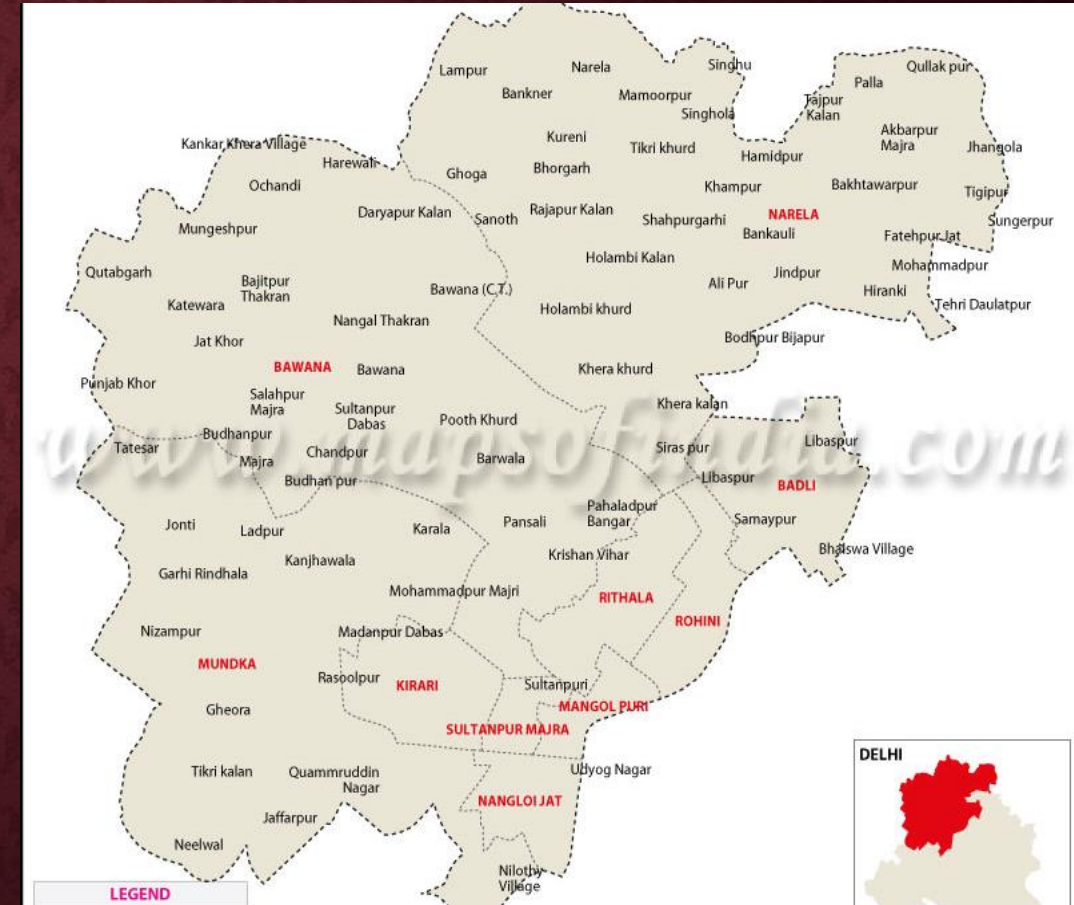


IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY IN PITAMPURA, DELHI

Waste and hygiene issues



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TOPICS COVERED IN TRAINING PROGRAMMES (%)



INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- Waste and hygiene are major issues in Delhi and the project aimed to empower women through sensitization on health and hygiene, the concept of waste to wealth and introduce waste based small entrepreneurs like manure making.
- The project aimed to mobilize women leaders as self- help group (SHG) leaders and as change agents in the communities to motivate people to adopt the best practices towards hygiene, health and waste management. . Household waste management is a major public health concern for people in communities around the world and is closely linked to everyday human life. Municipal waste management means the collection, transportation, treatment, recycling, disposal, and management of waste. Delhi is one of the most polluted countries in the world due to improper disposal of household waste. Disposal of solid waste at home is a major challenge for people living in the area

RESEARCH QUESTION

How to strengthen SHG through trainings and creation of awareness on waste, health, hygiene, environment and waste based income generation activities.

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to strengthen SHG through trainings and creation of awareness on waste, health, hygiene, environment and waste based income generation activities

The specific activities of the project are mentioned below:

- WASH Committee- Formation and strengthening of WASH committees
- Solid Waste Management- Training women in solid waste management (domestic)
- Park beautification and tree plantation by WASH Committee/ SHGs.
- BCC Awareness rising/ Behavior Change Communication (BCC) on water and sanitation among Basti residents

METHODOLOGY

Present study was conducted using mixed method approach employing quantitative structured interviews and qualitative In-depth Interviews and Focus group discussions

Target groups and Research Technique

FGDs among SHG members /Quantitative survey among Community members (Male and Female) / In-depth Interviews with ASHA, WASH committee member, Outreach worker, community leader.

Sample Size/Coverage: 305 Household, KIs-06, FGD, 02

Tools

The data was collected in CAPI mode using tablets. Questionnaire and guides were finalized with help of Habitat Team. Qualitative interviews/FGDs were conducted by Field coordinator with the help of supervisor.

AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ACTIVITIES ON WASTE MANAGEMENT (%)

Practice

Further respondents were asked about their practices of dry and wet waste segregation, Participation of respondents in waste management activities is high. Practice (66%) of dry and wet waste segregation is also high. The practice of dry and wet waste segregation was (62%) started after the intervention/programme conducted by HfH I.

Reasons for not practicing

Out of 242 about one third of the respondents are not practicing segregation of waste segregation and all those were asked about reasons for not practicing. Results are presented in Table

Activities	Awareness	Participation
Campaign on dry and wet waste management	97.7	76.7
Distribution of coloured dustbins	95.4	86.9
Safe disposal of waste	93.1	65.9
Training on dry and wet waste segregation	89.5	66.9
Training on waste composting	70.2	27.5
Total N	305	305

REPORTED IMPROVEMENTS OF SANITATION FACILITIES OF PUBLIC / COMMUNITY TOILETS (%)

- Before the intervention program, most of the people did not use toilet and were going out for defecation, because of lack of basic facilities such as doors, care taker, taps, electricity, dustbins, cleanliness, inadequate number of toilets and long queues.
- “People have toilets but some still do not use and go out for defecation, because it’s in their habit to go out”- HFH member
- “People who were living in there for long time have washroom and they do not defecate out but those who are tenants, they go out for defecation purpose”- Community member.

Improvements	Impact assessment
There is no improvement	47.2
Increase frequency of cleaning	36.9
Availability of water	29.1
Damaged seats are repaired	16.7
Hand washing facility	7.4
Number of seats increased	7.1
Separate toilets for men and women	4.3
Quick repairing in case of damages	4.3
Closed doors	4.3
Availability of electricity	3.2
Waiting in queue is reduced	2.1
Others	3.5
Total N	293

AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ACTIVITIES ON WASTE MANAGEMENT (%)

Reasons for not practicing

Out of 242 about one third of the respondents are not practicing segregation of waste segregation and all those were asked about reasons for not practicing. Results are presented in Table 5.2.

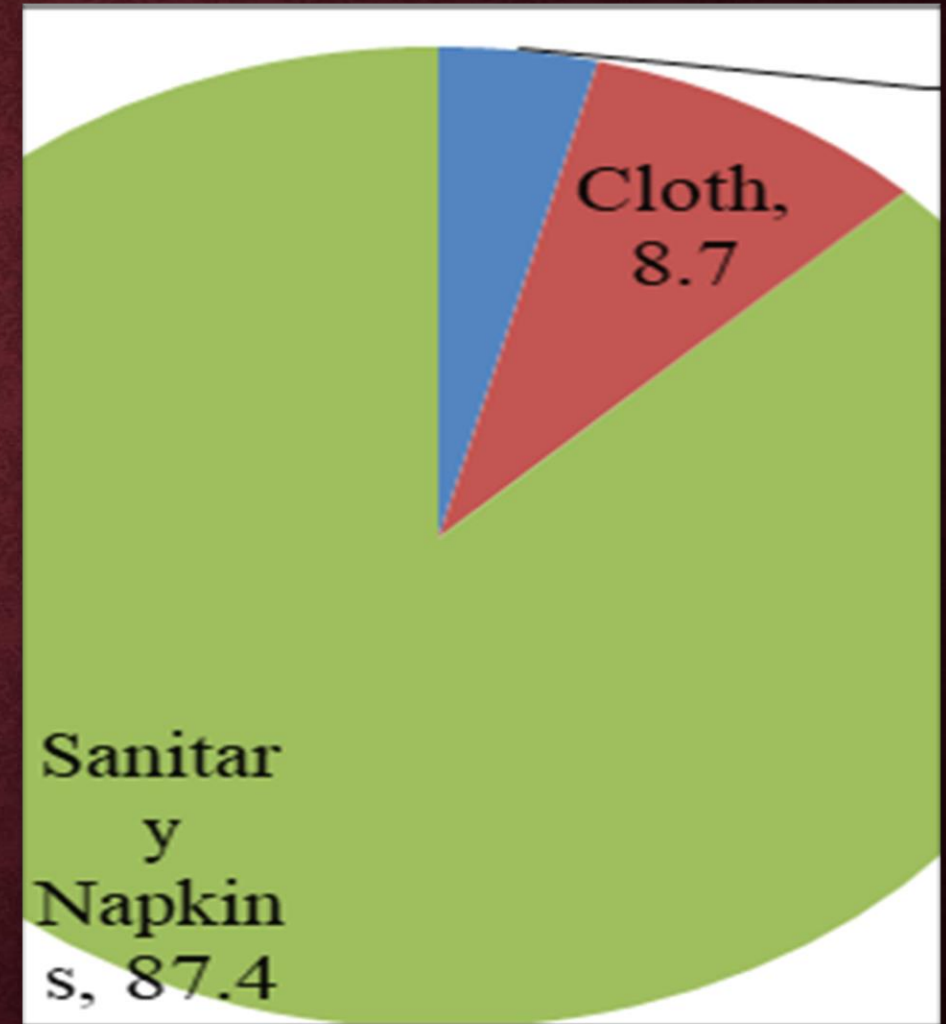
Not having space to keep segregated waste (74%) emerged as the major reason for not practicing segregation of dry and wet waste

Activities	Awarness	Participation
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Total N	305	305

MENSTRUATION RELATED HYGIENE MANAGEMENT

THE WOMEN WERE GIVEN SANITARY NAPKINS AND THEY WERE TRAINED ON THE WAY TO USE AND DISPOSE. THE WOMEN WERE TOLD ABOUT PROPER CLEANING PROCEDURES OF CLOTH. AFTER THE TRAINING PROGRAMME, WOMEN FOLD THEIR SANITARY NAPKIN AND THROW IT IN THE DUSTBIN INSTEAD OF THROWING IN TOILET. THEY ARE ALSO USING CLEAN CLOTH AND WASH IT. ACCORDING TO HFH MEMBER, TRAININGS WERE GIVEN TO THE WOMEN ALONG WITH SANITARY NAPKIN AND THEY WERE INFORMED ABOUT ITS USE AND DISPOSAL WAY. THE WOMEN HAVE FOLLOWED THE SAME DURING AND AFTER THE TRAINING

Women in reproductive age (231) were asked about the material used during the menstrual period. Mostly, the women are using sanitary napkins during the menstrual periods. Only 17 percent of the women reported that they received the napkins distributed by the Habitat for Humanity India. Majority of the women who are using Sanitary Pad reported that they were using Sanitary napkins before the programme as well.



OBSERVATION AND SUGGESTIONS

When asked about changes brought in the lives of the families in that area, there were mixed response.

Following changes were noticed in the locality

- Improvement in cleanliness
- Getting cleaned water regularly
- People started using dustbins and dumping in municipality Garbage dumpsters Maintaining regular cleanliness in Community toilet Protection from Covid 19
- Some reported that there is no change in the lives of people. Even after training, people will not change and through the garbage anywhere and not practicing any safety precautions during Covid 19.
- When asked about continuing the practices learned from the campaign / training programmes, almost all the respondents reported they would like to continue the good practices to ensure health and hygiene.

OBSERVATION AND SUGGESTIONS CONT.

- SHG membership is very low as only 10% of the respondents reported that women of their family are member of Self Help Group (SHG). Most of those who are SHG members reported to have participated in the training programme organized.
- Existence of WASH (Hygiene) Committee in their area is very low and this requires attention. This could be due to non-participation of some families in the project activities and the consequential unawareness. Out of 54, only 6 are members of WASH committee and 5 attended the training.
- After the training programme, women fold their sanitary napkin and throw it in the dustbin instead of throwing in toilet. They are also using clean cloth and wash it.

CONCLUSION

Overall awareness and practice level of household solid waste management was a moderate level in community people. Training on household solid waste management and recyclable waste were statistically significantly correlated with household solid waste management & practice. Policymakers can use this baseline data to make a strategy for increasing awareness among the community people.

The impact assessment performed defined the most significant environmental impact from the solid waste landfill in the municipality of Pitampura, Delhi. The matrix method was used to identify all possible impacts (both positive and negative) associated with each phase of the project and the activities undertaken on the environment. Predictions have also been made to forecast the nature, magnitude, extent, and duration of the main impacts. Taking into account the designed measures for eliminating and mitigating the negative impacts, it is possible to conclude that there will be no negative environmental impacts. The authors propose a more detailed examination of the evaluation phase, which is concerned with determining the significance of residual impacts that cannot be mitigated.

Thank You

