

# Summary report

Assessment of Green Waste Management program  
supported by JSW Foundation

Implemented by – SAAHAS

# Introduction

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JSW Foundation collaborated with SAAHAS to solve the existing waste management issue in Bellary (Karnataka), in a holistic manner, focusing on the green waste management program. The focus of the program was collection and disposal of waste, thereby increasing resource recovery from waste. The program was implemented across 7 panchayats and 12 villages. The overall process entailed:



JSW-F engaged Grant Thornton to understand the outcomes and impact of the programme on the intended beneficiaries. The study focused on FY 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19. The study was carried out in three phases, namely, i) planning and desk research; ii) data collection with beneficiaries; and iii) reporting.

Quantitative and qualitative data was collected from beneficiaries from 6 (out of 12) villages, members from gram panchayat from all the villages, one government official, 2 health officials, green workers and SAAHAS team members were consulted.

# Key findings (as of October 2020)

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## **Increase in awareness**

- More than 20,000 houses and 1400 shops were reached through this initiative. More than 30 awareness events were conducted per year, increasing the awareness among the people up to 90% in the villages.
- SAAHAS accounts for awareness about the types of waste for around 26% of the people interviewed. 60% of the people had started reusing their wastes post the awareness programs.
- Almost 90% people are now aware of the harmful impacts of burning waste and have now stopped burning it.

## **Improvement in disposal practices**

- Overall, an average of 60% segregation level for dry and wet waste has been achieved in most of the villages. Out of all the villages, 2 villages have achieved a segregation level of more than 80%.
- For dry waste, 60% of the people interviewed were now handing over their dry waste to the green workers while the rest 40% had other ways to dispose off their dry waste. Before the intervention, 75% of the people interviewed used to dump the waste outside while others resorted to other methods.
- For wet waste, nearly 29% of the people interviewed depended on green workers for disposal while others disposed off in a different way. Before the intervention, 72% of the people interviewed used outside dumping as an option to dispose of wet waste while the rest 28% had other methods of disposal.

# Key findings (as of October 2020)

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## **More efficient waste collection**

- For dry waste, 85% people get the waste collected once a week. For wet waste, 45% people get their wet waste collected by green workers twice a week while 16% of the people get it done daily.

## **Improved quality of life**

- Improvement in quality of life and their health was reported by 61% and 70% people respectively. Nearly 65% of the people reported a reduction in vector-borne diseases post the implementation of proper waste disposal and reduced littering in the public places.

## **Reduced waste disposal**

- Before the program, in 2015 and 2016, the entire waste collected was mixed and dumped at the dumping site. After regular awareness sessions, waste segregation improved. In 2016–17, almost 40% of the dry waste collected was sent to the cement industries, with the remaining dumped alongside wet waste.
- In 2017, out of the total dry waste collected, 90% of the dry waste (non-recyclable) was sent to the cement industries, thus significantly reducing dumping of dry waste. The wet waste was also processed for composting as per availability.
- In 2018, more emphasis was given to sorting and recycling. The dry waste collected was further sorted at the storage facility into recyclable dry waste and non-recyclable dry waste. Almost 70% of the dry waste (non-recyclable) was sent to the cement industries. Remaining 30% of the dry waste was disposed off in a landfill site and around 5% of the dry waste (recyclable) was sold to the local scrap dealers.

**End**