

CHF INDIA FOUNDATION

ANNUAL REPORT
2016-2017

Registered Office

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Fire Safety at Home

1. Project Description

- 1.1 Name of beneficiary of grant contract: CHF India Foundation
- 1.2 Name of donor: Safe Kids Foundation
- 1.3 Name and title of the Contact person: Mr. Ranjit Ambastha, Director
- 1.4 Title of the Project: Fire Safety at Home
- 1.5 Start date and end date of the reporting period: June 2016 to March 2017
- 1.6 Target country(ies) or region(s): Zone 2 of Pune, Maharashtra, India
- 1.7 Final beneficiaries&/or target groups (if different) (including numbers of women and men): An Estimated Population – 34, 942 students and 32, 110 community members. Total: **67, 052**
- 1.8 Country (ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): India

2. Executive Summary

Children and safety is considered as a primary need. It is considered as one of the most important yet neglected aspects of parenting. Safe Kids Foundation is an organization working towards bridging this gap by conducting formal training for children and parents in managing safety at home. These trainings are designed to engage children and their parents for this task.

3. Activities and Results

Activity 1: Awareness generation in schools:

- a) **Teachers' Orientation:** CHFIF oriented the teachers of the schools in Zone- 2 regarding the accidents and risks that can occur due to fire and why is the session important for the students. Once the teachers were convinced, the organization took sessions with the students on fire safety.
- b) **Fire Safety Plan:** The organizations worked on fire safety plans and guided students on how to escape, in case there is a fire in their houses.
- c) **Conducting poster and poetry competitions:** The students were involved in creating posters and poems related to fire safety. This not only made them aware on fire safety, but also brought out the inner talent of making posters and writing poems, from within the students.
- d) **Conducting Fire Drills:** In the sessions, mock fire drills were conducted to make the students understand how to escape in case there is fire around them.

SKF Project School Target Vs Achievement		
Months	Target	Achievement
Jul-16	3880	3268
Aug-16	3880	3680
Sep-16	3880	4771
Oct-16	3840	2371
Nov-16	3840	1022
Dec-16	3840	6338
Jan-17	6400	8244
Feb-17	5000	4765
Mar-17		483
	34560	34942

Activity 2: Awareness Generation in communities: CHF India Foundation conducted regular awareness generation sessions in the communities to make the parents of the children aware on hazards of fire and how to prevent fire from breaking out. The sessions also taught them what to do in case of a fire breakout.

SKF Project Community Target Vs Achievement		
Months	Target	Achievement
Jul-16	3556	1015
Aug-16	3556	2042
Sep-16	3556	6713
Oct-16	3556	7384
Nov-16	3556	1788
Dec-16	3556	1581
Jan-17	3556	2761

Feb-17	3556	1976
Mar-17	3556	6850
Total	32004	32110

4. Challenges

- It was difficult to get permissions from Convent schools.
- It was difficult to achieve target of school due to Diwali vacation and busy schedule of schools like exams and completion of syllabus.
- In community, women could not meet in the day time as most of them were working in nearby societies or offices.

Community- led Solid Waste Management

1. Project Description

- a. Name of beneficiary of grant contract: CHF India Foundation
- b. Name of donor: Seco India Pvt. Ltd.
- c. Name and title of the Contact person: Mr. Ranjit Ambastha, Director
- d. Title of the Project: Community- led Solid Waste Management
- e. Start date and end date of the reporting period: October 2016 to March 2020
- f. Target country(ies) or region(s): Koregaon Bhima, Pune, Maharashtra
- g. Final beneficiaries&/or target groups (if different) (including numbers of women and men): An Estimated Population – 25000 people in the village
- h. Country (ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): India

2. Executive Summary

Solid Waste Management is one of the most important functions of environment conservation which needs immediate attention so as to control the adverse effect of waste disposal on human beings and on the climate. The problem of the effective solid waste management is one of the major problems emerging in India. The solid waste management practices are ever changing with growth in population, quantum and types of waste generated and keeping up the pace has become a challenge for the country.

Today, Municipal solid waste is a rapidly growing problem in India and is expected to grow worse with the growth of population. At present, 28% of the total population of India is living in urban areas and growing at 3-3.5% per annum. The per capita waste generation ranges between 0.2 kg and 0.6 kg per day and around 42 million tonnes of municipal solid waste is generated annually in the country. Municipal governments are ill equipped to effectively manage the waste, leading to environmental pollution, poor sanitation and spreading of diseases. Segregation and recycling of waste is mainly carried out by the informal sector, reducing the volume of waste by 10-20% in cities. In the present scenario there needs to be innovative, effective and sustainable models to address the public health and environmental issues.

Demography:

Koregaon Bhima is a village and census town in the state of Maharashtra, India, on the left (north) bank of the Bhima River. Administratively, Koregaon Bhima is under Shirur Taluka of Pune District in Maharashtra.^[2] There is only the single town of Koregaon Bhima under the Koregaon Bhima gram Panchayat. The town of Koregaon Bhima is 10 km along the SH 60 motorway southwest of the village of Shikrapur, and 28 km by road northeast of the city of Pune.

Koregaon Bhima is divided into 6 wards. Presently it has a population of more than 25,000 people, with about 3500 households. About 1500 families are originally from this place and rest most of the families are migrants from different places and settled here for years or are a part of the floating population due to the presence of various industries and employment opportunities at nearby places. The growth of the village in terms of population is directly proportional to the growth of light engineering products manufacturers.

3. Activities and Results

Activity 1. Formation of Ward level Committee

In this month, we invited all the pocket level committee members of 8 pockets of ward number 1 of Koregaon Bhima village in order to form a ward level committee. Following points have been discussed during formation of ward level committee.

- Need of formation of the ward level committee.
- Addressing ward level issues regarding solid waste collection to the Koregaon-Bhima Gram Panchayat
- There should be 2 to 3 members from each pocket level committee in the ward level committee.
- Community participation is the process by which individuals and families assume responsibility for their own health and they come to know their own situation better and are motivated to solve their common problems.
- Primary objective of the ward level committee is community participation towards contributing to effective waste management.
- Ward level committee members will meet twice in the every month.
- There are 15 members in the ward level committee.



Activity 2. Construction work for Composting Plant of Koregaon- Bhima

The following are some general information about the construction work for composting plant

- Construction work had been started after completing process of collecting three quotations from various contractors and the contractor with the lowest estimated quote have been selected.
- Total area is 53 x 16 Sq/m, located near the proposed biogas plant of Koregaon-Bhima.
- There are six composting pits in the unit, with washroom and office space inside the composting plant.
- Construction work was completed as per given dead line.



Activity 3: Baseline Survey

Baseline survey was completed in the last week of January 2017 and it will be help to find out measure the impact of Solid waste Management in the target area.

- The study will gather information from eight pockets of ward number 1 of Koregaon Bhima village.
- 205 forms have been filled up from the eight pockets, respectively. We took 15% of the households in each of the pockets as our sample size.
- The baseline survey report will be ready very soon in the month of February 2017.

Activity 4: Volunteering Activity

In this month, the staff of SECO Tools Pvt. Ltd. volunteered to paint the pits inside the Solid Waste Management (SWM) unit.

On 19th February, 4 volunteers from SECO Tools gathered at the SWM unit and helped in painting pits of preparing compost. The pre-work (plaster work and base coat of the paint) was done by the painter from beforehand. After the volunteering event, the painter has completed painting the iron bims and the door as well.



Figure 4: Volunteers painting the pits for SWM

Activity 5: Procurement of materials

In the month of February, 2017, we have completed procuring all the materials required for initiating the project at Koregaon Bhima. Waste bins for household levels, for the communities and the ones for collection of waste from households have been procured, and stickers have been pasted on them. The materials required for preparing compost have also been procured.

Activity 6: Setting up of office space

We have set up a space inside the SWM unit, as a field office. The furniture required for the office, like chairs, table and cupboard, has been placed in the office.

Activity 7: Appointment of Waste Collectors

Four waste collectors have been appointed for collecting segregated waste from households.

They are being trained to collect segregated waste and also to segregate waste after collection.



Figure 5: Interaction of ward committee members with Nirmalya committee members

Activity 8: Regular meetings of Ward Level Committee

The members of the ward level committee of Ward number 1 meet regularly to discuss about the activities regarding the solid waste management project, the challenges they are facing with waste collection in village level and the solutions that can be brought about.



Figure 6: Visit of Koregaon Bhima waste collectors and outreach workers to Mula Road

Activity 9: Visit of waste collectors and outreach workers to Mula Road Composting Plant.

On 3rd February, 2017, the waste collectors and outreach workers from Koregaon Bhima visited Mula Road. They witnessed the entire procedure of waste collection, waste segregation and layering of waste in the compost pits. They also interacted with the committee members and waste collectors of Mula Road and got an idea of how the entire work is done, what are the challenges one can face and how can one work hand in hand with the community.

Activity 10: Distribution of waste bins

We have successfully distributed waste bins in 1200 households in Ward number 1 of Koregaon Bhima. Each of the 1200 households received 2 bins, one for wet waste and the other for dry waste. In addition to this, bigger waste bins, with capacity of 100 kilograms were also distributed in the buildings, where many tenants reside, so that they can segregate wastes and put them in two different bins.

While distributing the waste bins, the outreach workers have also demonstrated how to segregate wastes and put into two different bins.



Figure 7: Distribution of waste bins in households

Activity 11: Installation of pits for Solid Waste Management

On 10th March, the installation procedure was successfully completed in the solid waste management unit at Koregaon Bhima. In each pit, a basic layer of brickbats, stones, and dried coconut shells were made from beforehand. On 10th March, 400 kilograms of compost and 100 kilograms of fresh cow dung were put in each pit and layered evenly. All six pits were prepared in the same manner and watered, after which it was left closed for 3 days, after which wet waste was to be put in the pits. █

Activity 12: Collection of waste from households

On 14th March, we started collecting segregated waste from 250 households of three pockets of Ward number 1 of Koregaon Bhima. The pockets covered are as follows:

- a) Charmakar Vasti
- b) Vijay Nagar/ Boudhya Vasti
- c) Dherenge Chawl

The team of outreach workers and waste collectors had collected segregated waste from 250 households of the above mentioned pockets and after further segregation, wet waste was put in the pits for

decomposting, while the dry waste, which mainly consisted of plastic wrappers, were put in the dumping ground of the village.

On the first day, the Sarpanch and Gram Sevak of Koregaon Bhima Gram Panchayat, along with the committee members, outreach workers, waste collectors and staff of CHF India Foundation put the wet waste in the pit, allocated for that particular day. The bedding material is dug with the rake and wet waste is put in the space, and layered evenly. After that, decomposting powder and IVEM liquid (activator) is mixed with one can of water (20 liters of water) and sprinkled equally in the pit. After that, dry leaves are spread as the topmost layer in the pit.█

Similarly, wet waste is put in the pits each day. Regularly, we receive wet waste of 70 kilograms from the households. The total procedure to decompose will take 120 days, after which we will receive compost, which will be 20% of the waste we have put in the pits.

4. Challenges

- It was time consuming to make the villagers aware about segregation at source.

SHWAAS Project- Sanitation

1. Description

- 1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract: -Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC)
- 1.2. Name and title of the Contact person: Mr. Suresh Jagtap – Joint Municipal Commissioner, Solid Waste Management Department.
- 1.3. Name of Partner in the Project: CHF-India Foundation
- 1.4. Title of the Project: Innovative solutions to sanitation problems in urban Slums in Pune, Maharashtra, India
- 1.5. Contract number: Europe Aid/131-956/ACT/IN/LA/2011 /3
- 1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period: April 2016 to March 2017
- 1.7. Target country (ies) or region(s): India (Pune-Maharashtra)
- 1.8. Final beneficiaries&/or target groups (if different) (including numbers of women and men): An Estimated Population -22500 Slum residents from 15 slums in Pune.
- 1.9. Country (ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): India

2. Executive Summary

The SHWAAS project is being implemented by Pune Municipal Corporation in collaboration with CHF India Foundation with the financial support of European Union. This year, the project team has taken new 18 slums to work on sanitation and solid waste management issues. These new slums were selected from all administrative wards and as per the criteria defined in the project. This year, the project activities focused on Toilet construction and renovation in collaboration with SAMAGRA Empowerment Foundation. The meeting with Joint Municipal Commissioner Hon. Suresh Jagtap and

Assistant Municipal Commissioners of all wards in Pune city was organized for different occasion to coordination project activities and faster implementation and completion of innovative toilet work. This year, Delegates from European Union visited the project in the month of June 2016 and March 2017. The EU representative recommendations were given during the visit however all project management team and social workers are working towards the achieving greater project results. This year, the project team compiled a document named as “Sanitation for All” which was release on 27th July 2016 at Hotel Le Meridan Pune at the hands of Hon. Prerena Deshbhratar, Additional Municipal Commissioner of Pune. The workshop on Lesson Learning on Innovative Approach to Sanitation was organized for Assistant Municipal Commissioners, Deputy Sanitary Inspectors and Sanitary Inspector and Medical Officers from all wards which helped to review the progress of the project and plan further course of Project so that project will achieve greater results. The workshop boosted synergy with local governing bodies such as Sanitary Inspectors, Deputy Sanitary Inspectors, Ward Medical officers etc, and these helped to make Pune city Open Defecation Free. Pune city received certificate from Ministry of Urban Development- Government of India as an “Open

Defecation Free Pune City” in the month of March 2017, SHWAAS project played an important role in this achievement as SHWAAS team is working in various slums from all administrative wards.

In this year 39 waste pickers deployed in model as well as annual slums by the efforts of SHWAAS team. 14 care takers are deployed in different slums to maintain the community toilets. 10 community level workshops on solid waste management were organized to create awareness on segregation of Dry and Wet Waste. To provide dignified life to the underprivileged and poor women, the sanitary bins are put up in the toilets. It has been regularly cleaned by the care takers to maintaining proper hygiene. Various sessions on use and disposal of sanitary pads were conducted by social workers and sanitary bins were kept in the toilets.

Conducted orientation on Toilet Construction and renovation in collaboration with SAMAGRA Empowerment Foundation under SHWAAS Project on 2nd July 2016 in presence of Hon. Suresh Jagtap (Joint Municipal Commissioner) and Assistant Municipal Commissioner of all Wards in Pune City. The AMC’s noted the change and gave suggestions for the faster implementation and completion of Toilet Construction work. 144 meetings were conducted during the reporting period. The shwaas samiti members were strengthened through various capacity building workshops and meetings at ward as well as community level. Total 27 programs on health and hygiene were conducted in which 4837 community residents took active participation. IEC materials of the Shwaas project: This year the various IEC materials were developed such as identity cards and yearly calendars to the Shwaas Committee members. Also stickers were distributed in all over the city regarding open defecation free city.

3. Activities and Results

Activity 1: Developing two methods of toilet maintenance and identifying resources for same (CHFIF)

CHFIF, the implementing NGO partner with PMC, conducted a detailed toilet condition survey of the 18 new toilet blocks from 4th year annual slum. The toilet blocks were maintained either by PMC or local contractor. The organization has taken various efforts to maintain the toilets and sanitation at community level. Some of the steps undertaken were:

- Appointed care takers in 14 care takers in 14 different slums with the help of Shwaas Samiti members.
- Community level meetings were conducted by the social workers and encouraged community people to pay user fee.
- In collaboration with Yardi Software Company, the toilet cleaning materials and equipment were provided in various slums.

- Various awareness programs were conducted on disposal of sanitary pads. In this context sanitary pad bins were fixed in each of the female toilet seats in collaboration with Samagra organization.
- Toilet in Saibaba Wadar Vasti was renovated and additional 6 toilet seats were constructed. This toilet is handed over to Samagra organization for cleaning.
- Two toilets at Khilare wasti and Wadar vasti are renovated during this reporting period.

Activity 2:

Preparing IEC material for Community Awareness (CHFIF)

The Effective Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials are an important component of any comprehensive education campaign; some of the channels used by the implementing partner such as Identity cards to the Shwaas Committee Members and Calendars were developed. The identity card helped Shwaas Committee members to officially recognize as volunteers of the project. Now they are able to go to respective ward office and file complaint regarding community issues related to sanitation and solid waste management. The various posters related open defecation and open dumping are displayed at the toilet blocks and community halls. Various stickers on open defecation were prepared and pasted in all public and community toilets of the Pune city

Activity 3 Community Awareness, Mobilization (CHFIF)

Community participation is the key factor for successful implementation of any project. Hence, the goal of community awareness programs is to increase people's participation in the project and as well as to increase their knowledge on various issues related to the project and thus to establish a good rapport with the community residents.

Keeping in mind all these benefits total 64 community participatory activities were conducted during the reporting period and a total of 4837 community residents benefited from these activities. The major activities conducted were; best of waste program, world toilet day celebration, awareness on 1969-helpline for Swach Survekshan, Swach Bharat Abhiyan etc. Street plays were conducted in collaboration of Swach organization and sensitized more than 100 community residents on importance of segregation of wet and dry waste.

Activity 4:

Formation of Community Sanitation Committees (CHFIF)

One of the unique components of Shwaas Project is forming Sanitation Committees which are known as *shwaas samiti* in each of the slums and the members are known as *shwaas mitras*.

144 meetings were conducted during the reporting period. The various community level issues related to appointment of care takers, community contribution as a user fee, common interProject with PMC-SWM officials, applications submission and follow-ups, cleanness of community toilets, sanitary pads, solid waste management etc were discussed during the Shwaas Committee Members meeting. The *shwaas samiti* members were strengthened through various capacity building workshops and meetings at ward as well as community level.

Activity 5: Conducting Health and Hygiene Camps (PMC & CHFIF)

Sanitation is a core aspect of the project hence there was more focus on providing improved sanitation facilities to the underprivileged sections of the society such as children, women and senior citizens. Since the slums do not have proper sanitation facilities, a number of residents especially the children

become the worse victims. The concept of Baby channel is strongly promoted in the slums. Through the intervention, the few slums got the baby channels and children are regularly using it. This helped to prevent risk of spreading of communicable diseases.

In order to make the slums healthy slums, series of awareness programs were conducted on health and hygiene. A total of 27 programs on health and hygiene were conducted in which 4837 community residents took active participation. During this program, the community residents were diagnosed with Dengue and Swine Flu and proper referral services provided to them.

Activity 6 Community Awareness, Mobilization - on door to door waste collection system (CHFIF & Contractor)

Disposing of waste has been one of the major problems Pune City has been facing ever since the residents of Phursungi and Urali Devachi started the agitation to stop dumping the city's waste in their villages. The problem has become acute because of the non availability of dumping sites around the city. Having convinced of the fact that land filling is not the only solution to waste management rather decentralized waste management will yield the results, the team has been encouraging the residents to find a solution to the waste generated by them and as well as encouraging them to reduce and reuse the waste, by organizing various activities in the slums. During the reporting period, total 64 awareness sessions were conducted for community people. The topics like importance of waste segregation, best out of waste, reduce use of plastic bags, rallies; community meeting on solid waste management were conducted. The Rangoli competition was conducted to maintain the cleanliness in the slum areas. The major highlights were;

- 39 waste pickers appointed in various slums areas during the reporting period
- Compost unit at Dias Plot is proposed
- Various workshops on Composting, Best out of Waste were conducted in various slums. These workshops helped community people to understand importance of segregation of dry and wet waste and to segregate the waste at the point of source.
- The spot cleaning activities conducted in various slums in the month of December 2016 on the occasion death anniversary of Sant Gadage Maharaj

Activity- 7: Mid Term Evaluation (PMC & Third Party)

Centre for Environment Education organization was appointed to conduct mid-term evaluation of the project. The focus group discussions with project beneficiaries, Interviews with key stakeholders and observations techniques used evaluation of the project. The representative of CEE organization visited all 16 model slums to evaluate the progress of the project.

Activity- 8: Dissemination workshops (PMC & CHFIF)

The workshop for PMC has been organized on 27th July 2016 at Hotel Le Meridan Pune. The inauguration of workshop has been done by Mayor of Pune Mr. Prashant Jagtap. The ceremony of book release "Sanitation for All" has been done at the hand of Mrs Prerena Deshbhratar, Additional Municipal Commissioner. The AMC, DSI & SI also share their work experience with Shwaas team & what other work they are doing for making Pune OD free in their respective ward. The objective of organizing this workshop is experience sharing & lesson learn from our activity. More than 85 members were participated.

4 zone level capacity workshops for *Shwaas Samiti* members were conducted in the month Jan 2017. The focus was to enhance capacity of the members in various thematic areas. Approximately 120 Shwaas members participated in the workshops.

Workshop for Care Takers was organized on 16th August 2016 on importance of sanitation was

conducted. 20 care takers from all slums participated in the training program.

Abhiruddhi

1. Project Description

- a. Name of beneficiary of grant contract: CHF India Foundation
- b. Name of donor: Bharathi Cements Pvt. Ltd.
- c. Name and title of the Contact person: Mr. Ranjit Ambastha, Director
- d. Title of the Project: Abhiruddhi
- e. Start date and end date of the reporting period: April 2016 March 2019
- f. Target country(ies) or region(s): Districts of Kadapa and Gulbarga, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, respectively
- g. Final beneficiaries&/or target groups (if different) (including numbers of women and men): An Estimated Population – 15000
- h. Country (ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): India

2. Executive Summary

More than 70% of the population of the country are living in unhygienic conditions that is leading to a deteriorated health and decreasing the life span of the people. Bharathi Cements Pvt. Ltd. has a goal to provide better living conditions to the people living around the company's area of work.

Vision of the Project: To improve economic and social wellbeing for vulnerable communities in the home community of Bharathi Cements Ltd.

Mission of the Project: To bolster living conditions in partner communities by improving infrastructure, educational and economic opportunity.

The program will achieve its mission through the following objective, which will support Bharathi Cement's overarching efforts to promote community development, improve education, Sanitation and women empowerment by setting up small business to increase income of women.

Geographic Focus:

CHF India Foundation has identified with Bharathi Cements 6 communities from the Kadapa region in Andhra Pradesh that can benefit from participatory development activities for women empowerment. The identified villages for the implementation of the project include the following:

Villages from Kadapa : Trukhpally, J-Kothapally, Pandillapally, T- Sunkesula, Agastha Lingayapally and Tippaluru

3. Activities and Results

We implement the project in 6 partner communities selected with Bharathi Cements. In consultation with Bharathi Cements, our three-pronged strategy for implementing *Project* builds on our experience in Pune and a decade of experience in India in successfully implementing community-driven infrastructure, agriculture, education and workforce development programming.

- 1) We will use our Participatory Action for Community Enhancement (PACE) methodology to bring together citizens and local government in a structured process to prioritize, plan, and implement projects addressing community needs. PACE is a flexible tool that facilitates collaborative decision-making around shared priorities. Through this process, citizens assume ownership of decisions related to the development of their communities, and therefore the resulting projects. We will apply PACE across sectors to bring about comprehensive improvements in living conditions.
- 2) Our Project activities will benefit different groups in the 6 partner communities – from children to women to youth and men. Building individual toilets will bring about immediate and tangible improvements in living conditions so that citizens can quickly see the benefits of Bharathi Cements investment. At the same time, the PACE methodology described above will guide communities in making decisions about longer-term projects. Through a targeted place-based approach, *Project* will engage various groups within partner communities to gain their participation and create holistic development.

Activity-1

Awareness generation: - The project aims at awareness generation on waste segregation. We organize awareness session on waste segregation among community residents. Cleanliness awareness drives and campaigns are also organized in the community. Activities such as sit and draw competition, speech competitions for women and children will play an active role in our cleanliness drives.

Activity-2

Compost formation: - The community will take care of the compost pit in the long run. The community member should be trained on compost formation and the hand lining and maintenance of compost pits. Training will be imparted to the women during the starting of the compost activity and should be repeated after four months once the first cycle of compost formation will be over.

Activity-3

Soak pit: Soak pit, also known as a soak way or a leach pit is a covered porous water chamber that allows water to slowly soak into the ground. In the process of allowing water to soak into the ground, a soak pit provides safe and easy way of recharging ground water while causing no harm to the environment. It contains various layers of materials that allow water to percolate through and allows both horizontal and vertical movement of water.

Activity-4

Providing Nutrition in Anganwadi: We support *Anganwadis*, and primary schools to improve the quality of nutrition through providing high value nutritious food. This food will be easily available locally. We also have training sessions with parents on importance of providing and how to cook nutritious food at home. Different recipes are taught.

Activity- 5

Construction of individual toilets: Since the beginning of the project, we have constructed 200 toilets in the villages of Kadapa and Kalburgi.