

Anantapur Survey Inference

General Information of the survey

- Total number of settlements surveyed – 43
- Total number of Households (HH) responded – 741
- Average Household size – 3.7
- Total number of respondents - 741
- Total population captured - 2740

Observations from the survey

- The major share of population are locals with 25% of total HHs belonging to migrant population (both short term and long term)
- Over 76% of HHs belong to marginalized castes (SC,ST,BC,OC)
- Around 21% are below 16 population – school going age and 7% are above 60 population
- The transgender community did not appear among the survey, except one person in one household among 741 samples.
- About 3% population has some form of disability. Among the disabled, the major impairment was physical and visual.
- 81% are literate population, mainly completed primary or secondary education
- 51% of population were female and 10% said they are head of the HH. There are considerable number of women headed HHs which accounts for 19% (140 HH) of total HHs.
- Over 40% of the population belonged to occupationally marginalized groups such as street vendors, HH help, daily wage labourers, rickshaw/van drivers etc.
- 61% (452HH) of HHs, own the houses they are residing in while 39% of HHs live in rented house.
- Amongst the women-headed HHs, 60% (84HH) HHs own their houses while 40% HHs live in a rent house

Access to Sanitation

Households Toilets

- 87% (642HH) of HH have a toilet at home. Out of these HHs, 48% have water supply connection to the toilets. In about 52% HHs, water is brought to the toilet from within the house premises (i.e. manually brought from a separate part of the house)
- Out of the HHs having toilet at home, 60% (387HH) have own houses and 40% (255) live in rented houses. In rented houses presence of toilets at home may not be indication of access to toilets.
- 88.6% (569HH) of HHs have toilets have Indian toilet with bathing facilities.
- 89% (571HH) were built during the construction of the house. 11% (71HH) of HH added a toilet later, mainly for women's safety and due to increased awareness campaigns
- 13% (99HH) of HH do not have toilets within their premises. The major reasons for not having a toilet at home were lack of finances-affordability, lack of space/land and the landlord's reluctance to provide the same.
- 76% (75HH) of HH that do not have toilets practice open defecation (10% of the total HH surveyed)
- 55% (54HH) of HH which do not have toilets are willing to construct HH toilets
- Around 18 % (14HH) of HH who practice OD do not want to use PT/CT, major reason being that CT/PTs are not hygienic.

- 86% (431 of 504HH) of HH with at least one person belonging to occupationally marginalized groups have toilets at home
- 72% (18 of 25HH) of HH having persons with disability/illness have toilets at home
- 34% (219HH) of HH with toilets spent under 10,000 to build toilet, whereas majority of HH (65% (417)) spent between 10,000 and 20,000. 83% (534) of HH paid the total amount themselves, while only 2% (13HH) of HH applied for some kind of subsidy.
- Most of HH toilets have roof, fixed door and light inside the toilet
- In most of the HH practicing OD, all the members of HH practice OD, while in some it was observed that the OD practice was prevalent among men and children.
- It was observed that both habit/ cultural preference as well as lack of access to community/public toilet/ IHHT are identified as important reason for practicing OD
- Privacy , dignity, safety are some of the major concerns of the people who are practicing OD

Work Toilets

- 70% (1196) of working population (1704) have access to toilets at work place, however 66% (1124) of working population use toilets at work. Out of the working population that have access to toilet at work place 4% are male population, 36% are female population and 2% are persons with some kind of disability/illness
- 53% (538) of working population who come under occupationally marginalized groups (such street vendors, HH help, daily wage laborers, rickshaw/van drivers etc.) have access to toilet at work place
- The work toilets are largely gender disaggregated in terms of male and female toilets.

School toilets

- 97% of school going population use toilets at school. It was observed that one school amongst 174 school have a transgender-friendly toilet
- Similar to work toilet, the school toilets are also largely gender-disaggregated in terms of male and female toilets
- It was observed that most of the school toilets are located within the school buildings accessible at all times of the day and have a caretaker

Public/Community (CT/PT) Toilets

- 61% (1672) of total population surveyed have access to as well as use CT/PT
- People mainly use CT/PTs before work/school hours and majority of CT/PTs are located within a 10-minute walk from the households.
- It was observed that 60% (383HH) of the HH with toilets at homes, also use CT/PT. Out these HH 70% (268HH) use CT/PT before work/school, 8% (31HH) use during work/school , 16% (63HH) use CT/PT after work/school and 2% (8HH) use CT/PT all the time
- Similar to work and school toilet, the CT/PTs are also largely gender disaggregated in terms of male and female toilets
- Majority of these CT/PTs are maintained either by the community or municipality
- 75% of the users pay and use the toilets. The amount paid usually ranges from 2 to 5 rupees per use in case of PT and over 100 rupees per month per family in case of CTs.

Sanitation Quality

- Overall for PT/CT/School/Work/Household toilets, the key issues faced are toilet design, toilet maintenance and availability of water.
- In case of school toilets, it was observed children also face the issue of frequently denied access, harassment/fear of harassment in spite of majority of school toilets are located within the school buildings
- It was observed that frequently denied access and/or harassment/fear of harassment is not one of the major issues associated with CT/PT
- Narrow doors or lack of space, toilet placed on a raised platform, hard to reach taps, pumps and basins, broken or absent latches etc. are some of the toilet design issues encountered by the people
- Soiled/dirty toilets, slippery surfaces, foul odor, blocked toilets etc. are some of the toilet maintenance issues encountered by the people
- Limited/little/absent water supply, water needs to be carried from external sources, water stored in large containers making it difficult to access etc. are some of the water related issues encountered by the people

Governance (participation, representation, redressal)

- 98% (728HH) of HH have not been part of any government stakeholder consultation meeting recently
- Out of the stakeholder consultation meetings held, 1-2 were related to sanitation
- Around 52% HH (387HH) are part of Self Help Groups and over 54% (210HH) of these HH have reported improvement in their sanitation situation since joining SHGs
- Around 55% (405HH) of the HH approach the Ward Councilor, 38% (285HH) of HH approach Municipal Commissioner, 32% (239HH) of HH approach Mayor / Chairperson to resolve sanitation related grievances

SBM

- Around 34% (251HH) of HH were aware about government schemes (mainly SBM) and 9% (64HH) were interested in availing benefits under the SBM program
- 7% (51HH) of HH have applied for toilets under SBM program of which 35% (18) applications are rejected, 47% (24) are awaiting proposal and 10% (5) have received subsidy to build toilets
- The applications rejected are mainly of locals who belonged to SC and BC castes
- HH who applied for SBM said that the experience was largely negative