

FARMERS LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM 2022-23

CSR Impact Assessment Summary Report



Submitted by
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Background

B C Jindal Foundation focuses on the well-being of marginalized communities through various themes like such as education, preventive health, sanitation, livelihoods, skill development, rural development, and community empowerment.

Supported Global Vikas Trust in the year FY 2022-23, for the promotion of Farmer's Livelihood Enhancement Program ("Project Global Parli") in 3 districts of Maharashtra i.e Parbhani, Nanded and Dharashiv(Osmanabad) along with Jalgaon in khandesh region of Maharashtra.

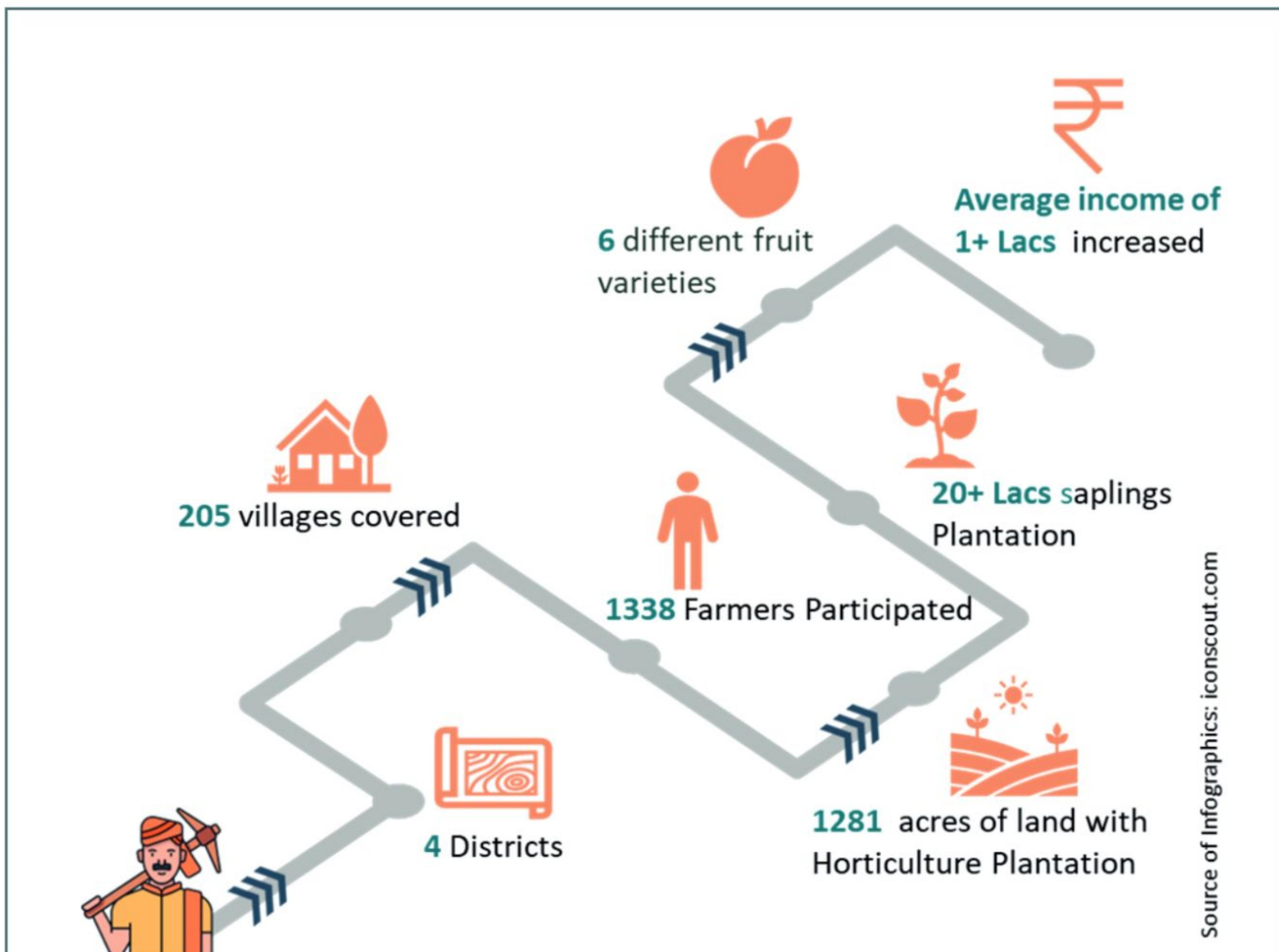


Objective

To increase the income of target farmers from the current annual income of ₹ 10,000 to 40,000 per acre to a minimum Rs. ₹1,00,000 per acre.

2.

Project Map



Assessment Objective

1. To assess the increase in the farmers' income from the intervention against the baseline data and improvement in the social condition
2. To understand the changes in the farming landscape and economic effects due to the intervention in the region/cluster
3. To review the financial spending and its rationalization with project planning

3.

Methodology

Analytical Framework

- OECD-DAC Framework



- Incorporation of Methodology Social Audit Process (SAS 1000)
- Principles 2,3 and 9 are also met in the BRSR report

Stakeholder Covered



4.

Key Findings

Change in income of farmers

Comparative analysis of the annual income of an average participant farmer on one acre of land (Pre and Post Program)

| Parameters | Cotton(Pre) | Banana(Post) | Mulberry(Post) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| Cost of sapling / seed(₹) | 1,730 | 12,800 | 24,600 |
| Cost of pesticide and fertilizer (₹) | 15,100 | 39,600 | 22,500 |
| Irrigation cost(₹) | 7,750 | 21,000 | 20,500 |
| Labor and machinery cost(₹) | 16,000 | 26,000 | 36,200 |
| Cost of transportation(₹) | 1,200 | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| Total expenses(₹) | 41,780 | 1,02,400 | 1,07,800 |
| Total Income (₹) | 65,000 | 3,32,000 | 3,24,500 |
| Net profit (Income – expense)(₹) | 23,220 | 2,29,600 | 2,16,00 |

(The above data verified from beneficiaries as well as from KVK and Agriculture University, Parbhani)

Considerable potential of Banana and Mulberry cultivation to substantially improve the income and financial stability of the beneficiary farmers.

Factors Contributed to the increase in income

1. Got support under the program in reducing production costs e.g. Sapling provision at lesser cost compared to market rates
2. Crop-wise individual on-field training and guidance from agronomist e.g. sowing method, nutritional management, etc.
3. Utilization of appropriate resources e.g. Drip

5.

Social Empowerment

Icon source: flaticon.com/created by PIXARTIST-Flaticon

| | Pre Program | Post Program |
|---|-------------|--------------|
|  Investment in Education | 8% | 9% |
|  Investment in farming | 21% | 47% |
|  Household and leisure expenses | 15% | 34% |
|  Debt repayment | 12% | 14% |
|  Women having Bank Account | 51% | 97% |
|  Women involved in (non-agri income source) | - | 9% |
|  Usage of LPG | 63% | 97% |

Significant impact the program has had on the social empowerment of the beneficiary farmers.

6.

Environmental Improvement

Water Conservation



Cotton crop cycle requires approx. 30 lac liters per acre



Banana crop cycle requires approx. 1.25 lac liters per acre

It indicates that banana save **28.75 lac liters per acre** in a crop cycle contributing to water conservation and improving crop productivity.

Beneficiary Farmers adopted better irrigation technology

| Irrigation methods | Pre-Program | Post-Program |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Drip Irrigation | 61% | 100% |
| Farm Ponds | 32% | - |

The horticulture crops were irrigated by using only drip irrigation, which helped in saving water in the region. It will improve the ground water level in the drought prone region of Marathwada.

Soil Health

Reduction in usage of chemical fertilizer by beneficiary farmers

| Type of fertilizer | Pre-intervention | Post-intervention |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Only Chemical | 66% | 10% |
| Only Organic | - | 11% |
| Both Chemical and Organic | 34% | 79% |

The shift from chemical to organic production will significantly affect the region's ecology and economy. Farmers will earn higher income from premium-priced organic products, while also mitigating water pollution and offering healthier, carcinogen-free food.

Conclusion

- The Project Global Parli positively impacted Marathwada farmers through achievements such as planting 20 lac saplings, selecting 1338 beneficiaries, and encouraging water-efficient crops.
- Financially, farmers exceeded income targets, reduced chemical fertilizer usage, and achieved environmental benefits by planting over 20 lac plants.
- Socially, beneficiaries experienced increased spending power, investments in education and leisure, and improved housing. The project empowered women and enhanced health by transitioning to LPG.

