

PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR FUNDS FROM THE CSO FUND FACILITY

1.0 Project title: SJI Zero Waste Project

2.0 Focal Area for which funding requested: (Tick)

- Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development
- Conservation of the environment
- Preservation and promotion of culture
- Promotion of good governance
- Others

3.0 Amount funding sought:

Total funds requested from CSOFF (Nu.)	Co-financing from other sources (Nu.)	Total funds required for the Project (Nu.)
806.400 Nu	-	806.400 Nu

4.0 Grant period: 2012 – 2013

5.0 Starting date: 1st July 2012

6.0 Applicant Details:

6.1 Name of CSO: Lhomon Society (LMS)

6.2 Mailing Address:

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6.4 Head of CSO (Name and position): Dzongsar Khyentse Rinpoche

6.5 Project Contact (Name and position):

Ms. Pia Lindström, SJI Zero Waste Coordinator

Mr. Tshewang Dendup, SJI Executive Director

1.0 **Project Justification**

1.1 Background

(Brief description of the context in the area that intervention is sought highlighting the sector in the country and what developments and interventions have taken place in the sector so far. Also elaborate which stakeholders are also working in the sector and what they are doing)

In Bhutan, the waste problem is particularly pronounced in larger cities such as Thimphu, and as such it has spurred more action there, for example through the RSPN Clean Bhutan initiative and the recycling organization Greener Way, whereas smaller towns and villages have felt less pressure to react. However, with increasing population and waste generation, the problem is intensifying. Furthermore, increasing environmental awareness nation-wide is adding to the pressure to act.

Waste is managed very differently in rural and urban areas within Samdrup Jongkhar dzongkhag. This is based not only on the size of the community, but also on its accessibility as this affects how readily available different products are in any given area. The changing consumer market in Bhutan has meant that much more waste is being generated than in the past, and waste management systems need to be adapted to address the changing situation.

There are a number of federal government acts and plans, which pertain to waste management in Bhutan, e.g. National Environmental Protection Act, 2007 (RGoB), Waste Prevention and Management Act, 2009 (RGoB), National Strategy & Action Plan: Integrated Solid Waste Management, 2007 (RGoB, MoWHS). Although not explicit, the acts and plans are more centered around Thimphu, and implementation does not appear to have reached Samdrup Jongkhar dzongkhag on a larger scale.

Previous work in Samdrup Jongkhar dzongkhag pertaining to waste management has mainly been carried out by the Samdrup Jongkhar municipality. So far the municipality has mostly worked on waste collection in Samdrup Jongkhar town, where the main landfill of the dzongkhag is also situated. New landfills are planned for 2012 in Samdrup Jongkhar town and another close to Dewathang, which will allow for proper waste segregation at source. In

Samdrup Jongkhar, some private scrap dealers have also set up recycling businesses. In Dewathang, a group at Jigme Namgyel Polytechnic, the JNP Waste Disposal Club, has initiated waste collection and recycling activities primarily covering the campus area. In Wooling, bio-degradable waste is separated from non-bio degradable. Apart from these initiatives, awareness is low and activities are few in the dzongkhag. Beer bottles are basically the only waste items being recycled, whereas the main practice is to dump or burn waste in the open.

1.2 Problem to be addressed

(What existing adverse situation does the CSO desire to improve? What is the nature and cause of the problem that will be addressed with the funds from the CSOFF?)

The Samdrup Jongkhar Initiative (SJI) is a project under the umbrella of the Lhomon Society (LMS), which was registered as a CSO on 7th February 2012. LMS is Bhutan's first major civil society-based development project designed to foster GNH-based development in harmony with government goals. LMS aims at implementing GNH principles in practice addressing, among other, the issues of food insecurity and dependency on food imports, unsustainable waste management, youth unemployment and urban migration, and lack of economic diversification.

Initiated by Dzongsar Khyentse Rinpoche in March 2010 as a potential model for the country, the purpose of LMS is to raise living standards in Samdrup Jongkhar district and beyond in an ecologically friendly way, and to establish food security and self-sufficiency, while fully protecting and enhancing the natural environment, strengthening communities, promoting Bhutan's unique culture, stemming the rural-urban migration tide, and fostering a cooperative, productive, entrepreneurial, and self-reliant spirit.

Initially, SJI is focusing on the following four areas of work to achieve this aim: i) sustainable agriculture, ii) sustainable waste management, iii) appropriate technology, and v) youth engagement. In the future, the intention is to expand the SJI agenda to focus more on economic diversification and new possibilities for sustainable income generating activities identified by the local communities in Samdrup Jongkhar and the Government of Bhutan. The underpinning objective of all the above is to strengthen the system of democratic governance.

In Bhutan, as in most parts of the world, waste is becoming an increasing problem in urban, rural, and even remote areas, posing an escalating threat to the environment and human wellbeing. As imports of packaged food items have increased in Samdrup Jongkhar dzongkhag, littering of nature has increased together with the use of unsustainable waste management practices, such as dumping and burning. The practice of dumping and burning waste, in particular plastics, is causing severe damage to nature and humans as toxins are released in nature when waste is degrading after being dumped, and the fumes from burning are strongly toxic when inhaled.

The aim of the SJI Zero Waste Project, addressed with the funds from the CSOFF, is to contribute to fostering ecologically friendly development strategies and support the environmental preservation pillar of GNH through design and implementation of Zero Waste strategies in Samdrup Jongkhar dzongkhag. More specifically, the aim is to initiate responsible and sustainable waste management practices that help preserve the environment and, at the same time, create economic opportunities in the region, thereby also contributing to the GNH pillar of promoting sustainable and equitable socio-economic development. On a practical level the intention is that waste, in particular the use of plastics, should be minimized, and that segregation of waste should be implemented both at the household and institutional level in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages, leading to development of new small-scale recycling, re-use and up-cycling businesses for non-biodegradable waste, and effective use of bio-degradable waste for composting and future bio-gas generation. The design and implementation of the SJI Zero Waste Project will be strongly linked with SJI's other areas of work (sustainable agriculture, appropriate technology and youth engagement).

1.3 Description of target area and beneficiaries

(What is the geographical spread of the activities? Who will benefit from the interventions and how? What procedures will be followed to ensure their participation?)

The SJI Zero Waste Project will initially start with small-scale and low-cost model actions in select villages. Dewathang has been selected as the pilot urban village, and Wooling as the pilot rural village. The villagers, schools and institutions in these villages will be the ultimate target group and beneficiaries of the project. The idea is to use these pilots as testing grounds to establish model villages for replication and scaling up of Zero Waste activities in other urban and rural villages in the dzongkhag, in order for Samdrup Jongkhar to become a model Zero Waste region from which other dzongkhags can learn, and which the nation can emulate in order to help realize GNH in practice. Main activities during the first project year will be:

1. ***Institutional and human capacity development*** for promoting and facilitating responsible and sustainable management of waste through:

- 1.1. Setting up “Zero Waste Committees” in Dewathang and Wooling, consisting of interested villagers and village leaders. The role of the committee is to be responsible for the implementation and internal monitoring of the Zero Waste practices that the villagers decide to pursue.
- 1.2. Conducting trainings of Zero Waste Trainers in the pilot villages, who will be responsible for conducting workshops on sustainable waste management practices and create awareness of waste-related issues to the schools and other institutions in

Dewathang and Wooling respectively. These Zero Waste Trainers could also be contracted for training other communities and villages in the surrounding areas (at a later stage) if the trainings prove successful in the pilot villages.

2. ***Developing awareness*** among the villagers on the issue of waste and its detrimental environmental and social consequences and its solutions. Focus will be on waste minimization and segregation of non-biodegradable and bio-degradable waste. This will be done through:
 - 2.1. Zero Waste Festivals. These will be held in collaboration with the Zero Waste Committees and other local organizations in September 2012 in Dewathang (in commemoration of Global Day of Action against Incineration), and in April 2013 in Wooling (in commemoration of Earth Day). Activities will involve conducting presentations, screening movies, demonstration of waste segregation and kitchen waste composting practices, recycled art workshops and preparation of local/organic food.
 - 2.2. Continuous work with the recently established VASD (Voluntary Artist Studio Dewathang) on engaging youth from the Dewathang area in various recycled art/crafts activities and movie screenings on a bi-monthly basis. SJI will host a Zero Waste researcher and recycled art artist from the United States during an internship with the SJI Zero Waste Project from July – September 2012, who will be responsible for conducting recycled art/crafts activities for the youth in Dewathang and identify ways to make them sustainable.
 - 2.3. Expanding contact with schools and other institutions in Dewathang and Wooling with a view to conduct workshops on responsible and sustainable waste management practices and to create awareness of waste-related issues. Materials such as the effective films and slides presented to the SJI Launch will be adapted for use in such awareness-raising presentations. The Zero Waste Trainers will be responsible for conducting the workshops.
3. As SJI seeks to focus more on ***developing economic diversification opportunities*** for the dzongkhag in the future, the SJI Zero Waste Project will currently start contributing to this development through:
 - 3.1. Collaboration with scrap dealers in Samdrup Jongkhar, the sweepers in Dewathang, JNP Waste Disposal Club, and organisations like Greener Way in Thimphu to promote scrap dealer's organisations and small scale re-use and recyclables collection businesses in Dewathang and Wooling. Such activities will be facilitated by Greener Way's plan to set up a branch office in Samdrup Jongkhar.

- 3.2. Furthermore, initial work will be started on developing self-help groups engaging and training the villagers in Dewathang and Wooling in various up-cycling activities such as creating eco-friendly handicraft made out of discarded materials for sale domestically and internationally, thereby supporting the Government's suggested priority area of promoting craft-based exports. Collaboration with VAST, the recycled arts women's group in Thimphu, and with other international recycled art artists to carry out this project would be vital. The Zero Waste researcher and recycled art artist will be responsible for initiating work on eco-friendly handicraft in the pilot villages during her internship.
- 3.3. Start investigating the possibilities for setting up a "Zero Waste Café" in Dewathang, providing locally and organically produced healthy foods and cakes, served on banana leaves and coffee and tea served in cups made out of e.g. old plastic bottles or bamboo. The Zero Waste Café will be run by a self-help group consisting of local youth, starting in July 2013.

During the second project year, the above activities will be scaled up and deepened with a particular focus on economic diversification and integration of new technologies for waste management e.g. introduction of bio-gas plants in the pilot villages. If the model tested out in Dewathang and Wooling villages prove successful, work will also start on replicating the model in other appropriately selected villages in Samdrup Jongkhar dzongkhag.

Participation in and ownership of the SJI Zero Waste Project will be ensured through the establishment of Zero Waste Committees, which will be responsible for the implementation and internal monitoring of the Zero Waste practices that the villagers decide to pursue.

1.4 Sustainability

(What procedures and practices will be put in place to sustain the project benefits/impacts produced as a result of the assistance from the CSOFF?)

The impacts will primarily be sustained through the establishment of the local Zero Waste Committees in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages respectively, which in practice own, design, implement and internally monitor the SJI Zero Waste Project. As the institutions are locally owned and managed, and only needs initial human and capital resources for set up, the Committees will have the capacity and be self-sustaining already after the first project year and can continue its work for further improving waste reduction, waste management and creating new economic opportunities in the villages independently. The role of SJI during the second project year will be of a mere consultative nature and for scaling up and deepen some of the activities.

Human capacity will be sustained in the villages through the Zero Waste Committees as well as the local Zero Waste Trainers, who will continue to be active through training and conducting workshops to new schools and institutions inside and outside of their villages. They will also play an important role in training new local trainers, creating possibilities for developing local capacity also in other parts of Samdrup Jongkhar dzongkhag.

The intention is that, after the first project year, functioning scrap dealer's organisations and small scale re-use and recyclables collection businesses should be firmly established, self-help groups on eco-friendly handicraft be established, and that the Zero Waste Café be up and running in Dewathang town. As these initiatives will be locally owned and set up in collaboration with already existing local stakeholders, the intent is that these activities will be sustainable far beyond the first project year. Transfer of knowledge from other stakeholders in Thimphu and from the Zero Waste researcher and recycled art artist who will intern with SJI will, however, be essential for initially developing the necessary skills for taking advantage of these new economic opportunities.

If the model supported by the CSOFF and tested out in Dewathang and Wooling villages proves successful, work will also start on replicating the whole model in other appropriately selected villages in Samdrup Jongkhar dzongkhag, where the Zero Waste Trainers and leaders from the Zero Waste Committees in Dewathang and Wooling will play a key role. In this respect the impact of the SJI Zero Waste Project will be even wider and sustainability of the project extended also into covering new target areas and beneficiaries in Samdrup Jongkhar district.

2.0 Logical Framework

Project description	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
<p>Overall objective</p> <p>Contribute to environmental preservation and sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through implementation of Zero Waste strategies in Samdrup Jongkhar dzongkhag.</p>	<p><u>Impact</u></p> <p>Reduced amounts of waste and littering in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages.</p> <p>Unsustainable waste management practices exchanged for more sustainable in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages.</p> <p>New economic opportunities created through responsible and sustainable waste management practices in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages.</p>	<p>Site observations.</p> <p>Reports from Zero Waste Committee meetings.</p> <p>Comparison with (ex ante) baseline study at the end of the project year (ex post), controlled for external factors.</p>	
<p>Immediate objectives</p> <p>1. To initiate responsible and</p>	<p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <p>Community members actively</p>	<p>Site observations.</p>	<p>Immediate objectives assume</p>

<p>sustainable waste management practices that help preserve the environment in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages.</p> <p>2. Create economic opportunities in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages through responsible and sustainable waste management practices.</p>	<p>participating in Zero Waste Committee meetings and taking initiatives to implement responsible and sustainable waste management practices in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages</p> <p>Community members exchanging unsustainable waste management practices for more sustainable including waste minimization, waste segregation and re-use of non-biodegradable and bio-degradable waste at household and institutional level in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages.</p> <p>Community members creating new economic opportunities by</p>	<p>Reports from Zero Waste Committee meetings.</p> <p>Comparison with (ex ante) baseline study at the end of the project year (ex post), controlled for external factors.</p>	<p>that output and activity assumptions hold true, and that assumptions and risks are monitored and adjusted for throughout the project cycle. If assumptions hold true, immediate objectives as well as overall objective will be achieved.</p>
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	<p>setting up and engaging in scrap dealing and recyclables collection, composting as well as eco-friendly handicraft businesses in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages.</p>		
<p>Output</p> <p>1. Establishment of local institutions and capacity for promoting and facilitating responsible and sustainable management of waste.</p>	<p><u>Outputs</u></p> <p>2 Zero Waste Committees set up (1 in Dewathang, 1 in Wooling).</p> <p>2 Zero Waste Trainers trained (1 in Dewathang, 1 in Wooling).</p>	<p>Site observations.</p> <p>Reports from Zero Waste Committee meetings.</p> <p>Comparison with (ex ante) baseline study at the end of the project year (ex post), controlled for external factors.</p>	<p>Output assumes that villagers and village leaders will continuously support and commit to SJI Zero Waste Project, and are prepared to take ownership over the project through the Zero Waste Committees and by developing own capacity through local Zero Waste Trainers. Mitigation of output risk by ensuring ownership and relevance of the SJI Zero Waste</p>

			Project.
<p>2. Awareness raised on the importance and effects of minimizing waste, in particular the use of plastics, and of implementing waste segregation at the household and institutional level.</p>	<p>2 Zero Waste Festivals held (1 in Dewathang, 1 in Wooling).</p> <p>6 recycled art/crafts workshops with VASD conducted.</p> <p>20 workshops held by the Zero Waste Trainers at schools and other institutions (in Dewathang, Wooling and other nearby villages).</p>	<p>Site observations.</p> <p>Reports from Zero Waste Committee meetings.</p> <p>Comparison with (ex ante) baseline study at the end of the project year (ex post), controlled for external factors.</p>	<p>Output assumes participation from villagers, schools and other institutions in the Zero Waste Festivals, recycled art/crafts workshops and Zero Waste Trainer workshops. Risks of output failure if lack of participation and interest from community members. Risks can be reduced through effective information sharing about SJI Zero Waste activities and continuous relationship building and collaboration with local stakeholders.</p>
<p>3. Development of small scale recycling, re-use and up-cycling businesses.</p>	<p>Scrap dealer's organizations established in Dewathang and</p>	<p>Site observations.</p> <p>Reports from Zero Waste Committee meetings.</p>	<p>Output assumes successful collaboration with existing local stakeholders</p>

	<p>Wooling.</p> <p>Recyclables collection businesses set up in Dewathang and Wooling.</p> <p>2 self-help groups created and trained in eco-friendly handicraft (1 in Dewathang, 1 in Wooling).</p> <p>Work initiated on identifying facility, funds, local youth for set up of a Zero Waste Café in Dewathang.</p>	<p>Comparison with (ex ante) baseline study at the end of the project year (ex post), controlled for external factors.</p>	<p>operating within the field of recycling, re-use and up-cycling, as well as continuous support and commitment from villagers and village leaders. Mitigation of risks through ensuring ownership, relevance and income generation from businesses.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1. Set up Zero Waste Committees</p> <p>1.2. Conduct trainings of trainers</p> <p>2.1. Zero Waste festivals</p> <p>2.2. Recycled art/crafts activities with VASD</p>	<p><u>Inputs</u></p> <p>(See budget for activities below)</p>		<p>Activities assume that stakeholders such as villagers, village leaders, Zero Waste Trainers/artists, schools and other institutions, scrap dealers and recyclables collection</p>

<p>2.3. Conduct workshops at schools and other institutions</p> <p>3.1. Promote scrap dealer’s organizations and recyclables collection businesses</p> <p>3.2. Set up and train self-help groups engaged in eco-friendly handicraft</p> <p>3.3. Prepare for set up of Zero Waste Café</p>			<p>businesses, and donors will continuously support and commit to SJI Zero Waste activities. Also timely fund disbursement is assumed, as well as stable price movements for project input. Important to ensure stakeholder’s ownership and participation in SJI Zero Waste activities to reduce risks of activity failure.</p>
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3.0 Implementation Arrangements

Implementation of the grant proposal invariably will involve coordination, collaboration and internal administration. Describe any coordination or collaboration mechanisms that will be put in place for an effective implementation of the grant proposal.

Brief write-up on the human resources to be assigned to take up the work in terms of numbers, qualifications and task responsibilities specific to the Project’s activities.

The SJI Zero Waste Project will be carried out in close collaboration with the Zero Waste Committees in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages, which will be responsible for implementation and internal monitoring of the Zero Waste practices that the villagers decide to pursue. The SJI Zero Waste Coordinator and other SJI team members will meet with the Zero

Waste Committees intensively during the start up phase of the Zero Waste Project (July – September 2012) and at least two times per month thereafter. The Zero Waste Committees will ensure ownership and relevance of the project and thereby make implementation of the grant proposal more effective.

During the month of July 2012 the SJI Zero Waste Coordinator will start up or renew collaborations with relevant stakeholders in Thimphu, such as RSPN Clean Bhutan, the recycling organization Greener Way and recycling businesses in Paro, VAST, and the recycled arts women’s group. Transfer of knowledge from Thimphu to the Zero Waste Committees in Dewathang, Wooling and Samdrup Jongkhar dzongkhag in general is essential, in particular for developing skills for start up of small scale recycling, re-use and up-cycling businesses in the district.

During July – September 2012 a well reputed Zero Waste researcher and recycled art artist from the United States, Ms. Taylor Cass Stevenson (see CV separately attached), will make an internship with SJI. She has previously worked as a researcher and artist on Zero Waste systems in, e.g. the United States, Lebanon, and South America, and is currently studying in Japan. Her main tasks will involve conducting a baseline study on identifying the present situation with respect to waste amount and composition, and current waste management including recycling practices in Dewathang and Wooling, and suggest Zero Waste strategies for improvement. She will also transfer knowledge and skills through her work as SJI’s Zero Waste Artist, by conducting recycled art/crafts activities for the youth in Dewathang and making them sustainable, and start up work on training the villagers in Dewathang and Wolling on eco-friendly handicraft as part of SJI’s efforts to create sustainable, eco-friendly income generating activities in the district.

The SJI Zero Waste Coordinator has for the past few years been actively involved in the Zero Waste Himalaya Network, consisting of a range of Zero Waste scholars and practitioners from India, Nepal and Bhutan. Two of the members in the network belong to some of the most prominent Zero Waste experts in the world, Mr. Shibu K. Nair and Mr. Chelaton Jayakumar from Thanal/GAIA in India, whom were also invited as resource persons during the launch of SJI in 2010. They have committed to continue supporting and contributing to the SJI Zero Waste Project, and will be invited to Bhutan in connection to the two Zero Waste Festivals to share their vast knowledge with the villagers and provide the SJI team with advice, thereby strengthening the project’s activities and effective implementation.

The SJI Zero Waste Coordinator, Ms. Pia Lindström, will be responsible for coordinating all activities within the SJI Zero Waste Project. She has a background as a development scholar and practitioner working with, among others, the UNDP in Bhutan and India and has during last year worked on design and implementation of Zero Waste strategies at grassroots level at Deer Park Institute in Bir, Himachal Pradesh, India (see CV separately attached). She has vast connections within the field of Zero Waste through her long and active participation in the Zero Waste Himalaya Network. The SJI Zero Waste Coordinator will be assisted in her practical work in the

field by the SJI Office Administrator, Mr. Cheku Dorji and SJI Agriculture Liaison, Mr. Sherab Dorji, as well as by the SJI Executive Director, Mr. Tshewang Dendup with respect to logistical arrangements, translations and monitoring.

4.0 Monitoring and Reporting progress of the project

A simple but effective monitoring mechanism should be spelled out (specifying frequency and to whom). Report on progress to be submitted to CSOFF on a six monthly basis or as relevant for the nature and agreement of the project.

The SJI Zero Waste Project will primarily use site observations and reports from Zero Waste Committee meetings as monitoring mechanism. In addition, an ex-ante baseline study will be carried out in the beginning of the project year, identifying the present situation with respect to waste amount and composition, and current waste management including recycling practices in Dewathang and Wooling. This study will be used for comparison with data at the end of the project year (ex post), controlled for external factors, determining the extent to which the community members are actively participating in Zero Waste Committee meetings, exchanging unsustainable waste management practices for more sustainable including waste minimization, waste segregation and re-use of non-biodegradable and bio-degradable waste at household and institutional level, and creating new economic opportunities by setting up and engaging in scrap dealing and recyclables collection, composting as well as eco-friendly handicraft businesses in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages.

- Site observations in Dewathang and Wooling will be carried out extensively during the start up phase of the SJI Zero Waste Project (July – September 2012). Thereafter site observations will be conducted in Wooling at least every second month, in Dewathang more or less on a daily basis as the SJI Zero Waste Coordinator is based in Dewathang.
- Reports from all Zero Waste Committee meetings will be shared with the SJI Zero Waste Coordinator on a regular basis, in connection to the site observations.
- Baseline study of the pilot villages at the beginning of the project cycle to be followed up at the end of the project year (June 2013).

The monitoring mechanism will be used for checking progress, take remedial action and update plans, with a main focus on inputs, activities and outputs.

Reporting on progress/evaluation to CSOFF will take place on a six monthly basis. A final report/evaluation will be submitted by the end of the project year, measuring relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the project.

Responsibility for monitoring lies with the SJI Zero Waste Coordinator, with assistance from Mr. Cheku Dorji, Mr. Sherab Dorji and Mr. Tshewang Dendup. The SJI Zero Waste Coordinator is also responsible for reporting/evaluation to the CSOFF.

5.0 Work Plan and Financial Requirement

Immediate objective 1:	<i>Implementation planned</i>		<i>Budget for activity</i>	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2
To initiate responsible and sustainable waste management practices that help preserve the environment in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages.				
Output 1: Establishment of local institutions and capacity for promoting and facilitating responsible and sustainable management of waste.				
Activity 1.1: Set up Zero Waste Committees	August 2012		30.000 Nu	
Activity 1.2: Conduct trainings of trainers including trainer stipends	August – September 2012		96.000 Nu	
Output 2: Awareness raised on the importance and effects of minimizing waste, in particular the use of plastics, and of implementing waste segregation at the household and institutional level.				
Activity 2.1: Zero Waste festivals	September 2012, April 2013		207.000 Nu	
Activity 2.2: Recycled art/crafts activities with VASD	July 2012 – June 2013		54.000 Nu	
Activity 2.3: Conduct workshops at	October		164.000 Nu	

schools and other institutions	2012 – June 2013			
Immediate objective 2: Create economic opportunities in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages through responsible and sustainable waste management practices in Dewathang and Wooling pilot villages.				
Output 3: Development of small scale recycling, re-use and up-cycling businesses.				
Activity 3.1: Promote scrap dealer’s organizations and recyclables collection businesses	July 2012		45.000 Nu	
Activity 3.2: Set up and train self-help groups engaged in eco-friendly handicraft	August – October 2012		30.000 Nu	
Activity 3.3: Prepare for set up of Zero Waste Café	January – June 2013	July 2013	-	
Insurance Zero Waste Coordinator	July 2012 – June 2013		46.000 Nu	
Overhead	July 2012 – June 2013		67.200 Nu	
Monitoring	July 2012 – June 2013		67.200 Nu	
		Total Budget	806.400 Nu	

Detailed budget for each activity can be submitted to CSOFF upon request.