All India Federation of Self Employed Women's Association

SEWA BHARAT
INTRODUCTION TO SEWA

The Self-employed Women’s Association (SEWA) is a labour union of poor self-employed women workers of informal economy which was established by Smt. Ela.R.Bhatt in Gujarat in 1972.

It made rapid progress in organizing women of informal sector in Gujarat.

A demand for the creation of similar organizations started being voiced in other states too.

In 1980s Ela Ben along with her SEWA colleagues promoted independent SEWA organizations which worked on Gandhian philosophy and principles across the country.

Now it is present in 17 states with 1.9 million informal sector women workers.
SEWA BHARAT Programmes

- Leadership Development
- Community Led Microfinance
- Social Security and Health
- Advocacy
- Livelihood promotion and protection
- Skill Development
SEWA Bharat Promoted ‘for profit’ Institutions

From 2005 till date, SEWA Bharat promoted 5 institutions for employment, income generation and allied services. These are 100% owned and managed by SEWA Union members.

SEWA Bharat gives support to these institutions for:

- Capacity building of staff
- Salary support of some staff
- Funding
- Resource sharing
- Legal consultancy
- Liaising with funders, buyers
- Marketing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>Name of Entity</th>
<th>Type Activity</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Year of formation</th>
<th>No. of Shareholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mahila SEWA Urban CooperativeThrift and Credit Society Limited, Delhi</td>
<td>Provides financial Services (Savings and Loan)</td>
<td>Cooperative Society</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>7259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ruaab Sewa Artisans Producer Company Limited</td>
<td>Embroidery work, Designing and tailoring of Women garment, home furnishing items and other accessories.</td>
<td>Producer Company</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sewa Saheli Mahila Bunkar Swablambi Sahkari Samiti Ltd.</td>
<td>Home Based Handloom Weavers</td>
<td>Co-operative Society</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>BIHAR MAHILA SEWA BACHAT EVAM SAKH SWABLAMBI SAHAKARI SAMITI LIMITED, MUNGER</td>
<td>Provides financial Services (Savings and Loan)</td>
<td>Cooperative Society</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3849</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SEWA Ekta Swayat Sahakari Samiti Ltd</td>
<td>Processing and marketing of organic farming of products like chili, coriander, turmeric, buckwheat</td>
<td>Cooperative Society</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEWA is a family of institutions linked through the same members and common ideologies. They are trade unions, cooperatives, societies, trust and companies.
Solid Waste Management Model

By Sewa Bharat, Munger
Mission Sunehra Kal

ITC-SEWA Bharat Project
Project objective

- To develop a system of waste collection and disposal from door to door to processing site.

- Segregation of waste at HH level and converting biodegradable waste into organic manure.

- To sensitize community for healthy and greener environment.

- To improve the status of waste pickers.

- Formation and strengthening of 25 Mohalla Committees which will be look after the entire activity.
Implementation Model:

Collection form

Primary Segregation of Waste

Transport to Process unit

Kitchen waste

Final segregation

Recyclable

Bio-degradable

Municipal dump

Drying & Sieving & Packing

Used in formation of Compost

45-50 day process by using Composting agent
Unique Part of Solid Waste Management

• Segregation of Waste into 3 Parts
  ✓ Bio Degradable Waste (BD) – 80- 85% of the total waste
  ✓ Recyclable Waste (RC) – 5- 10% of the total waste
  ✓ Municipal Dump (MD) – 10- 15% of the total waste
Unique Part of Solid Waste Management

- Segregation of Waste by Households
- Follow up through Mohalla Committee
- Monthly Payment of waste collector through the Mohalla Committee from the Revenue collection from Households
## Mohalla committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mohhala committee</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Madhopur</td>
<td>12 Ganganagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Purabsarai</td>
<td>13 Laldarbaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Gulzarpokhar</td>
<td>14 Swach- Laldarbaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Hazisujan</td>
<td>15 Dalhatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Sherpur</td>
<td>16 Nitibagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Nayagao</td>
<td>17 Raysar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Choukhandi</td>
<td>18 Churamba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Shyampur</td>
<td>19 Gayatri Nagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Subhash nagar</td>
<td>20 Kela bari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Rampur bhikhari</td>
<td>21 Basant bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Refuji colony</td>
<td>22 Mogalbazar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structure of Mohalla committee:

On 200 HH will have a mohhala committee. Every mohhala committee was named after the mohala.

The affairs of committee will managed by Executive committee.
Solution of Bio Degradable Waste

• Collection of Bio Degradable Waste
• Mixing dry leaf in 60:40 ratio
• Bed Preparation
• Add Bacterial Culture
• Turning of Bed at the regular interval of 10 days – 3 times and finally after 15 days
• 45-50 days process
• Finally converted into manure
We can re-use our 85% and more waste
Our Working Process

- Formation of Mohalla Committee
- Awareness of Mohalla Committee
- Appointment of waste collector by the Mohalla committee
- Awareness of Households
  - Audio Visual Awareness
  - Door to door visit by the team
  - Household Visit by the Mohalla Committee (if there is any problem)
  - All the decision taken by the Mohalla Committee

• Segregation of Waste by HH
• Treatment of the waste
• Payment of Waste collector
Existing Status of Waste Management

- Population: 9000
- Number of wards: 30
- Generation: 4.8 MT in Tonnes per day
- Composition

  Biodegradable: 80%
  Non-biodegradable waste: 20% only (out of that 5 to 10% is Recyclable)
Existing Status of source segregation and collection of waste

- Segregation percentage for entire town (90% and above in 1 to 30 wards where we are working)
- Number of wards where source-segregation is practiced: 30
- 80% Door to Door Collection efficiency
Community Composter
## Composter capacity

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Length</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Width</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volume</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Cubic fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 cubic fit</strong></td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>kg waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net capacity of composter</strong></td>
<td>4320</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Promotion of home composting-
Coordination meeting with Municipal supervisor
• Get Written approval From Municipal Corporation
Public events: to promote sanitation
Door To Door meeting
Promotion of waste compost
community Sensitization activities-
Thank You