

## Executive Summary

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Government of Karnataka (GoK) has been vigorously pursuing the mission on urban and rural sanitation through a number of interventions aimed at health and safety of population. Apart from community sanitation programmes, households are also being provided with financial assistance to build their own latrines. In this context, the GoK commissioned an evaluation study to assess the status and ground realities on the use or otherwise of the latrines built in the entire state of Karnataka. The evaluation study has focused on the extent to which individual household toilets are constructed and where the desired benefits have been accrued to the beneficiaries especially the BPL and APL beneficiaries, whether they are utilizing it or not. Thus study covers all the four revenue divisions Bengaluru, Mysuru, Belgavi and Kalburgi.

The specific objectives of this study are:

- 1) The main purpose of evaluation is to study the present status of toilets constructed by individual households.
- 2) To ascertain whether the toilets taken up for construction were actually completed or otherwise.
- 3) To ascertain the level of usage of toilets constructed in terms of
  - a. percentage of family members using or not using them
  - b. if not using them then reasons for not using and the present usage of the same other than the purpose they intended to serve

The study was carried out in 12 districts and in selected gram panchayats of those districts. Districts for the study were chosen on the preset criteria and the choice is as provided below:

Highest literacy rate/most urban or both	Bengaluru (U)	Dakshina Kannada	Belagavi	Koppal
Best Water availability	Shimoga	Hassan	Uttarkannada	Bidar
Most backward in the division or has least water availability or both	Kolar	Chamarajanagar	Gadag	Yadgir

To collect data the evaluation team

- Visited the office of the State water and Sanitation Agency, Karnataka and the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Development of the Government of Karnataka. The

relevant information pertaining to IHHLs constructed in all the districts from the year 2005-06 to 2014-15 was collected including other relevant documentation. Discussions were held with concerned officers of the Agency and RDPR about the past and present status of the scheme “Total Sanitation Campaign”/SBM.

- The project team held Focussed Group Discussions with the elected representatives and officers of the department concerned. The FGDs were held in all the 12 Districts visited by the project team members.
- Preliminary data collection was conducted by use of a structured survey questionnaire and Focus Group Discussion

**In the study a total of 12342 households were surveyed.**

The Short Term Recommendation based on the study is associated with 1) *Determined awareness campaign* 2) *Community led interventions*, 3) *IHHL constructions and operational issues* 4) *Incentive mechanism for local governments to promote use of IHHL* 5) *Institutionalise monitoring mechanism* while the Long term Recommendations based on the study are associated with 1) *Provide training and employability to Village Youths* 2) *Water availability and* 3) *Co benefits through waste to energy technology*.

**However the , key conclusions of the evaluation study which can be utilized for further implementation and improvement of the program are listed below as:**

1. Beneficiaries view government incentive as the most important factor in construction of toilet.
2. Water availability, income, education are important differentiator between open and closed defecation.
3. Psychological views play a very vital role in increasing the usage of IHHLs among elders ranging from 20 years and above in age. General view of all beneficiaries was that more focused education and awareness is needed to reduce open defecation and avoid abandoning of IHHLs already built.
4. Though the number of reported open defecation due to filling up of pits or problem associated with toilets is negligible, it is important that the maintenance of the IHHL structure, associated disposal mechanism like pit functioning and water availability is monitored and reviewed periodically to continue the usability of toilets by the beneficiaries.