



Consortium for
DEWATS
Dissemination
Society



Annual Report
2014-15

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FOREWORD

Written by the Secretary

CDD Society – An Introduction

The Consortium for DEWATS Dissemination (CDD) Society is a non-governmental organization, initiated as a network in 2002 and registered formally as non-profit society in 2005. The Society aims to promote better environment especially for less privileged, disadvantaged and marginalized groups.

Since its inception in 2002, CDD Society has worked on Community Based Sanitation (CBS), Citywide Sanitation Planning (CSP), Decentralized Solid Waste Management (DESWAM), Decentralized Water Supply Systems (DEWASS), Decentralized Renewable Energy Supply (DERES) and Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATSTM). The Society provides services through direct field implementation and transfer of knowledge to relevant implementation oriented stakeholders.

CDD Society is headquartered in Bangalore and has a Regional Cooperation Office (RCO) in Nagpur, Maharashtra. The Society works through a network of over 20 like-minded partners across India. The network members comprise of various government agencies, not-for-profit organizations, academic institutions as well as private service providers. Partners coordinate and implement DBNS projects in close cooperation with the Society through the entire process of planning, implementation and monitoring. The Society functions as the network's secretariat and provides technical, research, financial, capacity building, marketing and documentation support to Partners.

In 2011, along with its partners, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd. (RGRHCL) and the Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association (BORDA), CDD Society established a Centre for Advanced Sanitation Solutions (CASS) to promote and disseminate knowledge on sustainable sanitation solutions. The Centre is equipped with training, design and applied training, research and development and knowledge management units as well as an interactive exhibition.

Addressing the sanitation challenge through decentralized solutions

The year 2014 saw tremendous interest in India's sanitation sector. The new government's election campaign highlighted the importance of toilets over temples and announced its goal to eliminate open defecation by the year 2019. Given the magnitude of the problem, international agencies such as the UN and the WHO report that over 500 million people in India defecate in the open, the government's target is both ambitious and challenging. Nevertheless, promises like these and initiatives such as Swachh Bharath Abhiyaan are a welcome to the sanitation sector, which as a result, has started to receive serious attention by politicians, funders as well as by the public.

The road to ensuring "Sanitation for all" is as yet in the distant future. Data from the Joint Monitoring Program of the WHO and UNICEF for Water Supply shows that despite improvements to increases in overall access to sanitation facilities from 26% in 1990 to 52% in 2012, the efforts to achieve the targets set by the Millennium Development Goals are still a long way off. The census of 2011 shows that four years ago, around 49.8% Indians did not have access to any form of sanitation facilities. The direct health consequences of poor sanitation especially lack of access to toilets, are still alarmingly high in the South Asian countries. In India, approximately 7 million people annually are victims of diarrhea and 22% of all diseases can be attributed to contaminated water. According to a WSP study of India the revenue loss caused by poor or inadequate hygiene amounts to \$53.8 million and the Global Hunger Index of the International Food Policy Research Institute shows that in India, approximately 65 million kids below five years of age are malnourished due to the discharge partially treated or untreated domestic sewage into the environment.

Closely linked to sanitation is the growing issue of managing wastewater. The country generates nearly 38,000 million liters of domestic wastewater daily. However, the infrastructure for treatment can treat only 33% of the total wastewater generated. In addition, most treatment facilities function improperly, run under capacity, or are mired with problems and are simply not operational. Poorly managed operation and maintenance of these facilities are partly to blame. The result is that almost 91% of the domestic wastewater is only partially treated or released untreated directly into the environment posing serious public health risks.

Release of untreated liquid and solid waste pollutants to the immediate surroundings of a community, directly threatens the life and the wellbeing of humans, animals, plants, and ecosystems. CDD Society believes that its mission to preserve natural resources and the environment can only be achieved by promoting social and economic development through basic needs services such as sanitation. However this is just one part of the problem. The organization consistently promotes the idea that we should "think beyond the toilet". What happens after the flush? Where does all of it go? Is it going into the sewer system, is it being treated – or is it being dumped into the environment? With a growing number of people moving to India's cities and as agglomeration becomes unstoppable the answers to these questions become more essential to understanding how to support a healthy environment.

CDD Society uses two approaches for the treatment and management of water and land pollutants called Decentralized Waste Water Treatment System (DEWATS) and Decentralized Solid Waste Management (DESWAM). As access to a safe and sanitized environment is considered as a basic human need and right, DEWATS and DESWAM interventions when implemented for low income communities is termed as Decentralized Basic Needs Service (DBNS).

CDD Society believes that its work is crucial to helping communities and societies to find appropriate ways to tackle the problems of sanitation and wastewater through sustainable approaches. The consortium does not only offer technical consultation and know-how but considers the dissemination of knowledge to other related stakeholders equally important. In recent years, CDD Society has made a concerted effort to strengthening its network and scaling-up its approach in order to reach a wider network of client groups.

Addressing the sanitation challenge through decentralized solutions

New Developments

As an organization, CDD Society has increased its human resource strength from 27 in 2011 to 57 in 2014. Engineers were recruited through campus interviews from renowned institutes across the country and sector experienced staff have been recruited. With the growing number of young professionals entering the workspace, CDD Society emphasized staff skills development and training in order to improve the scope of its work and achieve sustainable and continuously improved project results.

CDD Society ventured into the sectors of the climate change impact on sanitation with the project titled “Determining the impacts of climate change on sanitation systems as well as impacts of systems on global climate change in the city of Valsad, Gujarat (ICCO Cooperation)”. Other new projects have focused on supporting the creation of businesses for sanitation maintenance such as, “Operation and Maintenance of decentralized urban sanitation infrastructure by Strengthening the Operation & Maintenance Sector for Servicing Decentralized Urban Sanitation Infrastructure in Karnataka”, funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation). The organization also supports environmental planning as in “Lake protection project for Bandhwa Lake Protection through wastewater management “supported by GIZ New Delhi & Raipur Municipal Corporation and Wastewater management plan for three towns of Bhutan (SNV).

In the last year, CDD Society has also widened its scope to the field of septage and faecal sludge management. In order to develop an effective design for septage treatment, a pilot treatment system has been implemented in CASS (Centre for Advanced Sanitation Solutions), which is based within CDD Society. This treatment system is being monitored to develop various design criteria that enables the upscaling of septage treatment methodologies. As part of the organizations efforts to contribute to faecal sludge management, a detailed project report on the management of a septage plant has been prepared and submitted for Guwahati in Assam.

Vision

CDD Society's vision is to improve the environmental, economic and social conditions of the society through development, promotion and dissemination of appropriate, decentralized and affordable 'basic needs services'.

The organization's work is centred on three main areas:

Environment

Focusing on the treatment of wastewater and advocate the use of natural and biological treatment approaches and technologies for environmental preservation.

Social

Disseminating knowledge as the key method to include communities and create an understanding for environmental and health protection for social empowerment.

Economic

Promoting the idea of low operation and maintenance charges as well simple technical know-how to benefit the end user for economic independence.

4.1 BMZ-Basic Needs Services Project

The “Poverty Alleviation and Protection of Natural Resources in South Asia” project funded by BMZ is currently in its fifth phase, after 12 successful years since its initiation. The main objectives of the last phase were the improvement of living conditions and the protection of both natural resources and climatic conditions in uncovered urban and peri-urban settlement areas.

The target groups for the improvement of the sanitary infrastructure and decentralized wastewater treatment are groups residing in densely populated urban and peri-urban agglomerations with insufficient or no access to sanitary infrastructure; users of public institutions as well as enterprises that, unavoidably and inadvertently, illegally pollute natural resources due to inadequate wastewater and solid waste management. Whereas the target groups for city sanitation planning, capacity building are relevant stakeholders and specialists at community, state and national authorities, private enterprises and national as well as international organisations who are active in the basic needs services and wastewater management within the larger sanitation sector.

Within India’s sanitation sector there is presently a huge demand for improved sanitation services. In order to reach out more beneficiaries and to address the current problems in sanitation, CDD Society adopted following strategies:

Deliver Solutions – Implement DEWATS-CBS, DEWATS-SME projects and increase number of beneficiaries.

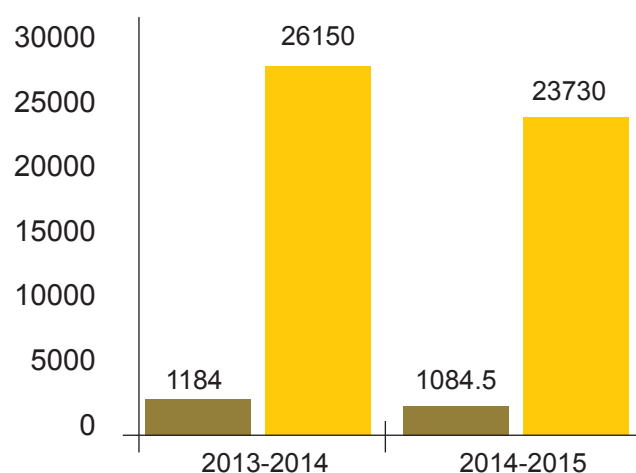
Help Deliver Solutions – Conduct capacity building programmes and develop city sanitation planning reports to help individuals, institutions, urban local bodies and other stakeholders to deliver sanitation solutions.

Enabling Environment – Monitor and evaluate the existing treatment systems to assess their performance. Create, maintain and publish databases, websites, newsletters, articles for communication and dissemination of the service portfolio..

4.1.1 Decentralized Basic Needs Services (DBNS) Technical Unit

The DBNS (Decentralized Basic Needs Services) Technical unit started the year 2014-15 with the aim to provide sustainable sanitation solution for decentralized wastewater treatment for Community Based Sanitation (CBS)/ Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) for government and private sector.

In 2014-2015 the unit was able to secure nine new DEWATS projects, two of which are in the conception phase, two have been commissioned, and five are under construction. The team was involved in reaching more than 1000 beneficiaries by installing DEWATS in various locations in India that have contributed to improving health and hygiene conditions.



■ Treated wastewater cum/day ■ No. of beneficiaries

Figure 1: Comparison of treated wastewater and beneficiaries

Grant Projects

The unit also had three projects that carried forward from the financial year 2013-2014, which are all under construction and will treat combined 945 cum/day for a 10200 proposed beneficiaries².

Another aim of the team was to increase marketing efforts and lobby with the government to increase presence in that area. After a year of consistent efforts the team was successful at securing a Government

4.1.2 RCO Nagpur

During the last year the CDD Society's Regional Office Nagpur received 29 inquiries from various clients, submitted 24 proposals, and signed seven agreements for 14 DEWATS units. This conversion ratio of 20.3% from enquiries into implementation of projects is the result of client delays.³

The Nagpur unit was involved in developing a SME DEWATS project for Kesar City Affordable Housing Colony, which has an area of around 1300 sqm available for the implementation of the treatment units. The Nagpur team proposed a treatment design that replaces the tertiary treatment module, which is customarily a Planted Gravel Filter (PGF) and requires an area of around 2100 sqm, with a Vortex, a vertical cylindrical module through which the wastewater is passed in form of a whirlpool. The Vortex system can be easily integrated into the pump room or on the top slab of the underground modules virtually eliminating the space required for the PGF.

Space availability is one of the challenges for implementation of a DEWATS™. In conventional DEWATS™ more than 50% of the area is required for the construction of Planted Gravel Filter for tertiary treatment. Vortex is an alternative to the Planted Gravel Filter (PGF) that occupies much less land and treats the secondary treated wastewater in a similar quality.

Another major achievement of the office is its contribution to policy changes in the field of wastewater treatment and reduction of environmental pollution. Their work has strengthened the organization's network - the list below presents some highlights:

- CDD Society has been empanelled for preparation of environmental development plant (EDP) by Ministry of Rural Development Government of

project from Mysore Urban Development Authority (MUDA) for implementation of DEWATS™ for serving a population of more than 25,000.

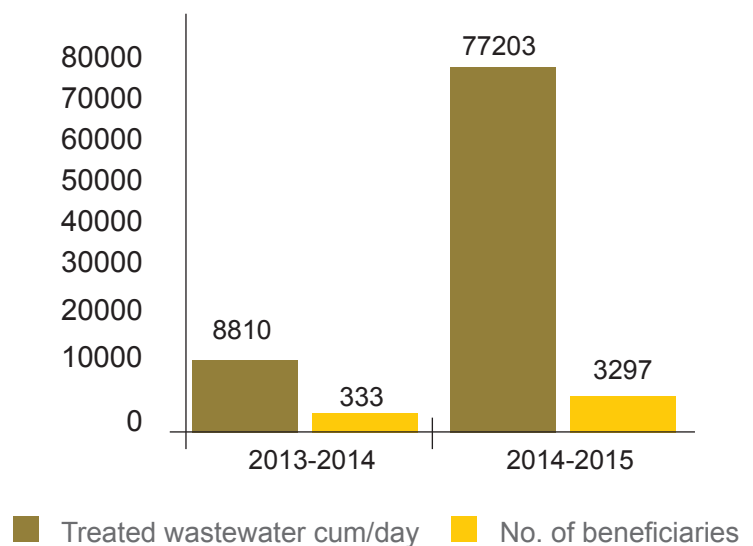


Figure 2: Comparison of treated wastewater and beneficiaries

- Maharashtra.
- It is now mandatory for wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse for all upcoming government buildings under Green Building Concept Maharashtra.
- CDD Society received an invitation from Ministry to attend National Workshop Innovation / Srijan Bharti Exhibition-Cum-Workshop on Innovative Technologies for Sanitation and Water Quality in Rural Areas.
- During year 2014 eight project factsheets prepared by CDD RCO Nagpur were submitted to head office for dissemination. Factsheet of six projects are in the process of finalization and will be submitted by July 2015.

4.1.3 Research & Development Unit

The Research and Development (R&D) unit strives to impart demand-driven information and knowledge encompassing fields that relate to Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS™) with the aim of scaling up the approach. The R&D unit's activities comprise of continuous on-site work and laboratory analysis on aspects related to wastewater, biogas and sludge.

As part of the global R&D programme two different 'Particle Filters' (company made and locally made) were installed in the fifth chambers of the anaerobic baffle reactor (ABR) at Beedi Workers Colony to monitor the performance of the filters for removal of solids.

In the year 2014-15 the R&D team monitored 62 DEWATS projects in India for 30424 beneficiaries. In the previous year, the team monitored 38 DEWATS for a beneficiary population of 22409, which marks an increase of 8015 beneficiaries.

Out of 62 DEWATS projects, 13 projects were disused due to lack of maintenance, absence of operators and no permission from the respective Pollution Control Board. More than 80% of the DEWATS plants monitored showing maximum COD removal efficiency of up to 98%. Out of the 62 projects, government projects comprised for around 48% (30) whereas 27% (8) of government projects were not in use due to technical reasons.

As part of the monitoring and evaluation survey, discussions were conducted with the operators and owners of the systems that concluded the need for refresher trainings on operation and maintenance.

The R&D unit in collaboration with the Capacity Building unit organized a four day in-house training, for their network partner Hunnarshaala from Maharashtra. This training was conducted with an objective to promote an understanding of different design parameters of DEWATS and on analysis techniques for respective design parameters. The training program had both laboratory and field sessions, that presented topics such as introduction of wastewater parameters, sampling techniques and analysis of different wastewater parameters. This training enabled the participants to set up their own laboratory and conduct wastewater analysis of their projects.

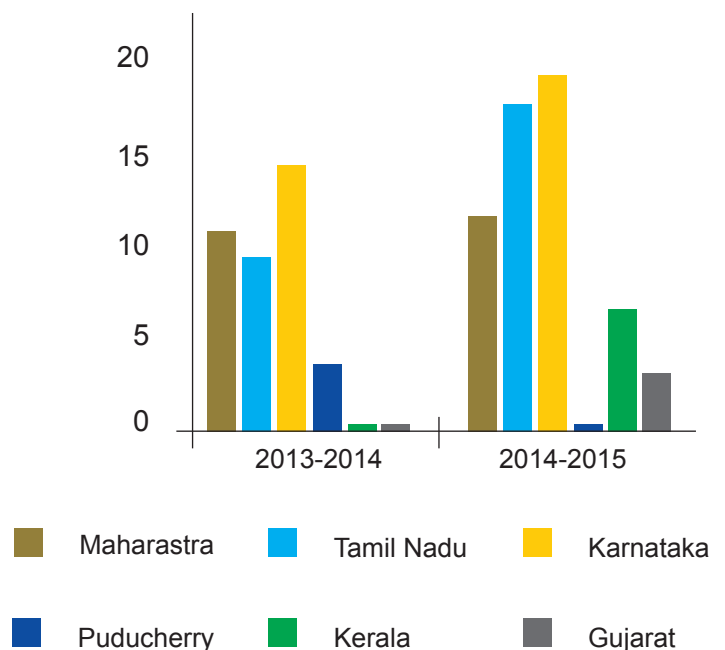


Figure 3: Monitored DEWATS in 2013-14 and 2014-15

Grant Projects

4.1.4 Objective of CBU

The Capacity Building Unit (CBU) plays an active role in disseminating knowledge about DBNS through trainings, workshops, seminars and guest lectures to help achieve the organizational goal of sustainable protection of natural resources.

In the last financial year 2014-15 eleven trainings were conducted at CASS, Centre for Advanced Sanitation – a program that focuses on building capacities within the sector, through which the unit was able to scale up participation by attracting 205 new professionals from Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh, to Bangalore.

This tremendous increase of 33.64% in participation compared to the previous year (147 participants in 16 trainings in 2013) is also the result of CDD Society's position as a serious stakeholder in the sector of wastewater treatment and sanitation services.

As part of strengthening the DBNS network, the unit made it possible for CDD Society staff to participate as resource persons at seminars/workshops/conferences of other prestigious institutions such as Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), TARA Livelihood

Academy, State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), City Managers' Association Karnataka (CMAK), State Institute of Urban Development (SIUD) and Centre for Science and Environment (CSE).

For scaling up the activities of CDD Society and promoting the idea of DBNS further, two concept notes, four expressions of interest and six training proposals were prepared and submitted. notes, four expressions of interest and six training proposals were prepared and submitted. @@Furthermore, sessions were prepared and held, covering core topics such as; DEWATS (150), Decentralised Liquid & Solid Waste Management (13), and Decentralized Solid waste management (13), Septage Management (18), About Sanitation(11), City Sanitation Planning (190).

Through the CB Unit CDD Society also collaborated with two engineering colleges, Don Bosco Institute of Technology, Bangalore (170 students attended) and Sri Krishna College of Technology, Coimbatore (120 students attended) to conduct introduction and orientations session on the wastewater situation in India and DEWATS™.

Events

Through various events the CB Unit was able to reach out to 1240 children:

Sl. No.	Title	No. of participants
1	Personal Hygiene & Environmental Hygiene (school students)	620
2	Sanitation Orientation for Slum Children (Collaborated with GIZ, Bangalore)	20
3	Government Higher Primary School	450
4	Government Higher Primary School, Mallatahally, Bangalore	150
	Total	1,240

In addition to working with school children CDD Society also disseminate information on DEWATS to 406 people through various workshops. A state level workshop on Technology Options for Decentralized Wastewater Management (147) was helpful in strengthening the relationship with government organizations and several

other organizations. Another 94 participants were also introduced to CASS and shown the DEWATSTM Plant at the Beedi Worker's Colony.

Grant Projects

Sl. No.	Title	No. of participants
1	Technology Options for Decentralized Wastewater Management (State level workshop)	147
2	Plant at BWC (Other organizations)	94
3	District level workshops for orientation on DEWATS™, Raichur	60
4	District level workshops for orientation on DEWATS™, Mysore	110
	Total	406

The CBU also collaborates with the Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA) which has ensured participation and sponsorship from Government of Karnataka, and agencies such as BWSSB, KSPCB, KARNIK and CREDAI.

Two District level workshops together attended by 170 in Raichur (60 participants) and Mysore (110 participants) representing government officials and NGOs were held to orient participants on DEWATS™.

Although external training forms a significant aspect of CDD Society' work, the organization has emphasized

internal skills development as well. Five opportunities for professional development were given to staff members to participate in training program or workshops that were attended by 30 staff members.

CDD Society staff have also attended guest lectures, eleven of which were organized internally last year with seven national and four international speakers. Besides providing new information to CDD staff, it resulted in collaborations with specialists as advisors on management and team building activities.

State level Concept note, EOIs and Training proposals:

Concept note submitted to -

- Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (KRWS&SA)** - Training program on Decentralized Solid and Liquid Waste Management for selected Extension Officers of Taluk Panchayat in Karnataka (Concept note)
- Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS&DB)** - Linking Learning to Application (Concept note)

Submission of Expression of Interest (Eoi) to -

- Kerala Sustainable Urban Development, Govt. of Kerala for Empanelment of consultants - 2014-2017 (EOI)
- Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation(MDWS) for Empanelment of National Level NGOs, Trusts, Social Non-profit organizations & section 25 companies for implementation of CSR Projects in the field of Water & Sanitation (EOI)

Submission of Training Proposals to -

- City Managers' Association, Karnataka (CMAK)** - for Engineers' training on DEWATS™ for 100 engineers of ULBs in Karnataka
- City Managers' Association, Karnataka (CMAK)**- Training on Decentralized Solid waste Management (DESWAM)
- Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS&DB)** - Engineers' Training on DEWATS™ (Proposal)
- Department of Urban Development, Madhya Pradesh for Engineers' training on DEWATS™

Grant Projects

National level EOIs and proposals to:

1. GIZ –New Delhi- Preparation of Manual for City Sanitation Plan preparation (Training material development –proposal)
2. ADB Rajasthan, Innovative Sanitation

International level proposal:

1. BORDA-Afghanistan-raining program on MonEv of Biogas plants for Sewerage Treatment (Proposal) and Training on Design and Implementation of Biogas plants for Sewerage treatment (Proposal)
2. ADB –Nepal Training on Waste Management, Department Officials, government of Nepal

Results of Networking

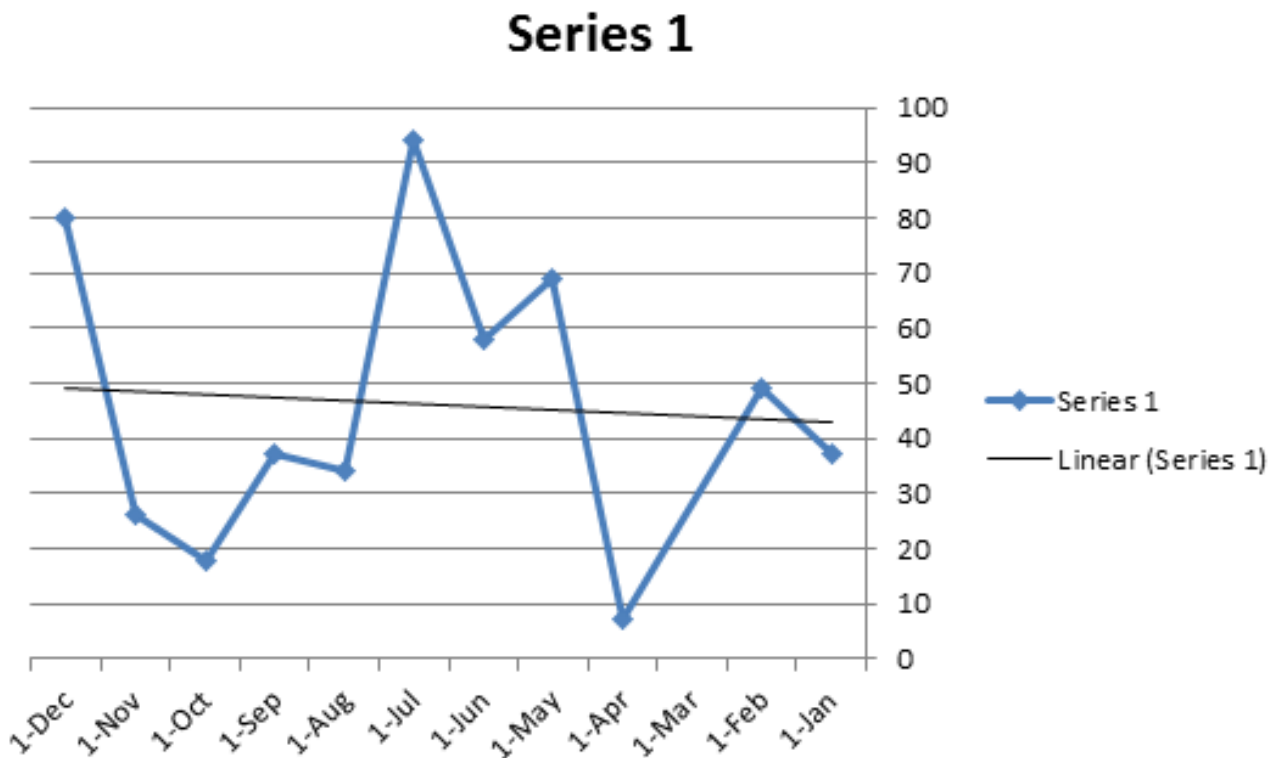
The networking of the CB unit resulted in CMAK and DMA's commitment to nominate officials for every training conducted by CDD Society at CASS, Bangalore. Another beneficial partnership for CDD Society is the liaison with KUWSDB as they requested CDD Society to submit a proposal to operate and maintain the water, wastewater learning center and theme park at Yelahanka, Bangalore (proposal submitted).

Networking with RGRHCL, DMA, BWSSB, KSPCB, KUIDFC has helped in mobilizing participants for a State level conference held on World Environment Day. It has also helped to mobilize support in the form of monetary, material and human resources.

CASS

In 2011, along with its partners Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRHCL) and BORDA, CDD Society established a Centre for Advanced Sanitation Solutions (CASS) to disseminate knowledge and promote sustainable sanitation solutions through trainings, workshops and exhibition. As part of CASS's activities in 2014-15, toilet models were installed, CDD Society's donor office and reception area was

renovated, and the speaking toilet was placed in the entrance of exhibition, which has been visited by 554 visitors.



4.1.5 The knowledge management unit

The knowledge management unit is in its third year of operation. The KM Units is primarily focused on scaling up on CDD Society's digital presence as facilitate data management tools, since specific knowledge management enhances productivity and broad-scale impact of the organization's objective.

One of the primary working tools at CDD Society is Activity Based Funding, a software that allows the creation of detailed activity sheets (DAS) and runs additional features such as tracking staff members' time. The tasks, activities and funds pertaining to every DAS are monitored through the software and development of the same for BORDA South America has begun.

The CDD Society website was fully revamped and monitoring tools, to track a visit to the website, have been integrated. In the year 2014-2015 the website had 3161 hits, which makes it an average of 300 visitors

every month, who spend an average of 3.20 min on the site. Besides creating the new website, the unit was charged to develop five other websites for the Gates Foundation project.

CDD Society's social media page on Facebook got an uplift in the last 12 months. The number of fans was grew from 179 Likes to 423 Likes, an increase of 236%, and achieved an average reach of 100 people per day. The Twitter page presently has 93 Followers with 157 Tweets and the unit is working to find ways to improve its presence and use this platform more effectively.

Grant Projects

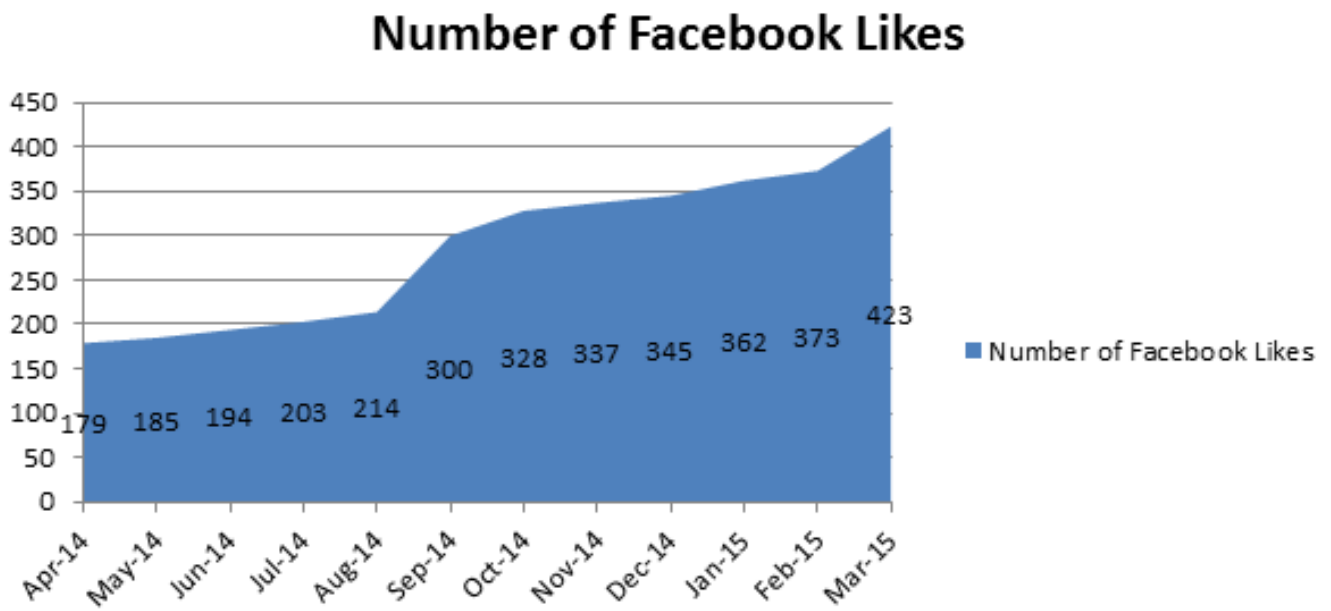


Figure 3: Number of Facebook Likes 2014-2015

4.2 BORDA-Gates Foundation Project

The project “Strengthening the Operation & Maintenance Sector for Servicing Decentralized Urban Sanitation Infrastructure in Karnataka, India” funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to BORDA aims to support improved Operation and Maintenance (O&M) services for decentralized urban sanitation infrastructure in Bangalore. CDD Society is a sub grantee responsible for supporting implementation of O&M services development.

A landscape study compiled by the senior consultants to BORDA has been used as a working document to arrive at 26 gaps in O&M services that could be addressed through Service Packages. Of the 26 service packages 8 service packages were shortlisted in consultation with the advisory board. The landscape study was also instrumental in the selection of Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) as the topic for policy advisory note development in cooperation with the National Law School, Bangalore.

After Bangalore was identified as the project implementation city, the project team conducted three landscape studies: (a) Technical, (b) Market and (c) Governance which was then compiled by the senior consultants to BORDA as a working document. Through these studies, the team was able to identify 26 gaps in O&M services that could be addressed through Service Packages. Of the 26 service packages eight service packages were shortlisted in consultation with the advisory board.

- i. DEWATS-Comprehensive Maintenance Contract (CMC)
- ii. DEWATS-Periodic Maintenance
- iii. Horizontal Planted Gravel Filter Maintenance
- iv. Public Toilet Maintenance
- v. Desludging of Septic Tank
- vi. Desludging of Pits
- vii. Activated Sludge Process (ASP)
- viii. Fats, Oil and Grease (FOG) Device Maintenance

Of the listed service packages, four were finalized and published (DEWATS-CMC, Public Toilet Maintenance, Desludging of Septic tank and Activated Sludge Process (ASP)); and training modules were prepared

for three (DEWATS-CMC, Periodic Maintenance and Horizontal Planted Gravel Filter). These training manuals were used to train service providers to take up the O&M of DEWATS, where there is presently a service gap.

The plan to implement the septage treatment plant at Anekal was dropped due to the installation of an underground drainage (UGD) system with treatment plant for the town-ship. The decision for a UGD was passed suddenly by the government for quick implementation. An alternative site was selected at Devenahalli with the support from the Advisory Board. Preliminary talks with the Devenahalli Town Municipal Cooperation officials have been successful and the town has shown keen interest in implementing the septage treatment plant. The concept for the treatment plant was drawn up as per the allocated government site. Land is being demarked for the septage treatment plant through the revenue department of the government to avoid future contingency in the land ownership issue. The suitability of Devenahalli is further enhanced due to the upcoming solid waste management yard with composting next to the land tentatively assigned to the septage treatment plant. This could increase the value of the dried sludge as manure when a co-composting process is implemented.

The project team was able to obtain a Memorandum of Understanding with the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) as well an additional expression of interest was received from the City Managers Association Karnataka (CMAK).

In order to reach out to more stakeholders in the field of sanitation services, a meeting of service providers for decentralized sanitation infrastructure was organized in Jan/Feb 2015 that was attended by 17 service providers and specialists from the sector:

Grant Projects

Sl. No.	Name	Organisation
1.	Anita Kumari	Paradigm Environmental Strategies Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Deepak GS	Degremon Ltd.t
3.	Dr. Hemanth Kumar	Aqua Chem India Pvt.
4.	Guruprasad P.	Degremon Ltd.
5.	Jose Rajesh	Able Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
6.	KA Chengappa	Bhageeratha
7.	Manjunath D	SV Enterprise
8.	Narayan Bhat	The Right Angle
9.	Naveen Chopra	Earth Water Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Pravinjith	Paradigm Environmental Strategies Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Sasanka Velidandla	Cube Bio-Energy Pvt. Ltd
12.	Shravanth R Donthi	Green Lantern Engineering Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Sreevidya Satish	Ecosan Foundation
14.	Uma KS	Eco Green Solution Systems Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Venkatesh	SV Enterprises
16.	Abhisuchi	Intellectap
17.	Rajesh Pai	Consertium for DEWATS Dissemination Society

(Table 1: List of participants at the SPA meeting of the Gates Project)

The purpose of this meeting was to understand the common problems of O&M service providers in the sector of wastewater treatment for which the following topics were discussed:

- Operational issues, through lack of interest and dedicated operators.
- Low incentives
- Social stigma
- Legal constraints like zero discharge policy event
- Financial constraints like cost of STPs, competitive

- labor market, no uniform salary,
- Absence of a forum for small operators and projects etc.
- Marketing issues

To improve the overall effectiveness and efficiency of O&M services for decentralized urban sanitation infrastructure tools such as websites, brochures and social media announcements have been developed:

Websites	Status	Brochures	Status
http://www.cddindia.org/O&Mproject/	Published	O&M Project Brochure	Published
http://www.paanidhanda.com/	Published	DeSAN2 Brochure	Published
http://www.totalsan.com/	Initiated	CSS	Initiated
http://www.aquachem-india.com/	Published		
Desan.cddindia.org	Published		

(Table 2: List of promotional tools of the Gates Project)

Grant Projects

To promote new O&M approaches servicing decentralized sanitation infrastructure four trainings were conducted at CASS in 2014-15 with 67 participants:

Sl. No	Title	Days	No. of Participants
1	Decentralized Sanitation Infrastructure, 23 July 2014	1	32
2.	Maintenance Training on Septic Tanks and pits, 20 November 2014	1	15
3.	Orientation program to service providers on "Strategic approaches for maintenance of DEWATS™, 10 March 2015	0.5	6
5.	Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of Activated Sludge Process (ASP) Treatment System, 14 March 2015	1	14

(Table 3: List of trainings under the Gates Project)

Grant Projects

4.3 European Union Project

The EU funded project “Strengthening and Empowering Urban Local Authorities in the Delivery of Decentralized Sanitation Solutions” is led by the Shimla Municipal Corporation together with BORDA and CDD Society as project partners. The project aims to understand the functionality of the Shimla CSP in managing the sanitation sector, give guidance to implementation of interventions as well as initiate institutional change process in the city. The review process will be based on secondary data and will involve closely working with the

city, GIZ’s team in New Delhi and respective city. The review process leads to a template to update the CSP as a simplified roadmap.

The project aims to create awareness, as well improve knowledge and practical skills of ULB functionaries, elected representatives, and user groups, for delivering alternative decentralized integrated sanitation solutions. To achieve this, three trainings were conducted in Himachal Pradesh:

Sl. No	Title	Days	No. of Participants
7	Introductory Training on Decentralized Basic Needs Services (DBNS) at Shimla 8 August 2014	1	21
8	Introductory Training on Decentralized Basic Needs Services (DBNS) at Mandi 12 August 2014	1	33
9	Engineers’ Training on Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS™) at Shimla 13 - 15 November 2014	3	17

(Table: List of trainings under EU Project)

CDD Society conducted feasibility studies for the implementation of DEWATS with Simplified Sewerage System in a catchment area within Kasumpati Ward, which will treat wastewater of 105cum/per day and benefit 1000people, in June 2014. The preliminary findings and concept for decentralized wastewater management were shared in a stakeholder meeting in August 2014.

The concept for the Ward Sanitation Plan (WSP) was shared in a stakeholder meeting conducted at Shimla in August 2014. During the meeting the Totu ward

was officially selected for preparation of WSP, which benefits a population approximately 10,000 for which a consultation meeting was conducted at Totu in December 2014.

In the last year 2014-15 the project had to face a lot of hurdles due to bureaucratic and legal proceedings as well the political calendar.

4.4 New Projects

Nexus- Food Production and Settlement Hygiene in Poor Peri-Urban Regions in India

The “Nexus” project, funded by BMZ2015-2018, aims to reduce undernourishment and malnutrition in India, by improving the living conditions and protecting natural resources in underserved urban and peri-urban settlement areas.

The ultimate intended beneficiaries of the project are peri-urban farmers and low-income communities who lack access to sanitation and food. In the short-run, the key beneficiaries of the project will be:

- i. **Children and women:** Approximately 3,000 undernourished children and women would be the direct beneficiaries of increased food, awareness and education activities on health, hygiene and nutrition
- ii. **Resident community:** 5,000-10,000 inhabitants of the targeted areas would be directly benefitted due to improved sanitation situation
- iii. **Farmers:** would directly benefit from increased access to water, fertilizers from wastewater and agricultural extension support program
- iv. **Professional and relevant institutions:** would benefit from the knowledge exchange platform.

The project aims to strengthen the enabling environment by creating a platform for exchange of information and knowledge between experts on project relevant issues. Furthermore, the project team intends to prepare a detailed area specific plan of action for linking food and sanitation in order to benefit a minimum of 50,000 people. For this project to have a wider reach, the team will ensure that relevant stakeholders in the sectors are able to understand, design and implement similar projects across India.

Local Projects

CDD Society's local projects focus on disseminating technology to help meet local priorities and needs and fulfil the organizations environmental goals. Local projects have been initiated to respond to concerns that arise within communities, and fall in line with the policy of the society work beyond donor driven agendas.

CDD Society supports the building of self-sustainable communities through training, knowledge sharing, consultancy services as well research and development leading to the production of locally manufactured vessels for treating wastewater and septage.

5.1 Training and knowledge sharing

Training and knowledge sharing activities of CDD Society aim at building capacities of sector workers on a range of sanitation services. Participants at CDD's trainings typically include civil engineers, planners, environmental consultants, Panchayati Raj Institution members and other government as well

as non-governmental stakeholders. A large number of government representatives regularly participate in trainings, and are nominated by agencies such as CMAK, DMA, KSPCB, ULBs, PRIs, KWSS&DB, and the BWSSB.

5.2 Consultancy services

CDD Society's consultancy services are extended to clients served such as universities, Urban Local Body, schools, private organisations, consultancy services offered include:

- DEWATS implementation
- City Sanitation planning

The consultancy services are another avenue by which CDD Society reaffirms its dedication to the goal of protecting natural resources by helping organisations develop more sustainable ways to manage wastewater.

5.3 Prefab Projects

The Prefab unit at CDD supports dissemination of decentralised services by providing easy implementable solutions to practitioners. Over the years, this unit has added new user groups to the DEWATS treatment technology thereby reducing the environmental impact of wastewater. The team consists of people from technical and managerial backgrounds supporting technicians in the factory to produce prefabricated DEWATS modules. Originating from a modest beginning in the year 2012, Prefab has grown through time to provide systems for treating more than 80 M³ of wastewater per day until year 2014.

and resources in educating practitioners and end users of wastewater treatment systems about the advantages of prefabricated systems.

In the previous financial year 2013-14, the unit was able to install only one unit at Positive Labels Pvt Ltd by treating 7.5 cum/per day. In order to increase sales the team participated in marketing and sales activities, which led to the 18 Prefab DEWATS enquiries being generated in 2014-2015. Out of these enquiries eight were converted into projects with the conversion rate of 44%. Subsequently in the year of 2014-15 the production of prefabricated vessels was concentrated to reduce the existing inventory. The existing vessels were installed in eight projects in Bihar, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The systems, of which six have been commissioned and one is installed, will treat a total amount of 85.5 cum/day

Local Projects

and will benefit more than 2390 people. One system of prefabricated vessels was installed at the premises of CASS, through Prefab generate funds for a pilot project on septage treatment.

CDD Society has the objective of enhancing its knowledge on wastewater management planned to conduct experimental learning in the fields of faecal sludge treatment technology. The Prefab unit supported this activity by designing and installing prefabricated vessels for packaged treatments. These are a part of the larger experimental system that is currently operational and has a capacity to treat three cum of faecal sludge every day. The Prefab unit in cooperation with R&D and DBNS Technical teams assisted in installation, operation and maintenance of the treatment system, which is considered a new opportunity for the prefabricated vessels.

Envisaging the need for septage management in all urban and peri-urban areas of India, this unit is optimising prefabricated systems, for the rising demand.

School Sanitation Project

One of last year's success stories was a proposal, prepared for acquiring funds for improving sanitation situation in government schools in Bangalore. The fund was obtained from a German company called "Perfumiere Thiemann" with a fund of 2500 Euros. A survey was conducted in 7 government schools in Bangalore out of which the "Government Higher Primary School" at Mallathahalli was selected for the renovation work based on their existing sanitation situation. The existing toilet infrastructure was improved through building new urinals, constructing wash basins, water storage facility and placement of educational paintings, and inaugurated in September 2014 along with an awareness campaign.

Governing Body

SL.NO	MEMBER	REPRESENTATIVE	DESIGNATION IN BOARD
1	Design Collaborative	Mr. Israel Gnanaraj	President
2	Waste Wise Trust	Mr. Anslem Rosario	Vice President
3	Rural Literacy Health Programme (RLHP)	Mr. Koshy Mathew	Treasurer
4	Individual Member	Mr. J. S. D'Souza	Secretary
5	DHAN Vayalagam (Tank) Foundation	Mr. A. Gurunathan	Member
6	R E F L O W	Mr. Anuj Malhotra	Member
7	INSPIRATION	Ms. Latha Raman Jai-gopal	Member
8	Centre for Integrated Development	Mr. Tapan Patel	Member
9	Individual Member	Ms. AnthyaMadiath	Member

Financials

Annexure 1: List of new projects of DBNS Technical Unit

SI No	Name of the Project	Location	Status	Year	Type	No of beneficiaries	Wastewater quantity in Cum
1	DEWATS at Spartan School	Chennai	Under construction	2014	SME	4000	40
2	DEWATS at Dasha-mi Residency	Kundapur	Commissioned	2014	SME	160	20
3	DEWATS at IDEPL	Hindupur	Commissioned	2014	SME	4000	100
4	DEWATS at Good Earth Malhar	Bangalore	Commissioned	2014	SME	220	7
5	DEWATS at Singanayakanahalli, Affordable houses	Bangalore	Under construction	2014	SME	1000	80
6	DEWATS at Karnataka State Remote Sensing Centre	Bangalore	Under construction	2014	SME	250	7.5
7	DEWATS at Chamundi Hill View Housing Layout	Bangalore	Conception	2014	SME	1100	150
8	DEWATS at Kompally, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Under construction	2015	SME	3000	120
9	Conducting technical feasibility at Beedi Workers Colony, Mandya	Mandya	Completed	2014	CBS	10000	560
	Total					23730	1084.5

Financials

Annexure 2: List of carry forward projects of DBNS Technical Unit 2013-14

SI No	Name of the Project	Location	Status	Year	Type	No of beneficiaries	Wastewater quantity in Cum
1	DEWATS at Madurai Kamaraj University	Madurai	Under construction	2014	SME	3000	500
2	DEWATS at Gorakhpur and Bashirhat	Gorakhpur	Under construction	2014	CBS	1200	45
3	DEWATS at Avigna Celeste	Chennai	Under construction	2014	SME	6000	400
	Total					10200	945

Annexure 3: List of new projects of RCO Nagpur

SI No	Name of the Project	Location	Status	Year	Type	No of beneficiaries	Wastewater quantity in Cum
1	a) DEWATS for DWARKA City	Katni, M.P.	Under construction	2014	SME	4000	40
	b) DEWATS for DWARKA City	Katni, M.P.	Pending	2014	SME	160	20
2	a) DEWATS for Suraburdi Meadows	Nagpur	Under construction	2014	SME	4000	100
3	b) DEWATS for Suraburdi Meadows	Nagpur	Pending	2014	SME	220	7
	DEWATS for Township at IIPH	Gandhinagar, Gujrat	Under construction	2014	SME	1000	80
5	DEWATS for 6 villages of Amravati under Mozari Development Project						
a	Gurudev Nagar Village	Amravati	Pending	2015	SME	5000	400
b	Warkhed village	Amravati	Under construction	2015	SME	900	70
c	Mozari village	Amravati	Pending	2015	SME	1300	100
d	Mozari village	Amravati	Under construction	2015	SME	1000	80
e	Shirala village	Amravati	Pending	2015	SME	3200	250
f	YawaliShahid village	Amravati	Pending	2015	SME	3200	250
g	Shendola village	Amravati	Pending	2015	SME	600	50
6	DEWATS for IIT, Gujrat	Gandhinagar	Under construction	2014	SME	4300	
	2 nos. of ABR 300 cum of each						600
7	Kesar City			2014		12000	1050
	Total					37720	3297

Financials

Annexure 4: List of all 58 monitored DEWATS projects of R&D Unit

Sl.No	Name of Project	State	Type of Project	Client	Status	Capacity	Beneficia-ries	COD in	COD out	Reuse of
1	Acuprint Pvt. Ltd.,	Karnataka	DE-WATS-SME	Government	Use	5	140	5010	100	Irrigation
2	Anthya House	Karnataka	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	0.5	5	468	60	Irrigation
3	APD	Karnataka	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	6	100	550	50	Irrigation
4	Bangalore Magadi	Karnataka	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Not In use	72				
5	Anil kumble circle -MG Road	Karnataka	DE-WATS-SME	Government	Use	7.5	200	5973	411.5	No-re-use
6	Metro station -MG Road	Karnataka	DEWATS_SME	Government	Use	7.5	200	1760	348	No-re-use
7	Open air the-ater-MG Road	Karnataka	DE-WATS-SME	Government	Use	7.5	75	73.5	<25	No-re-use
8	Bangalore SOS	Karnataka	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	20	1050			Garden-ing
9	Bangalore-Sunkandakatte	Karnataka	DE-WATS-CBS	Private	Not In use	4	400			
10	Hoskote-Anuma	Karnataka	DEWATS_SME	Private	USE	1.5	40	720	25	
11	Seegehalli	Karnataka	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Use	10	600			
12	Swatantra Nagar	Karnataka	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Not In use	2000		NA		
13	MGR Thittu	TamiINadu	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Use	60	200	250.5	180	NA
14	Muzukuthorai	TamiINadu	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Not In use	60		NA	163.25	
15	Kuttiyandiyur	TamiINadu	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Use	50	875	488	131.5	NA
16	East Devadanam	TamiINadu	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Use	9	400		163	Agricul-ture

Financials

Sl.No	Name of Project	State	Type of Project	Client	Status	Capacity	Beneficia-ries	COD in	COD out	Reuse of
17	Musiri	TamilNadu	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Use	5	40	535	72	NA
18	TATA DHAN Academy-Ad-min	TamilNadu	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	8	200	73	32	Irrigation
19	TATA DHAN Academy-Hos-tel	TamilNadu	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	15	100	276	29	Irrigation
20	Hariharan House	TamilNadu	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	0.5		257	114	Ground-water recharge
21	Auro Lab	TamilNadu	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	50	410	290	77	Irrigation
22	Kootumangalam	TamilNadu	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Use	10	125	203	92	NA
23	BharathKumar House in Perungudi , Chennai	TamilNadu	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	1	15		260	Agriculture
24	Moraraji Desai School at Chikkanayakanhalli	Karnataka	DE-WATS-SME	Government	Use	30	300	807	173	Irrigation
25	Good Earth-Orchids	Karnataka	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	36	300	538	33	Garden-ing
26	H&A Block	Karnataka	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Use	12	600			No
27	Anderson pet	Karnataka	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Not In use	4				No
28	Robertson pet	Karnataka	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Not In use	4				No
29	Suseepalaya	Karnataka	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Not In use	7				No
30	Subhashchandra Park	Karnataka	DE-WATS-CBS	Government	Not In use	4				No

Financials

Annexure 4: List of all 58 monitored DEWATS projects of R&D Unit

Sl.No	Name of Project	State	Type of Project	Client	Status	Capacity	Beneficia-ries	COD in	COD out	Reuse of
31	BTH Sarovaram	Kerala	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Not In use	25		670	174	No
32	Chittor Palace	Kerala	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	3	6	413		Garden- ing
33	Inspiration Office	Kerala	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	7	30		37	Garden- ing
34	KalariKovilakam	Kerala	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	35	108	468	90.3	garden, irri
35	Malbar House	Kerala	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Not In use	20				
36	Old Harbor House	Kerala			Not In use					
37	Rajgiri ladies hostel	Kerala	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	35	310		90.3	Gar- den,irri
38	ChitraKutir	Maharastra	DEWATS CBS	Government	Use	25	200	1560	40	
39	Isolation Hospital	Maharastra	DEWATS SME	Private	Use	10	125			
40	Rajendra Nagar	Maharastra	DEWATS CBS	Private	Use	10	1000			
41	Salokhe Park	Maharastra	DEWATS CBS	Government	Use	10	1000	4059	95	
42	Mahajannagar	Maharastra	DEWATS SME	Government	Use	500	5000	1035	289	No-re- use
43	Ionara	Maharastra	DEWATS SME	Private	Use	20	200	178	97	Agricul- ture
44	Nagpur Kalmeshwar	Maharastra	DEWATS CBS	Government	Use	12	150	467.5	64.5	
45	Nagpur Katol	Maharastra	DEWATS CBS	Government	Use	15	3500	1000	70	No-re- use
46	Nagpur urmed	Maharastra	DEWATS SME	Government	Use	22	2500	1990	415	Noreuse
47	Green Park Apartment	Maharastra	DEWATS SME	Private	Use	110	750			

Annexure 4: List of all 58 monitored DEWATS projects of R&D Unit

Sl.No	Name of Project	State	Type of Project	Client	Status	Capacity	Beneficia-ries	COD in	COD out	Reuse of
48	Satya Shankar Apartment	Maharastra	DEWATS SME	Private	Use	120	900			
49	Seven Hills	Maharastra	DEWATS SME	Private	Use	812	5000	900	106	
50	Anandam Old Age Home, Ambattur, Chennai	TamilNadu	DEWATS	Private	Use	6	100	1634	50	Agricul-ture
51	Chennai CES	TamilNadu	DEWATS	Govern-ment	Not In use	20				No reuse
52	Green home apartments chennai	TamilNadu	DEWATS	Private	Use	44	400	1634	50	Agricul-ture
53	Kancheepura-muttukattuam	TamilNadu	DEWATS	Govern-ment	Not In use	45				others
54	Naga Kuttiyan-dur	TamilNadu	DEWATS	Govern-ment	Use	50	875		163.25	Agricul-ture
55	Kadampadi	TamilNadu	DEWATS	Govern-ment	Use	1175	75	1152	185	Noreuse
56	VillupuramMan-davikuppam	TamilNadu	DEWATS	Govern-ment	Use	40	550	401	134	Agricul-ture
57	Hostel -Hun-narshala	Gujarath	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	5	20			
58	Green Belt	Gujarath	DE-WATS-CBS	Private	Use	50	400	439	179	Irrigation
59	GIDC	Gujarath	DE-WATS-CBS	Govern-ment	Use	100	800	350	200	No Re-use
60	Navjivan Chethan Cam-pus	Gujarath	DE-WATS-SME	Private	Use	5	50	747	407	Irrigation

Financials

Annexure 5: List of all of guest lectures facilitated by CBU

Sl. No.	Speakers	Designation	Organisations	Topic of discussions	Dates
1	Ms.Shagun Vimochana			Sensitivity and Sexual harassment	11 April 2014
2	Dr.B.Ramakrishna Goud		St.John's Medical College	Resource, Recovery and Reuse Project in Devanahalli	7 May 2014
3	Ms. Priti Parikh	Lecturer	University College London	City and slum infrastructure planning for Bhopal	7 October 2014
4	Ms.Andrea Schaefer		Gothe-Institute Bangalore/Max Mueller Bhavan	Institute Bangalore/Max Mueller Bhavan and the intercultural relations	14 October 2014
5	Mr. Balakrishnan			Conjoint Use of Surface and Groundwater: Tradition and Adaptation in Urban Water Management in India	16 September 2014
6	Dr. Alka Palrecha Rawal	Director	People in Centre Consulting Services	Wastewater irrigation in Gujarat	31 October 2014
7	Mr. Shilp Verma	Independent Researcher and Doctoral Research Fellow	UNESCO-IHE	Groundwater as CPR: Collective action challenges in groundwater governance	31 October 2014
8	Laurence Gill	Associate	Department of Civil, Structural & Environmental Engineering, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin	The development of Ireland's on-site wastewater legislation from field research studies	29 January 2015
9	Mr. Mathew Eipe	CEO	Godrej Industries Ltd.	Lessons for management	6 February 2015
10	Manas Ratha	Senior Social Sector Advisor		How to become better professional: Advice for young professional	12 February 2015
11	Ing. Günther Klatte		BORDA Nicaragua	Sustainable Sanitation and Waste Management Project	16 March 2015

Annexure 6: List of all of Pourashavan under ADB Project

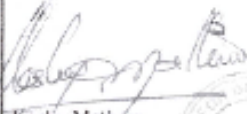
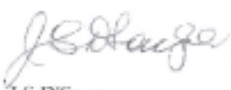


Sl. No.	Pourashava	Sanitary (Wet)	Sanitary (Dry)	Non-Hygienic	None	Unsanitary conditions
1.	Chapai Nawabgunj	28.9	40.2	26.9	4	30.9
2.	Kishoreganj	51.2	29.3	17.7	1.8	19.5
3.	Habiganj	40.2	47.4	11.8	0.6	12.4
4.	Moulvibazar	61.1	27.6	10.9	0.4	11.3
5.	Natrokona	35.8	31.2	29.6	3.4	33
6.	Laxmipur	38.3	48.7	12	1	13
7.	Naogaon	43.5	24.5	24	8	32
8.	Shahajadpur	11.2	57.1	29.3	2.3	31.6
9.	Sherpur	17.3	41.4	36.9	4.4	41.3
10.	Rajbari	55.7	33.7	9.4	1.1	10.5
11.	Magura	45.6	36.2	16.8	1.4	18.2
12.	Joypurhat	60.4	19.4	11.9	8.3	20.2
13.	Muktagachha	17	39.4	40.5	3.1	43.6
14.	Laksham	20.6	51.5	25.4	2.5	27.9
15.	Chhatak	39	41	19.2	0.9	20.1
16.	Rangamati	30	55.5	13.5	1	14.5
17.	Ishwardi	27.1	40.5	30.7	1.7	32.4
18.	Bera	9.4	53	35.5	2.1	37.6
19.	Meherpur	45.2	25.3	28.2	1.3	29.5
20.	Nabinagar	27.3	56.2	15.3	1.3	16.6
21.	Lalmonirhat	42.1	30.8	21.6	5.6	27.2
22.	Panchagarh	66.8	21.2	9.5	2.6	12.1
23.	Jessore	64.8	25.6	9.4	0.3	9.7
24.	Bandarban	38.3	36.3	21.9	3.5	25.4
25.	Khagrachari	37.1	40.3	22	0.7	22.7
26.	Kotalipara	33	60.7	5.3	1	6.3
27.	Nilphamari	38.5	20.9	21.6	19	40.6
28.	Chouadanga	45.8	25.8	26.5	2	28.5
29.	Benapole	24.2	46.9	26.9	2	28.9
30.	Charghat	12.1	39	44.6	4.2	48.8

Financials

Annexure 7: List of new projects of Prefab Unit





SI No	Name of the Project	Location	Status	Year	Type	No of beneficiaries	Wastewater quantity in Cum
1	Acuprints	Bangalore	Commissioned	2014	SME	200	7.5
2	Karunaiillam,	Madurai	Commissioned	2014	SME	80	7.5
3	Giddenahalli	Bangalore	Commissioned	2014	SME	800	25
4	Shree Builders Padma Sai Enclave	Madurai	Commissioned	2015	SME	110	8
5	MSGP	Dodda-ballapur	Installed	2014	SME	n.a.	15
6	Saraplast Pvt. Ltd.	Patna	Commissioned	2015	SME	1000	15
7	Nurture International School Vasavi Educational Trust	Chikkamagalur	Commissioned	2014	SME	200	7.5
8	Pilot Septage Treatment Plant @CASS	Bangalore	Commissioned and under observation	2014	SME	Pilot Project	3
	Total					2390	88.5

Annexure 8: Balance Sheet

CONSORTIUM FOR DEWATS DISSEMINATION (CDD) SOCIETY				
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2015				
(Amount in Rs.)				
	Schedule	As at March 31, 2015		As at March 31, 2014
SOURCES OF FUNDS				
Capital Fund	A		52,000.00	50,000.00
Capital Reserve	A		1,047,301.00	1,047,301.00
General Fund	A		19,806,427.53	16,222,195.01
Donors Funds	B		8,736,398.30	15,622,292.91
			29,642,126.83	32,941,788.93
APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
<i>Fixed Assets</i>				
Gross Block	C	12694502.4		9,696,268.02
Depreciation		7269255.687		5,742,206.59
Net Block			5,425,246.72	3,954,061.43
<i>Investments</i>				
Capital Work in Progress			10,000.00	10,000.00
				123,000.00
<i>Current Assets, Loans & Advances:</i>				
Cash & Bank Balances	E	16,178,882.36		17,450,452.26
Loans, Advances & Deposits	D	4,655,633.19		9,053,954.04
Interest Accrued on NSC		3,687.27		3,687.27
TDS Receivable		851,718.24		1,594,389.54
Inventory	B	4,833,464.31		7,194,703.86
		26,523,385.47		35,297,187.07
<i>Less Current Liabilities</i>				
Programme Advances	G	187,689.00		4,563,192.79
Statutory Recoveries	H	470,133.48		489,747.48
Other Liabilities	F	1,658,682.88		1,389,519.28
		2,316,505.36		6,442,459.55
Net Current Assets			26,206,880.01	28,854,727.52
TOTAL			29,642,126.83	32,941,788.95
Notes to Accounts	W			
The Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet				
For Consortium for DEWATS Dissemination (CDD) Society			As per our report of even date attached For M.A. BRAGANZA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No 0005075	
 Kishiy Mathew Treasurer	 J.S.D'Souza Secretary	 Rayishnagar Hegde Partner		
Bangalore Dated: 7th July 2015			ICAI Membership No 232520	

Financials

Annexure 9: Income and Expenditure Statement

CONSORTIUM FOR DEWATS DISSEMINATION (CDD) SOCIETY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 (Amount in Rs.)			
	Schedule	Year ended March 31, 2015	Year ended March 31, 2014
INCOME			
Annual Subscription fees		52,000.00	53,000.00
Income earned during the year	H	14,044,647.02	19,373,141.76
Savings Bank Interest		230,526.00	377,454.00
Fixed Deposit Interest		65,231.00	-
(Deficit)/ Surplus Prefab DEWATS Unit		1,472,071.27	(7,018,988.03)
Restricted Funds:			
Grants		18,304,956.60	26,400,572.00
Grants - Welwars BORDA Project		-	231,990.00
Grants - BMZ BNS		6,032,140.00	-
Grants - BWC		-	-
Grants - NEXUS		2,240,000.00	-
Grants - GIZ		737,267.00	4,027,890.00
Grants - BMGF		-	11,684,623.00
Grants - EU Shimla		2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Grants - School sanitation Project		238,636.53	-
Bank Interest		524,042.00	4,444.00
Grants in Kind		910855.38	-
TOTAL (A)		46,852,372.80	60,134,126.73
EXPENDITURE			
Project Expenses - Foreign Contribution	J	32,770,775.74	33,946,738.40
Sanitation - DEWATS unit and Other Expenses	I	15,870,135.05	17,065,095.53
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	C	1,527,049.11	1,017,157.29
Consultancy charges		-	-
Travel Expenditure		-	-
TOTAL (B)		50,167,959.90	52,028,991.22
Surplus/(Deficit) (A-B)		(3,315,587.10)	8,105,135.51
Surplus/(Deficit) transferred to -			
Donors' Funds		8736094.708	8,721,736.90
General Fund		-12,051,681.86	(616,601.39)
		(3,315,587.10)	8,105,135.51
Notes to Accounts	W		
The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Income & Expenditure Account			
For Consortium for DEWATS Dissemination (CDD) Society		As per our report of even date attached For M.A. BRAGANZA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No 0005075	
 K. Mathew Treasurer	 J.S.D'Souza Secretary	 Ravishnakar Hegde Partner ICAI Membership No 30570	
Bangalore Dated: 7th July 2015			

Annexure 10: Receipts and Payments

CONSORTIUM FOR DEWATS DISSEMINATION (CDD) SOCIETY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015			
(Amount in Rs.)			
	Sch	Year ended March 31, 2015	Year ended March 31, 2014
Opening Balance			
Cash		91,085.00	50,364.85
At Bank		17,359,367.26	7,981,362.87
		17,450,452.26	8,034,727.72
Receipts			
Annual Subscription fees		1,000.00	50,000.00
Admission fees		2,000.00	2,000.00
Advances Received	M	9,512,634.57	1,622,427.15
Statutory Recoveries	N	(19,614.00)	192,066.00
Grant Received		29,553,000.15	43,345,075.00
Bank Interest		871,026.00	581,898.00
Miscellaneous Income			
Sundry Creditors - yet to be settled,			
Recoverable Deposits			
Income earned during the year	O	19,980,993.02	16,824,825.47
Programme Advance Received	P	(2,975,503.79)	4,494,192.79
Fixed Asset sold			
State cheques reversed & liability also written back			
Tax Deducted At Source		742,871.30	
Capital Work in Progress		123,000.00	
TOTAL		57,791,187.23	65,911,479.41
Payments			
Project Expenses	Q	32,961,641.74	33,299,852.40
Sanitation - DEWATS unit and Other Expenses	R	17,630,239.05	21,630,859.47
Fixed assets purchased	C	2,087,379.00	893,175.00
Advances Paid	S	5,419,836.72	453,264.00
Statutory liabilities paid	T		196,438.00
Other Liabilities settled	U	963,660.62	675,433.00
Capital Work in Progress			123,000.00
Tax deducted at Source			224,033.01
TOTAL		59,062,757.13	57,095,754.88
Closing Balance			
Cash		95,781.00	9,085.00
At Bank		16,085,101.36	17,359,362.26
TOTAL		16,178,882.36	17,450,452.26

The Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Receipts & Payments Accounts
For Consortium for DEWATS Dissemination (CDD) Society

Kushy Mathew
Kushy Mathew
Treasurer

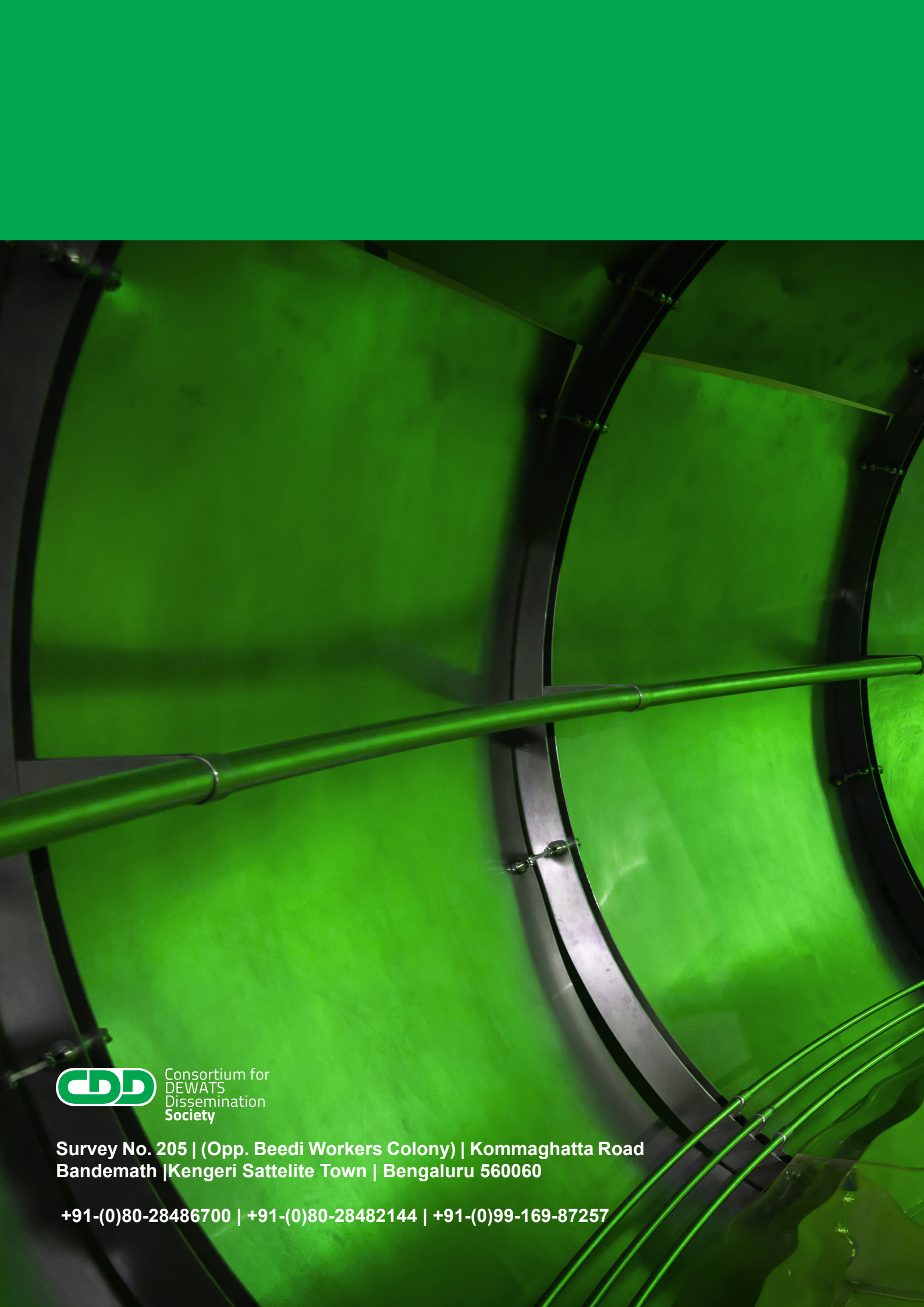
J.S.D'Souza
J.S.D'Souza
Secretary

Auditors' Report
We have examined the above account with the books of account and vouchers maintained by Consortium for Dewats Dissemination (CDD) and have found the same to be in accordance therewith and the information and explanations furnished to us and gives a true and fair view of the transactions of the CDD for the year ended March 31, 2015
For M.A. BRAGANZA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 0005075

Ravishakar Hegde
Ravishakar Hegde
Partner
ICAI Membership No 232520

Bangalore
Dated: 20th July 2015





Consortium for
DEWATS
Dissemination
Society

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