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Fish for Livelihoods

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) survey



In partnership with



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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, Myanmar must develop 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 Feed the Future 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.

Acknowledgments

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Front cover- Pyae Phyo Aung, Nyaung Shwe -Southern Shan, Annex photos – Wai Lin Aung, Wai Phyo Aung, Magway, and Nan Mon, Southern Shan.

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Introduction

1.1 Rationale

Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services in Myanmar remains low in the rural areas. It is estimated that over 30% of households lack basic hygiene services and at least 60% of households do not have access to safe drinking water.¹ The current political situation is unlikely to reverse the situation as more people need access to WASH services, especially those who are internally displaced due to conflict estimated to reach 1.8 million in 2023 (ibid).

The Feed the Future Burma Fish for Livelihoods Project, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) works in central and northern Myanmar where access to WASH services is limited. The project promotes improved WASH practices by providing water filters, toilet bowls, and handwashing containers to project participants who require those basic facilities as well as the provision of awareness-raising activities to ensure understanding of the importance of adhering to effective WASH practices such as washing of hands with soap at critical times.

To monitor the effectiveness of its intervention, the project team is conducting a survey investigating the state of WASH facilities that the project provided among project households in 2019-2022.

1.2 Background

In October 2019, USAID initiated the Feed the Future Burma Fish for Livelihoods project for implementation over the period 2019-2024 with a subsequent costed extension to 2027. The project focuses on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable households in Central and Northern Myanmar by promoting inclusive and sustainable aquaculture growth that focuses on small-scale farmers.

Part of the WorldFish mission in Myanmar focuses on Small-Scale Aquaculture (SSA) to promote the resilience and sustainability of aquaculture and integrated agriculture. WorldFish provides technical backstopping to the main field-based implementers namely: the Myanmar Fisheries Federation, Karuna Social Services Association, Ar Yone Oo, and BRAC. The Activity also draws on the International Water Management Institute expertise, a sister CGIAR entity².

The intervention focuses on five inland states and regions in Central and Northern Myanmar:

- Central Dry Zone: Mandalay, Magway, and Sagaing
- Upper Myanmar: Shan (South and East) and Kachin

These areas present more challenges to aquaculture development and livelihood opportunities. The growth in aquaculture can play an important role in changing this scenario

¹ UNICEF 2023, [Infographic_Water_Sanitation_and_Hygiene_Fact_Sheet_UNICEF_2023.pdf](#).

² <https://www.cgiar.org/food-security-impact/one-cgiar/>

by increasing production and income opportunities. At present, the project is working in 3 regions and 2 states in 27 townships (Figure 1).

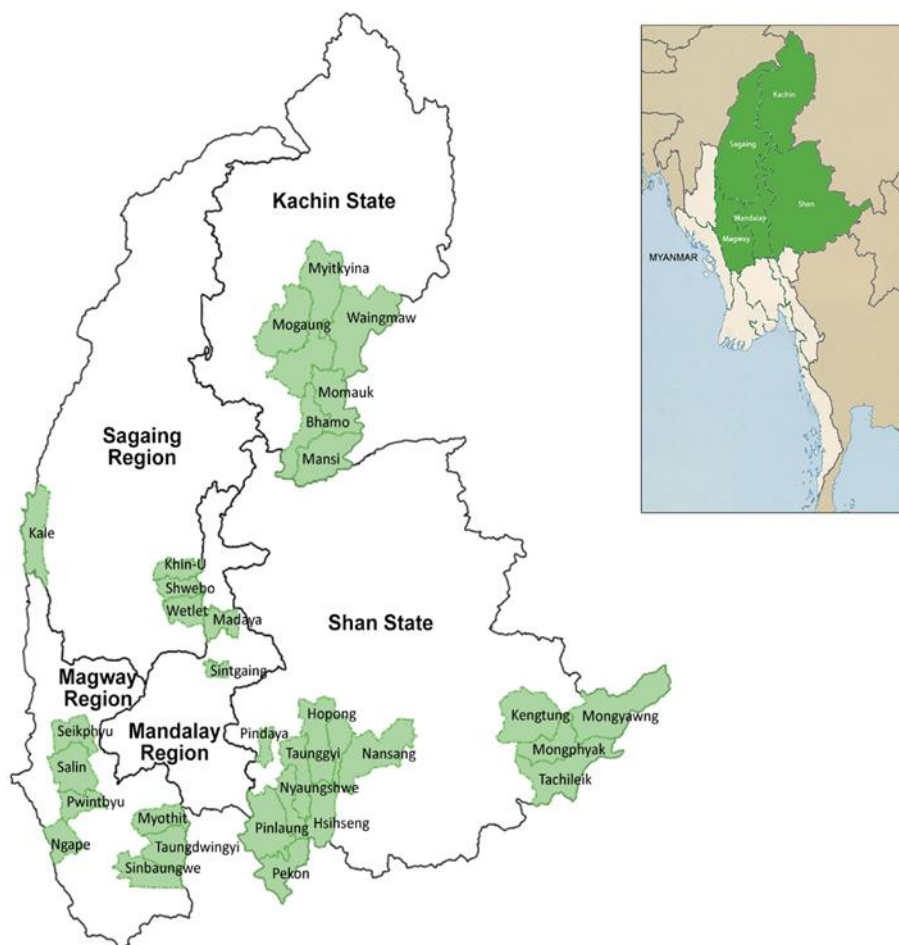


Figure 1. The project's zone of intervention.

1.3 Objectives

This study has two primary objectives:

1. To monitor the state of WASH materials distributed among project participants, and
2. To determine the types of WASH behaviors that participants are practicing at the time of the survey.

Methodology

2.1 Sampling method

The project provided WASH materials based on the needs of the project participants, 21 of 27 project townships received WASH materials. For the survey, a systematic random sampling was employed to obtain a sample size of 352 households from the 881 small-scale aquaculture (SSA) farmer households who received the materials (Table 1).

2.2 Identifying the respondents

Due to the security situation, the project team only surveyed 19 of the 21 townships with 345 respondents (98%). Table 1 shows the type of WASH materials distributed and the number of SSA farmers who received them per township. Note that each household may receive more than one WASH material.

Township	Hand Washing Container	Plastic toilet bowl	Water filter	Hand washing container/Water filter	No: of beneficiaries received WASH facilities	No: of project participants in each township	% who received WASH facilities
Bhamo	12	12			12	47	26%
Khin-U	55		55	55	55	214	26%
Madaya	25		25	25	25	234	11%
Mansi	19	19			19	20	95%
Mogaung	5	5			5	28	18%
Momauk	9	9			9	19	47%
Myitkyina		6			6	44	14%
Myothit	21		20		41	63	65%
Nansang	50		50	50	50	274	18%
Ngape	31	20	11		62	110	56%
Nyaungshwe	7				7	154	5%
Pekhon	23	16			23	355	6%
Pin Laung	10		14	10	14	203	7%
Pindaya	46		20		66	141	47%
Pwint Phyu	24	50	25		99	162	61%
Salin	50	52	63		165	438	38%
Seikphyu	4	7	3		14	21	67%
Shwebo	65		65	65	65	466	14%
Taunggyi			25		25	206	12%
Waingmaw	35	49			49	163	30%
Wetlet	50		70	50	70	239	29%
Grand Total	190	149	191	255	881	3601	24%

Table 1. Number of participants who received WASH equipment.

2.3 Interview technique and survey tool

The survey was conducted from 23 -30 June 2023, enumerators conducted face-to-face interviews and physically verified all WASH equipment in each household. Enumerators explained the purpose of the survey and asked respondents for consent. When respondents chose not to participate, they were free to decline. The enumerators used the Kobo application software on their Android mobile phones when conducting the interviews.

2.4 Training enumerators

The M&E coordinator held a training course on the WASH survey questionnaire for externally hired enumerators, staff from implementing partners and WorldFish field coordinators. A total of 47 people participated in the training: 25 external enumerators, 16 from implementing partners; BRAC (8), Pact (4), KMSS Pekhon (2), MFF (2) and 6 WorldFish staff members.

The training covered the following:

- how to properly collect responses using the Kobo questionnaire,
- how to navigate the Kobo application, including saving, editing and uploading questionnaires to the server, and
- how to properly verify WASH materials at the household level.

Analysis

The data collected from the respondents was analyzed with varied dimensions. The broader areas of the data analysis were sex disaggregation, the use of soap at a handwashing facility, the availability of safe drinking water, and the situation of the toilet in the household. In addition, to comply with USAID standards and its definition of indicators, physical verification was conducted in the household premises where the equipment was located.

3.1 Gender composition

Among the participants surveyed, 64% were male and 36% female. In the townships surveyed, female participation was the highest in Shwebo (Figure 2).

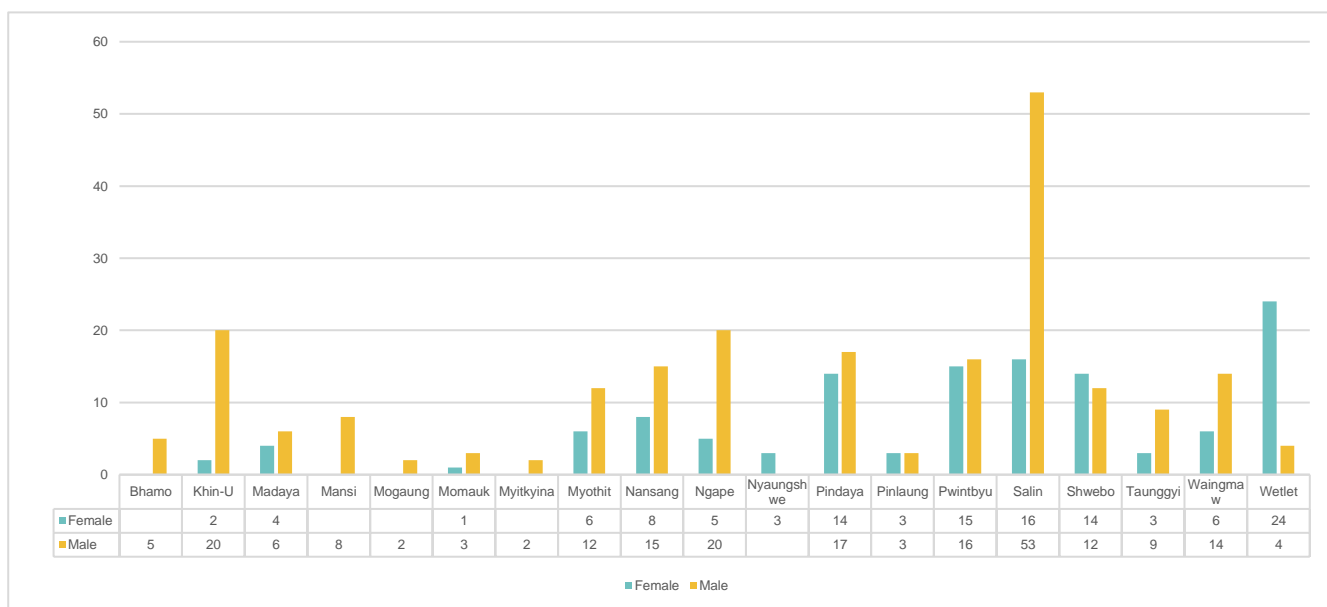


Figure 2. Gender of the respondents by each township.

3.2 Availability of soap and water at handwashing stations

The respondents were asked about the places where they most often wash their hands. The majority washed their hands at a fixed facility (71%), while 28% used a mobile handwashing

station such as a handwashing container or a bucket, and 1% had no handwashing area. Comparing the townships, all of the households in Wetlet and Nansang townships washed their hands at a fixed washing station, while in Bhamo and Mansi townships, the majority of respondents used a mobile station (Figure 3).

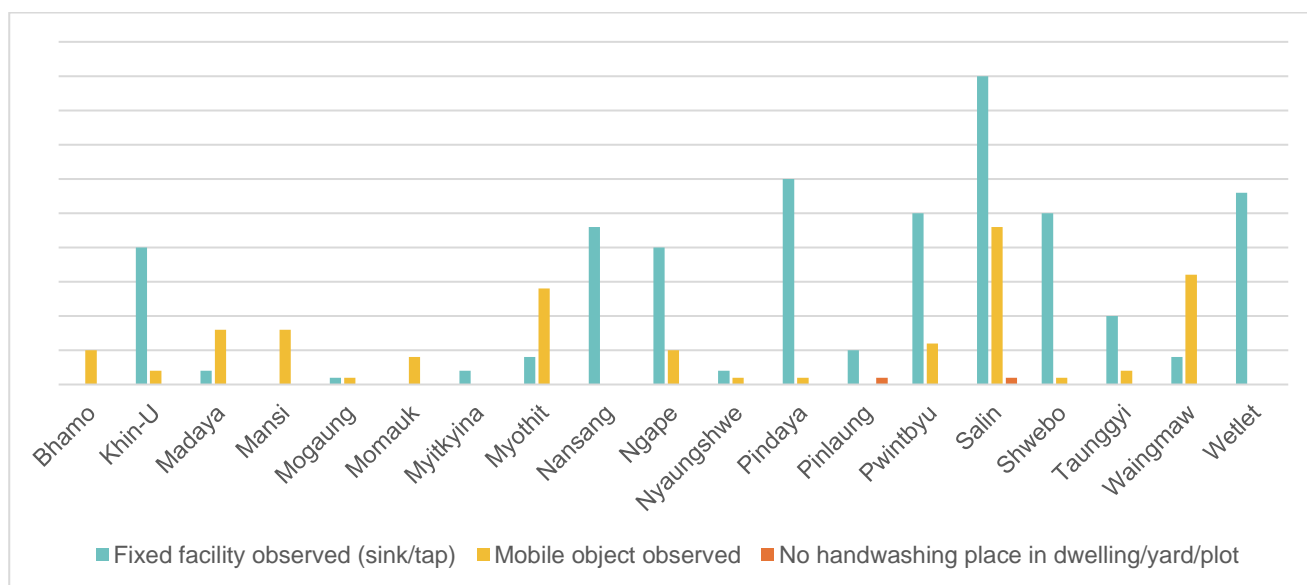


Figure 3. Handwashing facilities that household members used frequently.

As shown in Figure 4, 74% of respondents use fixed facilities in their yards, while others (26%) do so inside the house. Meanwhile, of the respondents who reported using a mobile object for handwashing, more than half (57%) use stored water in a bucket, jug or kettle, while the others (43%) use stored water in a handwashing container.

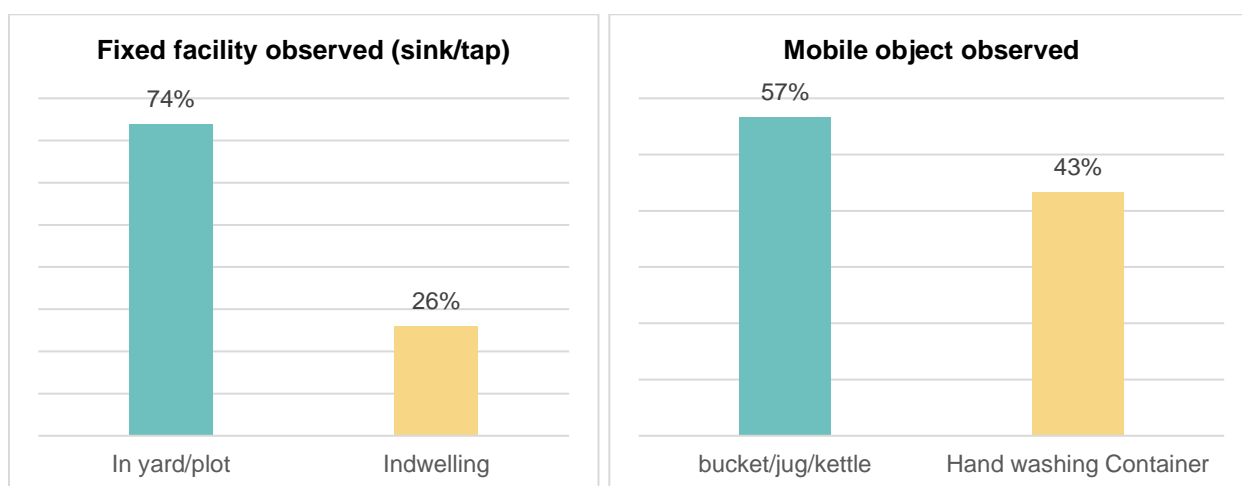


Figure 4. Use of fixed and mobile handwashing stations.

Upon physical verification, 58% of the households used non-running water, while 40% had access to running water, and 1% had no access to water (Figure 5). In Mogaung, Myitkyina, Nansang and Nyaungshwe townships, every household washed their hands using running water. In addition, the majority of the households in surveyed townships had access to water, except for Khin-U, Pwintbyu and Salin townships where a small percentage of households had no access to water for handwashing. The aforementioned townships are in the Central Dry Zone whereby, lack of water is a big issue, especially during the dry season.

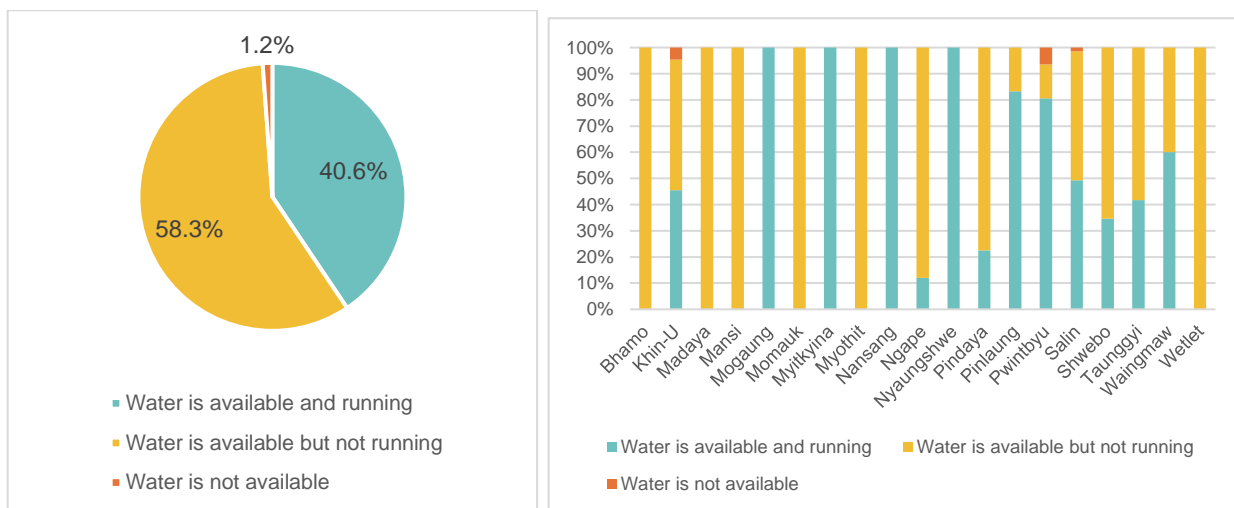


Figure 5. Availability of water for handwashing.

Yet even for households that had access to water, this on its own is not sufficient to keep away from waterborne illnesses, people must use soap, handwashing liquid or detergent for washing their hands. A majority of the townships adhered to this behavior with the exception of Madaya, Khin-U, Pinlaung, Pwintbyu, and Waingmaw Townships where a small percentage of households did not have soap or detergent in the handwashing stations.

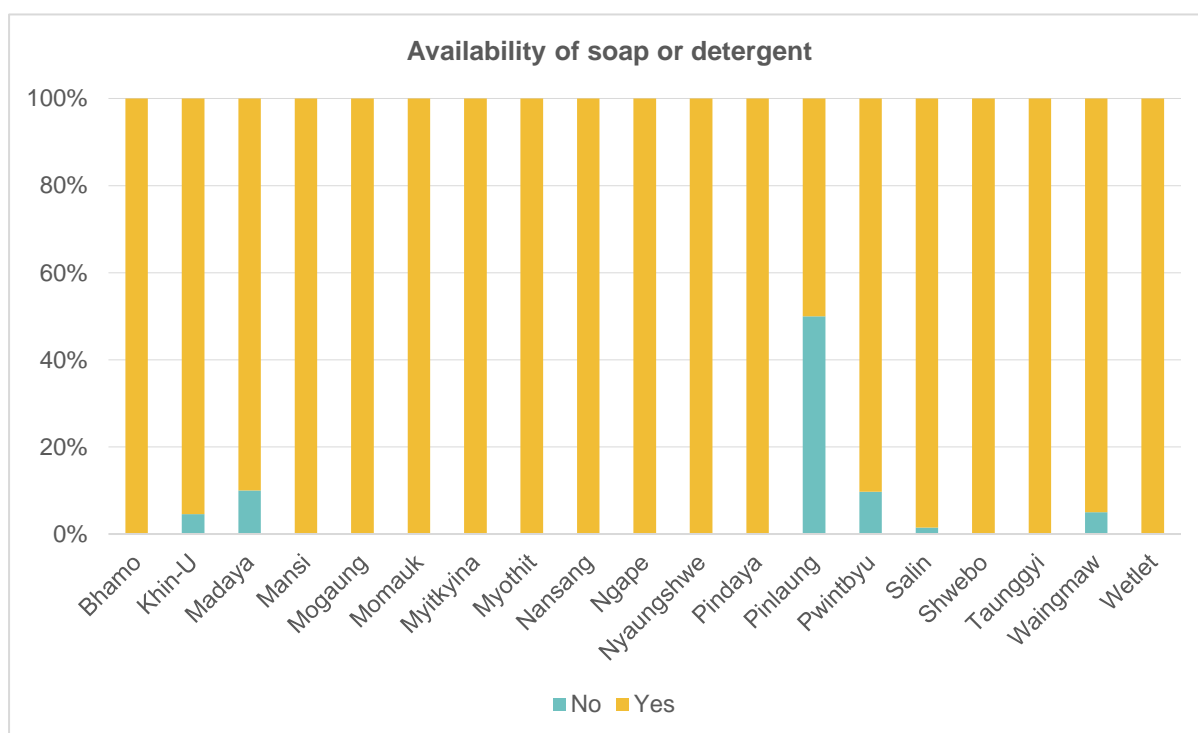


Figure 6. Availability of soap or detergent

3.3 Drinking water

For drinking water, there are six types of water treatment used by the respondents: chlorination, boiling, ceramic or clay water filter, plastic mineral water filter, purified drinking

water from a company³ and straining using cloth or fabric. As shown in Figure 7, the majority of the respondents (44%) drank water that was strained using cloth or fabric. Others used plastic water filters (30%), purified drinking water from companies (19%), ceramic or clay water filters (4%), and boiled water (2%). Unfortunately, 2% of the respondents did not use any type of water treatment.

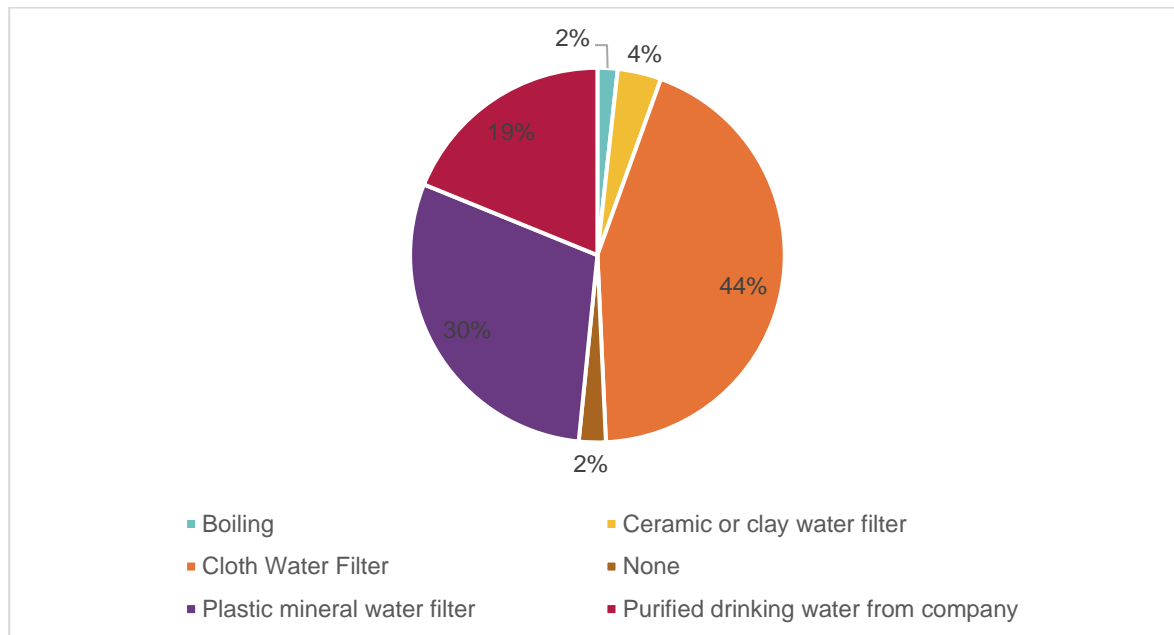


Figure 7. Types of water treatment used among participants.

At the Township level, as shown in Figure 8, all of the respondents in Mogaung, Myitkyina, and Ngape townships drank water strained with cloth or fabric. All households in Wetlet Township only drank water from a plastic mineral water filter. Unfortunately, 37% of households from Mansi township reported not using any water treatment which can result in waterborne related illnesses such as diarrhea and dysentery. For young children, when not treated on time, it can lead to malnutrition and even death.

³ The assumption here is that the company used purification process to treat the water.

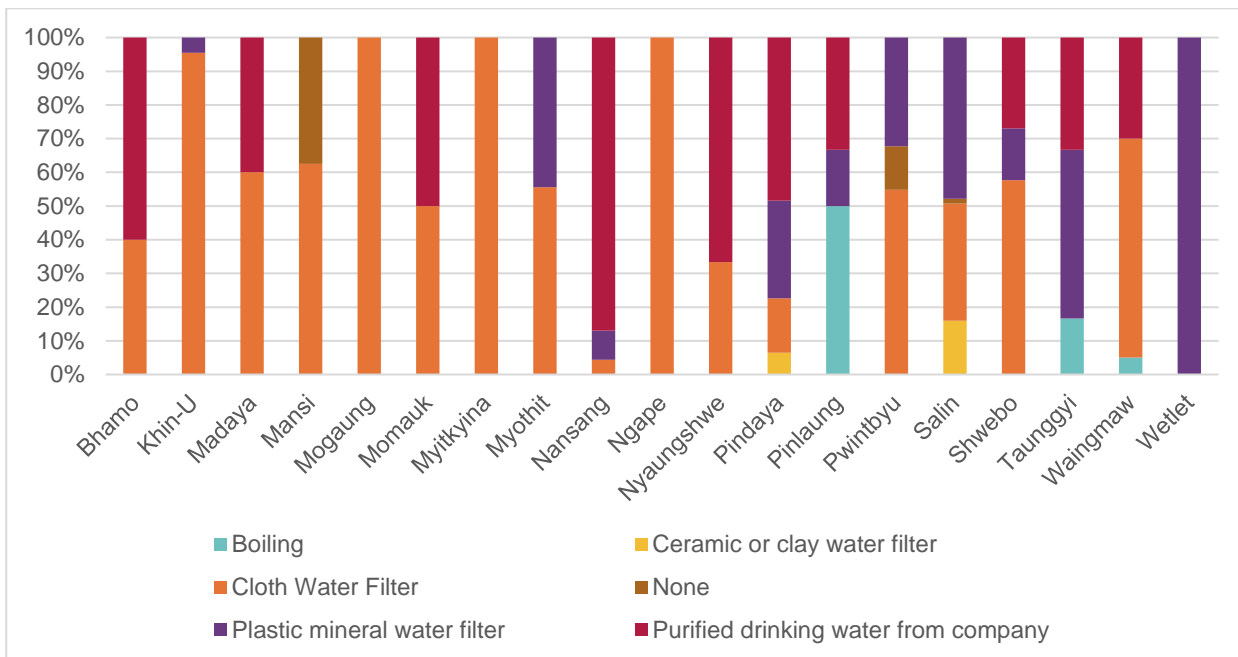


Figure 8. Types of water treatment used among the townships.

For those households in 10 townships that used water filters, the enumerators rated the cleanliness of the water filters during the survey by using a three-point Likert scale: very good, good and poor. In the majority of the townships (70%), the cleanliness of the water filter was reported as “good”.

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. When enumerators physically assessed the types of facilities the households used, they found that many respondents used to pour flush toilets into a pit latrine (Figure 9). In Shwebo township, one household used a bucket toilet which they used temporarily since the old toilet was not functional.

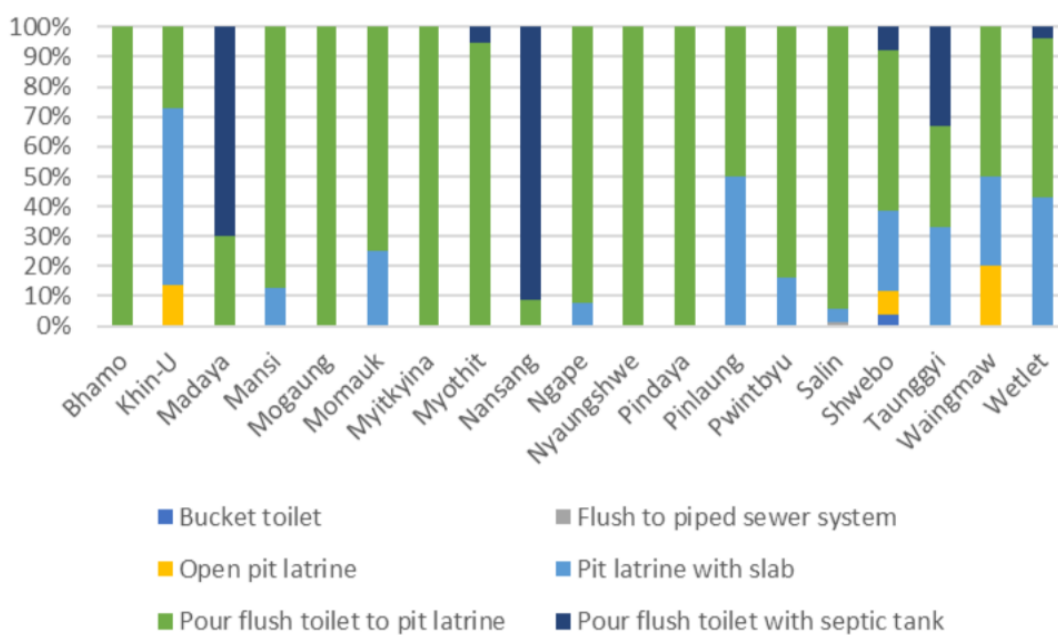


Figure 9. Types of toilets used.

As shown in Figure 10, the enumerators rated the cleanliness of the toilet facility as “good” for 50% of the surveyed townships and a few households in Ngape, Pindaya, Salin, Taunggyi, and Wetlet townships were rated as “very good”. However, there were also households in 7 townships that were rated as “poor.”

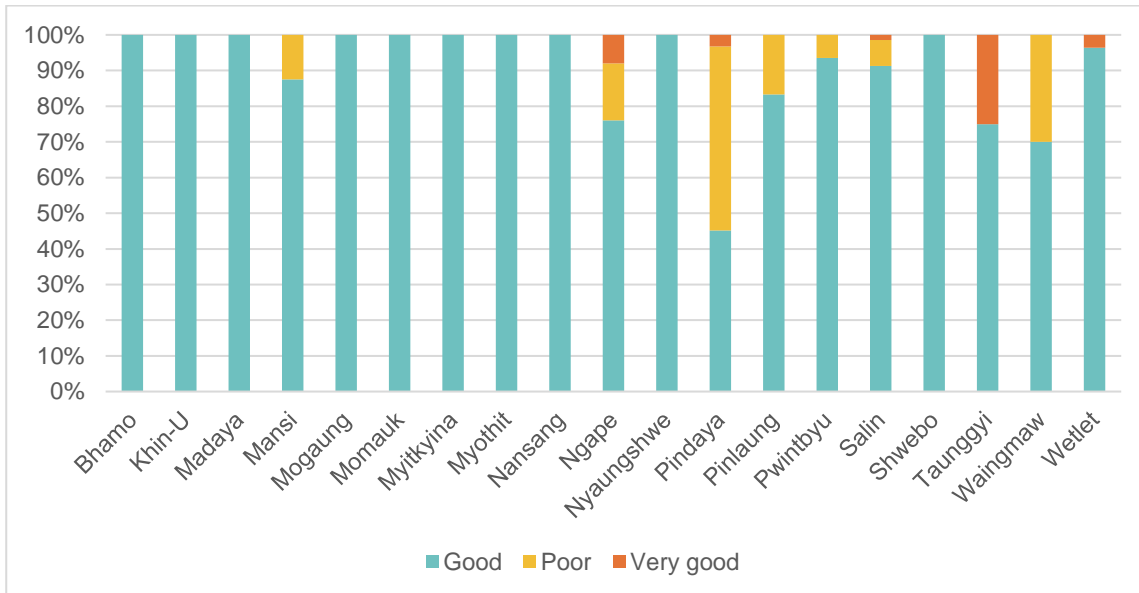


Figure 10. Cleanliness of the toilets.

Except for 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 11, the enumerators indicated that all the respondents in Bhamo, Madaya, Mansi, Mogaung, Momauk, Myitkyina, Nansang, and Nyaungshwe townships had either stored water or a tap inside the toilet facility to use for flushing. Noteworthy, Ngape township had the highest percentage of households with no water or tap inside the facility at the time of the survey.

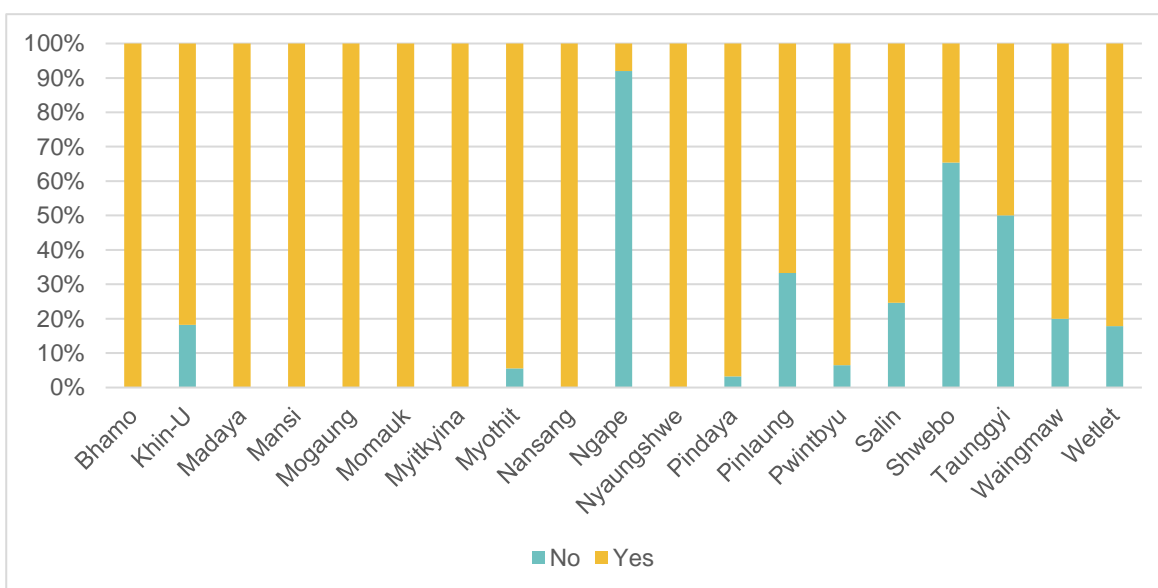


Figure 11. Availability of water inside the toilet facility for flushing.

In addition, every household had a toilet door for privacy and to prevent animals from entering the toilet. Of the households that used pit latrines, all households in Ngape, Pinlaung, and Wetlet townships had covers while households from 6 of 11 townships did not have a cover which means that flies and other insects can enter the latrine (Figure 12).

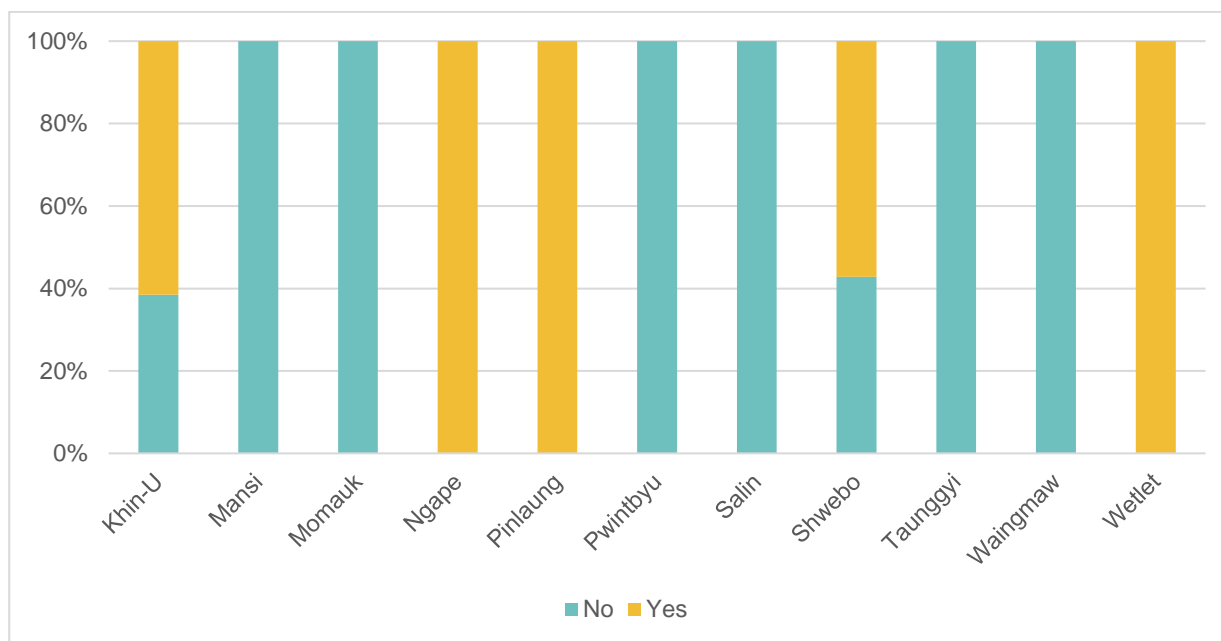


Figure 12. Households using a pit latrine with a cover.

At the time of the survey, all households in 13 of the 19 surveyed townships had handwashing stations with water and soap in the toilet or outside of the toilet facility (Figure 13). However, Pinlaung had the least households with handwashing stations with soap and water (50%).

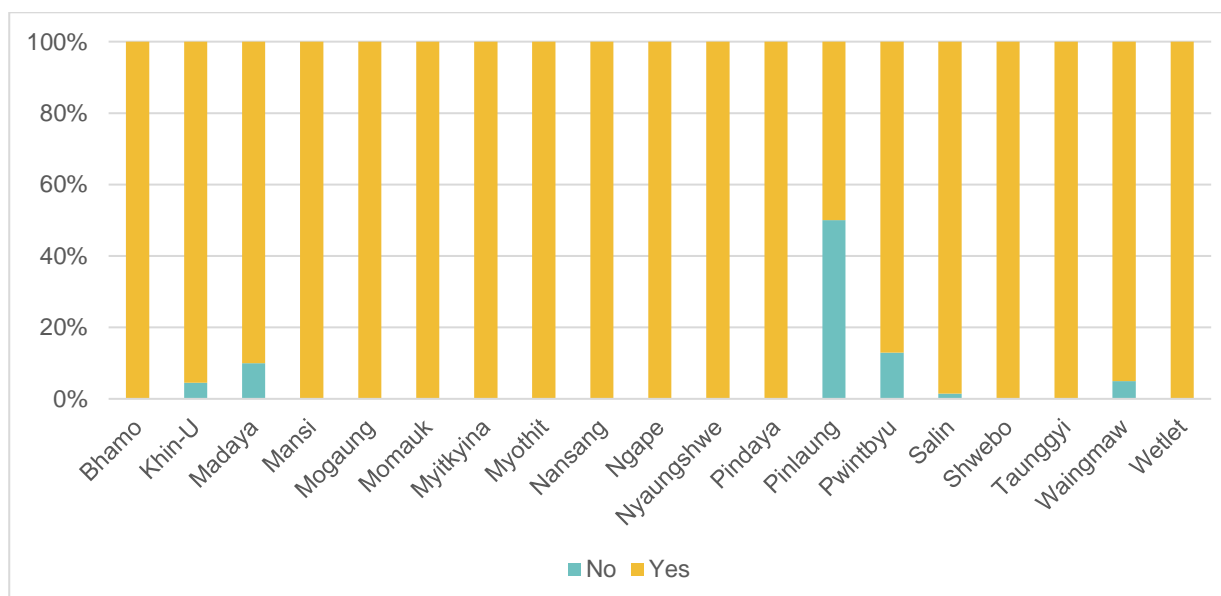


Figure 13. Handwashing stations with soap and water in the toilet facility.

Summary of Findings

The survey covered 19 of 21 townships in central and upper Myanmar: Khin-U, Shwe Bo, Wetlet (Sagaing Region), Madaya (Mandalay Region), Myothit, Ngape, Pwintbyu, and Salin (Magway Region), Bhamo, Mansi, Mogaung, Momauk, Myitkyina and Waingmaw (Kachin State) and Nansang, Nyaungshwe, Pinlaung, Pindaya and Taunggyi (Southern Shan State). The conflict in the two townships made it impossible for the team to collect the data at the household level.

The data collection period came at a time when there were conflicts and limited internet connection in a few areas, but despite those challenges, the team was able to complete the survey by having close coordination with the WorldFish field coordinators, implementing partner staff and aquaculture promoters who guided the enumerators in going to the respondents' houses.

Below are the key findings of the survey that will be used in informing WASH activities and developing communication materials in the coming year.

Handwashing stations

In all of the 19 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 94%.

All households in Nansang and Wetlet townships used fixed stations for handwashing while all households in Bhamo, Mansi, and Momauk used mobile handwashing stations. Approximately 26% of the fixed stations are inside the house dwellings.

Every household in Mogaung, Myitkyina, Nansang, and Nyaungshwe townships used running water for handwashing which can be assumed that they did not have water issues in the area.

Filtered water for drinking

For drinking water, five kinds of water treatment were used in surveyed townships: boiling, ceramic or clay water filter, plastic mineral water filter, purified drinking water from a company, and straining using cloth or fabric.

All the households in Mogaung, Myitkyina and Ngape used either a cloth for straining the water before drinking, and all of the households in Wetlet township used plastic mineral water filters.

In terms of the cleanliness of the water filters, 100% of households in Khin-U, Myothit, Nansang, Pindaya, Pwintbyu, Shwebo, and Wetlet townships received a good rating.

Toilets

Every household in 19 townships used its toilet, and all of the toilets had doors to ensure privacy and to prevent animals from entering the facility.

Pour flush toilets to pit latrines were the most popular toilet facility across all 19 townships. In addition, a few households also used a pour-flush toilet with a septic tank and one household in Shwebo used a toilet bucket temporarily.

Of the Townships that used pit latrines, all households in Ngape, Pinlaung and Wetlet townships had cover preventing flies and other animals from entering the latrine.

In terms of toilet cleanliness, the enumerators rated “good” to all surveyed households in Bhamo, Khin-U, Madaya, Mogaung, Momauk, Myitkyina, Myothit, Nansang, Shwebo, and Nyaungshwe townships.

In addition, all the households in 8 of 19 townships surveyed had handwashing stations with soap and water in the toilet facility, while Ngape had the lowest number of households with water available inside the toilet during the survey due to water shortages in the area.

It is important to know how effective cloth water filtering systems are at removing pathogens present in water collected from surface water supplies or groundwater from shallow tube wells close to septic tank facilities.

As the use of human waste ‘nightsoil’ as a fertilizer can help improve soil health it can be a useful means of organic matter recycling. However, the practice can spread a range of human diseases during the handling process or consumption of contaminated vegetables. The extent to which the practice is used would make an interesting addition to the WASH survey.

5. Annex

Annex 1. Photos



Photo 1 SSA household in Taunggyi



Photo 2. Water used for general purposes in Myothit Township



Photo 3. Water used for general purposes in Salin Township

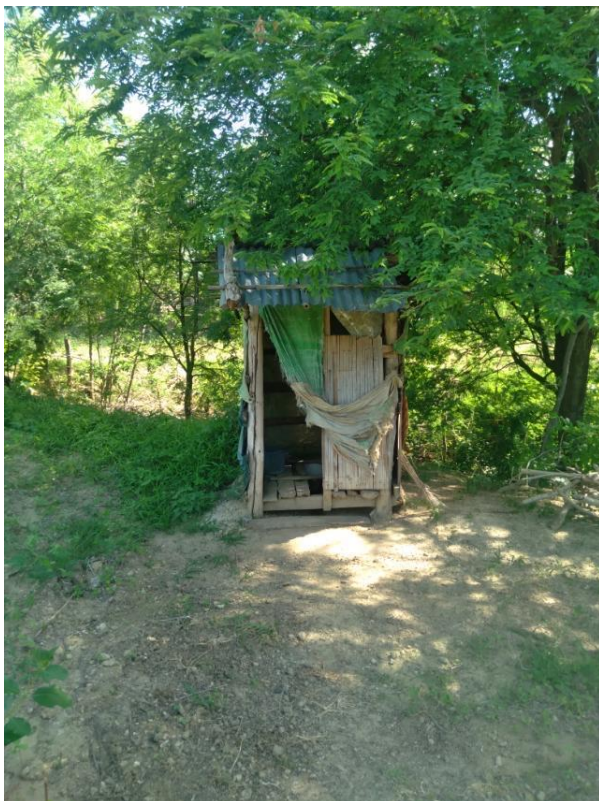


Photo 4. Toilet in an SSA household in Pindaya

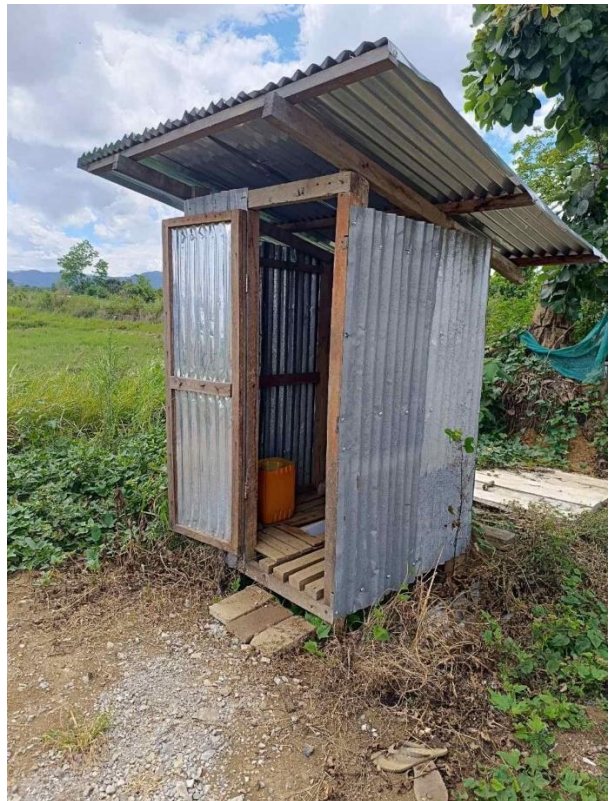


Photo 5. Plastic Toilet bowl in an SSA household in Myothit Township

Photo 6. Toilet in an SSA household in Taunggyi.

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 ရွေ့လျား၍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		1=Permanent

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

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

