

Narsapur Survey Inference

General Information of the survey

- Total number of settlements surveyed – 48
- Total number of Households (HH) responded – 498
- Average Household size – 3
- Total number of respondents - 498
- Total population captured - 1460

Observations from the survey

- The major share of population are locals with 10% of total HHs belonging to migrant population (both short term and long term)
- Over 89% of HHs belong to marginalized castes (SC,ST,BC,OC)
- Around 10% are below 16 population – school going age and 7% are above 60 population
- The transgender community did not appear among the survey
- About 1% population has some form of disability. Among the disabled, the major impairment was physical and visual.
- 83% are literate population, majority have completed primary education and the rest can only sign
- 51% of population were female and 19% said they are head of the HH. There are considerable number of women headed HHs which accounts for 28% (139 HH) of total HHs.
- Over 53% of the population belonged to occupationally marginalized groups such street vendors, HH help, daily wage laborers, rickshaw/van drivers etc.
- 76% (376HH) of HHs, own the houses they are living in while 24% of HHs live in rented house.
- Amongst the women headed HHs, 80% (112HH) HHs have their own houses while 20% HHs live in a rent house

Access to Sanitation

Households Toilets

- 82% (406HH) of HH have toilet at home. Out of these HH 64% have access to water supply connection to the toilets, around 36% HH water is brought to the toilet from within the house premises
- Out of HH having toilet at home, 73% (298HH) of the HH have own houses and 27% (108HH) live in rented houses. In rented houses presence of toilets at home may not be indication of access to toilets.
- 95% (386HH) of HH with toilets have Indian toilet with bathing facilities.
- 91% (368HH) were built during the construction of the house. 9% (38HH) of HH added a toilet later, mainly for women's safety, for convenience and due to increased awareness campaigns
- 18% (92HH) of HH do not have toilets within their premises. It was observed, major reasons for not having a toilet at home is lack of finances-affordability followed by lack of space/land and landlord did not provide it
- 54% (50HH) of HH that do not have toilets use community toilets
- 27% (25HH) of HH that do not have toilets practice open defecation (5% of the total HH surveyed)
- 83% (76HH) of HH which do not have toilets are willing to construct HH toilets

- Around 16 % (4HH) of HH who practice OD do not want to use PT/CT, major reason being are the CT/PTs are not hygienic and inconvenient
- 82% (255 of 310HH) of HH having at least one person belonging to occupationally marginalized groups have toilets at home
- 60% (3 of 5HH) of HH having persons with disability/illness have toilets at home
- 16% (64HH) of HH with toilets spent under 10,000 to build toilet, whereas majority of HH (78% (417)) spent between 10,000 and 20,000. 81% (328HH) of HH paid the total amount themselves, while only 2% (7HH) 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 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

- 64% (1196) of working population (773) have access to toilets at work place, however 62% (744) of working population use toilets at work. Out of which 66% are male population, 34% are female population and 2% are person with some kind of disability/illness
- 57% (426) 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

- 82% of school going population use toilets at school.
- Around 28% 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 most of the school toilets are located within the school buildings accessible at all times of the day and had a caretaker

Public/Community (CT/PT) Toilets

- 67% (982) of total population surveyed use CT/PT, out of which 52% (513) are women users.
- People mainly use CT/PTs after work/school hours and majority of CT/PTs are located at less than 5 minutes walking distance
- It was observed that 68% (276HH) of the HH with toilets at homes, also use CT/PT. Out of these HH 34% (95HH) use CT/PT before work/school, 6% (16HH) use during work/school and 52% (143HH) use CT/PT after work/school
- Around 60% responses said there were no gender disaggregated toilets, rest said the CT/PT were gender disaggregated in terms of male and female toilets
- Majority of these CT/PTs are maintained by municipality
- Only 32% 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.
- 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 and toilet maintenance 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, are some of the water related issues encountered by the people
- Narrow doors or lack of space, toilet placed on a raised platform etc. are some of the toilet design issues encountered by the people
- Soiled/dirty toilets, slippery surfaces etc. are some of the toilet maintenance issues encountered by the people

Governance (participation, representation, redressal)

- 99% (494HH) 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
- Thus there is need to encourage and engage more number of people in stakeholder consultation meetings
- Around 32% HH (161HH) are part of Self Help Groups and 17% HH (84HH) are part of Slum Level Federations (SLFs). 67% (164HH) of these HH have reported improvement in their sanitation situation since joining SHGs and SLFs
- Around 72% (361HH) of the HH approach the Ward Councilor and 61% (304HH) of HH approach Municipal Commissioner to resolve sanitation related grievances

SBM

- Around 44% (219HH) of HH were aware about government schemes (mainly SBM) and 15% (77HH) were interested in availing benefits under the SBM program
- 6% (32HH) of HH have applied for toilets under SBM program of which 15% (5) applications are rejected, 59% (19) are awaiting proposal and 19% (6) awaiting money for second installment.
- HH who applied for SBM suggest that the experience was largely positive