

PROJECT PROPOSAL

ON

**Save Nature and Save Future and Our
Children!!!**

Submitted to:

GLOBAL GIVING, USA

Submitted By,

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Sri Chowdeswari Seva Samastha (Sri Nandavaram Chowdeswari Matha Bhaktha
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I. TARGET AREA BACKGROUND

Environment

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with rich forests extending over an area of 43,877 sq. Kms. This constitutes 47.69% of the State's Geographic area. The Western Ghats in this State is a repository of rich bio-diversity in which several endangered and threatened flora and fauna are found. Andhra Pradesh also possesses rich diversity in its mangroves and wetlands at Ramtek and Hingana. However one-third of the forest area is estimated to be degraded due to anthropogenic forces like illicit felling, over grazing and forest fire.

The National Forest Policy, 1988 sets the basic objectives, essentials and strategies of forest management. The principal aim of this Policy is to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium, which is vital for sustenance of all life forms, human, animal and plants. The derivation of direct economic benefit is to be subordinated to this principal aim.

Deforestation, Pollution and Wildlife

Pollution, deforestation and wildlife trade of the aspirations of more than one billion people. These are some of the critical issues that India grapples with every day. But as the country's population and economy continue to grow, the need to find solutions becomes more urgent every day.

Across India, concern is mounting over an ever growing list of environmental problems. More people means increased pressure on natural resources (from water to forests), while an economy in high-gear is leaving a trail of pollution that's affecting not only India, but the rest of the world too.

Deforestation

India is witnessing a rising demand for forest-based products. This is causing deforestation and encroachment into forest protected areas, which leads to a severe loss of natural resources. It is estimated that total industrial round wood consumption in India could exceed 75 million m³ per year by the end of the decade (445,000 large shipping containers), while domestic supply would fall short of this figure by an estimated 16 million m³.

As the nation will have to depend heavily on imports to meet this growing demand, there is fear that this could result in loss of high conservation value forests and biodiversity elsewhere.

Pollution

Increasing competition for water among various sectors, including agriculture, industry, domestic, drinking, energy generation and others, is causing this precious natural resource to dry up. Increasing pollution is also leading to the destruction of the habitat of wildlife that lives in waterways.

Natural Resources

Kurnool one among the districts of Andhra Pradesh, which with natural resources having 2,224 Sq. Kms of forest cover is its unique feature. The hill ranges of this district are called by the name 'Nallamala'. The major type of forest seen here are Tropical, Deciduous forests, thorny shrubs and bamboo forest. Dense forest cover Kurnool region. The other region contains shrubs, hills and hillocks with bushes.

Flora and Fauna

The major wild animals include Tiger, Spotted Deer, Gaur, Wild boar, Panther, Wild Fox etc. The forest area of Kurnool Taluk forms the prime Tiger habitat with lot of bamboos and this area constitutes the Tiger reserve, which is constituted over an area of about 550 Sq. Kms. The bird population is also attractive with beautiful birds like Paradise flycatcher. Big lakes in Anchetti and Hosur areas also attract large number of migratory birds like Painted storks, Teals etc. Apart from these birds and mammals, there are variety of butterflies, giant spiders etc. that are coming under endangered list. Atmakur Division is known for large scale migratory butterflies during a particular season then one can observe thousands of migratory butterflies passing through this forest like a passing cloud.

The district is a paradise for natural lovers. The flora include variety of timber trees like Rose wood, Teak, Sandal etc. Hundreds of medicinal herbs, minor forest plants like Sagvan, Bamboo, Khair, Anagan etc. The following trees like "Tadoba". Since pungam trees are found in abundance in this forest pungam oil is extracted from the seeds of this tree which is a non pollutant Bio-fuel.

II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To ensure environmental and ecological stability in Nallamala Forest
- To enhance tree cover outside forests for livelihood security.
- To provide basic health and sanitation education to villagers benefiting from this environmental awareness project
- To create an awareness on environment and environmental pollution

III. METHODOLOGY

There are four steps would be applied to create environmental awareness more successful in the community.

First Step: *Environmental awareness camps*

Environmental awareness camps would be conducted in the target areas to ensure better awareness on environment and protection of environment. These camps will be conducted in the 40 hamlets/villages of Atmakur Division.

Planting of 5000 saplings in schools, dwelling places and main forest lands

Second Step: *School environmental club*

Environmental Awareness Project

School focused environmental awareness camps would be conducted to raise the awareness level of students and form an effort on behalf of them to ensure better environment, by forming school environmental clubs.

Third Step: *Exhibition on environmental awareness*

The project would also conduct public exhibition on environment and protection methods of environment, agents that affect clean environment.

Fourth Step: *SHGs activities to protect the environment*

Women and men in the targeted 40 hamlets of Atmakur Division would be organised into self-help groups (SHGs). The project would form Self-Help Groups for rural women (SHGs) and will also train the women members of SHGs in Micro-Finance and Income generation activities to make them self-reliant.

IV. MONITORING & REPORTING

The staff, environmental clubs, SHGs and the environmental volunteers committee would monitor and report the project on a monthly basis and the same would be reported by them in form of a descriptive report with photos.

V. EVALUATION

The evaluation will use questionnaires, observation, interviews, and tests to assess factors such as the extent to which the objectives were achieved and the comparative awareness of environment among the target groups.

VI. IMPACTS AIMED

- The environment and ecological stability in Atmakur Forest would be ensured.
- At least 5000 saplings would be planted outside forests for livelihood security.
- At least 40 SHGs would be formed in the 40 hamlets/villages
- The tribe/villagers would have information and awareness on basic health and sanitation
- Environmental pollution would be reduced in the targeted 40 hamlets/villages.

VII. SUSTAINABILITY

The project would be sustained by the environmental clubs and self-help groups (SHGs). These groups would take up the activities in course of time.

Environmental Awareness Project

VIII. BUDGET

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	CALCULATIONS	TOTAL
1.	Environmental awareness camps	Rs.10000 x 12 Schools	120000
2.	School environmental club	Rs.5000 x 12 clubs	60000
3.	Exhibition on environmental awareness	Rs.25000 x 4 Exhibition	100000
4.	IEC materials for Awareness		25000
10 Self-Help Group (SHGs) formation & guidance			
5.	Field Workers Salary	Rs.3000 x 12 months x 2 staff	72000
6.	SHGs Training on Micro-finance	Rs.5000 x 5 Training	25000
7.	Awareness: Human Rights, Income generation programmes, Mother & Child Health, HIV/AIDS	Rs.5000 x 4 Training	20000
1. Sub Total			422000
II. ADMINISTRATION COST			
8.	Project Coordinator Salary	Rs.7500 x 12 months	90000
9.	Electricity	Rs.5000 x 12 months	60000
10.	Printing & Stationary	Rs.500 x 12 months	6000
11.	Reporting	Rs.250 x 12 months	3000
12.	Staff Review Meetings	Rs.500 x 12 months	6000
13.	Auditing Fee	Once a year	10000
14.	Evaluation	Once a year	10000
II. Sub Total			185000
GRAND TOTAL FIRST YEAR			607000

Budget in USD : \$ 9086.79 (USD)

ABOUT the Society:

Sri Chowdeswari Seva Samastha was registered in 2010 as non-profit voluntary service society Registered under Societies Registration Act, 35 of 2001, Regd No. 179/2010. It was a need based awakening by a group of like-minded young people to help the needy in times of urgency. Kurnool district is a historical place from BC centuries onwards and it was the capital of Andhra Pradesh after the independence when the states were formed; being carved from the Madras Presidency. And Nandavaram and nearby areas' socio-economic and educational conditions were so backward and had never experienced voluntary service or any of such development facilitating support as of the other places in the district Kurnool. As Nandavaram and its long historical facts are famous and thus in a way to preserve the name and history, the Society was named after its History and Wide acceptance. It is a pure non-religious and non-profitable Nandavaram people's collective initiatives only. Seeing the much rearward conditions of the people and the areas, we thought and decided to support the people and the areas through a process of participatory aspects – SCSS and rural people-collective works for own development. SCSS is working for the poorest of the poor and for the protection of wild life and conservation of forest resources and environment. The SCSS has been working in the field of health, agriculture, women development, environment, child welfare, minority development, rural infrastructure, rural skills up-gradation, awareness creation, information dissemination, education, income generation, child labour elimination etc.

Thus since commencement as a focal point on rural issues accomplishing studies and ruling workable remedies to tackle them, SCSS and smoothing the progress of development prospects in a sustainable way. Thus SCSS has a mission, which is to capacitate and facilitate the rural people of all categories with a priority for the minorities to have actions among themselves for their own development and to protect the environment that the SCSS never kept away and forgotten throughout these all years of its struggle for rural people's development. That's the guiding principle and motivating factor for SCSS to go forward even in its financial constraints to free the rural and needy people from their own bondage of ignorance, illiteracy, powerlessness and adversities.

The SCSS works now on educational development of Govt. Schools, educational promotional activities among the school-going children and others thinking that education only makes a person towards development in any realm, SCSS supports the children in their 'fight' for education in many obstacles. The fight is that in many occasions and in many of the rural children's life, there will not be test books, note books, other educational supportive items, dresses, writing pads, dictionaries and such many. SCSS supports the rural lives in their inabilities of health, education, homelessness, poverty, orphan-hood etc. It's Feeding Programmes (Annadhana) for the old-age, homeless, street wandering destitute (Children, old age, mentally challenged etc.), abandoned, PWDs, PLHIVs, victims of calamities etc. is a continuous one even in its financial constraints. And its Awareness Creation and Capacity Building Initiatives are excellent as it completed such number of programmes in the last 8 years of voluntary service.