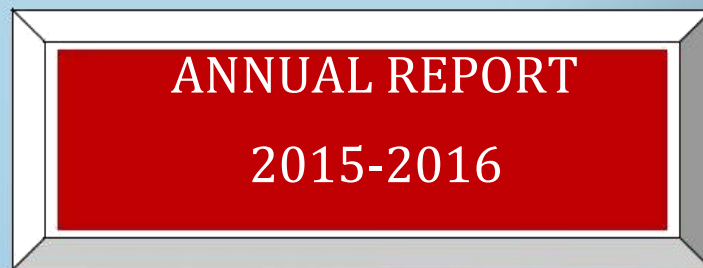


CHF INDIA FOUNDATION



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Innovative Solutions to Sanitation Problems in Urban Slums (SHWAAS) Pune, India

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 2016
- 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. Assessment of implementation of Action activities

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 city's 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, project is operational in 54 slums (15 model slums 1st year slums, 39 selected in subsequent two years) In all these selected slums 15 shwaas samities (sanitation committees) have been formed in 15 Model Slum, additional 18 slums were selected and 18 *Community Led Total Sanitation* (sanitation committees) formed in 2nd year slums. 330 regular meetings with the samiti members of 1st year slums have been conducted. In the reporting period three community toilet blocks have repaired as per the design proposed in the project. The design proposed mainly proposes better ventilation, privacy along with improved lighting in the blocks.

The design also takes care about the vandalism that takes place in the community blocks. Renovations of 3 toilet blocks have been initiated, 72 sanitary pad collection bins were fixed, construction of individual toilet in Yamunanagar has been initiated and 243 individual toilets have been already 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 (April 2015 to March 2016) is listed here below:

Activities and Results

Activity 1:

Developing 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 model 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 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 Shwaas samiti members and encourage people to pay user fee. This was successful in 4 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 and Sanchapir 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 collection bins were fixed in the female seats. Due to this initiative the issues related to toilet blockages and cleanliness have reduced.

- 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 243 households was submitted to Nagar Road Ward Office & 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 243 individual toilets have been already constructed. 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.
- In Indira Vasahat, one of our slum community with the help of ward level PMC & SBM fund the Shwaas Samitee has constructed 50 individual toilets. The SHWAAS Samitee has played an important role since the inception of this plan. The SHWAAS Samitee members had completed the survey of this slum and submitted the plan for construction of individual to specific(Aundh) ward office. During the construction of toilets, community Shwaas samitee has actually monitored the distribution of material

to individual owners based on the list prepared by them. They also monitored the quality of material distributed as per plan.

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.

We have published 1000 bilingual (Marathi and English) information brochure in the form of table Calendar for the project in which we have published complete information of Shwaas Project. The information brochures were distributed among 550 Shwaas samitee volunteers and 450 distributed among other stakeholders.

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 community participatory activities were conducted during the reporting period and a total of 5456 community residents benefited from these activities. Some of the major activities conducted were; world toilet day celebration (19th Oct 15) 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 198 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 250 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 33 sessions on health and hygiene were conducted in which 4155 community residents have been benefited. During these programs information on regular use and disposal of sanitary pads, implication of open defecation 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 & SWaCH)

Disposing of waste has been one of the major problems Pune City has been facing ever since the residents of Fursungi 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 79 awareness sessions were conducted in which 2543 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.

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

- 72 sanitary pad collection bins are fixed in 72 female toilet seats and the blockage of drainage is reduced.\
- One bore well is set up for the provision of water at the toilet block in Aundh.
- Community residents of one of the slums have taken community ownership in collecting contribution to purchase the toilet cleaning material.
- Care taker is appointed for 4 community toilet blocks. (Dias plot, Premnagar, Chaitraban-1 and Panmala)
- In Indiravashahat 50 individual toilets constructed using ward level funds. 243 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.
- Door to door waste collection has been set up in 7 slums and Ghantagadi has been regularized in 5 slums.
- 7 slums (Sanchapir, Yamunanagar, Indiravashahat, Vetalbaba, Bhimnagar, Dias plot, and Khilarewadi) have started giving segregated waste. A total of 2268 Houses have started giving segregated waste.
- 17 containers are removed from 12 slums.
- 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.
- Forming of Sanitation Committee: 36 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.
- Renovation of 3 toilet blocks has been done under EU budget but stopped due to problem from the contractor.
- 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.
- There has been increased community ownership in most of the slums and the Shwaas Mitras of Khilarewadi and Sanchapir community residents have taken initiatives to collect contributions to purchase toilet cleaning material.

- Out of the 30 applications submitted to Ward office, most of the ward offices have responded positively. Some of the works done in collaboration with ward office are: renovating the toilet blocks, repairing the bore well and providing water at the toilet block, repairing the road and cleaning/repairing of the drainage lines, etc.
- Around 16000 households have been sensitized on usage of toilets.
- Group toilet concept has been initiated in Saibaba Wadarwadi and functioning properly.
- There has been decrease in number of people going in the open and increase in number of people using the community toilets.
- User fee for toilet usage has been initiated in 7 slums. (Yamunanagar, Indiravashahat, Bhimnagar, Vetalbaba, Saibaba Wadarwadi, Gosavi vasti, Wadarwadi, Chaitravan1, Panmala, Dais plot, Premnagar, Khilarewadi)
- Behavioral changes with regards to sanitation practices and SWM have started taking place. Some of the households have started doing composting.
- 8.7 kg plastic was collected from the students. This activity was conducted in collaboration with Sagar Mitras.

Safe kids Pilot Project- (Dec 2015-May 2016)

Description

- 1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract: - CHF India Foundation
- 1.2. Name and title of the Contact person: Mr. Ranjit Ambastha
- 1.3. Title of the Action: Fire safety of kids
- 1.4. Start date and end date of the reporting period: April 2015 to March 2016
- 1.5. Target country(ies) or region(s): Zone II Pune municipal area Pune Maharashtra , India
- 1.6. Final beneficiaries&/or target groups (if different) (including numbers of children and parents both women and men): An Estimated Population - 18000 from schools and Slum Pune Zone II Pune

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. For the academic year 2015-16 'Safe Kids Foundation plans to reach out to 27,000 school children and 10,000 parents in the area of Pune.

'CHF India Foundation' has designed a program to aid Safe Kids India Foundation in completing this target. Program implementation would reach a target audience of 5,000 students in 16 schools and 2,500 parents in 9 communities of Zone –II of Pune. It will employ a staff consisting of 1 project coordinator and 20 volunteers. The program duration included the pre-implementation activities spread over 4 months for a span from December to March. The actual implementation period would be a period of 3 months from January to March. Implementation includes conducting of safety awareness trainings for school children and parents in slum communities.

Activities and Results

Geographical area coverage

The identified areas for project implementation includes the Zone –II area of Pune

1. Area 1: Vishrantwadi
2. Area 2: Yerwada & Sangamwadi
3. Area 3: Dholepatil Road and
4. Area 4: Nagar road.

1. Volunteers training:-

Safe Kids trained 5 master volunteers so that they can further train children and parents in taking safety majors in case of fire. These master volunteers were responsible for training other

volunteers as well. Training activity included training through games, skits, live demonstration and fire drill

2. **School outreach:** - The project target group was students from 3rd to 8th grade and aim was to reach approximately 8000 students in 3 months. In this regard we visited 96 schools to get permission to conduct 4 training sessions on fire safety. We got permission from municipal schools of Pune. After some initial hurdles we also got permission from private and convent schools where we conducted 4 sessions for each grade in 64 schools. Focus of training was prevention of fire hazards and how to control it in home and at school. Training and activities were children friendly to explain students about fire hazard and prevention majors. Students were asked to make posters on fire safety, plan on fire safety majors for schools and their home. Through these activities we reached 64 schools and 9007 children.
3. **Community Outreach:** - Along with students we also targeted parents of those students to explain and train in fire safety. These sessions were conducted in communities by forming small groups of 20 people in each pocket of the communities. These sessions were more interactive with parents to make them understand about the importance of fire safety and about fire safety measures as well how to develop fire safety plan for their own houses and community. Through this activity we trained 8000 parents.

PAS Project

Description

- 1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract: - CEPT, Ahemdabad
- 1.2. Name and title of the Contact person: Mr. Ranjit Ambastha
- 1.3. Name of partners in the Action: CHF- India Foundation
- 1.4. Title of the Action: The Performance Assessment System Project
- 1.5. Start date and end date of the reporting period: April 2015 to March2016
- 1.6. Target country(ies) or region(s): India (Wai, Satara-Maharashtra)
- 1.7. Final beneficiaries&/or target groups (if different) (including numbers of women and men): An Estimated Population – 65,299

Executive Summary

The Performance Assessment Systems (PAS) project began with a focus on benchmarking of urban water supply and sanitation services. The basic premise of the project was that while access to water and sanitation services in urban India is widespread, little is known about the quality, level of service and coverage of the poor households. This project aimed to develop better information on water and sanitation performance at the local level, which in turn was to be used by the State and local governments to make informed decision about investments in water and sanitation. The project covered all urban local bodies (ULBs) in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, PAS is being implemented by Center For Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT University) with support of Urban Management Centre (UMC) in Gujarat and All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIIILSG) in Maharashtra.

Introduction to Wai and Sinnar

In 2013, in partnership with Water Supply and Sanitation Department (WSSD), Government of Maharashtra and Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran (MJP), CEPT University used its integrated and full value-chain framework to prepare City Sanitation Plan (CSPs) Wai and Sinnar, with special focus on making the city ‘Open Defecation Free’ and ‘Integrated Faecal Sludge management’ of the city. The implementation of the CSPs is underway in these towns.

Wai and Sinnar both are class C councils in the state of Maharashtra. Wai is a small pilgrim city along the river Krishna in Satara district, with a population of 36,025 (Census 2011) whereas Sinnar lies in Nashik district along the banks of river Saraswati and has a population of 65,299 (Census 2011).

Wai Sinnar

Civic status C- Class Municipal town C- Class Municipal town

Population (Census 2011) 36,025 (7,580 Households) 65,299 (13,112 Households)

Total Habitat Area 1.35 sq. km 1.54 sq. km

Prabhags/ Wards 5/19 6/ 23

Slum population 2140 6650

City level sanitation schemes

- To make the city ODF and promote use of individual and group toilets, Wai Municipal Council (WMC) and Sinnar Municipal Council (WMC) have implemented a city level demand led scheme by providing incentive subsidies to households that are willing to construct their own toilets. It was a demand-led strategy evolved to ensure access to an own toilet for every family – either individually or where this is not possible, a toilet for two to four families.
- The council has passed a city level resolution to grant subsidy of Rs. 5,000 - Rs. 10,000 to the households willing to construct individual toilet. With the pan India implementation of Swachha Bharat Abhiyan, implemented in Maharashtra as Swachha Maharashtra Abhiyan with additional subsidy of Rs. 12,000 per household, the city level scheme has got a further push. For this CEPT University has provided technical support to the council for implementing the scheme city wide.
- In the town of Wai, 5145 (68%) HHs have individual toilet facility of which around 86% HHs are connected to septic tanks, while 2300 (30%) HHs are dependent on community toilets. In Sinnar, 8243 (63%) HHs have individual toilet facility of which around 74% HHs are connected to septic tanks, and 3211 (25%) HHs are dependent on community toilets.
- Households willing to construct toilet fill and uploaded an application form on the Swachh Bharat Urban website of GOI. These applications were then verified by the ULB and approved only if all the terms and conditions were met. Partial subsidy was granted to the household at the initial stage, just after getting an approval for construction of toilet. Remaining subsidy was given only after completion of the construction of toilet.

- It was likely that some households lack adequate space and /or necessary documentation. These households may require special support and assessment to be able to submit a valid application. An assessment of current applications as well as rejections by wards/prabhags will help provide a basis for identifying these households.
- In order to treat the fecal sludge in a regulated manner, efforts were made to develop a city wide “integrated fecal sludge management” (IFSM) system. In both the cities, it was observed that septic tanks were largely oversized and did not conform to standards prescribed in IS codes and CPHEEO manuals. Also, septic tanks were not emptied regularly (once in around 8-10 years, as against 2-3 years as proposed by CPHEEO). This infrequent cleaning of septic tank and its unscientific disposal causes severe hazards. It is proposed that regulated emptying and proper treatment/reuse of septage is necessary for these towns.
- The septage management plans for these cities include activities related to asset creation in terms of refurbishing septic tanks, creating septage treatment facilities and procurement of vehicles to ensure regular cleaning. Additionally, it has support items like formulating regulations for onsite sanitation, creating database on onsite sanitation arrangements in the cities through surveys, exploring possibilities for private sector involvement in septage management, monitoring of septage management activities, awareness generation and community mobilization for successful implementation of septage management plan. To maintain a cycle of 3 years, the cities need to ensure that all septic tanks in Wai Sinnar are covered once in three years and that the septage is properly treated (Sludge drying bed) before being reused. The septage plans recommend levying of sanitation tax to ensure sustainability of the IFSM activity.

Assessment and awareness

- After the city level demand based scheme for ‘own toilets’ was prepared, it was published for the citizens through the local newspaper. WMC called for applications under this scheme. Council realized that it is important to generate awareness amongst the people regarding the scheme and explain them the importance of improved sanitation.
- To generate awareness, posters and banners on benefits of sanitation were put in public spaces, residential areas and open defecation spots. Handouts were distributed.
- Announcement regarding the ‘Own/ Individual Toilet Scheme’ and fine on people practicing open defecation was made all over the city.
- Area level meetings were organized at various locations in the city to reach out to the people. Informative audio visuals were showcased during these meetings.

- SHG meeting were conducted where they were told about the scheme and application forms were distributed. Nagarpalika also conducted painting competitions on themes like sanitation and cleanliness in the public schools.
- One of the major initiatives of WMC to eliminate open defecation was the initiation of ‘Good Morning Pathak’.
- The city observed 14 open defecation spots. To eliminate open defecation from these spots, 43 sanitary workers were divided into teams to monitor these 14 spots. The team started at 5 AM in the morning and looked for people defecating in the open.
- The people caught practicing OD were fined Rs.500 each and were also explained the hazards of practicing OD. Their reasons for practicing OD were brought to notice of Nagarpalika officials.
- Further, considering financial capacities of the target households and the actual costs of toilet construction in Wai, it was realized that besides the subsidy from WMC, an additional support in terms of credits may help the households in addressing further financial constraints. Hence, PAS Team also conducted an assessment to gauge households’ willingness and capacities to take “**toilet loans**” and on the other hand, lenders’ willingness to levy “toilet loans”.
- Possibility in terms of mobilizing such loans through Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed under WMC, Micro Finance Institutions, Credit Co-operative Societies and Banks and other Commercial Banks active in and around the city of Wai was assessed by interviewing them.
- Based on the affirmative results of this study, PAS Team further worked to make available a common platform to the potential lenders and interested households which would enable them exchange their ideas and requirements towards mobilising “toilet loans”.
- Wai has been already declared as ODF, so it is now important to get people construct their own toilets rather than using community toilets.
- Awareness played an important role in influencing sanitation practices of people. People were convinced that hygienic sanitation practice is as important as their other priorities.

Support in awareness generation:

- 1) Generating awareness amongst the people regarding importance of use of ‘own toilet’.
- 2) Encouraging those households that do not have a toilet to build a toilet.

- 3) Informing people about the ongoing city level subsidy scheme under SBM/ SMMUA and WMC. Inform about the various options for sanitation loans for households that indicate finance as an issue.
- 4) Issues of the households for not constructing a toilet, if any, brought to the notice of Nagarpalika.
- 5) People were told about the importance of cleaning septic tanks periodically and WMC's initiative in terms of 'Swachata kar'.

CRISIL RE PROJECT AND VOLUNTEERING PROGRAM IN MULA ROAD

Description

- 1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract: - CHF India Foundation
- 1.2. Name and title of the Contact person: Mr. Ranjit Ambastha
- 1.3. Name of partners in the Action: CHF- India Foundation
- 1.4. Title of the Action: CRISIL RE PROJECT AND VOLUNTEERING PROGRAM IN MULA ROAD
- 1.5. Start date and end date of the reporting period: April 2015 to March2016
- 1.6. Target country(ies) or region(s): India (Pune-Maharashtra)
- 1.7. Final beneficiaries&/or target groups (if different) (including numbers of women and men): An Estimated Population - 6000 Slum residents from Mula Road in Pune.

Executive Summary

Pune produces around 1600 metric tones of waste everyday and it is a major burden on the Pune municipal Corporation as time and again it is faced with a huge burden of collecting and disposing of this waste. Poor waste management can have an adverse effect not only on human health but also on the environment. In order to protect the environment and promote healthy living, there is a constant need to find solution to waste management, which is community centric where awareness on segregation of waste at household level by community at large, including people living in slums is of utmost important. However, setting up decentralized waste management system is one of the solutions for efficient waste management where people are involved to create better living environment for themselves and it minimizes the risks of public health. With an aim of creating healthy and model slums, CHF India Foundation and Crisil Limited joined hands in tackling the issue of waste management in Mula Road 8. Hence the overall objective of the project is as follows:

PROJECT LOCATIONS

The locations chosen for the CRISIL RE project and volunteering program was:
Mula Road 8, Shivaji Nagar, Pune

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

1.1 Formal Launch of CRISIL RE PROJECT

The project on decentralized waste management, which is a joint venture of Crisil Limited and CHF India Foundation, was formally launched on 9th April 2015 in Mula Road 8 in the presence of Crisil Employees, Local Corporator, Sanitary Inspector, CHF representatives and the community residents.

Mr. Ranjeet Ambashta, Director CHF India Foundation officially welcomed all the dignities, volunteers from Crisil Foundation, Nirmalya Samiti members and community residents. In his speech he highlighted some of the key findings from the baseline Survey, which was conducted in the community with the help of samiti members and the role of CHFIF in tackling these issues. He also requested the Nirmalya Samiti members to take ownership of the project and make it sustainable.

This was followed by the speech by Mr. Sujeet Joshi, Associate Director, FR-Equity Research, Crisil Limited, who shared the efforts taken by the Crisil Foundation and the overall objective of the project.

Ms. Swati Jadhav, Community mobilizer of UCD-PMC shared the key qualities of the RCVs, who are now become the Nirmalya Samitee members. The adult education program, social development schemes of PMC, SHG preparation etc. were some of the program implemented by the RCVs. Local corporator Ms. Asha Sane and the PMC-ICDS coordinator Ms. Kamble also graced the occasion and gave their best wishes to the success of the program.

1.2 VOLUNTEER ACTIVITY- CLEANLINESS DRIVE

As part of the volunteering program, cleanliness drives and spot cleaning was organized in the slum in order to spread awareness on the importance of keeping the surrounding clean. Aim was also to send strong message to the community residents that we should be cleaning our own mess and keeping the surrounding clean rather than expecting PMC or somebody else to come clean our dirt.

The volunteers were divided into 4 groups. Each group was led by one of the social workers from CHF and few samiti members. In the beginning of the activity, Dr. Cinthia Pinto gave a brief orientation to the volunteers about the slum and the route for conducting a cleanliness drive was explained to them with the help of the map. The volunteers were provided with tools needed to clean the lanes such as hand gloves, nose masks, garbage bags, brooms, shovels/spades, rakes and dust pans.

The volunteers cleaned the lanes assigned to them and cleaned around 10 spots where the garbage was just dumped, picked up the waste and dumped the waste in the containers provided by PMC. The entire slum was cleaned and the surrounding of total of 1000 households.

260 pamphlets were distributed and total of 260 households benefited from the activity. Volunteers interacted both with children and as well as the adults.

1.3 DISTRIBUTION OF IEC MATERIAL

In order to encourage and educate the community residents on the importance of waste segregation and how waste can be resourceful, CHF India Foundation designed the

waste segregation pamphlets, which clearly explained the 2 types of waste and how it can be recycled if it is properly segregated.

The Volunteers visited the houses in the lanes assigned to them and interacted with the community residents and explained to them what is wet waste and what is dry waste as explained in the pamphlet. They also further explained to them how waste can be resourceful and encouraged them to segregate.

1.4 Setting up Composting Unit and installation of wet waste

The slum comprises of about 1200 households and about 6,000 people. The process of composting undertaken by the organization was natural pit composting. There are 4 pits in the unit and capacity of the unit is 40 kg per day. Composting cycle ends in 120 days which means compost is ready after 4 months.

CHFIF has involved 4 waste collectors and 2 outreach workers in the project. While the outreach workers were under the payroll of the organization, the waste collectors earned their monthly income from the user fee of Rs. 30 per household. This not only gave rise to an accountability of the waste collectors, but also developed an ownership among the community people, and they started owning the project.

CHF India Foundation formed a committee of 10 women from the community to motivate the community people regarding segregation of dry and wet waste through door to door visits with waste collectors and by organizing pocket meeting with the community to ensure their effective participation.

Additionally, awareness generations programs have been conducted with the community and a system of door to door collection of segregated waste has been set up. CHF India Foundation has created a facility for composting of organic waste to demonstrate that a decentralized waste management is possible where community takes the lead.

