

# ***Environmental Issues***

**B**oth the history of public health during the last 100 years and all recent studies and observations amply demonstrate the dominant role played by the environment in the development of physical health and well being of community. The majority of illnesses in rural setting arises from three situations - pollution of water, soil and air. A serious consequence of uncontrolled use of pesticides/insecticides has been the health problems arising out of their toxic effect on persons handling them and on the people consuming contaminated foodstuff. Another effect on health services is the increasing conversion of vector insects to resistant form. In the field of communicable diseases, the problems are vast and varied in India. Added, the global warming owing to increased deforestation, decreasing levels of ground water tables due to poor ground water seepage etc., are other serious impediments for ecological balance drawing the attention of environmentalists and social administrators.

Increased thrust has been given on "Social Forestry, Rain water harvesting, Herbiculture, Bio-pesticides etc., by the Government and collaborative approach has been devised for implementation of these schemes through NGOs. Assistance is available from various National and International agencies including Ministry of Environment and Forests, UNDP etc.

A sample project proposal for "**Organising Awareness Programmes on Environment**" is given in detail under the heading of **Environmental Issues**.

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# **PROJECT PROPOSAL**

## **for Organising Awareness Programmes on Environment**

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**PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR  
ORGANISING AWARENESS PROGRAMMES ON  
ENVIRONMENT**

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# 1

## The Project - An Overview

### 1.1 About the Project

This project is aimed at creating environmental awareness amongst school children, women and farmers through various action-oriented interventions. This campaign encompasses various activities like taking out rallies and padayatras, organizing demo camps on rainwater harvesting, social forestry, conducting painting competitions on environmental issues to school children, field publicity campaigns through distribution of posters, literature, educational material etc. All these activities are devised to address the local environmental issues like conservation of forests, control of environment for sustainable agriculture, water conservation etc., and much emphasis will be laid with utmost caution to motivate and derive better citizen's action and interaction. The involvement and co-operation of the local authorities, rural animators and social workers will be sought at every stage of the campaign.

### 1.2 Objectives of the project

The goals and objectives of the project are to :

- Supplement the efforts of the Government in creating environmental awareness with people's participation.
- Identifying the local environmental issues and evolving a strategy to address the problems.
- To organise padayatras, public rallies involving school children, women, social workers and rural animators.
- Educating the rural youth and school children on environmental issues.
- Educating the farmers on soil erosion, soil conservation and water shed management.
- Educating the women on clean and green
- Printing and distribution of educational materials, pamphlets, and posters
- Holding painting competition to school children on the theme and evolve a few best paintings for reproducing the same as it is on publicity material.
- Involving the educated youth in the campaign and encouraging them to contribute a few catchy slogans on the theme.
- Motivating the tribals to abstain from shift cultivation and promote social forestry.

- To motivate the public to have rainwater recharge pit in their backyard.
- To train the village masons in construction of rainwater recharge pits.

### **1.3 Need of the Project**

Land and water are the two basic resources of any nation. Productive land is the sense of human sustenance and security. The future of the country and its teeming millions depend to a large extent on the conservation of land, water and environment. There is no doubt that we have been wasteful in the use of our land and water resources. Over large areas in the hilly and mountainous regions, the protective forest cover has been destroyed. The causes of destructions are various. Extensive deforestation due to increased demand for fuel, timber and for bringing more land under cultivations are the contributory factors. Over vast areas in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Shift cultivation is practiced by the tribal people and this practice also causes an extensive destruction of forests.

The problems of conserving soil and water is also having very great importance in the extensive region of low and uncertain rain fall farming parts of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. These tracts are characterised by scanty, ill distributed and highly erosive rains, undulating topography, high wind velocity and generally shallow soils. This situation can effectively be countered by increasing shift on afforestation.

Similarly, water is one of the most important inputs essential for the habitat on the earth. It profoundly influences the civilisation and the growth and development of any nation depends precisely on the adequacy of the water. Rainfall is the cheapest source of natural water supply and unfortunately its frequency, distribution and quantity are not in accordance with the needs of the country. Further, owing to the increased concentration of industrialisation, human colonies and excessive usage of plastics arrests the percolation of rainwater into the subcutaneous strata of the earth's crust besides depleting the underground water tables. Though a precise quantitative inventory regarding the ground water reserves is not available, it has been however estimated by the Central water Board that the total ground water reserves are of the order of 550,000,000 million cubic metres out of which, 425,740 million cubic metres have been assessed as the annual recharge from the rain and canal seepage. However, while the ground water reserves are fast depleting with the increased population and industrialisation, the seepage level of the rainwater had constantly receded over the last few years, causing great alarm to the environmentalists, social workers and related authorities. It has now fully been understood that recharging the ground with rainwater through special seepage pits and removing environmental impediments causing concern, are only answers to address this problem.

The Government has already taken initiatives in this direction and several states have followed the suit making the people's partnership as imperative. Several incentives for construction and maintenance of rainwater recharge pits have been declared and the usage of non-recyclable plastic items have been banned.

However, increased participation of the people in this direction is very much needed and this could be achieved only through education and creation of awareness amongst the people. The collaborative approach with active people's participation is the need of the hour and the Government and non-government organisations are expected to bridge this.

## **1.4 Social acceptability**

Environment and development are two sides of the same coin. The need for development through socio-economic activities, especially with the growing population and a desire for higher standards of living with industrial production, is obvious. With the limited availability of land for cultivation, the need for increasing the applications of fertilisers and also the necessity for appropriate pest control through pesticides is also obvious. Practically, all socio-economic activities, for example, industry, agriculture, transport, infrastructure development and housing etc., contribute to environmental degradation including water, soil etc. The complexities of these problems, due to involvement of interacting parameters, have necessitated a multi-disciplinary approach to environmental protection, thus drawing more and more attention from the environmentalists, intellectuals, social workers, Government and Non-governmental agencies. The initiatives of these individuals/agencies over the last few years have been well received and the people's action in this direction has gained momentum.

## **1.5 Schedule and Strategy**

### **a) Initial survey**

- 1) Initial field investigation will be carried out to identify the number of participants to each programme and forming groups.
- 2) Providing one trained volunteer to each group to educate and train these groups about the concept of the theme.
- 3) Identifying the rural masons to receive the training in construction of rainwater recharging pits.
- 4) To identify community lands for planting trees
- 5) To identify beneficiaries to receive the free saplings
- 6) To identify areas to hold public rallies.

## **b) Action methodology**

This action oriented campaign targeted at farmers, women, children, youth, social workers and rural animators in expected to last for a period of 6 months from the date of inception. During this period, vigorous campaigning on two prime themes

- a) Conservation of forests
- b) Conservation of water will be undertaken by involving local youth, non-governmental organisations, school children and social workers.

The campaign includes the following programmes :

- i) Padayatras involving school children
- ii) Public rallies involving women and social worker
- iii) Inviting participation of youth associations/NGOs and encouraging them to contribute slogans on the theme.
- iv) Printing posters, education material, pamphlets and utility items for the distribution to social partners and targeted people.
- v) Free distribution of saplings to the women, schools, educational institutions, youth organisations and NGOs and encouraging them to plant in their premises.
- vi) Holding painting competitions to the young children in schools as the subject theme and picking a few best paintings out of all entries and reproducing them as it is on publicity material with catchy slogans.

The action component of the campaign includes the following items.

- (i) Arranging workshops inviting NGOs, Social workers, farmers on water shed management, rainwater harvesting and rain recharge pits.
- (ii) Arranging demo rain water recharge pits at a few prominent places and educating the people on the importance of having these pits at their back yards.
- (iii) Training rural masons on the construction of rainwater recharge pits.
- (iv) Community plantation programme

The campaign will be concluded with a seminar on the theme where the environmentalists, social workers, youth organisations, NGOs and public would participate and appropriate resolutions would be adopted in accordance with the deliberations. A few participatory organisation and

public, who took active interest in the campaign will be facilitated on this occasion.

## **1.6 Organisational team**

A dynamic team consisting of expert members, resource persons and social workers will be formulated to implement the project successfully. The team consists of

- a) Programme director
- b) Project co-ordinators
- c) Volunteers

A detailed organisational structure and manpower planning is given at chapter - 7 of this proposal.

## **1.7 Project cost and means of finance**

This project is proposed with a funding requirement of Rs. 5 lakhs. The detailed cost of the scheme along with a break-up of components is given at chapter - 8 of this proposal

## **1.8 Implementation Schedule**

The expected duration of the project is 6 months from the date of inception. The break-up of various activities interconnected with implementation along with their schedule is given at chapter -10 of this proposal.

## **1.9 Monitoring and evaluation**

Two separate committees i.e. (1) Project Advisory Committee and (2) Project evaluation and monitoring committee will be formed. The project Advisory Committee consisting of the members from environmentalists, educationalists, social workers and project related development authorities will advise the implementing agency on various aspects concerning project formulation and strategies. The secretary of the implementing agency will be the convenor of the committee.

The project evaluation and monitoring committee constituted in the similar way to that of Project Advisory Committee will periodically meet and review the progress, identify the bottlenecks and suggest appropriate correction measures.

A comprehensive report on the programme with audited statement of accounts will be submitted to the Donor Agency at the end of the programme.



# 2

## **Environmental Degradation... Some basic issues for redressel**

### **2.1 Environmental degradation global scenario :**

The pressure of population and improved skills and tools enabled man to produce and interfere with nature more and more. The green revolution helped us to attain a new height of agricultural production, made us self reliant on food front but at the same time it posed problem like water logging, soil erosion, soil acidity, alkalinity and environmental pollution. Heavy dependence on fertilisers and their indiscriminate usage coupled with enhanced uptake of all plant nutrients affected the soil productivity.

The unprecedented changes that man has brought about in the valuable treasures of this planet viz., land, air, water have started to take their toll in an alarming scale. It is estimated that 3,325 plant species and 631 animal species are recorded vulnerable, 5-15% of world's species are likely to become extinct between 2002-2020 and up to 25% by 2050. The developed countries with 25% of world's population produce 50% world's green house gas which causes global warming and average temperature is expected to increase 1.5 to 4.50 C by 2030. Each year 12mha of tropical woods are destroyed and the increased usage of chloro-flouro substances are widening the gap in ozone layer every year reducing the earth's ability to protect life from deadly ultra-violet radiation. Industrial wastes in growing volumes seep downward to poison ground water and upward to destroy the delicate atmosphere. At present with 6 billion population, 1010 tonnes of wastes are deposited annually which will be doubled by the next century.

### **2.2 Environmental degradation in India**

India is no exception to global phenomenon of environmental pollution. The poverty situation in this country is compounding the problem and deserve a quick redressel.

Total emission of the pollutants in India has been estimated to be about 23,412 MT/annum. Out of this 63.42% is contributed by the industrial sector, 29.82% by domestic sector and 6.76% by automobiles.

Sources of air pollution in this country may be broadly divided into two categories.

- a) Natural sources
- b) Man made sources

i) respiration by plants and animals ii) decay of vegetables and dead matter iii) dust from gales and storms iv) evaporation and transpiration which may effect humidity v) volcanic eruptions vi) forest fires vii) pollination. These are a few natural sources of pollution.

### **Man-made sources**

There is a large variety of human activities by which air is subjected to pollution.

- i) household activities
- ii) industrial emissions
- iii) transportation

### **Acid rains**

Usually, under normal concentrations and pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere the rain fall is acidic. This acidity is due to the presence of CO<sub>2</sub> which forms H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> which is weak acid and dissolves slightly in water. But during recent decades, the anthropogenic addition of oxides of sulphur and nitrogen due to increased burning of fossil fuels into the atmosphere has resulted into acid rains.

### **Dust pollution**

Dust is found to travel several thousands of kilometres, across deserts and sea. Air borne particles of Saharan sand travels across the Arabian Sea and reach India. Though dust particles offer nuclei for cloud formation, the excess amount of dust released from various process industries has grown to an alarming level causing severe threat to the human health besides posing impediment to the growth of the plants.

### **Water pollution**

Water pollution have become a problem ever since we started disposing sewage into rivers and other water sources. The problem has assumed serious dimension during the past 2 decades, particularly with the increase in pollution owing to ever increasing population. While the natural water sources are getting fast depleted the quantum of excremental matter discharged into them has increased several folds, leading to various water borne diseases besides damaging the aquatic life.

Most of the Indian rivers and fresh water streams are seriously polluted by industrial wastes or effluents which came along with waste waters of different industries such as petrochemicals, fertilizers, oil refineries, pulp, paper, textiles, sugar, tanneries, chemicals, distilleries,

plastics and rubber. These effluents are highly toxic and are posing a severe threat to the habitation.

### **Agricultural wastes**

Modern techniques employed in agriculture and use of broad spectrum synthetic fertilisers and pesticides have contributed much to environmental degradation.

Agricultural wastes emanating from 1) manure and other wastes from farms and poultry houses 2) slaughter wastes 3) Fertilisers run off from crop lands 4) Harvest wastes 5) Pesticides that escape into the atmosphere or into the water supply 6) Salt and silt drained from irrigated land or eroded land are causing severe environmental degradation in rural areas.

Soil is severely polluted a) due to accumulation of garbage and waste from houses b) due to deposition of by-products from the industry c) application of fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides.

Garbage and waste are unavoidable in any society. They have become an integral part of our life. These wastes devour our precious landscape and spoil the aesthetic appeal of the surroundings. A serious consequence of uncontrolled use of insecticides has been the health problem arising out of their toxic effects on person handling them and on the people consuming contaminated foodstuff.

Another effect on the health services is the increasing conversion of vector insects to resistant form. In the field of communicable diseases, the problems are vast and varied in India.

### **2.3 Basic issues concerning the project**

Land and water are the two basic resources of any nations. Productive land is the source of human sustenance and security. The future of the country and its teeming millions depend to a large extent on conservation of land, water and environment. There is no doubt that we have been wasteful in the use of our land and water resources. Over large areas in the hilly and mountainous regions, the protective forest cover has been destroyed. The causes of destruction are various. Extensive deforestation due to increased demand for fuel, timber and for bringing more land under cultivation are the other contributory factors over vast areas in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, shift cultivation is practised by the tribal people, and this practise also causes an extensive destructions of forests. The problem of conserving soil and water also occupies great importance in the extensive regions of low and uncertain rainfalls forming part of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. These tracts are characterised by scanty, ill distributed and highly erosive rains, undulating topography, high wind velocity and generally shallow soils. This situation can effectively be countered by increasing shift in afforestation.

Similarly, water is one of the most important inputs essential for the habitat on the earth. It profoundly influences the civilisations and the growth and development of any nation depends precisely of natural water supply and unfortunately it's frequency, distributions and quantity are not in accordance with the needs of the country. Further, owing to the increased concentration of industrialisation, human colonies and excessive usage of plastics arrests the percolation of rainwater into the porous strata of earth's crust besides depleting the underground water tables. Though, a precise quantitative inventory regarding the ground water reserves is not available, it has been however estimated by the central ground water board that the total ground water reserves are of the order 550,000,000 million cubic metres out of which, 425,740 million cubic metres have been assessed as the annual recharge from the rain and canal seepage. However, while the ground water reserves are fast depleting, with the increased population and industrialisation, the seepage level of the rainwater had constantly receded over the last few years, causing great alarm to the environmentalists, social workers and other related agencies.

It has now fully been understood that recharging the ground with rainwater through special seepage pits and removing the environmental impediments causing concern are only the answers to address this problem. The Government has already taken initiatives in this direction and several states have followed suit making the people's partnership as imperative. Several incentives for construction and maintenance of recharge pits, rainwater harvesting have been declared and the usage of non-recyclable plastic has been banned.

However, increased participation of the people in this direction is very much needed and this could be achieved only through education and creation of awareness amongst the people.

The collaboration approach with active people's participation is need of the hour and government and non-government organisation are expected to raise to the occasions.

# 3

## **Ecology and Environment... Voluntary Interventions and Institutional Support**

### **3.1 Voluntary interventions**

The following are a few areas where a non-government organisation can intervene and initiate voluntary actions.

1. Environmental awareness campaigns
2. Tree plantation and social forestry
3. Raising of nurseries
4. Desilting of wells, tanks and rainwater harvesting
5. Wasteland development through horticultural plantation, herby culture
6. Wormi culture
7. Bio-fertilisers
8. Weed control
9. Production of fodder in swamps
10. Extraction of natural dyes
11. Setting up eco-school
12. Green houses and tissue culture
13. Training cum production in jute and jute products
14. Co-operatives for manufacturing fly ash bricks
15. Neem plantation and processing
16. Integrated Caracac collection and flaying centre
17. Women co-operatives for manufacturing horn toys and horn buttons.

### **3.2 Institutional support**

1. Ministry of environment and forest, Government of India
2. Ministry of agriculture, Government of India
3. Department of Rural Development, Government of Orissa
4. HUDCO
5. Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India
6. International institute of rural reconstruction Philippines.
7. CAPART, India
8. National wasteland development board, Government of India
9. Canadian International Development Agency
10. Swedish International Development Agency
11. Community aid abroad, Australia
12. ICCO, Netherlands
13. ARCA Foundation, Washington DC, USA
14. International Foundation, New Jersey, USA
15. World Community Development Services, UK

# 4

## Project Planning Strategy

### 4.1 Objectives

Collaborative efforts with local authorities, women, students, youth, rural animators and social workers to create environmental awareness basically on two themes.

1. Water - the elixir of life - conserve it
2. Vriksho rakshati rakshitaha (Save trees - they will save you) - Conserve it.

### 4.2 Project Schedule

The project duration will be initially for a period of 6 months.

### 4.3 Project Strategy

This project intends to adopt the following strategy to create the awareness.

- i) Organising padayatras involving school children
- ii) Tree plantation programmes at the desired/targeted locations involving local authorities/NGOs/youth organisations.
- iii) Training programme for masons on construction and maintenance of rainwater recharge pits.
- iv) Demo project on rainwater recharging pits
- v) Preparation of posters, pamphlets and distribution materials
- vi) Interaction with women and youth
- vii) Painting competition to school children on targeted theme.

The total project is divided into two main components.

- a) Base line survey
- b) Action oriented interventions

#### a) Base line survey

- 1) Initial field investigation will be carried out to identify the number of participants to each programme and farming groups.
- 2) Providing one trained volunteer to each group to educate and train these groups about the concept of the theme.
- 3) Identifying the rural masons to receive the training in construction of rainwater recharging pits.
- 4) To identify community lands for planting trees

- 5) To identify beneficiaries to receive free saplings.
- 6) To identify areas to hold public rallies.

## **b) Action oriented interventions**

This action oriented part of the campaign is mainly targeted at farmers, women, school children, youth, rural animators, social workers and developmental partners. Conservation of forests and conservation of water are the two main themes on which the entire campaigning revolves around.

This part of the campaign includes the following programmes.

- (i) Padayatras by school children holding placards highlighting the theme.
- (ii) Public rallies involving women, youth and social workers
- (iii) Inviting participation of youth associations/NGOs and encouraging them to contribute slogans on the theme.
- (iv) Printing posters, education material, pamphlets and utility accessories for the distribution to the targeted people.
- (v) Free distribution of saplings to the women, schools, educational institutions, youth organisations and NGOs and encouraging them to plant in their premises.
- (vi) Holding painting competition to the young children in schools on the subject theme and picking a few best paintings out of all entries and reproducing them as it is on publicity material with catchy slogans.

The action oriented component of the campaign includes the following items.

- i) Arranging workshops inviting NGOs, social workers, farmers on watershed management, rainwater harvesting and rain water recharge pits.
- ii) Arranging demonstration rainwater recharge pit for the purpose of educating people on the importance of having these pits at their backyards.
- iii) Training rural masons on the construction of rainwater recharge pits.
- iv) Community plantation programme

The campaign will be concluded with a seminar on the theme where the environmentalists, social workers, youth/non-government organisations and public would participate and appropriate resolutions would be adopted in accordance with the deliberations. A few participatory organisations and public, who took active interest in the campaign would be facilitated on this occasion.

# 5

## Organisational Structure

### 5.1 Organisation

A dynamic team consisting of expert member, resource persons and social workers will be formulated to implement the project successfully. The team consists of

#### 1. The secretary

He will be the contact person and incharge of overall superintendence of the project, monitoring every aspect from time-to-time.

#### 2. Project co-ordinators

It is proposed to have the project co-ordinators who will coordinate with the volunteers and social workers and oversee each area for smooth and efficient implementation. He will directly report to the secretary and receive all necessary guidance and instructions form time-to-time.

#### 3. Volunteers

It is proposed to have 6 volunteers who will interact with the targeted group and implement the project under guidance of the project co-ordinator. The volunteers with required skills to suit the programme will be picked up specially for the occasion.

#### 4. Project monitoring

The project will be monitored by a Project Advisory Committee (PAC) constituted of the following members.

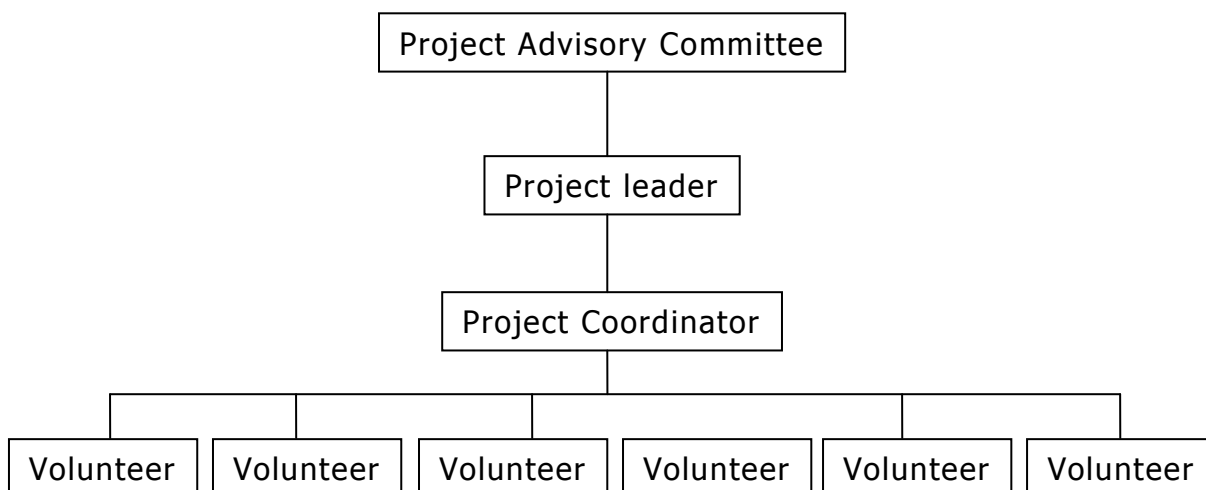
1. President of the implementing agency - Chairman
2. Secretary of the implementing agency - Member secretary
3. Nominee from the funding agency - Member
4. Nominee from local NGO - Member
5. Nominee from DFO - Member
6. Noted environmentalist - Member
7. Noted women social worker - Member
8. Local educational institution - Member



The Project Advisory Committee meets periodically and advises the implementing agency on project formulation, project interventions, monitoring, scrutiny of accounts, impact analysis etc.

## 5.2 Organisational chart

The following diagram represents the organisational structure of the project



## 5.3 Remunerations

Sl. No.	Category	Nos.	Remuneration per month (in Rs.)	Remuneration for total project period (in Rs.)
1.	Project leader	1	5,000.00	30,000.00
2.	Project coordinator	1	3,500.00	21,000.00
3.	Volunteers	6	2,000.00	72,000.00
		<b>8</b>		<b>1,23,000.00</b>

# 6

## Infrastructure

### 6.1 Infrastructure

The following parameters may be adopted while determining the infrastructural requirements of the project. However, it may be noted that they serve merely as guidelines for formulating the project and may vary from project to project in accordance with their individual requirements.

#### a) Camp office

The project will be requiring a camp office in close proximity to the targeted area. This could be hired premises of 500-1000 sft. A provision of Rs. 1,000/- per month towards rentals has been made in this scheme. This office is expected to have all readymade facilities like water, power, telephone etc.

#### b) Furniture

Some basic furniture like tables and chairs, are required by this project. These furniture can be hired for the project durations. A small provision of Rs. 1,500/- is made under this head.

#### c) Transport

The project will be requiring a jeep for mobilisation of resource people, men and material. The project would hire a Chauffeur driven jeep for the entire project period.

#### d) Equipment

The project will be requiring the following equipment

- |                            |   |                            |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| a) Public address system   | - | on hire                    |
| b) Audio-visuals           | - | on hire whenever necessary |
| c) Earth working equipment | - | on hire                    |
| d) Gardening tools         | - |                            |
| e) Shamiyannas             | - | On hire                    |
| f) Chairs                  | - | On hire                    |

# 7

## Project Costing & Method of Funding

### 7.1 Project cost

The total cost of the project including the recurring costs for the entire project period works out to Rs. 5 lakhs, the component wise break up of which includes.

a)	Lease rentals for project office @ Rs. 1000/month	-	Rs.	6,000.00
b)	Furniture hiring charges	-	Rs.	1,500.00
c)	Hiring of jeep with driver @ Rs. 10,000/month	-	Rs.	60,000.00
d)	Hiring of equipment			
	i) Shamiyanas & chairs	-	Rs.	5,000.00
	ii) Training aids including public address system	-	Rs.	5,000.00
	iii) Misc. earth cutting/moving tools	-	Rs.	5,000.00
e)	Remuneration to the staff	-	Rs.	1,23,000.00
f)	Programme costs			
	i) Awareness camps 6 nos @ Rs. 2500 each	-	Rs.	15,000.00
	ii) Publicity material, handouts, brochures, wall hangings, complimentaries	-	Rs.	50,000.00
	iii) Training camps for masons	-	Rs.	5,000.00
	iv) Saplings	-	Rs.	5,000.00
	v) Demo-rain water recharge pit	-	Rs.	3,500.00
	vi) Workshop on rainwater harvesting and watershed management 3 workshops @ Rs. 15,000 each	-	Rs.	45,000.00
vii)	Public rallies and padayatras (refreshments, banners etc.)-	Rs.	50,000.00	
	viii) Community plantation	-	Rs.	10,000.00
	ix) Painting competition for school children	-	Rs.	10,000.00
	x) Honorarium to resource persons	-	Rs.	25,000.00
	xi) Fuel	-	Rs.	18,000.00
	xii) Inaugural and valedictory functions (refreshments, organisational expenses)	-	Rs.	20,000.00
	xiii) Misc. overheads	-	Rs.	13,000.00
			Rs.	4,75,000.00
	Add 5% to meet overruns, escalations and contingencies	-	Rs.	23,750.00
			Rs.	4,98,750.00

*Rounded off to Rs.5 lakhs*

### 7.2 Method of funding

The implementing agency may seek 100% grant-in-aid assistance from any national funding agency cited under chapter - 3 of this proposal.

# 8

## Monitoring and Evaluation

A "**Project Advisory Committee**" consisting of educationalists, environmentalists, social workers, developmental agencies, President and Secretary of the implementing agency will be formed. It will advise the implementing agency on various aspects concerning project identification, formulation, strategy etc. and it will identify the bottlenecks in project implementation and suggest corrective measures.

This committee would meet periodically to review the progress of the implementation.

The following checklist will form basis for undertaking review of performance.

- Response of the targeted people
- Understanding/awareness about environment by the targetted group
- Potential of social action
- Advise of social partners
- Increased people's participation in social forestry and rainwater recharging
- No. of people willing to have rain water recharge pits at their backyards.
- Scope for further continuance of the programme.

A comprehensive report on the programme with audited statements of accounts will be submitted to the donor agency at the end of the programme.

# 9

## Schedule of Implementation

### 9.1 Duration

The duration of the programme as enumerated in earlier chapters is for an initial period of 6 months and the various activities inter-connected with the implementation of the programme are scheduled as hereunder.

#### Month - 1

1. Formation of Project Advisory Committee
2. Identification of village volunteers
3. Identification of beneficiaries and interventions
4. Preparation for the awareness camps

#### Month - 2

1. Padayatra by school children
2. Painting competition for school children
3. Public rallies
4. Preparation of publicity & study material

#### Month - 3

1. Interaction with social partners
2. Distribution of publicity material
3. Public meetings
4. Identification of community lands for social forestry
5. Project Advisory Committee

#### Month - 4

1. Sponsoring rural masons for training in constructions and maintenance of rain recharge pits
2. Workshop on watershed management and rainwater recharge pits
3. Distribution of saplings
4. Tree plantation

#### Month - 5

1. Erecting a demonstrative rainwater recharge pit
2. Public campaigning on rainwater recharging
3. Interaction with social partners
4. Distribution of saplings
5. Community plantation

#### Month - 6

1. Interaction with target group
2. Impact study
3. Project Advisory Committee
4. Review, reporting and termination of the Project