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April 24th, 2019

Factors affecting safe child feces disposal in Puri, Odisha: Results from a cross-

sectional study

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Abstract

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sectional study

By Shivika Udaipuria

Background: Unsafe child feces disposal is persistent, yet most sanitation campaigns overlook this important aspect of sanitation. The very few child feces management interventions that are present, focus on providing/ spreading awareness on tools to safely manage child feces. Children's feces are often thought to be benign when in fact they are more harmful than adult feces. They are considered harmless because they smell less, have lesser visible food particles and are smaller. Safe child feces disposal practices are important to avoid faeco-oral contamination and re-exposure to fecal pathogens as children may practice geophagia or put fomites into their mouths and may defecate in areas that are easily accessible to other children/ adults.

Methods: The study uses data from the baseline survey of a cluster randomized controlled trial in Puri. This study aims to explore the factors associated with safe child feces disposal. It explores the prevalence of safe child feces disposal in the study population and child feces management practices while testing behavioral and individual and household demographic factors associated with sanitary stool disposal practices.

Results: The prevalence of safe child feces disposal was found to be very low (19%). Majority of safe defecation events were because of the child directly defecating into a latrine. The most common practice to dispose child feces was to throw it in the garbage. Social norms, motivations, risk-perception, age of the child and consistency of latrine use by other members of the household was found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal.

Conclusion: Sanitary disposal of child stool should not be overlooked and should be an important aspect of sanitation campaigns to ensure that there is no potential source of exposure to fecal pathogens. Child feces disposal is not just a sanitation problem but also a behavioral problem; thus, behavioral determinants should be addressed while designing sanitary child feces disposal interventions.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Sanitation and its health impacts

Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) are key components for good health. A hygienic sanitation facility is a basic right of humans rather than mere necessity (1). There is increasing evidence to buttress the role of improved sanitation on reducing the prevalence of diarrhea. An assessment of thirteen randomized controlled trials, quasi-randomized control trials and non-randomized controlled trials from six countries (2), a systematic review and meta regression done to assess the impact of drinking water and sanitation on diarrheal diseases in low and middle income settings (3) and, an updated systematic review of articles published between 1970 and February 2016 showed that improvements in WaSH have the potential to largely reduce the risk of diarrheal diseases (4). Apart from reduced risk of diarrheal diseases, improved sanitation projects reduced risk of neglected tropical diseases (NTD) like soil transmitted helminthic infections, active trachoma and schistosomiasis (5-7). It also shows improvement in cognitive development and school attendance for children (8). Improved sanitation and safe child feces disposal are also associated with a reduced risk of environmental enteropathy and impaired growth (9). A retrospective analysis of data from 145 countries in 2014 concluded that 5.5% deaths (365,000 deaths) in age group under five could be prevented with improved sanitation (10).

Sustainable and Millennial Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) set in 2015 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation by 2030 paying special attention to women and girls and those in vulnerable situations (11). Before the SDGs the Millennial Development Goals (MDGs) were implemented which targeted use of safe sanitation facilities by 77% of the world population (12). However, by 2015, only 39% people globally used safe sanitation services, 29% used basic sanitation services, 2.3 billion people lacked access to even basic sanitation facilities and, 892 million people continued to practice open defecation (13).

Safe sanitation services are improved sanitation facilities which hygienically separate excreta from human contact, these are unshared facilities where the excreta are either treated and disposed in situ, stored temporarily and transported for treatment off site or transported through a sewer with wastewater and treated offsite. When the excreta from improved sanitation facilities are not treated safely they are referred to as basic sanitation facility (14). The SDGs are more expansive as compared to the MDGs (which just focused on access to facilities and halving the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation) (15) in which they focus on achieving sanitation access to all and ending open defection with special emphasis on vulnerable populations (11).

Focus on India

In 2016, 5.6 million children under five died globally out of which 1.7 million were in the South Asia region itself (16). Diarrhea was the cause of 8.4% of those deaths globally and of 9% of those in the South Asia region (17). The UNICEF for Asia 2018 progress report states that 32% of the South Asia population practiced open defecation until 2015 out of which, 3.7 million lived in urban settings and 330 million lived in rural setting (18). According to the progress on drinking water and sanitation update in 2014, one billion people in the world practice open defecation of which 82% live in just ten countries; India having the highest number of open defecators in the world (597 million) (19,20). India has shown significant improvement by reducing the proportion to 40% in 2015 (18) but the scenario is still far from good. With a total population of 1.3 billion (21), India has approximately 40% of the population (according to the 2015-2016 National Family and Health Survey) (22) practicing open defecation.

According to a report published in 2016 by the joint efforts of Indian Council of Medical Research, Public Health Foundation of India and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, unsafe water and sanitation is the seventh leading risk responsible for disease burden in India contributing to 5% of total disease burden through diarrheal diseases and other infections; diarrheal diseases were the third leading cause of death among all individual causes of deaths in India (23).

In 1999, the Indian government initiated 'Total Sanitation Campaign' to increase latrine coverage in the country particularly in rural areas. This initiative was replaced by the 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' in 2012 an on 2nd October 2014, the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi launched a campaign called 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' which translates to clean India mission, whose main objective is to have an open defecation free India by 2nd October 2019 (36, 37). The first two campaigns have managed to increase latrine coverage in India; however, the use of these latrines is poor (24–26). A recent article from Research Institute for Compassionate Economics (RICE) that reported on two surveys in Northern India showed that 44% of the rural population (over the age of two) in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh still defecate in open and 23% of rural population (over the age of two) with latrines in these states defecates in open (27). There is no evidence of the focus of the government led sanitation campaigns on safe child feces disposal. Also, despite the

increase in latrine coverage, the prevalence of diarrhea in India has increased from 9.0% according to National Health and Family Survey- 3 (NHFS-3) (28) in 2005-2006 to 9.2% according to NHFS-4 in 2015-2016 (22); indicating that it is possibly more of a sanitation behavior problem as compared to sanitation coverage problem.

Child Feces Disposal

The WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) defines safe child feces disposal practice as practices including child defecation into a latrine or disposal of child fecal matter into either a latrine or burial (29). However, the safety of burial still remains a much discussed topic among experts (30). The safest method of child feces disposal is acknowledged to be helping a child use a toilet/latrine or in case of very young children, to dispose their feces in a toilet or latrine (31).

The impact of poor sanitation and hygiene is often measured on children yet, most sanitation interventions target adults (32) making safe child feces disposal an important yet overlooked facet of safe sanitation. The pathogen load in child feces is greater than that in adult feces because the immune system in children is not fully developed (33), yet child feces is often thought of as benign (34–37). Further children have the highest risk of enteric infections (34,38–40).

Parents often permit infants to practice open defecation in the household yard as they presume infant's stools to be harmless because they are less likely to smell malodorous and contain food residuals (34,35). This unsafe sanitation behavior in turn often opens pathways for further exposure to fecal pathogens among children and in adults (35). Children engage in activities such as geophagia (41) and often tend to put their hands or fomites into their

mouths thus exposing themselves to pathogens (42); extended exposure of children to fecal pathogens may lead to enteropathy which is a disorder of the small intestine characterized by atrophy of the villi, crypt hyperplasia, inflammatory cell infiltrate, increased permeability and malabsorption (43). A JMP report on management of child feces and current disposal practices after evaluation of data from 23 countries states that as compared to a country's general population the feces of children are more likely to be unsafely disposed. Between eleven to sixty four percent of households with improved sanitation, in the countries examined, practiced unsafe disposal (32).

Prevalence of safe child feces disposal practices in Odisha

The fourth National health Survey of India indicates that a total of 29.4% households in Odisha have access to improved sanitation facilities which constitutes 23% of the rural population and 61% of the urban population; and almost 65% of the households do not use a sanitation facility and instead practice open defecation which is 72% in the rural areas and 28% in the urban areas (44). A study done by Freeman et. al in Odisha in the context of a randomized controlled trial found the prevalence of safe child feces disposal (among children under five years of age) to be low in Odisha. They also found a very modest increase in safe disposal of feces; a change from 1.1% at baseline to 10.4% in the intervention households and 3.1% in the control households (45). A cross sectional study done by Majorin et. al in 2014 on 40 pre-ambulatory and 105 ambulatory children was safely disposed. Among pre- ambulatory children, defecation on ground (either inside the compound or outside the compound) was the most common practice and only 20% of them used potties or nappies. Among the ambulatory children, 20% defecated in a latrine and

most of them (55%) defecated on the ground in the compound. The study also reported that most of the feces for both ambulatory and pre-ambulatory children was disposed in the garbage (46). Another study on 694 households with 852 children under five found that 22.3% of the households disposed of feces of all children under five for the last defecation in a latrine, 6.5% households disposed feces of some of the children under five in a latrine and 71.25% did not dispose any of the children's feces in the latrines (47). The NHFS- 4 also reported that the prevalence of safe child feces disposal in Odisha was only 12.5%, the lowest in the country (44).

Identifying the Problem

Recent studies in have tried to identify various factors associated with child feces disposal practices. Factors that have been associated with safe child feces disposal include household wealth, mother's education, any formal education received by the head of the household, latrine ownership, caregiver's age, consistency of adult latrine use, presence of safe child feces management tools, presence of an improved latrine, number of children less than five years of age in the household (32,48–50). Studies in Peru and Burkina Faso suggest that these determinants are themselves influenced by complex networks of psychological and environmental factors such as perceptions of dirtiness, the desire to conform to societal norms, the type and availability of latrines, the presence of nearby hill or rubbish areas, the availability of time resources for supervision, disposal and toilet etiquette training (51,52). These point to a need for more comprehensive understanding of the barriers to safe child feces disposal (49) to design and create targeted interventions (44).

According to a JMP report over 54% households in India with improved sanitation still unsafely dispose their child's feces and 24% of those with improved sanitation simply leave their children's feces in open (32). Similar findings were observed by another study in rural Odisha after a combined household level piped water and sanitation intervention, which found that many households with access to a toilet did not practice safe child feces disposal (50) These evidences suggest that child feces disposal is not only a problem due to inaccessibility to sanitation but it is also a major behavior change issue; to combat which, there is a necessity to develop targeted behavior change interventions that go beyond access to facilities and focus on making use of available resources. To be able to develop these behavior-change interventions it is important to identify the behavioral determinants that influence the behavior of people associated with safe child feces disposal. This knowledge will in turn help address the specific factors that hinder behavior change associated with safe child feces disposal among populations. **METHODS**

Research Question:

- What behavioral determinants are associated with safe child feces disposal for children under five in Puri, Odisha?
- What are the various factors associated with safe child feces disposal for children under five in Puri, Odisha?

Aim:

To determine the factors associated with safe child feces disposal in Puri, Odisha

Specific Objectives

- To assess the prevalence of safe child feces disposal for children under five in Puri, Odisha.
- 2. To determine the behavioral risk factors associated with safe child feces disposal
- 3. To determine the association between safe child feces disposal and mother's education level and other household characteristics.

Inclusion Criteria:

Youngest child under the age of 5 years from households that had a latrine, consented for the survey and had no data required for analysis missing.

Study Design and Setting

This study used baseline data from a cluster-randomized control trial in Puri district of Odisha (India). The aim of the trial was to assess the effectiveness of low-cost behavior change intervention designed to increase latrine use and safe child feces disposal. Additional details of the trial are mentioned in another paper describing the research protocol (53).

Puri is a coastal district in the State of Odisha in the eastern part of India. It has a population of 1.7 million, which is 4% of the total Odisha population. Of the 1.7 million, 10% are children of up-to six years of age and the proportion of female children among them is 48%. Sixteen percent of the people in Puri live in urban areas and the average literacy rate in the district is 87%. Among the 74% of the population living in rural areas, the literacy rate is 84% (54). As of April 2019; the latrine coverage in Puri District is reported by the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Mission portal dashboard to be 81.6% in Puri (55).

Data Collection

All the households in the 66 villages included in the trial were censused and those with latrines were asked to participate in the baseline survey. A structured survey tool was used to collect the baseline survey data (Appendix A). The female head of the household was the target respondent for the overall survey. The survey included questions on household and individual level demographics, social interaction, household sanitation and sludge management, water sources and wash facilities, individual latrine use, behavioral determinants of latrine use and child feces disposal and included observations of the household latrine to determine condition and use. For the section on child feces disposal practices and behavioral determinants the enumerators of the survey specifically sought the primary caregiver of the child to answer questions. The tool was developed in English, translated to Oriya and was back-translated to English to ensure accuracy. They survey was administered in Oriya by fluent Oriya speakers using smartphones programmed with open data kit (ODK) (56).

Study Participants

To be eligible for inclusion in this study, households needed to have a child under age five, household representative should have completed the survey portion on safe child feces disposal determinants, and households should have no data required for analysis missing. The baseline survey was administered to 3,979 households out of which 935 (23.5%) had a child under five. Of the remaining 935 households only 806 met all the inclusion criteria for the study. Figure 1 shows a diagram depicting how the sample size for analysis was obtained.

Primary Outcome of Interest

The primary outcome of interest was safe child feces disposal for the last defecation event. The baseline survey collected information on last defecation location of the youngest child and what was done to dispose of the feces, which was used to create a new binary variable that marked the last defecation event as safe or unsafe. To mark child feces disposal practices as safe/unsafe, the JMP definition of safe child feces disposal was used (i.e., defecation into a latrine, disposal of stools in a latrine or buried) (29) and direct defecation in a toilet or disposal of feces into the toilet was considered as safe. For purposes of this study, burial was not considered as safe because safety of burial is still a discussed topic among experts (30) and since these households have a latrine the most ideal location for child feces disposal would be in the latrine. The options for location of last defecation included: defecating in a latrine/ toilet, in potty, in cloth/nappy/diaper, in pants/clothing, on bed, on ground in latrine cubicle, on ground inside compound, and on ground outside compound. The options for disposal of feces included: put/ rinsed in a toilet/ latrine, buried, left in the open, thrown into the garbage, put/ rinsed into ditch/ drain/ open field, put/rinsed into pond/ other surface water, washed (water ends up somewhere else) and other.

Explanatory Variables

The primary exposures of interest were scores for the following behavioral determinants: action knowledge and knowledge, social norms, beliefs, motivations, and risk perception. These factors were identified through formative research prior to the trial (53). There were 18 questions from the baseline survey that corresponded to these five different behavioral determinants, which were informed by RANAS theory (57) (risks, attitudes, norms, abilities, and self-regulation), Christina Bicchieri's Social Norm Theory (58) and Michie's COM-B theory (59). The answers to these questions were on a four-point Likert scale (1= completely disagree, 2= mildly disagree, 3= mildly agree, 4=completely agree). During the data cleaning phase some of the questions were reversed to maintain the valence. The final scores for each behavioral determinant factor determined by calculating the sum of each response for each question within the factor, and then dividing the sum by the number of questions in the corresponding factors. The scores ranged from 1.0 to 4.0 to align with the response options. Frequency of responses to the questions used to form the behavioral determinants score are provided in Appendix B.

Other Covariates of interest:

Additionally, independent variables from the baseline survey such as the age of the child(31,48,50,52,60), highest education level of the female head of the household (48,60), socioeconomic status of the household (48,60), and latrine usage of the members of the household (48) were explanatory factors of interest; all chosen *a priori*.

Socio-economic status. Proxy wealth scores were constructed for all the households who took the baseline survey by constructing a linear index from asset ownership using principal component analysis (PCA) to derive weights (61). These scores were then used to create quintiles to indicate the level of wealth in the entire survey population. The lowest quintile corresponded to the lowest 20% wealth scores (poorest).

Household latrine use. Latrine use by household members was divided into three categories based on whether all members of the household used latrine, none used, or some used.

Female head of household education level. Mothers education level was not available from the baseline survey, but it has been found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal (48); thus, we used highest education level of the female head of the household as a proxy determinant of the mothers education level. The highest education level attained by the female head of the household was classified into six levels which were primary (grades 1-5), upper primary (grades 6-8), secondary (grades 9 and 10), upper secondary (grades 11 and 12), and graduate/ postgraduate for any further higher level of education attained and Anganwadi. ICDS or Integrated Child Development Services was started by the Indian government to strengthen the capacity of community for development of children. The

Anganwadi workers are the key functionaries of the ICDS programme. They run the Anganwadi Center which is the first point of contact for community members and mothers for providing health, nutrition, education and other related services to children below six years of age; expectant and nursing mothers and other women (62).

Statistical Analysis

The data was analyzed using SAS version 9.4. Descriptive statistics were calculated on the demographic characteristics of the households and on all the covariates of interest. Clustering at the village level was accounted for by using exchangeable correlation matrix. All the covariates of interest were chosen *a priori*(45,46,48–50,60). A Bivariate analysis was done to see association of each individual factor with safe child feces disposal after which multivariable logistic regression models were used to understand the association of behavioral determinants (action knowledge score, social norms score, motivations score, risk perceptions, beliefs score), consistency of latrine use by other members of the household, age of the youngest child, and highest education level of the female head of household with safe/unsafe child feces disposal. Both crude odds ratio (cOR) and adjusted odds ratio (aOR) were calculated with a 95% confidence interval.

Ethical Statement:

The trial was approved by the Emory University (Atlanta), and Xavier University (Bhubaneswar) IRB; after reviewing the study protocol, information sheet and survey tools. The survey was administered only to households that had a latrine and consented for the survey. All households with children under the age of five were requested to have a primary caregiver of the child answer questions about child feces disposal practices and determinants. If the primary caregiver of the child was different from the person who initially responded to the survey, they were asked for their consent to participate in the survey. The data was deidentified before use and was secured using password protection. RESULTS

Characteristics of study population

Data from 806 households with children less than five years of age were included in the final analysis. Majority of respondents for the survey were the primary caregivers (87.7%), and secondary caregivers (11%) of the child; few were other members of the household (1.2%). Most of the respondents were female (90.3%) and the mean age of respondents was 41.2 (std. 14.6). Twenty percent of the children were 0-11 months of age, 17% were 12-23 months, 24.7% were of 24-35 months, 19.2% were 36-47 months, and 18.6% were 48-59 months of age. Approximately half of the children were females. In 29.9% of the households the female head of the household never attended school and only 2.2% received senior secondary and 2.5% received graduate/postgraduate level of education. Thirty three percent households were in the fifth (richest) quintile of socio-economic status and latrines were being consistently used by all members in 39% of the households and nobody used a latrine in 21.6% of the households. The mean action knowledge score was 3.8(0.6), mean social norms score was 3.1(1.2), mean beliefs score was 2.9 (0.6). Other demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household and the children are presented in Table 1.

Child feces management

The prevalence of safe child feces disposal (inclusive of children who defecated in a latrine) was 19% (153/806) among all children under five. Among the non-latrine using children, the disposal was safe only for 6.7% (46/691). A detailed presentation of the outcome by age group and gender category is available in Table 4. Among all the children under five, 14.3% (115/806) defecated in a latrine. Among the non- latrine users 1% (7/691) defecated in a

potty, 9.7% (67/691) in a cloth nappy/ diaper, 0.7% (5/691) in a bedpan, 3.2% (22/691) in pants/ clothing, 3.6% (25/691) on bed, 2.2% (16/691) on ground in latrine cubicle, 58.5% (404/691) on ground inside compound, 19.3% (133/691) on ground outside compound and 1.7% (12/691) at other places. The feces of the children who did not defecate in a latrine were disposed in a latrine for 6.7% (46/691), buried for 1.3% (9/691), left in the open for 7.8% (54/691), thrown into garbage for 56.8% (393/691), put/rinsed into a ditch, drain or open field for 7.7% (53/691), put/ rinsed into pond or other surface water for 8.3% (57/691), washed (water ended up somewhere else) for 9.6% (66/691), and other for 1.9% (13/691). Frequency distribution of feces disposal by site of defecation among all children has been presented in Table 5.

Bivariate analysis

In the bivariate analysis, the following variables were found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal: action knowledge score, social norms score, beliefs score, motivations score, risk perception score, age of the child and consistency of latrine use by other members of the household (Table 2). The odds of safe child feces disposal were 2.7 times more when the female head of the household had attained a graduate, or a postgraduate level of education as compared to never have attended a school (95% CI: 1.0, 7.1). The richest households had 1.7 times greater odds of safe disposal of child feces as compared to the poorest (95% CI: 0.9, 3,3). The results from bivariate analysis are presented in Table 2.

Multivariable analysis

All the novel variables (action knowledge score, social norms score, beliefs score, motivations score, risk perception score and other covariates of interest (age of the youngest child under five, consistency of latrine use among other members of the household, highest education attained by the female head of the household and socioeconomic status) were included in the multivariate model and were chosen *a priori* (32,48,50,52,60).

After adjusting for all other covariates in a multivariable model the variables that were found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal were the social norms score (aOR: 1.3, 95% CI: 1.1, 1.6), the motivations score (aOR: 1.4, 95% CI: 1.1, 1.9), and the risk perception score (aOR: 1.5, 95% CI: 1.0, 2.2). For each one unit increase in action knowledge score and beliefs score there was 1.4 (95% CI: 0.9, 2.2) times and 1.1 (95% CI: 0.8, 1.6) times increase respectively in the odds of safe child feces disposal however these associations were not found to be statistically significant.

Age of the child and consistent latrine use by all other members of the household were also found to be significantly associated with safe disposal of child feces in the multivariable analysis. Education level of the female head of the household was not found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal when adjusting for all other covariates of interest. Detailed results from the multivariable analysis can be found in Table 3. DISCUSSION

The study describes defecation and child feces disposal practices for 806 children, who were the youngest children below the age of 5 years in their households. This study found low prevalence of safe child feces disposal; most of the child feces were disposed in the garbage. Most of the safe child feces disposal events involved the child directly defecating in a latrine. We found safe child feces disposal practices to be associated with social norms, motivations, risk-perceptions, age of the child and consistency of latrine use by other members of the household.

The prevalence of safe child feces disposal was found to be 19%; over four-fifths of the population practiced unsafe child feces disposal which is similar to findings from other studies in low income settings. A cross-sectional study in Odisha among children under five years found that the feces of only 10% of pre-ambulatory children and 22% of ambulatory children were disposed safely (46). A cross sectional study in Bangladesh among children under three years found low prevalence of safe child feces disposal among their study populations (20%) (60). A research brief by WHO for research done in 26 locations stated that in ten of the 26 locations the prevalence of safe child feces disposal was <20% (32). This indicates that safe child feces disposal is an issue that requires targeted attention.

The most common practice of child feces disposal was throwing it in the garbage, which is also consistent with another study done by Bauza et. al in Odisha (50), but different from a study in Ethiopia which stated that the most common child feces disposal practice was to leave it in the open (48) and another study in Bangladesh where throwing the feces in bushes was the most common practice (60). Disposal of child feces in the garbage is not considered safe (30) and especially in such settings where the garbage is usually disposed in the backyard of the house (46), where it can potentially contaminate the environment and can create a risk of exposure to fecal pathogens.

Safe child feces disposal took place mainly when children over 24 months of age defecated directly into a latrine. The prevalence of safe child feces disposal among non-latrine users was low among our study population. Similar results were found in other studies done by Majorin et. al in Odisha in 2014 where the feces of 10% pre-ambulatory children and 2% ambulatory children who did not defecate in a latrine was disposed safely (46) and by Freeman et. al while assessing the impact of a sanitation trial in India where at endline only 1% of the households in intervention group and 0.3% households in the control group reported that the feces of children who did not directly defecate in a toilet were being thrown in a toilet (45).

Our study stepped forward from the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) surveys and tapped deeper into factors that could determine behavior among populations. Among the novel behavioral determinant factors explored in this study, social norms, motivations and, risk perceptions were found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal practices; however, the association was not very strong with action knowledge and beliefs. A study in Burkina Faso suggested that there is a possible interplay of knowledge and psychosocial factors such as beliefs priorities, independence and self-efficacy that could determine safe child feces disposal practices but the exact behavioral determinants that can contribute to safe child feces disposal were not identified. (51). Future studies with greater power might be able to find strong and significant associations of the action knowledge and beliefs behavior determinant factors with safe child feces disposal.

Age of the child was found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal practices. This is in line with other studies which demonstrate that as the age of the child increases the likelihood of practicing safe child feces disposal increases (32,48,50,52,60). A cross sectional study done by Islam et. al in Bangladesh with children under three reported that safe disposal practices are more likely to be associated with children of age 18-36 months compared to children below eighteen months of age (60). According to a JMP research report on 26 locations; in Haiti among children under twelve months of age 59% reported safe child feces disposal as compared to 72% of those aged four years (32). This finding can be attributed to two potential explanations. Firstly, there is a possibility that children of age three years or older might be able to independently defecate in a latrine (35). Secondly, as children grow their stools are larger, start smelling and are more likely to have visible food particles as compared to that of younger children, which makes them more repelling (35) thus increasing the odds of disposing them. Future research on safe child feces disposal, as sample sizes allow, could focus specifically on children who do not directly defecate in a latrine thus studying actual 'disposal' where the caretakers of the children need to take action to dispose the child feces.

This study revealed that the odds of safe child feces disposal increased with increased consistency of latrine-use by other members of the household. This finding is consistent with findings from other studies in Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Cambodia which show that households where other members practice open defecation are less likely to practice safe child feces disposal (48,60,63). A study done by Bauza et. al in Odisha shows that consistency of latrine use by the mother was strongly associated with safe child feces

disposal (50). Thus, interventions designed to improved toilet use by caregivers could also potentially increase the odds of safe child feces disposal.

High level of education attained by the female head of the household was not associated with safe child feces disposal practices, contrary to what was found by studies in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. Studies in Bangladesh reveal that mothers who have attained at least primary level of education are more likely to understand the causes of childhood illness and these mothers also tend to have better hygiene practices (64) and are more likely to safely dispose their child's stools and protect them from illness (65). These facts are possibly inconsistent with our study findings because of sparse data in some of the education categories in our study; especially in higher education categories. In this research there were eighteen households where the female head of the household had received senior secondary level of education and only three of them (2%) practiced safe child feces disposal. Of the 32 houses where the highest education level attained by the female head of the household was Anganwadi, there were only six (4%) that practiced safe child feces disposal. Findings in this context suggest there may be other more complex factors, such as the behavioral factors identified (social norms, beliefs or awareness of risk), that could be driving child feces disposal practices. For example, a qualitative study in Odisha by Routray et. al in 2015 described that disposal of child feces in a toilet was avoided since a change or wash in clothes was suggested after having entered a latrine or stepping on a squatting pan to dispose child feces (66).

Socio-economic status of the household was not significantly associated with safe child feces disposal practices, which is consistent with findings from a study in Odisha by Bauza et. al in

2018, but contradicts the findings from studies conducted in Ethiopia (2015) and Bangladesh (2018)(48,60). There is evidence in favor of better sanitation practices among richer households (48). This is attributable to the fact that wealthier households have a better standard of living and this could be a strong motivation for safe child feces disposal practices (67). However, this was not what was found in this study; it is likely that socio-economic factors do play a significant role in determining safe child feces disposal practices, but not in this region.

Strengths

This study went beyond knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys to explore a broader set of behavioral determinants. This study tapped into the nuances of behavioral determinants and explored factors such as beliefs, social norms, motivations and risk-perception that could in turn affect the attitudes and practices of individuals. Additionally, the study limited recall bias and by using "last defecation" events reported by the respondents as compared to the "usual defecation" events.

Limitations

The study had certain weaknesses. Using secondary data from a predesigned survey limited the variables that could have been used in the study. Designing surveys specifically for studying factors associated with child feces disposal practices could possibly capture a greater wealth of information. Since location of last defecation event and disposal of child feces was self-reported there is a possible influence of social desirability bias where an individual is less likely to report poor child feces disposal practices (68,69). Observing child

feces disposal practices and accounting for the difference between observed and reported safe child feces disposal practices could greatly improve the validity of study findings. Including only the youngest child from each household in our study was another limitation; as there could possibly be different disposal practices for different children in the household especially in this study population because 78% of the families were joint families (an extended family typically three or more generations living together as a single household). Thus, there was a possibility that children of similar ages, perhaps cousins living in the same household, had different stool disposal practices, which could not be captured because of the inclusion criteria. Another major limitation of the study is that it did not account for handwashing of children and caregivers after defecation and child feces management. Truly disposing child feces safely is not just the act of disposing the stools in a latrine, but a chain of events including cleaning the defecation location, cleaning tools used to manage child feces, and handwashing (70), which collectively account for a true safe disposal event. Excluding these above-mentioned activities do not make the reported safe child feces disposal entirely safe because there is a possibility of exposure/contamination with dirty hands.
PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

The findings from this study show a very low prevalence of safe child feces disposal in Puri, Odisha as a result of which households in Puri are likely perpetually exposed to child feces, which can be a cause of enteric infections. Government sanitation campaigns in India have primarily focused on increasing latrine coverage with less focus on increasing the actual *use* of latrines. Moreover, these campaigns do not address safe child feces disposal which is a very crucial practice to ensure the health and hygiene of household members by keeping the environment free of pathogens. As the results of this study indicate, if child feces are not managed hygienically, they could be a potential source of exposure to fecal pathogens and thus could fail the purpose of constructing toilets to reduce the exposure of humans to fecal pathogens.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in India ends on 2nd October 2019, when the Prime Minister of India plans to declare India open defecation free. To consolidate the results of SBM and to ensure sustainability, the Indian government has proposed to launch an 'ODF plus' mission to ensure functionality, maintenance, and cleanliness of public toilets and an 'ODF plus' mission to ensure sanitation sustainability by addressing the complete sanitation value chain including safe containment, processing, and disposal of fecal sludge and septage (71). There is an opportunity for the Indian government could include sanitary disposal of child stools to further strengthen these initiatives.

This study adds to a growing body of evidence that the majority of safe child feces disposal events are because of children over 24 months of age defecating directly into a latrine. Toilet training at an early age could be a good start and should be a separate goal in sanitary child

feces disposal programs. WaSH programs could try and increase the number of children using toilets by designing child friendly toilets which are easy to use for children.

This study found behavioral factors to be associated with sanitary disposal of child feces; specifically, motivations, risk-perceptions and social norms thus, indicating that child feces disposal is not just a sanitation facility problem but also a behavioral problem. Future WaSH programs could use this information and consider addressing these three behavioral factors (motivations, social norms and risk-perceptions) while designing interventions to increase sanitary disposal of child feces. REFERENCES

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TABLES

| Individual Characteristics: | N (%) |
|---|---------------|
| Respondent Sex Female | 728 (90.3%) |
| Respondent Age | 41.2 (14.6) * |
| Youngest Child Female | 416(51.6%) |
| Youngest Child age | |
| 0-11 months | 165(20.5%) |
| 12-23 months | 137(17.0%) |
| 24-35 months | 199(24.7%) |
| 36-47 months | 155(19.2%) |
| 48-59 months | 150(18.6%) |
| Education level of the female head of the household | |
| Never Attended | 241(29.9%) |
| Anganwadi | 3(4.0%) |
| Primary | 231(28.7%) |
| Upper Primary | 117(14.5%) |
| Secondary | 147(18.2%) |
| Senior Secondary | 18(2.2%) |
| Graduate/Post-graduate | 20(2.5%) |
| Household Characteristics: | N (%) |
| Number of people in Household | 6.1(2.2)* |
| Joint Family [†] | 625(77.5%) |
| Caste/Tribe | |
| General | 252(31.3%) |
| Scheduled Caste | 96(11.9%) |
| Other Backward Caste | 324(40.2%) |
| Scheduled Tribe | 7(0.9%) |
| Other | 27(3.4%) |
| Missing | 100(12.4%) |
| Religion | |
| Hindu | 765(94.9%) |
| Muslim | 32(4.0%) |
| No Religion | 4(0.5%) |
| Other | 4(0.5%) |
| Missing | 1(0.1%) |
| Number of Latrines in the Household | |
| One | 719(89.2%) |
| Two | 76(9.4%) |
| | |
| Three or more | 11(1.4%) |

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of participants and households: N=806

| Quintile 1 (Poorest) | 90(11.2%) |
|--|------------|
| Quintile 2 (Poor) | 129(16.0%) |
| Quintile 3 (Middle) | 149(18.5%) |
| Quintile 4 (Rich) | 175(21.7%) |
| Quintile 5 (Richest) | 263(32.6%) |
| Consistency of Latrine use by other members In the | |
| Household | |
| None Use | 174(21.6%) |
| All Use | 318(39.5%) |
| Some Use | 314(39.0%) |
| Behavioral Determinant Scores | Mean (Std) |
| Action knowledge score | 3.8(0.6) |
| Social Norms Score | 3.1(1.2) |
| Beliefs Score | 3.5(0.8) |
| Motivation Score | 2.7(0.9) |
| Risk Perception Score | 2.9(0.6) |
| * Mean (Std) | |

* Mean (Std)

† An extended family, typically consisting of three or more generations and their spouses, living together as a single household.

| | cOR | 95% | CI | P-value |
|--|------|-----|------|---------|
| | | | | |
| Action knowledge score | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 0.04 |
| Social Norms score | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 | <.0001 |
| Beliefs score | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.0003 |
| Motivations score | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | <.0001 |
| Risk Perception score | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.7 | <.0001 |
| Age of the child | | | | |
| 0-11 months | Ref. | | | |
| 12-23 months | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.52 |
| 24-35 months | 2.1 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 0.04 |
| 36-47 months | 6.8 | 3.4 | 13.5 | <.0001 |
| 48-59 months | 8.1 | 4.1 | 16.0 | <.0001 |
| Education level of the female head of the | | | | |
| household | | | | |
| | Ref. | 0 5 | 2.0 | 0.64 |
| Anganwadi | 1.3 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 0.64 |
| Primary | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.87 |
| Upper Primary | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.43 |
| Secondary | 1.8 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 0.02 |
| Senior Secondary | 1.1 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 0.93 |
| Graduate/Postgraduate | 2.7 | 1.0 | 7.1 | 0.05 |
| Socio Economic Status: | | | | |
| | Ref. | | | |
| Quintile 2 (Poor) | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.70 |
| Quintile 3 (Middle) | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.97 |
| Quintile 4 (Rich) | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.37 |
| Quintile 5 (Richest) | 1.7 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 0.10 |
| Consistency of latrine use by other members of the | | | | |
| household | | | | |
| | Ref. | | | |
| Some Members use | 10.7 | 3.9 | 41.0 | <.0001 |
| All Members use | 20.7 | 6.4 | 66.8 | <.0001 |

Table 2: Bivariate analysis results of factors associated with Safe Child FecesDisposal among children below five in Puri, Odisha

| among children below five years of age in Puri, O | disha | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|------|----------------|--|
| | aOR | 95% | o CI | P-value | |
| | | | | | |
| Action knowledge score | 1.4 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 0.11 | |
| Social Norms score | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.01 | |
| Beliefs score | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.46 | |
| Motivations score | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.02 | |
| Risk Perception score | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.07 | |
| Age of the child | | | | | |
| 0-11 months | Ref. | | | | |
| 12-23 months | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.76 | |
| 24-35 months | 2.3 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 0.04 | |
| 36-47 months | 7.9 | 3.8 | 16.4 | <.0001 | |
| 48-59 months | 10.0 | 4.8 | 20.9 | <.0001 | |
| Education level of the female head of the | | | | | |
| household | | | | | |
| Never attended | Ref. | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.75 | |
| Anganwadi | 1.2 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.75 | |
| Primary | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.49 | |
| Upper Primary | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.99 | |
| Secondary | 1.1 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.77 | |
| Senior Secondary | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.38 | |
| Graduate/Postgraduate | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 0.88 | |
| Socio Economic Status: | | | | | |
| Quintile 1 (Poorest) | Ref. | | | | |
| Quintile 2 (Poor) | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.56 | |
| Quintile 3 (Middle) | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.45 | |
| Quintile 4 (Rich) | 0.9 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.81 | |
| Quintile 5 (Richest) | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.72 | |
| Consistency of latrine use by other members of | | | | | |
| the household | | | | | |
| No Members use | Ref. | | | | |
| Some Members use | 12.1 | 3.6 | 40.7 | <.0001 | |
| All Members use | 19.5 | 5.7 | 66.0 | <.0001 | |
| | | | | | |

 Table 3: Multivariate analysis of the factors associated with Safe Child Feces Disposal among children below five years of age in Puri, Odisha

| latrine by age and gender: | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | TOTAL | FEMALE | MALE | |
| Safe disposal for last | | | | |
| defecation among all children | N=806 | N=390 | N=416 | p-value |
| under five | | | | |
| All ages | 153(19.0%) | 88(21.2%) | 65(16.7%) | 0.10 |
| 0-11 months | 11(6.7%) | 6(6.2%) | 5(7.3%) | 0.77 |
| 12-23 months | 7(5.1%) | 3(4.5%) | 4(5.7%) | 0.74 |
| 24-35 months | 26(13.1%) | 14(14.6%) | 12(11.7%) | 0.54 |
| 36-47 months | 52(33.6%) | 34(40.5%) | 18(25.4%) | 0.05 |
| 48-59 months | 57(38.0%) | 31(43.1%) | 26(33.3%) | 0.22 |
| Last Defecation in Latrine | N=806 | N=390 | N=416 | |
| All ages | 115(14.3%) | 72(62.6%) | 43(37.4%) | 0.01 |
| 0-11 months | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | - |
| 12-23 months | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | - |
| 24-35 months | 15(13.0%) | 11(15.3%) | 4(9.3%) | 0.04 |
| 36-47 months | 48(41.7%) | 34(47.2%) | 14(32.6%) | 0.01 |
| 48-59 months | 52(45.2%) | 27(37.5%) | 25(58.1%) | 0.48 |
| Safe disposal for last | | | | |
| defecation event among non- | N=691 | N=344 | N=347 | |
| latrine users: | | | | |
| All ages | 46(6.7%) | 20(5.8%) | 26(7.5%) | 0.38 |
| 0-11 months | 11(23.9%) | 6(30.0%) | 5(19.2%) | 0.77 |
| 12-23 months | 7(15.2%) | 3(15.0%) | 4(15.4%) | 0.74 |
| 24-35 months | 13(28.3%) | 4(20.0%) | 9(34.6%) | 0.25 |
| 36-47 months | 5(10.9%) | 1(5.0%) | 4(15.4%) | 0.22 |
| 48-59 months | 10(21.7%) | 6(30.0%) | 4(15.4%) | 0.35 |
| | | | | |

Table 4: Descriptive statistics on the safe disposal of child feces and defecation in a latrine by age and gender:

| Table 5: Freque | ncy of feces dispo | sal sites of a | ull children 1 | under five who d | Table 5: Frequency of feces disposal sites of all children under five who did not defecate in a latrine by site of defecation | atrine by site of | defecation | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| 115 People last d | 115 People last defecated in a latrine. | ne. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Disposal Practice | | | | |
| Defecation Location | Put/rinsed into toilet/latrine | Buried | Left in the open | T'hrown into garbage | Put/rinsed into drain/ditch/open field | Put/ rinsed into pond/ <u>other</u> surface water | Washed (water ends up somewhere else) | Other | Total |
| In potty | 2(0.3%) | 1 | 1(0.1%) | 2(0.3%) | 1 | 2(0.3%) | | | 7(1.0%) |
| In cloth nappy/diaper | 4(0.6%) | ı | 4(0.6%) | 11(1.6%) | 3(0.4%) | 17(2.5%) | 26(3.8%) | 2(0.3%) | 67(9.7%) |
| In bedpan | 2(0.3%) | ı | | 1(0.1%) | I | 2(0.3%) | | | 5(0.7%) |
| In pants/ clothing | 3(0.4%) | ı | 4(0.6%) | 3(0.4%) | I | 3(0.4%) | 9(1.3%) | | 22(3.2%) |
| On bed | 3(0.4%) | ı | 1(0.1%) | 3(0.4%) | 1(0.1%) | 4(0.6%) | 12(1.7%) | 1(0.1%) | 25(3.6%) |
| On ground in latrine cubicle | 12(1.7%) | ı | ı | 1(0.1%) | 1(0.1%) | ı | 2(0.3%) | ı | 16(2.2%) |
| On the ground inside compound | 13(1.9%) | 4(0.6%) | 4(0.6%) | 308(44.6%) | 38(5.5%) | 21(3.0%) | 12(1.7%) | 4(0.6%) | 404(58.5%) |
| On the ground outside compound | 6(0.9%) | 5(0.7%) | 40(5.8%) | 64(9.3%) | 8(1.2%) | 3(0.4%) | 1(0.1%) | 6(0.9%) | 133(19.3%) |
| Other Total | 1(0.1%) 46(6.7%) | - 9(1.3%) | 54(7.8%) | - 393(56.8%) | 2(0.3%) 53(7.7%) | 5(0.7%) 57(8.3%) | 4(0.6%) 66(9.6%) | - 13(1.9%) | 12(1.7%) 691(100%) |
| | Indicates safe disposal | osal | | | | | | | |

FIGURES



Figure 1: Flowchart of sample households included in the final analysis



Figure 2: Factors affecting safe child feces disposal

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Baseline Survey

| A: CENSUS ELIGIBILITY | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| ଭାଗ(ପ୍ରଶ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 1-7)ଟିକୁ, ଘରଲୋକ | ଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ଆରୟ |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| 1-7) before engaging the house | enold in order to save the |
| | |
| | |
| A2. Village Name | A3a. Please enter the current date: |
| | / / _ |
| | 11/11/11/1 11 |
| | |
| A4.What is your name? | A5. Household |
| 1= Subu | ID |
| | |
| | Enumerator note: |
| 3= Rajashree | Household ID must be |
| 4= Anjali | between 1 and 200 and contain 3 digits (ex: 001, |
| 5= Aparna | 025, etc.). |
| 6= Archana | |
| 7= Bagadatta | |
| 8= Parbati | |
| 9= Puspa | |
| □10= Satyajit | |
| □ 11= Snehaspada | |
| 12= Subhashree | |
| ☐13= Sujata | |
| | ଭାଗ(ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 1-7)ଚିକୁ, ଘରଲୋକ 1-7) before engaging the house A2. Village Name |

| |]14=Sundhaya | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| |]15=Sunita | |
| |]16=Swarna | |
| | | |
| | 0. (400000 00004) | |
| A6. ଘରଟିଗାଁର କେଉଁଠି (କେଉଁ ଜାଗାରେ) ଅବସ୍ଥିଏ କରିବେ) | ଟ, (ଏମିନା୧୧୬ର୍, ଜ୍ଞାର୧୯,ରୂଜ, | 🔲 1=ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାମରେ / In the main village |
| | | 🔲 2= ଅନ୍ୟ ସାହି/ପଦାରେ / |
| Where is this household located in the | village? | In a hamlet |
| | | 🗌 3=ମୁଖ୍ୟଗାଁରେନୁହେଁକିହାମଲେ |
| Enumeratore note: Enumerator OBSER | RVE | ଟ୍ରେନୁହେଁ, କିନ୍ତୁଗାଁପରିସରରେ / |
| | | NOT in the main village OR a hamlet but within |
| | | the village boundaries |
| A7. ପ୍ରଶ୍ୱର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବା ପାଇଁ, ଘରେ କେହି ଅଛଟି | ନ୍ତି କି? | 1=ହັ້/ Yes |
| Is there someone home to answer que | stions? | |
| | | ଘରେ କେହି ନାହାନ୍ତି, କିନ୍ତୁ ଘରର |
| | | ପାଇଖାନା ଅଛି କି ନାହିଁ, ଦେଖି |
| | | ହେଉଛି/ No – no one at |
| | | home to answer questions, but possible to |
| | | see HH DOES have a |
| | | latrine→END SURVEY |
| | | 🔲 3= ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଘରେ |
| | | କେହି ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ନାହାନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ |
| | | ଘରର ପାଇଖାନା ଅଛି କି ନାହିଁ ି |
| | | ଦେଖି ହେଉନି/ No – no one |
| | | at home to answer questions, and NOT |
| | | possible to see if HH has a latrine → END SURVEY |
| | | |
| | | |

| A8. Interview Status | 1 = Start survey |
|---|--|
| | 2 = Respondent ended survey early → END SURVEY |
| ତଳେ ଦିଆଯାଇ ଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍न ଗୁଡିକ, ଘରର ମୁରବିଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିବେ । ଯଦି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଗଞ୍ଚ ବେ | ନଳେ ମୁରବି ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ନାହାନ୍ତି <i>,</i> |
| ତେବେ ପରିବାରର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ସଦସ୍ୟ, ଯାହାର ବୟସ 18 ବର୍ଷରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ହେଇଥିବ, ତାଙ୍କୁ | ପଚାରିବେ । |
| Enumerator NOTE: Ask the questions below to the FEMALE head of female head of household is not available then ask a household molder. | |
| A9. What is the age of the respondent? | 1111 |
| Enumerator note: Respondet must be 18 years or older. | |
| A10. What is the sex of the respondent? | 🔲 1=Female ମହିଳା |
| | 2=Male ପୁରୁଷ |
| A11. How many people live in this household permanently? | |
| | IIII |
| ଏହି ଘରେ ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଭାବରେ କେତେ ଜଶ ଲୋକରହନ୍ତି ? ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ମାନେ–ଘରର | |
| ସଦସ୍ୟ, ବା ଚାକର, ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କେହି, ଯିଏ ଏହି ଘରେ 6ମାସରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ହେଲା ରହି ଆସ୍ୱଛନ୍ତି। | |
| ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | Maximum of 99 people |
| Enumerator note: A permanent member of the household is someone who has been staying in this household for the last six months, including family members, servants, and caretakers. Maximum 99 people. | ସର୍ବାଧିକ ୨୨ ଲୋକ |

| | vi |
|--|---|
| A12. ଏହା ଏକ ଯୌଥ/ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ପରିବାର କି ? ମାନେ, ରହୁଥିବା ସବୁ | 1= ହັଁ / Yes |
| ସଦସ୍ୟ ଗୋଟେ ଚୂଲିର ରୋଷେଇରେ ଖାଉଥିବେ/ଖାଉଛନ୍ତି? | 2= ନାହିଁ / No |
| Is this a joint family? | |
| | |
| Enumerator note: A joint family is two or more families living under the same roof and sharing the same cooking pot. | |
| | 🔲 1= ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଶ / Brahmin |
| A13. What is the caste or tribe of the household? | 2= ସାଧାରଶ / General |
| ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘର କେଉଁ ଜାତି ବା ଜନଜାତିର? | 🔲 3= ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି / Scheduled Caste |
| Enumerator note: READ response options | 🔲 4= ଅନ୍ୟ ପଛୁଆ ର୍ବଗ / Other Backward Caste |
| | 5= ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି / Scheduled Tribe |
| | 🔲 6= କହିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁନା ଆମର କେଉଁ କାତି / Do not want to indicate caste |
| | 🗌 77= ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ନୁହେଁ / Not applicable |
| | 88 = Other (specify) |
| | 99=ଢଶାନାହିଁ / Don't know |
| A13a. Because you selected "other." Please specify the surname/caste of the household: | |
| A14. Does the land where your house has been built belong to you? | 1= ຊັ້ / Yes |

| | 2= ନାହିଁ / No |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A15. ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରେକେତୋଟି ପାଇଖାନା ଅଛି? | (00 → SKIP A18) |
| How many latrines does this household have? | |
| | |
| Enumerator note: If the participant does not own a latrine then enter "00." | |
| Maximum of 99 latrines | |
| < | |
| ସର୍ବାଧିକ 99 ପାଇଖାନା | |
| A16.ଅନ୍ୟକେଉଁପରିବାରଆପଣଙ୍କପାଇଖାନାକୁଝାଡାଯିବାପାଇଁବ୍ୟବହାରକରନ୍ତିକି? | 1= ହัଁ/ Yes |
| | ା2= ନାହିଁ/ No → SKIP |
| Do you share your latrine(s) with other households? | A19 |
| | |
| A17. କେତୋଟି ପରିବାର, ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଇଖାନାକୁ ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି? | → SKIP A19 |
| How many households use your latrine(s)? | |
| now many nousenoids use your latime(s). | |
| Enumerator note: If the person does not know, enter "-99." | |
| A18. ଆପଶଙ୍କପରିବାରରସଦସ୍ୟ, | 1= ହัଁ / Yes → END |
| ଅନ୍ୟକେଉଁଘରରପାଇଖାନାକୁଝାଡାଯିବାପାଇଁବ୍ୟବହାରକରନ୍ତିକି? | SURVEY |
| | 2= ନାହିଁ/ No → END |
| Do members in your household REGULARLY use another household's latrine? | SURVEY |
| Enumerator Note: Now read the consent information sheet form t | l to the participant. After |
| reading it, give the participant a copy of the sheet and ask if they o | consent to the survey. |

| ଏନୁମରେଟର Note : ଏବେ ଆପଣ ସୂଚୀପତ୍ରକୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପଢନ୍ତୁ । ପଢି ସାରିଲା ପରେ, ପଚାରି ବୁଝନ୍ତୁ, ପଢା ଯାଇଥିବା |
|--|
| ସୂଚନାକୁ ସିଏ ବୁଝିପାରିଲେ କି ନାହିଁ, ଆଉ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଏକ ସୂଚୀପତ୍ର ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ପଚାରନ୍ତୁ, ସିଏ ଏହି ସର୍ଭେରେ ଭାଗ ନେବା ପାଇଁ |
| ରାଜି କି ଅରାଜି । |

| A19. ସର୍ଭେରେ ଯୋଗ ନେବା ପାଇଁ ସଦସ୍ୟ ଜଣଙ୍କ ରାଜି/ଅନୁମତି ଦେଲେ କି? | 1= ຊັ້ / Yes |
|---|------------------------------|
| | 2= ନାହିଁ/ No → END SURVEY |
| Does participant consent to the survey? | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Enumerator NOTE: Confirm that you have read the consent form | 1 = Confirmed |
| to the participant AND provided the participant a copy of the consent form. | |
| | **question will be |
| | required |
| ନିଣ୍ଟିତ କରନ୍ତୁ କି, ଆପଣ ସୂଚୀପତ୍ରଟି ପଢିଛନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ ଅଂଶ ଗ୍ରହଶକାରିଙ୍କୁ, ସୂଚିପତ୍ରଟି ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । | |
| | |
| | |

| PART B: HOUSEHOLD SES& NON-SANITATION QUESTIONS | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| ଏନୁମରେଟର୍ ପଢିବେ : ଏବେ, ମୁଁ ଆପଶଙ୍କ ଘର ଏବଂ ସବୁ ଦିନିଆ ଜୀବନବିଷୟରେ କିଛି ଜାଶିବାକୁ ଚାହିଁବି | | |
| Enumerator READ: Now, I would like to learn more about your household and daily life. | | |
| B1.ଆପଣଙ୍କର କେଉଁ ଧିମ? | 1=ହିନ୍ଦୁ / Hindu | |
| (ଦେଇଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ(ଟିକ୍) କରନ୍ତୁ) | 🔲2=ମୁସଲମାନ୍ / Muslim | |
| What is the religion of the household? | 🔲 3=ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟିଆନ୍ / Christian | |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. READ the response options. | 4= ଶିଖ୍ / Sikh | |
| | 🔲 5=ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଧମ / Buddhist/Neo-buddhist | |
| | 6= କୈନ / Jain | |
| | 🔲 7= ଜୀଭ ଧିମ / Jewish | |
| | 🔲8= ର୍ଘାସୀ ଧିମ / Parsi/Zorastrian | |
| | 🔲9= କିଛି ଧମ ନାହିଁ / No Religion | |
| | 🗌88= ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ / Other | |
| | | |
| B2. ଆପଶଙ୍କରବିପିଏଲ୍ଟାଅନ୍ତୋଦୟକାର୍ଡଅଛିକି? | 🔲 1= ବିପିଏଲ୍ ଖାଲି / BPL | |
| Do you have a BPL Card, Antodaya Card, and/or ration card? | 🔲2= ଅତ୍ତୋଦୟ ଖାଲି / Antodaya | |
| | 3=Ration card | |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply | 4=None | |
| | Don't know | |
| B3. ମୁଁ ଏବେ ଜିନିଷ ତାଲିକା ପଢି କି ଶୁଶେଇବିାଘର ବା ଘରର | 🔲 1= ହାତ ଘଡି ବା କାଛ ଘଣ୍ଟା / | |
| ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ପାଖେ କେଉଁ ଜିନିଷ ଅଛି, ତାହା ମୋତେ କହିବେ? | Watch/clock | |
| (ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ(ଟିକ୍)କରନ୍ତୁ) | | |

| | 🔲 2= ପ୍ରେସରକୁକର୍ / Pressure cooker |
|--|---|
| Does any member of your household own the following items? | 🔲 3=ଟେଲିଫୋନ୍ ବା ମୋବାଇଲ୍/ Telephone (landline or mobile phone) |
| | |
| Enumerator note: READ the response options. Select all that apply. Selection means they have the item. | 🔲 4=ଫ୍ରିକ୍ / Refrigerator |
| | 🔲5=ଚେୟାର୍/ଚୌକି / Chair |
| | 🔲 6=ଗାଡି / Mattress |
| | 7=ଖଟ / Cot |
| | 🔲8=ଟେବୁଲ୍ / Table |
| | 🔲9=ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରିକ୍ ଫ୍ୟାନ୍ / Electric fan |
| | 🗌 10=ସିଲେଇ ମେସିନ୍ / Sewing machine |
| | 11=ପାଶି ପମ୍ପ / Water pump |
| | □12= ମୋଟର ସାଇକେଲ/ସ୍କୁଟର୍ / |
| | Motorcycle/scooter |
| | 13=ଶଗଡ / Animal drawn carts |
| | 🔲 14=ଧାନ ମେସିନ୍ / Thresher |
| | 🔲 15=ଟ୍ରାକ୍ଟର୍ / Tractor |
| | 16=ଚିଭି / TV |
| | 17= Electricity |
| B4. ଘରର ପୁରୁଷ ମୁଖ୍ୟଙ୍କ ବୃତ୍ତି କଶ/ଘରର ପୁରୁଷ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କଶ କାମ ି | 🔲 1=ବେରୋଜଗାର(ରୋଜଗାର କରିଲା ଭଳିଆ |
| କରନ୍ତି? | କିଛି କାମ କରନ୍ତିନାହିଁ) / Unemployed (no work that earns money) |
| | |
| What is the occupation of the male head of household? | 2= ନିଜସ୍ୱ ରୋଜଗାର(ଯେମିତିକି- ଚାଷ, କୁନ୍ୟାର, ଅଠାଧରା Salf Employed (Work in home: |
| | ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ)Self-Employed (Work in home: agriculture, potter, etc.) |
| | 5 ····, ····, ····, |

| Enumerator note: If male head of household is a student and employed, select the primary use of the person's time | ାୁ 3=ଚାକିରି(ଘରଠୁବାହାରେକାମକରନ୍ତି:ଉଦାହରଶ –ଅଫିସ, ଫ୍ୟାକ୍ଟ୍ରି, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ)/ Employed (Work outside the home: office, labourer, factory, etc.) ସ4=ଛାତ୍ର / Student |
|---|--|
| B5. ପୁରୁଷ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସର୍ବୋତମ କେତେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପଢିଛନ୍ତି? What is the highest class that the male head of household completed? | 77=କେବେ ୟୁଲ୍ ଯାଇନାହାଁନ୍ତି / never attended school 00=ଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡି / Anganwadi 1=1 2=2 3=3 (etc.) 10=ମାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ୍ / 10 11=+2ସମ୍ପର୍ଶ୍ତ ହେଇନି / +2 incomplete 12=+2 ଶେଷ କରିଛନ୍ତି / +2 complete 13=ସ୍ନାତକ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେଇନି / degree incomplete 14=ସ୍ନାତକ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେଇନି / degree incomplete 15=ଉଚ୍ଚ / Higher 99=କାଶି ନାହିଁ / don't know |
| B6. ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ମୁଖ୍ୟଙ୍କ ବୃଭି କଶ? What is the occupation of the female head of household? | ା=ବେରୋକଗାର(ରୋଢଗାର କରିଲା ଭଳିଆ କିଛି କାମ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ) / Unemployed (no work that earns money) ା2= ନିଜସ୍ୱ ରୋଢଗାର(ଯେମିତିକି- ଚାଷ, କୁୟାର, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ)Self-Employed (Work in home: agriculture, potter, etc.) |

| Enumerator note: If female head of household is a student and employed, select the primary use of the person's time. | 🔲 3=ଚାକିରି(ଘରଠୁବାହାରେକାମକରନ୍ତି:ଉଦାହରଶ –ଅଫିସ, ଫ୍ୟାକ୍ଟ୍ରି, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ)/ Employed (Work outside the home: office, labourer, factory, etc.) |
|--|--|
| | 4=ଛାତ୍ର / Student |
| B7. ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମୁଖ୍ୟ, ସର୍ବୋତମକେତେପଢିଛନ୍ତି? | 🗌 ७७=କେବେୟୁଲ୍ଖାଇନାହାଁନ୍ତି / never attended school |
| What is the highest class that the female head of household completed? | 🔲 00=ଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡି / Anganwadi |
| nousenoid completed: | 1=1 |
| | 2=2 |
| | □3=3 (etc.) |
| | 10=ମାଟ୍ରିକ୍ / 10 |
| | 11=+2 ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ୍ହେଇନି / +2 incomplete |
| | 🔲 12=+2 ଶେଷକରିଛନ୍ତି / +2 complete |
| | 🔲 13=ସ୍ନାତକସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତହେଇନି / degree incomplete |
| | 🔲 14=ସ୍ନାତକ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ / degree complete |
| | 15=ශස / Higher |
| | 99=ଜାଶିନାହିଁ / don't know |
| | |
| B8. ଆପଶଙ୍କ ଘରର, କେହି ଏକ ସଦସ୍ୟ, ଗାଁଠୁ ବାହାରେ | 1= ହັଁ / Yes |
| ଯାଇକି କାମ କରିଛନ୍ତି/ରହିଥିଲେ କି? | 2= ନାହିଁ/ No |
| Has anyone in your household ever lived or worked outside of this village in an urban area? | |

| B9. How often do you go to | 🗌 1 = Every day ସବୁ ଦିନ |
|--|--|
| A public village gathering, community meeting, or training for an NGO or program? ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭା ବା ଗୋଷ୍ପି ମିଟିଂ, ବା ଏନଚ୍ଚିଓ କରୁଥିବା କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ମିଟିଂରେ, ଆପଶ 'ପ୍ରାୟ' କେତେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି? | ା 2 = Every week at least once କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍, ସପ୍ତାହକୁ ଥରେ ା 3 = Every two weeks at least once ଦୁଇ ସପ୍ତାହକୁ କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍ ଥରେ |
| Enumerator note: READ the response options | 🗌 4 = Every month at least once ମାସକୁ କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍ ଥରେ |
| | 🔲 5 = Less than once a month ମାସକୁ ଥରେ ବି ନୁହେଁ |
| | 🗌 6 = Never କେବେ ନୁହେଁ |
| B10. How often do you go to | 🗌 1 = Every day ସବୁ ଦିନ |
| A place outside your household to defecate? | 🗌 2 = Every week at least once କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍, ସପ୍ତାହକୁ ଥରେ |
| ଘରଠୁ ବାହାର ଜାଗାରେ, ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ, ଆପଶ 'ପ୍ରାୟ' କେତେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି? | 🔲 3 = Every two weeks at least once ଦୁଇ ସପ୍ତାହକୁ କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍ ଥରେ |
| Enumerator note: READ the response options | 🔲 4 = Every month at least once ମାସକୁ କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍ ଥରେ |
| | 🔲 5 = Less than once a month ମାସକୁ ଥରେ ବି ନୁହେଁ |
| | 🗌 6 = Never କେବେ ନୁହେଁ |
| B11. How often do you go to | 🗌 1 = Every day ସବୁ ଦିନ |
| A place outside your household where your household gets water for drinking | 🗌 2 = Every week at least once କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍, ସପ୍ତାହକୁ ଥରେ |
| ଘରଠୁ ବାହାରେ ଥିବା ପାଶି ସ୍ରୋତ, ଯେଉଁଠୁ, ଆପଶଙ୍କ ଘରର ପିଇବା ପାଶି ଅଶାଯାଏ, ସେଇଠିକୁ, ଆପଶ 'ପ୍ରାୟ' କେତେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି? | 🔲 3 = Every two weeks at least once ଦୁଇ ସପ୍ତାହକୁ କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍ ଥରେ |
| | 🔲 4 = Every month at least once ମାସକୁ କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍ ଥରେ |
|---|--|
| Enumerator note: READ the response options | |
| | 🔲 5 = Less than once a month ମାସକୁ |
| | ଥରେ ବି ନୁହେଁ |
| | 🗌 6 = Never କେବେ ନୁହେଁ |
| B12. Are you usually allowed to go to place where | 🗌 1 = Allowed to go alone ଏକୁଟିଆ |
| you defecate alone or only with someone else? | ଯିବାକୁ ସ୍ପୀକୃତି ମିଳିଥାଏ |
| | 2 = Only allowed to go with someone |
| ବାହାର ଜାଗାରେ ଝାଡା ଗଲା ବେଳେ, ଆପଶ ଏକା ଯିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି | else ଅନ୍ୟ ଜଶଙ୍କ 'ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ହିଁ ' ଯିବାକୁ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି |
| ମିଳିଥାଏ ନା, ଅନ୍ୟ କେହି ଜଣେ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି? | ମିଳିଥାଏ |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| P12 Are you usually allowed to go to where your | |
| B13. Are you usually allowed to go to where your household gets water for drinking alone, only with | 🔲 1 = Allowed to go aloneଏକୁଟିଆ ଯିବାକୁ ଛଡା ଯାଇଥାଏ |
| someone else, or not at all? | |
| | |
| Enumerator note: If participant states they never go to collect water, ask them IF they were to go collect water would they be allowed to go alone, only with someone else, or not be allowed to go. | 🗌 2 = Only allowed to go with someone else ଅନ୍ୟ କେହି ଜଶଙ୍କ 'ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ହିଁ' ଯିବାକୁ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି ମିଳିଥାଏ |
| | |
| ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରର ପିଇବା ପାଶି ଅଶାଯାଉଥିବା ଜାଗାକ୍, ଆପଶ | 🛄 3 = Not allowed to go at all ଜମା ଛଡା |
| ଧାପତାଙ୍କ ଅରର ପଇବା ପାରା ପରାଯାଖଯ୍ବୀ ଜାତାାକୁ, ଯାପତା ଏକୁଟିଆ ଯିବାକୁ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି ମିଳିଥାଏ, ନା କେହି ଜଣଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗେ, ବା ଜମା | ଯାଏନି |
| ଏକୁତପା ଯବାକୁ ସାକୃତ ମଳପାଏ, ନା ତକ୍ଷୟ ଜତାକ ଏ।ତଭା, ବା ଜମା ଛତା ଯାଏନି? | |
| | 4 =Drinking water source is inside |
| | my household compound. |
| | |
| B14. What do you do to socialize with others in the | 1 = Spend time with friends (for |
| village, besides your family members? | example, chatting, playing games)ସାଙ୍ଗମାନଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେସମୟକଟାଏ(ଉଦାହରଶ |
| | games)ସାଇମାନଙ୍କସାରଇ ସମୟକତୀ ଏ(ଖସ୍ୟାହରର - ଗପସପ, କିଛିଖେଳଖେଳୁ) |
| | , |

| - 10 | |
|---|---|
| ଘର ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡି ଦେଲେ, ଗାଁର ଅନ୍ୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗେ | 2 = Perform puja activities or attend |
| ମିଳାମିଶା/ସର୍ମ୍ପକ କରିବା ପାଇଁ, କଣ କରନ୍ତି? | cultural groups with |
| , | othersଅନ୍ୟଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେପୂଜାପର୍ବାଶିକରୁ |
| (ଦେଇଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ(ଟିକ୍)କରନ୍ତୁ) | 3 = Attend meetings with others (like |
| | self-help group, village committee, etc.) |
| | ସ୍ୱୟଂସହାୟକମିଟିଂରେଯୋଗଦିଏ |
| | 4 = Walk to OD sites with others |
| | ଅନ୍ୟଲୋକଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେଝାଡାପଡିଆକୁଚାଲିଯାଏ |
| | 5 = Fetch water with others |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. Probe the | ଅନ୍ୟଲୋକଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେପାଶିସଂଗ୍ରହକରିବାକୁଯାଏ |
| participant two times with "anything else." | 6 = Walk to or work in fields with |
| | others |
| | ଅନ୍ୟଲୋକଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେ, ଜମିକ୍ରଚାଲିକିଯାଉ |
| | 7 = Work with others |
| | ଅନ୍ୟଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେକାମକରେ |
| | 8 = 10 not have any ability to |
| | socialize with others in the village |
| | ଗାଁରଅନ୍ୟଲୋକଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେସର୍ମକଗଢିବାପାଇଁ, |
| | - |
| | ସର୍ମଥନାହିଁ |
| | 88 = Other ଅନ୍ୟ |
| B15. How do you think using the latrine effects | 1= Socialize moreଅଧିକ ସର୍ମ୍ପକ ବଢେ |
| socializing with others? | |
| | 🗌 2= Socialize the same/no change କିଛି |
| ଆପଣ କଶ ଭାବୁଛନ୍ତି, ପାଇଖାନାକୁ ଝାଡା ଗଲେ ଅନ୍ୟ | |
| ପାଥତା କତା ଔଷ୍ୟରେ, ଆଇଡୋନାକୁ ବାଡା ଚାତଳା ଘନ୍ୟ | ଅନ୍ତର ନାହିଁ/ସର୍ମ୍ପକ/କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ସେମିତି ହିଁ ରୁହେ |
| ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା/ସର୍ମ୍ଧକ ଗଢିବାରେ ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡେ? | |
| | 🔲 3= Socialize less ସର୍ମ୍ପକବେଶିହେଇପାରେନି |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Enumerator note: READ the response options | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

PART C. LATRINE USE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Enumerator READ:/ have seen that some people defecate in the open, and some people use the latrine. Now I want to ask about where you and your family members defecate. / ଏନୁମରେଟର ପଢିବେ : ମୁଁ ଦେଖ୍ଛି କି, କିଛି ଲୋକେ ବାହାରେ ଝାଡା ଯାଆନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ କିଛି ଲୋକେ ପାଇଖାନାରେ କରନ୍ତି ଆପଶ ଆଭ ପରିବାର ସଦସ୍ୟ କେଉଁଠି ଝାଡା ଯାଆନ୍ତି, ମୁଁ ସେହି ବିଷୟରେ ଏବେ ପଚାରିବି ।

Enumerator NOTE: Begin Census. Start with Participant - record their name as the first entry and go through the questions. Then record the rest of the household members by going through the household's family tree (for example, recordinging the parents, then brother and sister-in-law, etc.). Make sure to record all household members who are living under the same roof permanently – that is, a person who has been staying in this household for the last six months, including family members, servants, and caretakers.Probe to be sure all children are included.

ଏନୁମରେଟରଙ୍କପାଇଁସୂଚନା : ସେନସସ୍ଆରୟକରନ୍ତୁ । ଉତ୍ତରଦାତାଙ୍କଠୁଆରୟକରନ୍ତୁ-ତାଙ୍କନାମପ୍ରଥମଏକ୍ତ୍ରିହିସାବରେଟିପନ୍ତୁ। ତାପରେଉତ୍ତରଦାତାଙ୍କୁପଚାରିଘରେରହୁଥିବାସମଞ୍ଜୟୁର୍ବଦାରହୁଥିବାପୁରୁଷସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କନାମଲେଖନ୍ତୁ । ତାପରେସମଞ୍ଜୟୁର୍ବଦାରହୁଥିବାମହିଳାସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କନାମଲେଖନ୍ତୁ । ପଚାରିବୁଝନ୍ତୁସବୁପିଲାମାନଙ୍କନାମଏହିଲିଷ୍ଟରେମିଶାଯାଇଛିକିନାହିଁ । ସଠିକ୍ୱରନ୍ତୁକି, ସମଞ୍ଚସଦସ୍ୟ, ଯିଏଏହିଘରେଚିରହ୍କାୟୀ-ମାନେ, ସେହିଲୋକେ, ଯିଏଗତ 6ମାସହେଲାଏହିଘରେରହୁଛନ୍ତି-ଚାକର, ସେବକ । ସମଞ୍ଚସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କନାମଲେଖିଲାପରେ, ପ୍ରଶ୍ୱପଚାରିବେ ।

| | | | | | | | 9 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q N O | USU AL RESI DEN TS ସାଧା ରଖ ନିବାସି | AGE ବୟସ | SEX ଲିଙ୍ଗ | MOBI LITY ଗତିଶୀ କତା | LATRINE USE (household members >= 5 years old) ପାଇଖାନାର ବ୍ୟବହାର | Report Vs. Self- Report (househ old member s >= 5 years old) | lf a househol less than follov ଯଦି ଛୁଆ 5 ବ ବାହାରେ ବା ଅନ କରିଛି/s | 5, ask the wing: ବ୍ର୍ଷରୁ କମ୍ ଏବଂ ବ୍ୟ କେଉଁଠି ଝାଡା | If person than 5 ar in ope somewho ଯଦି 5 ବ୍ୟ ସଦସ୍ୟ କଶ୍ପ ବା ଅନ୍ୟ ବେ କରିଥ୍ | nd went en or ere else: ର୍ଷରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଙ୍କ ବାହାରେ ନଉଁଠି ଝାଡ଼ା |
| DATA ENTRY: ID for each participant = | Star ting with the resp ond ent, plea se prov ide first nam e only of | How old is [NA ME] in year s? IF AGE IN YEAR S IS < 10, RECO | Is [NA ME] mal e or fem ale ? (ନାମ) ପୁରୁ | Can [NA ME] walk with out assis tanc e? (ନାମ) ସାହା ଯ୍ୟ ସାହା ସ୍ୱାହା | The last time [NAME] defecated, did [NAME] defecate in the open or use the latrine? [ନାମ] ଗତଥର ଯତ୍ତ ଝାଡା ଯାଇଥିଲେ, [ନାମ] ଖୋଲାରେ ଝାଡା ଯାଇଥିଲେ ନା | Is 'latrine use' for this person self- report ed or report ed by someo ne else? | The last time [NAME] defecated, where did [NAME] defecate? 01= On ground outside compoundଘ ର ପରିସର | What was done to dispose of the stool? ପିଲାର ଝାଡାକୁ କେମିତି ନିଷାସନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ? | Where did the person go? ସଦସ୍ୟ କଶଙ୍କ କେଉଁଠି ଝାଡା ଯାଇଥି ଲେ? | What was done to dispos e of the stool? ଝାଡାକୁ ନିଷ୍କାସ ନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ |

| | the | RD A | ଷ ବା | ଚାଲିପା | ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର | ଏହି | 010100 | 01= | 01= On | କଶ |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------|----------|--|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | peo | LEADI | ସ୍ଥୀ ? | ରନ୍ତି କି | କରିଥିଲେ? | | ବାହାରେ, | Put/rinsed | ground | - |
| | ple | NG 0. | 3 | ? | alordom ; | ସଦସ୍ୟ | ଭୂଇଁରେ | into toilet/ | outside | କରାଯା |
| | usu | | | - | | ଙ୍କର | | latrine | compou | ଇଥିଲା ? |
| | ally | | | | | 'ପାଇଖା | | | ndຼ໑ຼຸລັ | |
| | livin | | | | 01= Open | ନା | | ପାଇଖାନା | ରେ, | |
| | g | | | | ଖୋଲାରେ | ବ୍ୟବହା | | ରେପକାଯାଇ | | 01= |
| | per | (ନାମ) | | | | - | 02= On | ଥିଲା/ପାଶି | ଘର | Put/ri |
| | man | ର | | | | ର'ସୂଚନା | ground | | ପରିସର | nsed |
| | entl | ବୟସ | | | 02= Latrine | , ସଦସ୍ୟ | inside | ଦ୍ୱାରା ଝାଡାକୁ | ବାହାରେ | into |
| | y in this | କେତେ | | | ପାଇଖାନାରେ | ନିଜେ | compoundଘ | ପାଇଖାନାରେ | | toilet/ |
| | hou | ବର୍ଷ ? | | | | ଦେଇଥି | ର ପରିସର | ଧୋଇ | | latrine |
| | se. | | | | | ଲେ ବା | ଭିତରେ, | ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା | | |
| | | | | | 03= Somewhere | ଅନ୍ୟ | - | | | ପାଇଖାନା ରେ |
| | | ଯଦି | | | else (potty, | | ଭୂଇଁରେ | | 02= On | ପକେଇ/ |
| | 000 | ବୟସ | | | nappy, etc.) | କେହି | | 02= | ground | ପାଇଖା |
| | ଉତର ଦାତା | 10 ବର୍ଷ | | | ଅଲଗା କେଉଁଠି | କହିଥି | | Put/rinsed | inside compou | ନାରେ |
| | ਪਹਿ ਵਿ | ଠାରୁ କମ୍ବ, | | | (ଛୁଆଙ୍କର ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ | ଲେ? | 03= On ground in | into drain | compou ndଭୂଇଁ | ଝାଡାକୁ |
| | ଠାରୁ ଆରୟ | ତେବେ | | | ପାଇଖାନା – ପୋଟ୍ଟି, | | latrine | /ditch /open field | ରେ, | ପାଶି |
| | ସାରନ୍ୟ କରିକି, | ପ୍ରଥମେ | | | କନା, ଅନ୍ୟାନ) | 01 | cubicleପାଇ | | ଘର | ଦ୍ୱାରା |
| | ସାଧା | ଏକ 0 | | | | 01= Self- | ଖାନା ଘରର | ଖୋଲା | ପରିସର | ଧୁଆଯା |
| | ରଣ | ଲେଖି | | | | Report | ଚଟାଶରେ | ଜାଗା/ଗାତ/ | ଭିତରେ | ୍କ ଇଥିଲା |
| | ତଃ | ଉତ୍ତର | | | 99= Don't know | ନିଜେ | | ଡ୍ରେନ୍ ରେ | | |
| | - 101/2 | ଏୡ୍କର | | | | କହିଥି | | _ ` ପକାଯାଇଥିଲା | | |
| | ରେସ | କରନ୍ତୁ | | | ଢାଣି ନାହିଁ | ` | 04= In potty | | | 02= |
| | ର୍ବଦା | 1(| | | | ଲେ | | /ଧୁଆ | | Put/ri |
| | ରହୁଥି | | | | | | ପୋଟ୍ଟିରେ | ଯାଇଥିଲା | 03= On | nsed |
| | ବା | | | | | | | | ground | into |
| | ଲୋକ | | | | | 02= | | | in | drain |
| | ମାନ | If age | | | ENUMERATOR | Report | 05= In cloth | 03= Thrown | latrine | /ditch |
| | ଙ୍କର | is <1 | | | NOTE: | ed by someo | nappy/diap | into | cubicle | /open |
| | କେବ | year, | | | For every present | ne | er | garbageଅଳି | ପାଇଖା | field |
| | ଳ | recor d as | | | household | elseଅ | 000 | ଆ ଗଦାରେ | | ଖୋଲା |
| | ପ୍ରଥମ | d as 00 | | | member that is | ନ୍ୟ | କପଡା | ପକେଇ/ଫୋ | ନା | |
| | ନାମ | - | | | currently present | | ନାପକିନ୍/ଡାଇ | ପାଡି | ଘରର | ଜାଗା/ |
| | ଲେଖ | ଯଦି | | | and participating in the interview, | କେହି | ପର୍ ରେ | ସାଡ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା | ଚଟାଣ | ଗାତ/ |
| | ନ୍ତୁ | ବୟସ | | | ask the latrine use | କହିଥି | | പവമ്പത്രവ്വി | ରେ | ଜ୍ରେନ୍ |
| | | 1 | | | questions to the | ଲେ | | | | ରେ |
| | | ବର୍ଷରୁ | | | individual | | 06= In | | | |
| | | କମ୍, | | | her/himself. | | pants/clothi | 04= Buried | 04= In | ପକେଇ |
| | | ତେବେ | | | ଏନୁମରେଟର ନୋଟ୍ | | ng | ପୋତି | cloth | ଥିଲୁ/ |
| | | ୦୦ ଲେଖନ୍ତୁ | | | : ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବା | | ପ୍ୟାଣ୍ଟ/ପିନ୍ଧିଥି | ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା | nappy/ diapor | ଧୋଇ |
| | | ್ಷ | | | ସମସ୍ତ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ, | | ``` | | diaper | ଦେଇଥି |
| | | | | | ତାଙ୍କ ପାଇଖାନା | | ବା ଡ୍ରେସ୍ ରେ | | କପଡା | ଳୁ |
| | | | | | | | | 05= | ନାପକିନ୍/ | - |
| | | | | | | | | Put/rinsed | | |
| u | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | l | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | I | I |

| | | tata 17 | 00000 | , ı |
|---|------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ବ୍ୟବହାର ପ୍ରଶ୍ | | into pond/ other | ଡାଇପର୍ CO | |
| ପଚାରନ୍ତୁ | 07= On bed | surface | ରେ | |
| | 5. On bed | | | |
| | ଖଟ ଉପରେ | waterଗାଡିଆ | | 03= |
| *For household | | /ବା ବାହାରେ | 05= In | Throw |
| members that are | | ଥିବାଜଳାଶୟ | pants/cl | n into |
| NOT participating | | | othing | garbag |
| in the interview, | 08= In | ରେ | en c' | e |
| or ar not present, | bedpanବେଡ୍ | ପକେଇ/ଧୋ | ପ୍ୟାଣ୍ଟ/ | ଅଳିଆ |
| ask the main | ପ୍ୟାନ୍ ରେ | ଇ ଦେଇଥିଲ୍ଲ | ଡ୍ରେସ୍ | ଗଦାରେ |
| respondent or | | | କପଡା | ପକେଇ |
| household head about the | | | ରେ | /ଫୋପାଡି |
| defecation | | | 000 | ଦିଆଯାଇଥି |
| behavior of these | 09 = In | 06= | 06= On | ଲା |
| household | latrine | Washed | bed | |
| members. | _ | (water ends | beu | |
| | | up | ଖଟରେ | 04= |
| | | somewhere | | Buried |
| * <u>ଯେଉଁ ସଦସ୍ୟ ଆମ</u> | 88.Other | else)ଧୋଇଥି | | |
| ଗୟ ସମୟରେ | | ଲୁ(ଏହି ପାଶି, | 07.1 | ପୋତି |
| ଜପସ୍ଥିତ ନାହାନ୍ତି, | ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି | ଅନ୍ୟ କେଉଁ | 07= In | ବିଆଯାଇଥି କ |
| <u>ଜ୍ଞପଞ୍ଚତ ମାହାନ୍ତ,</u> ସେହି ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ | | | bedpan | ଲା |
| | | ଜାଗାକୁ | 07 = bed | |
| ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର | 99= Don't | ବୋହିଯାଏ) | pan re | |
| ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ପ୍ରଶ୍ମ, ମୁଖ୍ୟ | know | | 20110 | 05= |
| ଜଉରଦାତା ବା ଘରର | | | | Put/ri |
| ମୁରବିଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିବେ | କାଣି ନାହିଁ | 07= Left in | | nsed |
| | | open | 88.Othe | into |
| | | | r | pond/ |
| *For children | | ଖୋଲାରେ ଛାଡି | ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି | other surfac |
| under 5, ask the | | ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା | (ମଧ୍ୟ ନାନ୍ଥ) | e |
| child's mother or | | | | e water |
| main caregiver | | | | water |
| where the child | | 88.Other | 99= | ବାହା |
| defecated. | | oo.otner | Don't | |
| *5 ବର୍ଷରୁ ଛୋଟ | | ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି | know | ରେ |
| | | | | ଥିବା |
| <i>ଛୁଆଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ, ଛୁଆର</i> ସା ସା ସାର୍ଚ୍ଚରର୍ଦ୍ଦ | | | ଜାଶି ନାହିଁ | ଗାଡିଆ |
| ମା ବା ପାଳନକର୍ଭାଙ୍କୁ | | | | ରେ ବା |
| ଛୁଆ କେଉଁଠି ଝାଡା | | 99= Don't | | ଜଳାଶ |
| କରିଥିଲା ପଚାରନ୍ତୁ | | know | | |
| | | କାଶି ନାହିଁ | | ୟରେ |
| | | | | ପକେଇ |
| | | | | /ଧୋଇ |
| | | | | ଦେଇଥି |
| | | | | ଲୁ |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | L | |

| | | | | | | | | | 06= Washe d (water ends up some where else) ଧୋଇଥି କୁ(ଏହି ପାଶି, ଅନ୍ୟ କେଉଁ କାଗାକୁ ବୋହି ଯାଏ) 07= Left in open ଶ୍ୟୋଲା ରେ ଛାଡି ଦିଆଯାଇ ଥିଲା ଅନ୍ୟ କାରି କାରି କାରି ହାରାକୁ ଥିଲା ସାହା ସାହା ସାହା ସାହା ସାହା ସାହା ସାହା ସା |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | С7 | C8 | C9 | C10 |

| 🗋 1=F ମହି ଳା | 1=F ମହି ଳା 2= M ପୁରୁ | 1=F ମହି ଳା 2= M ପୁରୁ ଷ | 1=F ମହି କା 2= M ପୁରୁ ଷ | 1=F ମହି ଳା 2= M ପୁରୁ ଷ |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| ่ □ 1=Y ชั้ | 1=Y ହଁ 2=N ନାହିଁ | 1=Y ชั้ 2=N ลาชี้ | 1=Y ชื 2=N ลาซิ้ | 1=Y ହଁ 2=N ନାହିଁ |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
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| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| 2= 2=N M ନାହିଁ ପୁରୁ କାହିଁ ସରୁ | Continue on as needed |
|---|--|
| ସୁର୍ବି | earn more about the water used in your chold. |
| D1.What is the main source of drinking water for your household? ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରର ସଦସ୍ୟ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପିଇବା ପାଶିର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସ୍ରୋତ କଶ ? | 1=Public tap ପବ୍ଲିକକଳ/ସର୍ବସାଧାରଶତ୍ୟାପ୍ 2=Private tap ଘରୋଇ/ନିକରକଳ 3=Shallow tube well (Popular 6) ଅକ୍ଟରଭୀରଚିୱେଲ/ନଳକୁପ 4=Deep borehole fitted with a hand pump (India Mark II/III) ହ୍ୟାକ୍ଷ୍ଣମ୍ଞଲାରିଥିବାଗଭୀରବୋରୱେଲ/ନଳକୁପ 5=Protected well ସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ 6=Unprotected well ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ 7=Protected spring ସୁରକ୍ଷିତଝର 8=Unprotected spring ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତଝର 9=Rainwater ବର୍ଷାପାଶି 10=Tanker truckପାଶିତ୍ୟାଙ୍କର୍ 11=Surface water (river/dam/lake/pond/stream/canal) ଭୁତଳକଳ(ନଦୀ/ବନ୍ଧ/ହ୍ରଦ/ପୋଖରୀ/ନାଳ/କେନାଲ) |

| | 🔲 12=Bottled water ବୋତଲପାଶି |
|---|---|
| | 🔲88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ |
| | 99=Don't know ଢାଶିନାହିଁ |
| D2. Where is this drinking water source located? | 🔲 1=In own dwelling ନିଜରହିବାଢାଗାରେ |
| ଏହିପାଶିସ୍ରୋତଟିକେଉଁଠାରେଅଛି? | 2=In own yard/plot/compoundନିଢଢାଗା/ପୁଟରେ/ଅଗଶାରେ |
| | 🔲 3=Outside the household compoundଘର ଅଗଣା/ପରିସର ବାହାରେ |
| D3. Do you have an enclosed bathing area in your household? | 1=Yes ହଁ 2=No ନାହିଁ |
| ଆପଣଙ୍କଘରେଗାଧେଇବାପାଇଁଆବଦ୍ଧକୋଠରୀକିଛିଅଛିକି? | |
| D4. Have you received any money or materials from the government or an NGO to construct a latrine? ସରକାର ବା ବେସରକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥାଠୁ, ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ପାଇଁ, କିଛି ଟଙ୍କା ବା ଜିନିଷ, ପାଇଥିଲେ କି? | ା 1=Money ଟଙ୍କା→ SKIP D6 2=Materials ଜିନିଷ 3=Money and Materials ଟଙ୍କା ଓ ଜିନିଷ 4=Reimbursement pending → SKIP D6 5=Reimbursement pending and materials 6=Nothingନାହିଁ→ SKIP D6 |
| D5. Did the government or NGO give you materials, or did it construct the latrine for you? ସରକାର ବା ବେସରକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା ପାଇଖାନାଟା ସମ୍ପର୍ତ୍ତ | ା_1=Materials କିନିଷ □2=Constructed whole latrine ପାଇଖାନାଟି ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ତିଆରି କରିଥିଲେ |
| କରିଦେଇଥିଲେ ନା କି କିଛି ଜିନିଷ ଦେଇଥିଲେ, ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ? | 3 = Constructed partial latrine |

| D6. Has the government, an NGO, or a private | 1=Yes ହ |
|--|---|
| organization led any latrine PROMOTION activities in your community? | 2=No ด้i→ SKIP Part E |
| | 99= Don't know ଢାଶି ନାହିଁ → SKIP Part E |
| ସରକାର, ଏନକିଓବାକୌଶସିଘରୋଇସଂସ୍ଥା, ଆପଶଙ୍କଗାଁରେ, | |
| ପାଇଖାନାପ୍ରୋସ୍ଟାହନକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକରିଛନ୍ତିକି? | |
| | |
| | |
| D7. Who led the latrine PROMOTION activities for the community? | 1=Governmentସରକାର |
| ······································ | 🔲 2= NGOଏନଚ୍ଚିଓ/ବେସରକାରୀସଂସ୍ଥା |
| ପାଇଖାନାପ୍ରୋସ୍ଟାହନକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମଟିକୁ, କିଏନେତୃତ୍ୱନେଇଥିଲେ? | 🔲 3= Private organizationଘରୋଇସଂସ୍ଥା |
| | 🔲 88= Otherଅନ୍ୟକେହି |
| (ସମୟ ଦେଇଥିବା ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ) | |
| | 99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. | |
| | |
| D8. Have members of your household | 1=Yesຊັ້ |
| participated in any of these latrine PROMOTION activites? | 2=Noค้ไ |
| PROMOTION activities? | |
| | 99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ |
| ଏହିପାଇଖାନାପ୍ରୋସ୍ଟାହନକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ, | |
| ଆପଣଙ୍କପରିବାରରକେହିଯୋଗନେଇଥିଲେକି? | |
| | |
| | |

PART E: HOUSEHOLD SANITATION

(LATRINEHISTORY & SLUDGE MANAGEMENT)

Enumerator READ: Thank you for your time so far. Now I would like to ask some questions about your household's latrine(s).

ଏନୁମରେଟର୍ ପଢିବେ: ଆପଶ ଆମକୁ ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ପାଇଁ, ବହୁତ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ । ଏବେ, ମୁଁ ଆପଶଙ୍କ ଘରର ପାଇଖାନା ବିଷୟରେ କିଛିଟା ପୁଶ୍ଚ ପଚାରିବି ।

Enumerator NOTE: Start with the newest latrine first (latrine 1). Answer all questions for each latrine before going on to the next.

ଏନୁମରେଟରଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସୂଚନା : ପ୍ରଥମେ ନୂଆ ପାଇଖାନାଠୁ ଆରୟ କରିବେ(ପାଇଖାନା ନଂ-1)। ପାଇଖାନା 1ର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ୱ ପଚାରି ସାରିଲା ପରେ, ଅନ୍ୟ ପାଇଖାନା ବିଷୟରେ ପଚାରିବେ ।

Enumerator NOTE: Please confirm the amount of latrines that this household has. This household has *\${num_latrines}* latrines.

| | a. Latrine 1(Newest)ପାଇଖାନା | b. Latrine 2(Older) ପାଇଖାନା 2(ପରସା) |
|--|--|--|
| | 1(ନୂଆ) | 2(ପୁରୁଣା) |
| E1.What sources of funding were | 1=TSC ଟିଏସସି | 1=TSC ଟିଏସସି |
| used to pay for the cost of building your household latrine? | 2=NBA ଏନବିଏ | 2=NBA ଏନବିଏ |
| | 🔲 3=SBM ଏସବିଏମ୍ | 🔲 3=SBM ଏସବିଏମ୍ |
| ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରର ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି କରିବା ପାଇଁ, କେଉଁ ସବୁ ଢାଗାରୁ ଟଙ୍କା ଆଣି/ଯୋଗାଡ କରିଥିଲେ ? | 4=Self-Financed ନଚ୍ଚ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ/ଟଙ୍କାରେ | 4=Self-Financed ନଚ୍ଚ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ/ଟଙ୍କାରେ |
| (ସମସ୍ତ ଦେଇଥିବା ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ) | 88=Other ଅନ୍ୟ | 88=Other ଅନ୍ୟ |
| | 99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ | 99= Don't knowକାଶିନାହିଁ |
| Enumerator note: Select all that | | |
| apply. Participant may not know | | |
| the names of the government | | |

| | 1 | |
|--|--|---|
| sanitation programs but may | | |
| refer to the subsidy amount. | | |
| TSC = 3500 – 4600Rs subsidy | | |
| NBA = about 9000Rs subsidy | | |
| SBM = 12000Rs subsidyt | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| E2. Is this latrine complete? | 1=Completeସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ | 1=Completeସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ |
| ଏହି ପାଇଖାନାଟି ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ତିଆରି ସରିଛି କି? | 2= In construction/incomplete | 2= In construction/incomplete |
| | ତିଆରି ଚାଲିଛି/ଅସମ୍ପୂର୍ଶ୍ → SKIP to | ତିଆରି ଚାଲିଛି/ଅସମ୍ପୂର୍ଶ୍ତ → SKIP to |
| | E4 | E4 |
| | 3= Abandoned before complete | 3= Abandoned before complete |
| | ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ୍ଣ ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପରିତ୍ୟକ୍ତ → SKIP to E4 | ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପରିତ୍ୟକ୍ତ → SKIP to E4 |
| E3. How long ago was | 1= Years ବର୍ଷ | 1= Years ବର୍ଷ |
| construction completed on this latrine? | 2=Months ମାସ | 2=Months ମାସ |
| କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା | | |
| ତିଆରି ଶେଷ/ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହୋଇଥିଲା? | | |
| | | |
| Enumerator note: If the participant doesn't know, enter -99. | | |
| → SKIP to E5 | | |
| E4. How long ago did you BEGIN building your latrine? | 1= Years ବର୍ଷ | 1= Years ବର୍ଷ |
| | | 1 |

| କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଆପଶ ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ଆରୟ କରିଥିଲେ? Enumerator note: If the participant doesn't know, enter -99. | ାସ | 2=Months ନାସ |
|---|---|---|
| E5. Is this latrine CURRENTLY used for defecation? ଏହି ପାଇଖାନାଟି, ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉଛି କି? | 1=Yes ହଁ → SKIP to E7 2=Noନାହିଁ | 1=Yes ହ ଁ→ SKIP to E7 2=No ନାହିଁ |
| E6. If not used for defecation, what is the latrine currently used for? ଯଦି ପାଇଖାନାଟି ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉନି, ତେବେ ପାଇଖାନାଟି, ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କେଉଁଥି ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉଛି? → SKIP to E9 | ା 1-No useବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉନି 2=Storageଜିନିଷ ରଖାଯାଉଛି ☐88=Other ଅନ୍ୟ | ☐ 1-No useବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉନି ☐ 2=Storageକିନିଷ ରଖାଯାଉଛି ☐ 88=Other ଅନ୍ୟ |
| E7. What is the main source of water for latrine use? ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ପାଇଁ, ଜଳର, ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସ୍ରୋତଟି କଶ? | ା 1=Public tap ପବ୍ଲିକକଳ/ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଟ୍ୟାପ୍ ା 2=Private tap ଘରୋଇ/ନିଜରକଳ ା 3=Shallow tube well (Popular 6) ଅକ୍ସଗଭୀରଟିୱେଲ୍/ନଳକୂପ | ା 1=Public tap ପବ୍ଲିକକଳ∕ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଟ୍ୟାପ୍ ା 2=Private tap ଘରୋଇ∕ନିଜରକଳ ା 3=Shallow tube well (Popular 6) ଅକ୍ଷଗଭୀରଚିୱେଲ୍/ନଳକୂପ |

| | 4=Deep borehole fitted with | 4=Deep borehole fitted |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | a hand pump (India Mark II/III) | with a hand pump (India Mark |
| | വിഷ്ട്രപ്പുട്ടില് പ്രവാസം പ്ര | II/III) |
| | ହ୍ୟାଣ୍ଣମ୍ପଲାଗିଥିବାଗଭୀରବୋରୱେଲ୍/ନ | |
| | ଳକୂପ | ହ୍ୟାଣ୍ଣମ୍ପଲାଗିଥିବାଗଭୀରବୋରୱେଲ୍/ନ |
| | | ଳକୂପ |
| | 🔲 5=Protected well ସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ | |
| | | 🔲 5=Protected well ସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ |
| | 6=Unprotected well | |
| | ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ | 6=Unprotected well |
| | | ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ |
| | 7=Protected spring | |
| | ସୁରକ୍ଷିତଝର | 7=Protected spring |
| | | ସୁରକ୍ଷିତଝର |
| | 8=Unprotected spring | |
| | ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତଝର | 8=Unprotected spring |
| | | ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତଝର |
| | 🔲 9=Rainwater ବର୍ଷାପାଶି | |
| | | 🔲 9=Rainwater ବର୍ଷାପାଶି |
| | 🔲 10=Tanker truckପାଶିଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର୍ | |
| | | 🔲 10=Tanker truckପାଶିଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର୍ |
| | 11=Surface water | |
| | (river/dam/lake/pond/stream/ | 11=Surface water |
| | canal) | (river/dam/lake/pond/stream |
| | | /canal) |
| | ଭୂତଳଜଳ(ନଦୀ/ବନ୍ଧ/ହ୍ରଦ/ପୋଖରୀ/ନାଳ | ,, |
| | ∽୍ର୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍୍ | ଭୂତଳଚ୍ଚଳ(ନଦୀ/ବନ୍ଧ/ହ୍ରଦ/ପୋଖରୀ/ନା |
| | | ଳ/କେନାଲ) |
| | 🔲 12=Bottled water ବୋଡଲପାଶି | |
| | | 12=Bottled water |
| | 🗌 88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ | କୋତଲପାଶି |
| | | 04.19.m(G101 |
| | | |
| | 🔲 99=Don't know ଢାଶିନାହିଁ | 🗌88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ |
| | | |
| | | 🔲 99=Don't know ଢାଶିନାହିଁ |
| | | |
| E8. Where is this water source | 1=In own dwelling | 1=In own dwelling |
| for the latrine located? | ନିଜରହିବାଜାଗାରେ | ନିଜରହିବାଢାଗାରେ |
| " | | |
| ଏହିପାଶିସ୍ରୋତଟିକେଉଁଠାରେଅଛି? | 2=In own | 2=In own |
| | yard/plot/compoundନିକ୍ରକାଗା/ଡିହ | yard/plot/compoundନିଜଜାଗା/ଡିହ |
| | ରେ/ଅଗଶାରେ | ରେ/ଅଗଶାରେ |
| | | |
| | 3=Outside the household | 3=Outside the household |
| | compoundଘରର ପରିସର ବାହାରେ | compoundଘରର ପରିସର ବାହାରେ |
| | | compoundation durant therefore |
| | | |

| E9. Does the latrine have one pit, two pits, or a septic tank? ପାଇଖାନାର ଗୋଟେ, ବା ଦୁଇଟା ଟାଙ୍କି ବା ସେପ୍ଟିକ୍ ଟାଙ୍କି? | ା= 1 Pit ଗୋଟେ ପିଟ୍ 2= 2 Pits ଦୁଇଟି ପିଟ୍ 3=Septic Tank ସେପ୍ଟିକ୍ ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କ 4=No pit or tankପିଟ୍ /ଟାଙ୍କି ନାହିଁ → SKIP to Part F | ା= 1 Pit ରୋଟେ ପିଟ୍ 2= 2 Pits ଦୁଇଟି ପିଟ୍ 3=Septic Tank ସେପ୍ଟିକ୍ ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କ 4=No pit or tankପିଟ୍ /ଟାଙ୍କି ନାହିଁ → SKIP to Part F |
|---|--|--|
| | | |
| E10. How big is the pit? | 1.1Lengthଲମ୍ବା: feet | 1.1Lengthଲମ୍ବା: feet |
| ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିର ସାଇଜ୍ କଶ? | ।୧୧୧ 1.2 Width/ diameterଚଉଡା/ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ: feet | ।୧୧୯ 1.2 Width/ diameterଚଉତା/ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ: feet |
| (Pit 1/ Septic)(ଟାଙ୍କି 1/ସେପ୍ଟିକ୍) | 1.3Depthଗଭୀରତା: feet 1.4 Number of Ringsକେତୋଟି ରିଙ୍ଗ: | 1.3Depthଗଭୀରତା: feet |
| [Instructions: For pits that are cylindrical, either record the number of rings if rings have been used, or record the diameter and depth.] | rings | 1.4 Number of Ringsକେତୋଟି ରିଙ୍ଗ: rings |
| ସୂତନା : ଯେଉଁପାଇଖାନାଟାଙ୍କିଗୋଳିଆ, ଆଉଯଦିନନ୍ଦ(ରିଙ୍ଗସ୍)ରେଡିଆରିହେଇଛି, ତେବେକେତୋଚିନନ୍ଦଅଛିତାକୁଲେଖନ୍ତୁ, ବାଡାଇମିଟଆଁଉଗଭୀରତାଲେଖନ୍ତୁ । ଯଦିସେପ୍ଟିଲ୍ଟାଙ୍କି, ତେବେଟାଙ୍କିରଲମ୍ବା, ଚଉଡା, ଗଭୀରତାଲେଖନ୍ତୁ । | | |
| E11. How big is the pit? ଟାଙ୍କି ଟିର | 2.1Lengthଲମ୍ବା:: feet | 2.1Lengthଲମ୍ବା:: feet |
| ମାପ/ସାଇଜ୍ କଶ? | icci | וכני |
| (Pit 2)(ଟାଙ୍କି 2) | 2.2 Width/ diameterଚଉଡା/ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ: feet | 2.2 Width/ diameterଚଉତା/ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ: feet |
| | 2.3Depth ଗଭୀରତା: feet | 2.3Depth ଗଭୀରତା: feet |

| | 2.4 Number of Rings କେତୋଟି ରିଙ୍ଗ: rings | 2.4 Number of Rings କେତୋଟି ରିଙ୍ଗ: rings |
|--|--|---|
| E12. Have you done any adjustments to the construction of your latrine to prevent the pit from filling up quickly? ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଯେମିତି କଲଦି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ନ ହେଇଯାଉ, ସେଥିପାଇଁ ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ବେଳେ କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିଥିଲେ କି? | 1=Yesହ័ 2=Noคั้I→ SKIP to E14 d.=Don't Know→ SKIP to E14 | 1=Yesହั 2=Noคั i→ SKIP to E14 d.=Don't Know → SKIP to E14 |
| E13. What changes have you made? | 1=Build a bigger tank/pit ବଡ ଟାଙ୍କି ଚି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି | 1=Build a bigger tank ବଡ ଟାଙ୍କି ଟି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି |
| କଣ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିଥିଲେ ଆପଶ? | ସଂଙ୍ଗୀଙ୍କ ଟ ଓପାର କରାଯାଇଛ 2=Build a second tank/pit ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ଟାଙ୍କି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି | ବଙ୍କ ଟାଙ୍କ ଟ ତଥାର କରାଯାଇଞ 2=Build a second tank ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ଟାଙ୍କି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ | 3=Build a septic tank ସେପ୍ଟିକ୍ ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି 4=Set a double pipe connection for future building of a second tank/pit ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ଦୁଇଟା ଟାଙ୍କି ବନେଇବା ପାଇଁ ପାଇପ୍ କନେକ୍ସନ୍ ସୁବିଧା କରିଛୁ 5=Build a gate in the tank/pit to be able to open and empty the latrine regularly | ା ି ଏକ ତାଙ୍କ ତଥାର କରାଯାଇଛ |

| | ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଗୋଟେ ଗେଟ୍ ତିଆରି ହେଇଛି, | ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଗୋଟେ ଗେଟ୍ ତିଆରି |
|---|--|---|
| | ଯାହା ଖୋଲିକି, ଟାଙ୍କି ନିୟମିତ ସଫା | ହେଇଛି, ଯାହା ଖୋଲିକି, ଟାଙ୍କି |
| | କରିହେବ | ନିୟମିତ ସଫା କରିହେବ |
| | 6=No sealing of rings | 6=No sealing of rings |
| | ଟାଙ୍କି ନନ୍ଦ(ରିଙ୍ଗ) ଗୁଡାକୁ ସିଲିଂ କରାଯାଇନି | ଟାଙ୍କି ନନ୍ଦ(ରିଙ୍ଗ) ଗୁଡାକୁ ସିଲିଂ କରାଯାଇନି |
| | 88=Other | |
| | ଅନ୍ୟ | 88=Other |
| | | ଅନ୍ୟ |
| E14. Has the pit of your latrine | 1=Yesହଁ | 1=Yesହଁ |
| ever filled up because of fecal waste? | 2=Noନାହିଁ → SKIP to E26 | 2=Noନାହିଁ → SKIP to E26 |
| ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଇଖାନା ଚାଙ୍କି, ଝାଡା/ମଳ ଯୋଗୁଁ | | |
| କେବେ ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଥିଲା କି? | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| E15. How many times did the pit | times ଥର | times ଥର |
| of your latrine fill up because of | | |
| fecal waste? | | |
| ଝାଡା/ମଳ ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯିବା କାରଶରୁ, | | |
| "କେତେଥର" ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି | | |
| ହେଇଯାଇଥିଲା? | | |
| | | |
| For succession states of the second | | |
| Enumerator note. If the participant doesn't know, enter - | | |
| 99. | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| E16. What did you do with the | 1=Emptied ଭଝାଳି ଥିଲୁ → E17 | 1=Emptied ଭଝାଳି ଥିଲୁ → E17 |
| pit after it filled up? | (otherwise, skip to E26) | (otherwise, skip to E26) |

| | | <u> </u> |
|---|--|--|
| ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଲା ପରେ, ଆପଣ | | |
| ଟାଙ୍କିକୁ କଣ କରିଥିଲେ? | 2= Built a new pit | 2= Built a new pit |
| | ନୂଆ ଟାଙ୍କି ଟିଏ ତିଆରି କରିଥିଲୁ | ନୂଆ ଟାଙ୍କି ଟିଏ ତିଆରି କରିଥିଲୁ |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. | 3= Switched to using second pit | 3= Switched to using second pit |
| ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଟିକ୍ | ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଟାଙ୍କିକୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଆରୟ କରିଥିଲୁ | ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଟାଙ୍କିକୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଆରୟ କରିଥିଲୁ |
| କରନ୍ତୁ | 4=Everyone stopped using the latrine altogether | 4=Everyone stopped using the latrine altogether |
| | ସମସ୍ତେ ଏକା ସାଙ୍ଗେ ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ବନ୍ଦ କରିଦେଇଥିଲେ | ସମସ୍ତେ ଏକା ସାଙ୍ଗେ ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ବନ୍ଦ କରିଦେଇଥିଲେ |
| | 5=Restricted use to a select few members family members | 5=Restricted use to a select few members family members |
| | ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କିଛିଟା ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ସୀମିତ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା | ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କିଛିଟା ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ସୀମିତ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା |
| | 99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ | 99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ |
| | | |
| E17. How many times has the latrine pit/tank been emptied? | timesଥର | timesଥର |
| ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିକ୍ର କେତେଥର | | |
| ସଫା/ଖାଲି/ଉଝାଳିଲେଶି? | | |
| | | |
| Enumerator note: Maximum of 99 times. If the participant | | |
| doesn't know, then enter -99. | | |
| | | |
| Enumerator READ: For the next se | t of questions, please think a | bout the LAST time that |
| you had the latrine pit/tank emptied. | | |
| ଏନ୍ରମରେଟରଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସ୍ୱଚନା : ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ପୁଶ୍ମ ପାଇଁ, ଆପଶ" ଗତଥର ଟାଙ୍କିକୁ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ସଫା | | |
| ער איז אטע גואיטע אשוע אשוט אשוט אואט אואט און איי | ପୁ ପାଇଖ, ପାପତା | 1 & GM1000 XUI |

ଏନୁମରେଟରଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସୂଚନା : ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ପ୍ରଶ୍ୱ ପାଇଁ, ଆପଶ<u>" ଗତଥର ଟାଙ୍କିକୁ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ସଫ।</u> <u>କରିଥିଲେ"</u>, ତାକୁ ଧାନରେ ରଖି, ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବେ ।

| E18. When was it last emptied? | 1 =years ago | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | 1 =years ago |
| ଶେଷଥର ଟାଙ୍କିଟି କେବେ | ବର୍ଷ ଆଗରୁ | ବର୍ଷ ଆଗରୁ |
| ଉଝୁଳା/ସଫା/ଖାଲି କରାଯାଇଥିଲା? | 2= months ago | 2= months ago |
| | ମାସ ଆଗରୁ | ମାସ ଆଗରୁ |
| Enumerator note: If the participant doesn't know, enter - 99. | | |
| E19. Who emptied the latrine | 1= You or family members | 1= You or family members |
| pit/tank? | ଆପଶ ବା ଘରର ସଦସ୍ୟ | ଆପଣ ବା ଘରର ସଦସ୍ୟ |
| ଟାଙ୍କି, କିଏ ଉଝୁଳା/ଖାଲି/ସଫା କରିଥିଲେ? | 2= Municipality | 2= Municipality |
| | ପୌରପାଳିକା/ମ୍ୟୁନିସପାଲିଟି | ପୌରପାଳିକା/ମ୍ୟୁନିସପାଲିଟି |
| | 3= Private professional scavengers | 3= Private professional scavengers |
| | ଘରୋଇ ମେହନ୍ତର | ଘରୋଇ ମେହନ୍ତର |
| | 4= Scavengers from lower | 4= Scavengers from lower |
| | ନିଚ କାତିର ମେହନ୍ତର | ନିଚ ଜାତିର ମେହନ୍ତର |
| | 88= Other | 88= Other |
| | ଅନ୍ୟ | ଅନ୍ୟ |
| | 99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ | 99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ |
| | | |
| E20.How was it emptied? | 1= Hired someone to manually empty | 1= Hired someone to manually empty |
| ଟାଙ୍କିକୁ କେମିତି ଉଝୁଳା/ସଫା/ଖାଲି | ହାତରେ ସଫା କରି/ଖାଲି କରିବା ପାଇଁ | ହାତରେ ସଫା କରି/ଖାଲି କରିବା ପାଇଁ |
| କରାଯାଇଥିଲା? | ଭଡାରେ ଜଣଙ୍କୁ ଆଶିଥିଲୁ | ଭଡାରେ ଜଣଙ୍କୁ ଆଶିଥିଲୁ |
| | 2= Hired tanker to empty | 2= Hired tanker to empty |

| | ଟାଙ୍କି ଖାଲି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଭଡା ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର ଆଶିଥିଲୁ 3= Someone in family manually emptied→ SKIP E22 ଘରର ଏକ ସଦସ୍ୟ ହାତରେ ଟାଙ୍କି ଖାଲି କରିଥିଲେ 88= Otherଅନ୍ୟ→ SKIP E22 | ଟାଙ୍କି ଖାଲି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଭତା ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର ଆଶିଥିଲୁ 3= Someone in family manually emptied → SKIP E22 ଘରର ଏକ ସଦସ୍ୟ ହାତରେ ଟାଙ୍କି ଖାଲି କରିଥିଲେ 88= Otherଅନ୍ୟ→ SKIP E22 |
|---|--|---|
| E21. How much did you pay the person you hired for pit emptying last time? ଶେଷଥର ଯେବେ ଟାଙ୍କି ସଫା/ଖାଲି କରିଥିଲେ, ଭଡାରେ ଆସିଥିବା ସେହି ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ, କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଦେଇଥିଲେ? Enumerator note: Enter amount in Rupees. If the participant doesn't know, enter -99. | Rମ୍ଭଙ୍କା | Rମ୍ବଙ୍କା |
| E22. Did the person who emptied the pit, use any personal protection during the process? ଟାଙ୍କି ସଫା କରିଲା ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ, ଲୋକ କଶକ, ନିକର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ, କିଛି ପଦକ୍ଷେପ/ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥିଲେ କି? | 1=Yes ହଁ 2=No ନାଁ → SKIP E24 99= Don′t know ଜାଶି ନାହିଁ → SKIP E24 | ା=Yes ହଁ 2=Noନାଁ→ SKIP E24 99= Don't knowକାଶିନାହିଁ→ SKIP E24 |

| E23. What type of protection | 1=Gloves | 1=Gloves |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| was used by the person who emptied the pit? | ଗ୍ଲୋଭସ୍ | ଗ୍ଲୋଭସ୍ |
| | 2= Boots | 2= Boots |
| ଟାଙ୍କି ସଫା କରିଥିବା ଲୋକ, କେଉଁ ସବୁ | ଜୋତା | ଜୋତା |
| ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେଇଥିଲେ? | 3= Special clothes/dressing | 3= Special clothes/dressing |
| | ଖାସ୍ ଡ୍ରେସ୍ | ଖାସ୍ ଡ୍ରେସ୍ |
| Enumerator note: READ the response options. Select all that | 4= Special glasses or eyes protection | 4= Special glasses or eyes protection |
| apply. | ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧିଷ୍ଟ ଚଷମା ବା ଆଖି ସୁରକ୍ଷା | ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧିଷ୍ଠ ଚଷମା ବା ଆଖି ସୁରକ୍ଷା |
| ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ, ଟିକ୍ | 5=Special mouth covering | 5=Special mouth covering |
| କରନ୍ତୁ | ମୁଁହ ଘୋଡେଇଥିଲେ | ମୁଁହ ଘୋଡେଇଥିଲେ |
| | 77=None | 77=None |
| | କିଛି ନାହିଁ | କିଛି ନାହିଁ |
| | 99= Don't know | 99= Don't know |
| | ଜାଶି ନାହିଁ | ଜାଶି ନାହିଁ |
| E24. Were any of the following | 1=Consumed alcohol | 1=Consumed alcohol |
| done by the pit emptier? | ମଦ/ନଶା କରିଥିଲେ ବା ପିଇଥିଲେ | ମଦ/ନଶା କରିଥିଲେ ବା ପିଇଥିଲେ |
| ଟାଙ୍କି ଉଝୁଳିବା ଲୋକ, ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କିଛି କରିଥିଲେ କି? | 2=Poured disinfectant into the pit | 2=Poured disinfectant into the pit |
| | ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଔଷଧ ପକେଇଥିଲେ | ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଔଷଧ ପକେଇଥିଲେ |
| Enumerator note: READ the response options. Select all that | 3=Poured kerosene into the pit | 3=Poured kerosene into the pit |
| apply. | ଟାଙ୍କିରେ କିରୋସିନ୍ ପକେଇଥିଲେ | ଟାଙ୍କିରେ କିରୋସିନ୍ ପକେଇଥିଲେ |
| ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ, ଟିକ୍ | 4=Covered faces and nose | 4=Covered faces and nose |
| କରନ୍ତୁ | ମୁଁହ ଓ ନାକ ଘୋଡେଇ ଥଲେ | ମୁଁହ ଓ ନାକ ଘୋଡେଇ ଥଲେ |
| | | |

| | 5=Covered body in oil | 5=Covered body in oil |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | ଦେହରେ ତେଲ ଲଗେଇଥିଲେ | ଦେହରେ ତେଲ ଲଗେଇଥିଲେ |
| | 88 = Other | 88 = Other |
| | ଅନ୍ୟ | ଅନ୍ୟ |
| | 77=None | 77=None |
| | କିଛି ନାହିଁ | କିଛି ନାହିଁ |
| | 99 = Don't know | 99 = Don't know |
| | ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ | କାଶି ନାହିଁ |
| E25. Where was the pit's sludge | 1=In the cultivation fields | 1=In the cultivation fields |
| disposed? | ଚାଷ ଢମିରେ ପକେଇଥିଲୁ | ଚାଷ ଢମିରେ ପକେଇଥିଲୁ |
| ଟାଙ୍କିରୁ ବାହାରିଥିବା ମଇଳାକୁ କେଉଁଠି | 2=Buried the sludge in a hole | 2=Buried the sludge in a hole |
| ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା? | ଏକ ଗାତରେ ମଇଳାକୁ ପୋତି ଦେଇଥିଲେ | ୍ୟକ ଗାତରେ ମଇଳାକୁ ପୋତି |
| | 3=Left sludge in the open | ଦେଇଥିଲେ |
| Enumerator note: Select all that | ମଳିଆକୁ ଖୋଲାରେ ଛଡା ଯାଇଥିଲା | 3=Left sludge in the open |
| apply. | 4= Municipality/private service took it | ମଳିଆକୁ ଖୋଲାରେ ଛଡା ଯାଇଥିଲା |
| ସମୟ ଉଉରକୁ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ | ମ୍ୟୁନିସପାଲିଟି/ଘରୋଇ ସେବା | 4= Municipality/private |
| | ି ନେଇଯାଇଥିଲେ | ମ୍ୟୁନିସପାଲିଟି/ଘରୋଇ ସେବା |
| | 88=Other | ନେଇଯାଇଥିଲେ |
| | ଅନ୍ୟ | 88=Other |
| | 99=Don't know | ଅନ୍ୟ |
| | ଢାଣି ନାହିଁ | 99=Don't know |
| | | କାଶି ନାହିଁ |
| | | |

| E26. How many times did the pit of your latrine fill up because of rainfall? | timesଥର | timesଥର |
|--|---------|---------|
| ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି, ବର୍ଷା ଯୋଗୁ, | | |
| କେତେଥର ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯାଇଥିଲା? | | |
| | | |
| Enumerator note: Maximum of | | |
| 99 times. | | |
| ସର୍ବାଧିକ 99 ପାଇଖାନା | | |

PART F: BEHAVIORAL DETERMINANTS- LATRINE USE

Enumerator NOTE: Please check your tracking sheet if the household is selected for Section F. If the household is selected and the respondent is the same sex as the tracking sheet, check with the respondent that they are ok with continuing. If not, then seek another household member to survey.

| Will this person take"Section F - behavioral | 1 =Yes – respondent |
|--|---|
| determinants" survey? | is the same sex as |
| | |
| | requested on household |
| | tracking sheet |
| | 2 =Yes - respondent is opposite sex as requested on household tracking sheet 3 =No -household not selected |
| | 4 =No –household selected but |
| | no one is will to take this part of the |
| | survey $ ightarrow$ Enumerator Note: Notify |
| | your supervisor that you could not |
| | complete Part F. |
| | |
| | |
| | * • • • • |
| What is the name of this household member who will | *select name from generated list |
| take the survey? | based on household census from |
| | |
| | Part C |
| | |
| Does {NAME} consent to take the survey? | |
| Does {NAME} consent to take the survey? | Part C |
| Does {NAME} consent to take the survey? | Part C |
| Does {NAME} consent to take the survey? | Part C 1= Yes – already gave consent 2= Yes – NEW consent |
| Does {NAME} consent to take the survey? | Part C □ 1= Yes – already gave consent □ 2= Yes – NEW consent □ 3= No → SKIP to Part G |
| Does {NAME} consent to take the survey? | Part C 1= Yes – already gave consent 2= Yes – NEW consent |
| | Part C □ 1= Yes – already gave consent □ 2= Yes – NEW consent □ 3= No → SKIP to Part G |
| Enumerator NOTE: Confirm that you have read the | Part C □ 1= Yes – already gave consent □ 2= Yes – NEW consent □ 3= No → SKIP to Part G |
| Enumerator NOTE: Confirm that you have read the consent form to the participant AND provided the | Part C □ 1= Yes – already gave consent □ 2= Yes – NEW consent □ 3= No → SKIP to Part G □ 1 = Confirmed |
| Enumerator NOTE: Confirm that you have read the consent form to the participant AND provided the | Part C □ 1= Yes – already gave consent □ 2= Yes – NEW consent □ 3= No → SKIP to Part G |

| ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରନ୍ତୁ କି, ଆପଶ ସୂଚୀପତ୍ରଟି ପଢିଛନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ ଅଂଶ | |
|--|--|
| ଗ୍ରହଶକାରିଙ୍କୁ, ସୂଚିପତ୍ରଟି ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । | |
| Enumerator READ: I would like to ask you some qu | estions about the use of latrines. |
| ପଢନ୍ତୁ: ମୁଁଆପଣଙ୍କୁପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେକିଛିପ୍ରଶ୍ୱପଚାରିବି | |
| F1. Who is supposed to use a latrine? | 1= Married women |
| | 2= New daughter-in-laws |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. | 3= Unmarried women/girls |
| | 4= Elderly |
| | 5= Disabled |
| | 6= Sick |
| | 7= Young people |
| | 8= Everyone |
| | 77= No one |
| | 88= Other |
| F2. Since the time your latrine was built, have you always, occasionally, or never used your latrine when defecating? | ା= ALWAYS ସର୍ବଦା/ସବୁବେଳେ → SKIP F2 |
| ଘରେଥିବାପାଇଖାନାଟିକୁଆପଶକେବେବ୍ୟବହାରକରନ୍ତି? | 2 = Occasionally |
| | 3 = NEVER କେବେ ନୁହେଁ → SKIP F2 |
| Enumerator note: READ the response options. | |
| F2a. During which situations do you occasionally use the latrin | e? 1 = No specific situation |
| Enumerator note: READ the response options. Select all that | 2 = rainy season କେବେ କେବେ ବର୍ଷ। ଦିନରେ |
| apply. | 🔲 3 = night-timeରାଡିରେ କେବେ କେବେ |

| | 🔄 4 = emergencies (for example, illness)କେବେ କେବେ :ସଂକଟରେଥିଲେ |
|--|---|
| | (ଉଦାହରଣ– ଦେହ ଖରାପ ଥିଲେ) |
| | 88 = Other ଅନ୍ୟ |
| | |
| | |
| F3. What are the shortcomings of your latrine, if any? | 1 = unfinished construction |
| ଆପଶଙ୍କ ପାଇଖାନାରେ କଶ ସବୁ ଅଭାବ ଅଛି? | ତିଆରିସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣହେଇନି |
| | 2 = no door |
| | 3 = door is broken |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. | 4 = no pan |
| | 5 = pan is broken |
| | 6 = no roof |
| | 7 = roof is broken |
| | 8 = walls are too low |
| | 9 = no pipe connecting pan to pit |
| | 10 = pipe connecting pan to pit is broken |
| | 🔲 11= problems with water ପାଶି ନାହିଁ |
| | 12 = no lights ଲାଇଟ୍ ନାହିଁ |
| | 🗌 13 = no bucket ବାଲ୍ଟି ନାହିଁ |
| | 14 = no tiles ଟାଇଲ୍ ବସି ନାହିଁ |
| | 15 = pit is too small ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କି ବହୁତ ଛୋଟ |
| | 🗌 16 = no cleaning supplies ପାଇଖାନା ସଫା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଜିନିଷ ନାହିଁ |

| | 🗌 17 = no ventilation pipe ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଗ୍ୟାସ୍ ପାଇପ୍ ବସା ଯାଇ ନାହିଁ |
|---|--|
| | 🔲 18 = no skylight ସ୍କାଏଲାଇଟ୍ ନାହିଁ |
| | 77 = None କିଛି ନାହିଁ |
| | 88 = Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ |
| | |
| F4.What are the advantages of defecating in the open, if any? | 🔲 1 = I/my family will be healthy (no diseases or germs, etc.) ମୁଁଆଉମୋପରିବାରସୁઘ୍ଟରହିବେ |
| ଝାଡାପାଇଁସବୁବେଳେପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିଲେ, କଶସବୁଲାଭହୁଏ? | 2 = I/my family will be clean ସଫାରହିବେ |
| | 3 = Able to have water for cleansing afterwards |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. Probe the participant two times with "anything else." | 4 = Chance to get fresh air |
| (ଦେଇଥିବା ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଅପସନ୍ ରେ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ) | 5 = Chance to socialize |
| | 6 = Chance to exercise |
| | 7 = Gives more privacy ଅଧିକଗୁସ୍ତତାଦିଏ |
| | 🔜 8= More comfortable ବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାପାଇଁଅଧିକଆରାମଦାୟକ |
| | 9 = do not feel disgust |
| | 🔲 10 = no bad smell ର୍ଦୁଗନ୍ଧହେବନାହିଁ |
| | 🔲 11= save time ସମୟ ବଞ୍ଚିଥାଏ |
| | 77 = None କିଛି ନାହିଁ |
| | 88= Other ଅନ୍ୟ |
| | 99= Don't Know |

| F5.How might open defecation impact you and/or your family? | 🔲 1 = Risk of diseases ରୋଗର ଭୟ |
|--|--|
| | 🔲 2 = Contaminates food ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଦୁଷିତ ହେଇଥାଏ |
| ଖୋଲାରେଝାଡାଯିବା ଦ୍ୱାରା <i>,</i> ଆପଶଙ୍କ <u>ବା ଆପଶଙ୍କର ପରିବାର </u> | 🔲 3 = Contaminates waterପାଶିଦୂଷିତହେଇଥାଏ |
| | 4 = Contaminates environment/fields |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. | ବାଡାବରଶ/ଜମିସଂକ୍ରମଶହେଇଯାଏ |
| (ଦେଇଥିବା ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଅପସନ୍ ରେ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ) | 🗌 77 = No impact କିଛିପ୍ରଭାବପକାଏନି |
| | 88 = Otherଅନ୍ୟାନ |
| | |
| F6. What are the advantages of ALWAYS using a latrine for defecation, if any? | 1 = l/my family will be healthy (no diseases or germs, etc.) ମୁଁଆଉମୋପରିବାରସୁସ୍ଥରହିବେ |
| ଝାଡାପାଇଁସବୁବେଳେପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିଲେ, କଣସବୁଲାଭହୁଏ? | 2 = I/my family will be clean ସମ୍ପାରହିବେ |
| | 🔲 3 = Gives more privacy ଅଧିକଗୁସ୍ତତାଦିଏ |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. Probe the participant two times with "anything else." | 🔲 4 = More comfortable to use ବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାପାଇଁଅଧିକଆରାମଦାୟକ |
| (ଦେଇଥିବା ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଅପସନ୍ ରେ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ) | 5 = do not feel disgust |
| | 🔲6 = no bad smell ର୍ଦୁଗନ୍ଧହେବନାହିଁ |
| | 🔲7 = save money ଟଙ୍କା/ଧନ ବଞ୍ଚିଥାଏ |

| | 🔜 8 = save time ସମୟ ବଞ୍ଚିଥାଏ |
|---|--|
| | 9= Provides safety from animals |
| | and plants (for example, snakes, |
| | insects, thorns) ଗଛଓଢନ୍ତୁଙ୍କଠାରୁବଞ୍ଚିଥାଉ |
| | |
| | (ଉଦାହରଣ – ସାପ, ପୋକ, କଷ୍ଟା) |
| | 10 = Provides safety from |
| | harassment/assaultଅପଦୟ/ପୀଡାରୁସ୍ୱର |
| | ~ ~ ~ ~ |
| | କ୍ଷାଦେଇଥାଏ |
| | 11 = gives status/prestige |
| | ଗୌରବ/ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ଦେଇଥାଏ |
| | |
| | 🔲 12 = gives dignity ମର୍ଯ୍ୟଦା ଦେଇଥାଏ |
| | 13 = village will be beautiful |
| | ୍ରାମକୁସୁନ୍ଦରକରିଥାଏ |
| | |
| | 🗌 14 = village will be clean ଗ୍ରାମକୁ |
| | ୁ ସଫା ରଖିଥାଏ |
| | |
| | 15 = village will be healthy (no |
| | diseases or germs, etc.) ଗ୍ରାମଟି ସୁସ୍ଥ |
| | ରହିବ |
| | 012 4 |
| | 77 = None କିଛି ନାହିଁ |
| | 88= Other ଅନ୍ୟ |
| | -99= Don't Know |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| F7. Among the MEN in this village, what percentage do you think | |
| ALWAYS use a latrine for defecation? | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| ଗାଁର ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ, କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ପୁରୁଷ, ପାଇଖାନାରେ | |
| | |
| ସବୁବେଳେ ଝାଡା ଯାଆନ୍ତି? | |
| | |

| Enumerator note: The village means the whole village, including all the hamlets. If the participant says no one – enter "0". If the participant says everyone – enter "100". If the participant doesn't know, enter -99. | |
|---|-----------------|
| F8. Among the WOMEN in this village, what percentage do you think ALWAYS use a latrine for defecation? | |
| ଗ୍ରାମର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ, କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ, ପାଇଖାନା ସବୁବେଳେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି? | 111111 |
| Enumerator note: The village means the whole village, including all the hamlets. If the participant says no one – enter "0". If the participant says everyone – enter "100". If the participant doesn't know, enter -99. | |
| F9. Among your neighbors, how many do you think always use | 1 = All |
| a latrine for defecation? | 2 = Most |
| | 3 = Some |
| | 4 = None |
| | d. = Don't know |
| F10. Among your family members and friends who live in this | 1 = All |
| village, how many do you think always use a latrine for | |
| defecation? | 2 = Most |
| | 3 = Some |
| | 4 = None |

| | d. = Don't know |
|--|-----------------------------|
| F11.How strongly or not strongly do you intend to always use a | |
| latrine for defecation. | 1 = not at all strongly |
| ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ, ସବୁବେଳେ <u>ପାଇଖାନ</u> ାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାକୁ,ମୋରଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟଅଛି । | |
| | 2 = somewhat strongly |
| | 3= strongly |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and READ the | |
| response options | 4= very strongly |
| | |
| F12. How committed or not committed are you to always using a | |
| latrine for defecation. | 1=not at all committed |
| ସବୁବେଳେ ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାକୁ, ମୁଁ ପ୍ରତିଜ୍ଞା କରିଛି । | 2=somewhat committed |
| | 3= committed |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and READ the | 4= very committed |
| response options | |
| F13.How confident or not confident are you that you can always | |
| use a latrine for defecation. | 1= not at all confident |
| ମୋରବିଶ୍ୱାସଯେ,⊳ମୁଁଝାଡାଯିବାପାଇଁ, ସବୁବେଳେପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିପାରିବି । | |
| | 2=somewhat confident |
| | 3=confident |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and READ the response options | 4= very confident |
| | |
| | |
| F14.How confident or not confident are you that lyoucan | · |
| address challenges that you may face when trying to use a latrine for defecation. | 1=not at all confident |
| ଯଦିଝାଡାଯିବାପାଇଁପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାରେକିଛିବାଧା/ଅସୁବିଧାର ମୁଁ | 2=somewhat confident |
| ଯୟରାଙ୍କାଯ୍ୟବାପାଇପାଇପାଇଗାବ୍ୟବ୍ୟାରକରବାରେକୟବାପା/ ପସୁବପାର ମୁ ସନ୍ପୂଖୀନ ହୁଏ,ତାର ସମାଧାନମୁଁକରିପାରିବି ବୋଲିମୋରଭରସାଅଛି l □ | 3=confident |
| | |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and READ the | 4= very confident |
| response options | |
| Enumerator READ: The next set of questions will be statements. For each statement, | |
| I'm going to ask if you agree or disagree to the statement by using this card. After you | |
| make your decision, I will then ask if you completely or | mildly agree/disagree. I am |

| interested in your opinion. There is no right or wrong answer so please answer with your true opinion. | | |
|---|---|--|
| Before we start, I will ask you two practice statements so you can become familiar with this agree/disagree card. | | |
| F_P1.A motorcycle has four wheels. | 🗌 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶାଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) | |
| | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) | |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 🔲 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ରି</i>) | |
| | 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି) | |
| F_P2. Orange is the most beautiful color. | 1=completely disagree(<i>ဒ°ପွရ်ଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) | |
| | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>) | |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 🔲 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) | |
| | 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାକ୍ରି</i>) | |
| F15. I am happy with the current condition of my household's latrine. | | |
| ମୋ ପାଇଖାନାର ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ମୁଁ ଖୁସି । | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) | |
| | 🔲 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) | |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 🗌 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) | |
| F16.I have everything I need to use my household's | | |
| latrine. | | |
| ଘରରପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାପାଇଁସବୁଦରକାରି ଜିନିଷ, | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>) | |
| ମୋପାଖରେଅଛି l | 🔲 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) | |
| | 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାକ୍ତି</i>) | |

| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | |
|--|---|
| the agree/disagree card. | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| F17. Latrine use does not suit my daily | |
| routines/occupation. | |
| | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗିଅରାଙ୍କି</i>) |
| ନିତିଦିନିଆ କାମ ବା ମୋ ପେଶାକ୍ରୁ, ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାରଟି ଖାପ ଖାଉନି | |
| d' | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>) |
| | |
| | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଳି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | |
| the agree/disagree card. | |
| | 🗌 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗଢାବେରାର୍କି</i>) |
| | |
| | |
| F18. I believe that households will not receive the | |
| government subsidy for their latrine if they use the | |
| | |
| latrine before it is inspected by an official. | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଜି</i>) |
| | |
| | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| | |
| | 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପ୍ରର୍ଶଭାବେରାଳି</i>) |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| F19.I know how to use a latrine. | |
| | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| F19. l know how to use a latrine. ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ l | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| | |
| | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) |
| | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| | |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ । | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଢାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଢାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଢାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଢାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ରି</i>) 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. F20. I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full. | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i>) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ରି</i>)]] 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ରି</i>)]] 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାବେରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. F20. I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full. | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ତି</i>) 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାକ୍ତି</i>) 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. F20. I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full. | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ରି</i>) 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. F20. I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full. | 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି) 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି) 1=completely disagree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାଜି) 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. F20. I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full. | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ତି</i>) 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାକ୍ତି</i>) 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ କାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. F20. I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full. ଯେବେ ମୋ ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯିବ, ମୁଁ କାଶେ, କଶ କରାଯିବ | 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି) 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାଚେରାଜି) 1=completely disagree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାଜି) 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. F20. I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full. ଯେବେ ମୋ ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯିବ, ମୁଁ କାଶେ, କଶ କରାଯିବ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି) 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି) 1=completely disagree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାଜି) 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. F20. I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full. ଯେବେ ମୋ ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯିବ, ମୁଁ କାଶେ, କଶ କରାଯିବ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି) 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାଚେରାଜି) 1=completely disagree(ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାଜି) 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. F20. I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full. ଯେବେ ମୋ ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯିବ, ମୁଁ କାଶେ, କଶ କରାଯିବ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି) 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାଚେରାଜି) 1=completely disagree(ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାଜି) 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. F20. I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full. ଯେବେ ମୋ ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯିବ, ମୁଁ କାଶେ, କଶ କରାଯିବ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି) 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାଚେରାଜି) 1=completely disagree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାଜି) 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକଯାରାଜି) 4= completely agree(ଆଂଶିକଯାରାଜି) 1=completely agree(ଆଂଶିକଯାରାଜି) 1=completely agree(ଆଂଶିକଯାରାଜି) 1=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି) 1=completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାଚେରାଜି) |
| ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଢାଶେ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. F20. I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full. ଯେବେ ମୋ ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯିବ, ମୁଁ ଢାଶେ, କଶ କରାଯିବ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି) 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାଚେରାଜି) 1=completely disagree(ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାଜି) 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) |

| ଘରର ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ମୁଁ ଶାରୀରିକ ଭାବେ ସକ୍ଷମ, | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍କି</i>) |
|---|--|
| ଯେପରିକି-ପାଇଖାନାକୁ ଚାଲିକି ଯାଇପାରିବି ଏବଂ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ବସାବସି | |
| କରିହେବ | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i>) |
| | 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାବେରାଙ୍ଗି) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | |
| the agree/disagree card. | |
| | |
| | |
| F22. If my latrine's pit becomes full, I have a plan in place. | |
| | []1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁ </i> |
| ପାଇଖାନାଗାତଯଦି ଭରି/ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯାଏ, ତା ପାଇଁ,ମୋପାଖରେ ଏକ | SKIP to F21 |
| ଧାଇରାନ୍ୟାରାଡରସ୍ୟ କର୍ମକାଷ ଚହଇଯାଏ, ଓା ଯାଇ,ଚହାଯାରାଚର ଏକ ଉପାରଅଛି | [2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଳି</i>)→ SKIP |
| | to F21 |
| | |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| the agree/disagree card. | 🔲 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି</i>) |
| | |
| | |
| F23. People should always use a latrine for defecation. | |
| ଝାଡାଯିବାପାଇଁ, ଲୋକେସର୍ବଦାପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାଉଚିତ୍ । | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସ°ପූ බිଅରା କି</i>) |
| מוטאסיוטוש, סשווסידעייטושוטוזויזייעצוטוסטייוטרטען | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>) |
| | |
| | 🔲 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଙ୍କି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | |
| | 🔲 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାବେରାକି</i>) |
| | |
| F24.Latrines are meant for use only in emergencies and | |
| critical times, such as during rainy season and at night. | |
| ପାଇଖାନାକୁ, ଅସୁବିଧା ବା ସଙ୍କଟ ସମୟ ଯେପରିକି- ବର୍ଷା ଦିନ ମାନଙ୍କରେ | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗିଆରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) |
| ଆଉ ରାତି ସମୟରେ ହି ଖାଲି, ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା କଥା l | |
| | |
| | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | |
| the agree/disagree card. | 🗌 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି) |
| | |
| | |

| F25.People should defecate in the open. ଲୋକମାନେ ବାହାରେ ଝାଡ଼ା ଯିବା କଥା । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | ☐ 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) ☐ 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) ☐ 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ତି</i>) ☐ 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାବେରାକ୍ତି</i>) |
|--|---|
| F26.People of this village do not object to open defecation. ବାହାରେ ଝାଡା ଗଲେ, ଗାଁ ଲୋକେ କିଛି ଆପତ୍ତି କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | ା=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୂର୍ଶଅରାକି</i>) 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i>)] 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i>)] 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାକି</i>) |
| F27.My neighbors expect me to always use a latrine for defecation. ଏହି ଗାଁ ଲୋକେ, ମୋ ଠୁ ଆଶା କରନ୍ତି କି, ମୁଁ ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ, ସର୍ବଦା ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରେ l Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 1=completely disagree(ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାକି) 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାକି) 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାକି) |
| F28.My family members and friends who live in this village, expect me to always use a latrine for defecation. ଏହି ଗାଁ ଲୋକେ, ମୋ ଠୁ ଆଶା କରନ୍ତି କି, ମୁଁ ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ, ସର୍ବଦା ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରେ l Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | ☐ 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାକି</i>) ☐ 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i>) ☐ 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i>) ☐ 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାକି</i>) |

| F29. I feel a sense of pride in my village when people use | |
|--|--|
| their latrine for defecation. | |
| | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସ°ପූ </i> |
| ଯେଉଁଗାଁରେସବୁଲୋକେପାଇଖାନାରେଝାଡାଯାଆନ୍ତି, ମୁଁତାଙ୍କୁସନ୍ନାନଦିଏ । | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଳି</i>) |
| the agree/disagree card. | 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି) |
| | |
| F30. It is important to me that everyone always uses a latrine for defecation so that our village can be clean and beautiful. | |
| | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) |
| ମୋ ପାଇଁ ଏହା ମହତ୍ୱ କି, ସମସ୍ତେ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ସର୍ବଦା ଝାଡା ଗଲେ, ଆମ ଗାଁ ସଫା ଓ ସୁନ୍ଦର ରହିବ । | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) |
| াতালা, এাগ আ খথা ও খুখ্য অষ্থ । | 🔲 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use | 🔲 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| the agree/disagree card. | |
| F31. In this village, households that use their latrine are | |
| very well respected. | |
| ଯଦି, | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାଜି</i>) |
| ମୋଘରରସମସ୍ତେସଦସ୍ୟ ସବୁବେଳେ ଝାଡାପାଇଁପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରନ୍ତି, | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) |
| ଗାଁଆଲୋକେ , ଆମପରିବାର ବିଷୟରେ ଭଲ କଥା କହିବେ | 🔲 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଳି</i>) |
| | 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | |
| | |
| | |
| F32. Households lose their dignity by defecating in the open. | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| | 🔲 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
|---|--|
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| | |
| F33. If I practice open defecation, I fear I will be criticized. | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାଜି</i>) |
| | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଟ୍ଟି</i>) |
| | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i>) |
| | 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି) |
| F34. I never had any health problems defecating in the open. | |
| | 🔲 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶିଆରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| ପଡିଆରେଝାଡାବସିବାଦ୍ୱାରାମୋରକୌଶସିସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟଚ୍ଚନିତସମସ୍ୟାକେବେ ବି ହେଇନି । | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଙ୍କି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି</i>) |
| | |
| F35. If other people in the village defecate in the open, I am likely to get sick. | |
| | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) |
| ଯଦିଗ୍ରାମରଅନ୍ୟଲୋକମାନେଖୋଲା r ଝାଡାବସନ୍ତିତାହେଲେମୁଁଅସୁଛ(ଦେହ ଖରାପ)ହେଇପାରେ | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ତି</i>) |
| | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଙ୍କି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି</i>) |
| | |
| F36. My future will be dark if I get sick from defecating in the open. | 1=completely disagree(<i>ସଂପූର୍ଶଅରାଜି</i>) 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>) |
| | |

| ମୋ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ହେଇଯିବ, ଯଦି ମୁଁ ବାହାରେ ଝାଡା ଯାଇ ଅସୁସ୍ଥ | 🔲 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଳି</i>) |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| ହୋଇପଡେ l | 4= completely agree(ସଂପୁର୍ଶଢାବେରାଜି) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | |

| PART G: BEHAVIORAL DETERMINANTS – CHILD FECES DISPOSAL | | |
|--|--|--|
| Does the household have a child less than 5 | 1= Yes | |
| years old? | □2= No → SKIP to Part H | |
| | | |
| Will the person take the child feces disposal survey? | 1 =Yes – respondent is primary caregiver | |
| Sulvey! | 2 =Yes – respondent is secondary caregiver | |
| | 3 =Yes – respondent is other household member | |
| | ☐ 4 =No –household does not have child < 5 years old → SKIP to Part H | |
| | ☐ 5 =No – no one in the household is willing to take the survey → SKIP to Part H | |
| | | |
| What is the name of this household member who will take the survey? | *select name from generated list based on household census from Part C | |
| Does {NAME} consent to take the survey? | 1= Yes – already gave consent | |
| | 2= Yes – NEW consent | |
| | □3= No → SKIP to Part H | |
| | | |
| Enumerator NOTE: Confirm that you have read to consent form to the participant AND provided to | | |
| participant a copy of the consent form. | | |
| | **question will be required | |
| ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରନ୍ତୁ କି, ଆପଶ ସୂଚୀପତ୍ରଟି ପଢିଛନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ ଅଂଶ ଗ୍ରହର ସୂଚିପତ୍ରଟି ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । | ଣକାରିଙ୍କୁ <i>,</i> | |

Enumerator READ: I would like to ask you some questions about the disposal of children's feces. I will ask you questions about your youngest child ONLY, so please think of this child when you answer the questions. I will also ask you questions about other people's children in this village who are less than 5 years old and do not use a latrine for defecation.

ଏନୁମରେଟର୍ ପଢିବେ: ମୁଁ ନ୍ରୁଆଙ୍କ ଝାଡା ନିଷାସନ ବିଷୟରେ କିଛି ଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ୱ ପଚାରିବି । ମୁଁ ଆପଶଙ୍କ ସବୁଠୁ 'ସାନ/କନିଷ ନ୍ରୁଆ ବିଷୟରେ ହି ପଚାରିବି<mark>। ସୋଥିପାଇଁ, ଭଭର ଦେଲା ବେଳେ, ସେହି ସାନ ନ୍ରୁଆକୁ ଧାନରେ ରଖି, ମୋତେ ଭଭର ଦେବ</mark>ୋ

| G1. What is the name of your youngest child? | *select name from generated |
|--|---|
| | list based on household census |
| | from Part C |
| G2. Where does [NAME] usually defecate? | 01= On ground outside compound |
| | ଘରଠୁ ବାହାରେ, ପଡିଆରେ |
| ଆପଶଙ୍କ ଛୁଆଟି, ପ୍ରାୟତଃ କେଉଁଠି ଝାଡା କରେ? | 02= On ground inside compound |
| | ଘର ଅଗଣା ଭିତରେ, ଭୂଇଁରେ |
| | 03= On ground in latrine cubicle |
| | ପାଇଖାନା ଘରର ଚଟାଶରେ |
| | 04= In potty → SKIP G6 |
| | ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ପାଇଖାନାରେ |
| | □05= In cloth nappy/diaper → SKIP G6 |
| | କନା ନାପକିନ୍/ଡାଇପର୍ ରେ |
| | 06= In pants/clothing ପ୍ୟାଣ୍ଟ/କପଡାରେ → SKIP G6 |
| | 07= On bed ଖଟରେ |
| | 08= In the latrine ପାଇଖାନାରେ→ SKIP G11 |
| | SKIF GII |
| | 88.Other ଅନ୍ୟ |

| | 99= Don't know ଢାଶି ନାହିଁ |
|--|---|
| | |
| G3. What does your child usually defecate on? | 🔲 1= on ground directly ସିଧା ଭୂଇଁରେ |
| ଆପଶଙ୍କ ଛୁଆ, କାହା ଉପରେ ଝାଡା କରେ? | 🔲 2=on waste newspaper/ paper ପୁରୁଣା ଖବର କାଗଜ/କାଗଜ |
| | 🔲 3=on polythene bagsଜରି ଉପରେ |
| | 🔲 4=on cloth କପଡାରେ |
| | 🗌 88=on Other ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି ଉପରେ |
| | 🔲 99=Don't know ଢାଣି ନାହିଁ |
| | |
| G4. What do you usually do with your child's feces | 1=Put/rinsed into toilet/ latrine |
| o@uo@uoaauooaooôo | ପାଇଖାନାରେ ପକେଇ ଦେଉ/ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ |
| <u>ଛ</u> ୁଆରଝାଡାକୁଆପଶପ୍ରାୟକଶକରନ୍ତି? | 2=Put/rinsed into drain /ditch /open field |
| | ଡ୍ରେନ୍/ଗାତ/ଖୋଲା ପଡିଆରେ ପକେଇ ଦେଉ/ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ |
| | 3=Thrown into garbage |
| | ଖତ ଗଦାକୁ ଫୋପାଡି ଦେଉ |
| | ☐4=Buried |
| | Poti deu ପୋତି ଦେଉ |
| | ୗ 5=Put/rinsed into pond/ other surface water gadia ba ଢଳାଶୟରେ ପକେଇ ଦେଉ/ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ |
| | 6=Washed (water ends up somewhere else) |
| | ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ(ପାଶି ଅନ୍ୟ ଜାଗାକୁ ବହିଯାଏ) |
| | 7=Left in open ଖୋଲାରେ ଛାଡି ଦେଭ → SKIP G10 |

| | 88= Other ଅନ୍ୟ |
|--|---|
| | 99= Don't know ଢାଶି ନାହିଁ |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| G5. What materials do you usually use to manage your child's feces? | 1=waste newspaper / |
| | paperପୁରୁଣାକାଗଢ/ଖାଲିକାଗଢ |
| ଛୁଆରଝାଡାକୁଉଠେଇବା, ନିଷାସନକରିବାପାଇଁ, କେଉଁସବୁକିନିଷପ୍ରାୟତଃବ୍ୟବହାରକରନ୍ତି? | 🔲 2=polythene bags ପଲଥିନ୍ କରି |
| | 🔲 3=cloth କନା |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. | 🔲 4=hoe କୋଦାଳ |
| (ଦେଇଥିବାସମଞଜପଯୁକ୍ତଉତ୍ତରକୁ(ଟିକ୍) କରନ୍ତୁ) | 🔲 5=spade ବେଲଚ। |
| | 🔲 6=straw କୁଟା |
| | 🔲 7=ashes ପାଭଁଶ |
| | 🔲8=nappies କନା ନାପକିନ୍ |
| | 🔲 9=potties ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ପାଇଖାନା |
| | 🔲 10=scoops (small, plastic/metal hoe) ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ର ମଳିଆ ଗୋଟେଇବା ପାଇଁ |
| | 🔲 11= wash away with waterପାଶିଦ୍ୱାରାଧୋଇଦେଉ |
| | 🔲 12= don't ever pick up କେବେ ବି ଉଠଉନା |
| | 🔲88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ |
| | 99=Don't know କାଶି ନାହିଁ |
| | |

| | _ |
|--|--|
| G6. What do you do with the material after using it to manage your child's feces? | ା = Store inside the house (not cleaned)ଘରଭିତରେରଖ୍ୟଦେଉ(ସଫାକରାଯାଏ ନା) → SKIP G10 |
| ଛୁଆରଝାଡାପାଇଁବ୍ୟବହାରକରିଥିବାପଲିଥିନୁଆପଶକଶକରନ୍ତି? | ା 2=Store outside the house (not cleaned)ଘରବାହାରେରଖି୍ଦେଉ(ସଫାକରାଯାଏ ନା) → SKIP G10 |
| Programming note: Questions repeats for each material selected in G7. | □3=Throw onto garbage pile → SKIP G10 |
| | ଖତ ଗଦାକୁ ପକେଇ/ଫୋପାଡି ଦେଉ |
| | 🗌 4=Wash with water ପାଶି ସହିତ ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ |
| | 🔲5=Wash with water and soap ସାବୁନ୍ ଆଉ ପାଶି ସାଙ୍ଗେ ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ |
| | 6=Wash with ash ପାଉଁଶରେ ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ → SKIP G10 |
| | 🔲 88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ |
| | |
| G7. Where do you put the water used for washing? | 1=In latrine ପାଇଖାନାରେ |
| | 🔲2=In pond ଗଡିଆରେ |
| ଝାଡାଧୁଆପାଶି/ପାଉଁଶକୁ, ଆପଶକେଉଁଠିପକାନ୍ତି/ନିଷାସନକରନ୍ତି? | 🔲 3=On ground of household compound ଘର ଅଗଶାର ଚଟାଶରେ |
| | 🔲 4=On ground outside of household compound ଘରଠୁ ବାହାରେ, ଭୂଇଁରେ |
| | 5=In canalକେନାଲରେ |
| | 🔲 6=Into other water source ଅନ୍ୟ କଳାଶୟରେ |
| | 🗌 ७=Onto garbage pile ଅଳିଆ ଗଦାରେ |
| | 🔲88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ |
| | |
| G8. Do you wash your hands after you manage your child's feces? | 1= Yes ହັ |
| | |

| | 2= No คั้ → SKIP G10 |
|---|---|
| ଛୁଆରଝାଡାକୁନିଷ୍କାସନ(ଫୋପାଡି/ସଫା)କଲାପରେ, ଆପଶହୋତଧୁଅନ୍ତିକି? | |
| | |
| G9. What do you wash your hands with? | 🔲 1 = Water ପାଶି |
| ଆପଶ ହାତକୁ କେଉଁଥିରେ ଧୁଅନ୍ତି? | 🔲 2 = water and soap/detergent ପାଶି ଆଉ ସାବୁନ୍/ଲୁଗା ସଫା ପାଉଡର୍ |
| | 🔲 3 = ash ପାଭଁଶ |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply | 4 = mud mixture |
| | 🔲 88 = other ଅନ୍ୟ |
| C10 Who tought you what to do with your diff. for a firm | |
| G10. Who taught you what to do with your child's feces after defecation? | 1=Mother-in-law / Motherଶାଶୂ/ମାଆ/ବୋଉ |
| ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ କଶ କରାଯିବା କଥା, କେହି କେବେ ଆପଶଙ୍କୁ ଶିଖେଇ ଥିଲେ କି? | 2=Sister-in-law / Sisterଯା/ନଶନ୍ଦ/ଭଉଶୀ |
| ୟୁଠାରା ରାଖୀଙ୍କୁ କରା କାରାଯବା କଠା, ତକାୟ ତକତବ ପାପତାକୁ ରାତରାଜ୍ଞ ପ୍ରଳା କୀ? | 3=Other family member / relativesଅନ୍ୟପରିବାରଲୋକ/ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବ |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply | 4=Neighbour ପଡିଶାଘର |
| | 5=Anganwadi worker / ASHA workerଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡିକର୍ମୀ/ଆଶାକର୍ମୀ |
| | 6=School teacherୟୁଲଶିକ୍ଷକ |
| | 7=Doctor/ health servicesଡାକ୍ତର/ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା |
| | 🔲8=Women's self-help groupମହିଳାସ୍ପୟଂସହାୟକରୋାଷ୍ଟି |
| | 9=NGO program / campaignଏନଜିଓହ୍ୱାରାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ/ଅଭିଯାନ |
| | 10=Saw on TV / heard on radio / other mediaଟିଭି/ରେଡିଓବାଅନ୍ୟଗଶମାଧ୍ୟମଦ୍ୱାରା |
| | 11=No one କେହି ନୁହେଁ |

| G11. Have you heard of potties? | 88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ 99=Don't know ଜାଶି ନାହିଁ |
|---|---|
| ଛୁଆଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ପାଇଖାନା(ପୋଟ୍ଟି) ବିଷୟରେ ଶୁଣିଛନ୍ତି କି? | 1=Yes ହଁ 2=No ନାହିଁ→ SKIP to G13 |
| G12. Where did you learn about potties? | 1=Seen at market ବକାର/ମାର୍କେଟରେଦେଖିନ୍ତ୍ର |
| ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ପାଇଖାନା(ପୋଟ୍ଟି) ବିଷୟରେ ଆପଣ କେଉଁଠୁ କାଶିଲେ? | ସାର ମତ୍ତର୍ଭତର ସ୍କୁରୁ 2=Saw on TV / heard on radio / other media ଚିଭି/ରେଡିଓବାଅନ୍ୟଗଶମାଧ୍ୟମହାରା |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply | ା ଅନ୍ମର୍ଭତସାଥନୀରାମାଧ୍ୟାଧ୍ୱାରା 3=Mother-in-law / Mother ଶାଶୂ/ମାଆ/ବୋଭ |
| | 4=Sister-in-law / Sister ଯା/ନଶନ୍ଦ/ଭଉଶୀ |
| | 5=Other family member / relativesଅନ୍ୟପରିବାରଲୋକ/ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବ |
| | 6=Neighbour ପଡିଶାଘର |
| | 7=Anganwadi worker / ASHA workerଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡିକର୍ମୀ/ଆଶାକର୍ମୀ |
| | 🔲 8=School teacher ୟୁଲଶିକ୍ଷକ |
| | 9=Doctor/ health services ଢାକ୍ତର/ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା |
| | 10=Women's self-help group ମହିଳାସ୍ୱୟଂସହାୟକଗୋଷ୍ଟି |

| | 11=NGO program / |
|---|--|
| | campaignଏନକିଓହ୍ୱାରାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ/ଅଭିଯାନ |
| | 88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ |
| | 99=Don't know ଢାଶି ନାହିଁ |
| | |
| | |
| G13. Have you heard of using scoops (small, plastic/metal hoe) for picking up and disposing of children's feces? | |
| ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ଗୋଟେଇବା ପାଇଁ, ବା ଝାଡାକୁ ନିଷାସନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ, "ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ବେଲଚା" | |
| ିବଷୟରେ ଶୁଶିଛନ୍ତି କି? | 1=Yes ହັ |
| | 2=№ ค้เ→ SKIP to G15 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| G14. Where did you learn about using scoops for picking up and | 1=Seen at market |
| disposing of children's feces? | ୁ ବଜ୍ଞାର/ମାର୍କେଟରେଦେଖିଛୁ |
| | 2=Saw on TV / heard on radio |
| ଝାଡା ଉଠେଇବା ପାଇଁ "ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ବେଲଚା" ବିଷୟରେ, ଆପଶ କେଉଁଠି ଶିଖିଥିଲେ? | / other media |
| ବାହା ହାଠଠାଇବେ । ପାଇତି ପ୍ଲୋବେକ୍ଷ ବେ ୩୪୦୮ ବେ ଅନ୍ଦରର, ପାପତା ବିଷୟଠେ ବାର୍ଷ୍ୟୁବ୩୯ । | ଟିଭି/ରେଡିଓବାଅନ୍ୟଗଶମାଧ୍ୟମଦ୍ୱାରା |
| | 3=Mother-in-law / Mother |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply | ଶାଶୁ/ମାଆ/ବୋଉ |
| | |
| | 4=Sister-in-law / Sister ଯା/ନଶନ୍ଦ/ଭଭଶୀ |
| | |
| | 5=Other family member / |
| | relativesଅନ୍ୟପରିବାରଲୋକ/ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବ |
| | 6=Neighbour ପଡିଶାଘର |
| | 7=Anganwadi worker / ASHA workerଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡିକର୍ମୀ/ଆଶାକର୍ମୀ |
| | 8=School teacher ୟୁଲଶିକ୍ଷକ |
| | 9=Doctor/ health services ଢାକ୍ତର/ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା |

| | 10=Women's self-help group |
|---|---|
| | ମହିଳାସ୍ୱୟଂସହାୟକଗୋଷ୍ଟି |
| | 11=NGO program / |
| | campaignଏନକିଓହ୍ୱାରାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ/ଅଭିଯାନ |
| | 🔲88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ |
| | 99=Don't know ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ |
| | |
| G15. What do you think is the healthiest thing to do with children's | 1=Put/rinsed into toilet/ latrine |
| feces? | ପାଇଖାନାରେ ପକେଇ ଦେଉ/ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ |
| ଆପଶକଶଭାବୁଛନ୍ତି, ଛୁଆଙ୍କଝାଡାକୁସୁ୍ୟଉପାୟରେକେମିତିନିଷ୍କାସନକରାଯିବାକଥା? | □2=Put/rinsed into drain /ditch /open field |
| | ଡ୍ରେନ୍/ଗାତ/ଖୋଲା ପଡିଆରେ ପକେଇ ଦେଉ/ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ |
| | 3=Thrown into garbage |
| | ଖତ ଗଦାକୁ ଫୋପାଡି ଦେଉ |
| | 4=Buried |
| | ପୋଡି ଦେଉ |
| | □5=Put/rinsed into pond/ other surface water gadia ba |
| | ଜଳାଶୟରେ ପକେଇ ଦେଉ/ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ |
| | 6=Washed (water ends up somewhere else) |
| | ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ (ପାଶି ଅନ୍ୟ ଜାଗାକୁ ବହିଯାଏ) |
| | 🔲7=Left in open ଖୋଲାରେ ଛାଡି ଦେଉ |
| | 🔲88= Other ଅନ୍ୟ |
| | 🔲 99= Don't know ଢାଶି ନାହିଁ |
| | |
| G16. Have you heard of disposing children's feces into the latrine? | 1=Yes ହିଁ |

| ଛୁଆଙ୍କ ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ଫୋପାଡିବା/ନିଷାସନ ବିଷୟରେ କେବେ ଶୁଶିଛନ୍ତି କି? | 2=No ก้i→ SKIP to G22 |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| G17. Where did you learn about disposing of children's feces into the | 1=Seen at market |
| latrine? | ବଜାର/ମାର୍କେଟରେଦେଖିଛୁ |
| | |
| | 2=Saw on TV / heard on radio / other media |
| ଝାଡା ଉଠେଇବା ପାଇଁ "ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ବେଲଚା" ବିଷୟରେ, ଆପଶ କେଉଁଠି ଶିଖିଥିଲେ? | ି ଚିଭି/ରେଡିଓବାଅନ୍ୟଗଶମାଧ୍ୟମଦ୍ୱାରା |
| | |
| | 3=Mother-in-law / Mother |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply | ଶାଶୂ/ମାଆ/ବୋଭ |
| | 4=Sister-in-law / Sister |
| | ଯା/ନଶନ୍ଦ/ଭଉଣୀ |
| | 5=Other family member / |
| | relativesଅନ୍ୟପରିବାରଲୋକ/ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବ |
| | |
| | 6=Neighbour ପଡିଶାଘର |
| | 7=Anganwadi worker / ASHA workerଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡିକର୍ମୀ/ଆଶାକର୍ମୀ |
| | 8=School teacher ୟୁଲଶିକ୍ଷକ |
| | 9=Doctor/ health services ଡାକ୍ତର/ସ୍ୱାୟ୍ୟସେବା |
| | |
| | 10=Women's self-help group ମହିଳାସ୍ପୟଂସହାୟକରୋଷ୍ଟି |
| | 11=NGO program / campaignଏନଚ୍ଚିଓହ୍ୱାରାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ମ/ଅଭିଯାନ |
| | ี รตา เป็นเป็น เสม แต่ สายแต่แหนสีมา (ตุฬายุ, |
| | 88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ |
| | 99=Don't know ଢାଣି ନାହିଁ |
| | |
| G18. Have you ever disposed of your child's feces into a latrine? | 1=Yes ⊻ี |
| ଛୁଆଙ୍କ ଝାଡାକୁ କେବେ ବି, ପାଇଖାନାରେ ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରିଛନ୍ତି କି | 2=№ ค้i→ SKIP to G22 |

| G19.How often do you dispose of your child's feces into latrine? | 1=Always ସବୁବେଳେ |
|---|--|
| Enumerator note: READ the response options. | □2=Sometimes କେବେ କେବେ □3=Rarely ବହୁତ କମ୍ |
| ପ୍ରାୟ କେତେ ଆପଶ ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ପକାନ୍ତି/ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରନ୍ତି? | |
| | |
| G20. Who taught you how to dispose of your child's feces into a latrine? | ∏1=Mother-in-law / Mother ଶାଶୁ/ମାଆ/ବୋଉ |
| ପାଇଖାନାରେ ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ନିଷାସନ 'କେମିତି' କରିବା କଥା, ଅପଶଙ୍କୁ କିଏ | 2=Sister-in-law / Sister ଯା/ନଶନ୍ଦ/ଭଉଶୀ |
| ଶିଖେଇଥିଲେ? | 3=Other family member / relativesଅନ୍ୟପରିବାରଲୋକ/ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବ |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply | 4=Neighbour ପଡିଶାଘର |
| | 5=Anganwadi worker / ASHA workerଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡିକର୍ମୀ/ଆଶାକର୍ମୀ |
| | 6=School teacher ୟୁଲଶିକ୍ଷକ |
| | 7=Doctor/ health services ଡାକ୍ତର/ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା |
| | 8=Women's self-help group ମହିଳାସ୍ପୟଂସହାୟକଗୋଷ୍ଟି |
| | 9=NGO program / campaignଏନକିଓହାରାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ/ଅଭିଯାନ |
| | 🗌 10=Saw on TV / heard on radio / other media ଚିଭି/ରେଡିଓବାଅନ୍ୟଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମଦ୍ୱାରା |
| | 🔲 11=No one କେହି ନୁହେଁ |
| | 🔲 88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ |
| | 99=Don't know ଢାରି ନାହିଁ |

| G21. What materials did you use to pick up AND dispose of your child's feces into a latrine? | 🔲 1=waste newspaper ପୁରୁଶା ଖବରକାଗଚ୍ଚ |
|---|---|
| କେଉଁ ଜିନିଷ ଦ୍ୱାରା, ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ଉଠେଇକି, ପାଇଖାନାରେ ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରିବା | 🔲 2=polythene bags ପଲିଥିନ୍ ଜରି |
| ପାଇଁ, ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥିଲେ? | 🔲 3=clothକନା |
| | 🔲 4=hoe କୋଦାଳ |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply | 🔲5=spade ବେଲଚା |
| | 🔲6=bucket ବାଲ୍ଟି |
| | 🔲 7= straw କୁଟା |
| | 🔲8= ashes ପାଉଁଶ |
| | 🔲9= nappies କନା ନାପକିନ୍ |
| | 🔲 10= potties ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ପାଇଖାନା |
| | 🔲 11= scoops (small, plastic hoe) ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ର ମଇଳା ଗୋଟେଇବା ପାଇଁ |
| | 🔲88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ |
| | 🔲 99=Don't know କାଶି ନାହୁଁ |
| | |
| G22. What are the advantages of disposing of children's feces into a garbage pile or leaving it in the open, if any? | 🔲 1=Prevents disease ରୋଗ ହୁଏନି |
| garbage pile of leaving it in the open, if any: | 2=Household compound is cleaner ଘରଅଗଶାଟିସଫାଥାଏ |
| ଅଳିଆଗଦାବାଖୋଲାରେଝାଡାପକେଇବାରେ, କଶସବୁସୁବିଧା/ଉପକାରିତା? | 3=Village environment is cleaner ଗାଁପରିବେଶଟିସଫାରହିଥାଏ |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. Probe the participant two times with "anything else." | 4=Do not walk in child's feces ଛୁଆ ଝାତାକୁ ମାତୁ ନାହିଁ |
| | 5=Easy ସହଜ ହେଇଥାଏ |
| | 6=Saves times ବେଶିସମୟନେଇନଥାଏ |

| | ାମ୍ମ ମହାର ସହର ସେଥିଲେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର୍କ୍ତ ହେଉନ୍ଦ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଅନ୍ତର See See See See See See See See See Se |
|--|--|
| | 9=None |
| | 🔲88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ |
| | 99=Don't know ଢାଣି ନାହିଁ |
| G23. What percentage of people in this village do you think dispose of their children's feces into a latrine? | |
| Enumerator note: The village means the whole village, including all the hamlets. If the participant says no one – enter "0". If the participant says everyone – enter "100". If the participant doesn't know, enter -99 | 1111 |
| G24. Among your neighbors, how many do you think dispose of their children's feces into a latrine? | 1 = All |
| | 2 = Most |
| | 3 = Some |
| | 4 = None |
| | d. = Don't know |
| | |
| G25. Among your family members and friends who live in this village, how many do you think dispose of their children's feces into | 1 = All |
| a latrine? | 2 = Most |
| | 3 = Some |
| | 4 = None |
| | d. = Don't know |
| G26. What are the advantages of disposing of children's feces into a latrine, if any? | 🔲 1=Prevents disease ରୋଗ ହୁଏନି |
| | □2=Household compound is cleaner ଘରଅଗଶାଟିସଫାଥାଏ |

| | 3=Village environment is | |
|--|--|--|
| ପିଲାଙ୍କର ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ନିଷାସନ କରିଲେ, କଶ ସବୁ ଫାଇଦା ହୁଏ? | cleaner ଗାଁପରିବେଶଟିସଫାରହିଥାଏ | |
| | 4=Do not walk in child's feces | |
| | ଛୁଆ ଝାଡାକୁ ମାଡୁ ନାହିଁ | |
| Enumerator note: Select all that apply. Probe the participant t times with "anything else." | wo5=Easy ସହକ ହେଇଥାଏ | |
| | 6=Saves times ବେଶିସମୟନେଇନଥାଏ | |
| | <i>୦୳</i> ୕ଗୟମଧ୍ୟରନ"ଆମ୍ବାପାପ | |
| | 7=No bad smell ଦୁੰଗନ୍ଧ ହେଉନି | |
| | 🔲 8=Uses less water / no water କମ୍ପାଶିବ୍ୟବହାରହେଉ/ପାଶିଦରକାରହୁଏନା | |
| | 77=None | |
| | 🔲88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ | |
| | 99=Don't know ଢାଶି ନାହିଁ | |
| your decision, I will then ask if you completely or mildly agree/disagree. I am interested in your opinion. There is no right or wrong answer so please answer with your true opinion. Before we start, I will ask you two practice statements so you can become familiar with this agree/disagree card. | | |
| G_P1. A motorcycle has four wheels. | 1-completely discorreg(and another | |
| G_F1. A motorcycle has four wheels. | 1=completely disagree(ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାଜି) | |
| | | |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) | |
| | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) | |
| | | |

| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the | 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) |
|---|--|
| agree/disagree card. | |
| | 🔲 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) |
| | 🔲 4= completely agree(<i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି</i>) |
| G28. I know how to PROPERLY clean the materials I use | |
| to manage my child's faeces. | |
| | |
| | 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପର୍ଷ <i>ଅରାଜି</i>) |
| ଛୁଆରଝାଡାକୁସଫାକରିବାରେବ୍ୟବହୃତଚ୍ଚିନିଷକୁ, | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| କେମିତିସଫାକରିବାକଥା, ତାହାମୋତେଜଶା । | |
| | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) |
| | 🔲 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the | |
| agree/disagree card. | |
| | |
| G29. I know how to PROPERLY store the materials I use | |
| to manage my child's faeces. | |
| | |
| | |
| ଛ୍ରଆରଝାଡାକୁସଫାକରିବାରେବ୍ୟବହୃତଜିନିଷକୁ, କେମିତିରଖାଯାଏ, | 🗌 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଆରାଜି</i>) |
| କୁଆର ସାବାସୁ ସଥାଏ ସେ ସେ ସାସ ହୁତ ସାମ ପଶୁ, ସୋମତ ସର୍ଗାଯାଏ, ମୋତେଜଶା । | |
| | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i>) |
| |]3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| | |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାକି</i>) |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| G30. Children's feces should be put in the garbage pile | 🗌 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପର୍ଶ୍ଧ <i>ଅରାଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| or left in the open. | |
| | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| ଛୁଆଙ୍କଝାଡାକୁମେଲାରେବାଅଳିଆଗଦାରେପକେଇବା <i>/</i> ସେହାସେହାରିସେହାର | |
| ମେଲାରେଛାଡିଦେବାଉଚିତ୍ । | 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) |
| | |

| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | |
|--|---|
| G31. Children's feces should be disposed in latrines. | |
| ପିଲାଙ୍କ ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | ା=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ଅରାକି</i>) 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i>) 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାକି</i>) |
| G32. My neighbors expect me to put my children's | |
| feces into a latrine. | |
| ଏହିଗାଁରଲୋକେ, ମୋଠୁଆଶାକରନ୍ତିକି, ମୁଁମୋପିଲାରଝାଡାକୁମେଲାରେବାଅଳିଆଗଦାରେପକାଏ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | ା=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପର୍ଶ୍ <i> ଅରାଜି</i>) 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>)] 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i>)] 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପର୍ଷ <i>ରାଜି</i>) |
| G33. My family members and friends who live in this village expect me to dispose of my children's feces into a latrine. | 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ଅରାଜି</i>) 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i>) 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାଜି</i>) |

| ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀମୋ ଠୁଆଶାକରନ୍ତିକି, | |
|--|--|
| ମୁଁମୋପିଲାଙ୍କଝାଡାପାଇଖାନାରେନିୟାଷନକରୋ | |
| G34. I am satisfied with the <i>current</i> way I dispose of my children's feces. | |
| ଏବେ ମୁଁ ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରରେ, ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ଫୋପାଡୁଛି/ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରୁଛି, ମୁଁ ସେଥିରେ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | ା=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାଜି</i>) 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>)] 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i>)] 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ରାକି</i>) |
| G35. I think it is disgusting to dispose of children's feces into a latrine. | |
| ମୁଁଭାବେ, ଛୁଆରଝାଡାକୁପାଇଖାନାରେପକେଇବାଘୃଣାରଜିନିଷ | 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଶ୍ୱ <i>ରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| | |
| G36. Seeing my children's feces in my household compound makes me feel disgust. | 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ, ମୋ ଘର ଅଗଶାରେ ଦେଖିଲେ, ମୋତେ ଘୃଶା ଲାଗେ | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଶ୍ୱ <i>ରାଙ୍ଗି</i>) |

| G37. It is too time consuming to dispose of my | |
|---|--|
| children's feces into a latrine. | |
| ମୋ ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ, ପାଇଖାନାରେ ପକେଇବା, ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ସମୟ ନେଇଥାଏ | ା=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ଅରାଜି</i>) ⊇2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>)]3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i>)]4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାଜି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | |
| G38. It is more difficult for me to dispose of my | |
| children's feces into a latrine than disposing in a | |
| garbage pile or leaving in the open. | 🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ଅରାଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| ମୋଛୁଆରଝାଡାକୁପଡିଆଅପେକ୍ଷାପାଇଖାନାରେପକେଇବା/ନିଷ୍କାସନକ | |
| ରିବା, ମୋତେଅଧିକକଷ୍ଟଲାଗେ□ | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| agree/disagree card. | 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାଜି</i>) |
| C20 Mathers who dispase of their shildren's forces | |
| G39. Mothers who dispose of their children's feces into the garbage pile or leave in the open are taking | |
| better care of their children than mothers who dispose | |
| of their children's feces into a latrine | |
| ଯେଉଁ ମାଆ, ତାଙ୍କ ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ଅଳିଆ ଗଦାରେ ପକେଇଥାନ୍ତି, | 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ଅରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| ସେଶ ମାସା, ତାବ୍କ କୁସାର ଭାକାସୁ ସିଲାସା ଗବାରେ ସର୍ବଲାଭସାର, ସେମାନେ ଛୁଆର ଭଲ ଯତ୍ୱ ନିଅନ୍ତି, ଅନ୍ୟ ମାଆ ଙ୍କ ଅପେକ୍ଷା, ଯିଏ ତାଙ୍କ | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଳି</i>) |
| ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରନ୍ତି | 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| | 🔲 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାକ୍ରି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | |
| | |
| G40. Children's feces are less harmful than adult feces. | 🗌 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାଜି</i>) |

| ଛୁଆଙ୍କ ଝାଡା, ବଡ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଝାଡା ଅପେକ୍ଷା କମ୍ ହାନିକାରକ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ୍ଣ <i>ରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
|---|--|
| G41. I believe that diseases can be transmitted by child feces. | 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାଜି</i>) |
| ମୁଁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରେ କି, ଛୁଆଙ୍କ ଝାଡା ଦ୍ୱାରା ରୋଗ ବ୍ୟାପି ପାରେ | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାଜି</i>) |
| G42. Disposing of children's feces into the garbage pile or leaving the feces in the open is just as safe as disposing into the latrine. | |
| ଛୁଆଙ୍କଝାଡାକୁପାଇଖାନାରେପକେଇବାଯେମିତିସୁରକ୍ଷିତ, ଅଳିଆଗଦାରେପକେଇବା, ସମାନସୁରକ୍ଷିତ | 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ଅରାକି</i>) 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 🔲 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପର୍ଷ <i>ରାଜି</i>) |

| G43. If a child only has breastmilk, his/her feces is not harmful. | |
|---|---|
| ଯଦି ଛୁଆ ମାଆ ଠୁ ଞନପାନ କରୁଥାଏ, ତେବେ, ତାର ଝାଡା ହାନିକାରକ ନୁହେଁ | 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାଜି</i>) 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାଜି</i>) |
| G44. I believe that children in this village will grow into healthy adults if people practice open defecation. | |
| ଏହି ଗାଁର ଛୁଆମାନେ ସୁସ୍ଥ ମଶିଷ ଗଢି ହେଇ ଯିବେ, ଯଦି ଲୋକେ ପଡିଆରେ ଝାଡା ଯିବା କାରି ରଖନ୍ତି Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | ା=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ୍ଣ <i>ଅରାଜି</i>) 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>)]3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i>)]4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ୍ଣ <i>ରାଜି</i>) |
| G45. I believe that women in this village may have babies early (before their due date) if people in this village practice open defecation. | |
| ମୁଁ ବିଶୱାସ କରେ କି, ଯଦି ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ଖୋଲାରେ ଝାଡା କରନ୍ତି, ତେବେ ଗ୍ରାମର ମହିଳାମାନଙ୍କର ଅକାଳ ପ୍ରସବ ହୋଇପାରେ(ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ସମୟ ପୂର୍ବରୁ) Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ଅରାଜି</i>) 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>) 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i>) 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ରାଜି</i>) |
| | |

| G46. I believe that women in this village may have babies at unhealthy birth weights if people in this | |
|---|---|
| village practice open defecation. | 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ଅରାଜି</i>) |
| ମୁଁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରେ କି, ଗ୍ରାମବାସି ଖୋଲାରେ ଝାଡା ଗଲେ, ଏହି ଗ୍ରାମରେ | 2=mildly disagree(<i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i>) |
| ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଓ କମ୍ ଓଚ୍ଚନର ଶିଶୁ ପ୍ରସବ ହେବ | 🔲 3=mildly agree(<i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i>) |
| Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card. | 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ୍ଣ <i>ରାଜି</i>) |

| PART H: LATRINE SPOT CHECKS | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Enumerator NOTE: Observe the following for ALL latrines that the household owns. | | | | |
| Please confirm the amount of latrines that this household has: This household has *\${num_latrines}* latrines. | | | | |
| H1. Where is the latrine | 🔲 1= Inside the house ଘର ଭିତରେ | 🔲 1= Inside the houseଘର ଭିତରେ | | |
| located? | 2= Within 100 feet of the | 2= Within 100 feet of the house | | |
| ପାଇଖାନା ଟି କେଉଁଠି ଅବସ୍ଥିତ? | house ଘରର 30 ମିଟର ଭିତରେ | ଘରର 30 ମିଟର ଭିତରେ | | |
| | 3=Greater than 100 feet away from the house ଘରଠୁ 30 ମିଟର ରୁ ଦୁରରେ4=In a different plot ଭିନ୍ନ ଏକ ଢମିରେ | 3=Greater than 100 feet away from the house ଘରଠୁ 30 ମିଟର ରୁ ଦୁରରେ 4=In a different plotଭିନ୍ନ ଏକ | | |
| | | 4=in a different plotଭନ୍ନ ଏକ ଜମିରେ | | |
| H2. What is the type of latrine facility? | 1=Flush to piped sewer system | 1=Flush to piped sewer system | | |
| ପାଇଖାନାର ପ୍ରକାର ଟି କଶ? | 3=Flush to pit (latrine) | 3=Flush to pit (latrine) | | |
| | 4=Flush to somewhere else | 4=Flush to somewhere else | | |
| | 5=Flush to unknown place | 5=Flush to unknown place | | |
| | 6=VIP | 6=VIP | | |
| | 7=Pit latrine with slab | 7=Pit latrine with slab | | |
| | 8=Pit latrine without slab/open pit | 8=Pit latrine without slab/open pit | | |
| | 9 = Latrine in construction | 9 = Latrine in construction | | |
| | 88= Other | 88= Other | | |
| | d. = Don't know | d. = Don't know | | |

| H3. Does the latrine have a | 1=Yes ହଁ | 1=Yes ຊັ |
|--|---|--|
| roof? ପାଇଖାନାର ଛାତ ଅଛି କି? | 2=No ନାହିଁ | 2=No ନାହିଁ |
| H4. Are the walls of the | 1=Yes ହັ | 1=Yes ହັ |
| cubicle >5 feet high? | 2=No ନାହିଁ | 2=No ନାହିଁ |
| ପାଇଖାନାର କାଛ 5ଫୁଟ୍ ରୁ ଅଧିକ ଉଚ୍ଚ | | |
| କି? | | |
| LIF What is the dear mode of a | | |
| H5. What is the door made of? କବାଟ ଟି କେଉଁଥିରେ ତିଆରି? | 0=No door କବାଟ ନାହିଁ | 0=No door କବାଟ ନାହିଁ |
| | 1=Curtain/cloth/plastic | 1=Curtain/cloth/plastic |
| | ପରଦା/କନା/ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ | ପରଦା/କନା/ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ |
| | 2=Bamboo/coconut mat ବାଭଁଶ/ନଡିଆ ପତ୍ରର ତାଟି | 2=Bamboo/coconut mat ବାଉଁଶ/ନଡିଆ ପତ୍ରର ତାଟି |
| | 🔲 3= Tin sheet ଦସ୍ତା କବାଟ | 🔲 3= Tin sheet ଦୟା କବାଟ |
| | 🔲 4=wooden /Plastic door କାଠ/ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ କବାଟ | 🔲 4=wooden /Plastic door କାଠ/ପୁାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ କବାଟ |
| | 88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ: | 88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ: |
| H6. Does the pit have a slab | 1=Yes ହଁ | 1=Yes ହ័ |
| cover? | 2=No ล [ั] เ | 2=No คั |
| ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିର ସ୍ଲାବ୍/ଘୋଡଶି ଅଛି | | |
| ? | 3 = No pit or tank | 3 = No pit or tank |
| | 97=Not Visible ଘୋଡଶି ଦିଶୁ | 97=Not Visible ଘୋଡଶି ଦିଶୁ ନାହିଁ |
| | ନାହିଁ | |
| H7. Is there a Y connection | 1=Yes ຊັ | 1=Yes ជ័ |
| pipe? | 2=No คั | 2=No คั |
| Y କନେକ୍ସନ୍ ପାଇପ୍ ଅଛି କି? | 77=NA (Pit latrine) NA (ପିଟ୍ ପାଇଖାନା) | 77=NA (Pit latrine) NA (ପିଟ୍ ପାଇଖାନା) |
| | 97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି | 97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି |
| H8. Is the connection between pan and pit intact? | 1=Yes – intact ହଁ – ଠିକ୍ ଅଛି | 1=Yes – intact ହଁ – ଠିକ୍ ଅଛି |

| ପ୍ୟାନ୍ ଓ ପିଟ୍ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କନେକ୍ସନ୍ ଠିକ୍ | 2=No – broken ନାଁ – ଭଙ୍ଗା | 🔲 2=No – broken ନାଁ – ଭଙ୍ଗା |
|---|--|--|
| ଅଛି ତ? | 🔲 3=No – missing ନାଁ – ଜମା ନାହିଁ | 🔲 3=No – missing ନାଁ – କମା ନାହିଁ |
| Programming note: If H6 = 3 then SKIP H8. | 77=NA (Pit latrine) NA (ପିଟ୍ ପାଇଖାନା) 97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି | 77=NA (Pit latrine) NA (ପିଟ୍ ପାଇଖାନା) 97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି |
| H9. Is the pit being used for garbage? | 1=Yes – slab missing and see garbage inside pit | 1=Yes – slab missing and see garbage inside pit |
| ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ମଇଳା ପକେଇବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଉଛି | ହଁ – ଟାଙ୍କି ଘୋଡଶି ନାହିଁ ଏବଂ ଟାଙ୍କି ଭିତରେ ଆର୍ବଜନା ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି | ହଁ – ଟାଙ୍କି ଘୋଡଶି ନାହିଁ ଏବଂ ଟାଙ୍କି ଭିତରେ ଆର୍ବଜନା ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି |
| କି? | 🔲 2=No – slab is present ନାଁ- ଟାଙ୍କିର ସ୍ଲାବ୍ ନାହିଁ | 🔲 2=No – slab is present ନାଁ- ଟାଙ୍କିର ସ୍ଲାବ୍ ନାହିଁ |
| Programming note: If H6 = 3 then SKIP H9. | 🔄 3=No – slab missing but do not see garbage in pit ନାଁ-ସ୍ଲାବ୍ ନାହିଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଆର୍ବଢନା ଦେଖାଯାଉନି | 🔄 3=No – slab missing but do not see garbage in pit ନାଁ-ପ୍ଲାବ୍ ନାହିଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଆର୍ବଜନା ଦେଖାଯାଉନି |
| H10. Is the latrine being used for some other purpose instead of defecation? ପାଇଖାନା ଟିକୁ ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଉଛି କି? | 1=Yes – storage ହଁ-ଷ୍ଟୋର ଘର ପାଇଁ 2=No ନାଁ 88=Yes – other ହଁ-ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ | 1=Yes – storage ହଁ-ଷ୍ଟୋର ଘର ପାଇଁ 2=No ନାଁ 88=Yes – other ହଁ-ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ |
| H11. Is the pan broken beyond use? ପାଇଖାନାର ପ୍ୟାନ୍ ଟି ଭାଙ୍ଗିଯାଇଛି, ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିହେବନି? | ା=Yes ହଁ 2=No ନାଁ 3 = No pan → SKIP H13 ା97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି → SKIP H13 | ା=Yes ହଁ 2=No ନାଁ 3 = No pan → SKIP H13 97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି → SKIP H13 |
| H12. Is the squatting pan clogged with leaves/dirt/other materials? | 1=Yes ହັ 2=No | 1=Yes ହັ 2=No คั |

| ପ୍ୟାନ୍ ଟି ଶୁଖିଲା ପତ୍ର/ଅଳିଆ/ବା ଅନ୍ୟ | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| କିନିଷରେ ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଛି କି? | | |
| | | |
| H13. Is there piped water | 1=Yes ହଁ | 1=Yes ହଁ |
| supply in the latrine? | 2=No คํ้i → SKIP H14b | 2=No คั้i → SKIP H14b |
| ପାଇଖାନା ଘର ଭିତରେ ପାଇପ୍ ପାଶି | | |
| ଯୋଗାଣ ଅଛି କି? | | |
| | | |
| H14a. Is water provision in the | 1=Yes ହିଁ→ SKIP to H15 | 1=Yes ହିଁ→ SKIP to H15 |
| latrine, functional? | 2=No ค้เ | 2=No ลั |
| ପାଇଖାନା ଭିତରେ ପାଶି ଯୋଗାଶ ଟି | | |
| କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଛି କି? | | |
| H14b. Is the water supply | ୀ=Yes ହଁ |]1=Yes ହັ |
| generally functional? | | IIC3 # |
| | 2=No ล้เ | 2=No ลัเ |
| | | |
| Enumerator note: Ask this | | |
| question to a member of the | | |
| household. | | |
| H15. Is there any water source | 1=Yes ହັ | 1=Yes ହଁ |
| within 30 feet of the latrine? | | 2=No คั |
| ପାଇଖାନା ଘରର 10ମିଟର ଭିତରେ | ב2=ואס איו | |
| ପାଶିର କିଛି ସୁବିଧା ଅଛି କି? | | |
| | | |
| H16. Presence of well-worn | 1=Yes ຊັ | 1=Yes ହଁ |
| path to the latrine? | 2=No ล้เ | 2=No คั |
| ପାଇଖାନା ଘରକୁ ଯିବା ପାଇଁ ବାଟ ଅଛି | | |
| କି? | | |
| | | |

| H17. Is there a specific place for handwashing inside or outside the latrine where there is water, soap, and/or ash? (ଉଦାହରଶ ପାଇଁ?: ଯେମିତି- ପାଇଖାନାଘରଭିତରେସାବୁନ୍ଆଉପାଶି ବାଲ୍ଟିଅଛିକିବା, ପାଇଖାନାଘରଠୁବାହାରେ ଏକଦମ୍ ସାମ୍ନାରେ) | 1=Yes ชั 2=No คั | 1=Yes ହื 2=No ค้ĭ |
|--|--|--|
| H18. What handwashing materials are present? | 1= Water ପାଶି 2= Soap ସାବୁନ୍/ଲୁଗାସଫାପାଭଡର୍ 3= Ash ପାଉଁଶ | 1= Water ପାଶି 2= Soap ସାବୁନ୍/ଲୁଗାସଫାପାଭଡର୍ 3= Ash ପାଉଁଶ |
| Enumerator note: select all that apply | | |
| H19. Observe if latrine is currently used. ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ, ପାଇଖାନାଟି ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉଛି କି ।ସମସ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ Enumerator note: select all that apply | ା=Smell ଗବ୍ଧ/ବାସ୍ନା 2=Pan wet ପ୍ୟାନ୍ ତି ଓଦା ଥିଲା 3=Stain (feces or urine)ପ୍ୟାନ୍ରେଝାଡା ବା ପରିସ୍ରାର କୌଣସି ଦାଗ 4=LARGE storage water container in or near (within 1 meter) to latrine, ଶୌଚପାଇଁପାଶିପାତ୍ରପାଇଖାନାରୀମିଟରଭିତ | ା=Smell ଗନ୍ଧ/ବାସ୍ନା 2=Pan wet ପ୍ୟାନ୍ ଟି ଓଦା ଥିଲା 3=Stain (feces or urine) ଝାଡା ବା ପରିସ୍ରାର କୌଶସି ଦାଗ 4=Water container (for washing after defecation) in or near (within 1 meter) to latrineପାଇଖାନାଘରଭିତରେ, (ଝାଡାପରେଶୌଚପାଇଁ) ପାଶିପାତ୍ରଭିତରେବାପାଇଖାନାର(1ମିଟରଭିତ |
| | ରେଅଛିକି? 5=Broom or brush ଝାଡୁ ବା ପାଇଖାନା ସଫା ବ୍ରସ 6=Slippers ଚପଲ 7=Platform wet ଚଟାଶଟି ଓଦା 8=Discoloring of the pan ପ୍ୟାନ୍ | ରେ)ଅଛି |

| | ଟିର ଭିନ୍ନ ରଙ୍ଗ ହେଇଯାଇଛି | ଟିର ଭିନ୍ନ ରଙ୍ଗ ହେଇଯାଇଛି |
|--|--|---|
| H20. According to your | 9=Water container, like lota, mug, or coke bottle (for washing after defecation) in the latrine 10=Cleaning agents ସଫା କରିବା ଜିନିଷ ଉପସ୍ଥିତି 11=None କିଛି ନାହିଁ 97= Inside of latrine is not visible | 9=Bucket or mug ବାଲ୍ଟି ବା ମଗ୍ 10=Cleaning agents ସଫା କରିବା ଜିନିଷ ଉପଛିତି 11=None କିଛି ନାହିଁ 97= Inside of latrine is not visible |
| judgement, does the latrine | | |
| | | 2=No คั |
| look like it is likely being used? ପାଇଖାନାଟି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଉଥିବା ଭଳିଆ ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି କି? | | |
| H21. Observe if the household | 1=Painting of cubicle ପାଇଖାନା | 1=Painting of cubicle ପାଇଖାନା |
| has made any improvements | ଘରଟିକୁ ରଙ୍ଗ କରାଯାଇଛି କି? | ଘରଟିକୁ ରଙ୍ଗ କରାଯାଇଛି କି? |
| to thelatrine or surroundings. | 2=Door locks କବାଟରେ ଛିଟକ୍କିଶି | 2=Door locks କବାଟରେ ଛିଟକ୍ଷିଶି |
| ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ, ପରିବାର ପାଇଖାନାରେ ବା ତା ପରିସରକୁ, କୌଶସି ପ୍ରକାରର ଉନ୍ନତ | 🔲 3=Mirror ଦର୍ପଶ | 3=Mirror ଦର୍ପଶ |
| କରିଛନ୍ତି କି?ସମୟଉତ୍ତରକୁଟିକ୍କରନ୍ତୁ | 🔲 4=Hooks inside ଭିତରେ ହୁକ | 🔲 4=Hooks inside ଭିତରେ ହୁକ ଲାଗିଛି |
| at at | ଲାଗିଛି | |
| Enumerator note: select all that apply | 5=Light Inside ଭିତରେ ଲାଇଟ୍ ଅଛି 6=Light outside ଲାଇଟ୍ ବାହାରେ ଅଛି | 5=Light Inside ଭିତରେ ଲାଇଟ୍ ଅଛି 6=Light outside ଲାଇଟ୍ ବାହାରେ ଅଛି |
| | 7=Tiles ଟାଇଲସ୍ | 7=Tiles ଟାଇଲସ୍ |
| | 🔲 8=Improved path to latrine ପାଇଖାନାକୁ ଯିବା ବାଟଟି ଉନ୍ତତ ହେଇଛି | 🔲 8=Improved path to latrine ପାଇଖାନାକୁ ଯିବା ବାଟଟି ଉନ୍ନତ ହେଇଛି |
| | 9=Hand washing stand/facility ହାତ ଧୋଇବା ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର କାଗା/ପାଶି ସୁବିଧା | 9=Hand washing stand/facility ହାତ ଧୋଇବା ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଜାଗା/ପାଶି ସୁବିଧା |
| | 10=Improved door ଉନ୍ନତ କବାଟ | 10=Improved door ଉନ୍ନତ କବାଟ |

| | 11=Improved roof ଉନ୍ନତ ଛାତ | 11=Improved roof ଭନ୍ନତ ଛାତ | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| | 🔲 12=shelf କାଛରେ ଥାକ | 🔲 12=shelf କାଛରେ ଥାକ | |
| | 🗌 🗌 13=No improvements କିଛି ଉନ୍ନତ | 🗌 13=No improvements କିଛି ଉନ୍ନତ | |
| | କରାଯାଇନି | କରାଯାଇନି | |
| | | | |
| H22. Observe what parts of | 🔲 ୦ = Door କବାଟ | 🔲 ୦ = Door କବାଟ | |
| the latrine need repairs. | 1=Roof ଛାତ | 1=Roof ଛାତ | |
| ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ <i>,</i> ପାଇଖାନାରକେଉଁସବୁପାର୍ଟରେ | ୁ 2=Walls କାଛ | ଅ=Walls କାଛ | |
| ମରାମତିଦରକାର (ଯାହାଦରକାର, |] | | |
| ସବୁଟିକ୍କରନ୍ତୁ) | | | |
| | 4=Pan ପ୍ୟାନ୍ | 4=Pan ପ୍ୟାନ୍ | |
| E | 5=Pipe connection ପାଇପ୍ | 5=Pipe connection ପାଇପ୍ | |
| Enumerator note: select all that apply | ଯୋଡେଇ/ପାଇପ୍ କନେକ୍ସନ୍ | ଯୋଡେଇ/ପାଇପ୍ କନେକ୍ସନ୍ | |
| | 🔲 6=Pit lining ଟାଙ୍କି ନନ୍ଦ ଯୋଡେଇ | 🔲 6=Pit lining ଟାଙ୍କି ନନ୍ଦ ଯୋଡେଇ | |
| | 77 = No repairs needed | 77 = No repairs needed | |
| | 88 = Otherଅନ୍ୟ | 88 = Other ଅନ୍ୟ | |
| Household GPS – N: | Household GPS - E: | | |
| . | · | _ | |
| Latrine GPS – N: | Latrine GPS - E: | | |
| . . | III.IIIII | | |
| Water source for latrine GPS – N: | Water source for latrine GPS - E: | | |
| . . | 111.11111 | | |
| Result | 1 = Completed | | |
| | 2 = Completed – new household (not listed on village map) | | |

| | 3 = Not completed (respondent ended survey early) | |
|--|---|--|
| | 4 = Absent/locked household | |
| | 5 = Other | |
| | | |
| Enumerator note: The sur | yey has ended. Please thank the person for their | |
| Enumerator note: The survey has ended. Please thank the person for their | | |
| time and continue onto the next household | | |
| | | |

| determinants: | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Completely Agree | Mildly Agree | Mildly Disagree | Completely Disagree |
| Action Knowledge | | | | |
| I know how to properly clean the | | | | |
| materials I use to manage my | 743(92.2%) | 24(3.0%) | 8(1.0%) | 31(3.9%) |
| child's feces. | | | | |
| I know how to properly store the | | | | |
| materials I use to manage my | 729(90.5%) | 22(2.7%) | 11(1.4%) | 44(5.5%) |
| child's feces. | | | | |
| Beliefs | | | | |
| Children's feces should not be put | | 22/1/10/2 | | |
| in the garbage pile or left in the | 596(74.0%) | 33(4.1%) | 27(3.4%) | 150(18.6%) |
| open.* | | | | |
| Children's feces should be disposed in latrines. | 693(86.0%) | 20(2.5%) | 6(0.7%) | 87(10.8%) |
| Social Norms | | | | |
| | | | | |
| My neighbors expect me to put my children's feces into a latrine. | 483(59.9%) | 40(5.0%) | 19(2.4%) | 264(32.8%) |
| My family members and friends | | | | |
| who live in this village expect me | | | | |
| to dispose of my children's feces | 557(69.1%) | 32(4.0%) | 24(3.0%) | 193(24.0%) |
| into a latrine. | | | | |
| Motivations | | | | |
| I think it is not disgusting to | | | | |
| dispose of children's feces into a | 528(65.5%) | 28(3.5%) | 15(1.9%) | 235(29.2%) |
| latrine.* | | | | |
| Seeing my children's feces in my | | | | |
| household compound does not | 316(39.2%) | 21(2.6%) | 22(2.7%) | 447(55.5%) |
| make me feel disgust.* | | | | |
| It isn't too time consuming to | | 10/5 00/ | | |
| dispose of my children's feces into | 424(52.6%) | 40(5.0%) | 25(3.1%) | 317(39.3%) |
| a latrine.* | | | | |
| It is less difficult for me to dispose of my children's feces into a latrine | | | | |
| than disposing in a garbage pile or | 475(58.9%) | 45(5.6%) | 33(4.1%) | 253(31.4%) |
| leaving in the open.* | | | | |
| Mothers who dispose of their | | | | |
| children's feces into the garbage | | | | |
| pile or leave in the open are not | 260(45.90() | 27(4, col) | AE(E,CO()) | 255(44.00() |
| taking better care of their children | 369(45.8%) | 37(4.6%) | 45(5.6%) | 355(44.0%) |
| than mothers who dispose of their | | | | |
| children's feces into a latrine* | | | | |
| Risk Perceptions | | | | |
| Children's feces are more harmful | 350(43.4%) | 36(4.5%) | 55(6.8%) | 365(45.3%) |
| than adult feces.* | 220(.2.170) | 20(| 22(0.070) | |
| | | | | |

Appendix B: Distribution of Responses for the questions used to form behavioral determinants:

| I believe that diseases can be transmitted by child feces | 589(73.1%) | 36(4.5%) | 17(2.1%) | 164(20.4%) |
|---|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Disposing of children's feces into the garbage pile or leaving the feces in the open is not as safe as disposing into the latrine.* | 583(72.3%) | 47(5.8%) | 20(2.5%) | 156(19.4%) |
| If a child only has breastmilk, his / her feces is harmful.* | 269(33.4%) | 25(3.1%) | 38(4.7%) | 474(58.8%) |
| I believe that children in this village will not grow into healthy adults if people practice open defecation* | 621(77.1%) | 28(3.5%) | 17(2.1%) | 140(17.3%) |
| I believe that women in this village may have babies early (before their due date) if people in this village practice open defecation. | 398(49.4%) | 39(4.8%) | 40(5.0%) | 329(40.8%) |
| I believe that women in this village may have babies at unhealthy birth weights if people in this village practice open defecation. | 528(65.5%) | 46(5.7%) | 28(3.5%) | 204(25.3%) |

*These questions have been altered to maintain valence