

Case Study – 3 Pot System of Waste Management

Date of field visit	
Author/ rapporteur	Shalini
Name of the district	Hyderabad
Name of the Partner	SaciWATERS
About the village (its approach from the main city, kind of people, type of houses)	Khaithalapur, Anjaiah Nagar, Hasmathpet and Pandit Nehru Nagar are the slums located in Kukatpally and Moosapet clusters under Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) administration, Hyderabad city, Telangana. Most of these slum dwellers are mainly daily wage labourers, vegetable vendors and private employees. The houses are mostly pucca and semi-pucca.
Name of the person	Radha, Pavitra, Suma Latha and Bilkis Begum BVM Members
Name of the Village, City, State	Khaithalapur, Anjaiah Nagar, Hasmathpet and Pandit Nehru Nagar Hyderabad, Telangana
Age / date of birth	
Occupation	Housewife/BVM Members
Partner NGO associated	SaciWATERS
About the family - Number of family members Name and age for the family members Number of earning members	
Background information (about his/her family, lifestyle, number of dependent members in the family, and so on)	Slums and squatter settlements are often neglected from municipal services and people living in these slums are also least bothered about the services and the unhygienic environment that they are living in. With rapid urbanisation, the country is facing massive waste management challenge. Disposal of solid wastes is a stinging and widespread problem in both urban and rural areas in many

	<p>developed and developing countries. Municipal solid waste (MSW) collection and disposal is one of the major issue and biggest challenge to the authorities of both small and large cities. It is a common assumption among urban residents that once their waste leaves their home, it is not their problem. But when we throw “away” our garbage, it does not really stop being our problem.</p> <p>This case study tries to capture the status of solid waste management and behavioural change among the community members i.e. before and after the intervention of the SaciWATERS in the above mentioned slums.</p>
<p>Challenges faced</p>	<p>Solid Waste Management (SWM) is one among the basic essential services provided by municipal authorities in the country to keep urban centres clean. Garbage collection system in the community is very poor and throwing garbage on streets and open land was the common practice of the residents in these community. Meeting in the slum on weekly basis is practiced to orient and habituate the BVM’s at slum level to discuss their issues in detail and it is said that “garbage is collected for every 3 or 4 days and sometime once in a week so, we started throwing the garbage in nearby nala, streets or open spaces.</p> <p>Project team have conducted a meeting with the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (AMOH), garbage collectors, sanitation field assistants and community members etc, to discuss about the sanitation issues in the communities. The fruitful outcome of this meeting is that AMOH has allotted a garbage collectors to the community who is provided with tricycles/ tipper and also guided them to collect the waste at least every alternate day. This has built the confidence in the community and also to the BVM members. This went in operational for few days and most of the households stopped putting or throwing the waste on streets and open spaces. Another challenge here is the segregation of waste, none of the household is segregating the wet and dry waste. In order to bring the change in community and their behaviour towards the disposal of solid waste, the project team has conducted a series of door to door campaigns on solid waste management to make them aware on segregation of dry and wet waste, their uses, and defects etc. which helps in maintaining the cities and communities clean and healthy.</p> <p>In these campaigns GHMC staff, BVM members, BACI volunteering staff and project staff have been actively participated and oriented</p>

about the source segregation of waste by demonstrating what goes in to dry waste with blue bin and what goes in to wet waste with green bin covering 600hhs from the project intervention slums.

The GHMC (Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation) under the Waste Management initiative had distributed around 44 lakh twin garbage bins to the households to encourage segregation of waste but the garbage segregation was not successful in many localities.

During the campaigns in these communities households said that they are ready to segregate the waste but many of the households have not received the twin bins from the government. Looking at their interest as a part of decentralised solid waste management in the communities the project which is being supported from WaterAid have distributed around 75 twin bins in each slums (blue bin for hazardous waste, green bin for wet waste) with one bag (for dry waste) to the most needy and interested people in segregating the waste

The project team have closely monitored these 75 households in each slums for 3 months and made them habituated to segregate the waste. The generated wet waste and hazardous waste is given the garbage collector and dry waste which is being collected in a bag is sold off by the households to recyclers. After closely monitoring these households a BVM meeting is conducted in the slums and oriented about the 3 pot system of waste management which is financially sustainable, technically feasible, socially, legally acceptable and environmentally friendly. This is ideal for individual homes to compost in flats, apartments and tight spaces. These 3 bins are installed one above the other and each keeps about 25 kgs of waste. Organic waste which is generated from kitchen i.e, vegetable peels, food wastage, fruits etc. is layered with the organic waste and culture (inoculum) to be sprinkled on the waste daily for smell free and fool proof composting. It can be placed at any sheltered area away from direct rain like terrace, kitchen, gardens etc. Holes in the surface and porosity regulates moisture and airflow optimally. Within 1 month this waste will be turned to compost. The generated compost can be used for gardening and can also be used as a culture (inoculum). Around 50 households who are segregating the waste and households having space for plants/garden in the above mentioned slums were distributed with the 3 pots to promote home composting. Project team have monitored activity very closely to habituate them to make this as daily activity. From this intervention, wet waste is being treated at source level and households are giving only dry waste to the garbage collector. Whereas few households selling the dry waste to the recyclers. With this intervention amount waste which is being going to landfilling has been reduced.

	<p>There was a demand from remaining households who are interested in making compost at homes and asked the project team for 3 pot SWM units. Looking at their interest in segregating the dry and wet waste project team have planned for investing on 3 home composting units for additional households at these communities.</p>
<p>WASH situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the current facilities?</i> • <i>Where do people collect water from?</i> • <i>Where do they go to the toilet?</i> • <i>Impacts of lack of WASH services on people's lives.</i> • <i>What was the situation earlier?</i> • <i>Is it better now? How?</i> 	<p>Solid waste management is very poor in these communities, collection of garbage is for every 3-4 days. Project team have capacitated and conducted a series of door to door campaigns on source segregation of waste to promote it at household level. The project team have distributed twin bins with one bag and few households with 3 pot compost units to the households for source segregation and its management, it is being closely monitored to make it as a regular activity.</p>
<p>Quotes/ important messages shared</p>	<p>Suma Latha – BVM member expressed that “ We know know that solid waste management issue was the biggest challenge in the cities, through this BVM platform we were capacitated on SWM and team have taught us about the segregation of waste and even distributed twin bins in the community. I am doing the 3 pot system to manage the wet waste which is generated from my house and I am also using this compost for growing plants in my compound”.</p> <p>Pavitra – BVM member expressed that “ earlier we use give the garbage to the garbage collector and used to pay around Rs.60-70 every month for collecting the waste. But now we are treating our own waste at home itself by 3 pot system waste management and no need to give the waste to garbage collectors. I will store the dry waste for 15- 1month and sell back to the recyclers. Few of our neighbours who has seen this 3 pot unit are interested in buying this unit to make the compost at home”.</p>
<p>Role of WaterAid or Partner NGO in his/her life</p>	<p>SaciWATERs team through BVM was able to mobilise these people to make them aware of the Solid waste management, its uses, effects and impact on health and environment.</p>
<p>Future desires/ aspirations/ plans</p>	

<p>Achievements/ impacts on his/her life through this intervention</p>	<p>Through this intervention there is a change in the attitude of the residents towards the solid waste management and have developed a kind of responsibility for the environment they are living in.</p>
<p>Any other relevant information</p>	
<p>Please attach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pictures with captions • Any other document/information 	<p>Format for caption of pictures: who + when + where + why</p>



Photograph 1: Door to door campaigns promoting segregation of waste at household level



Photograph 2: Distribution of twin bin with one bag to the community promotion of segregation of waste at source



Photograph 3 : Demonstration to the community on 3 pot system of waste management at household



Photograph 4: 3 pot composting units



Photograph 5: Final picture of compost