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(For official use only)

PROJECT PLAN for years 2004-2006

NAME OF THE NGO: The Student Union of the University of Jyväskylä (JYY)

1. BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 NAME OF THE PROJECT IN ENGLISH: Development and establishment of Indian Model Eco-Villages – MEVs.

1.2 NAME OF THE PROJECT IN FINNISH: Intialaisten malliekokytien kehittäminen ja perustaminen.

1.3 LOCATION OF THE PROJECT: 12 selected villages in Bharatpur district in Rajasthan, India.

1.4 CO-OPERATION PARTNER AND THEIR CONTACT DETAILS: Women's Action For Development (WAFD). Person responsible: Zareen Myles, Executive Director of WAFD. Address: 3rd floor, St. Soldier Tower, Vikas Puri, New Delhi – 110 018, India.

1.5 YEAR WHEN THE PROJECT WAS INITIATED AND ITS ESTIMATED TOTAL LENGTH: The project, considered as the first phase of a eight-year Eco-village development (EVD) programme, **will start in 2004**, and the duration of the project would be 3 years.

1.6 PROJECT SUMMARY:

The rural areas of Bharatpur as well the whole state of Rajasthan are suffering from poverty and drought. The main livelihood of the villages in the area is animal husbandry and agriculture. One of the biggest problems in the area is soil erosion, land degradation and depletion of fertility of sub-soil each year, caused by population growth and widespread use chemical fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides.

The main goal of the Eco-village development (EVD) programme is to gradually convert the 12 villages selected from the Bharatpur district into community oriented, sustainable Model Eco-Villages-MEVs. They will act as demonstration-cum-capacity building units for promoting this concept in other villages of the district, states and the country by involving other NGOs and MLPs (micro level people's institutions). During the EVD pilot project (Education of Barefoot Environmental Promoters and Barefoot Local Technicians) information and data collected from the 30 villages were used for the preparation of the three-year MEV project that is considered as the first phase of the EVD programme. Later 12 villages was selected to EVD programme. During the pilot project 48 barefoot volunteer workers (4 per each village) was also selected and trained.

The overall objective of the EVD programme is sustainable development of the 12 EVD villages by regenerating, protecting and conserving as well as optimum utilisation of the natural resources so that they will not get further depleted in the future. The energy in these eco-villages would be produced and food to be prepared by using low-cost RET (renewable energy technologies) options, using locally available building materials, local skills (by appropriately upgrading the technical skills of local people) as well as by utilisation, recycling and management of locally available waste raw materials for energy production. Final beneficiaries are especially women whose workload and drudgery would be reduced by providing them RET solutions.

1.7 BUDGET SUMMARY

Year	2004	2005	2006	Total
Self-financing				
State support application				
Other financing				
Cost in total (€)				

2. CO-OPERATION PARTNERS

2.1 REASONS FOR ELECTING THE MAIN PROJECT PARTNERS:

WAFD is a non-profit NGO, which was registered on September 7, 1978, under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, with the overall aim to work for the development of women and children. WAFD has been working directly in the field since 1978, gradually extending its programmes from Delhi to some villages in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan and Tehri Gharwal District of Uttranchal Pradesh in 1994 & 1997 respectively.

The vision, mission and philosophy of WAFD are based on the belief that sustainable development is possible only if women of the community are recognised as the primary stakeholders in their own development and growth. Therefore the environment must be created for their active participation and involvement in the development process. The role of WAFD becomes that of a facilitator and promoter of human-centred development. Thus becoming instrumental in enhancing the latent potential of the primary stakeholders – women – and appropriately equipping them for creative action through participatory implementation, management and maintenance, so that ultimately they can take over the projects and programmes.

More detailed description about WAFD is given in Appendix 1.

2.2 HOW HAVE YOU BEEN PLANNING THE PROJECT IN CO-OPERATION WITH YOUR PROJECT PARTNER?

The concept and the broad project plan were jointly discussed by WAFD and its Indian project partner INSEDA with the representative of JYY, Anni Kaasalainen, during the monitoring trip to India in December 2002 – January 2003. The beneficiaries from the proposed 12 EVD villages were also consulted during the process of preparation of the first phase (Ph-I) of the long-term programme. Information and data collected from the 12 villages during the EVD 2-year pilot project (Education of Barefoot Environmental Promoters and Barefoot Local Technicians in countryside of Bharatpur in Rajasthan, India) supported by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland in 2002 – 2004 were used for the preparation of the three-year MEV project. The main approach for the preparation of this project was the participatory process initiated by WAFD and INSEDA with active involvement of the participation of the 48 barefoot volunteers from the 12 villages in Bharatpur district, since July 2003. After this, the planning and formulation of the project continued in co-operation jointly by JYY, WAFD and INSEDA through email. With 2-3 month of planning this MEV project plan was finalised by the middle of September and sent to JYY for preparing it in the final shape.

2.3 ROLES AND DUTIES OF THE NGO AND ITS PARTNER:

The main responsibility of the field level implementation of this MEV project is of WAFD, whose responsibility is to provide strong social inputs at the community level to mobilise the local people for the participatory implementation of the proposed MEV project. In addition to this, WAFD is responsible for appropriately integrating all the activities of the project within its other community development programmes in the target villages, to ensure comprehensive people centred development as well as cost effectiveness and long-term sustainability of the entire EVD programme. Practical organisation of all activities of the project would be made by WAFD. WAFD is responsible for auditing and accountancy of the project and for reaching of goals and using of funds in the project in India.

The role of the Subcommittee of Development Co-operation of JYY is to collect self-financing resources, give information about the project in Jyväskylä and monitor the progress of the project. JYY is responsible for auditing and accountancy as well as for reporting, reaching of goals and using of funds of the entire project.

2.4 OTHER CO-OPERATION PARTNERS AND THEIR ROLES:

Integrated Sustainable Energy and Ecological Development Association (INSEDA) is a national organisation formed by over 60 NGOs involved in the promotion of renewable energy and ecological development programmes. INSEDA was registered as a society on December 11, 1995, under the Society Registration Act XXII of 1860. INSEDA has been associated with the planning, formulation and implementation of the pilot project (Education of Barefoot Environmental Promoters and Local Barefoot Technicians in countryside of Bharatpur in Rajasthan, India), which is pre-cursor to the proposed MEV project. Similarly, INSEDA will also be actively associated with the proposed project in providing on-going socio-technical inputs in implementation as well as providing guidance and back-up

support as well as assistance to JYY and WAFD in monitoring and mid-course corrections of the project.

More detailed description about INSEDA is given in Appendix 2.

The role of the Student Union of the Helsinki University (HYY) is to collect self-financing resources, give information about the project in Helsinki and carry out the final evaluation of the project along with JYY.

The Department of Biological and Environmental Science of the University of Jyväskylä provides specialist help in planning of the sub-areas of the training.

Attached: Support request (), Co-operation agreement (), Operation permit (), no attachments (x)

3. PROJECT BACKGROUND

3.1 PROJECT INITIATOR:

Zareen Myles, Executive Director of Women's Action For Development (WAFD), and Raymond Myles, Secretary General of the Integrated Sustainable Energy and Ecological Development Association (INSEDA).

3.2 PLANNERS:

Zareen Myles, Executive Director of WAFD, Raymond Myles, Secretary General of INSEDA and Anni Kaasalainen, Project Coordinator, Head of the Subcommittee for Development Cooperation of JYY.

3.3 COLLECTION OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The background information used in the planning of the project is based on about 9 years of experience of WAFD of working in over 75 villages of the Bharatpur district. Out of these WAFD's work is more concentrated in 11 villages, where it had been mainly concentrating in the holistic development of women and children. In each of these 11 villages, WAFD has already organised women's groups (know as Mahila Mandals), as a part of its wider community development programme with focuses on women and children. Based on the reconnaissance and preliminary survey, 30 villages (out of the 75 villages) were selected during the on-going pilot project. Subsequently, out of these 30 villages using RRA (rapid rural appraisal) techniques, important data were collected and analysed by the EVD staff under the guidance and direct supervision of the Secretary General of INSEDA 12 villages were provisionally selected for undertaking long-term EVD programme, to establish 12 Model Eco Villages – MEVs.

On the part of JYY, background information used in the planning of the pilot project was first collected during the project planning trip of JYY representatives Vesa Girs and Reetta Jokinen in April-May 2001. The representatives of the JYY also undertook a field study of the target area. It consisted of

talks with the WAFD staff, several visits to villages and village meetings, on-the-spot visit to see the functioning of the rural household biogas plants built by WAFD and discussions with some of the biogas plant owners, as well as visits to pre-schools and non-formal education centres maintained by WAFD. Later on information was further collected by JYY representative Anni Kaasalainen during her monitoring visit. During this trip (December 2002 - January 2003) Anni Kaasalainen had meetings with the Executive Director of WAFD and Secretary General of INSEDA and other staff of both the organisations in Delhi and Bharatpur, visited several villages and village meetings. She also had discussions and interaction with some of the biogas plant owners, as well as visits to pre-schools and non-formal education centres. She also went through the accounts and vouchers of the pilot project kept by WAFD both at Bharatpur and at Delhi.

3.4 NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED:

Rajasthan is a state suffering from poverty and drought, and in which the status of women is very low, even as compared to the Indian standards. The rural areas of Bharatpur have no exception to this. The average population of the villages in the target villages is 600 to 800, the inhabitants belonging to different castes. The main livelihood of the villages in the area is animal husbandry and agriculture, the principal cultivated products being wheat, mustard, fodder for buffalo, and lentils and chili in some areas. Due to very low annual rainfalls during the last few years, the groundwater level in the Bharatpur district has been steadily going down at an alarming rate. This has also resulted in the lowering of water table in a number of wells, thus putting them out of regular use, and creating almost drought like conditions in the last three years, affecting the agricultural and animal husbandry operations, which has contributed to further impoverishment of the local rural people. Often water has had to be carried from further and further away, which has increased the workload of women living in the area. However, fortunately, this monsoon season, the wide spread rains in northern India including Rajasthan have saved the situation to a large extent. Even though this was an extremely special year to have an unusually good monsoon and may not get repeated during next years.

One of the biggest problems is soil erosion, land degradation and depletion of fertility of sub-soil each year, caused by population growth and widespread use chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. Farming is mainly dependent on external inputs and requires high cash resources. If for some reason crops fail – which normally happens in the target area once in four year cycle – due to vagaries of natures, i.e. failure of monsoon and other natural disasters, the farming communities go in to heavy debts. Often they are unable to repay to the money lenders and other borrowing agencies, which further impoverish the majority of rural people, who are already living at subsistence or near subsistence level.

Women and young girls often get respiratory disorders when cooking food indoor on open fire. This problem can be removed by using biogas as clean and convenient fuel for cooking. Biogas can be produced locally from manure of domestic farm animals, and in the process of recycling of this manure farmers would also get excellent organic manure as a by-product of environmentally sound ecological farming. Cooking related problems, like drudgery and health and disease of women and infant children, in rural areas could also be solved by introduction of other affordable renewable energy

technologies, like smokeless cook stoves, biomass briquettes and solar cookers, while reducing pollution, protecting the local environment and reducing carbon dioxide emission to the atmosphere.

Many low-cost, small-scale renewable energy technologies have been developed in India. However, awareness and information about their field applications are not spreading fast enough for people especially in the countryside, to understand their benefits to accept and for the large-scale adoption. Till date over 3 million rural household biogas plants have already been built in the rural areas in India. This figure looks very impressive, but when compared to the potential of building household biogas plants using the manure from bovine (cattle and buffalo) population in India, it would be more than 15 million and which could go up to 20 million as the bovine population is also increasing. Thus only 25 percent of the total potential of bovine manure has been covered till date.

At present the annual target of household biogas programme under the central government sponsored scheme, known as National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES), is 150 000 biogas plants. The construction of number of plants is restricted by the number of plants which could get subsidies under the central government sponsored scheme NPBD, making this biogas implementation at present as a sectoral programme. There are about 600 000 villages in India, which means on average 1 biogas plant per 4 villages could be constructed every year under the NPBD. Even if this implementing target is doubled (building 300 000 plant every year) over night, still it will take about 40-50 years to realise this potential. Since the Indian biogas programme comes within the purview of the MNES, in spite of the best efforts, the implementing individuals and organisation, only concentrate on advocating the energy potential of biogas plants. Thus the other important aspect, which is organic manure production from biogas plants, is not promoted vigorously. Due to the restriction of subsidies for a certain number as well as state-wise allocations and distribution of funds for these subsidies, so far using these funds for integrating the biogas programme within the EVD programme has not been possible.

As far as the Bharatpur district is concerned it has not been given any target for building biogas plants, for the past few years (either from the state government or any other intermediate nodal agency for building biogas plant) under the NPBD of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Sources. Due to this the farmers in the Bharatpur districts do not get the advantage of getting the MNES subsidies for building biogas plant and only those people who are willing to meet the entire cost of the biogas plant from their own resources at present can build them.

During the pilot project Education of Barefoot Environmental Promoters and Local Barefoot Technicians in countryside of Bharatpur in Rajasthan, India, four training-cum-demonstration biogas plants were built (2 Deenbandhu and 2 Shramik Bandhu models). But out of this only one was built in one of the 12 proposed target villages of the EVD programme. The other three villages in which other biogas plants were built during the pilot project could not be considered for the EVD programme as a result of the analysis of data from the preliminary survey RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal). Other information collected from these three villages also did not fit in to the broad criteria prepared for the inclusion of the villages in the EVD programme. Now these biogas units are used by WAFD as the demonstration plants for motivating villagers from the proposed 12 EVD programme villages.

Detailed problem analysis is given in Appendix 3.

4. APPROACH

4.1 SELECTED APPROACH AND ITS JUSTIFICATION:

The selected approach of the EVD programme is based on the visualisation of key aspects and components of the community oriented Model Eco-Villages– MEVs, which could be practically realised in a long-term perspective, but in a foreseeable timeframe.

The partnership of WAFD, INSEDA and JYY is based on the visualisation that the decentralised implementation for the establishment of community oriented, renewable energy based environmentally-benign Model Eco-Villages on the sound principles of people-centred development would provide sustainable solutions for poverty alleviation in the rural regions of the developing countries, leading to overall improvement of the quality of life, promotion of social justice, equitable distribution of resources, establishing of gender-equity, resulting in to the empowerment of local community and individuals and more specifically women and girl child.

The long-term goal of this partnership is to move closer towards realising the shared vision perceived by the three partners. Towards this end, they have agreed in principle for jointly collaborating among themselves to promote and facilitate establishing of 12 Model Eco-Villages that would meet all the basic needs of the inhabitants. This would be done by re-generation and conservation of natural resources within these villages, optimal utilisation of local skills and initiatives and resources of the target communities, addressing the livelihood issues, by creating self-employment and employment (to a limited extent) and income generation avenues and activities, as well as promoting and establish appropriate systems and conditions for the decentralised management and maintenance of assets which are created within the village by the MLPIs (Micro-Level People's Institutions) of the local people in a holistic and sustainable for human development of the entire village community using principles of equity and social and gender justice, at the same time checking the migration of local people, especially youth to urban centres in search of employment.

From the practical point of view, based on the discussions among the representatives of the three partners it was decided to consider village as the smallest unit or micro eco-system for undertaking EVD programme. The rationale and basis for this realisation and understanding was because the villages are recognised by the official agencies in India, as both socio-politically as well as administratively defined as the smallest geographic units for promoting and implementing any developmental programmes. Therefore, a programme like this has greater chances of getting replicated in any geographical area in India by mobilising government funds for development, thus making such a programme sustainable, after the NGOs have demonstrated the concept by successfully implementing and operating it for a considerable period to show the practicality of EVD concept in a small scale having value for replicability with appropriate modifications for different situations. Later on the NGOs would use these units as the training-cum-demonstration centres for other NGOs and MLPIs as well as government agencies for wide dissemination and replication of such models with appropriate modifications.

4.2 PHASING OF THE PROJECT:

The two-year pilot project was planned in 2001. The implementation of the pilot project started in April 2002, and it will be completed in March 2004. During the preparation of the pilot project the partner NGOs also agreed to divide the main EVD programme into two phases of 3-year duration and one phase of 2 year duration to accomplish the short-term, mid-term and long-term goal, aiming at reaching towards establishing 12 MEVs. Due to practical and funding consideration a feasible time frame of 8-year duration for the EVD programme was accepted. After eight years the proposed 12 MEVs would be adequately prepared and ready to take over the management of this programme.

The first 3-year phase (Ph-I) of the EVD programme is proposed to have the following major components:

1. MLPs formation and promotion in the 12 target eco-villages
2. Awareness and motivation building in the villages
3. Capacity building of REEVOCs (Rural Energy and Ecological Volunteers Corps) and local groups from the 12 eco-villages
4. Capacity building of EVD staff
5. Implementation of the physical components of the Ph-I and spadework for the Ph-II of the long-term programme
6. Major activities in the pipeline for the promotion in the second phase (Ph-II) 3-year project of the long term EVD programme
7. Raise and enhance the awareness of the population of the area about their possibilities to affect on the official (government) agencies about the environment, and the use of renewable energy technologies.
9. The trainings in the proposed project would be adequately backed by introduction of low-cost, small-scale solutions to the target groups through field demonstrations and implementation of environmentally friendly renewable energy and ecologically sound technological options.

During the last phase (Ph-III) of the EVD programme, WAFD with the assistance of INSEDA would gradually start preparing the community mentally as well as initiating process to partially hand over the EVD programme to them. At the end of the last phase NGOs would hand over the major operation of the programme to the recognised managing bodies of the target communities (MLPI) for further management and development of the MEV concept and take it to its logical conclusion with minimal inputs and intervention from the NGOs. Thus, in the last year of the EVD programme each MLPI would be operating and managing its individual programme, closely monitored by the three NGOs. To ensure the programme achieves its main goal, systematic implementation of capacity building and local skills building and up-gradation would be the major activity of all the phases of the long-term EVD programme. To achieve this, maximum inputs and intervention of WAFD and INSEDA would be directed towards identification and implementation of different levels and types of capacity building activities.

5. BENEFICIARIES AND THEIR ROLE

5.1 BENEFICIARIES:

The overall objective of the EVD programme is sustainable development of the 12 EVD villages by regenerating, protecting and conserving as well as optimum utilisation of the natural resources so that they will not get further depleted in the future. The energy in these eco-villages would be produced and food to be prepared by using low-cost RET options, using locally available building materials, local skills (by appropriately upgrading the technical skills of local people) as well as by utilisation, recycling and management of locally available waste raw materials for energy production. Also, the objective is to get the population actively participate in improving the state of the environment by measures that prevent erosion, and by using methods of cultivation that regenerate the degraded local agro-eco-system as well as preserve the environment. It is also proposed to make the entire EVD programme as self-supporting in a 8-year perspective, for instance by using the possibilities of marketing of organically produced food items, by developing and establishing producer-cum-consumer cooperative of the target groups. In the view of this, the population of the 12 selected villages can be regarded as the final beneficiaries of both the MEV project and the EVD programme.

Final beneficiaries are especially women whose workload and drudgery would be reduced by providing them renewable energy technologies solutions, apart from protecting their environment by efficient recycling, burning and management of existing locally available biomass. The capacity building appropriate skills up-gradation followed by introduction of appropriate RET gadgets and options for cooking would also save in the time spent by women in cooking and cleaning of smoky kitchen and would decrease the health related problems. There would be reduction in respiratory problems in women and girl child, which is caused by the smoke from open fires of direct burning of biomass in the traditional village cook stoves.

The direct beneficiaries are the persons (48 barefoot volunteers – 24 female and 24 male – called as REEVOCs, rural energy and ecological volunteer corps) who are already chosen during the pilot project for the training. During and after the training they will be working either as village level volunteers (VLVs) or as group of village level volunteers (GVLVs) members of REEVOCs. The VLVs (females) will perform the tasks within their villages as well as the GVLVs (males) will perform the task within their own and also in 5-6 villages, surrounded by their own villages.

The direct beneficiaries are also the women trained to weave bamboo structures for building Sharmik Bandhu biogas plants and roof harvesting structures, as well as to make briquettes as cooking fuel by using locally available waste biomass from crop wastes and residues.

5.2 THE ROLE AND PREPAREDNESS OF BENEFICIARIES:

The preparation of the MEV project was a participatory process initiated by WAFD and INSEDA with active involvement of the 48 barefoot volunteers from the 12 selected villages. During and after the training included in the pilot project the 48 members (24 female and 24 male) will be working as barefoot volunteer workers (BVWs). Their tasks will concern commitment of the final beneficiaries, that

is population of the villages, by promotion and information dissemination, as well as implementation and management, and care and maintenance of the RET gadgets. During the on-job training, REEVOCs would be provided small stipend and after satisfactorily completing the training, they would be gotten token honorarium from the EVD project to perform tasks within their respective villages (female VLVs) and group of 5-6 villages (male GVLVs). Furthermore, as barefoot volunteer workers (either as barefoot promoters / implementers / technicians / managers) REEVOCs will be able to work for the activities related to simple village level water supply systems and hand pumps, organic cultivation, secondary production and processing, and actively participate in the prevention of soil erosion, thus generating at least part of their livelihood. The stipend and later on honorarium would only be token amount to get regularly associated in the EVD programme where as their major earnings will come through their agricultural, farming or on-farm related income generating activities. However, these volunteers as the members of REEVOCs would be given first preference to any of the developmental and demonstration activities promoted through the EVD programme. Moreover, by getting trained and by up-gradation of skills under EVD programme, they will be in demand in their respective villages as well as surrounding villages, and their market value will go up due to their overall capacity building.

6. OBJECTIVES AND MONITORING

6.1 OBJECTIVES:

The immediate objective of the EVD programme is to establish 12 Model Eco-Villages in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan state. The development objective of the programme is to develop and establish ecologically sustainable micro-eco-system, taking village and its geographical boundary as a small unit for developmental initiative that preserves natural resources in the countryside of Bharatpur. A development in which, agriculture and energy production could be established on a more sustainable basis as well as in an integrated manner than at the moment, with focus on the people-centred development, so that it benefits the population by improving the state of the environment, reducing especially the workload of women, expanding the livelihood possibilities of families and improving the living conditions of the population in general by ensuring appropriate participation of the beneficiaries.

Keeping the above in view, the development objectives would be to establish community oriented, sustainable food-renewable energy nexus on the sound environmentally benign principles and eco-friendly interventions for improving the quality of life, raising their standards of living, improving decision-making capacity, capabilities and power of the local people, establishing of micro level people's institutions (MLPIs) for promoting people-centred sustainable development.

Keeping the development objectives in sharp focus, the following are the immediate objectives of the proposed first three-year phase of the long-term EVD programme.

- a) Establish 12 Model Eco-Villages in Bharatpur district.
- b) Capacity building in the villages.

- c) EVD programme promotion and participatory implementation in a systematic manner in target villages.
- d) Awareness building and motivation of target group.
- e) Demonstration-cum-training on appropriate rural technology.
- f) Development of teaching aids, training and awareness and promotional materials.
- g) Implementation of ecological, environmental and renewable energy programme.
- h) Dissemination of information on the practical aspects of EVD programme.
- i) Field level experimentation, trial and testing, Action Research and demonstration of the technology or concept or an innovative approach to programme implementation.
- j) Decentralised/ distributive and sustainable power generation.
- k) Improve the living conditions of population in general.

6.2 MONITORING:

The implementation and achievement of the objectives of all the phases of the EVD programme will be monitored closely by JYY. A representative of JYY will visit the project area during the first two years of the MEV project. Although his/her main role is to give expertise in guidance of the project he/she will monitor the project as well. The Project Coordinator of JYY will be in close contact with WAFD and INSEDA. The student work regarding expertise and monitoring of the project will be mainly voluntary.

In the end of the project one student member of HYY will make evaluation trip to the target area. There will be final evaluation of the project in relation to the objectives set made by representative of HYY, the Project Coordinator of JYY along with the WAFD and INSEDA representatives.

The implementation of the objectives will be monitored with the help of the following quantitative indicators: the number of meetings and trainings held, the number of people trained, the number of MLPs and EYCs (Environment/Eco Youth Club) established, applications of renewable energy implemented during the training phase and other measures affecting the state of the environment in the target area. Some of the qualitative indicators, which are used in monitoring, are following: environmental attitudes and awareness of the population of the target area (this is found out by questionnaire studies done in the beginning and end of the project) and feedback gathered from the direct and ultimate beneficiaries of the project, especially the experiences of women and how the project has affected to their lives.

7. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

7.1 RESULTS:

The key results that are expected to be achieved during the MEV project are given in Appendix 4.

7.2 ACTIVITIES:

Keeping the development and immediate objectives in sharp focus, the main activities of the MEV project are:

- a) Capacity building of EVD staff and functionaries of REEVOCs (rural energy and ecological volunteer corps) and MLPI (micro level people's institutions).
- b) Strengthening of REEVOCs for EVD programme promotion and participatory implementation through trainings in target villages.
- c) Awareness building and motivation meetings of target group for starting and establishing of Eco Youth Clubs and MLPIs in the target villages.
- d) Demonstration-cum-training on appropriate rural technology.
- e) Development of teaching aids, training and awareness and promotional materials.
- f) Implementation of ecological, environmental and renewable energy programme.
- g) Dissemination of information to other local NGOs and MLPIs or CBOs (community based organisations) on the practical aspects of EVD programme.
- h) Field level experimentation, trial and testing, Action Research and demonstration of the technology or concept or an innovative approach to programme implementation.
- i) Decentralised/ distributive and sustainable power generation, by utilising of locally generated waste biomass and crop and agricultural residues e.g. using biogas plants, gasifiers and biomass operated sterling (external combustion) engines; as well as other RE technologies, that could be operated, maintained and managed by the local people after they are appropriately trained for up-grading their skills.
- j) Spade-work and awareness generation of the pipe activities, which would be either implemented or initiated in the second phase (Ph-II) of the main long-term EVD programme.

Detailed information about implementation activities is given in Appendix 4.

8. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Which Finnish development co-operation principles and objectives are supported by the project? (See the Manual on Development Co-operation, part I, p. 6)

The developmental objective of the EVD programme is the promotion of eco-friendly sustainable development, which would provide positive impact at least on the lives of the population within the EVD target villages. At the same time the purpose is to improve the economic and social developments of the target groups keeping in sharp focus, micro-level natural resources generation conservation and protection, which in the larger perspective would positively impact the environmental

fabric of the Rajasthan state. These kinds of pioneer and pathfinder programme for comprehensive ecological development would demonstrate an alternative and ecologically more sustainable way for the energy and agricultural production of the rural villages in India. For example, about 3.5 million household biogas plants constructed in rural India is also having positive effects on environmental, both regionally and globally, especially by offsetting the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to the atmospheres, with possibilities of more wide-reaching impacts, by utilising biogas digested manure for producing organic food, would protect the environment and soil & water pollution from the use of chemical fertilizers pesticides and insecticides.

The objective of the project is to improve the living conditions of the beneficiaries and expand the possibilities of sources of livelihood and, thus, also to create better opportunities for peaceful sustainable development and welfare in the target area.

The technology of renewable energy promoted in the project, especially, biogas plants and smokeless cook stoves, are the most beneficial for women and girl child by reducing their workload and respiratory diseases. The aim is to improve the gender equality and participation of women in the decision making process.

8.2 How does the project support the development of democracy in the recipient country?

The long-term objective of all the developmental projects and programmes of WAFD and INSEDA is to develop, build and strengthen democratic institutions of the target communities (Micro Level People Institutions) at the grassroot level. That would not only implement and manage the programmes in a decentralize manner, on their own, but will support the democratic values within the community for decision making. This would have a ripple effect within the neighbouring villages, block, district and state, thereby positively supporting and strengthening the democracy in India.

The first step in all the community development projects of WAFD as well as INSEDA, is awareness building and motivation of the community. This is followed by the appropriate capacity building to manage the existing programmes as well as the formation and register the MLPs of the target sub-communities and communities. Same procedure would be followed by WAFD and JYY for the formation and registration the target groups into a democratic institution in a gradual manner during the three phases of the long-term EVD programme, which apart from fulfilling the objective of sustainability, local management and maintenance of their programme, would also promote democratic value at the village level, supporting the Indian democratic values.

8.3 Will the project be affected by the recipient country's legislation, administration, or development plans? How are they taken into account?

The two local partner NGOs, namely WAFD and INSEDA completely fulfill all the requirements of Indian government. Both these NGOs are registered societies under the Indian Societies' Registration Act as well as both the organisations have their individual FCRA registration and number given by the Ministry of Home Affairs to receive foreign funds for undertaking community development programmes anywhere in India. Both the organisations also have separate FCRA Bank account to receive foreign funds and submit their annual accounts, after getting audited by a qualified Chartered Accountant, to

fulfill the legal and administrative requirements and the statutory requirements of the concerned ministries of the Government of India. The Statement of Accounts of funds received by WAFD from JYY under this project would also be duly audited and submitted to the concerned departments and ministries of the Government of India, as well as the foreign funding regulatory, the Ministry of Home Affairs.

8.4 How do gender roles influence the problems and/or possibilities of the beneficiaries to benefit from the project? How are these factors taken into account?

The main focus of WAFD is women and children. It has been working in the villages of project district for over 9 years addressing the gender related problems, through awareness, education and other community development programmes. The problems related to access of sustainable energy for domestic use and degradation of local agro-ecological system over the years has brought down the people of most of the target villages at the subsistence level. Due to this majority of these villagers have to take loans from money lenders to meet their basic needs, as the crops from one season does not generate much surplus revenue. Therefore, even the failure of one crop due to vagaries of nature pushes them down further in to indebtedness. This vicious circle has been continuing for ages. The worst impact of this is felt on the women-folks, adolescent girls and children whose conditions and living conditions are adversely affected, as the target district has a male dominated society.

The pilot project which was the preparatory phase to launch the long term EVD programme, even though had very limited objectives, has already shown positive results to an extent to the beneficiaries in some of the proposed villages selected in terms of economic as well as socio-cultural dimensions of the community of these villages as a whole.

The proposed MEV project is the first phase of the EVD programme which would create positive impact on the target communities' dent in the socio-cultural dimensions of the community as a whole from the 12 project villages. By way of demonstrative and promotional value, it will create ripple effect, there by also contributing in bringing about positive changes in thinking go in the minds of communities living in the surrounding villages as well as influence the thinking of local government officers and district authorities to also promote and under take such constructive programme.

How does the project diminish gender inequality? (For background material, see <http://global.finland.fi/ngo/>)

All the development programmes undertaken by WAFD and INSEDA look into equity factor and targets the entire community with focus on women and children, giving emphasis to the poorer sections of the society. But the women are not seen in isolation as appropriate development and empowerment (with the acceptance of their men-folks and the community) leads to harmonious development of their children, family, their immediate neighbourhood and the whole community. WAFD's experience has shown that earning and saving made by the women in the poor families are used more meaningfully to gradually improve their economic situation, as compared to the men-folks. In view of this, during the second phase of the EVD programme the creation of mahila mandals (women groups), starting of Micro-financing groups - MFGs involving women groups, from the proposed 12 villages taken up for the development establishment of Model Eco-villages, would be adequately integrated with its all the other activities (based on the identified needs of the target

villages). This would bring about positive results change, there by diminishing gender inequality, leading to the creation of over all positive impact on this issue in the long run through the implementation of EVD programme.

8.5. Social, cultural and equity reality factors

How does the project influence poverty, equity factors and the status of the weakest population groups, such disabled people? How does the project aim to ensure these groups gain benefit equally from the results?

All the development programmes undertaken by WAFD and INSEDA looks in to equity factor and targets the entire community giving emphasis to the poorer sections of the society. But the poor are not seen in isolation as there appropriate development and empowerment leads to harmonious development and their immediate neighbourhood and the whole community. The environmental issue can only be tackled in an effective manner by the involvement and active participation of the entire village community living within this village system, treating all of them as the stakeholders as well as the target groups- they all have to be motivated and actively involved in the regeneration, conservation and protection of their own micro-eco system, with a view to contribute in a positive manner to the regional and global environment. In the EVD programme all these target villages are individually taken as the smallest unit for the development and regeneration of people-centred, micro-environment, which will also, contribute in a positive manner to the regional and global environment.

Therefore, the issue of poverty and status of the weakest population groups etc. would be seen by the NGOs in this wider framework of environmental development. At the same time, the three major partners also recognise that the environmental degradation affects the poorest, the marginalised and the deprived groups the most. These groups of people are already living at the subsistence and sub-subsistence levels, and to a large extent get adversely affected due to the vagaries of nature. The livelihood issues and employment and income generation, especially through the promotion of self-employment measures (capacity building for skills development as well as up-gradation of skills with access to the finance and marketing facilities) would be the key area for the joint interventions of the three partners of the long-term programme. Therefore, specific activities would be identified and undertaken to address the socio-economic needs of the poor groups in these 12 target villages. Such activities would of course get evolved gradually as the project progress, by the active interaction and appropriate facilitation of WAFD and INSEDA with local people during the each phase integrating such sub-activities with the overall activities of the long-term programme.

Are ethnic minorities included in the beneficiaries? How is their role taken into account?

Since the WAFD is already working with the entire community in the majority of 12 target villages, therefore, the proposed MEV project will be integrated with in the ongoing programme, ensuring active participation of all the groups, other sub-groups including the ethnic minorities.

In addition, the target community from each EVD programme village, in consultation with REEVOCs and EVD staff, would also identity persons and other beneficiaries who require special attentions and involvement in the special activities to empower them further as per the criteria set by WAFD, INSEDA and JYY for the capacity building, promotion, implementation and establishment of the 12 MEVs.

What other cultural factors are crucial? How have they been taken into account?

The most crucial cultural factor is the participation of women so that the quality of their lives improves. The EVD programme will specifically be addressing the issue of removing drudgery of women within the target groups.

The second crucial cultural factors are to involve the youth in the development of their own villages; this would be taken in account in the following manner:

- By further strengthening of the volunteer members of the REEVOCs (Rural Energy and Ecological Volunteers Corps). Their capacity building programme will go on more vigorously during the first phase of the long-term programme, so that on one hand they involve themselves actively in the environmental-oriented development of their villagers, on the other hand also play the critical inspirational roles for the community living in the surrounding villages, leading to checking their migrations to urban centres.

- Starting Eco-Village Clubs (EVCs) of younger groups, mainly between the ages of 14-18 years. The EVCs apart being used by WAFD, INSEDA and JYY as an important instrument/ mechanism of capacity building, would also inculcate the environmental consciousness, which would ensure their individual and group participation in not only promoting and implementing this concept in their respective villages, but also motivating their parents and villages elders as well as their peer groups in the their school.

8.6 What kind of short or long term impacts does the project have on the environment?

The first phase project of the EVD programme would have several short-term impacts, both in the quantitative and qualitative as of environment. The green house gases (GHS) which are being released to the atmosphere from the bovine manure as compared to carbon dioxide by recycling this quantity of manure through biogas plant in the EVD villages. Similarly, implementation of other environmentally friendly technologies in these villages will also have positive impact on the environment – some of them are, smokeless stoves, biomass briquettes, scientific composting of biodegradable materials, vermiculture, roof water harvesting to conserve the natural resources.

The long-term environmental impact of the MEV project would be due to environmental awareness, motivation and education, implementation of biogas programmes, water harvesting structure, organic farming, establishment of renewable energy training-cum-demonstration centres, implementation of small-scale decentralised (distributive) power generation using RET options, experimental plants for biogas generation from mustard husks and other crop and agricultural residues, garbage-free village homes, streets and surrounding, cleaning of village ponds, checking wastage of water from hand pumps and implementation of other RET gadgets and equipments etc.

How have environmental impacts been taken into consideration in project planning (e.g. waste management, use of natural resources, building, the project partner's view on environmental impacts etc.)?

The entire project is based on the consideration of the environmental related activities. To do this some of the main problems existing in the target villages were discussed periodically with the 48 members of the REEVOCs who are selected during the pilot project from the 12 target villages.

To understand the present situation, including the environmental related problems in each village, a detail household survey was conducted by a group of people, also involving EVD staff and the members of REEVOCs. The information and data collected are being codified jointly by WAFD and INSEDA, which will give the present socio-economic and related situation including the agricultural environmental and RE related information existing in these 12 villages. The indicators to measure the change in situation and measure environmental impact are being discussed by INSEDA with EVD staff and the REEVOCs, to be finalised before the completion of the pilot project. The data collected would be considered as the base line data, which would form the basis of measuring the change at different phases of programme implementation in future, including the measurement of mid-term and long-term impact of the programme on environment.

8.7 Sustainability

How has institutional sustainability been ensured (capacities and capabilities of the recipient organisations to manage, operate and maintain the results, sufficiency of personnel and skills, etc.)?

During the implementation of the on-going pilot project of two year duration WAFD and INSEDA have amply demonstrate they have capacities and capabilities to effectively and efficiently manage, operate and maintain the results, as well as the sufficiency of personnel and skills, etc. The EVD project staff as well as the other WAFD staff are undergoing appropriate training to upgrade their existing skills and knowledge as well as being imparted new skills and knowledge in eco-friendly, environmentally benign technologies and RETs during the implementation of this project. In addition other types of training are being organised and conducted including training them as trainers, i.e. TOTs (Trainers of Trainers), to develop their overall capacity to impart these trainings to REEVOCs as well as groups from the target villages. Over and above this, WAFD is having regular capacity building programme of its staff, in which EVD staff also be part of.

During the first phase of the long-term EVD programme, the focus is on awareness, motivation, capacity building and technology demonstration, and so it would lay strong foundation for the sustainability in long run. However, at the same time, the mobilisation of the local contribution will be there to demonstrate that the long-term programme is moving towards the goal of becoming sustainable in 8 years time perspective.

During the course of the programme period enough inputs would be provided to ensure that the 12 EVD villages operate their activities in more or less sustainable manner. The target communities would be prepared and their capacities will be upgraded and people would be organised to form a producer-cum-consumers cooperative before the programme is handed over to them. WAFD has already handed one of its long-term programmes to the community in the slums of Delhi, after the community was well prepared.

How has financial sustainability been ensured? How extensive are the long-term running and maintenance costs, how will they be covered?

Financial sustainability: Some of the components in the first phase of the proposal have been introduced (based joint workshop of EVD staff and REEVOCs) to use them as innovative approach to raising partial funds to gradually move towards financial sustainability, while keeping the sharp focus on demonstrative finding solution which also have value as activities related to environmental,

ecological and renewable energy. Either full or partial success of this approach and solutions would have pathfinder effect and value in the long run. Some of these components, introduced on the limited scale during the proposed second phase project of the long-term programme are, Eco-Dhaba (Eco-food stall), Micro-financing, Income Generation Programme (IGP) and starting of a few producer-cum-consumer cooperatives. This expected to provide the financial sustainability to the programme in the long run.

Management and meeting of maintenance cost by the target groups: Even though, the establishment of MEVs is an innovative and path-finder project, they would be integrated with in the ongoing developmental programmes of WAFD. To some extent, the community has already been made aware that ultimately (like all the other programmes and activities of WAFD) have to manage as well as meet the cost of maintenance of the EVD programme as well, in the long run. More over the selection of the 12 proposed EVD villages has been done so that the long running it is not expected to be a problem.

How have the long-term operation and spare part services been ensured?

Maintenance and repairs during the EVD programme period: The funds for the essential spare-parts have been built-in the proposed project. During the EVD programme the major repairs etc. will be looked after by the appropriately trained EVD staff, while the service, maintenance and minor repairs would be provided by the trained barefoot technicians, under the direct supervision and guidance of WAFD staff.

Maintenance and repairs after handing over the programme to the target community for operation in these 12 EVD villages: WAFD would have provision for maintaining essential fast moving spare-parts which would be supplied on cost to beneficiaries and the maintenance and minor repair services would be provided by the barefoot technicians. Thus the long-term operation and maintenance of various components of the EVD programme would not likely to be affected, after the completion and handing over the operation of the programme to these 12 EVD villages.

How has the social sustainability of the project been secured? Have rights, inputs and benefits been equally secured?

WAFD has been working in these villages for a number of years in other development projects. WAFD and its staff have established very good credibility and most of the WAFD programmes are socially accepted in the 12 target villages, more over during the implementation of pilot project, which was essentially a preparatory phase, as well as precursor to the long-term EVD programme. During the pilot project, periodical contact was made with the groups and the entire communities in the target villages, during which the concept and broad working of the EVD programme were explained. Most of the activities of the pilot project have been appreciated by the local people and have their support. Moreover, the members of REEVOCs from these villages form part of the key and regular linking groups between the target community and the EVD staff. Therefore, the social sustainability of the programme is more or less secured.

Appendix of separate in-depth answer-sheet on sustainable development ()

9. BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

9.1 BUDGET

COSTS	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006
Personnel costs (from appendix A1)			
Salaries and social insurance costs of Finnish personnel			
Travel and accommodation of Finnish personnel			
Salaries and social insurance costs of local personnel			
Other personnel costs			
Subtotal			
Training and awareness raising costs (from appendix A4)			
Personnel costs			
Materials, facilities and other costs			
Subtotal			
Investments and procurements (from appendix A5)			
Equipment, machinery and materials			
Construction activities			
Other procurements			
Subtotal			
Operation and maintenance costs			
Operation costs			
Maintenance costs			
Subtotal			
Planning, monitoring and evaluation costs (from appendix A2)			
IMPLEMENTATION COSTS IN TOTAL			
Administrative costs (from appendix A3)			
Salaries and social insurance costs of administrative staff			
Office costs			
Fund-raising and information			
Subtotal			
TOTAL COSTS			
Share of administrative costs (%)			

9.2. FINANCING PLAN

FINANCING PLAN	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006
Self-financing (from appendix B)			
Contribution in cash			
Voluntary work and material donations			
Self-financing in total			
Share of self-financing of total costs (%)			
Financial support from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs			
Earlier allocation of state support			
NEW / ADDITIONAL APPLICATION			
Other financing			
Financing sources:			
TOTAL			

9.3. COST BREAKDOWN. Itemise all costs (e.g. work of various experts, training materials, construction materials, travels), their quantity (e.g. working months, pcs of purchased equipment, m² of constructed buildings, pcs of travels), value per piece (e.g. €/ month, €/ piece, €/ m²) and source of procurement. The cost breakdown can be presented using in separate appendices. The attached tables (appendix A) are to be used in presenting the costs. The value of donations and voluntary work must also be included in the relevant sections of the Cost Breakdown (e.g. personnel costs, investments and procurements), followed by brackets indicating 'donations/voluntary work'.

Operation costs: 696 eur (phone, fax, postage, printing and photocopying, documentation and preparation of manuals and brochures, photographs developing, WAFD institutional overheads)

Maintenance costs: 270 eur (WAFD Bharatpur and Delhi offices and equipment maintenance, computer maintenance and service contract)

10. SIGNATURE

Place: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____

Name in capitals: _____

Position/task: _____

APPENDICES:

The latest annual report and financial statement, current operational plan and budget of the NGO must be annexed to the application

Other appendices:

Appendix 1: Description of WAFD

Appendix 2: Description of INSEDA

Appendix 3: More detailed problem analysis

Appendix 4: Implementation plan, results and activities chart

APPENDIX A: COST BREAK-DOWNS

(The value of donations and voluntary work must be included, followed by brackets indicating 'donations/voluntary work'. See also Appendix B)

Costs are defined in detail for the year of application. For subsequent years appendices need not be attached to the application, even though they may be used in assessing the costs of the respective years.

A1: Personnel costs (administrative costs and costs of monitoring and evaluation missions are not included)

Task / person	Duration of work (months)	Salaries and social insurance costs / month	Travel and accommodation	Other personnel costs	Personnel costs in total
Personnel recruited from Finland					
Project Coordinator (student member of JYY) Reporting Coordinating the project, "voluntary work"					
Locally recruited personnel					
EVD STAFF Project Officer – PO Assistant Project Officer – APO Senior Technical Project Assistant – SPTA Senior Project Assistant Technical Project Assistant – TPA STIPENDS TO REEVOCs Senior Technical Volunteers Senior REEVOCs– 4 males REEVOCs – 24 male REEVOCs – 24 females WAFD Executive Director WAFD Accountant INSEDA Secretary General					
Personnel costs in total					

Additional information:

A2: Planning, monitoring and evaluation costs:

Purpose of the mission / cost item	Team composition	Duration of work	Salaries	Travel and accommodation costs
Planning and review meetings at the target area Monitoring and evaluation visits to the target area Field-level socio-technical visits to the target area Financial monitoring trip to the target area	WAFD and INSEDA personnel WAFD and INSEDA personnel Secretary General of INSEDA WAFD Accountant and Internal Auditor			
Expertise and planning / monitoring / evaluation trip from Finland to India	Student member of JYY / HYY			
Planning and monitoring of the project and preparation of monitoring / evaluation trip, "voluntary work"	Student members of JYY and HYY			
Salaries / travel and accommodation costs				
Salaries, travel and accommodation costs in total				

Additional information:

A3: Administrative costs

Cost item	Number of units	Unit costs	Total
Accounting, budget control and internal auditing by WAFD secretariat to keep project accounts in India Cost of meeting statutory and legal requirements etc. Auditors fees			
Administrative work by the International Affairs Assistant of JYY, "voluntary work" Accounting in JYY External auditor Coordinating of fund-raising and information sharing by the student members of JYY and HYY, "voluntary work" Printing of information material			
Administrative costs in total			

Additional information:

A4: Training and awareness raising costs

Cost item	Number of units	Unit costs	Costs in total
Personnel costs (course fees, trainers' fees, travel and accommodation costs, etc.)			
Other training and awareness raising costs (materials, facilities, etc.)			
Formation and strengthening of Eco Youth Clubs (monthly) Monthly review cum awareness meetings of REEVOCs (monthly) Village level meetings (half-yearly) Awareness meetings / camps of Eco Youth Clubs (6 / village / year) Training WS cum demo camps for REEVOCs (yearly) Training in Participatory Rural Appraisal and Monitoring for REEVOC's (yearly) Training of REEVOCs in maintenance and repairs of simple gadgets etc. (yearly) Practical training of Eco Youth Club members on implementation on ecological and environmental activities (2 / year) REEVOCs training on scientific composting (yearly) Training of selected members of REEVOCs on eco-agriculture on organic farming (yearly) Training of REEVOCs and EVD staff on photo documentation Training and refreshers training of REEVOCs on building of Shramik Bandhu and Deenbadhu biogas plants and service and maintenance of SBPs and DBPs (yearly) Training and refreshers training on building of Roof Water Harvesting System and service and maintenance of RWHs and community oriented watersheds (yearly) Training of solar gadgets for REEVOCs (yearly) Training on producer gas and biogas engines (yearly) End user training in RET systems (yearly) Training of EVD staff on cooperative societies Training of EVD staff in scientific organic composting Training of EVD staff in appropriate IGP activities Training of trainers in Participatory Rural Appraisal and Monitoring Training of EVD staff in planning, implementation and management of MEVs Training of EVD staff in public health issues Training of EVD staff on gender and developmental issues			
			Total

Additional information (need for training, trainees, etc.):

.....

A5: Investments and procurements

Investments	Source	Number and quality of units	Unit cost	Freight, etc.	Total costs
Equipment, machinery and materials					
Renewable energy equipment for domestic cooking in rural homes	Indian companies				
Organic manure / biological fertilizers	- do -				
Solar PV lighting	- do -				
Soil and water harvesting systems	- do -				
Other technology and kits related to conservation / protection of micro-environment and local natural resources, e.g. solar gadgets, hand pumps, sanitation units	- do -				
Maintenance and repairs of all biogas plants, water harvesting systems, solar and other RET gadgets etc.	- do -				
Scientific organic farming demonstration cum training units	- do -				
Field level R & D, experiments and trial and testing in RET	- do -				
Computer with assessors and peripherals	- do -				
Camera and other minor office equipment	- do -				
Training aids and supporting material	- do -				
Photocopy machine, fax and printer	- do -				
Revolving fund for stocking the fast moving and essential spare parts of physical components related to the project	- do -				
Construction activities					
Other procurement					
Total					13 115

Additional information: Investments and procurements have been defined regarding whole the three-year MEV project. In the budget the total amount of investments and procurements has been divided between all the three years.

APPENDIX B: SELF-FINANCING

B1: Voluntary work and donations (maximum 10 % of total costs)

(These costs are also included in sections A1-A5, followed by brackets indicating 'donations / voluntary work')

Quality of work / goods	Quantity of work / goods	Basis for valuation	Value in total
Voluntary work			
Project Coordinator (student member of JYY) Coordinating the project			
Student members of JYY and HYY Planning and monitoring of the project and preparation of monitoring / evaluation trip			
Administrative work by the International Affairs Assistant of JYY			
Student members of JYY and HYY Coordinating of fund-raising and information sharing by the student members of JYY and HYY			
Donations			
Total			

B2: Contribution in cash

Source	Value
JYY collects funds from its student members through voluntary donations, lunches etc.	
HYY's support for the project	
Total	

APPENDIX 1: Description about WAFD

WOMEN'S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT (WAFD)

Vision

WAFD visualises a society in which women are equal partners with men, in the control and management of their lives, and in the optimum utilisation of available resources to improve their self – reliance and self-confidence.

Mission

WAFD's mission is the emancipation and empowerment of women, through recognition of, and full utilisation of their basic rights – right to Education, Health, Economic Independence, Self Determination and Dignity.

Philosophy

Women are the critical partners in the development process.

Program Locations

Delhi: the low income group colonies of Dakshinpuri, Sagerpur West, Sagerpur East, Mohan Garden, Madhu Vihar, Rajapuri, Palam Gaon, Palam Colony, Shabad, Pochanpur and Shadnager.

Bharatpur district a total of 74 villages in Sewar Block, and 11 villages in Roopwas, Deeg, and Bayana Blocks, i.e. a total of 84 villages in 4 blocks of Bharatpur district in Rajasthan state.

Tehri Gharwal District: a total of 25 villages in the two blocks of Chamba and Phauldhar in Uttranchal state.

Programs and Activities

Education:

Pre School Education – covering the age group 3 to 6 years, the program prepares the child to enter the formal education system. Here the child learns through simple play way methods and special attention is paid to help the child learn to adjust in the larger social circle apart from the immediate family. Thus the child is taught to say “namaste”, thank you, share with others, sit in discipline and be conscious of cleanliness and simple hygiene.

Non-Formal Education – this program specifically for girls covers the age group 7 to 18 years. This is meant for those girls who do not have a chance to go to school. The program teaches, apart from reading writing and simple arithmetic, simple sewing and stitching, health and hygiene, and general awareness. It also covers nutrition, and gender issues.

Adult Literacy – again a program specially for women, it aims to teach women basic reading and writing as well as simple arithmetic so that they can do their accounts, calculations, thus improving their self confidence and self image.

Skill Training:

This program would also provide to girls and women opportunity in training in different vocations with the aim to help the girls/women to earn some income from the skill. Due to social customs the girls from the communities where WAFD is working will not be able to go out of the communities to earn an income, the vocations taught are in keeping with the demands of the area, and simple.

Some of the trainings offered are:

- Sewing and tailoring – 1year certificate course, as well as special short term courses ranging from 6 months to 3 months.
- Toy making
- Painting and Embroidery
- Beauty Culture
- Weaving

Women's Development:

Mahila Mandals are organised to help foster a sense of solidarity and mutual support among the women. Through the Mahila Mandals women are also given general awareness on subjects ranging from gender issues, and women's status to health and hygiene.

Counseling units have been established to provide advice, and counsel and also offer moral support to women with problems.

Thrift and Credit:

The program aims to meet the small credit needs of women through promotion of "saving" groups for thrift and credit. These saving groups which meet regularly are able to fulfill the credit needs of the women, ranging from starting small business, home repairs, to emergency loans for sickness or even school fees.

Health and Nutrition:

Immunisation Camps for mother and child– the program aims at creating awareness about the importance of immunisation, leading to a demand for these services.

Motivation for small family norms– here the focus is on the health of the mother and child. Therefore stress is laid on spacing of at least 4 years between the children, rather than telling them to go in for sterilisation.

Health Education– simple health awareness is imparted both in NFE classes and the Mahila Mandals.

Promotion of Kitchen Gardens– this program especially for the rural areas aims at promoting good health through better nutrition.

Community Organisation:

Promotion and establishment of formal community based organisations is taken up in all the program areas with a view to ultimately hand over the management and implementation of programs to these bodies. This is one of the most important activities for WAFD as through these legal bodies sustainability of programs is assured.

APPENDIX 2: Description about INSEDA

INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AND ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (INSEDA)

INSEDA's Vision and Mission is based on the strong belief that sustainable development is only possible if the target groups & communities are recognised as the primary stakeholders in their own development and growth; therefore conditions must be created for their active involvement and participation in the developmental process. The external agencies should play the role of facilitator and promoter of human-centred developmental, by becoming instrumental in enhancing the latent potential of the "primary stakeholders" and appropriately equipping them for creative action through participatory implementation, maintenance, marketing and management of the projects/ programmes. This pro-active process must eventually lead to the target groups & communities developing confidence in themselves and coming forward on their own for taking over the ownership as well as full responsibilities of operating the projects/programmes on a sustainable basis, thus making the entire process a means of enhancing their status as human being for dignified living & self respect, free from misery & dependence, leading to empowerment and true liberation.

INSEDA'S NATIONAL SECRETARIAT-CUM-HEAD QUARTERS

Integrated Sustainable Energy and Ecological Development Association- INSEDA

INSEDA is a registered Society, registered on December 11, 1995 in Delhi

INSEDA's Address- National Secretariat

Third Floor, St. Soldier Tower, Vikas Puri, New Delhi- 110018

INSEDA's Telephone, Fax and E-Mail

Tel: (91)- (11)- 551-0344

Fax: (91)- (11)- 552-9647

E-Mail: rayinsda@nda.vsnl.net.in

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Integrated Sustainable Energy and Ecological Development Association (INSEDA) is the Nodal Agency for the implementation of this project. INSEDA is a National organisation formed by NGOs involved in the promotion of renewable energy programmes, since 1980. It is a membership organisation having over 60 regular Members who are operating in almost all the states of India. The member organisations had been operating as an informal network for more than 15 years before establishing INSEDA as a formal body. INSEDA was registered as a society on December 11, 1995, under the society registration act XXII of 1860, Delhi. The area of operation of INSEDA is the entire country.

The INSEDA is a Network, which has its main focus as the development and promotion of sustainable rural energy. INSEDA has over 75 member and partner (or sister/related NGOs), spread throughout the country, operating in almost all the major states of India. All the members/partners have a deeper commitment to the promotion of low cost affordable renewal energy technologies. This common interest and goal binds the

member NGOs together. All the NGO members of INSEDA have a fairly well developed infrastructure at the grassroots level to implement developmental projects/programs.

Present Officer Bearers of INSEDA, elected in Aug 1998, for three years Period

Fr. Mathew Vadakemuriyil, President (Secretary-cum Treasurer, MDS, Kanjirapally, Kerala)

Dr. T. K. Moulik, First Vice President (Chief Executive Officer, ERM-India, New Delhi)

Mr. I. B. C. Din, Second Vice President (Director, RSC, Ankleshwar, Gujarat)

Mr. Raymond Myles, Secretary General (Chief Executive of INSEDA, New Delhi)

Mr. Sushil I. Parmar, Secretary (Director, JIFORD, Deoria, UP)

Mr. Umed Lal Bangerwal, Treasurer (General Secretary, ESA, Deharadun, UP)

Dr. S. Kamraj, Joint Treasurer (Advisor, NERD & Prof. RE, TNAU, Coimbatore, TN)

The Secretary General-cum-Chief Executive, with three part time staff manages the day-to-day activities of INSEDA. To provide effective overall management, technical, training and monitoring services, the cost of hiring project staff are built in to the budget and accordingly hired for that period.

A few consultants are also attached with the organisation who prepare proposal as per the charter and mandate of INSEDA as well as assist, guide and advise in the implementation of projects. Whenever required INSEDA would either use the expertise of its member agencies or hires consultants and project staff to perform the tasks and accordingly build in their cost in it.

INSEDA Staff & Consultants

(i) Chief Executive

(ii) Part time Staff (Accountant, Administration, Office Attendant)

(iii) Consultants

Consultant (Renewal Energy-Small Solar Gadgets)

Consultant (Renewable Energy-Biogas Plants)

Consultant (Livestock & Natural Resources Development)

Consultant (Micro-Financing & Women's Development)

Consultant (Project development and Financial Monitoring)

Consultant (Ecological Agriculture & Animate Energy)

Contact Person

Raymond Myles, Secretary General-cum-Chief Executive

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APPENDIX 3: More detailed problem analysis

WAFD has already been working in the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan for over 7 years. As such, the problem analysis is based on the practical experience, observation, learning and findings by WAFD itself at the grassroots level, in keeping with its Development Philosophy, Vision and Mission.

a. Programme Areas:

The program area of WAFD in Bharatpur District consists of 11 villages in 3 Blocks of Deeg, Roopwas and Bayana, and 74 villages in Sever Block. The programme in Deeg, Roopwas and Bayana blocks are supported by the DWHH, Germany, while CARE India supports the programme in Sever blocks.

b. Target Groups/Communities

The target groups/communities for WAFD developmental interventions in Bharatpur district fall under the recognised and accepted BPL (below the poverty line), with focus on women and children, specially the girl child.

c. Situational Analysis

The major problems prevailing in Bharatpur, as identified and analysed by WAFD, are as under:

i) *Status of Women:*

- Bharatpur has male dominated society with traditional suppression of women; social taboos and superstitions; lack of education; no decision making power; lack of saving habit together with inaccessibility to credit from government and non-government institutions due to faulty delivery systems.
- These problems coupled with economic dependence of women on men together with lack of education and the prevailing caste system leads to low status, low self-image & self-esteem; over-burden of unbalanced and unaccounted workload at home & farm, and perpetuation of vicious cycle of indebtedness & poverty among these women.

ii) *Girl Child:*

- The social beliefs in Bhartapur district that only male child can liberate parent's soul and a girl child is a property belonging to somebody else; therefore the strong desire for male progeny.
- Lack of education and dowry system has led to female foeticide, infanticide and neglect of the girl child, the parents treating her as burden to them.
- Consequently, the parents, society and community neglect the health, education and personality development of girl child in Bharatpur district.

iii) *Pre-school Education:*

- Lack of awareness about pre-school education among parents, community and authorities together with lack of proper facilities retards holistic development of the child.
- The absence of pre-school education further makes the child unable to cope up with the studies at primary level which leads to drop outs resulting in the long run in perpetuation of

illiteracy, ignorance and old oppressive practices in the family and community.

iv) *Health & Nutrition Status of Women:*

- **Lack of awareness about immunisation, family planning methods, reproductive child health, use and importance of colostrums; clean drinking water, poor nutrition and wrong cooking practices; as well as social customs, unhealthy & inefficient working condition in the kitchen, is one of the main causes of poor health of women.**
- Absence of trained and adequate health workers; dependence on untrained medical practitioners, and social evils like child marriage aggravates the poor health status of mother and child and adolescent girls.
- Further, dependence on destructive/harmful chemical inputs and existing farming practices with long term negative impact on agro-ecology and economy is also leading to the degrading health status of women and children.

v) *Women's Drudgery Due to Energy & Agro-Ecological Degradation:*

- Shortage of either traditional sources of energy from within the village or affordable and non-polluting energy, for domestic (cooking and lighting) purpose, is adversely affecting the overall conditions of women and girl child, especially from the poor families in the programme blocks of WAFD.
- The domestic energy problems (collecting biomass fuel and cooking under smoky unhygienic/unhealthy condition, cleaning soot from cooking utensils and time spent in cooking) are contributing substantially to the drudgery of rural women.
- Shortage of energy for high input chemical based as well as the mechanised agriculture production and power operated rural industries, and shortage of fuel wood has led to increasing use of fossil fuel and biomass in an inefficient manner. Added to this, the pressure on arable land due to increase in population and over grazing of domestic farm animals is leading to ecological degradation. The mid & long term loans (for purchase of farm power and machinery, diesel pump sets) short term crop loans (for seed, fertilizers, pesticides, diesel fuel etc.), as well as loans for other purposes on high interest rates from local money lenders year after year, have pushed them in to external debts, leaving with no savings. This has resulted in affecting the economic status and sustainability of peasant families- the over all negative impact of this and associated drudgery of this is borne by rural women.

Other Problems in the Bharatpur District

i) *Problems in the Target Areas Due to Use of Inorganic Inputs*

Though no scientific studies have been conducted, but the people in most of the adopted WAFD villages have observed that the productive capacities of their agricultural lands have been going down by the year. This is attributed to the higher concentration of salts from the fertilizers and pesticide/insecticide, with the result that every year they have to use higher doses of fertilizer to get the same production, which they got in the previous years. In spite of this, the farmers still depend upon these external inorganic inputs, due to lack of knowledge about the benefits of organic

farming. The heavy publicity by the fertilizer companies backed by the traditional local government system still supports the chemical fertilizers, pesticides/insecticides. It is the comparatively easy, convenient way for the applications in the field and savings in time and labour, which weighs in favour of the inorganic inputs for crop production. Where as intensive labour (mainly their own) involved in making organic fertilizer at present which they would not mind, if they were to get comparatively more returns from their crops, which is not possible at present due to lack of awareness in the population about the benefit of organic food.

Dependence on the local money lenders (during the interim period for meeting their food, clothing and other items of necessity) till their crop is matured and harvested, leads the farmers to sell their crop at whatever price they get (with out waiting for a few months to get better prices) and repay their loans. Thus, when the WAFD collaborates with JYY in the second phase of long term eco-village development programme, the following three pronged strategy will be adopted so that the farmers are freed from the middlemen who are mainly the local money lenders, and local businessmen' owning the whole sale shops in the surrounding areas: -

- 1) Massive awareness and motivational program backed by availability of organic inputs (organic manure and organic/bio pesticide and insecticides),
- 2) Supported by an appropriate strategy, and revolving funds for giving them short term loans on reasonable rates for crop production and maintenance loan for the families of the target beneficiaries for living at least the subsistence level till their organic crop is harvested and sold at a reasonable price which is comparatively better than their existing crops grown using inorganic inputs,
- 3) Creation of appropriate linkages with the external marketing channels for regular selling of their crops at a competitive price for better gains.

ii) **Problems Due to Deforestation and Land Degradation**

A large part of Bharatpur is having problems of soil and water conservation due deforestation on the upper reaches, due to which at the time of rains the top soils are carried over leaving small gullies, which over the years get converted to ravines and can not be used productively for the production of agricultural crops. A group of WAFD adopted villages in one of the blocks of Bharatpur has such problems. Due to soil erosion and land degradation deep gullies and ravine like situations have been created, due to which what ever small quantity of rains falls during monsoon, goes out as a run-off through these gullies outside these group of villages connected with large common channels created due to widening of smaller channels due to soil erosion over the years. As trees and vegetations are not there on the upper reaches due to which only bare rocky hills can be seen, the impact of even small rainfall is very great, taking with it what ever good top soil is still left in the surrounding gets further eroded and eventually carried over with the rivers where these ravine like channels meet. Due to this, practically no rainwater gets percolated down to raise the water table in the existing well or get stored in the small ponds for use after the rains. In view of this the majority of villagers can grow major crops in only one season, i.e. winter, season, which is followed soon after the monsoon season. Thus if for some reasons this main crop fails then the farmers go in debt and have no choice but to take the loan for their survival, either from the local money lender or the middle man. If for some reasons the rain fails during the

monsoon season, it leads to almost drought like situation as no water is retained in the local ponds and the water table in the existing well goes down further. Thus this vicious circle of people in the region living in the subsistence and below subsistence level keeps on continuing, leading to their exploitation and over-exploitation by the middlemen and money lenders. To overcome these problems to some extent, WAFD has undertaken to implement a project on "Watershed Development" with the active participation of local target community in one of its adopted villages, which has created some positive impact of such water conservation on situ and environmental regeneration project. But as this program is supported by the local government funds, release of funds are not on time and with lots of bureaucratic delays lots of time of WAFD staff goes in solving the administrative problems then doing the actual implementation work. In spite of this the local target community has become aware of the benefits of the "Watershed Development" program.

iii) *Problems of Drinking Water*

Due to the low rainfall region, the Bharatpur district faces regular problems of drinking water. In most of the villages the ground water is brackish (saline) due to which all villagers have to depend on 1-2 wells with drinkable water as well as for their animals, As the burden of fetching and carrying of water for domestic purpose and for animals falls on the shoulders of the women and girls child, this adds to the drudgery and consuming of time. In view of this, to widely demonstrate the harvesting of rain water for solving the domestic water to some extent in situ, WAFD is also proposing to implement 5-7 community based and if possible a few individual "Roof Water Harvesting Units", in the first phase of the 3-year MEV project. These would act as demonstration-cum-training-cum-awareness units for the target communities, so that they could see the benefits and get motivated to take-up such units in the long-term programme.

iv) *Lack of Credit Facilities and Marketing Linkages for Agricultural Produce*

One of the main reasons for the exploitation and over-exploitation of local people, especially those living at the subsistence or near subsistence level are the lack of appropriate credit system for getting low interest loan as and when required and also help them to hold on their agricultural produce harvesting (with out any pressure from the money lenders and the middlemen who normally give them advance and purchase their crops in advance or just after harvest at a throw away prices) till they get good price in the market. In addition there is no appropriate primary food producer friendly marketing system that would purchase and market their product with maximum benefits to them. In this connection WAFD/ INSEDA would explore the possibilities of starting Producer-cum-Consumer cooperatives of the target groups, especially involving the women groups; as well as establishing the external marketing linkages for by passing the middlemen and money lenders so that they get better price for their produce, even if they have to sell the product soon after the harvesting. This process would start in the second phase of the 8-year EVD programme in collaboration with JYY.