DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

Cluster Location: PALLADAM, TIRUPUR (Palladam Coir Growbag Cluster, Palladam)



Submitted to Coir Board, Kochi

Prepared by:



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

01.	Name of the cluster	Palladam Coir Growbag Cluster, Palladam			
02.	Type of Cluster	Major Cluster			
03.	Location & Spread of the	The cluster area is located in Tirupur district,			
	cluster	extends over 6 Blocks viz. Palladam,			
		Kundadam, Gudimangalam, Udumalpet,			
		Madathukulam, Pongalur. The cluster spread			
		includes 132 Village Panchayats in Tirupur			
		District. The Geographical spread of the			
		cluster measures about 45-50 Km radius.			
04.	Product range	The existing range of coir products produced			
		in the cluster are:			
		• Coir Fibre			
		Coir Yarn			
		• Coir Pith Block			
05.	Size of cluster & Type of units	The total number of coir units available in the			
		cluster area is around 55 units of which 24			
		Nos. are engaged in Fibre Extraction, 12 Nos.			
		engaged in Yarn Spinning and 19 Nos.			
		engaged in manufacturing of Pith Blocks. The			
		total number of beneficiaries estimated to be			
		around 800 members which includes the labor			
		force in the cluster. In addition to the above,			
		more than 500 husk suppliers are based in the			
		cluster. Based on the number of cluster			
		beneficiaries, the cluster is typified as Major			
		Cluster.			

06.	Production & Turnover of		_				1
••••	Coir products in the cluster	Product	No.of	Produ	ction	Tuı	mover
	con products in the cluster		units				
		Coir	24	14400) MT	Rs.21.60	
		Fibre			Crores		Crores
		Coir	12	855	MT	1T Rs. 1.88	
		Yarn				(Crores
		Coir	19	12825	5 MT	R	s.10.58
		Pith				(Crores
		block					
07.	Employment & Income level	Activity		Male Female		ale	Total
		Fibre Extra	action	120	360)	480
		Yarn Spini	ning	20	100)	120
		Pith Block		27	125	5	152
		The incom	e level f	or the la	abours	in tł	ne cluster
		is Rs.250/-	for mal	e worke	ers and	Rs.	175/- for
		female wor	rkers.				
08.	Key Concern areas of the	Absence of collective/collaborative efforts					
	cluster	to address common problems, as no					
		registered association exists in the cluster.					
		• Lack of awareness among husk					
		suppliers/farmers on the scope of husk					
		utilizatio	on in co	ir sector			
		• Limited	availab	ility of s	skilled	labo	our force.
		• Product	ion of v	alue ad	ded pr	oduc	ets is less
		with res	spect to	the av	ailabil	ity	of raw
		material	and ma	rket req	uireme	ents.	
		• Cluster'	s presei	nt produ	uction	is 1	imited to
		interme	diate pr	oducts	such a	ıs fi	bre, yarn
		etc., wh	ich fetcł	nes redu	ced ma	argir	n only.
		• Lack o	f aware	eness o	on the	be	nefits of
		graduati	ng to p	producti	on of	val	ue added
		finished	product	ts.			

09.	Proposed Strategic	Soft Interventions:				
	Interventions	Capacity Building				
		Market Promotion				
		Hard Interventions (Common facility				
		creation):				
		Building for Common facility				
		• Common facilities proposed:				
		I) FIDE EXTRACTION Facility:				
		II) Grow Bag manufacturing facility				
		III) 25 kg. Pith Bagging facility				
		Thematic Interventions:				
		Participation in activities such as national and				
		international level brand promotion				
		campaigns, New Media marketing, E-				
		commerce initiatives etc., as detailed in the SELIRTI implementation guidelines				
10	Budget for Soft interventions	Rs. 25.00 Lakhs				
10.	Dudget for Hand interventions	Rs 299 85 Lakhs				
11.	Budget for Hard Interventions	Po 451 00 Lakho				
12.	Total Project cost (including WC & Agencies cost)	KS.451.00 Lakns				
13.	Means of Finance	Grant under SFURTI Scheme : Rs. 289.90 lakhs				
		IA/SPV Share · Rs 161 10 lakhs				
14.	Post Intervention Scenario	\blacktriangleright Increased utilization of coconut husk				
	(Expected Impact)	by 20%, resulting in expected				
	(Expected Impact)	enhanced income for coconut farmers				
		by 15%.				
		Established network of husk				
		suppliers/farmers with the cluster SPV				
		• Increase in the overall turnover of the				
		cluster by 25%				
		 Production of value added competitive 				
		products and marketing through				
		products and marketing through				
		domestic and evenent)				
		domestic and export)				
		 Post interventions, the Cluster's export comings increases by 40% 				
		Emorganes of enosistical evenest				
		Emergence of specialized support				
		service providers and their active				
		involvement in the development				
		process				

		 Establishment of new units by converging various schemes of State and Central Governments (such as Coir Udyami Yojana, NEEDS, PMEGP, UYEGP, etc.) resulting in additional investments in Coir sector by the cluster members Improved access to financial capital for cluster members Knowledge Outreach : Exposure of cluster members to buyers beyond their local areas would have an immediate impact on their knowledge and ambitions
15.	Cluster Management	The cluster is proposed to be developed under SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries). The Coir Board is the Nodal agency(NA) and ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited is the Technical Agency(TA) appointed by Coir Board.
		The proposed model of implementation for Palladam Coir Growbag Cluster is based on the following principle: "active and accountable SPVs, accepting implementation responsibilities and offering active participation in the implementation at ground level may be assigned the role of Implementing Agency, under the close guidance, supervision and monitoring of the Technical Agency". In brief, the operational part of the project has to be carried out by the SPV and the procedural part has to be ensured by the Technical Agency.
		Considering the experience and knowledge base of lead SPV members in Palladam Coir Growbag Cluster, the SPV, which is registered as Society under section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Act, 1975 (TAMIL NADU

ACT 27 OF 1975) is being proposed as the Implementing Agency. As the Technical agency (ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited) is involved in this cluster development process from the primary stage of preparation of Diagnostic study, it is observed that the lead SPV members are capable of undertaking the implementation of the project successfully in adherence to the project timelines.
The SPV will have the Regional Officer, Coir Board as NA representative and Project Manager, ITCOT as TA representative as its ex-officio members in advisory nature, who would monitor the progress of the implementation and ensure the adherence to scheme guideline stipulations. Moreover, appointment of the qualified Cluster Development Executive (CDE) for the cluster would be undertaken by the Technical Agency in consultation with SPV and Nodal Agency.
The Technical Agency, assuming part role of Implementing Agency, ensures timely completion of Cluster interventions and proper utilization of Government Grants. It will be responsible for furnishing Utilization Certificates (UC) and regular Progress reports to Nodal Agency. The financial transactions proposed by the SPV would be undertaken by the Technical Agency with the approval of Coir Board.

PREAMBLE

The Coir industry has to its credit a tradition and heritage of centuries. But development of Coir industry in India has begun in an organized way only in 1959. Ever since this humble beginning, Coir products have been improving in quality, quantity and variety. For historical reasons, cultivation of coconuts and extraction of Coir fibre and its further processing have taken deep roots in the state of Kerala. The rapid expansion of coconut cultivation in non-traditional areas increased the production of coconut and the industry has also developed gradually in the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra pradesh and Orissa. Coir industry in India is one of the important rural industries. It provides source of income to about 5 lakhs artisans in rural areas. Women constitute about 80% of the work force in coir industry.

Coir has come a long way from the ancient uses. It is still used for agricultural and domestic purposes. It has also become an article of use in modern life either as garden article, as bags for the tea leaves, for training hops, as brush mats at the door steps, as long-wearing carpets in the corridors of the bungalow veranda, as tastefully planned floor coverings in the drawing room or as the runner on the staircase, as geo-fabric for controlling landslide or soil erosion, for protection of embankments of roads, railway and canals.

With a view to making the traditional coir industries more productive and competitive and facilitating their sustainable development, the Central government has announced Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI). ITCOT Consultancy and Services Ltd. (ITCOT) has been appointed as Technical Agency by Coir Board for SFURTI Coir clusters in Tamilnadu. Subsequently, Coir Board has entrusted the task of preparation of Detailed Project Report for the Coir Cluster located at Palladam to M/s. ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited, Chennai. Accordingly, ITCOT has prepared the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for submitting the same for seeking approval from the Scheme Steering Committee (SSC). This report is prepared based on interaction with coir industrialists in the clusters, coir industry workers, industry association members, NGO's and support institutions in the district, Informal interviews with industry participants, machinery suppliers and experienced entrepreneurs, collection of secondary information etc.

The Chapter scheme of the Detailed Project Report is as follows:

Cluster Profile is given in Chapter 1. Cluster Value Chain Mapping is given in Chapter 2. Market assessment and Demand Analysis is given in Chapter 3. SWOT and Need Gap Analysis is given in Chapter 4. Profile of the Implementing Agency in Chapter 5. Project Concept and Strategy Framework are detailed in Chapter 6. Core SFURTI Project Interventions are given in Chapter 7. Detailed analysis of Soft Interventions is given in Chapter 8 and analysis of Hard Interventions is given in Chapter 9. Project Cost and Means of Finance (Core SFURTI) is given in Chapter 10. Plan for Convergence Initiatives are given in Chapter 11. Enhanced Project Cost and Means of Finance are given in Chapter 12. Project Timeline is illustrated in Chapter 13. Detailed Business Plan is given in Chapter 14. Proposed Implementation Framework is given in Chapter 15. Expected Impact is detailed in Chapter 16.

1 CLUSTER PROFILE

1.1 BACKGROUND

Tirupur District of the state Tamil Nadu is formed in February 2009. The district is surrounded by Dindigul, Karur, Erode and Coimbatore districts of Tamilnadu. The district is well-developed and industrialized. The Tirupur textile industry, the cotton market, Coconut & Coir Industries and the famous Uthukkuli butter, among other things, provide for a vibrant economy. The city of Tirupur is the administrative headquarters for the district.

1.2 Regional setting of the Cluster

The regional setting of the cluster extends over 6 Blocks viz. Palladam, Pongalur, Kundadam, Gudimangalam, Madathukulam and Udumalaipettai in Tirupur district & extends over 2 Blocks viz. Sulur & Sultanpet in Coimbatore district. The block map of Tirupur district is given below:



1.3 Location

The cluster spread includes 132 Village Panchayats in Tirupur District and 36 Village Panchayats in Coimbatore District . The Geographical spread of the cluster measures about 45-50 Km radius.

1.4 Evolution of the Cluster

The Cluster is naturally evolved one. The total coconut cultivation area of Tirupur district is 56484 hectares (139515 Acres) mainly in Palladam, Udumalpet, Gudimangalam and Kundadam blocks in Tirupur district. The total production of nuts in the district is 3613 lakh nuts and the productivity is 6397 nuts/Ha.

Coir, being the natural fibre extracted from the husk of Coconut, Coir industries started flourishing in the district owing to the local availability of raw material and naturally the cluster evolved.

1.5 Demography and Growth trends

The statistical data of Tirupur district as per Census 2011 and the growth aspects with respect to Census 2001 is given below:

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	2,479,052	1,920,154
Male	1,246,159	978,349
Female	1,232,893	941,805
Population Growth	29.11%	25.34%
Area Sq. Km	5,187	5,187
Density/km2	478	367
Proportion to Tamil Nadu Population	3.44%	3.08%

1.6 Socio-economic aspects

The significance of coir industry arises primarily from the fact that a large a number of people from the economically weaker sections of the society depends on this industry at the current level of production of coir, the industry utilizes about 40% of the annual yield of coconut husk in the country. There is possibility to increase the utilization to at least 60% of husk production. Therefore, there exists vast potential for stepping up of production of coir in India. The increased utilization of coconut husk abundantly available in the coconut growing states of India provides scope for development of fibre processing sector and thereby augmenting rural employment.

1.7 Human Development Aspects

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Fibre Extraction	120	360	480
Yarn Spinning	20	100	120
Pith Block Making	27	125	152

The total number of workers engaged in the Coir activity gender wise is given below:

The existing income level of the labour force in the Coir sector of the district is given below:

Activity	Wages per day		
	Male	Female	
Fibre Extraction	250	175	
Yarn Spinning	250	175	
Pith Block Making	250	175	

It is observed that the income level for all activities is same for male as well as for female workers. Among these workers, 80% belongs to OBC category, 10% SC category and remaining 10% belongs to other categories.

1.8 Key Economic Activities in the region

Tirupur is the most prominent textile (Hosiery) cluster of South India. The textile industry in Tirupur has undergone a significant transformation over the decades, from a few hosiery units in the early 1900s to becoming a prominent cluster of small and medium scale textile enterprises engaged in the production and export of a range of knitted apparels. The industry earns a significant amount of foreign currency by contributing to more than 60% of the cotton knitted readymade garment exports from India, worth an estimated US \$ 1 bn.

Agriculture is a predominant activity in Tirupur district. The total coconut cultivation area of Tirupur district is 56484 hectares (139515 Acres) mainly in Palladam, Udumalpet, Gudimangalam and Kundadam blocks in Tirupur district. The total production of nuts in the district is 3613 lakh nuts and the productivity is 6397 nuts/Ha.

Apart from agriculture, Coir Fibre extraction and Yarn spinning are major activities undertaken in the district. In the cluster, there are about 24 units engaged in coir fibre extraction. The current output of coir fibre is estimated at 14400 MT per annum. The annual turnover out of coir fibre production in the cluster is estimated at Rs.21.60 Crores. There are about 12 units engaged in coir yarn spinning in the cluster. The current output of coir yarn is estimated at 855 MT per annum. The Annual turnover out of coir yarn is estimated at 855 MT per annum. The Annual turnover out of coir yarn spinning in the cluster is estimated at Rs.1.88 Crores. There are about 19 units engaged in coir pith block making in the cluster. The current output of coir pith block making in the cluster. The current output of coir pith block making in the cluster.

1.9 Infrastructure – social, physical, financial and production related

1.	Area	:	5186.34 Sq.K	.M.					
2.	Population (as per	:	24,79,052						
	Provisional 2011		Male	Female	Others	Total			
	Census)		12,46,159	12,32,893	0	24,79,052			
			Rural	Urban		Total			
			9,57,941	15,21,111		24,79,052			
3.	No.of Revenue Divisions	:	3, Tiruppur , I	Dharapuram &	& Uduma	lpet			
4.	No.of Taluks	:	9						
5.	No.of Revenue Villages	:	350						
6.	No.of Panchayat Unions	:	13						
7.	No.of Village Panchayats	:	265						
8.	No.of Town Panchayats	:	16	16					
9.	No.of Municipalities	:	5						
10.	No.of Corporation	:	1 - Tiruppur						
11.	No.of Parliamentary constituencies	:	5 - 1)Tiruppur (Part), 2)Pollachi(Part), 3) The Nilgiries (Part), 4)Coimbatore(Part) and 5) Erode(Part).						
12.	No.of Assembly constituencies	:	8						
13.	Irrigation (Major Ayacut	:	1. P.A.P.			120685 Hec.			
	Area)		2. Amaravath	i-Dam		10223 Hec.			
			Amaravath	i - River		25250 Hec.			
			3. Lower Bha	vani Project		4082 Hec.			
14.	Road	:	1. State Highv	ways		625.516 km			
			2. Sugarcane	Road		103.771 km			
			3. Other Distr	ict Roads		1634.661km			
			4. Major District roads			471.750 km			
			5. National Hi	ighways		NH47- 35km			
				NH67– 68km					
		1		NH209 – 25km					

The infrastructure details of Tirupur district is tabulated as below:

The Industrial Estates located in Tiruppur District are:

- SIDCO, Harvey Road, Tiruppur
- THADCO Estate, Mudalipalayam
- SIDCO, Ganapathipalayam
- TEKMA, Chettipalayam
- > SIDCO, Gudimangalam
- ➢ SIDCO, Dharapuram
- Nethaji Apparel Park, New Tiruppur
- ➤ Sakthi Industrial co-op estate, Udumalpet
- > Palladam Hi-tech weaving park

There are totally 7068 registered Small scale industries and 69 Medium scale industries in Tirupur district.

2 CLUSTER VALUE CHAIN MAPPING

2.1 Product Profile

The following products are produced in the cluster presently.

- Coir Fibre
- Coir Yarn
- Coir Pith Block

2.2 Production Process

The Product flow from the raw material is depicted in the chart below:



Coir Fibre :

The coconut husk (raw material) is collected from the farms and stored. The collected husk is soaked in water. Then soaked material is fed into the decorticator wherein the fibre and pith are separated. The fibre is dried in the sunlight and is pressed in the form of 35-Kg bundles by using balling press and dispatched for sales.

The process flow of fibre extraction from Brown husk is given below:



Coir Yarn:

Coir yarn spinning is similar to cotton yarn spinning. The processes involved given here under:

- a. Willowing
- b. Slivering
- c. Spinning
- d. Winding

Cor fibre obtained from fibre extraction units and is wetted by spraying water. After 2-3 hours, the wetted fibre is passe through the willowing machine to remove the impurities and the place the fibre and parallel to each other. The fibre is then fed in to slivering machine wherein it is converted in to sliver form. The slivers are spun into yarn as per specifications in the spinning machine. The yarn is then cleaned and wound in to rolls and is now ready for the market. The process flow chart for Coir yarn spinning is given below:



Coir Pith Block:

The by-product obtained during the process of Coir Fibre Extraction is Coir Pith. The raw coir pith (high EC) is received and washed in the soft water to reduce the EC. The low EC pith is dried in the yard and the dried pith is subjected to sieving / mixing process. The resultant pith is fed into the compacting machine in which the pith is converted into blocks. Then the blocks are packed and then dispatched to sales. The process flow chart for the Coir pith block making is given below:



High electrical conductivity (EC) of coir pith is the major constraint in using it as growing medium. The higher level of EC in pith is rectified by washing it with good quality fresh water. Hence washing is the significant stage in the process.

2.3 Value Chain Analysis

The incremental value of the cluster products from the basic raw material to the final product manufactured in the cluster is given below:



It is observed that the value addition in the cluster is limited to intermediate product level and the need and scope for value addition for coir sector in the cluster is considered significant. The cost of Green husk including loading and unloading is valued at Rs.1.50, which is incremented to Rs.25.00 per Kg. of fibre, which is further incremented to Rs.32.00 per Kg. of yarn. Similarly the cost of Brown husk including loading and unloading is valued at Rs.1.20, which is incremented to Rs.18.50 per Kg. of fibre, which is further incremented to Rs.18.50 per Kg. of fibre, which is further incremented to Rs.22.00 per Kg. of yarn.

2.4 Cluster Map

The **Pre-intervention Cluster map** depicting the existing linkages of the cluster is given below:



The **Post-interventions Cluster map** depicting the linkages after the implementation of cluster development initiatives is given below:



2.5 Principal Stakeholders

COIR BOARD

Coir Board is the Nodal Agency for the SFURTI scheme. The coir Board set up by the Government of India under an act of parliament the coir Industry act 1953. Coir Board provides financial, market development, skill training assistance for the development of coir Industry and also extends the technical guidance and advice for setting up of new units as well as for renewal/modernization of existing units for development and increasing productivity, quality up-gradation etc. The Regional Office of Coir Board is located at Pollachi which is near about 45 kms from the cluster area.

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE (DIC)

The District Industries Centre, located in all district headquarters, is the State government body functioning under the aegis of department of industries and commerce. DIC implements various schemes (UYEGP, NEEDS, PMEGP etc.,) to promote MSME sector.

TAMILNADU CORP. FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN (TNCDW)

TNCDW is one of the government agencies implementing many schemes for Self Helf Groups. They also implement Tamil Nadu State Rural Livlihood Mission (TNSRLM) towards poverty eradication.

NABARD

NABARD is the financial institution focusing on Agriculture and Rural Development activities. Presently, they are also focusing on artisan cluster development.

LEAD BANK

Canara Bank is the lead bank in Tirupur district. Lead bank will do the role of that for financial assistance to be availed in the cluster.

TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY (TNAU)

TNAU, the premier agricultural university, is located in Coimbatore, which is about 50 kms from the cluster. TNAU is the leading Agro technology provider in India.

ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited (ITCOT)

ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited, popularly known as ITCOT, is the state technical consultancy organization, promoted by all India financial institutions, State Development Corporations and Commercial Banks. ITCOT has wide experience in providing support services to micro and small enterprises under various government schemes. ITCOT, having its head office at Chennai, has project offices at Erode and Salem involved in enterprise promotion and development. ITCOT has been empanelled as Technical Agency under SFURTI scheme by KVIC and Coir Board.

Commercial & Cooperative Banks

There is a good network of commercial Cooperative banks in the cluster. They offer both cash credit and term loan facilities to the coir industry. However, institutional finance for coir industry is limited and there is a large gap between the need for the credit and its availability.

3 MARKET ASSESSMENT AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

Coir industry is of great importance to the coconut producing states in India, as it contributes significantly to the economy of rural areas. Kerala is the largest producer of coconut, contributing as much as 45% of country's total production, whereas Tamilnadu stands second in cultivation of coconut and first in production of brown coir fibre in the country. The State wise potential for production of Coir Fibre is given below:

		Area	Production	Coir fibre potential
S.No.	State	('000')	(in million	@ 60% husk
		Ha)	nuts)	utilization (MT)
1	Kerala	766.00	7057.88	338778
2	Tamilnadu	430.70	6211.21	298138
3	Karnataka	511.00	5915.33	283936
4	Andhra pradesh	142.00	1985.00	95280
5	Orissa	53.90	403.25	19356
6	West Bengal	29.10	395.28	18973
7	Gujarat	20.90	340.58	16348
8	Assam	20.80	304.47	14615
9	Other states/Uts	96.30	738.20	35403
	Total	2070.70	23351.20	1120827

The export of coir products are in the increasing trend during the last 10 years as illustrated in the graph below:



The major products that are exported are Coir fibre, Coir pith and Mats. It has been observed that the percentage growth in value of export of Coir fibre has been 58.77% in 2013-14 compared to the previous year. Also the percentage growth in value of export of Coir pith has been 38.20% in 2013-14 compared to the previous year. The Product wise export details of coir products in 2013-14 is given below:

Q=Quantity in M.T V= Value in Rs.Lakhs								
	April -2013 -	March 2014	April-2012 - N	larch- 2013	%Growth Cumulative			
Item	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V		
Coir Fibre	173902	32878.11	140693	20707.66	23.60	58.77		
Coir Yarn	4247	2848.26	4202	2387.22	1.07	19.31		
Handloom mat	22609	23623.82	24151	22810.10	-6.38	3.57		
Powerloom mat	234	278.36	2	3.15	11600.00	8736.83		
Tufted mat	43752	41776.39	37289	33572.91	17.33	24.43		
Handloom matting	3425	3353.91	1418	1702.77	141.54	96.97		
Powerloom matting	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00		
Geo textiles	4468	3503.78	3597	2628.74	24.21	33.29		
Coir rugs & Carpet	93	105.99	95	133.38	-2.11	-20.54		
Coir rope	498	390.17	420	282.41	18.57	38.16		
Curled Coir	11263	2947.93	8883	2112.46	26.79	39.55		
Rubberised Coir	965	1560.76	322	495.01	199.69	215.30		
Coir pith	271495	34173.23	208399	24727.61	30.28	38.20		
Coir other sorts	89	163.13	30	39.33	196.67	314.77		
Total	537040	147603.84	429501	111602.75	25.04	32.26		

The percentage of share of each product with respect to total exports, both in Quantity and Value for the year 2013-14 is given below:

Name of the item	Apri2013-March 2014		Apri2012-March 2013	
	Qty %	Value%	Qty %	Value %.
Tufted Mat	8.15	28.30	8.68	30.08
Coir Pith	50.55	23.15	48.52	22.16
Handloom Mats	4.21	16.00	5.62	20.44
Coir Fibre	32.38	22.27	32.76	18.55
Geo Textile	0.83	2.37	0.84	2.36
Coir Yarn	0.79	1.93	0.98	2.14
Curled Coir	2.10	2.00	2.07	1.89
Handloom Matting	0.64	2.27	0.33	1.53
Rubberised Coir	0.18	1.06	0.07	0.44
Coir Rope	0.09	0.26	0.10	0.25
Coir Rugs & Carpet	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.12
Coir Other Sorts	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.04
Powerloom Mat	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Composition of Export (Share in %)

The Top five County wise Exports of Coir and Coir products in the year 2013-14:

S No	Country	Quatity	Value	Quantity	Value
5. NO.	Country	(in MTs)	(Rs.Lakhs)	(%)	(%)
1	China	192110.62	36050.66	35.77	24.42
2	USA	55091.03	30026.05	10.26	20.34
3	Netherlands	53786.54	10870.04	10.02	7.36
4	UK	11987.01	8600.98	2.23	5.83
5	South Korea	67042.97	7020.54	12.48	4.76

As far as the cluster is concerned the product line is limited to Coir Fibre, Coir Yarn and Pith blocks. The distribution of Coir Fibre produced in the cluster in marketing aspect is given below:

Coir Fibre – Present Market		
Direct Export	20%	
Thro' Merchant Exporters	60%	
Cluster Consumption (for Coir yarn)	5%	
Kerala Market	15%	

The Coir yarn produced in the cluster is directly marketed to Salem yarn market. As far as Pith block is concerned, 25% of pith block produced in the cluster is directly exported and the balance 75% is marketed through dealers for domestic and export market.

It is observed that the export potential for value added products are not at all tapped by the cluster with its current products and hence value added products having good export market potential is identified to be the need of the cluster.

4 SWOT AND NEED GAP ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS:

- Plenty of coconut husk availability(basic raw material).
- Easy to adopt technology to manufacture value added/diversified products.
- > Existence of engineering infrastructure such as workshops and lathes.
- Readiness of the new generation to enter this trade
- > Well established physical infrastructure such as road, rail, power etc.
- Excellent network of commercial and co-operative banks in the cluster.
- Limited competition from big players as the trade is labour intensive
- Presence of Support institutions such as Coir Board, District Industries Centre, Commercial banks, ITCOT etc.

WEAKNESSES:

- > Absence of collective/collaborative efforts to address common problems.
- As coconut palm does not withstand prolonged spells of extreme weather/ climatic variations, the uninterrupted availability of Coconut husk (basic raw material for coir sector) depends on weather/climatic conditions, which results in scarcity of raw material due to hot/dry summer.
- ➤ Limited availability of skilled labour force
- Lack of awareness on the incremental benefits of manufacturing of value added finished products.
- > Lack of formal networks for marketing and input procurement
- Limited contact with BDS providers and Technical Institutions
- > Weak linkages with banks and financial institutions

OPPORTUNITIES:

- > Potential for product diversification and value addition from existing products.
- > Increasing Domestic and Export market prospects for coir products.
- Good scope for manufacturing of value added /diversified products
- > Implementation of SFURTI Scheme for focused development of the cluster.

THREATS:

- > Competition from products such as Nylon, Jute Sisal fibre etc.
- Increasing production of products such as Tender coconut, Neera etc., which utilize pre-mature nuts may result in basic raw material(husk) scarcity for Coir sector, as Coir sector depends on husk from fully mature nuts as raw material.
- Competition from coconut growing country viz.: Sri Lanka, Indonesia & Philippines etc.
- Utilization of husk for fuel purposes

NEED GAP ANALYSIS:

The key concern areas of the cluster are identified to be:

- Cluster's present production is limited to intermediate products such as fibre, yarn etc., which fetches reduced margin only. Lack of awareness on the benefits of graduating to production of value added finished products.
- Production of value added products is less with respect to the availability of raw material and market requirements.
- Absence of collective/collaborative efforts to address common problems, as no registered association exists in the cluster.
- Lack of awareness among husk suppliers/farmers on the increased scope and benefit of utilization of husk in the coir sector.

Increased production of value added products and venturing for exports would augment the cluster turnover and export revenues. Collaborative efforts to increase captive consumption of raw material (Coconut husk) on cluster mode to tap the market opportunities for the value added coir products are considered to be the requirement of the cluster.

5 PROFILE OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

SFURTI scheme implementation guidelines prescribes that the Implementing agencies (IA) would be Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), institutions of the Central and State Governments and semi-Government institutions, field functionaries of State and Central Govt., Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) etc. with suitable expertise to undertake cluster development.

The proposed model of implementation for Palladam Coir Growbag Cluster is based on the following principle: "active and accountable SPVs, accepting implementation responsibilities and offering active participation in the implementation at ground level may be assigned the role of Implementing Agency, under the close guidance, supervision and monitoring of the Technical Agency". In brief, the operational part of the project has to be carried out by the SPV and the procedural part has to be ensured by the Technical Agency.

Considering the experience and knowledge base of lead SPV members in Palladam Coir Growbag Cluster, the SPV, which is registered as Society under section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Act, 1975 (TAMIL NADU ACT 27 OF 1975) is being proposed as the Implementing Agency. As the Technical agency (ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited) is involved in this cluster development process from the primary stage of preparation of Diagnostic study, it is observed that the lead SPV members are capable of undertaking the implementation of the project successfully in adherence to the project timelines. The profile of the SPV Chairman is enclosed in the annexure.

The SPV will have Regional Officer, Coir Board as NA representative and Project Manager, ITCOT as TA representative as its ex-officio members in advisory nature, who would monitor the progress of the implementation and ensure the adherence to scheme guideline stipulations. Moreover, appointment of the qualified Cluster Development Executive (CDE) for the cluster would be undertaken by the Technical Agency in consultation with SPV and Nodal Agency.

The Technical Agency, assuming part role of Implementing Agency, ensures timely completion of Cluster interventions and proper utilization of Government Grants. It will be responsible for furnishing Utilization Certificates (UC) and regular Progress reports to Nodal Agency. The financial transactions proposed by the SPV would be undertaken by the Technical Agency with the approval of Coir Board.

6 PROJECT CONCEPT AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

6.1 Project Rationale

The project rationale is to rejuvenate the existing product mix in the cluster and to enhance the productivity and competitiveness through capacity building of the entrepreneurs. Bridging the technological gaps and thereby reducing the cost of production, effective utilization of existing raw material resource, improving the quality of the products and establishing global marketing linkages elevates the cluster to a higher level in terms of value addition, turnover, employment and foreign exchange earnings.

6.2 Project Objective

- Strengthening linkages among the Cluster members and actors and to have a Collaborative setup to address common problems
- Effective utilization of available raw material resource (Coconut husk) in the cluster by strengthening the linkages with raw material suppliers/farmers
- To manufacture value added competitive products, using the available raw material resource and to venture the export market decisively
- > To address current production and supply bottlenecks
- Exploit the benefits arising due to optimization of resources and economies of scale

6.3 Focus Products/Services

In addition to the Soft interventions for Capacity building and Market promotion initiatives, the following facilities are proposed as interventions for the development of the cluster:

- I. Fibre Extraction Facility:- for Effective raw material utilization
- II. 5 kg. Pith Block making facility to tap Export market
- III. Grow Bag manufacturing facility to tap Export market
- IV. 25 kg. Pith Bagging Facility to tap Export market

6.4 Conceptual Framework / Project Strategy

- Strengthen linkages within the cluster with other SMEs, larger enterprises, support institutions, banks etc. At times such linkages are also created with important organizations (private/public) outside the cluster;
- Assist cluster stakeholders to develop a consensus-based vision for the cluster as a whole;
- Help stakeholders to coordinate their actions and pool their resources to move towards a shared vision for the cluster as a whole; and
- Create an autonomous governance framework, in a step-by-step process that will sustain dynamism and change in the cluster after the withdrawal of the implementing agency

7 PROJECT INTERVENTIONS (CORE SFURTI)

The Core SFURTI project interventions include Soft Interventions (as detailed in Chapter 8) and Hard Interventions (as detailed in Chapter 9), in addition to Crosscutting thematic interventions.

The soft interventions proposed are categorized into Capacity building and Market promotion activities as given below:

Capacity Building:

- <u>Trust Building</u>: For strong association among cluster members to address common problems.
- <u>Awareness Programme for Husk suppliers</u>: To provide awareness for husak suppliers about SFURTI scheme benefits, Cluster development initiatives and the prospects for value added products in Coir sector.
- <u>Entrepreneurship Development Programme</u>: To foster entrepreneurship among cluster members.
- <u>Technology based EDP</u>: To educate & adopt the latest technology in coir sector.
- <u>Skill Upgradation Programme</u>: To increase the skilled labour force in the cluster to address the problem of limited skilled labour availability.
- <u>Exposure Visit</u>: Visit to other vibrant cluster, research institutions etc. to understand the synergic effect and dynamics of vibrant clusters and to demonstrate the technology and marketability for value added products.

Market Promotional Activities

• <u>Market Study Tour</u>: To enable the cluster members to gain a deeper understanding of the business environment and market dynamics in Coir sector.

- <u>Participation in Trade Fairs</u>: To conduct business, cultivate cluster's image and to examine the market. The main objectives of participation of trade fairs are:
 - Increased Sales
 - Product showcasing for enhanced product visibility
 - Establish qualified leads

In addition, trade fairs are the ideal place for surveying the market, comparing prices and sales terms etc.

• <u>Buyer Seller Meet</u>: To meet various players in the value chain for building business contacts and enhance marketability.

The Hard Interventions proposed for the development of the cluster is given below:

- Fibre Extraction Facility:
- ➢ 5 kg. Pith Block making facility
- Grow Bag manufacturing facility
- ➢ 25 kg. Pith Bagging Facility

THEMATIC INTERVENTIONS

Cluster's active involvement and participation in activities such as national and international level brand promotion campaigns, New Media marketing, E-commerce initiatives etc. as proposed under the SFURTI implementation guidelines is projected as part of thematic interventions.

8 SOFT INTERVENTIONS

CAPACITY BUILDING

S. No	Particulars	
1	Proposed Programme / Intervention	Trust Building and motivational programme
2	Target group	Coir Entrepreneurs, coir workers and Raw material suppliers
3	No. of Batches	1
4	Batch size	75 nos
5	Training content	Self & Group motivation
6	Trainer / Training Institution	ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited
7	Cost of Training programme	Rs. 1,50,000/-
8	Implementation timeline	Year I – Quarter I

S. No	Particulars	
1	Proposed Programme / Intervention	Awareness Programme for Husk suppliers
2	Target group	Husk Suppliers
3	No. of Batches	2
4	Batch size	75 nos
5	Training content	Self & Group motivation
6	Trainer / Training Institution	ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited
7	Cost of Training programme	Rs. 1,50,000/-
8	Implementation timeline	Year I Quarter I & Quarter II

S. No	Particulars	
1	Proposed Programme / Intervention	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
2	Target group	Coir Entrepreneurs
3	No. of Batches	2
4	Batch size	25 nos
5	Training content	Motivation, Project Identification, Govt. Subsidy Schemes, Banker role in Industries, Government statutory approvals, Export Import procedures & Marketing.
6	Trainer / Training Institution	ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited
7	Cost of Training programme	Rs. 1,00,000/-
8	Implementation timeline	Year I Quarter II & Quarter III

S. No	Particulars	
1	Proposed Programme / Intervention	Technology based Entrepreneurship Development Programme
2	Target group	Coir Entrepreneurs
3	No. of Batches	2
4	Batch size	25 nos
5	Training content	Scope for Value added coir products, Technological inputs & feasibility inputs, Marketing strategies
6	Trainer / Training Institution	ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited
7	Cost of Training programme	Rs. 1,50,000/-
8	Implementation timeline	Year I Quarter IV

S. No	Particulars	
1	Proposed Programme / Intervention	Skill upgradation Programme
2	Target group	Coir workers
3	No. of Batches	2
4	Batch size	20 nos
5	Training content	Skill Training for Coco crush Process, 5 kg. Pith Block making facility,Grow Bag manufacturing facility &25 kg. Pith Bagging Facility
6	Trainer / Training Institution	Coir Board (at CCRI, Alleppey)
7	Cost of Training programme	Rs. 1,50,000/-
8	Implementation timeline	Year I Quarter III & Quarter IV

S. No	Particulars	
1	Proposed Programme / Intervention	Exposure tours
2	Target group	Coir Entrepreneurs
3	No. of Batches	as per requirement
4	Programme content	Visiting other Coir clusters
5	Coordinating Institution	ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited
6	Cost of programme	Rs. 2,00,000/-
7	Implementation timeline	Year II
		Quarter I

MARKET PROMOTION

S. No	Particulars	
1	Proposed Programme / Intervention	Market study tours
2	Target group	SPV Members
3	No. of Batches	As per requirement
	Programme content	To understand market dynamics,
5		To interact with market intermediaries to
		understand the product wise market potential
		in potential market centers
4	Coordinating Institution	IA & TA
5	Cost of Training programme	Rs. 4,00,000/-
6	Implementation timeline	Year II
		Quarter I & Quarter II

S. No	Particulars	
1	Proposed Programme / Intervention	Participation in Trade fairs
2	Target group	SPV members
3	No. of Batches	As per requirement
5	Programme objective	Participation, Exibit their products in stall
		and to create extensive marketing potential
6	Coordinating Organisation	Coir Board
7	Cost of Training programme	Rs. 5,00,000/-
8	Implementation timeline	Year II
		Quarter III & Quarter IV

S. No	Particulars	
1	Proposed Programme / Intervention	Buyer Seller Meet
2	Target group	SPV members
3	No. of Batches	As per requirement
5	Training content	Direct Contact with Buyers
6	Coordinating organisation	IA, TA & Coir Board
7	Cost of Training programme	Rs. 3,00,000/-
8	Implementation timeline	Year III
		Quarter I & Quarter II

S. No	Particulars	
1	Proposed Programme / Intervention	Tie up with Business Development service(BDS) providers
2	Target group	SPV members
3	No. of Batches	As per requirement
5	Training content	New Product development New design development
6	Coordinating Organisation	BDS providers
7	Cost of Training programme	Rs. 4,00,000/-
8	Implementation timeline	Year III Quarter I & Quarter II

9 HARD INTERVENTIONS

CREATION OF COMMON FACILITY CENTRE:

Land: The proposed land for CFC have been leased for 15 years with lease advance of Rs.15 Lakhs and monthly rent of Rs.25000/-. The details of land are given below:

Land	Area of Extent	Proposed CFC activities
SF.No. 85/2 & 84/1, Puliyamapatti village, Palladam Tk.	4.5 Acres	i) Fibre Extractionii) 5 kg. Pith Block Makingiii) Grow Bag Manufacturingiv) 25 kg. Pith Bagging Facility

Location:

The land proposed for common facility centre is at Puliyampatti village which is about 15 kms from Palladam Town in Palladam - Pollachi Main Road. The location has good infrastructure facilities viz. road, power etc., The location is suitable for the proposed CFC in view of operation & marketing.

Cost & Area of Building works:

The built-up area and cost of building & civil works is estimated as below:

CFC activities	Built up Area (in Sq.ft)	Cost of Building (Rs. in Lakhs)
Fibre Extraction Facility	5000	40.00
5 kg. Pith Block Making Facility &		
25 kg. Pith Bagging Facility	5000	40.00
Grow Bag Manufacturing Facility	4200	33.60
TOTAL	14200	113.60

The cost of building is estimated @ Rs.800/- per Sq.Ft. as per present market trends.

I. Fibre Extraction Facility:

<u>1. Project Description:</u>

Fibre Extraction is proposed as one of the common facilities for this cluster. The facility is proposed to be operated on user fee model, wherein farmers who are involved only in sales of coconut husk so far, have an opportunity to value add the husk and enter the fibre market. Coir Fibre is the primary product during the process of fibre extraction and Coir pith is the by product. The above facility is proposed in view of increasing the husk utility in the cluster and to strengthen the financial capability of farmers (husk suppliers).

2. Project Justification:

Availability of coconut husk (basic raw material) is adundant. The cocount husk is being sourced and transported from our cluster to other areas & districts for fuel purpose. To prevent misuse of husk and to ensure effective utilization of available husk, the project is proposed.

3. Proposed Machineries and Cost:

S No	Machinery Description	Quantity	Total Price
5.110.	Machinery Description	Quantity	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Buster	1	3.20
2.	Cleaner	1	3.40
3.	Auto feeder	1	7.50
4.	Screener (16 feet)	1	2.20
5.	Screener (12 feet)	1	1.95
6.	Conveyors	350 feet	15.50
7.	Baling Press	1	1.10
8.	Handling Equipments		22.10
	TOTAL		56.95

4. Installed Capacity & Utilization:

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Installed Capacity per annum	1800	1200	1800	1800	1800
(in tons)	1600	1800	1800	1600	1600
Capacity Utilization	60%	70%	80%	80%	80%
Production quantity per Annum (in tons)	1080	1260	1440	1440	1440
User charge realization (Rs. lakhs)	32.40	37.80	43.20	43.20	43.20

7. Operation and Maintenance Model:

The IA is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the CFC assets until scheme period and the SPV has to manage the entire operation on its own after project implementation period is over. The operation and maintenance cost of the CFC is proposed to be managed with the income from user fee charges. The user fee proposed for fibre extraction per ton is Rs.3000/- provided the pith generated from fibre extraction is retained by the CFC. If the user takes back fibre alongwith the pith generated, then the user fee is Rs.1000/-.

8. Implementation Timeline:

Year II – Quarter I (Total Project timeline is given in Chapter 13)

II. <u>5 kg. Pith Block Making Facility:</u>

<u>1. Project Description:</u>

The pith block making process involves receiving of pith, washing, drying, seiving and compacting as 5kg. block on user charge basis. This facility is proposed in view of increasing the pith utility in the cluster and to strengthen the financial capability of farmers (husk suppliers).

2. Project Justification:

The project is proposed for effective utilization of coir pith generated in the cluster. Coir pith blocks have prospective export market potential. Hence the project is proposed to operate on user fee based model to increase cluster turnover and export earnings.

<u>3. Proposed Machineries and Cost:</u>

S No	Machinary Description	Quantity	Total Price
5.110.	Wiachinery Description	Quantity	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	5 Kg Coir Pith Compacting Machine	2	21.00
2	Screener (12 Feet)	1	2.10
3.	Buster	1	0.95
4.	Conveyors		3.00
	TOTAL		27.05

4. Installed Capacity & Utilization:

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Installed Capacity per annum (in tons)	7200	7200	7200	7200	7200
Capacity Utilization	60%	70%	80%	80%	80%
Production Quantity per Annum (in tons)	4320	5040	5760	5760	5760
User Charge Realization (Rs. in Lakhs)	64.80	75.60	86.40	86.40	86.40

6. Operation and Maintenance Model:

The IA is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the CFC assets until scheme period and the SPV has to manage the entire operation on its own after project implementation period is over. The operation and maintenance cost is proposed to be managed with the income from the operations of the Common facilities through User fee.

7. Implementation timeline:

Year II – Quarter II (Total Project timeline is given in Chapter 13)

III. Grow Bag manufacturing facility:

<u>1. Project Description:</u>

The Grow bag is a soil less growing medium mainly used in green houses, for growing vegetables in various countries. The standard size of grow bag is 100 x 18 x 16 cms and the product weight is 2.86 Kgs. The production process of grow bag manufacturing comprises the following stages.

- ✤ Collection of raw materials
- ✤ Screening to remove fines upto 45%
- ✤ Weighing the raw material
- Feeding the machine
- Weighing the slab
- ✤ Insertion of slab in UV bag
- ✤ Sealing the bag
- ✤ Palleting
- ✤ Ready for despatch

This facility is a value added process, proposed in view of increased export earnings for the cluster.

2. Project Justification:

The project is proposed for effective utilization of coir pith generated in the cluster. Grow bags have prospective export market potential. Hence the project is proposed to increase the cluster turnover and export earnings.

S No	Machinery Description	Quantity	Total Price	
3. 110.		Quantity	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
1.	Grow bag Machine	2	46.50	
2.	Shaker(10feet)	2	5.00	
3.	Cutting Machine	1	2.85	
4.	ChipsCutting Machine	1	6.00	
5	Handling Equipments	1	12.90	
6	Accessories		9.00	
	Total		82.25	

4. Installed Capacity & Utilization:

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Installed Capacity per annum (in Bags)	750000	750000	750000	750000	750000
Capacity Utilization	60%	70%	80%	80%	80%
Production quantity per Annum (in Bags)	450000	525000	600000	600000	600000
User charge realization (Rs. in Lakhs)	270.00	315.00	360.00	360.00	360.00

5. Raw Material Availability:

Coir Pith is the raw material of grow bag manufacturing process. The raw material required per ton of output is 2 Tonnes. Major quantity of raw material will be sourced from the cluster area. In addition, pith will be sourced from Coimbatore, Erode & Dindigul districts also.

6. Marketing Strategy:

Grow Bag, the soil less growing medium, is the most wanted horticultural product from countries such as Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Israel, Canada, South Korea, U.S.A etc., The SPV lead members have already started establishing linkages with buyers from Holland & France to have a buy back arrangement for the entire production.

7. Operation and Maintenance Model:

The IA is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the CFC assets until scheme period and the SPV has to manage the entire operation on its own after project implementation period is over. The operation and maintenance cost is proposed to be managed with the income from the operations of the Common facility.

8. Implementation Timeline:

Year II – Quarter II & III (Total Project timeline is given in Chapter 13)

IV. 25 Kg. Pith Bagging Facility:

<u>1. Project Description:</u>

The 25Kg. Bagger Machine is to pack and seal the processed pith in 25 Kg. bags. The bag is used for horticulture purpose in large fields of various foreign countries.

2. Project Justification:

The project is proposed for effective utilization of coir pith generated in the cluster. The 25 Kg. Pith Bags have prospective export market potential in countries like Holland, France, Spain etc., Hence the project is proposed to increase the cluster turnover and export earnings.

3. Proposed Machineries and Cost:

S.No.	Machinery Description	Quantity	Total Price (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	25 Kgs. Bagger Machine	1	12.00

4. Installed Capacity & Utilization:

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Installed Capacity per annum	96000	96000	96000	96000	96000
(in Bags)	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000
Capacity Utilization	60%	70%	80%	80%	80%
Production quantity per Annum (in Bags)	57600	67200	76800	76800	76800
User charge realization (Rs. in Lakhs)	201.60	235.20	268.80	268.80	268.80

5. Raw Material Availability:

Coir Pith, as such, is packed in the 25 Kg. bag and sealed. Coir Pith will be sourced mainly from the cluster area. Moreover, pith will be sourced from Coimbatore, Erode & Dindigul districts also.

6. Marketing Strategy:

25 Kg. Pith Bags enjoy propspective export market in countries such as Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Israel, Canada, U.S.A. etc., The SPV lead members have already started establishing linkages with buyers from Holland & France.

6. Operation and Maintenance Model:

The IA is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the CFC assets until scheme period and the SPV has to manage the entire operation on its own after project implementation period is over. The operation and maintenance cost is proposed to be managed with the income from the operations of the common facility.

7. Implementation Timeline:

Year II – Quarter III & IV (Total Project timeline is given in Chapter 13)

10 PROJECT COST AND MEANS OF FINANCE (Core SFURTI)

The estimated project cost based on the computations of the project interventions and the means of finance for the project is given below:

S.No.	Proposed Interventions	Project Cost	GOI Share	SPV Share
		(Rs.Lakhs)	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)
1	SOFT INTERVENTIONS			
1.1	Capacity Building			
1.1.1	Trust building and motivational programme	1.50	1.50	-
1.1.2	Awareness Programme for Husk suppliers	1.50	1.50	-
1.1.3	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	1.00	1.00	-
1.1.4	Technology based EDP	1.50	1.50	
1.1.5	Skill Upgradation Programme	1.50	1.50	-
1.1.6	Exposure Tour	2.00	2.00	-
	Total Capacity Building cost	9.00	9.00	
1.2	Market Promotion			
1.2.1	Market Study Tour	4.00	4.00	-
1.2.2	Participation in Trade fairs	5.00	5.00	-
1.2.3	Buyer Seller Meet	3.00	3.00	-
1.2.4	Tie up with Business Development Service (BDS) providers	4.00	4.00	-
	Total Market Promotion cost	16.00	16.00	-
	Total Soft Interventions Cost	25.00	25.00	-
				CONTD

2	HARD INTERVENTIONS			
2.1	Building for CFC	113.60	85.20	28.40
2.2	Machinery & Other infra for Common Facility Proposed			
2.2.1	Fibre Extraction Facility	56.95	42.72	14.23
2.2.2	5 Kgs. Pith block making facility	27.05	20.28	6.77
2.2.3	Grow bag manufacturing facility	82.25	61.70	20.55
2.2.4	25 Kgs. Bagger machine	12.00	3.00	
2.2.5	Electricals & Accessories	8.00	6.00	2.00
	(incl. borewells, pumps, etc.,)			
	Total Machinery & Other infra cost	186.25	139.70	46.55
	Total Hard Interventions Cost	299.85	224.90	74.95
	TOTAL INTERVENTIONS COST (SOFT & HARD)	324.85	249.90	74.95
3	Other Project Components			
3.1	Land Lease (4.5 acres – 15 years lease)	15.00	Nil	15.00
3.2	Contingencies, Deposits & Preoperative expenses	11.15	Nil	11.15
3.3	Working capital	60.00	Nil	60.00
	Total Other Project Components	86.15	Nil	86.15
4	Cost of TA (8% of Total Interventions)	20.00	20.00	-
5	Cost of IA/SPV including CDE	20.00	20.00	-
	TOTAL PROJECT COST	451.00	289.90	161.10

11 PLAN FOR CONVERGENCE OF INITIATIVES

The initiatives for convergence of schemes and leveraging of resources from various sources are under exploration viz.

- Dovetailing the benefits of other Coir Board schemes such as Coir Udyami Yojana, Export market promotion scheme etc. and also from other MSME schemes such as NEEDS, Capital subsidy scheme etc. to cluster members
- Exploring the opportunities for private sector participation in the cluster development project
- Exploring Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) foundations with proven track record for additional funding.
- Exploring the possibilities to dovetail funds from various state and central government schemes over and above the funds sanctioned for SFURTI scheme (without duplication of funding for a specific project component).

The above initiatives would be undertaken with the participation of stakeholders on approval of the project and the same would be included in the Detailed project report.

12 ENHANCED PROJECT COST AND MEANS OF FINANCE

The Project cost and Means of Finance of CORE SFURTI project is illustrated in **Chapter 10**. Convergence of initiatives such as Dovetailing the benefits of other Coir Board schemes such as Coir Udyami Yojana, Export market promotion scheme etc. and also from other MSME schemes such as NEEDS, Capital subsidy scheme etc. to cluster members, would be undertaken to improve the viability of projects, strengthening the value chains and market linkages and to enable the overall improvement of the level of human development in the area.

13 PROJECT TIMELINE

The project implementation schedule with details of the activities to be undertaken and the expected time frame (quarter wise) for each activity is given below:

S.No.	Proposed Interventions		Period		
	-	Year	Quarter		
1	SOFT INTERVENTIONS				
1.1	Capacity Building				
1.1.1	Trust Building and Motivational Programme	Ι	Q1		
1.1.2	Awareness Programme for Husk Suppliers	Ι	Q1,Q2		
1.1.3	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	Ι	Q2,Q3		
1.1.4	Technology based EDP	Ι	Q4		
1.1.5	Skill Upgradation Programme	Ι	Q3,Q4		
1.1.6	Exposure Tour	II	Q1		
1.2	Market Promotion				
1.2.1	Market Study Tour	II	Q1,Q2		
1.2.2	Participation in Trade fairs	Π	Q3,Q4		
1.2.3	Buyer Seller Meet	III	Q1,Q2		
1.2.4	Tie up with Business Development Service	III	Q1,Q2		
	(BDS) providers				
2	HARD INTERVENTIONS				
2.1	Land Lease	Ι	Q1		
	(4.5 acres – 15 years lease)				
2.2	Building for CFC	Ι	Q3,Q4		
2.3	Machinery for Common Facility Proposed				
2.3.1	Fibre Extraction Facility	II	Q1		
2.3.2	5 Kgs. Pith Block Making Facility	II	Q2		
2.3.3	Grow Bag Manufacturing Facility	II	Q2,Q3		
2.3.4	25 Kgs. Bagging Facility	II	03.04		

	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3					
Project activity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SOFT INTERVENTIONS												
Capacity Building												
Trust Building and Motivational Programme												
Awareness Programme												
Entrepreneurship Development Programme Technology based FDP												
Skill Upgradation Programme												
Exposure Tour												
Market Study Tour												
Participation in Trade Fairs												
Buyer Seller Meet												
Tie up with Business Development Service (BDS) providers												
HARD INTERVENTIONS												
Building for CFC												
Fibre Extraction Facility												
5 Kgs. Pith Block Making Facility												
Grow Bag Manufacturing Facility												
25 Kgs. Bagging Facility												

14 DETAILED BUSINESS PLAN

The cost of production and profitability projection are presented in Statement-3. The assumptions for working the cost of production & profitability are given below:

a. Coir Fibre Extraction							
Installed Capacity per shift	3.00	Tons of fibre					
Number of shifts per day	2						
Number of days per annum	300						
Installed Capacity per annum	1800	Tons					
User Charge	Rs. 3,000.00	per ton of fibre output					
b. Coir Pith Block(5 Kgs.) Pro	oduction						
Installed Capacity per							
machine per shift	6	Tons					
Number of machines	2						
Number of shifts per day	2						
Number of days per annum	300						
Installed Capacity per annum	7200	Tons					
User Charge	Rs. 1,500.00	per ton of Pith block output					
c. Growbag Production (Size: 110 x 18 x 16 cms)							
Installed Capacity per							
machine per shift	1250	bags					
Number of machines	2						
Number of shifts per day	1						
Number of days per annum	300						
Installed Capacity per annum	750000	bags					
Coir Pith requirement per bag	5.75	Kgs. per bag					
Selling Price	Rs. 60.00	per bag					
c. 25 Kg. Bagger (Pith) facility	y						
Installed Production Capacity							
per shift	320	bags					
Number of shifts per day	1						
Number of days per annum	300						
Installed Capacity per annum	96000	bags					
- Coir Pith (25 Kgs. Bagger)	2400	tons					
Selling Price	Rs. 350.00	per bag					

Capacity Utilisation		
- First year	60%	
- Second year	70%	
-Third year	80%	
-Fourth year onwards	80%	
Average Cost of Raw Materia	ıl	
Coir Pith Purchase (Nett off	Rs.6,800	per ton
internal generation)		
Lease Rental for CFC land	Rs.25,000	per month in the first year and 10%
		increase every subsequent years
Power Cost	Rs.6.50	per KWH
Repairs & Maintenance	2.00%	Of plant and machinery cost in the first
		year of operation and 10% increase in
		every subsequent years
Administrative Expenses	2.00%	Of sales realisation
Selling Expenses	10.00%	Of sales realisation

The project financials comprises the following statements, which are enclosed in the Annexure separately:

- Statement 1: Cost of Project and Means of Finance
- Statement 1.1: Estimation of Deposits / Advances
- Statement 1.2: Preliminary and Preoperative Expenses
- Statement 2: Assessment of Working Capital
- Statement 3: Cost of Production & Profitability
- Statement 4: Assumptions for Cost of Production and Profitability
- Statement 5: Calculation of Income Tax
- Statement 6: Estimation of Power Cost
- Statement 7: Manpower Requirement and Estimation of Cost
- Statement 8: Estimation of Depreciation
- Statement 9: Projected Cash-Flow Statement
- Statement 10: Projected Balance Sheet
- Statement 11: Estimation of Break-Even Point
- Statement 12: Estimation of Net Present Value and Internal Rate of Return
- Statement 13: Sensitivity Analysis

15 PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

15.1 Role of Implementing Agency

The role and responsibility of the IA includes the following:

- i. Recruit a full time CDE preferably one amongst the stakeholders who has the desired knowledge and capability in order to ensure efficient implementation of the project
- ii. The IA would implement various interventions as outlined in the approved DPR
- iii. Undertake procurement and appointment of contractors, when required, in a fair and transparent manner
- iv. The IA will enter into an agreement with the Nodal Agency for timely completion on cluster intervention and proper utilization of Government Grants
- v. Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of assets created under the project by way of user-fee based model
- vi. Responsible for furnishing Utilization Certificates (UCs) and regular Progress reports to Nodal Agency in the prescribed formats.

15.2 Details of Strategic Partners

The cluster is proposed to be developed under SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries). The Coir Board is the Nodal agency(NA) and ITCOT Consultancy and Services Limited is the Technical Agency(TA) appointed by Coir Board. Considering the experience and knowledge base of lead SPV members in Palladam Coir Growbag Cluster, the SPV, which is registered as Society under section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Act, 1975 (TAMIL NADU ACT 27 OF 1975) is being proposed as the Implementing Agency.

15.3 Structure of the SPV

The SPV is formed and registered as Society under section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Act, 1975 (TAMIL NADU ACT 27 OF 1975) in the name of 'PALLADAM COIR GROW BAG CLUSTER as per the Certificate of Registration of Societies issued by Registrar of Societies, Tirupur vide **Sl.No. 94/2015** dated 07.07.2015.

15.4 Composition of the SPV

An SPV is formed with 15 founder members. The list of founder members including office bearers are given below:

S.	Nama	Designetien	Duccout A officity		
No.	name	Designation	Present Activity		
1	S.Prabhu	President	Coir Pith Exporter		
2	K.Ravindran	Vice President	Business		
3	R.Ramesh	Secretary	Coir Fibre Manufacturer		
4	S.Jalaja	Joint Secretary	Cocounut Grower & Business		
5	V.R.Vijayagopal	Treasurer	Business		
6	S.Venkatesh Prabhu	Joint Treasurer	Cocunut Grower & Merchant		
7	R.Sujith Kumar	E.C.Member	Coir Pith Exporter		
8	A.Vinoth Kumar	E.C.Member	Coir Pith Merchant		
9	R.Suguna Saraswathi	E.C.Member	Coir Pith Merchant		
10	P.Rajendran	E.C.Member	Cocunut Grower & Merchant		
11	P.Sharmila	E.C.Member	Coir Pith Exporter		
12	S.Anitha	E.C.Member	Coconut Grower		
13	R.P.Ramkumar	E.C.Member	Coir Pith Manufacturer		
14	K.R.Rajasekar	E.C.Member	Coir Pith Merchant		
15	A.Namagiri Raj	E.C.Member	Coir Pith Merchant		

16 EXPECTED IMPACT

- Increased utilization of coconut husk by 20%, resulting in enhanced income for coconut farmers by 15%.
- ➤ Established network of husk suppliers/farmers with the cluster SPV
- ▶ Increase in the overall turnover of the cluster by 25%
- Production of value added competitive products and marketing through strengthened marketing linkages (both domestic and export)
- \blacktriangleright Post interventions, the Cluster's export earnings increase by 40%
- Emergence of specialized support service providers and their active involvement in the development process
- Establishment of new units by converging various schemes of State and Central Governments (such as Coir Udyami Yojana, NEEDS, PMEGP, UYEGP, etc.) resulting in additional investments in Coir sector by the cluster members
- Improved access to financial capital for cluster members
- Knowledge Outreach : Exposure of cluster members to buyers beyond their local areas would have an immediate impact on their knowledge and ambitions