

Kovvur Survey Inference

General Information of the survey

- Total number of settlements surveyed – 23
- Total number of Households (HH) responded – 313
- Average Household size – 3.1
- Total number of respondents - 313
- Total population captured - 974

Observations from the survey

- Both migrants (46%) and locals (54%) have almost equal share of households
- Over 91% of HHs belong to marginalized castes (SC,ST,BC,OC)
- Around 17% are below 16 population – school going age and 7% are above 60 population
- The transgender community did not appear among the survey
- About 3% population has some form of disability. Among the disabled, the major impairment was physical, visual, and cognitive/intellectual.
- 79% are literate population, majority have completed primary and secondary education
- 53% of population were female and 21% said they are head of the HH. There are considerable number of women headed HHs which accounts for 35% (111 HH) of total HHs.
- Over 39% of the population belonged to occupationally marginalized groups such street vendors, HH help, daily wage laborers, rickshaw/van drivers etc.
- 65% (203HH) of HHs, own the houses they are living in while 35% of HHs live in rented house.
- Amongst the women headed HHs, 59% (65HH) HHs have their own houses while 41% HHs live in a rent house

Access to Sanitation

Households Toilets

- 96% (301HH) of HH have toilet at home. Out of these HH 46% have access to water supply connection to the toilets and for around 53% of HH water is brought to the toilet from within the house premises
- Out of HH having toilet at home, 65% (197HH) of the HH have own houses and 35% (104HH) live in rented houses. In rented houses presence of toilets at home may not be indication of access to toilets.
- 97% (291HH) of HH with toilets have Indian toilet with bathing facilities.
- 81% (243HH) were built during the construction of the house. 19% (58HH) of HH added a toilet later, mainly for women's safety and convenience
- 4% (12HH) of HH do not have toilets within their premises. It was observed, major reasons for not having a toilet at home is lack of space/land followed by lack of finances-affordability
- 42% (5HH) of HH that do not have toilets practice open defecation (2% of the total HH surveyed)
- 25% (3HH) of HH that do not have toilets used community toilets and another 25% used shared toilets. The shared toilets are maintained by the HH members itself
- 100% (12HH) of HH which do not have toilets are willing to construct HH toilets
- 95% (157 of 165HH) of HH having at least one person belonging to occupationally marginalized groups have toilets at home
- 88% (7 of 8HH) of HH having persons with disability/illness have toilets at home

- 23% (68HH) of HH with toilets spent between 20,000 and 30,000 to build toilet, whereas majority of HH (63% (189HH)) spent between 10,000 and 20,000. 77% (231HH) of HH paid the total amount themselves, while 8% (23HH) of HH applied for some kind of subsidy.
- Most of HH toilets at least have roof, fixed door and light inside the toilet
- It was observed that lack of access to community/public toilet/ IHHT is an important reason for practicing OD
- Safety, inconvenient time and distance are some of the major concerns of the people who are practicing OD

Work Toilets

- 44% (308) of working population (695) have access to and use toilets at work place, Out of which 62% are male population, 38% are female population and 2% are person with some kind of disability/illness
- 53% (207) 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
- Majority of work toilets are not gender disaggregated.

School toilets

- 76% of school going children use toilets at school.
- Around 85% responses said there were no gender disaggregated toilets, rest said the school toilets were gender disaggregated in terms of male and female toilets
- It was observed that majority of the school toilets are located within the school buildings accessible and rest are located close to the school building.
- Most of the school toilets are accessible at all times and have a caretaker

Public/Community (CT/PT) Toilets

- 21% (208) of total population surveyed have access to and use CT/PT. Out of which 53% (109) are women users.
- People mainly use CT/PTs before and after work/school hours and majority of CT/PTs are located at less than 5 minutes walking distance
- It was observed that 29% (86HH) of the HH with toilets at homes, also use CT/PT. Out of these HH 44% (38HH) use CT/PT before work/school, 6% (5HH) use during work/school and 50% (43HH) use CT/PT after work/school
- Majority of CT/PT are not gender disaggregated
- Majority of these CT/PTs are maintained by municipality
- Only 8% of the users pay and use the toilets.
- It was observed that more than half of CT/PT users are women, in spite of majority stating the toilets are not gender disaggregated. However, the major issues faced while using CT/PT was reported as water availability.

Sanitation Quality

- Overall for PT/CT/School/Work/Household toilets, the key issues faced is availability of water followed by toilet design issues
- Majority of the responses relating to issues faced while using the toilets were recorded for work toilets
- It was observed that frequently denied access and/or harassment/fear of harassment is not one of the major issues associated with CT/PT

- Limited/little/absent water supply, water needs to be carried from external sources are some of the water related issues encountered by the people
- Narrow doors or lack of space, steep steps and rims etc. are some of the toilet design issues encountered by the people

Governance (participation, representation, redressal)

- 94% (494HH) of HH have not been part of any government stakeholder consultation meeting recently
- Out of the stakeholder consultation meetings held, 2-8 were related to sanitation
- Thus there is need to encourage and engage more number of people in stakeholder consultation meetings
- Around 40% HH (126HH) are part of Self Help Groups and 8% HH (26HH) are part of Slum Level Federations (SLFs). 48% (73HH) of these HH have reported improvement in their sanitation situation since joining SHGs and SLFs
- Around 73% (229HH) of the HH approach the Ward Councilor and 46% (143HH) of HH approach Municipal Commissioner to resolve sanitation related grievances

SBM

- Around 55% (171HH) of HH were aware about government schemes (mainly SBM) and 3% (10HH) were interested in availing benefits under the SBM program
- 7% (23HH) of HH have applied for toilets under SBM program of which 30% (7) applications are rejected, 35% (8) are awaiting money for second installment and 30% (7) have received subsidy to build toilets
- HH who applied for SBM suggest that the experience was largely positive