

BJS

भारतीय जैन संघटना

PROJECT PROPOSAL

Dushkal Mukht Maharashtra Abhiyan
(Maharashtra Drought Free Movement – MDFM)– 2018

Project Proposal- Dushkal Mukta Maharashtra Abhiyan (Maharashtra Drought Free Movement – MDFM)– 2018

1. About the Organisation

a) Organisation Information:

Organisation Name	BHARATIYA JAIN SANGHATANA (BJS)
Date and Year of registration	18/10/1993 (Society), 14/01/1994 (Trust)
Nature of organisation -	Society and Trust
Country	INDIA
State/ Province	MAHARSHATRA
City/Town	PUNE

b) About Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana (BJS)

Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana (BJS) is a non-political, not-for-profit, secular non-governmental organization (NGO) established in 1993 by Mr Shantilal Muttha. BJS has been working in the fields of disaster response, school education and social initiatives leveraging a strong volunteers' network across the country. Even before its formal registration as Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana, Mr. Muttha pioneered some social initiatives as an unregistered entity "Akhil Maharashtra Jain Sanghatana" since 1985 to address problems related to dowry, female foeticides and social challenges faced by young girls.

However, it's in 1993, with response to devastating earthquake in Latur-Osmanabad region of Maharashtra, BJS began its disaster related work with its constructive and sustainable work style towards disaster by rehabilitating 1200 orphan children in Pune for their complete education till graduation. And to formalize the efforts nation-wide, Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana was registered both as Trust and Society.

Since 1993, BJS has participated in all major disasters such as:

- 1993 – Latur-Osmanabad Earthquake
- 1996 – Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh Earthquake
- 2001 – Gujarat Earthquake
- 2002 – Akola, Maharashtra Floods
- 2004 – Andaman & Nicobar Tsunami
- 2005– Jammu & Kashmir Earthquake
- 2008 – Bihar Floods
- 2013, 2015, 2016, & 2017 – Maharashtra Drought
- 2015 – Nepal Earthquake

As a response to all the disasters, BJS focused on sustainable contribution such as providing shelters or building schools and health centres in record time. Maharashtra reeling under

successive droughts and having sadly to lose lives of thousands of farmers every year where drought and related vicious debt circle being one of the major reasons, BJS took a two pronged approach since 2013 to help rural Maharashtra combatting with drought.

Since 2013, the focus area of BJS has been to increase water storage capacity of water bodies in drought prone regions of Maharashtra, alongwith addressing the educational rehabilitation of children whose farmer parents have committed suicides.

BJS created models for quality and value education programs since 2005 and successfully handed over the legacy of work in school education to Shantilal Muttha Foundation (SMF) established by Mr.ShantilalMuttha in 2015to exclusively work on education. Amongst its social initiatives, BJS has strongly progressed with its emotional empowerment program for adolescent and young girls – “Smart Girl: To be Happy, To be Strong” covering more than 80,000 girls till 2017 December. During the academic year 2017-18, BJS is in the process of implementing Smart Girl program in 3 different projects, one of them being with Pune ZillaParishad to cover more than 3 lakh girl students from 8th to 12th standard from the entire Pune District till March 2018.

c) Size, geographic span of work, field Operations and Action research and studies

Though it appears that BJS works with discrete focus areas, it works with a common thread of “the welfare of children” empowering of generation next against variety of challenges to access educational and livelihood opportunities as in:

- Educational Rehabilitation of young children after disaster-bound traumatic experience
- Emotional strengthening of adolescent and young girls to face social challenges
- Providing fundamental corrective health care measures for congenital facial deformities to begin positive life routine

BJS has been active in various states across the country through the following set of major interventions, programs or initiatives.

Disaster and Drought Related Work: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar, and Nepal	
In all the disaster, BJS participated in immediate rescue work but the differentiator was not only providing food and shelter for people daily for consecutive 3 months as part of relief work but also focusing on sustainable contribution for the disaster affected as outlined below.	
1993 – Earthquake - Latur, Osmanabad– Maharashtra	Educational Rehabilitation of 1200 children for 11 years of their education from 5 th standard till graduation.
1996 – Earthquake - Jabalpur - Madhya Pradesh	Educational Rehabilitation of 50 children for 11 years of their education
2001 – Earthquake - Gujarat	BJS took it upon itself to construct 368 schools in mere 90 days with prefabricated recyclable material and construction technology saving the academic year of 1,20,000 children whose board examinations could be conducted the same year.
2002 – Floods - Akola - Maharashtra	Immediate temporary shelters and food for 15,000 people affected by floods who had occupied schools. BJS moved them to the temporary shelter to restart the schools immediately.

2005 – Tsunami - Andaman & Nicobar	In spite of the most difficult terrain challenges of procuring and moving the construction material from mainland to each island, BJS constructed 34 Primary Health Centres-Sub Centres and 11 schools catering to all 37 islands within one year. This work supported the government to face the challenges as it is only after the handover of these centres to the government, the government could commence its rehabilitation work
2005 – Earthquake - Jammu & Kashmir	<p>Simultaneous to the most challenging restoration and reconstruction work being done in A&N, upon a special request of the Central Government, BJS provided Prefabricated Recyclable construction material by dismantling Gujarat School material which by that time had permanent school structures. BJS could meet up the challenges of dismantling the material, loading, and offloading it through 5 specially arranged goods trains from Gujarat to J&K within a record time meeting all the challenges. BJS in partnership with Central Government, State Government, and NDMA provided 870 shelters to 15,000 people in record 1 month time supporting people and the government of huge challenge of saving homeless people's lives before the onslaught of winter.</p> <p>Additionally, BJS took up an extraordinary challenge of bringing 500 children from Kashmir to Pune for their immediate educational rehabilitation.</p>
2008 –Floods - Bihar	Medical Care and Daily food for 1,50,000 people for 180 days
2013 – Drought - Beed - Maharashtra	<p>De-silting of 117 water bodies across the district in one month creating 20 lakhs cubic meter water storage capacity and spreading the silt on agricultural land enhancing its soil quality and fertility.</p> <p>BJS also focused on farmer's live-stock by organizing 30 well-facilitated cattle camps (charachhavanis) where lab-tested cattle feed was provided, which was transported from Madhya Pradesh by a special goods train by BJS as an individual organization. BJS took care of providing medical facility, fire fighting equipment, appointed attendant and farmer-care taker for animals providing insurance for every animal.</p>
2015-16– Drought - Beed, Osmanabad, Latur–Maharashtra	Daily water supply to 19 villages and cleaning, deepening and expansion of nullahs and river beds in 3 districts – Beed, Osmanabad and Latur
2015 – Earthquake - Nepal	Providing health and medical care through established camps at different locations within the difficult terrain, household kits – and medicines, participating in rescue work in all the aftershocks, providing logistics support to orthopaedic hospital and setting up food camps for their staff, patients and relatives

2017 – Drought - 17 districts from Vidarbha, Marathwada and Western Maharashtra region - Maharashtra	Support to 350 villages through 500 JCB and Poclairn machines to complete the difficult tasks in water shed management work in Paani Foundation's Water cup competition after the initial required milestones of shramadaan by the villagers.
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Smart Girl Program:	
<p>Smart Girl program formerly known as EOG (Empowerment of girls) is a unique endeavour of BJS that seeks to address issues and concerns related to emotional development of girls (from 8-12std). The underlying assumption to this program is that girls in the age of 14-18 years are emotionally vulnerable and denied equal opportunities for development as compared to boys from the similar age group. Addressing this gender gap will lead to overall development in girls thereby increasing their capacities to take decisions and control over their own lives. The prevailing social environment and increasing reports of violence (physical and verbal) against girls also necessitates Smart Girls program components.</p> <p>The goal of the program is sustainably enhanced adolescent and young girls' capacities to live life with dignity and access equal opportunities through effective life skills education (LSE). The program framework broadly recommends 6 modules (Self Awareness, Communication and Relationships, Menstruation and Hygiene, Self Esteem and Self Defence, Choices and Decisions and Friends and Temptations) for girls consisting of total 12 hours to be delivered as a 2-day workshop. Additional 7th module of 90 minutes for parents and 30 minutes with girls is also a part of this program where parents are sensitized towards young children's and especially daughters' needs and together parents and girls are facilitated for bonding well and spend quality time together to ensure communication and space for daughters.</p> <p>Implemented in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Pujab, Haryana, New Delhi, Assam</p>	
Pilot implementation across the country 2008-February 2017: in most of the States of India	30,403 adolescent and young girls through 765 workshops conducted by BJS Volunteers' network
At-scale implementation in the Government system for Secondary Schools	
2016-17: Ahmednagar - Maharashtra	70,905 girls students from 8 th to 10 th standard through 1045 workshops conducted by 72 master trainers and 985 trained teachers of the government schools
2017-18: Pune - Maharashtra	On-going project to cover around 3 Lacs girl students of standard 8 th -12 th through Pune ZillaParishad till March 2018

Free Plastic Surgery Camps for Congenital Facial Deformities:	
<p>The program is conceptualized because of a sizable prevalence of congenital facial deformities and a variety of problems related with those deformities. These problems include and are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inabilities in the functioning of feeding, eating, drinking, breathing, smelling, or eyesight 	

- Eventual underperformance in education and limitations in communication abilities
- Continued psychological effects, social stigma and superstitions

The plight of a newly born child with such congenital deformities begins with it being deprived of the breast feed essential for its survival, continues with the variety of hindrances during the developmental ages and last but not the least becomes a major obstacle in getting married and leading a normal life. These grave concerns remain unaddressed because of the access to plastic surgeons and their services being mostly limited to urban areas and private facility.

BJS working at grass roots level, noticed that a large number of people especially children born with facial deformities are left untreated due to lack of expertise with Govt. Hospitals and high cost of plastic surgery in Private hospitals. BJS realised that a systematic and sustainable approach should be adopted to undertake plastic surgery camps every year at multiple locations with expert doctors. Since 1991, BJS has been conducting free plastic surgery camps every year with the tie ups with American Plastic Surgeons visiting annually to India to participate in this program.

The details of plastic surgery camps organised in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, MadhyaPradesh, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal are as follows:

1991 - 2013 at 72 locations in 10 states	More than 12,000 patients
2014-15 at 9 locations in Maharashtra and Karnataka	2024 patients
2015-16 at 10 locations in Maharashtra and Karnataka	2762 patients
2016-17 at 14 locations in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka	1681 patients (included major surgeries too)

These are the few present flagship programs and interventions. BJS volunteers' network is active in 11 states. Thousands of volunteers organize many programs designed and developed by BJS as well as local programs and interventions as per contextual requirements.

d) About Chief Functionary:

Mr. Shantilal Muttha, Founder of BJS, is a passionate philanthropist and Social entrepreneur committed to his work in the development sector for more than three decades. He started his social work in 1985. He formally established BJS as a non-political, secular, non-profit organization with a vision 'to collectively contribute towards nation building through a holistic development of the society'. Over the last three decades, BJS has achieved the fine balance of not only working extensively at the grassroots but also contributing at policy level. Under his visionary leadership BJS has received accolades for its stellar work from organizations and individuals of national and international repute.

He is one of the pioneers of the unconventional concept of 'mass weddings' which is now widely prevalent even in other communities throughout India. He made his foray into disaster rescue, relief and rehabilitation in the aftermath of the Latur earthquake in 1993.

The Wagholi Educational Rehabilitation Centre (WERC), Pune set up by him as a response to this concern has been instrumental in shaping the futures of around 1200 children brought in 1993

following the Latur- Osmanabad earthquake. Subsequently, he initiated educational rehabilitation of tribal children from malnourished belts of Dharani (from Amravati district) and Palghar (from Thane district) in Maharashtra every year. More recently from 2015, girls and boys whose farmer-parents have committed suicide have been rehabilitated for their education along with a very strong mental and physical health framework. Along with providing education this positive health and mental care framework ensures that their traumatic experience minimizes the negative impact on their future life.

Since 1993 till today BJS has created change agents by educational rehabilitation of 4000 children for their 10 -12 years of education so that they go back in their respective areas empowered by education to participate in the development efforts of the region as well as become the member of BJS army to participate in disaster response work as and when required.

In 2003, Mr. Muttha also convened Federation of Jain Educational Institutions (FJEI) to unite Jain educational institutions under one umbrella for collective strength. Thousands of Jain Educational Institutions got affiliated to FJEI while retaining their complete autonomy. With the single focus having mission to transform school education in India, Mr. Muttha, brought these Jain Educational institutions having established for charity of general community – many of them having century-old legacy - together to pilot educational transformational programs.

Mr. Muttha has a strong vision to transform quality of school education for ultimate outcome of all children getting an education that will help them become caring, responsible and productive citizens. And to do this through value based education –he developed Mulyavardhan- a school-based program to help children imbibe democratic values in an enabling school climate. After a stringent due diligence of organization and content review and development through SCERT, the Government of Maharashtra and subsequently the Government of Goa have accepted this program in their formal curricular system and is being implemented through complete integration in the government schools as government program.

Mr. Muttha was working on value based education since 2009 in primary schools of Beed district under the aegis of BJS .Since, its inception, Mr. Muttha ensured evidence based assessment and research studies through national and international institutions of repute like Cambridge University, NCERT and Oregon University. Mulyavardhan programme framework was developed in 2015 by incorporating the learning from at-scale implementation and expert recommendations. In 2015, he set up the Shantilal Muttha Foundation to work exclusively on education and steer large-scale programmes for value based education (Mulyavardhan).

SMF leverages all past experiences of BJS and FJEI, the two institutions that Mr. Muttha developed with a definite vision.

Mr. Muttha has recently been awarded 'Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award' by the Government of India on 14th November 2017 at the hands Hon'ble President of India Shri. Ramnath Kovind, for "the welfare of children".

Mr. Muttha spearheads all disaster relief and rehabilitation related work by BJS and has taken up pragmatic steps to combat drought in Maharashtra since 2013 and is working towards the drought-free Maharashtra through a well-planned out approach.

e) Past Achievements of the Organisation:

- i. **Disaster Response:** The mammoth work with speed in the disasters very soon resulted in dependency on BJS by various sectors. After the establishment of National Disaster Management Authority, the Government of India signed the first MoU with BJS on 9th November 2005 for work in Jammu and Kashmir. In 2005, the GoI trusted BJS as the only organization who can support in constructing shelters for more than 15000 people who were endangered of dying off cold with the onset of winter after having survived through the disastrous earthquake. In Gujarat in 2001, in A&N in 2005, and in many disasters, relief funds and other NGOs requested BJS to take the coordinating role to ensure benefits of relief efforts to reach for the required purpose at the earliest. On 28th November 2005, in the parliamentary proceedings, the Government of India acknowledged disaster management efforts of BJS. In 2015, IIM, Raipur honored BJS with an Award for “Excellence in Humanitarian Action” for its disaster response efforts. BJS was the only NGO achieving this recognition as all other awardees were the government and/or military arms.
- ii. **Educational Initiatives:** BJS started with fundamental objective of creating a system intervention for improving quality and ensuring values based education for schools. A comprehensive program EDUQIP – Educational Quality Improvement Program was launched and implemented which had programs like School assessment and accreditation, Trustee Empowerment Programs/Management Development Programs, Principals’ Empowerment Program, Measurement of Teacher Effectiveness, Teacher Training Programs, Students Assessment Program (Stds IV, VIII, X) and Value Education Program.

Period of EDUQIP Implementation	Geographic Coverage	Type of School Management
1. 2002 - 2011	450 FJEI schools all across India	Private
2. 2005–2008	402 schools of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Government
3. 2007–2010	1790 schools of Goa state	Government and Private
4. 2008 - 2011	563 Navoday Vidyalay Samiti schools in all district places of the country	Government
5. 2009 – 2011	2005 schools of 2 districts of Gujarat (Bharuch & Narmada)	Government
6. 2009 – 2010	All schools of Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	Government
7. 2009 – 2010	All schools of Jalgaon Municipal Corporation	Government

Subsequently, till 2014, BJS developed a School Quality Assessment program, which was implemented in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Meghalay, as well as Value Education program, which was implemented in Beed District of Maharashtra. In 2015, Mr. Muttha founded Shantilal Muttha Foundation exclusively for this work and carried forward the legacy of BJS for at scale implementations of System for Enrichment of School Quality (SESQ) and Mulyavardhan.

- iii. **Social Contribution through Volunteers’ Network:** Since its inception BJS focused on developing volunteers’ network across all the country. BJS has more than 20,000 office bearers supported by lacs of volunteers in 11 states of India supporting in BJS work of disaster response and social development programs along with conducting charity activities as per the local needs. This grass-root level volunteers’ network is a major achievement for BJS and is a back bone for many projects especially for logistics management.
- iv. **Empanelment in National CSR Hub at TISS:** In June 2015, BJS received certificate of Empanelment in National CSR Hub at TISS with In Place evaluation result in all 6 parameters as an organization for:
 - **Thematic & Sectoral Competency**
 - a) Education with focus on value education & education for tribal children projects
 - b) Disaster relief & rehabilitation projects
 - **Geographical area:** Pan India
 - **Scale of operation:** Large
 - **Type of organization:** Human Service Organization (HSO), Grassroots Voluntary Organization (GVO)

2. Project details

a) Project Name:

Name of Project/Proposal	Dushkal Mukht Maharashtra Abhiyan (Maharashtra Drought Free Movement – MDFM)– 2018
Thematic Area/Subject Area	Livelihood- Water Conservation and Management

b) Introduction:

Maharashtra faces recurrent spells of drought with increasing severity. The state falls under the semi-arid climatic zone and agriculture is dependent on the monsoons. Deficient rainfall is reported once every 5 years. Severe drought conditions occur once every 8-9 years. Marathwada and Vidarbha regions in particular are affected badly in last few years. In 2012-13, Maharashtra had declared one of the worst droughts in 40 years, affecting 12000 villages in 16 districts. Marathwada was the worst hit with water levels in big dams reduced to 8% by the summer, and most of the lakes had run dry. Relief in the form of water tankers supplying water daily to the drought affected districts hit an all-time high. Water shortages affected domestic needs, agriculture, livestock, and livelihoods of millions. The hardest hit were the resource poor and farmers.

In 2016, the Maharashtra government declared drought in over 29,000 villages in the state. The state was facing drought for the second straight year. According to State Government data, Maharashtra has 78 percent drought-affected districts. Most of these are in the Marathwada & Vidarbha regions.

As a tragic fallout of the drought situation, the incidence of farmer suicides is mounting and has reportedly touched an annual average of around 3000 suicides over the last five years. The drinking water supply hit rock bottom and the state even had a 'water train' deployed for providing drinking water to the drought-affected regions in Maharashtra.

Water crisis in drought prone areas like Vidarbha & Marathwada are a regular feature every year, and one reason for this is human negligence. In the last 50 years, there has been very little or no de-silting in the water bodies. As a result, the large quantities of silt accumulating in rivers, lakes and other water bodies reduced their storage capacities every year.

To address this long standing problem, in 2013 BJS had conducted a survey by a technical agency to understand the problem and the ways to provide relief to water scarce and drought prone regions. The survey found that a majority of the water bodies in these drought prone areas were more than 50 years old and had not been de-silted over many years, leading to insufficient storage capacity even after the monsoons. The result was that rain water would runoff instead of percolating into the earth creating a cycle of increasingly severe water scarcity. This has led to the constant dependence of water tankers in many parts of rural Maharashtra especially the Marathwada region.

Hence BJS devised a community based plan and approach for de-silting the existing water bodies. Community contributed in kind (in the form of labour) and BJS supported them with required machinery. BJS is working with local communities on a war footing to address and arrest the devastating effects of successive droughts in Maharashtra since last five years. Thus, BJS has developed a rich experience in providing drought prevention measures, through community based water conservation and management methods, in very dry areas of the state like Marathwada over the last few years on a big scale.

c) Aim of Dushkal Mukh Maharashtra Abhiyan

The larger aim of the Maharashtra Dushkal Mukh Abhiyan is to “implement replicable community based water conservation and management plan at village level in all drought prone districts of Maharashtra to get drought free by 2022”

To attain the above aim, BJS plans to work with drought proofing programmes of Government of Maharashtra, Paani Foundation's Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition and other initiatives of likeminded organisations. BJS will partner with local communities to ensure to work initiated by them under the above projects reaches logical end.

d) Project Proposal

As part of the Dushkal Mukh Maharashtra Abhiyan– 2018 project, BJS has decided to support Paani Foundation's Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition 2018.

Key features of the Paani Foundation's Water Cup competition project

- Initiative and self-drive of villagers to collectively work on addressing the challenges of drought
- Water shed management plan for the entire village by the village based on a technical training

- Initial participation through shramadaan to establish the ownership for implementing water shed management plan

Through this project BJS plans:

- to complete the watershed management work initiated by villagers
- to support the villages after achieving certain milestone in village watershed management by their participation and shramadaan for Paani Foundation's Competition.
- to address the topological and situational challenges faced by villagers in completing the implementation of sustainable watershed management plan through machine support

Under this project BJS will:

- Identify need for mechanized support to complete the water shed management work based on specific topology of the village and challenges met in implementing the plan
- generate community contributions in the form of diesel for the machines. This is in addition to their Shramdaan.

e) Project Location and Coverage::

The proposed project Dushkal Mukht Maharashtra Abhiyan –2018 plans to cover total 75 blocks from 24 districts of Uttar Maharashtra, Paschim Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada regions as per the areas announced by Paani Foundaiton for their competition of 2018.

Zone 1 Uttar Maharashtra:- 5 Districts - Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Dhule, Nashik, and Ahmednagar	13 Blocks: Amalner, Parola, Shahada, Nandurbar, Dhule, Sindhkheda, Chandwad, Sinnar, Jamkhed, Patharadi, Ahmednagar, Parner and Karjat
Zone 2 Paschim Maharashtra:- 4 Districts - Satara, Solapur, Sangli, and Pune	17 blocks: Maan, Khatav, Koregaon, Sangola, Uttar Solapur, Karmala, Barshi, Madha, Magalwedha, Aatpadi, Jath, Khanapur, Kawthemahankal, Tasgaon, Baramati, Indapur and Purander
Zone 3 Vidarbha :- 7 Districts - Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha and Nagpur	25 blocks: Motala, JalgaonJamod, Sangrampur, Akot, Patur, Barshitakli, Tilhara, Karanja, MangrulPir, Dharni, Warud, Morshi, Chikhaldara, Nandagaon (K), Ralegaon, Kalamb, Umarkhed, Yavatmal, Ghatanji, Dharva, Arvi, Devli, KaranjaGhadge, Selu and Narkhed
Zone 4 Marathwada:- 8 Districts - Aurangabad, Beed, Osmanabad, Hingoli, Parbhani, Nanded, Jalna and Latur	20 blocks: Khultabad, Phulambri, Vaijapur, Kaij, Dharur, Ambajogai, Ashti, ParaliVaijinath, Kalamb, Bhoom, Paranda, Osmanabad, Kalamnuri, Jintoor, Bhokar, Loha, Jafrabad, Ausa, Nilanga and Devni

Over the years, traditionally agrarian economy of these blocks is being affected by multiple factors that include shift to water guzzling cash crops, water supply for industrial development and urbanization without proper water shed management leading to water mismanagement in already scarce resources areas. Frequent drought situations have compounded the problem of man-made water scarcity that is leading to worsening conditions for the village community as well as their live stocks and other animals. All these blocks have villages that are either declared having droughts or drought-like-situation by the Government of Maharashtra in the recent past..

f) Problem Statement:

i. Background

While BJS focused on working for the drought in Maharashtra since 2013 beginning with de-silting of 117 lakes and water bodies from Beed district in mere 100 days, in 2016 acknowledged and appreciated work initiated by Paani Foundation in the form of Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition. Mr. Muttha is overwhelmed with the Empowerment and Participation model of this competition that aims to make villages self-sufficient in their water shed management.

The key features of the annual competition by Paani Foundation are:

- Mobilization for participation in Water Cup competition
- Villages applying with consensus to participate in the competition knowing that there are no funds provided and its entire village's participation and shramaddan which is going to matter most
- Selection of 5 motivated people – 3 men and 2 women –by villages to participate in the technical training by Paani Foundation which ensures capacity building of the village,
- Training Centers in different regions – where the villages have demonstrated successful water shed management implementation in the competition of the previous year
- Creation of water shed management plan by the empowered villagers as per the contextual requirements
- Participation in shramadaan by entire village forgetting the differences of all kind and achieving the optimum success in their water shed management plan and taking all steps for creating self-reliant, self-sustainable village's water shed management with a common ownership

BJS considers this work to be the most ideal movement and the biggest of its kind since Independence that befits Mahatma Gandhi's concept of self-reliance.

ii. The issue of concern

BJS has seen that mobilization and motivation results in certain level of participation in the competition. Villagers - men and women, elders and children - spend their day and night by working hard in difficult physical conditions and scorching summer. However, after working experience in drought since 2013, BJS has gained an understanding of the ground level needs of the villagers and hence relate to the challenges that arise at the local level after a certain stage.

- After initial enthusiasm and easy tasks, when villagers get in to working across the village topology, encountering rocky regions, hills, hillocks and slopes they find it difficult to complete the planned tasks by shramadaan itself.
- Certain hard tasks cannot be completed without the machine interventions.
- Availability of machine in itself gets challenging for villagers and the machine rents get extremely competitive for them to afford through their contribution.
- This scenario results in incomplete work of water shed management and the lost morale.
- Going by the experience of 2017, where out of 2000 odd villages from 30 taluka, 1300 odd applied for the competition and 669 villages started with shramadaan. Even within that in reality upto some 400 villages did acceptable level of work through shramadaan. (The situation is bound to be improved with stronger mobilization and increasing popularity during this year).
- However, looking at the scale where the mobilization needs to be sustained year-on-year, keeping the morale up of maximum villages is a challenge
- Continued lower performance in the water cup competition and lost morale or confidence will result in a probable negativity towards all such efforts that “these will not help”. It will defeat strong effort to work for the common objective of drought free Maharashtra and will make it difficult to achieve.
- Having initiated village intervention through the Water Cup, the other NGOs will not enter to intervene and the villagers will be at irrevocable loss to work towards their objective of making the village drought free.

Supporting through machines is a practical and proven way to not only sustain the villagers’ efforts for self-reliance in water management but also to sustain the ideal movement of people participation by bringing people together through an innovative water cup competition efforts.

g) Proposed strategy to address the problem:

i. Approach of BJS for Dushkal Mukht Maharashtra Abhiyan –2018 Project:

BJS has proven approach and experience since the projects done in 2013 (de-silting of 117 water bodies,) 2016 (river beds and nullah cleaning, deepening and expansion work at 15 locations) and 2017 (working for 339 villagers for machine support to take their water shed management work ahead).

Strategically to enhance the spirit of Paani Foundation’s Satyamev Jayate Water Cup 2018 competition and to boost villagers’ confidence, BJS will upfront announce this project of machine support in all 75 blocks parallel to the announcement by Paani Foundation and before the application process begins so as to complement Paani Foundation efforts and to progress towards common objective of drought free Maharashtra and taking the villagers’ efforts to logical end.

Expected villages that will need machine support based on Water Cup 2017 experience.

Year	Blocks	Applications by No. of Villages for Water Cup Competition	Estimated no. of Villages reaching up to training Level of Water Cup	No. of Villages creating Water Shed Management Plan after Training	No. of Villages expected to achieve fair level of shramdaan	No. of Villages demand for Machine Support
2017	30	2000	1300 (65% of total)	600 (46% of those who got trained)	400	350
2018 Projections	75	7000 (approx.)	5500	5000	2500	2500

BJS has taken policy decision to complement Water Cup concept that machine support will be provided only to those villages that will complete set level of milestone through shramadaan. BJS hopes for larger no of villages reaching this milestone compared to the previous years with the increased popularity and good promotion.

Thus for 2018, BJS targets to provide machine support to estimated 2500 villages subject to the availability of funds and machines. BJS has complete confidence of its organizational capacity through its professional competency, strong taluka level voluntary network and large-scale disaster response experience in record time frames,

BJS will thus complement the manual, participatory efforts of villagers and their shramadaan through the machine work to achieve completion of water shed management plan of the year.

ii. Sustainable Asset Creation to Scale up Motivation:

After initial shramadaan and People's Participation, BJS will provide support to complete watershed management work in village through machines and the type of work will include the following as per each village's planning and requirement:

1	डीप सी सी टी- Deep Continuous Contour Trenches
2	मानाबां – माती नाला बांध (नवीन)- Earthen Dam (New)
3	मानाबां – माती नाला बांध (दुरुस्ती)- Earthen Dam (Strengthening)
4	नाला रुंदीकरण व खोलीकरण- Nala Widening and Deepening
5	शेततळेFarm Ponds
6	पाझर तलाव (दुरुस्ती)- Perolation Tank (Strengthening)
7	कम्पार्टमेंट बंडिंग- Compartment Bunding
8	कंटूर बांध- Contour Bunding
9	सी सी टी- Continuous Contour Trenches

10	विहीर पुनर्भरण- Well Recharge
11	Other Works :नदी/ओढा पात्र खोलीकरण-रूंदीकरण-River /Rivulet deepening and widening, शोष खड्डे -Water harvesting pits, वनतळे, C.N.B- गोळे काढणे, शेतबांध - Farm Bunds, वृक्षलागवड खड्डे -Tree plantation pits, गाळ काढणे -De-silting etc.

The project declaration for villages will include mandatory conditions to get machine support:

- Application to participate in Water Cup competition
- Attendance of Paani Foundation training and creation of water shed management plan of the village
- Completion of certain level of work through sharamdaan and peoples' participation
- Request for machine support as per the agreed plan of all villagers
- Agreement to take the responsibility of diesel provision as part of village's ownership and consensus of agreement to utilize silt as per the village's need

Two-tier implementation team:

- BJS will have HO and Field team specially deployed for the project under the Project Director reporting to BJS CEO
 - At HO - Program Management, Technology Development and Support, Documentation, Monitoring & Evaluation, Coordination, Funds and Finance Management, Photography -Videography, A-V Editing, Social Media, Print and Publication (PM team 5 HO supervisors)
 - On Field – Taluka Supervisor (one for each taluka)
- BJS Volunteers' network will participate for advocacy, communication, government liaising, vendor tie ups, logistics support including the machine procurement in the field under the leadership of National President of BJS and with Taluka Office Bearer in each Taluka

Implementation steps Project duration March-June 2018:

I. Preparatory Phase at HO

- Coordination with Paani Foundation for complementing
- Deliberation with Govt State Authorities to coordinate for policy decisions and communication
- Detail Project planning
- Designing of System for Processes – coordination, communication, monitoring, tracking, evaluation, reporting, funds management and account settlements,
- Documentation (manuals and other), media updates and print-publication of literature and stationary
- Developing the Mobile Application and technology platform
- Recruitment &Deployment of Personnel

- Training of Taluka Supervisors and HO team
- Orientation of BJS Volunteers at district and taluka level

II. Preparatory Phase in the Field

- Project publicity, promotion and material distribution
- Field surveys for machine owner, region-wise rate standardization, confirming hiring mechanism with machine vendors
- Village visits to gauge shramadaan status, gathering machine work requirements, and creating prediction for machine deployment and movement logistics with timelines

III. Implementation Phase in the Field

- Field visits to monitor shramadaan status and coordinate for machine deployment in villages
- Coordination and confirmation for Diesel provision by villagers on their own or through Govt. schemes
- Completing formalities of deployment, movement, removals, payment process, field reports and work completion certificates
- Escalations and Issue resolutions
- Monitoring the machine work progress
- Coordination with district, block level govt stakeholders, village surpanch, and machine vendors and Paani Foundation team at taluka level

IV. Implementation Phase at HO

- Coordination with state level Govt. stakeholders and district collectors and CEOs
- Coordination with Paani Foundation core team
- Project management and process monitoring
- Communication and Coordination at all levels
- Mobile App / technology support and data monitoring
- Payments management
- Documentation, Report generation, media updates and printing and publication
- Record keeping
- Timely support for Issue resolution
- Field visits and reviews

V. Post-Implementation Phase at HO

- Field reports and records collection
- Project Reports (Machine Work, Financial and other)
- A-V Project reports
- Project closure and Audit reports

h) Monitoring and Evaluation:

i. Baseline, Mid-line and End-line survey:

BJS ensures process of Pre-Machine Work status capturing and Post-machine work status capturing.

ii. Monitoring:

The project will be executed with rigorous monitoring and assessment systems mainly for the following purposes:

- a. To ensure planned activities and progress of the project as per the schedule
- b. To identify issues and risks if any at the earliest for effective and timely resolution of issues and optimum mitigation
- c. To understand and track the effectiveness of the activities conducted under this project vis a vis the expected outcomes
- d. To understand the challenges from the point of view of scalability as well as sustainability of the project
- e. To build a system of continual improvement through feedback obtained at multiple levels and on multiple facets of the project

BJS will appoint one taluka coordinator per block coordinating the project on the field and will use specially designed mobile app to monitor and record the progress with evidence on daily basis. In addition, BJS network volunteers will also visit the field operations to monitor work and project progress. BJS HO team will have field visits and review meetings with all stakeholders during the project period as per the defined milestones in project plan and processes.

BJS will coordinate with Paani Foundation to cross-check and cross-share the data and information

iii. Data Management/ MIS:

BJS will design the system and processes to handle specific requirements for the mobile app and technology platform to collect and manage data and to auto-generate real-time MIS for the project reporting. Access to the dashboard of mobile app will also be provided to partner(donor) organisation's designated team members for tracking the project progress on real time basis.

iv. Evaluation:

Need based evaluations and case studies will be undertaken during the project period for specific villages that will include representative village for good performance, average performance and failed performance in completing shramadaan and availing machine support. This will be undertaken with the help of experts /agencies as per need.

v. Reports:

Following reports will be prepared and shared with the donor organisation:

- *Project plan before the beginning of the project*
- *Monthly reporting*
- *Project End Reports*

vi. **Learnings:**

BJS has plans to document learning from the case studies mentioned above especially to create understanding of future scalability and sustenance of program.

3. Project duration and draft workplan:

Total duration of project is 6 months from January to June 2018. Details of phase wise work plan is as follows:

S. No.	Intervention	Timeline
Preparatory phase		
1	Identification and appointment of staff-HO	Jan/Feb 2018
2	Appointment of field staff	Mar 2018
3	Training of staff	Mar 2018
4	Meetings with community	Apr-May 2018
5	Identification of machinery/equipment vendors	Mar -2018
6	Development and testing of technology based monitoring tools	Jan-Mar 2018
Implementation phase		
1	Demand received from Communities	Apr-2018
2	Deployment of machinery/equipment	Apr-2018
3	Monitoring the day to day progress by Taluks coordinator	Apr-May 2018
4	Review meetings and field visits by HO staff	Apr-May 2018
5	Prepare progress reports	Apr-May 2018
6	Document good practices	Apr-May 2018
7	Certification of completed work by respective authorities	May/June 2018
8	Prepare program report	June 2018
9	Finalisation of bills and submission of accounts	June 2018

3. Project Beneficiaries and other Stakeholders

a) Project Beneficiaries:

	Target	Comments if any
No of villages	2500	From 75 blocks across 24 districts
Population	20,00,000 (approx.)	Est. population based on Average Block Population, Average no of villages in the block vis-à-vis 2500 villages

b) Role of Communities in the project:

As mentioned in the earlier sections, village community has a major role to initiate BJS project itself. It is

- Their own conviction to participate in the water cup competition
- Their self-drive for capacity building through a right set of people selected by them
- Their own water shed management plan after contextual analysis and thorough technical inputs
- Their participation in the beginning of the planned work through shramadaan
- And finally their consensus to request for machine support with preparedness to bear the diesel cost

The community thus comes together and continues to be together through a sense of common ownership of the physical assets created in terms of water shed components in the village.

4. Partnership with other institutions:

BJS is closely coordinating with Paani Foundation to keep the spirit of Water Cup competition high and in no way wanting to harm the intent of community participation through shramadaan. It's with a broader sense of responsibility, BJS plans to provide machine support to villages only after villagers fulfilling initial competition milestones set by Paani Foundation and in coordination with their confirmation.

BJS closely coordinates with the State Level Government stakeholders starting from Hon. Chief Minister along with the concerned ministries, secretaries and directors to take policy decisions as well as seek strong support of district collectors and CEO with the district level, block level and panchayat level government machinery.

BJS is exploring need based partnerships with external agencies for:

- 1) Mobile Application and Technology platform development
- 2) Institutions for Research and Evaluation Studies
- 3) Technical resource agencies for Water Management Consultancies
- 4) A-V and Media content developing communication agencies

5. Project sustainability/ Exit policy:

Sustainability mechanisms

BJS deploys machine support only after establishing the ownership by village to get the machinework done. As mentioned in previous sections, BJS provides machine support after all villagers' consensus for the machine request letter with the consent to bear the diesel cost duly signed by village sarpanch is received. BJS ensures villagers' participation in process of monitoring and tracking of the machine work and signing its daily hours and closure report.

Since villagers plan machine work with the consensus, contribute for diesel expenses, participate in completion of machine work, and create permanent and commonly owned assets for water shed management, they learn from the process and continue to maintain the assets or

create new one in their ownership as the need be. Thus the BJS project takes the Water Cup approach of capacity building of villages, complementing their work, taking the drought related objectives to its logical end and with assurance for sustained maintenance through villagers. Since the machine work completes the required tasks of the villages, and with the ownership and competency, villages need to just maintain the water shed work and these assets and BJS believes that they will do it for future sustenance.

BJS exits the village level intervention on completion of the machine work in the village or on the 45th / last day of Water Cup competition whichever is earlier by recording the last machine reading and getting signed certificate from the village sarpanch that village will maintain the water shed assets for common usage and under common ownership.

6. Project Budget

Name of the Organisation: BHARATIYA JAIN SANGHATANA					
Name of the Project: DUSHKAL MUKT MAHARASHTRA ABHIYAN -2018 (Maharashtra Drought Free Movement-2018)					
Proposed Budget					
Project Period	January to June 2018 (6 months)				
S. No	Budget Head	Unit	Time	Unit Cost	Amount
				Rs	Rs
1	PERSONNEL				
1.1	Program				
	Development of process manuals				
1.1.1	Consultant-Fulltime	2	6	50000	600000
1.1.2	DTP assistance	2	4	15000	120000
	Programme Implementation				
1.1.3	Programme Director	1	6	150000	900000
1.1.4	Director-Field operations	1	4	110000	440000
1.1.5	Project Officers	5	4	40000	800000
1.1.6	Taluka Coordinators	80	2	20000	3200000
1.1.7	Chief Executive Officer (50% salary for 4 months)	1	4	125000	500000
	Monitoring, Evaluation and Research				
1.1.8	Sr. Manager- M&E	1	4	70000	280000
1.1.9	M&E Officer	4	4	50000	800000
1.1.10	MIS Officer	1	4	35000	140000
	Technology				
1.1.11	Consultant organisation	1	1	1500000	1500000
	Documentation and Communication				
1.1.14	Head of Dept- Documentation and Communication	1	4	75000	300000
1.1.15	Documentation manager	1	4	60000	240000
1.1.16	Documentation associate	1	4	25000	100000
1.1.17	Content writer	2	4	35000	280000
1.1.18	Graphic designer	1	4	45000	180000
1.1.19	Social media associate	1	4	25000	100000
1.1.20	Web developer	1	4	25000	100000
	Sub Total Salary Prg.				10580000
1.2	Admin				

1.2.1	Chief finance officer	1	4	75000	300000
1.2.2	HR manager	1	4	50000	200000
1.2.3	Admn Officer	1	4	25000	100000
1.2.4	Admn Assistant	1	4	18000	72000
1.2.5	Accounts officer	2	4	35000	280000
	Sub Total Salary Adm.				952000
	Total Salary				11532000
2	<u>CAPITAL COST</u>				
2.1	Camera	4	1	150000	600000
2.2	Four Wheeler-on hire (4 Innovas @ 5000 per day for 4 months)	4	120	5000	2400000
2.3	Computers -Laptops	5	1	75000	375000
2.4	Tab	100	1	5000	500000
	Total Capital Cost				3875000
3	<u>PROGRAM COST</u>				
3.1.	Workshop and Training				
3.1.1.	Staff Training	90	6	700	378000
3.1.2.	Training-Volunteers	375	6	1000	2250000
	Equipment				
3.1.3	Earthwork machinery-JCB/Back hoe loader on hire (2000 villages, 500 hrs per village @ Rs.400 per hour) or equivalent Poclain/ Hydarulic excavators	2000	500	400	400000000
	Programme Monitoring -Travel and Lodging & Boarding				
3.1.4	Programme staff- Head office-i/c travel	15	45	3000	2025000
3.1.5	Field staff travel	75	60	1250	5625000
3.1.6	Review meeting	150	2	700	210000
3.2	Monitoring, Evaluation and Research				
3.2.1	Studies	1	1	500000	500000
3.3	Documentation, Communication and Advocacy				
3.3.1	Programme brochure in Marathi and English	25000	1	10	250000
3.3.2	Manuals and guides printing	1000	1	200	200000
3.3.3	AV Material development	15	1	100000	1500000
3.3.4	Project report	1	1	150000	150000
	Total Program Cost				413088000
4	<u>OVERHEAD COST</u>				
4.1	Repairs & Maint Equipment	1	1	21000	21000

4.2	Postage & Courier	1	1	12000	12000
4.3	Email Service Charges	1	1	63000	63000
4.4	Software Charges-HR	1	1	102000	102000
4.5	Travelling & Conveyance of Admin/Accounts	1	1	6000	6000
4.6	Legal Expenses	1	1	10000	10000
4.7	Printing & Stationery	1	1	90000	90000
4.8	Audit Fees	1	1	35000	35000
	Total Overhead				339000
	Grand Total				428834000

(Rupees forty two crores eighty eight lakhs and thirty four thousands only)

7. Risk Management

1. Risk Register:

Risk No.	Risk Category	Risk Event Description	Probability (L/M/H)	Impact (L/M/H)	Risk score (Prob. X Imp.)	Response Strategy (Elimination/Mitigation/Acceptance)
R1	External Risks	Unfortunate occurrence of the natural disaster like devastating earthquake halting the work in the region	L	H	LH (GREEN)	<p>Accepting the time loss in operations, BJS will try to resume operations taking stock of situation and the need at the earliest to complete the planned or revised operations and in line with the decision taken for competition period and rules by Paani Foundations in the given situation.</p> <p>With its own huge experience of Disaster Response, BJS will work on such calamities as well as on continuing the project work.</p>
R2	External Risks	Political or individual disputes in villages at local level interfering with the planned operations	L	L	LL (GREEN)	<p>BJS will try to eliminate the risk by sensitizing the taluka supervisor to identify possibilities of local disputes and conflicts, as well as ensuring village consensus before accepting the request letters for machine work. Given the risk, BJS will take a decision of not providing machines at such locations.</p> <p>In case of disputes and conflicts after providing the machines, BJS will try to mitigate the risks by encouraging villagers to resolve issues</p> <p>BJS will ensure engaging all local stakeholders and community leaders at appropriate stages to involve them in general in the project as well as in crisis/conflict resolution.</p>

R3	<i>External Factors</i>	Lesser participation in competition or lesser level of shramadaan than expected	H	H	HH (RED)	BJS will try to minimize the risk of lesser participation by timely and effective communication about the project enhancing the confidence and motivation level to participate in competition. Also, the field presence and communication through taluka supervisors will keep the motivation level high for achieving the expected milestone through shramaddan. Based on experience, even the Paani Foundation's field presence and communication focuses on encouraging shramadaan by conveying BJS project and support.
R4	<i>Project Management Risks</i>	Availability of machines in certain very specific areas	L	M	LM (GREEN)	BJS will try to eliminate the risk by surveys of machine owners during the preparatory phase and taking a stock of situation will arrange for machines from the nearby regions within or outside the state based on its past experience to ensure the planned operations.
R5	<i>Financial Risk</i>	Non availability of machines in certain specific locations might affect the overall project budget	M	M	MM (YELLOW)	Machines from other regions or states might increase the machine cost. BJS factored this aspect in to the budget and reasonably confident to procure the machinery at a standardised reasonable cost.
R6	<i>Financial Risk</i>	<i>Villagers being unable to contribute for diesel in spite of substantial work performance through shramadaan in Water Cup</i>	L	M	LM (GREEN)	This will result in double the machine cost as BJS has policy to provide machines to such villages with diesel cost on recommendation of Paani Foundation. BJS will take all efforts to ensure advocacy with the government authorities to extend maximum and timely benefit to such villages under government schemes for diesel provision.

Transfer to BJS Bank Account:

Indian Currency

Account Name: Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana

Account Number: 50200023528968 Bank

Name: HDFC Bank

IFSC : HDFC0000007

Branch: Bhandarkar Road, Pune

Foreign Currency

Account Name: Bharatiya Jain Sanghatna

Account Number:104010100122818 Bank

Name: Axis Bank Ltd

IFSC : UTIB0000104

Branch: Kothrud, Pune

Dushkal Mukt Maharashtra Abhiyan (Maharashtra Drought Free Movement – MDFM)– 2018



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