Celebrating 25 years of excellence

Newsletter

Vol 8 Issue 4 April 2025

Court Complex - Thalassery

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Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board

Projects - Statistics

Department	KIIFB Approved Projects	
	No. of Projects Approved	Approved Amount (₹. in Crore)
PWD	513	₹ 33,461
Agriculture	1	₹ 21
Animal Husbandry	1	₹ 16
Ayush	2	₹ 183
Backward Classes Development Department	1	₹ 18
Coastal Shipping & Inland Navigation	18	₹ 3,503
Culture	17	₹ 499
Devaswom	2	₹ 139
Fisheries and Ports	26	₹ 555
Forest	5	₹ 591
General Education	158	₹ 3,218
Health & Family Welfare	95	₹ 6,321
Higher Education	63	₹ 1,935
Home	6	₹ 231
Industries	2	₹ 71
Information Technology	5	₹ 1,652
Labour & Skills	5	₹ 94
Local Self Government	25	₹ 790
Power	18	₹ 5,200
Planning & Economic Affairs Department	2	₹ 138
Registration	6	₹ 89
Revenue	5	₹ 96
SC/ST Development	10	₹ 182
Science & Technology Department	4	₹ 58
Sports & YA	41	₹ 879
Tourism	14	₹ 619
Transport	3	₹ 601
Water Resources	101	₹ 6,912
Total	**1149**	**₹ 68,070**

Projects under Land Acquisition Pool of ₹ 20,000 Crore

PWD-NHAI	1	₹ 6,769 .01
Industrial Parks - 3 projects - ₹13988.63 Cr	6	₹ 16,403.23
Taking over of land from HNL - ₹ 200.60 Cr		
Kochi - Banglore Industrial Corridor & Global City - ₹ 2214.00 Cr		
Total	**7**	**₹ 23,172.24**

KIIFB Approved Projects Grand Total

Infrastructure Projects	1149	₹ 68,070
Projects under Land Acquisition Pool	7	₹ 20,000
Total	**1156**	**₹ 88,070**
Fund disbursed to projects (as on 31/03/2025)		**₹ 34,824 Cr.**

Editorial

"Connectivity is at the core of our civilization. Without connectivity, there is no community, and without community, there is hardly any life worth living. Connectivity is at the heart of all social, political, and economic activities" suggested by Sam Pitroda in his post-COVID work 'Redesign the World'.

KIIFB, along with Government of Kerala, believes that better connectivity will lead to a better life and a better Kerala. That is why the Budget announcement regarding Vizhinjam, Kollam, Punalur Development Triangle which offers great hope to the State and its entrepreneurs—has become a priority for KIIFB too. The announced Vizhinjam-Kollam-Punalur Corridor project is expected to open up significant opportunities for Kerala's key sectors—agriculture, fisheries, coir, cashew and other traditional industries, as well as tourism. This corridor has the potential to foster a new economic landscape by leveraging the immense possibilities of the Vizhinjam Sea Port.

The other major initiative of the Government, which is seen as one for which KIIFB has been given the responsibility at this juncture, is the formation of the Coastal Highway, which again stresses the need for creating connectivity that will serve as a catalyst for the development of the long coastal belt of the State. The ongoing Hill Highway project, on the other hand, will ensure the development of the eastern high-range belt. Along with better schools, hospitals, and roads which KIIFB has supported and being constructed across the State, the above-mentioned major priority projects will surely help us redesign the State according to the needs of this age.

In this edition of the KIIFB Newsletter, we are featuring articles on KIIFB's role in modernizing Kerala's court facilities, the potential of open-source GIS, enhancing HVAC efficiency through Automatic Condenser Tube Cleaning Systems, and Comprehending Carbon Neutrality.

Happy reading!!STAY TUNED

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Unlocking the Potential of Open-Source GIS: Transforming Spatial Analysis Through Accessible Technology

Anoja B V, Senior GIS Analyst
Indu P Nair, Senior GIS Analyst

Introduction

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) play a pivotal role in understanding and solving spatial challenges across industries such as urban planning, environmental management, agriculture, and public health. Traditionally, GIS software was dominated by proprietary platforms that required costly licenses and limited user control. The rise of open-source GIS has revolutionized access to advanced spatial analysis tools.

Open-source GIS software refers to geospatial platforms whose source code is freely available for use, modification, and distribution. These tools are highly customizable, allowing users to view, analyse, and manage spatial data without the burden of licensing restrictions. Whether for academic research, community mapping, or enterprise-level solutions, open-source GIS empowers users to tailor their workflows to specific needs.

Some of the key advantages of open-source GIS include:

- **Free to Use** – No expensive licensing fees, making it accessible to individuals, small organizations, and developing countries.
- **Highly Customizable** – Users can modify or extend functionalities through scripting and plugins, enabling personalized workflows.
- **Community-Driven** – A global network of developers and users provides extensive documentation, forums, and peer support.
- **Interoperability** – These tools support multiple geospatial data formats and integrate seamlessly with other open-source and proprietary systems.

This write-up explores the potential of open-source GIS by examining its core tools, real-world applications, and the evolving future of geospatial technology in an open-access world.

Open-Source GIS Tools and Their Role in Infrastructure Project Planning and Execution

Open-source GIS tools have revolutionized the way infrastructure projects are planned and executed. These tools provide a flexible, cost-effective al-

ternative to proprietary GIS software, enabling engineers, planners, and decision-makers to efficiently analyze geographic data and make informed choices throughout a project's life cycle.

Some of the most widely used open-source GIS software includes QGIS, GRASS GIS, PostGIS, GeoServer etc.

Application in the Planning Phase

During the planning stage of an infrastructure project—such as constructing a road, a bridge, a utility network, or a building complex—open-source GIS plays a critical role in:

- Site Selection: QGIS can be used to overlay multiple layers such as land use, zoning, population density, topography, and environmental constraints to identify the most suitable location for development.
- Feasibility Studies: Planners can use elevation models and terrain analysis in GRASS GIS to evaluate slope stability, drainage, and risk areas such as floodplains or landslide-prone zones.
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment: With open-source GIS, developers can map sensitive ecosystems, cultural heritage sites, and residential zones, allowing for mitigation planning to reduce negative impacts.
- Public Consultation and Transparency: Maps created with GIS or published via GeoServer can be shared with stakeholders and the community to gather feedback and foster transparency.

Application in the Execution Phase

Once a project moves into the execution stage, open-source GIS tools continue to add significant value. Real-time GPS data from the field can be integrated into a central GIS platform, enabling project managers to monitor site progress, machinery movement, and resource deployment. Tools like GeoServer facilitate data sharing and coordination by serving maps and spatial datasets to web platforms or mobile apps used by contractors, engineers, and inspectors. This improves collaboration and tracking efficiency. GIS technology also supports quality assurance by verifying that construction aligns with design specifications using satellite imagery, drone mapping, and spatial overlays. Additionally, final project layouts and utility placements can be documented and visualized using GIS platforms providing reliable as-built records for future maintenance or expansion planning.

By integrating open-source GIS software into both planning and execution phases, infrastructure projects gain:

- Cost Savings by avoiding expensive licenses
- Increased Accuracy through detailed spatial analysis
- Better Collaboration through web-based mapping and data sharing
- Custom Workflows suited to project-specific needs
- Scalability for small local works or large national infrastructure programs

In essence, open-source GIS not only supports better planning and execution it fosters more resilient, sustainable, and transparent infrastructure development.

OpenStreetMap: A Collaborative Global Mapping Initiative

OpenStreetMap (OSM) is a groundbreaking, open-source mapping platform that enables anyone to view, edit, and share geospatial data. Often referred to as the "Wikipedia of maps," OSM was launched in 2004 to create a free and editable map of the world, built entirely by volunteer contributions. Unlike proprietary maps, OSM data is open, meaning it can be used for a wide variety of applications from humanitarian relief to navigation systems and urban planning.

Benefits of OpenStreetMap

- Free and Open: OSM data is available under the Open Database License (ODbL), allowing

free use, distribution, and modification.

- Up to Date: With thousands of global contributors, OSM often updates faster than commercial alternatives.
- Community-Driven: A passionate global community ensures continuous improvement and localization.
- Customizable: Users can tailor the map by contributing specific features like buildings, trails, water bodies, or local points of interest.
- Supports Many Applications: Used in logistics, disaster response, academic research, and government projects.

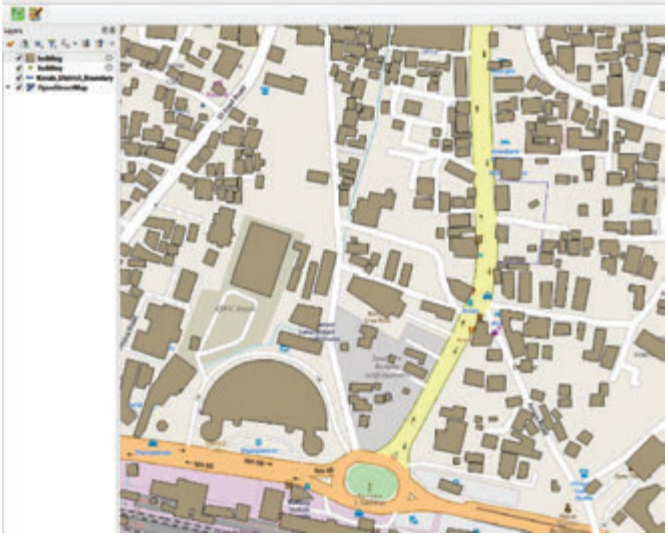
Mapping with OpenStreetMap (OSM)

Mapping with OpenStreetMap offers a wide range of benefits, particularly for communities, researchers, developers, and planners seeking accessible and flexible geospatial data. One of the biggest advantages is that OSM is free and open, eliminating the cost barriers often associated with commercial mapping platforms. This makes it ideal for NGOs, educational institutions, and local governments. Because it is community-driven, OSM is often updated more frequently than proprietary maps, especially in rapidly changing or remote areas. Contributors can map local features that may be missing from traditional maps, making OSM highly localized and detailed. The platform is also customizable, allowing users to map features that are relevant to specific use cases such as bike lanes, footpaths, wells, or health centres. Furthermore, OSM supports humanitarian and disaster response efforts by providing real-time mapping in crisis zones through initiatives like the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT). Its open licensing and flexible tagging system enable seamless integration with GIS tools, app development, and spatial analysis, making it a powerful resource for a wide range of mapping applications.

Accessing OSM Data Using QuickOSM in QGIS

QuickOSM is a powerful QGIS plugin that allows users to query and download OpenStreetMap data directly within the QGIS interface, streamlining access to real-time spatial information. Using QuickOSM in QGIS to download OpenStreetMap data provides several key advantages for GIS users and spatial analysts. First and foremost, it offers a quick and efficient way to access real-time, high-quality geospatial data directly within the QGIS environment eliminating the need to manually browse, download, and convert files from external sources. The plugin allows for customized queries based on specific tags and values (e.g., highway = primary, amenity = school), giving users fine control over what data they retrieve. This makes it ideal for focused spatial analysis, such as urban planning, accessibility studies, or infrastructure mapping. QuickOSM also supports geographically bounded searches, allowing users to define the area of interest by name or custom extent. The retrieved data is immediately loaded into QGIS as editable vector layers, which can be styled, analysed, or exported to other formats such as Shapefile or GeoPackage. Additionally, it supports multiple geometry types (points, lines, and polygons) making it versatile for a wide range of mapping projects.

Field Data Collection Using Open-Source GIS Software



Field data collection is a critical component of many GIS-based projects, particularly in infrastructure planning, environmental monitoring, urban development, agriculture, and disaster management. Open-source GIS software provides flexible, low-cost, and effective tools for collecting, managing, and integrating field data with spatial databases and maps. These tools eliminate the need for expensive proprietary software or devices, making them highly accessible for organizations, governments, NGOs, and researchers.

Field Mapping with QField and QGIS offers a seamless and efficient workflow for collecting geospatial data directly in the field using mobile devices. The process begins in QGIS, where users prepare a map project, define data layers, and configure user-friendly forms for attribute collection such as drop-down lists, text fields, and date pickers. This project is then transferred to a mobile device running the QField app, where field personnel can view the map, capture GPS locations, draw geometries (points, lines, or polygons), and input data even while offline.

Once fieldwork is complete, the collected data can be synchronized back to the desktop QGIS environment for analysis, visualization, or integration into larger GIS databases. The key advantages of using QField with QGIS include full offline capability, allowing work in remote areas without internet; cost-effectiveness, since both tools are open-source and free; and customizability, as users can tailor forms and layers to suit specific project needs. Additionally, the seamless integration between mobile and desktop platforms ensures data consistency, reduces manual entry errors, and significantly speeds up the field data collection process.

Web-Based GIS Using Open-Source Platforms

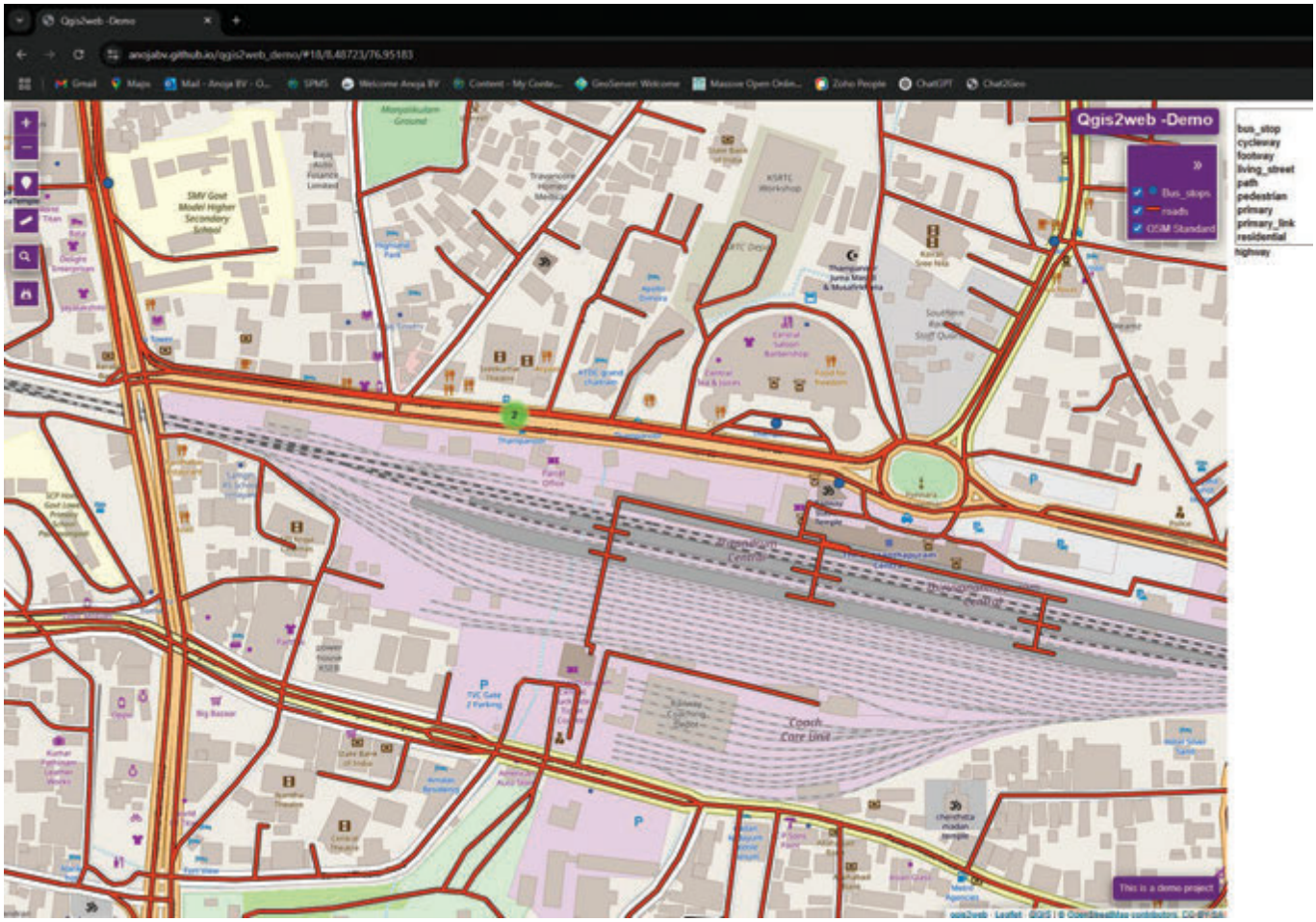
Web-based GIS (Geographic Information System) allows users to access, visualize, analyze, and interact with spatial data through a web browser eliminating the need for specialized desktop software. Open-source platforms have revolutionized the way geospatial data is shared and consumed online by providing cost-effective, customizable, and scalable tools for building interactive mapping applications. These solutions are widely used in urban planning, environmental monitoring, disaster response, asset management, and public engagement.

Web-based GIS using open-source platforms provides an efficient and accessible way to share geospatial data and interactive maps with a global audience. A powerful and widely adopted open-source combination includes GeoServer for serving spatial data, OpenLayers for building the interactive map interface, and GitHub Pages for hosting the web application. This setup eliminates the need for costly software or proprietary hosting services, making it ideal for researchers, planners, and organizations looking to publish spatial content online.

GeoServer acts as the backend engine, capable of publishing vector and raster data through standard OGC web services such as WMS (Web Map Service) and WFS (Web Feature Service). It connects seamlessly with spatial databases like PostGIS, allowing users to manage large datasets and publish them in real-time. On the frontend, OpenLayers, a robust

JavaScript mapping library, allows developers to build fully customizable web maps by consuming the services provided by GeoServer. It supports layer controls, pop-ups, styling, and dynamic interaction with map features offering a rich user experience.

Once the web map interface is built using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript (with OpenLayers integrated), it can be hosted easily and freely using GitHub Pages. By uploading the files to a GitHub repository and enabling GitHub Pages, users can deploy their web GIS application without the need for a paid web server or domain. This workflow is not only cost-effective but also encourages transparency and collaboration by making maps publicly accessible.



Conclusion

Open-source GIS has fundamentally transformed the way spatial data is accessed, analysed, and shared. By removing the limitations of costly licenses and offering powerful, customizable tools like QGIS, GeoServer, OpenLayers, and OpenStreetMap, open-source platforms have made geospatial technology more accessible to individuals, institutions, and communities around the world. These tools not only support technical innovation but also encourage collaboration, transparency, and local empowerment in decision-making processes. Whether in urban planning, environmental management, disaster response, or community mapping, open-source GIS enables smarter, data-driven solutions that are both scalable and sustainable. As the technology continues to evolve, the role of open-source GIS will remain critical in shaping a more informed, connected, and resilient future.

Advancing Legal Infrastructure: KIIFB's Role in Modernizing Kerala's Court Facilities

Greeshma R Pillai, Project Engineer, PAD

A Comprehensive Overview of Court Complex Construction under the Home Department

Introduction

The Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB) plays a pivotal role in financing and overseeing key infrastructure projects in partnership with the Home Department, with a strong focus on the sectors of justice administration, law enforcement, and public safety. Through strategic funding and direction, KIIFB significantly contributes to the modernisation and expansion of Kerala's judicial infrastructure—most notably, the construction and development of court complexes—ensuring effective governance within the Home Department's purview.

Court complexes are fundamental to the functioning of the judicial system. These facilities encompass courtrooms, judges' chambers, administrative offices, libraries, and other essential spaces required for the smooth conduct of legal proceedings. In Kerala, the development and upkeep of these complexes play a vital role in improving access to justice and streamlining judicial efficiency. Serving a wide range of judicial functions—such as district courts, magistrate courts, family courts, and specialised courts—these complexes are strategically located across districts to ensure regional accessibility.

In recent years, the state has intensified efforts to modernize court infrastructure by incorporating technology-driven solutions for case management, enhancing accessibility for stakeholders, and upgrading facilities to meet contemporary standards. These initiatives aim to accelerate case resolution, reduce dependency on traditional litigation methods, and create a more efficient and user-friendly legal environment.

KIIFB's Role in the Development of Court Complexes

KIIFB plays a crucial role in the construction, renovation, and expansion of court complexes across the state, aligning with its mission to invest in Kerala's critical infrastructure sectors. KIIFB's financial assistance extends across multiple components of these projects, including land acquisition, building construction, infrastructure upgrades, and the procurement of essential equipment and technology.

In addition to funding, KIIFB is actively involved in the planning, coordination, and execution of projects, ensuring adherence to high-quality standards, strict timelines, and the specific requirements of the judiciary and other stakeholders. This integrated approach ensures that court complexes are not only structurally sound but also modern, efficient, and equipped with the latest technology.

Through its sustained efforts and strategic collaboration with the Home Department, KIIFB is helping to establish state-of-the-art judicial infrastructure that supports seamless legal operations and enhances access to justice for citizens across Kerala.

KIIFB's Contribution to the Construction of Court Complexes

In the 2016–2017 Budget Speech, the Government of Kerala proposed the construction of court

complexes at Palakkad, Peerumedu, Kuthuparamba, Nedumkandom, Alappuzha (Additional Block), and Ranni, with an Administrative Sanction of ₹150 Crore, as per G.O.(Rt) No.1404/2018/Home dated 17/05/2018. Subsequently, in the 2017–2018 Budget Speech, an additional ₹25 Crore was allocated for the Court Complex at Thalassery, vide G.O.(Rt) No.742/2018/Home dated 14/03/2018. These projects are undertaken under the governance of the KIIFB.

To implement the initiative, the Government designated the Kerala State Construction Corporation (KSCC) as the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). KSCC prepared the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for each proposed complex and submitted them to KIIFB for funding approval. KIIFB's Appraisal Department reviewed the DPRs and granted financial sanction for each subproject under the broader judicial infrastructure development plan. As of now, financial sanction has been approved for 6 subprojects, amounting to a total of ₹230.59 Crore, with specific project details as follows:

Need for New Court Complexes and KIIFB's Green Building Initiatives

The existing court buildings at the proposed locations are considerably old, structurally deteriorated, and no longer suitable for current judicial requirements. Their physical infrastructure is not only outdated but also insufficient in terms of size, failing to meet present and anticipated future demands. With the increasing number of court cases and the exponential growth in documentation and record-keeping, the available space in these buildings for storing files and accommodating office functions has become grossly inadequate. Moreover, the lack of modern facilities poses serious limitations in providing safe, secure, and efficient working conditions for judges, court staff, litigants, witnesses, and under-trial prisoners.

In response to these challenges, the construction of new, integrated court complexes at each location has been identified as a crucial requirement. These proposed complexes are being designed with

Sl. No:	Name of the Projects	Financial Sanction (FS)	District	Current Status
1.	Construction of Court Complex at 'Thalassery'	Rs. 50.14 Cr	Kannur	Work Completed
2.	Construction of Court Complex at 'Koothuparamba'	Rs. 30.13 Cr		Technical Sanction (TS) Stage
3.	Construction of Court Complex at 'Ranni'	Rs. 23.50 Cr	Pathanamthitta	Technical Sanction (TS) Stage
4.	Construction of Court Complex at 'Palakkad'	Rs. 65.76 Cr	Palakkad	Architectural & Structural Drawings are being revised incorporating additional requirements.
5.	Construction of Court Complex at 'Nedumkandam'	Rs. 32.84 Cr	Idukki	Revised proposal is submitted incorporating GRIHA norms which is under scrutiny.
6.	Construction of Court Complex at 'Peerumedu'	Rs. 28.22 Cr		Revised proposal is submitted incorporating GRIHA norms which is under scrutiny.

modern architectural concepts, aiming to bring all judicial and administrative functions under a single, cohesive campus. The unified infrastructure will not only streamline operations but also enhance safety, accessibility, and overall functionality.

As part of its commitment to sustainable infrastructure development, KIIFB has facilitated the inclusion of all these court complex projects except Thalassery under the GRIHA (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment) certification system. GRIHA is India's nationally recognized rating framework for evaluating the environmental performance of buildings throughout their life cycle. It promotes sustainable development by focusing on energy efficiency, resource conservation, and environmentally responsible construction practices.

To meet GRIHA's rigorous standards, Energy Simulation Reports were prepared and analyzed for each proposed court complex. These reports assess the buildings' energy performance in alignment with GRIHA Criterion 8, which emphasizes optimizing energy usage while maintaining comfort levels. Specifically, the reports ensure that the Energy Performance Index (EPI) of each building does not exceed the benchmarks prescribed by GRIHA.

By effectively addressing these critical factors, the proposed court complexes are being developed to achieve a GRIHA 3-star rating. This reflects a strong commitment to environmental sustainability, resource efficiency, and climate-conscious development. Through this initiative, KIIFB not only facilitates the modernization of judicial infrastructure but also advocates for the integration of green building principles into public infrastructure projects across Kerala.

Construction of District Court Complex at Thalassery, Kannur District (Rs. 50.14 Cr)

Located along the national highway and offering a panoramic view of the Arabian sea, the eight-storey complex is currently the tallest court building in Kerala. Despite the transition, the Thalassery Court's historical roots will be preserved. The Principal Sessions Judge still uses a 233-year-old British-era chair in the court hall. The district building also houses a treasure trove of legal history, including handwritten decrees dating back to 1826, an old Bible, law books, and gazettes.

The Thalassery Court functions in Thalassery Vil-

lage, which falls under the Vadakara parliamentary constituency in the Kannur District. The previous court building, constructed in 1805 with a traditional tiled roof, held significant historical relevance as it served as an administrative hub during the reign of the Kottayam royal dynasty and later under British rule. However, over the years, the building had deteriorated severely, posing numerous challenges. Structural weaknesses, including leaking roofs during monsoons and an outdated electrical system, created hazardous working conditions for judicial staff and posed a serious risk to critical legal documents stored in the premises.

Furthermore, with the steady rise in the number of case registrations and the accumulation of legal records, the available space in the old structures had become grossly insufficient to accommodate the growing demands of modern court operations. The outdated and cramped facilities failed to meet not only the current judicial needs but also the anticipated future requirements of the legal community, litigants, and the general public. Recognizing these pressing issues, the construction of the new District Court Complex at Thalassery was taken up as a vital infrastructure project aimed at creating a safe, spacious, and well-equipped environment conducive to efficient judicial functioning.

Thalassery Court Complex- (Old Building)

Thalassery Court Complex- (New Building)

A new building for Court Complex was proposed to be constructed in the own land under possession of Court. The building is at 10 floor levels (ie, cellar floor + ground floor + 7 floor + terrace floor) of RCC framed structure over the pile foundations. The building covers an area of 13,659.00 sqm and is designated for a range of purposes, including housing different courtrooms, judges' chambers, administrative offices, libraries, and essential amenities for legal proceedings. It is specifically designed to cater to the needs of judges, lawyers, litigants, and court staff, with the primary objective of ensuring the smooth functioning of the judicial process. The floor-wise facilities provided for the Thalassery Court Complex are listed below:

Sl. No:	Floor Level	Facilities
1	Basement/ Cellar	Parking areas, Staircases, Lifts, Lobby etc.
2	Ground	Court MACT, Judges Chamber, Post Office, Facilitation Centre, Bar Association Canteen etc.,
3	First	Advocates Rooms, Advocates Library, Record Room for Principal Sub Court & Additional Court, Property JFMC etc.,
4	Second	Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate (ACJM), Court JFCM, Bench section, Record Room, Office JFMC, Office ACJM etc.,

5	Third	Principle Sub Court, Additional Sub Court, Bench section, Offices, Property for Sub Court etc.,
6	Fourth	DGP office, APP Cabins, Conference Hall, Judges library, POCSO records etc.
7	Fifth	Family court, Bench Station, Family Court Office, Family Records, Counselling Cabins etc.,
8	Sixth	POCSO Court, Court Hall Additional District Court III, Offices, Bench Section, Server Room etc.
9	Seventh	Court Hall Additional District Court II, Office Additional District Court II, Property Room POCSO, Court Hall Additional District Court IV etc.
10	Terrace	Machine Room, Water Tank etc.

KSCC prepared and submitted the Detailed Project Report (DPR) to KIIFB, proposing an estimated budget of ₹56.20 Cr. After a comprehensive appraisal by KIIFB's evaluation team, the project was approved with a final outlay of ₹51.40 Cr. This sanctioned budget covered all key components, including civil works, electrification (with integrated electronic systems and fire safety measures), sanitary and water supply systems, rainwater harvesting, and the installation of a solar power system. M/s. Habitat Technology Group was appointed as the Project Management Consultant (PMC) to oversee execution.

The project site was handed over to the contractor on 15th September 2020. Construction was completed within the stipulated timeline, and the court complex was inaugurated on 25th January 2025 by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Pinarayi Vijayan. On the occasion, Hon'ble Chief Justice Shri Nitin Jamdar formally inaugurated 10 courtrooms within the new facility.

KSCC will manage the maintenance of the building during the 5-year defect liability period following completion. After this period, the building will be transferred to the client department, and further maintenance will be managed by the Kerala Public Works Department (PWD).




Summary

KIIFB plays a pivotal role in advancing judicial infrastructure in Kerala by providing essential financial support and project oversight under the Home Department. Through detailed project evaluations and timely funding, KIIFB ensures that court complexes are developed to high standards of quality, safety, and efficiency. Its strong emphasis on sustainability—evident in the integration of GRIHA 3-star green building practices—further reflects a commitment to responsible development. By fostering collaboration among all stakeholders, KIIFB helps deliver modern, user-centric facilities that support the seamless functioning of the judicial system, reinforcing its vision for a progressive and sustainable public infrastructure landscape.

Enhancing HVAC Efficiency with Automatic Condenser Tube Cleaning Systems

Prathap Magon, Jr. Consultant (Electromechanical), TRC

In HVAC systems, it is important to keep condenser tubes clean and efficient. These tubes are essential for exchanging heat, and if they are dirty, it can affect the system's performance and energy usage. Over time, condenser tubes can build up deposits like scale, algae, and debris, which can lower their efficiency.

Condenser fouling significantly affects the efficiency of chillers by reducing performance and increasing energy consumption. When impurities accumulate, heat transfer is hindered, leading to decreased efficiency and higher operating costs. This puts a strain on cooling systems, resulting in increased energy usage and negative environmental impacts.

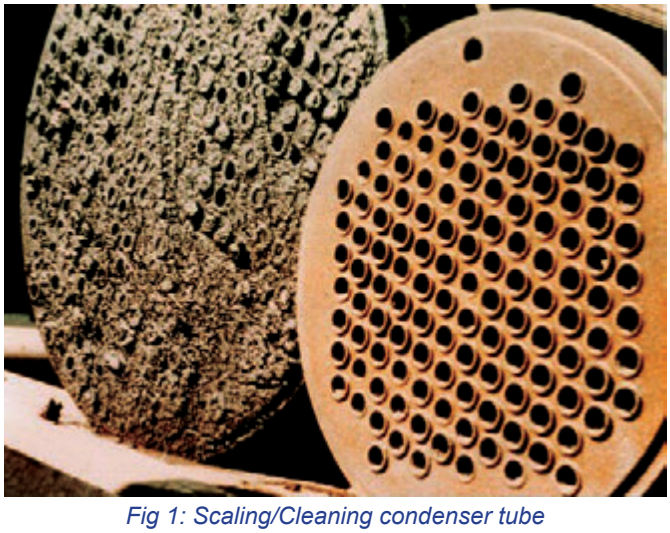


Fig 1: Scaling/Cleaning condenser tube

It is essential to control fouling to keep operations cost-effective in the long run. One way to do this is by using advanced condenser tube cleaning systems. These systems are made to tackle challenges, enhance performance, and extend equipment lifespan. To simplify the process, it is recommended to switch from manual cleaning to an online Chiller Condenser Automatic Tube Cleaning System. This automated system will operate on its own, making maintenance more effective.

Implementing automatic tube cleaning systems helps to reduce fouling, improve chiller efficiency, and reduce energy waste. A fouling layer of 0.3 mm results in a staggering 10% reduction in Chiller COP efficiency.

The basic operating principle involves two main cycles namely Injection cycle and Collection cycle.

Fig 2 : Basic operating cycle

During the ball injection cycle, the ball injection pump will be activated to run which will draw water from the condenser water supply line and purge down the balls from the bottom of the ball collector, discharging the ball through the injector nozzle into the inlet line of condenser.

The sponge balls, which have a diameter slightly larger than the inside diameter of the condenser tubes, will be forced through the system pressure. All fouling deposits that are present will be completely wipes off when the balls flow though the condenser tube.

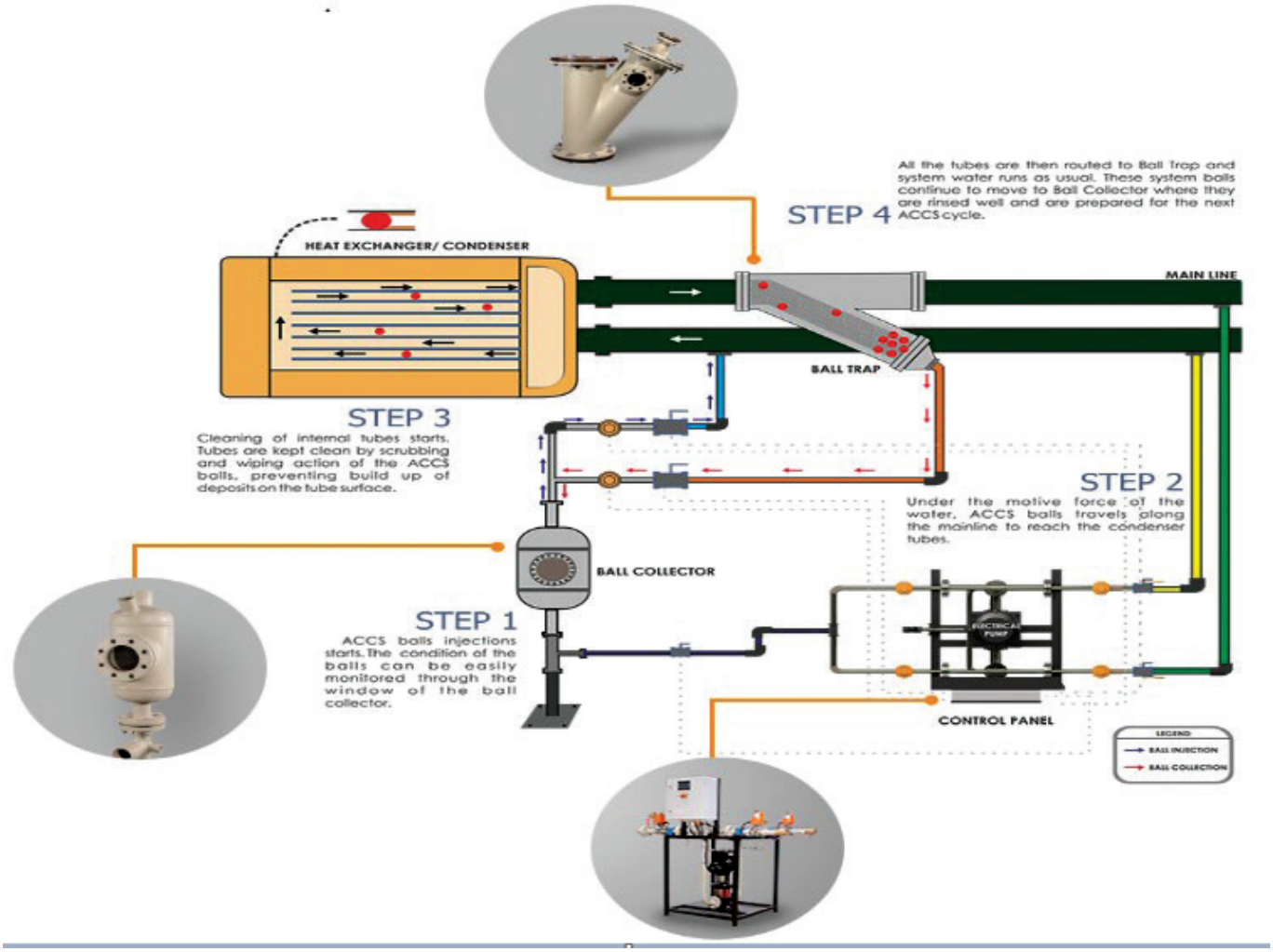


Fig 3: Automatic Condenser Cleaning System

The collection cycle will start almost instantaneously after the completion to the ball injection cycle. The Ball injection pump will be stop while the Ball collection pump will be activated to run, collecting the balls from the ball strainer section. The ball strainer prevents the balls from flowing to cycle. The downstream condenser water which was drawn by the ball collection pump will be discharge back to the condenser water return to cooling tower line without the ball.

A Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) controls the complete automatic operational function of the cleaning system. The schedule of ball injection and collection can be preprogrammed to suit to different Chiller with different operating condition.

Benefits:

- Results shown up to 25% energy saving in HVAC chillers
- Increases cooling capacity of HVAC Chillers

- Improves condenser tube life Improves Compressor Life
- Avoids costly shutdown and downtime
- Eliminates offline cleaning completely
- Avoids harmful chemicals that are used for descaling

CONCLUSION :

Maintaining clean and efficient condenser tubes is crucial for the optimal performance of HVAC systems. Fouling can significantly reduce chiller efficiency, increase energy consumption, and lead to higher operating costs. Implementing advanced automatic tube cleaning systems can effectively tackle these challenges, enhancing performance, extending equipment lifespan, and reducing environmental impacts. By switching to automated cleaning, HVAC systems can achieve substantial energy savings, increased cooling capacity, and improved overall efficiency, all while avoiding the need for harmful chemicals and costly downtime.

Maliyekal Railway Over Bridge

Comprehending about Carbon Neutrality

Arya Krishnan, Sustainability Expert, (Envt.) ESG

Introduction

Climate change, driven by natural factors and human activities, is a global concern linked to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Burning fossil fuels releases greenhouse gases, including CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, and NF_3, with CO_2 being the most abundant. Land clearing, deforestation, agriculture, and oil and gas operations also contribute significantly to emissions. The Paris Agreement seeks to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C, with efforts to stay within 1.5°C, while promoting climate resilience and low-emission financial flows. India aims to reduce emissions intensity by 45% from 2005 levels and generate 50% of its electricity from non-fossil sources by 2030.

What is carbon-neutrality?

Carbon neutrality is the balance between emitting and absorbing carbon dioxide, aiming for a net zero carbon footprint. It is achieved by reducing emissions, investing in renewable energy, and supporting carbon offset projects. Carbon sinks, like forests, soils, and oceans, absorb more carbon than they emit. Achieving carbon neutrality involves measuring, reducing, and offsetting emissions through initiatives such as carbon credits. While net zero aims to eliminate as many greenhouse gas emissions as produced, carbon negative or climate positive means removing more CO_2 than emitted, both targeting climate change mitigation.

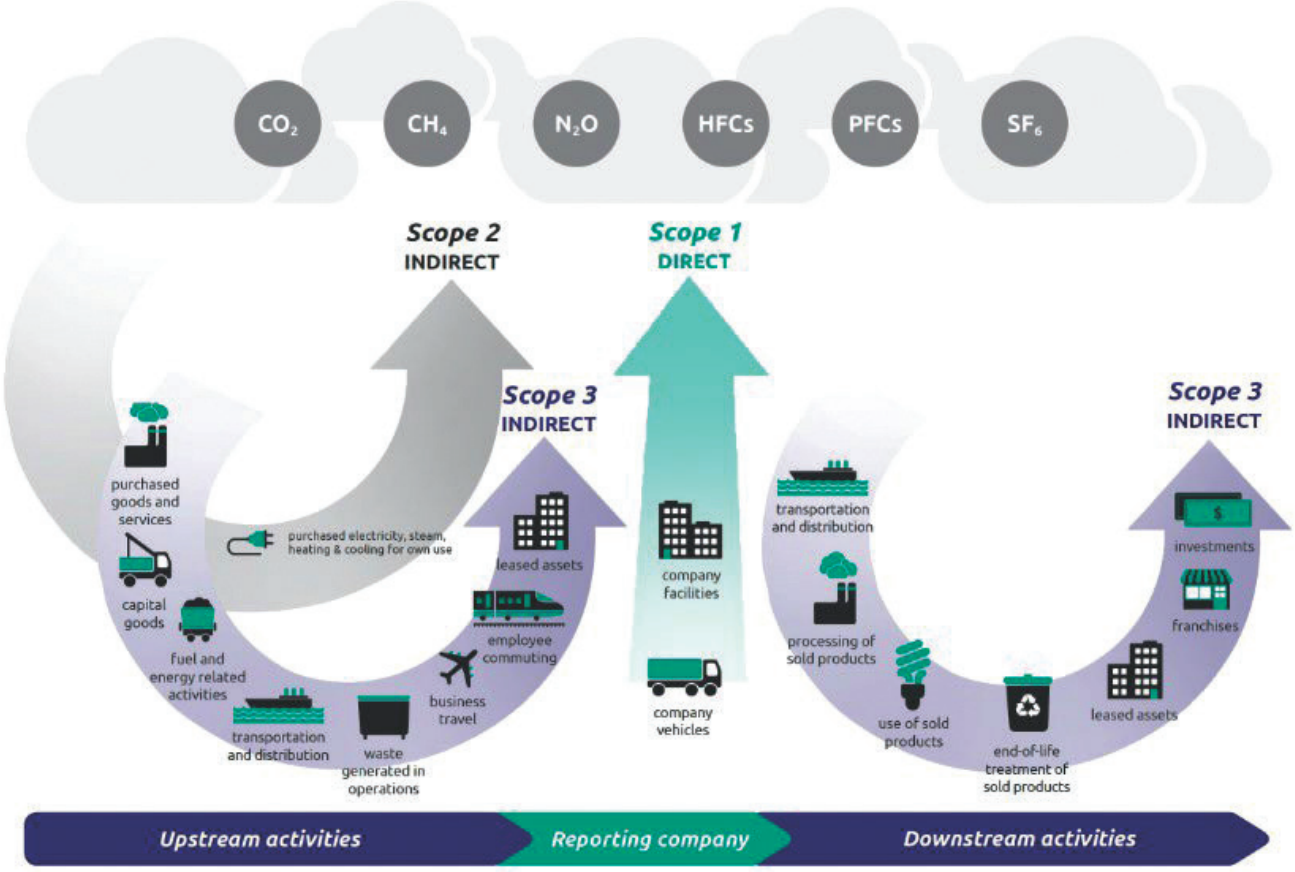
Scopes Of Emission:

Scope 1 – Direct Emission

GHG emissions directly emitted by sources owned or controlled by the organisation. Examples of Scope 1 emissions are on-site combustion; organisation-owned fossil-fuel power plants; emissions associated with fuel combustion in boilers, furnaces, vehicles; or the emissions from company fleets.

Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions

GHG emissions that came indirectly from the generation of purchased electricity, cooling, heating, gas, steam and electric vehicles. These emissions come from the electricity or heat supplied by the organisation, such as when a company purchases energy from a utility provider. Although scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where they are generated, they are accounted for in an organization's GHG inventory because they are a result of the organization's energy use.



Overview of GHG Protocol scopes and emissions across the value chain (Source: US EPA)

Scope 3 – Indirect Emissions

GHG value chain emissions that include both upstream and downstream of an organisation's main operations. The scope 3 emissions for one organization are the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of another organisation. These emissions are especially more difficult to reduce as they are happening outside of the reporting company's walls. These emissions come from indirect sources, such as the products or services that a company sells, its employee travel, or the waste it produces. Collecting data from vendors and suppliers is also a good way to get an overview of a company's overall carbon footprint. By analysing the emission profiles of its suppliers, a business can identify opportunities for emission reductions. Scope 3 emissions are separated into 15 different categories, including business travel, waste disposal, and purchased goods and services.

Becoming Carbon Neutral: Key Steps

Step 1- Calculate Carbon Footprint -Assessment Methodology (IPCC, 2006,2019)

Carbon Footprint is the total amount of GHGs that are generated by activities either directly or indirectly. Carbon footprint is a means of measuring and recording the GHG emissions of an organization or sector within a defined system boundary. It is the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by an individual, event, organization, service, place or product, expressed as Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2 e). Its unit is tonnes (or kg) of carbon dioxide.

Step 2 – Avoid emissions

CO2 and many emissions can be avoided by finding alternative. Turning off the equipment when it is not in use, using public transport while travelling,

use of bicycles for moving around, encourage on sharing vehicles among employees, promoting video conferencing, double side printing of paper, reuse of materials are some of the strategies that can be adopted.

Step 3 – Reduce emissions

Total Carbon Footprint = Emissions by activities from Scope 1+ Scope 2 + Scope 3
Carbon Footprint of a given activity/ Emission = Activity data (Mass/Volume/kWh/km) x Emission Factor (CO2e per unit)
E.g.: - For the Energy sector, Total Emissions (CO2) is tabulated as listed below:
CO2 emissions (T) = Mass of fuel consumed x Net calorific value of fuel x Emission factor of fuel - Eq. (1)
CH4 emissions (CO2 e) = Mass of fuel consumed x Net calorific value of fuel x Emission factor of fuel) x GWP of CH4 - Eq. (2)
N2 O emissions (CO2 e) = Mass of fuel consumed x Net calorific value of fuel x Emission factor of fuel x GWP of N_2O - Eq. (3)
Total Emissions (CO_2) = Eq. (1) + Eq. (2) + Eq. (3)
***Emission Factors of GHGs:** a coefficient that describes the rate at which a given activity releases GHGs into the atmosphere.*

Carbon reduction involves lowering gas emissions from all sources in a specific area by using renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and reducing fossil fuel use. Measures include low-energy lighting, better insulation, hybrid vehicles, recyclable materials, and locally sourced items.

Step 4 – Offset emissions

Carbon offsetting is the process of compensating for carbon footprint by investing in projects that reduce or sequester CO2 emissions elsewhere. Some of the emissions cannot be avoided or reduced and these emissions are considered for offsetting. Carbon Offsetting compensates for the unavoidable emissions by allowing to fund an equivalent carbon dioxide saving elsewhere in the world. Emissions can be offset by direct investments in climate change solutions, or through green investment funds, investing in emission reduction projects or carbon reduction programs, buying carbon credits, participating in tree plantation activities, investing in carbon capture and storage projects and various reforestation programs and in development of renewable sources of power generation.

Direct air capture (DAC): - Technology designed to remove carbon dioxide directly from the atmosphere. Unlike traditional carbon capture methods that target emissions sources such as factories or power plants, DAC systems can capture CO2 from the ambient air anywhere, making it a potentially powerful tool in the fight against climate change. DAC is an emerging technology with the potential to complement efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. Advancements in technology and reductions in costs could make DAC an essential component of global strategies to achieve net-zero emissions.

Carbon Sequestration

Carbon sequestration is the active process of capturing and storing CO2 into long-term storage reservoirs directly reduces its presence in the atmosphere, which slows down the rate of global warming and reduces the severity and frequency of climate change-related events. Natural carbon sequestration processes, such as photosynthesis, play a vital role in maintaining healthy ecosystems. Methods for sequestering carbon generally fall into these four categories: Biological, Ocean, Geological & Technological carbon sequestration.

- ☑ Carbon Footprint = Carbon Emissions - Carbon Sequestration
- ☑ Emissions = Activity Level × Emission Factor
- ☑ Sequestration = Sectoral Data × Sequestration Factor

Frameworks: GHG Protocol and ISO 14064 series

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol:

The **Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol**, developed by WRI and WBCSD, is a globally recognized framework for measuring, managing, and reporting GHG emissions from direct and indirect sources (Scope 1, 2, and 3). It offers detailed guidance, tools, and sector-specific frameworks, and is widely referenced by initiatives like SBTi, CDP, and GRI. **ISO 14064**, created by ISO, provides international standards for quantifying, monitoring, reporting, and verifying GHG emissions and removals. It comprises three parts: organization-level quantification (ISO 14064-1), project-level monitoring (ISO 14064-2), and verification/validation (ISO 14064-3). Both frameworks share principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy. Businesses are encouraged to align with the GHG Protocol for emission calculation and use ISO 14064 for reporting and verification.

Standards for carbon accounting

Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP):

CDP is a global platform that encourages companies, cities, states, and regions to disclose their environmental impact, including greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and deforestation risks. CDP provides a standardised questionnaire for organisations to report their environmental data to investors and other stakeholders.

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB):

SASB provides industry-specific standards for reporting on financially material sustainability topics, including carbon emissions, in annual financial filings. These standards help companies in various industries disclose their environmental performance to investors.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD):

The TCFD, established by the Financial Stability Board, provides recommendations for organisations to disclose climate-related financial risks and opportunities. It focuses on how climate change might impact an organisation's financial performance over the short, medium, and long term.

Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi):

SBTi provides guidelines for setting science-based targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the level of decarbonisation required to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. These targets are aligned with the latest climate science.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards:

The GRI provides a comprehensive framework for reporting on a wide range of sustainability topics, including carbon emissions. GRI standards offer guidelines for organisations to report their environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance.

The Carbon Neutral Protocol 2025

The Carbon Neutral Protocol provides a rigorous and transparent framework for businesses to achieve carbon neutrality, covering their operations, products, and activities. It sets requirements for certification, enabling companies to showcase their climate action ahead of regulations, while aligning with best practices in GHG measurement, monitoring, and emission mitigation. The Protocol is a global standard demonstrating corporate climate leadership. Key climate agencies include UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), CoP (Conference of the parties), IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), SBTi, and CNN (Climate Neutral Now).

Carbon Neutrality: KIIFB's Roadmap to a Greener Future

India's commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2070, announced at UNFCCC, aligns with KIIFB's sustainable development vision. KIIFB has integrated sustainability into its ESG Risk Management Framework by financing projects under Green Bonds, implementing green building certifications (GRIHA, EDGE, IGBC), and tracking emissions to meet environmental mandates. The completion of

80 shortlisted green building projects (about 10 lakh sq. m) is expected to reduce 82,600 TCO2 eq/year, with a marginal cost increase of 1.34%, recoverable in 3-5 years. As Kerala's infrastructure investment arm, KIIFB ensures future projects align with international sustainability standards, mainstreaming climate risks through policy initiatives and capacity building. The ESG policy fosters sustainable resource use across the Transportation (47%), Water (11%), Power (10%), and Building (16%) sectors. KIIFB's green projects adhere to UN SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) on ESG, ensuring statutory compliance. These initiatives strengthen Kerala's resilience and advance the state's net zero goal by 2050.Additionally, KIIFB plans to implement a Sustainable Infrastructure Rating System for other infrastructure projects to monitor and report

References:-

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https://www.carbonneutral.com/the-carbonneutral-protocol/introduction
https://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/carbon-neutrality/13546248
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Thalassery Court Complex

Capacity Building Workshop on HEC-RAS Hydraulic Modelling

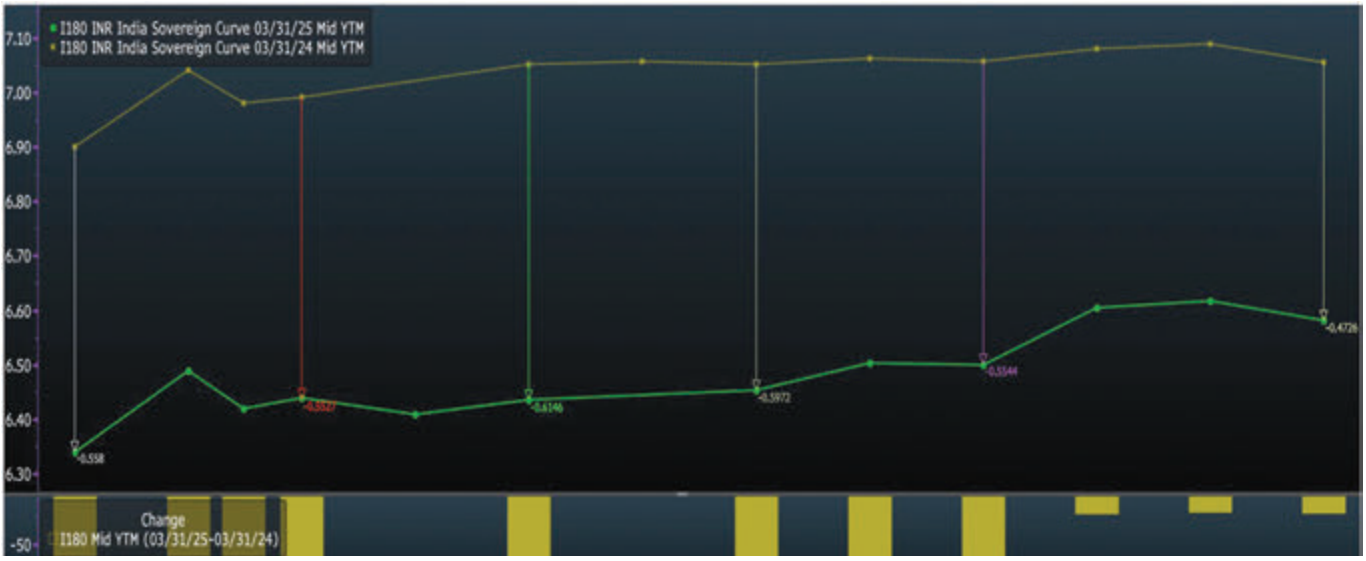
KIIFB organized a two-day capacity-building session on the hands-on usage of the HEC-RAS software for hydraulic modeling (Phase 1) for 20 officials, in collaboration with CWRDM Kozhikode, from 14th to 15th of March 2025, at KIIFB. Dr. Drissia T.K., Principal Scientist at Centre of Excellence for Water-related Disaster Management in Kerala, and Janet T.J., Scientist at CWRDM, led the sessions and provided valuable hands-on support to the participants. The training aimed to enhance participants' ability to use the HEC-RAS software for effective flood risk management and disaster preparedness.

Economy & Market Watch

Ajosh Krishnakumar,
General Manager, Finance & Administration

In this edition of Economy & Market Watch, we do a study on India Sovereign yield curve to analyse how the yield curve has evolved in the previous financial year (FY 2024-25).

The following chart depicts the India Sovereign yield curve on 31st March 2024 and the yield curve dated 31st March 2025.



As may be seen from the above chart, there has been a significant downward shift in the India Sovereign yield curve, since beginning of FY 2024-25. During the last 12-month period, the yields for India Sovereign bonds of 3M to 10 Y tenors decreased between ~47 to ~62 bps.

The above chart also indicates a slight steepening of the India Sovereign yield curve since end of March 2024 with the spread in yields between 3 M and 10 Y tenors increasing from ~15 bps on 31st March 2024 to ~24 bps on 31st March 2025.

Additionally, a slight inversion could be seen in the current sovereign yield curve between tenors 6M - 2Y , 6Y – 7Y and 9Y – 10Y.

Source: Bloomberg

Tender Update - March 2025

Sl. No.	SPV	Sector	Work Description	Tender Value
1	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 3Cr Project GHSS Kottila-Construction of new academic block for GHSS Kottila in Ezhome GP Under Kalyasseri LAC in Kannur District	₹ 3,19,43,293
2	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-1Cr Project -GUPS PinangodeImprovement of Infrastructure Facilities to GUPS Pinangode in Pozhuthana GP under Kalpetta LAC in Wayanad District	₹ 1,10,16,549
3	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1Cr Project - GUPS Pullur (12244)-Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities to GUPS Pullur in Pullur Periya Grama Panchayat under Uduma LAC in Kasaragod District-Composite Work	₹ 1,10,03,333
4	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1cr Project GUPS Kootakkani Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities of GUPS Koottakkani in Pallikare GP under Uduma LAC in Kasargod District	₹ 1,09,98,709
5	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 CR Project GVHSS KUNIYA - Improvement of infrastructure facilities of GVHSS Kuniya in Pullur Periya GP Under Udma LAC in Kasaragod District	₹ 1,10,14,140
6	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1CR GHSS North Paravoor construction of new building for GHSS N. Paravoor Composite Work	₹ 1,10,16,253
7	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr Project -GHSS Thayannur-Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities of GHSS Thayannur in Kodom Belur GP under Kanhangad LAC in Kasaragod Distric	₹ 1,10,14,253
8	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-1 Cr Project-Govt. HSS Padinjarathara-Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities to Govt. HSS Padinjarathara in Padinjarathara GP under Kalpetta LAC in Wayanad Distric	₹ 88,73,397
9	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA Balance works of GHSS Sasthamcotta(School code 39004) Kunnathur LAC	₹ 62,14,493

10	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1Cr Project GUPS Koothattukulam(School code 28317) Piravom LAC	₹ 1,10,13,624
11	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 3Cr Project GHSS Thalappuzha-construction of new academic block for GHSS Thalappuzha in Thavinjal GP under Mananthawavdy lac in Wayanad district -Composite Work	₹ 3,30,45,254
12	KILA	GED	KIIFB Construction of New building for GGHSS Kayamkulam Construction of New Building for GGHSS Kayamkulam Composite Work	₹ 1,02,37,106
13	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1cr projects GHSS Vayala(School code 40041) Chadamangalam LAC Construction of school building Composite Work	₹ 1,06,19,887
14	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1CR School Project-GUPS Muzhathadam construction of new school building GUPS Muzhathadam in LAC in Kannur district	₹ 1,10,10,610
15	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-1 crore Project Infrastructure development at GGVHSS Irinjalakuda Thrissur-vertical expansion of existing building - Composite work	₹ 1,09,54,999
16	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1CR School Project GHS Beenachi Improvement of infrastructure facilities to GHS Beenachi in Sulthan Batheri muncipality under Sulthan Batheri LAC in Wayanad district-Composite Work	₹ 1,09,49,064
17	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 cr projects Govt.H.S.S Elamkunnapuzha (School code 26025) Vypeen LAC	₹ 1,09,77,204
18	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1cr Project GHSS Keezharoor(School code 44063)Parassala LAC Balance works Composite Work	₹ 66,05,885
19	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr Project GUPS Naduvattom Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities to GUPS Naduvattom in Kozhikode Corporation under Beypore LAC in Kozhikode District	₹ 1,10,16,093
20	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 3cr Project Construction of building at Gov t .VHSS Kottamkulangara(School code 41084) Chavara LAC Construction of new building Composite Work	₹ 3,29,63,347

21	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 3cr projects Govt.Model Boys HSS Kollam (School code 41056)construction of building Composite Work	₹ 3,17,83,982
22	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 3cr project Govt.GHSS Ernakulam (School code 26035) Ernakulam LAC Construction of new building Composite Work	₹ 3,18,86,769
23	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 3 cr project GHSS Naranganam (school code 38090) Aranmula LAC Construction of new building Composite Work	₹ 2,84,90,646
24	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 CR PROJECTGUPS Mattannur Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities to GUPS Mattannur in Mattannur Muncipality under Mattannur LAC in Kannur District	₹ 1,10,16,834
25	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1Cr Project-GUPS Thrikkuttissery-Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities to GUPS Thrikkuttissery in Kottur GP under Balussery LAC in	₹ 1,10,16,566
26	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA Construction of New building at GLPS Nediyavila(School code 39518)Kunnathur LAC Construction of new building Composite Work	₹ 1,10,07,634
27	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1Cr Project Pallimon Govt.HSS(School Code 41052) Construction of School Building to Pallimon GHSS in NEDUMPANA GP under KUNDARA LAC in KOLLAM Dt Composite Work	₹ 1,18,59,626
28	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1cr projects Govt. GHSS Karamana (School code 43076) Nemom LAC Construction of school building Composite Work	₹ 1,10,14,233
29	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA GHS Nagaroor Nedumparambu(School code 42069) Attingal LAC Vertical extension of building Composite Work	₹ 89,80,594
30	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1cr Project GHS Palissery(School Code 25121) Angamaly LAC-Construction of New Building Composite Work	₹ 1,10,02,428
31	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1Cr Project Govt High School Jawahar Colony (School code 42086)Vamanapuram LAC Vertical Extension of existing building Composite Work	₹ 1,09,67,327

32	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1CR GGHSS North Paravur Construction of new building for GGHSS North Paravur - Composite Work	₹ 1,10,14,029
33	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 3cr Projects GHSS Pattazhi school code(39038) Pathanapuram LAC constuction of new school building Composite Work	₹ 3,30,01,251
34	KILA	GED	KIIFB 3cr Projects Govt. Higher secondary school for Girls Cotton Hill (School code 43085) Thiruvananthapuram LAC Construction of new block Composite Work	₹ 3,30,22,508
35	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1Cr Project GVHSS Neriamangalam (School Code 27034) Kothamangalam LAC	₹ 1,09,79,967
36	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 Cr Project KKKSGHS Karumadi KILA KIIFB construction of vertical expansion above existing school building(1.3 CR) Composite Work	₹ 1,04,65,473
37	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 3cr Projects Govt Girls HSS Thazhava (School Code 41036) Karunagappaly LAC Constraction of new building Composite Work	₹ 3,16,36,360
38	KILA	GED	KIIFB GHSS Paravur Kollam 3CR GHSS Paravur (south) Composite Work	₹ 2,26,02,862
39	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 2.6 cr project GHSS Chowara (School code 25109) Aluva LAC Construction of new building Composite Work	₹ 2,14,41,891
40	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 3Cr project Govt Higher Secondary School Vakkanad(-School code 39052) Kottarakara LAC Construction of New Building Composite Work	₹ 3,30,18,789
41	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1Cr Project Govt. HSS Mookanoor(School Code 25027) Construction of School Building in Mookkannoor GP under Angamally LAC Ernakulam Dt Composite Work	₹ 1,09,90,600
42	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA SNDP UPS Pattathanam(Code 41451) Eravipuram LAC Vertical extension	₹ 32,66,544

43	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1Cr. Projects Govt.HSS and VHSS Kadamakudy(School code 26079) Vypin LAC	₹ 1,09,38,565
44	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-1 CRORE Project infrastructure development at GUPS Azhikode Thrissur -vertical expansion of building -Composite work	₹ 95,22,139
45	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr. Project infrastructure development at panchayath HSS Elappara in Elappara panchayath Idukki district proposed building - Composite Work	₹ 84,74,173
46	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-1 Cr. Project infrastructure developement at PJMSGHSS Kandassankadavu in Manalur panchayath in Thrissur district -Vertical Expansion of Existing Building-Composite Work	₹ 1,10,16,820
47	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr. Project infrastructure development at GHS Pambanar in Peerumedu panchayath in Idukki district construction of a new school building - Composite Work	₹ 1,10,15,849
48	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KIIFB-KILA-3 Cr, Project infrastructure development at GTHSS Poomala in Velliayamattom panchayath Idukki construction of auditorium building- primary block -Composite Work	₹ 3,30,49,518
49	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB 2016-17 Construction of KidanjiThuruthimukku Bridge across Mayyazhi river connecting Panoor Muncipality in Kannur District and Edachery Panchayath in Kozhikode District-Balance Work	₹ 12,95,14,840
50	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB 2016-17 construction of Kumbalangi-keltron-keltron ferry bridge-construction of Kumbalangi-keltron-keltron ferry bridge in ernakulam district	₹ 32,48,41,350
51	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Melekoompara Thazhe kakkad road Construction of connecting road between Melekoompara and Thazhekakkad in Kozhokkode District	₹ 22,19,82,471
52	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB- PWD013-47-Hill Highway Improvements to Hill Highway-Chirakkal Melattur (11.215 Km) and Ucharakadavu Kanjirampara (1.060 Km) and Ucharakadavu Bridge in Malappuram District	₹ 36,72,18,710
53	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB PROJECT 2024-2025-PWD015-74 Improvement works to Mannarkkad Chinnathadakam road Anamooli to Mukkali (Ch 8/000 to 19/000) (Phase II) General Civil Work	₹ 25,21,95,791

54	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Hill Highway-Improvements to Thottilpalam Thalayad road in Kozhikode district -Thottilpalam to Mullankunnu ch 0/000 to 6/425 (Part TS for chainage 1/425 to 6/425)- General Civil Work	₹ 22,87,20,679
55	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB Improvements ThottilpalamKunduthodu road Ch 0/000 to 2/783) in Kozhikode District Part TS General Civil Work-1	₹ 11,64,85,748
56	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Improvements and Providing DBM and BC to Punnaka-davu-Puthiya puzhakkara Ezhimala rly station Ezhilode road from km 0/000 to 9/220 in Kannur District- Balance work from CH 3/300 to 5/680 (Ezhimala Rly gate to Karanthad)	₹ 5,84,44,731
57	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Improvements to Link Roads - in Kottarakkara Town-General Civil Work	₹ 7,39,95,004
58	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB -improvements to Vamanapuram Chittar road from KM 0/000 TO 7/000 AND 12/500 TO 21/050- Revised Balance estimate.	₹ 12,54,06,262
59	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Construction of Naderikkadavu bridge Accross Akalapuzha in Kozhikode District.	₹ 21,77,68,196
60	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Kallamoola and Chengode bridge-PWD013-51 - Hill Highway - Construction of Bridges (Chengode Bridge and Kallamoola Bridge in Wandoor LAC) coming under Hill Highway in Malappuram District	₹ 6,53,52,326
61	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Ezhuthumpara Bridge-Construction of Ezhuthumpara Bridge across Churiyode River in Kongad LAC in Palakkad District	₹ 8,61,71,503
62	KSCADC	FSH	KIIFB FSH002-10 Improving Educational Infrastructure in selected schools of the coast of Kerala-Educational Infrastructure works at Kannur District Phase 2- GUPS Neerchal in Kannur District -Maintenance works	₹ 7,84,911
63	KSCADC	FSH	KIIFB-FSH002-06 Improving Educational Infrastructure in selected schools of the coast of Kerala Educational Infrastructure works at Kozhikode District Phase 1 - GUPS Anthitta, GFLPS Melady in Kozhikode District - Maintenance Works	₹ 16,94,726
64	KWA	WRD	KIIFB Project TRAN 10 WRD025_06 WSS to Ayyappancovil Panchayat Phase II Augmentation of WSS to Kattappana Municipality in Idukki district Pipeline Work	₹ 30,41,71,064

65	KITCO	HFW	Development of Taluk Hospital Parassala Signage	₹ 4,67,000
66	KITCO	HFW	Development of Taluk Hospital Malayinkeezhu Signage works	₹ 3,00,000
67	KITCO	HFW	Development of Taluk Hospital Malayinkeezhu Furniture works	₹ 28,11,000
68	KSITIL	HED	Augmentation of infrastructural facilities at Thunchan Memorial Govt. College, Tirur, Malappuram	₹ 8,81,88,465
69	KSITIL	HED	Augmentation of infrastructural facilities at Government Arts and Science College, Mankada	₹ 7,34,00,179
70	KSITIL	HED	Augmentation of infrastructure facilities at Government Engineering College, Palakkad	₹ 15,15,86,065
71	KSITIL	HED	Augmentation of infrastructure facilities at Government Engineering College, Thrissur	₹ 9,55,24,832
72	RBDCK	PWD	Design and Construction of Nedupuzha ROB in Thrissur District	₹ 17,84,07,825
73	RBDCK	PWD	Design and Construction of Flyover at Railway Junction in Changanassery	₹ 57,41,07,047
74	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-3 Cr. Project infrastructure development at GHSS Panjal in Panjal panchayath in Thrissur district - Construction of New Building - Composite work	₹ 3,28,84,282
75	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-3 Cr. Project infrastructure development at GVHSS Arimbra in Morayur panchayath in Malappuram district - construction of new building -Composite work	₹ 2,70,08,115

76	KILA	GED	KIIFB- KILA-1.3 Cr. Project infrastructure development of APHSS Alagappanagar in Alagappanagar GP -Thrissur district-construction of new building- Composite work	₹ 1,10,16,464
77	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 3 Cr. Project-infrastructure development at GMMHSS Palakkad in Palakkad municipality -construction of new building - Composite work	₹ 3,14,83,499
78	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-3 Cr. Project infrastructure development at GHSS Kuttippuram in Kuttippuram panchayath in Malappuram district-construction of new building - Composite work	₹ 2,92,90,896
79	KILA	GED	KIIFBKILA 1Cr. Project RGMRHS Noolpuzha improvement of infrastructure facilities to RGMRHS Noolpuzha in Noolpuzha GP under Sulthan Bathery LAC in Wayanad district	₹ 1,09,85,397
80	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1Cr. Project-GLPS Thekkekara Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities to GLPS Thekkekara in Kadannapally-Panapuzha GP under Kallyasseri LAC in Kannur District	₹ 1,10,00,070
81	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA Construction of new building at TKDM GHSS Uliyakovil(School code 41063)Kollam LAC	₹ 1,09,18,067
82	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1cr works GLPS Koippad (School code 41511) Chathannoor LAC	₹ 1,09,65,606
83	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA Construction of new building at GHSS Puthiyakavu(-School code 25059)Paravoor LAC	₹ 1,09,27,075
84	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 CR- Project GHSS Edaneer Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities of GHSS Edaneer (school code 11041) in Chengala GP Under Kasargod LAC in Kasargod District	₹ 1,10,09,409
85	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1CR Project Govt. Boys HSS Aluva Construction of School Building to Govt. Boys HSS Aluva (School Code 7014) Aluva Municipality	₹ 1,10,04,732

86	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1CR Project Govt SVHSS Kudassanad Mavelikkara LAC	₹ 1,08,61,521
87	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1cr projects Govt Mohns Boys HSS (School code 35007) Ambalappuzha LAC	₹ 1,09,52,019
88	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILLA 3 cr project SDVGUPS Neerkkunnam (School code 35338) Ambalapuzha LAC	₹ 3,22,68,458
89	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr Project GHSS AngadimogarImprovement of Infrastructure Facilities of GHSS Angadimogar (11033) in puthige GP under Manjeshwar LAC In Kasargod District	₹ 1,10,16,821
90	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA Construction of new building For GOVT.HSS and VHSS Edappally North Eranakulam LAC Construction of new building Composite Work	₹ 1,09,98,547
91	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA Construction of new building at SRV GHSS and VHSS Ernakulam(School code 26029)Ernakulam LAC	₹ 1,08,97,068
92	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 Cr. works GTLPS Edapana (School code 40202) Chadayamangalam LAC	₹ 1,09,81,495
93	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA Construction of new building at GHSS Muppathadom(-School code 25057)Kalamassery LAC	₹ 1,09,22,380
94	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 Cr. works GUPS Odampally (School code 34339) Aroor LAC	₹ 1,09,41,093
95	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-3 CR Project infrastructure development at Gandhiji English Medium Govt. High Schools Hanthigram Idukki in Erattayar panchayat in Idukki district construction of new building - Composite Work	₹ 3,30,48,842
96	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 3 Cr. Project EMS Smaraka GHSS Pappinissery Construction of New Academic Block for EMS Smaraka GHSS Pappinissery in Pappinissery GP under Azhikode LAC in Kannur District-Composite Work	₹ 3,30,18,571

97	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr. Project-GLPS KoodalilImprovement of Infrastructure Facilities to GLPS Koodalil in Kavilampara GP under Nadapuram LAC in Kozhikode District	₹ 1,08,34,279
98	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr. Project Infrastructure development At GHSS Manalur Thrissur construction of New Building - Composite work	₹ 1,09,78,664
99	KILA	GED	KIIFB Govt Town UPS Kilimanoor Construction of school building Composite Work Attingal LAC	₹ 1,10,04,298
100	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 cr projects Govt. VHSS Kottukal Kovalam LAC	₹ 1,09,59,595
101	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 cr works GLPS Kanichanalloor(School code 35430) Harippad LAC	₹ 1,07,20,718
102	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1Cr Project GHSS Thattathumala(Code 42065)Attingal LAC	₹ 1,10,13,991
103	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr -Project GHSS Bekur-Improvement of Infrastructure facilities of GHSS Bekur(school code 11019) in Mangalpady GP under Manjeswar LAC in Kasargod distric	₹ 1,09,12,463
104	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1CR PROJECT-GUPS Thimiri Improvement of infrastructure facilities to GUPS Thimiri in Alakkode GP under Irikkur LAC in Kannur District	₹ 1,09,28,321
105	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA -3Cr Project- Govt. Higher Secondary School ParambilConstruction of New Academic Block for Govt. Higher Secondary School Parambil in Kuruvattoor GP under Elathur LAC in Kozhikkode District	₹ 3,30,37,242
106	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1Cr. Project - GHSS Kayanna improvement of Infrastructure Facilities to GHSS Kayanna in Kayanna GP Under Balussery LAC In Kozhikode District	₹ 1,10,15,622
107	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr. Project GHS Balal Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities of GHS Balal in Balal GP under Kanhangad LAC in Kasargod District	₹ 1,10,03,885

108	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr. Project GHSS Belluru (School code 11045)-Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities of GHSS Belluru in Belluru GP Under Kasargod LAC in Kasargod District-Composite Work	₹ 1,10,16,101
109	KILA	GED	KIIFB- KILA-1.3 Cr. Project infrastructure development of APHSS Alagappanagar in Alagappanagar GP - Thrissur district-construction of new building- Composite work	₹ 1,10,16,464
110	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-3 Cr. Project infrastructure development at GHSS Kuttippuram in Kuttippuram panchayath in Malappuram district-construction of new building - Composite work	₹ 2,92,90,896
111	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-3 Cr. Project infrastructure development at GVHSS Arimbra in Morayur panchayath in Malappuram district - construction of new building - Composite work	₹ 2,70,08,115
112	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr. Project Infrastructure Development At GHSS Manalur Thrissur Construction of New Building - Composite work	₹ 1,09,78,664
113	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 3 Cr. Project-infrastructure development at gmmhss Palakkad in Palakkad municipality -construction of new building - Composite work	₹ 3,14,83,499
114	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-3 Cr. Project infrastructure development at Gandhiji English Medium Govt. High School Shanthigram Idukki in erattayar panchayat in Idukki district construction of new building -Composite work	₹ 3,30,48,842
115	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-3 Cr. Project Infrastructure Development At GHSS Panjal in Panjal Panchayath in Thrissur District - Construction of New Building - Composite work	₹ 3,28,84,282
116	HITES	HFW	Supply And installation of Loose Furniture And Curtain At Th Chittur	₹ 1,57,66,646

117	HITES	HFW	Supply and Installation of Loose furniture and curtains at Taluk Hospital Payyannur	₹ 1,00,34,131
118	HITES	HFW	Supply Installation Testing and Commissioning of ElevatorsFor 200 Bedded Cardiology Block at Government Medical College Kottayam	₹ 94,83,050
119	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB Project PWD004-125-Widening and providing BM and BC to Nilambur Moolepadam Nayadampoyil Valanthod road Km 11/00 to 26/00 of Ernad LAC (Stretch I, Km 0/00-10/480,Mooleppadam Nellayi Colony and stretch II,Km0/00-3/770,Kakkadampoyil Nayadampoyil)	₹ 61,27,84,012
120	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-2017-18 Improvements and providing BM and BC Works between km 4/350 -11/718 of Poolamanna- Thaliyamkundu-Vaniyambalam Road in Malappuram District-upgradation of road with 5.5 meter carriage way.	₹ 10,85,92,625
121	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Project-TRAN-8-PWD013-11 - Hill Highway - Widening and Providing BM and BC to Pookottumpadam - Moolepadam Bridge Road in Malappuram District - Reach 2 - from Ch 10/900 to Ch 20/750 (Myladi Bridge to Mooleppadam Bridge) in Eranad LAC.	₹ 37,38,01,642
122	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Construction of a Bridge at Kannippuram in Neyyattinkara TownConstruction of a Bridge at Kannippuram in Neyyattinkara Town-General Civil Work	₹ 8,19,23,255
123	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-2024-2025-Improvements to Mannoor Ponjassery road from Ch 6/500 to 9/000 General Civil Work	₹ 1,67,18,734
124	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Kattilkadav Bridge-Construction of Kattilkadav Bridge Across TS Canal in Kollam District-General Civil Work	₹ 35,94,29,798
125	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Hill highway Pulluvai to Thottilpalam Phase II (Km 3/200- km 11/900)-Part TS General Civil Work	₹ 24,48,44,273
126	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-2016-17-Construction of New Ranni Valiya Bridge across Pamba River in Pathanamthitta District (Balance Work)	₹ 22,06,14,966

127	KSCADC	FSH	KIIFB-FSH003-01 Strengthening of Fish Marketing Infrastructure in Thiruvananthapuram District- Phase 1- Puthenchanda Fish Market in Thiruvananthapuram- Fire Fighting works (Re-Tender)	₹ 3,24,541
128	KSCADC	FSH	KllFB-FSH003-06 -Strengthening of Fish marketing Infrastructure in Trivandrum, Kollam, and Alappuzha districts Phase-2- Thamarakulam Fish Market, Alappuzha District Civil and Electrical works	₹ 1,49,40,140
129	KTDC	TSM	Setting up of Three Star Beach Resort at Muzhuppilangad, Kannur-Solar Hybrid Hot Water System (Electrical Works)	₹ 63,48,480
130	KTDC	TSM	Setting up of Three Star Beach Resort at Muzhuppilangad, Kannur_ Civil and Electrical Works (Furniture, Main gate, Landscape, Kitchen Equipments VCB and Television)	NA
131	KTDC	TSM	Setting up of Three Star Beach Resort at Muzhuppilangad, Kannur Supply of Light Fixtures (Electrical Works)	₹ 1,00,04,000
132	KITCO	HFW	Civil ELV works of Substation and Electromechanical Works Electrical ELV Fire Protection System Elevator for Girls Hostel and Teaching Quarters at Govt Medical College Kasaragod	₹ 6,38,00,000
133	HITES	HFW	MGPS Works At Konni Medical College Phase II	₹ 54,43,514
134	IMPACT	LSGD	Modern Gas Cremetorium in Moothedam GP	NA
135	IMPACT	LSGD	Modern Gas Cremetorium in Thuvvur GP	NA
136	INKEL	HFW	Development of General Hospital Kozhikode - Construction of Surgical Block and Service Block	₹ 78,38,82,685
137	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Improvements to SasthamkottaKottarakkara- Neeleswaram-Court complex road in Kollam District-Balance work-General Civil Work	₹ 12,08,46,571

138	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-2024-2025-Improvements to Mannoor - Ponjassery road from Ch 6/500 to 9/000- General Civil Work	₹ 1,67,18,734
139	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Construction of Naderikkadavu bridge Accross Akalapuzha in Kozhikode District. General Civil Work	₹ 22,42,65,004
140	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Construction of Neyyattinkara - Aayayil - Mullaravila Bridge across Neyyar, Thiruvananthapuram District.-Mullaravila Aayail bridge-General Civil Work	₹ 8,12,85,664
141	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB 2016-17 Construction of KidanjiThuruthimukku Bridge across Mayyazhi river connecting Panoor Muncipality in Kannur District and Edachery Panchayath in Kozhikode District-Balance Work	₹ 12,95,14,840
142	KSCADC	FSH	KIIFB FSH002-04 lmproving Educational lnfrastructure in selected schools of the coast of Kerala - Educational Infrastructure Works at Kollam District Phase 2- GLPS Kottappuram, Govt Town UPS Kacherymukku Electrification Work (Re-Tender)	₹ 5,24,547
143	KSCADC	FSH	KIIFB- FSH003-11 Strengthening of the Fish Marketing Infrastructure in Five Districts of the State- Koodal Fish Market inPathanamthitta District-- Civil and Electrical Works (Balance Work)(Re-Tender)	₹ 1,38,22,481
144	WAPCOS	TSM	Development of Kovalam and Adjacent Beaches in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	₹ 65,19,13,050
145	INKEL	HFW	Development of General Hospital Kozhikode - Construction of Surgical Block and Service Block	₹ 78,38,82,685
146	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 3Cr. Project GHSS VellurSchool	₹ 3,25,50,573
147	KIIDC	TSM	KIIFB-Thalassery Heritage Project Illikunnu Church-Phase 2 -General Civil Work Additional works	₹ 82,21,969
148	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB Survey and Valuation of Affected Structures and any Other Value Addition to the Land Multi Storied Building Etc tithin the Prow of The Work of Coastal Highway Meenkunnu To Pandyalakkadavu Stretch KM 0/000 To 3/600 And 0/000 To 6/100 in Kannur	₹ 31,04,000

149	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Survey and Laying boundary stones in Puthunagaram Kinassery Road-Survey and Boundary stone Laying on Puthunagaram Kinassery Road -Topographical Survey Work	₹ 14,93,602
150	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Relaying of Boundary stone for certain locations as per SIS study and recommendations from MLA- in construction of coastal highway in Kannur District- Mahe to Pandyalakkadavu raech -coastal Highway General Civil Work	₹ 3,36,899
151	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Construction of Kuduveetilkadavu Bridge in Thiruvananthapuram District-General Civil Work	₹ 7,79,14,245
152	IMPACT	LSGD	Modern Gas Cremetorium in Vallathol Nagar GP	NA
153	IMPACT	LSGD	Modern Gas Cremetorium in Kallliasseri GP	NA
154	IMPACT	LSGD	Modern Gas Cremetorium in Moothedam GP	NA
155	IMPACT	LSGD	Modern Gas Cremetorium in Panangad GP	NA
156	IMPACT	LSGD	Modern Gas Cremetorium in Thuvvur GP	NA
157	IMPACT	LSGD	Construction of Gas Crematorium in Haripad Municipality	NA
158	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1Cr. Project-GLPS Narambil (SCHOOL CODE-13910)-Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities to GLPS Narambil in Peringome-Vayakkara GP under Payyanur LAC in Kannur District-Composite Work	₹ 1,09,68,202
159	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr. Project- GHSS Kamballoor (school code-12054)-Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities to GHSS Kamballoor in East Elari GP under Thrikaripur LAC in Kasaragod District-Composite Work	₹ 1,09,83,723

160	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr. Project GHS Balal (school code 12052)-Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities of GHS Balal (school code 12052) in Balal GP under Kanhangad LAC in Kasargod District -Composite Work	₹ 1,10,03,885
161	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1Cr. Project -GHSS Kayanna (SCHOOL CODE-47019)-Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities to GHSS Kayanna in Kayanna GP under Balussery LAC in Kozhikode District-Composite Work	₹ 1,10,15,622
162	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-3Cr. Project- GHSS Sreepuram in Udayagiri GP under Irikkur LAC in Kannur District-Construction of New school building for GHSS Sreepuram -Composite Work	₹ 3,29,76,435
163	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 3cr Project GHSS KundamkuzhyConstruction of new Academic l building for GHSS Kundamkuzhy (school code 11054) in Bedadukka GP, under Uduma LAC in Kasargod District-Composite Work	₹ 32,89,391
164	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA -3Cr Project- Govt. Higher Secondary School Parambil Construction of New Academic Block for Govt. Higher Secondary School Parambil in Kuruvattoor GP under Elathur LAC in Kozhikkode District-Composite Work	₹ 3,30,37,242
165	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 3Cr Project -GHSS VellurConstruction of New Academic block for GHSS Vellur in Payyannur Muncipality under Payyannur LAC in Kannur District-Composite Work	₹ 3,25,50,573
166	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA-3Cr Project- GHSS Manathanaconstruction of New School Building oor GHSS Manathana in Peravoor GP under Peravoor LAC In Kannur District	₹ 2,63,49,483
167	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr. Project GHSS Belluru (School code 11045)-Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities of GHSS Belluru in Belluru GP under Kasargod LAC in Kasargod District-Composite Work	₹ 1,10,16,101
168	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 Cr. projects GHS Thirupuram (School code 44073) Neyattinkara LAC	₹ 1,03,93,107
169	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA Construction of new building at GHSS Muppathadom(-School code 25057)Kalamassery LAC	₹ 1,09,22,380

170	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 Cr. projects Govt. New LPS Edamon(School code 40408) Punaloor LAC	₹ 1,09,80,047
171	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILLA 3 Cr. project SDVGUPS Neerkkunnam (School code 35338) Ambalapuzha LAC	₹ 3,22,68,458
172	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA -1 Cr. Project Infrastructure Development of GLPS Manjeri in Malappuram -Construction Of New Building - Composite work	₹ 1,10,14,453
173	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 Cr. works GTLPS Edapana (School code 40202) Chadayamangalam LAC	₹ 1,09,81,495
174	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA- 1 Cr. Project Infrastructure Development of GLPS Tharish Malappuram -Construction of New Building-Composite work	₹ 1,09,79,318
175	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 Cr. works GUPS Odampally (School code 34339) Aroor LAC	₹ 1,09,41,093
176	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 Cr. Project Govt SVHSS Kudassanad(Code 360390) Mavelikkara LAC	₹ 1,08,61,521
177	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 3 Cr. Projects GHSS Thevannoor (School code 39008) Chadayamangalam LAC	₹ 2,80,55,543
178	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 Cr. Projects Govt MOH Boys HSS (School code 35007) Ambalappuzha LAC	₹ 1,09,52,019
179	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 Cr. projects GLPS Kottampalli (School code 41206) Karunagapally LAC	₹ 1,05,72,539
180	KILA	GED	KIIFB KILA 1 Cr. Project Infrastructure Development at GUPS Thirumathra in Thrissur District Construction of New Building - composite work	₹ 1,10,16,101

181	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 1 Cr. Project Infrastructure Development at GHS Pullut in Kodungallur Municipality Thrissur District -Construction of New Building -composite work	₹ 1,10,13,184
182	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB Improvements to Jagathy and DPI Junction in Thiruvananthapuram Constituency PHASE I Boundary stone laying General Civil Work	₹ 1,29,788
183	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB- 2016-17 Construction of Sreedhari Bridge across Manali river in Nadathara Grama Panchayath in Thrissur District-Phase - II-General Civil Work	₹ 3,18,04,485
184	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB Survey and Valuation of Affected Structures and any Other Value Addition to the Land Multi Storied Building Etc, within the prow of the work of Coastal Highway Edakkad to Payyambalam Stretch Km17/400 To 24/200 And 0/000 To 2/900 In Kannur Dist.	₹ 31,04,000
185	KSCADC	FSH	KIIFB-FSH003-01 Strengthening of Fish Marketing Infrastructure in Thiruvananthapuram District- Phase 1- Puthenchanda Fish Market in Thiruvananthapuram- Fire Fighting works	₹ 3,24,541
186	KSCC	RGD	KIIFB-Construction of Registration Complex, Nemom-,Trivandrum-Electrical Fire Fighting Work	₹ 48,39,180
187	KWA	WRD	KIIFBLaying of 500mm DI K9 pipeline to interconnect 33.5LL OHSR in Valiyakunnu Attingal to 400mm DI Pipeline in Attingal	₹ 2,53,04,611
188	KITCO	HED	Balance work for the Construction of Infrastructure Facilities for SAR-BTM Koyilandy	₹ 3,41,00,000
189	KITCO	HED	Balance works for the Construction of Infrastructural Facilities at Govt Arts and Science College Uduma	₹ 80,55,000
190	KITCO	HED	Supply and installation of Elevator at Govt Polytechnic College Mananthavady	₹ 18,01,000

Fund Mobilization Status	
Particulars	**Amount (₹ Cr.)**
Contribution from Government of Kerala	22,113
Fund mobilized from financial market	31,513
Total	**53,626**

** Provisional figure as on 28-02-2025*

PRAVASI Chitty Statistics as of 31ST MARCH 2025

Total number of customers	215169
Total number of subscribers	61962
Total amount collected	INR 4988.32 Cr
KIIFB Deposit bond subscribed	INR 965.00 Cr
KIIFB Security bond subscribed	INR 229.774 Cr

PRAVASI Dividend Scheme

Total number of registrations	52472
Total no. of depositors	4233
Total amount deposited	INR 331.05 Cr

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