

0610. Application to VASS for Chintamani DLDP (Jan 2001)

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Date**
August 2000
2. **Name of your organisation**
Save the Children New Zealand (SCNZ)
3. **Address**
PO Box 6584,
Marion Square,
Wellington
4. **Main contact person and position**
John Bowis,
Executive Director
5. **Phone number, fax number and email address**
Phone 3856847
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6. **Project Title**
DRY LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DLDP)
7. **Project Locality**
Chintamani Taluk of Kolar District, Karnataka State, South India.
8. **Project Sector Category**
Gender and Development specific projects
9. **Name & Address of partner organisation in the developing country responsible for the project**
Agricultural Development & Training Society (ADATS)
ADATS Campus,
Bagepalli 561 207.
India.
10. **Relationship of this organisation to your NGO**
ADATS has been our partner organisation in India since 1997, through whom we implement a community development scheme in Gudibanda taluk of Kolar district, Karnataka.
We also implement 4 VASS supported Women's Fund projects in Chickballapur, Siddalaghatta, Chintamani and Bagepalli taluks.

11. Name & Position of contact person in recipient country

Ram Esteves
Project Director

12. VASS funds requested

NZ\$ 120,000 x 3 years = NZ\$ 360,000

PROJECT INFORMATION

13. Amount requested is to fund a:

(a) Whole Project

14. Length of funding proposed in years:

5 (five years)

15. Which year of the multi-year project is this application seeking funding for?

1, 2 and 3

16. Project Timetable:

Start date: January 2001

Finish date: December 2005

17. Has this partner received VASS funding before?

YES

18. Has this project received VASS funding before?

NO

20. Project Goal:

- The immediate goal of this 3 year project is to consolidate subsistence agriculture practices on 6,784 acres of land belonging to 2,738 small and poor peasant families in 99 villages, and bring it on par with mainstream *Ryot* cultivation.
- The longer term goal of the total 5 year effort, and beyond, is to help Member Coolie families move toward Sustainable Land Use Practices

21. Background and rationale for the project:

BACKGROUND

Chintamani taluk covers an area of 88,537 hectares, with 32,769 families living in 406 villages. The population can be classified as Big & Middle Peasants (*Ryots*) on the one hand, and Small & Poor Peasants (Coolies).

- *Ryots* constitute about 35% of the population and own over 80% of the lands.
- Small peasants are landed agricultural labourers, while poor peasants are landless. Coolies belong to all castes and communities but are, in the main, Harijans, Tribals, Muslims and other lower castes like barbers, washerfolk, shepherds, etc.

ADATS and the Coolie Sangha have a presence in 60% of these villages, and work with 32% of the total households in the taluk

At the time of writing this proposal, 6,203 Member Coolie families are active on the rolls of 218 village Coolie Sangha Units.

Chintamani taluk is a drought prone region with 560 mm of erratic and special rainfall. Only a single rain-fed crop is raised each year, and it's stand is from late June till December. Every fifth or sixth year is a drought, followed by near famine conditions.

Daily wages fluctuate between Rs 15 and 25. During the off-season these drop to as low as Rs 7 per day. Moreover, only a quarter of the Coolie population are able to find any work at all. Seasonal migration by agricultural labourers is an annual occurrence during the summer months. They come back every June/July to scratch a subsistence living from small patches of scattered holdings, far away from the villages and hugging the hillsides, averaging 2½ acres per family.

ADATS has been working in Chintamani taluk for the past 13 years, organising small and poor peasants into village level Coolie Sangha Units (CSUs). The CSUs offer Member Coolie families security, protection, identity and assistance to undertake various development activities. These include, among others, adult literacy classes, cadre training, strengthening Coolie women, support to issues and struggles, support to participate in civic bodies, children's schooling, community health, decentralised credit, petty credit for Coolie women, and a dry land development programme.

AGRICULTURE POLICY & STRATEGY

ADATS and the Coolie Sangha have a well thought out policy and strategy for agricultural development. The Dry Land Development Programme was first started in adjoining Bagepalli in 1987. Since then, it has been initiated in the adjoining taluks of Chickballapur, Chintamani and Siddalaghatta.

The DLDP is a tested and long term instrument that produces tangible results in terms of land development, increased yields, promoting gender parity, and increasing organisational strength. The strategy is 2 pronged:

- To first consolidate subsistence agriculture practices by:
 - Bringing Coolies into the mainstream of peasant cultivation as tillers and marketers of agricultural produce.
 - Increasing wages and ensuring equal wages for women and men.
 - Promoting off-farm ventures.
 - Creating a food security for the poor.
- To then move towards sustainable land use practices:
 - Introducing alternate cropping practices, including multiple cropping.
 - Moving towards non-chemical farming.
 - Linking with urban activists and finding a niche market.
 - Diversifying into non farm activities.
 - Setting up common watering arrangements and introduce dry land horticulture.

RATIONALE

Drought and seasonal migration are debilitating and disempowering. They erode into hard won socio-political, cultural and gender gains that the poor make through sustained struggle and disciplined effort. They eat into minor economic achievements. Mature strategic choices are needed to combat this natural phenomenon which has deep rooted social and political ramifications.

Landed and landless agricultural labourers have to first strive to get *on par* with the *Ryots*, even if this means an imitation of the fading middle peasant economy which is in crisis due to the onslaught of modernisation. For the entire Coolie caste-class to straight away enter into

modern agriculture is neither viable nor desirable. Only as a second step can they hope to go beyond subsistence, into low external input agriculture and sustainable land use practices.

The adoption of such a stagical approach ensures that the seeds of the larger vision are embedded in the goals of the initial thrust. What is redeeming is that, when there is a general capitulation of options in wider society, the poorest of the poor in village society are able to offer a viable alternative. One that, even though it offers only a promise of assured minimums, places it before the entire population and not just a privileged few. It is redeeming also insofar that it promotes gender justice. It offers all those who are victims of multiple domination – women, children, aged, Harijans, Tribals and Muslims – a feasible opportunity to consolidate what little they have gained in terms of a new found dignity, social status, and self-respect.

And lastly, but not least, pursuing the goal of sustainable land use practices does not shut out the outside world. It is not an exclusion of what is going on in the mainstream, based on unrealistic idealism. It permits a larger and more meaningful getting together of the rural poor with all that is sensible and worth pursuing in the outside world.

ADATS, having worked with the rural poor for 23½ years, is excellently poised to implement a complicated and two-pronged approach. The Coolie Sangha has a proven utilisation capacity which is a result of systematic structures, internal discipline, and a political will.

ADATS has been able to attract substantial funding for the DLDP. As just mentioned, a comprehensive DLDP has been implemented in Bagepalli taluk since 1987. We have extended the programme into 4 neighbouring taluks. But we have, of late, run into a serious cash flow crisis due to which the effort has got interrupted. Therefore the need for SCNZ to step in with VASS funding.

22. List the project's objectives, and the activities and expected results which will achieve these

OBJECTIVE 1 : Bring Coolie Families into the Mainstream of Peasant Cultivation as Tillers and Cultivators

ACTIVITIES

Soil & Water Conservation (S&WC) works to be implemented for 4 summer months every year, from March to June.

- ADATS to provide a set of basic tools and implements for 435 families who will implement the DLDP for the very first time.
The remaining 2,303 families have already been supplied with tools, since they have implemented S&WC works for 1-3 years.
- Generate DLDP Plans that allocate available labour capital based on size, slope, erosion and general condition of each land holding.
Discuss these Plans in each Coolie Sangha Unit (CSU) and Mahila Meeting and finalise the year's DLDP allocation by February every year.
- Each Member Coolie family to make their own plans for using the allotted labour capital (persondays).
Agriculturist and DLDP Field Workers to visit each work site before the commencement of actual work on the holding, and give technical advice on these family choices.
- CSU Members to form themselves into work gangs and undertake S&WC works, from March to June every year, in order to level and clear 6,784 acres of Coolie owned lands. Pebbles and boulders will be cleared, stone contour bunds built, ravines and gullies checked, diversion channels dug, and farm ponds excavated.

- 1,782 families to work on 4,613 acres of land in the 1st year
- 1,479 families to work on 3,735 acres of land in the 2nd year
- 1,210 families to work on 2,825 acres of land in the 3rd year
- CSUs to hold special DLDP Meetings on completion of each work in order to authenticate attendance registers, list the actual works done, and record the benefiting family's opinion on quality of work, interest shown by the work gang, and special happenings. These work-wise minutes to form the basis for annual review by the respective Cluster Meets.
- DLDP Field Workers to peruse attendance registers/minutes books, and issue payment vouchers at the work sites, on completion of each work.
DLDP wages to be paid by cheques in the names of benefiting Member Coolies at the taluk headquarters; individual wages to be distributed to the gang members in CSU Meetings.
Mahila Meetings to have the right to insist that some male Members' wages be paid to their wives.
- Tractors to be hired and silt hauled from the tank-beds onto 4,527 acres of Coolie lands that have already been contour bunded to prevent top soil wash-off.
 - 705 acres to be enriched in the 1st year
 - 1,307 acres to be enriched in the 2nd year
 - 2,515 acres to be enriched in the 3rd year
- Tractors to be hired and deep ploughing undertaken on 4,695 acres of Coolie lands where land clearing, contour bunding and silt hauling have been completed:¹
 - 2,459 acres to be ploughed in the 2nd year
 - 2,236 acres to be ploughed in the 3rd year

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Coolie lands will be brought to a cultivable state, on par with that of Ryots.
- Soil erosion will be checked and rain water harvested.
- Soil texture will be improved and moisture retention capacity enhanced.
- Fallow and waste lands belonging to the poorest of the poor will be brought under cultivation for the very first time.
- Project intervention into the wage market will increase agricultural wages, and CSU struggle will ensure equal wages for Coolie women and men.

OBJECTIVE 2 : Improve Subsistence Cultivation Practices, Promote Off-Farm Ventures & Create a Food Security for the Poor

ACTIVITIES

The below listed ancillary activities are to be carried out during the crop season, from July to December every year.

- CCF Capital to be increased with resources from the ADATS Consortium, and viable Crop Loans given out, based on actual requirements, every June/July.
- Agriculturist and DLDP Field Workers to advise on cropping practices, including soil testing, tillage practices, seed selection/treatment, plant care, and crop rotation.

¹ Since the total project budget had to be adjusted to exactly one-third for each year, we could not follow this strict sequence in many CSUs. Deep ploughing is therefore planned to be undertaken soon after S&WC works, even before hauling silt, etc. ADATS will try to adjust cash flow and rectify this malady during actual implementation.

- CSUs to implement harsh and radical measures like leaving overtly exploited lands fallow for natural recovery, digging trenches and going in for vertical mulching to treat severely eroded sandy soils, etc. on the advice of the Agriculturist.
- Mono-cropping to be opposed.
CSUs to ensure that multiple crops are raised on the same fields, and that indigenous, zero-market value food grains and pulses are grown along with cash crops on each and every Coolie field.
- Off-Farm ventures like sheep rearing, dairying, etc. to be promoted through increased CCF loans and Women's Fund assistance in the 90 project villages.
- Ancillary activities to be undertaken every year, from August to December.
Seema jali and *Agave* to be planted on the boundaries of holdings, community wood lots established on waste/government lands acquired in the names of the Mahila Meetings, women masons trained and smokeless *Chullas* (fuel efficient woodstoves) built, and the newly created biomass used to promote new industries like brick making and pottery.
- Compost making to be popularised, and *Vermicompost* pits constructed for sweeper women with part-subsidy and part-loans from the CCFs and Women's Fund.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Peasant cultivation is a multi-faceted affair. The mere raising of a single rain-fed crop is not enough to achieve the elusive viability that subsistence agriculture offers in a semi-arid drought prone region. The undertaking of these ancillary activities will complement crop cultivation and respect the carrying capacity of marginalized lands.

- Sustainable impact will be achieved in terms of sensible increases in crop yields, and new assets will be created for Member Coolie families.
- Family members will be gainfully employed on their own fields, in a non-alienating manner.
- Member Coolie families will not be at the mercy of *Ryots* and landlords during the lean season and drought years. Neither will they be victims of market forces. They will grow their own food and fodder to survive with some assured minimums.

OBJECTIVE 3 : Establish a Visible & Recognised Role for Coolie women in Domestic Finance and Family Agriculture

ACTIVITIES

- Coolie women to contribute to decision making on crop choice, labour allocation, resource mobilisation, etc. within their families.
Mahila Meetings to offer proactive support, physical protection, and ensure that women participate in family agricultural operations more than as mere providers of unpaid labour.
- Agriculturist and DLDP Field Workers to insist that Coolie women receive training on sustainable cropping practices – training sessions and “Farmer’s Days” should not become all male affairs.
- ADATS Staff and Coolie Sangha functionaries to strictly prevent children, especially girl children, from working in the DLDP work gangs.
- Mahila Meetings to insist that DLDP wages are paid only to those who actually work in the work gangs – i.e. husbands to be prevented from receiving wages for their wives’ labour.

Mahila Meetings to make lists of drunkards and wasters whose DLDP wages are compulsorily paid to women family members.

- Strengthen the Mahila Meetings to exercise an effective veto right over CCF loans, and also to participate in decisions on Crop Loans.
- ADATS Staff to support the CSUs and Mahila Meetings in their struggle for equal wages for women and men, in non-project peasant operations.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Coolie women will be able to cope with the vagaries of peasant life, however cruel they may be, better than with the outside market. Seasonal migration, for example, does not only effect nutritional intake and material well being. It impacts on Coolie women in a horrific manner. Marital ties are weakened, family relations deteriorate, children and the aged are ignored, Coolie women get deserted, tend to lose their personal orientation and identity, and women headed families quickly slip into destitution.

Peasant cultivation, though not under normally prevailing circumstances, offers at least a semblance of a chance for Coolie women to establish an *on par* status with men. The cold logic of a strange market environment provides no such scope. Traditional survival strategies that kept body and soul intact become obsolete outside the agricultural scenario.

Attempting to posit Coolie cultivation *on par* with that of *Ryots* and establishing the caste-class as subsistence farmers, albeit with meagre holdings, is already woman friendly. Aiming to move on to establish sustainable land use practices which are in harmony with nature is intrinsically pro-woman.

- Stable families where menfolk are not forced to seasonally migrate will result in better marital ties.
(Migration has also to be seen as upward mobility. We have noticed that when all the family members together decide to send out one among them to make an earning, they do quite well for themselves. However, when this is forced upon them by utter destitution, the results are somewhat different.)
- Children and the aged will get the continuous attention that they deserve.
- Coolie women will get strengthened within their families when their true contribution to agriculture becomes visible and gets recognised. They can then directly contribute as decision makers in family economics and agricultural practice.
Feminist economists have recognised this, but it is only through concrete and down to earth efforts like this that the fact will get popularly recognised. This will add tremendously to their confidence, and men will begin to appreciate a contribution that has hitherto been seen as peripheral.
- Survival strategies will get improvised to gradually become strategic choices for bettering the position of individual Coolie women.
- Struggles for equal wages for women and men will establish a person status in Coolie women and bring to the fore their individuality.
- Mahila Meetings, as forums of Coolie women, will get conceptually strengthened when environmental issues like carrying capacity, sustainable land use, biomass production, etc. are addressed.
- Increasing biomass, when placed within a context of a holistic empowerment and altering sex based division of labour within families, will directly result in reducing the work burden on Coolie women.

OBJECTIVE 4 : Socio-political & Organisational Strengthening

ACTIVITIES

- CSUs to implement S&WC works for 4 summer months every year as a regular and systematic activity, in a self-disciplined manner, without any let or lenience.
- Larger land and wage issues to be supported.
Assist in struggles against the *Ryots*, help get temporary title deeds from the government, protect common resources like grazing lands and village orchards, etc.
- Silly/serious inter-Coolie disputes to be settled within the CSUs, Mahila Meetings and Cluster Meets.
- ADATS Staff to ensure that Member Coolie families participate in all the every day activities of village life, and do not ensconce themselves within the artificial comfort of this project.
- ADATS Staff to encourage the village CSUs and Mahila Meetings to carry out joint actions like bidding for civic contracts, undertake common works in their villages, etc.
- Each Cluster to review the DLDP Minutes Book in the month of August every year, and draw holistic and critical lessons from their experiences.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Seasonal migration will be prevented, and Member Coolie families will establish citizen rights in their respective villages, enhancing their social status and standing.
- The rural poor (Member families as well as other Coolies) will be united across divisive, narrow and parochial caste identities.
- A functional unity will be achieved in the village CSUs, with enhanced managerial proficiency and an ability to undertake large actions.
The resulting positive visibility will enhance their bargaining capacity with bureaucrats, bankers and development agencies.

OBJECTIVE 5 : Move toward non-chemical farming & Link with urban activists to create a niche market

ACTIVITIES

- Propagate appropriate practices through campaigns, training sessions, demonstrations, etc.
- Link with urban activists and find a niche market.

Details to be worked out for the 4th and 5th years of the project.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Besides contributing to environmental sanity, the rural poor stand a better chance of survival outside the logic of the market economy.

OBJECTIVE 6 : Community Irrigation & Dry Land Horticulture

ACTIVITIES

- Find resources to set up common watering arrangements
- Implement a Dry Land Horticulture Project.

Details to be worked out for the 4th and 5th years of the project.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- The ever looming threat of desertification, through a total dependency on field crops that are at the mercy of erratic and spatial rainfall, will be overcome.
- Trees and orchards, besides attracting clouds, are not quite so dependant on timely rains.

23. Who will benefit from the project, how were these beneficiaries identified and how will they participate in it?

As part of a strategic planning exercise carried out for 6 months in the first half of 2000, all the CSUs and Mahila Meetings reflected on what they would like to achieve in the fields of agriculture, off farm and non farm ventures. The Agriculture Policy & Strategy paper was carefully studied, and subject matter Cells were formed at each taluk to go into these and other issues like member cancellation, village drop-out, etc.

At Chintamani taluk, after ADATS and SCNZ agreed upon the possibility of this project being supported, a 2 month pre-project phase of grassroots planning and bottom-up discussions was conducted. All 6,203 Member Coolie families from 218 village level CSUs participated in this exercise from mid June to mid August 2000.

CCF overdue, which had mounted due to 3 years of successive drought (and also because of a lackadaisical attitude and fiscal indiscipline) was brought under control through strict repayment of outstanding loans.

This also resulted in the member cancellation problem coming under control since truant families found no further reason to absent themselves from weekly CSU and Mahila Meetings. They got back into the discipline of the Coolie Sangha.

Membership and land holding data were corrected and our computerised database now holds accurate information. All these, along with the vesting of ownership with the Coolies themselves, have permitted the planning of this project in a specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound manner.

RESULTS

- 2,738 Member Coolie families from 99 villages (in 21 Clusters) have made a serious and responsible commitment to improve their agriculture, and decided to implement this project.
Each and every person in these household (men, women, children and the aged) is aware of details contained in this project application, including the time-frame and budget.
- Previous experience gives us the confidence that such ownership will result in responsible implementation, better monitoring, honest and critical review, and optimal usage of scarce resources.
- Member Coolie families will place the project within a holistic socio-economic, political, cultural and gender framework.
They will consciously steer processes for the empowerment of their caste-class, and strengthen the position of Coolie women.

24. How will gender issues be addressed in the planning of this project?

- Grassroots planning has been conducted by Mahila Meetings as well as mixed CSU Meetings.
- The Women's Committee at Chintamani (elected body comprising 1 woman from each Cluster) has discussed project details and arrived at a positive recommendation.

- Various subject matter Cells at Chintamani have reviewed these plans and found the proposed project to be extremely relevant.
- The Gender Committee at Chintamani (constituted by the Taluk Coolie Sangha and comprising of ADATS Staff as well as Coolie Sangha functionaries) has carefully examined the proposal with regard to what it will do in terms of strengthening individual Coolie women, lessening their workload, altering the gender division of labour, etc. They have concluded that the project will meet practical and strategic gender needs.
- An unresolved issue is as to how the project will benefit landless families, besides binding them to the CSUs, and providing assured wages for 4 summer months every year. It has been recommended that, as has happened at Bagepalli, the DLDP work gangs should clear government lands, level and contour bund them, and that CSUs should assist landless Member families to get temporary title deeds. The landless should also get priority when deciding on CCF loans for off-farm ventures like sheep rearing, etc.

25. How will gender issues be addressed in the implementation of this project?

- Every single implementation detail has been worked out to facilitate the full and responsible participation of the entire Coolie Sangha – women as well as men. These details have specifically been viewed as instruments to strengthen the position of individual Coolie women in particular, and the poor in general.
- ADATS Staff have, over the years, carefully reviewed the operational details of the DLDP in Bagepalli and plugged loopholes to make it a positive and vibrant woman friendly instrument.
- Very many external evaluations have concurred that the DLDP is indeed such an instrument. Please see:
 - 2nd Evaluation Report – Dr. Peter v.d. Werff and Dr. Vanaja Ramprasad
 - ADATS : A Gender Integrated Approach – Ms. Anuradha Talwar
 - 3rd Evaluation Report – Dr. Vanaja Ramprasad and Dr. Rajasekhar
 - Economic Stocktaking Exercise – Dr. Anita Ravishankar

26. How will this project increase the capacity of the local community or organisation?

- The DLDP, as an every-day activity with increased getting together and many more meetings, will have a binding effect on Member Coolie families and enhance a functional unity in the village CSUs.
- It will contribute to strengthen the Mahila Meetings as platforms to support individual Coolie women.
- S&WC works, as well as ancillary activities will give a positive visibility through constructive work.
The neutral population of village society will recognise the CSUs as capable implementers, and not just as bargaining platforms of the poor.
- Increased family income from crop yields and off-farm ventures will result in higher Sangha Tax collections. These organisational savings will ensure the posterity of the CSUs in Chintamani taluk.

27. What are the key factors that will impact on sustainability of project benefits and how will these be managed during implementation of the project?

DROUGHT

Drought is a double edged thing. One the one hand, the lack of rains and a dearth of employment opportunities will instil a fear in the population and sharpen their determination to work hard, for the paltry wages that are being offered to implement S&WC works.

On the other hand, famine could, at least temporarily, bring to naught all that the project sets out to achieve.

MEMBERSHIP FLUCTUATION

Being a membership based organisation with a rather strict agenda of internal rectification, active membership in the village CSUs tend to fluctuate. This is not helped by the fact that all the projects, programmes and activities are inter-linked due to the pursuit of a common vision.

Not sending one's daughter to school, for example, will lead to a block on a CCF loan. Beating one's wife will immediately result in the DLDP work gang not working on the person's land. Wanton default on the repayment of CCF loans will result in referral health benefits being held back. Exhibiting casteist traits will result in a social boycott by the remaining Member families... All these could negatively effect the implementation of this project.

But ADATS and the Coolie Sangha believe that understanding a problem contributes more than half towards it's being solved. Since all the CSUs have discussed these issues threadbare during the pre-project phase and even before, we are confident that serious and uninterrupted implementation will take place, without compromising on larger organisational objectives.

TECHNICAL COMPETENCE

A lot will depend on ADATS' own technical competence. Due to an overt concern with empowerment processes and sustainability in NGOs of this kind, there definitely is a tendency to underplay the importance of technical inputs.

ADATS will consciously keep this in mind and stay in active contact with research institutions, the agriculture university and other NGOs, and also keep refreshing the DLDP Staff's knowledge base through training sessions and exposure.

MARKETING OF GREEN PRODUCE

This is the most difficult area that ADATS has already started to face at Bagepalli. Even the marketing of good quality Vermicompost manures produced by sweeper women poses innumerable problems. Linking with urban activists and marketing organic produce is not at all easy.

By the time these activities are taken up at Chintamani taluk in the 4th and 5th years of this project, we are sure that ADATS would have found appropriate solutions to overcome many of the hurdles that are presently being faced at Bagepalli.

28. What provision has been made for monitoring and evaluation of this project?

- Special DLDP Meetings will be held after the completion of each work on each holding, wherein the Member Coolie families will themselves authenticate attendance registers, list the actual works done, and record the benefiting family's opinion on quality of work done and interest shown by others.
- The Minutes of these Meetings will form the basis for annual review, at the Cluster level, in the months of August and September every year.

- ADATS will reflect on the findings of these Cluster Reviews, and consolidate our learning into critical and reflective Progress Reports in October every year. One more Progress Report will be written in April every year in order to record the ancillary activities undertaken from August to December.
- An external evaluation will be conducted at the end of the 3rd year, and inputs will be used to plan the final 2 year phase of this 5 year project.

BUDGET INFORMATION

29. Provide a detailed budget for the project in \$NZ only:

	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	Total
Soil & Water Conservation Works	2,673,000	2,218,500	1,815,000	6,706,500
Silt Hauling	229,154	424,814	817,450	1,471,418
Deep Ploughing		368,896	335,378	704,273
Tools & Implements	108,750			108,750
Salaries & Transport	156,000	156,000	156,000	468,000
Total	3,166,904	3,168,210	3,123,828	9,458,941

30. Provide details of funding for this project from NZODA sources other than VASS, if any