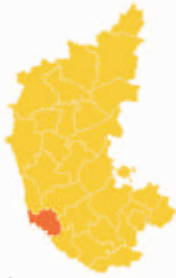


Dakshina Kannada



- Population: 18,97,730
- Agro-Climatic Zone: Coastal Zone
- Average Rainfall: 3975 mm
- Groundwater Status: Over exploited; presence of bacterial contamination
- Literacy Rate: 83%
- Talukas: 5
- Number of GPs: 203
- Number of GPs covered in ASHWAS: 4

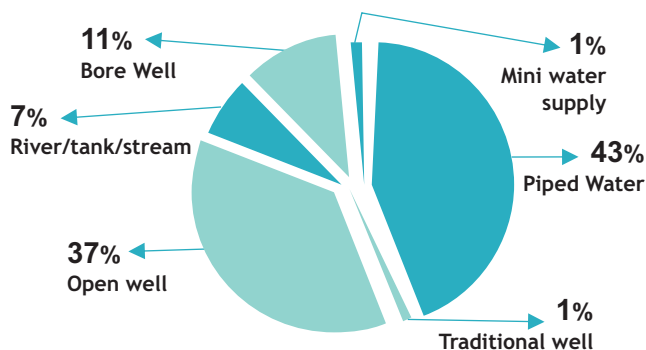
WATSAN score (on a scale of 100)

District State

Water supply infrastructure	55	75
Piped water is the main source of water		
Sanitation	65	49
Financial constraints are cited for not having toilets		
Health Indicator	55	86
Incidences of chikungunya reported are high		
Governance	36	76
Gram panchayat plays the main role to address water problems		
Satisfaction level	82	49
People are satisfied with quality & management of water		

Water

What are the primary water sources?



Multiple source dependency : 25% depend on two sources

99%

access water 'very near' to their house. Most people take 45 to 60 minutes to collect water

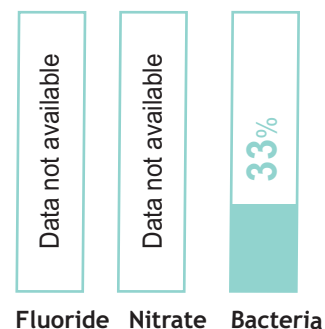
Village Water & Sanitation Committees

20%

of the villages have a VWSC; but none of them are functioning

Water Quality

50% of the GPs in the district have water testing kits distributed by the government. But none of the kits have been used



This chart indicates the percentage of sources over the desirable limits as per the standards. For fluoride, the standard limit is 1.0 ppm and for nitrates, it is 45 ppm

Who solves the drinking water problems?

79%

report that the gram panchayat solves the problem in 1 to 2 weeks

Sustainability

84%

have access to water throughout the year

Groundwater dependency in district

93%

depend on groundwater for their domestic needs

Satisfaction levels

84%

are fully satisfied with water services & management while 8% are partially satisfied, 5% are not satisfied & 3% have not answered

Reliability

4%

reported drinking water problems in the last one year

Storage

6%

store water because of irregular supply, while 91% store water because it is 'easier'

Reasons cited for water supply disruption (by the villagers)

■ Reduced water yield	50%
■ Water contamination	24%
■ Problem during summer	14%
■ Financial reason	5%

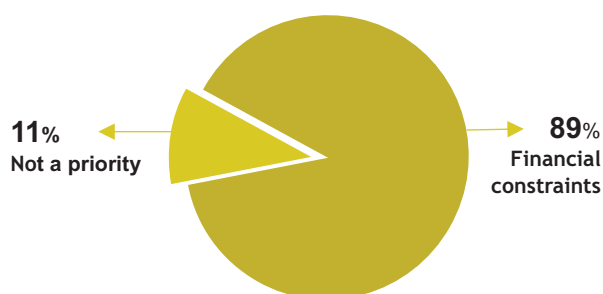
Sanitation, health & hygiene

Access to toilets

84%

have access to toilets. Most of them use pour flush toilets

Why don't people build toilets?

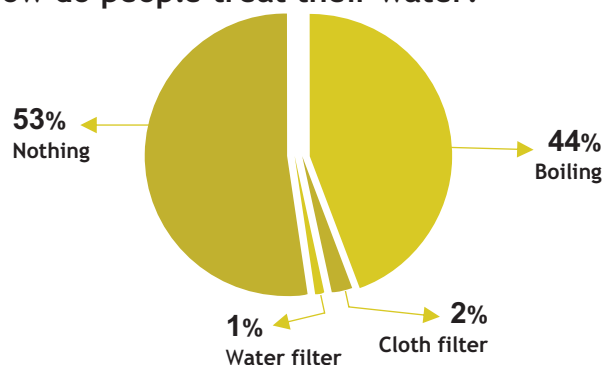


Drainage

17%

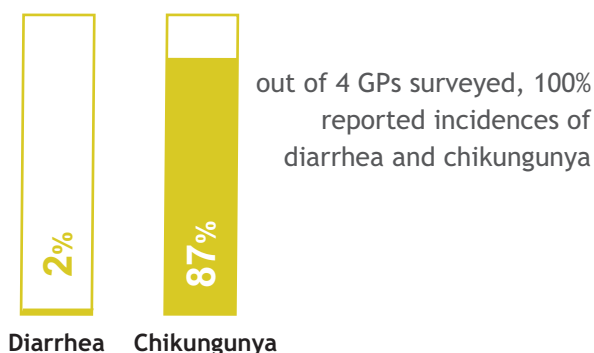
have drains outside the home

How do people treat their water?



Most people keep their water covered

Health & hygiene



Schemes & Finances

Ongoing schemes in our gram panchayat

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARWSP | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TSC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jal Nirmal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sachethana |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suvarna Jal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swachha Grama Yojana |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Swajaladhara | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suvarna Gramodaya |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NREGA | <input type="checkbox"/> Watershed Project |
| <input type="checkbox"/> JSYS | <input type="checkbox"/> Others |

People's main demands

- ☐ Toilets
- ☐ Drainage facility
- ☐ Better water supply facility
- ☐ Better garbage disposal
- ☐ Clean Village

Finances for 2007-08

Rs. 1,45,000/-

is the average amount spent by each GP on WATSAN services

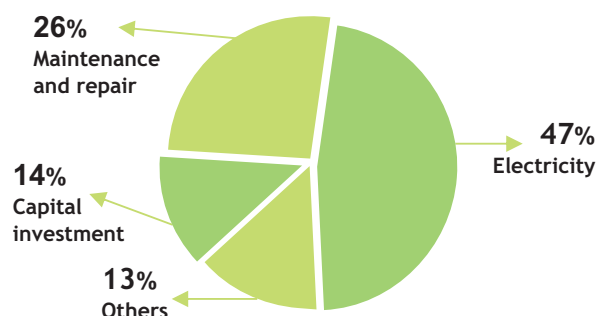
Rs. 22/-

is the average amount spent per capita by the GPs on WATSAN

Rs. 1,50,102/-

is the average amount of user charges collected per GP

Breakup of WATSAN spending



Equity

Derived category	Having household connection	Storing water in bindiges*	Not paying user charges	Having access to toilets	Incidence of diarrhea	Incidence of chikungunya
Low income	37%	66%	46%	61%	2%	28%
Middle income	51%	50%	46%	83%	9%	25%
High income	38%	34%	56%	94%	2%	34%

Refers to percentage of households

* Those storing water for domestic use in bindiges may not be able to consume 55 lpcd due to insufficient storage capacity

In general, low income groups had fewer household connections, had lower access to toilets & paid lesser user charges when compared to the high income groups. In this district most of the high income groups use their own open wells, thus reducing their user charges

Highlights from surveyed GPs

- ☐ Except in Ananthadi GP, all the remaining GPs reported high incidence of chikungunya (above 80%)
- ☐ Toilets coverage is above 80% in all Gps
- ☐ Bantwal & Puttur are NGP Gps
- ☐ Presence of drainages is very less in all 4 GPs (less than 20%)