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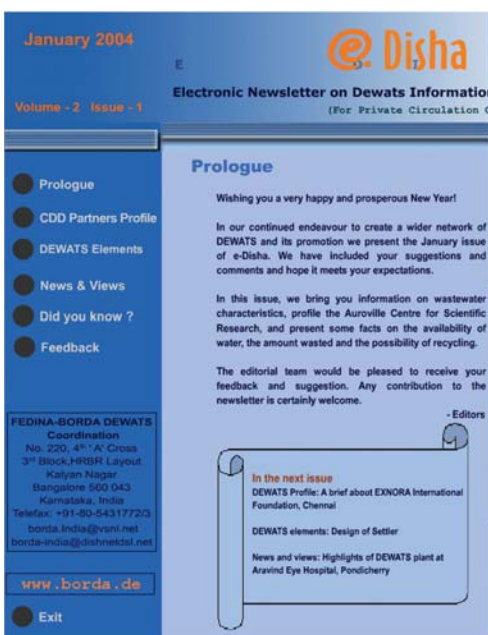
INTERESTING LINK

<http://www.neefusa.org/>

QUIZ

Test your knowledge...

50TH ISSUE



PROLOGUE

e-DISHA reaches a milestone as we publish the 50th issue of our Newsletter!

We proudly look back over the past 8 years of publishing this newsletter which has regularly highlighted our achievements, innovations and dedicated efforts in disseminating Basic Needs Services (BNS).

Starting from August 2003 (Vol. 1, Issue 1), e-DISHA has played an important role in informing the water and sanitation community about the latest developments, applications and events in the sector, disseminating our ideas, knowledge, events, achievements, success and milestones. This newsletter has grown step by step and today has a readership of more than three thousand people from around the world.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all readers for helping us reach this milestone. We also thank all Partner organisations and CDD colleagues, for contribution of articles as well as design and layout and to our editors for ensuring the necessary quality to materialize e-DISHA.

We are happy to present this issue that brings you lot more information of our activities on basic needs services. With your support we target greater milestones.

If you would like to comment on any articles or submit articles for the next Newsletter please forward them to bangalore@cddindia.org

Editorial Team
e-DISHA

PICTURE OF THE MONTH



Participants of Community Mapping

Participatory Social Mapping at Beedi Workers Colony

A Participatory Social Mapping exercise was carried out on July 20th, 2011, at Beedi Workers Colony. 50 women representing 120 households of the Colony worked together to create a three-dimensional visual representation of their Colony using materials at their disposal such as chalk, stones, colour powders, varieties of seeds, paper slips and the like. The three-dimensional map included households, other buildings in the community, roads, paths, water taps, fields, schools, anganwadi, places of worship and the location where the groups live in the community. The entire participatory community mapping exercise was developed as a consensus based on the group's observations.

As the mapping progressed, gradually specific household level information like population with gender segregated data, under- five population, literacy status, means of livelihood, identifying each household by name of the head of the household and so on were collected. The process provided insights related to the context and quality of participation in the locality as well as helped to identify a few potential leaders or interested participants who could be nurtured to support CDD Society throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring stages of the Decentralised Solid Waste Management (DESWAM) programme.



PROJECT FACT SHEET

DEWATS at Vocational Training Centre

http://www.cddindia.org/downloads/SME_Projects/15.Vocational%20Training%20Centre%20%28IYW%29.pdf

RESEARCH ON SANITATION

Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy for 2012-2022 by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

This document presents the Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the period 2012 to 2022. The purpose of the strategy is to provide a framework to realize the vision of Nirmal Bharat, an environment that is clean, healthy and contributes to the economic and social well-being of all rural citizens.

Read More.....

http://www.indiasanitationportal.org/sites/default/files/StrategicPlan_2011_22_Sanitation.pdf

DBNS ELEMENTS

Health Impact Assessment

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a tool that, when applied in a methodological sound manner, helps in assessing the effects of implemented sanitary measures on the health of the people. It gives an indication of specific actions which need to be taken to increase that impact.

The objectives of impact monitoring are:

- improvement of project steering during the implementation stage
- identification of deviations from set targets
- making plan adjustments during the implementation phase if necessary

The CDD Society network is dedicated to providing urban poor with decentralised basic need services and has adopted HIA to measure the effects of implemented Community Based Sanitation (CBS) approaches with integrated Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS). HIA has been conducted by CDD and its Partners first in 2008 and has been followed up in 2009 and 2010.

The HIA Study has been carried out to assess the impact of DEWATS implementation on the user group. The present status of the project location and user group can be assessed through primary and secondary sources. The health and hygiene condition of the population after the implementation of DEWATS is directly collected by eliciting information on their health and hygiene conditions, practices, access to safe drinking water, means of waste water disposal and so on. A prescribed questionnaire is used to target individual households. Secondary sources like Officials in Anganwadis and Primary Health Centres will be contacted to obtain information on health status (incidence of water borne diseases.etc.) in the project locality. Health reports of select individuals for the relevant period have also been analysed.

Data gathered from primary and secondary sources has been consolidated, analysed and findings on health impact due to DEWATS implementation has been documented and shared with the agencies involved and the user community.



INTERVIEW

An interview with Ms. Shamala. S, Sr. Project Engineer, Technical Team on the status of construction of SSS CBS DEWATS units in tsunami affected areas.

1. Please give a brief description about the need for CBS -DEWATS implementation in tsunami affected areas

The tsunami of 26th December 2004 that struck the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu inflicted appreciable destruction and damage to life and property. Under the rehabilitation program in these areas, many permanent houses have been constructed with basic services such as roads, water supply, toilets and the like. Although individual toilets were provided for each house, the community has been practising open defecation since the infrastructure provided for sanitation is not suitable to these areas due to high water tables. Since the settlements are in the coastal areas the need for a community based sanitation approach was vital.



The Government of Tamil Nadu invited in 2006 for providing consultancy for the conception, design and supervision of the implementation of sustainable community based-decentralised wastewater treatment systems (CBS-DEWATS) and related simplified sewer systems in 23 settlements each with less than 200 houses in the 5 coastal districts of Tamil Nadu i.e. Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Kanyakumari.

Based on CDD Society's proposal, which was accepted, a reconnaissance feasibility study was conducted in all 23 settlements in the 5 reference districts to collect data required for the implementation of the project. Based on the technical feasibility study, DPRs were prepared for 15 settlements. It was decided to implement the DEWATS with simplified sewer system (SSS) in only 12 of the 23 settlements. Subsequent to the submission of DPRs, construction commenced in 2010 in the 12 settlements.

2. What are the main challenges you have been facing during implementation of this project and what are the learnings?

Community related

- Issues related to land availability for the construction of DEWATS and laying of sewer lines at allotted project locations near houses was a major problem. This problem was addressed through design orientation and relocation of the site for the DEWATS plant.
- A few households have converted their toilets into store rooms since it was located inside the house. The demand was that toilets be constructed at the rear of the house. There should have been an intensive community engagement during the planning process.
- The language of communication was a barrier at the community and project site level and created communication gaps with officials.

Technical

- The main challenges to construction was the wide variation in the ground strata i.e. presence of loose sandy soil and high ground water table. To over come this, the sewer system has been designed so as to be above ground level and the sinking method was adopted for the construction of DEWATS. Constructing DEWATS unit using Sinking method was a unique experience for us and many lessons learnt.
- Appreciable time was required for ascertaining and providing the pipe level on the wall in each house hold for the sewer system
- Treated wastewater disposal option was a challenge beacuse of the distance of the marine body and storm drain from the DEWATS unit. As per the design, treated wastewater was proposed to be disposed into the storm water drain from the disposal manhole.

3. What are the responses or observations from community and stakeholders during the implementation of CBS –DEWATS?

- The community objected to the sinking of the module at the project location due to a perception that damages could be anticipated to sub and super structures
- Due to the frequent tranfers of TWAD Board Engineers, there was lack of continuity in implementation and co-ordination.

4. What is the community contribution towards the sustainability of this project?

A community based committee representing the larger community is envisaged to be established for a sustainable Operation and Maintenance system. To achieve this, ExNoRa, CDD-network partner will support TWAD Board in the formation of a Community Sanitation Committee (CSC) and also building the capacities of its members in managing the CSC and to carry out regular operational tasks of the unit.



DEWATS Construction at Tsunami affected areas

News and Views

Workshop on “Eco-village development Plan” at Pune

A two-day workshop- cum –presentation was organized for provisionally shortlisted agencies for preparation of an Eco Village Development Plan by Rural Development Department (RDD) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Maharashtra, on 15th and 16th July 2011 in Pune.

The main objective of this workshop was an evaluation of the concept and methodology adopted for preparation of the Environment Village Development Plan by different agencies. The participants were a mix of private consultants, CBOs, NGOs ,and educational institutions. Eighteen agencies including CDD Society presented concepts and methodologies for the Environment Village Development Plan.

The workshop closed with a discussion on the way forward including that CPCB would send District wise Village lists along with population statistics and TOR to all short listed agencies. The outcome of the workshop was that CDD Society has been shortlisted for preparation of the Eco village Development Plan.

2nd City Sanitation Task force meeting at Kulithalai

Kulithalai Municipal Council (KMC) organised the 2nd consultation meeting of the City Sanitation Task Force (CSTF) in collaboration with CDD Society and ExNoRa International on 5th August 2011 at Meeting Hall of KMC, Kulithalai, Karur District.

The objective of the meeting was to share and validate the outcome of the sanitation situation analysis conducted as part of CSP for KMC and receive feedback and recommendations from CTF members. There were about 53 participants including Ward Councilors, Secretaries of Local Associations, representatives from local NGOs and the Press. Mr. A. Amuthavel, Chairman, KMC, welcomed all the participants. Mr. Vijayanand, ExNoRa International, Chennai, briefly introduced the “National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP)” of the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and the need for CSP for cities in India. The CSP technical team of CDD Society - Mr. Rajesh Pai, Mr. Andrews Jacob and Mr. Felix Knopf - presented the situational analysis with respect to sanitation in Kulithalai.

The key findings and the issues with respect to basic sanitation services like water supply, access to toilets, wastewater disposal and solid waste management were presented to the CSTF members for their review and comments. Following this, comments, suggestions and views from participants regarding the sanitation situation of Kulithalai were collected to be incorporated in the draft CSP report. Mr. Rajesh Pai, thanked all the participants for their active participation in the meeting.



Presentation about Sanitation status



Upcoming training:

DESWAM Training at CASS, Bangalore

CDD Society is organising a 4-day residential training program on Decentralised Solid Waste Management (DESWAM) from 19th -22nd September in collaboration with BORDA and RGRHCL at CASS, Bangalore. The objective of this training program is to impart technical and social skills related to decentralised elements and participatory approaches for the community on solid waste management projects with focus on reduction, reuse and recycling (3R Concept). The four day training includes participatory class room sessions along with exposure visits to solid waste management sites.

This program is designed for 20 participants. Practitioners associated with community work on sanitation and waste management issues and other professionals from government, private and academic organisations can benefit from this training.

One day introductory course on “Decentralised Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS)” for Academia at Bangalore

CDD is organising a one day introductory course on “Decentralised Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS)” for academicians at Center for Advanced Sanitation Solutions (CASS), located in Bangalore (Kengeri) in September.

The objective of this course is to create an understanding of the problems related to lack of sanitation and raise interest amongst potential future staff/interns or clients. Academicians in the field of architecture, urban design and planning, civil, mechanical and environmental engineering, water resource management and other related disciplines are an important target group. This programme consists of interactive class room sessions with exposure visit to nearby DEWATS Units.

INTERESTING LINK

The National Environmental Education Foundation (NEEF)

The National Environmental Education Foundation (NEEF) provides knowledge to trusted professionals who, with their credibility, amplify messages to national audiences to solve day to day environmental problems. The strategy of NEEF is to reach the public through a powerful network of trusted professionals who can help people make appropriate choices for a healthy life and healthy environment.

Read More.....

<http://www.neefusa.org/>

QUIZ

Q: Where was India's first aerobic composting plant set up?

Hint: <http://edugreen.teri.res.in/explore/quiz/solwaste/quiz03.htm?>

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