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Fish for Livelihoods

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) survey



In partnership with



Led by WorldFish

Fish for Livelihoods

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) survey

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Fish for Livelihoods

Capture fisheries are declining in Myanmar, but 60% of animal-source food in the country still comes from fish. To meet this rising demand, aquaculture production has been increasing right across the country. As the sector continues to grow, however, it is essential that Myanmar develops a sustainable aquaculture industry that minimizes potential environmental impacts and ensures aquaculture practices are socially acceptable and economically sound. It is within this context that Fish for Livelihoods is working to increase fish production, labor productivity, food availability and fish consumption across Myanmar, especially for women and children from vulnerable households. The project aims to provide opportunities for entrepreneurial activities in small-scale aquaculture systems and to promote social behavioral change messages that direct home production and market purchases toward nutritious-conscious household decisions.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Rationale

Safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene are basic needs for human life. Without them, human well-being cannot flourish. According to a report from the One Drop Foundation, 30% of the world's population (2.2 billion) does not have safe drinking water at home and 27% (2 billion) do not have basic sanitation services.

In Myanmar, with a population of around 55 million, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) situation is in poor condition: approximately 10 million people do not have clean water, about 11 million people do not have a decent toilet facility, and over 3,000 children over 5 die a year (WaterAid, 2018). The majority of the people who do not have these basic needs live in rural areas.¹

One of the main activities of the Fish for Livelihoods (F4L) project is to promote and improve WASH practices throughout central and northern Myanmar. This study investigates the state of WASH facilities that F4L provided in 2020 as well as the WASH practices among the project's participants in eight townships: Khin-U (Sagaing Region), Madaya (Mandalay Region), Ngape and Salin (Magway Region), and Pekhon, Pinlaung, Pindaya and Taunggyi (southern Shan State).

1.2 Background

In October 2019, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded funding (2019–2024) to the Small-Scale Aquaculture Investments for Livelihoods in Myanmar (Fish for Livelihoods) project. The focus of the project is on improving nutrition among the people in central and northern Myanmar by promoting inclusive and sustainable aquaculture growth aimed at small-scale farmers. WorldFish is leading the activity along with several implementing partners, including the International Water Management Institute, BRAC, PACT, Karuna Mission Social Solidarity, and the Myanmar Fisheries Federation. Overall, the project aims to improve the availability of diverse, safe, affordable nutrient-rich foods, especially for women and young children from poor and vulnerable households.

The project has three components: (1) increase small-scale aquaculture production, (2) increase the use of market systems approaches, and (3) improve nutrition and WASH practices among participants. The project also has four main approaches: (1) integrate large fish and small indigenous fish species into homestead ponds, (2) produce vegetables and fruits along pond embankments, (3) use WASH hardware, such as water filters, improved latrines and handwashing containers, and (4) change people's behavior through communication activities that focus on messages that facilitate positive nutrition and WASH practices.

¹ WaterAid. June, 20, 2018. <https://www.wateraid.org/us/where-we-work/myanmar>. Retrieved from <https://www.wateraid.org/us/>: <https://www.wateraid.org>

The intervention will focus on five inland states and regions in central and northern Myanmar: Mandalay, Magway and Sagaing in the Central Dry Zone, and both Shan and Kachin in the northern part of the country.

These areas present challenges to aquaculture development and livelihood opportunities. But by increasing production and income opportunities, aquaculture growth can play an important role in changing this scenario.

Figure 1 shows the broader context of the select regions in Myanmar that F4L is working in.



Figure 1. The project's zone of intervention.

1.3 Objectives

This study of F4L has two primary objectives related to WASH practices:

1. To provide information on the state of WASH materials distributed among participants
2. To determine types of behaviors related to WASH those participants are practicing.

2. Methodology

2.1 Sampling method

Based on the total number of beneficiaries who received WASH materials in Year 1, the WorldFish monitoring and evaluation (M&E) coordinator employed a 5% margin of error, a 90% response rate, and a 95% confidence level to determine the sample size. A sample size of 88 households (40% of the total number) was selected for interviews using systematic random sampling for the eight townships under the study.

2.2 Identifying respondents

A total of 218 small-scale aquaculture (SSA) farmer households received WASH materials for the study survey. Eighty-eight samples were drawn from the population using systematic random sampling, and each of the eight townships was represented. Table 1 shows the type of WASH materials distributed and the number of SSA farmers who received them per township.

Distribution of WASH Equipment in 2019-2020	Khin-U	Madaya	Ngape	Salin	Pekon	Pinlaung	Pindaya	Taunggyi	Total
No of total beneficiaries received hand washing container	55	25	20	12	4	10	0	0	126
No of total beneficiaries received plastic toilet bowl	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	21
No of total beneficiaries received water filter (Plastice mineral or Clay	55	25	0	22	0	14	20	25	161
No of total beneficiaries received WASH facilities	55	25	30	45	4	14	20	25	218
No of total beneficiaries	204	203	33	186	140	56	66	206	1094
% of total beneficiaries received WASH facilities	27%	12%	91%	24%	3%	25%	30%	12%	20%

Table 1. Number of participants who received WASH equipment.

2.3 Interview technique and survey tool

The enumerators did face-to-face individual interviews and physically verified all WASH equipment for each household. Respondents were told the purpose of the survey and were asked for their consent to take part. If they chose not to participate, they were free decline to answer the questions.

Data collection was done using android mobile phones with Kobo application software. Tables 2 and 3 show the sample size and data collection details of the townships.

Sampling	Khin-U	Madaya	Ngape	Salin	Pekon	Pinlaung	Pindaya	Taunggyi	Total
No of total beneficiaries received WASH facilities	55	25	30	45	4	14	20	25	218
Numbers of respondents (Sample) (40%)	22	10	12	18	2	6	8	10	88
Sampling Method	Systematic random sampling								
Data Collection Method	Kobo app	Kobo app	Paper	Paper	Kobo app	Kobo app	Kobo app	Kobo app	
Phone or Person interview	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	
No of ward/village Tract (Sample)	7	7	4	7	1	1	4	2	33
No of ward/village (Sample)	10	8	4	9	1	3	5	2	42

Table 2. Sample size.

Data collection	Khin-U	Madaya	Ngape	Salin	Pekon	Pin Laung	Pindaya	Taunggyi	Total
Date of data collection (Start)	6-May	7-May	6-May	5-May	8-May	8-May	5-May	6-May	
Date of data collection (Finished)	11-May	11-May	6-May	5-May	8-May	8-May	7-May	6-May	
No of Enumerators (External)	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	14
Language used in data collection	Myanmar	Myanmar	Myanmar, Asho (Chin)	Myanmar	Myanmar, Kayan	Myanmar, Kayan	Myanmar	Pa-O or Paoh	

Table 3. Schedule for collecting data.

2.4 Training enumerators

The M&E coordinator held a training course on the WASH survey for externally hired enumerators, F4L field coordinators, and staff from implementing partners. A total of 29 people participated in the training: 14 enumerators from 8 townships, 14 from implementing partners and one WorldFish staff member. There were 8 participants from BRAC Myanmar, 2 from PACT Myanmar, 2 from KMSS Pekhon, and 2 from MFF in Pindaya.

Table 4 contains detailed information of the participants who were trained on the WASH survey. The training covered the following: (a) how to properly collect responses using the Kobo questionnaire, (b) how to navigate the kobo application, including saving, editing and uploading questionnaires to the server, and (c) how to properly verify WASH materials at the household level.

Training	Khin-U	Madaya	Ngape	Salin	Pekon	Pin Laung	Pindaya	Taunggyi	Total
Date of training conducted	5-May	5-May	6-May	5-May	5-May	5-May	4-May	5-May	
Numbers of participants (Total)	5	5	4	4	2	2	3	4	29
Numbers of participants_Male (Enumerator)	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	9
Numbers of participants_Female (Enumerator)	1	0	1	1	0	1		1	5
Numbers of participants (IP)	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	14
Numbers of participants (WF)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Training methods	Virtual	Virtual	Phone	Phone	Virtual	Virtual	Virtual	Virtual	

Table 4. Training schedule and number of participants.

3. Analysis

The data collected from the respondents was analyzed with varied dimensions. The broader areas of the data analysis were sex disaggregation, use of soap at a handwashing facility, availability of safe drinking water, and the situation of the toilet in the household. There was a deep dive taken in these dimensions to dig further into how the interventions impacted households. In addition, physical verification was an important aspect of the data collection as a requirement to comply with USAID standards and its definition of indicators. The results from the physical verification are also discussed and captured within the analysis of the data.

3.1 Gender composition

Among the participants surveyed, 75% were male and 25% female (Figure 2). In the townships surveyed, female participation was the highest in Ngape and Salin, and lowest in Pekhon and Pinlaung (Figure 3). In the project-supported regions, there are an estimated 30% female SSA farmers. Also, when Enumerators visited the HH to collect data, there was a possibility that male members responded to the survey because females were busy in cooking and other domestic works.

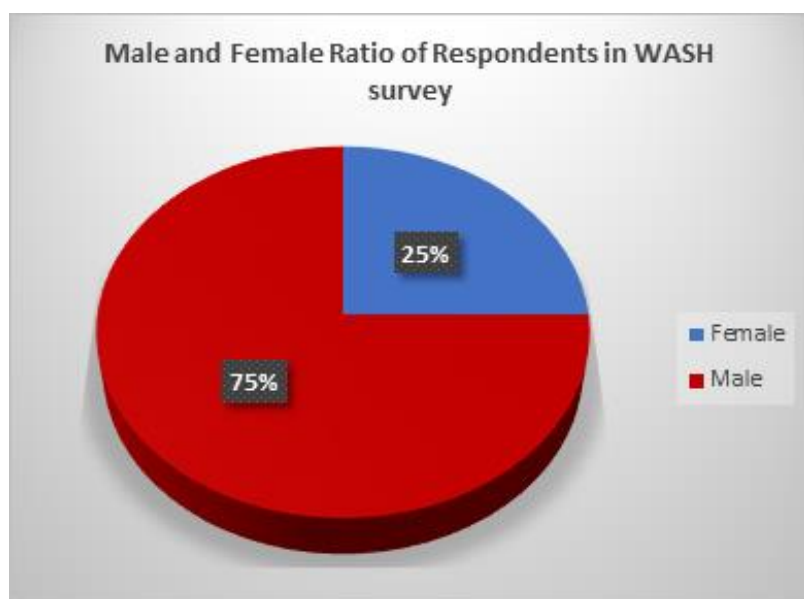


Figure 2. Gender ratio of respondents.

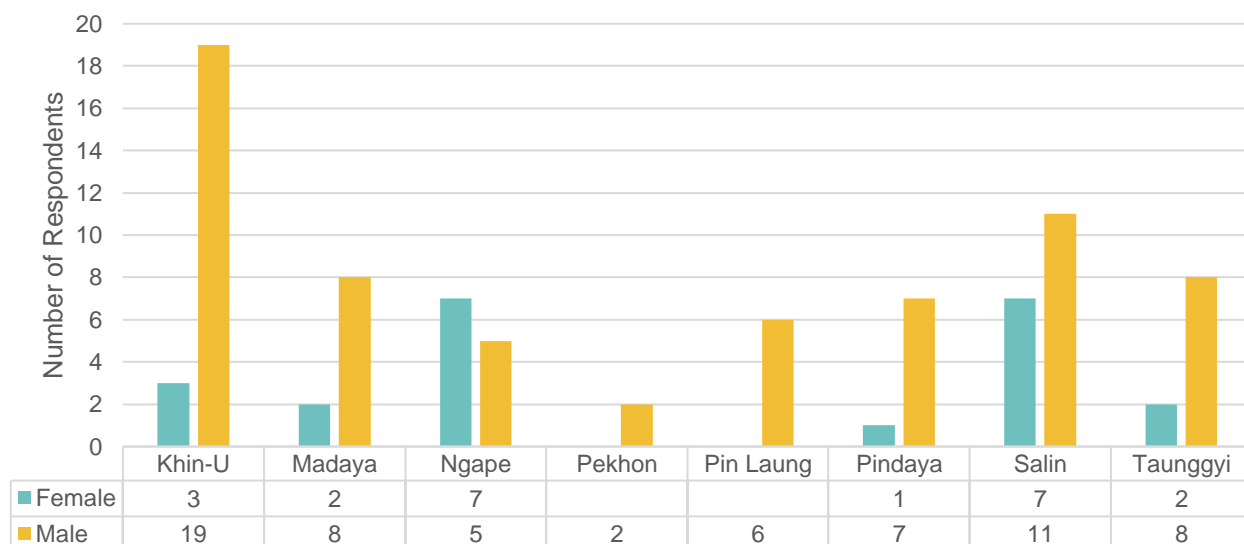


Figure 3. Gender of the respondents.

3.2 Availability of soap and water at handwashing stations

As shown in Figure 3, the respondents were asked about the places where they most often wash their hands. The response was mixed: 57% said that they wash their hands at a fixed facility, 32% said that they wash their hands with a mobile object, such as a handwashing container or a bucket, and 11% said that they use both stations. In Khin-U and Pekhoh, all of the household members said that they usually wash their hands at a fixed washing station, while the majority of respondents from Pindaya said that they use a mobile object. Those from other townships use a combination of the two.

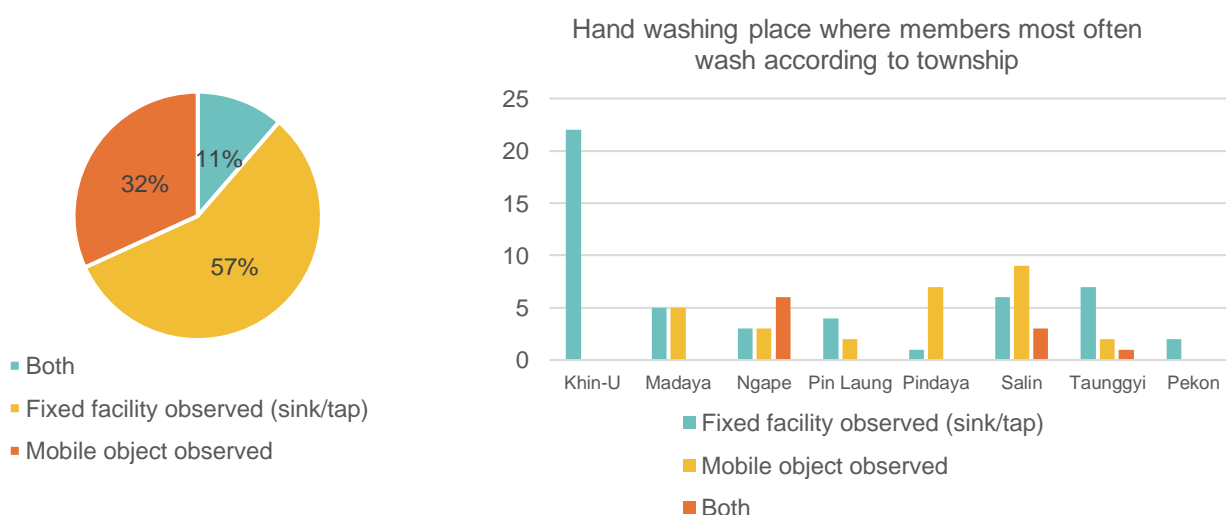


Figure 4. Handwashing facilities that household members use most often.

As shown in Figure 5, nearly two-thirds (63.3%) of respondents use fixed facilities in their yards, while the rest (36.7%) do so inside the house. Meanwhile, of the respondents who reported using a mobile object for handwashing, over half (55.3%) use stored water in a bucket, jug or kettle, while the rest (44.7%) use stored water in a handwashing container.

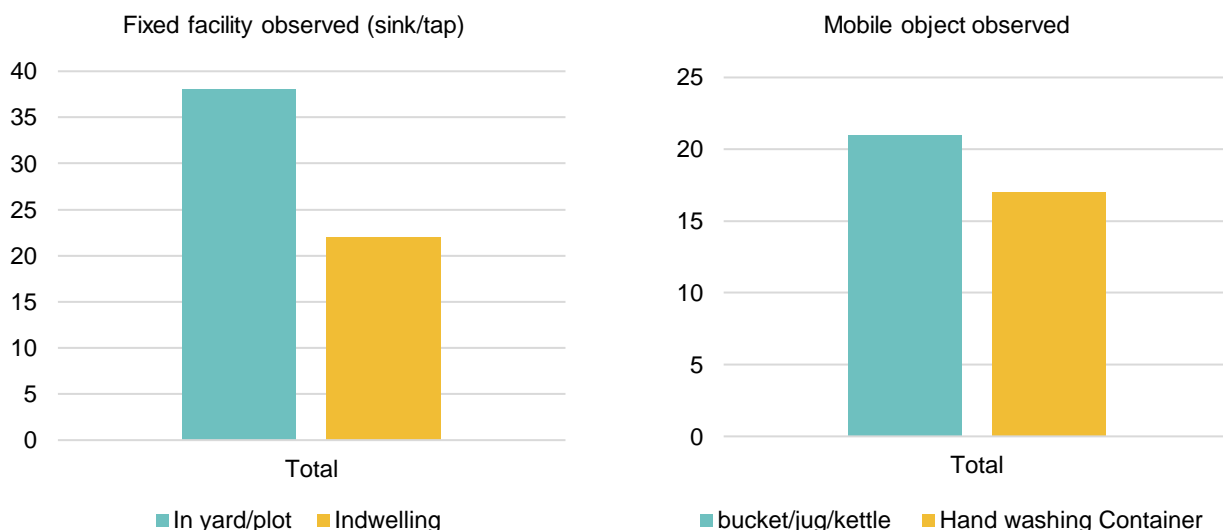


Figure 5. Use of fixed and mobile handwashing stations.

The survey revealed that the availability of water is the biggest challenge in the Central Dry Zone. Upon physical verification, as Figure 6 shows, the data showed that 52% of the households have access to non-running water and 46% have access to running water, while 2% have no access and availability of water at handwashing stations. In Pekhon and Pinlaung, every household has access to running water for handwashing. In Ngape and Pindaya, a small percentage of households do not have access to water to wash their hands, while the rest of the surveyed townships all have access to water.

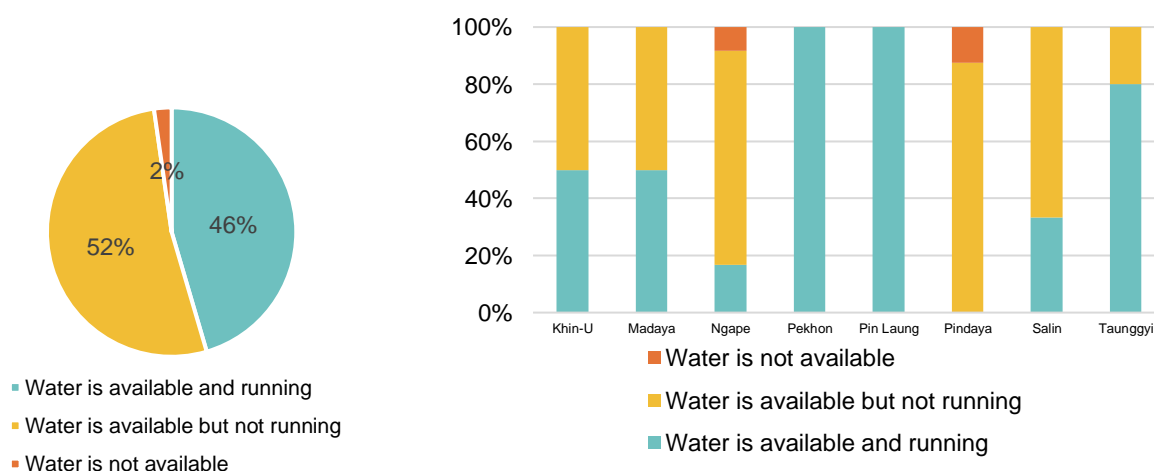


Figure 6. Availability of water for handwashing.

Yet even for places that do have access to water for handwashing, this on its own does not ensure good hygiene practices. For that, people must also have soap, handwashing liquid or detergent available at the handwashing facility. As shown in Figure 7, every household surveyed has soap or detergent, and the majority of them have it within reach from their handwashing station, with only a few exceptions from the townships of Ngape and Pindaya. Furthermore, all the respondents from Madaya, Ngape, Pinlaung and Salin indicated that F4L had provided their handwashing facilities.

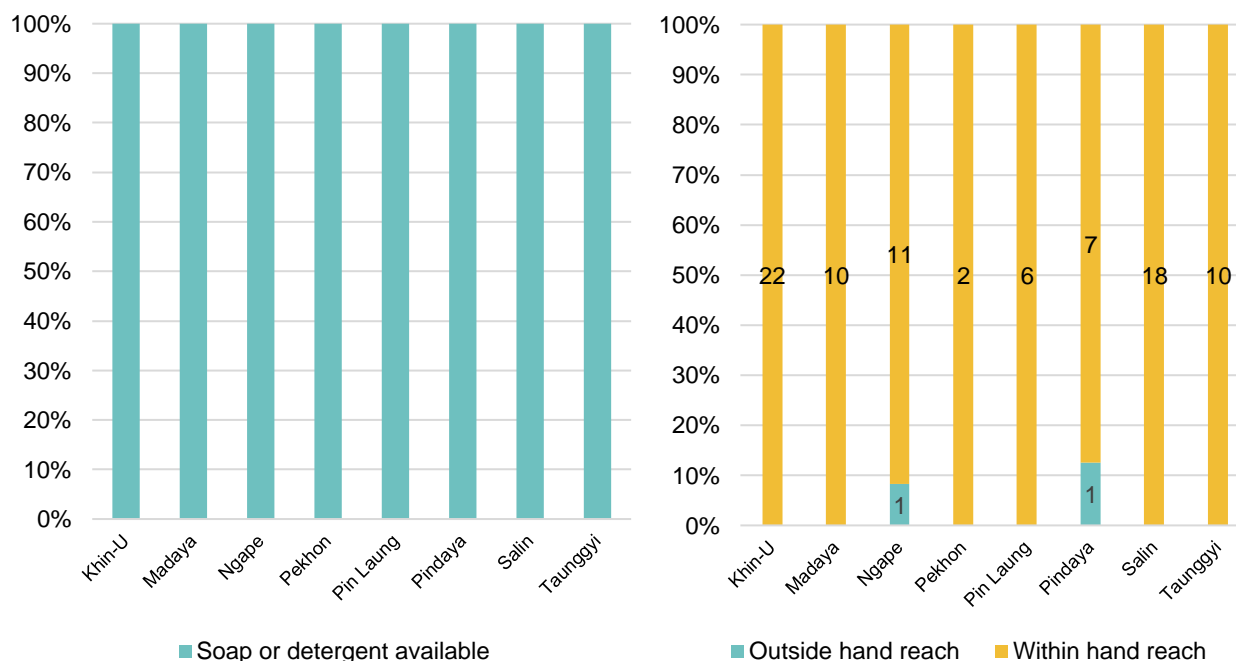


Figure 7. Availability of soap or detergent and distance of soap or detergent from handwashing stations.

Based on the requirement outlined in the activity’s monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) plan, indicator HL. 8.2-5, as shown in Table 6, needs to be physically verified and checked. The enumerators carried out physical checks on the handwashing stations for the 88 farmers sampled and found that 98% have water and soap at their stations.

Township	Number of farmers sampled	Number of households with both soap and water	Percentage
Khin-U	22	22	100%
Madaya	10	10	100%
Ngape	12	11	92%
Pekhoh	2	2	100%
Pin Laung	6	6	100%
Pindaya	8	7	88%
Salin	18	18	100%
Taunggyi	10	10	100%
Total	88	86	98%

Table 6. Households with soap and water at their handwashing station.

3.3 Drinking water

In terms of drinking water, the survey respondents were asked about the type of water treatment used at home. As shown in Figure 8, there are six types of water treatment used among the respondents: chlorination, boiling, ceramic or clay water filter, plastic mineral water filter, purified drinking water from a company² and cloth or fabric. The majority of the respondents (55%) said that they drink water from a ceramic water filter. The rest do so using cloth or fabric (14%), plastic water filter (8%), boiled water (8%), chlorination (4%) or purified drinking water from companies (3%). Unfortunately, 8% of the respondents do not use any treatment at all.

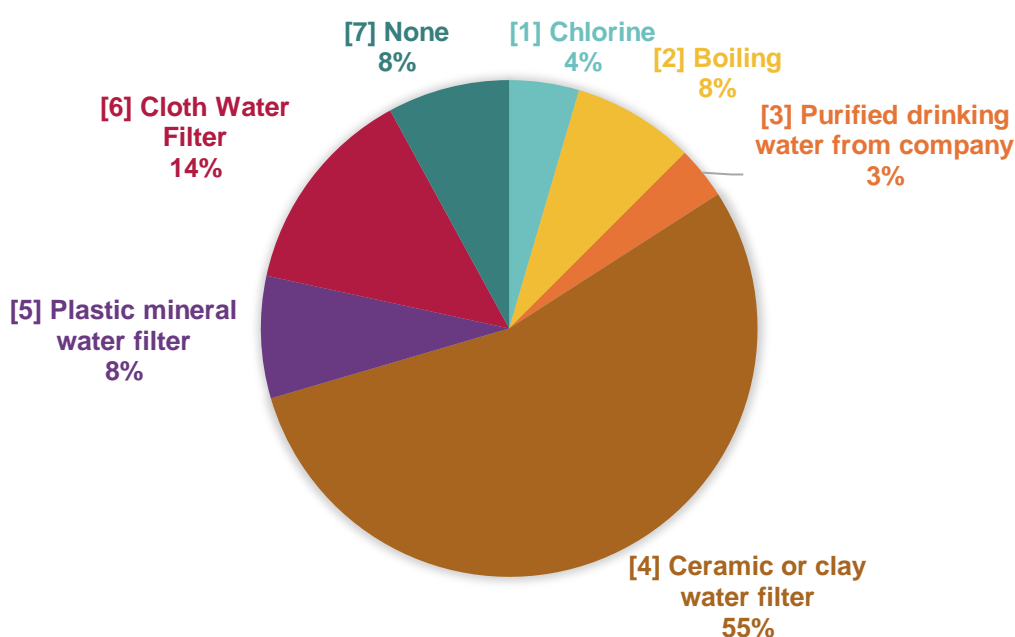


Figure 8. Types of water treatment used among participants.

At the township level, as shown in Figure 9, the majority of the respondents from Khin-U, Madaya, Pindaya, Salin and Taunggyi said that they usually drink water from a ceramic or clay water filter. All of the respondents in Pekhon only drink boiled water, while 83.3% from Pinlaung mainly drink water treated using a plastic mineral water filter. Half of the respondents from Ngape reported not using any water treatment at all.

In addition, the majority of the respondents said that F4L had provided their water filters, while a few households in Pindaya and Salin said that they buy their own.

² The assumption here is that the company used purification process to treat the water.

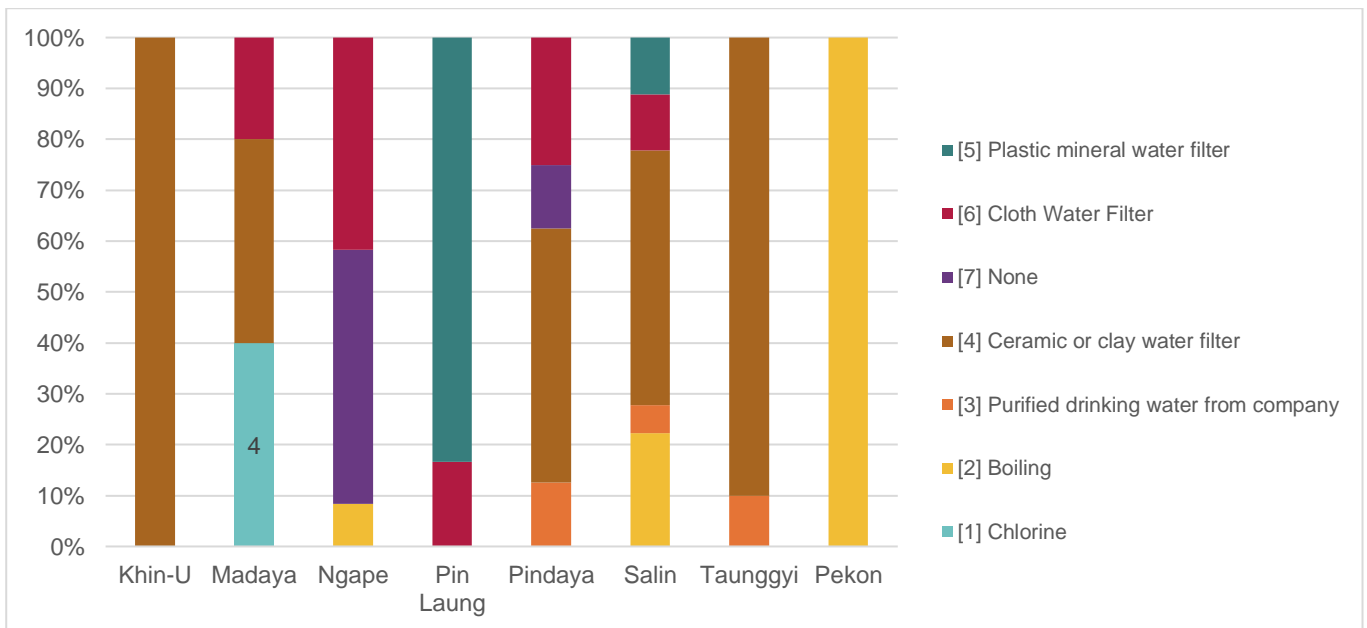


Figure 9. Types of water treatment used among the townships.

In terms of regular use of water filters, the enumerators were able to verify that every surveyed household, except for a few in Madaya, regularly use a water filter.

To determine the cleanliness of the water filters, enumerators used a three-point Likert scale: very good, good and poor. In the majority of the townships, as shown in Figure 10, the cleanliness of the water filter was reported as “good,” while in Pindaya almost half of the filters verified were rated as “poor.” (Ngape and Pekhon do not use water filters, so they are not included in the figure.)

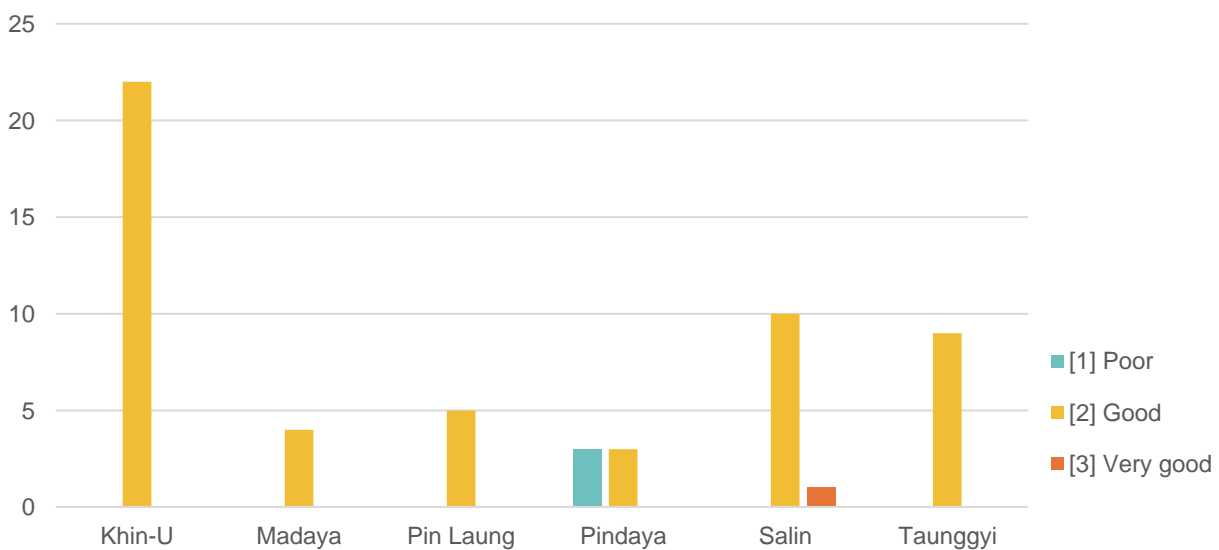


Figure 10. Cleanliness of the water filters.

Among six of the surveyed townships, as shown in Figure 11, every household in Pindaya and Taunggyi filled their filter with water at the time of the survey, while nearly 80% in Madaya and 40% in Khin-U did not.

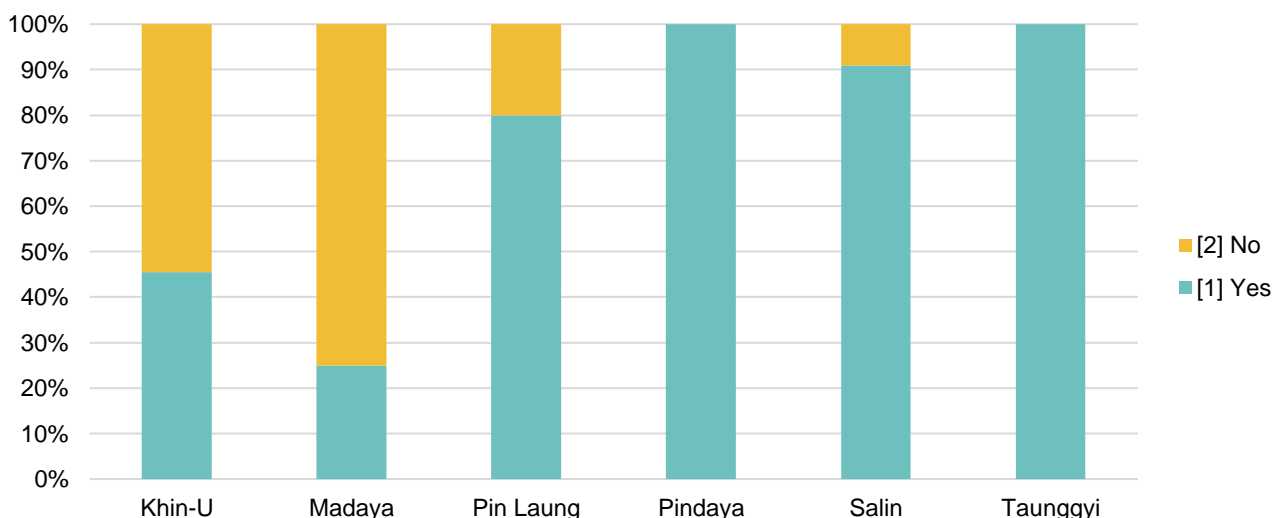


Figure 11. Filters filled with water.

3.4 Using toilets

In terms of toilet facilities, all the respondents said that they own their toilet and do not share it with other households. As shown in Figure 12, when enumerators physically assessed the types of facilities the households used, they found that a few respondents in Ngape (8.3%) and Pindaya (12.5%) still use a pit latrine while the rest of the respondents from the other townships use either a pour flush toilet to a pit latrine or a pour flush toilet with a septic tank. Notably, respondents from Salin mainly use pour flush toilets to pit latrines.

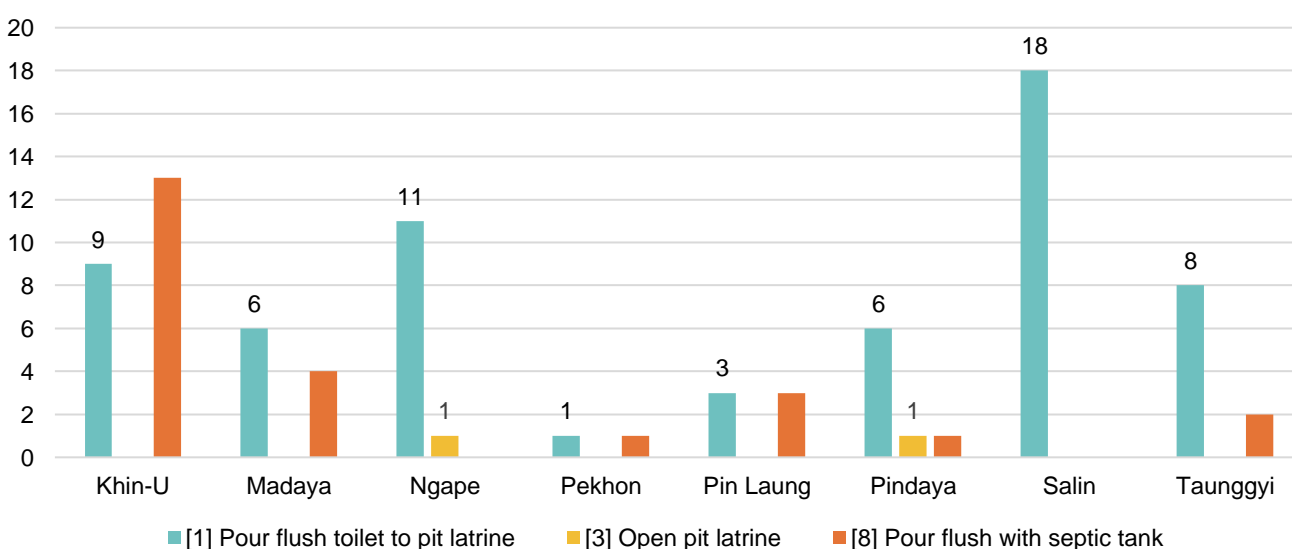


Figure 12. Types of toilets used.

As shown in Figure 13, enumerators rated the cleanliness of all the toilet facilities in Pekhon, Salin, and Khin U as either “good” or “very good. Among other townships, Pindaya has the highest percentage (50%) of toilet facilities rated “poor.” Moreover, after physically checking the facilities, enumerators found that all of the households use their toilet regularly.

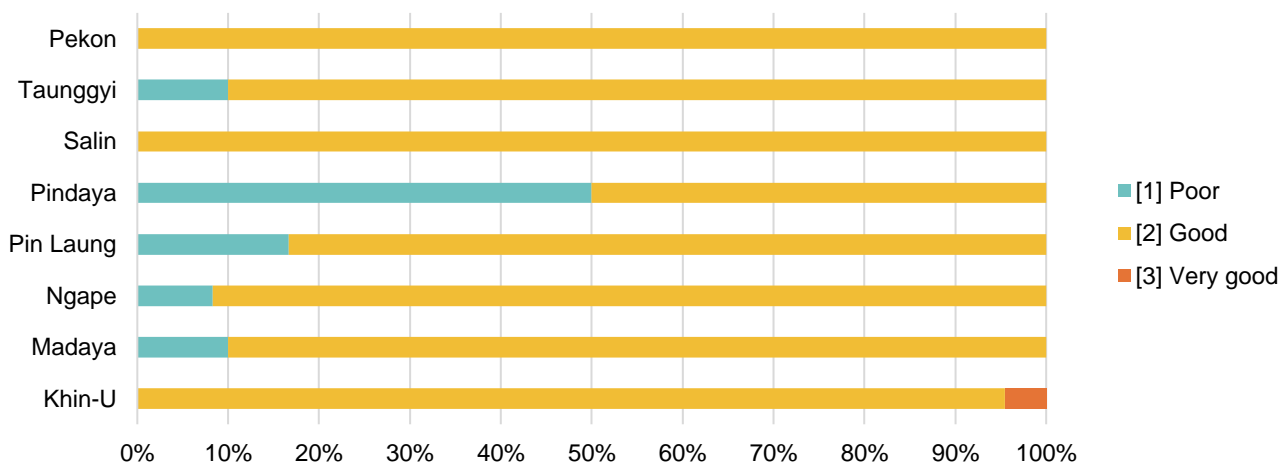


Figure 13. Cleanliness of the toilets.

With the exception of dry toilets specifically designed to recycle human excrement, the availability of water in toilets to flush out feces is critical in maintaining cleanliness and preventing users from contracting bacteria that can cause disease. As shown in Figure 14, the enumerators indicated that all the respondents in Khin-U, Pekhon, Pinlaung, Pindaya and Salin have either water or a tap inside the toilet facility to use for flushing. Noteworthy, Ngape has the highest percentage of households with no water or tap inside the facility.

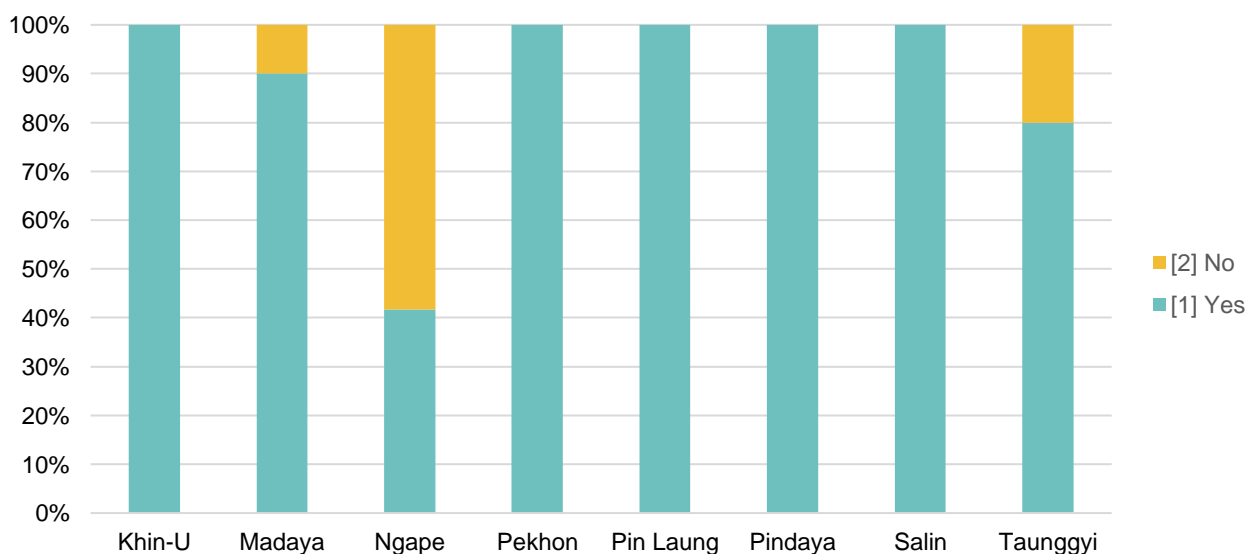


Figure 14. Availability of water inside the toilet facility for flushing.

In six of the townships, as shown in Figure 15, most of the households do not have a cover for their latrine. The exceptions are Ngape and Salin, where more than 90% of households have a cover. Additionally, every household has a door on its toilet to prevent animals from entering and to provide privacy for users.

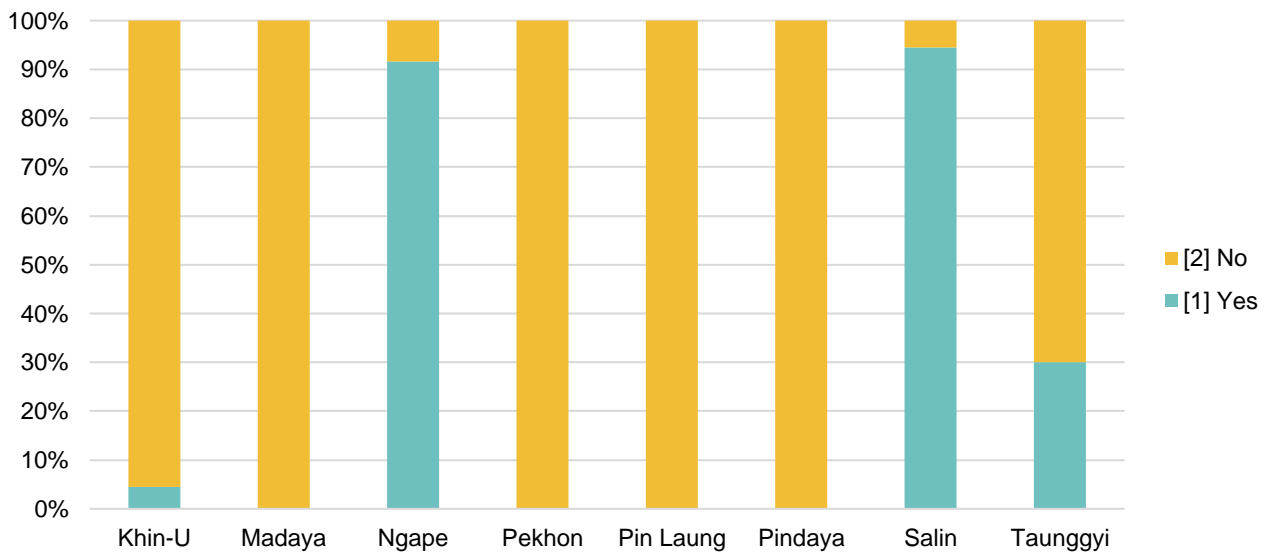


Figure 15. Households using a latrine with a cover.

At the time of the survey, as shown in Figure 16, all the toilets had handwashing stations with water and soap, except for those in Ngape and Pindaya. Furthermore, respondents indicated that they bought their own toilet, except for those in Ngape (50%) and Salin (35%), which F4L had provided.

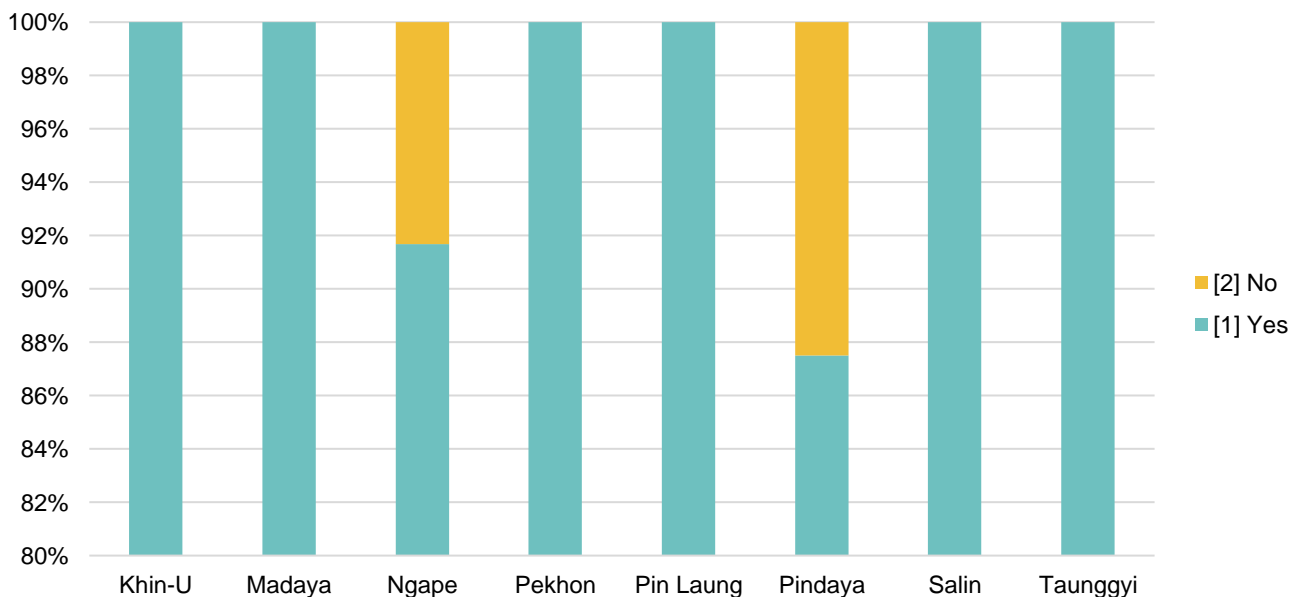


Figure 16. Handwashing stations with soap and water.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Summary of findings

The survey covers eight townships in central and upper Myanmar: Khin-U, Madaya, Salin, Ngape, Pekhon, Taunggyi, Pinlaung and Pindaya.

Handwashing stations

In all eight townships, either soap or detergent is available and within reach at every household's handwashing station, and the number of households using soap and water at their handwashing station is nearly 100%.

All households in Khin-U and Pekhon are using fixed stations for handwashing while 90% of households in Pindaya use mobile stations. Approximately 36.7% of the fixed stations are inside the dwellings.

Every household in Pekhon and Pinlaung has running water at their hand washing station, but only half of households in Khin-U and Madaya do.

Filtered water for drinking

For drinking water, six kinds of water treatment are used in the eight townships: chlorination, boiling, ceramic or clay water filter, plastic mineral water filter, purified drinking water from company, and cloth water filter.

All the households in Khin-U and Taunggyi use either a ceramic or clay water filter, and most households do the same in five other townships: Khin-U, Taunggyi, Pindaya, Salin and Madaya. Madaya is the only township that uses chlorination, which is the least used water treatment overall.

Every household in Pekhon uses boiling and a plastic mineral water filter, and 80% of households in Pinlaung do so as well. Among other methods, only a few households use a cloth water filter, and only a handful use purified water for drinking. About half of households in Ngape and 12.5% of households in Pindaya drink untreated water.

In terms of the cleanliness of the water filters, 100% of households in Khin-U, Madaya, Pinlaung and Taunggyi, 90% in Salin and 50% Pindaya received a rating of "good."

Among the townships, four fill their filter with water. However, at the time of survey, nearly 80% of households in Madaya and 40% in Khin-U did not do so.

F4L provided water filters to every household in the surveyed townships except in Pindaya and Salin, where only 20% received filters.

Toilets

Every household in all eight townships uses their toilet regularly and has a door on it. Nearly all the toilets have a handwashing station that has water and soap. All of the toilets are family-owned and are not shared with other households.

Nearly every household in Pekhon, Pindaya, Pinlaung, Madaya and Khin-U does not use anything to cover their toilet bowl. This is in stark contrast to Ngape, where more than 90% of households use a cover that was provided by another organization.

Pour flush toilets to pit latrines are the most popular toilet facility across all eight townships. Additionally, in six townships various percentages of households use a pour flush toilet with a septic tank: 60% in Khin-U, 50% each in Pekhon and Pinlaung, 40% in Madaya, 20% in Taunggyi and 10% in Pindaya. A few households in Pindaya and Ngape use open-pit latrines.

Every household in Khin-U and Pekhon received a “good” rating for its toilet, and the vast majority of households in five of the other townships did so as well. The lone exception was Pindaya, where half of toilets were rated as “poor.”

In Khin-U, Pekhon, Pinlaung, Pindaya and Salin, every household has access to water to flush their toilet, and the vast majority of households in Madaya and Taunggyi do as well. However, nearly 60% of households in Ngape do not.

Upon request, F4L provided toilet bowls for 50% of households in Ngape and 35% in Salin (35%).

Overall, the survey found that Ngape, Pindaya and Madaya have the worst WASH conditions. As a result, F4L should pay special attention to these three townships. Of the three components in WASH, improving sanitation is the most challenging to implement and promote.

4.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings, F4L should prioritize the following two activities for implementation:

1. Strengthen behavior change communication activities, and focus on more specific messaging that supports adoption of good WASH practices.

These include (a) drinking safe water to prevent water borne diseases, which can be detrimental to health, (b) having readily available safe water in water filters at home, (c) keeping toilets clean at all times and covering them after every use, and (d) storing water inside the toilets for flushing and for handwashing.

2. Ensure access to WASH facilities (handwashing containers with soap or detergent, low-cost water filters, and toilet bowls with pipes) among project participants in Year 2.

Survey results showed that the majority of participants with access to WASH facilities use and maintain them, which have allowed the households to adopt effective WASH practices. In Year 2, therefore, it is crucial to ensure that project participants without access to WASH facilities are provided with the necessary hardware. Combined with targeted behavior change messaging, this will increase the uptake of good practices. It is noted that the project team also encountered households with insufficient access to water, which means they are unable to apply proper hygiene practices. This will be further looked into in order to find a solution based on a detailed understanding of the context.

Another idea that the project team can look into is the feasibility of training project participants on how to make homemade soaps/detergent, because many cannot afford it. This will also serve as an income generating project for women, where they can sell any extra soap that they produce.

Annex 1. Photos



Photo 1. Pour flush toilet in an SSA household in Taunggyi.



Photo 2. Pour flush toilet with a vent pipe.



Photo 3. Water tank near the toilet.



Photo 4. Water used for general purposes.



Photo 5. Another example of a toilet in one of the villages.



Photo 6. A toilet with a plastic toilet bowl.

Annex 2. WASH survey questionnaire

"Hello, I am _____. I am currently conducting a WASH survey for WorldFish. I would like to ask you a few questions regarding with the survey. The purpose of the survey is to observe water, sanitation and hygiene practices. Your cooperation would be beneficial for promoting WASH practices in your community."

မင်္ဂလာပါ။ ကျွန်တော်/ ကျွန်မရဲ့နာမည်ကတော့ _____ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ကျွန်တော်/ ကျွန်မတို့ WorldFish အဖွဲ့အစည်းက ရေရရှိမှု၊ တကိုယ်ရေသန့်ရှင်းရေး၊ ဝန်းကျင်သန့်ရှင်းရေးနှင့် ပတ်သတ်သော စစ်တမ်းလေးတစ်ခု ပြုစုနေတာ ရှိပါတယ်။ အဲဒီ စစ်တမ်းနဲ့ ပတ်သတ်ပြီး (ဦးလေး/အဒေါ်/အကို/အမ) ကို မေးခွန်းနည်းနည်း မေးချင်ပါတယ်။ (ဦးလေး/အဒေါ်/အကို/အမ) ဖြေပေးလိုက်တဲ့ မေးခွန်းတွေဟာ (ဦးလေး/အဒေါ်/အကို/အမ) ဒေသအတွက် ရေရရှိမှု၊ တကိုယ်ရေသန့်ရှင်းရေး၊ ဝန်းကျင်သန့်ရှင်းရေးနှင့် ပတ်သတ်သော အမှုအကျင့်မြှင့်တင်ရာမှာ အလွန် အကျိုးရှိပါလိမ့်မယ်။

"Would you like to participate in this interview?"

(မေးခွန်းလေးတွေ မေးလို့ရမလား/မေးခွန်းလေးတွေ ဖြေပေးနိုင်မလား?)

1. Yes (ဖြေပေးနိုင်ပါတယ်)
2. No (မဖြေပေးနိုင်ပါ) (If no, find another household.) (မဖြေပေးနိုင်ပါက အခြား အိမ် တစ်အိမ် ကို ပြောင်းပေးပါ။)

Q1. Date of interview (အင်တာဗျူးရက်စွဲ): _____

Q2. Name of enumerator (စာရင်းကောက်ယူသူ အမည်): _____

Q3. Start time (စတင်ချိန်): _____

Q4. Name of implementing partner (မိတ်ဖက်အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်)

1. BRAC Myanmar
2. KMSS
3. PACT
4. MFF

Q5. Name of township (မြို့နယ်): _____

Q6. Village tract/ward (ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု/ ရပ်ကွက်): _____

Q7. Village/ward (ကျေးရွာ အမည်): _____

Respondent information

Q1. Farmer ID (တောင်သူနံပါတ်): _____

Q2. Name (ဖြေဆိုသူ၏အမည်): _____

Q3. Sex (ကျား/မ)

1. Male (ကျား)

2. Female (မ)

Q4. Age (အသက်): _____

1. Soap and water at handwashing station

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES
Q1	<p>“Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?” သင့် မိသားစုဝင်များ လက်ဆေးကြောလေ့ရှိသည့်နေရာကိုပြပေးနိုင်မလား/ ပေးပါလားရှင့်</p>	<p>Fixed facility (sink/tap) ပုံသေတပ်ဆင်ထားသော လက်ဆေးသည့်နေရာကို တွေ့ရှိခြင်း</p> <p>1=In dwelling (နေအိမ်တွင်း)</p> <p>2=In yard/plot (ခြံဝင်းအတွင်း/မြေကွက်အတွင်း)</p> <p>Mobile object ရွှေ့လျား၍ရသော လက်ဆေးသည့်နေရာကို တွေ့ရှိခြင်း</p> <p>3=(bucket/jug/kettle) ရေပုံး/ရေနွေးကရား/ကရားအိုး</p> <p>4=No handwashing place in dwelling/yard/plot လက်ဆေးသည့်နေရာ မရှိ</p> <p>5=Permission not given (ကြည့်ခွင့်မပေးပါ)</p> <p>6=Other reason (specify) အခြားအကြောင်းပြချက် (အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြပါ)</p>
Q2	<p>Observe if this hand washing station permanent or temporary. Ask if unsure.</p>	<p>1=Permanent လက်ဆေးတဲ့ နေရာဟာ အသေ သတ်မှတ်ထားတာလား?</p>

	လက်ဆေးတဲ့ နေရာဟာ အသေ သတ်မှတ်ထားတာလား? အဆင်သင့်သလို ပြောင်းရွှေ့ အသုံးပြုတာလား? (အခြေအနေကို ကြည့်ရှုအကဲခတ်ပါ)	2=Temporary အဆင်သင့်သလို ပြောင်းရွှေ့ အသုံးပြုတာလား?
Q3	Observe availability of water at the handwashing station. လက်ဆေးတဲ့ နေရာမှာ ရေ လွယ်လွယ် ရ မရ ကြည့်ရှုအကဲခတ်ပါ။	1=Available and running ရေလွယ်လွယ်ရပါတယ်။ ရေဟာ ပိုက်ခေါင်းမှ စီးကျနေပါတယ်။
		2=Available but not running ရေလွယ်လွယ်ရပေမဲ့ ပိုက်ခေါင်းမှ စီးကျမနေပါဘူး။
		3=Not available ရေမရရှိနိုင်
Q4	Observe availability of soap or detergent at the handwashing station. လက်ဆေးတဲ့ နေရာမှာ ဆပ်ပြာ လွယ်လွယ် ရ မရ ကြည့်ရှုအကဲခတ်ပါ။	1=Available လက်ဆေး ဆပ်ပြာ သို့မဟုတ် ပန်းကန်ဆေး ဆပ်ပြာ လွယ်လွယ်ရရှိနိုင်
		2=Not available လက်ဆေး ဆပ်ပြာ သို့မဟုတ် ပန်းကန်ဆေး ဆပ်ပြာ လွယ်လွယ် မရရှိနိုင်
Q5	Observe if the soap or detergent is within reach from the handwashing station. လက်ဆေးတဲ့ နေရာမှာ ဆပ်ပြာဟာ လက်တကမ်းမှာ ရှိသလား ကြည့်ရှုအကဲခတ်ပါ။	1=Within reach (လက်တကမ်းအတွင်း ရှိ)
		2=Outside reach (လက်တကမ်းအတွင်း မရှိ)

Q6. Was the handwashing station provided by Fish for Livelihoods?

(၎င်းရေထည့်သည့်ပုံးကို Fish for Livelihoods စီမံချက်က ပံ့ပိုးပေးတာလား)

1. Yes (ပံ့ပိုးပေးသည်)
2. No (မပံ့ပိုးပါ)

Drinking water (သောက်သုံးရေ)

Q1. "For your drinking water, what type of treatment do you use?"

(သောက်သုံးရေအတွက် ရေကို ဘယ်နည်းလမ်းတွေနဲ့ သန့်အောင် ပြုလုပ်ပါသလဲ)

1. Chlorine (ကလိုရင်း)
2. Boiling (ကြိုချက်ခြင်း)
3. Purified drinking water from a company (ရေသန့် ကုမ္ပဏီမှ ရေသန့်)

4. Ceramic or clay water filter (ရွှံ့ရေစစ်ပုံး)
5. Plastic mineral water filter
6. Cloth water filter (ပိတ်စ ရေစစ်)
7. None (အသုံးမပြု)
8. Iodine (အိုင်အိုဒင်းခတ်ခြင်း)
9. Water filter (ရေစစ်ပုံး အသုံးပြုခြင်း)
10. Other (အခြား)

Please specify. "What other type of water treatment do you use?" (အခြား (အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြပါ))

Q2. For those who answered "water filter," ask if it was provided by Fish for Livelihoods? (ရေစစ်ပုံး အသုံးပြုသည် ဟု ဖြေကြားသူအတွက် ၎င်းကို Fish for Livelihoods စီမံချက်က ပံ့ပိုးပေးတာလား ဟု မေးပါ။)

1. Yes (ပံ့ပိုးပေးသည်)
2. No (မပံ့ပိုးပါ)

Q3. Observe. For those who answered, "water filter," check the state of the filter.

(ရေစစ်ပုံး အသုံးပြုသည် ဟု ဖြေကြားသူအတွက် စာရင်းကောက်ယူသူမှ ရေစစ်ပုံး၏ အခြေအနေကို အကဲခတ်ပါ။)

Q4. Does it look clean? Rate the state of cleanliness.

(ရေစစ်ပုံး ဟာ သန့်ရှင်းနေသလား၊ သန့်ရှင်းမှု၏ အခြေအနေကို အမှတ်ပေးကြည့်ပါ။)

1. Poor (မသန့်ရှင်း)
2. Good (သန့်ရှင်း)
3. Very good (အရမ်းသန့်)

Q5. Does it look like it has been used regularly? (ပုံမှန်အသုံးပြုပုံ ပေါ်လား)

1. Yes (ပုံမှန်အသုံးပြုပုံရသည်။)
2. No (ပုံမှန်အသုံးပြုပုံမပေါ်ပါ။)

Q6. Is the filter filled with water? (ရေစစ်ပုံး မှာ ရေပြည့်နေလား)

1. Yes (ရေပြည့်နေသည်)
2. No (ရေပြည့် မနေပါ)

Toilet

Q1. Observe. Check the type of toilet facility.

(စာရင်းကောက်ယူသူမှ အိမ်သာ ၏ အခြေအနေကို အကဲခတ်ပါ။)

1. Pour flush toilet to pit latrine (ကျင်းရေလောင်းအိမ်သာ)
2. Flush to piped sewer system (ပိုက်လိုင်း အသုံးပြုထားသော ရေလောင်းအိမ်သာ)
3. Open pit latrine (တွင်းတည့် ကျင်းအိမ်သာ)
4. Pit latrine with slab (ကြမ်းခင်းပါ ကျင်းအိမ်သာ)
5. KVIP latrine (ယင်လုံ အနံ့လုံ လက်ဆေးကန် ပါသော အိမ်သာ)
6. Bucket toilet (ရေပုံးအိမ်သာ)
7. Bush/field (ခြံပုပ်/ကွင်းပြင်)
8. Pour flush with septic tank
9. Other (အခြား)

Please specify. "What other type of toilet facility does your household use?"

_____ အခြားအိမ်သာ အမျိုးအစား ကို အတိအကျ ဖော်ပြပေးပါ။

Q2. Observe. Check the state of the toilet facility.

စာရင်းကောက်ယူသူမှ အိမ်သာ ၏ အခြေအနေကို အကဲခတ်ပါ။

Does it look like it is cleaned regularly? Rate the state of cleanliness.

အိမ်သာကို ပုံမှန် သန့်ရှင်းရေး လုပ်ပုံရသလား၊ သန့်ရှင်းမှု၏ အခြေအနေကို အမှတ်ပေးကြည့်ပါ။

1. Poor (မသန့်ရှင်း)
2. Good (သန့်ရှင်း)
3. Very good (အရမ်းသန့်)

Q3. Does it look like it has been used regularly? (ပုံမှန်အသုံးပြုပုံ ပေါ်လား)

1. Yes (ပုံမှန်အသုံးပြုပုံ ပေါ်သည်)

2. No (ပုံမှန်အသုံးပြုပုံမပေါ်ပါ။)

Q4. Does it have a bucket with either water or a tap inside the facility for flushing?

(အိမ်သာထဲမှာ ရေလောင်းချရန်အတွက် ရေပါသော ရေပုံး သို့မဟုတ် ရေပိုက်ခေါင်း ရှိသလား)

1. Yes (ရေပါသော ရေပုံး သို့မဟုတ် ရေပိုက်ခေါင်း ရှိသည်)

2. No (ရေပါသော ရေပုံး သို့မဟုတ် ရေပိုက်ခေါင်း မ ရှိ)

Q5. For those who use a pit latrine with a slab, does it have cover?

(ကြမ်းခင်းပါ ကျင်းအိမ်သာ တွင် အဖုံး ရှိ သလား)

1. Yes (အဖုံး ရှိ သည်)

2. No (အဖုံး မရှိပါ)

Q6. Does the toilet facility have a door so that animals cannot enter?

(အိမ်သာ မှာ တံခါးရှိသလား (တိရိစ္ဆာန် မဝင်နိုင်ရန်))

1. Yes (တံခါးရှိ သည်)

2. No (တံခါး မရှိပါ)

Q7. Does it have a handwashing station with water and soap?

(လက်ဆေးတဲ့ နေရာမှာ ရေနှင့် ဆပ်ပြာ ရှိသလား။)

1. Yes (ရှိ သည်)

2. No (မရှိပါ)

Q8. Does the family own the toilet? (အိမ်သာက မိသားစုပိုင်လား။)

1. Yes (မိသားစုပိုင် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။)

2. No (မိသားစုပိုင် မဟုတ်ပါ။)

Q9. Is it shared with other households? (အခြား မိသားစုတွေ နဲ့ မျှဝေ သုံးတာလား)

1. Yes (မျှဝေ သုံးပါသည်)

2. No (မျှဝေ မသုံးပါ။)

Q10. Was the toilet bowl provided by Fish for Livelihoods?

(အိမ်သာခွက် က Fish for Livelihoods စီမံချက်က ပံ့ပိုးပေးတာလား)

1. Yes (ပံ့ပိုးပေးသည်)

2. No (မပံ့ပိုးပါ)

For enumerator: Please say, "This is the end of the survey. Thank you for taking time to participate in this survey."

မေးခွန်းလေးတွေတော့ မေးပြီးသွားပါပြီ။ အခုလို အချိန်ပေးတဲ့အတွက် ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်ပြီး ဖြေကြားပေးတဲ့အတွက် ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါတယ်။

End time: _____ ပြီးဆုံးချိန်

