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My Clean and Waste - Free Neighbourhood

(Pictorial book on responsible waste handling in the community)



urban development through local efforts (*udle*)



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My Clean and Waste - Free Neighbourhood

(Pictorial book on responsible waste handling in the community)



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PREFACE

This Book. My clean and Waste-Free Neighborhood has been prepared for adults living in urban areas of Nepal and feeling concerned about the waste in their neighborhood. The main objectives of this book is to make them aware of their own responsibilities at various levels to solve their waste problems.

1. on an individual level, which means each house taking care of their own waste, reducing it, composting and recycling it or collecting it for recycling and disposing it in a proper way;
2. on a community level, where the householders join efforts and organize a pick up service, composting and recovery of waste items for recycling;
3. in contacting the municipalities and pressurize them to establish a waste management which is acceptable to the municipal population.

We are aware of the public health problems and risks due to the increasing production of e-waste every day, especially in the urban areas. Here, in this regard the public awareness towards a clean and healthy environment is rapidly increasing and so is the request for adequate answers and sustainable options.

Motivating and attractive stories were chosen to catch the participants' attention to a problem which is rather being neglected and passed over to others to solve. At the end of each story, different activities related to the stories are given. The participants are being encouraged to actively participate in reducing the waste production, reusing and recycling activities and composting. The participants are being motivated to act responsibly in keeping their neighborhood environment clean and healthy and at the same time to become creative in conscious waste handling. They also get some understanding of the possibilities of joint efforts a community can do to assist in organizing proper waste management in the neighborhood.

We would appreciate valuable suggestions from facilitators or participants of the training workshops to make this book more practical and effective.

May 96

Urban Hygiene & Environment Education
Project (UHEEP)/udle



Table of Contents

	Page No.
The Revenge of the Neighbors	1
Scenes of a City	8
How the Whole Family becomes sick	16
Meeting at the Container	21
Procedure of Making Compost	32
The story of Paper	39
Instructions on how to Recycle Paper and Make Masks	48
a) Instructions on how to make paper	48
b) Instructions on how to make paper mask	52
Recycling/Reusing of Leftovers	54
a) Practical exercise of making paper plates, pencil holder, flower vase <i>(manually)</i>	54
b) What we can do to keep our community clean	59
c) The Ladder Snake Game	61
My Beautiful City	64



This book is prepared by: Urban Hygiene and Environment Education Project (UHEEP), a component of the Programme: Urban Development through Local Efforts (*udle*)

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Foreword

In the urban areas of Nepal the environmental pollution is increasing and the health and the well being of the municipal population are in jeopardy. Hence, the sanitary living conditions have to be improved. This challenging task cannot be done by the municipality alone. The ability of a society to improve its living conditions cannot be fully utilized if the population does not feel responsible for their environment.

The municipal population should be aware of their own potential in collaborating actively with the municipal administration in responsibly handling their waste. This book with its playful approach will make it easy for concerned members of the society to realize the negative consequences of dumping waste carelessly in the neighborhood and to develop strategies and use technologies to solve the problems on a personal level as well as on a community level.

In this way, we believe, the waste-problem can be solved on a sustainable social basis and the neighborhood will be a more pleasant and a more healthy place to live for its population.

We hope this book will be used by participants as well as by volunteers and facilitators involved in the non-formal education sector.

Mr. Bishwa Nath Aryal
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Education

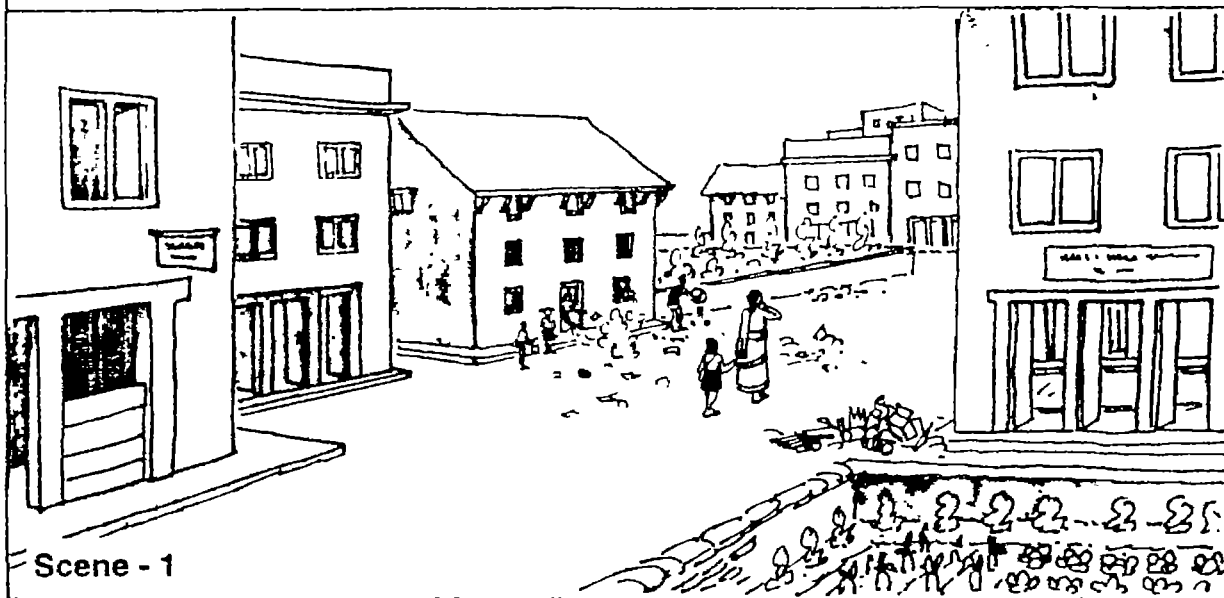
Mr. Satya Bahadur Shrestha
National Non-Formal Education
Council Secretariat
Chief and Member Secretary
Ministry of Education



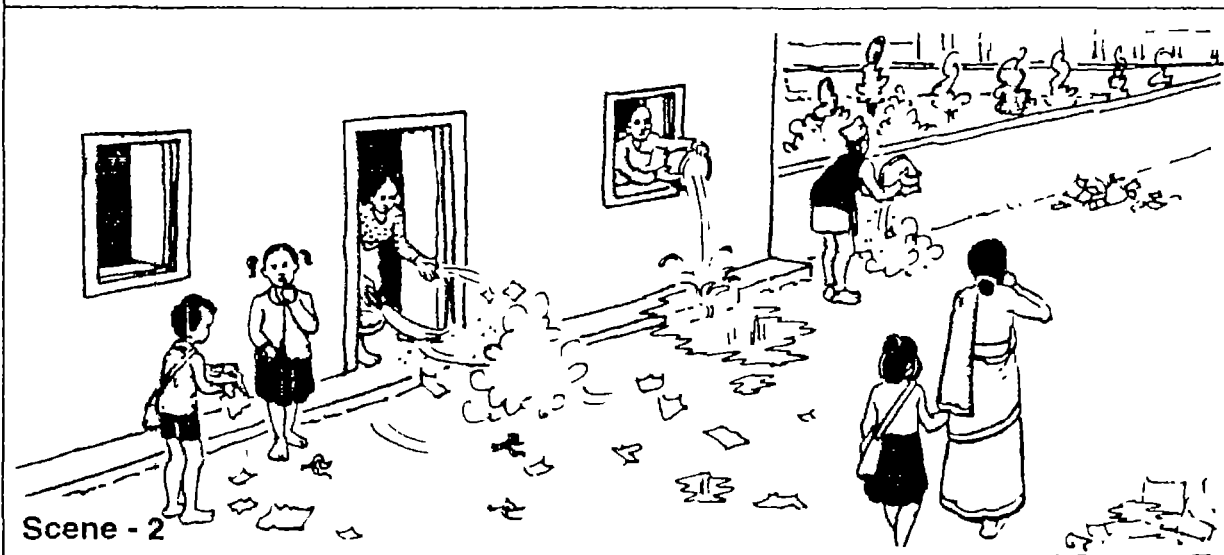
The Revenge of the Neighbours

Investigation of our neighborhood concerning waste accumulation and waste management

Maya lives with her mother in law, her husband and her children, Sita and Ashok, in this neighborhood.

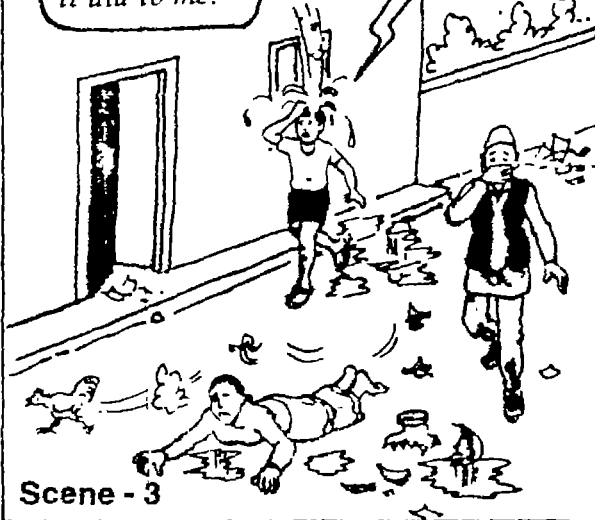


Maya and her husband work. Sita and Ashok go to school and the grandmother is staying in the house. It is a nice family. But they throw their garbage everywhere carelessly.

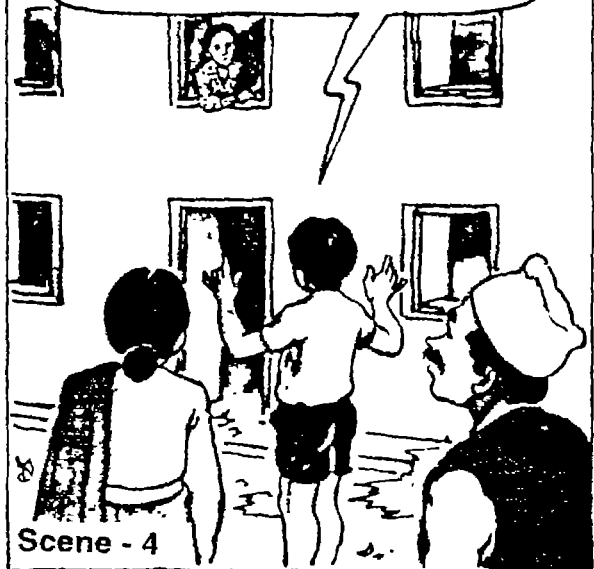


Everybody living in the same street is complaining and asking:

Who threw this waste? Look what it did to me!



Please don't litter the street! We do not like to live in a dirty, smelly neighborhood. And we do not want to get hurt!



The family just does not care and continues throwing the waste

We throw our waste where we want.

Dad! now nobody is looking.



Next morning ...

Scene - 6

Again they threw their waste on our street





The old lady asks many women of the Neighborhood to discuss what to do.

Scene - 10

We all told that family several times not to litter our Neighborhood with their waste. But they do not listen.

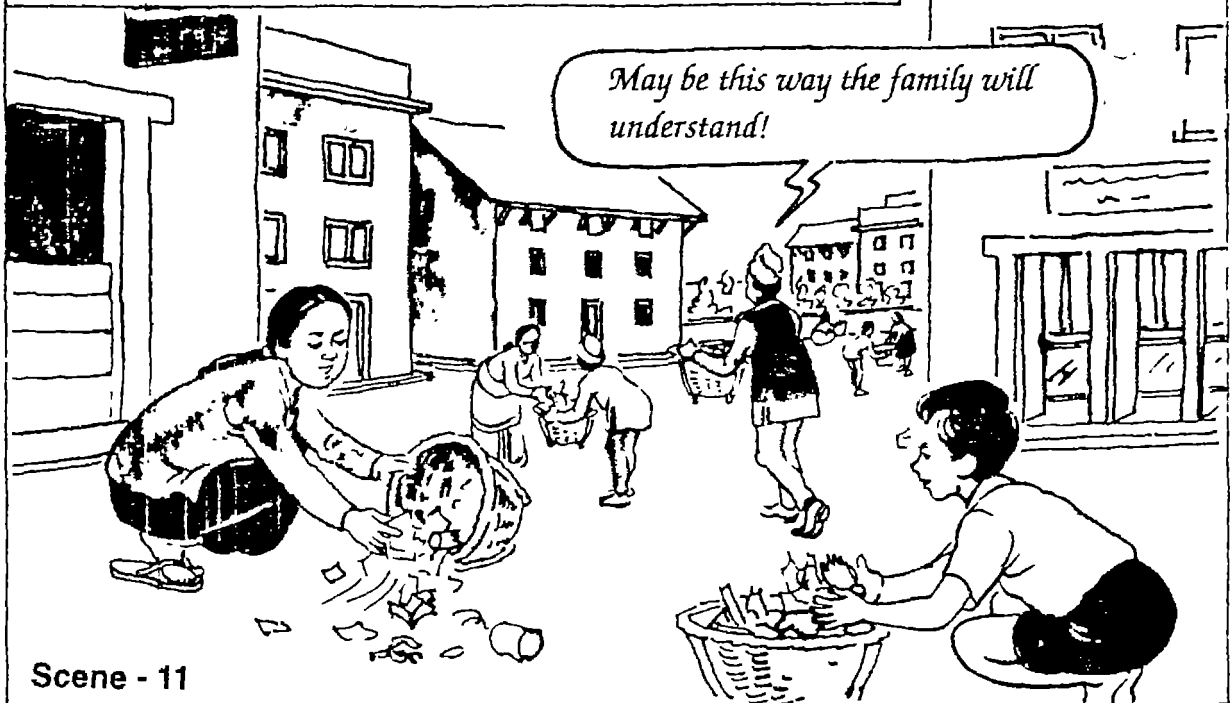
What could we do?

I have an idea!



Right after the meeting they collect all the waste they can find.

Maybe this way the family will understand!



Scene - 11

They put all the waste they could find right in front of the house.

Oh, how dirty! It stinks! There are so many flies coming into our house!



Scene - 12

All the litter they can find in the streets they pick up and dump it in front of the house.

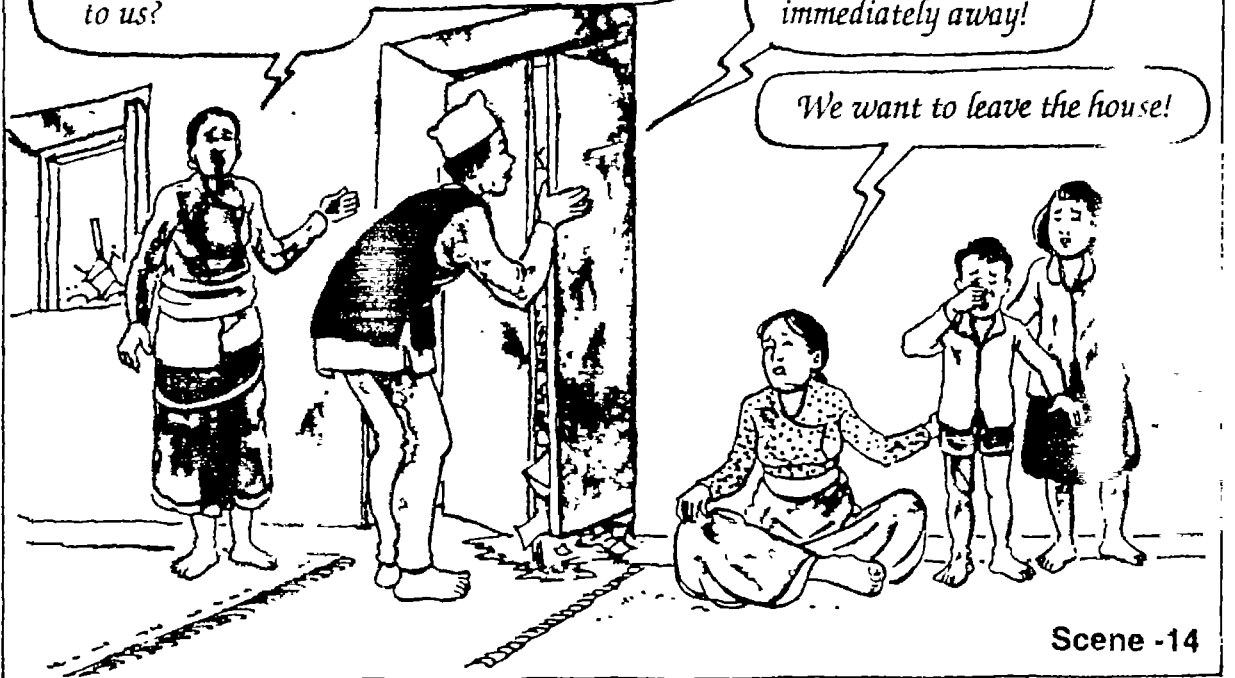


Scene - 13

'Please, let us out! Why are you doing this to us?'

Move the pile of waste immediately away!

We want to leave the house!



Scene - 14



Lesson learned from the story

The lesson we learned from the story is:

- a) How waste is generated.
- b) What are the consequences of scattered and improperly dumped waste.
- c) How neighbors can organize themselves and improve solid waste handling in their immediate neighborhood.
- d) What kind of behavior should neighbors follow to solve the waste problem.
- e) What are the responsibilities of oneself and others regarding the proper waste disposal.

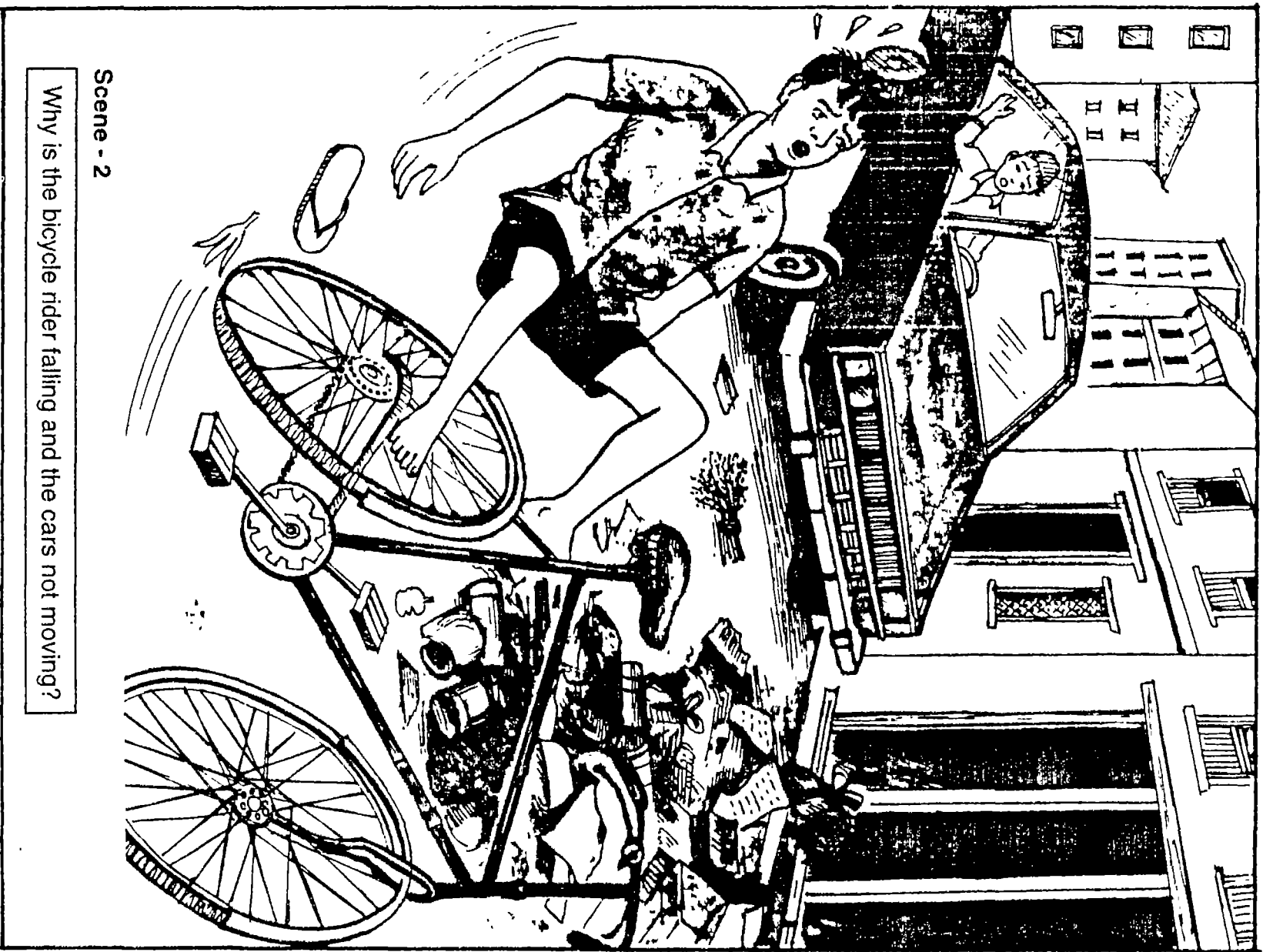
Scenes of a City

The consequences of dumping waste

Scene - 1

What are the different people on the picture thinking?





Scene - 2

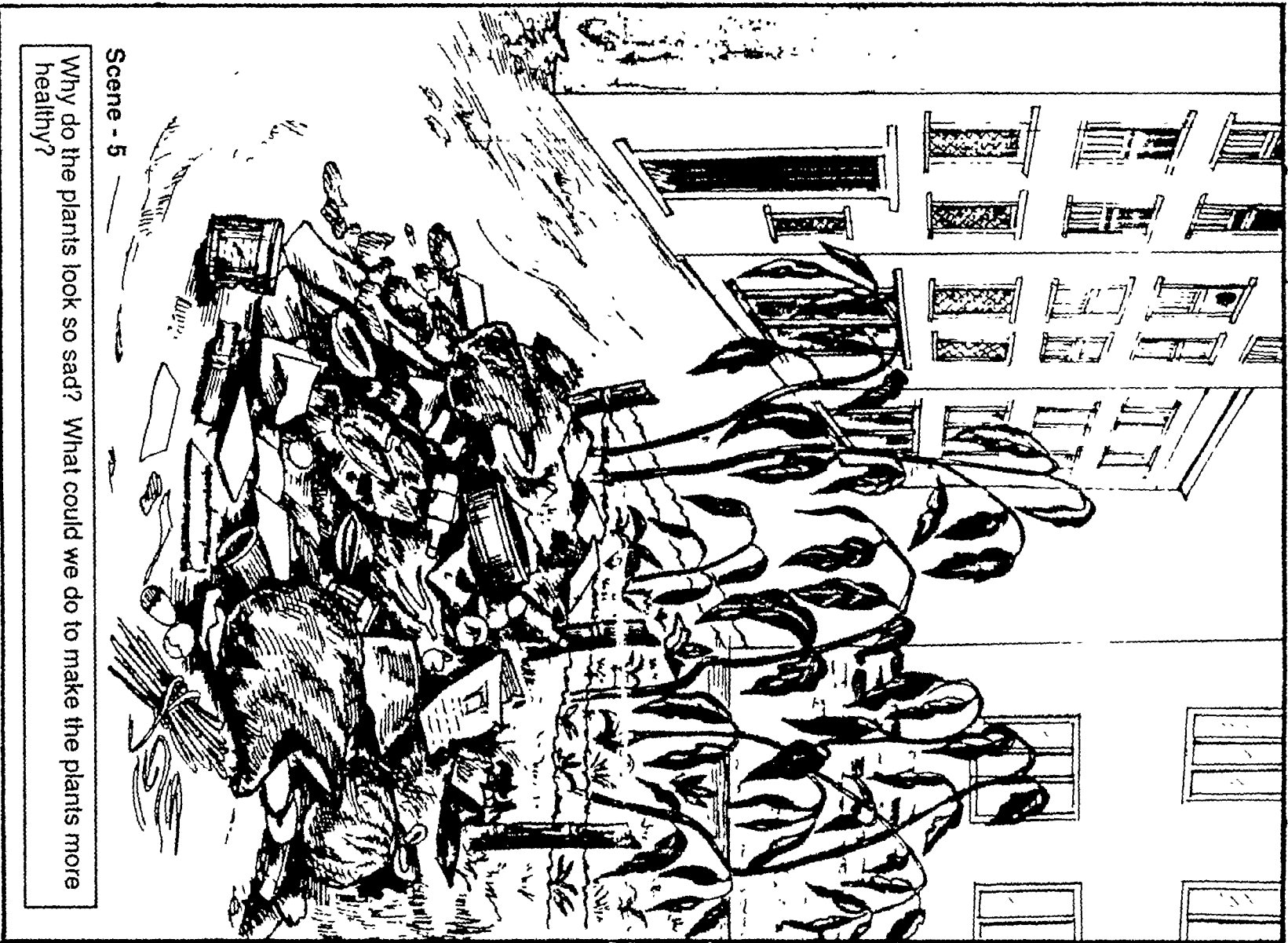
Why is the bicycle rider falling and the cars not moving?



Scene - 3

Why are these people looking unhappy, disgusted and sick?





Scene - 5

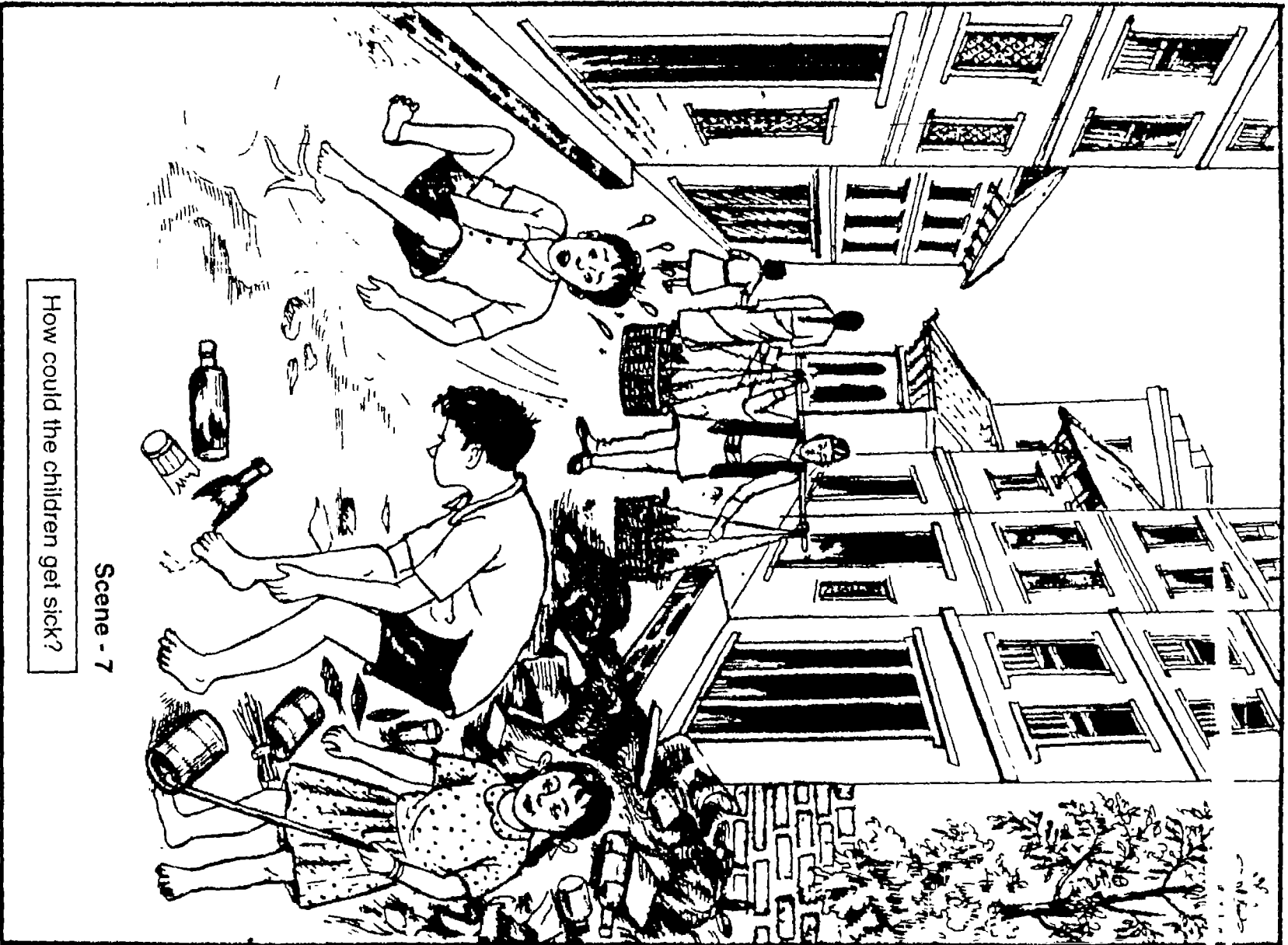
Why do the plants look so sad? What could we do to make the plants more healthy?





Which leftovers do you identify in the waste pile?

Scene - 6



How could the children get sick?

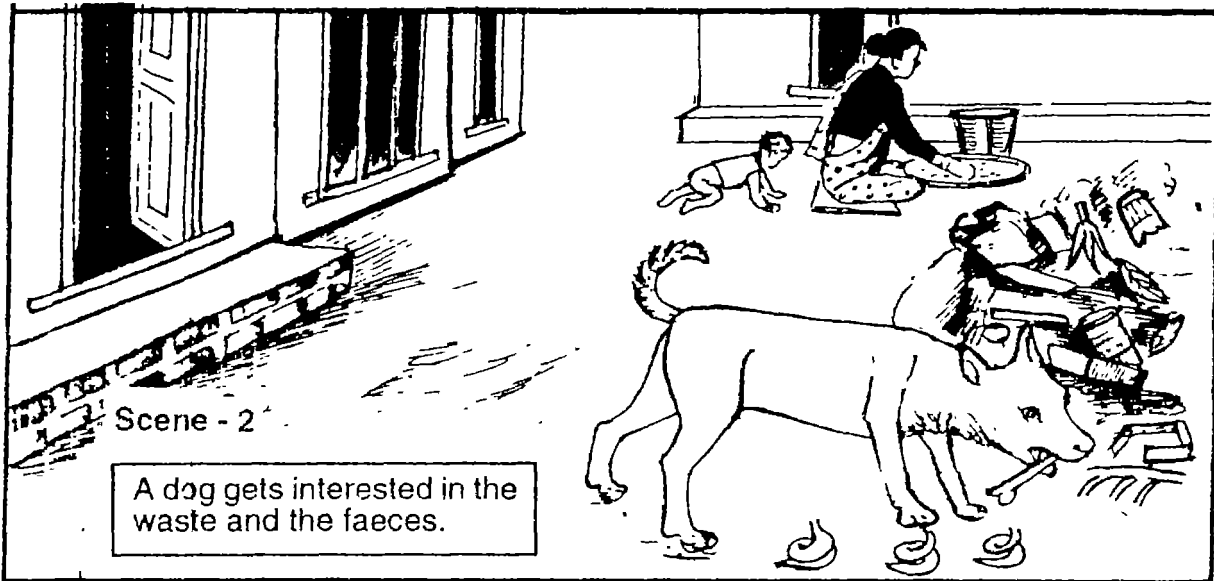
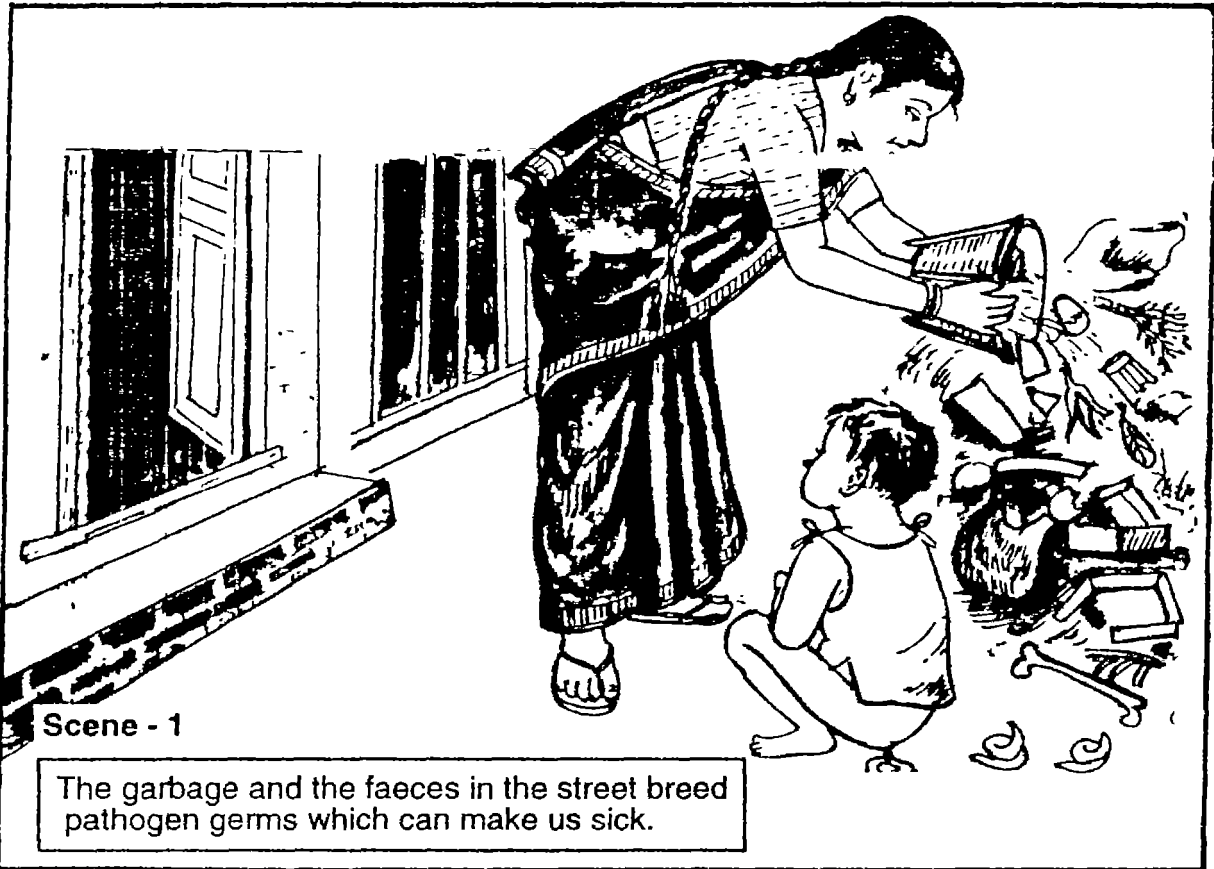
Scene - 7

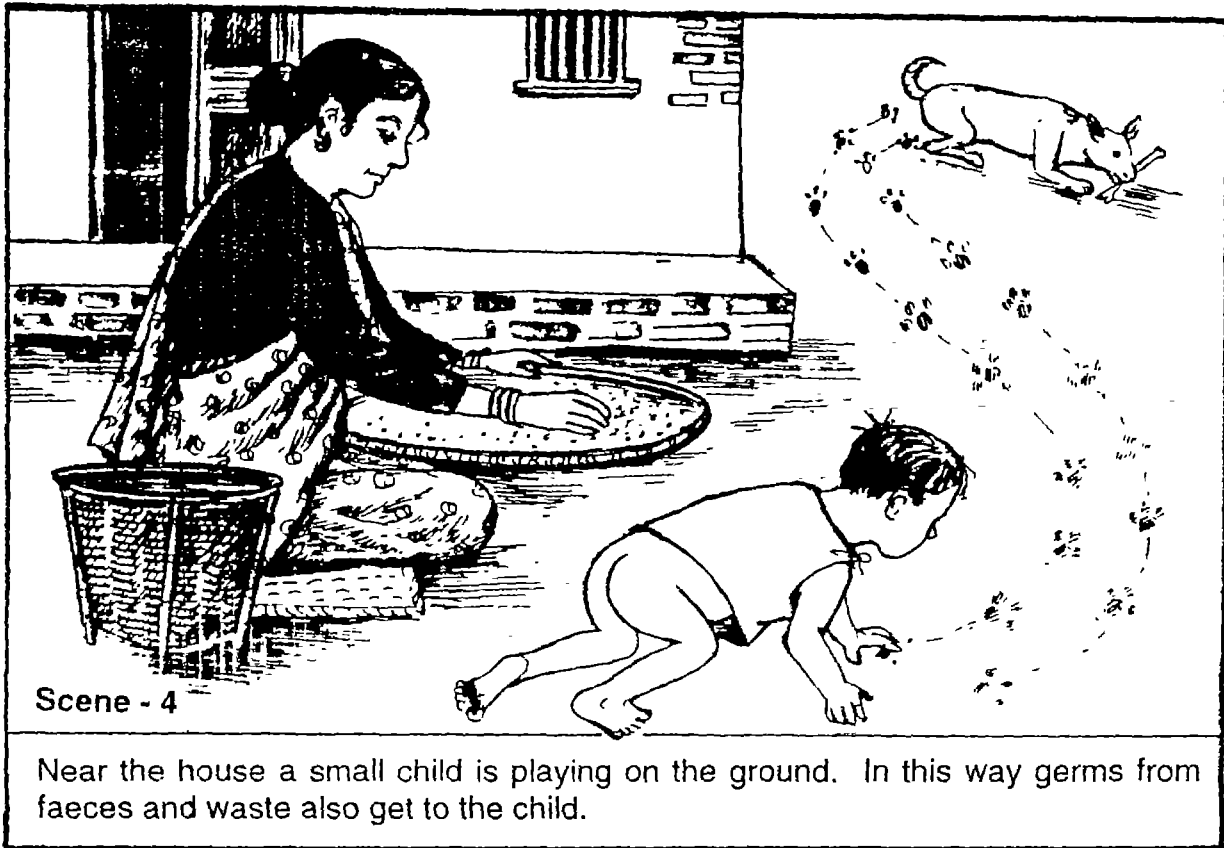
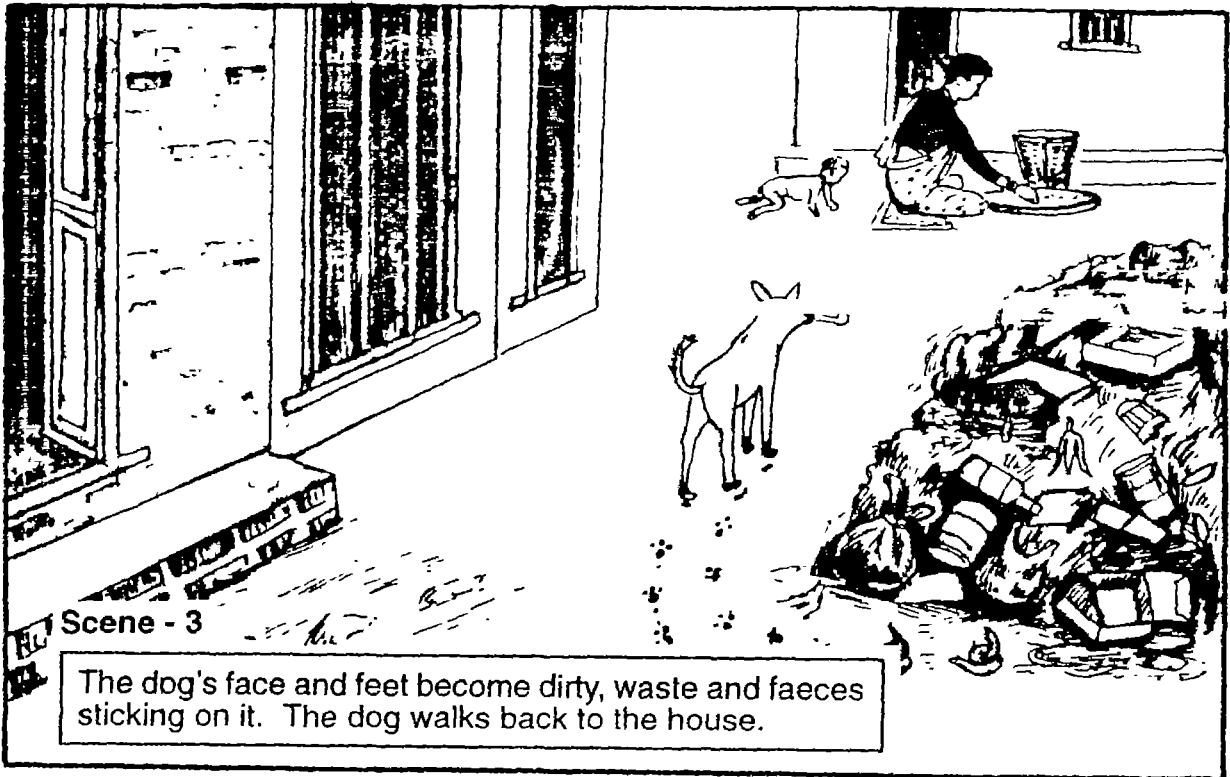
Lessons learned from the story

- a How waste can cause accidents?
- b How waste laying on the street effects the pedestrians?
- c How people contaminate sources of water
- d What harm waste causes to plants?
- e What leftovers are mixed with the waste?
- f How waste can hurt children and make them sick?

How can the Whole Family becomes sick?

The various harmful consequences of indiscriminately dumped waste.







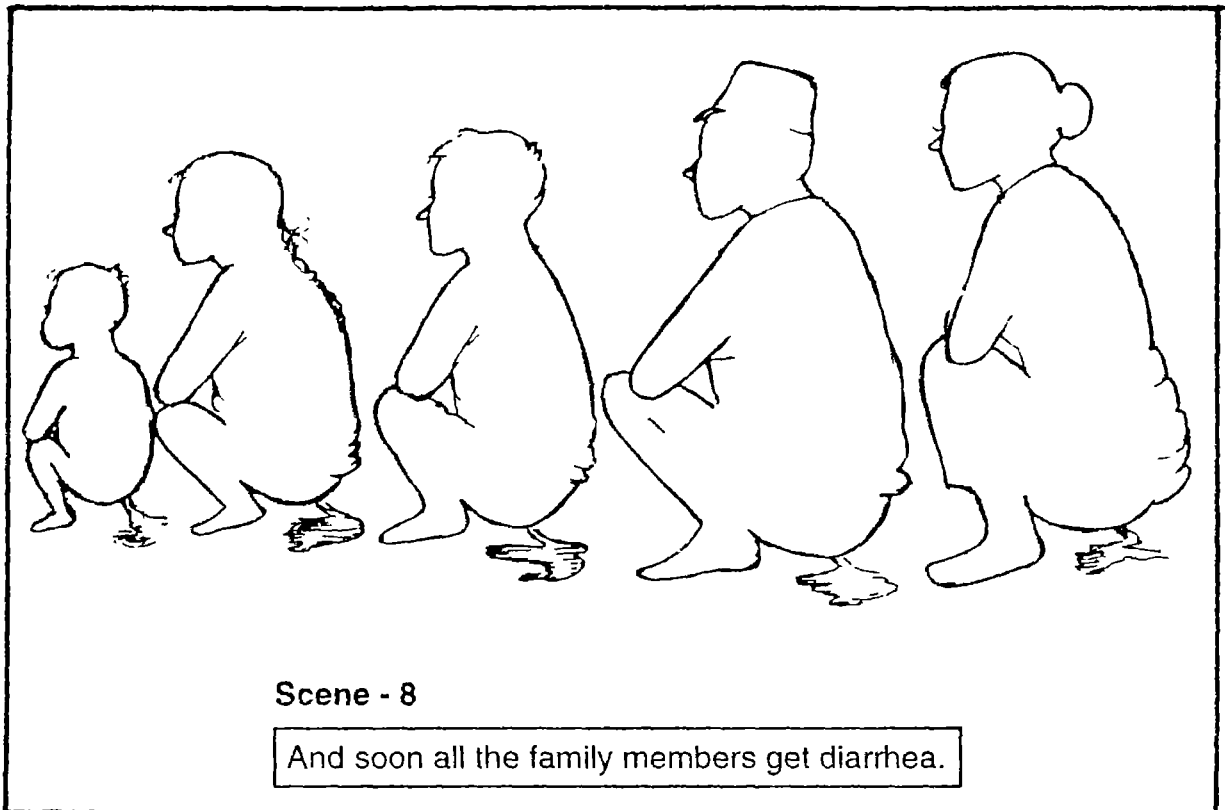
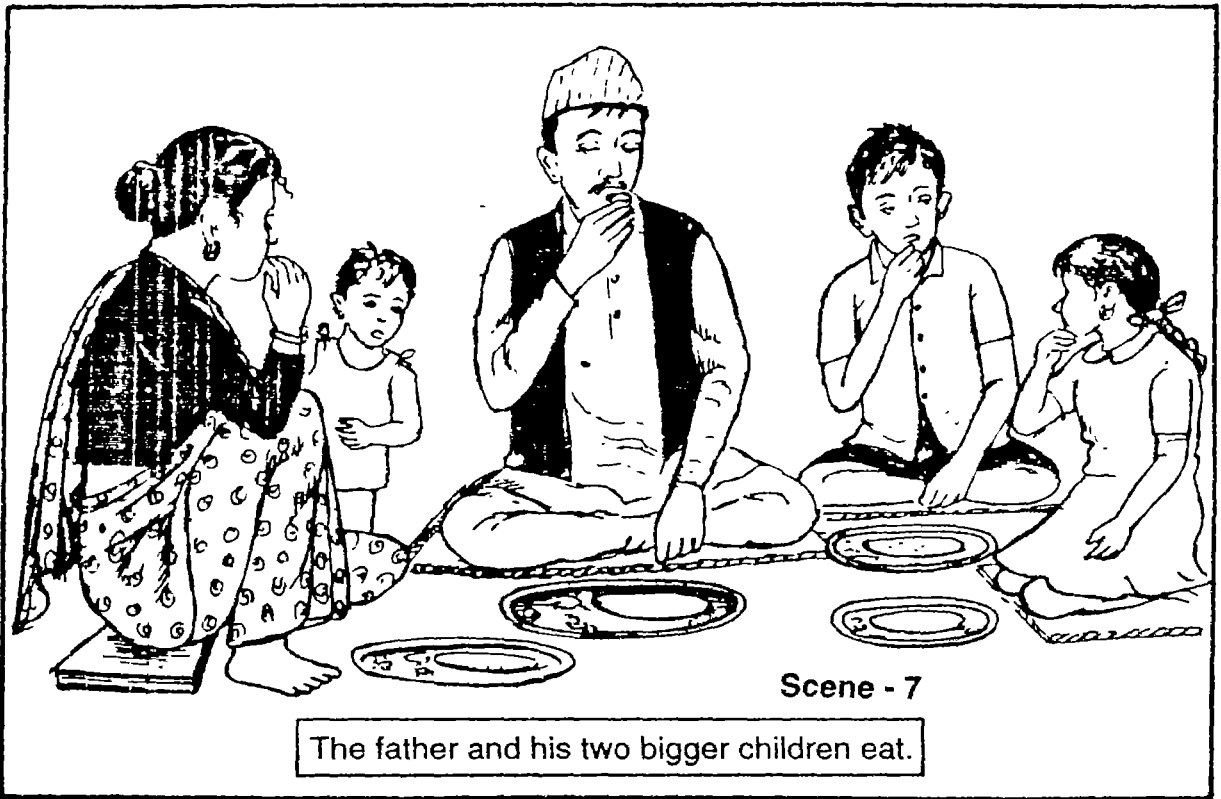
Scene - 5

Later, the child starts to cry, and the mother takes him in her arms.



Scene - 6

Then it is meal time. The mother distributes the food forgetting to wash her hands after handling the child.



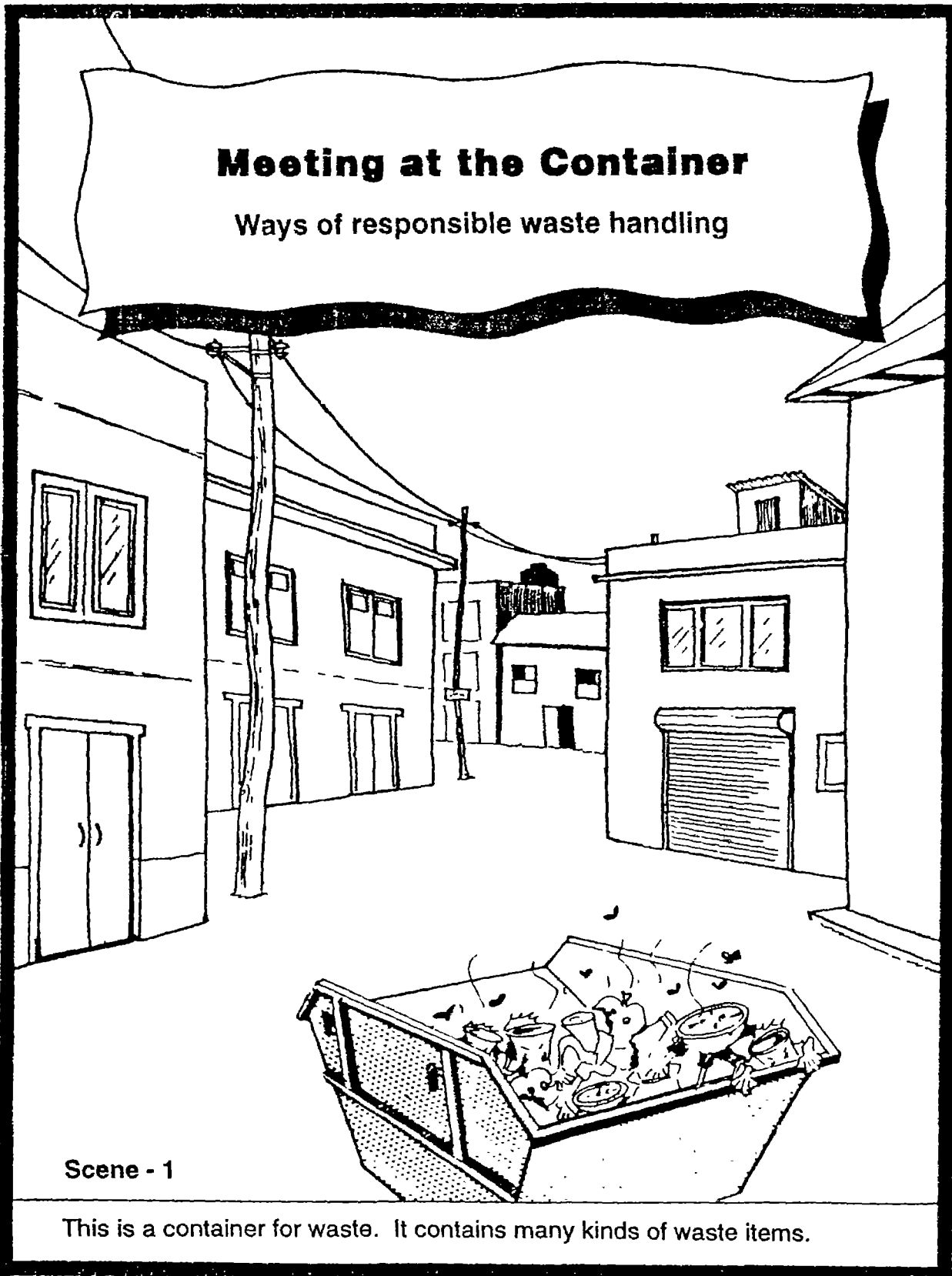
Lesson learned from the above story

From the above story, we learned:

- a) the process how the fly and other animals hands, fluid and food get contaminated and
- b) how an individual may become sick and an outbreak of epidemic may occur in our neighborhood due to the inappropriate behavior of waste handling.

Meeting at the Container

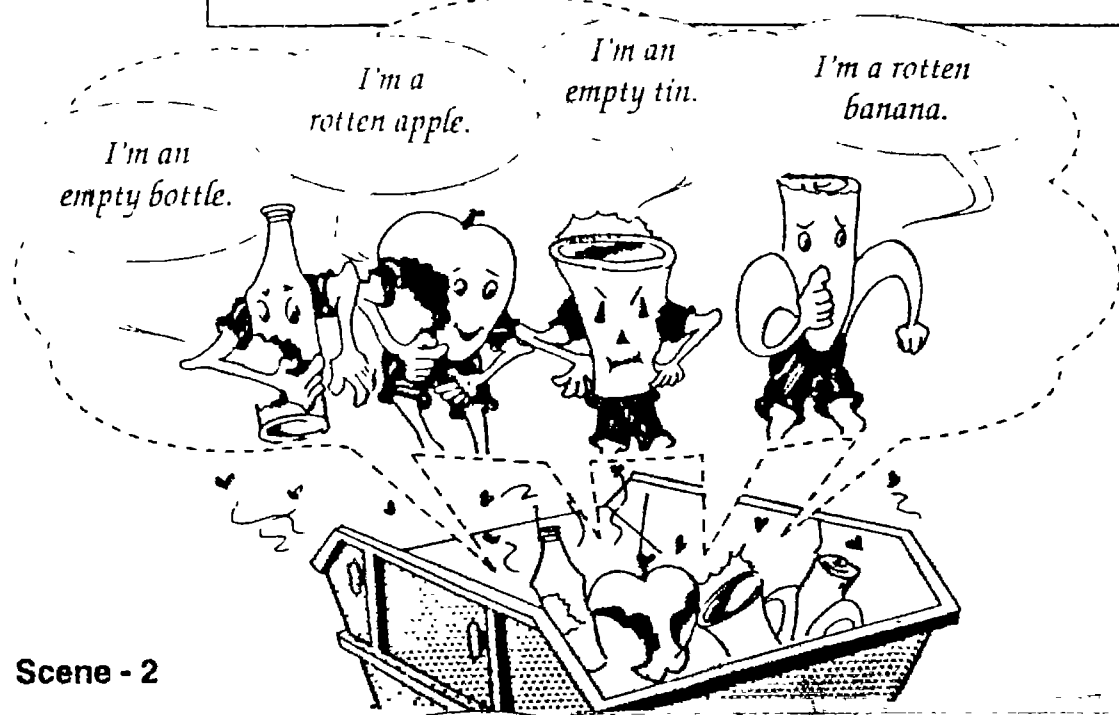
Ways of responsible waste handling



Scene - 1

This is a container for waste. It contains many kinds of waste items.

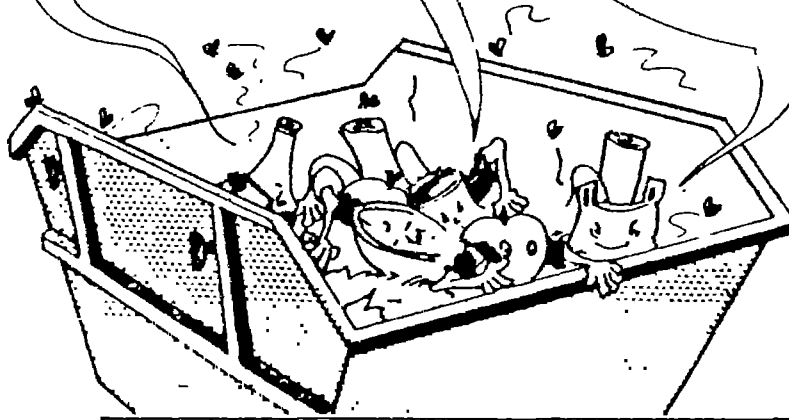
One day the waste material in the container starts to speak out.



*You stink and
make me sick!*

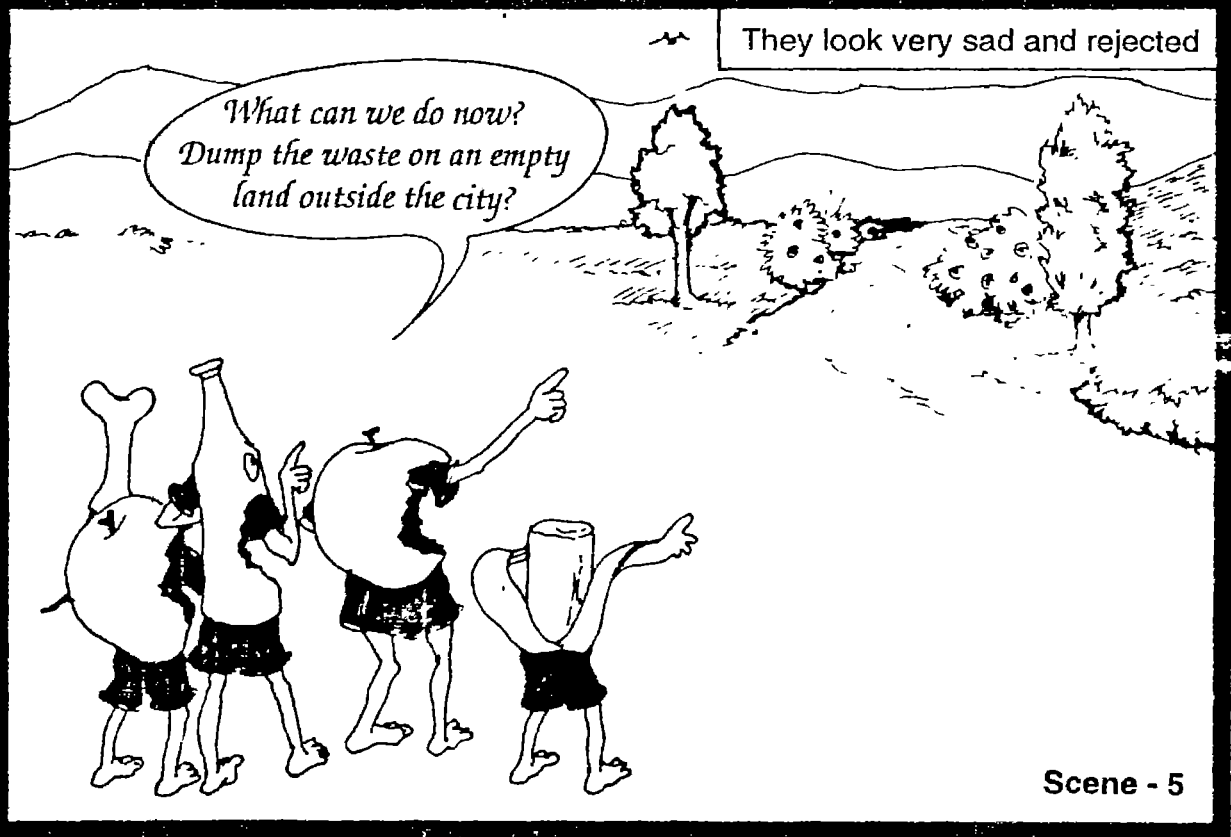
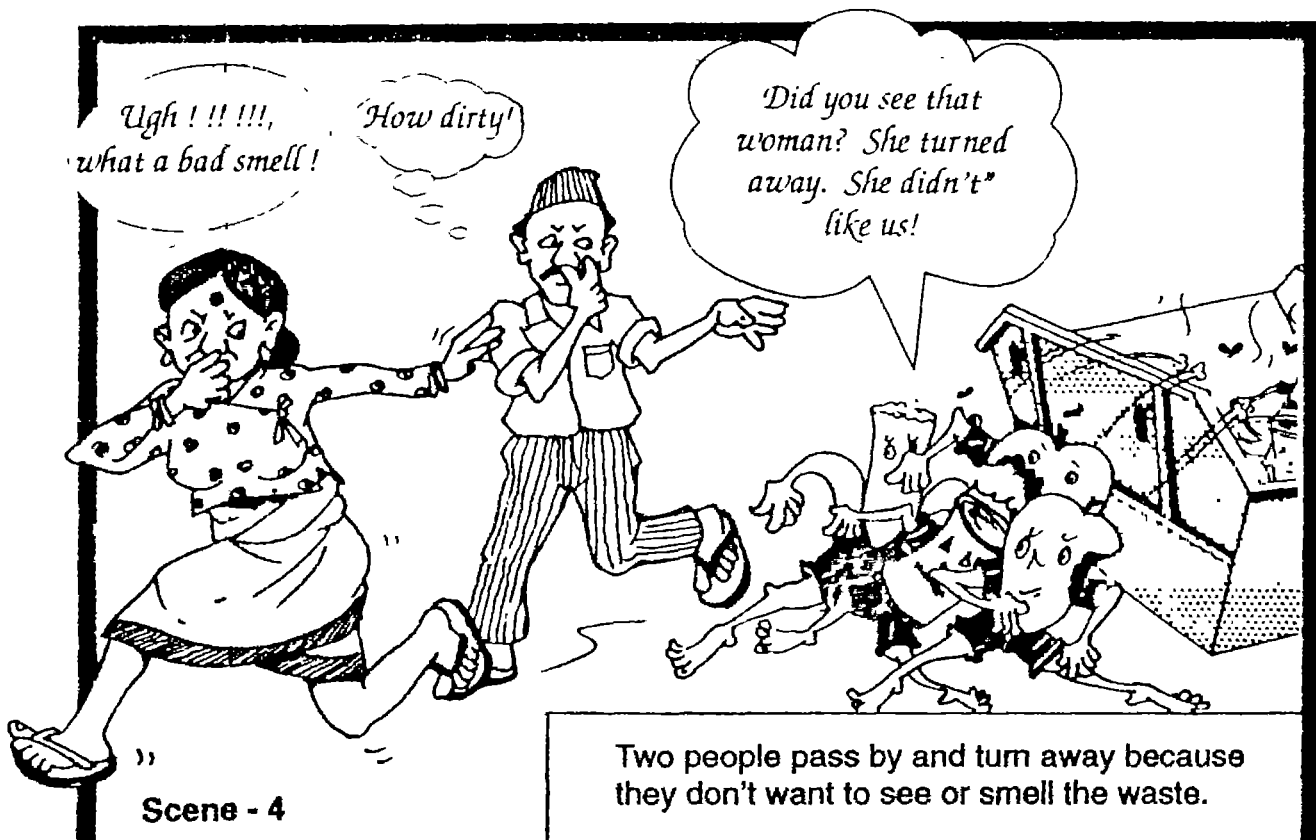
*You are so ugly
all crumpled up!*

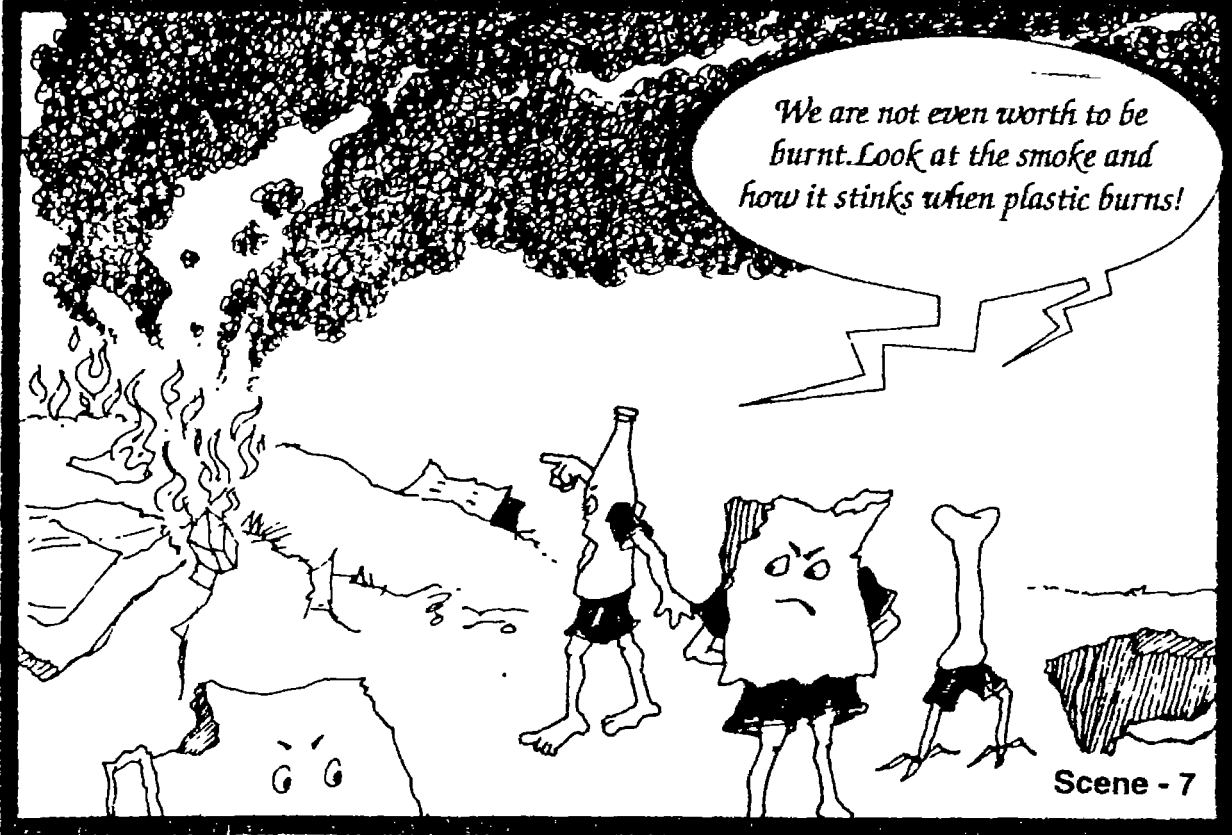
*And you are so rusty
and sharp it hurts me
to be near you.*

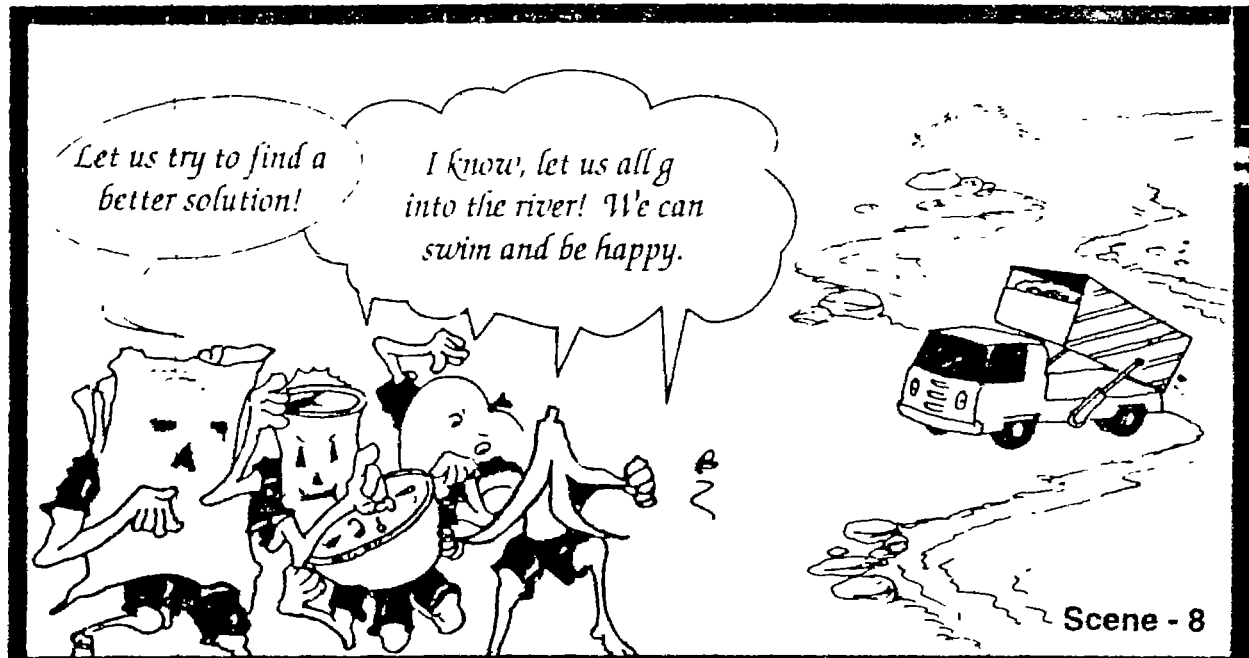


Scene - 3

The different objects complain to each other.







Let us try to find a better solution!

I know, let us all go into the river! We can swim and be happy.

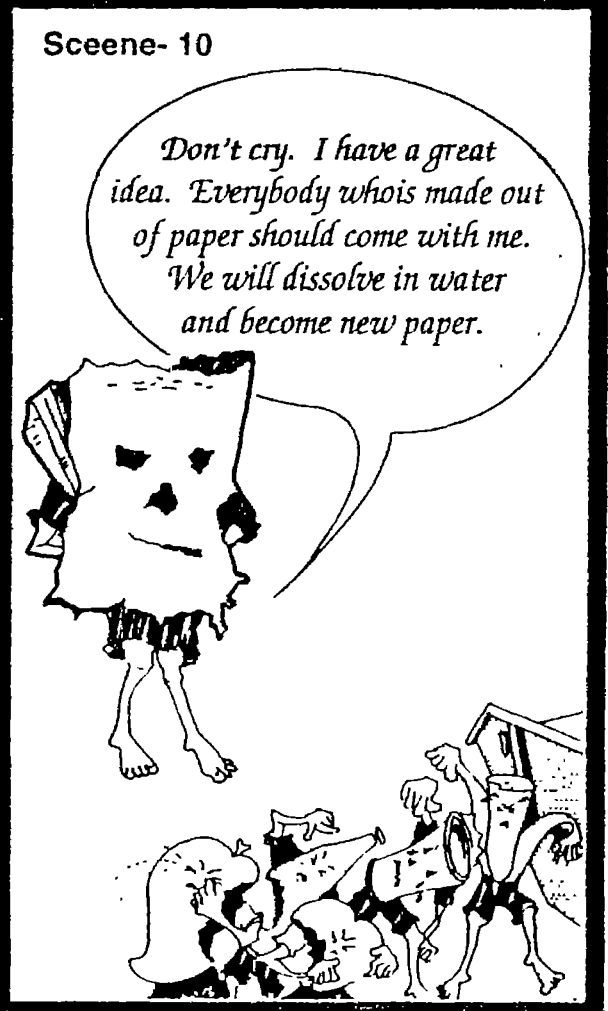
Scene - 8



No! It is not possible. We need to keep the river clean!

Then, where is the place for us?

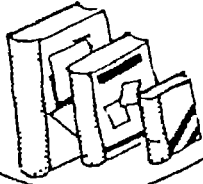
Scene - 9



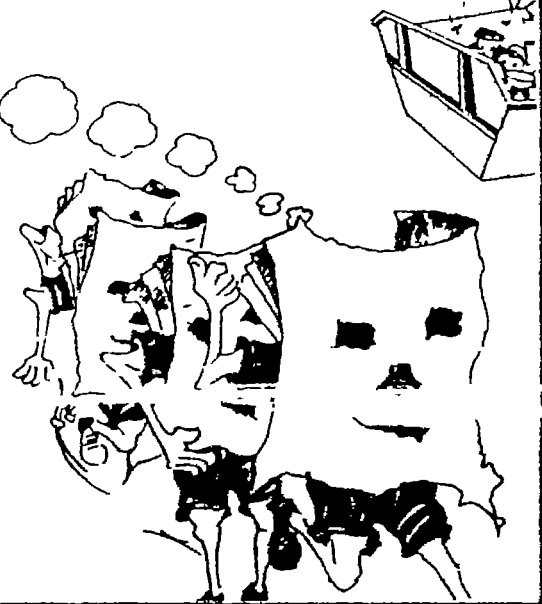
Scene- 10

Don't cry. I have a great idea. Everybody who is made out of paper should come with me. We will dissolve in water and become new paper.

*We would write a book with
the most important secrets inside.
Then everybody would want us.*



Scene - 11

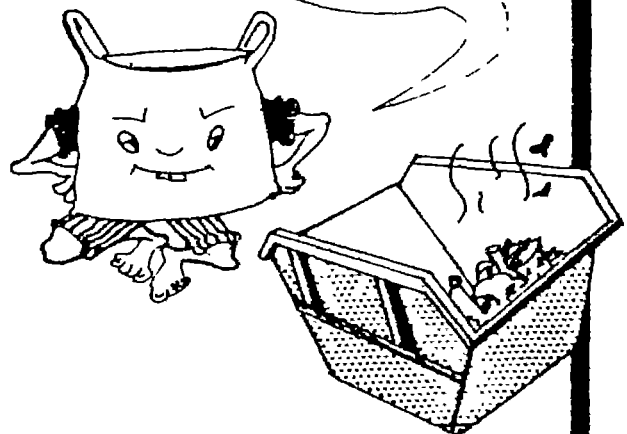


Thus there is no perfect place for the waste in this world. That is the reason why they are crying. The paper leaves and the waste pile shrinks.

*And I will become a flower-pot
or a pencil-holder when I'm clean and
may be colored/decorated
with paper.*



*And I will get clean and help the
old lady do her shopping. I'll go
to the factory to be turned into
something else made out of
plastic. I will turn into a
pillow, a mat or
a cushion.*



Scene - 12

The cans and plastics leave and the waste pile becomes smaller now.

*I can't be a lovely
flower pot.*

*The factories don't
want me.*

*No one
wants us.*

I do!

Scene - 13

*Let me think ...
we are food waste.*

*Someone must
want us.*

*Everyone else here
has a place to go.*

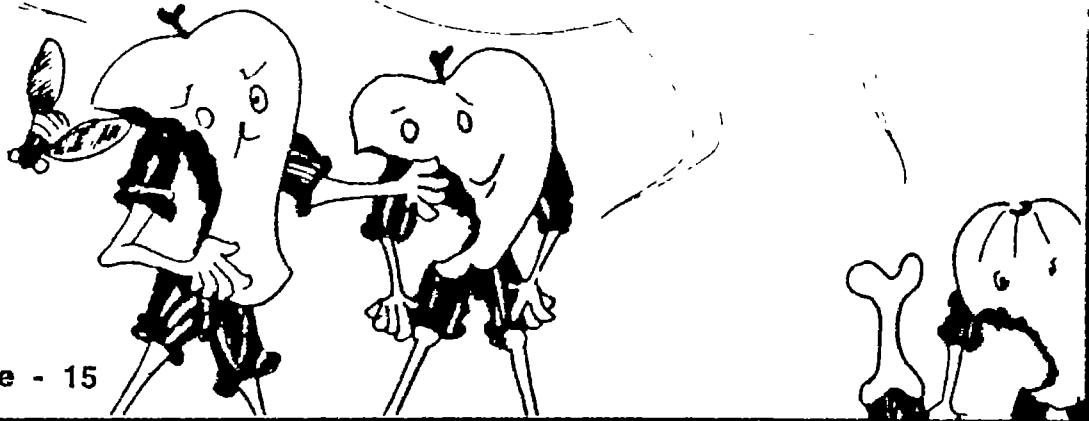
Scene - 14

I am happy.

*We want to be
useful again also.*

*Listen ...
we can be changed
into fertilizer.*

I am scared.

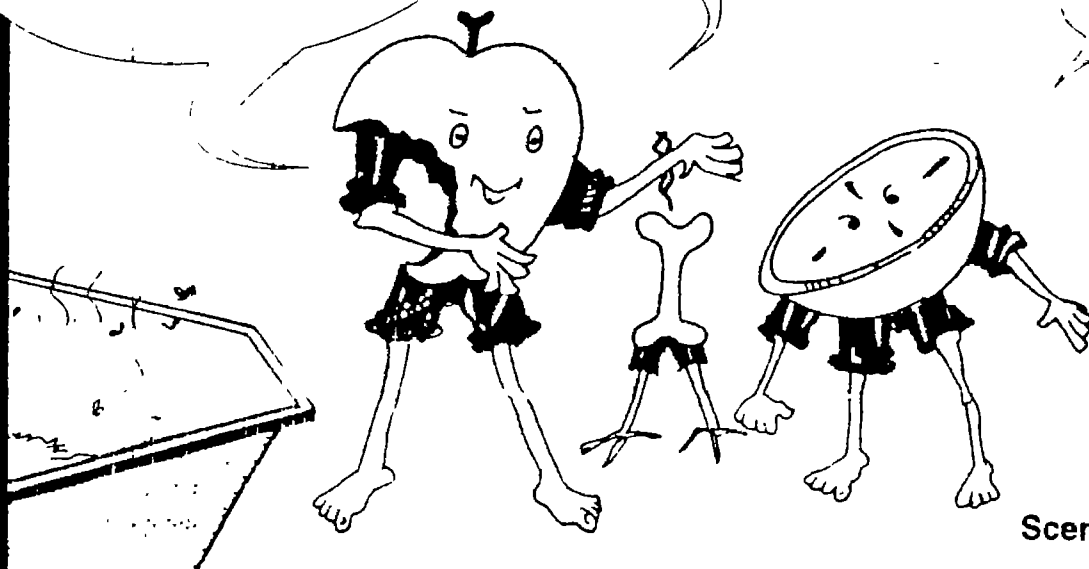


Scene - 15

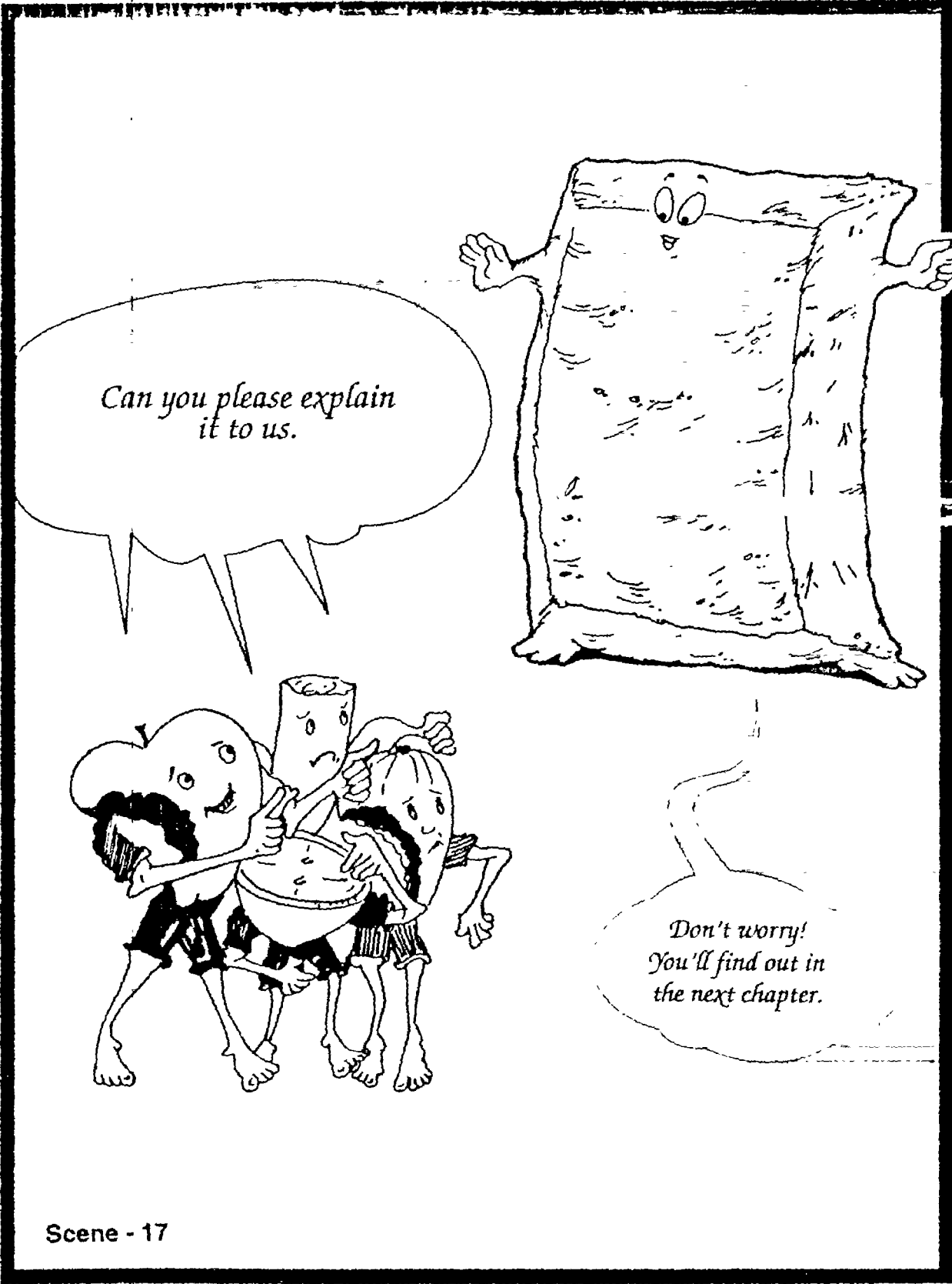
*Don't be scared. I'm not
sure but I think its like
turning into soil.*

*I don't
understand.*

*I don't
understand either.*



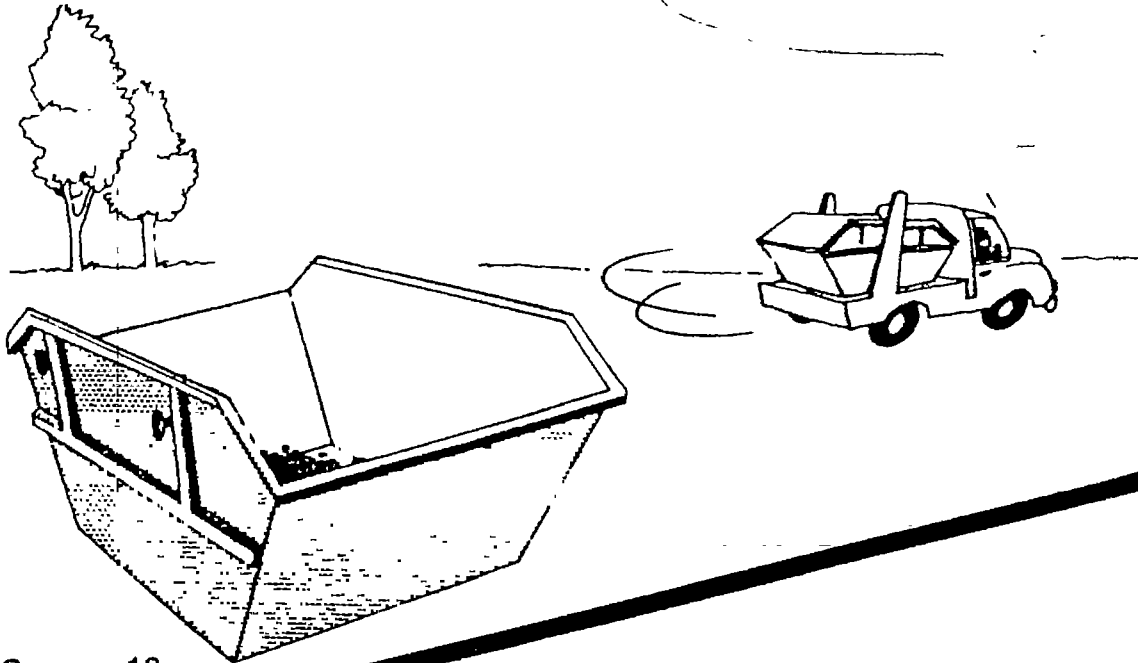
Scene - 16



Scene - 17

The waste pile is now very small, the place is clean and the container is nearly empty.

How nice. Now I don't have to come so often.



Scene - 18

.. and neither do I. This way the Municipality spends less money for cleaning up the city and can spend it on planting parks, establishing health posts and on all sorts of other good plans for our community.



Scene - 19

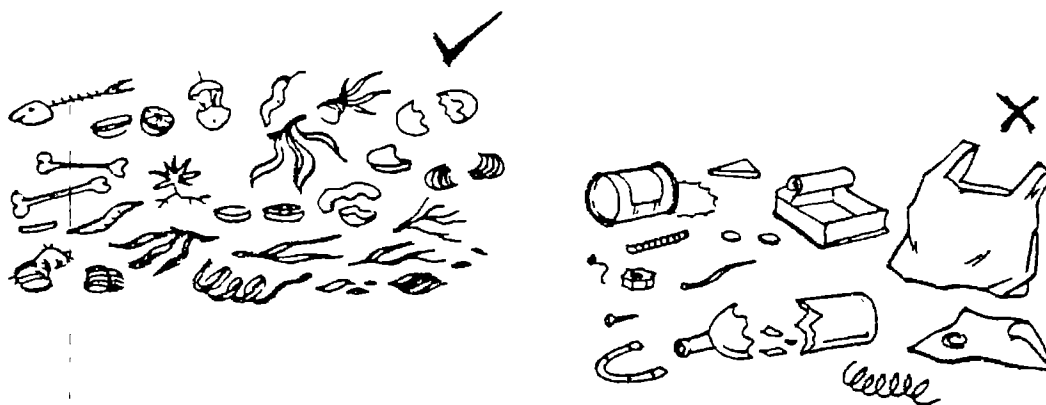
Lesson learned from the 1st part of the story

There is no perfect place for the waste item to live in. For example, if they are:

- a) thrown in the street: people don't like them as they smell bad.
- b) dumped outside the city in a beautiful mountain: it spoils the surrounding.
- c) burnt: produced smoke, like plastic stink and people get headache.
- d) dumped in the river: the water get contaminated.

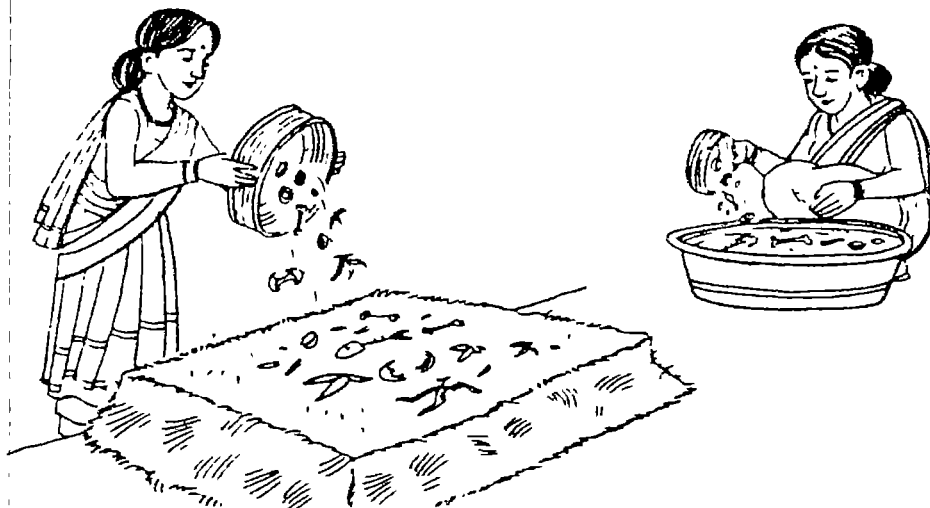
Procedure of Making Compost

Reducing waste by making compost



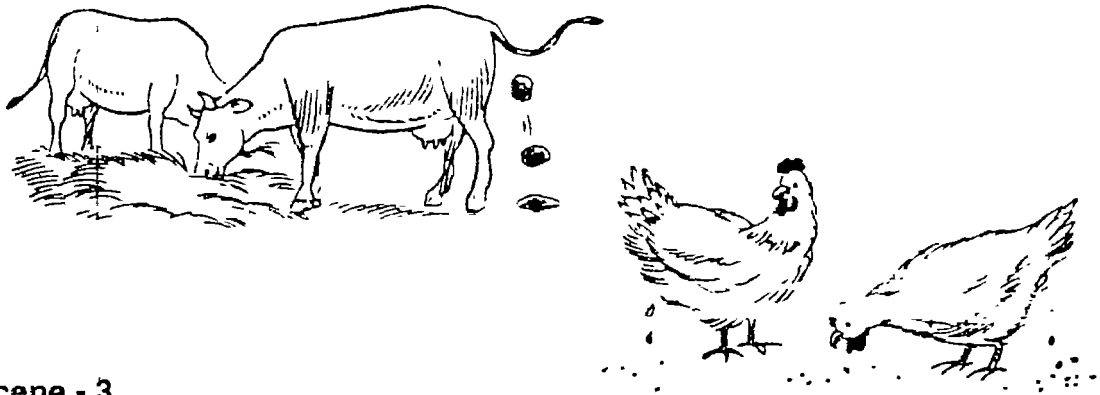
Scene - 1

We can make compost from the decomposing leftovers ourselves. First of all: collect all the leftovers from your kitchen like orange peel, egg shells, apple cores, chicken bones, vegetable leftovers, and anything organic.



Scene - 2

Put them in the corner of your garden or in a compost container if you don't have enough space.



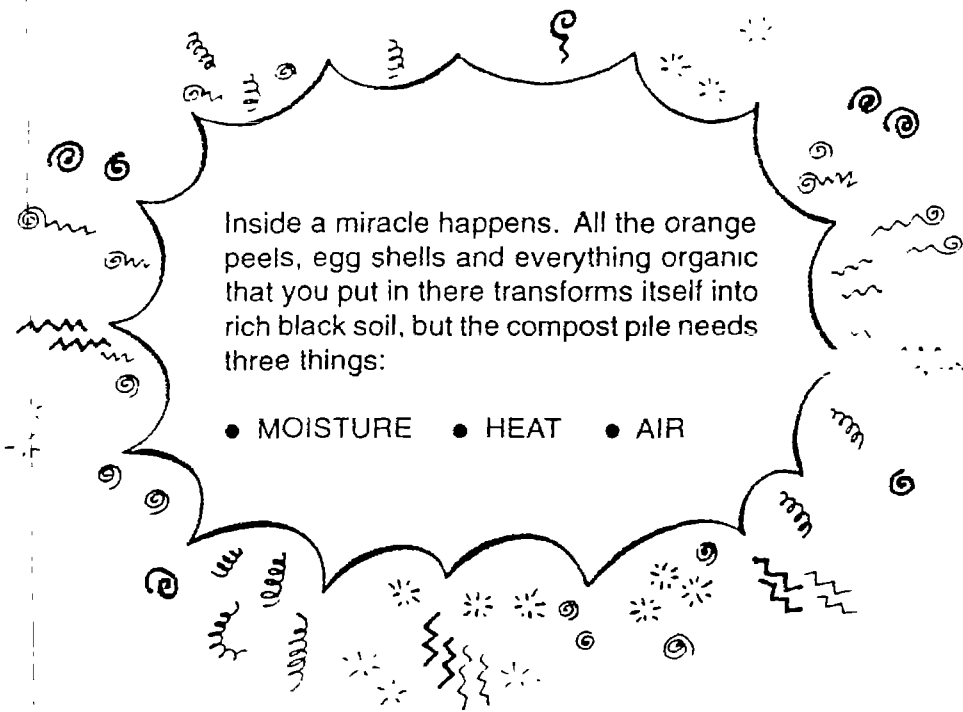
Scene - 3

Ask around in your neighborhood, if they have cows or chicken, because the manure from these animals is excellent for your compost.



Scene - 4

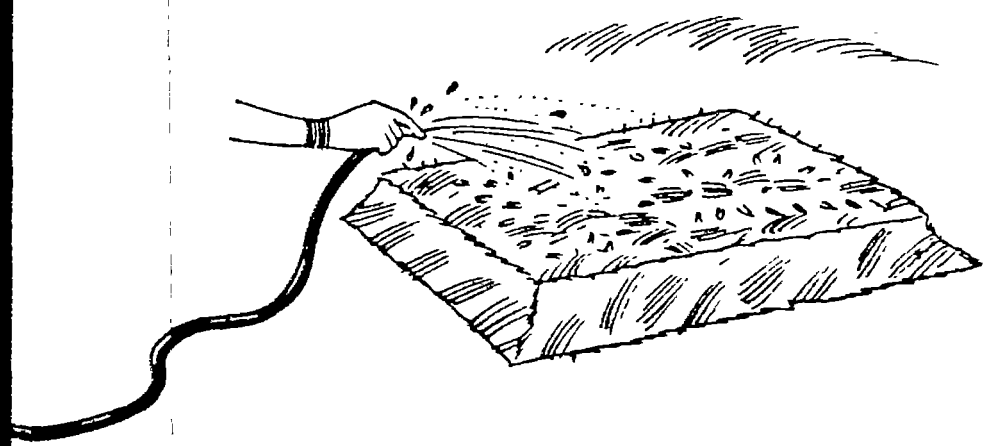
Mixing everything together you will make a rich fertilizer. When you have more kitchen leftovers put them on top of your pile and cover them again with more dry leaves and soil.



Inside a miracle happens. All the orange peels, egg shells and everything organic that you put in there transforms itself into rich black soil, but the compost pile needs three things:

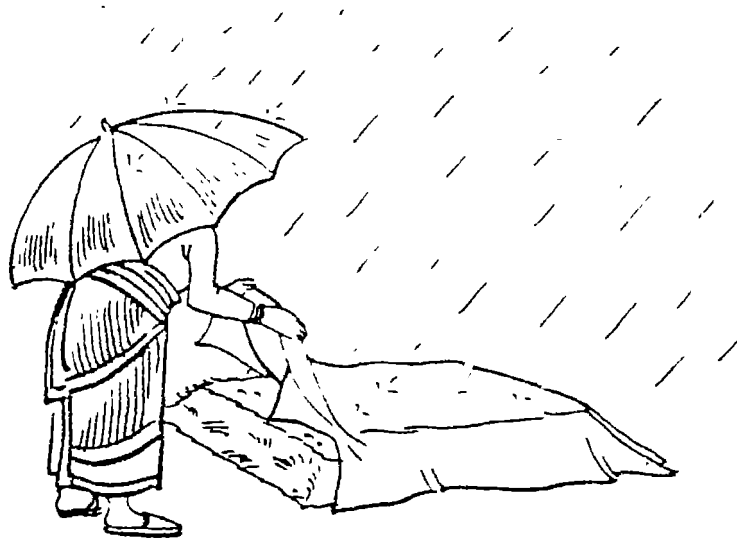
- MOISTURE
- HEAT
- AIR

Scene - 5



Scene - 6

The vegetable leftovers already contain moisture. Only in the dry season the pile gets very dry and we have to sprinkle a little water onto the pile.



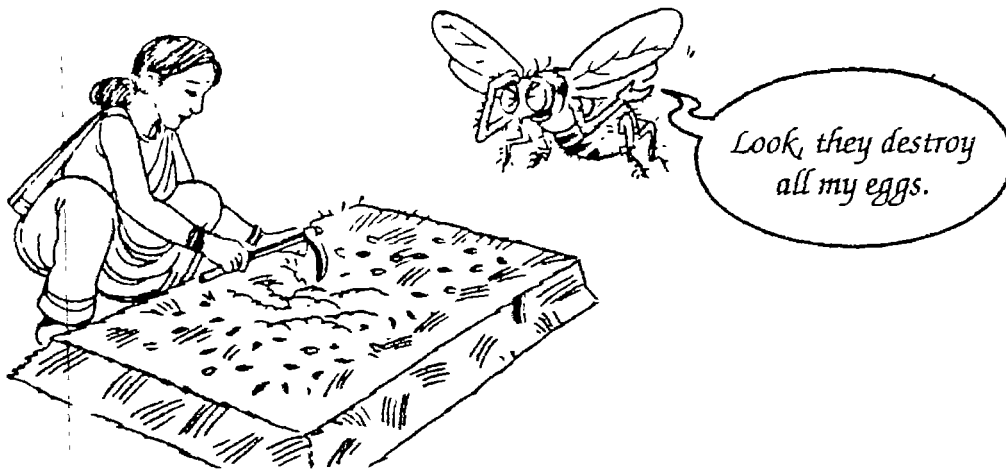
Scene - 7

With too much moisture the organic leftovers foul, but do not decompose. They stink. In the rainy season we should protect the compost pile from too much water, placing it either under the roof or covering it with a plastic on top.



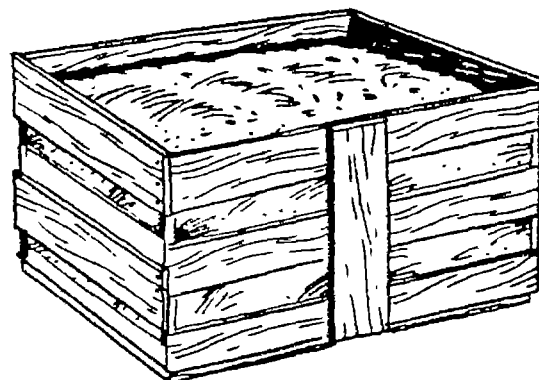
Scene - 8

When leftovers transform into soil heat is being produced by itself. This heat is needed so that organic leftovers transform into soil. The heat destroys all the germs. The compost pile should not be too small, so the heat does not evaporate. In winter the pile should be covered with a mat.



Scene - 9

The transformation process from waste to manure requires also air. The compost pile should be turned every 5 to 7 days in a way that the outer layer is placed inside of the new pile. Being placed on the outer layer of the pile it was too cool to decompose and turn into soil. Inside the pile the heat is protected and the organic leftovers also transform into soil. At the same time all germs and the fly eggs laid onto the pile will get destroyed.

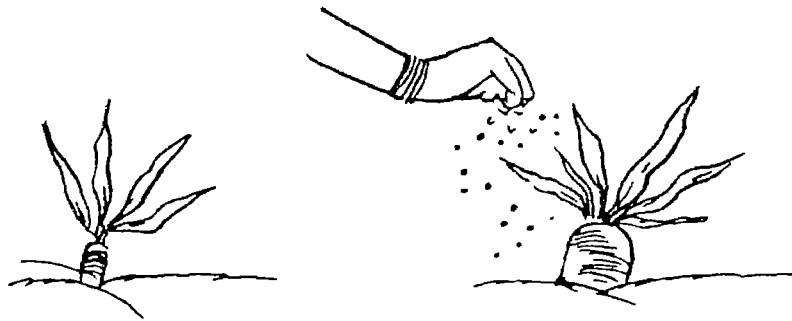


Scene - 10



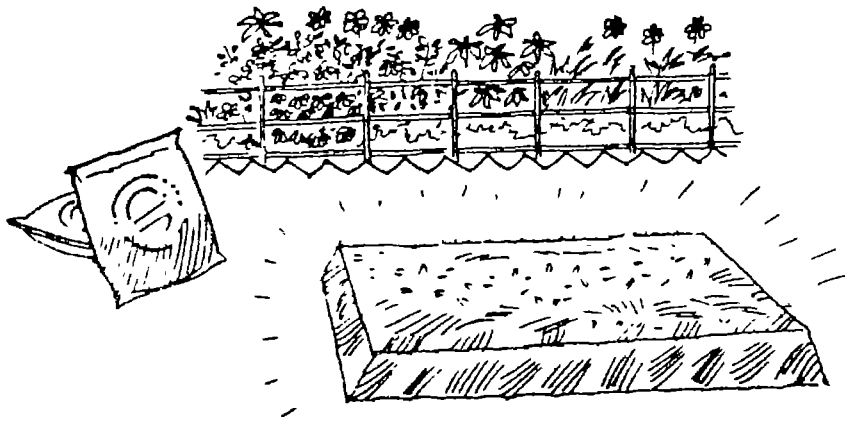
Scene - 11

We will give back to the earth the leftovers of the food which it has given to us.



Scene - 12

Use of compost manure helps the growth of strong and big roots.



Scene - 13

Compost manure serves as a supplement to chemical fertilizer or even eliminates the need for them altogether.

Lessons learned from the story

- a Organic leftover can be recycled by preparing compost and this way we can reduce volume of waste to be disposed of.
- b There are several steps of compost preparation.
- c Compost can replace the chemical fertilizer, the later is costly.
- d By preparing compost we can reduce waste and keep our surroundings clean.

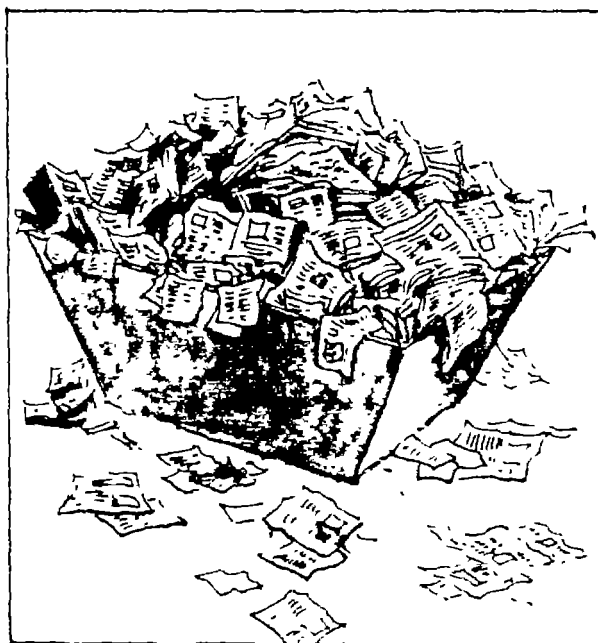
The Story of Paper

Recycling Paper

Scene - 1

What should I do with all this waste paper? If we burn it we have a lot of smoke into the air. If we put it into the garbage container, it will fill up very soon and probably overflow.

Let us think what can be done. After all paper is made from tree.



No, stop! Not so much. This paper was made in a factory, then bleached and printed, it is not as natural as other vegetable leftovers. Only a small amount of paper can be absorbed in a compost pile.

All vegetable matter including plants can be composted. Paper is made out of plants, so we can put it onto the compost pile, can't we.



Scene - 2

Most paper is made out of trees, some other paper out of bushes.

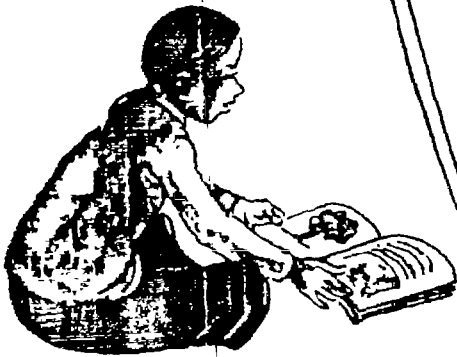
Scene - 3

You mean big beautiful trees have to be chopped just to make paper. Then we scribble something onto it or just read the printed paper in a magazine once before throwing it onto the garbage? Let me tell you what the teacher told me about the use of trees.

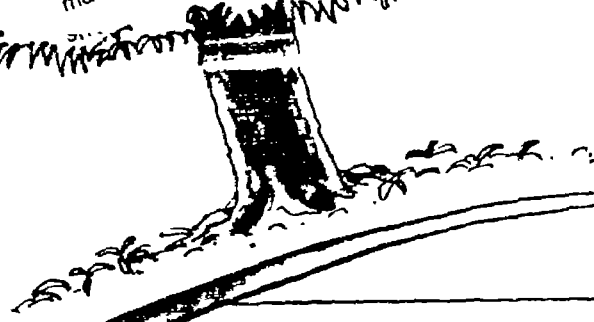


Scene - 4

There are so many reasons why we should look after trees. I'll show you in this book, why trees are important.



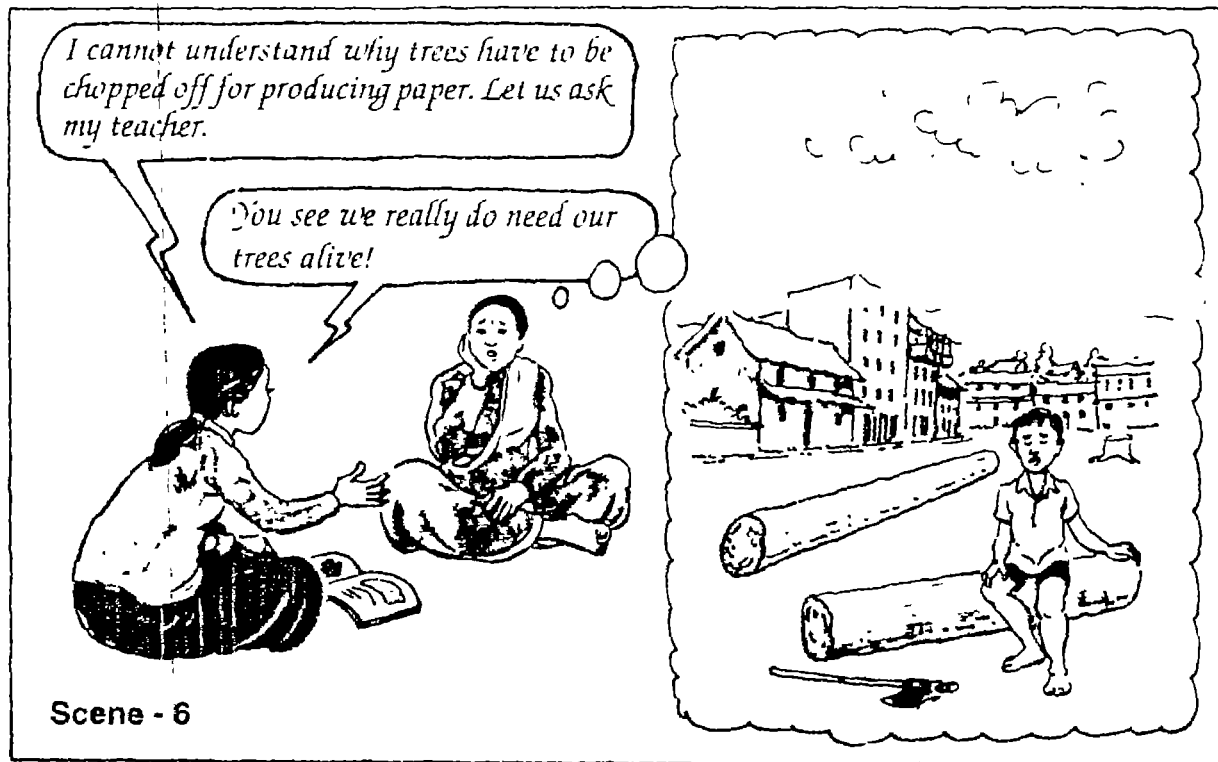
- They look very beautiful
- They produce oxygen which we need for breathing
- They clean the air
- They take the stale air and transform it into oxygen
- They keep the soil humid and clean the ground water
- They prevent erosion to the earth caused by Sunday, wind and rain.
- They provide shadow to the passer-by in the hot season
- Trees and the forests are the houses for many animals and plants



Did you know that only one mature tree produces enough oxygen so that I and nine of my friends can breathe.

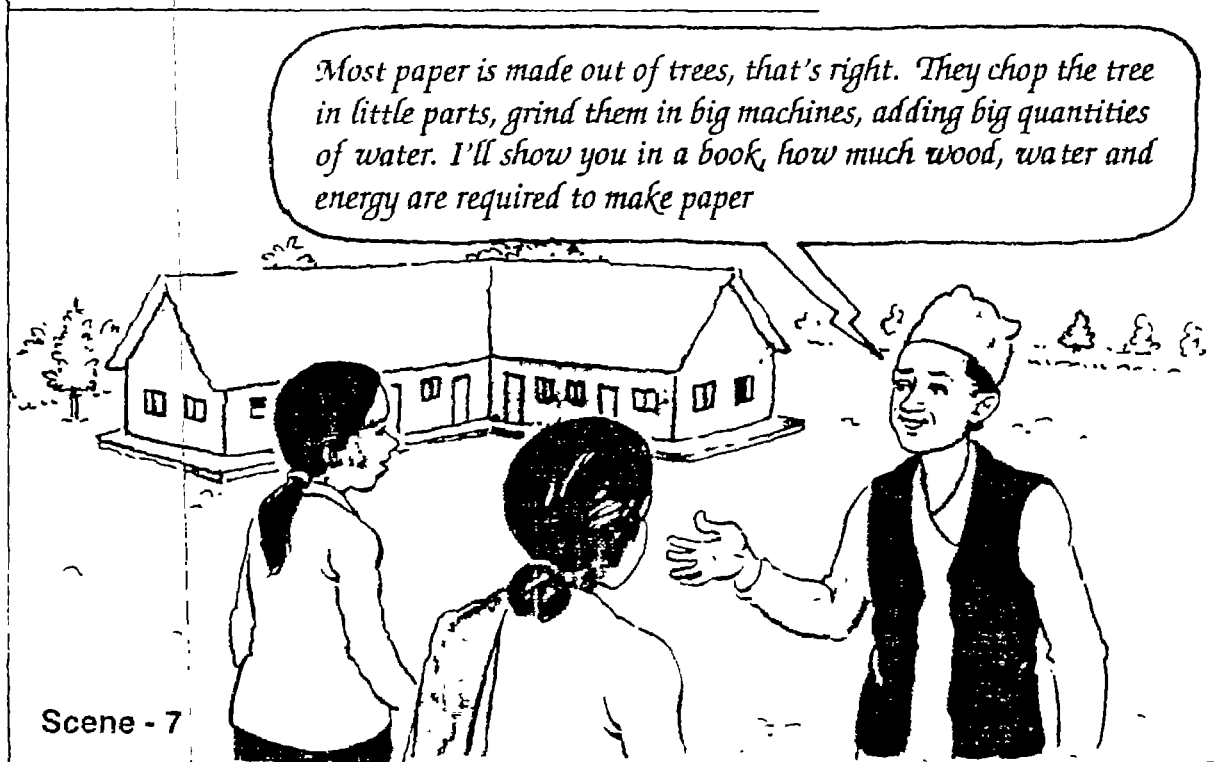


Scene - 5



Scene - 6

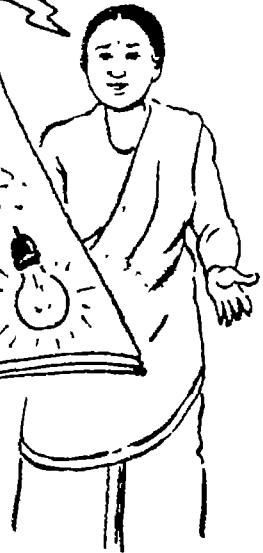
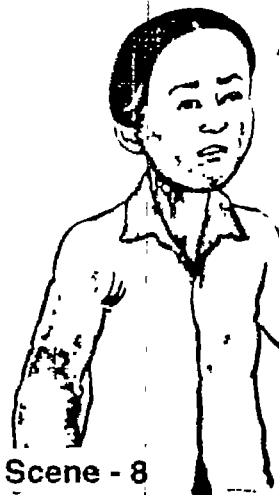
The girl tells the teacher her worries and asks her how paper is made. ,



Scene - 7

And one has to use such an awful lot of water! They use drinking water! My whole neighborhood never has enough water even for cooking and washing!

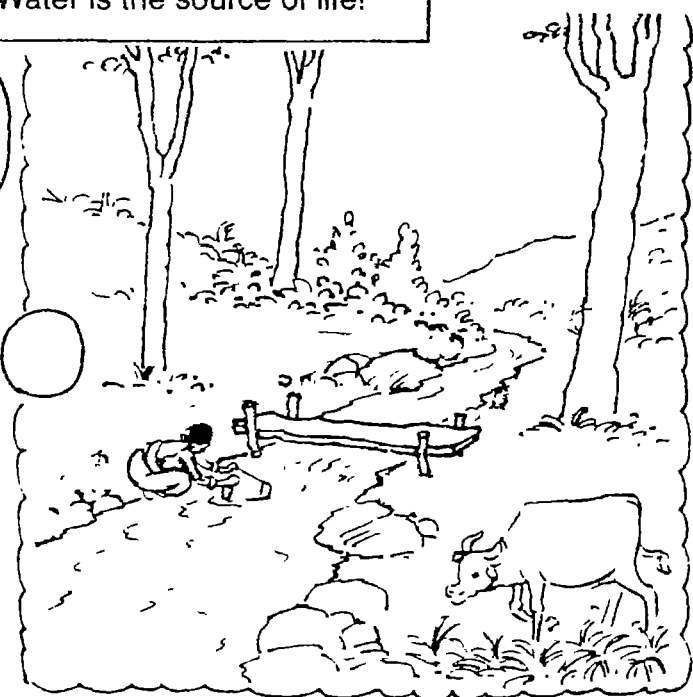
That sound shocking! Trees do not grow so fast! If we use up so much paper soon there will be no more trees!



Scene - 8

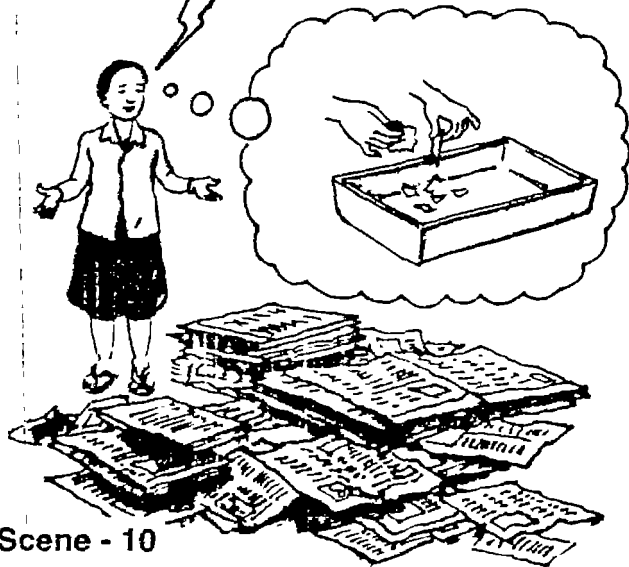
Next to air, water is the most important substance we need. Without water plants, animals or people cannot live. Water is the source of life!

All these beautiful trees! And all this drinking water! We have to think of something!



Scene - 9

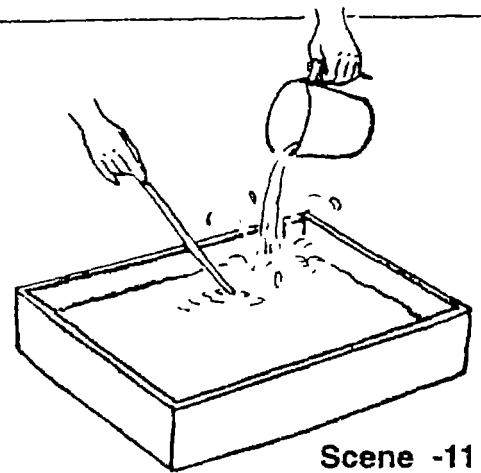
Let's experiment! Let us try to make paper out of this used paper! If trees can be grind to make paper, I am sure we can grind the used paper.



Scene - 10

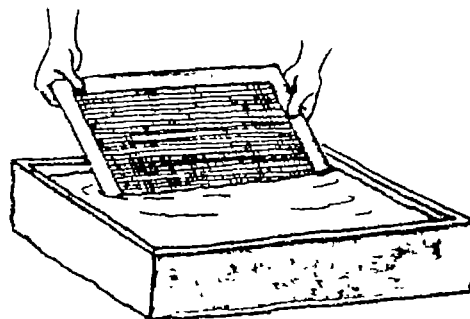
The girl tears up paper into tiny pieces, puts them into some water and lets them soak overnight, so they become soft. Next morning she grinds the pieces of paper with both her hands.

As guided by the teacher the girl pours the paper mixture into a bigger bowl and adds water, stirring the thick paste into the water.

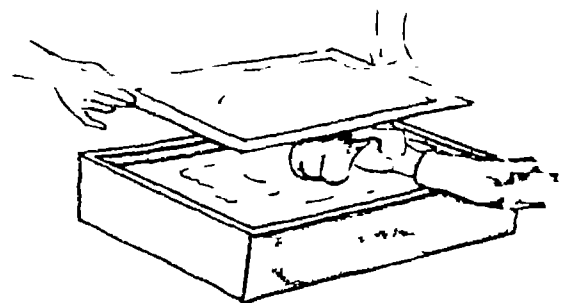


Scene -11

The girl takes a screen and pulls it straight or holds it with a frame. Then she places it into the bowl and lifts it up. The new sheet of paper is lying on the screen. Her mother is drying the bottom side of the screen with a cloth.



Scene - 12

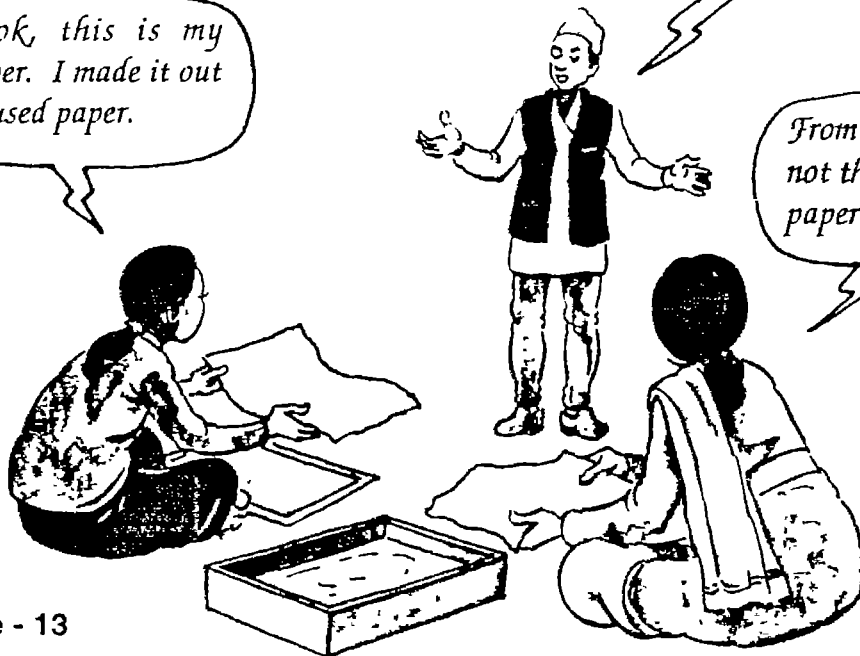


When the paper is dry she holds the paper up

'Well done! If the paper is made in a factory it would be as fine as any other paper. And just think, how much we save: Recycling 1 ton of paper, we do not need any trees or plants, only used paper, less than 1800 liter water and 300 kilowatts per hour.'

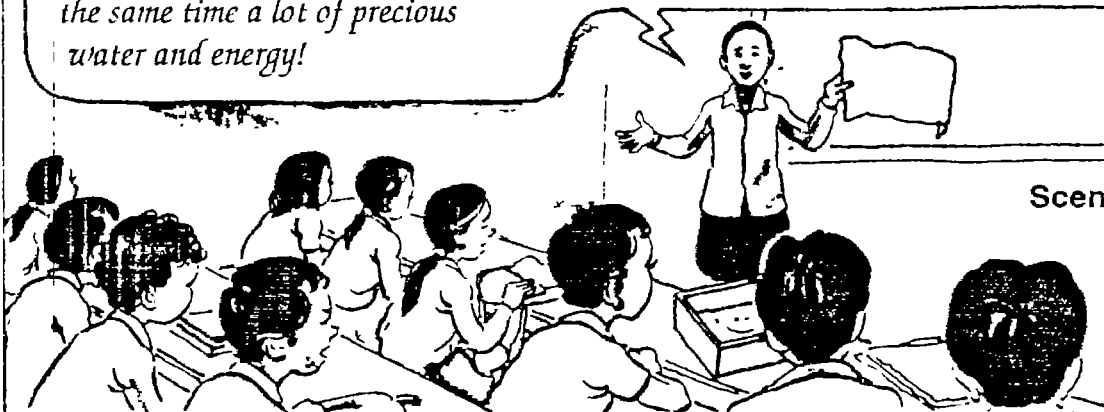
Look, this is my paper. I made it out of used paper.

From now on, let's not throw the used paper away!



Scene - 13

'We can recycle the same paper more than once, in fact 6 times, we can make new paper out of used paper just using a little water. This way we save our trees and at the same time a lot of precious water and energy!'



Scene - 14

Some paper paste was left on the tray.

I'll use the rest of the pulp and form a mask or a status.

Scene - 15



She drains of the water and builds a mask out of the nearly hard substance.

The paper mask has to dry, so it becomes hard. Then it will be ready to be colored.

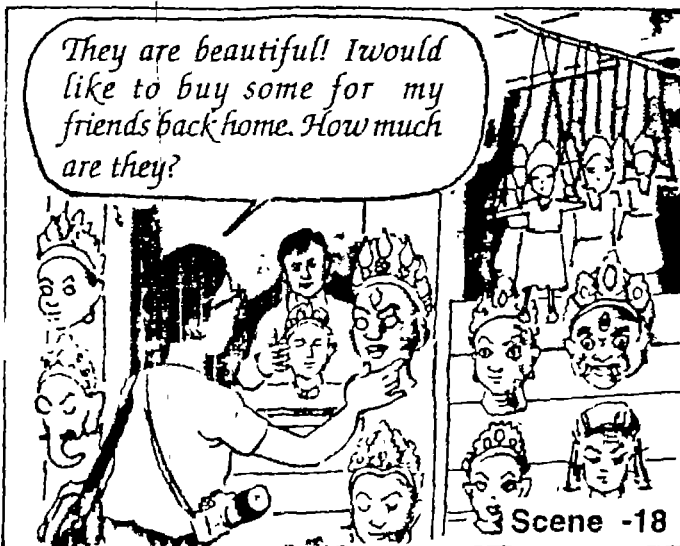


Scene - 16

Scene - 17

They are beautiful! I would like to buy some for my friends back home. How much are they?

I can make masks like that too, and any other items like plates, dolls and decorative items.



Scene - 18

Scene - 19

Lesson we learnt from the story

- a) Paper is made out of trees/plant, big quantities of water and energy.
- b) Waste paper should not be added to the garbage pile; it also should not be burnt and composted in big quantities.
- c) Waste paper can be recycled and used again 6 times.
- d) Factories can recycle the paper into new paper.
- e) Manually we can form objects out of used paper, such as masks.

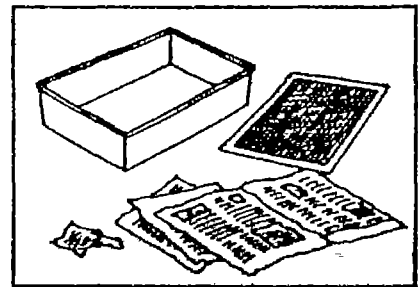
Instructions on how to recycle Paper and make Masks

A. Instructions on how to make paper

we throw away paper if it is only used once, but we can make new paper out of it and then use it again. The paper we make does not need trees, only a little water and it is not so difficult to prepare either. With the help of your teacher, you can make it by yourself in the classroom.

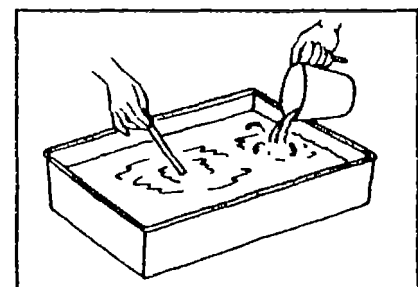
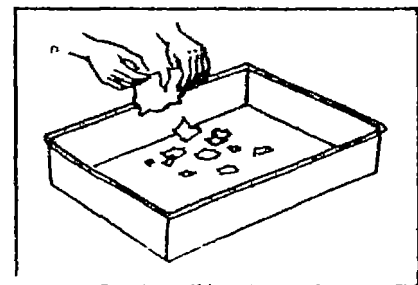
Materials required to make paper

1. Old and used paper
2. One bucket and one deep tray
3. Cloth which can absorb water
4. Newspaper or used paper which can absorb water
5. Frame with a screen
6. About a bucketful of water

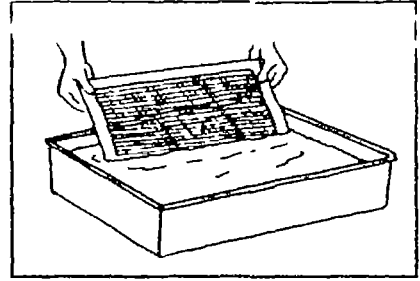


Procedure required to produce the paper

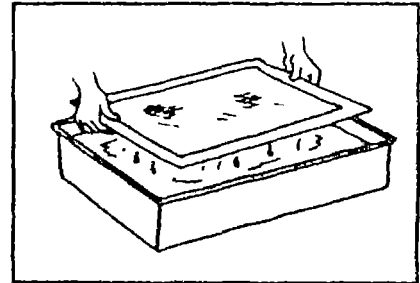
1. Tear the used paper into small pieces one day before you make your paper
2. Put it in the water to soak
3. Keep it overnight in the water
4. In the morning after it has been thoroughly soaked move it and mix it around and use your hands to grind it.
5. Pour some of the paper paste into the deep tray
6. Add a little water to make thick paper and more water to make thin paper.



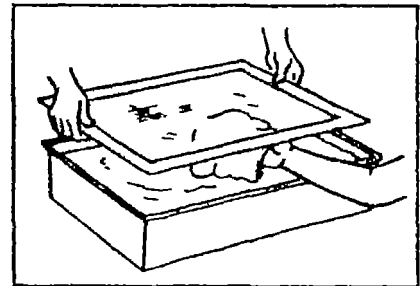
7. Now you move the frame along the side of the tray and place it on its bottom, holding onto it.



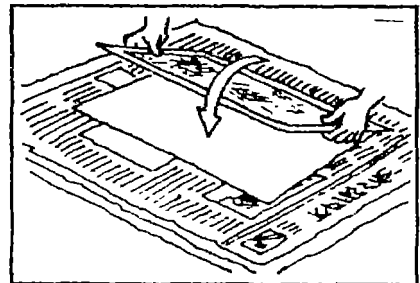
8. When the paper paste has settled take out the screen horizontally.



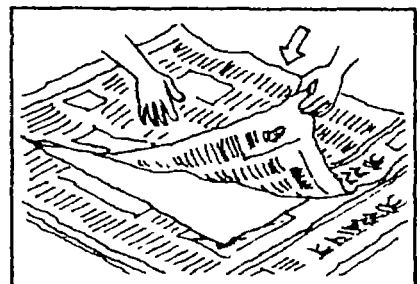
9. One of your friends should help you to dry the screen from underneath with a cloth.



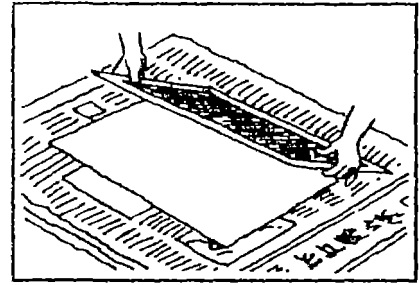
10. When it feels completely dry, turn the frame upside down over a pile of newspapers.



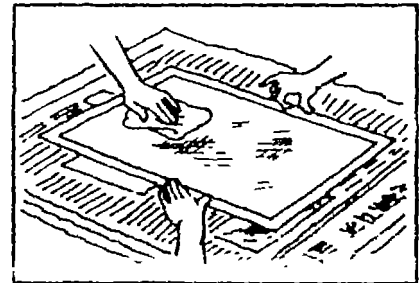
11. Your friend presses the frame against the paper, while you carefully press the screen with another piece of dry cloth, without forgetting the corners.



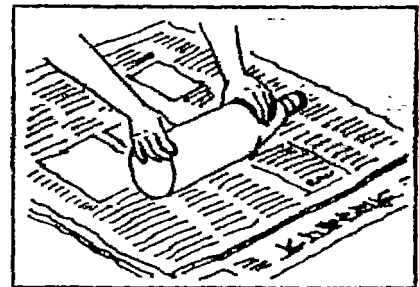
12. The paper will fall down onto the newspapers.



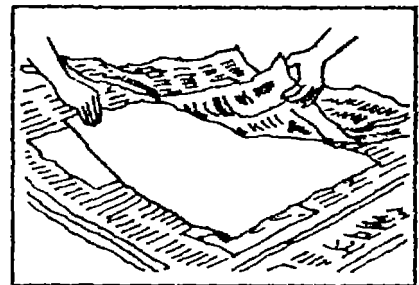
13. Put another pile of newspapers on top of it and press it gently.



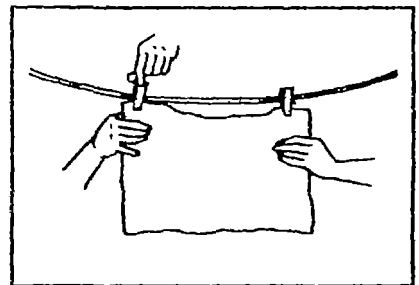
14. To strengthen the paper and to enable the newspapers to absorb all the water, put more weight on it by pressing it firmly with a bottle or by using your hands.



15. Take off the upper pile of newspapers and slowly lift off the paper.

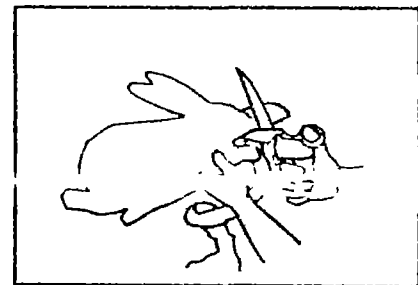
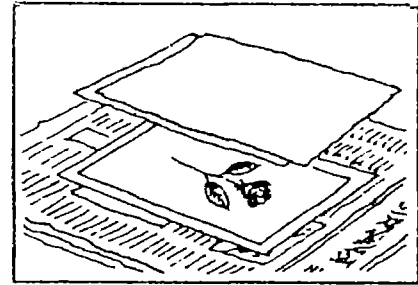


16. Carefully hand it to dry.



Additional ideas

1. If you want to make colored paper, add color to the paste (see step 5). If you want to make red or yellow paper you can do so by using Abir (red powder) or turmeric.
2. If you want to make pattern such as a flower you can do so by putting dried flowers in between two pieces of paper while it is still wet before pressing it (see step 13 before pressing it).
3. You can cut and use the paper any way you like.
4. The paper you make can be used in various ways such as for playing, decorating rooms, greeting cards, etc.



Lesson learned

- a Saving resources through paper recycling.
- b Material required to make new paper
- c Step-by-step procedures of making paper at home.
- d Coloring techniques and patterns for recycled paper.

B. Instructions on how to make paper mask.

We can make masks out of used paper. By this we can help reduce waste and demonstrate the economic value of leftovers.

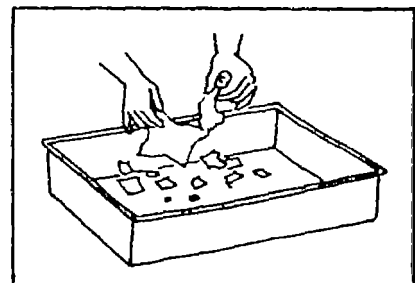
Materials required to make paper mask



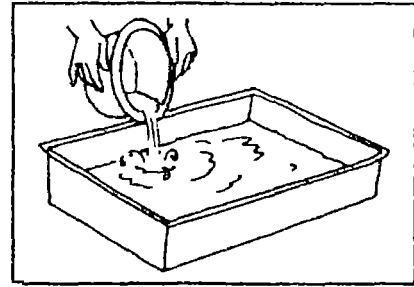
1. Old and used paper.
2. One tray and water preferably mixed with rice glue (but it is also possible without glue)
3. Frame or models of hollow metal or hard plastic mask.
4. Paints of different colors.
5. Handmade painting brush

Procedures of mask making

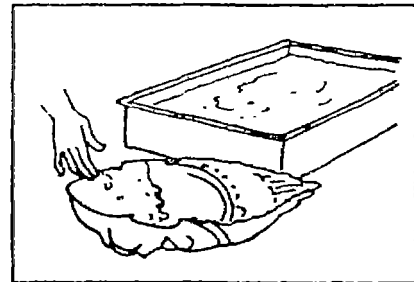
1. Tear the used paper into small pieces.



2. Put the paper in the water with small amount of rice glue.

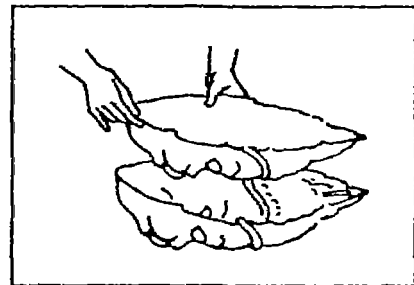


3. Start pasting the soaked paper on the hollow back of the model mask.



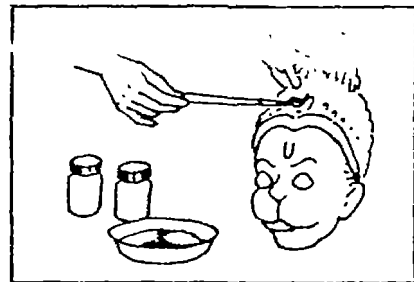
4. Continue pasting till a desired thickness reached.

5. Let the paper dry on the shade



6. Take off the mask from the model mask.

7. Paint on the mask with different colors as required.



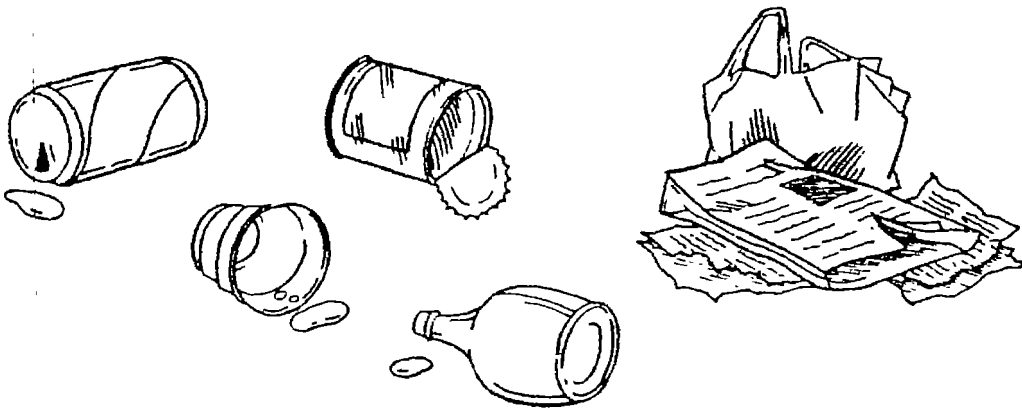
Lesson learned

- a Materials required to make paper masks.
- b Procedure of making paper masks.



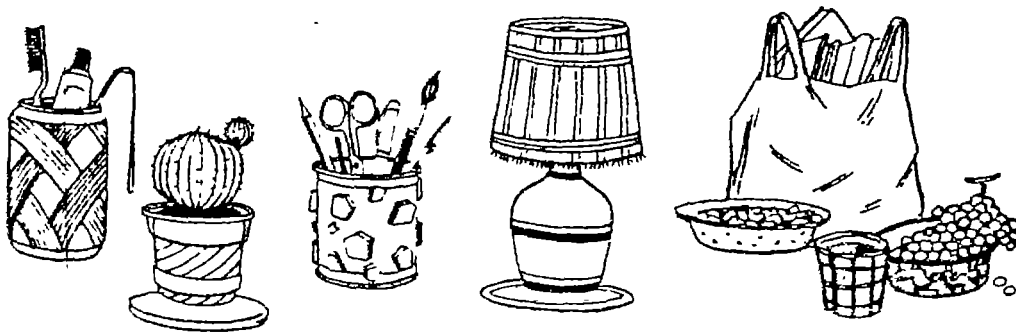
Recycling/Reusing Leftovers

Practical exercise of making paper plate; plastic pillow/mats; pencil holders/flower vase



Scene - 1

Often we consider these leftovers as useless items. But they can have new forms and receive new purposes.



Scene - 2

Used cans and bottles should not be thrown away. We can make pencil holders or flower-vase from the used cans and bottles.



Scene - 3

The use of plastic bags is increasing rapidly. It is convenient to carry things home. But when disposed inappropriately they are scattered on the road and even blocking the drains.



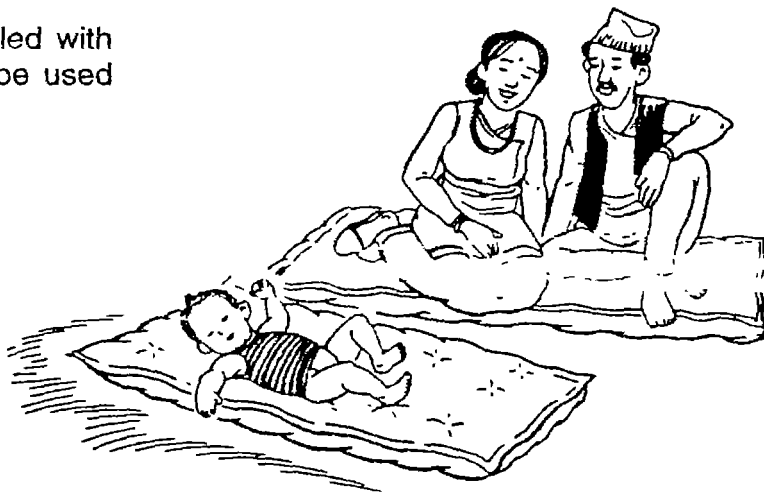
Scene - 4

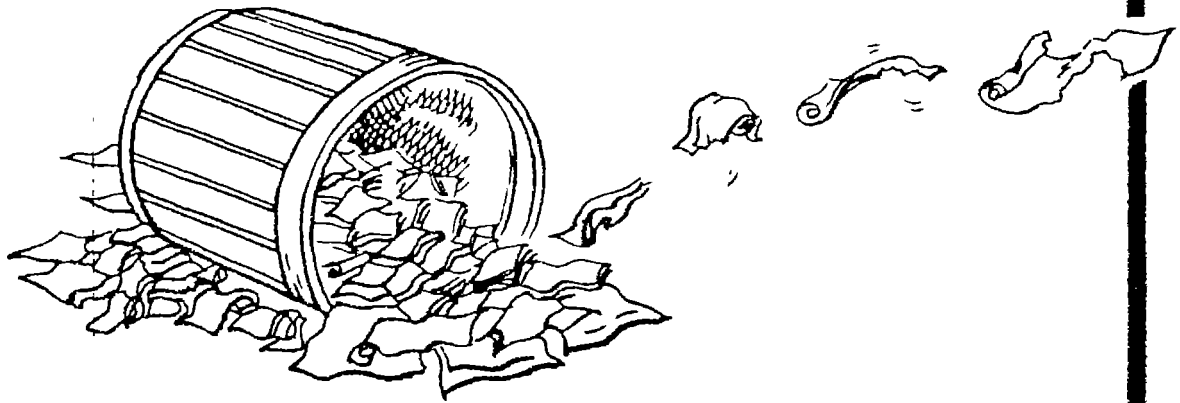
Used plastic, if used for wet and oily commodities, can be cleaned with water and dried.



Store the plastic bags into the pillow, mat, cushion cover till adequately filled. Close the cover.

Pillows, mats, cushions filled with leftover plastic bags can be used comfortably.





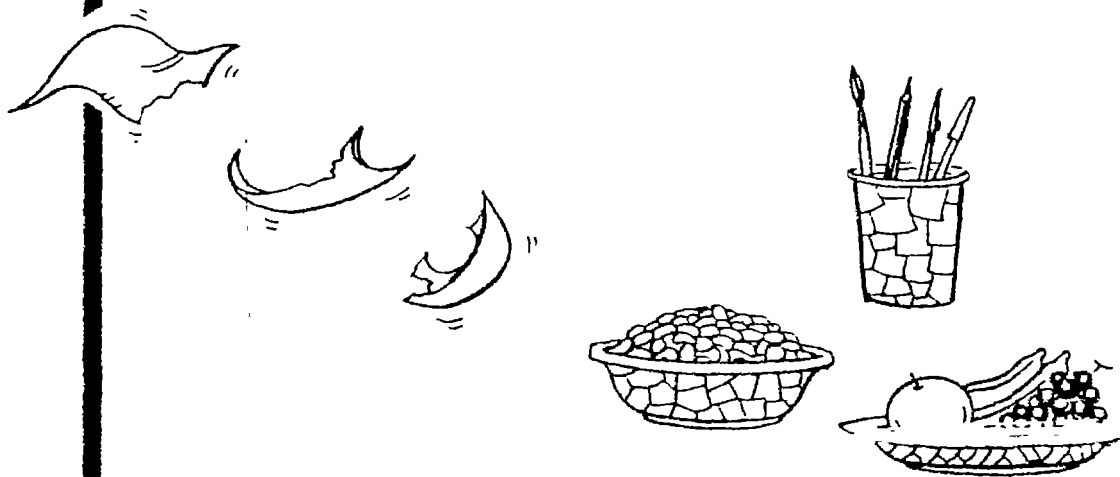
Scene - 5

Leftover paper can be used for many purposes. One need not burn or throw them away.



Scene - 6

Rinse the crumpled papers on water with rice glue. Go on pasting on the back of a metal plate till a desired thickness is reached.



Scene - 7

One can make plates, bowls, measuring cups out of waste papers and use for storing dry commodities such as peanut, fruits, grains, beans etc.

Lesson learned

- a Leftovers given new shapes or pattern and used for new purposes.
- b Pillows and mats from used plastic bags.
- c Many different items made from waste papers.

WHAT WE CAN DO TO KEEP OUR COMMUNITY CLEAN

Waste produced in the households should not be scattered and dumped everywhere. It looks ugly, smells bad and can make us sick. By dumping waste in the streets we are asking too much of any waste management system to keep our city clean.

We can collect all our waste and bring it to the next container. This way, the container fills up very fast. It is very hard for a waste management agency to deal with so much waste.

We can reduce our waste production if we produce less waste, e.g., if we go shopping with our own bags and bottles, pots or other containers. We can therefore avoid to buy the goods in wrapping paper, plastic bags or in a tin.

We can further reduce the waste by making compost out of kitchen and garden leftovers. This makes an excellent organic fertilizer. At the same time, bad smells and hygienic risks will nearly be eliminated.

We can further reduce our waste by utilizing some of the leftovers for new and useful purposes. For example, bags, bottles and tins can be cleaned and used again; some even may be decorated.

We can further reduce our waste further by separating those leftovers which can be used by others, like glass, tins, paper, plastic bottles or bags. We can give them away or sell them to scavengers. Doing all this a very small rest of leftovers will have to be carried to the container.

Lesson learned

- a Activities which can be carried out to keep the community clean.

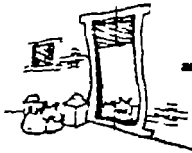
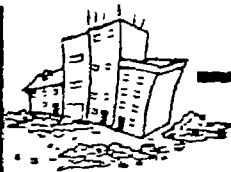
WHAT WE CAN DO TO KEEP OUR COMMUNITY CLEAN

ACTION

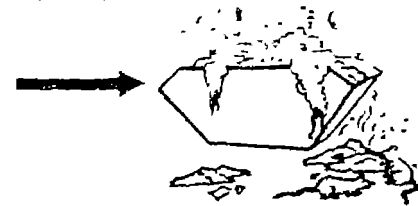
RESULT



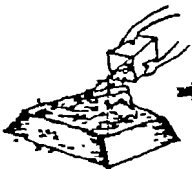
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The Ladder Snake Game

(An Exercise for responsible waste handling)

Instruction how to play the ladder snake game

Snake and ladder games is like Ludo but with one difference: in Ludo you can only start the game by throwing number one on the dice. But in this game you can begin with any number shown on the dice.

How to play

You can play with as many friends as you like:

Each player has a figure and each have their turn to throw the dice, one player after the other. Instead of using a dice you can cut small pieces of paper and write on each paper one number. Each player pulls one paper.



Move your finger the same amount of shown on the dice. If the player arrives at the place where a ladder is shown, he can climb up.

The player who reaches the top first will be declared the winner of the game.

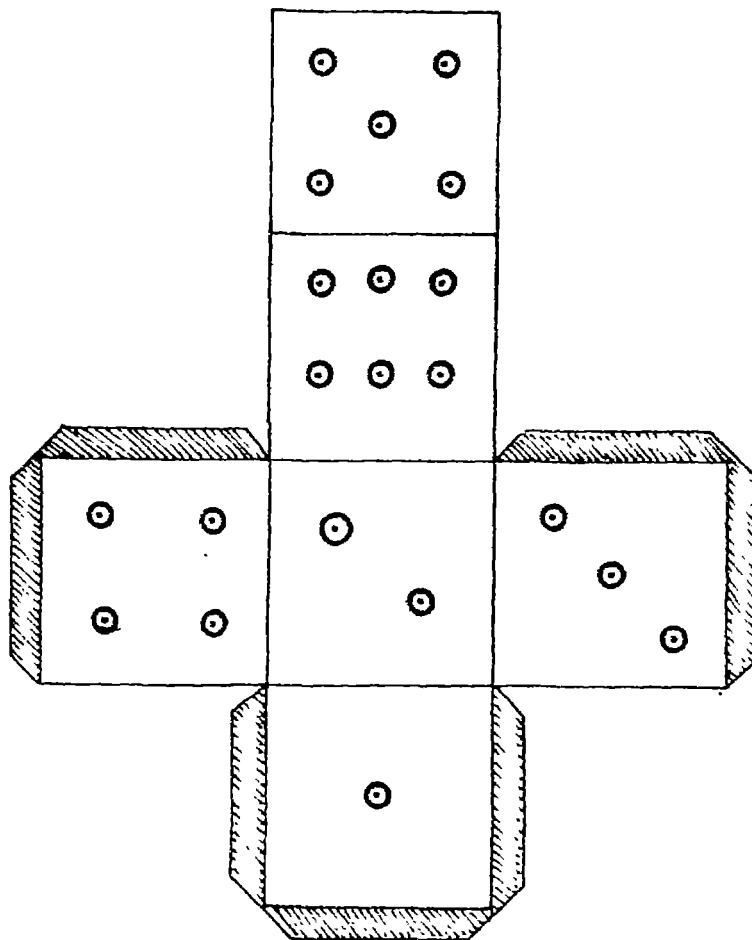
Some ideas on how to make the figures and dice

1. Participants can make their own figures and dice: They can copy the dice from the picture, cut it out and then glue it. For the figures, they can use soybeans, stones or buttons.
2. They can also make the dice with a piece of chalk or clay.
3. In case you don't have the opportunity to make a dice, you can write on 6 pieces of paper which are the same size, the numbers 1 to 6 (on each piece of paper, one number). Put them onto the floor face down so your can't see the number. Each player then picks up one piece of paper and moves the same number of steps as indicated on the paper.

40 the street	39 hygiene rules	38	37 you dumped waste...	36 ... produce waste.	35 public monuments you care about...	34	33 You left food
25	26 you cleaned...	27 you are following...	28	29 You ate food.	30	31 uncovered	32 ... is responsible way
24 you threw waste ...	23 ... by blowing the waste into the container	22 ... into the street.	21 you avoided it....	20 ... to produce compost!	19 ... to recycle them.	18 ... you saved ...	17
9 you have good habits.	10 ... for your plants.	11 ... without washing your hands.	12 you collected waste from the machine.	13 you did not...	14	15	16 you feel and act
8 you used compost.	7	6 ... into the river.	5 use the toilet.	4	3	2 you separated left-overs in order....	1

Lesson learned

- a Material required to play the "snake and ladder" game
- b Ways to make dice and figure
- c Rules and procedure of playing "snake and ladder" game



Sample of making a dice from paper.

My Beautiful City

Joint Cleaning Activities In the Neighborhood

Krishna is the son of Maya. He looks around feeling proud and happy. He wants to show his beautiful city to Laxmi.



How beautiful my city is, many people come to admire it. Now, finally, Laxmi is coming.



Scene - 1



What will Laxmi say? We can't welcome her back with the place looking like this - we'll get sick - maybe with cholera. No, I have to do something. This is my city and I want it to be clean and beautiful,...

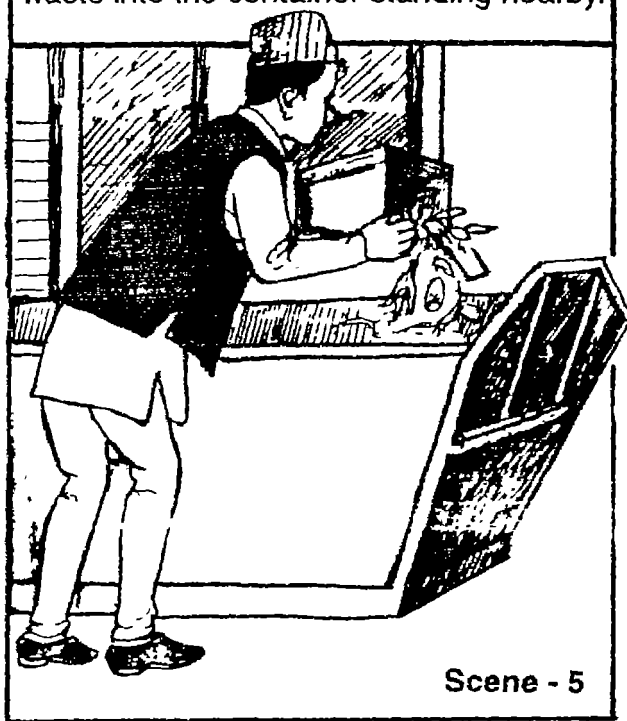
... so that Laxmi can come.

Scene - 4

He cleans the courtyard and puts the



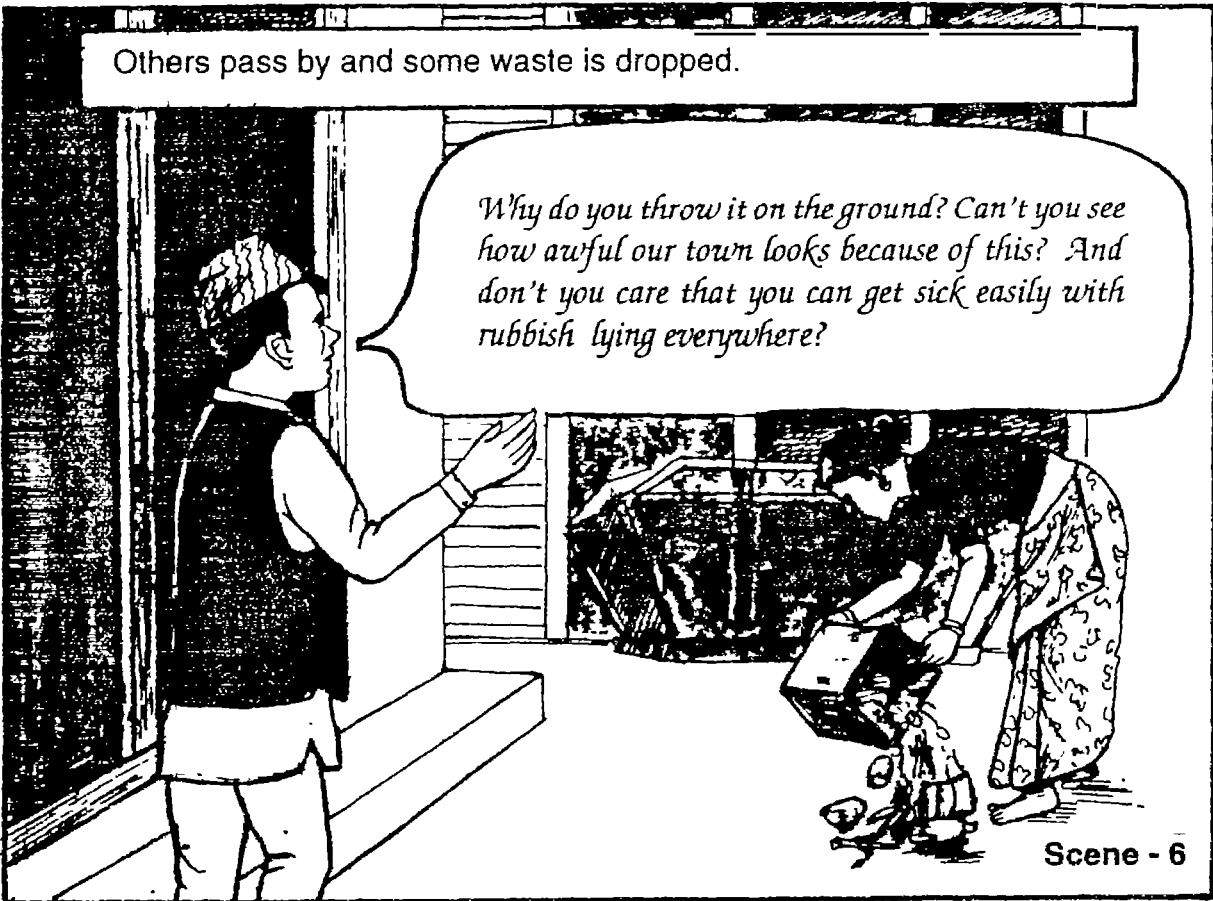
waste into the container standing nearby.



Scene - 5

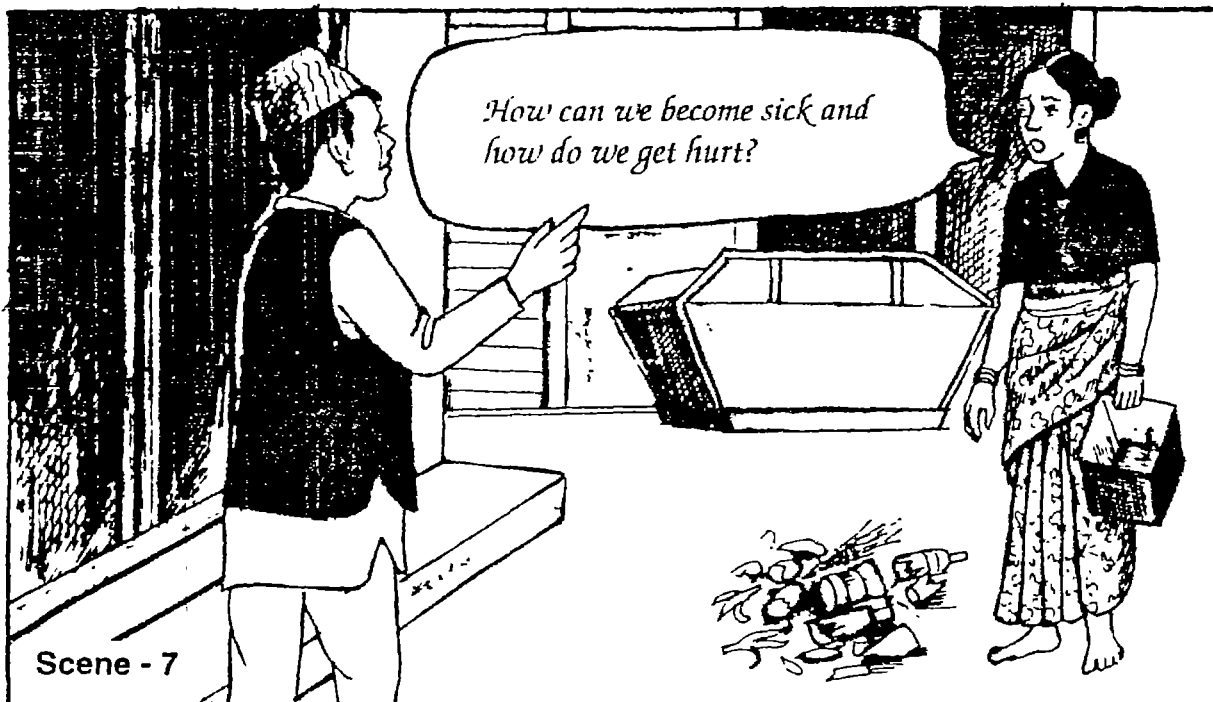
Others pass by and some waste is dropped.

Why do you throw it on the ground? Can't you see how awful our town looks because of this? And don't you care that you can get sick easily with rubbish lying everywhere?



Scene - 6

How can we become sick and how do we get hurt?

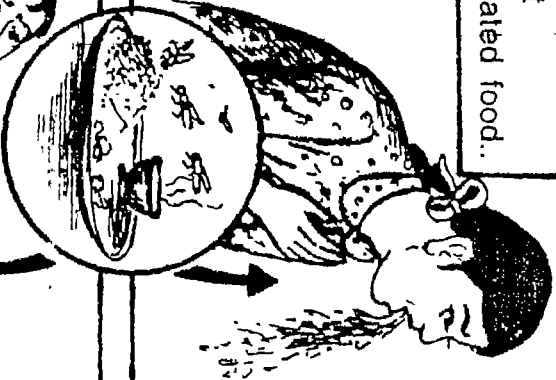


Scene - 7

Scene - 8

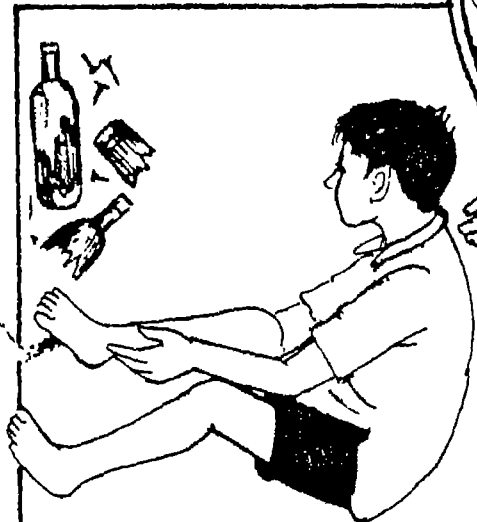


If you eat contaminated food..



you can easily fall sick.

If you throw pieces of glass, tins



you can easily hurt yourself.

Some people who had thrown waste on the streets are listening and are now convinced that it was the wrong to throw waste carelessly in the streets.

I thought somebody else would clean it.

... but you are right, it is our town ...

and we have to do it ourselves.

We want to live in a beautiful place and not get sick.



Scene - 9

I'll go and get my parents.



Finally, Laxmi has arrived.



Oh! What a lovely city!

Scene - 10

Scene - 11



We'll call all our friends, and neighbors to help us clean the whole city and to keep it clean.

Then we can be really proud and happy.

The courtyard looks lovely and clean.

Lesson learned

- a Advantages of clean ward and city disadvantages of dirty ward and city.
- b Everyone's responsibility to keep one's own city clean.
- c Clean ward and city with people's collaboration.





