

Annual Report

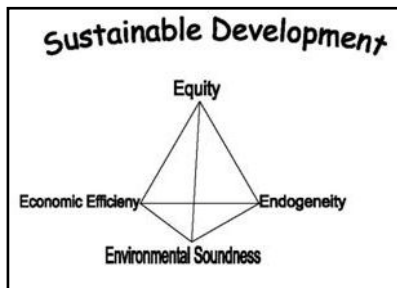
2011-2012

A FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Having entered this new millennium, browsing back for repair or reviving natural systems already damaged is not a matter of choice anymore. It is now common ground to perceive limits: Development as it has been practiced over the past, particularly in the final century of the last millennium has raised the issues of resource availability, environmental stability, social and economic viability that we now perceive its limits and limitations. Today's development processes lack the variety to deliver the basic demands of the communities and thereby forces us to look for new paradigms and processes that can meet the aspirations of current generations without foreclosing future options. To respond to this complex task, humankind has evolved newer concepts and paradigms and organized people and resources to form institutions. **Environics trust recognizes that it is one among the myriad such initiatives across the globe.**

In the last decade a perceptible shift has occurred globally, with the reversing of natural resources destruction and conserving a healthy environment becoming explicit objectives of development. It is founded in the belief that development must not come at the expense of the life-support systems of other groups, or later generations, nor threaten the survival of other species. Every community responds to the diversity and complexity of specific ecosystems and social environments. Our attempts to respond to critical and sustainable needs of the communities through various processes has led us to explore the concept of Sustainable Development for carving out pragmatic processes leading to the evolution of sustainable communities.

From such a perspective, Environics Trust defines a **Sustainable Development as the "set of processes that enables the local and global systems to be in ecological harmony"**.



The four non-orthogonal attributes of sustainable development which are crucial to the state of being in ecological harmony can be described in the form of the state of these attributes.

- Equity and Justice
- Environmental Soundness
- Endogeneity or Self Reliance
- Economic Efficiency.

Environics Trust's proposition is that **"Societies should identify, evolve processes and implement programmes that concurrently address these four attributes at whatever levels and scales the intervention takes**

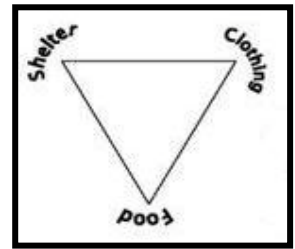
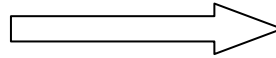
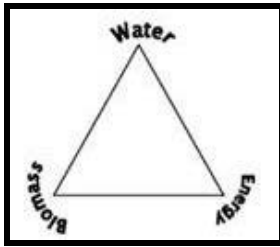
place".

Given the diversity of the biophysical environment, the processes may be simple or complex and its dynamics largely determined by the context. The psycho cultural systems however have become complex and often complicated. **Therefore SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT is practically an exercise of conserving existing options and generating more alternatives.**

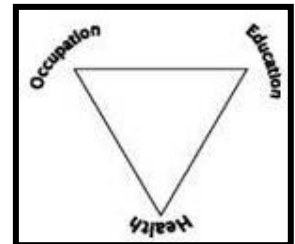
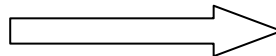
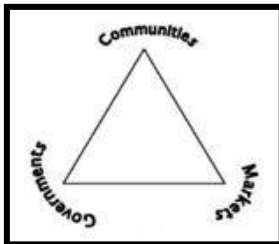
Environics Trust's consistently applicable model is based on an understanding of the existing biophysical and psycho cultural systems, which is the basis to modulate the inputs within the functional space of the institution.

The basic biophysical underpinning for any effort can be visualized as the triumvirate of biophysical resource potential of **Water-Energy-Biomass**. These loops must be closed at the smallest scale providing for the basic biophysical needs, expressed as the triumvirate of biophysical resource demands of a society, in the form of **Food-Clothing-Shelter**.

The psycho cultural environment presents the institutional resource potential in the form of the **Government-Market- Communities**. The primary charge of these institutions would be to meet the psycho cultural demands of the society in the form of **Health-Education-Occupation**.



The evolution of these institutions and their mutual interaction particularly determine endogeneity (self-reliance) of a society to meet its developmental aspirations in a sustainable manner.



While at the biophysical level one could be a little more deterministic to state that more immediate and local the needs are met the more sustainable it is likely to be, it is much more complex to determine the levels and scales at which psycho cultural needs must be met. The nation state has been a unit in articulating the demands and is overwhelmingly accepted as the scale at which these needs are addressed, despite exposures of the inability of nation states to meet these needs in acceptable manner. This has resulted in a situation where social governance has come to mean **“keeping discontent within manageable limits”** rather than a proactive process of *creating conditions for the fulfillment*.

Environics means the study of the influence of the environment on human behavior. In its mission **to evolve innovative solutions to the problems of community development** Environics Trust interprets it more comprehensively as the mutual influences of environment and social behavior.

The deliveries of these innovations are channeled through the processes of **Participative Research**, which enables documentation of existing conditions and the changes aspired; **Community Based Action** to demonstrate the possibility of transforming innovations into a physical and social reality; **Enterprise Development and Servicing** to respond to the current reality of the economic world and identify sustainable entrepreneurial and occupational niches and **Communication** to interface with a larger universe to mutually learn and contribute.



Environics Trust reaches out particularly to mountain, mining, coastal and other marginalized communities.

- Participative Research
- Community Based Activities
- Enterprise Development and Servicing
- Communication

FRAMEWORK TO ENABLE.

AND FINALLY A WORD OF CAUTION, A MODEL IS NO REALITY, BUT A

Projects undertaken

1. Climate Change: - Advocacy and Interventions Supporting the entitlements and capability of Local communities towards sustainable development.-LAYA.
2. IBAS –Centre for study of Public-POI:-
 - a. Medical Aid to former Asbestos Victim.
 - b. Research and Medical Aid to Asbestoses
 - c. Workers in Gujarat.
3. Oxfam America:- Gender Mining An Assessment of status and Campaign Strategy needs for Communities affected by Lower Mekong Countries of Cambodia , Vietnam and Laos.
4. The Asia Foundation:-
 - a. Water Beyond Borders: - Regional water Issues From the Perspective of the Principle 10 of Rio Declaration.
 - b. Building Capacity and Network for Sustainable Development in the Brahmaputra Basin.
5. Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund-Conservation International:-
 - a. Empowering Local Communities and Civil Society Organisation in using Environmental Impact Assessment Process as a Conservation Tool in Western Ghats.
 - b. Empowering Local Communities and Civil Society Organisation in using Environmental Impact Assessment Process as a Conservation Tool in Nilgiris.
6. Asia Resource Monitoring Centre:- Annual ANROEV Conference in India.
7. NGO (Forum) on ADB:-
 - a. Community Empowerment to engage in ADB funded hydro power projects in Himachal Pradesh.
 - b. Round Table Conference on climate Change.
8. OXFAM India:-

- a. Strengthening the mm&P Alliance and enable communities to assert their rights in control of MMDR 2010, PESA & SAMATA Judgement.
 - b. Enable Mine Workers in Rajasthan towards Achieving Social and Environmental Justice.
9. Global Green Grants:-Victims Leaders Training Programme.
10. Society For Promotion of Wasteland Development:- Land Acquisition in Forests and Common Lands in India.
11. Terre Des Hommes: - Effective Elimination of Child Labour.

IBAS- Centre for Study of Public (POI)

Work has been continuing to identify Asbestos victims and to help them get Compensation. Work is also going on to collect data on the various violations made by Asbestos companies and to highlight such cases in media and to relevant agencies to initiate legal action. Below are some of the achievements of the past few months.

- 15 workers from Shri Digvijay Cement Company were shortlisted to participate in a medical camp in August. Out of them 11 workers remained present at Medical camp organised at Gujarat Vidyapeeth during 9-13 August 2011. Out of these 11 victims, nine (9) cases were found positive.
- On the basis of doctors certificate, lawyer has admitted claims in JM Trust for 7 (seven) victims. Claims for other two victims will be filed soon
- Due to continuous follow-up with ESIC, asbestos victims (both Asbestosis victims) will appear before the Special Medical Board in December 2011. A written order has been availed from ESIC court for compensation. These cases have been continuing since August 2005.
- Three (3) cases of Occupational Disease in Thermal Power Plant (2 cases of Hearing Loss & 1 case of Pneumoconiosis) respectively have started receiving compensation regularly, after a long and painful struggle with ESIC.
- Ms. Staphnie from Canada was accompanied for covering story of asbestos victims.
- A group meeting was organised on 10th Oct. 2011 regarding ABC Team's visit during 12-13 October 2011 for covering story of Shri Dig. Cement co. as well as TPS victims

The Asia Foundation

Background:

One of the most critical issues in the politics of the South Asian region is that of shared river systems. The political boundaries of the nations were never created keeping in mind river basin integrity and therefore for many decades the sharing of international river waters has strained relations between Bangladesh, India, and Nepal. Disputes over cross-border water distribution, utilization, and management involving the upper and lower riparian states have existed since as early as 1951. The political importance given to these issues has varied due to the interplay of several factors. However, these issues are likely to take centre stage in defining inter-state relations in the South Asian region as water scarcity increases, demand for water rises, and drought and floods plague the region and exacerbate the existing issues. Furthermore, strained relations between countries due to the shared river systems are likely to be aggravated in the near future, partly because of climate change.



There have been several efforts, some more successful than the others, to deal with the issues relating to shared rivers between the countries. These include:

- Signing of *formal bilateral treaties* such as the Kosi Agreement of 1954 (between India and Nepal), the Mahakali Treaty of 1996 (between India and Nepal), and the Ganga Treaty of 1996 (between Bangladesh and India).
- Signing of *Memoranda of Understanding* and other negotiations between two countries such as the MoUs entered into by the governments of India and Bangladesh in 1977, 1982, and 1985.
- Establishment of *bilateral bodies* such as the Joint River Commission constituted by the Government of India and Bangladesh in 1972, the constitution of the India-Nepal Joint Commission in 1987, and the India-Nepal Joint Committee on Water Resources in 2000.

Aims and Objective

The project seeks to:

- Analyze existing cross-border water related agreements – formal and informal – between Bangladesh, India, and Nepal and identify common and differentiated obligations of each state;

- Identify opportunities and obstacles to access rights within the framework of the agreements as well as in the negotiation process;
- Examine and monitor the functioning of existing bilateral commissions on rivers;
- Study effective common water resource management models from other regions of the world;
- Identify new and emerging issues relating to shared river systems between the three countries especially in the context of dam construction, oil exploration, river linking and flood control – all with a view to identifying appropriate opportunities for cross-border civil society collaboration and action to catalyze national re-conceptualization of common water resource issues;
- Create a focused group of TAI partners who can address water governance issues from a cross country perspective. The identified partners (BELA in Bangladesh; Environics Trust and LIFE in India; and Pro Public in Nepal) will take the lead in engaging the state as well as informing the media and civil society groups on such issues, especially from the access rights perspective. The group as a whole will develop a strategy (based on the current TAI assessments as well as the above studies) to develop a potential campaign around emerging issues surrounding prioritized common river systems, and to use the unique opportunities available in domestic laws, justice mechanisms, and civil society mobilization to urge states to re-think current common water issues and find common solutions.

Under the present project, the following activities will be completed:

- Conduct an initial meeting of TAI Partners from Bangladesh, India, and Nepal, along with WRI, to identify key issues.
- Collate existing treaties and agreements and analyze the same, guided by existing literature.
- Publicize papers on key issues which arise in terms of access rights.
- Create an information resource hub (website) on cross-border water governance issues in focusing on these three countries. This will include copies of all agreements, important administrative and judicial decisions and minutes of meetings, as well links to other important documents/research on the topic. This will also serve as a civil society clearinghouse for cross-border water governance related issues.
- Conduct a final meeting to develop an action plan on emerging river water issues and create a TAI Platform for water governance issues in the region.

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund

The project will be led by Ritwick Dutta, an environmental lawyers who has been involved in EIA related issues and has challenged large number of projects approved on the basis of

faulty EIA. He has been responsible for the revival of the National Environmental Appellate Authority (NEAA): the statutory authority to challenge faulty EIA reports.

Aims and Objectives

- To conduct research and development on environmental issues and human behavioural aspects;
- To implement programmes for community development;
- To promote art and culture, innovate and implement technical and institutional designs for an integrated development of the society;
- To assist, guide local governments, state and central government and international agencies in their development efforts;
- To provide assistance to communities to redress injustices and uphold their rights;
- To diffuse useful, educational, literacy, social, academic, professional and other knowledge;
- To apply results from scientific research for protecting local and global environment;
- To promote Environics as a discipline converging various subjects related to environmental sciences and human behaviour.

Asia Monitor Resource Centre

ET works as the secretariat office for OEHNI and ANROEV networks

Activities Conducted

1. Medical camp was organised in Udaipur, Ahmedabad and Panna in August for Asbestosis and Silicosis victims. Dr V Murlidhar along with Prahlad Malwadkar and Surekha Kandpal visited all the three places and diagnosed villagers and workers. Around 100 Asbestosis victims in Udaipur, 12 in Ahmedabad and 44 silicosis victims were identified in Panna. Work is continuing to file complaints and claims for these victims
2. 2 day leadership training for workers was organised in Udaipur in August. Workers who have shown leadership qualities were identified and given valuable lessons on taking the struggle for workers rights forward.



3. Several meetings were held with NHRC to help resolve the cases of Silicosis Victims and help NHRC in developing a Special report on Silicosis for the Indian Parliament. Identification of victims is continuing and NHRC is being approached for relief. National Green Tribunal is also being explored to file compensation cases.
4. Many Trips to Jaipur were made to meet various State Government officials to seek their approval and participation in the ANROEV meeting. The venue of the meeting was also visited to take stock of the preparations

NGO forum on ADB

BACKGROUND

Climate change is today regarded as an urgent issue to be dealt at the international, national and local levels. India has also recognized the need to take urgent measures to deal with the issue and several efforts in developing technologies and market mechanisms are ongoing.

However, climate change concerns are rarely if not ever considered in the environmental decision making process especially during the process of evaluating and grant of approval to range of projects. On an average over 800 projects related to mining, power projects and other infrastructure projects are approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and in none of the approvals are climate concerns even mentioned not to say anything about mitigation.



Aims and Objectives

The project aims at mainstreaming climate change concerns in environmental decision-making process in India by focusing on the Environmental Impact Assessment process (and soon to be implemented Social Impact Assessment process). The EIA process is being focused in view of the following reasons:

- The EIA is a mandatory procedure for a range of activities in order to assess in advance the environmental and social impact of a proposed project and therefore intended to guide the decision makers to make an objective decision.

- The EIA consultant is required to incorporate the real impact of the project. Unfortunately, an honest assessment rarely takes place and climate concerns and especially how the project will lead to emission of Green House Gases and contribute to climate change are never accounted for.
- The EIA process allows concerned citizens, communities and others concerned groups to raise issues of concern at the time of public hearing;
- Faulty approvals can be challenged before authorities such as the National Environmental Appellate Authority and therefore a judicial forum exists for redressal of grievances.
- A proposal for Green Tribunals is being placed in the Parliament.



Oxfam India

Background

Basic geographical, political, economic, social information necessary to understand the emergency/country context - broader context/scenario)

The mm&P is a Palmdia Alliance, but the focus of this programme will be in the V Schedule States of Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand. These three states constitute the bulk of the mining of coal and other metallic and non-metallic minerals. These are also the economically poor and strife prone regions. A new mining bill which promises a better deal to the communities and the environment, the provisions of the PESA and judicial pronouncements particularly the Samata Judgement provide a scope for advocating the causes of the adivasis and other mining affected communities in the current era of globalisation when rights of the people are being curtailed and large corporates are being encouraged.

Project / Programme Plan

- In the table, outline the **overall Goal** of the project/programme, the **specific objectives**, the **expected Outcomes/Results, Outputs** and **Activities** linking to relevant outputs

- How activities will be implemented (*including what **means** are needed, what are the likely **costs**, and who will undertake the activity and when*).
- The logical framework should also include the **intervention logic, objectively erifiable indicators, sources of verification and risks and assumptions**.
- The use of the logical framework should also provide an opportunity to talk about the intended project/programme **impact**— what changes (**outcomes**) will occur in people’s lives as a result of this project/programme? Use a balance of qualitative and quantitative data to measure impact.

Society for Promotion of Wasteland Development

Background

Land acquisition cases in India have seen a dramatic increase in recent years and the resultant conflicts have drawn the attention of media as well as all those interested in a balanced and equitable development of India. There are several developments that are accelerating the land acquisition process in the country. In particular,

1. The bio fuel sector is witnessing unprecedented expansion,
2. forestry plantations are getting a tremendous boost from the heavy layout through Green India s Mission,
3. booming commodity trade is leading to heavy demand for forested ancestral tribal land by
4. extractive industries,
5. demand for land is dramatically growing from the infrastructure sector, and
6. demand for carving out larger forest areas by the conservation lobby for critical tiger and
7. wildlife habitats is gaining momentum.

All these sectors are vying for forest and other common lands the Forest Rights Act and strong community based institutional development that is mandated by PESA. The true extent of land being acquired by these sectors, the number of affected people, and how this is happening is not clearly known. The objective of this study is to

1. estimate the extent of land that has already been acquired;
2. forecast the land needs by various sectors on the basis of current trends of growth and their planned expansion;
3. estimate of numbers of people affected by such acquisitions;
4. a clearer understanding of the modus operandi of land acquisition particularly in view of the provisions of FRA and PESA; and
5. development of policy options for various sectors that are more just and equitable.

Proposed work under the study:

In connection with the larger objectives of the study with Rights resources Group, Environics Trust will look into the issues emerging in Polavaram and in the Western Ghats (Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka section. The basic issues to be looked at are as follows



Polavaram

1. Quick mapping of the area. (Larger issues in Godavari basin in the vicinity to be also looked at).
2. Identification of tribal areas and compliance with FRA. People’s perceptions on implementation and issues.
3. Understanding of how the area will get transformed by the dam.
4. Identifying all irregularities with the current implementation of laws in the region.
5. The above is to be summarized in a ten to twenty page report with related documents (government policies, review reports, articles etc).



Western Ghats

1. Desk review of studies done .
2. Quick insights from struggle groups working in the region.
3. Issues related to non tribal forest dwellers (in addition to tribals under FRA)
- 4.

The idea being to highlight the multiple issues that need to be taken into account in the context of the eco-sensitive nature of the Western Ghats. There will be presentation on Polavaram and Western Ghats in Delhi on 11th and 12th June (among other studies on Land grab). The draft report presented to be further worked upon and finalized after comments on the presentation.



Global Green Grants

With the help of this grant, a successful 2 day training program for worker leaders was organized at Udaipur, Rajasthan. Almost 40 participants from Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan joined hands and declared their intentions to form a strong workers and victims

movement in the country. As some grant money remained as some participants from Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country could not join, medical camps for silicosis and asbestosis victims was organised at Udaipur, Rajasthan and at Panna, Madhya Pradesh. As victims and workers from MP could not participate in the Udaipur meeting, a victim movement was launched in Panna.



A four day medical camp for ex- asbestos miners was organised in Akodara village in Jhadol area of Rajasthan from August 4 to August 7. The asbestos mines have been closed after the government decided that the mining operation was dangerous but it forgot all about the miners. They have not been provided any alternative employment nor have the mines followed any closure plans which questions government's own credibility in enforcing laws meant to protect the environment and people. The nearest health clinic is far away from most of the villages. The mines lay abandoned with the dangerous mineral lying all around. Illegal mining is rampant in the area. The fate of informal workers is seized of all mandatory requirements and benefits like - workers were not given any employment proof and in many cases did not even know the name of the owner of the mine – a proof must for establishing employment in a particular mine or factory.



PEOPLE

Core Working Team

- Dr. Ramamurthi Sreedhar, Earth Scientist, Institutional Development
- Nishant Alag, Environmental Planner
- S.Vanitha, Finance and Rural Enterprises
- Mohit Gupta, Occupational Health and Information Management
- B.P. Yadav, Web Designer & Developer
- Pooja Gupta, Environmental Researcher
- Satyendra Kumar, Programme Coordinator mm&P and Researcher
- Saleem, Cartographer (Digital Cartography Intern)
- Yousuf Beg, Community Organization
- Vijay Singh Chauhan, Mechanical and Hydro-power Installations
- Ravi Mittal, Field Studies and Administrative Interface
- Dr Ramesh Pant, Prof B.D. Nagchoudhuri Fellow on Environmental Management
- Neeraj Doshi, Finance and Governance
- Shashi Nandan, Office Management
- Vinod Kumar, Office Management
- Haladhar Patra, Transport and Logistics

Professional Associates

- Chandrasekhar Hariharan, Economics, Journalism, Enterprise Development
- Hem Gairola, Coordinator, Himalayan Community Forestry Centre
- Prof Vir Singh, GB Pant Agricultural University
- C.R.Gunasekhar, Independent Consultant, Behavioral Studies
- Ritwick Dutta, Advocate and Environmental Activist, LIFE, New Delhi
- Siddharath Sah, Advocate, Uttaranchal High Court, Nainital
- Govindanand Semwal, Governance and Village Enterprises
- Mukesh Ray, Climate Change
- Nikki Nirvikalpa, Film Maker, Circa Films
- C.Sriram, Director, Creative Creations, Chennai
- R.Ganesh, Microbiologist, Hyderabad
- Puneet Kishor, GIS and Community Commons Expert
- Debashis Bhattacharya, Corporate Value Management

Affiliate Networks & Membership

- Aga Khan Planning and Building Services
- Amnesty International
- Asia Monitor Resource Centre

- Asian Transnational Corporation Monitoring Network (ATNC)
- Biodiversity Conservation India (Bcil)
- CEPF
- Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA)
- CIRCA
- EIA Resource and Response centre (eRc)
- Goa-CAP (Goa Center for Alternative Photography)
- HCFC
- Himalaya Niti Abhiyan (HNA)
- Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC)
- Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS)
- Jubilee South Asia Pacific Movement on Debt & Development (APMDD)
- Keystone
- LIFE
- MAC: Mines and Communities
- mines, minerals and PEOPLE
- MLPC
- Occupational and Environmental Health Network of India (OEHNI)
- Oxfam India
- SAMATA
- Setu - Centre for Social Knowledge and Action
- Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (SPWD)
- Terre des hommes (TDH) / www.childrensrightsindia.org
- The Access Initiative (TAI)
- The Asia Foundation

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCES

ENVIRONICS TRUST					
Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2012					
LIABILITIES	Amount Rs P	Amount Rs P	ASSETS	Amount Rs P	Amount Rs P
Capital	2161408.90				
Add:- Excess Income over Expenditure	217434.98	2378843.88	Fixed Assets		
Sundry Creditors for Expenses As per Annexure-A		192000.00	As per Annexure-B		917779.00
			CURRENT ASSETS		
			Advance for Project Expenses		679031.26
			As per Annexure-C		
			Cash in Hand		116.00
			Cash At Bank(ICICI Bank) A/c 017101006263	107270.79	
			Cash At Bank(ICICI Bank) A/c 017101006864(FCRA) TDS for Previous year	852679.83	959950.62 13967.00
		2570843.88	TOTAL		2570843.88

For Environics Trust

Sd

R.Sreedhar

Managing Trustee

Date:- 12.09.2012

Place:- Delhi

For B.Rattan & Associates

Sd

Chartered Accountants

B.K.Karn

(Partner)

Membership No.094790

ENVIRONICS TRUST

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2012

Particulars	Amount (Rs.P)	Amount(Rs.P)	Particulars	Amount(Rs.P)	Amount(Rs.P)
Administration & office Expenses			Funds Received During the Year		
General Expenses	2822.00		Department of Science & Technology	381998.00	
Rent	43099.00		Biodiversity Conservation India Limited	492921.00	
Documentation	675.00		Asia Monitoring Resource Centre	426000.00	
Printing & Stationery	30997.00		Society For Promotion Of Wasteland	75000.00	
Newspaper & Periodicals	16674.00		Development		1375919.00
Electricity & Water	23360.00				
Repairs & Maintenance	54041.00	171668.00	FCRA Receipts		
Communication:-			Laya	275000.00	
Postage	1691.00		IBAS-Centre for study of Public(POI)	367150.35	
Courier	245.00		Oxfam America	1619595.00	
Telephone	13184.32		NEG(FIRE)	584500.00	
Recording	215000.00	230120.32	The Asia Foundation	1763517.00	
Local Travel Allowance:-			Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	1566841.50	
Local Conveyance	3948.00		Conservation International		
Travel Perdiems	438014.00	441962.00	Asia Resource Monitoring Centre	1402378.36	
Professional Cost:-			terre des hommes-(G)	598419.83	
Salaries & Benefits	412000.00		NGO(FORUM) ADB	197308.88	
Honorarium	35000.00		Oxfam India	3449000.00	
Audit Fees	58523.00	505523.00	Society For Promotion Of Wasteland	225327.00	
Entrepreneurship Development Programme-Gujarat		22000.00	Development		
Spawn & Mushroom Production			Global Green Grants	97099.00	
J&K & Panna		48000.00		12146136.92	12146136.92
Legal Initiative for Forests & Initiatives		150000.00	Bank Interest		45217.00

City Makers Caravan Expenses	91000.00		
Bank charges	440.00		
FCRA Payments			
Laya	275000.00		
IBAS-Centre for study of Public(POI)	383266.35		
Oxfam America	1276741.00		
NEG(FIRE)	584500.00		
The Asia Foundation	1736302.00		
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	1438940.41		
Conservation International			
Asia Resource Monitoring Centre	1389836.36		
terre des hommes-(G)	716668.00		
NGO(FORUM) ADB	197308.88		
Oxfam India	3221569.62		
Society For Promotion Of Wasteland Development	208867.00		
Global Green Grants	97099.00		
Excess of income over expenditure	217547.98		
TOTAL	13567272.92	TOTAL	13567272.92

For Environics Trust

Sd

R.Sreedhar

Managing Trustee

Date:- 12.09.2012

Place:- New Delhi

For B.Rattan & Associates

Sd

Chartered Accountants

B.K.Karn

(Partner)

Membership No.094790

ENVIRONICS TRUT					
Receipt & Payment for the period 01st April 2011 -31st March 2012					
RECEIPT	Amount Rs.P	Amount Rs.P	PAYMENT	Amount Rs.P	Amount Rs.P
Opening Balances:-			Administration & office Expenses		
Cash In Hand	464.00		General Expenses	2822.00	
Cash At Bank(ICICI Bank)	268390.11	268854.11	Rent	43099.00	
A/c No 017101006263			Documentation	675.00	
Cash In Hand	618158.00		Printing & Stationery	30997.00	
Cashat Bank(ICICI Bank)	537608.17		Newspaper& Periodicals	16674.00	
A/c No 017101006864		1155766.17	Electricity& Water	23360.00	
Funds Received During the Year			Repairs & Maintenance	54041.00	171668.00
Department of Science & Technology Biodiversity Conservation India Limited	381998.00		Communication:-		
Asia Monitoring Resource Centre	492921.00		Postage	1691.00	
Society For Promotion Of Wasteland	426000.00		Courier	245.00	
Development	75000.00	1375919.00	Telephone	13184.32	
Bank Interest	1375919.00	12989.00	Recording	215000.00	230120.32
FCRA Receipts			Local Travel Allowance:-		
Laya	275000.00		Local Conveyance	3948.00	
IBAS-Centre for study of Public(POI)	367150.35		Travel Perdiems	438014.00	441962.00
Oxfam America	1619595.00		Professional Cost:-		
NEG(FIRE)	584500.00		Salaries&Benefits	327000.00	
The Asia Foundation	1763517.00		Honorarium	35000.00	
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	1566841.50		Audit Fees	10000.00	372000.00
Conservation International			Entrepreneurship Development		
Asia Resource Monitoring Centre	1402378.36		Programme-Gujarat		22000.00
terre des hommes-(G)	598419.83		Spawn & Mushroom Production		
NGO(FORUM) ADB	197308.88		J&K &Panna		48000.00
Oxfam India	3449000.00		Legal Initiative for Forests&		
			Environment		150000.00

ENVIRONICS TRUST

Schedule of Depreciation as per section 32 of the Income Tax Act 1961, as on 31 st March 2010

S.No	Particulars	WDV as on 01.04.2011	Additions	Sale/ Adjustment	Total	Depreciation for the year	WDV as on 31.03.11
	Block-A:- 10%						
1	Furniture & Fixtures	93015.00	14850.00		107865.00	10786.50	97078.50
	Block-B:- 15%						
2	Generator	268.00			268.00	40.00	228.00
3	Camera	36297.00			36297.00	5444.00	30852.00
4	Digital Recorder	3719.00			3719.00	558.00	3161.00
5	Inverter	12164.00			12164.00	1825.00	10339.00
6	LCD Projecter	41352.00			41352.00	6203.00	35148.90
7	Refrigerator	4606.00	8500.00		13106.00	1966.00	11140.00
8	Scientific Equipments	413503.00			413503.00	62025.00	351478.00
2	Tailoring Machine	19381.00			19381.00	2907.00	16474.00
3	Cycle	1535.10			1535.00	230.00	1305.00
4	Papad Unit Machines	30923.00			30923.00	4638.00	26285.00
	Block -C:- 15%						
7	Car	56050.00			56049.85	8407.48	47643.00
8	Bolero	330743.00			330742.65	49611.40	281132.00
	Block-D:- 60%						
9	Computer	13785.00			13785.20	8271.12	5514.00
		1057341.00	23350.00		1080691.00	162912.00	917779.00

For Environics Trust

Sd

R.Sreedhar

Managing Trustee

Date:- 12.09.2012

Place:- New Delhi

For B.Rattan & Associates

Sd

Chartered Accountants

B.K.Karn

(Partner)

Membership No.094790

ENVIRONICS TRUST		
CURRENT LIABILITIES -ANNEXURE-A		
Sundry Creditors for Expenses as 31.03.2012		
	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT Rs. P
1	Salaries Payable	192000.00
		192000.00

ENVIRONICS TRUST		
ADVANCE FOR PROJECT EXPENSES-ANNEXURE-C		
S.No	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT Rs.P
1	Oxfam America	104111.00
2	The Asia Foundation	430115.00
3	CEPF-Nilgiris	49585.00
4	CEPF-Western Ghats	37215.26
5	IBAS	58005.00
	Total	679031.26

For Environics Trust

Sd

R.Sreedhar

Managing Trustee

Date:- 12.09.2012

Place:- New Delhi

For B.Rattan & Associates

Sd

Chartered Accountants

B.K.Karn

(Partner)

Membership No.094790

Board Members

Name – R. Sreedhar

Post – Managing Trustee

Gender - Male

Age – 57 Years



R.Sreedhar is a Geologist from University of Roorkee (1979) IIT Roorkee. After his Masters he was researching on mineralogy and petrology at the Department of Metallurgy. He was selected to work with all the major national exploration organizations. He worked with mainstream exploration organisations, Atomic Minerals Divisions, Department of Atomic Energy and later with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. In 1985 he moved out to begin working with communities on environmental and alternate technology issues, establishing the Environmental Systems Branch of Development Alternatives, New Delhi.

He has been actively involved in institutional and network development, research, implementation of alternate technologies and providing techno-legal support for Human Rights and Environmental Litigations. Over the past three decades, he co-founded and nurtured several groups and institutions broadly addressing issues of community development - TARU ('91) - a leading Development Research group, the Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change ('94) – amongst the oldest network on Climate Change in India, the BCIL ('95)– country's biggest green building company, mines minerals and PEOPLE ('99) – the largest alliance of mining affected communities, Environics Trust ('03) the EIA Resource and Response Centre ('08) and the Mojolab Foundation (2012).

Currently he is the Managing Trustee of the Trust; Chairperson of mm&P; Mentor at BCIL and an Advisor to the CSR Centre of Excellence at MEC, Mysore University.

Board Members

Name: Nishant Alag

Post: President

Gender: Male

Age – 37 years



Nishant Alag studied the discipline of planning - graduated with Urban and Regional Planning from GNDU, Amritsar and post graduated in Environmental Planner from the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology Ahmadabad. The initial period of travelling and working in the Himalayas over a variety of issues provided a much required need to look at similar contexts in other geographical regions. He has been working for over a decade on issues of community based planning and information management. He has contributed extensively to environmental impact review and trained communities on issues of mining and environmental legislation.

Environics Trust – the Evolution

Years of work in the mountain areas and demand for action elsewhere has enabled us to evolve into the Environics Trust with the following objectives:

- ❖ To conduct research and development on environmental issues and human behavioural aspects;
- ❖ To implement programmes for community development;
- ❖ To promote art and culture, innovate and implement technical and institutional designs for an integrated development of the society;
- ❖ To assist, guide local governments, state and central government and international agencies in their development efforts;
- ❖ To provide assistance to communities to redress injustices and uphold their rights;
- ❖ To diffuse useful, educational, literacy, social, academic, professional and other knowledge;
- ❖ To apply results from scientific research for protecting local and global environment;
- ❖ To promote Environics as a discipline converging various subjects related to environmental sciences and human behaviour.



Environics Trust

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