Maccha Shakti

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A proposal for funding to support **Maccha Shakti**, an initiative by **The Unity Eco Village**.

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Organizational Background

The Unity Eco village is a registered non-government entity operating on the local level. We are an operational NGO, meaning we plan and carry out boots-on-the-ground projects to accomplish our objectives. This requires a great deal of careful planning, communication, and local involvement for each project. Our goal as an organization is to accomplish the following:

- ♦ Conservation and restoration of clean healthy environment and wildlife.
- ♦ Reduce the impact of global warming and climate change.
- Measures to prevent natural disaster
- ♦ Sustainable organic farming and futuristic living.

We hope to further our progress to reaching these goals through the project outlined in this proposal.

Problem Statement

In today's date the Globe is in developing phase of Globalization where the secondary needs are just being approached with haphazard Industrialization, urbanization and unmanaged wastage disposal systems creating a mess such as mass carbon production, pollution, waste chemical production and deforestation for the nature where litter in the environment is an ongoing problem, but arguably one of the most pressing environmental challenges that we are faced with today is marine plastic debris. Over 100 million marine animals are killed each year due to plastic debris in the marine. Currently, it is estimated that there are 100 million tons of plastic in oceans around the world. It is expected that another 60 billion pounds will be produced this year alone. In some areas, the buildup of plastics is estimated to span 5 million square miles. To put it into perspective, that is the equivalent of the area of the U.S. plus India. The two common sources marine debris originates from are:

- **1** Land-based, which includes litter from peoples, as well as debris that has either blown into the water resources or been washed in with storm water runoff.
- **2** Marine-based, which includes garbage disposed at water resources by ships municipality, as well as fishing debris, such as plastic strapping from bait boxes, discarded fishing line or nets, and derelict fishing gear.

While discarded fishing gear takes its toll on the marine environment by entangling marine life and destroying life beneath, it only comprises an estimated 20% of all marine debris – a staggering 80% of all marine debris stems from land-based sources. This is not that surprising, considering that around 50% of all plastics are used to manufacture sing-use items which are discarded soon after they are first used.

How Much Plastic is in the Ocean?

How much plastic is in the ocean', you ask? A study published in 2017 estimated between 1.15 to 2.41 million tons of plastic enters the oceans via rivers annually, with peak months being between May and October. The top 20 contributing rivers, which according to the report are mostly found in Asia, contribute around 67% of all plastics flowing into the ocean from rivers around the world.

The demand for plastic has increased dramatically over the last 70 years. According to Plastic Ocean, 300 million tons of plastic is produced globally every year. Half of that plastic is used for disposable items that will only be used once. As a result, more than 8 million tons of discarded plastic ends up in our oceans every single year. Once it is there it doesn't readily go away. We need to slow the flow of plastic at its source, but we also need to improve the way we manage our plastic waste. Because right now, a lot of it ends up in the environment.

Only 9% of all plastic waste ever produced has been recycled. About 12%

has been incinerated, while the rest — 79% — has accumulated in landfills, dumps, or the natural environment. Cigarette butts — whose filters contain tiny plastic fibers — were the most common type of plastic waste found in the environment in a recent global survey. Drink bottles, bottle caps, food wrappers, grocery bags, drink lids, straws and stirrers were the next most common items. Many of us use these products every day, without even thinking about where they might end up.

Mainly the rivers carry plastic waste from high mountains to the sea, making them major contributors to ocean pollution. Staggering 8 million tons of plastic end up in the world's oceans every year. How does it get there? A lot of it comes from the world's rivers, which serve as direct conduits of trash from the world's cities to the marine environment.

Project Justification

The term, "Maccha Shakti" is composed of two Nepali words: "Maccha" meaning "Fish" and "Shakti" meaning power. Thus, the project "Maccha Shakti" means "Power of the Fish", which is focused on plastic pollution in marine sources where we collect the polluted plastic waste from the marine sources (i.e.: Rivers and lake in Nepal.) and try not to let it in marine resources, as marine pollution at Ocean is a collective effect of pollution at rivers.

Nepal is one of the small, mountainous, and landlocked South Asian countries extending between 26° 15' to 30° 30' N latitude and 80° 00' to 88° 15' E longitude. The country's total area is 147,181km2 and its length is 840km. The width of the country ranges from 90 to 230km (about 180km in average) from east to west and is the second richest nation in water resource on the whole globe including Eight highest peaks of the world. Total no of lake and rivers are not yet fixed but it is assumed that around more than 1200 lakes and 8000 rivers which are being preyed by our pollution every day.

Sadly, Plastic pollution in marine resources has been taking life of innumerous marine species so haphazardly that some of the species are in verge of extinction. It's very surprising and depressing to see that even the main marine sources," The Glaciers, snows, springs and rivers" at high Himalayas are as well contaminated by the pollution of plastic. Mainly the packets or wrapper of processed food and sweets, polythene cloths, broken pairs of flipflop or shoes, etc. are the waste created by the travelers, visitors and people living there which reaches the Ocean via. Mainstream contributing to plastic pollution.

We were derived on this topic after seeing Boyan Slat idea to build a passive system, using the circulating ocean currents to his advantage, which he presented at a TEDx talk in Delft in 2012, but as we researched deeper and deeper we were able to see where and how is this plastic in the ocean reaching from and how unless it's stopped at the start the process would go infinite. As an initiative in 2016 we created the project Maccha Shakti solely without any support or donation from others where we cleaned and collected plastic from the Harpan and Firke river (That are connecting to Fewa lake) and Fewa lake, which were later filled the collected plastic into plastic bottles and created Eco-Bricks. Thus, the Eco-Bricks were further used to build a foundation of recycled Washroom and a House at Ghaderi Eco-Village.

As the Globes uncontrolled madness of waste disposal on marine resource is growing rapidly, The Unity Eco Village aims to push the limits and construct the first Eco-Village Recycle station in Nepal where any type of plastic, paper and glass will be recycled. The project aims to create a proper waste managed village where no waste will reach marine resource. We will also clean the marine resources time to time involving with public in our Public awareness programs to reduce the concentration of plastic waste in it as it flows out of here.

Project Goals

Completion of this project will further our overarching objectives, including:

- ♦ Create proper waste manage system at Ghaderi Eco Village.
- ♦ Create the first Eco-Village Recycling Station in Nepal at Ghaderi Eco Village.

The project will also accomplish these additional goals:

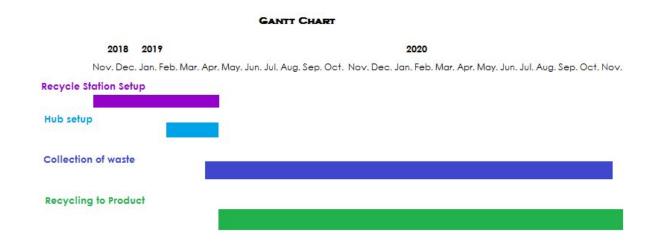
- ♦ Not let any plastic products to be littered. Especially in marine sources.
- ♦ Collect plastic waste from marine and natural resources
- ♦ Recycle collected plastic to product

Project Activities

Maccha Shakti will include the following strategies:

- Public interaction and awareness program.
- ♦ Building Recycling Station.
- ♦ Set up three different bins (i.e. for: Paper, plastic, and glass) at hubs around public places and each home at Ghaderi Eco Village.
- Collect the waste from hubs to recycle station
- ♦ Collect plastic waste from water resources and nature.
- Separate and clean collected waste
- ♦ Recycle to product.

The timeline for executing each activity is outlined in the Gantt chart below.



Project Results

The impact of Maccha Shakti will be felt in the short, medium, and long term. The following are the project results which will be realized upon completion:

Short-Term (Completion - 6 months)

- ♦ Align dust bins in hubs.
- ♦ Recycle station in useable state.

Medium-Term (6 months - 2 years)

- ♦ Completion of Recycle station.
- Proper waste management system at Ghaderi Eco Village and whole Chapakot ward.
- ♦ Zero contribution on plastic pollution in water resources from Ghaderi Eco
 Village and whole Chapakot ward...

Long-Term (2 years & Onward)

Implementation of the project Maccha Shakti in other Eco Villages around Nepal.

Budget

Maccha Shakti requires the support of your generous benefactors to move forward. The table below outlines the costs associated with the project

Category	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Personnel/Labor	2,640,000/-	2,640,000/-	5,280,000/-
Equipment/Materials	1,249,000/-	100,000/-	1,349,000/-
Training/Travel	60,000/-	60/000/-	120,000/-
Contracts			
Other	3,000,000/-		3,000,000/-
Total	6,949,000/-	2,800,000/-	9,749,000/-

Funding Summary:

The table below details ----- current plan to procure funding for Maccha Shakti.

Source	Total Funding
[Sender.Organization] Self-Funding	
Local Government Support	
Additional Financiers/ Co-Financiers	

Conclusion

We believe that Maccha Shakti is a worthy cause that will do a great deal of good for the marine life and environment. We are excited to collaborate with you to make this project a reality, leading to substantial benefits in the short, medium, and long term.

Should you have any questions, or wish to discuss this project further, please reach out to our project director or Ass. Director:

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