napier Bajra (NB 21 and CO3 varieties) and seeds of Jowar (Sorghum), Bajra, Maize & Lucerne were distributed to farmers along with micro-nutrient kits to ensure availability of green and dry fodder throughout the year at the farm level and hence uniform milk production even during the summer. This reduces market dependence and protects farmers from price fluctuations. It also ensures that farmers cultivate high quality, water efficient produce. The seeds and other input materials are stored at the Samriddhi Centre where farmers are encouraged to visit and given training and capacity building around cultivation practices.

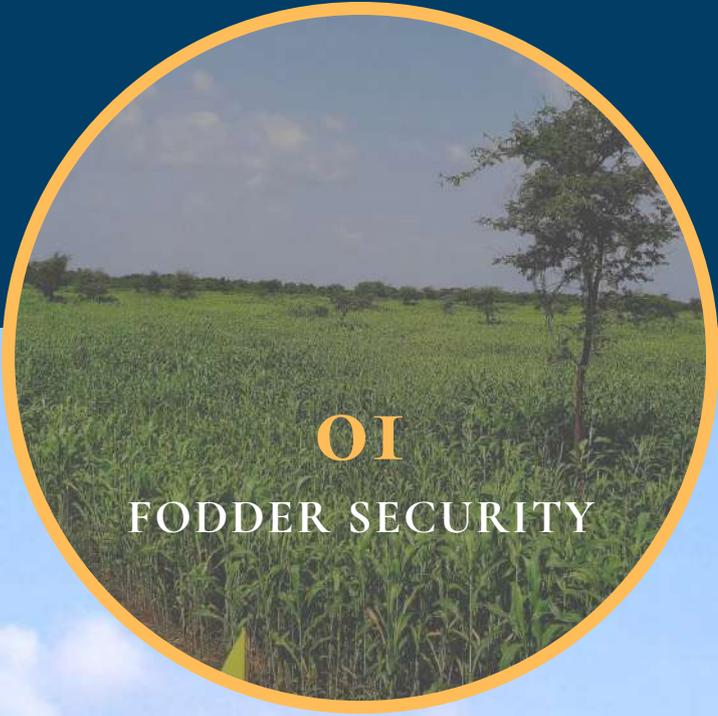
Fodder Seed Bank

A seed bank to store high quality fodder seeds was developed in order to ensure an annual supply of high-quality fodder. Through the year, Jowar fodder seeds were directly procured from fodder growing farmers, cleaned, graded, packed and stored for distribution to farmers at subsidised rates during the monsoon season. The initiative was run in convergence with aligned programs by local stakeholders.



6000 kg
Jowar seeds stored





OI
FODDER SECURITY

Gauchar Land Development Program

Ten acres of gauchar land at Nani Khakhar Village of Mandvi Taluka was developed in association with panchayat. This model is unique in the region. In 2019-20, a dry fodder variety of Jowar was cultivated on the gauchar land, and protected by solar wire fencing. The fodder produced was stored locally by the panchayat and used during the summer months. This plot also serves as a field demonstration and training centre for visiting farmers and many other stakeholders who can study the method and approach adopted and replicate it in their areas. As a result of this successful model, more than six Gram Panchayats have decided to undertake a similar Gauchar Land Development Program in their villages.



23

metric tons dry fodder harvested



1.25

Lakh INR revenue generated



10

Acres land developed

02

VERMICOMPOSTING



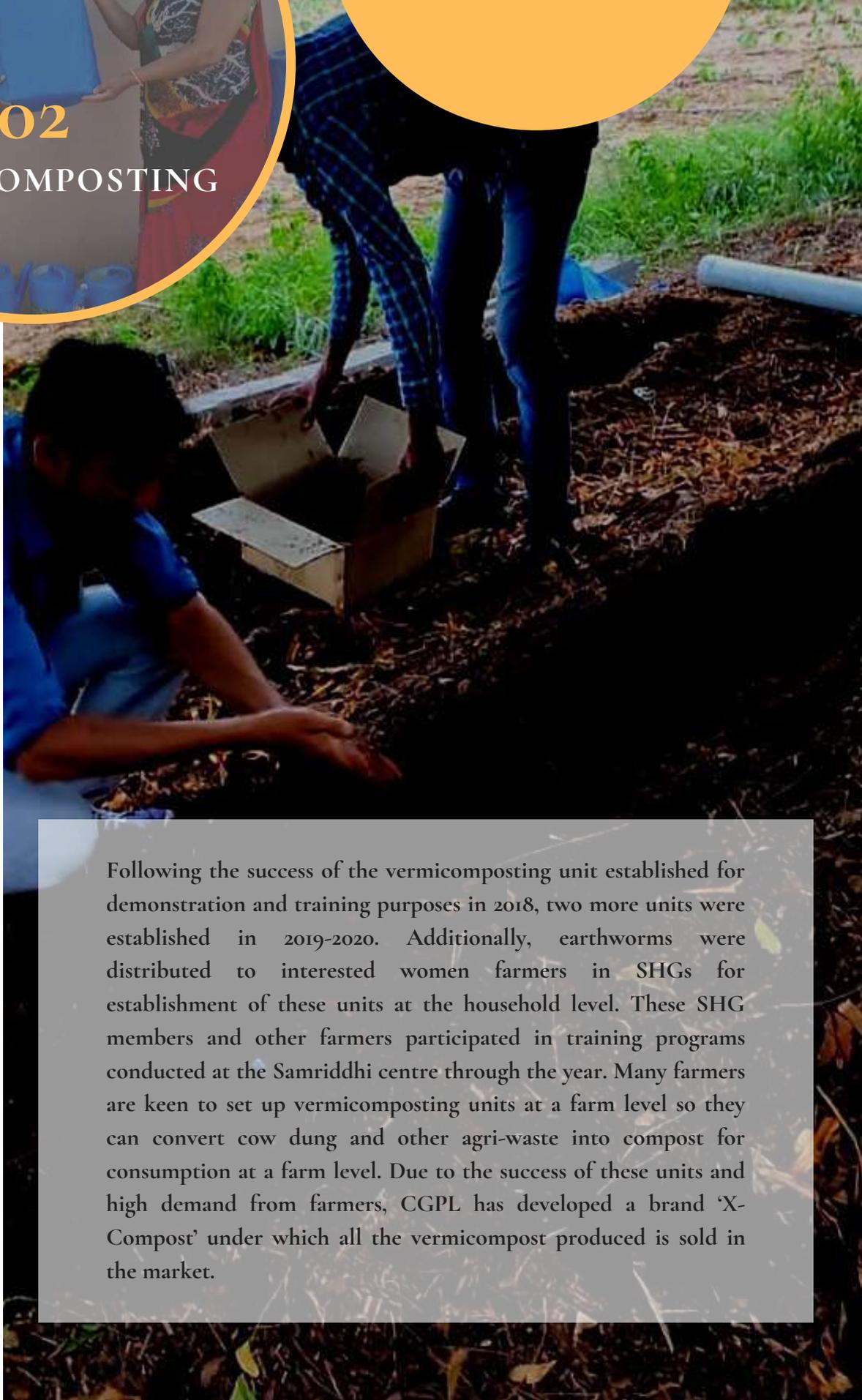
83

farmers trained & given starter earthworms

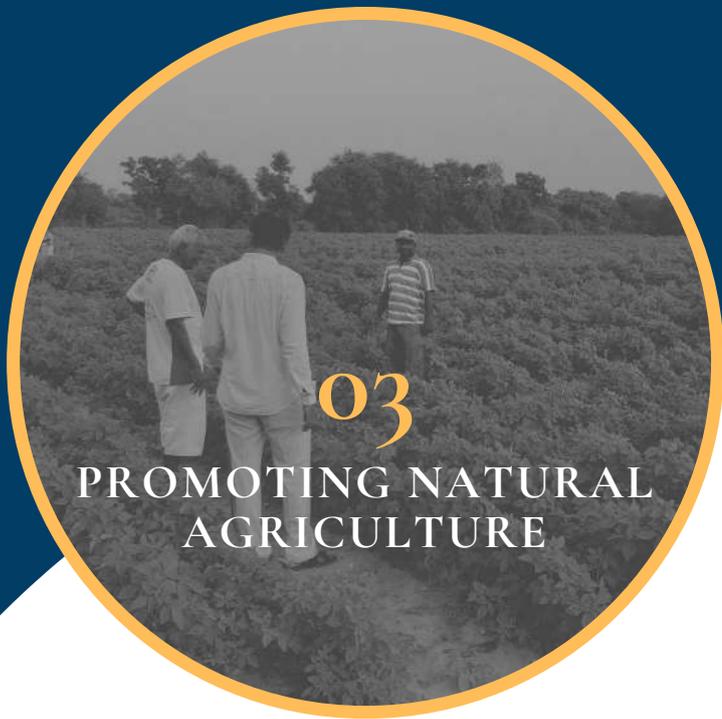


20900

kg vermicompost produced



Following the success of the vermicomposting unit established for demonstration and training purposes in 2018, two more units were established in 2019-2020. Additionally, earthworms were distributed to interested women farmers in SHGs for establishment of these units at the household level. These SHG members and other farmers participated in training programs conducted at the Samriddhi centre through the year. Many farmers are keen to set up vermicomposting units at a farm level so they can convert cow dung and other agri-waste into compost for consumption at a farm level. Due to the success of these units and high demand from farmers, CGPL has developed a brand 'X-Compost' under which all the vermicompost produced is sold in the market.



03
PROMOTING NATURAL AGRICULTURE



212

farmers given organic input kits, bio-pesticide kits, kitchen garden kits, included in GVIN9 pilot



23%

community contribution

Chemical Free Farming

As part of the effort to promote chemical free farming and improve overall soil health, organic input kits were distributed to irrigated cotton, fodder & castor farmers, bio-pesticide kits were distributed to pomegranate and papaya farmers, and kitchen garden kits were distributed to SHG members. Farm level training and demonstrations were conducted to build capacity of all these groups on benefits of natural agriculture and correct usage of the kits. A new variety of wheat (GVIN 9) was introduced in the area and demonstrated with ten irrigated farmers. This process was undertaken in close coordination with the farmers through frequent field interactions, training and farm level support.

Use of Traditional Seed Varieties

Farmers were reintroduced to traditional cultivation via a Beej Rath. Information pamphlets were distributed to interested farmers who then received traditional seed varieties including those of moong (green gram), bajra, govar gum (custard bean), jowar etc. Farmers also registered for the Anmol Beej Project Software which enables access to traditional seeds in the future. The initiative was run in convergence with aligned programs by local stakeholders with the objective of encouraging farmers to use traditional seeds which have many benefits including high yield and cost optimisation.



130

farmers benefitted



44%

community contribution



04

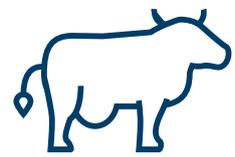
HEALTHCARE FOR LIVESTOCK

Cattle

Several initiatives for the development of livestock were undertaken across the year. Activities included provision of primary healthcare of livestock, drenching of small ruminants, distribution of animal healthcare kits, provision of a mineral mixture for milking animals, and participation in the Brucellosis control program in partnership with the National Dairy Development Board, Anand & Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan, Bhuj. Successful implementation will lead to replication of this model across the country under NABARD's mandate of promoting livestock healthcare.

Camels

Traditionally, camel breeding has been a key livelihood source for the Rabari community in Kutch. Income is mostly generated by sale of young camels for agricultural activities in dry land farming systems, for load bearing during transport, and for border patrol by the Indian Border Security Force. Camel milk, hair, hide, manure, bones and meat are also used by communities for various purposes. Camels are susceptible to skin and gastrointestinal diseases which can prove lethal if untreated. To address this issue, since 2007, an annual vaccination camp has been conducted for camels before the monsoons in convergence with the Animal Husbandry Department of the Government of Gujarat, and gram panchayats. The families have found these camps to be so useful that they walk for up to 3 - 4 days and cover distances of over 50km to get their camels vaccinated. As communities have seen the benefits of vaccination, their trust in CGPL has increased over the years, and there has been a marked shift in mindset around the importance of vaccination and overall animal healthcare.



3600

livestock benefitted



45%

community contribution



785

camels benefitted



17

camel owners benefitted

05

ESTABLISHMENT OF SAMRIDDHI CENTRE & CAPACITY BUILDING FOR FARMERS

A Samriddhi Information Centre was established at the village level to enable single window access to agriculture and animal husbandry support for local farmers and livestock owners. Farmers were trained at the Samriddhi Centre and at demonstration plot sites through the year on various subjects including organic farming, drip irrigation systems, farm mechanisation, composting and vermicomposting, and improved livestock management and healthcare. CGPL also participated in the annual Krishi Mela in Bhuj. Farmers from the program area were also encouraged to attend this Mela where they learned about new agriculture technologies, best practices, and organic products. Smallholder farmers who find it difficult to access markets were also able sell their produce through the Samriddhi Centre. This Centre is the first of its kind in the region, and it is rapidly gaining popularity and appreciation from the farmers and all stakeholders.



725

farmers trained & provided seeds, vermicompost, bio-organic inputs, vaccination, deworming, etc. for animals



06

WATER CONSERVATION

Three water harvesting structures were constructed across three village clusters with the objective of rainwater conservation to improve groundwater levels. The initiative was run in convergence with aligned programs by local stakeholders. Lead by CGPL, this initiative brought various stakeholders together to create a network of partners who work cohesively to create a single delivery program implementation system that mitigates redundancies and maximises output.



1,00,00,000

cubic litres
water conserved



16%

community
contribution

OUTCOMES & IMPACT



Development of gauchar land on panchayat owned land and replication of this model across project villages



Recognition and appreciation from government and other stakeholders



Creation of a multi-stakeholder platform for collaborative and integrated development



In-house brands such as X-Compost, NEEM-X, eRP-X, micro B-X, and Palmarosa X established for locally produced products such as vermicompost, jaggery, cumin, honey, etc.



Samriddhi Centre established

375

farmers (218 men, 139 women) have access to improved agricultural practices

3600

livestock and 570 livestock-owners provided sustained support including during drought

16%

increase in average real income

10%

increase in farm yields over 972Ha of land

PROMOTION OF CHEMICAL FREE FARMING THROUGH USE OF BIO-ORGANIC INPUTS

Pankajbhai Shah is a progressive farmer from Bidada village, Mandvi Taluka. He has over sixty acres of irrigated land on which he cultivates cotton, green fodder, wheat, castor and palmarosa. In 2019 he approached the Samriddhi Centre for bio-organic inputs for his cotton crop, which he used on four acres, while cultivating eight acres with his usual inputs for a comparative analysis on the advantages of the former, keeping irrigation and all other inputs standardised. It was found that Pankajbhai made a net profit of Rs. 42,000 per acre using bio-organic inputs, while he made a net loss of Rs. 2,000 per acre using his regular inputs. In addition to the bio-organic inputs, Pankajbhai also received support for soil and water sample testing, information on soil health management, and remedies for pest control from the Samriddhi Centre. Pankajbhai has decided to switch over to bio-organic inputs for his wheat and palmarosa grass crops from this year onwards.



CULTIVATION OF CLIMATE RESILIENT FODDER TO ENSURE FODDER SECURITY THROUGH DROUGHT

Kiratsinh Jadeja is a progressive farmer from Nani Khakhar Village, Mandvi Taluka. He practices irrigated agriculture and livestock management for a livelihood. The key crops he grows include cotton, pomegranate, fodder crops, wheat, etc. As part of the Samriddhi program, Kiratsinh was provided with Fodder Seed Kits comprising of hybrid maize seed and hybrid bajra seed, along with the accompanying bio-organic inputs required for five acres of land, in order to help him increase production and fulfil his fodder requirements through the drought season. Despite dry conditions, Kiratsinh's yield per acre was much higher due to the use of the high-quality input materials he was provided with. Of the five acres of production, Kiratsinh kept one-acre worth of green fodder for his own cattle (eight cows and two buffalos) which give him thirty-eight litres of milk per day. He sells this milk to the nearby Sarhad Dairy and earns Rs.47,880/- per month from this. The remaining four acres of land yielded fifty-five thousand kilograms of green fodder which Kiratsinh sold to the Bidada Gaushala & Panjarapole Trust at a rate of Rs. 3.75/- per kilogram, which fetched him a further income of Rs. 2,06,000/-. Thus, Kiratsinh was able to earn a total income of Rs.2,54,000/- from his five acres of green fodder cultivation even in a period of drought. Through the Samriddhi program several farmers have been able to adopt this model.



BENEFITS OF ANIMAL HEALTH KITS & TIMELY PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES

Balvantsinh Jadeja is a progressive livestock owner from Nani Khakhar Village, Mandvi Taluka. He has over thirty buffalies of the Banni breed of Buffaloes and 4 deshi cows. His main source of income is livestock rearing and sale of milk to the nearby Sarhad Dairy. Balvantsinh received three Animal Health Kits which include deworming tablets, mineral mixtures, and parasite removal medicines, through the Samriddhi program. He is able to see significant improvement in overall animal health, as well as increase in milk production through the use of these kits. Balvantsinh is also able to access primary healthcare and different types of vaccinations for his livestock at minimal cost on an ongoing basis from the Samriddhi Centre. When two of his buffaloes had a problem with breeding, he approached the Samriddhi Centre for help – as a result of the regular treatment provided to the animals at the Centre, both buffaloes were able to conceive and now have two calves. Balvantsinh sells approximately one-hundred and twenty five litres of milk per month at an average rate of Rs. 45/- per litre to Sarhad Dairy milk collection center at Nani Khakhar. This fetches him a monthly income of Rs. 1,68,000/- with high profit margins



CULTIVATION OF NB 2I GREEN FODDER FOR INCREASED FODDER SECURITY AND INCOME GENERATION

Shri Hirjibhai Tharu is a young & dynamic irrigated farmer from Moti Khakhar Village, Mandvi Taluka. After visiting an NB 2I demonstration plot in year 2018, Hirjibhai has decided to cultivate and promote this fodder variety on his land and in the neighbouring areas. He approached the Samriddhi program team with a request to provide him with NB 2I cuttings and received one thousand cuttings with Micro-Nutrient Kits. In 2019, Hirjibhai cultivated NB 2I one part of his land using drip irrigation. After a three-month experiment, he replaced his green fodder crop – Ranjka (Lucerne) with the NB 2I variety. Now he regularly feeds NB2I as green fodder to his livestock and says that the animals much prefer NB2I as green fodder after chaffing. The fat content of the milk produced by his animals has also increased due to constant and regular feeding with the better-quality fodder. During the drought season in the summer of 2019, Hirjibhai has got an order of green fodder supply from the Jain Mahajan of Navinal Village, Mundra and supplied them with sixteen metric tonnes of NB2I green fodder at Rs.4000/- per metric tonne, earning him an income of Rs. 64000/-. In 2020, the Adani Foundation team with the support of KFFFD T approached him for slips of NB2I green fodder and received an order of ninety-thousand slips which were supplied to various farmers in the project villages of the Adani Foundation. These slips were sold at a rate of Rs. 1.25/- per slip, fetching him an income of Rs.1,12,500/-. Not only did Hirjibhai get an extra income of Rs. 1,76,500/- from the cultivation of NB2I on a half-acre of land, but he also got regular supply of green fodder for his animals. Hirjibhai promotes NB2I cultivation by providing sample cuttings to interested farmers in his village and the neighbouring villages, so that many farmers can adopt cultivation of this fodder variety and increase their profits.



STAKEHOLDER SPEAK



It has been heartening to see Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd. (CGPL) in partnership with Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan (KNNA) implement the Brucellosis Control Program (BCP) supported technically and financially by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) since 2013. NDDB's aim is to create awareness on Brucellosis in the remote villages of the Kutch region where animal healthcare facilities are scant and the existing pastoral system of grazing renders animals and humans vulnerable to the spread of zoonotic diseases. It is wonderful to see how the implementation of the BCP has almost completely mitigated this risk. We sincerely hope that with the support of CGPL, the project will remain sustainable and will continue to benefit the dairy farmers of the region – we appreciate your contribution towards this noble cause for the dairy farmer

MR. MEENESH SHAH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD



A few years ago, our community faced several challenges, but CGPL (Tata Power) along with its well trusted NGO partners has been working in our village to change this. They have worked hard to build trust via community dialogue and participation and have undertaken various initiatives for the development of the village. They have (a) provided support for livelihood augmentation programs through gaucher land development in the village - one of the benchmark programs in the region, (b) established the 'Samriddhi Centre' which caters to the need of the community through various agriculture and animal husbandry services, (c) established a program for participatory groundwater management, (d) undertaken various education interventions, (e) supported the building of model aanganwadi kendras, (f) built NB-21 fodder demonstration plots and (g) undertaken several infrastructure development activities in the village. The company engaged with several expert agencies to implement the program and empower the community. Wonders can be seen in the villages where CGPL and its partner agencies have built interventions with dedication and commitment towards community development. We firmly believe that together, we will be able to build a sustainable and happy community.

SHRI THAVARBHAI VACHIYABHAI MOTHARIYA, SARPANCH, NANIKHAKAR VILLAGE



As soon as the name Tata comes to mind, the Tata tradition of social responsibility comes to mind – CGPL's result-oriented CSR work in Kutch is a living example of this tradition. Be it education or health, agriculture or animal husbandry, aquifers or ecosystem development - the CGPL CSR team is committed to well designed, phased solutions - planning, implementation and outcomes mapping - to get to the root of the problem. The local team is proficient in setting up the necessary network to move the project in the right direction, working directly with beneficiaries in collaboration with experienced institutes and experts from across Kutch, and Gujarat. I am proud to be a witness and fellow traveller of all these programs from day one of their journey. COVID-19 has taught us the importance of living in harmony with nature. At this time more than ever, CGPL's CSR work is invaluable in creating villages that are self-sufficient and sustainable.

**MR. LAL RAMBHIA, CSR DIRECTOR - M/S AARTI INDUSTRIES & EX-PRESIDENT
KUTCH NAV NIRMAN ABHIYAN**



We are delighted to witness the innovative and benchmark CSR programs of CGPL. Their model of sustainable development is based on cementing relationships with expert NGOs and technical agencies to multiply the impact of programs along with well thought out and systematic deployment. The work in the field is carried out collaboratively, which is the key to success of all interventions. I have personally seen the passion, zeal and enthusiasm among all CGPL partners which has given new dimension towards the evolution of a conducive ecosystem for development of Kutch district. I compliment and congratulate the CGPL-CSR team and its esteemed partners for their exemplary achievements and wish them all the best for the journey ahead.

MR. DIPESH KANTISEN SHROFF, MD, AGROCEL INDUSTRIES PVT.LTD, KUTCH

PROGRAMS



LIVELIHOOD LINKED ECOLOGY

Samriddhi

Amrutdhara

Sagarbandhu

DHAAGA



Amrutdhara

Enabling Water Security Through Participatory Ground Water Management

In the current era of global water crises, groundwater is proven to be the most reliable and sustainable resource of water in the arid Kutch district.

Water requirements for drinking, domestic use, and livelihoods are met by groundwater, since surface water is insufficient. Decentralised access to groundwater is common, and being the basic resource for any development, groundwater has been over-exploited - this has led to issues like water table depletion, water quality deterioration and salinity intrusion in Kutch and across the world. Despite many programs to improve groundwater supply by both governments and nonprofits, some **gaps in groundwater management** include:

- Lack of aquifer science in decision making around groundwater management
- Active community engagement to manage groundwater at the demand end
Inefficient techniques and technological alternatives specific to location/aquifer
- Lack of consideration of groundwater as a common pool resource
- Lack of integrated planning and collaboration

Bridging these gaps is most important for the future and for sustainable development. Groundwater management requires a long-term program with a scientific approach and social involvement. To address these gaps, the PGWM approach is adopted by CGPL, based on the principles of community engagement, use of geo-hydrology science, digital technology and multi-stakeholder participation.

OBJECTIVES

Implementation of various Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM) interventions in an integrated and scientific manner to enable water security by water conservation at an aquifer level (source management) and responsible water consumption at the user level (demand management), through the following:

- Action research to standardise and specify appropriate techniques and technologies for PGWM
- Demonstration of a cluster level approach for aquifer (supply) management and a decentralized approach for source (demand) management
- Compilation of field experiences in PGWM through a field research laboratory to educate various field researchers and practitioners
- Development of technology and innovations for the program
- Showcasing participatory research among community and subject matter experts to develop fact sheets for resource management

SDGs ADDRESSED



PARTNERS



INTERVENTIONS

Program interventions are focussed on a portion of the coastal Kankavati Sandstone aquifer, and include water demand and supply management.

KANKAVATI PGWM CLUSTER MAP

Cluster Profile

Total Villages: 19
 Total Population: 77,172
 Total Area: 34,072 Ha
 Total Agriuculture Area: 22,177 Ha

KEY

- ◆ Settlement
- Village Boundary





Action research is a long-term, ongoing process to standardise and validate hypotheses and convert findings into techniques and technologies for program implementation

Water use efficiency study of an irrigation dam

Total water estimation done, and command area accordingly redesigned by consumptive use of surface and groundwater

Groundwater recharge through surface spread

Grid based monitoring wells established around pond and check dam. Surface water column measured periodically post monsoon

Groundwater recharge through injection method

New recharge tube wells constructed. Impact monitored through monitoring surrounding borewells

River bed recharge pit for salinity prevention

Recharge pits constructed. Impact monitored through monitoring surrounding wells and borewells

Demand management through improved agriculture practices

Cropping patterns improved, soil health upgraded, micronutrients used. Impact measured through socio-economic development and soil quality improvement



30

sites covered, one field lab set up



7

recharge tube wells constructed



2

recharge pits constructed



94

wells & borewells recharged

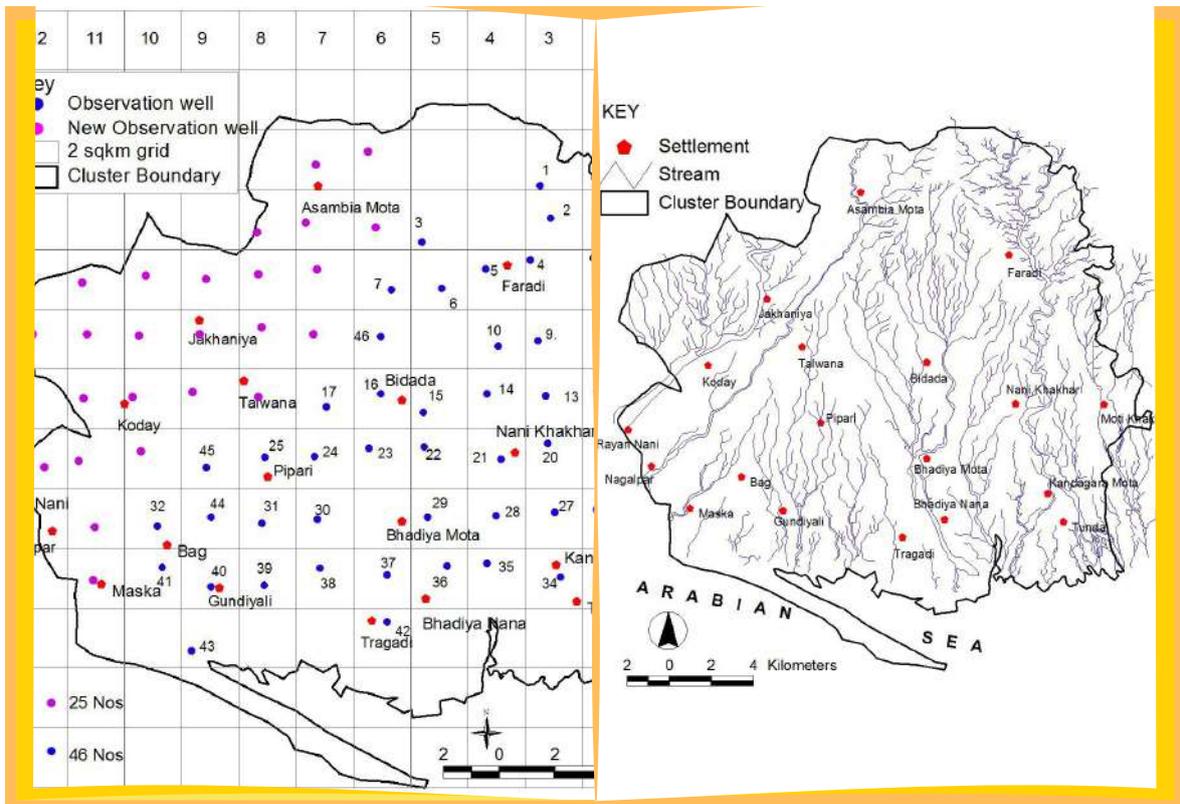
Amrutdhara

INTERVENTIONS



Geo-Hydrology Study

Cluster level geo-hydrological characteristics such as the drainage network, watershed, surface geology, and the aquifer profile were studied as part of the Action Research. The catchment area of the drainage network was located, micro-major watersheds were delineated based on slope characteristics, and averages for annual rainfall, and water runoff were mapped.



Drainage Network

Groundwater Network



Amrutdhara

INTERVENTIONS



664
wells monitored

Groundwater Monitoring
To standardise the innovation and technology, action research sites including borewells and open wells were monitored for change in water table and water quality resulting from groundwater recharge augmentation activities. This is a long-term process to analyse trends in water table depletion and corresponding change in water quality.

Soil and Water Analysis

Soil and water samples were collected and analysed for TDS and source of salinity for groundwater, and pH values of soil to help determine relevant course of action.



107
soil samples
analysed across 30
sites

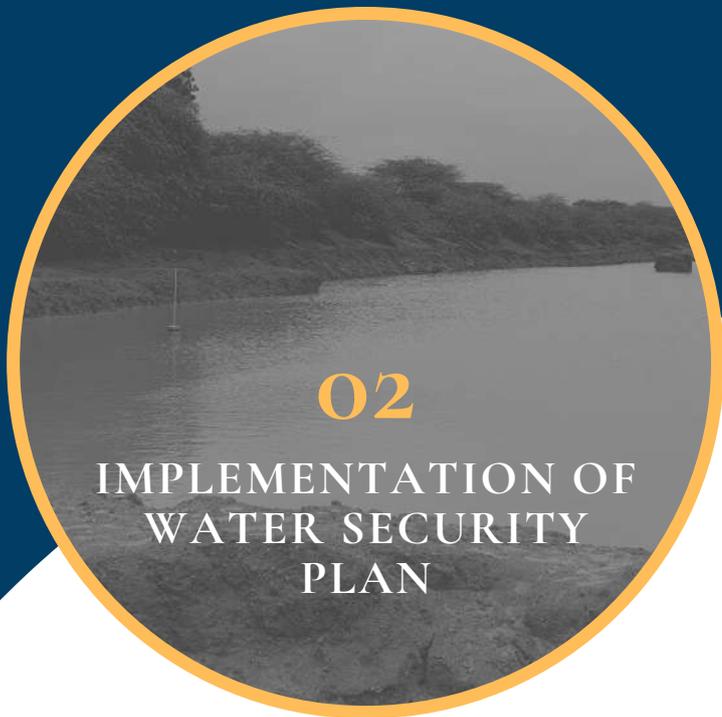


210
bore wells
checked for water
quality



19
villages
(1 cluster) covered

Socio-Economic Analysis
All the cluster villages were analysed and ranked by for socio-economic parameters such as caste-based marginalisation, groundwater level, presence of natural resources, presence of local institutions, and level of community participation with the aim of prioritising intervention locations based on economic and social status



02

IMPLEMENTATION OF
WATER SECURITY
PLAN



Water deficit of
the cluster
31.29 MCM

Water security plans were developed and implemented to balance the deficit between water supply and demand at a cluster level. The supply deficit of the cluster was mapped and various demand and supply management activities including development and augmentation of sources, and efficient utilisation of water were undertaken.

Supply Management

Village level data and plans were reviewed, and groundwater recharge activities were prioritised in consultation with village committees and panchayats. Locations were identified with varying objectives such as groundwater recharge, increased access to drinking water, and salinity mitigation with creating access to drinking water as a priority. Interventions included a filter well for salinity mitigation, repairs of a check dam, upgradation of existing structures, installation of artificial recharge tube wells, rooftop rainwater harvesting in schools, and treatment of sewage water for reuse in agriculture. Practices to conserve water through soil amendment, crop pattern change, and compost preparation were also demonstrated.



19
villages
developed water
security plans

9
sites
covered for
groundwater recharge

2,02,560^m₃
water harvested &
recharged



32
demonstration sites
for improved agriculture
practices

Training and Capacity Building:
Capacity building was done for different stakeholder groups - including Bhujal Jankars, village panchayats, farmer groups, and other community members - for awareness generation, orientation, and sensitisation towards treatment of groundwater as a common pool resource. Capacity building methods included classroom, field based, and practical learning, study of specific topically structured modules, on the job training, peer exchange, and exposure visits to PGWM sites across the country. This enabled the project team to become result-oriented and visionary. A cadre of Bhujal Jankars was developed to gain technical expertise and become the local resource persons for their community. This cadre was engaged in ongoing program activities as a first step towards community centric groundwater management.

02

IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER SECURITY PLAN

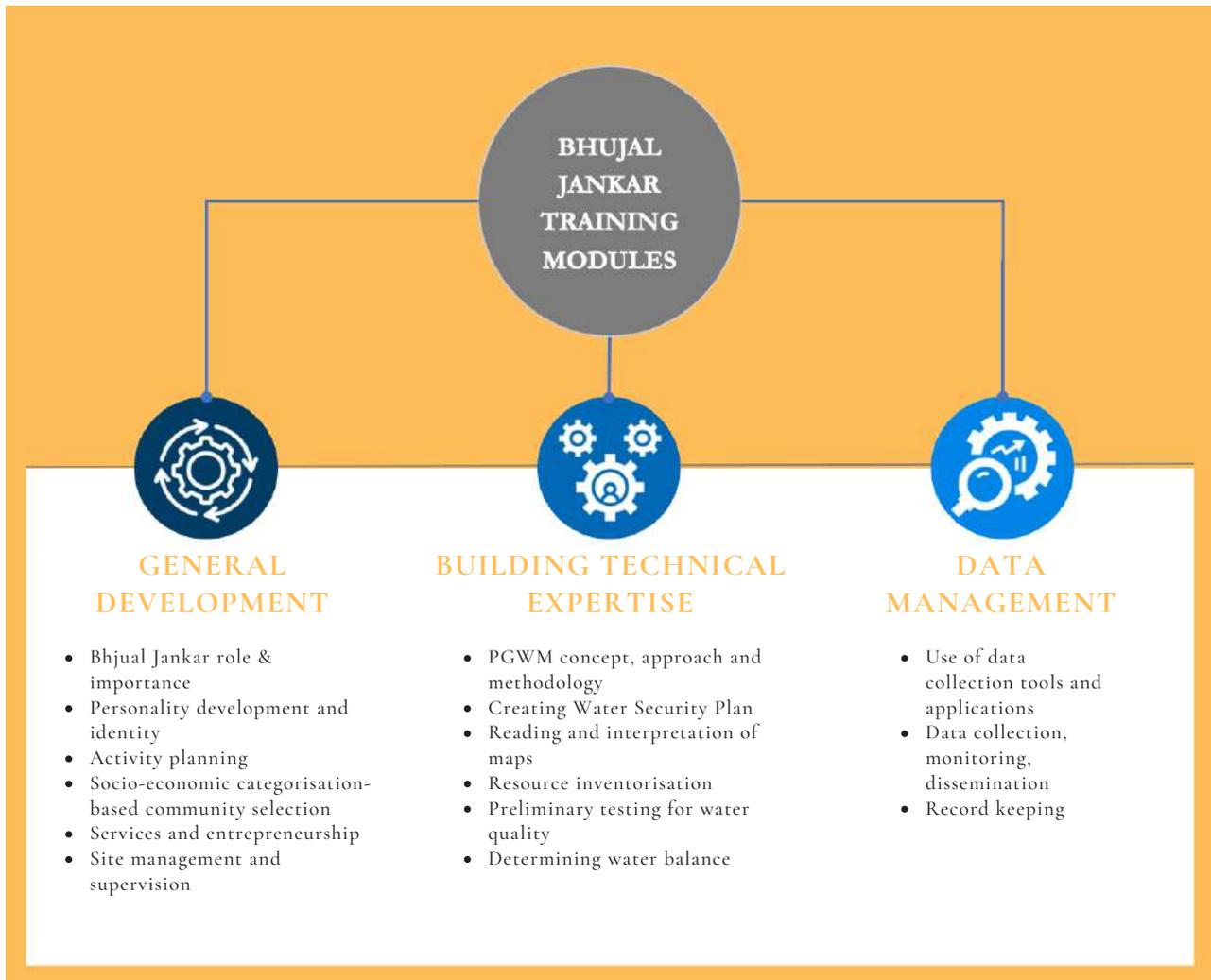


574

beneficiaries received capacity building

10

farmer groups formed



03

AWARENESS, ADVOCACY & DOCUMENTATION

Demonstration of PGWM as a pathbreaking approach to water management in the region is a key component of awareness generation at a community level. Various events such as seminars, workshops and focus group discussions were organised. Print and electronic media were also used for wider awareness. Guidelines were developed and documented around the scientific, community centric approach adopted for PGWM, and various methodologies were adopted for advocacy of the concept among all stakeholders.



3000
beneficiaries

Highlights

Results and learnings from the PGWM program in the cluster shared with Ministry of Jalshakti, New Delhi on invitation, for inclusion of PGWM in the national groundwater management policy framework.

Bhujal Jankar Resource Book designed and written for the PGWM project published by Jalshakti Ministry, Government of India.

Case presentation showing the impact of the PGWM project in the CGPL project area done at the Australian Groundwater Conference, Brisbane.

Liaising with DRDA, Kutch for convergence with MGNREGA Scheme.

Recharge proposal for thirty-nine abundant wells submitted to BDO, Mandvi

Exposure visits and studies around the PGWM approach and field outcomes organised for research scholars, university students, rural youth, government officials, industry representatives, and various nonprofit organisations

04 PROTOCOL DEVELOPMENT

Protocols for PGWM around demand and supply management, and social engagement were developed as part of the project and communities have been engaged to adopt these protocols in stages over the years. In the past year, the adoption of these protocols was intensified, with communities increasing the depth as well as breadth of adopted protocols. Demand management protocols deal with water usage including farm-level interventions and changes in practices of use including reuse and recycling of water. Supply-side protocols focus on groundwater recharge augmentation. Social protocols include setting up village level institutions to observe and monitor the implementation of other protocols.

Protocols have been developed to set up community managed groundwater resources, and include:



Development of a Water Security Plan



Development of Drinking Water Source Protection Guidelines



Augmentation of Groundwater Recharge



Focus on Technological Interventions



Implementing Agriculture Practices Level Protocols



Monitoring and Evaluation



Institution Building



22558

direct beneficiaries

.2025%

MCM* increase in recharge capacity with 5-20 M average rise in water table across the project area

**7.62 MCM since project start*

24.35%

reduction in water deficit



Improved water quality - 500 to 3500 Mg/l average reduction in TDS

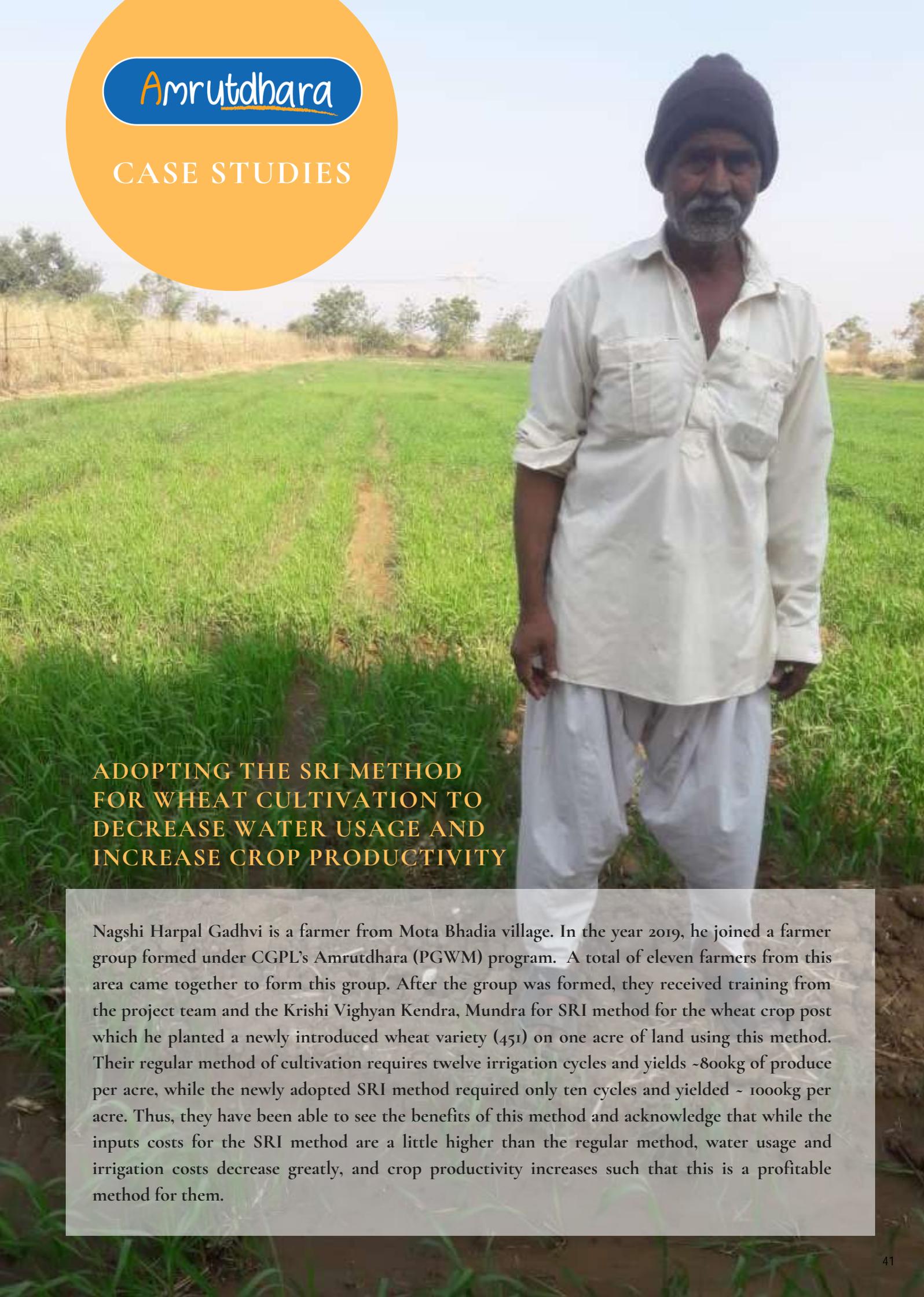


Increased community lead self-organisation and participation towards water conservation

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS OF RECHARGING THE GROUNDWATER TABLE

A photograph of a man standing in a rural field next to a concrete borewell. The man is wearing a plaid shirt and dark trousers. The field is filled with green crops, and there are trees in the background. The borewell is a large concrete pipe with a circular opening at the top.

Rajgor Umiyashankar Parshottam, a farmer in Gundiyali Sethiabagh Wadi cultivates 17 acres of farmland having two borewells. The first borewell was built 20 years ago, and another was built in 2015 - this has depth of 400 feet, and he currently uses this borewell to get water for drinking, household usage, and irrigation. In the year 2018-19, Rajgor Umiyashankar Parshottam was enrolled as a beneficiary of the Amrutdhara (PGWM) program supported by CGPL, ACT and GSS. He participated in a borewell recharge activity which resulted in a great increase the groundwater table level - earlier the water was available at a depth of 400 feet, now he can access it at 300 feet, and is able to get sufficient and good quality water for his farm. He says he learnt a lot during the interactive sessions that were a part of the program - including new techniques to conserve water - and increased his understanding about groundwater. He is now encouraging other farmers to join this project because he says he see how it benefits them and the environment.

A photograph of a farmer, Nagshi Harpal Gadhvi, standing in a lush green wheat field. He is wearing a white kurta and dhoti, and a dark beanie. The field is vibrant green, and the background shows a clear sky and some trees in the distance.

ADOPTING THE SRI METHOD FOR WHEAT CULTIVATION TO DECREASE WATER USAGE AND INCREASE CROP PRODUCTIVITY

Nagshi Harpal Gadhvi is a farmer from Mota Bhadia village. In the year 2019, he joined a farmer group formed under CGPL's Amrutdhara (PGWM) program. A total of eleven farmers from this area came together to form this group. After the group was formed, they received training from the project team and the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mundra for SRI method for the wheat crop post which he planted a newly introduced wheat variety (451) on one acre of land using this method. Their regular method of cultivation requires twelve irrigation cycles and yields ~800kg of produce per acre, while the newly adopted SRI method required only ten cycles and yielded ~ 1000kg per acre. Thus, they have been able to see the benefits of this method and acknowledge that while the inputs costs for the SRI method are a little higher than the regular method, water usage and irrigation costs decrease greatly, and crop productivity increases such that this is a profitable method for them.

USING A WATER METER TO OPTIMISE WATER USAGE



Samat Kama Maheshwari, a farmer in Mota Bhadia is part of a fifteen farmer group that collectively uses nine borewells for irrigation. Under CGPL's Amrutdhara program, they have been receiving regular training from ACT and Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mundra on different subjects and have been trying different kinds of experiments based on this training. For example, they monitored their nine borewells with the help of a water meter to understand the water requirement per acre for each crop. In the coming season, under the guidance of the program, they will prepare a water budget based on their calculations and have exact data on water use and savings. With the help of the water meter, these farmers will save on cost of production which will lead to increase income.

STAKEHOLDER
SPEAK

Along with students affiliated with our Center for Sustainable Development (IIT-Gandhinagar), I had the opportunity to visit Kutch and learn more about the groundwater management initiatives of CGPL with active implementation support from ACT & GSS. It was a very good learning experience and we came back with a better understanding of some of the technical challenges and opportunities in this area. Moreover, we would also like to appreciate the warm hospitality of the motivated and enthusiastic CSR team.

PROF. JAICHANDER SWAMINATHAN, KANCHAN AND HARILAL DOSHI CHAIR & ASST. PROFESSOR, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, IIT GANDHINAGER & CENTER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, IIT GANDHINAGAR



WIN Foundation is very happy with our association with CGPL as a partner in the Participatory Ground Water Management (PGWM) program in Kutch, with ACT as the principal NGO partner. The guidance and leadership of CGPL's experienced and CSR team at Mundra has been invaluable to all partners. In turn, this has contributed significantly to all activities encompassing (i) capacity building within the community, (ii) demand and supply side water conservation initiatives, (iii) knowledge management and (iv) technology interventions and adoption. This has resulted in significant outcomes including improved water availability and quality, better agricultural practices, better health and economy, and local community involvement for long term sustainability. Another significant outcome is development of concepts, processes and protocols, which can be applied to any other hydrogeological region. We look forward to continued involvement and support from CGPL, as this project and its extensions can create a replicable model for a sustainable solution to water problems for other regions in the country, with collaborative efforts in related critical interdisciplinary areas.

MR. PARESH VORA, DIRECTOR INDIA OPERATIONS, WIN FOUNDATION



It gives me immense pleasure to write about the success story of the Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM) program working on Aquifer Shed Management of the Kankavati Sandstone Aquifer. The PGWM program was jointly conceived, developed and successfully implemented by a consortium comprising CGPL, ACT and GSS. The impact of the program is clearly discernible through the periodic assessment of groundwater regime post the implementation of various recharge schemes that led to change in land use systems, improvement in groundwater quality and expression of positive resonance by the beneficiaries. This platform is in a true sense addressing the critical need of the region through various interventions, innovation and piloting techniques on the demand and supply side of groundwater management. I am very privileged to be a part of this dedicated team which has created a benchmark in the water arena of Gujarat state. I wish all the success to the consortium in its future endeavours.

RETIRED PROF. K. C. TIWARI, M.S. UNIVERSITY, VADODARA

STAKEHOLDER
SPEAK

I am a Bhujal Jankar and my responsibility is to monitor ground water, plan ground water recharge activities, and supervise project implementation work. When I joined the project, I did not know about the concepts of groundwater, geohydrology, and aquifer but after attending the training and capacity building sessions as part of my orientation and ongoing development, as well as from practical learning through my work on the ground, my understanding on these concepts has increased a lot. Initially when we would talk to community members, they did not understand these concepts either, but after seeing the results of a recharge activity done by us they started understanding and appreciating the value of the work done by the Bhujal Jankars, and started supporting our work such that we are now working collectively on the process of participatory groundwater management. We are happy with the identity and purpose we have through the K-Marc project supported by CGPL, WIN Foundation, ACT, and GSS.

MR. SARAD NAKAR, BHUJAL JANKAR, BAG



When I was posted as TDO of Mandvi I had worked closely with the PGWM program implemented jointly by CGPL, ACT and GSS. The program goal was to recharge groundwater sources through systematic water security planning. This was demonstrated in Maska village where our Taluka Panchayat office is located. The groundwater here was extremely salty and unfit for drinking purposes, and we had even been unsuccessful in our efforts to sustain any plants on campus. After seeing the impact of the program and how these water related issues were addressed through various recharge activities, we have now planned to replicate these activities across multiple villages using the same techniques, concept and approach. I have been transferred to Nakhtrana block and will continue with such recharge activities in this block too - I will motivate farmers to take up these activities based on my participatory experience in Mandvi block.

MR. VINOD JOSHI, TALUKA DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, NAKHTRANA, KUTCH



I wish to extend many congratulations to the CGPL team for their immense success in sustainable development not only in Kachchh but all throughout Gujarat. Their very model of sustainable development based on scientific research, public awareness and partnerships is the best I have come across in the country. We are proud of such industries in Kachchh and Gujarat due to the work of which we - the common people - are able to breathe fresh air and drink pure water. The human race risks extinction unless we work in resonance with the voice of communities, science, and industry, and CGPL work is a step towards saving us from this risk.

DR. (PROF.) M. G. THAKKAR, HEAD-DEPARTMENT OF EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE, K.S.K.V. KACHCHH UNIVERSITY, KUTCH

PROGRAMS



LIVELIHOOD LINKED ECOLOGY

Samriddhi

Amrutdhara

Sagarbandhu

DHAAGA



Integrated Livelihoods Development and Improvement in Overall Quality of Life of Fishing Communities

Fishing is a traditional means of livelihood in Kutch – twenty-five percent of the coastline of Gujarat lies in Kutch district. Despite this, Kutch accounts for only around ten percent of the total fish production in Gujarat, and fishing communities here face several development gaps. **Outdated fishing techniques, low climate resilience leading to unpredictable fish availability, and no alternate livelihood sources lead to unstable income.** Additionally, there is lack of access to basic facilities such as affordable healthcare and civic amenities like sanitation, safe drinking water, electricity, proper roads, etc. Consistent, high quality education is also a big challenge, especially for children in transient fishing communities.

The program has interventions to **address all these gaps and span across settled as well as transient fishing communities** who migrate seasonally to the Bunder during the fishing season. Interventions are designed on the basis of systematic value chain studies and in partnership with expert agencies. **Institution building is at the core of each intervention** - local institutions like Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Village Development and Advisory Councils (VDACs) have been set up. Capacity building of these institutions is done to empower communities to drive change sustainably. A participatory approach is adopted to ensure effective planning and implementation of each initiative, which can ultimately lead to enhanced quality of life. Previously underserved, these locations are now recipients of public resources from local government due to the work done here by CGPL.

OBJECTIVES

- 01** Enabling sustainable livelihoods through efficient and climate friendly fishing practices
- 02** Improving overall quality of life of transient and settled fishing communities via access to government schemes, improved healthcare, sanitation, education, rural infrastructure, information dissemination for social security, and institution building for community empowerment
- 03** Enabling fishing communities to participate in and drive sustainable growth in their communities



SDGs ADDRESSED



PARTNERS





OI LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT



60

fisherfolk
benefitted per month

Fisheries Information Centre (FIC)

Fisherfolk can avail all information on government schemes and benefits available under a single roof at the FIC. Training sessions and linkages with the market and the Department of Fisheries were facilitated through the Centre in order to increase income. The Centre is also equipped with various informational charts on fishing tools, techniques, and overall business management, and functions as a meeting and convergence point for the fishing community and all stakeholders. The field team works very closely with the fisherfolk on an ongoing basis, and has built a close rapport with the communities.

Solar Dryer Installation

Solar dryers enable hygienic drying of fish catch without compromising quality. They also keep out dust and other harmful elements the fish are exposed to when dried directly in the sand. Dryers were installed in fishing villages on an experimental basis – they were used for demonstrative purposes to familiarise communities with their working and maintenance, and to enable fisherfolk to compare the quality of the solar dried fish which fetch higher prices to fish dried using traditional methods.



21

fisherfolk
benefitted



500

fisherfolk
trained

Training and Capacity Building

Women SHG members received training across several themes – they were trained on production of homemade products such as washing powder, shampoo, soap etc., overall micro-enterprise management and improving livelihoods. They were also trained on sanitation and drying of fish, and provided with special packaging material to improve sales. A special session conducted by officials from the Indian Coastguard was organised to address prevalent issues and increase awareness around safety measures while fishing. Ongoing capacity building was done around savings and credit activities, with an emphasis on the importance of saving.

02

ACCESS TO EDUCATION
& HEALTH SERVICES**Drinking Water**

Water along the coast is highly saline and unfit for consumption. To address this challenge, 15000 litres of potable tanker water is supplied daily to the community to meet drinking water and domestic needs. This water is also used to wash and boil fish catch. Despite several challenges, the tanker water supply continued through the COVID-19 induced lockdown.

Maintenance and cleaning of the local water tank, and quality checks on the water are performed regularly. Water wheels were also provided to community members in convergence with local stakeholders to minimise daily drudgery. The wheels have a forty-five-litre drum and are easy to manoeuvre even when full. Easy access to water saves the fisherfolk a substantial amount of time and physical effort previously spent on making several daily trips back and forth to fetch water across long distances.



700

fisherfolk

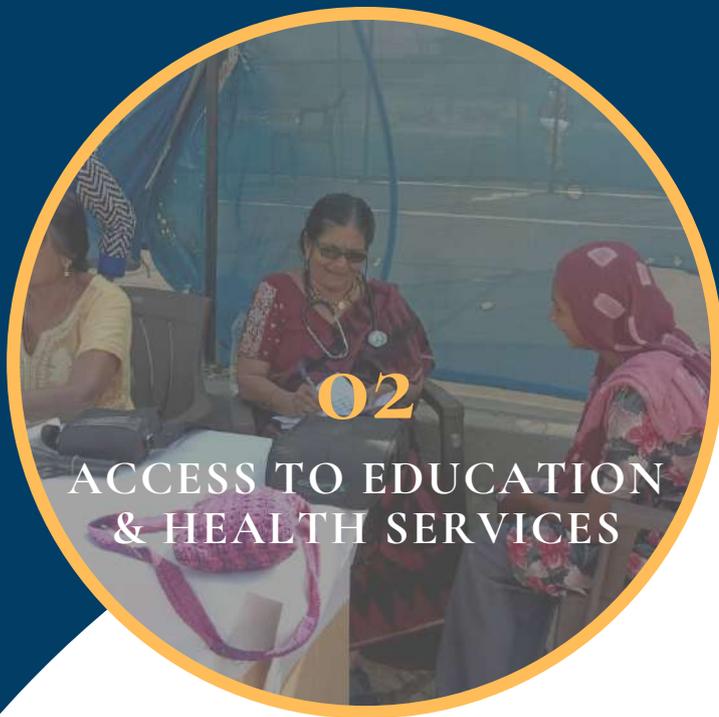
benefitted across
110 households

310

students

across 215 households
benefitted**Distribution of Educational and Sports Kits**

A Sagarshala – a special school has established at the Tragadi Bunder in order to ensure the children in transient fishing communities are able to access uninterrupted education in a joyful and conducive environment when their families migrate to the Bunder for eight to nine months every year during the fishing season. This school has been running in coordination and partnership with the Samagra Shiksha program by the Department of Education, Government of Gujarat, over several years - hence two teachers are deployed in the school for continual and uninterrupted education for migrant children. Over the past year, education kits were distributed to students in order to improve quality of education, encourage attendance, and enable progress in studies. Specialised pre – primary kits with educational toys and aids were distributed across Aanganwadis to encourage intellectual stimulation and early age development in children. Sports kits were distributed across multiple schools to encourage children to participate in sports and enable overall social and physical development.



02
ACCESS TO EDUCATION
& HEALTH SERVICES



223
fisherfolk
benefitted

General health camps were organised in the community to enable access to basic healthcare facilities for transient fishing communities who otherwise have no access to any healthcare at the port. Community members can avail cost free check-ups and treatment for common ailments, pregnant women can avail specialised check-ups and overall healthcare, and vaccination facilities are available for children in conjunction with the local Primary Health Centre (PHC). A partnership has also been established with the Government Health Department through the support of which health camps are organised on a monthly basis.

Health Camps

Eye Camps

Eye check-up (netra chikitsa) camps were organised for children studying at the Sagarshala to test for undiagnosed Myopia and other eye problems due to which children often struggle with their studies. All the children at the school were examined by specialised ophthalmologists, and the children found to have weak eyesight were given customised prescription spectacles. Footprint: 90 children checked, 12 given prescription spectacles.



90
children
checked

12
eyeglasses
prescribed



180
fisherfolk
trained

Sessions were conducted for parents to highlight the importance of education, to encourage parents to send children to school, and to increase parent participation in education. Awareness generation programs around issues such as judicious use of water, and steps to good health and hygiene were also conducted through the year.

Capacity Building for Parents



03

BUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL & INFRASTRUCTURE



85

beneficiaries covered

Access to Social Security Schemes:

Fishing communities are often unaware of the social security and benefits they are eligible for. Awareness generation camps on the benefits of each scheme, and handholding support was provided to apply for schemes with support to put relevant documentation in place as required. Camps were conducted in convergence with local administration, and fisherfolk were able to avail benefits including solar boat latches, solar lights, GPS machines, ice boxes and other government schemes and entitlements such as PAN Cards, Saint Surdas Yojna, etc.

Community Programs

Programs were organised to raise awareness on social issues such as the importance of pre-primary and primary education - especially for the girl child, the role of family members in the social development of children, guardian involvement in primary education, health and hygiene, solicitous water use etc. Cultural programs such as qawwali performances were also organised to bring people together and create the spirit of community and provide entertainment to transient communities away from mainstream entertainment.



450

people reached



935

people across 155 households benefitted

Repairs and Restoration

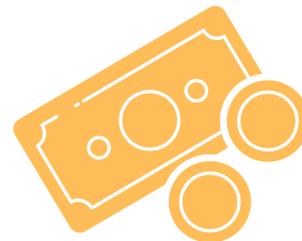
The road between Tragadi village and Tragadi Bunder is difficult to navigate, especially in the monsoon. Initially, work was undertaken to pave the road, and now maintenance is undertaken on an ongoing basis. This road facilitates ease of access to markets, and this has resulted in a significant increase in fish sales. Hygienic toilet facilities have been set up and for men and women to improve safety and sanitation of the transient fishing community. Ongoing maintenance of the tent structures for the Sagarshala set up as part of the project in the past was also undertaken.

Sagarbandhu
OUTCOMES & IMPACT



915

fisherfolk (344 men, 281 women, 310 children) from 155 households across three fishing villages have an improved quality of life



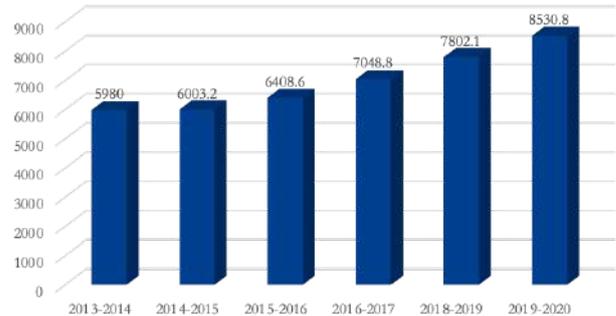
10.80%

average increase in real income

Dry Fish Collections (Kg.)



Fresh Fish Collection (Kg.)



Consistently increasing fish catch over the years*

**assessed through systematic data collection using a cohort approach for dry and fresh fish*

Sagarbandhu

STAKEHOLDER SPEAK



We were provided with guidance on how to make a variety of essential products such as soap, shampoo, detergent, etc. and market and sell them to increase income under the Micro Enterprise Training program. We also learnt how to clean and pack our dry fish products to sell in the market. For our SHG, the training has been very beneficial to help us build and provide packing and sales arrangements for Bombay Duck & Zhingha fish varieties. I have already started making soap and laundry detergent at home for use in my household. Our SHG has also planned to collaborate to sell these products as a group. We are very thankful to CGPL for the Sagarbandhu program interventions that help increase the livelihoods of our fishing community.

**NEYAMATBAI GANIRELIYA, TRANSIENT FISHERWOMAN & SHG MEMBER
TRAGADI BUNDER**

Before the Fisheries Information Centre (FIC) was set up at Tragadi Bunder, my fellow fishermen and I did not have information on many government schemes, and had to go to Mandvi or Bhuj to get information on the fishing industry and to avail any government schemes. Since the FIC has opened, I have received very good cooperation and guidance from there on both of the above. In addition, information on various scientific methods that are essential to increase livelihoods in the fishing business is available to me from the FIC. I am thankful for the Sagarbandhu program supported by CGPL for providing us fishermen with guidance and assistance with the help of FIC.

KASAM AYUB BHATTI, TRANSIENT FISHERMAN, TRAGADI BUNDER



Under the Sagarbandhu program, the 'Sagar Shala' school conducts activities for our educational, physical and mental development. We have been provided with education kits and sports kits to ensure we can study and play. In addition, various Bal Melas and Anand Melas are organised at the Sagar Shala, and we also have various song and drawing competitions which make going to school fun. We also celebrate variety of days at the Sagar Shala such as Army Day, Independence Day, and Republic Day etc. when we celebrate and also learn the significance behind these days.

ALTAF HAJIMAMAD RELIYA, AGE 12, SAGAR SHALA STUDENT. TRAGADI BUNDER



PROGRAMS



LIVELIHOOD LINKED ECOLOGY

Samriddhi

Amrutdhara

Sagarbandhu

DHAAGA





Preservation of Traditional Kutchi Crafts and Enhanced Income Generation for Artisans

Kutch is world famous for its rich handicrafts – they are an age-old tradition and continue to be an important part of Kutchi tradition even today. There are **eight distinct embroidery types** local to the area - each community has its own style, colours and motifs that represent nature, geometry or religion. Over time, this rich tradition has been disappearing as younger generations lose interest in the work.

As part of the project, women artisans from the community were identified, their quality of work was assessed and they were included in a project to build capacity so that they would be able to **earn a decent income through handicrafts, while simultaneously protecting the rich heritage of the region.** Artisans from the Rabari & Ahir communities were provided with training or upskilling in traditional Rabari and Suf embroidery. The men in these communities earn a living through multiple sources but the additional income earned by the women through handicrafts sales contributes towards an improved quality of life at a household level. Several artisans are young women with no prior training or employment, and several are widows and sole breadwinners for their families. Among the artisans, trained, many have now become **master trainers who train other women** in their communities while simultaneously continuing to upskill through specialised external trainers to design products that cater to different markets. In order to further advance support to artisans, the process to establish an institution of artisans has started. It is envisaged that this institute will be supported by the program partners until it has **the capacity to self-sustain**, and facilitate capacity building, market linkages, and product sales for artisans.

01

Preservation and revival of rapidly disappearing Kutchi handicrafts

02

Supporting sustainable livelihoods for artisans through capacity building and establishing market linkages through exhibitions, fairs and product sales at the CGPL CSR gallery to increase customer base

03

Developing a self-reliant, sustainable and economically developed artisan community by making handicrafts a viable source of livelihood generation for women who would otherwise be working as low paid labour or not working at all, and hence improving overall quality of life

SDGs ADDRESSED



PARTNERS



KALA RAKSHA
Preservation of Traditional Arts





DHAAGA

INTERVENTIONS

Capacity Building

Women artisans traditionally practicing Rabari and Suf styles of embroidery in the project area were trained and upskilled on different embroidery techniques, placement, colour combinations, quality of material, overall product finishing, patchwork, etc. Basic skills training was also conducted for those new to the craft. Capacity building from master artisans was conducted on an ongoing basis to improve style and quality of work. Products made included embroidered shawls, stoles, kurtas, cushion covers, handbags, purses, and photo frames.

Market Linkages

Participation in various exhibitions at a local and national level was organised for the artisans. This included the HastKala Parv organised by the state government at Rajkot where the district administration recognised CGPL for enabling participation of artisans, and an exhibition in New Delhi which was a major platform for artisans to display and sell their products. Artisans were also connected to various platforms to establish market linkages such that a maximum percentage of income from sales went directly to the artisan, including a fixed order from Okhai - a fashion brand set up by Tata Chemicals. A dedicated gallery has been set up within the CGPL plant to increase product visibility and sales including purchase for corporate gifting, and a product catalogue has been created in order to increase product marketability to a wider audience. Artisans are now also able to sell their products on the online platform saheli.com and hence reach a customer base across the country. These activities collectively promoted sustainable sale and increased supplementary income.

Value Addition to Products

One hundred new designs were commissioned to the artisan groups across the year. An estimate of 60 percent artisans have the capacity to cater to a wider client base. The remaining estimated 40 percent have the capacity to understand and modify designs as per custom orders and market demand. This training, capacity building and commissioning is an ongoing process in order to enable the artisans to capture market share and improve income. 100 new designs from all groups to suit specific bulk orders.



85
artisans*
benefitted

**25 attached with the Tata Chemicals
incubated brand Okhai for order-based work*



Increased customer base and
12% average increase in income



60% of the artisans will be able to get
work for minimum 15-20 days a month



Increased awareness, empowerment,
and improved social capital for women



I was born in Mosuna in Nakhtrana taluka, where my father was a Rabari camel herder. He also farmed on the vadi he owned. I have studied only up to standard four, and I picked up embroidery from my mother and by observing others. I learned the basic stitches at home, and in my spare time after working in my father's fields, I would embroider my own clothes. I moved to Vandh when I got married, and this is when I began my association with the Dhaaga program. Here I participated in several design workshops and received ongoing handholding support to learn more stitches, and make new products. My mother-in-law was also a part of this program – she graduated in the first batch of the Kala Raksha Vidhyalaya. Though the students from her batch would meet at our house, I was busy with my own chores and could never look at or participate in the embroidery work they would do. Now I am a part of this program myself and I dream of traveling and seeing the world with the money I earn as soon as my children are old enough. I am grateful to CGPL and Kala Raksha for the opportunity to preserve my traditional craft.

LAKHIBEN VANKABHAI RABARI, RABARI ARTIST, TUNDA, TUNDA-VANDH

Very long back, in 1972, my parents had migrated from Nagar Parkar, Pakistan to India. I have learnt Suf embroidery from my two elder sisters. Women do not usually have the chance to do Suf embroidery after age 30 or so but my sisters still do Suf embroidery, and I too felt the need to learn this art and keep the tradition alive. I feel very confident to follow in the footsteps of my elder sisters who are experts in Suf embroidery thanks to the support of the Dhaaga program by CGPL and Kala Raksha. I also believe that with new and innovative techniques we can become pioneers of the traditional art form, and increase our income from practising it. I am eager to continue to hone my skills and also teach other women in my community the Suf embroidery which our family has been doing for many generations.

NILAMBEN SHANKARBHAI BIJLANI, SUF ARTIST, FARADI



I was born in Dhaneti and migrated to Kutch as a child, spending all but a few months of the rainy season every year wandering with our caravan of camels setting up rudimentary camps. I never attended school but learned embroidery from my sister as a child and have been doing embroidery since the age of eleven. I was widowed at an early age, and I began to do whatever manual labour that was available with several other women in the village. I practiced the highly refined traditional embroidery until it was banned by the community elders in 1995. After a gap of over a decade, I began to embroider again only recently with the Dhaaga program. Embroidery fulfils me, and I feel sad at the loss of our rich tradition, so I am happy to have the opportunity to embroider commercially with the support of Kala Raksha and CGPL.

TEJUBEN SOMA RABARI, RABARI ARTIST, VANDH

PROGRAMS



BASIC NEEDS

Shiksha Saanthi

e-Uidya

Mamta

Aarogya

Swajal



Shiksha Saanthi

Improving Learning Outcomes for Children in Rural Schools

Education gaps for children across rural India start forming at the primary level, and keep widening as a child progresses through school. Teaching practices often revolve around rote learning rather than **learning by exposure and doing**. Reports show that learning levels of children have consistently been several grades below the class they are in, especially in Mathematics, Science, and Languages.

The program attempts to **bridge these gaps by using a tailored approach, unique tools, and techniques of learning by doing to improve fundamental knowledge of students studying in government schools in Mathematics, Science, English, and Gujarati.**

OBJECTIVES

- 01** Bridge learning gaps in Science through exposure and learning by doing
- 02** Stimulate curiosity and help develop a scientific temper among children and the community at large
- 03** Make significant, quantifiable improvements in the foundational knowledge of students in Mathematics, English and Gujarati using a tailored approach for students in different capability segments
- 04** Increase parent-child engagement in education

SDGs ADDRESSED

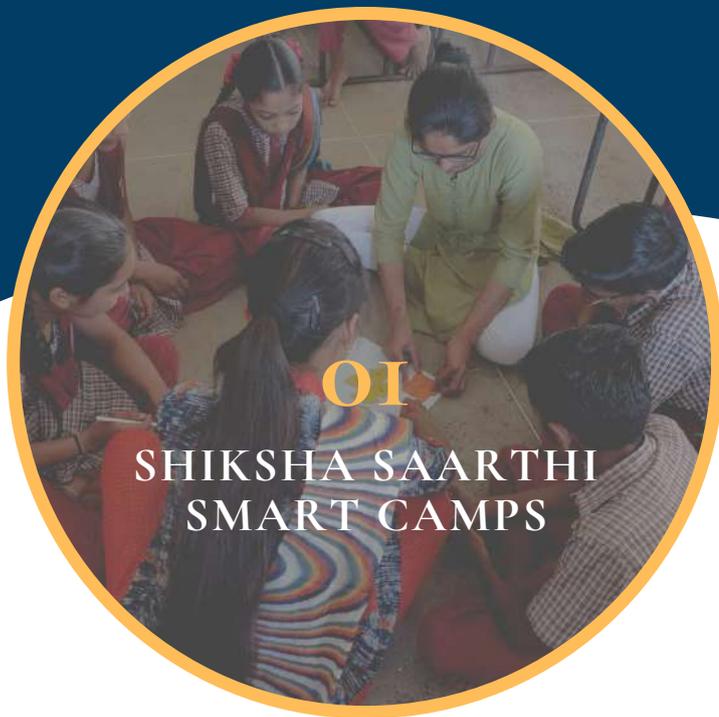


PARTNERS



The latest available Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by Pratham Education Foundation for 2018, highlighted the following significant gaps:

- The proportion of Class 5 children who can at least read a Class 2 level is a mere 50.3% percent in 2018. As the child progresses through the later years, the chances of them being provided basic education recedes exponentially. Government initiatives announced almost every year to address this situation have seen limited success.
- ASER 2018 data indicates that of all children enrolled in Std VIII in India, about 73% can read only Std II level text.
- Basic Mathematics continued to be a serious and major area of concern.
- All India (rural) figures for basic arithmetic have remained virtually unchanged over the last few years.
- The all India figure for children in Std III who are able to do at least subtraction in govt schools is 20.9% in 2018.
- Currently only about 44% of all children in Std VIII can solve a 3-digit by 1-digit numerical division problem correctly
- The proportion of children in Std V across India who are able to do division is 27.8% in 2018



OI SHIKSHA SAARTHI SMART CAMPS

The smart camps were piloted as an intensive intervention to improve foundational knowledge of Mathematics, English, and Gujarati for students from standards six to eight using the following specific steps:

Baseline test for segmentation:

A standard five level baseline test was administered to all students. Based on results, students were segmented into three sections – A, B, and C

Section (capability) specific instruction delivery on a daily basis, from Monday to Friday:

- Subject Specific:
 - For Sections A and B: One hour each of Mathematics and English instruction delivered
 - For Section C: Two hours of basic Gujarati literacy, basic Mathematics, and very basic English instruction delivered
- Values: A story on one of the 'six pillars of character' narrated by a teacher or student
- General Knowledge: One new general knowledge fact delivered

Phase end assessments:

- Student assessments were conducted for each subject to map student progress at the end of each phase
- A general knowledge quiz was held at the end of each phase to test student retention of new facts learned

Review and rework:

- A critical review of progress was carried out at the end of Phase I based on which Phase II was planned
- Detailed planning, goal tracking, lesson planning, enhanced teacher training modules, tighter monitoring and reporting methods to ensure dynamic program design and implementation



220

students from classes 6, 7 & 8
from 2 schools benefitted

NOVEL APPROACH & TECHNIQUES USED



Monitoring by internal and external experts



Regular reporting and learning



Goal setting and goal-based teaching



Value-based story telling



Use of innovative teaching-learning materials, unique approaches and techniques



Capability-wise instruction



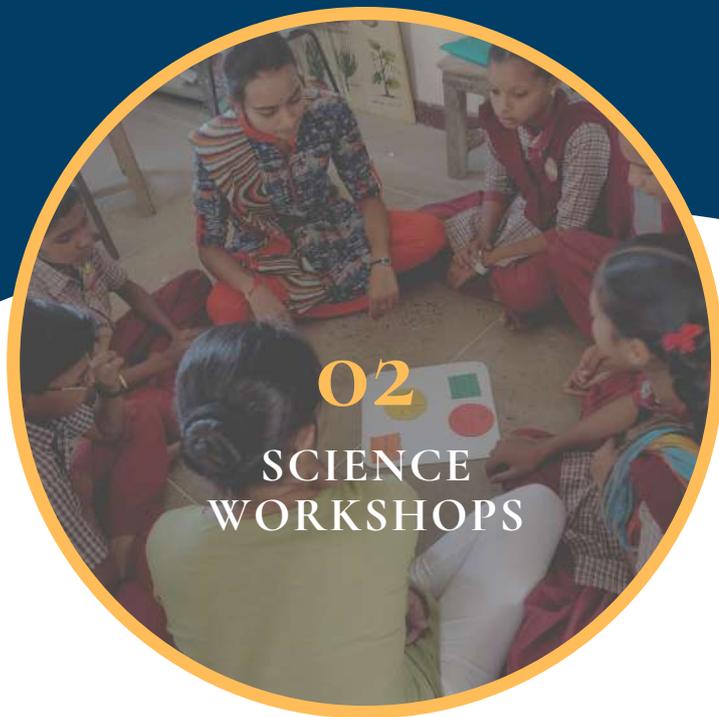
Teachers teaching in pairs



Active involvement of school staff



Periodic community-based workshops to engage parents & all stakeholders



02 SCIENCE WORKSHOPS

Six science workshops were conducted across the year, to increase topic specific knowledge of students via interactive and practical learning.

Workshop on Sky Watching

During this 3-4-day workshop held at a Shiksha Saarthi Science Centre, children had the opportunity to observe the sky and in particular sunspots, the moon and Jupiter and its satellites. The observations of children came into use when the children studied concepts of astronomy.

Workshop on Organs of the Body

As a part of these workshops held over several months, children prepared models on body organs and how they function using paper and other material provided to them with guidance as needed. Students were divided into small groups to make, demonstrate, and explain their models to others.

Nature Exploration Workshop

As a part of these workshops, children prepared projects using leaves and other materials with guidance where needed. Students were divided into small groups to make, demonstrate, and explain their models to others.

Magnets Workshop

The workshops started with a brief recollection of the previous workshop conducted last year. Students were provided with material and guidance wherever needed as they worked in small groups to make models and then demonstrate them to the other children. Though the children's knowledge on magnets was very limited at the beginning of the program, they were able to make their own models by the end.

Microscope Workshop

Science workshops on the topic of 'Microscope I' were conducted from November 2019 onwards. The Vigyan Mitras provided the material and also supported the students where needed. Students worked in small groups to make the models and then demonstrated them to the other children. Through the workshops, the children were able to successfully learn to make slides and use it to observe specimens using a microscope.

Light Workshop

Activities in these workshops were based on concepts related to light and reflection. Students worked in small groups and demonstrated activities and models to the other children.



784

students from 19 villages participated

300

students (168 boys, 132 girls) participated

1386

students from 30 schools participated

1416

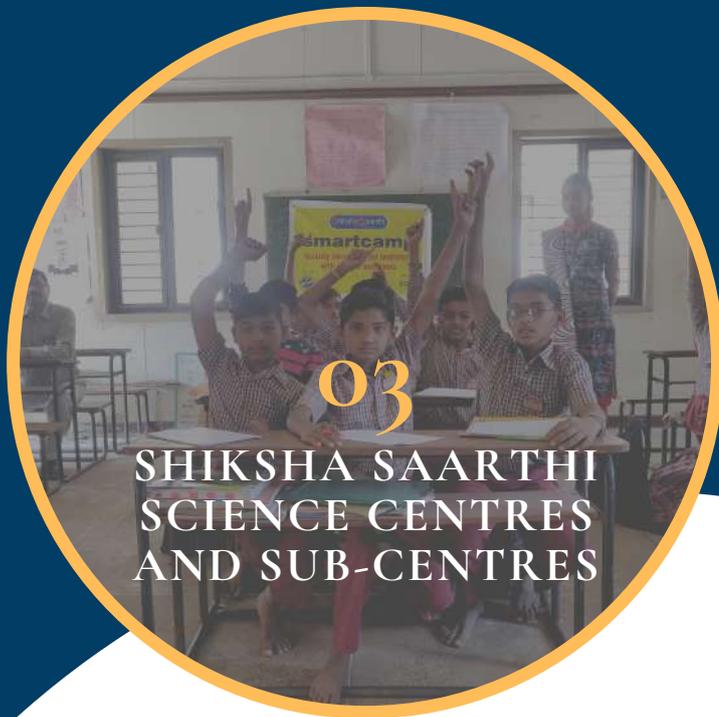
students from 30 schools participated

1380

students from 30 schools participated

1250

students from 30 schools participated



03 SHIKSHA SAARTHI SCIENCE CENTRES AND SUB-CENTRES



2630

children

across 18 villages
benefitted



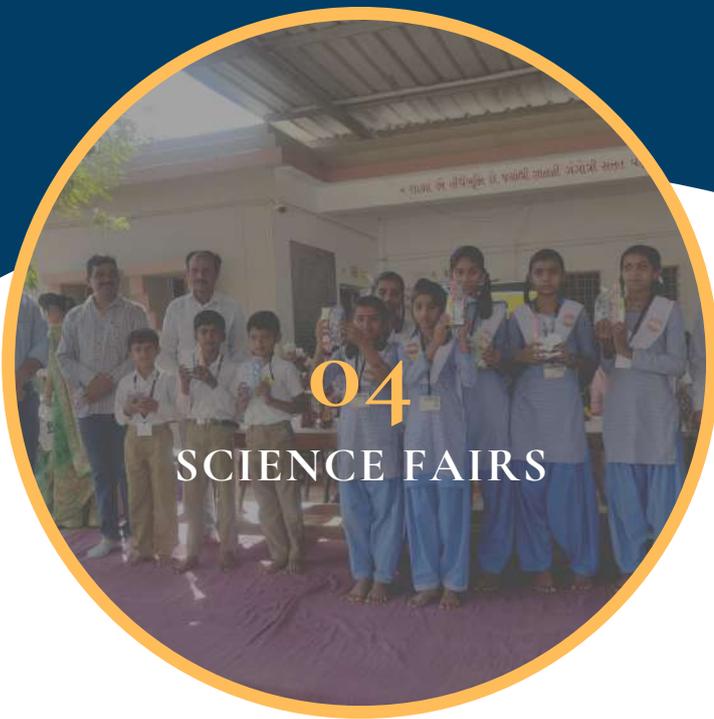
14

book fairs

organised across 14
villages

New, innovative models and science experiments were made and displayed at the Shiksha Saarthi Science Centre for viewing by children in the village. Science models created by children were displayed here too. Ongoing exposure visits were organised for students to view the models on display and learn about the concepts behind the working of the model, and associated experiments. After this, students were given the opportunity to explain and demonstrate the working of these models themselves.

Despite the desire of many schools to visit Science Centres, they have been unable to do so because of the distance. Thus, sub centres have been set up in these schools with the support of teachers where children can observe and make models. Book Fairs were organised at the sub-centres with the objective of creating spaces for children to come together to read science related material on a regular basis.



04 SCIENCE FAIRS

For the science fairs, students were introduced to science experiments and given the opportunity to choose one. They were then taught about the concept of the selected topic and supported in the construction of a model based on the concept. Students displayed their models at the fairs held in the villages and explained the concept and working of their model to visiting children, teachers, and other community members.



896

children

from 10 villages
participated

4784

children

& 315 community
members visited the fairs



05

CELEBRATION OF SIGNIFICANT DAYS

Celebration of World Environment Day:

The day was celebrated at the CGPL office, and science models made by students, including water cycle and collection models, were presented accurately and confidently by the students to the CGPL staff and senior leadership team.

Celebrating the Year of the Periodic Table:

The United Nations announced 2019 as the International Year of the Periodic Table and the Chemical Elements to highlight its first publication in the year 1869, and students were introduced to the topic in celebration of this milestone. They learnt about the periodic table chart and its evolution over the years. They also learnt how to make the periodic table chart and how use it to predict the properties of elements.

Celebration of Children's Day:

As part of the celebrations, children made drawings on their favourite subjects and then presented them to the class teachers.

Witnessing an Annular Solar Eclipse:

The event was planned so children and parents could witness the eclipse, learn about it, and debunk myths around solar eclipses. Children learnt about the solar system, day and night process, eclipse, movement of earth and moon, etc. via theory and role play. Solar filters were distributed in all schools to witness the eclipse to ensure that children, teachers and parents could have a safe viewing experience.



10

students from 2 schools participated

806

students from 21 schools participated

76

students from 2 schools participated

3412

students & 138 teachers from 28 schools participated

OUTCOMES & IMPACT



Increased student attendance and engagement in studies, especially in Mathematics, Science, English, and Gujarati



Students scoring above 75% in Mathematics and English increased by 20-70%



Increased practical knowledge, self-confidence and ability to participate in learning



Increased ability of children to participate in learning, teachers provide improved guidance, and parents to increase engagement in studies

71%

Increased academic performance in Science

12520 students from 30 schools in 19 villages benefitted directly

CASE STUDIES

BHARTI'S LOVE FOR SCIENCE

Bharti studies in Class VII at the Faradi Primary School. During the Science Fairs organised as a part of the Shiksha Saarthi project, she participated quite actively and was enthusiastic about learning more about creating Science related models. She made flowers using clay and also visited other stalls to learn to make new Science related concepts. She loved the model of a stethoscope and tried to make the same at home. She took her model to school and showed it to the school teachers who greatly appreciated her initiative. Bharti said she was very inspired to learn Science because of what she had learnt at the Science Fairs.



FIRST PRIZE AT THE CLUSTER LEVEL SCIENCE FAIR

As part of the science workshops, a workshop on magnets was conducted at the into Bhabhutiya Vadi Primary School. The school teachers and the Principal very enthused to see the children participating actively and exercise the “learning by doing” approach. The students made many models during the workshop including a magnetic hammock. Two girls from Cass VII - Maitri Ramnikbhai Parekh and Nehatvi Rasikbhai Rajgor – were selected to make and present this model at a cluster (CRC) level Science Fair where they won the first prize for their presentation.



STAKEHOLDER SPEAK



Our association with CGPL for the last one year has been highly satisfying. The system, process, collaboration and support given by the CSR team at CGPL is highly appreciable – this has helped us achieve desired results. Through the ‘Shiksha Saarthi Smart Camp Project’ in two schools, we have touched the lives of over two hundred students in remote areas of Kutch. All stakeholders attached to the program are very satisfied with the remarkable outcomes from our first year of work and I am sure this association will continue so that CGPL’s resources and SAF’s delivery capabilities will impact significantly larger numbers of students in the coming years.

**MS. MADHUMITA PUJARI, CHAIRPERSON & MANAGING TRUSTEE
SAI’S ANGEL FOUNDATION (SAF), NGO PARTNER, SHIKSHA SARTHI PROGRAM**

My child Jainam is in standard VI, section B2. He has begun to enjoy his studies and is always talking about his teachers at school. I have seen a lot of improvement in Jainam, especially in Maths and English. I really appreciate the Shiksha Saarthi Smart Camp program and the teachers working on the project.

PUSHPABEN DAHIYA, PARENT, MOTI KHAKHAR SCHOOL, MOTI KHAKHAR



I was happy to see the models made by my students. The Shiksha Saarthi team is putting in efforts to ensure that children learn basic science concepts through the models they are making. They are encouraging and motivating children to make science models using waste or low-cost materials – this is a great approach.

MR. KARANSINH VADA, SCIENCE TEACHER, FARADI PRIMARY SCHOOL

PROGRAMS



BASIC NEEDS

Shiksha Saanthi

e-Uidya

Mamta

Aarogya

Swajal



Digitising Curriculums for High Quality Rural Education

Primary education is a **fundamental building block** for the development of children and determines their socio-economic mobility. Digitising education such that it that engages both students and teachers is an integral step towards **bridging the education gap between rural and urban India**. The E-Vidya program was designed to promote the concept of **'smart E-schools'** through the installation of customised software aligned with the Gujarat state curriculum up to Class Eight. The program was designed in convergence with the GCERT – GOG, to build on government efforts to **support and promote the use of ICT** in schools across the country to revolutionise the way children are taught – by digitising all content and making it engaging and interactive.

OBJECTIVES

01

Making Information and Communication Technology (ICT) more relevant and user-friendly in the rural context and digitising rural schools by aligning and integrating available technology infrastructure into existing curricula and classrooms to revolutionise rural education

02

Engaging children and teachers by improving teaching methodology and creating a conducive learning environment that generates interest and curiosity among children on topics in the syllabus

03

Improving overall education quality to enable efficient learning, improve learning achievements, increase overall development, and decrease school dropout rates in the region

SDGs ADDRESSED



PARTNERS



The program partnership entered its ninth year of implementation in 2019-20 and expanded its reach to 37 schools. For new schools, a baseline study was conducted to gauge current levels of students in Maths, Science, and English. The study also mapped student perceptions and understanding of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Principals, teachers and students were engaged from the beginning to ensure stakeholder participation and ownership. After completion of mapping and chapterisation, customised digital content approved by the GCERT for implementation across Gujarat was installed in well systemised computer laboratories established by The Department of Education in Gujarat and equipped with the E-Vidya software. The E-Vidya program adopts the unique approach of leveraging existing technology infrastructure in schools and optimising its usage.

In order to maximise program impact, teachers were provided with in-depth orientation and hands-on training on the teaching software and methodology. They were then provided consistent support to use the software in order to maximise learning benefits and ensure optimised and integrated use of the software in the teaching process. Technical support was extended as needed.

The content developed was relevant and user-friendly for students and teachers in rural areas and aligned with the curriculum followed by primary government schools in Gujarat to make prescribed textbooks fun and easy. State board certified supporting features such as activities, games, animation, riddles, puzzles, stories etc. were also included in the software in order to encourage creativity in students, and students were also encouraged to participate in various events organised under the program such as building projects on various educational themes, general knowledge quizzes, etc.

Student progress and achievements were monitored through a participatory monitoring and evaluation process on an ongoing basis, and results were shared with students and teachers.



8000 children
across 37 schools
directly benefitted

Digital learning adds value in classroom teaching by making learning and teaching more interactive and interesting through ICT. It facilitates reduced teaching time in comparison to conventional lecture models used by teachers, aids practical knowledge and awareness by enabling children to apply academic knowledge through inbuilt features and activities, and helps teachers clarify concepts through activity-based learning.

OUTCOMES & IMPACT



Improved teaching pedagogy among teachers



Increased visual learning skills and overall learning achievements among students



Increased student attendance and engagement in studies



STAKEHOLDER
SPEAK

I am very thankful to CGPL and its partner Learning Delight for installation of educational software in our school. This software is meant for classes I to VIII and covers the course curriculum of the Gujarat state board. The content is effectively and scientifically designed in form of animations, which has created interest and enthusiasm towards education among students. The software is updated periodically to ensure students have access to the latest content. It is very easy to handle hence senior students are independently able to operate it, encouraging a habit of self-study. The software has educational as well as extra-curricular material hence providing multi-dimensional benefits to the students. It is also greatly helpful to teachers to complement traditional classes.

**MR. RAMESH BHAI VYAS, PRINCIPAL
SHEKHAIBAG GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL, GUNDIYALI**



The software which has been installed in our school for students from classes I to VIII is really very beneficial for our students. It sparks a sense of joy and interest among students and makes the learning process better and more fun. The content is very intuitive – it's designed in very simple language easy for students to grasp. It is aligned with the state board curriculum and not only contains academic material, but also educational games, and fun lessons on essential topics for child development such as good habits, moral values and other extracurricular activities. This makes education more interesting and meaningful for students and promotes all-round development. Every lesson is accompanied by a test module which helps students as well as teachers to gauge program effectiveness. I am grateful to CGPL and Learning Delight for their ongoing efforts towards always striving to increase the quality of education in the region.

**SHRI THAKAR SHI K DHORIYA, PRINCIPAL
BIDADA GOVERNMENT GROUP SHALA, BIDADA**

PROGRAMS



BASIC NEEDS

Shiksha Saanthi

e-Uidya

Mamta

Aarogya

Swajal



Augmenting Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for Holistic Mother & Child Development

An Aanganwadi enables access to basic public health and nutrition services for mothers and children at a village level, and an efficiently operational Aanganwadi prevents issues such as malnourishment and poor maternal healthcare, resulting in improved overall health and reduced mortality.

The Mamta program consists of three aspects of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) delivery for holistic mother and child development

1. infrastructure development,
2. access to quality material and equipment, and
3. capacity building of Aanganwadi workers

and is aligned with the Government of India ECCE (Early Childhood Care and Education) policy. In 2018-19, CGPL partnered with the government to set up twelve model Aanganwadi Centres – seven of these were supported directly by CGPL, and five were supported through external resource mobilisation by the project implementation partner. In 2019-2020, interventions continued based on evidence gathered through periodic assessments that mapped key critical parameters to assess the efficacy and efficiency of the program.

The logo for Mamta, featuring the word "Mamta" in a stylized, handwritten font. The "M" is orange, and the rest of the letters are white. A blue brushstroke underline is beneath the text.

OBJECTIVES

01

Creating model Aanganwadis that provide a conducive environment for mothers and children to receive quality healthcare and preschool learning and development

02

Increasing effectiveness of ICDS services and interventions to reduce child and infant mortality

03

Increasing efficiency in the delivery of Aanganwadi services to address issues of malnutrition and low attendance among children and eradicating health issues stemming from poor or inadequate access to healthcare and nutrition

SDGs ADDRESSED



PARTNERS





274
children

between 3-6 years
supported



1161

children, adolescent
girls, pregnant women &
lactating mothers
supported

Creating a warm, welcoming, and safe space for children and mothers is integral to creating a model Aanganwadi, and the required civil construction and renovation of local Aanganwadis was undertaken as the first step to achieving this. Centres were then equipped with basic qualitative assets including child friendly basic amenities, bilingual IEC material for augmentation of the ICDS delivery system, and access to various prescribed facilities and services. Aanganwadi kitchens were equipped to enable systematic storage and distribution of nutritious food, and all children were provided with educational material. Adolescent girls, pregnant women, and nursing mothers were mobilised for awareness generation around health and nutrition. Food preparation competitions and cleanliness drives were organised to increase engagement for sustainable impact. Training and capacity building around mother and childcare were also conducted for the Aanganwadi workers. CGPL employees have actively volunteered to make the intervention a success – they conducted several programs around health and hygiene in the Aanganwadis including a session on the importance and correct methods of handwashing. Aanganwadis serving a high proportion of affirmative sections of society are adopted since these vulnerable groups are most prone to undernutrition and malnutrition.

India is home to 20% of the world's children between 0-4 years of age and 40% of this population is undernourished. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Government of India program launched in 1975 to provide food, preschool education, primary healthcare, immunisation, health check-up and referral services to pregnant women, children under 6 years of age, and their mothers. Aanganwadis (ICDS centers) are a core service dissemination component of the program.

OUTCOMES & IMPACT



Increased community and PRI involvement in transforming Aanganwadis to create a child and mother friendly environment



Improved practices related to feeding, teaching, cooking, nutrition and hygiene. 20% decrease in malnutrition cases



Increased enrolment of mothers and children in the ICDS program



Increased job satisfaction and engagement levels of Aanganwadi workers (AWWs) due to an improved overall Aanganwadi environment and access to quality information, equipment, material and nutrition



Overall development of children through access to quality preschool education, health and nutrition, and improved infrastructure and facilities

STAKEHOLDER
SPEAK

We are very thankful to CGPL and its partner NGO KNNNA for the excellent work which has been done in three villages of Mandvi block - Nanikhakar, NanaBhadiya and Tragadi. CGPL have strategically invested in the creation of model Aanganwadi Kendras. Under their project, various supports have been provided such as painting and refurbishing of the building, infrastructure development, a TV and other electrical equipment for learning and development, IEC material, teaching material, utensils, school bags and kits etc. Moreover, training and capacity building is also carried out for the Aanganwadi Workers at these centres on a regular basis. This has remarkably transformed the centres, and they have been able to improve the delivery of nutrition, health and learning & development services to children and mothers.

KAML BEN J SOLANKI, CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OFFICER (CDPO), MANDVI



CGPL has helped us to completely transform the Aanganwadi at Tragadi - not only have they supported us to renovate and improve the structure, but they have also helped us equip the Aanganwadi with all the necessary material and equipment of the best quality - including IEC material, a television for learning and development through which the small children can participate in activities such as singing songs in a chorus, etc. The kitchen has also been stocked with supplies and the staff have been trained to adhere to higher hygiene standards. The Aanganwadi looks completely new after the intervention, and the community it is a point of pride and attraction in the village for children and parents alike. As a result, there is increased attendance and enrolment of children and women in the Aanganwadi programs - we are very thankful to CGPL and the partner agencies for this intervention in our village.

BHAVNA BEN GUSAI, AANGANWADI WORKER, TRAGADI

PROGRAMS



BASIC NEEDS

Shiksha Saanthi

e-Uidya

Mamta

Aarogya

Swajal



Aarogya

Access to Basic Healthcare

Enabling access to **high quality basic healthcare facilities** is a key focus area for CGPL. Long distances to healthcare centres mean that people often have to spend an entire day traveling and not only lose wages for the day, but also incur high transport costs. As a result, many people avoid availing medical treatment at the expense of their health. To overcome this gap, the Aarogya program enables communities to access **quality healthcare at their doorstep**, in close coordination with public primary healthcare providers.

Local **health camps** are the most effective mechanism of bringing quality healthcare to rural communities, and camps to address various health issues are organised across the year. These camps address existing issues through immediate treatment, and referral to the **Bhojay Sarvoday Trust Hospital** for free treatment of more serious cases. Awareness on preventive care to reduce illness and improve overall health is also an area of focus.

The logo for 'Arogya' is written in a white, cursive-style font on a blue, rounded rectangular background. The background of the entire page is a photograph of a woman in a purple headscarf looking through a microscope, with another woman in a red shawl standing beside her. In the background, a blue banner features the 'CGPL' logo and the text 'Coastal Gujarat Power Limited' and 'Atra Raksha Abhiyan' in red.

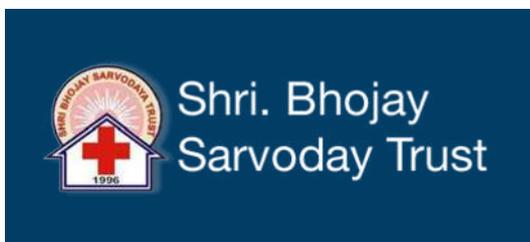
OBJECTIVES

- 01** Strengthening the present health delivery system through access to high quality, affordable, locally available healthcare for socio-economically disadvantaged communities
- 02** Improving overall health and wellbeing of local communities

SDGs ADDRESSED



PARTNERS





01 HEALTH CAMPS

Aarogya INTERVENTIONS

Health Camps are organised annually in convergence with the implementing partner, gram panchayats, community healthcare workers, and CGPL volunteers. A doctor, medical assistant, and social worker are present at each camp, to offer treatment, counselling, and maintenance of patient history files.

Three distinct types of health camps were held across the past year:

Eye Check-up Camps

These camps were focused on addressing the widespread problem of cataract related vision impairment and blindness, and also addressed other common issues such as glaucoma, eye inflammation, redness, burning etc.

Women's Health Camps

These camps treated women's health issues, with a focus on gynaecological issues. Over seventy percent women were found to have poor menstrual hygiene leading to related health issues – thus, awareness generation on menstrual health and hygiene was conducted to address this issue. Other common issues including irregular menstruation and intermenstrual bleeding, dysmenorrhea, urinary tract infections, menorrhagia, and menopause were also addressed. Following check-ups, patients were given health care guidance and provided medication, or referred for further treatment if required.

School Health Camps

These camps were held across village schools and consulting paediatricians and physicians conducted end-to-end health check-ups and provided treatment and recommendations to parents and teachers to address common health, hygiene and nutrition issues for children. Common issues addressed included intestinal worms, and vitamin and mineral deficiencies. Eye check-ups were also conducted for school children, and children were taught how to start caring for their eyes from an early age.



647
people
received check-ups across 18 camps

61 people
received successful cataract surgery out of 72 cases identified

2775
women received check-ups across 18 camps, 48 referred for further treatment

2815
students received general check-ups across 10 camps, 65 identified for further treatment

1441
students received eye check-ups

200
students given prescription glasses

02

HEALTH AWARENESS & SANITATION

Other than Health Camps, targeted sanitation and awareness generation work is also carried out in an effort towards preventive healthcare. In the past year the following activities were organised in convergence with the gram panchayats and community healthcare workers.

Fumigation Support

Gram Panchayats were provided fumigation machines to better address health and hygiene in the village and control mosquitoes and related diseases.

COVID-19 Awareness

The team extensively briefed and oriented virtually on COVID-19 awareness and precautions. The team also connected with the SHG members, Community and farmers, specially through virtual mode of communication. Additionally, the team also motivated and spread awareness on installation of “Arogya Setu” app in mobile phones for the community. Special posters and IEC materials were used to create mass awareness.

Polio Awareness and Vaccination

CGPL partnered with a local Primary Health Centre (PHC) for a widespread Polio awareness vaccination drive. CGPL was felicitated by the government for active participation in the drive.



7 fumigation
machines
given to gram panchayats



19 villages
covered



642 children
covered

OUTCOMES & IMPACT



Beneficiaries saved a total of Rs. 31.06 Lakhs in medical expenses through access to free health services



Free dialysis centre established in the program area by the program partner



Increased awareness on health and hygiene leading to decreased illness - significant improvement in overall community health due to timely interventions, early treatment, and regular follow-ups



Partnerships and linkages with public and private institutions of health established for collaborative

49 camps conducted for 6237 beneficiaries across 18 villages to provide sustained and accessible healthcare access for communities, with a focus on children and women

STAKEHOLDER
SPEAK

We are in our old age, and hence are not able to travel long distances for our eye check-ups - but thanks to CGPL's Aarogya program, we can now avail these services at our doorstep which is very beneficial for us. We are able to access the services of expert doctors at no cost - I am very thankful to CGPL, our Gram Panchayat and Bhojay Sarvaodaya Trust.

JALUBAI ISMAIL SUMARA, BENEFICIARY OF NETRA RAKSHA ABHIYAN, MASKA

My eyesight has improved so much due to the eye checkup camp held at our school! This camp was arranged by my teachers with the help of CGPL company. At the camp, a doctor checked my eyes with a eye checking machine and I got to choose spectacles of my choice! Now I can easily read and write without any trouble. Thank you CGPL!

**GADHVI PRINCE LAXMAN, BENEFICIARY OF SCHOOL EYE CHECKUP CAMP
MOTA BHADIYA PRIMARY SCHOOL, MOTA BHADIYA**



I stay in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya hostel and am studying in class 9. I had a skin infection, but now this has been cured. At the camp organized by CGPL along with Bhojay Sarvodaya Trust in my school, we had a checkup from the expert lady doctor who visited. Many of my friends and classmates also had the same problem, and at the camp, all of us were provided with medical support to relieve this problem. Now we are all cured and healthy again.

**RATHVA SONAL KAMLESH, BENEFICIARY OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS HEALTH CAMP
FARADI KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYA, FARADI**



PROGRAMS



BASIC NEEDS

Shiksha Saanthi

e-Uidya

Mamta

Aarogya

Swajal





Access to Safe Drinking Water

Communities in Kutch face **water scarcity due to erratic rainfall**, and high salinity and TDS levels of groundwater due to its proximity to the sea. Due to the lack of purification mechanisms in the villages, people in the area are unable to desalinate and purify drinking water, which renders them vulnerable to water borne disease as well as chronic illnesses resulting from a consistently high intake of sodium chloride in drinking water.

Over the years, CGPL has taken the **initiative to bring safe drinking water to communities** in the area in close convergence with gram panchayats and communities. Consistent dialogue with the gram panchayats and capacity building of the communities is conducted to ensure that **drinking water needs are met**, communities contribute towards the establishment of the water sources, and take complete ownership of their maintenance and care.

Sustainable access to clean,
safe, drinking water for all



SDGs ADDRESSED



PARTNERS





Over the years, RO plants have been installed in every school and community across all villages in the project area to enable easy access to clean water for all. Support for operational and maintenance support including renovation and repairs is provided on an ongoing basis in convergence with community and panchayat contributions.

Gram panchayats as well as communities contributed towards the initiative



50%
community contribution



61
RO plants
in schools



21
RO plants
in communities



62063
people
benefitted



14155
children
benefitted

OUTCOMES & IMPACT



Community level awareness and behaviour change around safe drinking water, health and hygiene



Decrease in waterborne diseases and chronic illnesses related with high sodium chloride intake in drinking water



Strong partnership established with the gram panchayats for sustainable self-management of the initiative



Pathway for social entrepreneurship in the region: replication of RO model by four entrepreneurs



Improved overall quality of life and increased community satisfaction

STAKEHOLDER
SPEAK

It gives me great joy and pleasure to talk about CGPL – a company that is always working for the betterment of the community. Our school, Kailash Nagar Pvt School, is located in the Wadi area and most students are children of daily wage labourers. Clean drinking water was impossible for these to access, until CGPL fitted the school with an RO Plant. Now not only the children, but also the families in the village get access to clean drinking water. Water is a basic need for survival, and the area has benefitted greatly through this commendable work by CGPL. The school would like to express deep gratitude to all the concerned authorities as well as the CGPL staff and wish them the strength to do continue with their noble work which helps our communities.

HARSHADKUMAR B PATEL, KAILASH NAGAR PRIMARY SCHOOL – BIDADA



I have been associated with CGPL and their community development work over many years, and the entire village is grateful to them for their work. Provision of RO plants by CGPL in the community as well as in all the schools has mitigated the issue of availability of safe drinking water. Their other programs including participatory groundwater management, the Shiksha Saarthi program for quality education, the Samridhi program for holistic development of agriculture and animal husbandry etc. have also benefited us greatly. The best part of all the programs implemented by CGPL is that they involve the community and panchayat at all levels of program implementation, hence making sure that we are listened to, all our basic needs are met and there are long lasting benefits. I hope to continue partnering with CGPL to keep doing more community development work through building various partnerships to bring transformation to our village, and more smiles on the faces of the people who live here. Thank you very much CGPL

**SHRI SURESH VALLABHJI SANGHAR, SARPANCH
BIDADA GRAM PANCHAYAT, MANDVI**

PROGRAMS



SOCIAL CAPITAL & INFRASTRUCTURE

Udyamee

Adhikaar



Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women

Building strong **community institutions** is at the core of all the development work done by CGPL. CGPL's journey to build women's Self Help Groups (SHGs) began in 2008 for the **socio-economic empowerment of rural women**. Over the years, these SHGs have evolved to become platforms of inclusion and development built on byelaws that promote the principles of unity, democracy, transparency, collective development, and sustainability. Ongoing capacity building of women members is done to build skills for leadership, wealth planning, financial management and conflict resolution. Most SHGs have matured to become **self-governing entities** with empowered members who influence and lead community development initiatives. Systematic Enterprise Development Plans (EDPs) have been initiated to encourage SHG members to engage in micro-enterprise development and link them with various income generation pathways for financial inclusion.

The logo for Udyamee, featuring the word "Udyamee" in a white, cursive font on a blue background with a white underline.

OBJECTIVES

01

Financial inclusion of women for socio-economic empowerment

02

Building women owned micro-enterprises for sustainable income generation and economic stability



SDGs ADDRESSED



PARTNERS

DISTRICT
RURAL
DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY

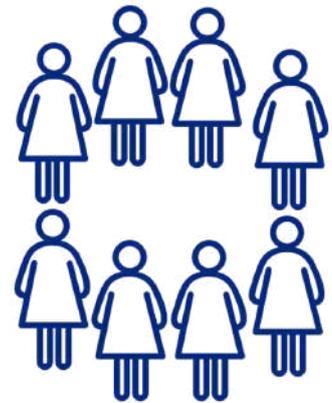
VASUNDAHRA
GRUH UDHYOG



Udyamee

INTERVENTIONS

This program focuses on strengthening SHGs by improving core processes to ensure sustainability. Over the year, SHG members were coached on the pivotal role SHGs can play in a community, and how each woman could influence overall development of the community as a member. Capacity building was done for overall strengthening and sustainability of the groups. The importance of transparency and accountability to maintain trust and keep the group together was emphasised on. Awareness generation on various available government schemes, loans and bank linkages was also done. Women were trained on processes of clear bookkeeping, maintenance of meeting registers etc. Meetings are now conducted very professionally, savings have increased, and SHG members are advocating the formation of new SHGs in order to include more women from the community. This institution building activity helps promote savings habits and build self-confidence, dignity, and a sense of self. Seeing the success of the program, an increasing number of women want to become SHG members, start their own enterprises, earn a stable and sufficient income, and be a part of the movement that is empowering women to catalyse the process of systemic development.



120

SHGs formed, 1240 members

77

SHGs availed benefits from the government's Mission Mangalm program

590

women from 57 SHGs trained to make household products

Sales have steadily picked up over the years and the success of this program has helped boost morale among SHG members. Some women are using their newly gained expertise to train new SHGs. This is an added source of income. Women are now also able to use self-produced domestic use products at home and save the money they would have otherwise spent on buying them from the market.




38

Lakh INR total savings



95

SHGs across 11 villages have bank accounts opened



2000

cloth bags made by 5 widows & 2 other women bought back by CGPL



350

SHG members have started micro-enterprises

The program also focusses on capacity building of SHG members to build their own micro-enterprises for sustainable income. Building capacities of members to start their own micro - enterprises enables them to become self-dependent, socio-economically empowered agents of change within their communities. SHG clusters were mapped for interest and readiness to start micro-enterprises. An assessment of economic need and time availability of the members was conducted. Based on this, SHGs were selected, and products to be manufactured were finalised through systematic EDP training by expert trainers. Women were introduced to four broad categories of income generation pathways:

- Manufacturing household products such as soap, washing powder, utensil washing liquid, phenyl, Vicks, and balm to enable women to start individual or group level enterprises. Raw material kits to make the above products were provided to each SHG
- Stitching cloth bags from old CGPL uniforms. All stitched bags were bought back by CGPL, and the initiative was focussed on widows who were sole breadwinners for their families. This not only provided a means of livelihood for women but was also a concrete step towards a plastic free society
- Offering services as beauticians, who are in especially high demand around village festivals and functions Manufacturing handicrafts products. A detailed account of this initiative is covered under Project Dhaaga
- Setting up a sales counter inside the CGPL plant premises to promotes sales of SHG products among CGPL employees

Capacity building was done for product manufacture, packaging, marketing, sales, entrepreneurship, and overall enterprise management.



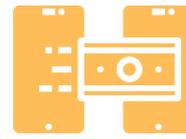
Establishment of strong women-based community institutions that have the ability to self-organise



Successful convergence and partnerships with multiple government and non-government organisations



Successful initiation of income generation activities and hence increased income levels and family wealth



Increased access to capital - establishment of a smooth mechanism for internal lending and timely repayment of loans and access to previously unavailable collateral and hence mainstream finance

1240 women across **120** SHGs
empowered and have increased awareness on social, political, and economic empowerment and increased participation in community development

STAKEHOLDER SPEAK



I have been associated with the Momai Sakhi Mandal SHG since the last 12 years and I am now the head of the group. Our collective approach to undertake work and resolve community issues has led to social harmony, and we are also able to work towards each other's economic betterment as a group. Personally, being a member of the group has benefitted me a lot – it inculcated a habit of saving, and I was able to take a loan from the SHG to build my house, and for other important occasions. Now I am very confident in dealing with financial issues, and well versed with the various bank schemes and benefits. I received many kinds of training on enterprise development, making household products such as washing powder etc., and selling these in the market, which adds to my family income. Being an SHG member, I am invited by government officials to programs organised by the government – this has increased my confidence. Having experienced the benefits of being part of an SHG, I have also encouraged my daughter and other young women in our village to form and join SHGs. I am very thankful to the CGPL team for supporting us right from the beginning.

SAJJAN BA D JADEJA, SHG MEMBER



I am the leader of Jai Sati Maa Sakhi mandal and benefit of being a part of SHG is that all women are woven together and save in a combined fashion, loans are easily available. Through SHG, we are educated and got several trainings. The exposure of visit to Bank for SHG related work has also made me very confident in dealing with financial matters and discussing matters pertaining to livelihood augmentation. Very periodically, availing the loan from the SHG which was earlier not possible. Now I am involved in multiple livelihood activities like providing food tiffin etc, which has enhanced my family income. Due to SHG which has given us a new spark of hope and light in our lives, made possible, because of CGPL. I now understand the magnitude and benefit of SHG.

CHETNA BA VAGHELA, SHG MEMBER



I am an SHG member, and through CGPL's program, our group has received several training sessions on SHG capacity building, management, leadership, book keeping and many other relevant topics. Due to this ongoing training and handholding support, our SHG has matured quickly and all members are actively involved in the effective management of the group. After the training on entrepreneurship, I started a small business to sell vegetables, and then over time, as I saw profits increasing, I added the sale of packed edible items and essential use household goods to my business. I am very thankful to CGPL for providing me with the opportunity to participate in all the training sessions that have helped our group grow, and that have helped me personally to start a successful business. I am very determined to grow my enterprise such that it is able to provide me and my family a stable source of additional income.

LAXABEN SEVAK, SHG MEMBER, MOTAKANDAGAR

PROGRAMS



SOCIAL CAPITAL & INFRASTRUCTURE

Udyamee

Adhikaar



Adhikaar

Enabling Access to Government Social Security Schemes for Financial Inclusion of Communities at the Bottom of the Economic Pyramid

Financial inclusion of low-income communities into the mainstream is integral to overall development. Over the past decades, the government has made available **various social security schemes and entitlements** in the effort towards socio-economic equity. These schemes enable financial inclusion, reduce financial stress, and help improve overall standard of living for communities at the bottom of the economic pyramid.

Very often, people are not aware of government schemes and entitlements they are eligible for, and most often they do not have the knowledge, means or even the necessary government identification to access the same.

The Adhikaar program **identifies and assimilates information** about existing government and non-government social security schemes & entitlements and works with communities to **enable them to access these schemes**. Community outreach is done through local community representatives - thus the program also creates sustainable livelihood options for these representatives.

Enabling access to available social security schemes & entitlements for financial inclusion



SDGs ADDRESSED



PARTNERS

हक़दर्शक
Haqdarshak



The program used a technology platform to generate customised lists of available schemes based on individual citizen profiles. Beneficiaries were sensitised on available schemes and benefits, and based on eligibility and interest, each individual was provided with handholding support for the application process and follow ups until successful enrolment.

The program was run in mission mode in close convergence with gram panchayats, and block and district administration officials.

CGPL also reached out directly to beneficiaries - the CSR team along with volunteers campaigned door to door, met with beneficiaries, helped them fill out and submit scheme application forms, and followed up with the concerned authorities until the beneficiary successfully availed the benefits of the scheme they had applied for.

1716
successful enrolments

from 2356 applications filed



OUTCOMES & IMPACT



Increased community awareness on government schemes and entitlements



Minimised application processing time due to use of a technology platform



Movement towards inclusive growth - enhanced last mile delivery of available government schemes and accrued benefits



Increased engagement from panchayats and communities for program implementation

STAKEHOLDER
SPEAK

My name is Kanji Dosa Sakaria, my age is 58, and I am a serviceman with an annual income of Rs. 80,000. With the help of the Adhikaar program, I got to know about the Ayushman Bharat Scheme. I was also able to get my Ayushman card made. I was told that I can get Rs. 5 lakh worth of secondary and tertiary medical treatment through this card, and I have already reaped the benefit of the card by utilising Rs. 10,000 in treating my existing illness.

KANJI DOSA SAKARIA, PROGRAM BENEFICIARY, BIDADA, KUTCH



I am a 40-year-old farmer earning an annual income of around Rs 15,000. I was unaware of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Yojna. With the help of the Adhikaar program, I have now received the benefit of this scheme which now ensures that I get an additional Rs. 6000 every year. This amount will help me and my family of seven to sustain our lives.

DHAN BAI, PROGRAM BENEFICIARY, KUTCH



I am a 47-year-old farmer from Kutch earning only Rs 20,000 per year through agricultural activities on my 5 acres of land. I was supported under the Adhikaar program to apply for the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Yojna. Through this scheme, I am now able to earn Rs. 6,000 per year as minimum income support. I plan to buy seeds with this money to further my income.

CHANA GHABAR SANGAR, PROGRAM BENEFICIARY, KUTCH

STAKEHOLDER
SPEAK

My name is Sangar, and I am thirteen years old. I belong to a family of six and my family did not know about the Ayushman Bharat scheme and had never applied for it. With the help of the Adhikar program, I was able to get an Ayushman card made for myself which through which I can receive Rs. 5 lakh worth of healthcare and medical treatment in the future.

SANGAR JAYRAJ RAMJIBHAI, PROGRAM BENEFICIARY, PIPRI, KUTCH



Our daughters Mahi, Navya, Pridhi are aged four, two, and one year respectively. We had never heard of the Sukanya Samridhi Yojana which enables us to build a fund for girl's education and marriage. With the help of the Adhikar program our three little girls are now on their way to have a fruitful life with the help of the savings enabled by this scheme.

MAHI, NAVYA AND PRIDHI'S MOTHER, PROGRAM BENEFICIARY, SALYA, MANDVI



I am a tailor and I live with my family of seven members in Kutch. We do not own any land. My wife is a homemaker, and we have five children. We found out about the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat) through CGPL's Adhikar program supported me to apply for this scheme. Through this scheme, me and my family will get health insurance coverage of up to Rs. 5,00,000/-.

GARBA PRAVIN, PROGRAM BENEFICIARY, KUTCH

EMPLOYEE VOLUNTEERING

Volunteering has always been a part of the Tata ethos, with several group companies providing opportunities for their most valuable assets - employees - to serve communities and create positive social impact. To encourage collaborative volunteering across group companies and leverage the combined power of over 700,000 employees across the globe, Tata Engage, a group-level volunteering platform, was introduced in 2014. The platform offers two types of volunteering engagements to employees - the [Tata Volunteering Week](#), and [ProEngage](#).

[Tata Volunteering Week](#) is organised biannually as a series of volunteering opportunities of about half a day during working hours. This week is an opportunity for employees from across the group to come together and work alongside each other to collectively create positive social impact. In the year 2019-20, CGPL employees clocked four thousand nine hundred and eighty-two volunteering hours and participated in twenty-eight community development activities around the themes of financial inclusion, education, health and sanitation, livelihood and skill building, and tree plantation. The participation of CGPL volunteers in these activities was recognised at a group level and featured in the compendium/news bulletin of the Tata Sustainability Group.

The [ProEngage](#) platform offers volunteering opportunities that last over extended periods of time. Volunteers are paired with non-profits and contribute personal time to use their skills and knowledge to solve a problem identified by the non-profit they are paired with. There is already a rich track record of skills across writing, financial modelling, human resource management, marketing, MIS building and strategy formulation having been applied through ProEngage projects. Several CGPL employees enrolled on the ProEngage Program and successfully completed their projects with the assigned NGOs for which they received a certificate of recognition from the Tata Sons Group Chairman.



EMPLOYEE VOLUNTEERING

In alignment with the volunteering ethos of the group, Tata Power also has its in-house volunteering portal, ARPAN, which can be accessed by employees from across the company to view volunteering opportunities they can participate in. Employees get periodic updates on available volunteering opportunities and are able to share volunteering experiences and feedback on the platform. Volunteering greatly benefits the community while building a brand of trust for the company within the community. It is also an enriching experience for the volunteers - they are able to get an essence of the social fabric of the communities they volunteer in and build rapport with these communities. Employees also find a sense of purpose when they are able to extend their skills and expertise beyond their regular scope of work towards social good. As employees see the impact of their work, they are encouraged to keep volunteering and become agents of positive social change. Over the year, employees across seniority levels and departments came together to work towards causes they were passionate about.





KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The CGPL CSR team hosted a variety of ecosystem stakeholders with the objective of sharing the company's benchmark CSR programs and best practices and establishing CGPL as a Centre of Excellence for CSR. Visiting government officials, funding agencies including WIN Global Foundation, Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives, UNICEF, and Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (Government of India), and industry representatives including CII/FOKIA officials, were given an in-depth understanding of the thematic CSR approach adopted by CGPL and the three pillars of strategic intent:

1. [Strengthening Livelihood Linked Ecology](#),
2. [Provision of Basic Needs](#), and
3. [Development of Social Capital & Infrastructure](#)

under which all programs are aligned. Various other stakeholder groups including NGOs, farmer groups, and panchayat associations were given exposure to various development models that could be adopted at a farm level, and extensive work was done with partners to ensure research-based implementation and inclusion of stakeholder feedback to improve program design.

Students, researchers and academicians from various academic institutions including Kutch University, Anand Institute of Social Work, MS University, Vadodara, IIT- Gandhinagar, etc. were oriented on the various paradigms of Sustainability and CSR, and CGPL's work in the area. The team also participated in various forums to showcase success stories from CGPL's CSR - including benchmark programs as well as the strong partnerships and multi-stakeholder approach - with the objective of building a network of aligned partners to promote cross-sector learning and enable the replication of best practices across the state and country. Through the pandemic, the team has continued to build a shared learning agenda in the ecosystem, which has not only enhanced the knowledge base but has also furthered the scope for collaboration and multi-fold replication of various efforts.

The sharing of best practices further strengthens the value CGPL adds to the CSR ecosystem, and is aligned with the ethos of the Tata Group of always standing with their community and ensuring that their wellbeing is a top business priority. This practice is envisioned to be a continued endeavour towards the creation of knowledge hub for the social sector with the objective of creating a multiplier effect to reach the unreached.

STAKEHOLDER SPEAK



We are very impressed with the CSR work being done by CGPL. It is very aligned with the needs of the local community and all activities are implemented using a multi-stakeholder approach. Systematic planning and monitoring of programs ensure evidence-based program design. Learning about CGPL's approach and best practices and seeing the visible efforts of their work on the ground complements the theory our students learn and enriches the overall learning experience. We appreciate the sincerity and hard work of the CGPL entire CSR team and wish them success and best wishes in their future endeavours.

**DR. SATISH KUMAR (MSW, NET, BEd, PhD), ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
FACULTY OF SOCIAL WORK, THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA, VADODARA**

EVENTS GALLERY

Addressing students from Kutch University



Handing over the water security plans developed under the PGWM program to DDO-Kutch



Sharing CGPL (Tata Power) best practices at a forum convened by the Anarde Foundation



Field visit and sharing best practices with beneficiary farmers of M/s Nayra Energy, Jamnagar



Orientating students from the MGLI on CSR best practices



Exposure visit for members of nearby panchayats to the CGPL project area for cross learning



EVENTS GALLERY

Sharing CGPL (Tata Power) best practices with students from MS University, Vadodara



Orientation & training for farmers from various districts



Field orientation & briefing on CGPL-CSR programs & best practices for new CGPL inductees



Briefing the community on the impact of the Samriddhi program



Field visit for WREL, Tata Power staff to learn more about program impact on the ground



Field orientation for students from the Anand Institute of Social Work



EVENTS GALLERY

Field orientation & sharing of best practices for research scholars from IIT Gandhinagar



Orientation for ICICI officials on bank schemes which can be accessed by the community



Orientation program for Bhujal Jankars (community-based para-hydrogeologists)



Field exposure visit with WIN Foundation members showcasing CGPL-CSR programs



Sharing best practices with Block government officials

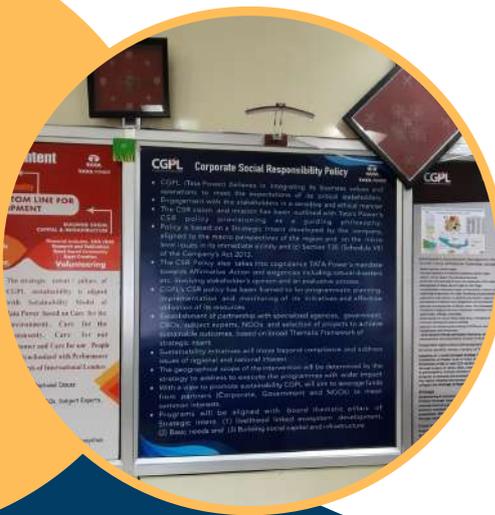


Classroom & field orientation for students & professors from TISS, Mumbai



CSR GALLERY

In 2019-20, a CSR gallery was set up on the premises of the CGPL plant to holistically showcase CGPL's CSR work - the CSR approach, themes, program development methodology, flagship programs and all interventions in the community are showcased here. The gallery also has prototype models of the work done in the project area, which are used to train farmers to replicate these models at a farm level. Students can also gain insights on CSR and Sustainability here - on approach, interventions and innovations at the ground level - to complement the theory they study in the classroom. The CSR gallery also stocks a wide range of products for sale – these products are all made locally by communities through supported programs built in partnership with a range of multi-stakeholders. This display has increased the interest and enthusiasm of CGPL employees who regularly visit the gallery to purchase these products for use at home, as well as for gifting. This has, in turn, created and increased sense of awareness, ownership, and pride around the CSR work done by the company among employees.





SAMRIDDHI CENTRE

The Samriddhi Centre is the first of its kind in the region, and it is rapidly gaining popularity and appreciation from the farmers and all stakeholders. It enables single window access to agriculture and animal husbandry support for local farmers and livestock owners through provision of high-quality products, services, and training in convergence with various stakeholders. The Samriddhi Centre has been set up based on the needs of local farmers and is structured for sustainability and self-reliance such that it is equipped to continue to function post the intervention period.

SOCIAL AUDIT

CGPL is guided by Tata Power's Vision, Mission and Values (SCALE - Safety, Care, Agility, Learning & Ethics), along with its precept of 'leadership with care' based on a model of holistic sustainability which promotes care for all stakeholders: employees, environment, community, customers, and shareholders.

CGPL is committed to positively influence the lives of people living in the villages of Mundra and Mandvi blocks of Kutch district, Gujarat. As part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), CGPL undertakes systematic, need based programs for the socio-economic development of the local and regional ecosystem, designed and implemented using benchmarking practices and systems.

These programs are broadly classified under three broad focus areas - Livelihood Linked Ecology, Provision of Basic Needs, and Building Social Capital & Infrastructure – which are aligned with core thematic interventions of Tata Power (Education, Health, Livelihood, Water & Financial Inclusion) and are guided by the CGPL CSR vision and principles of strategic intent.

CGPL has been conducting third party assessments of all programs through social audits since 2010-2011, with the objectives of internal and external alignment, process improvement, and adopting an innovative approach towards community development.

Audits assess each project for effectiveness, efficacy, social investment, level of community satisfaction, and engagement of all direct and indirect stakeholders of the CGPL-CSR program.

Audit results have consistently demonstrated a positive growth in the Community Satisfaction Index (CSI) which depicts the positive social impact of each CSR program. The CSI is a composite index consisting of community reactions to multi-sector CSR initiatives undertaken by CGPL and measures inputs, outputs, and impact using mathematical modelling. It is calculated for all CGPL programs based on the framework of Connect-Improve-Transform by MGLI (Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute), a Government of Gujarat accredited expert agency. The findings that emerge from the research process and audit guide future program design, implementation and the community engagement process.



INVESTMENT

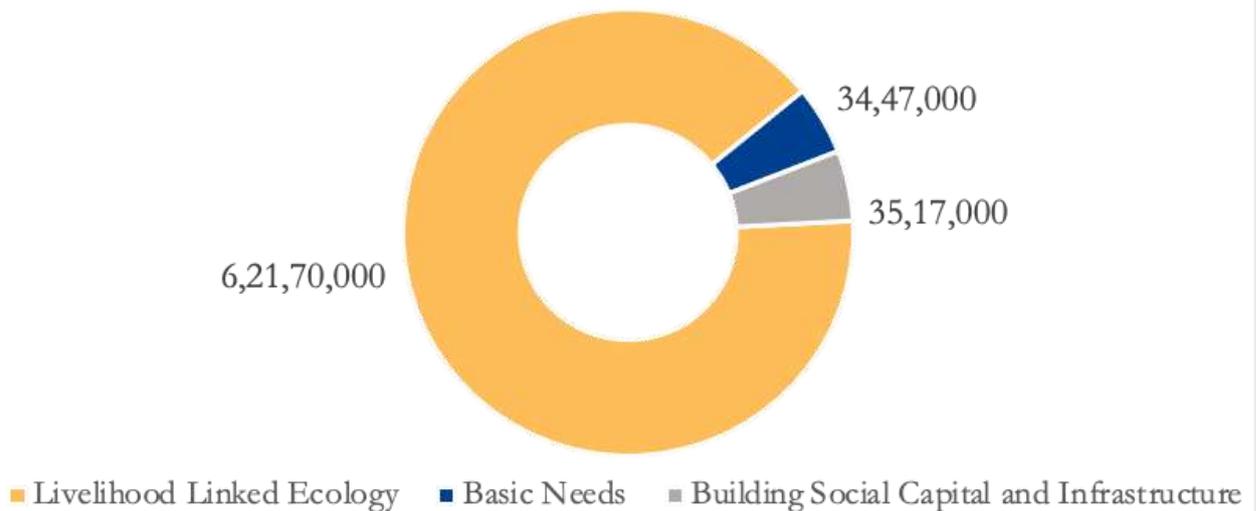


INR 6,91,34,000

**Total Investment
(Directly from CGPL)**

Additionally, due to the positive impact of our programs and the social capital garnered by the company, several stakeholders and funding agencies extended convergence support towards our programs. Thus, a significant amount was mobilised through external sources including directly from funding agencies, via scheme implementation, benefits to the community, convergences and partnerships, etc.

CSR Spend FY 19-20 (Direct) (INR)



AWARDS & RECOGNITION



Felicitation by Anand Institute of Social Work, Anand, Gujarat



Certificate from Hon' CM of Gujarat for 'Excellent Interventions through CSR Activities in the Region' during the drought in Kutch



Certificate of Appreciation from GSECL for a successful orientation session on Sustainability & Best Practices by the CGPL CSR team



Felicitation by Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University, Bhuj, Gujarat for an orientation and training program for students



Felicitation by Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda for orientation of students and faculty of the University on CSR & Sustainability



Certificate for successful completion of 'Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Mission' in project villages from District Administration

COVID-19 RESPONSE

Amidst the recent COVID-19 pandemic, as India and the world came to a grinding halt, Tata Power and the CGPL CSR team stepped up to go beyond the call of duty and provide timely COVID-19 response and interventions in the neighbouring communities adopted as part of the CSR program. Care was taken to ensure that current programs ran seamlessly such that beneficiaries were not impacted by the restrictions in mobility and transport. Additional need-based programs were also implemented in close coordination with NGO and other implementing partners. The following were the highlights of the support extended:

- Uninterrupted daily supply of **43 MT green fodder for 3600 cattle** despite the many constraints in transportation. Simultaneous coordination with local farmers for supply of fodder leading to augmentation of local income within the community
- Uninterrupted **daily supply of drinking water** (15000 litres) at the transient fishermen hamlet, Tragadi Bundar
- Awareness and linkages to the various **government schemes and entitlements** in close coordination with the panchayats
- Large scale **awareness drive** conducted for communities and SHGs through video content in Gujarati language prepared by Tata Trusts
- **Livelihood generation** for women artisans to stitch cloth masks purchased by CGPL for further distribution
- Coordination with implementing partners for **distribution of dry ration kits** across all adopted communities
- Facilitation of **sales of farm produce** for local farmers at the Samriddhi Centre
- Display of **COVID-19 safety precautions** at the Samriddhi Centre to create awareness among local farmers



WAY AHEAD

Our goal for the coming year will be to ensure that all our communities are protected from the worst effects of the COVID -19 pandemic. To keep pace with the rapidly evolving reality we will focus on continuing to provide immediate relief while simultaneously co-creating long term, sustainable solutions that are specific to the regional need and empower communities to become self-reliant.

We look forward to deepening our [multi-stakeholder partnerships](#) to ensure that development efforts in the area are aligned and collaborative. CGPL will continue to liaise with government for implementation of schemes, and support communities to avail these programs and entitlements. Convergence with external agencies for coordinated streamlined funding will also be an area of focus.

[Evidence-based program design](#) will be reinforced through third party M&E and certification of flagship programs. Capacity building of the team to enable each member to establish themselves as a subject matter expert will also be a priority.

Program implementation will continue to scale in alignment with the strategic deployment matrix used by our parent company Tata Power. Four key areas of focus will be: (1) [Digitisation](#) of all programs, especially our Education programs, (2) [Sustainability](#) in design and implementation by enabling community ownership, (3) [Innovation](#) in practices and systems to increase adoption and replicability leading to increase in brand value and trust (4) [Adoption of global best practices](#) to deliver long-term, sustainable programs with clear timelines, deliverables and M&E.

Building a [Centre of Excellence](#) in the coming months is a key step to achieving all of the above goals. The Centre of Excellence will function as a hub of learning and development for various stakeholders and will be equipped with best practice project models e.g. for gauchar land development, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, water storage, etc. It is envisioned to become a single window knowledge dissemination centre for CGPL CSR programs and best practices to enable the creating a diverse pool of subject matter experts. Partnerships with universities and research agencies will be strengthened for resource sharing and exposure visits.

We remain [committed to our communities](#) and programs irrespective of the net financial loss of the company in FY 2019-20. We will continue to scale program implementation, build a community of practices through knowledge sharing and publication of best practices, and strive to establish ourselves as pioneers of multi-stakeholder, collaborative CSR and community development.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS TEAM

Dr. I N Rao, Chief-Environment and Sustainability

Mr. Pradeep Ghosal, Head-CSR & Sustainability

Mr. Asif Khan Pathan, Specialist-CSR

Mr. H J Zala, Associate-TPCDT

Mr. Salim Makura, Associate-TPCDT

Mr. Pravin Ukani, Associate-TPCDT

Ms. Annapurna Keshwani, Associate-TPCDT

Ms. Niranjana Raste, Associate-TPCDT

Mr. Dharmesh Shah, Associate-TPCDT



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