



**BITAN**

Institute for Training, Awareness and Networking

# ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019



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**BITAN is a non-governmental organization working for 15 years to provide quality integrated services to the underprivileged sections of the community with particular focus on young people between the age group 10-24 years. BITAN choose adolescent youth as one the prime target group as this is the section covering larger percentage of the entire population. This is the section which has immense power to bring change and carry bigger responsibilities, yet they are neglected and have not been give much importance. Making them empowered is empowering the nation.**

## Organisational Profile

<b>Name of Organisation</b>	<b>BITAN Institute for Training Awareness and Networking</b>
<b>Head Office Address</b>	<b>3/3/1, D. A. Choudhury Road (2<sup>nd</sup> Floor), Budge Budge, Kolkata-700137. Email: <a href="mailto:bitanorg@gmail.com">bitanorg@gmail.com</a> website: <a href="http://www.bitaninda.org">www.bitaninda.org</a></b>
<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>ASIT KUMAR SASMAL, Secretary, BITAN, Mobile:08017638070</b>
<b>Registration Details</b>	
<b>Registered under Society Registration Act, WB</b>	<b>S/1L/31020 of 2005-06</b>
<b>Registered under FCRA</b>	<b>147120907</b>
<b>PAN No.</b>	<b>AABTB1380R</b>
<b>TAN No.</b>	<b>CALB16250D</b>
<b>GSTIN No.</b>	<b>19AABTB1380R1ZA</b>
<b>80G</b>	<b>DIT(E)/8E/07/2013-14/G-183/1706-08</b>
<b>12A</b>	<b>DIT (E)/ 8E/07/2013-14/S-94/ 1703-05</b>

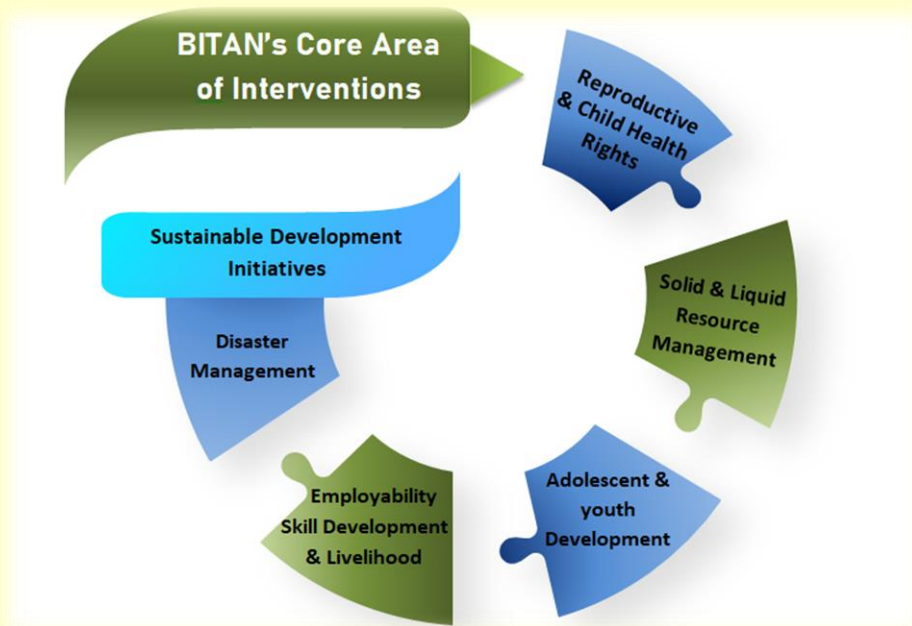
## Organisational Vision

**Vibrant community where the most vulnerable and marginalized youth (boys and girls) lead fulfilled lives as they are valued, included and empowered**

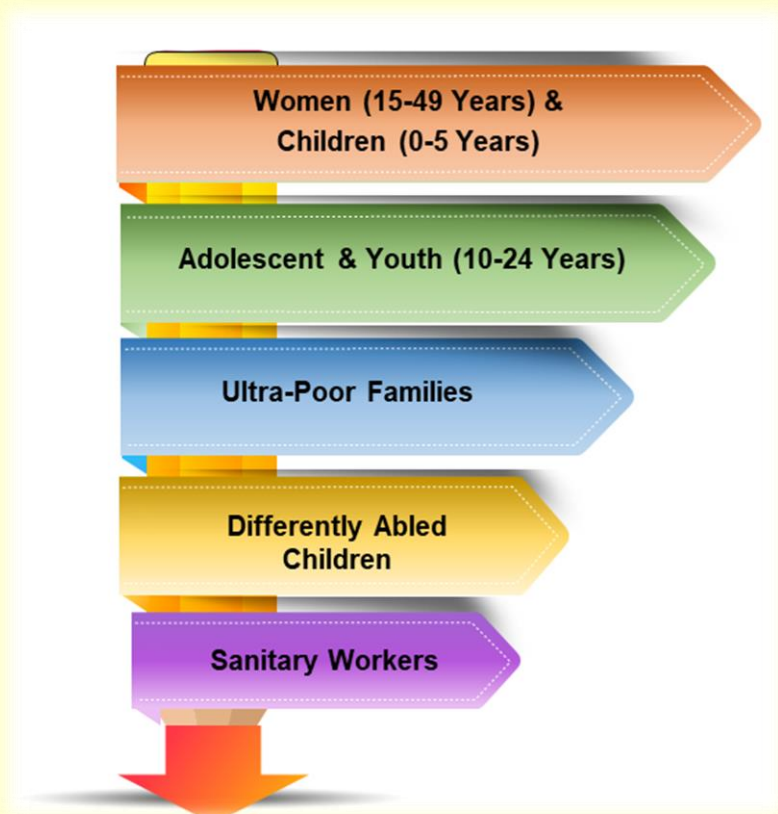
## Organisational Mission

**Overall empowerment of youth following an integrated approach**

## Core area of Intervention

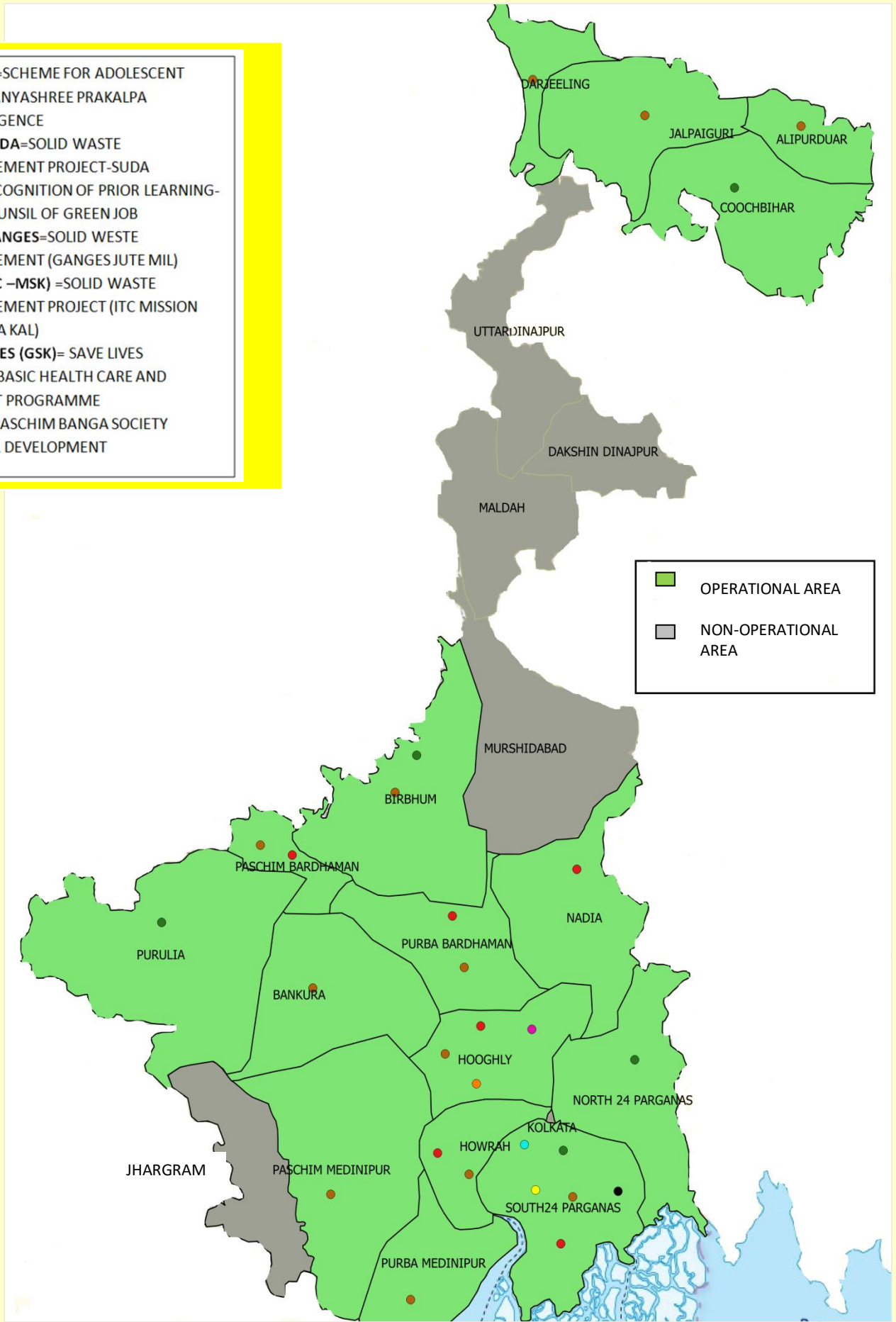


## Targeted Population



# Project Areas

- **SAG-KP**=SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS-KANYASHREE PRAKALPA CONVERGENCE
- **SWM-SUDA**=SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT-SUDA
- **RPL**= RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING-SKILL COUNCIL OF GREEN JOB
- **SWM-GANGES**=SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (GANGES JUTE MIL)
- **SWM(ITC -MSK)** =SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ITC MISSION SUNHERA KAL)
- **SAVE LIVES (GSK)**= SAVE LIVES
- **BHCSP**= BASIC HEALTH CARE AND SUPPORT PROGRAMME
- **PBSSD**=PASCHIM BANGA SOCIETY FORSKILL DEVELOPMENT



- OPERATIONAL AREA
- NON-OPERATIONAL AREA

# Solid Waste Management Project: Supported by ITC-CSR, Kolkata

*(Solutions towards Addressing Environmental, Health and Socio-economic Issues by Efficiently Managing Waste)*

## 1. Introduction:

For the last 5 years it has also enough exposure to handle a low cost and community led SWM initiative in rural areas supported by ITC-CSR. During this period BITAN has developed this initiative in SWM in 4 *gram panchayats* (GPs) (Chandrahati 1&2 and Magra 1&2) at Chinsura-Magra Block with the active support from the respective GPs and GP level Self Help Group (SHG) Clusters. Now the model project is being up-scaled in Pujali municipal area, South 24 Parganas and Ganges Jute Colony area (Bansberiya municipal area- Ward No 10 & 19), Hooghly.

## 2. Motivation for the Partnership

*Participatory environmental sanitation in order to improve the quality of life of the services receivers.*

## 3. Vision and Mission of the Project

### *Vision*

*To reduce the amount of waste by promoting waste generators' sense of responsibility.*

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### *Vision*

*To reduce the amount of waste by promoting waste generators' sense of responsibility.*

### *Mission*

To support local bodies in efficiently implementing advanced, sustainable *and cost effective* solutions to safeguard environment and public health in partnership with community and local body focusing on Solid & Liquid Waste Management in a comprehensive manner.

End  
Process of  
SWM Project

1. Door to Door Waste Collection  
2. Bed Preparation with Bio-degradable waste  
3. Turning  
4. Drying for Sieving  
5. Hammering  
6. Sieving  
7. Manure Testing  
8. Packaging  
9. Use of manure in Agriculture

1 Step-1 : G.P. Level advocacy  
2 Step-2 : Sensitization of Moholla Committee  
3 Step-3 : Triggering  
4 Step-4 : Organizing Street Play  
5 Step-5 : Making  
6 Step-6 : Door to Door Visit for counseling



#### 4. Key Indicators

- % household coverage following both centralised and decentralised approach
- % waste segregation at source by Waste Generating Units
- % cost recovery (manpower cost)
- Panchayat's ownership to the project by set up a centralised waste management system or taking initiative of promotion of homebased composting
- Numbers of model *sansads* promoted

#### 5. Interventions:

*It combines four types of activities:*

- a) Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities that facilitate initiating and sustaining positive behaviour of people in the project area (Two Bins and 1 Bag Campaign strategy is an effective one).*
- b) public services activities that take in waste from households, institutions and commercial setups and processing of waste centrally;*
- c) Household (HH)/institution level waste management and processing activities that transform this waste (decentralised approach)- 'Low Cost, No Cost Approach'.*
- d) Marketing activities that let processed materials re-enter economy- i) composting (using windrow method) the collected waste for organic manure, that has a commercial value and generates income for the program utilising manure (at HHs/institutional level) in nutrition garden ii) linking the collected inorganic waste with local vendors and reducing the load on local body and generate its revenue further. GP has no sufficient space for scientific land filling. So, inert waste which is not possible to handle in other ways needs to be incinerated (on procurement of incinerator) in near future for 'Zero Waste' following Pollution Control Board (PCB) guideline.*

It's a low cost community led solid waste management initiative supported by ITC-CSR. Involvement of SHG cluster is the key instrument in waste management initiative and found out that it is very much essential for the long term success of this project. They usually provide improved services for the last 5 years in 4 *gram panchayats* covering 10,000 Waste Generating Units (WGUs) following a **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)**. SHG members are directly involved in waste management on the following forms:

1. They carry out awareness/education campaigns on sanitation behaviour, preventive health, environmental problems
2. They are directly involved in end-to-end process of waste management including drain cleaning and road sweeping activities
3. They maintain basic record registers and accounts
4. They collect monthly service charges and deposit the amount to their bank account and honorarium of *paribeshbandhus* (waste collectors) are paid by them
5. They act as watchdogs of the community on agreed rules of behaviour.



## 6. Strategy adopted

BITAN has endured a strategic planning process for guided focus and to help allocate resources and generate revenue for sustaining the initiative. BITAN has ensured GP's ownership to some extent to the program and the service inclusion in the existing services delivery system. After 5 years, 100% saturation of waste management (centralised and decentralised approach- combined) is an ultimate goal. To achieve this goal, an appropriate BCC strategy has been adopted for community participation and action.

Community Group or *Mahalla* Committee- an extended Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) has taken up a major responsibility to reduce reluctant houses in terms of neither segregating waste at source, nor paying user charges. On the other hand, trained *Kanyashree* girls' group, SHGs members and Village Resource Person (VRP) are playing a pivotal role in motivating people for promoting household level composting system and nutrition gardening (reluctant pockets/backward pockets of villages).

The focus of the project has been sustainability and consolidation through quality assurance and responsibility as well as ownership sharing by the Panchayats. Therefore, the project has adopted number of innovative, well synchronised micro-level strategies at *gram sansad* meeting during GPDP plan to enhance community participation, ensuring community contribution by community groups, enhancing the efficiency of human resources by capacity building and mobilising Panchayats to get them involved with greater responsibilities.

The entire bio-degradable waste is being managed centrally at a processing unit at ITC colony covering 4 GPs (Chandrahati 1&2 and Magra 1&2) and promoted household/ institution level composting system in reluctant/remote pockets. Recyclable waste is directly sold by the respective *paribeshbandhus* (**all *paribeshbandhus* collect and store all recyclable wastes by themselves and sale directly to local vendors once in a month. It's an additional cash benefits directly going to all *paribeshbandhus***), waste is being dumped directly to the designated place of the respective panchayats but disposal of inert materials is still a concern to BITAN.

The local body has started taking leadership for its sustainability, doing close monitoring for its progress and included few costs (other than manpower cost) like purchase of safety measures, implements, repairing of hand trolley, road and drain cleaning etc. in *Gram Panchayat* Development Plan (GPDP) for (2018-19 and 2019-20) by 4 GPs which have added value to smooth running of the project.

BITAN has ensured 100% coverage of social security schemes like **Swastha Sathi, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Swastha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), State Assistant Scheme of Provident Fund for unorganised workers (SASPFUW) and Anandadhara** including routine health check-up with **deworming intake of Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets** for all workers associated with SWM initiative.

Batch-wise quality check and control of manure (**'Prakriti Bandhu'**) is an integral part of waste management system in the processing unit. For this, BITAN has a small laboratory with arrangement of testing kits to determine the quality of manure on Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash (NPK) value with moisture content (**using Olsen's Method**) in the processing unit where trained staff checks it regularly (once in a month). Moreover, laboratory test of manure (**NPK and heavy metal content**) is done twice in a year from **National Test House, Salt Lake, Government of India**. As a result, the compost (**Prakriti Bandhu manure**) is sold in open market specially in nurseries at Hooghly, Nadia, Bardhaman, South 24 Parganas and North Bengal (tea garden areas) where average 10-12 tons is supplied per month at the rate of ₹7-8/Kg.





## 7. Uniqueness

- Women led initiative
- Comprehensive approach- both centralised and decentralised
- 85% resource recovery from total waste generated
- 100% recovery of manpower cost involved in waste collection and processing
- All workforce is being covered under social security schemes
- Use of appropriate toolkit for effective behaviour change communication activities
- Simple process of composting
- Quality assurance of manure by using kit
- A strong Management Information System (MIS).

## 8. Scale and Reach

Sl No	Indicators (Scale and Reach)	Yearly Achievement					
		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
1	No. of Gram Panchayats covered	4		4		4	
2	No. of Gram Sansads covered	43		40		40	
3	No of WGUs in operational areas	11356		10050		10050	
4	No of WGUs (HHs, shops, market and other establishment) disposing waste	7793	68.6	7223	71.9	7491	74.5
5	No. WGUs disposing segregated waste	5228	67.1	6259	86.7	6376	85.1
6	HHs adopting home based composting	0	0.0	545	7.5	1957	19.5
7	Coverage of WGUs (combined- centralised + decentralised)	7793	68.6	7223	71.9	9448	94.0
8	No. of WGUs paying service charge	4720	60.6	5572	77.1	5862	78.3
9	Average service charge collection per WGU	25	0.0	29	0.0	25	0.0
10	Active Institutions in SWM Project (Bagati Ramgopal High School, Natun Gram Primary School, Damra Primary School)	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
11	Sansad-wise mohalla committees formed (extended committee of VHSNC)	2	3.4	40	69.0	40	69.0

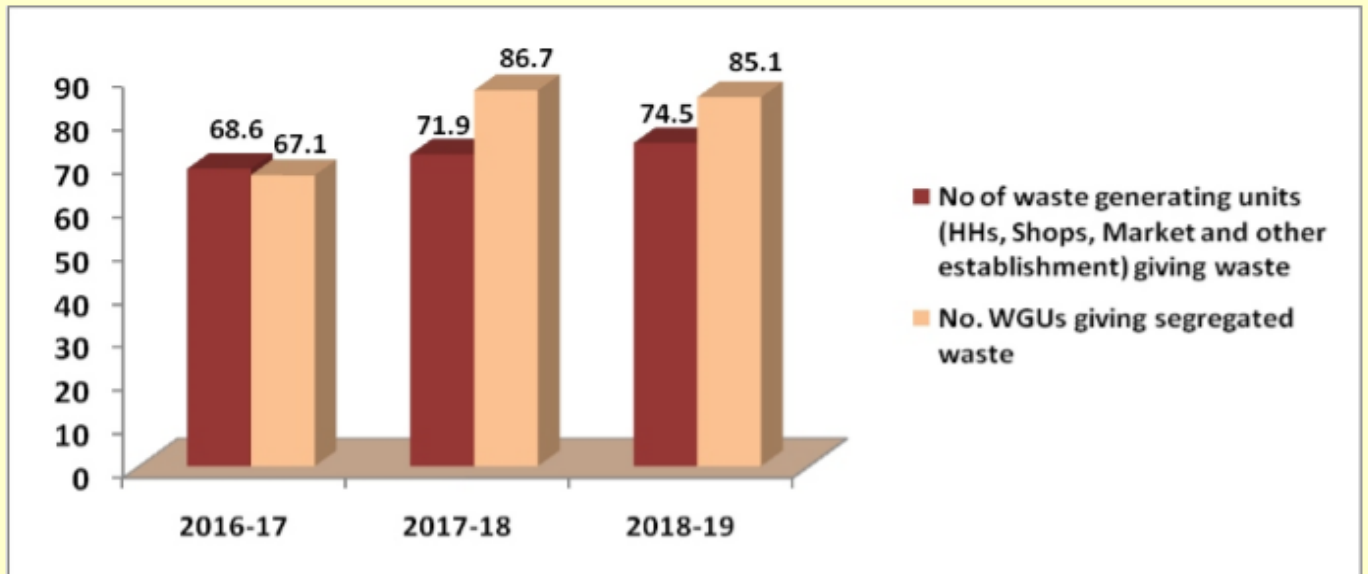
## 9. Key performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators	Year 2016-17		Year 2017-18		Year 2018-19	
	Achievement		Achievement		Achievement	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
<b>Total Waste Handled (Tons)</b>	989		566		467	
Recovery of Bio-Waste out of total waste (Tons)	755	76.33	457	80.74	406	86.93
Recovery of Recyclable waste out of total waste (Tons)	16	1.62	13	2.29	3.7	0.79
Waste going to landfill (Tons)	218	22.04	96	16.96	57	12.20
<b>Manure production (Tons)</b>	98		99		101	
Realisation (Bio-Waste to Manure production)	300kg/Bed	17.14	350kg/Bed	20	370kg/Bed	21.14
<b>Total Revenues generated from SWM Project</b>	<b>17,42,947</b>		<b>17,40,814</b>		<b>22,26,232</b>	
<b>Manure sale (Rs)</b>	4,90,753		6,53,846		5,60,540	
Recyclable sale (Rs)	21,118		20,522		3,277	
<b>Service charges collection (Rs)</b>	12,31,076		10,66,446		16,62,415	
<b>Total employment impact</b>	180		106		103	
Women members gainfully engaged	165		91		91	
Men members gainfully engaged	15		15		12	
<b>Fund Leverage</b>	0	0	1,76,550	0	2,75,176	
Local Contribution (Rs)	0		0		19910	
GP's contribution (GDPD Plan)- (Rs)	0		1,76,550		2,55,266	
<b>Active Mahalla Committees (extended committee of VHSNC)</b>	0		0		6	

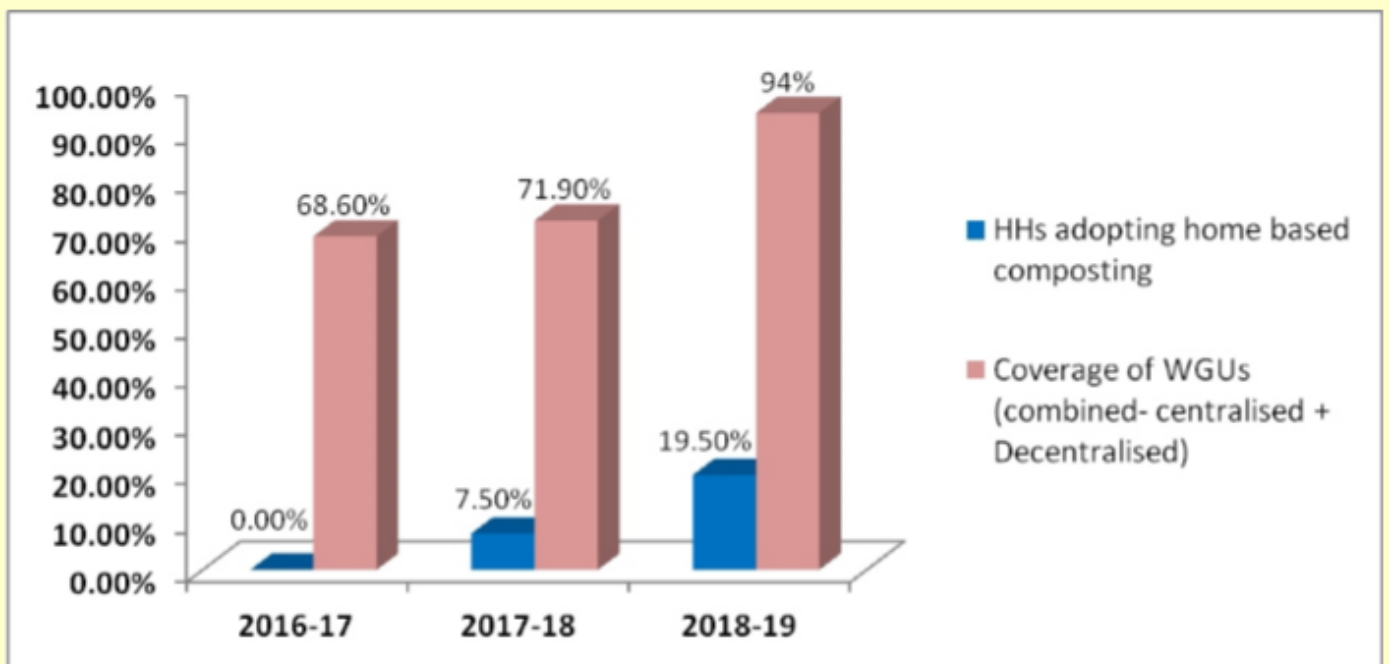




### Waste Handing over and Waste Segregation at Source

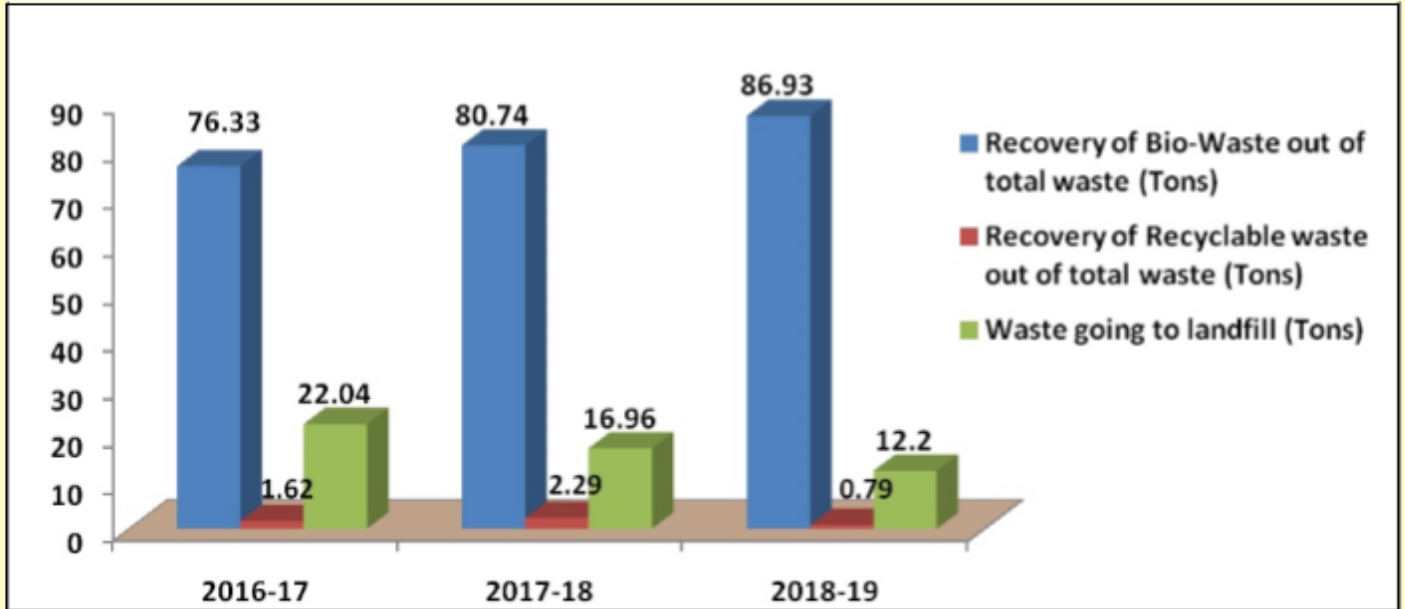


### Home Based Composting

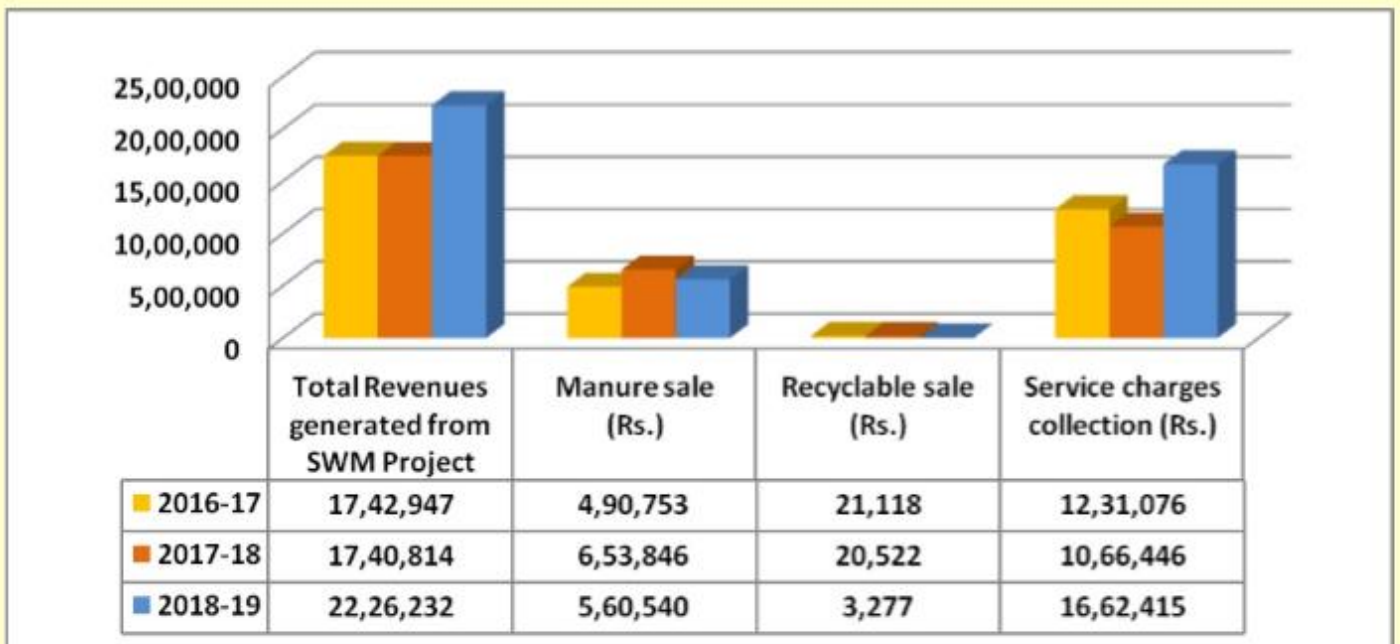




### Resource Recovery:



### Revenue Generation



### 10. Cost-Effectiveness

S N	Name of Gram Panchayat	Year 2016-17					Year 2017-18					Year 2018-19				
		Service Charges collection (Rs)	Total Expenses (Manpower cost) (Rs)	Surplus/ deficit (Rs)	Total Manpower involved	Service Charges collection (Rs)	Total Expenses (Manpower cost) (Rs)	Surplus /deficit (Rs)	Total Manpower involved	Service Charges collection	Total Expenses (Manpower cost) (Rs)	Surplus / deficit (Rs)	Total Manpower involved			
<b>A. Community Level</b>																
	Chandrahati-2	282996	864000	-581004	48	135906	150450	-14544	10	248580	222400	26180	10			
	Chandrahati-1	241280	738000	-496720	41	21215	378000	-166785	21	387915	373500	14415	21			
	Mogra-1	327719	594000	-266281	33	364940	504000	-149060	28	521880	504000	17880	28			
	Mogra-2	379081	540000	-160919	30	364385	342000	22385	19	504040	387600	116440	19			
	<b>A. Cost Recovery -Community Level (Rs)</b>	<b>1231076</b>	<b>2736000</b>	<b>-1504924</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1066446</b>	<b>1374450</b>	<b>-308004</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1662415</b>	<b>1487500</b>	<b>174915</b>	<b>78</b>			
	<b>Cost Recovery -Community Level (%)</b>			<b>44.99%</b>				<b>77.59</b>				<b>111.76%</b>				
<b>B. Processing Unit</b>																
	<b>Manpower cost (Rs)</b>	<b>490753</b>	<b>972000</b>	<b>-481247</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>653846</b>	<b>924000</b>	<b>-270154</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>560540</b>	<b>811200</b>	<b>-250660</b>	<b>12</b>			
	<b>Cost Recovery -Processing Unit (%)</b>			<b>50.48</b>				<b>70.76</b>				<b>69.1</b>				



## 11. Conclusion

Currently the collection efficiency of waste management fees is low. This fee is an important source of revenue for integrated waste management unit, so the financial viability of integrated waste management unit is now dependent on other revenue streams as well as is low costs. The profitability of the business model depends on partnerships with the Government to leverage their infrastructure and outreach. Policy mandates related to segregation-at-source, waste management fee, and penalties for violation will have a marked impact on the viability of the integrated waste management business model. Considering the positive environmental and social impacts of the SWM unit in this business model, especially for the neglected and marginalized sections of the society, there is a huge scope to further enhance the scale and reach such a business model to achieve the dual goals of poverty elimination and prevention of environmental degradation.

## 12. Success Story

### Best Practices in Solid Waste Management Initiative

BITAN has been successfully implementing the “Solid Waste Management Project” from 2014 till date supported by ITC-CSR in four Panchayats of Chinsurah-Magra Block (Magra 1, Magra 2, Chandrahati 1 and Chandrahati 2). Out of 40 *sansads*, 6 *sansads* have been promoted as 'Model *Sansad*' for adopting the best practices in managing solid wastes by the community.





### Case Study-1

<b>Sansad Name</b>	: <b>Magraganj-12</b>
<b>Panchayat Name</b>	: <b>Magra 1 Gram Panchayat</b>
<b>Name of Panchayat Member</b>	: <b>Mr Raghunath Bhowmick</b>
<b>Name of Mahalla Committee</b>	: <b>Aakashdeep (Total 9 members)</b>
• <b>Total Waste Generating Units (WGU)</b>	: <b>582 (HHs-294, Shop-195, Bazar-93)</b>
• <b>Total coverage</b>	: <b>545 (Waste disposed-509 + Home based composting-36)</b>
• <b>Regular Waste being Handed Over</b>	: <b>509 WGUs (HH-226, Shop-190, Bazar-93)</b>
• <b>Segregated Waste being Handed Over</b>	: <b>477 WGUs (HH- 205, Shop- 182, Baza-90)</b>
• <b>Monthly User Charges Collection</b>	: <b>Rs. 12965</b>
• <b>Monthly Manpower Cost</b>	: <b>Rs. 9,000</b>
• <b>Paribeshbandhu Earned Money by Selling Recycled Waste</b>	: <b>Rs. 190 per month</b>

### Case Study-2

<b>Sansad Name</b>	: <b>Uttargajaghanta</b>
<b>Panchayat Name</b>	: <b>Magra 2 Gram Panchayat</b>
<b>Name of Panchayat Member</b>	: <b>Mrs Jaya Das</b>
<b>Name of Mahalla Committee</b>	: <b>Bristi (Total-10 members)</b>
• <b>Total Waste Generating Units</b>	: <b>236 (HHs-220, Shop-10, Others-6)</b>
• <b>Regular Waste being Handed Over</b>	: <b>236 WGUs</b>
• <b>Segregated Waste being Handed Over</b>	: <b>236 WGUs</b>
• <b>Monthly User Charges Collection</b>	: <b>Rs. 4,500</b>
• <b>Monthly Manpower Cost</b>	: <b>Rs. 2,550</b>
• <b>Paribeshbandhu Earned Money by Selling Recycled Waste</b>	: <b>Rs. 85 per month</b>

### Case Study-3

<b>Sansad Name</b>	: <b>Baroarytala 7</b>
<b>Panchayat Name</b>	: <b>Magra 1</b>
<b>Name of Panchayat Member</b>	: <b>Mrs Tapasi Das</b>
<b>Name of Mahalla Committee</b>	: <b>Ganga Jamuna (Total 11 members)</b>
• <b>Total Waste Generating Units</b>	: <b>140 (HH-137, Shop-2, Other-01)</b>
• <b>Total coverage</b>	: <b>140 (Waste handed over-137 + Home composting-3)</b>
• <b>Regular Waste being Handed Over</b>	: <b>137 WGUs (HH-134, Shop-2, Other-01)</b>
• <b>Segregated Waste being Handed Over</b>	: <b>133 WGUs (HH-130, Shop-2, Other-01)</b>
• <b>Monthly User Charges Collection</b>	: <b>Rs. 3750</b>
• <b>Monthly Manpower Cost</b>	: <b>Rs. 3400</b>
• <b>Paribeshbandhu Earned Money by Selling Recycled Waste</b>	: <b>Rs. 70 per month</b>



# Swachh Ganges Mission

## Supported By Ganges Jute CSR

### Introduction:

Ganges Jute is one of the leading Jute Company in India. One of its units is situated at Bansberia, Hooghly along the river of Ganges. Ward No. 10 and 19 are very crucial part of Ganges Jute because it has a colony of people living who works in this company. The area is like a “Mini-India” because it comprises of different types of people having different cultures, rituals and lifestyles living at the same place. Though Ganges Jute is mostly concerned about its business but they are also concerned about the health, sanitation and security of people living in its area.

### Need of the Project:

People belonging to different religion, castes, races follow different rituals and live in the line quarters. The population staying in the two wards is almost 20,000 in only 3500 (Approx) line quarters. They are living in small narrow congested lanes. There were numbers of heap of garages at the end of each lane as the people were accustomed in throwing wastes in drain, lane and vat. Even the families used to do toilet and take bathe in the adjacent drains. Usually, the drains became filthy and dirty. Mosquitoes, flies and other vector borne insects grow rapidly and make the whole atmosphere unhygienic. People used to suffer by Vector borne diseases like cholera, diarrhea, skin disease, vomiting etc. The sweeper team tried to clean the area but they were unable to create hygienic atmosphere due to common practice of people in throwing wastes. Even the cleaning team of Ganges Colony used to clear vats and dump it at another place as they had no idea of managing wastes.

The improper disposal of solid waste has a serious and dangerous impact on a wide range of areas. Garbage thrown in the street or in open spaces creates a public health hazard, while wastes dumped near lakes and streams which contaminates the water. All these problems are common in all over India and can have a serious impact on the health of the people in this area too and it became a matter of serious concern to the management of Ganges and so it lead them to take a big step towards Solid Waste Management.

For this reason Ganges Jute and BITAN ventured together to make the area of the Ganges colony (i.e. Ward no. 10 and 19) clean and secure a better future of Ganges as well as of its people. In this context, BITAN and Ganges hold their hands and stood together to achieve a clean environment and a new project was formed named SWACHH GANGES MISSION on August,2018.

### Objective:

The objective of the project is to strengthen the decentralized approach in waste management system and convert bio waste into organic compost for promoting sustainable agriculture practices and reduction of disease load in semi-urban areas and in doing this the project aims to meaningfully develop a community ownership.



## Key Activities of the Project:

### Strengthening partnerships and relationship:

Bitan made an all-out effort to forge new partnerships and strengthen existing ones in order to take the project forward. Bitan also facilitated a process of dialogue, discussion and mutual support to ensure the effectiveness of the project.

### Sensitization and awareness:

Without deep seated awareness among the community members the project would yield half hearted results. Bitan ensured that the project staff at all levels spread awareness about the project and sensitize the community on collaborative approach.

### Listing of Waste Generating Units and lay out of Route Map:

In preparatory phase, it is very important to make a list of total waste generating units with defined category thorough door to door survey. After completion of survey and data base management, nature of wastes, nature of waste generating units, practice and common view of the people are analyzed. On the basis of analysis, one bag and bucket campaign had been planned and distributed later. For Waste collection and waste management, preparing a layout of Route Map was important strategy for tracking and measuring wastes..

### Training workshops for Pariyavaran Sathi:

One day orientation training and one day hand to hand practical training was conducted by BITAN to enhance the skill of PS, in SWM Project. Skilled manpower gives their best output during the work.

### One Bucket and one bag campaign.

**In this campaign one bag and one bucket have been distributed at 1550 HHs out of 1690 HHs at Ward-10 of Bansberia Municipality.**

### Waste Collection and Management:

One green bucket and one bag campaign through door to door waste collection is implemented by BITAN in colony area of Ganges Jute. Collected waste is categorized. Bio wastes goes for preparing manure, collected inorganic waste is sold to local vendors and reducing the load on local body and generate its revenue. Inert waste that is not possible to handle in other ways needs to be incinerated (on procurement of incinerator) in near future for 'Zero Waste' following Pollution Control Board (PCB) guideline





### Progress and achievements of work:

After preparatory phase, waste collection and handling was started since January, 2019. In the very beginning, it was a difficult job to motivate the waste generators to keep the waste into buckets and bags in a segregation manner. At the same time it needed a continuous monitoring and handholding support in need at community and central processing unit for complete waste management.

- Initially, community participation in this systematic approach was very poor and not interested to give waste. But after three months of rigorous community mobilization, people are involved in this practice.
- Segregation at source has been improved than before.

**N.B : Total Waste Generating Unit is 4396. Due to some policy decisions, Daily Waste Collection has not started in Ward 19 of Bansberia Municipality.**

### Revenue Generation:

#### Collection from Fortnight Market-

Month	Date	Purpose	Amount(Rs.)
Feb	14-02-19	Fort night Market	7,505.00
	26-02-19	Fort night Market	7,355.00
March	09-03-19	Fort night Market	7,110.00
	09-03-19	Bin let for Occasion	300.00
	24-03-19	Fort night Market	5,460.00

#### Revenue generation from Recycle waste sale-

Month	Date	Purpose	Total Kg	Amount(Rs.)
Feb	19.02.2019	Sale of Recyclable Waste	530	3007.75
Mar	24.03.2019	Sale of Recyclable Waste	235.8	992

Total 3999.75

## Key Challenges:

- i. Waste Collection and waste handling process is not started at Ward-19 due to political and other issue.
- ii. User Charges collection from households, shops and institution (Ward-10) is not initiated due to political and administrative issues.
- iii. Daily waste collection process is not initiated properly.
- iv. No decision has been concluded in case of South Colony (Bosti) regarding inclusion or exclusion of this area under SWM project.
- v. Irregularity of Clearing Vats and Sulabhs hampers the progress of work in Solid Waste Management Project.
- vi. Other services, like road sweeping and drain cleaning are extremely important to make this project grand success.
- vii. Pariyavaran Sathis are not cooperating with the work by providing productive hours and labors.
- viii. Misguiding the community and sanitation team by anonymous influenced persons against the implementation of the project.
- ix. Supply of Contaminated drinking water to community becomes the impediments of implementing SWM project.
- x. Lack of proper coordination among the Sweeper Team, Drain Cleaning Team and Pariyavaran Sathi creates a barrier of cleanliness in locality.
- xi. Proper land filling site is not demarcated.
- xii. The process of up gradation of Central Processing Unit is taking much time.
- xiii. Manure production is not started properly due to not having electricity connection with the Sieving Machine.

## Way forward:

- i) To minimize the critical gaps in waste disposing, waste segregation at source and rendering service charge, enforcement of SWM rules 2016 is significant as well as anchoring role of ULBs and local resource persons is demanded.
- ii) Community ownership, especially strategic role of community group is the key to its sustainability.
- iii) Defining of Standard Operating system (SOP) of 'Pariyavaran Sathi' and its proper execution.
- iv) New strategy of Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) has to be adopted for effective community mobilization.
- v) Required an Orientation of local resource person and local political leader on SWM rules-2016 and asking for their pivotal role to play.



**“SAVE LIVES” Project in Nayabasti Slum' under Maheshtala Municipality**  
*Supported By: Glaxo Smith Kline Pharmaceuticals Limited*  
*(GSK), Mumbai*

**INTRODUCTION:**

BITAN is implementing the “Save Lives” project in Nayabasti, one of the slums under Ward-7 of Maheshtala Municipality with a view to bring about a change in the lives of women and children residing in this slum. This is a marginalized community. The populations staying in this area are mostly migrated from sub urban areas and from adjacent states also. They moved here in search of better livelihood options. They visit their native places during crop cutting season where they work as daily labour. Here this unskilled population is mostly engaged as daily wage laborer, rickshaw pulling, rag picking/waste collection, house maid and similar kind of engagement in the unorganized sector. Children who are deprived from education facilities get engaged in labour sector from an early age of 10 to 15 years is common phenomenon. Being close to the city of Kolkata, a lot of youth from this location get engaged in drug peddling and other forms of substance abuses. The area is lacking all basic civic amenities e.g. electricity, drinking water, good living condition, sewerage etc. As a result the population both men and women become victims of several diseases.

Keeping in view the organization has initiated following interventions with major focus on health issues of the women and children.

1. Monitoring Eligible Couples every month to identify pregnancy at the earliest and detect other reproductive illnesses.
2. Promoting pregnancy identification kit for early detection and facilitate early registration of pregnant women in govt. health institutions.
3. Ensuring four Ante Natal Care (ANC) check-ups in Govt. hospitals.
4. Ensuring institutional delivery and exclusive breast feeding of the new born.
5. Ensuring Post Natal Care (PNC) check-ups for lactating mothers.
6. Ensuring birth registration, routine immunization of all eligible children.
7. Monthly Growth monitoring of every infants (0-2 yrs) for monitoring nutrition status and also demonstrating the preparation of supplementary low cost nutritious foods.
8. Advocacy and linkage with govt. institutions

**Capacity building activities:**

- Training of staff on Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) issues
- Training of community level Mahila Arogya Samity members
- Training of Adolescent groups





### Issues covered in the training:

- Birth preparedness,
- Family planning,
- Kangaroo Mother Care,
- Exclusive breast feeding;
- Entitlement of Social security schemes in case of institutional delivery (JSY,JSSK) the benefits of institutional delivery;
- Importance, benefits and schedules of ANC/PNC check-ups;
- Causes, symptoms and treatment of diarrhoea, common illness and HIV/ III effects of early marriage and Growth Monitoring.





## The major achievements of 2018-19:

Maternal and Child Health						
	Indicators	Status as NFHS-4 (Urban data) (2015-2016)	Base line data, (October-November, 2015)	(April 2016-March 2017)	(April 2017-March 2018)	(April, 2018-March, 2019)
1	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester and early registered	58.9%	14.82%	58.7%	52.2%	64.6%
2	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits/ check up	78.1 %	25%	33.85%	33.81%	60.87%
3	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/ LHV/ ANM/ midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery	68.6%	-	50.76%	100%	100%
4	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution	17.3%	0	0	5.76%	7.25%
5	Institutional Birth	83.7%	20.41%	33.85%	52.46%	72.9%
6	Birth Registration	-	-	81%	85.6%	95.7%
7	Female Sterilization	22.7%		2 nos	3 nos	5 nos

## Case Story:

### Intervention in a case affected with HIV

Swapna Mahato, a pregnant woman from 14 no. brick field who has 2 daughters (both were delivered at home) was detected with HIV positive at her 8th month of pregnancy. She and daughters were advised for blood test. But her husband was not willing to test his blood group. After persistent counseling of our project staff and Mahila Arogya Samiti members when he tested his blood, it was found to be HIV positive. Both of them were referred to Calcutta Medical College hospital for necessary treatment. Surprisingly, as they have no knowledge about the risk of having AIDS, they were not at all scared or tensed about the fact. After that, HIV tests of her two elder daughters were also done but found negative. Our MAS members and project staff took thorough care of her till her delivery. Now Swapna and her daughter both are well. Swapna and her husband both are taking continuous check up from the hospital and taking medicines regularly from govt. Hospital. Swapna's new born will get her HIV test soon and will get the treatment accordingly. Now, she and her new born are under continuous care and having regular follow-up visits facilitated by our project staff. Swapna and her husband both are quite happy and satisfied now, has good rapport with our staff and MAS members. It was possible monitoring, counseling and prompt action service of our project that could save the lives of Swapna and her daughter.

(Names were changed)



# Basic Health Care and Support Programme

Supported By - MEMISA-BELGIUM through WBVHA, Kolkata

## INTRODUCTION:

Since 2012, a full-fledged programme under Basic Health Care and Support Programme (BHC&SP) is being implemented by BITAN covering **three Gram Panchayats viz. Mayapur , Chingripota, and Buita of Budge Budge I block**. The experiences gained during implementation of the activities in the past few years, enabled BITAN to identify the existing gaps in health system and guided to address them accordingly through this project. Regular coordination with different stakeholders' viz. the Gram Panchayat (GP), Block Primary Health Centre (BPHC), Block Development Officer (BDO), Self Help Group (SHG), local women, bank, and community enabled to identify certain major issues and work towards a solution in a consolidated approach. **For facilitating the existing health services people's platform was continued with active support of women's group within the community. The women's group in the area acted as a change agent and pressure group to ensure the rights of common people in the community. Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) has been formed to identify the problems at community level and solving those problems through advocacy with proper planning jointly with local authority (GP) and other stakeholders.**

## Major achievements of 2018-19:

### Promoting Ante Natal Checkups, Institutional delivery, and immunization:

- 5 institutional deliveries of unwilling women were ensured. Case stories were shared at various levels for encouraging others to ensure institutional delivery.
- 3 dropout children received their scheduled immunization.
- 5 case stories (2 stillbirths, 2 ligations, and 1 unavailability of vehicles) were shared. As a result, Primary Health Nurse declared that, referral slip will be issued immediately after the early registration (within 12 weeks).
- A total number of 5 mothers received BMP entitlements with the help of community leaders.
- Community leaders facilitated in ensuring the USG test of 7 pregnant women at free of cost.
- Community leaders ensured 5 institutional deliveries.
- 2 TB patients were identified by the community leaders and BHCSP project staffs and their treatment was ensured by sending them to the nearest BPHC.





## Creating community health fund through SHG formation:

- A total number of 17 health fund has been created. Among those, 15 were created as SHG health fund and 2 community health funds were created and they have started to contribute their money in the fund 3 community members borrowed money from the health fund for treatment of their family members.
- Total 5 new SHG has been formed. Linkage with the banks are ensured.
- 30 vulnerable families were identified, and their SASPFUW registration has been completed. Some of them received their SASPFUW cards also.
- Among 105 members of 10 SHGs of Gobarjhuri village under Buita GP 47 members did not have their SwasthaSathi cards. Among 47 members, the swasthasathi cards of 35 members were ensured.
- SHG 'Kasturi' (Chingripota GP) helped to create health fund of SHG Kajal (Chingripota GP).
- A total fund of Rs. 26300/ has been created. Among them, minimum amount is Rs. 260/ and maximum amount is Rs. 3000/

## Supporting local initiative:

- The problem of water supply was raised by community members and VHSNC members in a community meeting, with the guidance from our project staffs, they did advocacy at Panchayat level and as a result 2 water taps and 2 valves in the pipeline were installed in Gobarjhuri village of Buita GP. The drainage and basement of water tap were also constructed. 65 households are getting the benefits of the water tap.





### Capacity building of PRI and VHSNC:

- PRI members of Mayapur Panchayat were trained on Basic Health Care Programme. GP Pradhan suggested that not only PRI members but the members of health department also should have this kind of trainings.
- In Mayapur GP's 13 Sansads, 13 VHSNC groups were formed following Govt. guidelines with joint efforts from Panchayat and BHCSP
- Orientation about VHSNC was given and identifying the problems of health and health determinants were also defined.
- VHSNC members of 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Sansad identified a case of violence against a woman and planned to take initiative. They were against this incident and shared it at GP level. GP Pradhan promised to take action about this incident.





## Capacity building of adolescents and charter of demand:

- 4 days Capacity building of adolescents on ARSH and NHE has been completed. It was on how to identify the problems of getting the Government benefits, how to plan to solve it out and how to do advocacy at different Govt. levels were defined.
- Gobarjhuri village of Buita GP, and Balarampur village of Chingripota GP did not have ASHA facilitators, so the villagers were deprived from getting “Sathi” sanitary napkins. Adolescent girls were ensured to get the supply of “Sathi” sanitary napkins from block level through advocacy at sub centre level, GP level and block level.
- Adolescent leaders stopped an early marriage, and currently that girl is continuing her studies.





## SAG-KanyashreePrakalpa Convergence Program

Supported By Department of Women & Child Development and Social Welfare, Govt. of WB

**SAG-KP Convergence Programme** was launched with the aim to strengthen monitoring, supervision and capacity building of the adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years (school going and school drop outs) for their appropriate development and empowerment.

**The objective is to** encourage all adolescent girls to continue their education and minimize the vulnerabilities with the support of non-nutrition services like health and nutrition education, health check-up, life skill education, exposure visit to public institutions and vocational skill training on different employable modules including land based livelihood programs.

**BITAN, an implementing NGO, is working closely with ICDS and other line departments in 3 districts namely Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar and Coochbehar for successful implementation of this program.**

**Area of Work:** Jalpaiguri District (Matiali, Jalpaiguri Sadar and Jalpaiguri Urban ICDS), Alipurduar District (Kumargram, Alipurduar 2 and Alipurduar Urban ICDS) and Cooch Behar District (Sitai, Sitalkuchi, Mathabhanga I and Mathabhanga II ICDS).

**Progress Report:** The program has started from February 2019. The detailed progress report of February 2019 to March 2019 is given below.



**SAG KANYASHRE PRAKALPA CONVERGENCE PROGRAMME**

February and March, 2019

Sl.no	PROGRAMME	COOCHBEHAR	ALIPURDUAR	JALPAIGURI	Total
1	No.of Gram Panchayet/BLOCK/WARD	23 GP	20 WARD, 11 GP	25 WARD, 19 GP	53 GP, 45 WARDS
2	No of AWC covered	1192	59	860	2111
3	Total no of AWWs in the project	323	336	222	881
4	Total no. of AWWs trained	1099	919	778	2796
5	Total School goers	38144	41882	28407	108433
6	Total Out-of -School	326	139	478	943
7	Total no of AGs covered	11717	29148	18885	59750
8	Total no of Sakhi and Saheli in the project area	3576	2024	3168	8768
9	Total no of SakhiSaheli Trained	2384	2437	3152	7973
10	Total number of exposure visit conducted	63	22	47	132
11	Total no of AGs attended Exposure visit	3886	1856	2514	8256
12	In which institutions exposure visit conducted	Bank, Police station, GP Office, Hospital, Sub-centre, Rloffic, Post office	G. P OFFICE POLICE STATION, B.D.O OFFICE, BANK, SUB CENTRE, R.I OFFICE, POST OFFICE, HOSPITAL,ANWE SA CLINIC	Hospital, Women's P.S., B.L.R.O,Bank, Post office, Anneshaclinic, GP, Police Station, CDPO Office, Hospital & Sub-centre	
13	Total no of KishoriDiwas conducted	0	0	0	0
14	Total no. of Re admission in the project	5	0	10	15
15	Total Early Marriage Intervened	0	0	4	4
16	Total Early Marriage prevented	0	0	2	2



## **Clean Pujali Dream Pujali Initiative** **Supported by - Pujali Municipality, South 24 Parganas**

### **Introduction:**

Pujali, the smallest municipal town within KMA, comes under the Budge Budge Police Station of the AliporeSadar Subdivision, in South 24 Parganas District, West Bengal.

Rapid transformation and development has seen Pujali progress to 16 wards from a rural setting in lush greenery on the bank of Hoogly, to an urban municipality teeming with potential. Led by the establishment of a gigantic Thermal Power Station by the CESC in 1993, Pujali has only been expanding its horizons further.

The City of Pujali though has made a good effort to modernize, but it still has the scope in improved sanitation services under ODF+ initiative and there is an urgent need to make substantial improvement in the SWM practices prevailing in the city to raise the standards of health, sanitation and urban environment keeping pace with the rapid urbanization and growing population. The repugnant attitude of common people towards solid waste & its management is universally 'making garbage out of sight' is the commonly followed practice.

However, with increasing public as well as political awareness, solid waste management is starting to receive due attention by the Municipality. Now the ULB has recognised Solid Waste Management is one of the most essential services for maintaining the quality of life in the urban areas and for ensuring better standards of health and sanitation.

However, a 'SMART' plan needs to be prepared for maximizing efficiency and effectiveness of this service, it is necessary to tackle this problem systematically by going into all aspects of the 'Solid Waste Management' and devise cost effective system which may ensure adequate level of SWM services to community with their active participation. Collection, transportation and disposal of waste should be in an environmentally acceptable as per Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2016.

As CSO, BITAN has a pivotal role to set up simple and appropriate SWM system in Pujali which will be easy to run and manage by the local women & men of socially excluded community (especially rag pickers, single women headed family, widow etc) or unemployed youths and generate revenue for its sustainability.



## Implement and Strategy:

- Developing Standard Operating Procedure of Pujali Solid Waste Management Program.
- Selection and Capacity Building of Human Resources.
- Survey and Sketching of Route Map.
- Mass Awareness through Community Meeting, Exhibition, Rally, Workshops & Mass Media.
- **'2 Bins & 1 Bag Campaign'** (Green Bucket for Bio Degradable Waste, Red Bucket for Hazardous Waste and White Bag for Recycled Waste.)

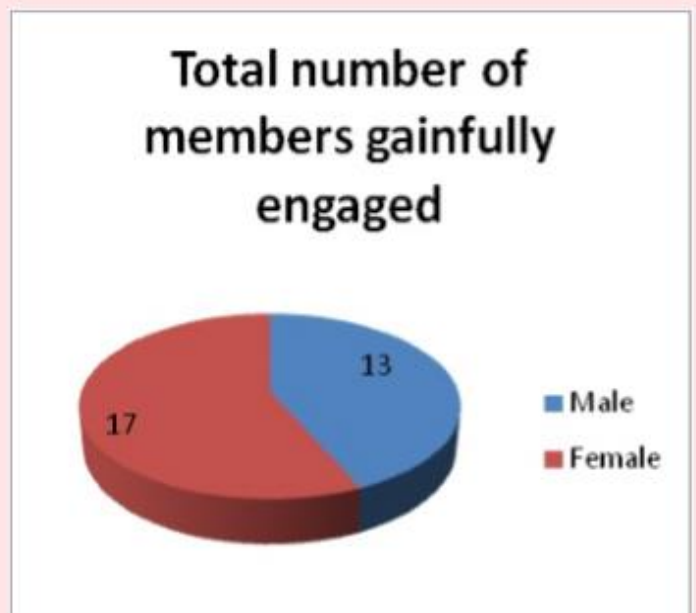
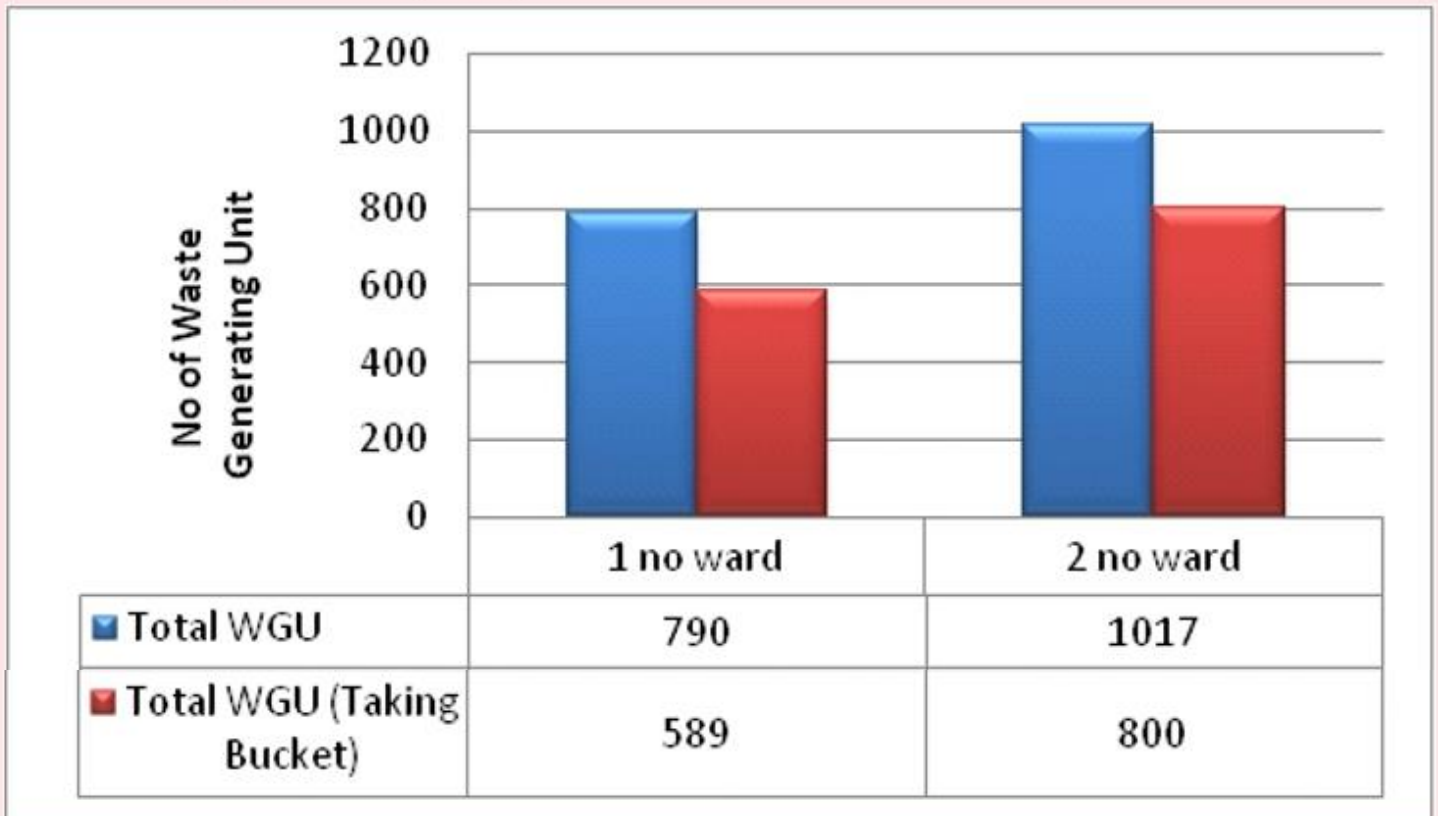
**For this campaign, a 16 groups of volunteers (Urban ASHA, MAS, ICDS workers, SHGs and adolescents) at each ward are engaged and encouraged to make the campaign successful. This campaign covers 4 points agenda at a stretch for 7 days once in a quarter to adapt the new behaviour by the community. 4 points agenda as follows**

1. **Keep segregated waste in 2 different buckets and 1 bag**
  2. **Give segregated waste separately to "Female Paribeshbandhu" Wet waste and domestic hazardous waste daily (Monday to Saturday) and recyclable waste once in a week**
  3. **Give service charges to the ULB as decided by ULB**
  4. **Protest against in case of waste disposal outside home by neighbour**
- Daily Bio & Hazardous Waste Collection from every Waste Generating Units (Monday to Saturday) and Once in a week collection of Recycled Waste.
  - Setting up Secondary Transfer Points.
  - Composting (Waste to Wealth).
  - **Scientific approach for Sweeping & Drainage Cleaning.**
  - Scientific Land Filling.
  - Preparation of a Lab Corner.





**Achievements (Till January 2019)**





## Dashboard (14<sup>th</sup> November,2018-7<sup>th</sup> January,2019)

Sl.No	Key Performance Indicators	Achievements
1	HHs/ Waste generators in operational area(Ward no1&2)	1807
2	HHs/Waste generators coverage in operational area (2 Wards)	79% (1420)
3	Active Institutions	Municipality
4	WGUs providing Waste (1420)	87.11%
5	WGUs providing segregated waste (1420)	81.05%
6	Waste Handled in tons	19.67
7	Dumping Wastes out of total wastes collected	5.14%
8	Recycle Waste out of total Waste Collected	7.26%

S.No	Key Performance Indicators	Frequency	UoM	Achievements
1.	Total Waste Handled	Monthly	Tons	15.84
2.	total bio-waste collection	Monthly	Tons	13.96
3.	total recyclable waste collected	Monthly	Tons	1.16

### ➤ Mass Awareness through Flex

16 wards of Pujali Municipality have observed the Flex of Solid Waste Management before the biggest festival of Bengali Durga Puja. It is a great initiation for mass awareness regarding the cleanliness of their area and necessity of implementation of Solid Waste Management.

### Conclusion

People of Pujali Municipality has greeted the maiden initiative of Solid Waste Management Program with warm wishes. As there was no system of Waste Management and residents were in need of such unique and acceptable method of waste management. It is expected with the support of Municipality and active involvement of it's residents the project will be able to reach out to every door and this strategy will be incorporated by the Municipality itself in the long run to make the program sustainable with promising visible changes in the lives of the people.

# Green Jobs Initiative

Supported by National SafaiKarmachari Finance and Development Corporation in collaboration with Skill Council for Green Jobs, New Dehli

## Introduction

Hundreds of unskilled 'SafaiKarmacharis' (persons engaged in keeping the city clean) are working in every ULBs for years and they do not have any proper knowledge regarding Mechanized Cleaning and Safety at work place. In this context Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has taken initiatives through NSKFDC and Skill Council for Green Jobs for the capacity building of contractual 'safaiKarmacharis' of ULBs. 'BITAN Institute for Training Awareness and Networking' is an affiliated Training Partner of Skill Council for Green Jobs from October 2018 and has been authorized to carry out "Recognition of Prior Learning"- Training Programme (5 Days) of 'SafaiKarmacharis' of AMRUT City Municipalities as per the stipulated criteria of Skill Council for Green Jobs of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

## Planning of 2018-19:

This program has two steps---

1. Workshop of senior dignitaries of ULBs on 'Prevention of Hazardous Cleaning of Sewers and Septic Tanks
2. 5 Days Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Training Program of Contractual 'SafaiKarmacharis' (Maximum 150 persons per ULB) of AMRUT City Municipalities.

We have received a target of enlisting minimum 500 'SafaiKarmacharis' for the 5 days RPL Training Program and conduct at least 4 One Day Workshops.

### Strategies to achieve the targets set:

Strategies taken by the organization:

- Visit Municipalities with official documents for RPL Training and One Day Workshop.
- Meeting with the Chairman/Chairperson or Sanitary Inspector and explain them about the perspective and need of the program.
- Official Approach to State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) to inform the ULBs about the workshop and Training to make the process faster.





### Achievements:

4 One Day Workshops were held till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

### Challenges:

- Due to the Parliament Election 2019, it was extremely difficult for us to get date from the ULBs for Workshop and Document Collection.
- Some ULBs have insisted for letter from SUDA to conduct the workshop and RPL training which is still under process.

**Some ULBs demanded training of all 'safai karmacharis' including their permanent staff which is not allowed by Skill Council for Green Jobs project criteria.**

### Conclusion

As BITAN is working successfully in Solid Waste Management for years, we are capable of providing capacity building training to contractual 'Safai Karmacharis' of ULBs. In the year 2019-20, BITAN is looking forward to conduct One Day Workshops and RPL training program in other municipalities and Municipal Corporations of West Bengal and planning to reach out to the States of North East India.



**ANNUAL REPORT  
2018-2019**



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