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<http://www.sswm.info/>

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Test your knowledge...



*Participants expressing views on water and sanitation issues during the Walk for Water*

## PROLOGUE

Warm greetings from CDD Society!

It is our pleasure to bring you the May 2011 issue of e-Disha. This issue focuses on some important activities undertaken in the past two months in the area of decentralised basic needs services. We thank you for your constant support and encouragement.

If you would like to comment on any articles or submit articles for the next issue of the newsletter please forward them to [bangalore@cddindia.org](mailto:bangalore@cddindia.org)

Editorial Team  
e-Disha

## PICTURE OF THE MONTH



*CDD staff participated in the Walk for Water*

### The World Walked for Water...and so did CDD Society!

CDD Society joined thousands of people from across the globe to express its solidarity towards millions of those people who walk six kilometres or more each day just to collect water for their basic needs, and the billions of those who have no safe place to ease themselves. The action was part of 'The World Walks for Water', a global movement that took place during 19th through 22nd March 2011. The movement aimed at raising awareness on the global water and sanitation crisis and demanding strong government action to stop avoidable deaths of 4000 children each day.

The event also marked the **World Water Day**, 22nd March. The Walk for Water started at the CDD Society office and concluded at the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) office at Mahadevapura, covering a distance of 6 kms. Around 200 persons joined the Walk and expressed their solidarity with those suffering due to the water and sanitation crisis in India. At the BBMP venue, a signature event was organised wherein people expressed their opinions on the water and sanitation issues. A petition outlining demands for 100% sanitation facilities in schools and ground water quality testing in Mahadevapura area was handed over to Mr. Chandra Shekhar, Deputy Commissioner, BBMP by CDD Society.

## PROJECT FACT SHEET

DEWATS at Anuma Precision Tools

[http://www.cddindia.org/downloads/SME\\_Projects/6.Anuma%20%28FDCO%29.pdf](http://www.cddindia.org/downloads/SME_Projects/6.Anuma%20%28FDCO%29.pdf)



Consortium for  
DEWATS  
Dissemination  
Society



## RESEARCH ON SANITATION

### **Sustainable Sanitation in Cities: A Framework for Action**

Christoph Lüthi, Arne Panesar, Thorsten Schütze, Anna Norström, Jennifer McConville, Jonathan Parkinson, Darren Saywell, Rahul Ingle (2011)

This publication addresses the topic of sustainable sanitation systems in cities within the context of both developed and developing countries. The book introduces innovative technologies that are not yet mainstreamed but have the potential to provide significant benefits in cities where there is low coverage and inadequate sanitation facilities. The publication targets professionals, decision makers, planners and sanitation engineers who are responsible for city planning and management and urban infrastructure provision. Read more...

[http://www.wsscc.org/sites/default/files/publications/susana\\_sustainable\\_sanitation\\_in\\_cities\\_2011.pdf](http://www.wsscc.org/sites/default/files/publications/susana_sustainable_sanitation_in_cities_2011.pdf)

## DBNS ELEMENTS

### **Sanitation Mapping**

A map is a spatial representation of an area or region depicting its physical features with geographical references and in proportional size and dimension either in paper or digital format. Mapping has already gained considerable popularity across the world for many application fields. There are different ways and tools available for mapping. Geographic Information System (GIS) is an effective platform for making digital maps which help in linking features with its attributes through a defined database system.

Sanitation mapping is one such system which encompasses the existing situation of sanitation provision of an area. It is based on parameters such as water supply, toilet availability, wastewater disposal, solid waste management, population density, water borne diseases, socio-economic situations and other sanitation related information. Through such information clusters, it also acts as an advocacy tool for providing civil society and local governments with information and arguments to demand improved services; on an operational level, these information bases facilitate improving sustainability and equity of service delivery. The main objective of sanitation mapping is to provide a basis for a more equitable, efficient, accountable and transparent allocation of resources for sanitation based on the prioritisation of targeted or reference areas. Sanitation mapping also allows the user to generate various types of queries based on the inputs through which varied analyses are possible.

CDD Society uses sanitation mapping as an effective tool in DBNS Planning or City Sanitation Planning (CSP). The preliminary inputs for sanitation mapping are derived from primary and secondary data of the identified targeted project area. Primary data collection includes a well defined field survey accompanied by a specially designed questionnaire covering overall sanitation aspects of the area. The field survey is conducted by a survey team with considerable knowledge on sanitation and map reading, comprises disaggregation of the project area into smaller survey blocks to conduct the questionnaire survey; also used in the survey are such instruments such as Global Positioning System (GPS) or levelling instruments. These instruments help plot important locations on the map with geographic references and ground levels.

The data collected from the survey are compiled into a database, survey blocks are mapped in digital in GIS platform and the database is superimposed on the map. Thematic maps on water supply, wastewater disposal, solid wastes and sanitation infrastructure and related maps are then created. These thematic maps help in analysing the demand supply gap. Weightages are assigned for the various sanitation parameters thus demarcating stress areas lacking adequate sanitation provision or access.

Based on weightage values, the stress areas are prioritised and highly stressed areas are given greater importance in implementation of sanitation interventions.

Sanitation mapping, as an approach, has been developed and adopted by CDD-BORDA in identifying the stress areas that need basic needs services.

## WASTEWATER ANALYSIS

### Total Solids

#### Principle:

A well mixed wastewater sample is evaporated in weighed crucible to constant weight in an oven at 103°C to 105°C. The increase in weight over that of empty dish represents the total solids.

#### Apparatus:

- Silica crucibles
- Muffle furnace for operation at 550°C
- Desiccators, oven for operation at 103°C to 105°C
- Analytical balance
- Pipettes
- Wastewater sample

#### Procedure:

- Choose wastewater sample volume of 5 to 100ml
- Heat clean crucible in oven to 103°C to 105°C for 1 hr, store and cool in desiccators until needed and then weigh immediately (W1)
- weigh immediately (W1)
- Pipette out selected volume of wastewater sample into weighed crucibles
- Place the crucible in oven at 103°C to 105°C for 2 hrs till water evaporates
- Store and cool in desiccators until needed and measure the weight (W2)

#### Calculation:

$$\text{Total solids in mg/l} = (W2 - W1) * 1000 / \text{Sample Volume, ml}$$

where, W1= Weight of empty dish, mg

W2= Weight of dried residue+ dish, mg



Total solids analysis

## INTERVIEW

### Interviews with the new Weltwärts staff working with CDD Society

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supports a volunteer service programme - "weltwärts" that caters to HR needs in developing countries. Young professionals in Germany who wish to volunteer their services to such countries are financed by BMZ. The volunteers are deputed to NGOs in the social development sector. 5 such weltwärts volunteers are currently working with CDD Society. Presented below are brief interviews with the volunteers on their working experience in India:



### Why did you opt for the weltwärts programme?

**Anna Bugey:** I wanted to apply my knowledge from University in a practical development cooperation context. As I have focused on water issues during my studies, this position with CDD seemed like a perfect opportunity to do this.

**Adrian Paulmann:** To get some working and cultural experience abroad and get connected with an organisation that has social commitment like the work of CDD Society.

**Franziska Kloefkorn:** In Germany, for young professionals, one of the few options to gain working experience within the development cooperation is a voluntary scheme. Engaging in voluntary work is highly appreciated and promoted in Germany and that is something a lot of people do. The weltwärts programme was an excellent opportunity to live overseas and gain work experience.

**Sina Hillger:** After working in the private sector for 1.5 years, I wanted to go abroad and gain work experience in the social sector to make a choice between working in private sector or switch to development sector.

**Felix Knopf:** During my university studies in Germany, I was always interested in urban planning in the international context. Thus, after finishing my Bachelors degree, I was looking for an opportunity to get some experience in a field of work which combines urban planning and international cooperation. That is how I got to know BORDA and its participation in the weltwärts programme and opted for it.

### Briefly describe the kind of responsibilities you are handling within CDD Society.

**Anna Bugey:** I am part of the Research & Development Unit. I do sludge and wastewater sampling and practical research in the laboratory as well as data analysis of existing wastewater monitoring data.

**Adrian Paulmann:** I am involved in the establishment and implementation of the Exhibition Unit at CASS. Additionally, I am responsible for supporting the establishment of Prefabrication Unit at CASS, apart from supporting other creative works like designing posters, etc.

**Franziska Kloefkorn:** I support the City Wide DBNS Planning Unit which entails methodological support as well as planning tasks. At the moment I am busy with the preparation of the Shimla City Sanitation Plan. I am also responsible for the review and improvement of the Health Impact Assessment tool. This includes redrafting of the questionnaire and methodological suggestions for improvement of data collection and analysis.

**Sina Hillger:** I am working with the capacity building unit, being basically responsible for dissemination, marketing and PR of CDD's training programmes and promotion of CASS. I design and develop information brochures and posters, write articles on our events and activities – all in all I try to convince potential trainees. Furthermore, I am involved in all organisational issues related to the conducting of a training programme like preparing training material, corresponding with participants and evaluating the performance.

**Felix Knopf:** I am working in the City Wide DBNS Planning Unit. I am involved in the preparation of the City Sanitation Plan for Kuliithalai in Tamil Nadu. It is a good experience to be one of the responsible persons for this project. I am also happy that I have contributed to a paper on '**Policies and CSP**' to be presented in the IWA Conference 2011 at Manila.

### How does it feel to work in India for developmental cooperation organisation like CDD Society?

**Anna Bugey:** It is very interesting to get an insight in the everyday working of an Indian NGO. Many things are quite different from the working style in Germany. I am happy to be able to experience Indian realities, which helps me to understand the sanitation related issues in India.

**Adrian Paulmann:** It is totally different to working in Germany. Therefore, every day is a learning experience for me which helps me to develop my personality and broaden my horizon.

**Franziska Kloefkorn:** Working in a different cultural environment can be very interesting and also demanding. I am trying to learn how to adjust in the multi-cultural environment and do my best.

**Sina Hillger:** The work is challenging me day by day in different ways. The working culture is different in an Indian NGO compared to a German consultancy. There are cultural differences which sometimes affect interpersonal relationships and it is a challenge to resolve and move on.

**Felix Knopf:** Living in India now for six months, I am working out my way to adapt myself to this style and be effective. I am really happy with the responsibilities given to me. However, I find it strange that we are unable to address the issues around us and we travel 1000 kms to develop plans for sanitation and poverty reduction.



*Weltwärts volunteers (From L-R): Adrian, Anna, Franziska, Sina, Felix*

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### ALAMB- Plan India Partners Exposure Visit to CBS-DEWATS, Kolhapur

CDD Society Regional Cooperation Office, Nagpur, organised an exposure visit for 19 staff of PLAN India, their partners and community volunteers to the CBS-DEWATS in Rajendra Nagar, Kolhapur, during 9th – 11th April 2011. On the first day of the visit, a meeting was organised with the various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the CBS programme at community level. Presentations were made on DEWATS principles and CBS-DEWATS interventions at Rajendra Nagar and Salokhe Park in Kolhapur. A session on experience sharing by the members of the Community Sanitation Committees of Rajendra Nagar and Salokhe Park was organised.

On the second day, the team visited a Project on “Controlled Aerobic Composting” implemented by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. This has been a very successful project as the entire waste of Kolhapur City is brought to the treatment site where compost is generated through an aerobic composting method. The team then visited the Salokhe Park community toilet complex, DEWATS at Isolation Hospital staff quarters and Rajendra Nagar CBS-DEWATS project site. The team observed the impressive management of the toilets by the community. The idea of child friendly toilets was also well appreciated.



*Participants of the exposure visit, Kolhapur*

## Participation in SACOSAN Conference, Sri Lanka

CDD Society, represented by Mrs. Renu Mukunda, Executive Coordinator, participated in the Pre-South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN)-IV CSO meeting and SACOSAN IV meeting held in Sri Lanka between 31st March and 7th April 2011 representing the coalition - Freshwater Action Network, South Asia (FANSA), Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council and Water Aid.

Civil society members at an international consultative meeting that was held on the 31st March and 1st April 2011, just ahead of the SACOSAN-IV, called upon their respective governments to work out viably equitable and inclusive sanitation and hygiene programmes. The representation by the CSOs recognised that the South Asian countries had ratified the United Nations Declaration that states sanitation as a basic human right, however regretted that all these countries have so far not made it as part of their country's mandate through the Constitution.



*A symbolic gesture: Toilet queue by CSOs, Pre-SACOSAN IV Meeting*

The SACOSAN IV meeting held between 4th and 7th April 2011 was attended by representatives from government, CSOs, academia, donor agencies, sector specialists, elected representatives and community leaders from the South Asian countries. To download the Declaration of the Pre-SACOSAN-IV Consultation Meeting of CSOs, South Asian People's Perspective on Sanitation Executive Summary, Traffic Lights discussion paper as well as other news and updates as captured during the week, visit <http://www.freshwateraction.net/sacosaniv>.

## INTERESTING LINK

### Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management (SSWM) Tool Box

"Linking up Sustainable Sanitation, Water Management & Agriculture"

The SSWM Toolbox is a free and open source tool to develop capacity on sustainable sanitation and water management at the local level. Read more at <http://www.sswm.info/>

## QUIZ

Q: How much of water is required to produce a kilogram of coffee powder?

Hint: <http://matadornetwork.com/change/40-shocking-facts-about-water>

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