2018 WASH Data Pilot Survey Report
Kampong Chhnang Province

Final Report
19th October 2018

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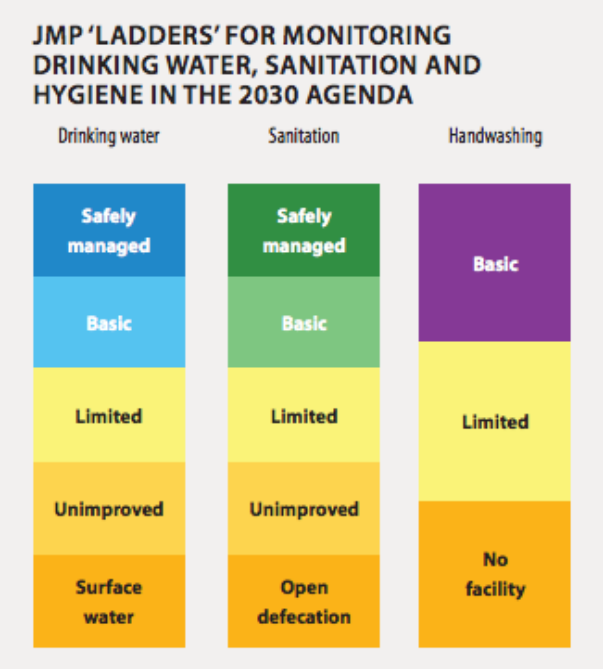
accessibility issues in remote areas due to flooding; and a need for stronger cooperation with village chiefs for smoother processes and increase trust from respondents.

Going forward, it will be important to train commune level authorities to monitor the data regularly, and disseminate the information on this process to drive WASH stakeholders to produce similar baseline surveys across other provinces in Cambodia. In this regard, knowledge sharing workshops between the data collection teams in Kampong Chhnang and the teams in other provinces can be organized.

Introduction



Box 1- JMP Ladders in the 2030 Agenda

As part of its National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2011-2025[1], The Royal Government of Cambodia envisions to provide access to improved water supply and sanitation (cf. Table 1 hereunder) and ensure the practice of basic hygienic behavior to 100% of rural communities by 2025. This vision falls in line with the United Nation's (UN) updated Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) related to WASH: ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (SGD 6). SDG 6 defines two WASH-related targets: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (target 6.1) and achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls, and those in vulnerable situations (target 6.2)[2]. The SDGs place emphasis on the level of sanitation, water supply and hygiene services, including a new category for 'safely managed' water and sanitation services, and breaking down 'unimproved' and 'improved' categories more precisely (cf Table 1 hereunder).

In this context, the Royal Government's Ministry of Planning (MOP) has been working alongside other government departments and development partners to develop the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) and the indicators used to monitor their progress. In order to do this, certain information needs to be collected at household level to measure baseline indicators such as availability of water supply and where households dispose of excreta.

[1] Ministry of Rural Development, Brief National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2011-2025, December 2012, accessible at: https://www.unicef.org/cambodia/Summary_V7_Low.pdf
[2] Sustainable Development Goals website: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg6

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Water	RGC Definition	Definition under new SDGs
Improved	Improved water sources, by the nature of their design and construction, have the potential to deliver safe water. These include: water piped in dwelling or on public taps/ standpipes, tube wells, boreholes protected wells or springs, improved rainwater collection (greater than 3000L capacity and protected)	The same definition is used, but expanded to include: water piped in dwelling or on public taps/ standpipes, tube wells, boreholes protected wells or springs, rainwater collection, tanker-trucks, carts with small tank/drum or bottled water. Improved water sources are broken down into 3 categories. 1. **Safely Managed** - water is: a. accessible on premises b. available when needed c. water supplied should be free from faecal/ chemical contamination. 2. **Basic** a. Collection time takes 30 minutes or less (round trip including queuing) 3**. Limited** b. a. Collection time exceeds 30 minutes or less (round trip including queuing)
Unimproved	Unprotected well and Springs, unimproved rainwater collection (less than 3000L capacity or uncovered), tanker-trucks, carts with small tank/drum or bottled water.	Unprotected well and Springs
Surface Water	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal
Sanitation	**RGC Definition**	**Definition under new SDGs**
Improved	Improved water sources are those that are likely to be protected from outside contamination. These include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs	The same definition is used, but Improved water sources are broken down into 3 categories. 1. **Safely Managed** – a. improved facilities are not shared with other households b. excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site 2. **Basic** a. improved facilities are not shared with other households 3**. Limited**

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		a. improved facilities are shared between two or more households
Unimproved	Pour flush (or flush) connected to elsewhere (not pit/tank), pit latrine without slab or open pit, latrine overhanging field or water (field, pond, river, lake, sea)	Pour flush (or flush) connected to elsewhere (not pit/tank), pit latrine without slab or open pit, latrine overhanging field or water (field, pond, river, lake, sea)
Open Defecation	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste

Table 2- Definitions of Improved and Unimproved Water and Sanitation

Moreover, throughout the course of 2018, the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) is reviewing the 2014-2018 National Action Plan for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (NAP) and its associated Provincial Action Plans (PAP). A subsequent Phase 2 NAP will then be developed. Included in the NAP are outcome level indicators such as percentage of rural population with access to improved water supply. The baseline data for the NAP and PAPs comes from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES), which is conducted at a national level annually, but does not provide provincial or district specific data.

As part of its SusWASH program, which seeks to strengthen the enabling environment for WASH at commune, district and provincial level in Kampong Chhnang province, WaterAid is supporting the Kampong Chhnang Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) to review their current PAP and develop the next phase PAP. To do so, WaterAid worked with the Ministry of Planning through the National Institute of Statistic (NIS), the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), the Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD), and the Provincial Department of Planning (PDP) and the survey teams to conduct a 2018 WASH Data Pilot Survey in Kampong Chhnang province. The findings enable provincial level authorities to measure WASH indicators at sub-national level and feed into the next phase PAP.

Field data collection was completed through individual household interviews with 2,460 sampled households in 164 villages across all districts in Kampong Chhnang province. In total, 50 enumerators and supervisors from PDP, PDRP, DOPs (District Planning Offices) and DORDs (District Rural Development Offices) were recruited by WaterAid and trained on data collection by NIS with support from WaterAid and MRD. NIS, MRD and WaterAid also ensured quality control of the data collection process. Upon completion of the survey field work, the questionnaires were processed and validated by NIS.

This report will analyze both (i) the WASH Pilot Survey findings on access to safely managed water sources, sanitation, and current hygiene behaviors, and (ii) the multi-stakeholder data collection process which aims to increase the capacity of authorities at subnational level to collect and monitor WASH data.

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Annexes

Annex A – Methodology

Chapter 2
Survey Methodology

This chapter describes about the methodology used in this first provincial WASH survey. It explains the scope and coverage of the survey, concepts and definitions, sampling design, field operations, and data processing.

2.1 Scope and Coverage

The pilot WASH survey was conducted to provide the reliable estimates of variables relating to WASH indicators at provincial, urban and rural, and district levels. This survey covers all villages (village survey) and all normal households (household survey) in Kampong Chhnang Province.

The survey involved a sample of 2560 households from the 164 sampled villages. This sample of 164 villages were allocated across all districts in the province, and a sub-sample of 15 households in each selected village were distributed across all 164 villages.

2.2 Concepts and Definition

(See in instruction manual)

2.3 Questionnaire

(See in instruction manual and final report)

2.4 Sampling Design

2.4.1 Sampling Frame, Sample Size, and Sample Allocation

The list of all villages in Kampong Chhnang Province from the 2008 Population Census with the information updated in the Commune Data Base (CDB) provided by the provincial department of planning was used as the sampling frame for the selection of sampled villages. Since the reliable estimates are required at district levels, the whole frame was then partitioned into eight separate frames. Each frame constitutes each district frame.

The sample sizes of villages were determined and allocated according to the consideration of both the minimum required precision and the budget constraint as well as the size of each district in term of its number of villages. The district size and its allocated sample sizes are summarized as in the following table:

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Dist. Code	District Name	Dist. Size (No. of Villages) (N_d)	No. of Households (X_d)	No. of Sampled Villages (n_d)	No. of Sampled Households per Village (m)	Total No. of Sampled Households (mn_d)
01	Baribour	64	14,555	20	15	300
02	Chol Kiri	29	8,024	16	15	240
03	Krong Kampong Chhnang	26	8,974	16	15	240
04	Kampong Leaeng	44	12,418	16	15	240
05	Kampong Tralach	103	23,970	30	15	450
06	Rolea B'ier	135	27,122	30	15	450
07	Sameakki Mean Chey	90	19,579	20	15	300
08	Tuek Phos	78	16,192	16	15	240
	Total	**569**	**130,834**	**164**		**2,460**

Table 1- Sample sizes according to district

2.4.2 Sampling Strategy

The WASH survey was conducted under a stratified two-stage sampling design: 1). Selection of villages, and 2). Selection of households. Initially, after the whole provincial frame had been prepared, the whole frame was then stratified into eight separate frames of which would serve as the individual district sampling frame for the selection of its own independent sample of villages.

Stage 1: Selection of Villages: After the above stratification, an implicit stratification was also done in each district frame by sorting all villages in the district by their orders of location. The sample of villages basing on the allocated sample sizes (n_{di}) in Table 1 was then selected independently in its stratum by using the Systematic Probability Proportional to Size (Sys. PPS) sampling technique with the usage of the number of households in each village (x_{dij}) as the size measure.

Stage 2: Selection of Households: In this stage, 15 households were selected in each selected village from stage 1. The selections of these households were carried out in the field by the field supervisors. The selection was done under the Circular Systematic Random Sampling (CSRS) scheme using the housing unit of village chief or a principle landmark in the village as the starting point in the household selection process. The process of household selection is summarized as follows:

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a). Let M* be the number of housing units[4]in the selected village, and the number of households to be selected in each village is 15 then the sampling interval (I) is calculated as M*/15 and rounds it off to the nearest two decimal point.

b). Take a random start between 1 and M from the random number table together with the instruction provided in data collection manuals. Suppose that a random start was taken, say R then the set of selected households are:

R, R + I, R+2*I, R+3*I, ……., R+i*I, ……., R + 14*I

Note: 1. If any (R+ i*I) > M, then take [(R+ i*I) – M]

2. If (R+ i*I) has a decimal point, rounds it up the nearest integer.

3. The sampling interval (I) constitutes an equal jump from one sampled housing unit to another throughout the village.

4. The only household or the principle household in the selected housing unit would be considered as the selected household.

2.4.3 Sampling Weight

2.4.3.1 Designed Weight

Stage 1: Selection of villages

The probability of village***j*** in district ***i*** to be selected (P_{dij}) was represented by:

$$P_{dij} = \frac{n_{di} x_{dij}}{X_{di}}$$, where:

- n_{di}denotes the number of village in district ***i*** to be selected as the sample.
- X_{di} denotes the total number of households in district ***i***according to the frame. That is, $X_{di} = \sum_{j=1}^{N_{di}} x_{dij}$.
- x_{dij} denotes the number of households in village ***j*** of district ***i*** according to the frame.

The sampling weight for the stage 1 is represented by:

[4]The number of households "M" in each selected village was also recorded for the adjustment in the household weight calculation, and the housing unit was used in this case as proxy of the household because the household listing was not done so as to reduce the cost and to maintain the coverage of sample throughout the village.

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$$W_{dij} = \frac{1}{P_{dij}} = \frac{x_{di}}{n_{di} x_{dij}}$$

Stage 2: Selection of 15 households in each village selected in the first stage.

The probability of the household ***k***to be selected in village ***j*** of district ***i***(P_{dijk}) was represented by: $P_{dijk} = \frac{15}{M_{dij}}$, where:

- M_{dij} denotes the total number of household in village ***j*** of district ***i*** that was actually reported by the village chief in the data collection day. If there is no change in the number of households between the time of recording in 2017 CDB data and this WASH survey, M_{dij}would be equal to x_{dij}.

The weight for the second stage was represented by:

$$W_{dijk} = \frac{1}{P_{dijk}} = \frac{M_{dij}}{15}$$

The sampling designed weight (W^{d}_{dijk}) of the survey would be calculated as:

$$W^{d}_{dijk} = W_{dij} * W_{dijk} = \frac{x_{di}}{n_{di} x_{dij}} * \frac{M_{dij}}{15}$$

2.4.3.2 Sampling Weight Adjustment

The adjusted sampling weight for non-response (W^{adj}_{dijk})was computed as:

$W^{adj}_{dijk} = W^{d}_{dijk} * \frac{15}{m_{dij}}$, where$m_{dij}$ denotes the number of sampled householdsto be actually interviewed in village ***j*** of district ***i***. If there is no non-response, then m_{dij} would be equal to 15.

The above adjusted weight would then be calibrated to account for the differences between the total number of households reported in frame and the recently updated data on the total number of households which was available in the first quarter of the official statistics of Kampong Chhnang Province at district level to be the final household weight. The calibration factor for each sampled household was calculated as:

$$C_{dijk} = \frac{No.of\ household\ in\ recently\ updated\ official\ statistics}{No.of\ households\ weighted\ by\ W^{adj}_{dijk}}$$

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The final household weight (W_{dijk}^{final}) would be then computed as:

$$W_{dijk}^{adj} = W_{dijk}^{adj} * \text{Cdijk}$$

2.4.4 Estimation Method

To estimate the survey findings at district level, assume that x_{dijk} and y_{dijk} were the two variables collected from household ***k*** in village ***j*** of district ***i***. The ratio of these two variables were estimated by:

$$\hat{R}_d = \frac{\hat{Y}_d}{\hat{X}_d}, \text{ where}$$

$$\hat{Y}_d = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{di}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{dij}} W_{dijk}^{final} y_{dijk}, \text{ and}$$

$$\hat{X}_d = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{di}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{dij}} W_{dijk}^{final} x_{dijk}$$

The variance of this ratio estimate was estimated by:

$$\hat{V}(\hat{R}_d) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}_d^2}\{\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_d) - 2\hat{R}_d\widehat{Cov}(\hat{Y}_d, \hat{X}_d) + \hat{R}_d^2\hat{V}(\hat{X}_d)\}$$

And the estimates of the survey findings at provincial level were represented by:

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}, \text{ where}$$

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^{8} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{di}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{dij}} W_{dijk}^{final} y_{dijk}, \text{ and}$$

$$\hat{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{8} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{di}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{dij}} W_{dijk}^{final} x_{dijk}$$

The variance of provincial ratio estimate was estimated by:

$$\hat{V}(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2}\{\hat{V}(\hat{Y}) - 2\hat{R}\widehat{Cov}(\hat{Y}, \hat{X}) + \hat{R}^2\hat{V}(\hat{X})\}$$

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Annex B- Questionnaire

CONFIDENTIAL All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only	Pilot Survey on Drinking Water and Sanitation for Kampongchhang Province 2018

QUESTIONNAIRE

General Information

A. To be completed by interviewer

Province /Capital	
District/City/Khan	
Commune/Sankat	
Sample Village	
Sector (Urban=1, Rural=2)	
Sample reference number of household	

B. To be completed by interviewer

Name of household head		Phone:	
Address (house No., street….) of other identification)			
Team Number		Interviewer's Id:	
Interviewer's name:		Interviewer's signature:	
Interview's date		Interviewer's phone no:	
Number of household members	Male:	emale	Total members:

C. To be completed by supervisor after checking completed questionnaire

Supervisor's name:		Supervisor's Id:	
Supervisor' s signature:		Date checked by supervisor	
Supervisor' s phone no:			

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The questions should be asked of the head of household, spouse of the head of household or other adult household member if both head and spouse are absent.

1. Respondent's Information:

Q1 What is your name ?

Q2 What is your sex ?

1= Male

2= Female

Code:

Q3 How many numbers in your households ?

Male Female Total

Q4 How many numbers of children under 5 years old in your households ?

Male Female Total

Q5 Do your household has ID poor card ?

1= Yes

2= No (=>>Q7)

3= Don't know (=>>Q7)

Code:

Q6 What type of ID Poor card that your household has ?

1= Poor1

2= Poor2

3= Don't know

Code:

2. Drinking water sources

Q7 What is the main source of drinking water of your household in wet season?

DRINKING WATER SOURCE CODES IN WET SEASON

01=Piped into dwelling (=>>Q11)

02=Piped into compound, yard or plot(=>>Q11)

03=Public tap / standpipe

04=Tube Well, Borehole

05=Protected well

06=Unprotected well

07=Protected spring

08=Unprotected spring

09=Rainwater collection(=>>Q11)

10=Tanker-truck

11=Cart with small tank / drum(=>>Q11)

12=Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)

13=Bottled water

14=Other (specify)

Code:

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Q8 What is the distance from home to the main drinking water source in wet season ?

METERS:

Q9 Which members of your household are fetching drinking water in the wet season?

Relationship to the head **Code:**

01=Head	09=Nephew/Niece
02= Spouse	10= Son/Daughter-in-law
03= Son/Daughter	11=Brother/Sister-in-law
04=Stepchild	12=Parent-in-law
05= Adopted child/Foster child	13= Other relatives
06=Parent	14= Servant
07= Sibling	15=Other non-relative including boarder
08=Grand child	

Q10 How many minutes per day do they spend in total on fetching drinking water in wet season?

1=water on premise

2=Less than 30 minutes **Code:**

3=More than 30 minutes

4= Don't know

Q11 What is the main source of drinking water of your household in dry season?

DRINKING WATER SOURCE CODES IN DRY SEASON

01=Piped into dwelling (=>>Q11)

02=Piped into compound, yard or plot(=>>Q11)

03=Public tap / standpipe

04=Tube Well, Borehole **Code:**

05=Protected well

06=Unprotected well

07=Protected spring

08=Unprotected spring

09=Rainwater collection(=>>Q11)

10=Tanker-truck

11=Cart with small tank / drum(=>>Q11)

12=Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)

13=Bottled water

14=Other (specify)

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Q12 What is the distance from home to the main drinking water source in dry season ?

METERS: | | | | | |

Q13 Which members of your household are fetching drinking water in the dry season?

Relationship to the head **Code:** | | |

01=Head	09=Nephew/Niece
02= Spouse	10= Son/Daughter-in-law
03= Son/Daughter	11=Brother/Sister-in-law
04=Stepchild	12=Parent-in-law
05= Adopted child/Foster child	13= Other relatives
06=Parent	14= Servant
07= Sibling	15=Other non-relative including boarder
08=Grand child	

Q14 How many minutes per day do they spend in total on fetching drinking water in dry season?

1=water on premise

2=Less than 30 minutes **Code:** | |

3=More than 30 minutes

4= Don't know

Q15 The main source of drinking water located into the dewelling/on premise ?

1=Yes **Code:** | |

2=No

Q16 Do the main source of drinking water for using in your household enough throughout the year?

1=Yes

2=Available only for wet season **Code:** | |

3=Available only for dry season

Q17 How many liters of the main source of drinking water do your household drink per day?

Total liters per day | | | | | |

Q18 Is any member of your household have difficulty fetching the main source of drinking water ?

Relationship to the head **Code:** | | |

01=Head	09=Nephew/Niece
02= Spouse	10= Son/Daughter-in-law
03= Son/Daughter	11=Brother/Sister-in-law
04=Stepchild	12=Parent-in-law
05= Adopted child/Foster child	13= Other relatives
06=Parent	14= Servant
07= Sibling	15=Other non-relative including boarder
08=Grand child	99= None

Q19 Did your household treat water in anyway to make it safer to drink ?

1=Yes Always

2=Yes Sometimes **Code:**

3=No Never (=>>Q23)

Q20 How did your household usually treat drinking water ? 1=Yes 2=No

a. Boil water?

b. Filter water?

c. Filter water? (Biosand) **Code:**

d. Stir white alum?

e. Stir chlorine ?

f. Use filter cloth ?

Q21 How did your household is usually stored water treatment for drinking?

1=Yes 2=No

a. Store in filters

b. Transfer into a cover container **Code:**

c. Transfer into a uncover container

d. Transfer into kettle

e. Ports in a bottle

f. Other (specify)

Q22 What is the taste of the drinking water?

1=Delicious **Code:**

2=Not delicious

3=Other (specify)

Q23 Do you think that your household has been sick because of drinking unsafe water?

1=Yes **Code:**

2=Never (=>>Q25)

Q24 If yes, what type of diseases?

Q25 How much water charges did your household pay last month?

(Put "0" for not buying water source) **RIELS:**

Q26 Did your household have enough water for drinking?

1=Yes **Code:**

2=No

Q27 How did your household keep/store the water for drinking?

1=Not available **Code:**

2=Closed devices (improved)

3=Closed devices (unimproved)

4= Other (specify)

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3. Sanitation

Q28 What toilet facility does your household have within the premises (in the area close to the dwelling)? (please observe the toilet facilities)

1=None
2=Pour flush (or flush) connected to sewerage
3=Pour flush (or flush) to septic tank or pit
4=Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere (i.e. not a sewer or pit/tank)
5=Pit latrine with slab
6=Pit latrine without slab or open pit
7=Latrine overhanging field or water (drop in the field, pond, lake, river, sea)
8= Other (specify)

Code:

Q29 Does your household used this toilet facility with the other household?

1=Yes, we shared
2=No

Code:

Q30 Is any number of your household have difficulty using toilet facility?

Relationship to the head

Code:

01=Head	09=Nephew/Niece
02= Spouse	10= Son/Daughter-in-law
03= Son/Daughter	11=Brother/Sister-in-law
04=Stepchild	12=Parent-in-law
05= Adopted child/Foster child	13= Other relatives
06=Parent	14= Servant
07= Sibling	15=Other non-relative including boarder
08=Grand child	99= None

Q31 How many minutes does your household spend from dewelling to the toilet facility ? (two ways)

1=Toilet on premise
2=Less than 30 minutes
3=More than 30 minutes
4= Don't know

Code:

Q32 What is the distance from toilets to the main source of drinking w; METERS:

Q33 Does your household's toilet facility could uesd in the wet season?

1=Yes
2=No

Code:

Q34 Does your family used to pump/empty tank or pit latrines?

1=Yes, used to pump/empty
2=No, never pump/empty (=>>Q36)
3= Don't know (=>>Q36)

Code:

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Q35 The last time of tank or pit latrine were pump/empty, where the waste were disposed of?

1=Remove the feces by using a tanker truck for cleaning sewage **Code:**

2=Remove the feces by using a recycling Equipment and force

3=Buried in a closed pit

4=Dumped in an open pit / land / water / other places

5=Other (specify)

6= Don't know

Q36 Where does your household keep children's stools under 5 years old? (If not children, please skip

1=In the toilet

2=Buried in a pit **Code:**

3=Thrown in the jungle

4=Thrown in the garbage / plastic bag

5=Other (specify)

Q37 Where does the female members in your household disposed the sanitary pads ?

1=In the toilet

2=Buried in a pit **Code:**

3=Thrown in the jungle

4=Thrown in the garbage / plastic bag

5=Other (specify)

Q38 How often does your household received the dissemination on sanitation?

1=Every week

2=Every month **Code:**

3=Every year

4=Sometimes, but not regularly

5=Never **(=>>Q40)**

Q39 Does your household received the dissemination on sanitation from whom 1=Yes 2=No

1=Village or Commune\Sangkat authorities

2=Organization\NGOs **Code**

3=Private Company/Seller

d. Information networks and social media (TV, Facebook,...)

e. Other (specify)

Q40 Does your family know the seller or the distributer of toilet facility?

1=Yes **Code:**

2=No

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4. Hygiene practices

Q41 Did you ever known/understanding how to wash your hands with soap?

1=Yes **Code:** ☐☐

2=No

Q42 Do you wash your hands with soap regularly?

1=Yes, regularly **Code:** ☐☐

2=Yes, sometimes

3=No **(=>>Q45)**

Q43 When do you wash your hands with soap? (answer more than one) 1=Yes 2=No

a=After using toilets ☐☐

b=After changing baby's diapers or washing baby's buttocks **Code:** ☐☐

c=Before eating food ☐☐

d=After touching animals ☐☐

Q44 Please observe the hand washing facility in the bathroom or into compound?

1=There is availability of handwashing facilities with water and soap

2=There is availability of handwashing facilities with water but no soap **Code:** ☐☐

3=There is availability of handwashing facilities with no water and soap

4= Not availabe of handwashing facilities

Q45 How often does your household cleaning the house or compound?

1=Every day **Code:** ☐☐

2=Every week

3=Every month

4=Every year

5=Never

Q46 How often does your household received the dissemination on hand washing?

1=Every week

2=Every month **Code:** ☐☐

3=Every year

4=Sometimes, but not regularly

5=Never **(=>>Q48)**

Q47 Does your household received the dissemination on hand washing from whom?

1=Village or Commune\Sangkat authorities

2=Organization\NGOs **Code** ☐☐

3=Private Company/Seller

d. Information networks and social media (TV, Facebook,...) ☐☐

e. Other (specify) _____

Q48 Is there availability of Water and Sanitation Using Group (WSUG) in your community/village?

1=Yes **Code** ☐☐

2=No

3=Don't know