



Assessment Report (WASH Program)

Submitted by

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Community Development Association

Type of documents: Assessment Report

Sector: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

Location: Kyeik Done Sub-township, Kyar Inn Seike Gyi Township, Kaying State.

Date of Assessment: From 8.5.2017 to 17.5.2017

The objective of the assessment:

This assessment is intended to identify an essential needs of communities for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) area, and to make an evidence and provide a recommendation for appropriate solutions to solve WASH related issues in communities.

Identifying target area:

Target villages were identified under the consultation with UNICEF officer, Township General Administration Department (GAD), Township Education Office (TEO) and KNU's education counterparts.

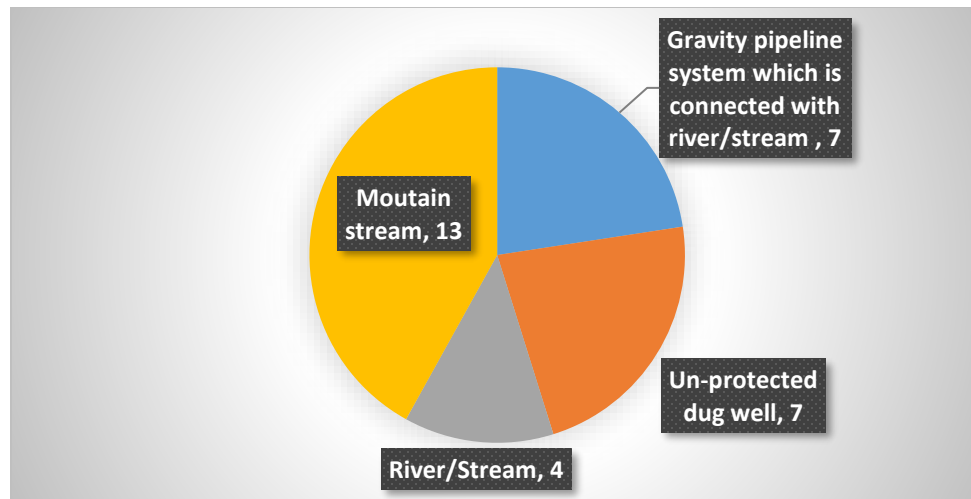
Assessment Method: The assessment was Focus Group Discussion method and interview method. The completed assessment forms, meeting minutes, participant lists and field photos were recorded for future references.

The CDA's assessment team has visited 22 villages in Kyeik Don Township. The following are the general information of the villages/and schools:

No	Village Tract	Village	House Hold	Population	School	Total Student	Disabled Students	Total Teacher	Government Appointed Teacher	Volunteer Teacher
1	A Zinn	A zinn	308	1708	-	70	0	2	0	2
2	A Zinn	Kyaw Kwee	148	736	Primary School	148	0	7	5	2
3	A Zinn	Htee Mae baw	88	469	Primary School	95	0	3	0	3
4	A Zinn	Kale Maw law	45	243	-	50	1	3	0	3
5	A Zinn	Maw Talar	38	209	Sub Primary School	30	0	1	0	1
6	A Zinn	Farka laun Se	94	556	Primary School	70	1	3	0	3
7	A Zinn	Kasapoe Klæe	37	175	Primary School	38	0	1	0	1
8	Fer Kwee	Fer kwee	88	515	-	0	0	0	0	0
9	Fer Kwee	Kee Tar	38	193	-	23	0	1	0	1
10	Fer Kwee	Htee yo see	32	161	-	0	0	0	0	0
11	Fer Kwee	Mae Kee ne	52	270	Primary School	68	0	2	0	2
12	A Zinn	TaNayPhya	60	308	Primary School	60	0	4	0	4
13	Htee War Kalu	Htee War Kalu	92	453	Primary School	120	0	7	5	2
14	Htee War Kalu	Htee Poe maw	22	101	-	0	0	0	0	0

15	TaKa Hta	Show Hta	84	448	Primary School	153	0	6	0	0
16	TaKa Hta	PallKalo	123	704	Primary School	120	0	8	5	3
17	TaKa Hta	WarkhoLokhal	14	75	Primary School	25	0	2	0	2
18	TaKa Hta	phawnawkhee	32	175	-	0	0	0	0	0
19	Minanup	Eaisai	62	375	Primary School	93	0	4	4	0
20	Kwekhalae	Kwekhalae	178	706	Post Primary School	219	0	9	6	3
21	Kwekhalae	Joe Phyu	73	612	Post Primary School	71	1	4	4	0
22	Kwekhalae	Poechimu	48	249	Primary School	78	0	4	0	4
		Total	1,756	9,411		1,531	3	71	29	36

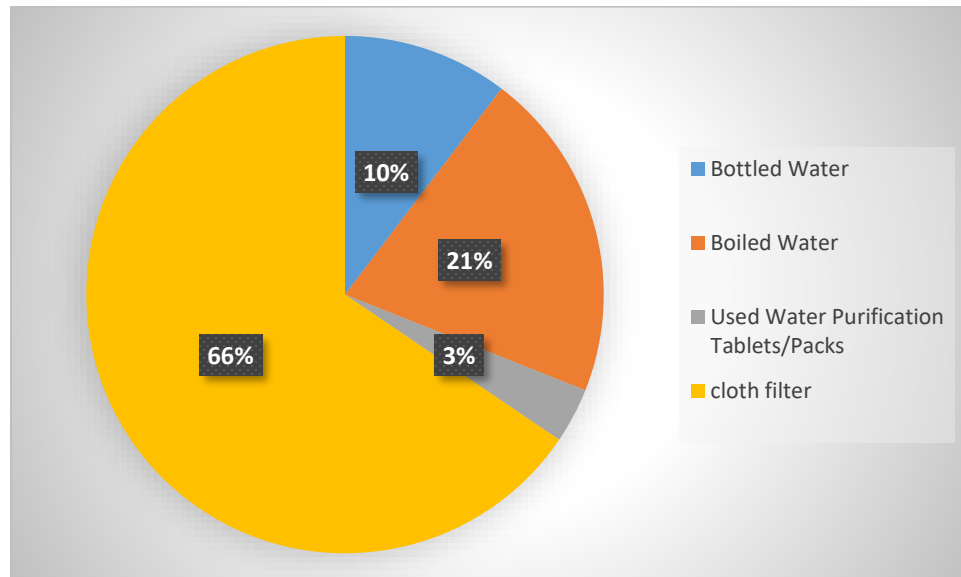
Major Drinking Water Sources:



According to the field assessment finding, there are 4 majors drinking water sources in 22 villages.

- 13 Villages rely on the water source of mountain stream for their drinking water. There is no connection/pipeline system between communities and these water sources. Approximately, these communities have to spend minimum 30 minutes and maximum 50 minutes for taking drinking water from these water sources.
- The assessment team have found that there are no protected dug wells in 22 villages. 7 villages are relying on un-protected dug wells for the drinking water and there are no appropriate facilities in these dug wells such as no drainage system, unclean bucket, no cover and no platform. So it should be upgraded and improved.
- 4 villages rely on the water source of river for their drinking water. Approximately, these communities have to spend minimum 30 minutes and maximum 50 minutes for taking drinking water from these water sources.
- 7 villages rely on the gravity pipeline system which are connected with their near river/stream. Most of these water pipeline systems are implemented by DRD and NGOs' projects. Although there are such kind of water facilities, there is still needed for water storage facilities.

Water filtration methods in 22 villages



The above pie chart shows the community practice of water filtration methods. There are 5 major conditions of community how do they treat/filter the water before they drink it.

- 66 % of the practice of community normally use some cloth or bandana to filter the water.
- 21% of communities drink the boiled water such as green tea.
- 10% of families in 22 villages buy the bottled water from the market or local shops.
- Just only 3% of families use some water purification tablets and/or chlorine for water treatment.

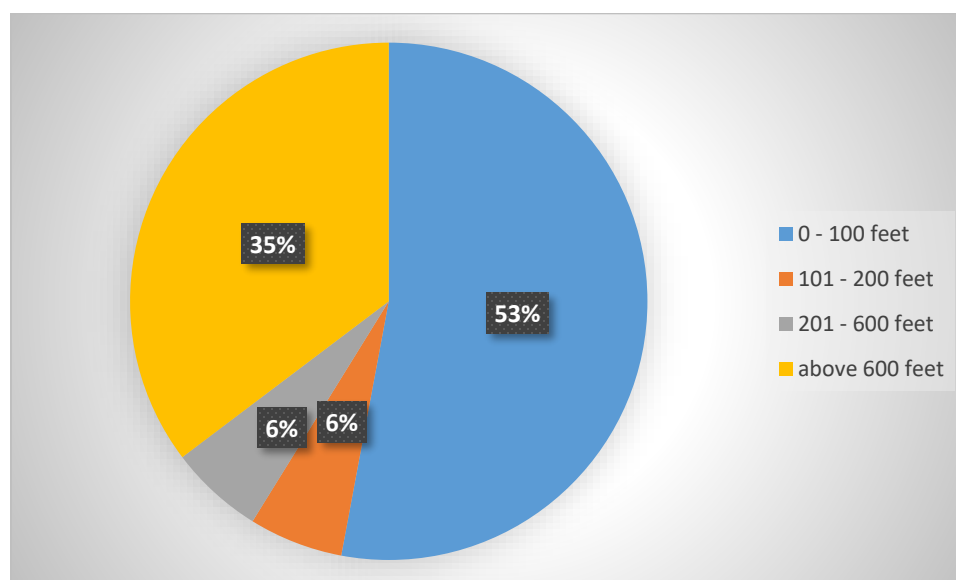
There is also a high potential of external contamination by external factors such as animals or human feces and bacteriological contamination with no other forms of treatment apart from boiling water. However, there is no guarantee of access to safe water since the water sources are often contaminated. In addition, the villages are often far from the first water sources available and the existing wells are not in a suitable condition and do not provide a sufficient amount of water for the local population.

Availability of drinking water and domestic water in 22 schools.

Village	Water for Drinking	Water for Latrine	Water for Hand Washing
A Zinn	Sufficient	Sufficient	Insufficient
Kyaw Kwee	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient
Htee Mae baw	Sufficient	Sufficient	Insufficient
Kale Maw law	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Maw Talar	Sufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Farka laun Se	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Kasapoe Klæe	Sufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Fer kwee	Sufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Kee Tar	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Htee yo see	Sufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Mae Kee ne	Sufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
TaNayPhya	Sufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Htee War Kalu	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient
Htee Poe maw	Sufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Show Hta	Sufficient	Sufficient	Insufficient
PallKalo	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient

WarkhoLokhal	Sufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
phawnawkhee	Sufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Eaisai	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient
Kwekhalae	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient
Joe Phyu	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient
Poechimu	Sufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient

The distance between school latrine and water sources in 22 schools.



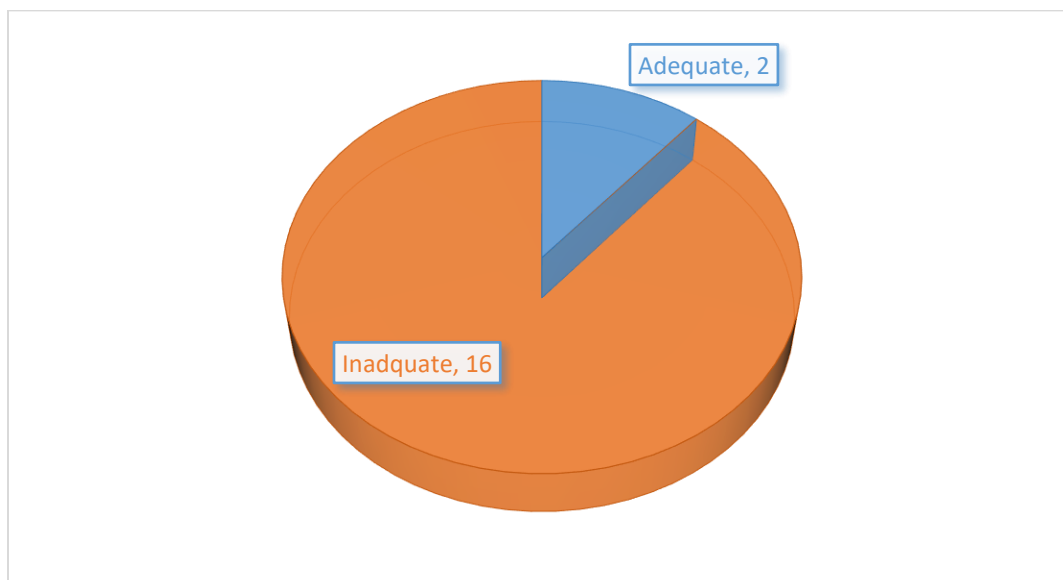
Situation of School Latrines

No.	Village	Number of Students	Latrine (Water Use)		Fly-Proof Pit latrine		Pit Latrine		Urinal Room		Remark
			Functioning	Un-functioning	Functioning	Un-functioning	Functioning	Un-functioning	Functioning	Un-functioning	
1	A Zinn	70	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
2	Kyaw Kwee	148	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
3	Htee Mae baw	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Need New School Latrines
4	Kale Maw law	50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
5	Maw Talar	30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
6	Farka laun Se	70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
7	Kasapoe Klæe	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
8	Kee Tar	23	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines

9	Mae Kee ne	68	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
10	TaNayPhya	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
11	Htee War Kalu	120	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
12	Show Hta	153	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
13	PallKalo	120	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
14	WarkhoLokhal	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
15	Eaisai	93	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
16	Kwekhalae	219	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
17	Joe Phyu	71	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
18	Poechim	78	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Need New School Latrines
	Total	1531	28	6	1	0	3	0	1	0	

Hand Washing Facilities in 18 schools

The below pie chart and table show the adequacy of handwashing facilities in 18 schools. There is a notable that 16 out of 18 schools have no appropriate facilities for hand washing. Only the students in 2 schools are access to proper handwashing facilities.



No	Village Name	No of Students	Handwashing Facilities
1	A Zinn	70	Inadequate
2	Kyaw Kwee	148	Adequate
3	Htee Mae baw	95	Inadequate
4	Kale Maw law	50	Inadequate
5	Maw Talar	30	Inadequate
6	Farka laun Se	70	Inadequate
7	Kasapoe Klæe	38	Inadequate
8	Kee Tar	23	Inadequate
9	Mae Kee ne	68	Inadequate
10	TaNayPhya	60	Inadequate
11	Htee War Kalu	120	Inadequate
12	Show Hta	153	Inadequate
13	PallKalo	120	Inadequate

14	WarkhoLokhal	25	Inadequate
15	Eaisai	93	Inadequate
16	Kwekhalae	219	Adequate
17	Joe Phyu	71	Inadequate
18	Poechimu	78	Inadequate
	Total	1531	

It is also found in the assessment that the communities have very little or no awareness of good hygiene practices: with lack of sanitary latrines lead to open defecation. There is a lack of hand washing facilities and/or soap. During the assessment, there is a notable that the school children and teachers have not received hygiene awareness training and are consequently not adhering to good practices. Additionally, women in the villages, though being primarily responsible for childrearing, food preparation, and household water management, have low education levels and little knowledge of appropriate nutritional and hygiene practices for the health and wellbeing of their children as primary caretakers

The below table shows the percentage of the families use latrine in the village

No	Village	House Hold	% of Latrine in the village
1	A Zinn	308	75%
2	Kee Tar	38	75%
3	Htee War Kalu	92	75%
4	Show Hta	84	50%
5	PallKalo	123	50%
6	Eaisai	62	50%
7	Kwekhalae	178	50%
8	Kyaw Kwee	148	30%
9	Joe Phyu	73	30%
10	Poechimu	48	30%
11	Maw Talar	38	20%
12	Farka laun Se	94	20%

13	Fer kwee	88	20%
14	Htee yo see	32	20%
15	Mae Kee ne	52	20%
16	TaNayPhya	60	20%
17	Htee Poe maw	22	20%
18	WarkhoLokhal	14	20%
19	phawnawkhee	32	20%
20	Htee Mae baw	88	0%
21	Kale Maw law	45	0%
22	Kasapoe Klæe	37	0%

The absence of latrines (public or at household level) reveal that free open defecation is very common in villages. The presence of defecation areas at less than 50 meters from water collection points is one of the main contamination, accompanied by the lack of hand washing facilities (and when available the soap is not used). Lack of improved sanitation is among the main contributing factors for the prevalence of diarrhea.

The Key Stakeholders in Assessment Area

Government Department	NGO/INGOs/Development Project	Arm Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Township Education Office - General Administration Department - Department of Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Karen Department of Health and Welfare (KDHW) - International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) - Save the Children - Karen Education Department (KED) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) - Karen National Union (KNU) - Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) - Karen National Defense

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Premiere Urgence International Myanmar (PUI) - Community Driven Development Project (CDD) - International Organization of Migration (IOM) - Peace Wings Japan (PWJ) - Lutheran World Foundation Myanmar (LWF) - Social Vision Services (SVS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization (KNDO) - Karen Peace Front (KPF) - Border Guard Force (BGF) - Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP)
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Key Recommendation

According to the assessment finding, the following activities are suggested for project implementation in these 22 villages.

- Gravity flow system/pipeline connection system from water source to community should be supported to community including construction of water storage tanks.
- Existing un-protected drinking dug wells should be protected and upgraded.
- Hygiene awareness sessions should be conducted in schools or/and communities.
- The existing schools water facilities should be upgraded/provided.
- The handwashing facilities should be provided to schools.

Submitted by

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