Feedstock Strategy Jwala Bioenergy Dera Bassi project

Ensuring a thorough mitigation of input risks

Feedstock Procurement Strategy

Input Risk

- Globally, input risk is considered one of the primary risks of a biogas project after offtake risk
- Jwala Bioenergy is cognizant of this risk, and adopted a Scandinavian approach to tackle this risk
- The core idea of the model lies in tying the interest of the community to the interests of the projects – in other words, building a symbiotic relationship between the project and the community
  - One of the most fundamental theoretical pieces of work in this field was done by enercoast which systematizes this process: kogebogen.indd
- Jwala Bioenergy built our partnership with RGR Cell, a Tata Trusts NGO, to achieve this goal

Profile of 7000m³ series plant

Feedstock (Input):

Paddy Straw

(14.500 Tons/year)

Cow Dung

(18.500 Tons/year)

Chicken Litter

(7.000 Tons/year)

Total Input (40.000 Tons/year)

Products (Output):

Biomethane – 7.000 Nm3/day (2,5 mio Nm³/Yr)

The plant's process converts organic waste into biomethane, a renewable energy source. A drop-in substitute for natural gas, it is a versatile fuel with application in motor vehicles, industries and households.

Biofertilizers – 105 Tons Per Day (38.000 Tons/Yr)

Digestate is allowed by the government to be marketed under the category of organic fertilizers; there are several programs under way to encourage their use as a farm additive for soil rejuvenation.

Carbon Credits – 25.000 Tons CO2e/Yr

Based on the feedstock profile, the project earns carbon credits tradeable on the Voluntary Compliance Markets. A Mandatory Compliance Market is also under planning in India, with linkages to EU / US carbon markets being part of bilateral trade treaty discussions.

Tackling the Feedstock Supply Chain Challenge

Lack of Existing Supply Chain

Farmers currently burn paddy straw, leading to wastage and environmental damage

Major Risk

Operational inefficiency / low uptime at biogas plant due to inconsistent feedstock supply

Key Challenge

Developing a robust supply chain from scratch to ensure 15,000 tons of paddy straw collection from 10 villages annually

THE SOLUTION

Collaborative Approach

Jwala

RGR Cell

Clearly stated goal of collaboration to ensure feedstock security to collect **15000 tons of paddy straw from 10 villages**

Feedstock mapping, education camps and goodwill building key activities

Clear engagement plan and tangible targets with the **communities to win trust**, develop capability to collect paddy straw and ultimately make farmer cooperatives / FPOs co-owners in the plant in **2-3 year** timeframe

Strategic Partnership with RGR Cell

Partnership Duration: 3 Yrs.

Investment: INR 1.05 Crore

Mass Awareness

Awareness will be spread via school rallies, public addresses, IT tools, WhatsApp groups, and video content dissemination prior to the harvest season to prevent stubble burning.

Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLE)

Interested Cooperatives, Agricultural Societies and individuals would be chosen as VLEs and given contracts for supply of paddy straw & cow dung and distribution of organic fertilizer.

Custom hiring operators/AE

Train CHC staff/operators on machinery use, maintenance, and entrepreneurship via exposure visits and sessions with PAU agricultural engineering experts.

Village Level Information (VLI) Centers

Train CHC staff/operators on machinery use, maintenance, and entrepreneurship via exposure visits and sessions with PAU agricultural engineering experts. Village Information Centres will provide machinery access, crop practice guidance, and act as farmer knowledge hubs

Mapping of Machinery

Mapping of Machinery

Village	Super Seeder	Reaper	Combine	Surface Seeder	DSR Machine
Mianpur	2	0	2	0	0
Malakpur	3	0	2	0	0
Jeoli	3	0	0	0	0
Jaula Klan	6	0	10	0	0
Ballopur	1	2	1	0	0
Ambchappa	1	2	0	0	0
Jandli	2	2	0	0	0
Kheri Jattan	1	2	0	1	1
Total	**19**	**8**	**15**	**1**	**1**

Communication Material

Project Rural Appraisal (PRA) Exercise

PRA exercises in 10 villages to identify crop practices, CRM technology usage, and machinery gaps for targeted interventions and mobilization

Village selection and profiling

Villages Selection and Village profiling

- Mianpur
- Malakpur
- Jeoli
- Jaula Klan
- Ballopur
- Ambchappa
- Jandli
- Kheri Jattan
- Bhagwasi and Toffapur (Proposed to be changed due to thin attendance of farmers)
- Jaula Khurd and Badana (Replacement villages)- To be done

Key Outcome

- Farmer Engagement and Trust Building
- Infrastructure Development
- Technology Uptake
- Scalable Model
- Sustainable Practices Adoption

Progress Highlights

Overall Progress: 50%

Activity Progress Tracker

Activities	Target	UoM	Progress	Achievements / Comments
Selection of villages	10	nos.		Completed
Village Profiling	10	nos.		Completed
Mapping of Machinery	10	nos.		Completed
School Children awareness Activities	10	per season		5 done for the season
Custom hiring operators/AE	10	nos.		
Village Level Information Centre	10	nos.		8 done (2 not identified / available)
Demonstration Plots(Kharif and Rabi)	20	per season		Completed
Farmer Training Camps	40	nos.		1st round completed, 2nd round 3 done
Field Days(Kharif and Rabi)	10	per season		Completed
Kitchen Gardening	200	nos.		198 completed

Village Level Training Camps

40 training camps across 10 villages will teach farmers improved practices like sowing, irrigation, and pest management, involving experts from PAU, KVK, and DoA. Camps include query resolution, field visits, and distribution of educational materials.

13 / 40 completed

Village Information Center (VIC)

Five VICs will provide machinery access, updated crop practice information, and serve as farmer knowledge hubs with resources on IPM, INM, and sustainability, maintained by Kheti Doots to ensure farmer engagement and support

8 / 10 completed

Demonstration Field (Rabi)

20 climate-smart agriculture demonstrations across 10 villages will train farmers, showcase advanced practices, address queries, and build confidence through regular visits, fostering improved cultivation & environmental benefits, via case studies.

19 / 20 completed

To-be Supply Chain for paddy straw

Establishing sustainable supply chain for feedstock procurement from 10 villages

RGR Cell conducts camps and secures information & contacts of farmers who have paddy straw

Information received by Jwala; Jwala encourages cooperatives and individuals in the region to become VLEs and enters into contract with them setting target volume and prices.

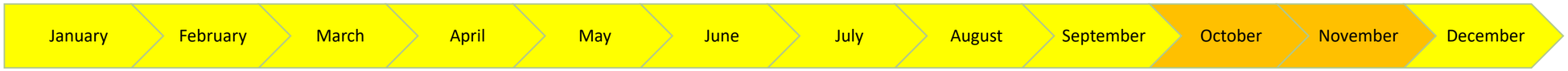
RGR Cell trains VLEs to operate baler machinery, etc. during months prior to harvest. VLEs organize collection of paddy straw from farmers during harvest season.

Delivers paddy straw to Jwala's yard and stacks it. Also provides information of farmers from whom the paddy straw was collected

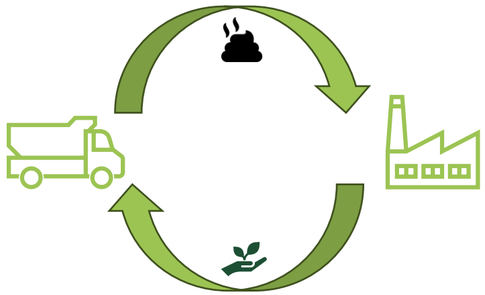
Jwala makes payment transfers to the VLE based on quantity collected

Year Round Income for VLEs

Multiple revenue streams created by the project for VLEs



Non-paddy harvest months



Revenue by supplying cow dung from farmers to Jwala Bioenergy's plant +
Revenue by supplying organic manure from the plant back to the farmers

Paddy harvest months

Revenue by supplying cow dung from farmers to Jwala Bioenergy's plant +
Revenue by supplying organic manure from the plant back to the farmers +
Revenue by supplying paddy straw to Jwala Bioenergy's plant

Media Coverage

ਖੇਤੀ ਮਾਹਿਰਾ ਵਲੋ ਮਲਕਪੁਰ ਤੇ ਬੱਲੋਪੁਰ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਕੈਂਪ.

ਆਗਾਜ ਜਾਗਰਣ/ ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਲਾਲਡੂ/ਭੂਪਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੰਡਲੀ

ਲਾਲਡੂ..... ਪਿੰਡ ਮਲਕਪੁਰ, ਬੱਲੋਪੁਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਰੇਵਿੰਗ ਗਰੀਨ ਰੇਵੂਲੇਸ਼ਨ ਸੈੱਲ (ਟਾਟਾ ਟਰੱਸਟ) ਅਤੇ ਜਵਾਲਾ ਬਾਓਇਨਰਜੀ ਵੱਲੋ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਕੈਂਪ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਪੁੱਜੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਫ਼ਸਲਾ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਫ਼ਸਲਾ ਦੀ ਬਿਜਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾ ਦੀ ਸਾਭ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲ ਬਾਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਆਰਜੀਆਰ ਸੈੱਲ ਦੇ ਏਰੀਆ ਮੈਨੇਜਰ , ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲੀਆ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਸਾਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਫ਼ਸਲਾ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆ ਸਮਸਿਆ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜਵਾਲਾ ਬਾਓਇਨਰਜੀ ਦੇ ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਕਮਿਊਨਿਟੀ ਮੈਨੇਜਰ ਦਰਸ਼ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਆਰਜੀਆਰ ਦੇ ਫੀਲਡ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਕਰਨਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ, ਖੇਤੀਦੂਤ ਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ (ਰਿਕੂ) ਤਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਪਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਹਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ, ਪਰਮਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਮੇਤ ਪਿਡ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਵੀ ਹਾਜਰ ਸਨ।

ਆਰ ਜੀ ਆਰ ਸੈਲ ਤੇ ਜਵਾਲਾ ਬਾਇਓਨਰਜੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਝੋਨੇ ਦੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਨ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਜੰਡਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਜੋਲਾ ਕਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਚਾਟ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ

ਆਗਾਜ ਜਾਗਰਣ/ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਖਾਖੜੂ/ਭੂਪਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੰਡਲੀ

ਲਾਲਡੂ....ਪਿੰਡ ਜੰਡਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਜੋਲਾ ਕਲਾਂ ਵਿਖੇ ਆਰ ਜੀ ਆਰ ਸੈਲ ਤੇ ਜਵਾਲਾ ਬਾਇਓਨਰਜੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਝੋਨੇ ਦੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਨ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਾਟ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਏਰੀਆ ਮੈਨੇਜਰ ਡਾ ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲੀਆ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਬਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਅੱਗ ਨਾ ਲਾਉਣ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਪੂਰਵਕ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਡਾ ਕਰਨਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਨੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਭ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਚਾਟ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਫਾਸਟ ਸੈਕਿੰਡ ਅਤੇ ਤੀਜੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਸਮਾਨ ਵੰਡੀਆ ਗਿਆ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਨਮਾਨਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਮੈਡਮ, ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਬੱਚੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਦੂਤ ਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁਨੀਆ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹੋਰ ਤੇ ਹਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਹਾਜਰ ਸਨ

ਆਰ ਜੀ ਆਰ ਸੈਲ ਅਤੇ ਜਵਾਲਾ ਬਾਇਓਨਰਜੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਣਕ ਡੈਮੋ ਪਲਾਟ ਲਗਾਏ ਗਏ

ਆਗਾਜ ਜਾਗਰਣ/ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਲਾਲਡੂ/ਭੂਪਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੰਡਲੀ

ਲਾਲਡੂ...ਬੀਤੇ ਦਿਨੀ ਪਿੰਡ ਖੇੜੀ ਜੱਟਾਂ ਵਿਖੇ ਰੇਵਿੰਗ ਗਰੀਨ ਰੇਵੂਲੇਸਨ ਸੈਲ (ਟਾਟਾ ਟਰੱਸਟ) ਅਤੇ ਜਵਾਲਾ ਬਾਇਓਨਰਜੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਡੈਮੋ ਪਲਾਟ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਕਰਨਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ ਤੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਦੂਤ ਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁੰਨੀਆ ਨੇ ਖੇਤ ਚ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਹਰਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਸਰਪੰਚ ਦੇ ਖੇਤ ਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਵਹਾਈ ਕਰਾ ਕੇ ਕਣਕ ਦੀ ਬਿਜਾਈ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ ਤੇ ਡਾ ਕਰਨਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕਿਸ਼ਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਖ਼ਰਚੇ ਤੇ ਲੋੜ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਖਾਦ ਸਪਰੇਅ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਤੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਚ ਕਣਕ ਵਾਲੇ ਖੇਤ ਦੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਚੈਕਿੰਗ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਜੋ ਕੇ ਵਾਧੂ ਖ਼ਰਚੇ ਤੇ ਬੇਲੋੜੇ ਸਪਰੇਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਕਤ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਡੇਮੋ ਪਲਾਟ ਲਗਵਾਏ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਖੇਤੀ ਦੇ ਧੰਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੱਗੇ ਪ੍ਰੈਕਟੀਕਲ ਰੂਪ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ

Regular Advisory to farmers

High level of trust in the community

We are slowly achieving our goal of integrating the project into the community

Thank you!

Contact

Ashok Benjamin Attumaly

Benjamin@jwalabio.dk

+45-30444340

W2JWALA BIOENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Reimagining Energy CIN: U35103PB2023FTC058577
THE SUMMIT, S. NO. 205, 2ND FLOOR
VILL. SINGHPURA, ZIRAKPUR
MOHALI, PUNJAB - 140603
01762-512375
info@jwalabio.dk

Date: April 16, 2024

To

Mr. Baljinder Singh
Executive Director
Reviving Green Revolution Cell
Old Communication Center Building
Punjab Agricultural University
Ludhiana – 141004
Punjab
Tel: +91 - 161 – 2400556

Kind attention:

Subject: ***Sanction for an amount of INR*** **1,04,79,000/- (Rupees One Crore Four Lakhs Seventy Nine Thousand Only)**

Dear Baljinder,

We are pleased to inform you that M/s W2Jwala Bioenergy Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'Grantor') has approved a Grant of **Rs. 1,04,79,000/- (Rupees One Crore Four Lakhs Seventy Nine Thousand Only) ('Grant')** to Reviving Green Revolution Cell, Ludhiana (hereinafter referred to as 'Grantee' or **'RGR'**) for supporting a project '**Paddy Residue Management for Sustainable Agriculture**'. Out of its various initiatives, Grantee has agreed that the funds of the Grant shall be utilized for the project activities as laid out in **Annexure 1.**

The Grant is made subject to the following Conditions of Grant ('CoG')

Conditions of Grant ('COG')

1. **Amount of Grant**: **Rs. 1,04,79,000/- (Rupees One Crore Four Lakhs Seventy-Nine Thousand Only)**

2. **Term:** Three years commencing from May 01, 2024 to April 30, 2027 ('**Grant/Project Duration'**).

3. **Purpose:** This grant is to be specially used for the purposes set out in the **Annexure 1** hereto ('**Purpose/Project**').

4. **Disbursement of the Grant**

The payment of the entire Grant Amount will be made by way of cheque or via electronic transfer or into the bank account of the Grantee, registered with Grantor as per the following schedule :

Installment (No.)	Amount	Date
First	Rs. 10,73,600/-	May, 2024
Second	Rs. 10,73,600/-	August, 2024
Third	Rs. 10,73,400/-	December 2024
Fourth	Rs. 10,35,500/-	April, 2025
Fifth	Rs. 10,35,500/-	August, 2025
Sixth	Rs. 10,35,400/-	December 2025
Seventh	Rs. 10,84,000/-	April, 2026
Eighth	Rs. 10,84,000/-	August, 2026
Ninth	Rs. 10,84,000/-	December 2026
Total	**Rs. 1,04,79,000/-**	

The Grantor has represented to the Grantee that it has the necessary authorizations and entitlements to disburse the Grant and allow its allocation/utilization in the manner as stipulated herein.

5. **Utilisation of funds:**

The Grantee shall allocate the funds of the Grant towards the Purpose/Project as detailed in Annexure 1 hereto. The Grantee will submit quarterly utilization report within 25 days upon completion of the quarter.

6. **Program progress Reports:**

The Grantee will submit the quarterly program progress report within 25 days upon completion of the quarter.

7. **Information and Publicity**

Acknowledging the support of the Grantor, the Grantee shall mention the name and/or logo of the Grantor in the articles, case studies and social media content published by the Grantee in relation to the activities arising out of this Grant and the same shall be done only during the term of the Grant letter.

8. **Intellectual Property**

Grantor and Grantee agree that each shall remain the owner of its respective Intellectual Property, data and information that each owns. Parties shall return all such data, information, documents and Intellectual Property of the other Party to them upon (i) completion of the project/or completion of the Project Duration whichever is earlier; or (ii) the completion of such part of the Project that involve the use of such of their Intellectual Property, data or information; or (iii) in the event one Party, specifically requests that such of their Intellectual Property, data or information be returned by the other Party.

9. Governing Law and Dispute Resolution

This Grant letter shall in all respects be governed by the laws of India. Any disputes, controversies and differences arising out of or relating to this Grant Letter ("Dispute") shall be attempted to be resolved amicably through discussions by the Authorized representatives of the Grantor and the Grantee. Should this fail, the Dispute may be referred to and resolved by arbitration in Ludhiana, India as per the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, as amended from time to time and the rules made thereunder. The arbitration tribunal shall consist of a sole i.e. one (1) arbitrator jointly appointed by the Grantor and Grantee. All costs of the arbitration shall be borne equally by the Parties.

10. Representatives

a) The Grantor hereby nominates the following representative(s) to interact with the Grantee for implementation of the Project.

- Name : Mr Dhruv Agrawal
- Postal address : The Berry Coworks, 102 FF 27 New Delhi House, Delhi 110001
- Email : dhruv@jwalabio.in
- Mobile No. : +91-78350-87227

b) The Grantee hereby nominates the following representative(s) to interact with the Grantor for implementation of the Project.

- Name : Mr. Baljinder Singh
- Postal address : Old Communication Centre, PAU Campus, Ludhiana
- Email : bsaini@tatatrusts.org & bsaini@rgrcell.org
- Mobile No.: 92164-11041

c) Either Party may change and/or nominate additional representatives as it may deem necessary subject to intimation in writing to the other Party.

11. Representation, Warranties And Undertakings

The Grantor and the Grantee hereby represent and warrant that:

i. It is duly organized and validly existing under the Applicable Law and has been in continuous existence since incorporation / inception / constitution / formation / settlement.

ii. It has full power and authority to execute, deliver and perform its obligations under this Grant Letter and to carry out the transactions contemplated hereby.

iii. It has taken all necessary corporate and other actions under the Applicable Law and its constitutional documents to authorize the execution, delivery and performance of the obligations under this Grant Letter.

12. Notices

Any notice (including written intimation) required to be given under this Grant letter shall be deemed to have been duly given upon receipt when in writing and delivered in person, by facsimile transmission, by email, or by courier at the address stated above.

13. Amendments

No amendment, supplement, modification or clarification to this Grant Letter shall be valid or binding unless set forth in writing and duly executed by the Grantor and Grantee.

14. Termination Clause

Either Party may terminate this Grant Letter, by giving at least one month's prior notice in writing to other Party. During the Notice period, the Grantor and the Grantee shall return the relevant documents to the other. Upon termination of this Grant Letter, the Grantee will return the pending grant amount after withholding the amount already committed to be paid to the third Party/ Consultant(s)/ other Grantee(s) in relation to the Project.

If you are in agreement with this letter and the terms and conditions of the Grant, please indicate your organisation's agreement to such terms, by having the enclosed copy of this letter countersigned by any appropriate officer and returned to W2Jwala Bioenergy Private Limited.

On behalf of W2Jwala Bioenergy Private Limited, we extend very good wishes for the success of this endeavor.

Yours sincerely,

W2JWALA BIOENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED CIN: U35103PB2023FTC058577 ZIRAKPUR

Ashok Benjamin Basil Attumaly

Chief Executive Officer

Authorized Signatory

For Reviving Green Revolution Cell
Authorized Signature

Reviving Green Revolution Cell P.A.U. Ludhiana

Date: April 17, 2024

Bank Details: RTGS / NEFT

Note: Along with the above-mentioned details we request you to please provide us with

i. Copy of Society Registration Certificate
ii. Copy of a cancelled Cheque
iii. Copy of the PAN Card
iv. Copy of 12 A and 80 G certificates

Annexure-1

Proposal Document on

Paddy Residue Management for Sustainable Agriculture

Submitted to:

Jwala Bioenergy

Submitted by:

Reviving Green Revolution Cell (RGR Cell)

(An Associate organisation of Tata Trusts)

Communication Centre Building, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana

info@rgrcell.org

Paddy Residue Management for Sustainable Agriculture - RGR Cell (Tata Trusts)

Problem Statement

Punjab has around 1.85 million farming families, out of which 65% are small and marginal farmers. Of the 5.03 million hectares of land in Punjab, around 4.23 million hectares are under cultivation and the State follows a rice-wheat cropping pattern, with rice sown in June and harvested during October-November, while wheat is the winter crop harvested during April. With about 20 million tonnes of straw generated in the State, and barely two to three weeks' time to dispose that of and prepare the fields for the next crop, setting the stubble on fire has become a common practice in Punjab and the cost-conscious farmers are left with few options other than burning the whole lot. Wheat, cotton, sugarcane tops and many other crops across have also shifted to waste burning, making it a nearly year-round phenomenon.

It has been observed that open burning of crop residues contributes to emissions of harmful air pollutants having significant toxicological properties, which can cause severe impacts on human health and are notably potential carcinogens. Air pollution not only affects human health and the environment, but also indirectly the economy of a country. According to current estimates, India records close to 1.1 million deaths per year from air pollution and evidence suggests that burning crop residue contributes as much as 26 per cent of winter air pollution in Delhi. For Punjab, one study estimates the health damages from residue burning to be about Rs. 76 million per year.

Burning crop residues in open not only causes the phenomenal pollution problems in the atmosphere but it also leads to the huge nutritional loss and deterioration of physical health of the soil. Apart from loss of nutrients, some of the soil properties like soil temperature, pH, moisture, available phosphorus and soil organic matter are greatly affected due to burning. The practice also adversely affects soil health and long-term agricultural productivity besides bringing about undesirable change in the climate. The livelihoods of millions of farmers are at risk and hundreds of millions of people, are impacted each year by air pollution caused by these practices. Because of serious social, environmental and economic concerns, the practice of burning rice straw shall have to be eliminated.

About Us

Reviving Green Revolution Cell was registered in 2008 under the Society Registration Act, 1860 and is committed to improving rural livelihoods through agricultural development. Main objectives of the RGR Cell are to promote diversification in agriculture; thus, making it sustainable and economically profitable, especially for small and marginal farmers. In order to successfully use agriculture as a vehicle of livelihood enhancement, the RGR Initiative operates with due attention to the development of new agro-technologies and their adoption

by farming communities. RGR Cell has collaboration with the line department for on ground implementation. Key technical partners in the initiative are Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana, various KVKs and Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DoA), Govt of Punjab and Department of Horticulture (DoH). RGR's operations were extended to Tamil Nadu in 2010 and has close ties with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore, to address agricultural issues faced by farmers in tribal and drought prone regions of Tamil Nadu.

The RGR Cell functions as an idea incubator and is acting as Knowledge Resource Centre providing inputs to various initiatives of Trusts such as SBI (Maharashtra), KVY (Gujarat), NEI (North East), CmF (Rajasthan), CInI (Central India) and imparting training to staff in their geographies. The sustainability of production and economic profitability through management of water resources, especially groundwater and soil fertility, reduced cost of production and competitive alternate channels of marketing are the thrust areas of the RGR initiative.

In Punjab region, RGR Cell is working with PAU and DoA for identifying simple, cost-effective measures and taking them to farmers fields. Initial work focused on multi-crop Integrated Pest Management (IPM) - Zero Subsidy Model in Punjab which evolved as a successful replicable and scalable extension model. Over the years, RGR Cell has evolved its programs based on emerging needs of the agricultural sector. Interventions such as adopting cropping cycle approach; Information Communication Technology (ICT) in agriculture with Tata Consultancy Services mKRISHI® platform; create market linkages for fair price and promoted institutions such as Producer Company for dairy farmers have been tried out successfully.

As the core focus of the RGR initiative is promoting sustainable agriculture with key focus on crop diversification, so, major crops such as cotton, basmati, groundnut, maize, pulses and vegetables have been promoted. The researchable issues related to the production for these crops such as insect pest and disease problems, nutrient management, soil health issues etc. were got addressed by supporting PAU in finding the solutions and workable technologies/models were then replicated by RGR Cell at scale in association with DoA and other partner organisations. At household level, these interventions have helped in a sustained increase in income and mitigating the resultant environmental risks of the post Green Revolution era.

Organisational Structure: The RGR Cell is headed by an Executive Director (ED) supported by Sr. Area Manager and Manager - Finance & Accounts (Finance, Accounts, and support functions). Additionally, the organisation has 4 Area Managers for effective implementation of

ongoing agricultural projects. The total expenditure of RGR Cell for the FY 2023-24 is approximately Rs. 17.8 crores and projection for the FY 2024-25 is Rs. 25 crores.

Partnerships for a meaningful change: RGR Cell have developed partnerships with various stakeholders and have close working relations for the on-ground project implementation. The joint programs have also been developed and scaled up with matching contributions from the partners. The Board of RGR Cell is represented by eminent Scientists/representatives from PAU, TNAU and DoA that give it a strategic advantage on planning, formulation, and on-ground implementation of program significance to the state agriculture. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have been entered with major stake holders for joint implementation of the programs. The total outreach of RGR's operations is in ~4000 villages in state of Punjab.

Implementation Approach

The overall implementation approach adopted by RGR Cell in implementing the agri projects in collaboration with partner organisations has following key elements which has evolved during the course of on ground execution of the projects:

1. Project rollout planning exercise with partners and Rapid Rural Appraisal (baseline data collection)
2. Village level youths (Trained Scouts/CRPs)- is critical human resource available at village level to address farmers field problems. He is village level contact person for conducting farmers meetings, maintain Village information Venters (VICs, SMSKs in case of CRM project). Collecting data under guidance of RGR staff, report farmers problems and address through appropriate solution advisory in association with RGR staff. The staff is trained at the start of the crop season and then regularly the knowledge is refreshed basis the advancement of the crop stage.
3. Cluster approach- village selection is done in cluster approach for maximising the impact of the large-scale demonstrations.
4. Establishment of Village Information Centres-acting as resource material library with printed material displayed on all aspects of the program being implemented at ground. This site is used for conducting farmers meetings for their capacity building.
5. Demonstrations sites- demonstration sites for on site demo of the technologies. Field days is held at critical stage of the demonstration for sharing best practices and learnings among fellow farmers.
6. Community awareness and mobilisation. There are certain cases where entire village level participation of community was essential to tackle the problem e.g in case of

cotton mealybug infestation the whole community participated in cleanliness drive to eradicate weeds from village common land areas which was harbouring mealybug population. Similar efforts were made to tackle locust problem in 2020-21.

7. Joint Review exercise with partner organisations, third party assessment at regular interval. The mid-term exercise is also undertaken to understand course correction that may be required in program and refinement of the approach is required is adopted.
8. Data collection and analysis to evaluate the impact of the interventions.

RGR experience & learnings from the Crop Residue Management

The CRM work was started as early as 2009 when a project was sanctioned by Tata Trust to PAU, to study on the Paddy Residue incorporation using Happy Seeder and Rotavator and accelerate its use by farmers. Two years (2009-11) scientific study validated the benefits of the Residue incorporation and cost saving on input cost. During the project implementation, need for the refinement of machinery with inclusion of spreader for ease in sowing of wheat also came out based on feedback from the farmers. It was found that there is 50-60 Litres/Ha diesel saving and 25% saving of water on first irrigation. In two years, it was noticed in experimental plots that, where residue was incorporated for two years, it added around 9.6kg N/Ha and simultaneously increase in grain yield to a tune of ~2 quintal per hectare was also obtained. Since then, the technology has gone under lot of refinement in terms of modification in the machinery and other machinery such as bailer, MB plough, Super Seeders etc also becoming available for addressing the issue of paddy residue. Most of the efforts and scientific debates have been around In-situ management of the crop residue basically to (i) keep the nutrient back into the soil and (ii) and avoid burning of the residue which results in environmental pollution.

The adoption of the CRM technology in the first place requires the demonstration at the farmers fields as there existed perceptions about the use of technology. RGR Cell initiated the large-scale program on Crop Residue Management in 2018, a Happy seeder based program, which offers a no burn alternative to farmers for in-situ & ex-situ management of paddy residue instead of burning it. RGR Cell provided easy accessibility to straw management machines and on-ground training to enable farmers to effectively manage the problem as well as increase their profit margin. From 2018-21, program was implemented by RGR Cell across 540 villages in nine districts. In fact, the more than 45,000 acres of wheat area sown by using the project assisted Happy Seeder machines without crop residue burning. Over 1,27,000 farmers directly benefited from the program and 3.6 lakh farmers indirectly covered through mobile based advisory. The operations covered Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Fazilka, Muktsar, Bathinda, Mansa, Barnala and Faridkot districts. For effective execution **layering**

approach was adopted and within each district, 4 clusters of 15 villages each were adopted. In every cluster, five villages were under direct implementation and 10 villages were covered under mass community mobilization and to saturate all the villages in every district mass communication through ICT was used. This 3-layer approach helped to effectively mobilze the farmers towards the crop residue management practices which is very critical for the success of this program. Under the direct implementation approach villages, intensive activities for the mobilization of farmers and for the demonstration of the CRM technologies were carried out. In these villages Happy Seeder machines were provided on 50% financial assistance and were used for the demonstration purposes. These demonstration villages were surrounded by the Mass community awareness program villages where the machinery available with the farmers, CHCs etc. was used to demonstrate the CRM technology and the community mobilization activities were performed similar to the direct demonstration villages. With this approach, direct demonstration villages emerged as a **learning sight for the surrounding villages** and the early adopters acted as an ambassador for further dissemination of the learnings to the fellow farmers.

Basis the learnings of this CRM work, we started the Promoting Regenerative and No-Burn Agriculture (PRANA) program with the support of The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The objectives of this program are to eliminate burning of one million hectares of cropland, getting at least 250,000 farmers to adopt a no-burn cropping system, preventing at least six million tonnes of CO2 from entering the atmosphere, saving 500 billion litres of water from enhanced soil health and agronomy and to pilot financial instruments that incentivize farmers to adopt no-burn practices. During Year 1 we implemented this program in 852 villages spread across 6 districts of Punjab. This year program is scaled up to 3800 villages in 12 districts. The overall design of the project has been able to make a great shift in farmers attitude towards addressing the crop residue burning.

Proposed Implementation Plan

RGR Cell proposes to implement the proposed work with ~1500 farmers from 10 villages spread in vicinity of the proposed field sites of Jwala Bioenergy Plant in Derabassi Tehsil of Mohali district.

1. **Selection of villages:** A cluster approach of village selection would be adopted as being undertaken in ongoing programs. Cluster would consist of ~10 villages in proximity. Cluster approach is adopted to ensure maximum visibility and impact of the interventions. Also, the villages selected would have a substantial area under paddy so that the farmers can be mobilised for sourcing the paddy biomass to Jwala Bionergy and farmers in return will get the processed slurry/manure for putting it back to their

farms. The support of local Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare (DoA) officials and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) in the identified area.

2. **Deployment of Project team:** For on ground implementation, a team of 5 Kheti Doots (Scouts) and 1 Field Assistant would be deployed. This team would be managed and guided by Sr team at RGR Office. While selecting the Kheti Doots, it would be ensured that the Kheti Doot possesses minimum qualification of matriculation and is from the same village and can spend maximum time for the project activities. Each Kheti Doot would be assigned 2 villages and would be covering around 300 farmers. Kheti Doots will work under the supervision of Field Assistant. Field Assistant would be graduate in agriculture and be responsible for overall monitoring and implementation of planned activities under the cluster. Detailed KRAs for project team is also attached.
3. **Capacity building of the field team:** For the capacity building for the field staff, two training programs are planned to be conducted during start of the Kharif and Rabi seasons. The first training would be held at PAU campus, Ludhiana. Two-days training program would involve experts from PAU and BISA and cover all the aspects related to crop residue management and production practices. Second training would be held at local KVK. During the training program, practical hand on training on the use of CRM machines would be provided. The staff would also be oriented on the data collection templates. Besides these initial trainings by PAU/BISA/KVKs, knowledge of team would be updated according to the requirement of the crop stage. Exposure visits of the staff in new villages would be conducted to the model villages developed in the ongoing project.
4. **Project Rural Appraisal (PRA) Exercise:** In the beginning, PRA exercise would be under taken in each of the 10 villages to understand current scenario on the crops being grown by the farmers, production practices being undertaken, especially on the use of CRM technologies. This would help identify key areas of interventions for focused engagement to derive the desired output under the project. Mapping of the available machinery in all the 10 project villages available with the farmers, CHCs and PACS would be undertaken to make strategy for bringing maximum area under CRM machinery. Basis the mapping of the machinery, a plan would be developed to mobilize the machinery in deficit villages.
5. **Mobilization of Village Level Institutions (VLIs):** To create awareness among farmers on use of CRM technologies, VLIs would be approached. The involvement of VLIs such as Gram Panchayats, Youth Clubs, Anganwadi Kendras, PACS, CHCs etc. would be ensured for their participation towards the holistic management of the crop residue. Such institutions would be critical in collective decision towards preventing

crop burning. Awareness campaigns would be organised involving these stakeholders. The role of Kheti Doots would be critical in ensuring coordination along with these VLIs. It is also planned to recognise the VLIs/farmers demonstrating exceptional approach towards the adoption of CRM technologies.

6. **Training /exposure visit of Custom Hiring Centres Staff/Machine operators:** Training/exposure visits are planned for the CHC staff/ machine operators in project villages. List of such operators and CHC centres will be prepared. Training of the CHC staff would focus on usage of machinery, repair and maintenance by involving agriculture engineering department of PAU. The exposure visit of machine operators would also be conducted to successful Custom Hiring Centres to motivate them adopt entrepreneurship model.
7. **Village Information Centre:** Covering each village of the project intervention, 5 Village Information Centres (VICs) will be established in the project villages. The core objective of establishing these is to help farmers for the availability of the machinery and to provide latest information about the improved package of practices for crops. These centres would be equipped with display charts and necessary reading materials, covering various aspects related to IPM, INM and sustainable production practices. These VICs would act as knowledge hubs for the farmers and will be maintained by Kheti Doots.
8. **Capacity building of the farmers:** The capacity building of the farmers would be undertaken by conducting demonstrations, village level training camps, farmer's field days and field visits.
    - **Demonstrations at farmers' field:** A total of 40 demonstrations of climate smart agriculture practices would be conducted in 10 villages (20 demonstrations each in Kharif and Rabi season). These would act as a training and learning site for the fellow farmers showcasing the use of these advanced practices for the improved cultivation and to mitigate the environmental effects. The demonstration site would be identified where there is maximum visibility and is easily approachable. At the time of laying out the demonstrations, farmers would be gathered at the site and their capacity building would be done on various aspects related with the demonstrated technology. The farmers visits would be regularly conducted on these demonstration sites at the critical stages of the crop such as at the time of first irrigation, fertilizer application, insect-pest management etc. so that farmers apprehensions about technologies and various queries related to crop production are addressed. Since crop appearance is first perception battle for farmers, so their regular visits to demonstration sites would break these perceptions about likely success of the interventions. The results of these demonstration would also be

shared with farmers so that they can make a comparison about the merits of the interventions. Case studies would be developed for the successful outcomes.

- **Village level training camps:** A total of 40 village level training camps would be organised in 10 villages (4 per village). During these camps, training of farmers would be conducted on production practices such as sowing, timely application of urea, irrigation scheduling, management of rats etc. This would help farmers to grow crop successfully with improved production practices. The field assistant and Kheti Doots will organise the training camps and engage experts from PAU, KVK and DoA as and when required. On spot resolution of queries clubbed with the visits of the experts to the problematic field would be conducted. The IEC material developed by the team would also be distributed during these training camps.
- **Farmer field days:** 10 field days would be conducted at crop maturity stage on the demonstration sites. The objective is to showcase the success of the demonstrated technology and share feedback among farmers on what went well and what were the challenges faced. The forum would also invite key experts from PAU, KVK and DoA to guide farmers and collect feedback on the further improvement in the technology and policy advocacy front.
- **Field visits:** Field Assistant and Kheti Doot would conduct 20 field visits per month in the project villages to guide farmers. They would closely engage with all the target project farmers in the villages to address the problems faced and also collect data as per requirement of the project. A day-to-day interaction with the farmers by Field Assistant and Kheti Doot would be done.

9. Mass awareness

- **School Children, Rallies:** Poster making, speech competition and rallies would be organised across 10 project villages. This would create little champs across all villages to pass on the messages to their families on harmful effects of crop burning on the environment and health.
- **Public address system:** Public address system present in various religious places in villages, would be used for dissemination of important messages to the village community. Specific messages would be prepared by the team and would be announced by the Kheti Doot using the public address system. Voice recordings have also been used by RGR Cell more often. The system is also used to make announcement on the specific events such as field days, training camps, expert visits etc. that would be happening in the village.
- **By using IT tools:** Mass awareness would be conducted in all the 10 villages using IT tools. For this the data base of 1500 farmers from all the 10 villages would be

developed. This database would be used to create awareness using mobile based tools. Kheti Doots would create WhatsApp groups at individual village level and pass on useful information to the farmers. Additionally, video content also be developed through the project and would be disseminated through YouTube, social media applications etc. This would also be helpful in mass awareness.

10. **Data collection and Monitoring Process:** We have well defined data collection and monitoring process which involves the following:
    - Strong data collection processes, MIS and review mechanism
    - Training of the staff on the use of data collection template.
    - Well defined project indicators, data set point and frequency of data collection (monthly, quarterly and annually)
    - Real time data collection on mobile application by Kheti Doots (CRPs); verification & validation data by FA; data collation & analysis at AM/PL Data maintained in monthly MIS sheets.
    - Monthly Review Meetings, Quarterly Review Meetings, Annual Plan Exercise, Independent Impact Evaluation by Third Party, Board Review as well as the Joint Review with partners.
    - Course correction for quality outcome basis recommendations arise from the review.
11. **Project Management Unit (PMU):** A Project management unit will be constituted involving experts from Jwala Bioenergy and RGR. The PMU will meet at quarterly interval to review the progress of the project. Joint field reviews will also be conducted at regular interval.
12. **Proposal budget:** Attached as Annexure II

Brief JDQs for field team

Designation (Role)	Current Program Role and Responsibilities	Reporting to
Field Assistant	- Field implementation and management of projects staff in assigned district/area - Capacity building of field staff (Scouts), monitoring and conduct activities as per the mandate of the projects - Liason with the local partners, data collection and compilation - Report-writing and preparing communication material - Direct community level outreach, mobilization, group formation, monitoring and documentation. - Implementation of village level plans and ensuring quality output - Data collection, reporting and monitoring of Kheti Doots	Team Lead
Kheti Doot (Scouts)	- Village level contact person for conducting farmers meetings - Facilitate PRA exercise - Maintenance of SMSKs - Farmer profiling - Contacting with farmers on day-to-day basis - Field visits - Distribution of IEC material - Mapping of machinery - Conducting demonstrations - Mobilization of VLIs - Data collection under guidance of RGR staff, report farmers problems and address through appropriate solution advisory in association with RGR staff	Field Assistant

Name of the Organisation: Reviving Green Revolution Cell														
		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Grand Total
Sr No	Budget Head	Unit	Time	Unit Cost	Total	Unit	Time	Unit Cost	Total	Unit	Time	Unit Cost	Total	
				Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs
1	**PERSONNEL**													
1.1	**Program***													
1.1.1	Field Assistant	1	12	₹ 35.000	₹ 420.000	1	12	₹ 38.500	₹ 462.000	1	12	₹ 42.350	₹ 508.200	₹ 1.390.200
	Total Salary				**₹ 420.000**				**₹ 462.000**				**₹ 508.200**	**₹ 1.390.200**
2	**CAPITAL COST**													₹ -
2.1	Computer and peripherals	0	0	₹ -	₹ -	0	0	₹ -	₹ -	0	0	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -
2.2	Printer, USB drive etc.	0	0	₹ -	₹ -	0	0	₹ -	₹ -	0	0	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -
	Total Capital Cost				**₹ -**				**₹ -**				**₹ -**	**₹ -**
3	**PROGRAM COST**													₹ -
3.1	PRA exercise in the villages	10	1	₹ 2.000	₹ 20.000	0	1	₹ 2.000	₹ -	0	1	₹ 2.000	₹ -	₹ 20.000
3.2	Technical training of the project resources on Straw Management Technology (Training material, Refreshment etc.)	6	2	₹ 2.000	₹ 24.000	6	2	₹ 2.000	₹ 24.000	6	2	₹ 2.000	₹ 24.000	₹ 72.000
3.3	Awareness activities with school children	10	2	₹ 5.000	₹ 100.000	10	2	₹ 5.000	₹ 100.000	10	2	₹ 5.000	₹ 100.000	₹ 300.000
3.4	Strengthening of custom hiring operators/AE (Trainings, exposure visit, branding, agri inputs, market linkages etc.)	5	1	₹ 200.000	₹ 1.000.000	5	1	₹ 10.000	₹ 50.000	5	1	₹ 2.000	₹ 10.000	₹ 1.060.000
3.5	Mobilization of Village Level Institutions (VLI)	10	1	₹ 10.000	₹ 100.000	10	1	₹ 10.000	₹ 100.000	10	1	₹ 10.000	₹ 100.000	₹ 300.000
3.6	Establisment of Village Information Centre (VIC)	10	1	₹ 10.000	₹ 100.000	10	1	₹ 5.000	₹ 50.000	10	1	₹ 2.000	₹ 20.000	₹ 170.000
3.7	VIC maintenance & rent	10	12	₹ 2.000	₹ 240.000	10	12	₹ 2.200	₹ 264.000	10	12	₹ 2.420	₹ 290.400	₹ 794.400
3.8	Demonstration of advanced agricultural practices	20	2	₹ 5.500	₹ 220.000	20	2	₹ 5.500	₹ 220.000	20	2	₹ 5.500	₹ 220.000	₹ 660.000
3.9	Village level Farmers' training camp (Refreshment, Awareness material etc.)	10	4	₹ 1.000	₹ 40.000	10	4	₹ 1.000	₹ 40.000	10	4	₹ 1.000	₹ 40.000	₹ 120.000
3.10	Farmers' Field Day	10	2	₹ 5.000	₹ 100.000	10	2	₹ 5.000	₹ 100.000	10	2	₹ 5.000	₹ 100.000	₹ 300.000
3.11	Kheti Doots (CRPs)	5	12	₹ 13.000	₹ 780.000	5	12	₹ 14.300	₹ 858.000	5	12	₹ 15.730	₹ 943.800	₹ 2.581.800
3.12	Communication material (Charts, Brouchers, Demo boards etc.)	1	1	₹ 100.000	₹ 150.000	1	1	₹ 100.000	₹ 100.000	1	1	₹ 100.000	₹ 100.000	₹ 350.000
3.13	Wall painting of slogans	10	10	₹ 1.000	₹ 100.000	0	10	₹ 1.000	₹ -	0	10	₹ 1.000	₹ -	₹ 100.000
3.14	Nutrition Gardens	200	1	₹ 800	₹ 100.000	200	1	₹ 900	₹ 180.000	200	1	₹ 1.000	₹ 200.000	₹ 100.000
3.15	Travel expenses for program implementation team	1	12	₹ 20.000	₹ 240.000	1	12	₹ 22.000	₹ 264.000	1	12	₹ 24.000	₹ 288.000	₹ 792.000
3.16	Communication charges for program implementation team (Telephone, Internet etc)	1	12	₹ 1.000	₹ 12.000	1	12	₹ 1.000	₹ 12.000	1	12	₹ 1.000	₹ 12.000	₹ 36.000
	Total Program Cost				**₹ 3.326.000**				**₹ 2.362.000**				**₹ 2.448.200**	**₹ 8.136.200**
4	**OVERHEAD COST**													₹ -
4.1	Institutional cost	1	1	₹ 374.600	₹ 374.600	1	1	₹ 282.400	₹ 282.400	1	1	₹ 295.600	₹ 295.600	₹ 952.600
	Total Overhead				**₹ 374.600**				**₹ 282.400**				**₹ 295.600**	**₹ 952.600**
	Grand Total				**₹ 4.120.600**				**₹ 3.106.400**				**₹ 3.252.000**	**₹ 10.479.000**

*Sr. Area Manager and Executive Director, RGR Cell will be responsible for the overall implementation and monitoring of the project.