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PHILANTHROPY FOR IMPACT IN GUJARAT

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Why this research paper series?

In a country of 1.3 billion people where problems are deep-rooted, complex and generally progress faster than solutions can catch up, individual efforts often fall short. Our greatest social problems are systemic — they are entrenched and perpetuated by a labyrinth of socio-economic and cultural issues. In order to achieve the sustainable wellbeing of communities, we have to tackle systemic problems by going together rather than going alone.

This research paper series is intended as a tool, useful aid and dialogue enabler among diverse groups of social entrepreneurs, practitioners, funders, policy makers, support organisations, government and more. Designed to be a compilation of the current landscape of trends, gaps and opportunities, best practices and recommendations around development themes such as gender, livelihoods as well as functional themes such as collective impact, each paper in the series aims to serve as a ready reference to further conversations towards more informed collaborations, funding and implementation. Designed to look at the largest gaps, data and discourse around development in states, the series aims to support funders with their decision making by providing evidence to build strategy around philanthropy. The series answers the key questions of how funders can better direct funding to the greatest needs, how they can be more strategic in support extended and how to grow the ecosystem and look at solutions like collaboration and co-funding. It aims to enable this through data-led evidence.

ABOUT EDELGIVE FOUNDATION

EdelGive Foundation is the philanthropic arm of the Edelweiss Group and was established in 2008. Since its inception, almost a decade ago, EdelGive is steadily evolving a philanthropic ecosystem in India. EdelGive works to develop a symbiotic relationship between the different members of the ecosystem viz. investors (donor corporate agencies, partner CSR agencies, and individual donors), investees (NGOs and other sub sets of the NGO sector), and collaborating partners like the government, like-minded agencies, capacity building organisations, and policy experts. EdelGive has fostered the growth of the synergies inherent to an ecosystem, to leverage gains over and beyond its investment, both financial and non-financial.

ABOUT BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

Guided by the belief that every life has equal value, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation works to help all people lead healthy, productive lives. In developing countries, it focuses on improving people's health and giving them the chance to lift themselves out of hunger and extreme poverty. In the United States, it seeks to ensure that all people—especially those with the fewest resources—have access to the opportunities they need to succeed in school and life. Based in Seattle, the foundation is led by CEO Sue Desmond-Hellmann and co-chair William H. Gates Sr., under the direction of Bill and Melinda Gates and Warren Buffett.

ABOUT SATTVA

Sattva (www.sattva.co.in) is a social impact strategy consulting and implementation firm. Sattva works closely at the intersection of business and impact, with multiple stakeholders including non-profits, social enterprises, corporations and the social investing ecosystem. Sattva works on the ground in India, Africa and South Asia and engages with leading organisations across the globe through services in strategic advisory, realising operational outcomes, CSR, knowledge, assessments, and co-creation of sustainable models. Sattva works to realise inclusive development goals across themes in emerging markets including education, skill development and livelihoods, healthcare and sanitation, digital and financial inclusion, energy access and environment, among others. Sattva has offices in Bangaluru, Mumbai, Delhi and Paris. Sattva Knowledge works on research and insights to influence decision-making and action towards social impact in the ecosystem in Asia. Sattva Knowledge has partnered with organisations such as CII, USAID, AVPN, DFID, GIZ and Rockefeller Foundation to publish research, case studies and insights, and engages sector leaders through roundtables, conferences and impact circles.

ABOUT ATST

At The Same Table™ (ATST) is an equal platform for free and frank discussions on issues and ideas that collectively concern the funding community. It is hosted by EdelGive every quarter.

ATST allows donors to discuss issues that help in understanding the nuances of the development sector. It encourages a free sharing of views and ideas. It is an all donor event with not more than two NGOs tabling a significant issue, not commonly discussed. Chatham House rules are followed. The ATSTs encourage donor-NGO dialogue to address issues of funding within the social sector. NGOs are drawn from local geographies to set context.

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About the paper

India, with 29 States and 7 Union Territories, is a country with extreme regional variations. Any study done on India as a whole will provide us with a generic understanding of the country but miss out on the more glaring gaps that can only be seen with a state focused outlook. To solve this problem, these snapshots are designed as a development brief on a state, providing a comprehensive development snapshot of progress on economic, environmental and social parameters and looking at how needs, solutions and funding come together.

Drawing on data across multiple public data sets and research reports, these papers use 'state' as a unit of analysis since it is often the primary context when it comes to policy, infrastructure or funding strategies. The objective of this paper is to allow funders to get an understanding of the problems on a deeper level, while connecting it to solutions to enable funders to make relatable, actionable and impactful investments.

The paper highlights Gujarat's development performance vis-a-vis other Indian states in the following focus areas: Education, Health, Nutrition, WASH, Livelihood, Environment and Gender. Apart from examining trends, gaps, assets and intra-state disparities, the paper also provides a glimpse of the solution ecosystem in the state as well as philanthropic funding flows from various quarters including government and CSR.

With the aim of providing funders an overview of Gujarat's development and the most prominent gaps that need to be addressed, this paper contains 6 main sections: development trends and milestones, development status across sectors, a district lens to development, investment landscape in Gujarat, solution space and key takeaways. While individually these components have been studied across states, the present series attempts to add to the body of knowledge on development in the country and attempt a comprehensive and practical knowledge product that is specifically designed to inform funder strategy and decision making.

Approach and methodology

With development trends and milestones backed by detailed secondary research, social indicators across states and districts were further analysed to generate the comparative development status of Gujarat across areas and lenses such as gender and marginalised sections.

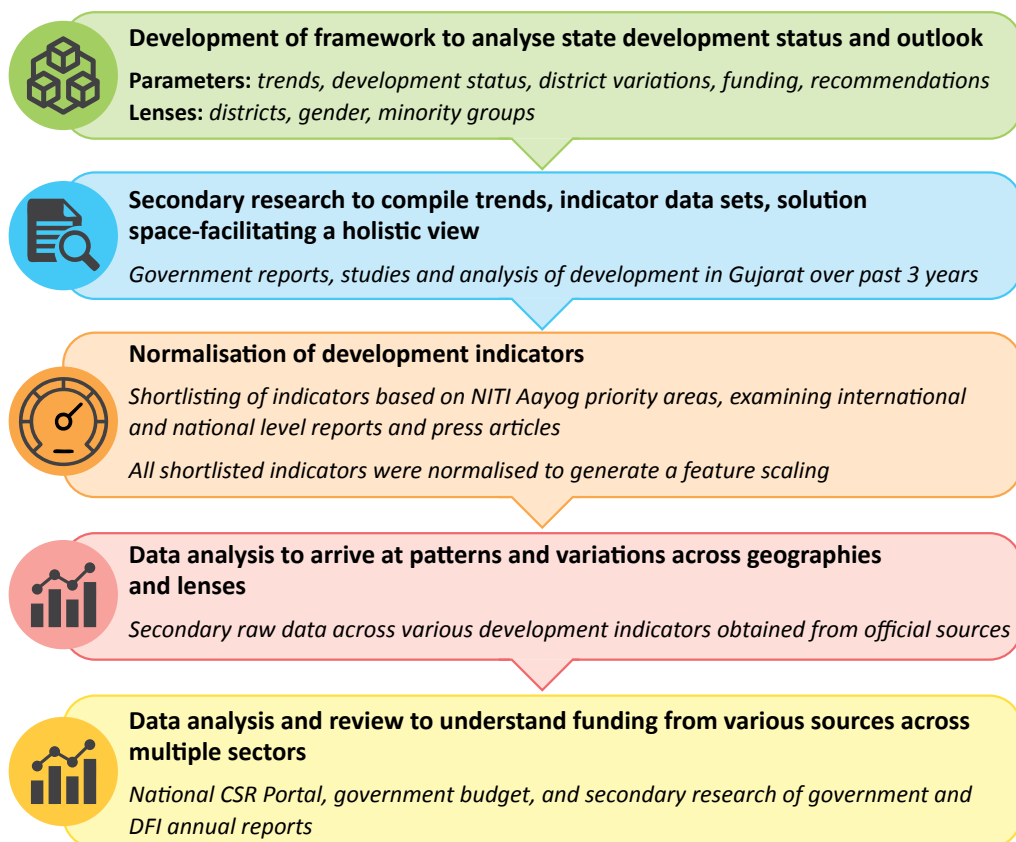


Figure 1: Approach and Methodology
Source: Sattva

The framework used for this and further papers in the state series builds a view of development status and progress in the state using recent development trends, analysis of development gaps and review of development assets/strengths (Human, Social, Physical, Environmental and Financial capital). Additionally, both the funding and solution landscape are analysed.

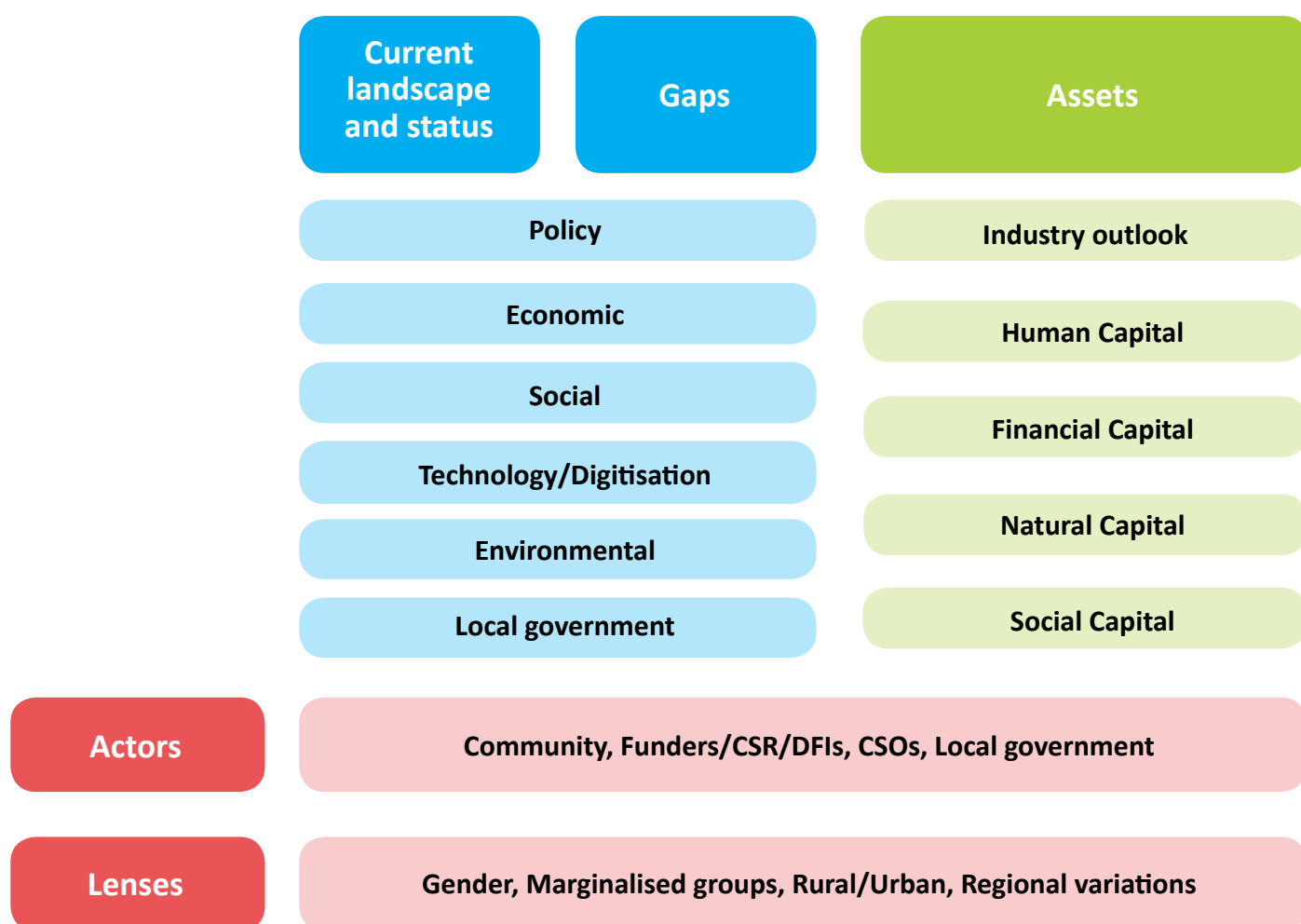


Figure 2: Methodology for the State Development Snapshot
Source: Sattva

Methodology

Trends and Milestones: Positive and negative trends have been drawn from official sources, research reports, national level studies and other secondary data. Current and relevant trends were identified by scanning press reports and articles and finalised based on our literature review. We then filtered for trends that are of interest to funders and development sector professional along with trends that could lead to actionable insights. Subsequently, all collected data was related to DFID's livelihoods framework which outlines various categories of assets – Human, Social, Physical, Environmental and Financial capital. Finally, we validated trends through discussions with experts working in Gujarat's development sector and also through insights and feedback obtained at EdelGive's multi-stakeholder platform 'At The Same Table' held on June 28th in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Development Sector Gaps: Indicators were first shortlisted based on NITI Aayog priority areas and then cross referenced with international and national level reports and press articles to verify their relevance. All shortlisted indicators were normalised using unity-based normalisation, which uses the maximum and minimum values within each indicator to convert values between 0 to 1. As a result, among all the states in India, the state with normalised score 1 is the best performing. As part of our analysis, we have not included Union Territories (UT) in our analysis. This was done because UT receive special funding and focus from the Central government and as such were likely to skew our analysis.

Funding: CSR funding data was sourced from national CSR portal (2014-17) and Government funding from the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) of the Government of Gujarat for the year 2018- 19. For philanthropy, the Hurun rich list top 50 was reviewed for any evidence of philanthropic funding in Gujarat. For international funding, we relied on secondary research to find any evidence of funding by international development agencies and global foundations in Gujarat.











Solution Space: For each sector, we have attempted to identify the larger (1000+ beneficiaries) or other unique, innovative interventions (e.g. technology leveraging interventions) by the government, international development agencies, CSR organisations, SPOs, philanthropic foundations and collective impact initiatives. The set of solutions presented in this paper is in no way exhaustive or a depiction of "best practices" but rather a cross section of the solution landscape depicting slices across various criteria.

Gujarat: A snapshot

Gujarat is home to approximately 4.99% of India's population and is one of the highest growing states in the country. Over the past few years, Gujarat has achieved the distinction of being one of the most industrially developed states that contributes to about a quarter of India's goods exports.ⁱ With a policy environment that encourages FDI and economic investment, Gujarat has often been held up as a "model state" based on economic indicators. In terms of social and human development indicators, however, the state has often been subject to criticism that it has not been doing enough.

The current development landscape of Gujarat has witnessed both positive and negative trends over the last few years, creating both challenges and opportunities for players in this sector. Gujarat has seen considerable progress in its infrastructure, industry and economy. A slew of policies has injected considerable funds into skilling the workforce and fostering a favourable environment for entrepreneurship and industry. Gujarat has also been leading the country in the creation of jobs.

However, in sectors such as education and health, despite heavy funding, the state still lags in some critical socio-economic development parameters. Gujarat has also been criticised for the under-performance when it comes to development of women and minorities. With a robust development space, the state has a number of renowned organisations working on innovative solutions to address its development challenges. There is however room for greater collaboration and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships to usher in impact at a larger scale.

 <p>Population 604.4 Lakhs % Rural: 57.4% % Urban: 42.6% % Below age 15 years: 26%</p>	 <p>Per Capita Income (2017) INR 1,56,691 Net national income: INR 1,03,870</p>	 <p>Average GSDP growth 10% Highest GSDP growth between FY13-17</p>	 <p>Health Development Index Rank: 4 Of 21 larger states</p>	 <p>Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Rank: 3 Of 29 states and 7 union territories</p>
 <p>Internet Access Urban: 14.57 million (57% coverage) Rural: 6.09 million (17.5% coverage)</p>	 <p>Financial Access 40% Adults have Formal Accounts CRISIL Inclusix Rank (2013): 20 of 28 states, 7 union territories</p>	 <p>Workforce Participation Rate 41% LOWER than India average 54% 54.7% self employed</p>	 <p>Sex Ratio 854 LOWER than India average: 900</p>	 <p>Enrollment in School Primary: 82.46% Secondary: 47.54%</p>

Source: Gujarat State Portal (2011), Economic and Statistical Organisation (2017), CRISIL (2017), Niti Aayog (2016), PWC (2016), Government Data Portal (2016), Census (2011), World Bank (2013), CRISIL (2015), Gujarat Socio-Economic Review (2017), Niti Aayog (2015) World Bank (2017)

Development trends and milestones

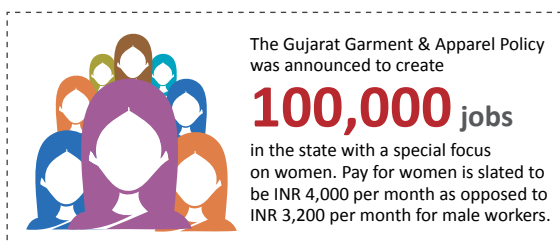
Gujarat's biggest strengths are its industrial and economic development which reflects in the high level of job creation that Gujarat offers. It has taken significant strides in terms of sanitation and renewable energy and has invested considerably in developing its health infrastructure. This section highlights Gujarat's biggest trends followed by the current development status of the state:

POLICY:

The government has long prioritised creating a favourable environment for investors and businesses. This is now being augmented with extensive funding and efforts to build a skilled labour force and facilitate efficiencies in agriculture and manufacturing.

Focus on supporting industry through incentivising investment and exports: The state has announced an incentive program for industries from 2016-21 under the New Industrial Policy of 2015. The scheme aims to attract investments to the state in the manufacturing sector to create more employment opportunities.ⁱⁱ Gujarat is also one of the first states to formulate a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy, which includes flexible labour laws and exit options for investors. For FY17, Gujarat's SEZ export reported around 30 per cent of overall national SEZ export.ⁱⁱⁱ

Employment opportunities augmented through supporting policies with a focus on women: The 2018-19 budget has a provision of INR 785 crore to provide extensive opportunities of employment and vocations to 3.50 lakh youth.^{iv} The Mukhyamantri Gramodaya Yojana has been introduced in 2018 to provide interest subvention to 50,000 skilled and semi-skilled labourers and micro and small entrepreneurs in rural areas with an additional 2% interest subvention for women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and persons with disabilities.^v



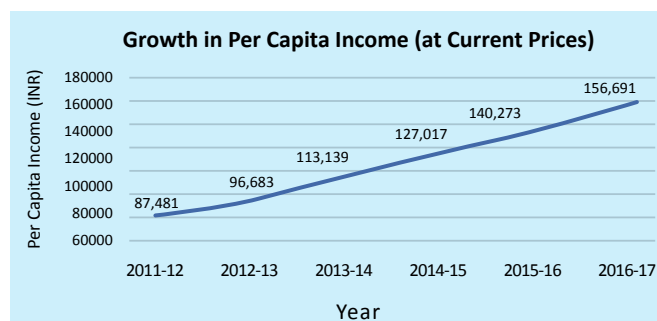
Policy support to maintain high agricultural output: The Agro Business Policy 2016-21 provides an impetus to the development of farmers. Food processing units and agriculture infrastructural projects are provided with various forms of assistance to ensure that crops and fruits cultivated in the state last longer and are exported on a large scale.^{vi}

ECONOMY:

Gujarat reports positive economic trends overall as employment, performance of MSMEs, FDI and per capita income are on the rise. In 2017, Gujarat has retained the top position in the list of 21 states and UTs with most investment potential.^{vii} This is also accompanied by a large influx of domestic migrants seeking employment, with Gujarat being the third most popular state for internal migration.

Improved efficiency and incentivisation increasing foreign investment in Gujarat: In 2016-17, Gujarat accounted for about 7.75 % share in the overall FDI inflows in India.^{viii} Reduced bureaucracy and high ease of doing business worked as an added advantage.

High employment figures made possible through growth in MSMEs, manufacturing and agriculture: With an unemployment rate of 0.9%, Gujarat has created 75% of all new jobs in the country last few years. Gujarat ranks first in integrated overall performance of MSMEs. Between 2006 and 2015, the state registered 375,0000 MSMEs, generating 2.83 million employment opportunities.^{ix} In 2017, the maximum placement of job seekers was in Gujarat, due in large part to the effective functioning of employment exchanges in the state.^x



Graph 1: Growth in PCI
Source: Economical and Statistical Organisation, Government

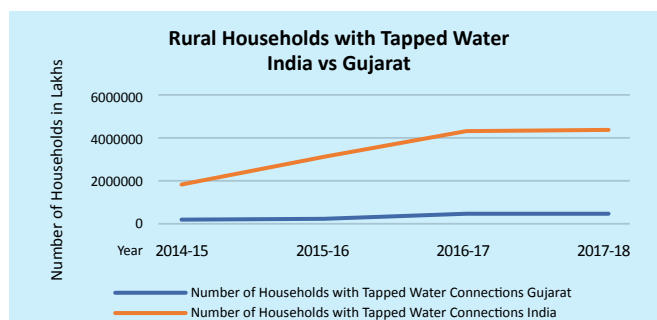
High employment, income and potential for growth attracting migrants: As a result of these improvements, Gujarat currently has the PCI of INR 1,56,691, a 79% increase between 2011-12 and 2016-17.^{xi} The population below poverty line also went down from 38% in 1994 to 17% in 2012, which is much below the national average of 22%.^{xii} Due to the high rate of employment, growth of manufacturing cities and its growing megacities, Gujarat is becoming the most favourable destination for interstate-migrants after Delhi and Maharashtra.

Health, Nutrition And Wash:

Improvement has been registered, with 100% villages being recorded as open defecation free. 12 of the top 50 clean cities belong to Gujarat. However, troubling trends persist among women, children and minorities.

Water availability is better than national average but reduced water quality leaves 71% of the State water deficient. Average of 956 per 1,000 persons in urban areas and 892 per 1,000 persons in rural areas in Gujarat have access to improved water. Gujarat, in this department, fares better than the national average of 940 per 1,000 in urban areas and 845 per 1,000 in rural areas.^{xiii}

However, per capita availability of water resources in the state has gone down by 27% between 2001 and 2011, primarily in the districts of Saurashtra, Kutch and North Gujarat region. Reduced water quality is one primary factor affecting availability of fresh water. Additionally, due to the low levels of natural recharge of local aquifers, groundwater tables have been falling steadily.^{xiv}




Graph 2: India vs Gujarat: Rural Households with Tapped Water
Source: India Stat

Health and nutrition status is much worse compared to national average with high incidence of anaemia, wasting and stunting: While the state has seen some positive changes such as a 69% increase in institutional births between 2001 and 2011, the state still reports poor access to water and sanitation among SC/ST communities. Similar trends are observed in health and nutrition with high instances of anaemia in women and wasting and stunting in children and tribal communities (*refer Development status across sectors*).

Technology:

With 98.3% access to mobile phones in 2014^{xv} and a 21% increase in internet access between 2014-16,^{xvi} Gujarat has been making efforts in increasing access to digital technology.

Gujarat has developed a replicable model through the country's first digital village: ICICI bank's work in Gujarat has converted Akodara into a cashless ecosystem. The villagers are provided with vocational training and offered credit linkages so that they can start their own business ventures.



Rural Gujarat has been getting a special focus in technological development with E-Gram, under which all

14,002

panchayats

in Gujarat are computerised and connected with VAST based broadband connectivity.

Technology in Gujarat is being leveraged to reach the inner most parts of the state: Gujarat State Wide Area Network (GSWAN) is one of the largest IP based multi service (voice, data and video) IT infrastructure connecting 33 districts and 247 talukas to State capital Gandhinagar. GSWAN has shown a 118.30% increase in number of users utilising GSWAN connectivity as compared to 2 years ago.^{xvii}

E-governance has been a priority with several digital initiatives being piloted: Several projects such as *eMPower*, to train youth in the field of IT^{xviii} and virtual classrooms to disseminate vocational education via SATCOM and Internet, have been launched in recent years. The government has also tied-up with a cloud-based solutions provider, to develop B2B business solutions for large & small businesses.^{xix} Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is still in its initial phases in Gujarat with multiple schemes being implemented by the Department of women and child development, education, wash, housing affairs etc. The pilot DBT scheme in the state of Gujarat for kerosene was launched in 2016. However, no beneficiaries have been recorded till date.^{xx}

“Technology has to be coupled with reach to have the required impact. Technology may have the solutions we are looking for, but the main issue is, how do we make the beneficiaries aware of these rights? The last mile impact is what is important. It is not either/or.”

–Naghma Mulla, EdelGive Foundation

Environment:

Gujarat is well above national trends in renewable energy but lags in terms of other environmental indicators such as waste water treatment, pollution, availability of water and ground water salinity.

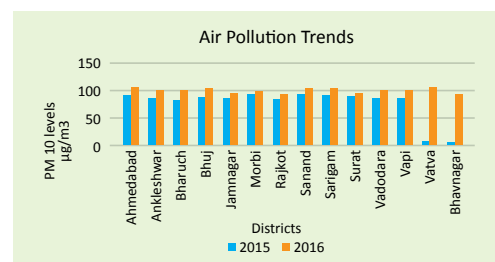
Gujarat strides ahead with landmark achievements in renewable energy: Gujarat has over 1GW of installed solar capacity, accounting for ~17% of India's total. It also has Asia's first solar park and the fourth largest wind power installed capacity in the country which is about 3,948.61 MW.^{xxi}

Waste water management though better than the national average, remains poor: Of the total generation of waste water, 42% is untreated. There is insufficient sewerage network in most of the cities with an average coverage of only 60% of the total urban area.^{xxii} Kutch and North Gujarat have negligible sewerage network facility.

Furthermore, available treatment facilities for waste water are not fully utilised in urban areas.^{xxiii} However, this is marginally better than the rest of India, where 70% waste generated remains untreated.^{xxiv} Salinity is an additional issue with the groundwater in 52% of villages in Kutch and 100% of villages in Saurashtra being fully saline, owing to their long coastlines.^{xxv}

Air and water pollution trends are a significant cause for concern: Air pollution (PM10 concentration) increased by 14.36% between 2015 and 2016 with PM 10 levels recorded higher than the prescribed standard of NAAQS - 60 µg/m³.^{xxvi} These high readings have been attributed to powerplants, transportation and industries. While Gujarat is performing better than many states, this increasing trend is a cause of concern.








The MoEF claims Gujarat has 20 polluted^{xxvii} rivers and streams, including big rivers like Sabarmati, Narmada and Mahi owing to the number of industries discharging effluent into these.



Graph 3: Trends in PM10 levels across districts
Source: Economical and Statistical Organisation, Government

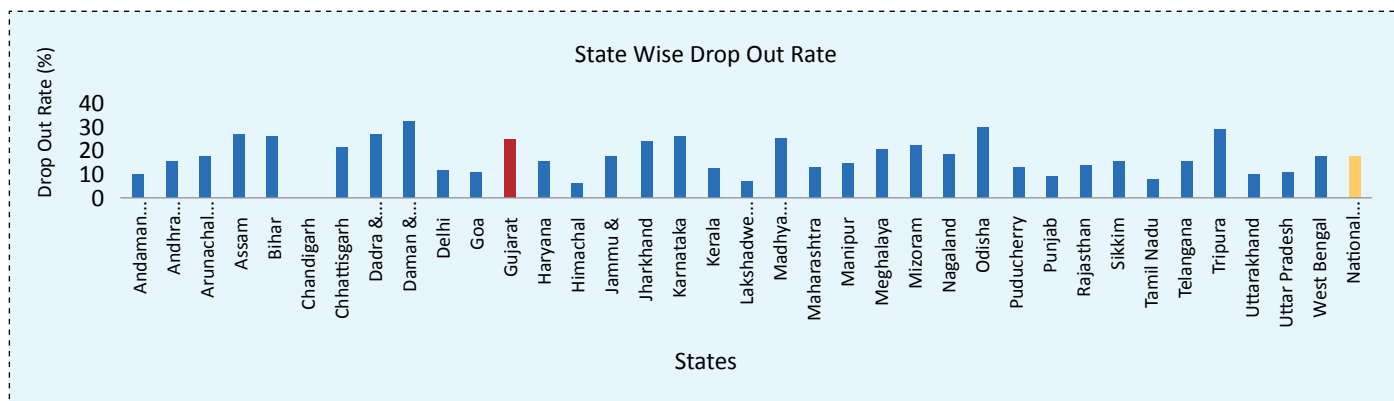
Development status across sectors

Gujarat's development sector progress and current status has been examined based on selected indicators across key sectors such as health, education, WASH, etc. Gujarat fares better in the education and livelihood sectors but these still require a greater focus on bridging the gender gap across issues. The table below outlines Gujarat's performance on key indicators across various development sectors:

Sector	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4	Indicator 5	Gender Lens	Minority Lens
 Education	63% government enrolment ; vs national average 58%. ^{xxviii}	25.04% dropout rate vs 17.59% national average. ^{xxiv}	58% learning outcomes vs 54% national average ^{xxx}	Pupil teacher ratio (PTR) of 28 students per teacher vs ideal PTR of 30-35 ^{xxxi}	Ranks 2 nd in school infrastructure (i.e. toilets, classrooms, building, etc. next only to Punjab ^{xxxii}	Ranks 20th among 21 states in girl child education . ^{xxxiii} 26.6% girls aged 15-17 yrs have either dropped out or never been to school ^{xxxiv}	Literacy rate in ST population is 62.5%, 16% lower than state average ^{xxxv}
 Health	50.40% children fully immunized vs 62% national average ^{xxxvi}	175 health personnel/lakh population , vs national average of 277 personnel ^{xxxvii}	IMR of 30/1000 births vs national average of 34. ^{xxxviii}	Life expectancy of 68.70 vs national average of 67.9 years. ^{xxxix}	MMR of 112 deaths per 1000 women Fifth lowest MMR in the country. ^{xl}	Sex ratio fell from 907 to 854 between 2012-14 and 2013-15 ^{xli}	Gujarat has third highest shortfall of doctors (111) at PHCs in tribal areas ^{xlii}
 Nutrition	96.10% schools provide midday meals but Gujarat is in the bottom 10 states ^{xliii}	38.5% children stunted in Gujarat 8th highest in India ^{xliv}	39.3% children record being underweight vs national average of 35.70% ^{xlv}	26.40% children wasted 4 th highest in country ^{xlvi}	54.90% women with anaemia vs all India average of 45.09% ^{xlvii}	Gujarat's high incidences of anaemia in women, gives it rank 24 out of 36 States ^{xlviii}	The highest incidence of wasting (42.98%) and underweight children (59.96%) are predominant in the tribal belt ^{xlix}
 Environ- ment	7.52% forest cover , among the five lowest in the country ^l	Generates 10,480 TPD solid waste third highest in the country ^{li}	Gujarat had 60.35% capacity for waste water treatment 7th in the country.	Average of 94 µg/m ³ PM10 concentration in 2012, among the lowest in the country ^{lii}	Ranks 4th highest with 6671.89 MW installed capacity for renewable energy a day. ^{liii}	The Gender Resource Center is working for capacity building and awareness involving Anganwadi workers and functionaries of Multi-Purpose Women Welfare Centers. ^{liiv}	Dangs district, in the tribal belt, has 77.5% of its area as forest highest in Gujarat. ^{liiv}
 Livelihood	PCI : INR 156691 9th in the country vs national average – INR 103870 ^{lv}	Only 18.9% women part of the labour force 37% decline from 2012-2016 ^{lvii}	484 people em- ployed per 1000, Gujarat vs national average of 474. ^{lviii}	Lowest unemployment rate of 0.9% next only to Daman and Diu (0.3%). ^{lix}	0% of the vocational schools approved are actually implemented in Gujarat. ^{lx}	Sharp decline of women in the workforce caused by work conditions and infrastructure ^{lxi}	SC/ST labour force participation rate of 41.9% comparable to state average ^{lxii}
 Wash	892 rural house- holds have access to improved source of water vs national average is 845 ^{lxiii}	Urban scenario better with 956 households having access to improved water ^{lxiv}	60.73% schools have handwash facility vs national average of 51.94% ^{lxv}	100% villages open defecation free as of 2017 ^{lxvi}	Gujarat has the third highest dependence on ground water next only to Kerala and Goa ^{lxvii}	Owing to their role in water management, Government provides for at least 1/3 women in the Pani Samiti ^{lxviii}	24.3% SC/ST HHS have latrines, state average is 57.3% Only 28.8% HHS have the main source of water on premises; State average is 64% ^{lxix}
 Women	Crimes against women 28.3% vs national average 48.2% ^{lxx}	Yet, conviction rate is third lowest in country 3.4% ^{lxxi}	85.4% women participate in decision making vs India average of 86.83% ^{lxxii}	48.6% women have bank accounts vs national average 56.94% ^{lxxiii}	47.9% women own cell phones vs national average 55% ^{lxxiv}	27.2 women own a house vs national average 38% ^{lxxv}	Non-Dalit midwives refuse service to Dalit women in 66.2% of villages ^{lxxvi}

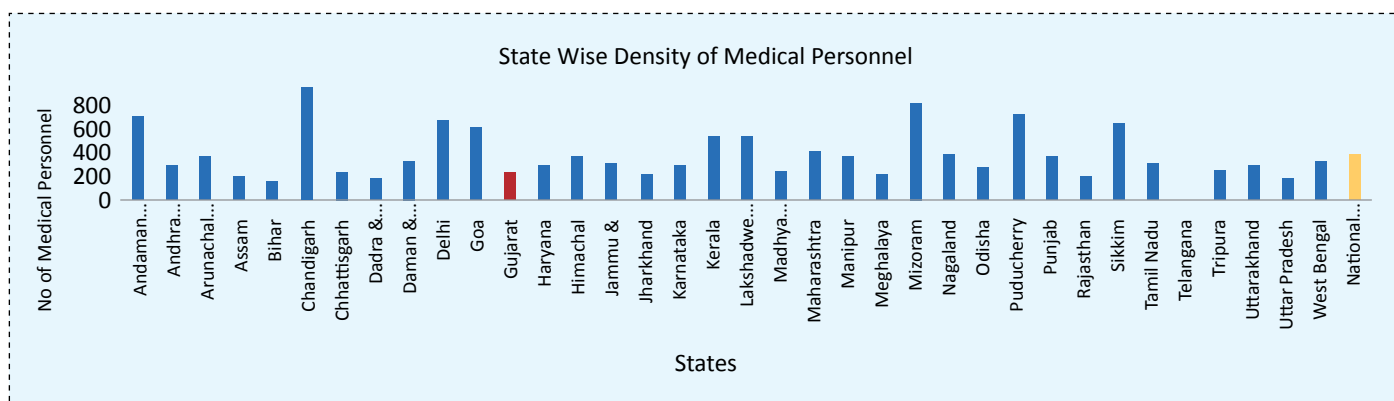
The story behind the numbers

High dropout rates with poor secondary enrollment highlight the need to focus on education: As many as 95% of all children enroll in primary school but only 74% of secondary school-age children enroll in school, six percentage points lower than the Indian average.^{bovii} The Gujarat government spent 14% of its aggregate expenditure in 2016-17 on education, fifth lowest among Indian states. The India average was 15.6%.^{boviii}



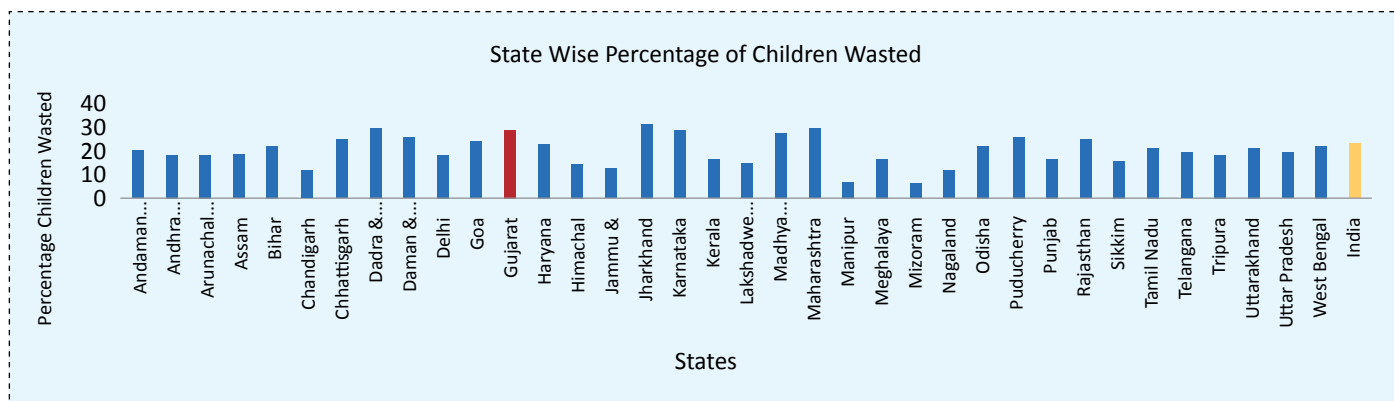
Graph 4: State Wise Drop Out Rate
Source: DIIE

A glaring shortage of medical personnel reflects a national-level trend of reluctance to work in the government sector, especially in remote postings with poor infrastructure: India has a 81.5% shortage of doctors, particularly specialists. Gujarat is 93.7% short of specialists, with no more than 92 of the 1,452 required.^{bovix} Reports observe that doctors in Gujarat seem to prefer private practice and are reluctant to work in poorly equipped PHCs in remote locations, adding to the shortage.^{bovix}



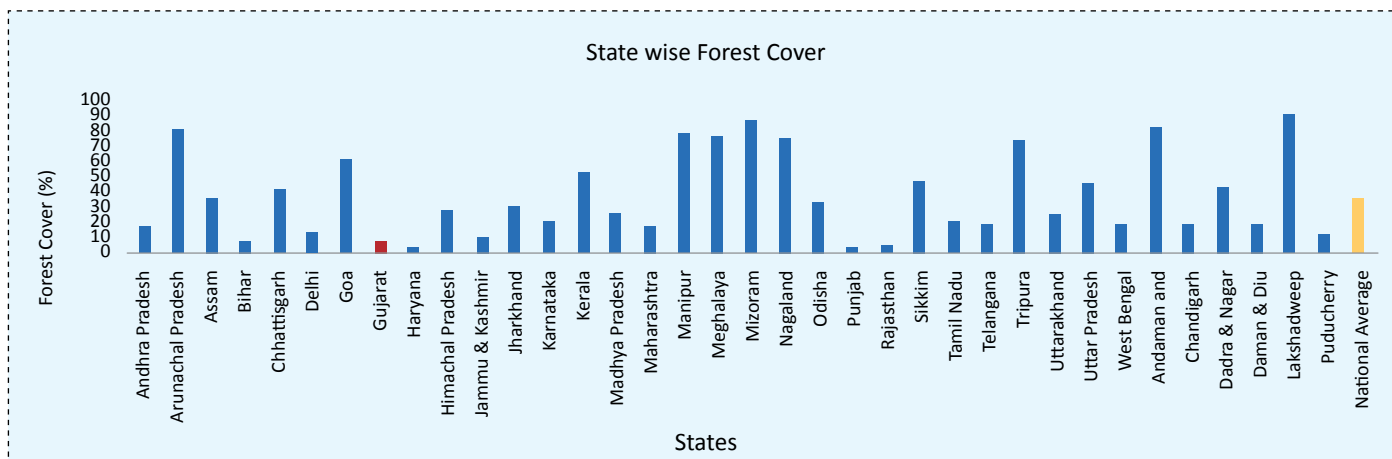
Graph 5: State Wise Density of Medical Personnel
Source: World Health Organization

With stunting and anaemia above national average, the biggest gap is seen in the percentage of children wasted pointing to issues with nutrition especially in backward districts: Gujarat ranks 29 in terms of childhood stunting, 34 in terms of childhood wasting and 32 in terms of childhood underweight.^{bovix} Part of the explanation for Gujarat's less-than-satisfactory performance lies in the regional inequalities with poorer districts of Valsad, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Narmada, Tapi, Panchmahal Kheda, Surendranagar, Narmada, the Dangs, Anand, Bhavnagar and Sabarkantha and the Dangs reporting very high (>30%) proportions of childhood wasting.^{bovix}



Graph 6: State Wise Wastage of Children
Source: World Health Organization

Forest cover is below the national average with the loss largely attributed to human activity:^{boxiii} Only 7.52% of Gujarat's area is covered by forests, which is not even one-tenth of its area and reflects an urgent need for afforestation efforts.^{boxiv}

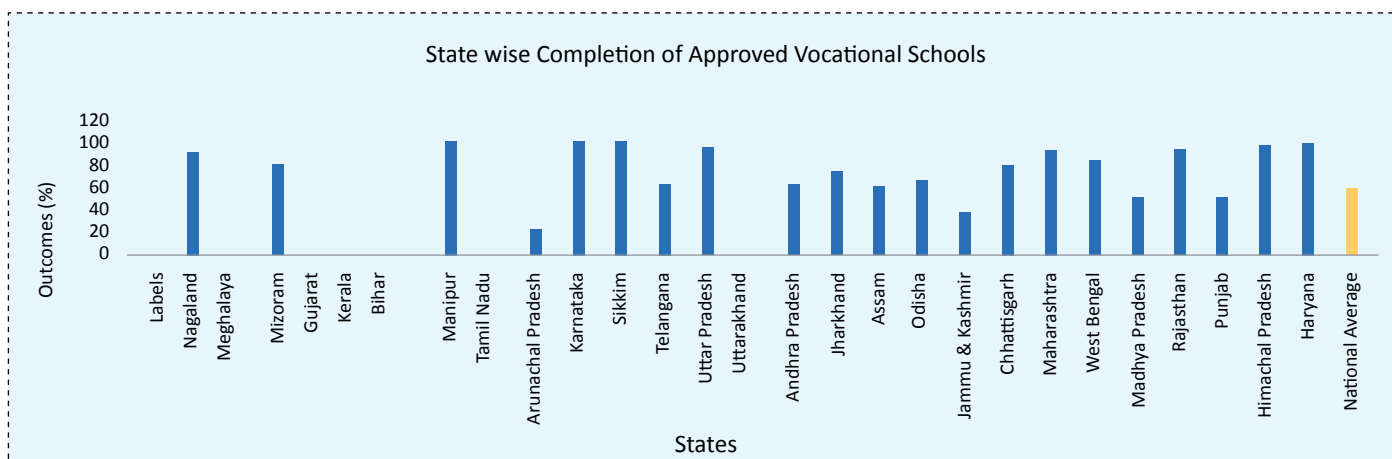


Graph 7: State Wise Forest Cover

Source: Forest Survey of India

■ Gujarat
■ National Average

Severe gap in provision of vocational education owing to none of the vocational schools approved in the state being institutionalised: Even on conservative estimates, Gujarat will need to nearly double higher education capacity by 2017, to accommodate incoming graduates. Supply gap estimates indicate that the issue of low employability of graduates can be addressed through suitable up-skilling considering local industrial requirements.

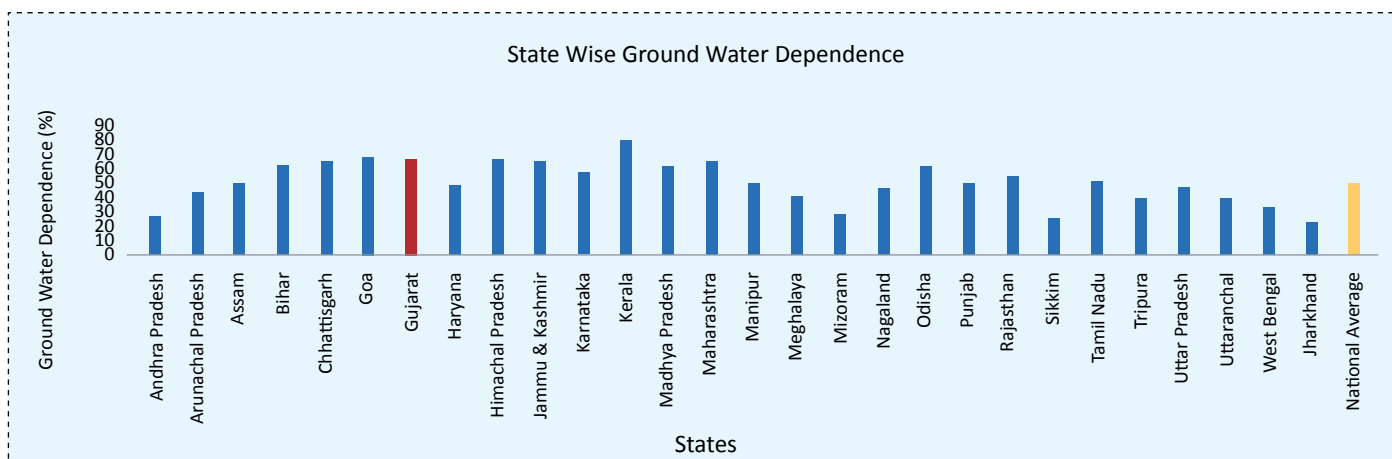


Graph 8: State Wise Completion of Approved Vocational Schools

Source: RMSA, MHRD

■ Gujarat
■ National Average

Rapidly depleting groundwater levels caused by high dependence: High groundwater dependence depletes underlying water levels too quickly. The high dependence is especially harmful for health in Gujarat because of the high ground water salinity that makes the water unsafe for consumption.



Graph 9: State Wise Ground Water Dependence

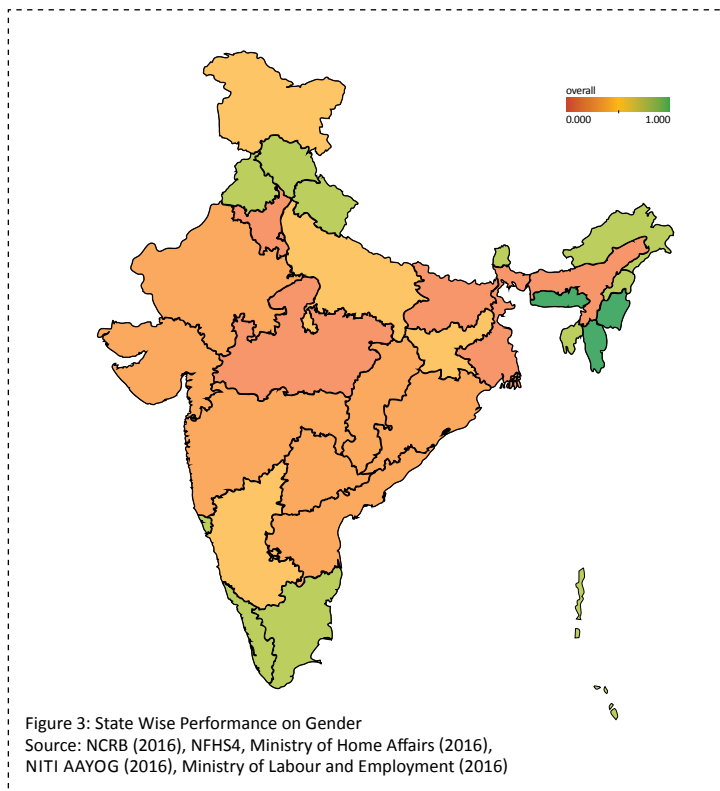
Source: Census, 2011

■ Gujarat
■ National Average

Development status – Gender

In the past few years, women have seen mixed progress in Gujarat. Maternal health is improving and institutional births have seen phenomenal progress. However, there are several social development parameters where inclusive growth is yet to be seen.

Maternal health has registered progress with improved antenatal care, institutional births and reduced maternal mortality: Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the NFHS 4 survey, 80% received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a skilled health professional. 89% of children in Gujarat in the last five years were born in a health facility, up from 53% in NFHS-3. Maternal mortality rate in the state has also increased and is the fifth lowest in the country.^{booxv}



An extreme drop in sex ratio and girl child education: The biggest decline has been in the sex ratio which fell from 907 to 854 between 2012-14 and 2013-15.^{booxvi} Gujarat also ranks 20th out of 21 states when it comes to girl child education.^{booxvii}

Gujarat's performance has also declined in terms of economic empowerment and decision-making autonomy of women: Gujarat ranks 26th in bank usage by women, 21st in mobile phone usage by women and women's participation in decision making, 27th in land ownership by women and 25th in menstrual hygiene for women.^{booxviii}

Incidence of abuse and violence make physical safety a major challenge for women: According to recent studies, 35% of women in the state still believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. About 19% of women age 15-49 in Gujarat, experience physical or sexual violence but only 19% of these women have sought help. Only 42% of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community.^{booxix}

Sharp decline in female labour force participation in Gujarat after 2005, especially in rural areas: Only 37% of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 84% of all men age 15-49 were

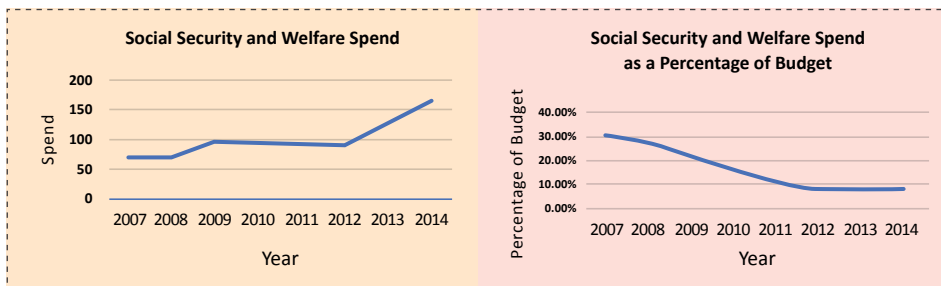
employed.^{xc} Workforce participation among women fell by 38% in rural areas.^{xcii} Over the last decade or so, considerable progress has been made in increasing access to education for girls as increasing numbers of women of working age are enrolling in secondary schools. Nonetheless, the nature of economic growth in the country has meant that jobs were not created in large numbers in sectors that could readily absorb women, especially for those in rural areas.^{xciii}

“90% manufacturing jobs are made for men. This isn't by default but by design, resulting in fewer women in workforce. Keeping women out of the economy will never allow the country to progress.”

—Neeraj Kumar Lal, Arvind Mills Foundation

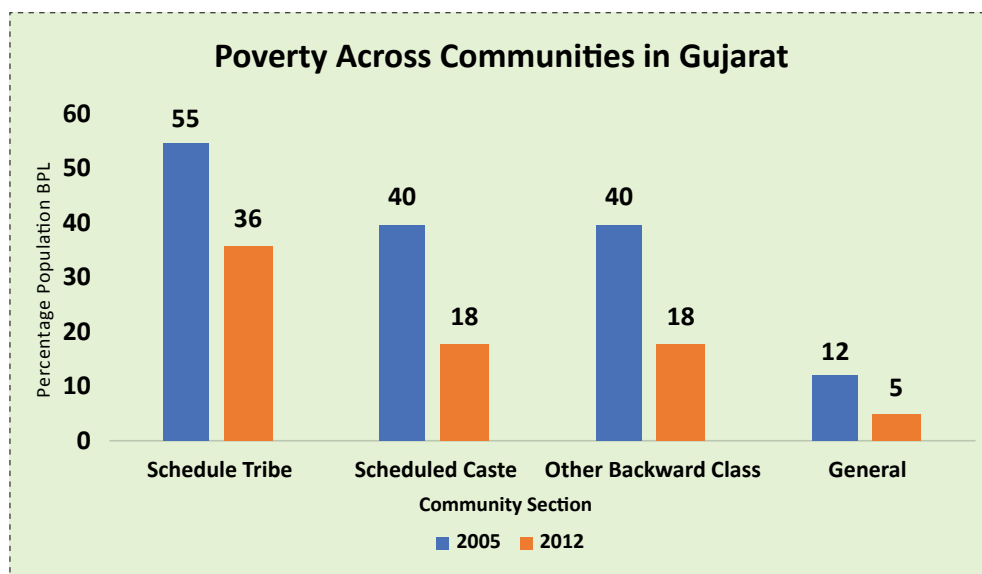
With reduced government funding on women and child welfare, there is a need for increased focus on women's development

The budget outlay and expenditure for social security and welfare in absolute terms has increased from 2006-07 to 2013-14. However, the budget under social security and welfare for women out of total budget outlay of the Women and Child Development department (WCD) has declined in percentage terms every year in the same time period from 30.13% in 2006-07, to just 8.73% out of total budget of women and child development department in 2014.^{xciii}



Development Status - Marginalised Communities

While Gujarat has seen growth in industry over the past few years, the benefits of this progress have failed to trickle down to the minorities in Gujarat.



Graph 10: Poverty Across Communities in Gujarat
Source: World Bank

High illiteracy and casual employment result in a high incidence of poverty and slower poverty reduction specially for Scheduled Tribes.^{xciv} Education levels are the highest for those belonging to the general category in Gujarat, illiteracy is highest among the Scheduled Tribes. While 48% of the general category of students have completed secondary education or higher, this number is lowest for the Scheduled Tribe at 18%. Of the Scheduled Tribes, only 10% of the working class are salaried while 36% are casual workers. This could be a contributing factor driving high poverty in the marginalised communities.^{xcv}

With poor access to water and vaccination, high IMR and below average nutritional performance, minorities (SC/ST/OBCs) lag, not only in economic growth but also on development indicators:

Only 28.8% Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households have the main source of water on premises while the state average is 64%.^{xcvi} By caste/tribe, infant mortality is highest for Scheduled Caste children, followed by children belonging to other backward classes. Coverage of all basic vaccinations tends to increase with mother's schooling, and is higher for Hindu than Muslim children.



Only 37 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they can use, compared with 68 percent of women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

Undernutrition is particularly common among the Scheduled Tribes. Obesity is most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and among those belonging to the "other" caste/tribe group.^{xcvii}

Internal migration has led to burgeoning urban migrant communities who struggle with poor infrastructure and services: Gujarat has historically experienced moderate levels of in-migration. Communal violence in surrounding areas and the establishment of industries at large scale along the coast, have contributed to about 2 lakh people migrating and settling in the big cities. They grapple with a lack of basic amenities such as water and housing. Over 90% of these migrants live in slums.^{xcviii}

Discrimination and inadequate access to services leads to Muslim communities being informally and underemployed:



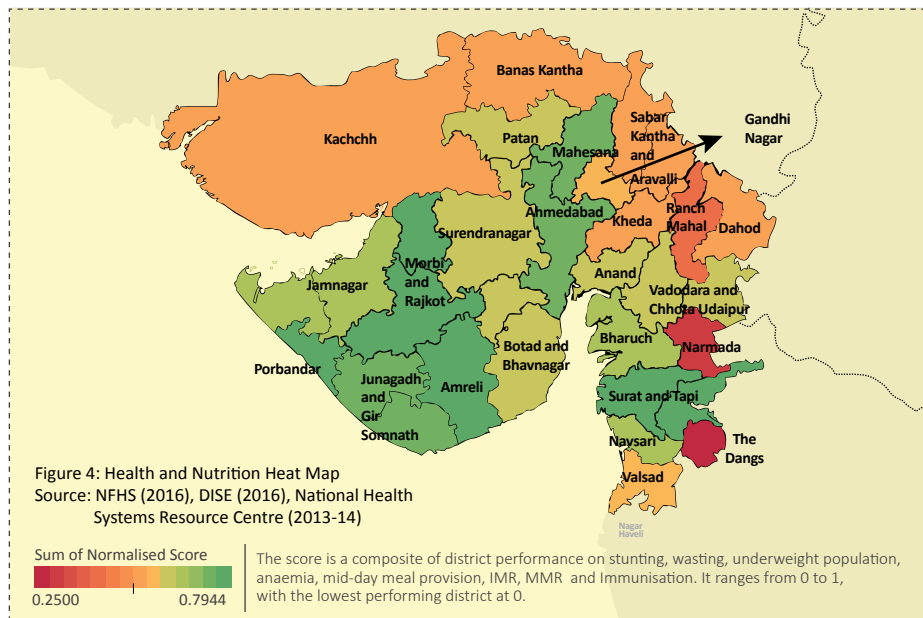
As per the Sachar Committee's report, poverty is 800% higher among Muslims as compared to High Caste Hindus, it is 50% higher when compared with other backward castes.

Historically, the Muslim community in the state have grappled with discrimination and inadequate access to opportunities and resources. A recent study shows that despite eligible persons in the villages in Gujarat, there were no Muslim beneficiaries in the self-help group (SHG) programme and not a single below poverty line (BPL) card was issued to them.^{xcix} Poverty incidence is 88% higher than the state's average and while only 13% are employed in the manufacturing sector compared to state average of 16%, 53.7% end up resorting to self-employment against the state average of 41%.^c

A district lens to development

Indicators disaggregated at a district level reveal significant variations in development in Gujarat. We chose poverty and health and nutrition, education and gender as sectors to examine district level performance across various indicators. These are interesting in that, while both these sectors record above average performance at a state level, district level data reveals stark geographic differences. The tribal belt and the northern districts including Kachchh are especially problematic and in need of focused efforts.

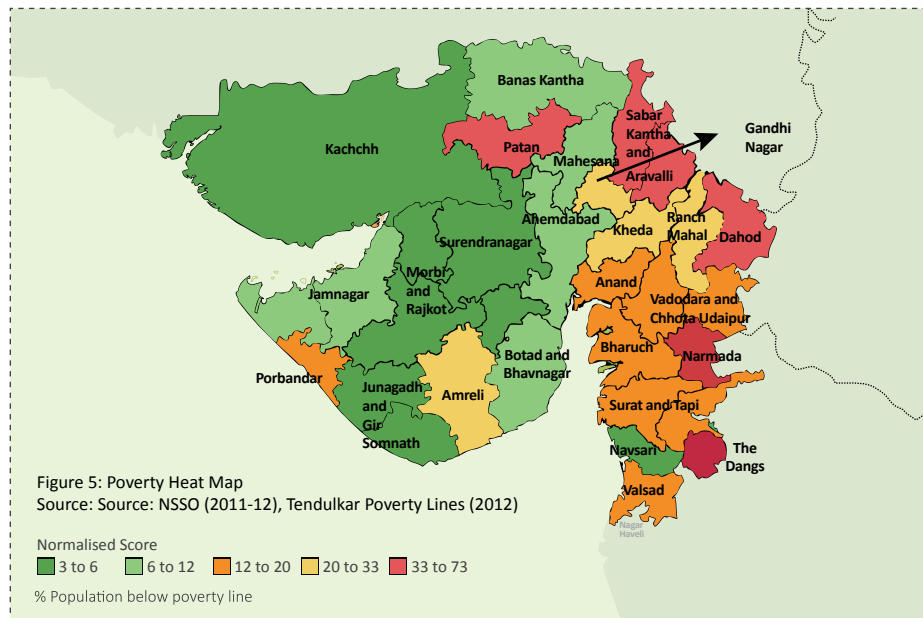
Health and Nutrition: The Dangs and Narmada districts have the lowest health and nutrition performance with Amreli outperforming all districts.



Nutrition: 30.24% of children were reported undernourished in Narmada in 2013-14. Information from ICDS on nutritional status of children shows that around 30% of children are underweight across the Dangs as on March, 2015.^{ci}

Health: The Dangs is well equipped with health infrastructure but availability of health personnel is not adequate and it records an institutional delivery of only 57%.^{cii}

Poverty: The states with highest incidence of poverty are Patan, Sabar Kantha, Aravalli, Dahod, Narmada and The Dangs with Kachchh faring much better. Gujarat's economy is largely supported by trade, and the districts near the coast both contribute to and benefit from that trade. On the other hand, districts away from the coast are impacted not just by the poor quality of cultivable land but also the distance from local and national trading centres.

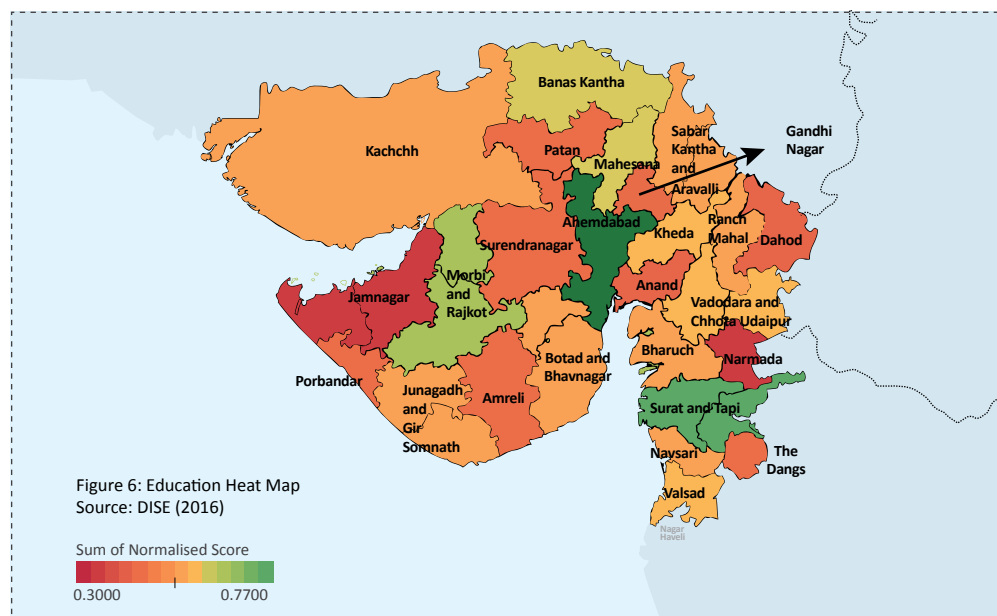


The eastern belt of Gujarat is predominantly Tribal and that is where over 30% of the population lives in poverty. In The Dangs, almost 93.8 per cent of its population belongs to the Scheduled Tribe,^{ciii} followed by Narmada with 78.1% Scheduled Tribe population.^{civ}

59% people live below poverty line in Dahod, it is home to a significant population of Bhil tribals and listed under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. Almost 80% of the people here live below the poverty line.

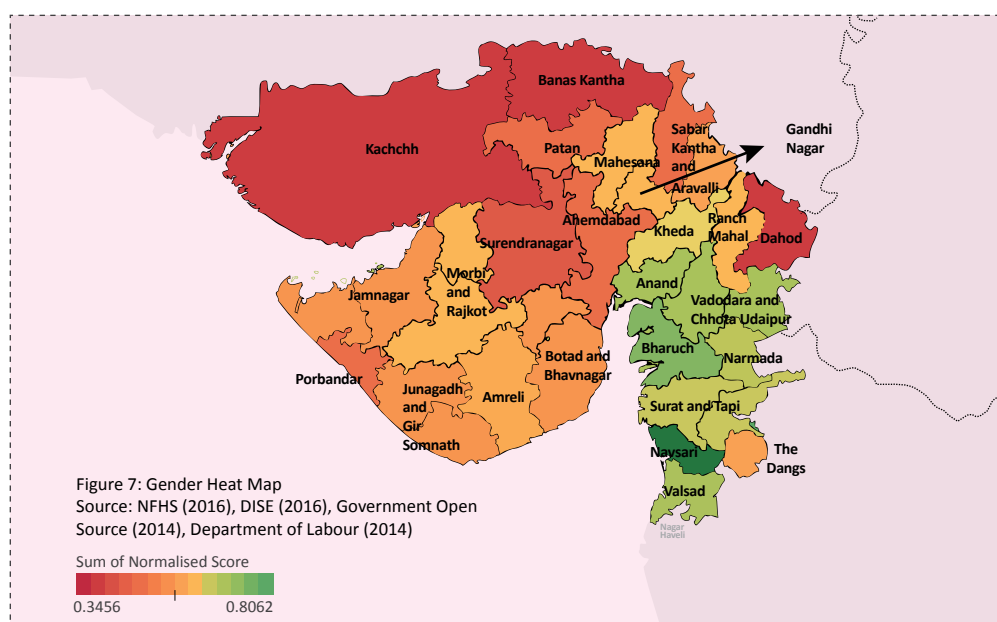
However, Dahod and Narmada have both made it to Niti Aayog's aspirational district list, which will result in an increased focus towards them, in the coming years.^{cv}

Education: While education in Gujarat sees mixed performance across parameters, there is a clear variation in the performance of the districts. This map is based on a composite of several indicators, namely learning outcomes, school infrastructure, enrollment, dropout rates, literacy rates and pupil teacher ratios.



Ahmedabad sees the most positive performance, which could be because of the high funding it receives from CSR projects. Anand with its low learning outcomes and a dropout rate of 47% in upper primary fares relatively poorly.^{cvi} Jamnagar is struggling with learning outcomes and infrastructure and is the district with the highest scope for improvement. Other districts that need greater focus from investors are Bharuch, Chhotaudepur, Devbhoomi Dwarka, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Narmada and Porbandar and Vadodara.

Women: Gender in Gujarat, as seen earlier, is a cause of concern and the districts that fare most poorly are Kachchh and Banas Kantha. The poorer and more tribal districts, on the contrary, show greater equality. This map is based on a composite of several indicators, namely literacy rate, dropout rate, maternal health, labour force participation and crimes against women.



Women in Kachchh remain educationally backward with the literacy gap between men and women reducing by only 3.3% over 10 years.^{cvi}

The sex ratio (0-6 age group) in Banas Kantha worsened from 907 females per 1000 males in 2001 to 898 females per 1000 males in 2011. Banas Kantha also ranks second last in female literacy in Gujarat, and the gap between male and female literacy stands at 26.40%.^{cvi}

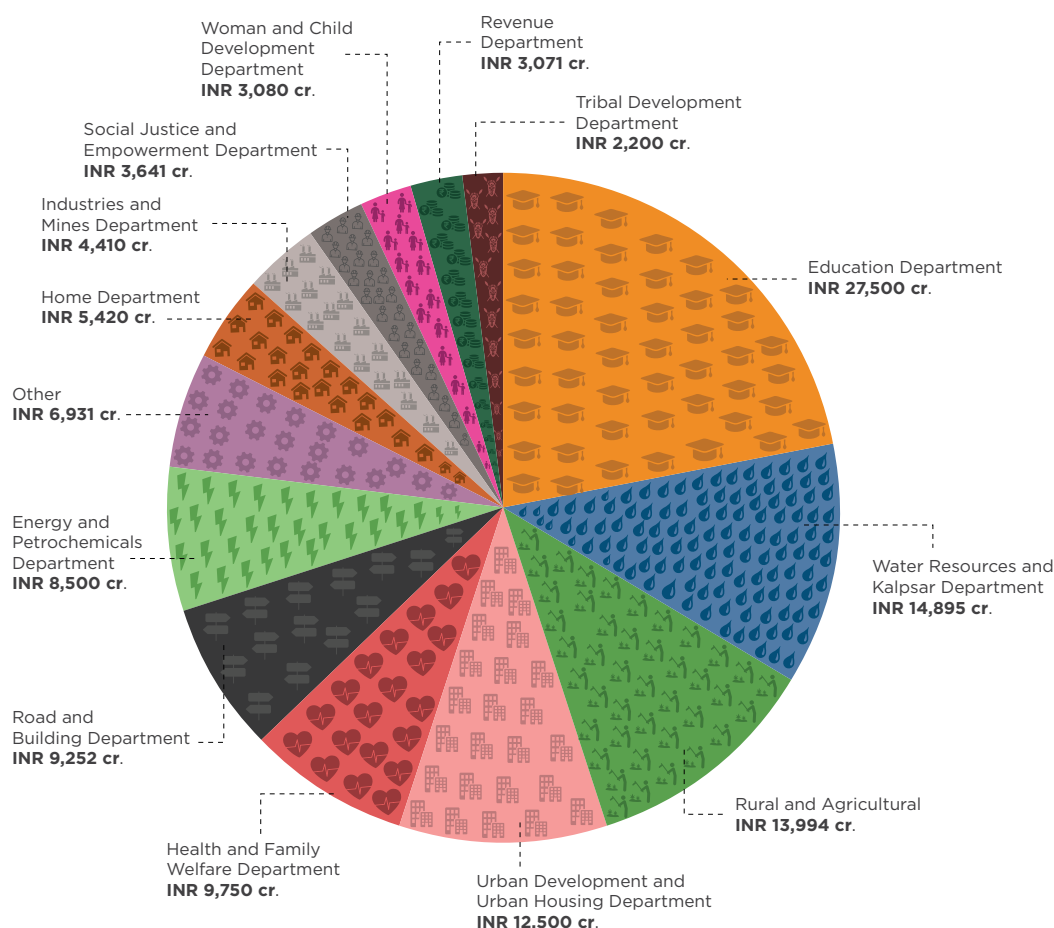
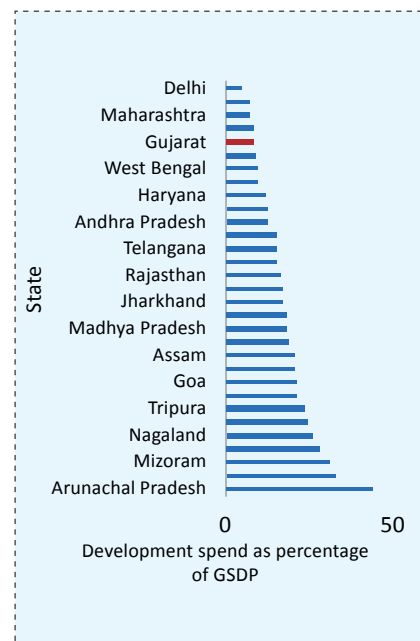
Government funding in Gujarat

While government supplies the bulk of funding flowing into the development sector in Gujarat (INR 1,25,144 crore for 2018-19).^{cxix} However, the quantum of funding as a percentage of GSDP is low (8.9%) and lags compared to other states. This is being remedied by heavier government investment in the social sector.

In 2016-17, Government's development expenditure as a percentage of GSDP was 8.9%, which is the fifth lowest compared to the national average of 17.85%. The state with highest spending was Arunachal Pradesh, with 44.1% being invested into development.^{cx}

For the year 2018-19, developmental expenditure of the state is budgeted to be INR 1,11,565 crore while non-developmental expenditure remains INR 70,012 crore, reflecting on the state's growing focus on the social sector.

The state government has focused on employment, agriculture, education, health, development of backward classes and industries with significantly increased allocation to these sectors. However, Gujarat's spending (2017-18) on health, education, agriculture and rural development is still lower compared to the average of the remaining 19 states by a whole 3-4%.^{cxii} A decline in the revised 2017-18 budget and budget expense for 2018-19 have been seen in the field of rural housing and rural development (-1.33%), education (-1.7%), energy (-4.43%), with the biggest decline in agriculture (-16.43%). The biggest increases were seen in social justice, health and family welfare.^{cxii}



Graph 11: Government Funding Across Sectors (2018-19)

Source: CBGA India

50% of funding concentrated in education, water, urban development and health. Yet Gujarat's spending in education and health lags in comparison to 19 other states.

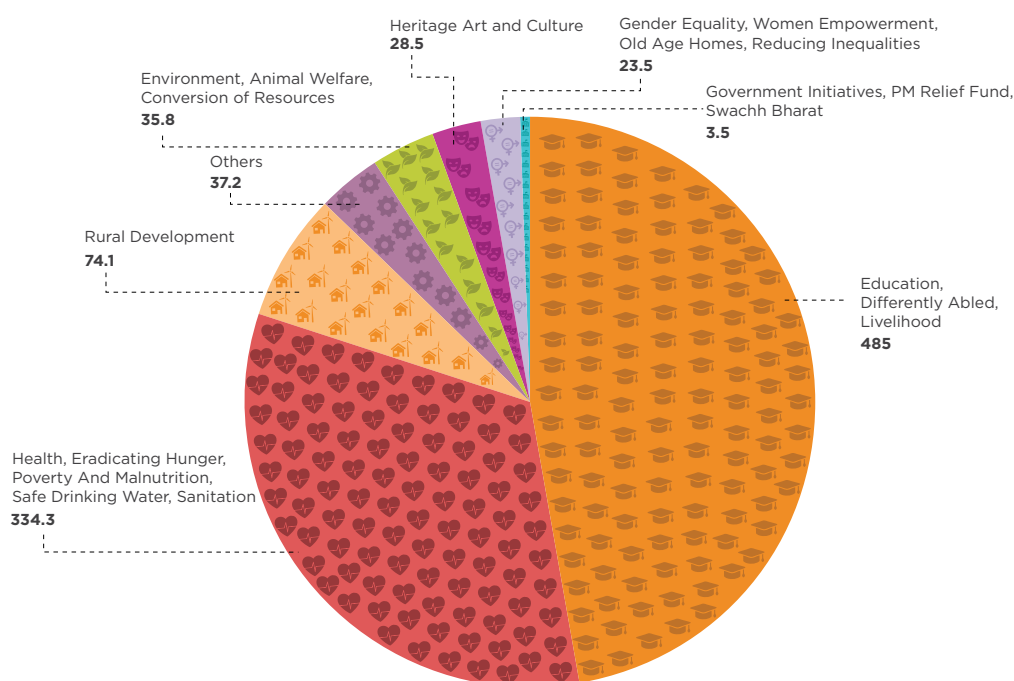
CSR funding in Gujarat

Gujarat is one of the growing states in terms of CSR spend, and is one of the highest recipient states with an inflow of INR 995 Crore between 2014-16.^{cxiii} Instances of pooled funding and collaborative funding models are few and need an increased focus from funders.

Total quantum of CSR funds(2014-16) generated by Gujarat based companies: INR 2031 cr.	Total quantum of CSR funds (2014-16) spent in Gujarat: INR 995 cr.	47.6% of the overall CSR funding spent by the Manufacturing sector alone	District with highest CSR inflow: Ahmedabad (INR 234.4 cr.)	Districts with lowest CSR inflow: Botad and Gir Somnath	Oil and refineries, pharmaceutical companies and banks were the top three categories of spenders
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Source: National CSR Portal (2016), Your Story (2018)

Education (including skilling) and healthcare (including WASH) themes have been favourites of companies for CSR projects and 50% companies prefer routing their funds through implementing agencies^{cxiv}



Graph 12: CSR spending across various industries (2014-16)
Source: National CSR Portal - All figures in INR Crore

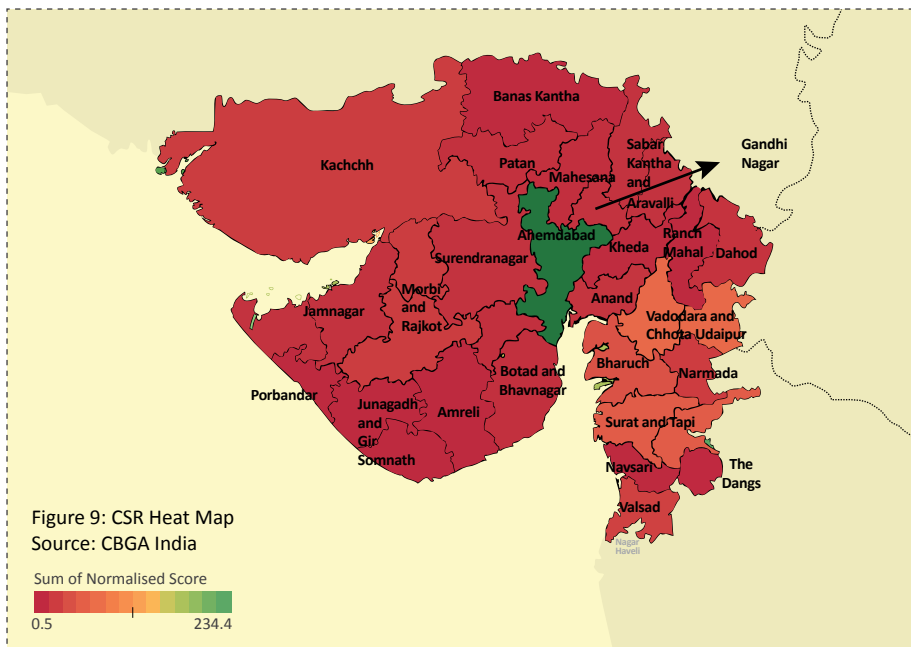
Environmental sustainability is a new area which is gradually gaining interest within CSR. Areas like urban slum development and technology incubators in academic institutions have not attracted the attention of CSR project managers.^{cxv} In 2016, the top spender in the education sector was Reliance; NTPC and Torrent Pharmaceuticals were the highest spenders in poverty and WASH; environmental sustainability saw the highest funding from ITC and TATA invested heavily in women empowerment. Rural development received maximum funding from ONGC.

Most companies prefer to implement their CSR Projects through partnerships with implementing agencies:

23% companies used their own foundations for CSR implementation, while others implement their projects through implementation partners.^{cxvi} Discussion at the ATST highlighted that there is a greater need to strengthen local NGOs because they understand the pulse of the people.

“A lot of CSR heads have worked in the field for years and therefore know who the key players are. Commitment, credibility and real time reporting is becoming increasingly important for us. CSR firms are only hesitant to invest money when they are unsure if the money is going to actually reach the people.”

—Sushma Oza, Adani Foundation



However, there is a clear supply-demand gap with the poorest districts receiving the least funding from CSR.

District wise, Ahmedabad got the highest funding (234.4 Cr), followed by Vadodara (48.2 Cr), Surat (37.0 Cr) and Bharuch (29.6 Cr). Whereas, Gir Somnath and Botad saw no inflow of funds at all.^{cxvii} The eastern tribal belt of the state, such as the Dangs, Tapi, Mahisagar and Panch Mahal, received less than or just about a crore worth of investment. With the highest need for development in these areas, especially in the field of health and livelihood, there is a need to move funding into these areas.

Gyanda: A CSR project by Arvind Mills

Company Profile	Arvind Mills is a textile manufacturer under the Lalbhai Group that has been providing textile solutions since 1931.
Theory of change	The project is based on the ideal that quality education for children can result in gainful employment, thereby ensuring that their generation is the last generation in poverty.
Year of Formation	The Gyanda project was initiated in 2006-07.
Area of Operation	Shahpur, Khanpur, Shahibaug areas of Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Solution	<p>Gyanda provides quality education and linkages to full time teachers along with financial and emotional support to children from economically backward families to facilitate completion of secondary education and ultimately result in gainful employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary and secondary school program focuses on teaching Mathematics, English, Computers and Gujarati in an easy and practical manner. • Facilitate admission in higher classes based on merit and choice to reduce drop-out rates • Financial support for higher education in professional streams at reputed colleges.
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gyanda, as of 2017, supports 1,300 students across Gujarat • Aspiration to reach 6,600 students by 2020; this will be 10% of the upper primary students of Ahmedabad's municipal schools. • A study on livelihood prospects of children highlighted that students enrolled in Gyanda are better prepared and qualified to enter into the organised sector.

Philanthropic funding in Gujarat

Domestic: Gujarat has seen considerable interest among domestic family foundations with several HNWI's such as Azim Premji, Rohini Nilekani, C U Shah, Ashish Dhawan and Hemendra Kothari, Praful Shroff, Sanjay Lalbhai, Anjum Bilakhia among others, making large contributions to development efforts in the state, especially in the field of education, health and sanitation.








Reliance Foundation	Works heavily in the field of disaster relief and management in Amreli, Jamnagar and Banas Kantha ^{cxviii} in 2017, Local RF teams reached 87 villages to provide flood relief and supported over 1.5 lakh flood affected people. ^{cxix} The Community Care Center & Reliance AIDS Care Hospital is the only private indoor facility for HIV/AIDS patients in Gujarat and provides in-patient services free of cost.
Dr. K. R. Shroff Foundation	Is the philanthropic initiative of Pratul Shroff, founder CEO of elinfochips. In 2017, the foundation supported over 300 schools in Sabarkantha, Aravalli, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar, covering over 34,000 students. ^{cxx}
Maa Foundation	Funded by the Bilakhia family, Maa Foundation is an NGO working in the Valsad, Amreli & Bhavnagar districts of Gujarat to bring about reforms in the field of education at grass root levels, with the government. ^{cxxi}
Arghyam:	Set up by Rohini Nilekani, has 2 ongoing and 9 completed projects in Gujarat with grants amounting to INR 6.09 cr. in groundwater and sanitation.
Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives	Made grants to 6 partners in Gujarat across three main focus areas - vulnerable groups, governance and nutrition.
Central Square Foundation	Has partnered with the education department of Gujarat on a long-term engagement for system reform and have set up a team in Ahmedabad.
Wildlife Conservation Trust (WCT)	Funded by Hemendra Kothari, currently works in Gir National Park and Velavadar National Park in Gujarat with an emphasis on wildlife conservation and community development.
GIOSTAR	Global Institute of Stem Cell Therapy and Research in collaborations with Government of Gujarat, India, is setting up the world's largest state-of-the-art Stem Cell Treatment Hospital in Surat. ^{cxvii}
C.U. Shah (HNWI)	As per an estimate, Shri CU Shah has made a donation of 95 Cr. in his lifetime and has gifted many educational and health institutions to Gujarat through his donations.

International: The World Bank has been involved in million-dollar projects in Gujarat since the 1970s, focused towards infrastructure development. Unicef has also been actively working at the grassroots level in the state. The role played by these international organisations including DFID, IFC, WHO, is mostly supportive with funding directed to augment and implement government policies.





<p>World Bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed INR 12250 million towards the Second Gujarat State Highway Project, which is slated for completion in 2019. Supported the Economic Empowerment Project for Women (SEWA) with INR 12,74,00,000. Funds of INR 1,75,00,000 have also been directed to support for solar system on rooftops in Gandhinagar. Preparation and implementation support for the integrated development plan for the eco-sensitive zone of Dandi in Gujarat has been INR 30,00,00,000 between 2013-15. 	<p>DFID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KRIBHCO is implementing rain-fed farming projects in Western and Eastern India aimed at improving the livelihood of the poor families. Out of the total project cost of INR 19.05 crore, DFID funded INR 17.52 crore and INR 1.53 crore was to be funded by KRIBHCO. An additional INR 28 million has also been allocated towards vocational training for solar power in Gujarat.
<p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2015, UNICEF successfully leveraged about INR 89 million for construction of group hand-washing facilities in 6 states. In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Telangana, another INR 80 crore was leveraged for operation and maintenance of WASH facilities. In 2016, in Gujarat, INR 1.05 cr. was allocated for SBCC for routine immunisation in the NHM PIP, with a special focus in eight high priority districts. 	<p>IFC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project comprises of a Senior Loan of INR 700 cr. to Federal Bank Limited ("FBL"), an existing IFC client. The proposed loan will provide long term funding to the FBL's international financial services center branch in Gift City, Gujarat.

Solution space

A cross section of interventions across various scales, actors and modes is showcased below. Some of the largest are focused on education, health and WASH. There is a general impetus to increase the use of technology in development solutions.

Sectors	Government Initiatives	DFI	CSR
 Education	A provision of INR 2,000 to encourage parents to send their girl child to school. "Vidya Laxmi Bond" <i>1,00,000 girls</i> Flagship program to improve the quality and outcome of education. Gunotsav <i>34,392 school impacted in 2017</i>	Jeevan Kaushalya initiative in 2013 covering 3,450 villages UNICEF <i>38,000+ adolescent girls</i>	Project "Vikas" operating in the tribal belt near Ahmedabad, provides basic education and identifies young talent for college support Einfochips <i>7,000+ kids</i>
 Health	Platform to harness the benefits of ICT to improve effective and efficient delivery of health care services 'e-Mamta' <i>14.12 Lakh pregnant women</i>	Support to strategic RMNCH+A interventions across age groups, UNICEF 8 high priority districts and 77 high priority talukas	Improved preventive healthcare for women and children via behavioural interventions & capacity building Cairn <i>5,00,000 members</i>
 Nutrition	Nutrition support at treatment centers Kuposhan Mukht Gujarat, <i>20,080 malnourished children</i> Monthly immunisation, ANC registration, growth monitoring of mother and child on Wednesdays in each village. Mamta Abhiyaan	The treatment of childhood diarrhea through large-scale zinc and ORS programs Nutrition International India	SuPoshan aims to reduce malnutrition amongst children by 95% and anaemia amongst adolescent girls & women by 70% in villages Adani Foundation
 Livelihood	Training and skilling of youth Kaushalya Vardhan Kendras <i>15,07,466 youth; 63% are women</i> Financial assistance, tools and equipment for self-employment opportunity to the BPL families. Manav Kalyan Yojana <i>13,919 toolkits distributed (2017-18).</i>	Start and Improve Your Business has empowered entrepreneurs from slums in Ahmedabad ILO-ICECD initiative <i>100 urban micro-entrepreneurs</i>	Promotion of organic farming, skill development for women and youth and micro enterprise development Arvind Ltd. <i>35,000 beneficiaries</i>
 WASH	Sardar Sarovar Canal Based Water Supply Projects (SSCB) in 9633 villages and 131 urban centres of Saurashtra, Kachchh, North Gujarat and Panchmahal. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana for safe and assured water supply and cover for at least 25% of tribal households.	Ensuring functional WASH facilities in all schools and Anganwadis, and adoption of hygiene practices, including hand washing with soap for mid-day meal, by all functionaries UNICEF	Pipavav has installed water ATM around the port. In the first year of the project, significant decreases in jaundice, diarrhea, typhoid, and stomach pain have been reported in the project areas. APM Terminal <i>12 villages^{cxixiii}</i>
 Environment	5MW solar plants set up. Gandhinagar & Vadodara Solar Rooftop Programme <i>328 locations covered in Gandhinagar including 276 households and 52 government buildings</i>	Biodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods improvement project World Bank <i>40,000 households living in four states</i>	Afforestation model and Agro Forestry Programme ITC's <i>2,49,000 hectares, sequestering 5,121 KT of CO₂^{cxixiv}</i>
 Women	Encouraging women's employment by paying INR 4,000 per month to female workers working in the factories and INR 3,200 per month to the male workers Gujarat Garments and apparel policy	Help for WGWLO to set up 15 SwaBhoomi (My Land) centres in 12 districts in Gujarat. UNDP <i>5,000+ women secured land deeds in their name.^{cxixv}</i>	Empowerment of women by providing the training in alternative livelihood. Welspun <i>Three Centres in Varsamedi, Dudhai and Bhadreshwar.</i>

Source: **Government:** Gujarat Socio Economic Review (2017), Vibrant Gujarat (2017); **DFI:** UNICEF (2016), Nutrition International, ILO, ICECD (2013), World Bank (2018); **CSR:** Einfochips, Cairn (2016), Adani Foundation (2016-17), CSR Box (2017), Pipavav, NGO Box 2017;

Sectors	SPO	Corporates and Family Foundation	Collaborative
 Education	<p>Second chance program, providing education to school drop-outs, women, Pratham's 18,000 students</p> <p>Child friendly spaces to develop interest towards education among, children of construction labourers and child labourers Saath's 4,211 children.^{cxxvi}</p>	<p>Scholarships to support higher education Bilakhia family's Maa Foundation 10,000 students</p>	<p>'Shala Praveshotsav', a school enrolment programme Tata Power's CGPL – TPCDT 1,000+ children</p>
 Health	<p>Impact in public nutrition and health services under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Chetna 115 villages of four districts^{cxxvii}</p>	<p>Medical centers and regular curative services Shroff foundation 21,000 patients annually^{cxxviii}</p>	<p>Private public partnership between the Government of Gujarat and private pediatricians for reducing IMR Bal Sakha Yojana 59,624 children</p>
 Nutrition	<p>Work with the SETCO Foundation to improve maternal and child health and nutrition across 18 anganwadis in Panchmahal district, Gujarat^{cxxix} SNEHA</p>	<p>Access and awareness of health and nutrition entitlements for women from marginalised communities through SEWA Shakti Kendra (SSKs) Lok Swasthya SEWA Trust (LSST)</p>	<p>"Right Initiative" with multiple stakeholders Micronutrient Initiative 100 million women and girls</p>
 Livelihood	<p>Training and placement of 100% students along with ongoing support SEWAs Vivekananda Gramin Tekniki Kendra 200 youth trained annually.^{cxxx}</p> <p>Enabling tribals to earn at least INR 60,000 per annum through home-based activities Sahaj 5,000 tribals^{cxxxi}</p>	<p>Enhancing the livelihoods and incomes in Gujarat's Aravalli district DSC 4,500 Adivasi farm households</p>	<p>The first of its kind private skill university in collaboration with Government of Gujarat and multiple other private universities Team Lease Foundation (Vadodara)</p>
 WASH	<p>Project Sujal provides safe drinking water to pre-schoolers by installing water purifiers in village preschools Saath 975 kids^{cxxxii}</p>	<p>Program to support and strengthen Utthan's people's learning center for water and sanitation Arghyam 3,00,000 beneficiaries</p>	<p>Access to safe drinking water & improved sanitation in collaboration with implementation, knowledge and resource partners Tata Water Mission's 7,000 villages & 6 million people across India</p>
 Environment	<p>Green Catalyst is a program to nurture and empower the youth of Ahmedabad city to spread environmental awareness among citizens. Paryavaran Mitra^{cxxxiii}</p>	<p>Save The Tiger program is raising awareness for tiger conservation. Hemendra Kothari Foundation's</p>	<p>MoU with GPCB for capacity building and technology transfer Environment Protection Authority (EPA), Australia</p>
 Women	<p>Capacity building for community-based monitoring, decentralised planning & implementation SEWA 87 VHSCs of Jhagadia block^{cxxxiv}</p>	<p>Tailoring training imparted free of cost and certificates issued upon completion, allowing women to seek employment or be self-employed Naik Foundation 10,000 women</p>	<p>Development and skills training, and functional literacy skills to female artisans in alignment with UN's <i>Every Woman Every Child</i>; access to health facilities and existing benefits offered to by the Indian government for women, children and adolescents, Jaipur Rugs Foundation</p>

SPO: Pratham (2016-17), SEWA (2010), SNEHA (2016-17), SEWA (2013), Saath (2016), Green Catalyst (2015); CF&FF: Maa Foundation (2018), Shroff Foundation, Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives, Arghyam (2014), Wildlife Conservation Trust (2014); **Collaborative Initiatives:** Tata (2017), CEO Water Mandate (2017), Nutrition International, Vibrant Gujarat (2017)
Women: Socio Economic Review (2017), UNDP, NGO Box 2017, SEWA, Naik Foundation, Every Woman Every Child 2017

Case study: Anandi

“The goal of setting up ANANDI was not to just provide work to the women but to empower them to work. We tried to understand their problems and help them come up with solutions, through their own “Sangathans.” It’s the only way the change will last.”

–Jahnvi Andharia, ANANDI

Company Profile	ANANDI, short for Area Networking and Development Initiatives is focused on forming collectives of women and bring about change in the nature and direction of systemic forces which marginalise women through organised woman action.
Theory of change	ANANDI’s work in Gujarat occurs in pockets of scarcity, poverty and vulnerability and they believe that lasting change comes from empowering women to initiate the changes they want to see.
Year of Formation	1995
Area of Operation	ANANDI works directly with communities in 4 districts of Gujarat – Panchamahaals, Dahod, Morbi and Bhavnagar
Solution	<p>The work of the organisation is focused on demonstrating the role that elected women members play in meeting the development needs of the marginalised communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Field Level Interventions</u> focused on community health programs, community organising, sustainable livelihoods for women, child rights, safety and the security of women and gender sensitive governance. • <u>Women’s leadership building</u>: ANANDI functions with the objective of creating and sustaining change by developing leadership among women at the grassroots. Strengthening <i>Sangathans</i> is at the core of the organisation’s strategy. • <u>Campaigning and Networking</u>: ANANDI relies on issue based campaigns using participatory tools and exercises to catch the community’s attention and carry out workshops accordingly. • <u>Feminist Research</u>: The organisation takes up specific assignments, collaborated with academic institutions to put out papers and reports that draw lessons and reflections from their field work.
Impact	<p>Over the past twenty years ANANDI has formed and built capacities of 7 women’s collectives working with women for economic, livelihood, credit and governance purposes, reaching 15,000 people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devgad Mahila Sangathan: has set up the Ratanmahaal Mahila Sajiv Khet Utpadak Mandali (cooperative) to support over 250 women farmers to undertake sustainable agriculture for food security • Maliya Mahila Shakti Sangathan (cooperative): comprises of over 1,000 women, supporting SHGs at the village level • Azad Mahila Machimari Mandali: A cooperative of women engaged in various fishery-related activities to eliminate two levels of middle men thus increasing their incomes • Panam Mahila Sangathan and Panam Mahila Bachat Ane Dhiran Mandali: Registered as a cooperative with trainings conducted for members to educate them about the role as cooperative shareholders – about 23 such trainings were held in which 1,299 women participated

Key takeaways

PRIORITY AREAS

1. **With women performing poorly on several development indicators, there is a need to inject funding and innovation into the issue of gender equality and empowerment in Gujarat**
 - a. **Education:** Poor learning outcomes and higher dropout rates among girls are issues that need special attention.
 - b. **Nutrition:** With 54.90% women in the state suffering from anaemia, this is one of the largest issues to be addressed.
 - c. **Livelihood:** Despite having high employment rates, the state still has very low rates of female workforce participation; there is a need for interventions that work with current government focus on improving entrepreneurship and skilling among women.
2. **Geographic and social variations that persist, especially among marginalised groups such as SC/ST, belies the overall progress on development parameters in the state:** Using the district as the unit of transformation enables a deeper focus on addressing such geographical and community-level variations.
 - a. **Education:** Poor literacy rates and learning outcomes among the ST population.
 - b. **WASH:** With indicators such as access to toilets (only 24.3% SC/ST HHs have latrines) and access to water (only 28.8% HHs have the main source of water on premises) being abysmally lower than the state average, this sector warrants special attention for SC/ST communities.
 - c. **Health:** In particular, the Dangs district in the Tribal belt has urgent need of health interventions, with an institutional delivery rate of only 57% and around 30% of children being underweight.

FUNDING STRATEGY

1. **Disproportionate allocation of funding combined with poor outcomes points to the need for a more strategic and outcome-focused approach to funding development in Gujarat:**
 - a. Funding is biased towards the education and health sectors and needs to be flowing into poorly-funded sectors such as environment and gender which are performing below par on several major indicators.
 - b. **Education:** Need to channel funding into targeted interventions that focus not just on education infrastructure but on quality of education.
 - c. **Gender:** This area suffers from a lower quantum of funding from government and CSR while also displaying poor outcomes across sectors for women.

ECOSYSTEM

1. **Need to move towards large scale impact through greater collaboration and collective efforts, especially partnerships with government:** The scale of social challenges to be addressed would benefit from a collective and coordinated effort by various stakeholders across government, SPOs and funders. Funders would benefit from working with government to supplement and reinforce existing initiatives in the state.
2. **Development interventions should aim to leverage the digital and entrepreneurship advances occurring in the state to maximise impact:** Gujarat's progress in technology, digitisation and fostering entrepreneurship holds enormous opportunities to leverage this in building innovative solutions.
 - a. **Education:** Technology for education and upskilling is a government priority with several policies and initiatives providing opportunities for funding and partnership.
 - b. **Financial inclusion:** The state has a low rank on financial inclusion indices. The high digital penetration provides significant opportunities for large-scale digital financial inclusion interventions.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
CGPL	Coastal Gujarat Power Limited
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DFID	Department for International Development UK
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GIFT	Gujarat International Financial Tec-City
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GOG	Government of Gujarat
HH	Households
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICECD	International Centre for Entrepreneurship and Career Development
ILO	Indian Labour Organisation
IFC	International Financial Corporation
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MW,GW	MegaWatt, GigaWatt
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NABH	National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PCI	Per Capita Income
PHC	Primary Healthcare Center
PM10	Particulate Matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter
PSU	Public Sector Units
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SC/ST/OBC	Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes
SEWA	Self-Employed Women's Association
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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Notes

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*For corporates who are looking to deploy their CSR Funds with great NGOs,
EdelGive is eligible to receive funds u/s 135 of the Companies Act and Foreign Funds under FCRA rules.

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