

About the organisation:

Introduction to CDD India

In 2005 CDD, Consortium for **DEWATS Dissemination Society** (CDD India) was formally established as a society of 18-member organisations across India. It is a not-for-profit organization that innovates, demonstrates, and disseminates decentralized nature-based solutions for the conservation, collection, treatment, and reuse of water resources and management of sanitation facilities. Beyond the member organisations, CDD actively collaborates with dozens of organisations across domains – including National, State and local Governments, INGOs, local NGOs, and corporate partners to scale up sustainable water and sanitation solutions.

CDD India aims to accomplish their purpose by developing contextualised, decentralised and resilient nature-based solutions through the adoption of a systems approach. Nature Based Systems (NBS) are inherently low on life cycle costs, carbon footprint and circular in character. Thus, NBS are sustainable over the long term. CDD India is committed to unlocking the potential of Decentralisation, which tries to tackle the issue of water pollution as close to the source as possible. Decentralisation and NBS are hence critical in transforming our fragile Urban and Rural environments that are facing an unprecedented onslaught of water and sanitation challenges.

What it does

CDD India delivers ecologically sustainable, easy-to-manage, affordable solutions to treat wastewater and rejuvenate water bodies in urban, rural, isolated, and previously neglected parts of India.

CDD India's primary beneficiaries are inhabitants of India's smaller towns and edges of its larger cities as well as the rural areas. The organization uses nature-based decentralized water, sanitation, and hygiene solutions (WASH) that are low-cost and simple to maintain, combatting malnutrition, child mortality, and environmental pollution for the affected populations.

CDD's interventions and work have the following guiding principles:

- Building resilience and adaptive capacity, especially in the context of climate change
- Promoting inclusiveness and gender equality
- Embracing environmental sustainability and circular economy
- Fostering innovation and technological advancement

Following these principles, CDD's range of policy, governance, infrastructure, and capacity development interventions are integrated across four focal areas to deliver successful and sustainable outcomes in the domain of sustainable WASH:

- Water as a sustainable resource
- Universal water and sanitation services
- Productive use of water in agriculture and the economy
- Reduced water-related risks

Context of the proposed assignment:

Background

India has more than 7000 Urban Local Bodies. Out of these, close to 6500 cities have less than 1 lakh population. Most of these cities lack capacities to plan, design, implement and monitor interventions related to water and sanitation. This happens due to a dearth of staff, limited awareness amongst the available staff and limited funds. SBM 2.0 Urban has provided for funding to these smaller cities to help solve their challenges. These guidelines have also suggested that Nature Based Solutions be deployed to solve the problem. However, the city officials lack the necessary capacities to plan, design and implement the suggested solutions. There is very little understanding of translating the well-meaning ideas in guidelines to successful on-ground interventions. There is a lack of demonstrations for other cities to follow and scale up. As a result, there is a significant possibility of investments being made becoming unsustainable and a number of cities falling into a cycle of failed investments leading to poor service delivery, making cities less climate resilient and more vulnerable. For solid waste management –the problems lie in ensuring source segregation and door-to-door collection and the community mobilization necessary to ensure this. In Liquid Waste Management, the issue is with limited technical knowledge – especially of Nature Based Solutions. In this context, it becomes necessary to create successful demonstrations of the guidelines to create sustainable cities and also set an example that the other cities can emulate.

The project aims to demonstrate Nature-Based Solutions and Nature Based Hybrid solutions for Solid and Liquid Waste Management at two towns- Moodubidre in Dakshina Kanada District and Malavalli Town in Mandya District of Karnataka. Both of the locations are small towns in Karnataka, which have limited capacities to plan, implement and oversee the deployment of nature-based solutions using the Government guidelines. The approach of the project will be in line with SBM Urban 2.0 guidelines. The interventions will be in Solid Waste Management, Waterbody Rejuvenation, Interception and Diversion of drains and Faecal Sludge Management. These interventions will help transform Moodubidre & Malavalli into a climate-resilient town. On the other hand, they will also showcase holistic planning and implementation of SBM 2.0 guidelines for smaller towns across the country.

CDD India has been engaged to provide technical support for the implementation of Nature-Based Solutions and Nature Based Hybrid solutions through unlocking of SBM 2.0, 15th FC and other CSR investments. Awareness generation through continuous stakeholder engagement, re-establishing connection to the environment in general, water & and sanitation in particular. Capacity Building of Municipal Staff, local NGOs, Self Help Groups etc., to ensure the long-term sustainability of the interventions.

CDD India, through this EOI note, wishes to invite expressions of interest from /individual organizations who are working on Community-based projects in water, Sanitation and hygiene space in and around these two above-mentioned towns in Dakshina Kanada and Mandya District of Karnataka to support with this community mobilization and IEC/Behaviour change related activities to engage the local communities in the 2 project towns.

Project Details

Goal:

Transform small towns into *Model Sanitation Towns* by adopting a comprehensive approach aligned with the SBM Urban 2.0 guidelines. The project aims to demonstrate the integrated planning and implementation of SBM 2.0 principles tailored specifically for smaller towns, showcasing sustainable and model sanitation practices.

Objectives

- Technical support for Nature-Based Solutions and Nature-Based Hybrid solutions, utilizing SBM 2.0, 15th FC, and CSR investments to transform small towns into model sanitation towns.
- Foster awareness through ongoing engagement with stakeholders, aiming to revive a robust connection to the environment, especially in the realms of water and sanitation.
- Facilitate capacity-building initiatives for municipal staff, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs) etc., ensuring their preparedness and competence for the long-term sustainability of the project and interventions.
- Visible cleanliness in the town, clean water, better connect of the citizens to the environment, increased municipal capacities to monitor, operate and maintain assets.

Program Strategies

Capacity Building and Influence

- Engage local population of the area in all the program stages to create awareness and ownership towards the initiative.
- Capacity building (workshops, trainings etc.): Communities, CBOs, and local governance on different aspects and components of WASH and SLWM.

Innovations: Processes and Technology

The project focuses on implementing (innovative) demand-driven, safe, and adequate solid and liquid waste management initiatives, which need to be simple and easy to manage. This requires facilitation and engagement strategies at the community level along with orientation and capacity building of the stakeholders (School teachers, municipal officials, youth, children, SHG leaders, Anganwadi workers, sanitation workers, farmers, market vendors etc.) around:

- i. Solid waste management, including collection, transport and treatment and disposal/reuse.
- ii. greywater management.
- iii. blackwater/faecal sludge management.
- iv. Ensuring visual cleanliness in the towns
- v. Improving WASH in institutions.
- vi. Instilling basic hygiene habits & practices

Social Capital

- Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all and end open defecation, paying attention to the needs of women and girls in vulnerable situations.
- Implement behaviour change communication (BCC) awareness activities targeting barriers and stereotypes; management and use of WASH services; and adoption of key hygiene behaviour.
- Mobilizing local communities to own up to the initiatives undertaken in the towns.

Knowledge Management

- Propose, implement, and document innovative ideas from youth and local expertise (to be decided based on initial discussions in the areas)
- Baseline, and end-line evaluations (through micro-assessments), case story documentation, visual documentation
- Project Implementation report showcasing work done at the town level to document community-related activities.

Scope of Work:

1. Mobilizing the key stakeholders for active participation in the rollout of Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 components- Solid & liquid waste management (SLWM) at the town level. Documenting behavioural change needs assessment through baseline surveys and/or focus group discussions.
2. Activating town-level committees and associations on local initiatives in improving WASH status, changing behavioural practices etc.
3. Conducting workshops with key stakeholders (Anganwadi workers, school teachers, municipal officials, children/students, SHG leaders, farmers, market vendors, sanitation workers etc.) to raise awareness on SLWM and general water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) aspects.
4. Formation of informal groups within communities, like youth groups from schools and communities to spread awareness on WASH status, ODF and SLWM.
5. Conduct awareness sessions in Anganwadi Centers and schools, organizing IEC activities and events- like drawing competitions and fun-learning games in schools on WASH practices.
6. Conducting street plays, school-level plays, and other activities to promote awareness on SLWM and the need for hygiene practices.
7. Preparing monthly/quarterly/yearly reports and submission to CDD office as per provided templates.
8. Preparation of case studies/reports post-project implementation to highlight best practices or visible changes in community behaviour and awareness over the duration of the project.

Timeline:

The duration of the assignment will be a maximum of 2 years and is expected to commence from December 2023 till the end of March 2025. The work plan for rolling out the above-mentioned activities over the 2-year period shall be proposed in detail in the response to the EOI by the interested organizations/firms and agreed with CDD India as a part of the signing of the Agreement for engagement.

Financial Proposal

- The cost per activity mentioned above is to be covered in both the towns- Malavalli and Moodubidre.
- The agency is obligated to provide a detailed itemized budget for human resources, material, events, etc., to be carried out as per above mentioned scope of work.

For any additional queries, please write to, Email: procurement@cddindia.org and/or rohini.p@cddindia.org. The concerned person shall respond to your queries over email only.

Deadline for submission

Please note that the response to this EoI shall be sent via email on or before 7th December 2023, along with a detailed explanation of the theory of change proposed to tackle the problem of the lack of awareness and ownership amongst the local public on the issue of sanitation. A detailed work plan for a period of 2 years shall be submitted as a part of the response, along with the details of the proposed human resources and costs for each activity proposed.