

2017

To Enhance Income of Tribal Farmers by farming of high valued Crops with end to end solution concept



COMPLETION REPORT

Village: Nani Kanas

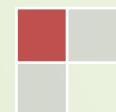
District & Block: Chhota Udepur



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Project at a glance

Title	To Enhance income of Tribal farmers by farming of high valued horticulture crops with end to end solution concept.
Geographic area & Coverage:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rath area of Chhotaudapur • Villages: Nani Kanas • Block & District: Chhotaudapur, Gujarat
Project Duration:	One year, implementation and monitoring (2016 - 17)
Objectives of the Project:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase irrigation facilities. • Introduce water efficient irrigation techniques. • Enhance income by high valued horticulture crops. • Better returns by collective marketing. • Capacity building of farmers on Agri business.
Proposed Activities	<p>A. Water source augmentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 - Check dams: Repair and renovation of existing check dams. • 1- Pond deepening: Deepening of existing pond. • 1- Group well deepening: Existing irrigation group well. • 30 Acres: Develop Micro Irrigation system. <p>B. Community Organization and Capacity building.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of users groups from willing to join the project farmers. • Trainings to the farmers on selected crops for nursery raising cropping patterns and Agri business, maintenance of micro irrigation system and water budgeting. <p>C. Horticulture Development for sustainable income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiment net house technology by installing one net house. • 20 Acres: Nursery raising for horticulture crops and Saragava. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepare crop schedule for the year ○ Introduce new high valued horticulture crops, Chilly, Tomato and Okra ○ 1500 plants of drum sticks Plantation. • Forward linkages to the farmers- Input supply and Marketing
Projected Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing irrigation area by 65% (82/145 acres) during Rabi season. Protective irrigation to whole command area.(145 Acres) by networking of existing wells, repaired check dams and introducing micro irrigation technique. 2. The family will gain a minimum incremental income of Rs. 40000 per year. 3. Sustainable assets will be created for livelihood. 4. High yield and high valued varieties will become regular practice among the group. 5. The marketing of Agri produces are established in organized way. 6. Dependency on government subsidies is reduced. 7. Improvement in standards of life style, quality education for children, quality health services for family and increased participation in village development process.

Introduction

In the year 1994, SFT initiated the tribal development work in Chhotaudpur block with community based watershed program with a simple approach of increasing tribal families bonding with their land by increasing access to irrigation water by means of water harvesting. The watershed program has helped in building 249 water harvesting structures resulting conservation of 6.74 Lack cubic meter of water. The program has benefited 12000 ha. Land and increased irrigation over 1265 ha. in 36 tribal villages.

The watershed program had a positive impact on curtailing migration and increasing food security and generation of surplus from agriculture and animal husbandry in the villages covered under the program. The watershed development program in Chhotaudpur has establish learning's that the natural resource management is a pivotal activity in providing solution to the problems of migration, food security and nutrition among the tribal communities.

Ensuring water availability through water harvesting has proved its significance as a driving force for agriculture development and diversification in the whole of eastern tribal belt. Shroffs Foundation Trust working in Chhotaudpur Block since 1994 has successfully demonstrated agriculture development and diversification following increase in water availability for irrigation through watershed development programme. The small water harvesting structures like Nala plugs, check dams and farm ponds built under watershed development projects have resulted in development of ground water resources, which in turn resulting in construction of ground water wells supporting access to water for all needs. The experience of more than 30 years work with tribal community has established that the socio-economic development of tribal community is followed after ensuring water. The tribal farmer is no more behind in agriculture production if irrigation water source is ensured to them.

The availability of numerous streams and underlying geological formations in Chhotaudpur block is most conducive for groundwater recharging. The watershed area development work has resulted in increase of ground water table five to six folds during last two decades. Thus these small water harvesting structures (WHS) play critical role in providing sustainable irrigation. The field observations shows that these WHS helps in increasing period of water availability in wells located in its periphery, it has minimized the vulnerabilities of crop failure in long dry spells and has also allowed the farmers to take Rabi season crop.

Many of the existing WHS built over a period of last two decades demand repair and maintenance. As a result of damage of WHS, the recharging of ground water is getting reduced, threatening water availability in the wells. In absence of WHS structures, the wells run dry converting huge investment in vain and creating situation of water crisis.

The project intended to develop vibrant agriculture based sustainable livelihood by rebuilding of WHS which were damaged and needed repair. Only those WHS are selected to be rebuild which were found benefiting in recharging the well when it was intact. A detail investigation of

damaged WHS done by technical and social teams of SFT revealed that majority of existing WHS structures in the block are damaged due to leakages in main body wall, breaking of plaster layer and erosion of earthen works in side walls.

The Village- Nani Kanas

The village Nani Kanas was identified for the project, which is a hamlet of village Kanas in Rath area of Chhotauddepur block. The area of the village was part of Kanas watershed development project implemented during year 1995-98. Under the project the soil and water conservation works were carried out. It has helped in reducing the soil erosion, the water conservation and harvesting works had increased ground water table remarkably. Some other works were done by Gujarat Land Development Corporation (GLDC) like, check dams, farm pond and recharge pond in the village. These all together have helped in increasing area of irrigated crops by direct water lift and construction of irrigation wells.

The participatory rural appraisal (PRA) with local resident of Nani Kanas has helped in understanding present status of the existing water resources, agriculture and availability of other infrastructure required for basic needs.

Profile of the Village Nani Kanas:

Village Nani Kanas is located at a distance of 34 Km from Chhotauddepur town on Alirajpur highway. The village is bordered by Judavant, Khadakwada, Rangpur and Moti Kanas villages. The hamlet is having all season road connectivity to Alirajpur highway.

Demography and livelihood

There are total 50 families belonging to Rathwa and Dhanak communities, of which five families are landless. The total land owned by these families is about 127 acre with majority of land holding is of about one acre. The main source of livelihood of these families is agriculture and animal husbandry on small scale. The Maize, Paddy and black gram for food security and vegetables (Tomato, Chilly, Brinjal, Choli) as cash crops are in regular cropping practices. About 125 persons were reported migrating for wage employment during period of September to March. 22 women farmers in the village are associated with Mahila Kisan Shaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) meant for capacity building of women farmers since last three years being implemented through SFT.

Ground water resource

There are 35 irrigation wells benefitting about 150 acre of land, 16 hand pumps and three bore wells for drinking water. The first layer of ground water is found in wells after depth of 15 ft. in White Moram having average thickness of about 15 ft. This rock strata is followed by water bearing strata of hard murram having average thickness of 10 ft. This is followed by hard compact rock of 20 ft. thickness, which is having water in some zones.

The average wells dug in the village is of 35 ft. depth and gets water from murum formation. These wells yield water from fissures and crevices in the rocks. In Rabi season the water level of these wells drop to bottom after pumping of 3 to 4 hours, while in summer the water level drops after pumping of only one hour. The wells refilled by seepage water in 3 to 5 hours after pumping.

The geological formations in the village allow recharge of ground water within periphery of 300 to 500 meter from WHS.

The project genesis:

The Rath area of Chhotaudepur block is considered as the most backward area in the state, which adjoins the border of Madhya Pradesh. SFT selected village Nani Kanas in the area for this project. The area has some facilities of irrigation (30%). Because of absence of micro irrigation and lack of appropriate cropping planning the available water is not optimally used. There was scope of developing additional irrigation coverage by,

- a) Increasing water harvesting by repairs of existing check dams, deepening of village pond, increase irrigation facilities by renovation of community irrigation well and increase the water table of existing wells through creating ground water recharge situation.
- b) To augment coverage of irrigation facilities by adopting micro irrigation system
- c) To introduce high valued vegetable crops with scientific cropping practices for more yield and income from small piece of land.
- d) To provide forward linkages to the farmers in form of input supply and collective marketing.

Execution of project interventions

A) Mapping of vulnerabilities and Potential in Agriculture

A multi disciplinary team of SFT consisting hydro geologist, Civil Engineer, Agriculturist and Social workers conducted exercise for mapping of vulnerability and potentials in agriculture within available resources. Various tools are used for the exercise such as, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Focus Group discussions, Transect walk and technical survey of available resources in the village. The following are the major findings of the exercise.



Problems

1. Lack of sustainable sources of irrigation the farmers do not have farming of whole year.
2. The available water harvesting structures are damaged and did not have capacities of water storage and recharge.
3. The irrigation wells do not yield water in late Rabi and summer seasons.

4. Non scientific cropping practices and low yields.
5. Multiple varieties of seeds do not allow the bulk marketing.
6. Distressed and unorganized marketing of agriculture produces.

Potential:

1. Good rainfall and available water harvesting structures in form of check dams, irrigation wells and a village pond.
2. Fertile land and experience of vegetable farming.
3. Trainings and capacity building of women farmers under MKSP program- with presence of trained community resource person.
4. Young generation of farmers- highly motivated for economically viable farming.

Action Planning:

Based on mapping exercise, resource maps of the village were prepared, showing the information as per following details.

- 1) Potential for irrigation by repair and renovation of existing check dam, village ponds and group wells.
- 2) Land map with survey nos and Agriculture practices and value chain of their existing crops and prepared list of potential farmers on each structure.
- 3) Oriented the farmers on objectives of the project for augmenting irrigation facilities and diversified agriculture with beneficiaries' contribution.
- 4) Finalized the water structures for repair and renovation works.

B) Establish Agriculture a business model:

The agriculture is traditionally known as family business and not considered as economic model for livelihood; hence the available resources are not synchronized and deployed together for optimum returns. The unorganized farming and lack of collective bargaining for better market rates have reduced the potential of livelihood for whole year.

The approach taken under this project was to develop the village as model for integrated resource and farming management, which can be economically viable. The improved irrigation facilities would make farming of two seasons (Kharif and Rabi) possible. The farmers guided right from selection of crop, growth and protection management and marketing would ultimately lead towards better yields and income.



The techno-social survey conducted during planning phase has helped in calculating economic feasibility of the project and convincing the farmers for their contribution and adopting diversified farming practice for better income.

Execution of works

A. Community Participation

Community participation is an important and integral part of the project. Unless having the involvement of the local community in the development process sustainability cannot be achieved. There is a youth club in the village Nani Kanas, consisting of young and enthusiastic members. SFT got active participation of the youth club in each and every phase of implementation of project activities. The young members of the club underwent various trainings on quality construction, water budgeting and economically viable farming along with operation and maintenance of the water structures.

Users Groups:

Operation and maintenance with justified distribution of benefits are always key factors for the community assets developed under any program, the community assets are developed in form of irrigation well, 4 check dams and a village pond. The farmers of coverage areas of these structures are getting the benefits. It has been a common experience that lacks of proper management and maintenance system the community structures destroyed before time or hijacked by dominant families. This factor was taken care of right from beginning and formed various users groups on the structures; they are intensively oriented, sensitized and trained on O&M and justified distribution of benefits.

B. Water source augmentation and establishing Micro irrigation:

For the kind of peculiarity of rainfall pattern that prevails in the project command area, plenteous water in streams/sub-streams leading to the adjacent river that flows by/runs off the command area in rainfall months dry up considerably and during the peak summer months (March through June), there is scarcity of water and ground water table is affected adversely. The crucial interventions were done for harvesting of rain water and to preserve for the longer period in lean months by repair and renovation of 4 existing check dams, deepening of a village pond and renovation of existing irrigation well. It was the first major set of activities/interventions covered under this project.

Micro Irrigation system

The area has very little irrigation facilities, in addition to that the farmers have practice of flood irrigation in all seasons and crops, it results in wastage of available water and prevents the farmers by getting more benefits. To popularize the micro irrigation systems by leveraging the benefits of government schemes was one of the



Nos of Farmers	17
Acres of land	34.75
Total cost of MIS Rs.	1510688
75% Subsidy Rs.	1032199
15% GGRC Share Rs.	226603
10 Farmers share Rs.	151069



key objectives of the project. Initially the farmers were hesitating to adopt the micro irrigation as they were not aware of the technology and the farmers' contribution for the scheme was found little high to afford by tribal farmers. To make the farmers awareness series of meetings held, MD, GGRC also visited and convinced the farmers by minimizing the farmers' contributions. As a result of the exercise 17 farmers have adopted and installed micro irrigation system in **34.75** acres of land.



Diversified Agriculture Practices

- **Farming of High valued horticulture crops:** The scientific management of seed with appropriate seed rate, seed tracing and spacing technique are the key factors of successful farming. The vegetable crops Tomato, Chilly and Okara are identified as high valued and market demanded crops. The farmers had practiced kharif and Rabi seasons by optimal utilization of infrastructure. 40 farmers adopted improved practices of vegetable cultivation in Kharif season. (21 Farmers in Tomato and 19 Farmers in Chilly) Due to prolonged winter and Kharif season, only 8 Farmers were able to grow Okra crop in Rabi season, however the Maize being all seasons crop, remaining farmers practiced maize in Rabi season with good yield and returns.
- **Plantation of Drumstick:** The plantation of drum stick has been done on farm bunds and back yard; the improved variety gives fruits from second year. The prevalence of anemia is high among the tribal women, to address the nutrition deficit of the tribal women; drumstick are introduced which is very rich in nutrition. This will be an additional support in family income. Also it will be used as nutritious cattle feed. During last Kharif season 15000 plants of drum stick (PKM-2 variety) were developed against the project target of 1500 plants, due to heavy and constant rainfall and adverse climatic conditions the mortality rate was higher, to fill the gap more nurseries developed for 5000 plants. In addition to that 500 Plants of improved variety of Sita fal brought from Junagadh Agriculture Uni- and planted in Kanas and neighbouring villages.
- **New Experiments:**
Ensured irrigation facilities are created for enabling conditions to grow summer crops. It was experienced in last three Kharif seasons that, the crop of black gram was failed due to pest, disease and viral attacks. It has



shattered the nutrition balance, as black gram is in regular food habits.

We prepared farmers to adopt and experiment summer green-garm to fulfill the deficit of food, nutrition and family income. To demonstrate the Green Gram we collaborated with local Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) for seed and knowledge support. 40 targeted farmers have grown green gram successfully the production is encouraging to up scale it in next year.

- Training and Education:**

Training and education programs have pivotal role for transformation of old age agriculture practices. IEC material and modules are prepared for vegetable crops with local community specific tools. The farmers are underwent various training programs, covering the phases from soil preparation, seed management, growth and protection management along with importance of collective marketing to fetch optimum yield and income.

- Efforts for better returns**

The whole state had excess production of vegetable in the year 2016-17 as a result the farmers faced issues of marketing of their produces and had to sell at very less rates which has prevented the farmers from getting desired income. SFT took two approaches to save the farmers from distressed selling.

- Set channel of collective marketing by organizing the farmers, grading and packing at farm gate, collected the produces at village level and set up outlets in the Chhotaudipur town. Tied up with institutional buyers like, hostels, Resident schools, Hospitals and restaurants for bulk supply.
- Processing & Value addition: SFT has established women cooperative society for livelihood activities, The society started processing of tomato and Chilli by purchasing the produces from the farmers of Nani Kanas.

These efforts helped the farmers to get good returns.



Impact

A. Impact of Water harvesting

Opportunity for Water harvesting

The village Nani Kanas is having non-functional and damaged water harvesting structures which are more than 20 years old. These structures were constructed under various Govt. schemes including watershed development programme implemented in 1994. While have discussions with the village community about their irrigation problem, they realized that at the time when these water harvesting structures were intact, they were having water in their wells for longer duration.

As a result, the village community agreed to the proposal of repairing these structures so that with minimum investment maximum benefits can be availed. The benefit was that since the structures were already built, there was no conflict related to site of the structures. As a result there was instant agreement of all families to carry out work. As a result of these advantages, the repairing work of water harvesting structures was completed well before monsoon. And the structures runoff water which has recharged the ground water and remain impounded for more than five months.

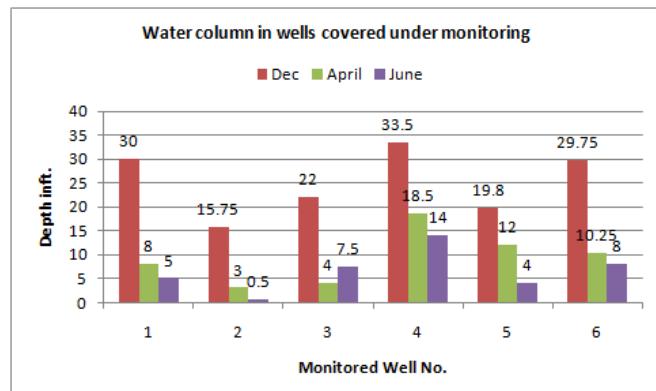
Quantity of harvested water :

Under the project funding four check dam, one lift irrigation well were repaired while, a pond was deepen. A new check dam was during second year of implementation. These all structured together created storage capacity of 23440 cubic meter of rainwater and benefited increase of water flow in surrounding 11 open wells. The catchment area of 64 ha. Belong to 32 farmers.

Impacts of water harvesting

Increase in water availability in well

Before the repair of the water harvesting structures, the farmers were not assured about their second crop and were facing problem of loss of production due to depletion of water in their wells early. The graph based on monthly monitoring of water levels in the well shown below indicates that five out of six wells were having more than 20 ft. water column in the well. Generally, the wells go dry in month of April or May, but most of the wells are now having minimum 5 ft. water in it.

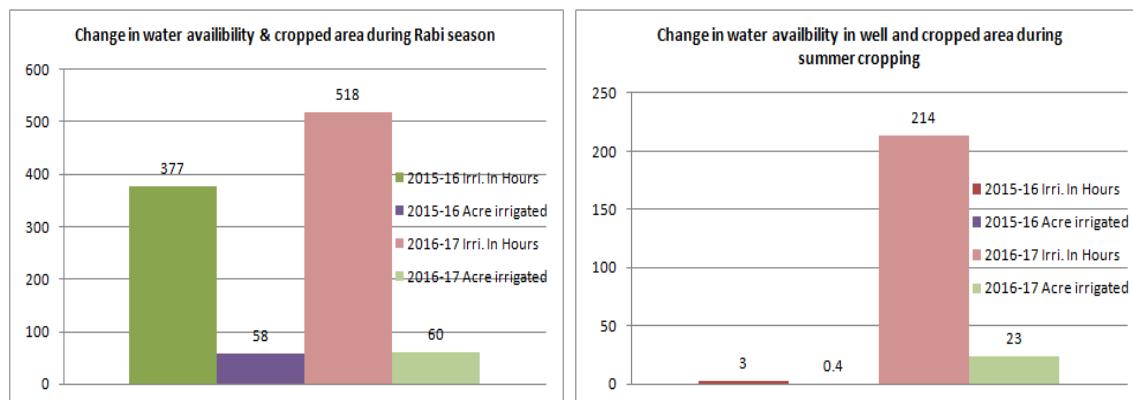


Based on the well monitoring data, we have calculated that out of 23440 cubic meter of water stored in the water harvesting structures, 10300 cubic meter water is recharged in to ground. This recharged water has facilitated growing crop during Rabi and Summer Season.

Impact on Cropping period

The water in the check dam remained till month of February which has facilitated assured irrigation for Rabi crop, While the 11 wells which are impacted by the increase in water availability has helped in doing irrigation for the third crop in summer season. The field level farmer cropping data for Rabi and summer season for year 2015 & 2016 was collected during project monitoring.

The graphs prepared based on it are shown below.



The graphs shows crop season wise cultivated area and No. of hours of irrigation used during crop season. The Graph for Rabi season shows that though the cropped area during the season has not changes much during 2015 & 2016, the well have been able to provide more water, which shows assurance of water for Rabi season.

On the other hand, the graph based on summer season water availability and cropped area shows increase in both water availability as well as area under summer crop. This clearly establishes that the water harvesting has helped farmers in taking three assured crops.

Thus impact of water harvesting can be narrated as

- Availability of conduct to store and recharge about 23400 cubic meter of rainwater which helps in drinking water assurance and assured irrigation for second crop.
- The availability of stored water and increase in water in the well has resulted in availability of assured irrigation water for Rabi crop.
- The water in the wells lasted till month of June and has built confidence of the farmers to take third crop during summer season on smaller area of agriculture land owned. The seasonwise change is summarized in table below.

Season	2015-16					2016-17					Increased No. irri.hr.
	No. of farmer	No. of irrigation in season	Irr. In Hours	Acre irrigated	No. of crop	No. of farmer	No. of irrigation in season	Irr. In Hours	Acre irrigated	No. of crop	
Kharif						36				110	6
Rabi	22	148	377	58	4	23	169	518	60	5	141
Summer	2	12	3	0.4	2	19	149	214	23	9	211

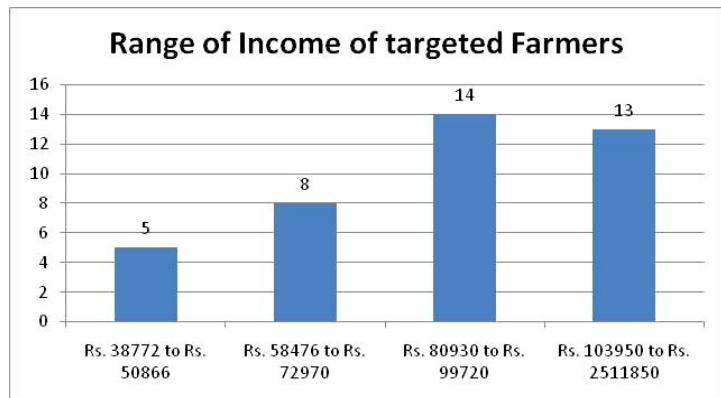
B. Impact on Agriculture

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and allied activities are the major sources of livelihood for the tribal community of the area; all these activities depend on successful monsoon, available water for irrigation and climatic conditions. But because of hilly hard rock restricts the availability of the ground water for irrigating second crop; the undulating farms result in severe soil erosion problems. The cumulative impact is uncertainty in the agriculture production and availability of fodder that poses serious threat of food and drinking water security to the small and marginal farmers. The water harvesting structures and irrigation facilities created under this project have minimized the threat of crop failure in uncertainty of rainfall and long dry spells.

Baseline Income- 2015-16 Rs.	1444910
Income of the year 201-17 Rs.	3946238
Incremental Income Rs.	2501328
Project Investment Rs.	5000000
Return on Investment Rs.	2.00

Because of increased irrigation facilities additional 82 Acres of land could be brought under irrigation during Rabi and Kharif seasons. Protective irrigation facilities are available to whole command area. (145 Acres) by networking of existing wells, repaired check dams and introducing micro irrigation technique.

The yield data maintained during the project period reveals that out of 40 targeted farmers families five families have income ranging from Rs. 38000 to Rs.50000, eight families have income ranging from Rs. 58000 to Rs. 73000 and 13 families are above Rs.100000 up to Rs.250000. The data also reveals that considering the baseline income the incremental growth in income ranges from 57% to 700% except three families, whose income growth is below 50%.



Positive Changes

- The farmers have understood the concept of bulk farming and collective marketing for better income.
- The Micro Irrigation technique is being accepted by the farmers and brought more land under irrigation.
- The users groups have accepted the responsibilities of operation and maintenance of community assets have been started.

Constraints faced:

- In the period of September last week disease attack was observed in Chilly- we invited agriculture scientist from KVK, the farmers followed his recommendations and the disease could be controlled timely.

- The state of Gujarat had experienced good rainfall and favorable climatic conditions in Agriculture, resulting in bumper production of all crops, especially in vegetable crops; it had adverse effect on marketing and prices of vegetable crops.

Learnings

Need of End to End Solution concept:

The concept of resource development is extremely important for successful farming and improves the life standard of the farmer community. Piece meal efforts cannot achieve the desired outcome and ultimately results in wastage of resources. Adopting complete package of practice has helped in achieving the yields to a greater extent, minimizing non-scientific farming practices. However apart from cropping practices there are many other factors which impact the agriculture yields and income.

The assured backward and forward linkages are identified as the most important factor for sustaining agriculture and make it economically viable. Land improvement, assured irrigation, package of crop practice, scientific knowledge and marketing of the produces are important factors of agriculture cycle. None of these factors can be ignored in successful farming

The experiment of village Nani Kanas has once again revealed the fact.

Important Visitors

1. Smt Shrutiben Shroff, Managing Trustee, Shroffs Foundation Trust
2. Shri R K Sama, Trustee, Shroffs Foundation Trust
3. Shri Sagoor, Managing Director, GGRC
4. Shri Pankaj COO-GCSRA
5. Shri Sutariya, Chief Executive officer & Vice President, GSFC & GATL
6. Shri Vikas Vaze, Chief Executive officer, SFT
7. Dr.Chirag Patel, Agriculture Scientist, KVK



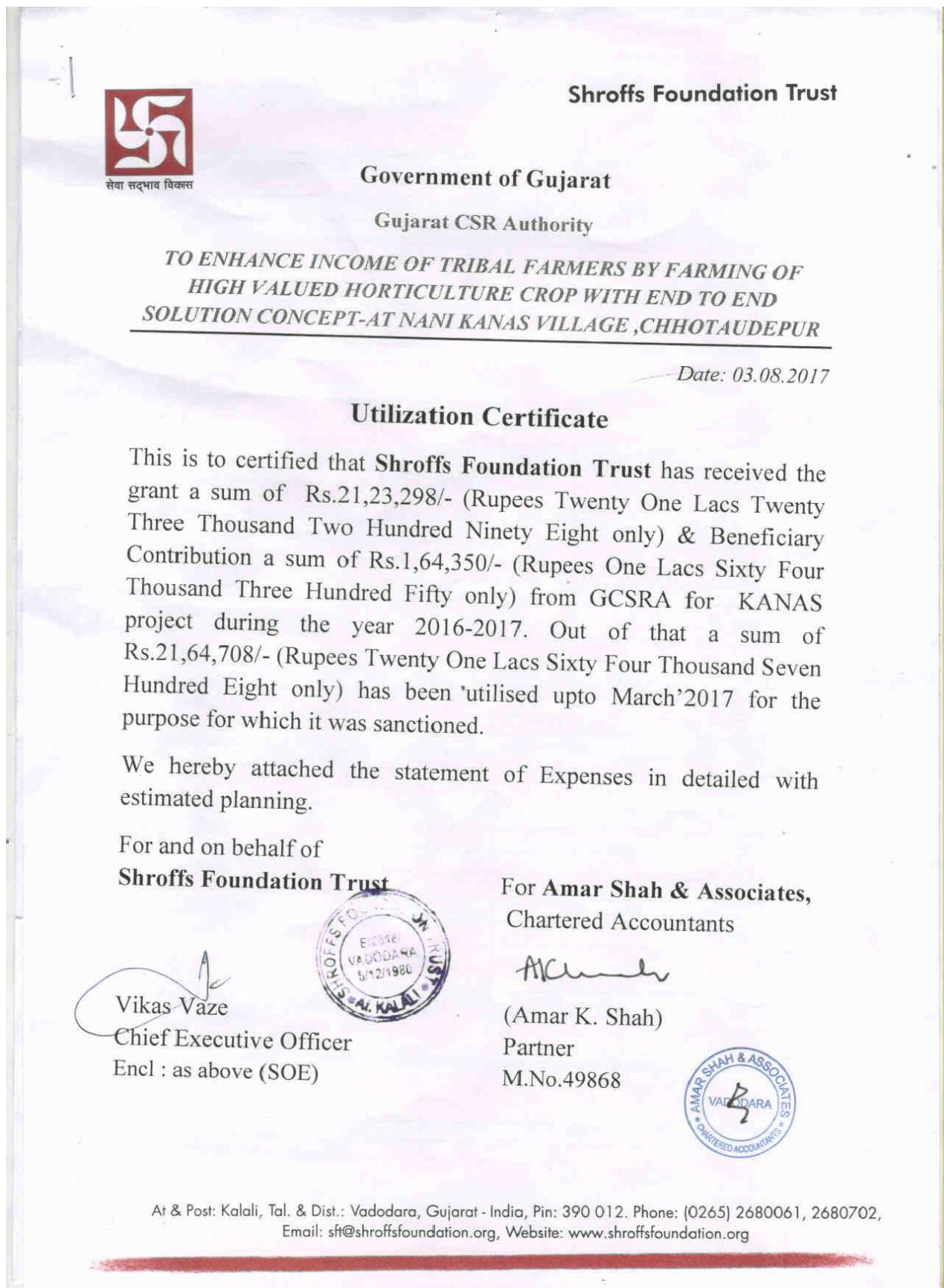
Annexure: Farmers & Income details

Shroffs Foundation Trust-GCSRA

Project:- To Enhance income of Tribal farmers by farming of high valued horticulture crops with end to end solution concept

Sr. no	Name of Participants	Base line Income (Per Year)	Total Income Per annum after Starting this Project	Incremental Income Rs.	% of Increment in Income per crop
1	Rathwa Vestabhai Sekhadiyabhai	40,000	80930	40,930	102.33
2	Rathva Dineshbhai Senglabhai	28000	117010	89,010	317.89
3	Rathva Jagubhai Thuthiyabhai	30000	137600	1,07,600	358.67
4	Rathva Kuvarsingbhai Khalubhai	30000	144260	1,14,260	380.87
5	Rathava Gamabhai Undhalabhai	18000	67780	49,780	276.56
6	Rathva Karamsingbhai Mangabhai	55030	99890	44,860	81.52
7	Rathva Parsingbhai Mangabhai	18000	95990	77,990	433.28
8	Rathva Narsingbhai Mangabhai	20000	110600	90,600	453.00
9	Rathva Mangabhai Gopsingbhai	40000	117410	77,410	193.53
10	Rathva Dhanjibhai Premlabhai	40000	99720	59,720	149.30
11	Rathava Khimlabhai Sekhadiyabhai	36000	90830	54,830	152.31
12	Rathva Kanubhai Mohanbhai	32000	103950	71,950	224.84
13	Rathava Premlabhai Sekhadiyabhai	40000	86100	46,100	115.25
14	Rathva Dukaliyabhai Sekhadiyabhai	34000	86705	52,705	155.01
15	Rathva Rakeshbhai Khimlabhai	28000	73290	45,290	161.75
16	Rathva Chhotubhai Nandubhai	30000	199702	1,69,702	565.67
17	Rathva Ramsingbhai Savlabhai	20000	158292	1,38,292	691.46
18	Rathva Desingbhai Haraliyabhai	42000	148284	1,06,284	253.06
19	Rathva Dursingbhai Desingbhai	45000	87315	42,315	94.03
20	Rathva Bherubhai Jamsingbhai	76380	94220	17,840	23.36
21	Rathva Jokhanbhai Nandubhai	30000	63400	33,400	111.33
22	Rathva Chimanbhai Nandlabhai	45000	83320	38,320	85.16
23	Rathva Samsingbhai Sevlabhai	37000	95085	58,085	156.99
24	Rathava Hiraliyabhai Jamsingbhai	30000	47172	17,172	57.24
25	Rathva Sursingbhai Dutiyabhai	28000	58476	30,476	108.84
26	Rathva Sankarbhais Hiraliyabhai	30000	56459	26,459	88.20
27	Rathva Ramtabhai Undalabhai	30000	251185	2,21,185	737.28
28	Rathva Malsingbhai Premlabhai	25000	151450	1,26,450	505.80
29	Rathava Nahjubhai Bhuraliyabhai	18000	38772	20,772	115.40
30	Rathva Dhanjibhai Vestabhai	60000	68839	8,839	14.73
31	Rathva Navlabhai Savlabhai	30000	71245	41,245	137.48
32	Rathva Karsanbhai Chandubhai	47000	132427	85,427	181.76
33	Rathva Khalubhai Bhilubhai	30000	72970	42,970	143.23
34	Rathva Vajesingbhai Tetiyabhai	43800	86620	42,820	97.76
35	Rathva Tetiyabhai Gujlabhai	135700	155110	19,410	14.30
36	Rathva Kanubhai Dhanabhai	38000	82680	44,680	117.58
37	Rathava Savaliben Hiralabhai	18000	50866	32,866	182.59
38	Rathva Bharatbhai Mohanbhai	17000	45459	28,459	167.41
39	Rathava Jandubhai Hiraliyabhai	30000	93545	63,545	211.82
40	Rathava Amarsingbhai Undhlabhai	20000	41280	21,280	106.40
	TOTAL	1444910	3946238	2501328	

Audited UTC



SHROFFS FOUNDATION TRUST -GCSRA- KANAS PROJECT MIS UP TO MARCH-17
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UPTO MARCH-2017

No.	Activities	Unit	Nos	Rate Rs.	Total estimated Budget (GCSRA's Share) Rs.	Actual Expense up to MARCH-2017
A	Water source augmentation					
1	CD-1				99,000	
2	CD-2	Nos	1		99,000	1,08,119
3	CD-3	Nos	1		77,400	85,574
4	CD & LI	Nos	1		1,16,563	1,21,718
5	Pond deepening	Nos	1		3,15,000	3,44,566
6	Diesel pumsets	Nos	1		1,91,876	2,32,072
7	Providing flexible pipeline	Mtetre	2000	45	92,250	
	Total (A) Infrastructure Development				67,500	
B	Agriculture Development				9,59,589	8,92,049
5	Vegetable cultivation					
	Kharif					
	Tomato	0.5 Acre	20	22720	2,27,200	2,26,904
	Chilly	0.5 Acre	20	13990	1,39,900	1,73,726
	Rabi					
	Okra	0.5 Acre	40	7820	1,56,400	12,000
6	Developing Saragava Nurseries- 10000 unit	Nos	15000	5	37,500	21,000
7	Develop FYM beds	Nos	41	350		
	Total (B) Agriculture Development				5,61,000	4,33,630
C	Training of Farmers					
8	Khedut Goshthi, Phempheets printing	No	5	4000	50,000	45,470
9	Public information and data management	*		LS	50,000	50,106
	Total (C) Training of Farmers				1,00,000	95,576
D	Project management cost 5%				TOTAL (A+B+C)	16,20,589
E	Contingency 5%					14,21,255
	TOTAL in Rs.				2,96,186	1,46,738
					2,96,186	1,46,738
					22,12,961	17,14,731
F	Additional Works					
1	Gabion Structure:				22,050	26,437
2	Renovation of pump room				58,284	
3	Land leveling:				4,500	
4	Net house Demonstration				27,000	
5	Plantation of Custard Apple				19,800	15,160
6	CD					3,28,410
7	Land leveling & Farm Bunding					29,970
8	Developing Saragava Nurseries- 10000 unit					50,000
	TOTAL Additional Works (F)				1,31,634	4,49,977
	Total (A to F)				23,44,595	21,64,708

NOTE : Installation of micro irrigation thru GGRC linkages done amount of Rs.15,10,688/- against project Budget amount of Rs.36,00,000/-

INCOME

Grant

Beneficiary Contribution



21,23,298

1,64,350

TOTAL

22,87,648