

CHF INDIA FOUNDATION

ANNUAL REPORT

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Registered Office

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1. Executive summary

During this financial year most of the time was for developing various project proposals. The preparation of concept note for the project which required the base line data, consultation with different stakeholders, review of other studies and project proposals, reorganizing all the information in required format, consultation with funding agencies, divide the roles and responsibilities with partner organization was the main activities conducted during this period. As a result organization got success in getting project from the European Union.

2. Introduction and genesis of the project

Sanitation and hygiene are critical to health, survival, and development. Many countries are challenged in providing adequate sanitation for their entire populations, leaving people at risk for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)-related diseases. Throughout the world, an estimated 2.5 billion people lack basic sanitation (more than 35% of the world's population)¹ Basic sanitation is described as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (feces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal.

Without immediate acceleration in progress, the world will not achieve the United Nations' Millennium Development Goal (MDG) sanitation target (i.e., to halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation by 2015).

As far as access to sanitation facilities and rapid urbanization is concern the unpaid public toilet is one of the main source remain for the number of slum dwellers. Most of the public toilets in India's are constructed by local self governments. Especially in Pune the local self government institute i.e. Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) has over the years constructed more than 1200 toilet blocks in slums and other public places to provide sanitation to the urban poor in the city. A recent survey in the slums shows that almost 80% of the urban poor in the slums use public toilets for sanitation but the maintenance of these toilets to satisfactory levels has been a predominant issue. Apart from that the Pune Municipal Corporation is facing the problem of management of daily generated 1300 to 1400 solid waste.

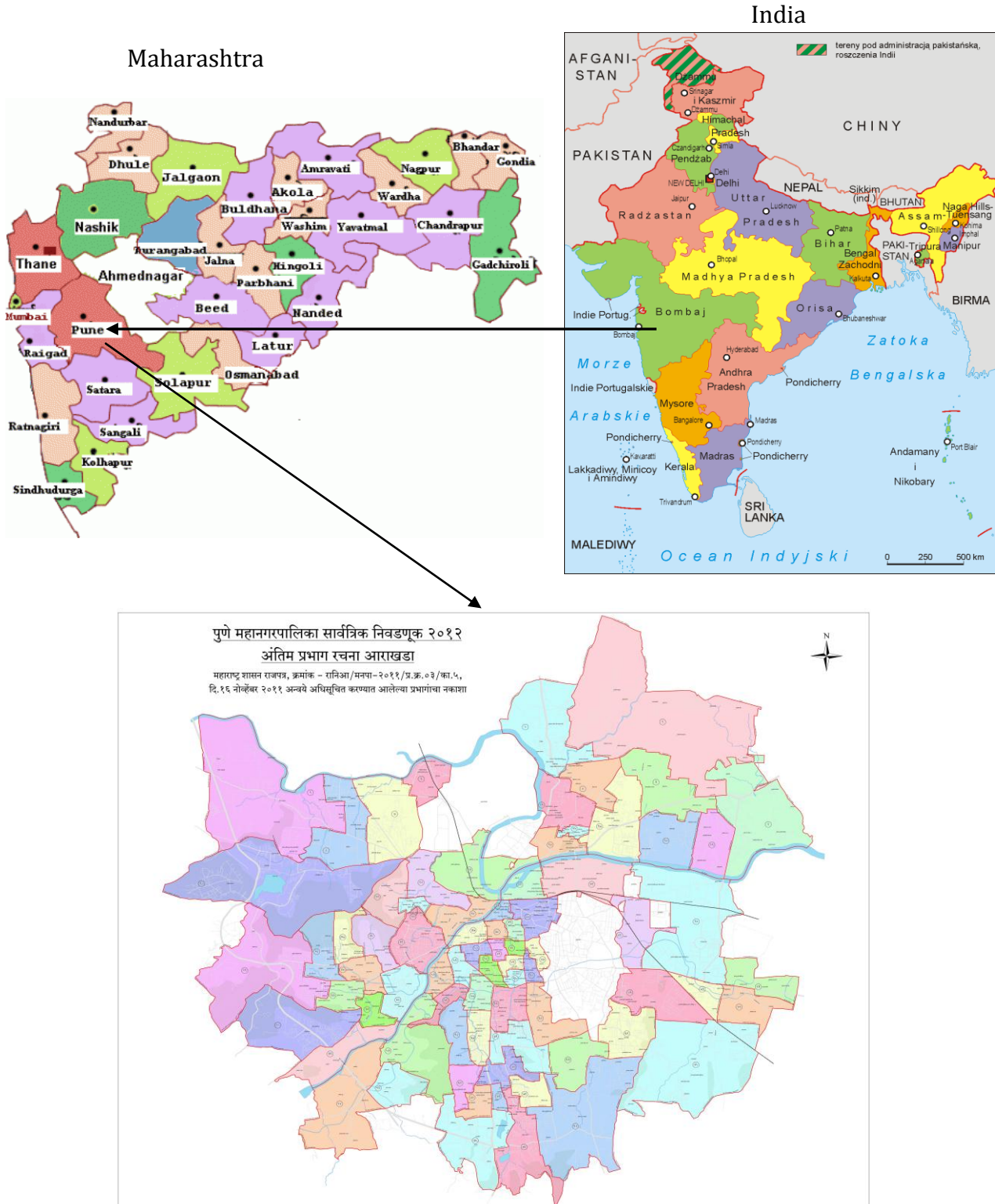
3. Selection of theme for the project as well as organization

Based on the background the organization decided to work on the very emerging and fundamental issue; Sanitation. Pune is 9th most populous city of India and organizations regional office is mainly placed in Pune hence it was also the other reason behind choosing the issue. Basically urbanization throughout the word is increasing rapidly. Pune is not exception to that and various studies indicates that the local self government is spending most of their funds for providing these sanitation related services. Instead of that the desired results are not achieved. All these factors lead organization to adopt this issue.

4. Understanding sanitation scenario in Pune slums

After finalizing the issue organization collected the broader level information by using different sources. It includes various web sites i.e. census of India, NBO, NSSO, PMC etc. The information collected by the other local organizations was collected. Some of the local NGO were Mashal, Shelter Associates, AIILSG, Global Communities etc. The compiled information from the above mentioned sources was as follows.

Pictorial depiction of the field area

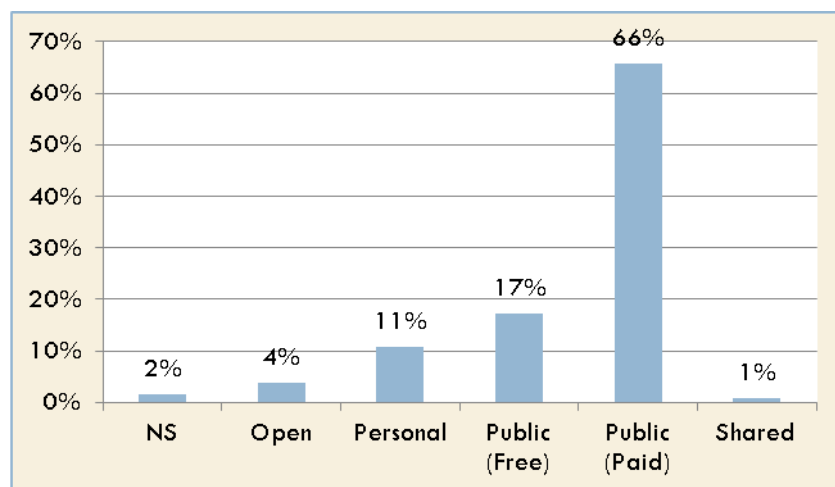


Overview of city

- Pune is the 9th largest city in India and the 2nd largest in the state of Maharashtra
 - The population is approximately 39.33 lakhs and there are nearly one million households.
 - Area of city is 244 sq. kms
- ### Slums in Pune
- There are 477 slum pockets in Pune
 - Approximately 30 % of population (10 lakh) is estimated to be living in slums.

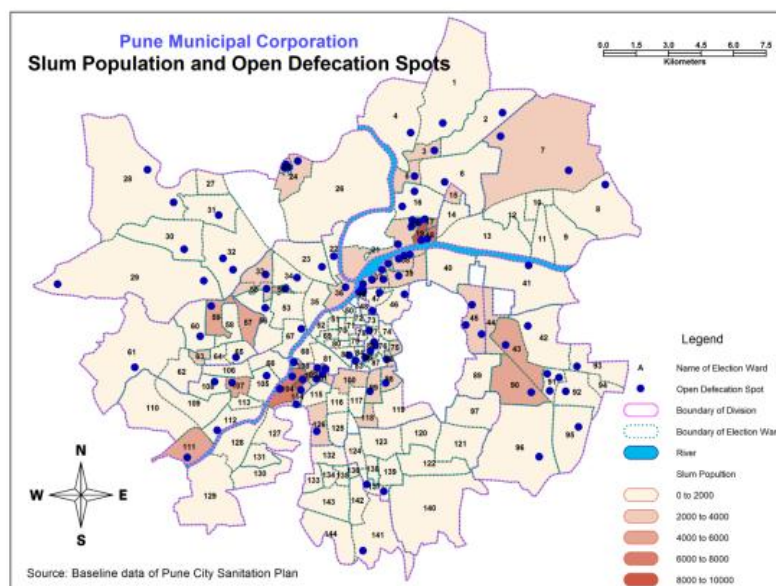
4. Sanitation Scenario in Pune slums

- Pune Municipal Corporation has constructed 773 public toilets (12358 seats) in slums of Pune.



Open Defecation Spot and Slum Population

- There are total 103 OD spots
- 157,390 households use community, group or pay toilets
- 24,153 households do not have access to toilet facilities within walking distance



5. Understanding challenges to accessibility of sanitation

- Even with provision of toilets, non- maintenance of toilets and attitudinal issues, result in poor quality of infrastructure.
- Getting land in urban, especially slums to construct adequate number of toilets
- To create secure sanitation facilities with equal access to all.
- Security especially of women in community toilets
- House to house collection of solid waste and Access for collection vehicles

6. Researching on various models tried out in India

To provide basic facilities is the main responsibility of the administrative wing of the local self government. The will of politicians is inevitable part in this process. The local self government institutions can outsource the things i.e. toilet construction, repairing, maintenance etc but due to political interference it is hardly possible. The next funding source is state and central government but due to political interference it is also very difficult to get funds from them. The PPP model is good option but at the beginning of the organization it is not recommended. The funding from CSR is also good option but they may have funding issue and they may have their own theme. Especially organization utilize funds to the project affected populations (PAP), In absence of support from local self government organization cannot work individually. All these factors were studied before approaching to the international funding.

7. Consultations with community

After finalizing the issue and funding source the various meeting with different stakeholders were conducted. The end user of the services was the main stakeholders hence number of meetings with community residents were conducted. During these meetings the issues related to the accessibility to sanitation facilities, coverage, adequacy, cleanliness and maintenance issue, role of community and PMC in toilet maintenance, poor community participation in social development activities, level of awareness on sanitation issues, lack of ownership, expectations from CBOs and NGOs, etc were discussed. All these discussion lead towards the community led total sanitation (CLTS) approach.

8. Consultation with technical experts

Based on the information collected from the community residents the technical things are discussed with the technical experts. The possibilities of construction of new toilets, issues associated with the renovation etc points were discussed. This information used for the preparation of budget. Apart from that the other existing examples of bio--digesters running separately on fecal sludge and organic solid waste was also discussed. This project proposes to mix both and make it more technically sound and help generate more revenue to sustain. This has been a successful tested technology by Mailhem, a private technology provider by combining the two types of waste to produce methane in residential building

complexes, including in Palash Housing Projects in Wakad, Pune. This plant combines the food waste and sewage of 2,145 households to generate 1,700 cubic meters of biogas a month. Processing this gas generates 765 kilograms of liquid compressed gas per month. This gas has not been monetized but offers a revenue potential of about Rs.25,000 per month. The program applies this successful **new technological solution to create a public/private partnership.**

9. Funding options

After collecting all this information the international funding options were explored. Due to which the European Union was found for funding.

10. Liaison with PMC officials and elected representatives

Pune Municipal Corporation has initiated several innovative projects over the past decade. It has been an active recipient and implementer of the JNNURM funded projects. Pune Municipal Corporation has taken an initiative for implementing e-Governance. Success of e-governance depends on use of Information Technology in mobilization of Government resources and utilization of these scarce resources with an aim of providing a better service. It has implemented Basic services for Urban poor projects in the city for housing the poor. Over the last six years, PMC has provided 773 sanitation blocks in the slum areas in the city and constructed about 12,000 toilet seats. This was done under the Paid Toilet scheme.

Considering these efforts of PMC and collected information from the different sources the organization and PMC jointly prepared a concept note as per the EU guidelines and submitted for approval.

11. Preparation of project proposal

The concept note submitted by CHFIF and PMC was selected for funding for the five years. Based on this development the organization prepared the project proposal. The macro level information of the project proposal was as follows.

Project title: Innovative Solutions to Sanitation in Urban Slums in Pune, Maharashtra, India

Project - Specific objectives

- Increased access to functional and well- maintained Community toilets for 22,500 slum residents
- Improved solid waste collection systems in 15 slums thereby improving the hygienic conditions
- Facilitate shared responsibility for maintenance of toilets beyond the government
- Introducing revenue- generating model to engage new stake holders by converting organic waste & fecal waste to methane.
- Increased awareness on sanitation in 90 slums using the Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach

- Improved Health Awareness in 90 slum communities
- Build capacity of stakeholders to successfully manage toilets facilities, door to door collection of waste & bio-methanation plants at slum community level

Organizations, Budget and time

- Total Project Budget
 - EUR 12,54,355
- Amount of grant from EU contribution
 - EUR 989988
- Five year project starting from February 2013.
- Grantee-
 - Pune Municipal Corporation – Sanitation Department
 - Implementing Partner - CHF India Foundation

Four Aspects of the project

1. Community Participation
2. Solid waste Management
3. Sanitation in slums– Toilet maintenance models – bio-methanation plant
4. Capacity building of PMC staff

Activities

In 15 slums

- Improve sanitation conditions through toilet construction and repair
- CLTS approach and Toilet Maintenance systems based on revenue models
- Improve solid waste collection systems through door to door collection

In 90 slums

- Increase awareness on sanitation through CLTS
- Improve health awareness
- Build capacity of stakeholders and ULB

Community Led Total Sanitation

- CLTS is a community participatory process that leads to experiential self learning for the residents on the importance of Sanitation.
- It is a 4-5 day community process followed with follow up activities to propel communities to take responsibility to maintain their toilets and ensure no open defecation takes place.

Main activities proposed

- Community Participatory activities for mobilization and formation of CBOs.
- IEC activities on importance of Health and hygiene, proper use of toilet facilities, willingness to pay and segregation of waste.
- Construction of toilets and bio-digester units
- Operation and maintainance of the units for two years after construction.

- Training and capacity building events for Government officials, bank officials, NGOs and community (CBOs)

Risk

- Following PMC procedure can take more time than anticipated.
- Ensuring Political will and support in each community
- Opposition or no - cooperation from the Community due to internal dynamics, political issues or other issues.
- Resistance from slum dwellers to paying a user fee

Expected Results

- Renovated or newly constructed Public toilets – 15 slums
- 300 hygienic toilets seats – 22500 people daily
- Estimated 18000 households serviced with door to door collection of household waste - 15 slums
- Established well functional community Sanitation Committees
- Biogas plant - to generate financial resource for maintenance of plant and toilet
- CLTS approach implemented - 90 slums
- Elimination of Open Defecation spots and improved Hygiene practices in 90 slums.
- Capacity of local Government and other stakeholders, including the NGOs and CBOs enhanced to run toilet units.

12. Follow up with funding agency

After submitting the project proposal number of meetings for clarification and modifications were conducted with the EU team.

13. Submission of revised project proposal and approval from EU

After all the clarifications the revised proposal submitted to EU and formal MoU with PMC was done on the 1st Feb' 2012. After this development the other resources i.e. setting up office and appointment of staff, purchasing of required office material were mobilized. Apart from that the detailed activity plan was also prepared.

14. Conclusion

Due to continuous efforts and follow up at the end of the year the organization got a project entitled “Innovative Solutions to Sanitation in Urban Slums in Pune, Maharashtra, India”.