



ITC Limited Social Investments Programme

Impact Studies Executive Summary

Theme	Solid Waste Management
Title	Impact Assessment of ITC's Solid Waste Management Programme
State (s)	Uttar Pradesh
District (s)	Saharanpur
Evaluation Agency	Inesa Advisory Services Pvt Ltd.
Period of Study	March – May 2016

Executive Summary

Objective(s):

Impact of the SWM programme in Saharanpur, UP, in terms of environmental, social, economic and process aspects of waste management.

Key Findings:

1. The programme has induced behavioural change in households regarding disposal of waste. Earlier they use to dump in open but now they give it to MJS waste collectors. Comparison of project sample and control sample suggests that the overall scenario of waste management in areas covered by the project is better than areas not covered by the project.
2. A majority of respondents feels that the situation has improved and public dumping in their locality has declined after implementation of MJS SWM programme. About 54.2% of respondents also feel that drainage system has improved. Most respondents believe that cleanliness, air quality and overall sanitation in their colony improved after implementation of the MJS SWM programme. They agree that the waste pile up at dump sites in nearby public spaces has reduced. They also agree that the incidence of stray animals near the MSW dump sites/secondary collection points declined.
3. According to sanitary inspectors of the municipal corporation, performance of MJS is better in terms of segregation and recycling of waste as this reduces pressure on dump sites. This service level was compared with present process of waste management by the municipal corporation which only undertakes collection and disposal of waste, not segregation and recycling.
4. The programme has done a remarkable job in its project areas. It has led to significant behaviour change in terms of elimination of open dumping by households, who are paying user fee for doorstep collection. It has created demand for expansion of its services. It has also demonstrated a workable model for segregation and recycling based urban solid waste management system.

Areas for Improvement:

1. A fundamental problem of the project is the staff deficiency leading to increase in work load on existing staff and incidences of absenteeism from waste collection. Data also indicates a mismatch between the quantity of waste expected to be generated by households and actual quantity of waste managed by the project.
2. The present process of waste management is labour intensive and environment friendly. The quality of compost is good. However, there is need to mechanise some aspects of waste collection and processing to increase efficiency. Use of small covered trucks instead of rickshaw for waste collection can help maximise reach to households with existing manpower. Processing equipment can be used for mixing and turning of waste to minimize human contact with waste and for faster and more efficient processing.
3. From process efficiency perspective, it is important that household selection is in a contiguous area and that there is adequate engagement with the community to ensure their cooperation. As per data, project coverage is thinly spread, with less than 100 households in 116 colonies from among the 150 localities that it services.

In case you would like to know more on the study please write to us at: itcmsk@itc.in