

# Survey Report

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Narsapur

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For the project: *Intersectionality-Informed Framework for Implementation of Effective Gender Integration in WSH: Andhra Pradesh*

## 1. Background

The Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP); the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI); and the Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) are currently engaged in a collaborative project titled 'Intersectionality-Informed Framework for Implementation of Effective Gender Integration in WSH: Andhra Pradesh', supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). The project aims to strengthen agencies and advance policies, regulations and processes for increased accessibility to sanitation services. This was done by demonstrating an inclusive and implementable framework.

The framework was validated and calibrated through on-ground evidence from 3 cities of Andhra Pradesh (Anantapur, Kovvur and Narsapur), as this approach champions a highly contextualised look at problems and gaps in accessibility. A situational assessment of the gaps and shortfalls in existing services provisions and existing vulnerable groups/communities in the settlements was conducted with help of trained community representatives. Some of the key evidence collections methods included vulnerability assessment, household surveys, key informant interviews, focused group discussions, random surveys, guided transect walks etc.

### 2.1. Surveys

Two types of surveys were conducted: (i) Household surveys (ii) Random surveys

#### Household Surveys

For the project, the survey aimed at exploring the three selected cities with regards to addressing the issue of intersectionality within and beyond gender. The sample mainly comprised slum households. Both notified and non-notified slum households were covered as part of the household survey to include all axes of exclusion, especially the ones stemming from status of citizenship or legality. This is important in the present scenario of various government programmes seeking to go beyond notified slums. Among the three cities, only Anantapur has non-notified slum population of about 4667 persons. Considering 5% of total slum HH to be covered in HH survey and 4% margin of error, the total sample size was proposed to be 1500 (refer Table 1). The questionnaire was designed in context of access to sanitation with the objective of answering the following questions: what are the exclusions or barriers faced, who are facing the exclusion, and how are they excluded? The survey significantly assisted in our understanding of the access situation while simultaneously helping us identify any missing links in completing the proposed framework.

#### Random Survey

For the IIGMF project, random surveys were targeted at the 'floating population' and population without any formal housing, to understand the sanitation problems faced by people beyond the household. The survey was conducted across different landmarks in the study cities, such as bus stands, railway stations, markets, areas of public congregation (parks, religious sites, cinemas etc.),

junctions (addressing the homeless) and central business districts. It was ensured that the sample collected at each place is statistically significant and has an equal representation of individuals of different genders and age groups (refer Table 1). The questionnaire was designed to be short, with a time requirement of not more than 3 minutes for the respondent.

Table 1 Survey details

Method	Individual/Group Targeted	Sample Size	Location
Household Surveys	Marginalised population in cities	1500 (Anantapur: 704 Kovvur: 304 Narsapur: 494)	Slums (notified and non-notified)
Random Surveys	Floating population, homeless population and non-slum across all social locations	50 for each landmark in each city (20 for men and 30 for women and transgender persons)  Total number of surveys : (50x6) x 3 =900	1) Bus Stands 2) Railway Station 3) Areas of public Congregation 4) Central Business Districts 5) Market 6) Junctions

## 2.2. Study Area

Narsapur town is about 11.32 sq.km. in area, and located in the southern part of West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. The population as per Census of India, 2011 is around 59,000 and the number of households is 15,500 with a density of around 5,200 persons per sq. km. The town accommodates 31 Wards and a total of 48 slums (all notified).

## 2. Survey Inferences

### 2.1. 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

### 2.2. 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 venders, 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