



VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS

4114 Village Institutions established (963)

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

- 142 Rivers / streams of 248 km are rejuvenated (35.13 km)
- 107 Check dams constructed (10)
- 2128 Wells recharged (187)
- 3076 Recharge pits constructed (339)
- 1459 Lift irrigation schemes installed (39)
- 34 Percolation tanks constructed (9)
- 7069 Drip and sprinkler irrigation systems installed (1278)
- 2332 Boribandh installed (454)
- 1267 Acres of farm bunds formed (0)
- 798 Roof rainwater harvesting structures constructed (72)
- 1148 Acres uncultivable land developed through land levelling (196)

PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

- 11276 Families covered under Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra project (123)
- 11000 Families adopted Better Cotton Initiative programme (11000)
- 12764 Families benefited under Wadi project (2297)
- 13517 Farmers adopted Natural Farming (4425)
- 14290 Families adopted kitchen gardening (1160)
- 1737 Acres under vegetables / cash crops / floriculture (1216)
- 6082 Acres crop demonstration of new and high yielding varieties
- 635 Azolla units / Fodder plots established (300)
- 310 Farmers' club formed (24)
- 144 Onion storage units installed (0)
- 138 Gramin Fridge constructed (0)
- 279 Cattle feeding cum Drinking water systems constructed (0)
- 455 Power-operated chaff cutter installed (0)
- 6 Agro processing units established (0)

DESIGN FOR CHANGE PROGRAMME

141 Projects completed by school students (29)

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- 3046 Self-Help Groups formed (385)
- 40584 Families benefited (4620)
- 6083 Families benefited under Rural Enterprises (0)

PROMOTION OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

- 4301 Biogas Plants constructed (660)
- 557 Domestic Solar Light units installed (50)

SKILLS TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

2880 Training and capacity building programmes conducted (555)

PROMOTION OF INDIGENOUS COWS

7889 Families adopted indigenous cows (0)





Adoption of natural farming not only reduces the input cost in crop cultivation but also fetch good market price for the produce. Farmers learning the important techniques of natural farming



Construction of check dam increased the water storage capacity which in turn increased the area under irrigation and ground water recharge

Women of self-help groups save money on monthly basis as well as support their family by initiating various income generation activities





Women of self-help group have initiated group based enterprises like processing of pulses at village level. This creates employment at village level also fetching them income to support their livelihood

> Sharing experiences with others help encouraging the villagers. A villager sharing her experience of biogas with other villagers





Under the Design for Change project the students of village school has raised the Medicinal plants garden. This plants serve as a source of medicines required for daily use



Participation in execution of activities creates ownership which ensures optimum use of the structures created. Participation of Women SHG members and villagers in construction of boribandh in village



Farmer cultivating cabbage with adoption of practices of zero budget natural farming

Participatory Rural Appraisal is a process gives an overview of problems in the village as well as strength of the village





Supported 1200 poor families with distribution of woollen clothing during winter of 2016







Revival of large size traditional pond in village. 1,12,500 CUM storage capacity, benefiting 250 farmers and 525 acres of land

Chairman's letter



Globally, sugar is facing a huge downturn in terms of prices. From the highs of over 20 cents to a pound around February 2016 the prices have plummeted to below 13 cents level by mid June 2017 the lowest in the last 16 months. With over 180 nations producing sugar Brazil, India, Thailand, Myanmar and China remain the dominant players in the global industry. Till last year, a fair upturn in prices served as a sweet pill for most of the sugar players with most of the sugar producing nations enjoying an upsurge in production.

Brazil still remains one of the most dominant nations to impinge upon both production and prices. Hence, sugar observers will closely watch how Brazil would behave in such a sugar price downslide. However, initial information reveals that though Brazil this year has not had a swift take off in production like last year, despite this the Brazilian Sugarcane Industry Association predicted that sugar production will only decline marginally from the previous year's record. It is said that though prices have dropped by around 30 percent since last year, large Brazilian mills have the early advantage of high lock-in prices in futures. On the other side small producers in Brazil would face the brunt of tumbling market driven prices.

Reiterating the above, International Sugar Organization (ISO) cautioned over expectations of price weakness on the back of foreseeing global production surpluses for the next two seasons. Initial forecasts for 2017-18, on an October-to-September basis, states the world returning to a production surplus of about 3 million tonnes with the potential for further surplus the following season. If producers in 2018-19 manage to keep output at the level projected for 2017-18, the surplus phase may continue for one more season.

On the domestic front, higher production is bearish for sugar prices. Production this year dropped to barely 20 million tonnes against an estimation in the range of 24 to 25 million tonnes. Adding an inventory of 7.7 million tonnes we would have 27.7 million tonnes of sugar available. With expected consumption of 24 million tonnes, there would be a sufficient inventory to carry forward for the new season. Production would also get supplemented with good monsoons expected

