



**A project proposal on**

**Building Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Units in the village of  
Kurubarakunte.**

Submitted to

**Water Activists Karing for the Environment (AWAKE)**  
ASHA kids chapter  
Phoenix and Arizona

By

**CLT INDIA**  
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## **Preamble**

The State of Karnataka suffers from drought. In India, Karnataka has the second largest area prone to drought next only to Rajasthan. Many habitations do not have access to adequate standards of water. Nearly 40% of the habitat reportedly receives either low quality or quantity water. The position of citizens in towns and cities is no better with more than 190 towns out of 208 reporting inadequate supplies. Surface water sources and ground water resources are under the twin threats of depletion and contamination.

Though the problem is almost global most answers to sustainable water management lies in local action. Solutions reside in the active and enlightened individual and community participation in managing the scarce water resource. RAIN is a resource centre on water initiated by CLT. RAIN started functioning from 6<sup>th</sup> June 2004, the World Environment Day and facilitates the spread of “water literacy” through various methodologies.

The village of Kurubarakunte\* is 26 KMs from CLT. Situated in Devanahalli Taluk of Bangalore Rural district, this village is no exception to water scarcity. It is reeling under water crisis. Potable water is carried to in tankers once in a week. Open wells have dried up. Bore wells are being dug deeper and deeper. Bore wells where they used to get water at 200 feet ten years ago is being lowered to 800-850 feet now. All the Tanks have dried up. There is shortage of drinking water for the villagers and livestock. Agriculture activities like preparation of seedbeds, sowing; transplanting and irrigation are affected due to depleting bore wells, open wells and tanks. The secondary occupation of the village is pottery. Water has become a premium input. They carry water from distant sources for the purpose and are often taking out the girl child from the school to ferry water. Recognizing the problem RAIN intervened to come up with a simple solution to solve this to a great extent by constructing Roof top rainwater harvesting tanks\*\*. This proposal shall strive to strengthen this intervention programme.

## **Objectives of the Project**

- Build 7 units of rainwater harvesting tanks, which in addition to harvesting rainwater also serve as storage tanks in non-rainy months.
- Provide drinking and cooking water in rainy months to the households.

\* Kurubarakunte Village statistics are enclosed as Annexure 1.

\*\* Pictures of intervention programme are enclosed as Annexure 2.

## Reach

The project would reach to 7 potters' family in the village comprising 42 people.

These units shall serve to provide water for

- Drinking and cooking
- Pottery
- Washing clothes and utensils
- Washing animals

## Cost of a Unit (3000 Lts Tank)

Cost of constructing the tank		
Cement	6 bags	Rs. 960.00
Sand	100 cft	Rs. 1000.00
40mm jelly	10 cft	Rs. 100.00
20mm jelly	5 cft	Rs. 75.00
TM Bricks	250 nos	Rs. 500.00
Chicken Mesh	5 mtr	Rs. 150.00
Cudappa stone (1.75 X 0.25 mtr size)	8 nos	Rs. 800.00
Water proof compound	1 bottle	Rs. 50.00
1Mason + 1 helper for 3 days		Rs. 750.00
Transport of materials		Rs. 250.00
Total for tank		Rs. 4635.00
Cost of piping		
Pipes 110mm/90mm & fabricated gutters	18 mts	Rs. 1080.00
Filter, fittings (clamps, bends, tees, elbows, taps, etc.,) and solution	1 set	Rs. 400.00
1 Plumber + 1 helper for 1 day		Rs. 250.00
Transport of materials		Rs. 100.00
Total for piping		Rs. 1830.00
Grand total for the Unit		Rs. 6465.00
		<b>\$ 143.66</b>
<b>Cost of 7 units</b>		<b>\$ 1000.00</b>

Note: 1\$ = Rs.45.00

## **Methodology**

A private-rural citizen partnership is built by involving volunteers from IT sector\*\*\* in building the units. A Resource person from the village shall coordinate the activities of

- Sourcing the materials.
- Pooling and transporting materials to the village.
- Identifying a mason from the village. This provides employment to the villager.
- Identifying a plumber from the village. This provides employment to the villager.
- Building the units
- Educating the use and maintenance of these units.
- Sustainable use of water from these tanks.

## **Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow-up**

CLT shall monitor the process and evaluate its impact with tools developed for the purpose. An interim report and a final report shall be submitted to AWAKE.

## **Sharing the results**

The final project report shall be put up on the web and the results are shared with interested to help understand the simplicity of the project and replicate.

## **Principal Resource Person to the Project**

Mr. Harish Poovaiah  
CLT INDIA

## **Ms. Bhagya Rangachar Managing Trustee**

Place: Bangalore  
Date: March 16, 2006

\*\*\* Pictures of volunteers participating as Annexure 3