



Hasiru Dala

Annual Report 2021-2022



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Hasiru Dala




Impact of 2021

By Hasiru Dala





14,000
People vaccinated

63 DWCCs supported in Karnataka


27,653
Waste pickers families reached


Activity sessions conducted for children in Buguri
150


Waste pickers treated in Covid Care Centre
66


1,650
Waste pickers' children part of our Children's Program


 Total quantity of waste managed
47,388 metric ton

2,546
Waste pickers provided cash support during lockdown

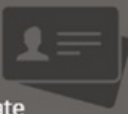

2,677
Children from Buguri participated in "read-aloud" program



16,160
Waste pickers provided with Social Security


140
Vaccination drives conducted


63,571
Food Kits distributed during lockdown and pandemic

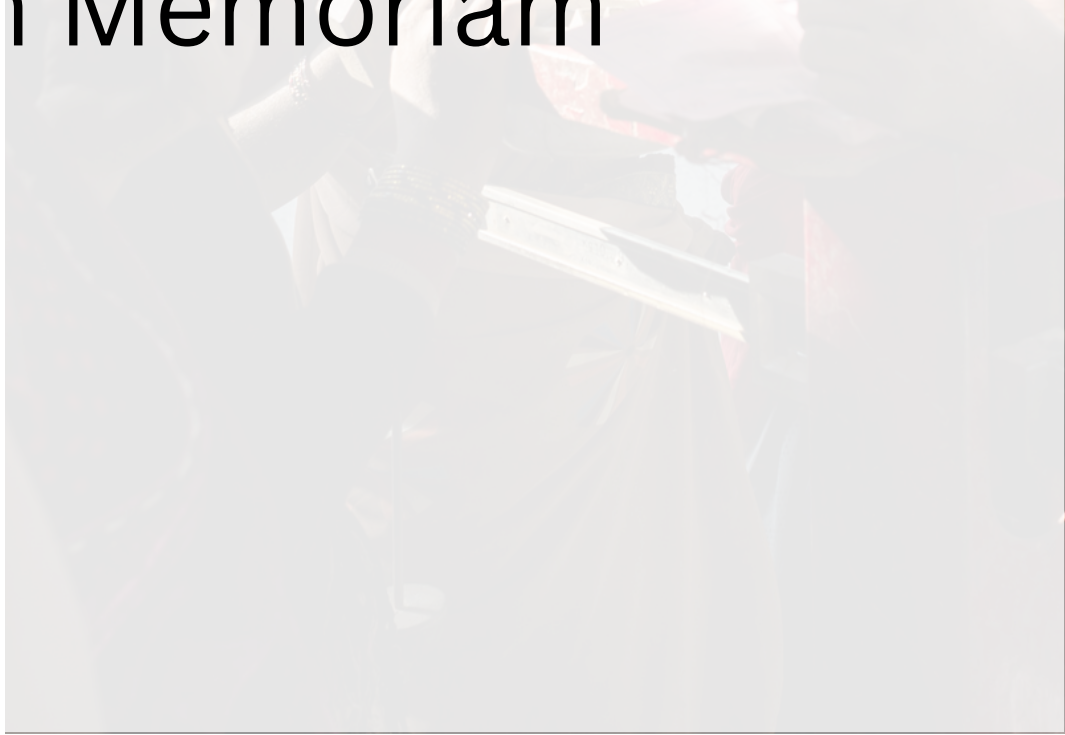

4,647.50 MT
MLP sent to co-processing Non Recyclables


11,380
Waste pickers Identity cards has been issued till date


8,01,236 of Bengaluru
1,04,200 of other cities in Karnataka
Household who receives waste pickers waste management service




In Memoriam





COVID relief

The second and third wave of COVID-19 hit all of us harder in 2021 and 2022 than we expected; this in spite of the catastrophic effects of the 2020 lockdown. The first lockdown resulted in extreme food insecurity, and devastated the informal recycling market. The informal economy was still reeling when the lockdown in Karnataka was announced at the end of April this year.

Fundraising for relief support

As before, NGOs stepped in to ensure food relief, together and separately. But food insecurity was not the only concern. Livelihood support and food for waste workers who needed to work through the lockdown was also a priority. Hasiru Dala opened a fundraising campaign on Ketto, aiming to give rations for over 6,000 families in the areas where we work, livelihood support, medical support for waste pickers affected by COVID-19. We extended our campaign with the lockdown and also reached out for institutional support. The generosity of individuals who donated and campaigned for the cause cannot be set aside - we reached our fundraising goals and closed the Ketto campaign page before the lockdown was lifted.

Support during the lockdown and after

In the 2021 lockdown, we provided support for vulnerable waste picker families along three axes: medical support, food and nutrition support, and livelihood support.

Livelihood Support:

- DWCC: PPE kits were distributed to 47 DWCCs, reaching out to 590 workers. The PPE kits included gloves, masks, aprons, sanitizers, soap and soap dispensers. 36 DWCCs in Bengaluru continued door to door collection. Packed lunches were distributed to 100 workers for 2 weeks. With the support of WaterAid India, 256 DWCC workers received a direct cash donation of INR 2,000 which allowed them to continue work during the lockdown period without worrying about lack of income due to lack of buyers for recyclables.
- MRF: As a result of our learnings in 2020 that the centres needed a space to store their collected recyclable dry waste, Hasiru Dala started a Material Recovery Centre programme to receive domestic dry waste from DWCCs to transform into recyclable ore. The governance team has waste pickers and members of Hasiru Dala.
- Income support: In 2021, we facilitated direct cash transfer to 2,546 workers through individual and organisational funding. Malini.

Food and Nutrition:

Food Relief: In 2021 we worked again to reach 14,346 families in the informal waste working economies. These massive food drives were sponsored by institutions, individuals and corporate entities, all of whom saw the impact of the pandemic and lockdown and wanted to reach out to help. We identified communities suffering from long-term food insecurity and resulted in malnourished children. In collaboration with the state government Hasiru Dala has a long term strategy to work in this area and still continue to identify malnourished children.

City	Rations distribution:
Bangalore	9,244
Davanagere and Chitradurga	1,724
Hubli-Dharwad	1,215
Chintamani, Gowribidanur and Chikkaballapura	395
Tumkur district	704
Mysore	206
Mangalore	239
Rajahmundry	455
Kakinada	164

Medical Support

Across several cities but especially in Bengaluru we saw several community members affected by COVID, and arranged isolation/medical support for 197 individuals. Hospital infrastructure was overwhelmed in the early stages of the pandemic especially in Bangalore and arranging for beds was sometimes not possible. Tragically, we saw 15 deaths in the community across cities, some of which were due to lack of access to hospital beds for medical care. Honorariums were arranged for the families of the deceased wherever possible.

COVID Care Centre: COVID-19 affected the community in 2021 as it had not the year before. In many cases, neither the hospitals, nor the team knew what the best options were for care. Deaths in the community in the early days of lockdown were sometimes entirely due to lack of accessible care.

Hasiru Dala worked to ensure medical care was available for those who needed it, and in collaboration with HBS Hospitals, Karnataka Covid: Jeevan Anmol, Mercy Mission, St. Joseph's College and Titan Company and XLRI Alumni Association organised a Covid Care Centre at St. Joseph's College where underprivileged people could have a place to isolate themselves with their families and receive necessary medical care. We provided beds to 66 people who needed care over the course of 3 weeks in May and June 2021. The centre is completely equipped can be reopened if there is a need. In addition, support was given to waste pickers family who were in isolation at home. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PPI64ClJ8ag>

Challenges

- Risk of COVID: since COVID-19 was spreading so drastically, our staff were also at risk while we made our relief efforts - food distribution especially needed to be undertaken directly through vendors with as little in-person packing as possible.
- Lack of Infrastructure and Infrastructural Knowledge: Hospitals were overwhelmed at the beginning of the lockdown in Karnataka, and there was a dearth of knowledge about the protocols that needed to be followed for cases where parents had to be hospitalised but children had no other relatives to stay with, or what to do for pregnant mothers or single mothers, or how to deal with cases where children were infected.
- Fear in the communities: Communities both feared getting affected by the illness but also were vulnerable to myths and misconceptions about COVID-19. Oftentimes our team faced reluctance by community members to get tested.

Post-Lockdown

Vaccinations and Health Camps: Vaccination drives began before the lockdown in 2021 was imposed, as we worked with PHCs to organise vaccinations for the communities. A lot of work needs to be done to demystify both COVID-19 and the vaccine so that the community is not operating from a place of fear and mistrust. We are able to motivate more people, but there was initially a scarcity of available vaccines. We've reached approximately 14,000 individuals across all cities for their first and second doses and will reach even more as we go.

Assuming Bengaluru and the state can reach some sort of 'new normal', the issues of financial security, health care infrastructure and public that have now been exposed as fragile and vulnerable to breakdown, will have to be addressed to ensure that those of us who are forced to live on the margins have adequate protection against disasters which can strike at any time.

Social Security

COVID-19 has been a frustrating roadblock to our use of the Bengaluru offices (JP Nagar and JC road) since mid-2020. Waste pickers' monthly meetings could not be held in person due to the risk of infection, however one physical meeting was held in March in St. Joseph's college and another one digitally more than 75 waste pickers participate in both meetings. The social security team made small groups for each basti and community on WhatsApp, communication with basti leaders and influencers and those with digital communication on their phones. These WhatsApp groups are a source of regular contact and discussion, taking the place of more structured meetings.

However, the devastating spike in cases between April and June has since reduced, and with vaccination numbers rising we began holding our monthly meetings again starting in October. This is an important touchpoint for us with the communities and we look forward to meeting again.

Challenges regarding social security have been discussed in earlier projects – for instance, many waste pickers or community members have a different address or phone number different on their Aadhar cards to another ID, or have changed phone numbers, or show small differences in spelling. These errors take time and effort to rectify. Caste Certificates are particularly difficult to procure since they require data on parentage and other documentation women especially do not often have. Issues such as this meant that we saw several applications rejected this year. (We have only reported successful applications.)

Hasiru Habba

Each year, waste pickers & Informal waste collectors across several cities of Karnataka (and now in Andhra Pradesh) meet to take pride in their work, and put forth their plans for the coming year. We also recognise the support from those citizens and officials who supported them through their journey. As last year, we could not meet in person due to the restrictions placed by the pandemic. Our hearts are heavy as we cannot see each other. However, we decided to celebrate at each street we stay in and come together to meet online, and share the sunlight in our lives and in our homes.

We also celebrated with rangoli images wherever there was room and space to do so. We were able to plant drumstick trees in different living spaces and work space of waste pickers. A total of 540 trees were planted in the month of July. It was also part of the celebration of World Environment Day and also stressed the need for importance to be given for nutrition for the community members.

Namma Jagali

The Leadership Development Programme run by Hasiru Dala for waste pickers identifies people who are willing and able to advocate for and work for their communities.

This is the Hasiru Dala **social sustainability plan** to ensure that empowerment is a continuing action with or without external interventions. The leadership programme aims to develop leaders from within the waste pickers' community by dismantling traditional structures of power and control. Social, class, caste and gender power dynamics do not allow for mobility and agency, and disrupting these models is the first step for recognising the potential of waste pickers to change their own lives and communities.

The training sessions include awareness raising for their rights and privileges as citizens of the country, theories of oppression, the power of organising to advocate for their rights, the artificialities of the caste system and other social constructs that restrict mobility and keep people marginalised. The faculty involves academics, organisers, activists, labour union members, and members of the police and other institutions. While this is part of classroom learning with adult training methods, it is important to develop the community to accept the leadership of the trained waste pickers.

The programme will also address issues within the community such as conflicts based on gender, caste, religion, and substance abuse. The leaders will be encouraged to mentor within their communities and lend support to people who wish to go sober or leave their abusive households.

For this development, **Namma Jagali** offers a space or a platform to observe and then break gender-based oppression strategies at home or in public spaces. Namma Jageela will help discuss various community and familial issues openly in the community (the details of the timeline, scope is enclosed in the Family and community violence proposal).

The **Namma Jagali** project will help translate the learning of the classroom to experience of leadership to address the community. Trained leaders of the community are expected to take ownership of some of the responsibility for facilitating applications and access to social security schemes for the members of their community, as a result of the leadership training course which will include modules on social security schemes, how to apply for schemes and the processes to follow. The leadership candidates will also be in touch with the Hasiru Dala staff/policy researcher, who can provide expertise if required. We hope to get all partners of Samuhika Shakti to participate in Namma Jagali.

The Namma Jagali project has started in all cities since January 2022.

Hasiru Mane

The Hasiru Mane team started new work with the Karnataka slum Development Board to notify slums and work on land rights for waste picker communities. Together we are working in

- 12 Communities in Bangalore
- 2 Communities in Chikkaballapura
- 2 Communities in Mangalore
- 6 Communities in Hubli
- 3 Communities in Dharwad
- 2 Communities in Chamarajanagar
- 2 Communities in Davangere
- 1 Community in Mysore
- 1 Community in Tumkur

Public Housing at Kunthigrama

Kunti Grama is a community of 83 households which is located in Hebbal, Bangalore. We had approached 'Karnataka Slum Development Board' to build 50 households for the community. We have completed the document collation process in the month of October for 50 households.

In the month of November and December we have had several community meetings and follow ups with Karnataka Slum Development Board for further actions. We have got confirmation that the Slum board is willing to build 60 houses. In the month of March, we pushed the community for Pay DD amount and filled the applications. Bhoomi Pooja also Done by KSDB Officials along with Hakku Pathra survey done. So far 18 applications with DD have been submitted to KSDB.

Solar Lighting at Kadabagere Community

About 20 waste picker families have been living in blue tarp tents for the past 25 years in a slum in Kadabagere. There are no basic amenities in the community such as water, electricity, sanitation or flooring. As the land is owned by a trust, the community constantly lives in the fear of eviction.

From the past few years, Hasiru Dala has been working with this community to enable access to social security benefits. One initiative in particular has been by Hasiru Mane Project team has been closely working with the Karnataka Slum Development Board to get the slum notified and to provide basic amenities to the community.

As a temporary measure, the housing team managed to get three solar panels from SELCO India using the organization funds to install 6 lights and 3 charging points.

Before the installation, the housing team conducted a community level meeting to discuss the feasibility and limitations of the measure.

Our first attempt at climate adaptation

The Hasiru Mane Project is experimenting with a new roofing system along with balance (<https://cbalance.in/>). The urban poor and poor in general are more vulnerable to the climate change.

A total of 15 roofs were retrofitted in Jyothi Pura for better indoor thermal comfort. We are going to complete this in two phases where the aim of the first phase is to install the solution on five households. In the month of November we started our phase one work at the site and completed installing the solution on four houses and on Bugari, a children's library initiative by Hasiru Dala. Material used in these solutions such as PET Bottles, Wool Wood Panels, Eco Boards, Alufoil are affordable and durable.

Health

- Almost 70% of the patient cohort in Bengaluru comprises women and children. This is a positive change that is a result of us insisting that mothers must accompany children below 18 years. It gave us an opportunity to interact with mothers regarding nutrition, personal hygiene, oral health, and issues with vision. We were able to show mothers that children with anaemia or who are underweight required higher protein content in their diets. Newly detected patients with Hypertension and Diabetes are also given diet counselling.
- Total no of health camps conducted in Bengaluru: 15
- Cancer Awareness programme: 1
- Tuberculosis Awareness programme: 1
- Total no of beneficiaries reached: 1332
- In other cities, we reached over 2000 members of the community across 20 health camps.

Disease Risk Profile

Far too many children in Bengaluru had rampant scabies with secondary infection they were treated primarily at the health camp and follow up online consultations were done. Many exhibited neuropsychiatric disorders following COVID.

Erythematous face lesions were seen commonly.

Some of the wp's suffered from (RSI) Repetitive Stress Injury with chronic pain.

Women had Low BP because of poor nutrition and low water intake.

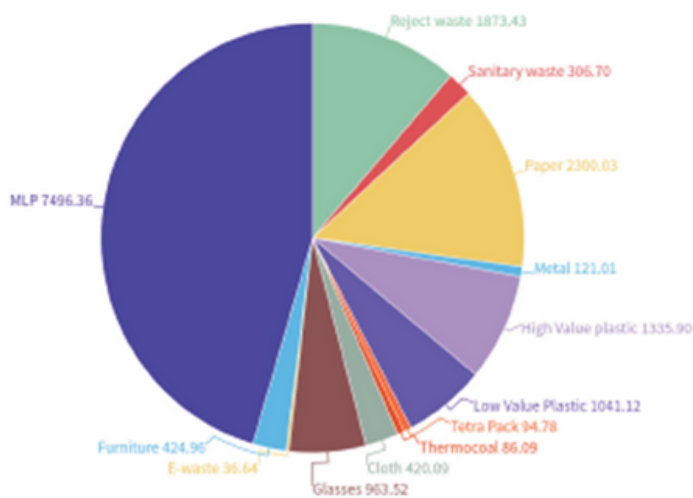
Livelihoods - SWM - DWCCs

The quantity of dry waste collected by 40 Dry waste collection centres in the year 2021-2022. From the year 2015 to March 2022 DWCCs have managed to divert 71,223.49 Metric Tonnes of dry waste in the city.

SI No	Description	Quantity (Metric Tonnes)
1	Quantity of Recyclables	4718.256
2	Quantity of Non recyclables	5236.386
3	Quantity of Reject waste	2196.42
4	Quantity of Stock-In-Hand	4820.043

(Quantity of Stock-In-Hand consists of sorted and unsorted waste at the DWCCs')

Composition of Dry Waste in 40 wads for the year 2021-2022



High Value waste

1. Metal- 121.01 tonnes
2. High Value Plastic-1335.90 tonnes

Low value/ no value

1. Paper- 2300.03 tonnes
2. MLP- 37496.36 tonnes
3. Glasses- 963.52 tonnes
4. Furniture- 424.96 tonnes
5. Cloth- 420.09 tonnes
6. E-waste- 36.64 tonnes
7. Tetra Pack- 94.78 tonnes
8. Thermocol- 86.09 tonnes
9. Low value plastic-1041.12 tonnes

Total number of beneficiaries at DWCC as on 31st of March 2022

- Male : 333
- Female : 143



Awareness programs conducted for RWAs, School, Online, Offline

114

Number of Trainings conducted

- Financial literacy: 901
- Skill Building Trainings: 10
No. of participants : 350
- POSH trainings: 2
No of participants: 60



SHG established as on 31st of January 2022- 32

32

Number of health camps conducted along with PKs

- No. of participants: 315
- Male : 129
- Female : 186
- Practo Online Consultation: 46



PPE Set Distributed - Gloves, Mask, ID card, sarees, caps and Apron (Note: Face shields, Sanitizers, cloth pads and COVID PPE kits were issued to workers during the lockdown)

1975

Livelihoods - Recycling

Since the pandemic, the supply chains of waste within the formal recycling economy have been disrupted. Support waste pickers who are managing Dry Waste Collection Centres (DWCCs) and others who have stocked the material at their homes and small shops waiting for the market to fully bounce back, is limited.

These shocks aren't unique to the pandemic, every time there is a change in government policy around waste, EPR, tax structures or even import of materials (plastics especially) drastically affects the kind of prices the DWCC operators get for their materials.

Since the lockdown began, the supply chains of waste within the informal recycling economy have been disrupted. To support waste pickers who are managing Dry Waste Collection Centres (DWCCs) and others who have stocked the material at their homes and small shops waiting for the aggregators to return, Hasiru Dala planned to augment the income for waste pickers by setting up Material Recovery Facilities that are waste picker operated, that will get the DWCC operators significantly higher income for the waste collected, and will also help reduce the amount of waste we send to landfills and poorly handled recycling.

Scale of collections:

In August of 2020 through the new Solid Waste Management Bye-laws, Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP - Bengaluru Municipal Authority) has mandated that every DWCC should be managed by waste pickers or Self-Help Groups that have traditionally managed door-to-door collection of waste. This has instituted a system that will integrate waste pickers, which is the result of a decade of policy work done with BBMP with the support of citizens.

Of the 141 DWCCs set up in the city (starting from 2013), over 50 are being managed by waste pickers who have now become entrepreneurs, hiring anywhere between 5-20 waste pickers in each of these centres, depending on the quantum of waste received. Hasiru Dala supported 33 of these centres since 2018. Since October 2020 that number has grown to 59 DWCCs. We can collect, and recover waste from all of these 59 DWCCs. We estimate anywhere between 70-150 MT of waste generated each year from these wards.

Currently we are managing about 18% of our BBMP reported volumes through our MRF, and hoping to grow that number to at least 50%.

Zero Waste

Hasiru Dala's Zero waste concept is an initiative to better the waste management practices in the city by supporting the communities towards zero waste wards more and more. The idea is to process the organic waste, sort, grade the non-organic waste within the ward and send only the reject waste and inert diverted to appropriate processing. Reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill, promote reduction of waste, reuse, and recycling. So, this year one of our goals was to scale up our Zero Waste Initiative.

Our success resulted in a new zero waste segregation model, which we implemented at ward 177 and have tried to scale up in two other wards across Bengaluru and has begun the work in Mysuru. The key to our success was active participation and collaboration with the Urban Local Body and Elected Representatives. With their support we worked with the waste collectors and began going door-to-door in these wards to mobilise citizens to segregate their waste in their homes. This helped create the behaviour change required toward moving into zero waste wards and helped streamline waste collection--we were able to work with the local municipalities to collect waste in a systematic and safe manner.

1.1. AREA COVERED IN THE CITY:

	City	Bangalore
1	Total number of wards in the city	198 wards
2	Total number of wards in the city covered.	Ward 177, 99 and 44
3	Total population of the city	1,30,88,022
4	Total population in the covered wards	Ward 177 - 52250
		Ward 99 - 32913
		Ward 44 - 40212
5	When did we start implementing the project in the identified project sites? (Month and year)	Ward 177 - July 2019
		Ward 44 - 18th January 2021
		Ward 99 - 16th December 2020

1.2. Key Area: Waste Diversion:

1	Estimated waste generation of the ENTIRE city in 2020 (in metric tons)	Approximately 5500 - 6000 tonnes per day
2	Estimated waste generation of the covered wards of the project within the city.	Ward 177 - 21 tonnes Ward 99 - 15 tonnes Ward 44 - 23
3	Estimated waste diversion rate of the project in the covered wards of the project within the city	Ward 177 - 71% Ward 99 - 53% Ward 44 - 47%
4	Number of months the door-to-door waste collection was implemented in 2020	According to the rules of the ULB Door to door collection of Dry, wet and reject waste will happen every single day and it did not stop in 2020
5	What were the major challenges in the implementation of the door-to-door waste collection in 2020	Giving segregated waste would be a major challenge. Workers have to maintain regular time and route for collection and reach every household

Additional 17 waste pickers involved or benefitted from the project: There were existing waste pickers who were engaged in Door-to-door collection of Dry waste but with the initiation of ZW there were additional 17.

Waste picker Kumudha, who is also the operator of the Dry waste collection centre of ward 177 sent an appeal through a video to sensibly dispose the masks which was shared by the ULB Commissioner and the Health Minister. <https://fb.watch/4UQSEli76k>.

Installation of Mesh Leaf composter in one of the communities at ward 177 and to show the ULB how the organic waste can be diverted at the community level. The community has put a plan in place to compost 60 kilos of flower waste generated from the neighboring temple. According to the rules of the ULB Door to door collection of Dry, wet and reject waste will happen every single day and it did not stop even during Covid.

On field, training is provided to sanitation workers who are engaged in door-to-door collection of wet waste and road sweepers. Waste pickers who collect dry waste door to door and sort grade dry waste at Dry waste collection centres are trained by Hasiru Dala regularly - once a month, the area of training includes, better management of data, soft skills on promoting waste segregation, EPR.

With the present composition of waste Improving SWM, is imperative. Improper SWM not only poses danger to public health but end up depositing the waste in the landfill. As much as the Urban local bodies, Governments, Corporations are responsible for safe and proper disposal of waste through best practices, citizens are also responsible as they are the generators of waste. Decentralised waste management system has been the best way to tackle the waste management issues. The localised collection and processing avoid transferring the waste to far off dumpsites or landfills. Thus, the Government should see the advantages of local treatment of waste and provide facilities to communities in order to make this a widespread practice. Informal sector (waste pickers) should be integrated into the formal system. The success of recycling in India depends upon leveraging the informal recycling sector.”

Buguri

The Buguri team is now established over Bengaluru, Mysuru, Tumakuru, Hubli-Dharwad, Davanagere, and Rajahmundry.

Summer Workshops

The Buguri team conducted the annual summer workshop for children of waste pickers in all the working areas of Hasiru Dala. Due to Covid 19, we are not able to have large events - instead, we have conducted community wise summer workshops. The workshop involves storytelling, read aloud, art and craft, games, drawing, songs and celebrating World Literacy Day.

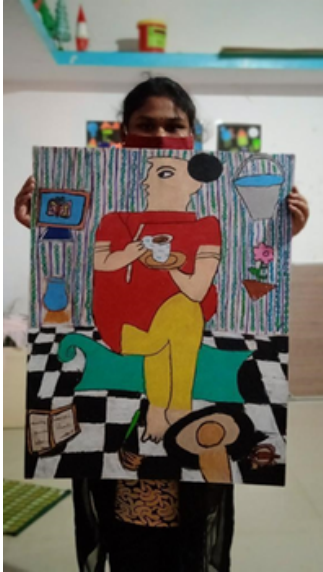
We held the workshops across 8 cities in Karnataka, and 1 in Andhra Pradesh. In total we identified 3,500 children to bring to the workshops. Lunch and breakfast for the children, facilitators, volunteers and cleaners we were provided.

The children learnt the importance of education, which helps them to lead a better life and help their parents in their livelihood, so the children after the sessions took an oath as not to drop out from the school and also promised not to let their friends to discontinue the studies at any cost and also encourage others who are not going to school in their neighborhood.

The oath is “ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಸುವ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಓದುವುದನ್ನು ಆಗಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವುದನ್ನು ಆಗಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಲೆಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮ ಗೆಲೆಯ-ಗೆಲತಿಯರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಕರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕಾಯ-ವಾಚಾ-ಮನಸಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.” (“We children promise to never stop reading and to stay in school; we will support our friends to stay in school too.”)

City	Primary school	Middle school	High school	Total
Bangalore	1130	595	376	20101
Mangalore	45	38	26	109
Rajahmundri	103	63	83	251
Chiikkaballapura	229	36	41	306
Gundlupete and Chamarajnarara	41	25	24	0
Tumakuru	175	210	65	450
Hubli/Dharwad	130	120	60	310
Mysore	59	76	65	100
Davanagere	116	115	89	360

Creative Arts Therapy



In 2020 the first wave of the Coronavirus pandemic hit, along with the first lockdown. Over the next two years the library would have to close and then re-open multiple times in response to lockdowns and the risk of infections. The children had to stay at home, unable to go to school, play or the library, facing the fear of food poverty with their families and bearing up under the tensions at home. The Buguri team reached out over phones, attempting to create structure and afford some form of support and awareness but reach could not be uniform, and when Pallavi was able to reopen CAT sessions she was dealing with children who had been through a traumatic period with little to no relief.

In September 2021, we had a good number of participants signing up from upper groups (older adolescent children) for the mixed media group. However, as schools and tuitions officially began, we had many dropping out of the program. Most girls missed sessions stating that they either had to do a lot of work at home or were being sent for short-term work. Most children spend their evenings filling water from the public taps which are released only twice or thrice a week. Boys were kept home and asked to contribute to family finances.

The children who remained became comfortable using the medium of visual arts and materials to express themselves, process and self-soothe during sessions. The group worked on a large painting that explores their community, the memories of the space, its evolution over the years, and their hopes for the space (changes they would like).

The drama group were excited to showcase two of their plays – ‘The Story of Kutti’, the group’s adaption of Cori Doefield’s ‘The Rabbit Listened’. The children named the little character in the story – Kutti and wrote the dialogues of the other animals according to what they observed within their families and friends.

The second was a piece on ‘punishments’ which came out of an improvisation exercise with little puppets they had made with wooden spoons. The participants spontaneously created short narratives which reflected the theme of punishments in schools. The participants of this program had their Final Showcase on December 26, 2021. The drama group performed their drama and danced to the songs while the painting group displayed individual narrative portraits along with a large group painting of their community – ‘Back then, Now and What we want!’.



ReadAloud Programme

The ReadAloud Programme is a flagship programme of the Buguri community library. The idea of the Read Aloud Festival emerged from two years of our work at the Buguri Community Libraries. At the libraries, we have extensively used Read Aloud as a tool to get children interested in stories, understand how to read and handle a book, expand visual vocabulary by learning to explore the illustrations, expand language vocabulary and accelerate language learning. Most of all, it used as a tool to fall in love with books. Read Aloud Festival was conceived with the following objectives in mind:

- Using Read Aloud Sessions as a tool to promote literacy among children from economically challenged families.
- Use Read Alouds to introduce children to different stories/genres and introduce them to reading for pleasure.
- Use Read Aloud as a tool to create inclusive spaces to build bonds and friendship between diverse groups of children.
- Use the festival as an opportunity to work with new communities and schools.

	Number of sessions	Number of children
Bangalore	20	1063
Mysuru	25	602
Tumkur	36	1376
Davanagere	8	420
Hubli	6	182
Chamrajanagar	9	200
Chikkaballapura	16	620
Rajahmundry	12	389

Counselling

We have recruited two peer counsellors in Bengaluru, one who can speak in Hindi and one who is more familiar with South Indian languages and they have been working out a programme to reach out to people who need peer counselling and support services. We have dealt with issues of marital strife, abandonment, young women who want to drop out of school, substance abuse issues. There are also cases of partner violence which needed long term interventions.

A major concern for the counselling team is that it is difficult to arrange for people to come of their own volition to the HD office for counselling – it is difficult for the social security teams to articulate in group meetings what the benefit of counselling can be, and even more difficult to arrange for people to come and meet the counsellors in a public space. Our counselling team has tried to address this by going directly to the bastis with awareness raising sessions, but the matter of privacy for counselling sessions remains. Sometimes they are having to arrange counselling sessions within public spaces in the basti – this is not conducive to building a safe space and a rapport.

A potential solution to this might be a potential helpline we might set up, which can perhaps be converted into a counselling helpline as well. This is a suggestion from the peer counselling team and there is uncertainty if it will work. Aside from the helpline, which does not yet exist, the peer counselling team will explore connections with local anganwadis and other spaces to see if we can find rooms which will provide some safety for private discussion.

We ran a workshop on November 6th on the POCSO Acts by Ms Nirmala, a government advocate for the Hasiru Dala team. While our team had an organic understanding of working with cases of violence and abuse, and our internal organisation POSH teams had grounding in the legalities and procedures, the entire team had not had such a grounding. The workshop addressed how to make a complaint under the acts, what to do when a committee was not fulfilling its functions, the limitations of the laws and the gap between social norms, the boundaries of the law and where we would like to take our own understanding. In April we will have a workshop on the POSH Act.

Ocean waste

The Namma Nethravathy Namma Javabdari campaign has resulted in significant reduction of littering along the Nethravathy river; HD team member asked for and received permission to put up a large banner by APD (Anti-Pollution Drive) and Hasiru Dala to ban littering. This has led the local fishing community to, in early 2022, begin to discuss the launching of similar campaigns for areas such as Bengre, which demonstrates local ownership of the work and presents prospects for further pollution reduction.

The clean-up drive received sustained interest beyond the initial excitement and has seen local municipal and traffic police agreeing to measures to ensure that the cleanliness achieved is maintained for the future- demonstrating local ownership and sustainability of the campaign. Similar campaigns across the area might be successful in turn.

Issue 1 | Policy Series June 2021



Extended Producer Responsibility and Informal Waste Workers – From Integration to Sustainable Inclusion

Contributions from Andrew Almack, Kabir Arora, Lubna Ananthakrishnan, Nalini Shekar, Pinky Chandran, Pranshu Singhal, Sonia Dias, and Sumangali Krishnan

Curated by Pinky Chandran and Nalini Shekar
Editorial Guidance Dr. Manisha Anantharaman



Extended Producer Responsibility and Informal Workers – from Integration to Sustainable Inclusion



WEAVING SOLUTIONS
Understanding The Textile Crisis In Bengaluru



Understanding the Textile Crisis in bengaluru



Krishna's speech on EPR and the cloth waste crisis presented at COP26.

Sahi Kali Abhiyan

Illiteracy is proliferated as schools are out of reach for underprivileged people. Some of the reasons causing illiteracy are lack of family support, lack of awareness, social barriers, and lack of financial stability. Families who struggle for their daily breads cannot afford education, such people are deprived from many social benefits, and it greatly inhibits the economic and social progress of an individual. Without the ability to read and write, it can be hard to read instructions which may lead to dire consequences. Simple ex: It is difficult to open even a bank account as they lack knowledge in signing the required forms.

Therefore, Hasiru Dala initiated Sahi Kali Abhiyana for waste pickers, where our staffs along with community children teach adults to write and sign their respective names. Our main aim is to create awareness in the society and reduce the number of people who are unable to read and write.

In order for the learning to be purposeful and applicable, they need to use what they have learned.

Global Waste Pickers Day -

On March 3rd we commemorated Global Waste Pickers Day, and inaugurated a new collective of waste workers across Karnataka called Thyajya Shramika Sangatane (Karnataka) (Waste Workers Collective - Karnataka). BBMP Commissioner Gaurav Gupta, Jayanagar MLA Sowmya Reddy, Waste Wise MD Anselm Rosario (who is also a co-Founder of Hasiru Dala) and noted Kannada Poet Mamta Sagar graced our inauguration.

Thyajya Shramika Sangatane (Karnataka) is a waste recyclers organisation, representing over 28,000 waste workers in Bengaluru and other districts of Karnataka including Mysore, Tumkur, Chamarajanagar, Nelamangala, Mangalore, Chintamani, Gauribidanur, Coorg, Madhugiri, Chikkaballapur, Davanagere, Chitradurga, Hubli and Dharwad.

Our appeals to various departments of government

- Waste workers belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, they are largely uneducated. The father gives the birth certificate to the children. But the mother does not have this facility. We request that government enacts an order for the mother to have this facility.

- Enforcement of the order of issuing a Certificate of Birth Certificate to both the father and the mother on the basis of the child's record of education
- Training and marketing facilities to the families of waste workers (through Ambedkar Development Corporation, NSKFDC and others)
- Central Government provides scholarships for children of parents who are engaged in hazardous sanitation work. We request that the scholarship be raised from 3,000/- to 5,000 / - per child, to be paid per year by the State Government.
- Issuing Occupational Identity Cards for the waste pickers and updating the Occupational Identity card issued by the Commissioner of the BBMP already.
- Meeting with the District Collector to provide accommodation to the waste pickers.
- 7) Establishment of Waste Pickers' Welfare Fund in Tax Money on BBMP Waste Management. Following the pattern of welfare of construction workers.
- Extending the building scale of dry waste collection centres and providing infrastructure.
- Workers' Facility Centres should be established through the Department of Labour for each ward or group of wards in the Bangalore One model.
- A Zero Balance Bank Account
- Social Security
- Living conditions for unorganised workers: Waste Workers are mostly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Minorities, most of whom are uneducated and homeless, who are unable to provide all the documents required by the Government's housing scheme. Waste workers ask for spaces for building houses and the rights to the lands where they live.

Outreach

- A time and motion study conducted in collaboration with four other resource organisations was presented to the Superintendent Engineer, Joint Commissioner and Special Commissioner.
- The Directorate of Municipal Administration has set out a circular with directions for the inclusion of waste pickers with the provision of Occupational Identity Cards. This applies across Karnataka municipalities but not in Bengaluru, but is an excellent step for waste picker communities and their recognition.
- We were a part of an EPR consultation, sending comments to the committee which were unfortunately not taken up.
- We were invited to a Swachh Bharat Abhiyan meeting at the national Level. The new Swachh Survekshan includes a section on the inclusion of the informal sector in formal solid waste management
- Written a letter to Nirmala Sitharaman and the Revenue Commission to reduce GST on plastic from 18% to 5%. MLA Suresh supported our request, speaking to the chief minister (who is the GST chairperson).
- Conducted a campaign for the inclusion of waste pickers in the Global Plastic Treaty at UNEA 5.2, including a webinar which was attended by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board. (The Plastic Treaty was passed with articles for inclusion of the informal sector and waste pickers!) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LCIQLS71MLg>
- Released the results of the brand audit (supported by Break Free From Plastic) showing the national and international producers of our post-consumption plastic waste - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iq_rqjVj6VM&t=1407s
- Released a report on textile waste and potential solutions in Bengaluru - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AhFRaABppkc&t=30s>
- The BBMP has unfortunately started considering revising the current system of separate vehicle collection for dry and wet waste, instead pivoting to a single vehicle for collection. Currently we are working with several other organisations such as SWMRT to ensure that this does not happen.

Awards

- Nalini Shekar has been named Namma Bengalurean of the Year
- Nalini Shekar has been mentioned as a COVID hero by Royal Challengers
- Nalini Shekar has been named as a Guiding Light by TV9
- Nalini Shekar has received the Eshwaramma Puraskar
- The Karnataka DMA has mentioned Hasiru Dala's efforts for the integration of waste pickers and sent a circular to all municipalities to issue Occupational ID cards to waste pickers in their local area of operations.



M/s. HASIRU DALA

709-B2, SOBHA OPAL, 39TH CROSS 18TH MAIN ROAD, JAYANAGAR, 4TH T BLOCK, BANGALORE-560041

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

Particulars	Schedule No	31.03.2022 (Rs)	31.03.2021 (Rs)
Income			
(A) Projects grants	3	10,00,90,446	8,04,12,198
(B) Voluntry Contributions received		1,13,64,349	51,82,262
(C) Other Income	4	58,03,655	48,55,753
(D) Covid receipt		3,93,98,802.00	4,96,27,439
Total Income (A)		15,66,57,252	14,00,77,652
Expenditure			
(A) Project expenses during the year	3	12,83,07,306	5,04,49,833
(B) Total waste management and service cost	5	76,32,030	
(C) Administrative expenses	5		10,22,503
(D) Covid Expenses		3,19,36,961	5,22,91,459
(E) Other Expenses			63,96,839
Total Expenditure (B)		16,78,76,297	11,01,60,634
Excess of Income over expenditure for the year carried to Balance sheet C=(A-B)		(1,12,19,045)	2,99,17,018
Excess of Income from General fund-			
Excess of Expenses from Project fund-		(2,82,16,860)	
(For details refer Schedule-1)		1,69,97,815	

Place: Bangalore

Date :

For HASIRU DALA

Pinky Chandran

Trustee

Trustee

For HASIRU DALA

[Signature]

Trustee

Trustee

As per Our Report of even date.

[Signature]

B N RAJENDRABABU
Membership No. 204552



Director-Finance & Admin.

[Signature]
Authorised Signatory

For HASIRU DALA

[Signature]

Executive Director

M/s. HASIRU DALA

708-E2, SOBHA OPAL 39TH CROSS 18TH MAIN ROAD , JAYANAGAR, 4TH T BLOCK, BANGALORE-560041

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2022

Particulars	Schedule No	31.03.2022 (Rs)	31.03.2021 (Rs)
Source of funds			
Capital Funds:			
Capital Fund	1	3,11,05,518	1,41,07,703
Project Fund	1	4,21,81,383	7,03,98,246
Reserves & Surplus			
General Reserve			-
Unsecured Loans:			
- Subroto Bagchi		5,00,000	5,00,000
Current Liabilities:			
- Creditors for expenses		10,81,768.00	3,22,152
- Statutory dues payable		11,93,891	3,24,387
Total		7,60,62,561	8,56,52,488
Application of Funds			
Fixed Assets	2	46,70,169	44,33,275
Current Assets:			
(a) Sundry Debtors		24,03,321	28,11,756
(b) Loans & Advances			
- Advances to Programme /staff		29,899	1,16,825
- Tax Deducted at source		9,26,242	4,72,622
- Hinduja Leyland Finance-Excess paid receivable		-	-
- Accrued Interest		-	-
- Rental Deposit		12,32,500	5,90,000
(c) Cash & Bank Balances			
- Cash in hand		38,698	15,807
- Cash at Current & Savings Bank		1,13,86,732	6,83,37,207
- Fixed deposit		5,53,75,000	88,75,000
Total		7,60,62,561	8,56,52,492

For significant accounting policies and other notes refer Schedule 6

Place: Bangalore

Date :

For HASIRU DALA

Penky Chandran

Trustee

Trustee

For HASIRU DALA

[Signature]

Trustee

Trustee

As per Our Report of even date.

B N RAJENDRABABU

Membership No. 204552

[Signature]



Director-Finance & Admin.

[Signature]

Authorised Signatory

For HASIRU DALA

[Signature]

Executive Director

