

CHF INDIA FOUNDATION

ANNUAL REPORT

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Registered Office

47-FF-Jay Shiv Shakti Society,
Behind Ghanda Society,
Near Suvidhi Tower, Jivrajpark,
Ahmedabad-380 051
Gujarat

ANNUAL REPORT

APRIL 2014 – MARCH 2015



Innovative Solutions to Sanitation in Urban Slums in Pune, Maharashtra, India

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

**PUNE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
&
CHF INDIA FOUNDATION**

FUNDED BY

EUROPEAN UNION

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1. Project 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
- 1.3 Name of partners in the Action: CHF-India Foundation
- 1.4 Title of the Action: Innovative solutions to sanitation problems in urban Slums in Pune, Maharashtra, India
- 1.5 Contract number: EuropeAid/131-956/ACT/IN/LA/2011 /3
- 1.6 Start date and end date of the reporting period: April 2014 to March 2015
- 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): Same as 1.7.

2. Executive Summary of the Action

India being a developing country, slum population is growing at an alarming rate. In a study conducted recently, it is rated that 32.5% of the cities (Pune) population lives in the slums. Providing adequate sanitation facilities to such a huge population is a gigantic task. Lack of basic infrastructure related to sanitation and waste management in the slums has adverse effects not only on the health of its inhabitants but also on the residents of entire Pune city. Hence, in order to tackle the problem of poor sanitation and improper waste disposal and to create open defecation free city, Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) along with its implementing NGO partner CHF India Foundation (CHFIF), with the support from European Union has undertaken various measures and conducted numerous activities using Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach.

In the reporting period, additional 18 slums were selected and 18 *shwaas samities* (sanitation committees) formed in 2nd year slums. Total of 36 shwaas samities have been formed till date. 218 regular meetings with the samiti members of 1st year slums have been conducted. Renovation of 3 toilet blocks have been initiated, 72 sanitary pad disposal bins were fixed, construction of individual toilet in Yamunanagar has been initiated and 100 toilets have been already built, IEC material on waste segregation and do's and don'ts are developed and printed. 109 sessions for creating community awareness are conducted in which 4317 community residents got benefited. 35 programs on health and hygiene are conducted in which 680 community residents have participated. Total 36 community participatory activities are conducted during the reporting period and total 1983 community residents have

benefited by these activities. Apart from this, workshop for *shwaas samiti* members, NGO, CBOs and SWM officials of PMC have also been conducted. The details of various activities conducted and the implementation plan of the year (April 2014 to March 2015) is listed here below:

3. Implementation Plan for 2nd year

	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body
Preparation Activity	Developing two methods of toilet maintenance and identifying resources for same													CHF & PMC
Preparation Activity	Preparing IEC material for Community Awareness													CHF & PMC
Execution Activity	Community Awareness, Mobilization													CHF
Execution Activity	Formation of Community Sanitation Committees													CHF
Execution Activity	Conducting Health and Hygiene Camps													CHF
Execution Activity	Community Awareness, Mobilization - on door to door waste collection system													CHF & Contractor
Execution Activity	Setting up Door to door waste collection systems in the 15 slums													SWACH (PMC)
Execution Activity	Setting up waste segregation facilities in each slum													PMC & Contractor
Preparation Activity	Preparing Detailed Project Report on Biogas plants for one locations													PMC & Contractor
Preparation Activity	Approval and sanction of the works from ULB													PMC

4 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 46 toilet blocks of the first year slums. The survey revealed that 22 toilet blocks were maintained by Sulabh and 24 toilet blocks by PMC. However, on a close examination of these toilet blocks, it was observed that the toilets were indeed in a pathetic condition and they were not maintained properly due to various reasons such as lack of cleaning material provided to the caretaker to clean the toilets, lack of caretaker at the toilet block, irregularities in cleaning the toilets by PMC caretakers, unavailability of water at the toilet block, no sanitary pad disposal dustbins set up at the female toilet seats, liquor bottles being dumped in the toilet seats, blockage of drainage, damaged and blocked toilet seats, etc.

Hence various efforts were made by the implementing NGO, to tackle these problems. Some of the steps undertaken were:

- To appoint individual care taker with the help of samiti members and encourage people to pay user fee. This was successful in 2 of the toilet blocks.
- In order create a sense of responsibility and community ownership, the community residents were encouraged to contribute towards purchasing of toilet cleaning material and equipments. This has been successfully adopted by the Khilarewadi community residents.
- Disposal of sanitary pad is one of the major issues which is closely associated with the toilet blockages. In this context 72 sanitary pad disposal bins were fixed in each of the female toilet seats in collaboration with Samagra. Due to this initiative the issues related to toilet blockages and cleanliness are reduced.
- Renovation of 3 toilet blocks have been initiated but unfortunately the work is not completed due to the procedural issues.
- Since there has been undue delay in renovation and repair of toilet blocks and construction of additional required toilet seats, the community residents continue to go in the open. In order to reduce the number of residents going in the open, CHFIF did the mapping of 13 slums, where in, a detail list was prepared of the residents who are willing to have an individual toilet and as well as have the space to build the toilets. After doing an extensive house to house survey, a list was prepared. On a pilot basis, the Yamunanagar slum was adopted and the list of 160 households was submitted to Shelter Associates and a joint consultation was held in the slum explaining to the residents about the benefits of having an individual toilet and the exact cost involved. Within 3 months of initiating this process, around 100 individual toilets have been already built and construction of another 60 toilets is in the pipeline. This has reduced the burden on the community toilet to a great extent and as well as reduced open defecation. It was also observed that 'one home one toilet' is the best option as it reduces the open defecation and as well as the reduction on maintenance cost of community toilets.

Activity 2: Preparing IEC material for Community Awareness (CHFIF)

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 for disseminating the information on sanitation and waste management were printing of Posters and pamphlets on importance of waste segregation, posters on do's

and don'ts on sanitation and the project brochures. Total 3000 leaflets on waste segregation were printed in Marathi and around 1000 pamphlets are already distributed in the slums. Apart from this, 1000 brochures in English and 2000 brochures in Marathi were printed and around 1000 distributed in the slums and to various stakeholders to inform them about the project objectives. Besides this, 180 small posters (size 12"X18"), on Do's and Don'ts (6 different types) on sanitation and 30 big posters (size 24"X36"), were printed. 29 no of posters are displayed at the toilet blocks. Rest of the posters will be displayed once the renovation work is completed.

Activity 3: Community Awareness, Mobilization (CHFIF)

Implementation of any project activities is not possible without community participation. 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 36 community participatory activities were conducted during the reporting period and a total of 1983 community residents benefited from these activities. Some of the major activities conducted were; world toilet day celebration in the slums, where in large number of participants participated in the program, Swachh Bharath Abhiyan was observed in various slums and the people were sensitized to take active part in maintaining cleanliness in the slums, cleanliness drives, rallies, street plays, etc are some of the programs which were conducted. As a result, there has been an increased awareness among the community residents about personal and community cleanliness and hygiene.

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*. The roles and responsibilities of these *shwaas samiti* members are:

- Mobilizing the community people for the programs planned under SHWAAS project.
- Be part of the planning of the infrastructural and system development process.
- Be part of the monitoring and evaluating the system set up under SHWAAS project. For instance toilet maintenance model or SWM system and as well as establish community based monitoring system.
- Create pressure groups to advocate the issues related to sanitation and SWM.
- To take leadership roles and be strong advocates in making their slums open defecation free slums.

- Develop linkages with associated ward offices and represent the community in different forums at the ward level meetings.
- Sustain the innovative models created under SHWAAS project by developing a revenue generation model in association with expert agency during the project period.
- Ensuring the optimum utilization of the services provided by the PMC and as well as ensuring that these services are not misused by the community residents.
- Take adequate steps/initiatives to resolve issues related to sanitation and SWM.

Shwaas samitie meetings are held in the slums on a regular basis to explain to them their roles and responsibilities and as well as to strengthen them and to encourage them to take ownership of the project. Around 218 such meetings were conducted during the reporting period. The various issues discussed during the meeting are related to the overall sanitation and solid waste management services, appointment of care taker, community contribution as a user fee, common interaction with PMC-SWM officials, submission of applications and following up with the respective ward offices, etc. 36 *shwaass samities* have been formed till date, which has around 309 dynamic members and they have been taking active role in the project.

Activity 5: Conducting Health and Hygiene Camps (CHF)

"Sanitation is a cornerstone of public health," was once said by WHO Director-General Dr Margaret Chan. Since improved sanitation contributes enormously to human health and well-being, especially for children, girls and women, simple and achievable interventions can reduce the risk of contracting diarrhoeal and other diseases. Since the slums do not have proper sanitation facilities, a number of residents especially the children become the worse victims. A lot of diseases can be prevented by increasing the awareness levels of these residents. In order to make the slums healthy slums, series of awareness programs were conducted on health and hygiene. A total of 35 programs on health and hygiene were conducted in which 680 community residents participated. During these programs information on regular use and disposal of sanitary pads, implication of ODF on health, importance of maintaining personal hygiene, Adolescent and women's health, importance of cleanliness, how to prevent vector borne diseases such as dengue & malaria, harmful effects of tobacco consumption, signs and symptoms of TB and Swine Flu, etc. were disseminated.

Activity 6: Community Awareness, Mobilization - on door to door waste collection system (CHF & 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 109 awareness sessions were conducted in which 4317 community residents got benefited. The awareness program were conducted both in the schools as they are the best ambassadors and as well as the in the communities. The topics like importance of waste segregation, plastic free school campaign by encouraging the students to gather the plastics and bring it to school once a month which is further sold to a vendor, plastic carry bag free slum campaign by encouraging the residents to use cloth bags rather than plastic bag, preparation of catchy slogans, organizing debates on waste management, rallies, cleanliness drives, Swatch Bharat Abhiyan, drawing and essay competitions, screening of small films, trash to treasure activities, majhe ghar majhe angan, etc.

5. Results of this activity

Results of this activity (please quantify these results, where possible; refer to the various assumptions of the Log frame):

Results and outcomes of the intervention has been mentioned here below:

- i. 72 sanitary pad disposal bins are fixed in 72 female toilet seats and the blockage of drainage is reduced.
- ii. 2 individual care takers are appointed in Yamunanagar and Vetalbaba slum.
- iii. 160 individual toilets have been built in Yamunanagar in collaboration with Shelter Associates. Because of this there has been a decrease in number of people defecating in the open.
- iv. Door to door waste collection has been set up in 7 slums and Ghantagadi has been regularized in 10 slums.
- v. 7 slums (Sachepir, Yamunanagar, Indiravashat, Vetalbaba, Bhimnagar, Diasplot, Khilarivasti) have started giving segregated waste.
- vi. 17 containers are removed from 12 slums.
- vii. In order to empower the Shwaas samiti members and to take ownership of the slum, four one day workshops were conducted for the members of 18 *shwaas samitis* in

collaboration with AILSG and total 193 samiti members participated in the workshop and benefited from the training imparted to them. During this workshop the information on importance of cleanliness, overall situation of SWM and sanitation services, health implications on open defecation were disseminated. The roles and responsibilities of the SHWAAS samiti member were re-emphasised. Group discussions were conducted to understand the key issues of their respected slums, tentative solutions and support required from PMC.

- viii. A half day workshop for NGOs and CBOs on water and sanitation was conducted in collaboration with AILSG. The aim of this workshop was to provide platform for representatives of these organizations to share their work, to promote partnership with government and network with other NGOs and corporates.
- ix. Another one day workshop was conducted for the class three and class four workers of Pune Municipal Corporation in collaboration with AILSG. The aim was to sensitise the SWM workers on CLTS approach.
- x. Forming of Sanitation Committee: Out of selected 18 slums for second year 18 Sanitation committees are formed. These *Shwaas Mitras* are the local leaders who have volunteered in lending a helping hand to the project by ensuring that the total sanitation is observed in their respective slums.
- xi. Renovation of 3 toilet blocks has been done under EU budget.
- xii. With the help of the local Corporator, 4 Toilet blocks of Weikfield, Harkanagar and Mahatmaphule have been renovated and 8 toilet seats have been newly constructed in Mahatmaphule.
- xiii. There has been increased community ownership in most of the slums and the shwaas mitras of Khilarewadi have taken initiatives to collect contributions to purchase toilet cleaning material.
- xiv. Out of the 30 applications submitted to Ward office, few ward offices have responded positively. Some of the works done in collaboration with ward office are: renovating the toilet blocks, repairing the borewell and providing water at the toilet block, repairing the road and cleaning/repairing of the drainage lines, etc.
- xv. Around 16000 households have been sensitized.
- xvi. Group toilet concept has been initiated in Saibab Wadarvadi and functioning properly.
- xvii. There has been decrease in number of people going in the open and increase in number of people using the community toilets.
- xviii. User fee for toilet usage has been initiated in 7 slums. (Yamunanagar, Indiravashat, Bhimnagar, Vetalbaba, Saibaba Wadarvadi, Gosavi vasti, Wadarvadi)

- xix. Behavioral changes with regards to sanitation practices and SWM have started taking place. Some of the households have started doing composting.
- xx. 8.7 kg plastic was collected from the students. This activity was conducted in collaboration with Sagar Mitra.

6. List of potential risks

Please list potential risks that may have jeopardized the realization of some activities and explain how they have been tackled. Refer to log frame indicators.

Delay in floating the tender for renovation and construction of new toilets, delay in appointing the agency for toilet maintenance and waste collection, undue delay in completing the construction work in 3 toilet blocks, delay in setting up the waste segregation shed, the delay in renewal of contract of PMC EU CELL team every six months, etc have further jeopardized the realization of the activities.

7. Updated action plan¹

For the following years:	Semester								Implementing body
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Execution Activity - Construction of new toilets and/or repair of existing toilet blocks at sites selected									PMC
Setting up Maintenance contracts and systems of toilets									PMC & CHF
Toilet Maintenance & Monitoring of revenue collection									CHF & Sub contractor
Community participation and working of Institutionalizing Community Sanitation Committees									CHF
Community Mobilization based on the CLTS model in 36 slum communities									CHF
Door to door waste collection system- Monitoring and improving revenue collection									Contractor & CHF
Community mobilization for Door to door waste collection system in 36 additional slum communities.									Contractor & CHF
Construction of Biogas plant									PMC & Technical Contractor
Operations and Maintenance of Biogas plant									
Revenue generation from Biogas plants									CHF & technical Contractor
Mid Term Evaluation									CHF & External resource
Preparation of Dissemination material									CHF
Dissemination workshops									CHF& PMC