

Overview & Methodology

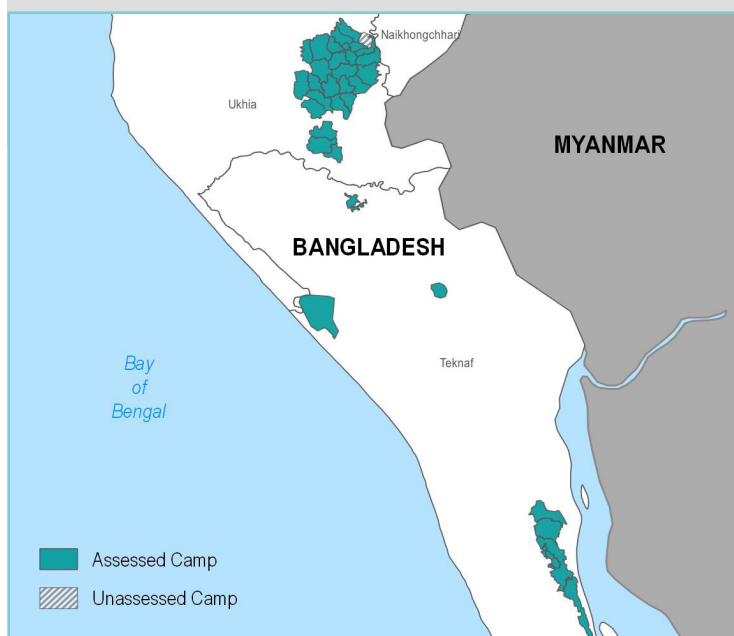
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH and other WASH Sector partners undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the all-camps level with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected across all 33 camps, where 3,562 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

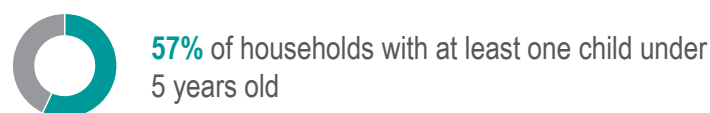
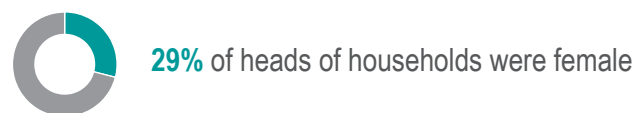
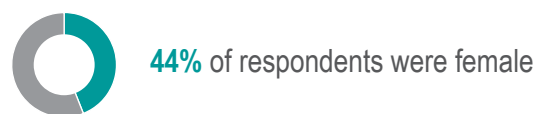
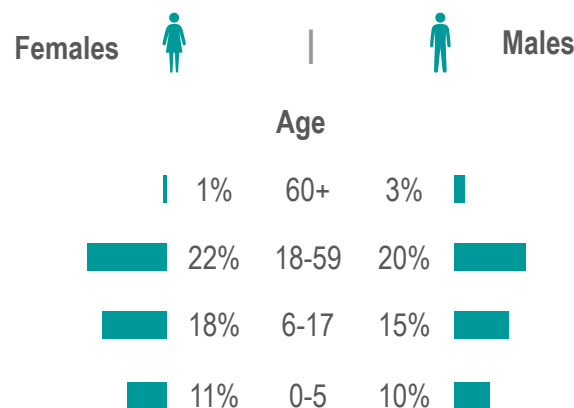
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and this all-camps summary factsheet have been produced, displaying key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).







Demographics

Population in camps (individuals) ³	885,759
Population in camps (families) ³	200,889
Average age of respondent	35
Average household size	5

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene across all camps

Very satisfied	9%	
Satisfied	70%	
Unsatisfied	20%	
Very unsatisfied	1%	

¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018).

See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 126 surveys were excluded from data analysis as they contained container measurement outliers, to avoid data skewing. This did not affect the 95/5 confidence level at the all-camps level.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. The population/family numbers listed are the sums of all assessed camps. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

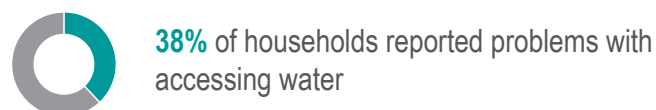
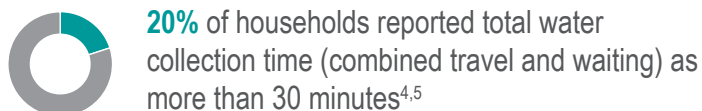
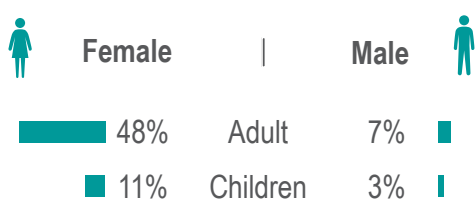
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	99%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	73%
Tapstand	20%
Protected dugwell	1%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	5%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	1%
Unprotected dugwell	1%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

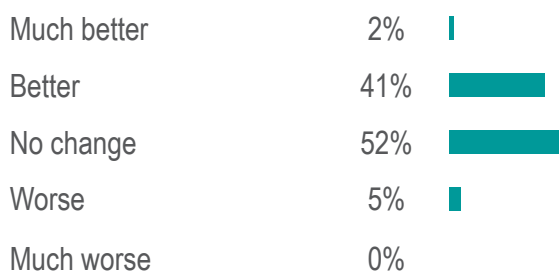
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Source is too far away **23%**
- 2** Long wait time **21%**
- 3** Path to water source is too steep **20%**

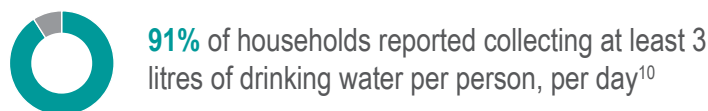
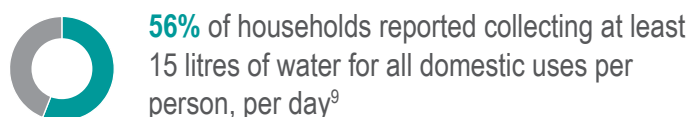
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	4L	4L	8L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2zj9nS>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>



% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1 Aluminium pitcher 96%
- 2 Bucket 62%
- 3 Plastic container 10%

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	84%	<div style="width: 84%;"></div>
1-2 days	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	10%	87%

19% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

38% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1 Aquatabs 30%
- 2 Cloth filters 10%
- 3 Boiling 2%

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1 Never received aquatabs 56%
- 2 Supply of aquatabs ran out 34%
- 3 Don't know about aquatabs 14%

Coping strategies



5% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1 Use a source that is further away 4%
- 2 Use surface water for drinking water 1%
- 3 Use untreated water for drinking 1%



Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	63%	63%	23%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	2%	2%	2%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	12%	12%	4%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	13%	12%	4%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	10%	10%	2%
Open defecation	0%	1%	53%
Bucket	0%	0%	12%
Other	0%	0%	12%



71% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



Women 37%

24%

Men



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 4,898 out of 8,087 total water containers were tested for chlorine across all camps

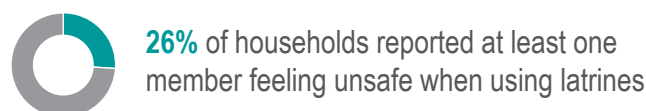
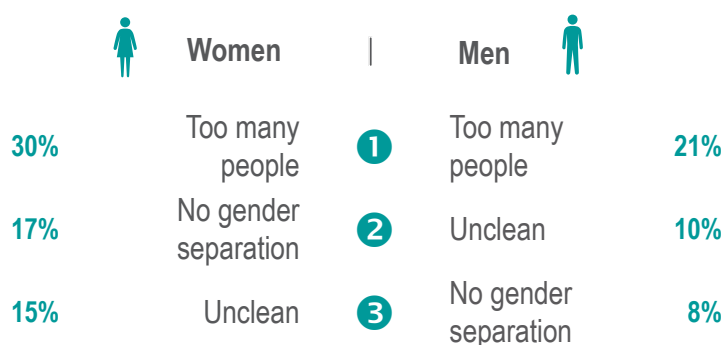
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

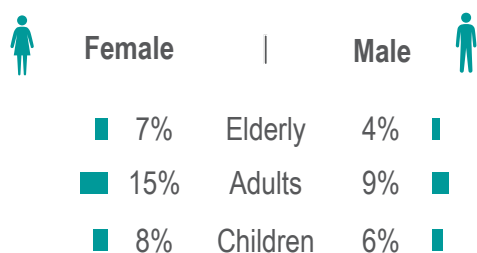
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

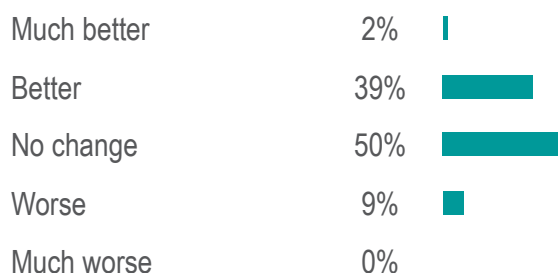
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



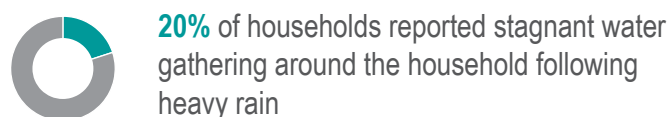
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



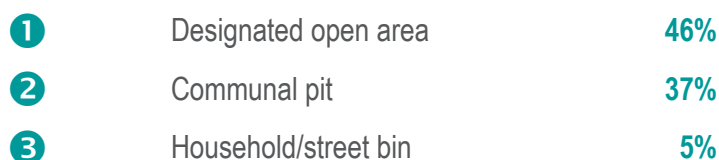
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



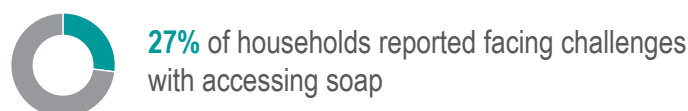
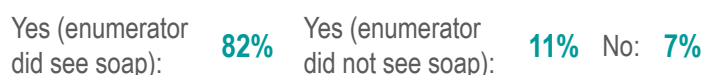
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	Percentage
✓ Safe methods	36%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	29%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	7%
x Unsafe methods	28%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	21%
Disposed with other garbage	3%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	4%

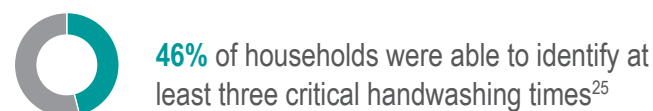
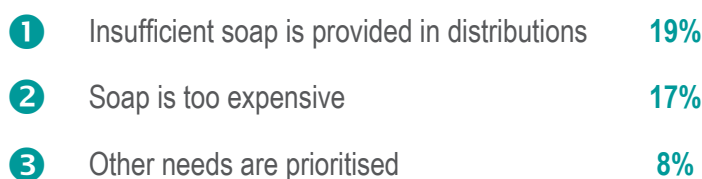
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²²Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

After defecation	83%	Before feeding children	37%
After eating	69%	When hands look dirty	28%
Before eating	60%	Before breastfeeding	16%
Before cooking/meal preparation	45%	After handling child faeces	15%
Before prayer	38%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	14%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	92%	
Water only	7%	
Water and ash	1%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
43%	Communal bathing facility	23%
3%	Tubewell platform	63%
52%	Makeshift space in shelter	9%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%	
30 mins	0%	
20 mins	0%	
15 mins	3%	
10 mins	21%	
≤5 mins	76%	

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
11%	Too many people	3%
7%	Too far away	2%
4%	Facility is unclean	1%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females		Males
2%	Elderly	1%
6%	Adults	2%
2%	Children	0%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	3%	
Better	41%	
No change	54%	
Worse	2%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	35%	
Communal bathing facility	34%	
Inside the shelter	31%	

²⁶ Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷ Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown



Menstrual hygiene management²⁸

% of women reporting menstrual hygiene materials that are being used versus preferred²⁹

Being used:		Preferred:	
57%	Reusable pad 1	None/did not specify	54%
41%	Piece of cloth 2	Piece of cloth	36%
35%	Disposable pad 3	Reusable pad	29%

% of women reporting washing, drying and changing menstrual hygiene materials in different spaces^{28,29}

Spaces	Washing	Drying	Changing
In the household	40%	75%	65%
In the household latrine	1%	1%	3%
In the communal latrine	1%	0%	1%
In the household bathing facility	40%	13%	34%
In the communal bathing facility	13%	4%	10%



30% of women reported facing problems with accessing menstrual hygiene materials

% of women reporting facing different problems with accessing menstrual hygiene materials^{29,30}

- 1** Preferred types of materials unavailable **19%**
- 2** Insufficient materials provided in distributions **12%**
- 3** Too expensive **12%**

% of women reporting different methods of accessing menstrual hygiene materials

Someone else provided it	81%	
Purchased in the market	26%	
Provided in a distribution	15%	

% of women reporting different methods for disposing of menstrual hygiene materials³¹

- 1** Bury it **52%**
- 2** Inside a latrine **25%**
- 3** Household pit **16%**

% of women reporting levels of satisfaction with access to menstrual hygiene materials

Very satisfied	9%	
Satisfied	85%	
Unsatisfied	5%	
Very unsatisfied	1%	

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit³²

In the last month	4%	
In the last 3 months	9%	
In the last 6 months	18%	
In the last year	10%	
More than one year ago	5%	
Never received	54%	

% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit³³

In the last week	5%	
In the last 2 weeks	5%	
In the last month	13%	
More than 1 month ago	11%	
More than 2 months ago	16%	
More than 3 months ago	26%	
Never received	24%	

Hygiene training and demonstrations



53% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

²⁸Only female respondents were asked questions about menstrual hygiene. All female respondents were interviewed by female enumerators. Not all women chose to participate in this part of the survey and were able to opt out of any questions; data shown relates to the proportion of all female respondents and therefore single select indicators do not always equal 100

²⁹Respondents could select multiple options

³⁰Top three problems with accessing menstrual hygiene materials are shown

³¹Top three methods for disposing of menstrual hygiene materials are shown

³²'Full' hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

³³'Top-up' hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)



% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{34,35}

Have participated in already:		Would like to participate in:	
50%	Hand washing with soap 1	Food hygiene	41%
45%	Food hygiene 2	Hand washing with soap	40%
43%	Safe water chain management 3	Safe water chain management	39%

Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³⁶

% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³⁵

Wash hands with soap	90%	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>
Drink only clean water	74%	<div style="width: 74%;"></div>
Eat only safe food	72%	<div style="width: 72%;"></div>
Use latrines	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
Vaccination	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>

% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³⁵

Dirty food	86%	<div style="width: 86%;"></div>
Dirty water	85%	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>
Dirty hands	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>
Open defecation	44%	<div style="width: 44%;"></div>
Germs	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>

% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³⁵

Rice watery stools	91%	<div style="width: 91%;"></div>
Stomach pain/cramps	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Vomiting	42%	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>
Rapid dehydration	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Sunken eyes	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>

³⁴Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³⁵Respondents could select multiple options

³⁶Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD

Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (September 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions across the assessed Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	April 2018 Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
<p>Indicators</p> <p> Water </p>							
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	99%	99%
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	98%	98%
% of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day 	✓				✓	91%	91%
% of households reporting facing problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓				✓	-	5%
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	20%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	54%	79%
% of households who practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	16%	38%

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement site/public tap standpipe, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank
²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day; drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from the baseline and follow-up assessments includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus collection time (including waiting/queuing time) at the waterpoint.

Please note: indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table: % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster: % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that uses improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of forgotten people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2xZvzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACgRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONHfQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UKgXtZ>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water (cont.)								
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	97%	96%	
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	93%	
Sanitation								
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓				2%	1%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines		✓				65%	53%	
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always						53%	81%	
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁶ manner		✓			✓	15%	12%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						46%	36%	
						66%	83%	

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ZKzVtQ> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACR6Cf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONrIQg> | SPHERE Indicators: <https://bit.ly/UKcXtZ>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	
Hygiene						
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁸	✓	✓	✓		✓	-
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			66%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						57%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	50%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ¹⁰	✓		✓			-
% of households having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						63%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁸Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
¹⁰Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2zZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2A2RRC1> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSR5m> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONbrGg> | SPHERE Indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkKcXZ>

Overview & Methodology

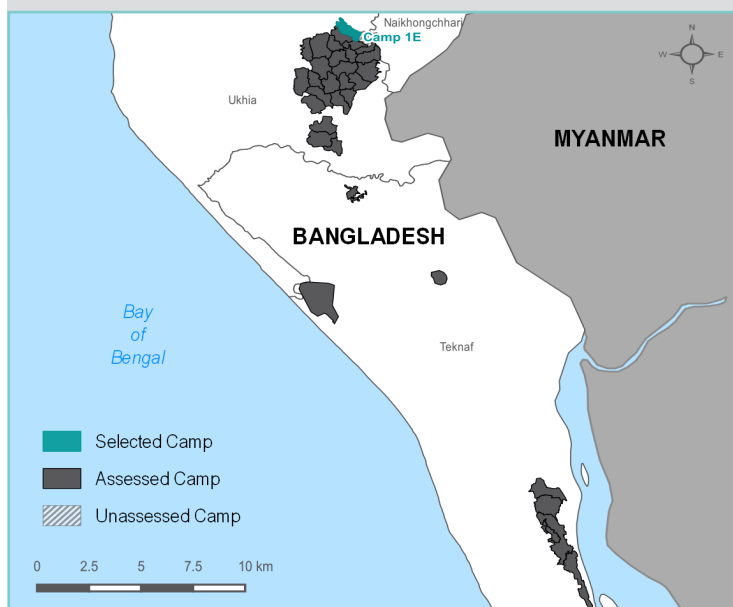
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 1E, where 104 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

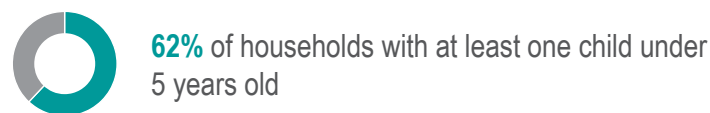
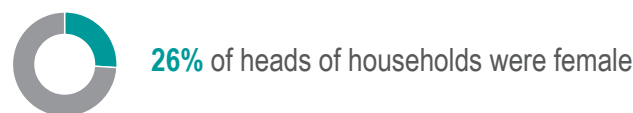
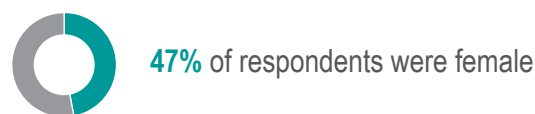
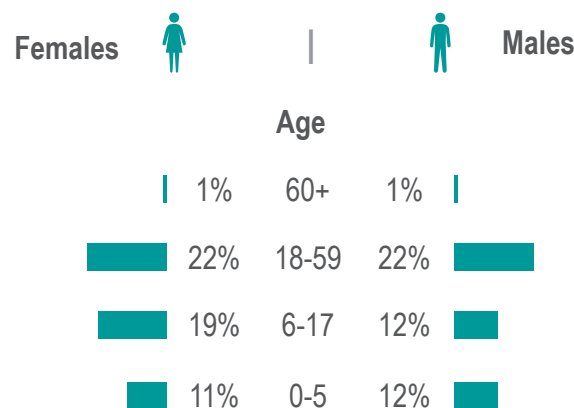
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



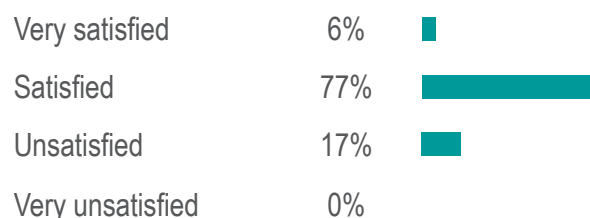
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	39,608
Population in camp (families) ³	9,122
Average age of respondent	32
Average household size	4.7

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 1 survey from Camp 1E contained water container measurement outliers and was excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 1E.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

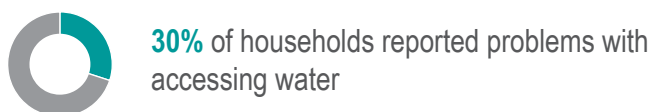
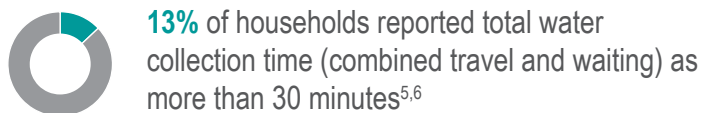
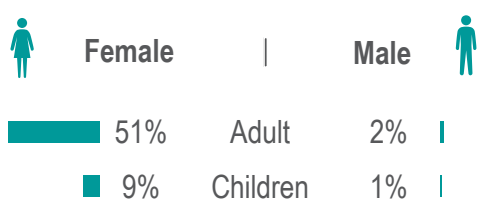
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	95%
Tapstand	2%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	3%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

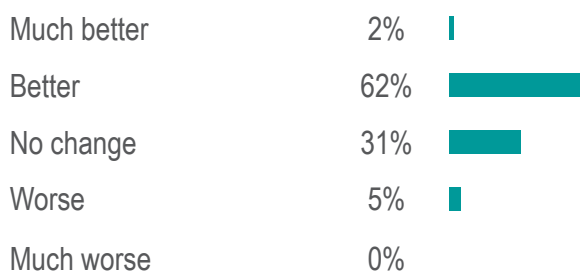
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Source is too far away **24%**
- 2** Long wait time **22%**
- 3** Path to water source is too steep **15%**

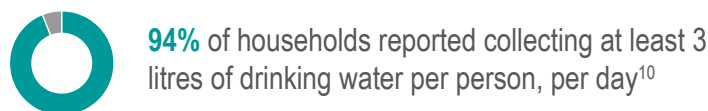
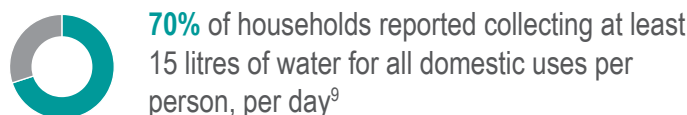
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	3L	5L	8L



% of containers within households that were:

Covered: **99%** Clean: **98%** Covered AND clean: **97%**

⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

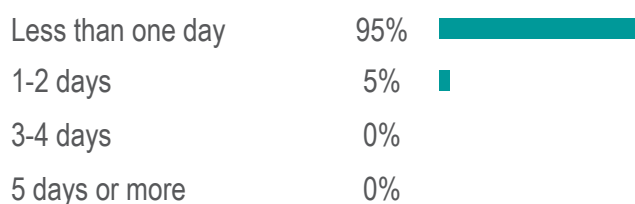
¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **92%**
- 2** Bucket **65%**
- 3** Plastic jug **4%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household



% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	85%

15% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

38% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

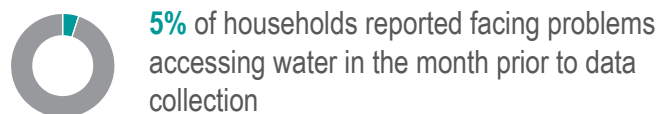
% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Aquatabs **30%**
- 2** Cloth filters **21%**
- 3** PUR Sachets **1%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Supply of aquatabs ran out **36%**
- 2** Never received aquatabs **30%**
- 3** Don't know about aquatabs **21%**

Coping strategies



% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

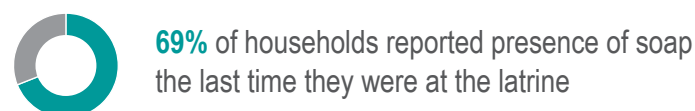
- 1** Use a source that is further away **5%**
- 2** Use surface water for drinking water **0%**
- 3** Use untreated water for drinking **0%**

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	71%	75%	20%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	19%	19%	2%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	1%	0%	0%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	8%	6%	2%
Open defecation	1%	0%	63%
Bucket	0%	0%	11%
Other	0%	0%	0%



% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 125 out of 216 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 1E

¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

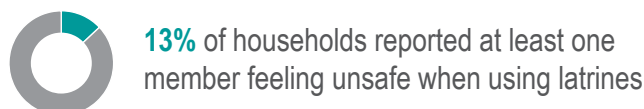
¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

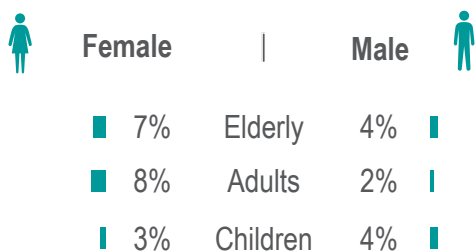
¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown



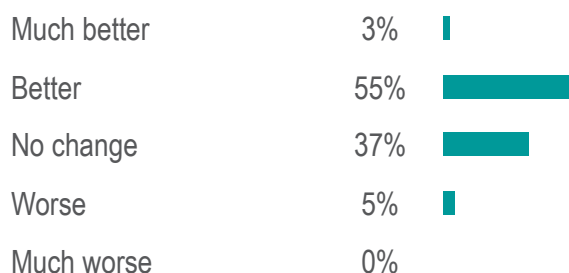
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



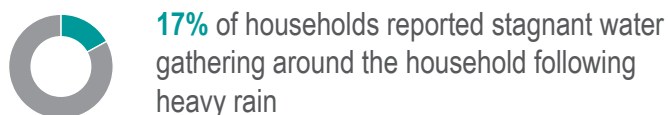
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



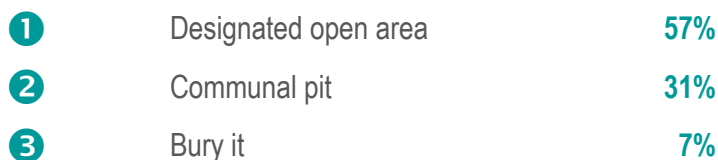
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



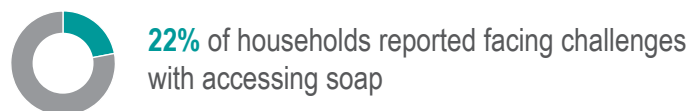
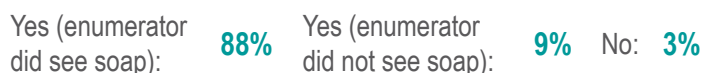
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	%
✓ Safe methods	47%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	47%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	0%
x Unsafe methods	30%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	28%
Disposed with other garbage	0%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	2%

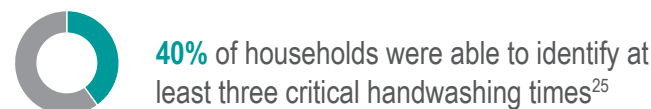
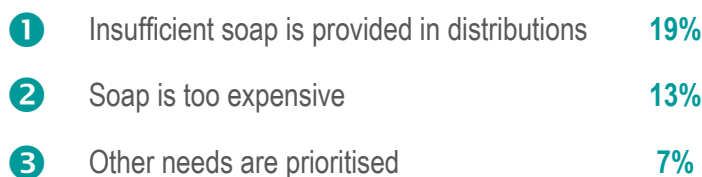
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>



% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

After eating	89%	Before prayer	29%
After defecation	88%	When hands look dirty	29%
Before eating	81%	Before breastfeeding	23%
Before cooking/meal preparation	48%	After handling child faeces	23%
Before feeding children	46%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	13%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	98%	
Water only	2%	
Water and ash	0%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
70%	Communal bathing facility	39%
2%	Tubewell platform	54%
23%	Makeshift space in shelter	3%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%	
30 mins	0%	
20 mins	0%	
15 mins	0%	
10 mins	35%	
≤5 mins	65%	

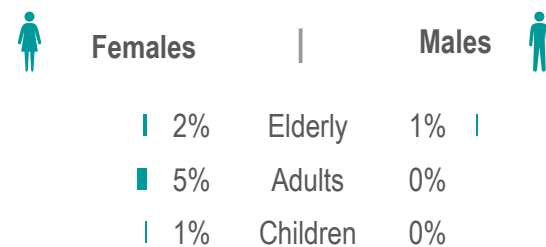
% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
5%	Too many people	2%
4%	Facility is unclean	2%
3%	Too far away	1%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities



% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	6%	
Better	55%	
No change	39%	
Worse	0%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Communal bathing facility	51%	
Tubewells	26%	
Inside the shelter	23%	

²⁶Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

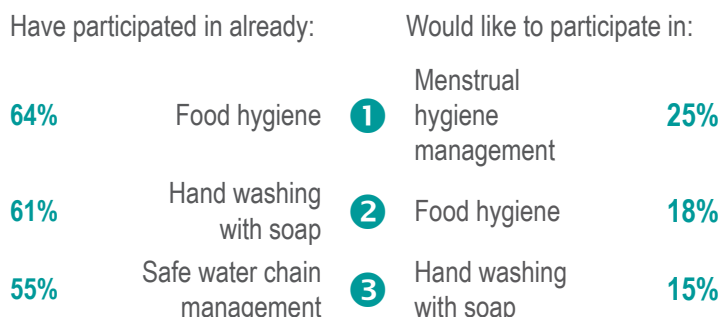


Hygiene training and demonstrations



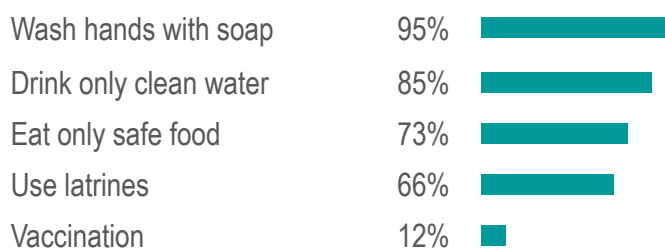
70% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

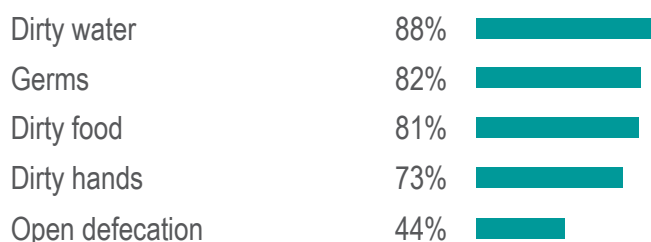


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

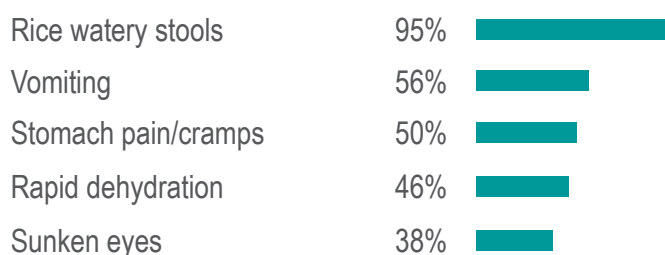
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full' hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ 'Top-up' hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 1E in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
● Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓				✓	-	94%	
	✓				✓	-	70%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	5%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	13%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	58%	83%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	38%	38%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO1> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO1> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO1>

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queuing time at the waterpoint.



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water (cont.)								
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	100%	92%	
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	97%	
Sanitation								
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				2% 72%	1% 63%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						50%	94%	
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	24%	29%	
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				33%	47%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						62%	82%	

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZtZtXO> | Global WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Hygiene								
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	40%	
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			74%	97%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						54%	22%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	10%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	49%	96%	
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	40%	
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						72%	70%	
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	98%	

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO1> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACgRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkGX1Z>

Overview & Methodology

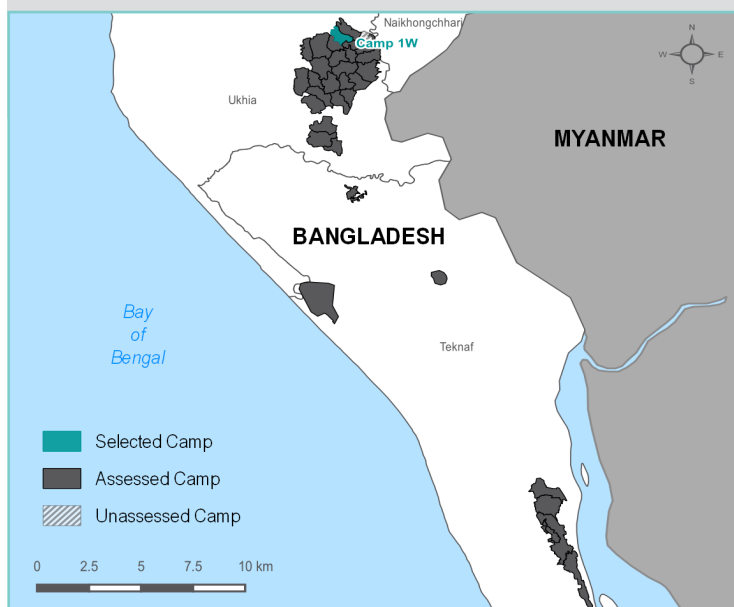
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 1W, where 117 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

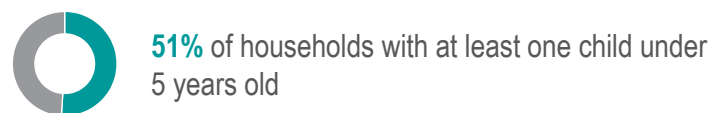
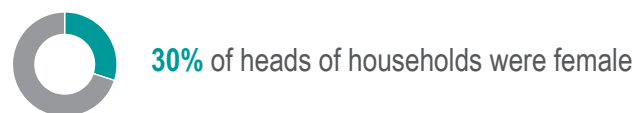
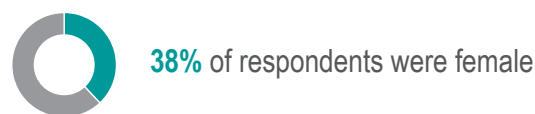
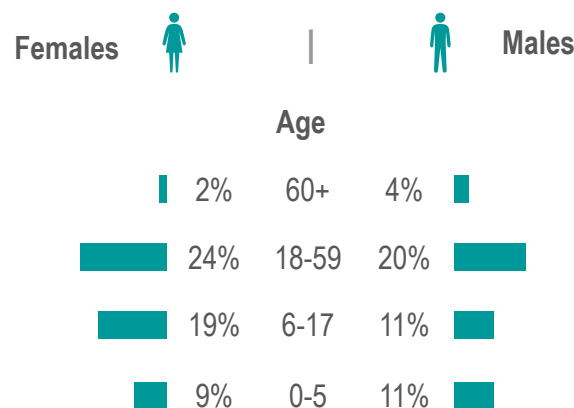
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



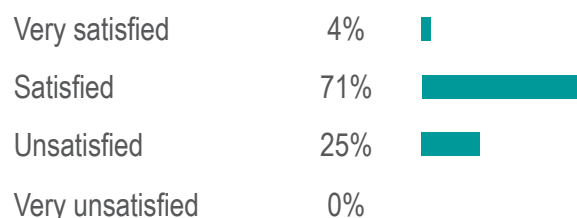
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	40,648
Population in camp (families) ³	9,381
Average age of respondent	38
Average household size	5

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 3 surveys from Camp 1W contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 1W.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

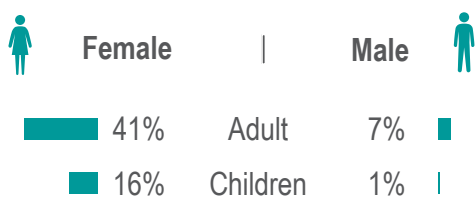
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	76%
Tapstand	21%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	3%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



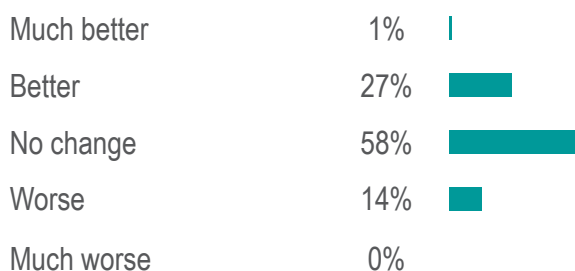
23% of households reported total water collection time (combined travel and waiting) as more than 30 minutes^{5,6}

39% of households reported problems with accessing water

% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Source is too far away **25%**
- 2** Path to water source is too steep **25%**
- 3** Long wait time **18%**

% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	4L	4L	8L

53% of households reported collecting at least 15 litres of water for all domestic uses per person, per day⁹

94% of households reported collecting at least 3 litres of drinking water per person, per day¹⁰

% of containers within households that were:

Covered: **94%** Clean: **95%** Covered AND clean: **92%**

⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **93%**
- 2** Bucket **57%**
- 3** Plastic container **21%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	77%	<div style="width: 77%;"></div>
1-2 days	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	51%	44%

14%

of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

26%

of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Cloth filters **17%**
- 2** Aquatabs **11%**
- 3** Boiling **4%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Never received aquatabs **74%**
- 2** Don't know about aquatabs **43%**
- 3** Don't know how to use aquatabs **31%**

Coping strategies



7% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use untreated water for drinking **4%**
- 2** Use a source that is further away **3%**
- 3** Use an unsafe water source **1%**



Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	54%	56%	16%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	1%	1%	2%
Single household latrine (self-made)	3%	2%	14%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	14%	12%	9%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	29%	28%	2%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	0%	1%	0%
Open defecation	0%	0%	44%
Bucket	0%	0%	13%
Other	0%	0%	0%



67% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



Women 56%

36%

Men



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 175 out of 295 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 1W

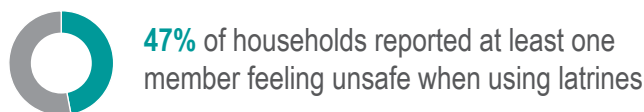
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

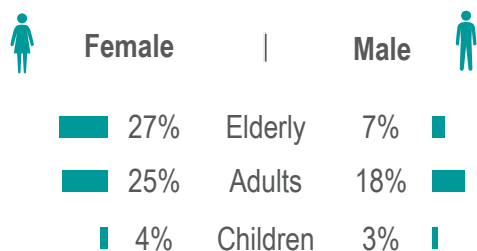
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

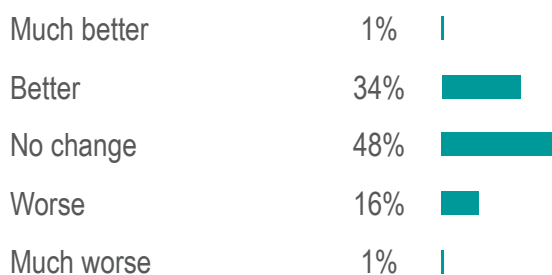
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



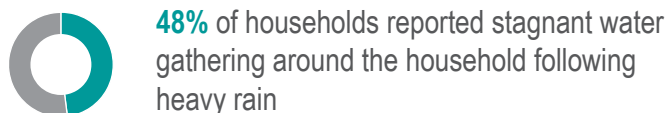
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



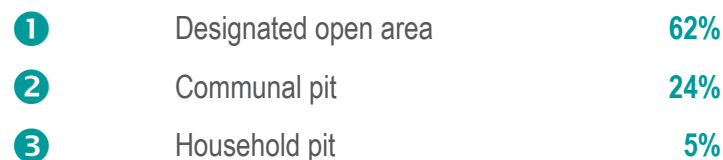
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



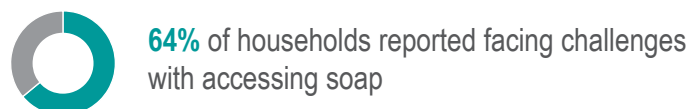
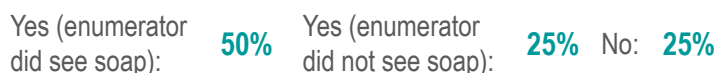
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	31%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	29%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	2%
x Unsafe methods	30%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	2%
Collected and disposed in an open area	21%
Disposed with other garbage	7%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	0%

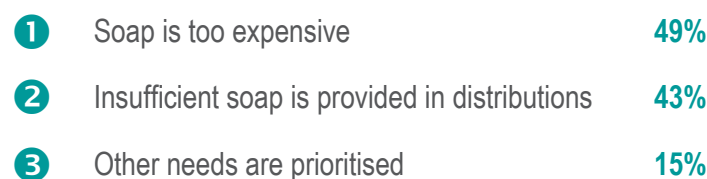
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

After defecation	68%	Before feeding children	35%
Before eating	65%	When hands look dirty	28%
Before cooking/meal preparation	55%	Before breastfeeding	18%
Before prayer	42%	After handling child faeces	12%
After eating	39%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	3%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	80%	
Water only	16%	
Water and ash	4%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
46%	Communal bathing facility	11%
12%	Tubewell platform	80%
42%	Makeshift space in shelter	7%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	1%	
30 mins	1%	
20 mins	2%	
15 mins	1%	
10 mins	25%	
≤5 mins	70%	

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
22%	Too many people	5%
11%	Too far away	3%
11%	No gender separation	2%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females		Males
14%	Elderly	2%
15%	Adults	4%
8%	Children	1%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	4%	
Better	22%	
No change	70%	
Worse	4%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	46%	
Communal bathing facility	30%	
Inside the shelter	25%	

²⁶ Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷ Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

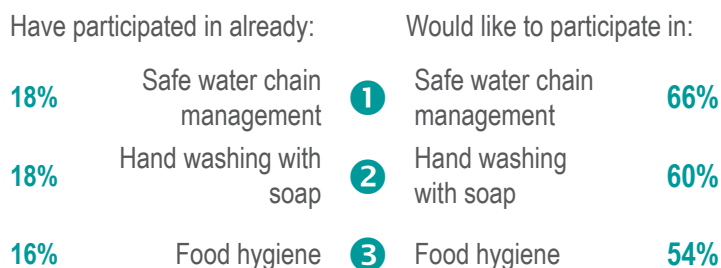


Hygiene training and demonstrations



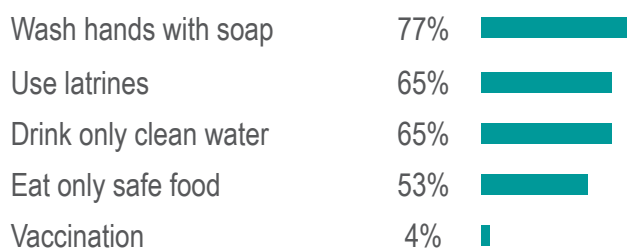
21% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

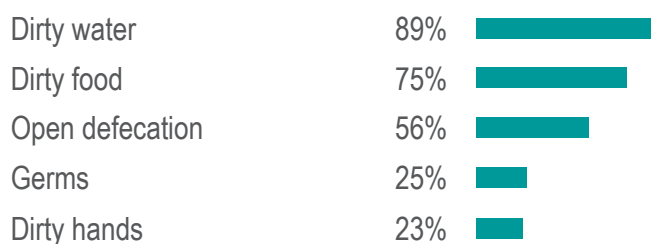


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

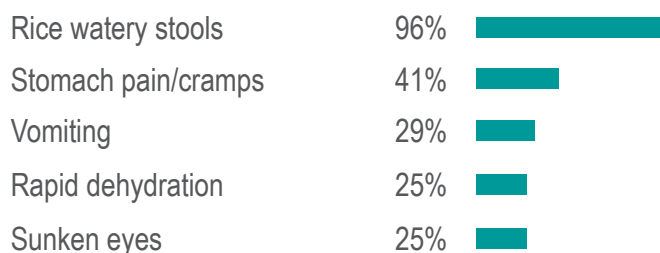
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 1W in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	99%	100%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	99%	100%	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓				✓	-	94%	
	✓				✓	-	53%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	7%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴				✓	✓	-	23%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	61%	75%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	13%	26%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2xZtzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACRcT> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5Rm> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfHQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UK6X1Z>

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queuing time at the waterpoint.

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2xZtzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACRcT> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5Rm> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfHQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UK6X1Z>



WASH Sector
Cox's Bazar

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Follow-up Assessment - Monsoon Season (August - October 2018)

Camp 1W, Ukhia Upazila, Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	99%	93%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	92%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				1% 44%	0% 44%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						34%	69%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	18%	18%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				51%	31%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						39%	45%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZtZvXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtJQI> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/Lk6X1Z>



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Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	41%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			62%	75%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						64%	64%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	46%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	44%	67%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	37%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						22%	21%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	89%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXVO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACGrCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfIQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>

Overview & Methodology

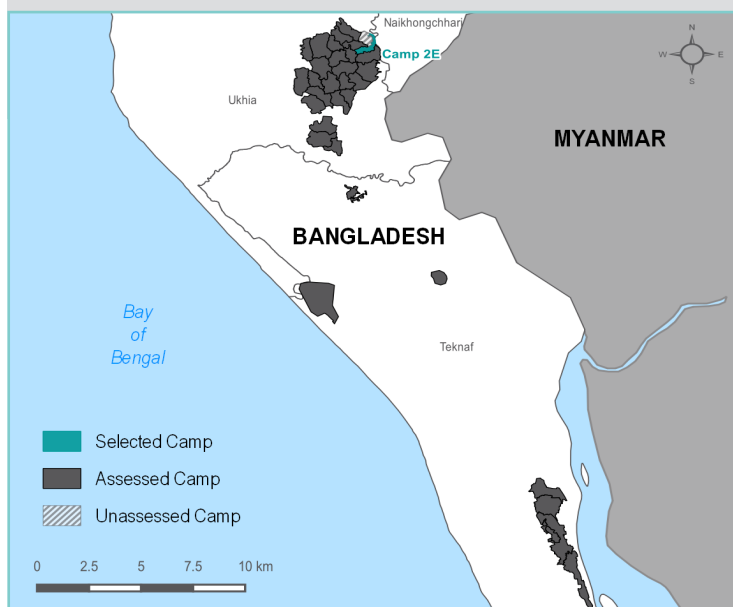
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 2E, where 108 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

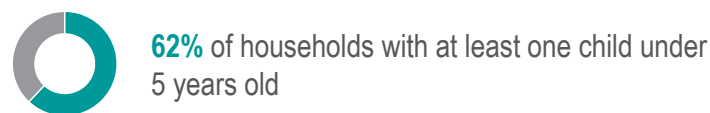
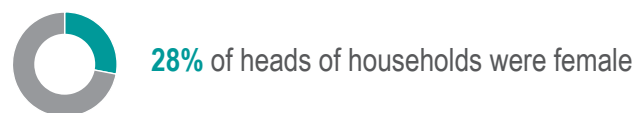
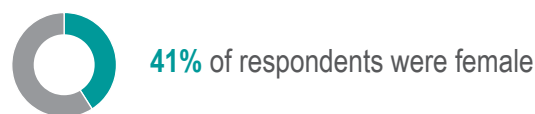
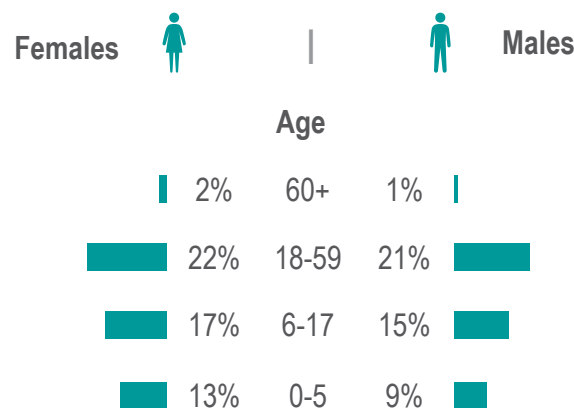
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	28,711
Population in camp (families) ³	6,900
Average age of respondent	35
Average household size	5

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene

Very satisfied	15%
Satisfied	69%
Unsatisfied	16%
Very unsatisfied	0%

¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 4 surveys from Camp 2E contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 2E.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

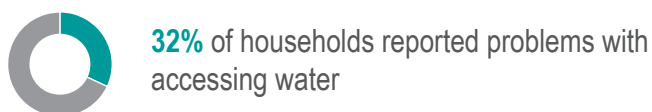
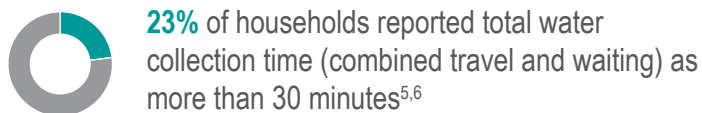
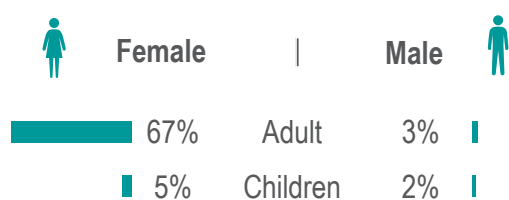
Water

Water access

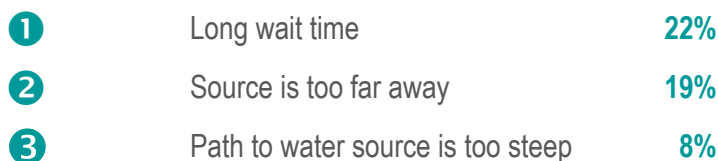
% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	94%
Tapstand	6%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	0%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

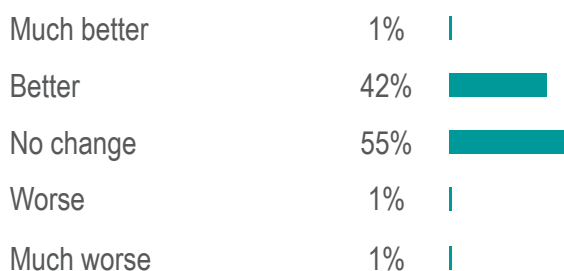
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷



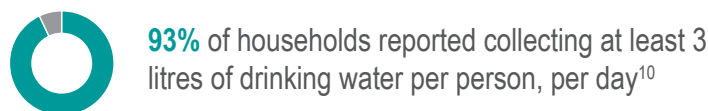
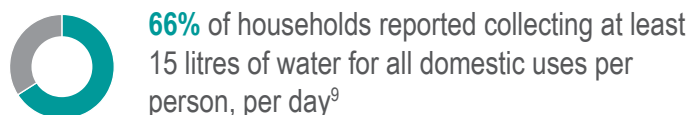
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	4L	4L	8L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **99%**
- 2** Bucket **66%**
- 3** Plastic jerrycan **6%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	82%	<div style="width: 82%;"></div>
1-2 days	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
3-4 days	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	4%	3%	88%

35% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

35% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Aquatabs **28%**
- 2** Cloth filters **5%**
- 3** Boiling **1%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Never received aquatabs **68%**
- 2** Supply of aquatabs ran out **35%**
- 3** Aquatabs taste bad **12%**

Coping strategies

4% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use a source that is further away **4%**
- 2** Send children to collect water **1%**
- 3** Use an unsafe water source **1%**

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	60%	60%	31%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	0%	0%	3%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	8%	8%	0%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	22%	20%	5%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	10%	11%	2%
Open defecation	0%	1%	45%
Bucket	0%	0%	12%
Other	0%	0%	2%

68% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines

Women 40% | **24% Men**

¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 159 out of 250 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 2E

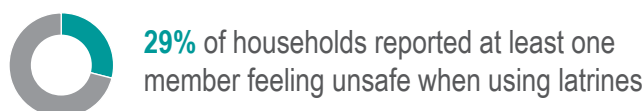
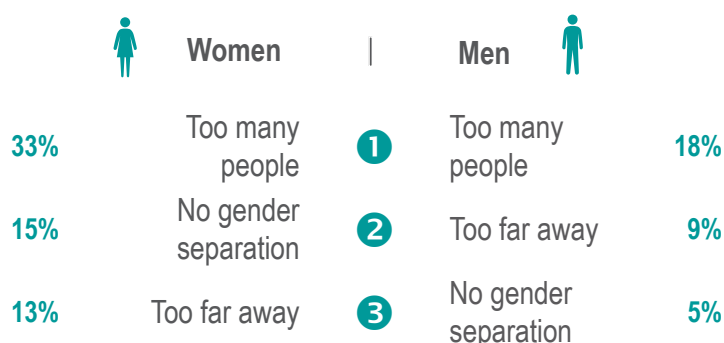
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

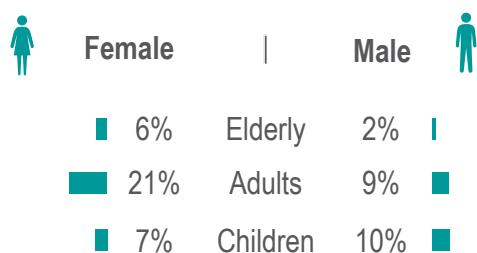
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

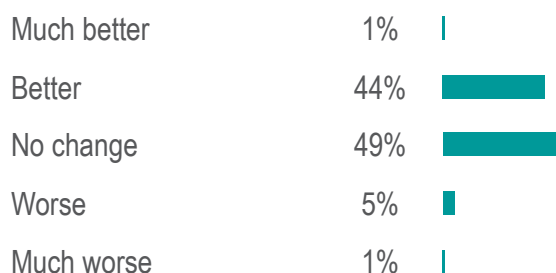
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



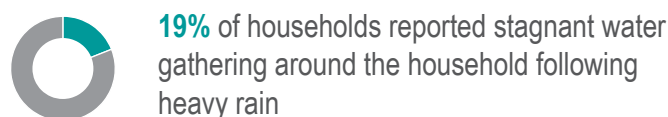
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



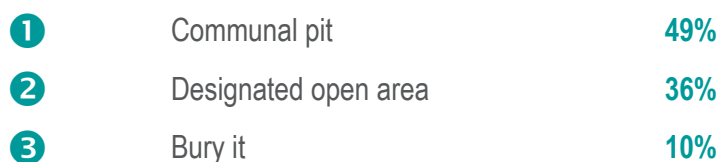
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



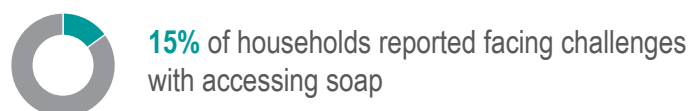
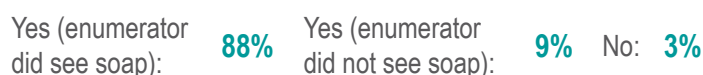
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	32%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	26%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	6%
x Unsafe methods	25%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	14%
Disposed with other garbage	2%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	9%

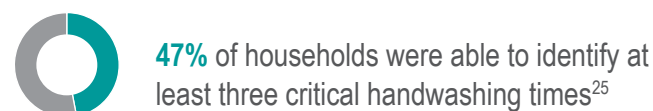
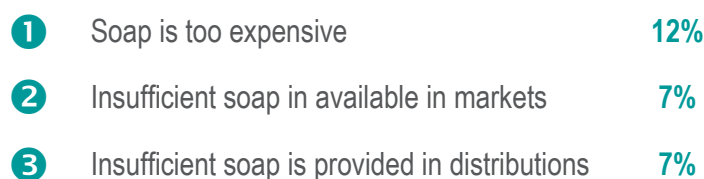
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

Before eating	94%	Before feeding children	33%
After defecation	80%	When hands look dirty	21%
After eating	65%	Before breastfeeding	15%
Before cooking/meal preparation	38%	After handling child faeces	13%
Before prayer	37%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	11%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	89%	
Water only	10%	
Other	1%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
40%	Communal bathing facility	16%
3%	Tubewell platform	69%
57%	Makeshift space in shelter	11%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	1%	
30 mins	2%	
20 mins	1%	
15 mins	2%	
10 mins	31%	
≤5 mins	63%	

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
10%	Too far away	7%
10%	Too many people	4%
5%	Facility is unclean	2%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females		Males
1%	Elderly	0%
8%	Adults	2%
1%	Children	2%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	2%	
Better	45%	
No change	50%	
Worse	3%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Communal bathing facility	36%	
Inside the shelter	33%	
Tubewells	32%	

²⁶ Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷ Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

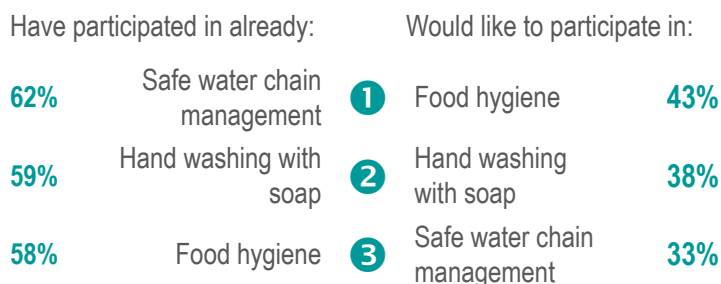


Hygiene training and demonstrations



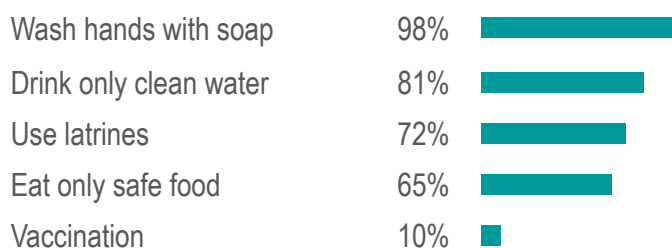
64% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

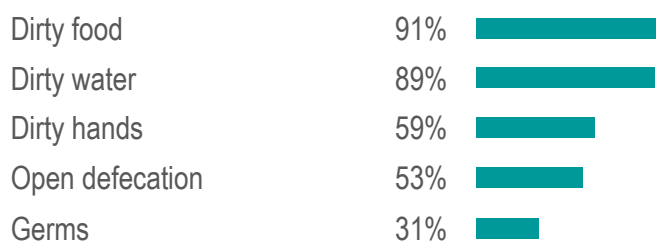


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

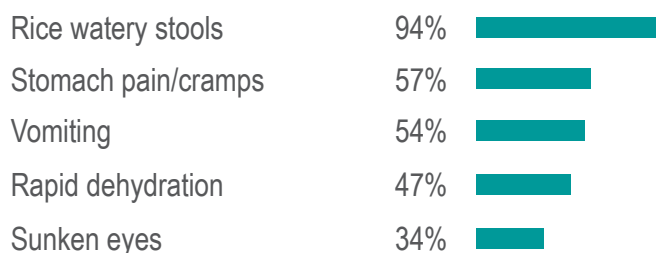
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 2E in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning)	✓				✓	-	93%	
	✓				✓	-	66%	
% of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓					-	4%	
							23%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓						85%	
							35%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴	✓					53%		
	✓	✓			✓	10%		
% of households that practice household water treatment								

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water. SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water (cont.)								
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	98%	99%	
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	96%	
Sanitation								
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				1% 81%	1% 45%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						52%	80%	
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	27%	30%	
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				37%	32%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						75%	79%	

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ZLzLzX> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5Rm> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQ> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	47%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			60%	97%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						76%	15%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	23%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	48%	87%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	71%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						68%	64%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	97%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACGrCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfIQl> | SPHERE Indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Overview & Methodology

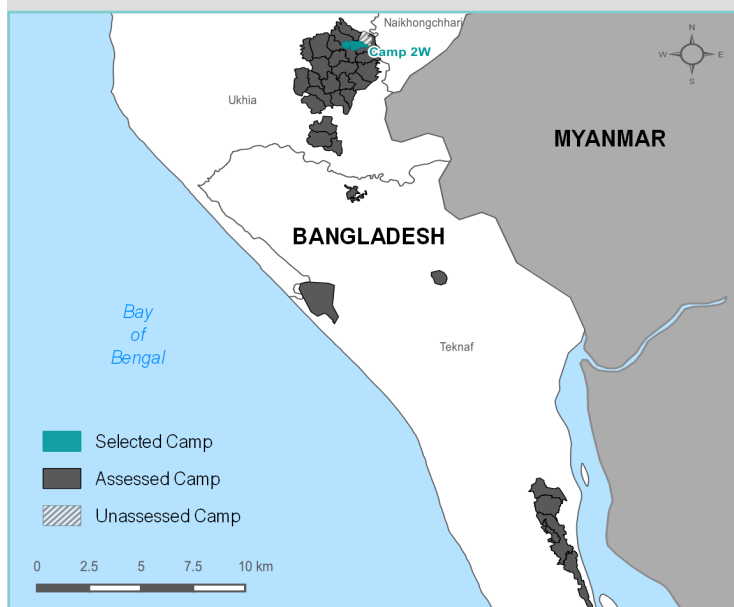
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 2W, where 105 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

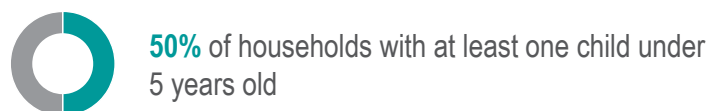
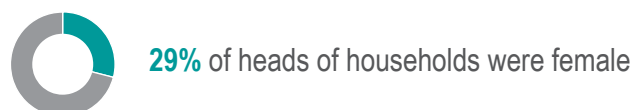
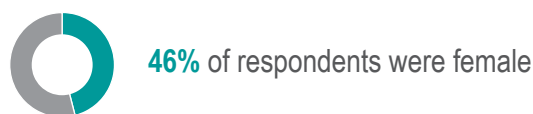
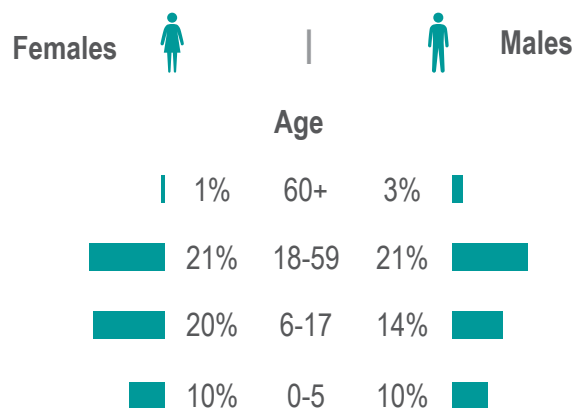
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



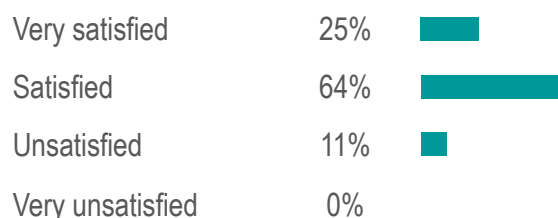
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	25,069
Population in camp (families) ³	5,725
Average age of respondent	36
Average household size	5.1

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 2 surveys from Camp 2W contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 2W.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

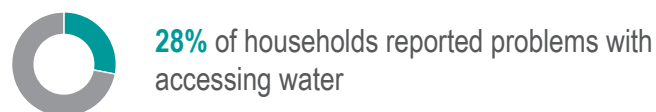
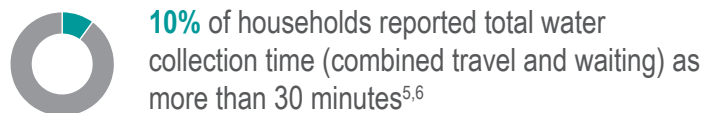
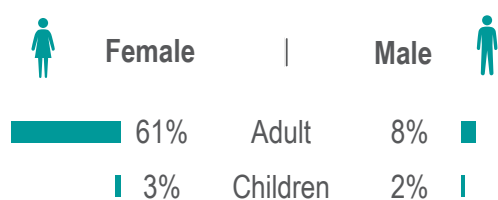
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	86%
Tapstand	12%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	2%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

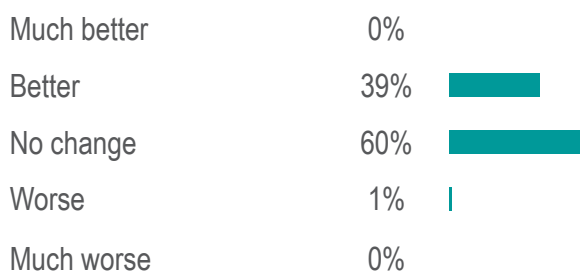
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Source is too far away **21%**
- 2** Path to water source is too steep **18%**
- 3** Long wait time **13%**

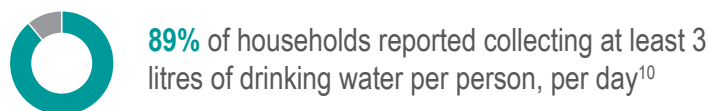
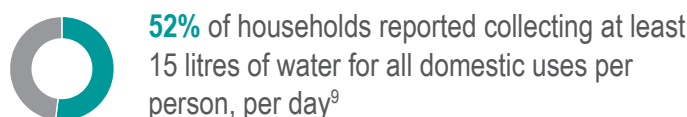
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	5L	4L	9L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **99%**
- 2** Bucket **71%**
- 3** Plastic container **8%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	93%	<div style="width: 93%;"></div>
1-2 days	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	98%

25% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

23% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Aquatabs **17%**
- 2** Cloth filters **6%**
- 3** Boiling **1%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Never received aquatabs **87%**
- 2** Don't know about aquatabs **10%**
- 3** Don't know how to use aquatabs **10%**

Coping strategies



0% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use untreated water for drinking **0%**
- 2** Use surface water for drinking water **0%**
- 3** Use untreated water (non-drinking) **0%**



Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	40%	42%	24%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	1%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	17%	17%	2%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	29%	28%	15%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	13%	13%	4%
Open defecation	0%	0%	40%
Bucket	0%	0%	13%
Other	0%	0%	2%



56% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



Women 27%

23%

Men



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 180 out of 265 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 2W

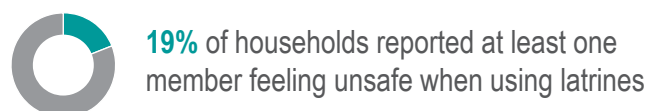
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

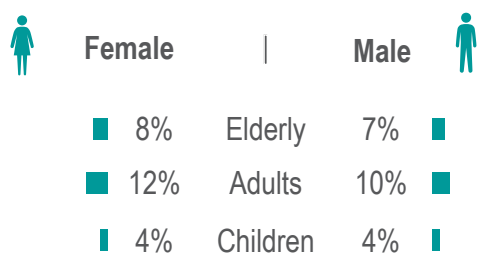
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

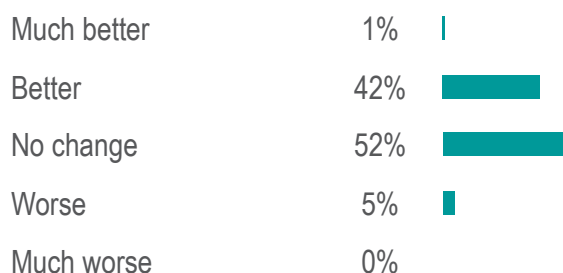
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



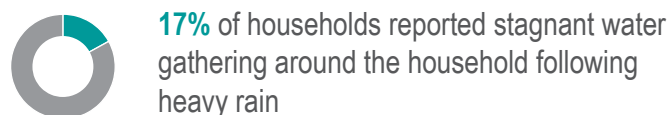
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



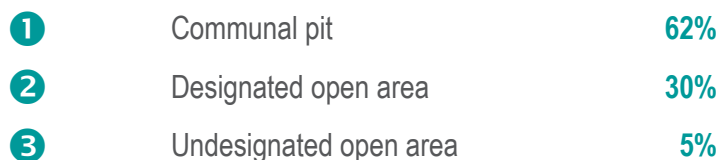
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



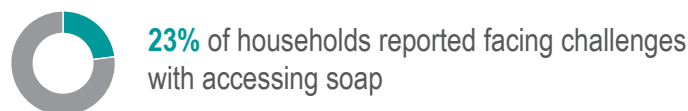
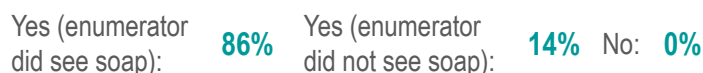
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	%
✓ Safe methods	39%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	33%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	6%
x Unsafe methods	16%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	4%
Collected and disposed in an open area	10%
Disposed with other garbage	0%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	2%

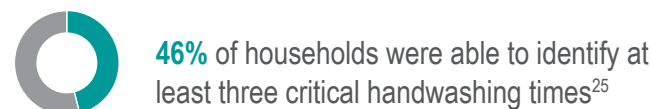
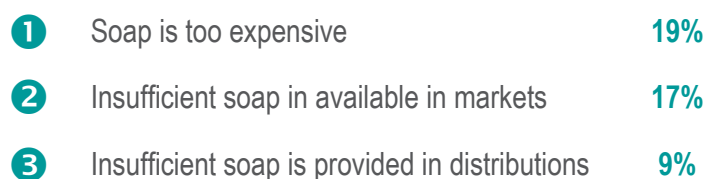
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>



% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

Before eating	86%	Before cooking/meal preparation	45%
After defecation	81%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	41%
After eating	68%	Before feeding children	33%
Before prayer	49%	Before breastfeeding	28%
When hands look dirty	46%	After handling child faeces	27%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	87%
Water only	13%
Water and ash	0%

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women	Men
38%	16%
3%	63%
59%	17%
0%	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%
30 mins	0%
20 mins	0%
15 mins	1%
10 mins	7%
≤5 mins	92%

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities

Women	23%	Men	9%
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% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women	Men
9%	4%
7%	3%
6%	1%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females	Males
2%	0%
2%	1%
0%	1%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	0%
Better	42%
No change	57%
Worse	1%
Much worse	0%

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	36%
Communal bathing facility	34%
Inside the shelter	30%

²⁶Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

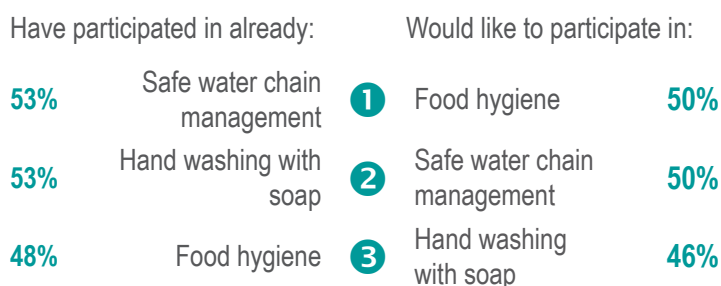


Hygiene training and demonstrations



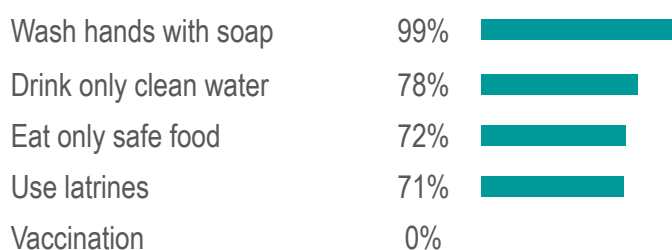
54% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

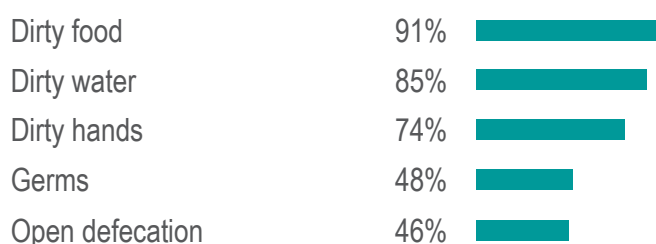


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

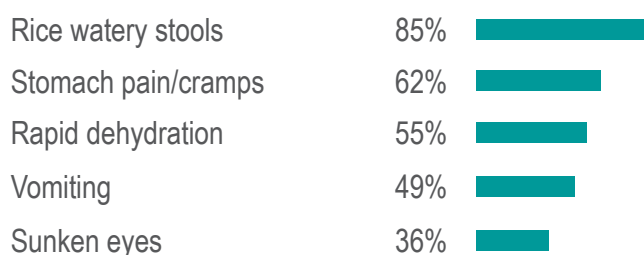
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 2W in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
● Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) % of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓				✓	-	89%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	5%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	13%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	58%	83%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	8%	38%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

- ¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators.
- ²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
- ³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
- ⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queueing time at the waterpoint.

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5Rm1> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZACgRc1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfHq1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UKgX1Z>





Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water (cont.)								
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	98%	92%	
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	91%	
Sanitation								
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				2% 59%	1% 40%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						51%	94%	
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	24%	29%	
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				59%	39%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						62%	82%	

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZtZtXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkGX1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	46%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			75%	97%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						54%	23%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	10%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	49%	96%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	40%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						72%	70%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	98%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO1> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGX1Z>

Overview & Methodology

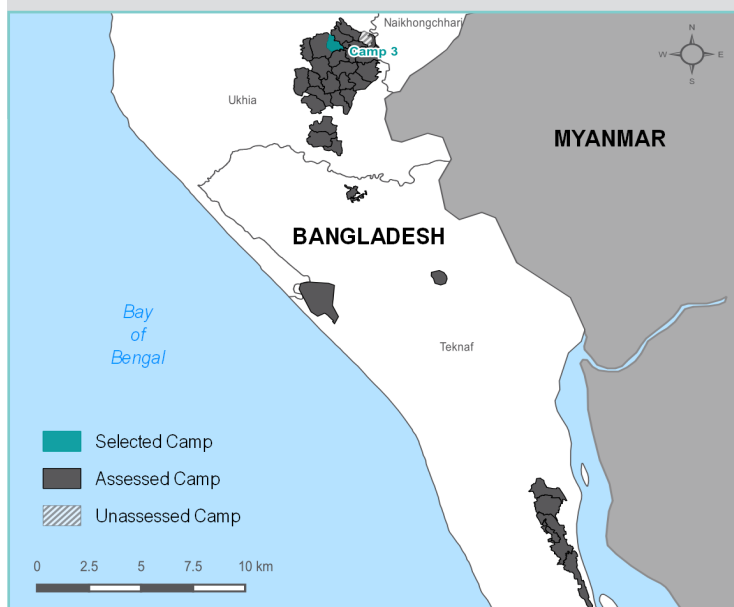
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 3, where 116 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

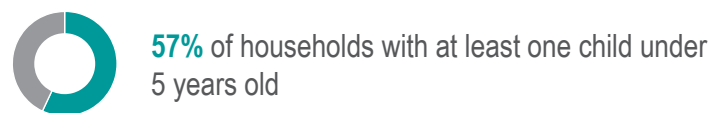
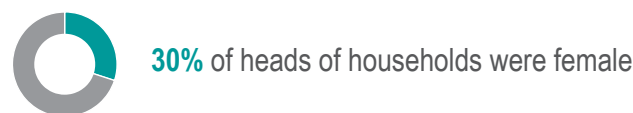
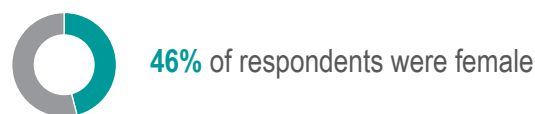
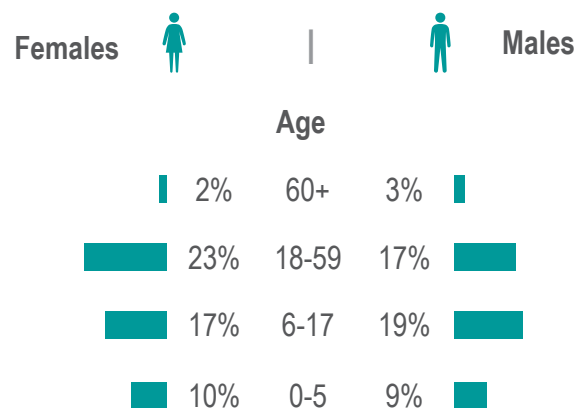
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



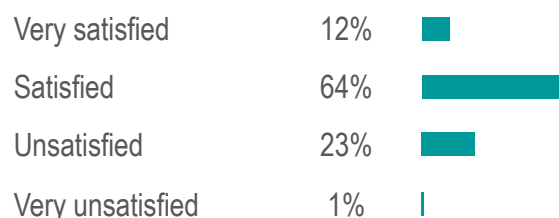
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	39,257
Population in camp (families) ³	9,118
Average age of respondent	39
Average household size	5.3

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 4 surveys from Camp 3 contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 3.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets..

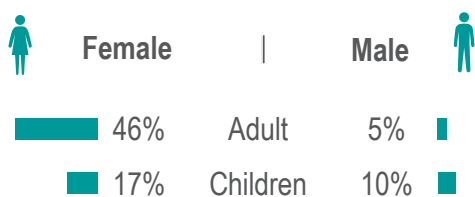
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	99%
Tapstand	0%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	1%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



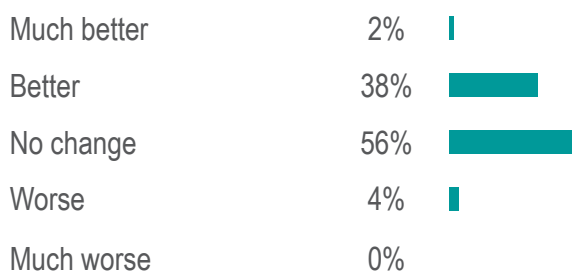
39% of households reported total water collection time (combined travel and waiting) as more than 30 minutes^{5,6}

48% of households reported problems with accessing water

% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Source is too far away **27%**
- 2** Long wait time **24%**
- 3** Path to water source is too steep **21%**

% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	3L	5L	8L

58% of households reported collecting at least 15 litres of water for all domestic uses per person, per day⁹

86% of households reported collecting at least 3 litres of drinking water per person, per day¹⁰

% of containers within households that were:

Covered: **92%** Clean: **94%** Covered AND clean: **91%**

⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **98%**
- 2** Bucket **59%**
- 3** Plastic container **11%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	84%	<div style="width: 84%;"></div>
1-2 days	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>
3-4 days	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	1%	0%	5%	1%	6%	22%	65%

48% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

65% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Aquatabs **63%**
- 2** Boiling **1%**
- 3** Cloth filters **1%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Supply of aquatabs ran out **43%**
- 2** Never received aquatabs **38%**
- 3** Aquatabs taste bad **19%**

Coping strategies



6% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use a source that is further away **4%**
- 2** Use untreated water for drinking **3%**
- 3** Use untreated water (non-drinking) **2%**

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	71%	76%	43%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	0%	0%	3%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	1%	1%	0%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	11%	9%	8%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	16%	14%	11%
Open defecation	0%	0%	30%
Bucket	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	3%



66% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 154 out of 260 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 3

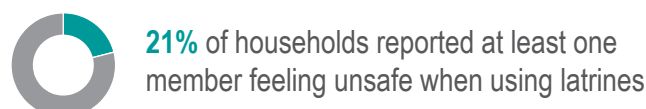
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

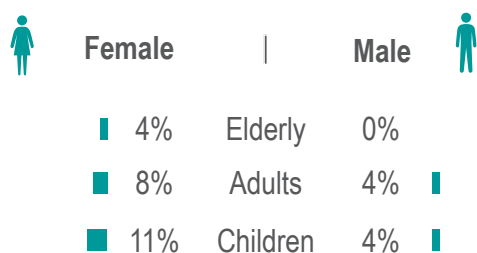
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

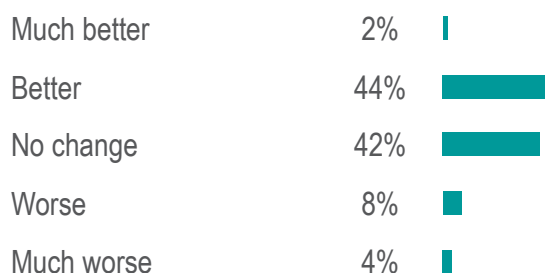
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



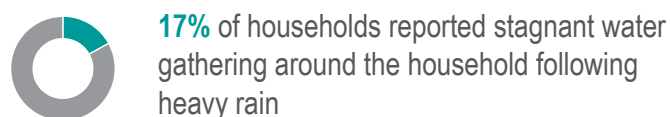
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



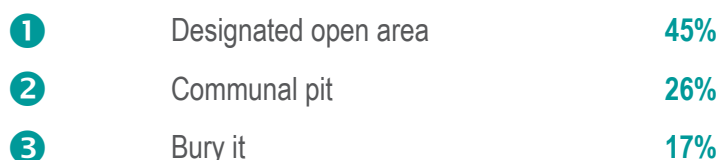
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



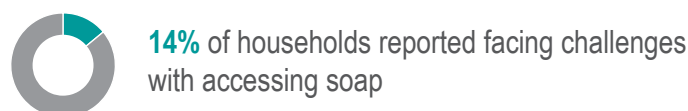
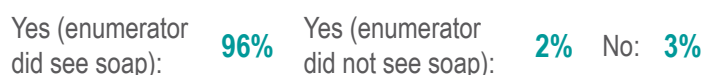
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	7%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	5%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	2%
x Unsafe methods	26%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	16%
Disposed with other garbage	5%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	5%

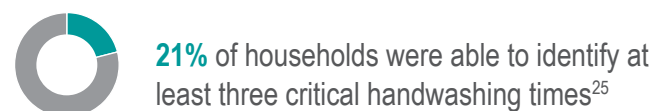
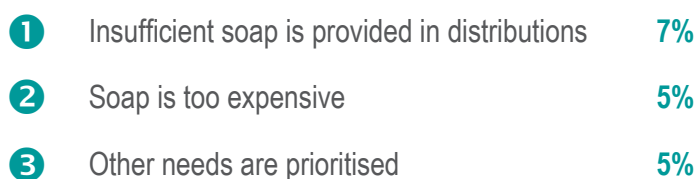
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>



% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

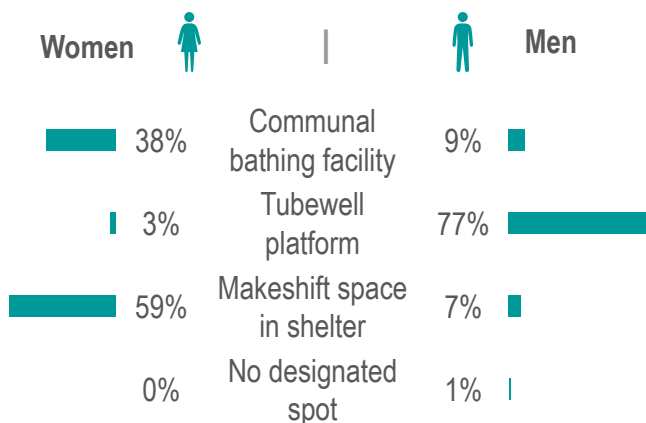
After defecation	93%	Before prayer	19%
Before eating	64%	After handling child faeces	13%
After eating	46%	Before feeding children	11%
When hands look dirty	38%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	11%
Before cooking/meal preparation	34%	Before breastfeeding	0%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	98%
Water only	1%
Water and ash	1%

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities



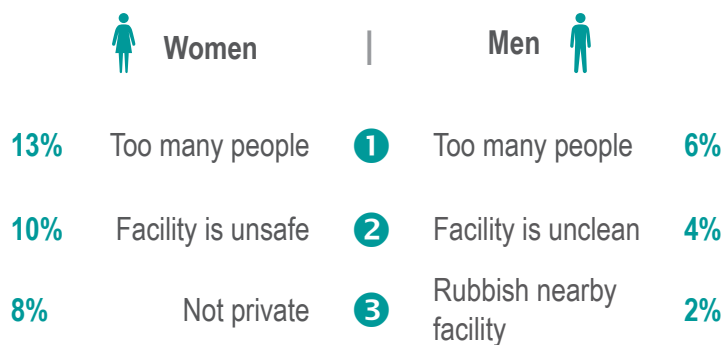
% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	1%
30 mins	1%
20 mins	1%
15 mins	4%
10 mins	23%
≤5 mins	70%

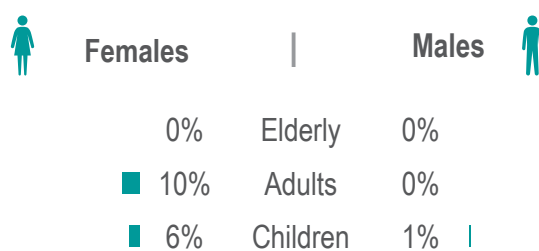
% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}



% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities



% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	4%
Better	40%
No change	52%
Worse	4%
Much worse	0%

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	42%
Communal bathing facility	30%
Inside the shelter	28%

²⁶ Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷ Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

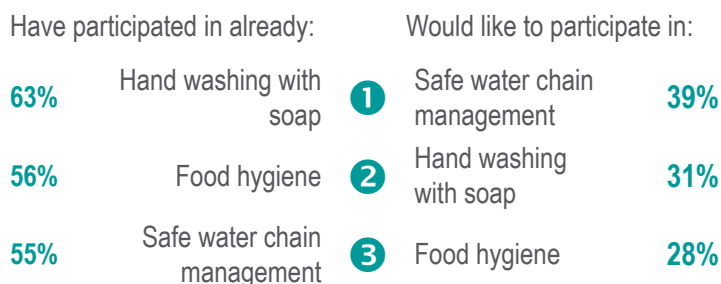


Hygiene training and demonstrations



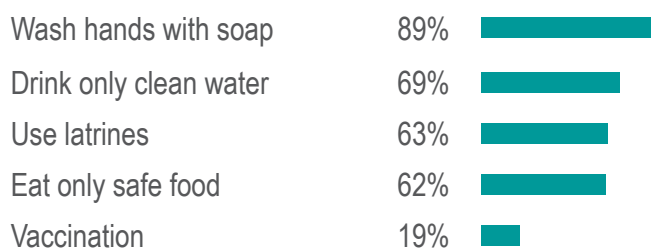
71% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

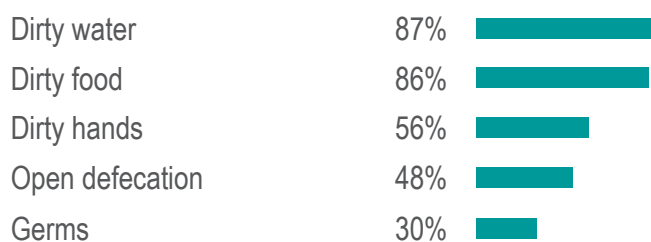


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

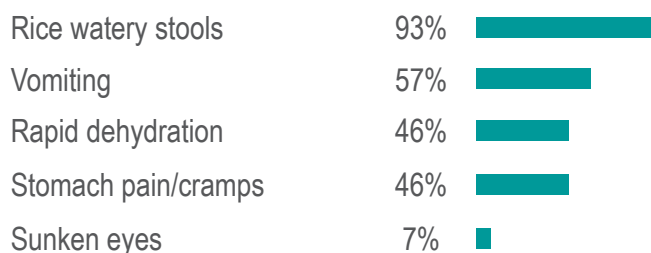
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 3 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water 								
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	99%	100%	
% of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day 	✓				✓	-	86%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	6%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	39%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	68%	76%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	12%	65%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used/improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACeRcF1> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5Rm1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONf1Q1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UK6X1Z>

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used/improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators.

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queuing time at the waterpoint.



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	96%	98%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	91%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				0% 51%	0% 30%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						66%	75%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	4%	28%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				55%	7%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						76%	74%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO1> | Global WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCf1> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5Rm1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGX1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	21%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			74%	98%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						45%	14%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	38%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	72%	68%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	59%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						86%	71%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	98%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXVO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfIQ1> | SPHERE Indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Overview & Methodology

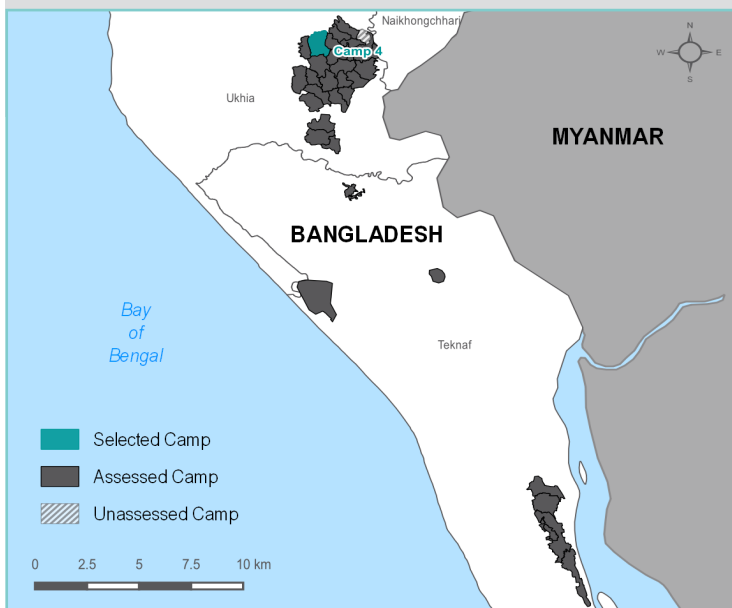
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 4, where 111 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

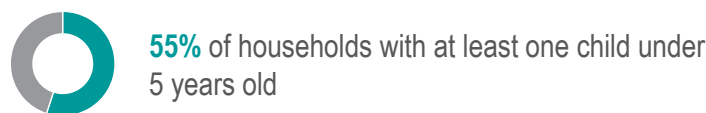
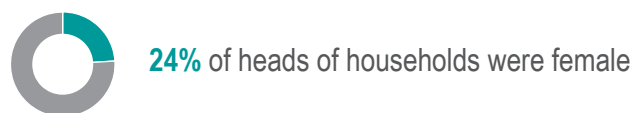
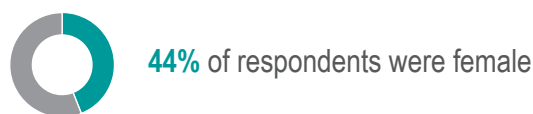
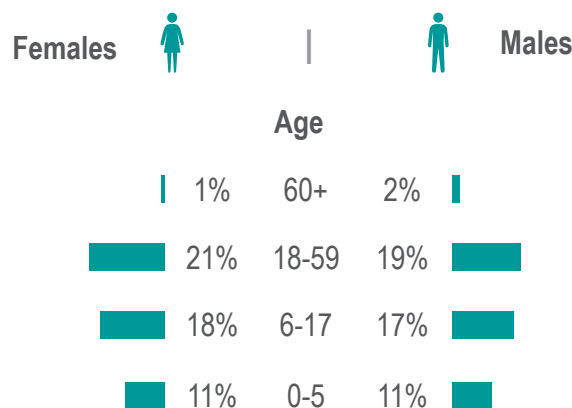
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



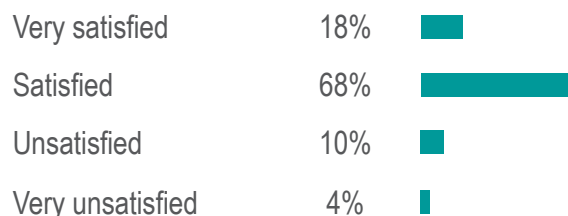
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	30,484
Population in camp (families) ³	7,490
Average age of respondent	35
Average household size	5.3

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 8 surveys from Camp 4 contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 4.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

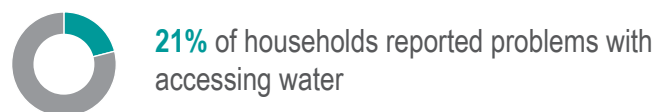
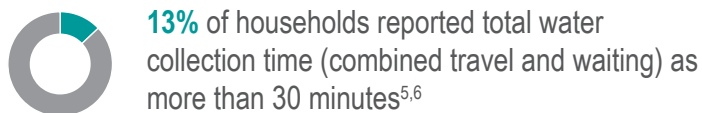
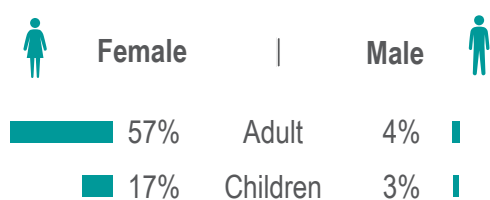
Water

Water access

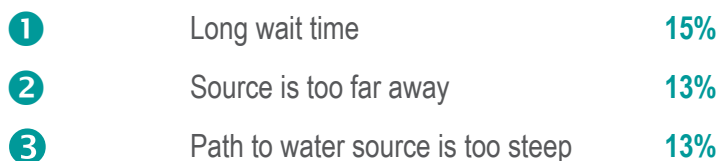
% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	83%
Tapstand	16%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	1%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

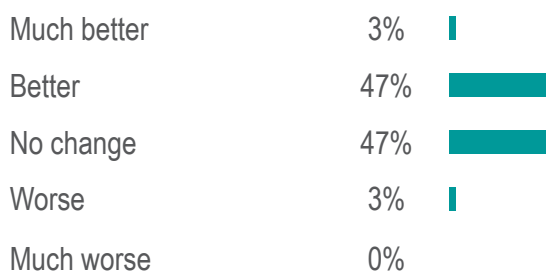
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷



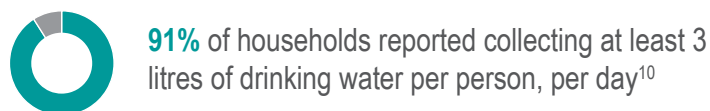
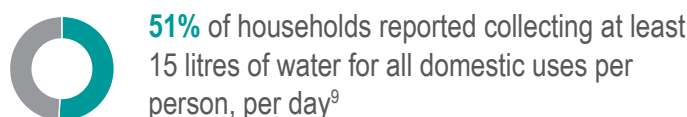
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	4L	4L	8L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **88%**
- 2** Bucket **64%**
- 3** Plastic container **9%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	82%	<div style="width: 82%;"></div>
1-2 days	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%

13% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

41% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Aquatabs **29%**
- 2** Cloth filters **14%**
- 3** Boiling **6%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Supply of aquatabs ran out **57%**
- 2** Never received aquatabs **30%**
- 3** Aquatabs smell bad **21%**

Coping strategies



8% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use a source that is further away **8%**
- 2** Use surface water (non-drinking) **2%**
- 3** Use surface water for drinking water **1%**

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	54%	55%	19%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	33%	31%	11%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	0%	0%	0%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	13%	14%	0%
Open defecation	0%	0%	63%
Bucket	0%	0%	5%
Other	0%	0%	2%



87% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 151 out of 233 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 4

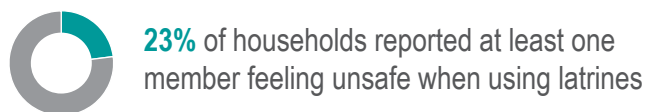
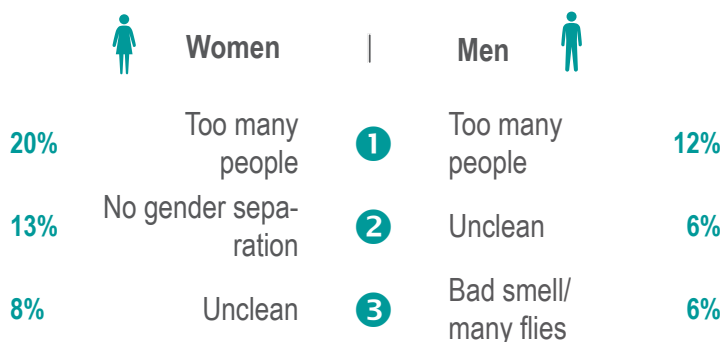
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

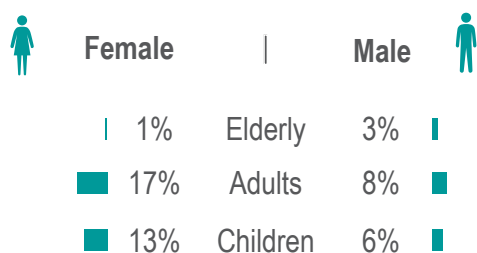
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

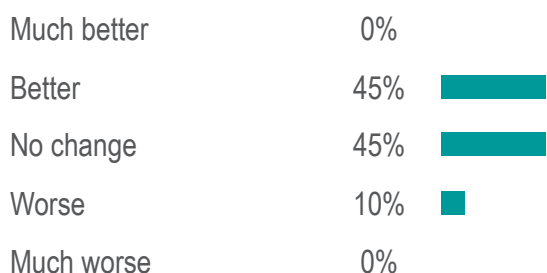
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



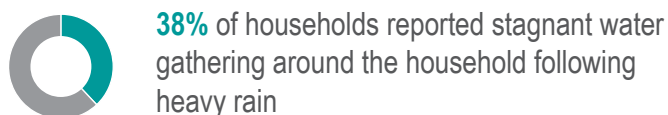
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



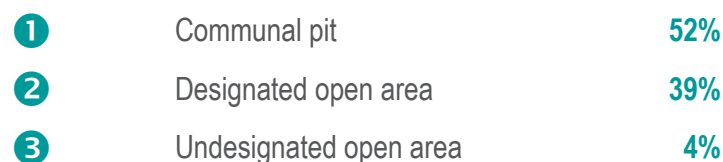
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



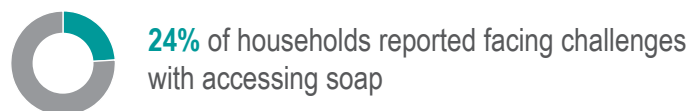
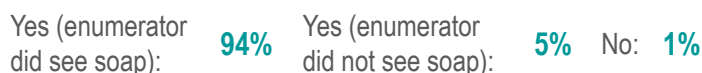
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	42%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	35%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	7%
x Unsafe methods	27%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	21%
Disposed with other garbage	2%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	4%

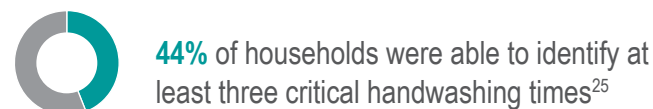
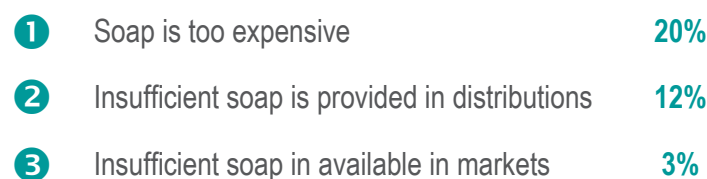
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>



% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

Before eating	88%	Before feeding children	39%
After eating	83%	When hands look dirty	28%
After defecation	66%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	27%
Before prayer	52%	Before breastfeeding	16%
Before cooking/meal preparation	51%	After handling child faeces	13%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	93%	
Water only	6%	
Water and ash	1%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
45%	Communal bathing facility	10%
2%	Tubewell platform	80%
53%	Makeshift space in shelter	6%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%	
30 mins	0%	
20 mins	2%	
15 mins	7%	
10 mins	6%	
≤5 mins	85%	

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
22%	Too far away	3%
20%	Too many people	2%
15%	Facility is unclean	2%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females		Males
2%	Elderly	3%
10%	Adults	3%
4%	Children	0%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	4%	
Better	38%	
No change	57%	
Worse	1%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	54%	
Communal bathing facility	27%	
Inside the shelter	18%	

²⁶Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

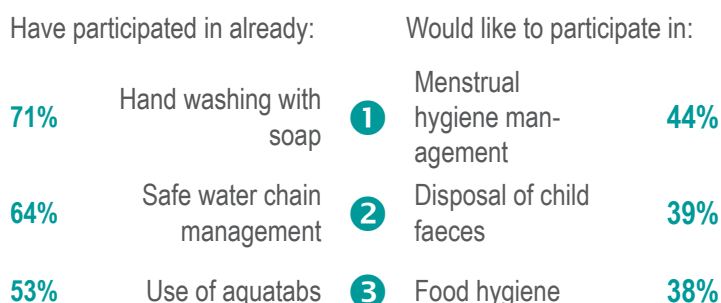


Hygiene training and demonstrations



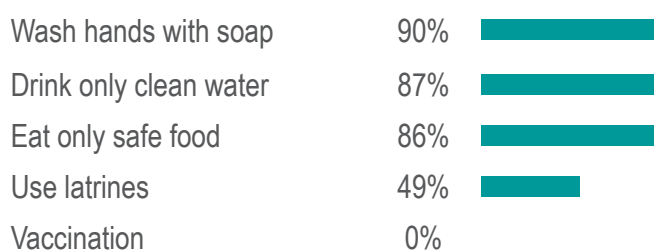
73% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

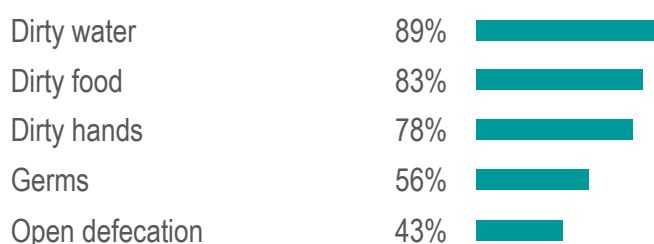


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

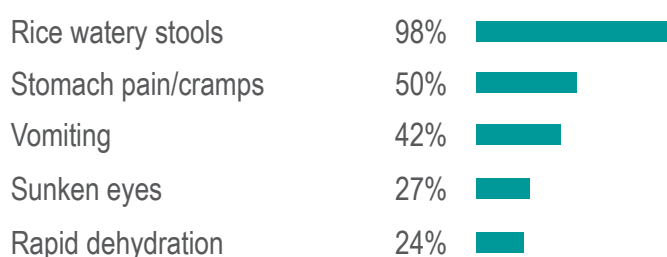
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 4 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	98%	99%	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓				✓	-	91%	
	✓				✓	-	51%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	8%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	13%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	65%	86%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	4%	41%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used/improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACeRcF1> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5Rm1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtHqQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>





Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	95%	88%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	95%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				2% 73%	0% 63%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						72%	87%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	9%	7%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				49%	42%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						64%	85%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ZLzXZO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/Lk6X1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	44%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			69%	99%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						44%	24%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	32%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	39%	80%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	41%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						61%	73%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	99%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXVO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRm1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfHQ1> | SPHERE Indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkGXZ1>

Overview & Methodology

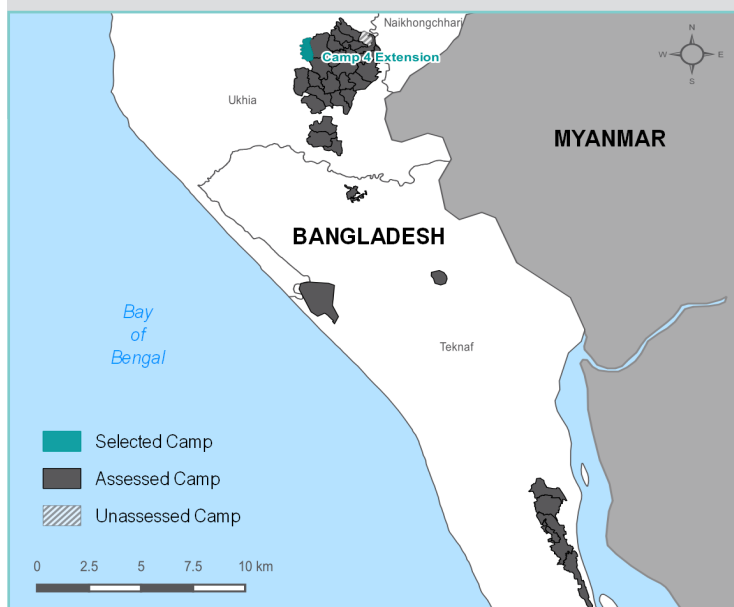
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 4 Ext, where 97 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

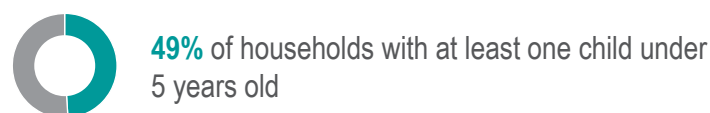
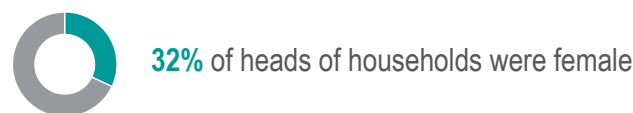
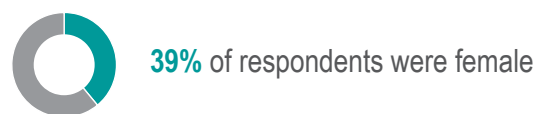
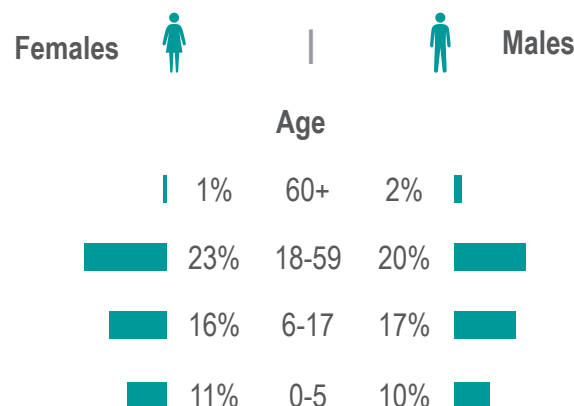
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



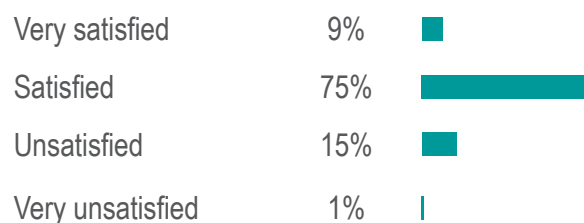
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	2,423
Population in camp (families) ³	602
Average age of respondent	33
Average household size	4.5

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 10 surveys from Camp 4 Ext contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 4 Ext.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

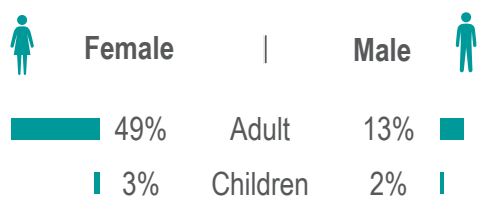
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	93%
Tapstand	6%
Protected dugwell	1%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	0%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

% of households reporting household members that normally collect water

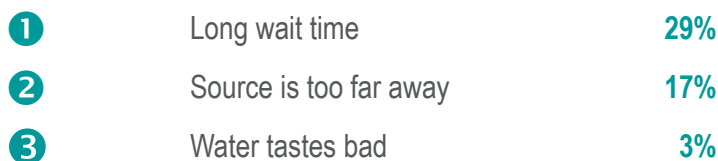


13% of households reported total water collection time (combined travel and waiting) as more than 30 minutes^{5,6}

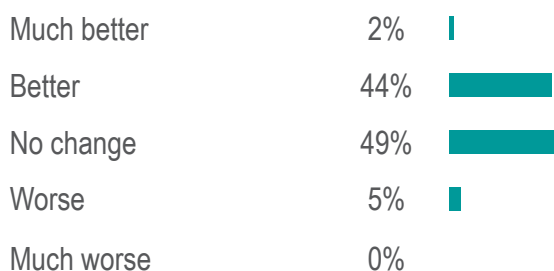


32% of households reported problems with accessing water

% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷



% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	4L	4L	8L



71% of households reported collecting at least 15 litres of water for all domestic uses per person, per day⁹



94% of households reported collecting at least 3 litres of drinking water per person, per day¹⁰

% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **91%**
- 2** Bucket **66%**
- 3** Plastic container **6%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	94%	<div style="width: 94%;"></div>
1-2 days	6%	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	84%

23% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

30% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Aquatabs **25%**
- 2** Cloth filters **3%**
- 3** Household filters **1%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Never received aquatabs **40%**
- 2** Supply of aquatabs ran out **40%**
- 3** Don't know about aquatabs **22%**

Coping strategies

0% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use untreated water for drinking **0%**
- 2** Use surface water for drinking water **0%**
- 3** Use untreated water (non-drinking) **0%**

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	38%	43%	24%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	6%	7%	2%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	20%	15%	2%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	12%	7%	2%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	24%	28%	12%
Open defecation	0%	0%	49%
Bucket	0%	0%	9%
Other	0%	0%	0%

69% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines

Women 0% | **0%** **Men**

¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 115 out of 182 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 4 Ext

¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}

	Women		Men	
0%	Too far away	1	Too far away	0%
0%	Too many people	2	Too many people	0%
0%	Unclean	3	Unclean	0%

0% of households reported at least one member feeling unsafe when using latrines

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines

	Female		Male
0%	Elderly	0%	
0%	Adults	0%	
0%	Children	0%	

% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	6%	
Better	54%	
No change	40%	
Worse	0%	
Much worse	0%	

Environmental sanitation

18% of households reported stagnant water gathering around the household following heavy rain

% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰

1	Communal pit	53%
2	Designated open area	24%
3	Household/street bin	14%

% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	51%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	49%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	2%
x Unsafe methods	7%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	2%
Disposed with other garbage	5%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	0%

Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³

Yes (enumerator did see soap): 75% Yes (enumerator did not see soap): 11% No: 14%

41% of households reported facing challenges with accessing soap

% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴

1	Insufficient soap is provided in distributions	34%
2	Soap is too expensive	13%
3	Other needs are prioritised	7%

43% of households were able to identify at least three critical handwashing times²⁵

¹⁸Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²²Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>



% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

Before eating	78%	Before feeding children	40%
After eating	76%	When hands look dirty	21%
After defecation	72%	After handling child faeces	20%
Before prayer	51%	Before breastfeeding	10%
Before cooking/meal preparation	49%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	7%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	87%	<div style="width: 87%;"></div>
Water only	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Water and ash	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
87%	Communal bathing facility	54%
3%	Tubewell platform	33%
8%	Makeshift space in shelter	4%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
30 mins	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
20 mins	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
15 mins	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
10 mins	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>
≤5 mins	80%	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>

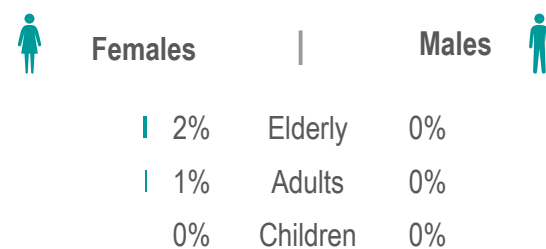
% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
3%	Too far away	1%
3%	Too many people	1%
0%	Facility is unclean	0%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities



% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Better	52%	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>
No change	45%	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>
Worse	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Much worse	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

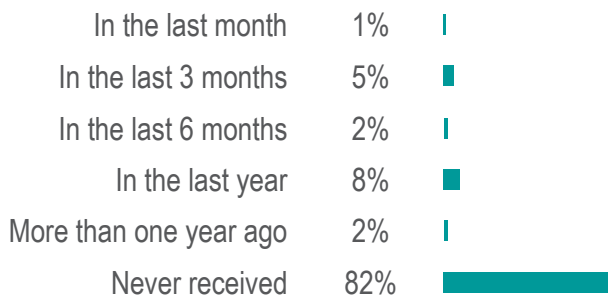
Communal bathing facility	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Tubewells	28%	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>
Inside the shelter	15%	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>

²⁶Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

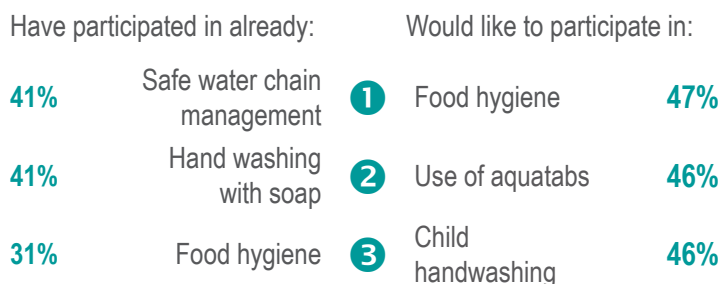


Hygiene training and demonstrations



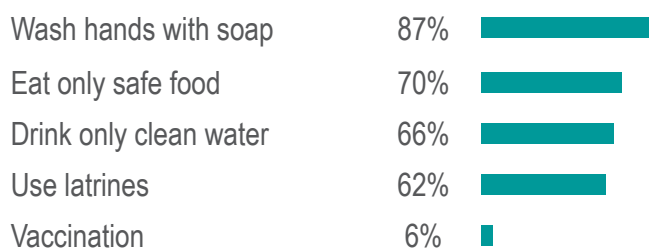
44% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

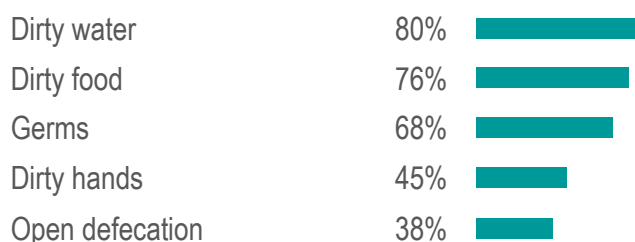


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

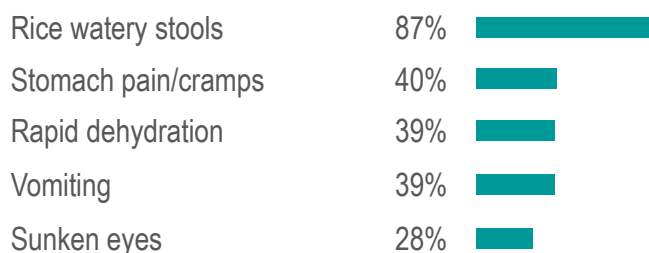
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Table: Follow-up Assessment (August - October 2018)

The following table displays key findings from Camp 4 Extension and identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the follow-up assessment, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable. Please note that Camp 4 Extension was not operational in April 2018 and therefore was not included in the baseline survey.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	
Water						
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
% of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓ ✓				✓ ✓	94% 71%
% of households reporting facing problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					0%
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴				✓	✓	13%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	84%
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	30%

Footnotes:

¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the follow-up survey, as follows: Global WASH Cluster. % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators.

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.

⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queuing time at the waterpoint.

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table: % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the follow-up survey, as follows: Global WASH Cluster: % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXZO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACgRc> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCGSRm> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfIQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓		91%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓		91%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓					0% 49%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines							100%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓		11%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓					51%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block							93%

⁵Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinse) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2zLzXZO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data
	WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	
Hygiene						
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	43%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			86%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						41%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				3%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	98%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			11%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						44%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			100%

Footnotes:

⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a child's bottom.

⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZLzXVO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRm1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfIQq> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>

Overview & Methodology

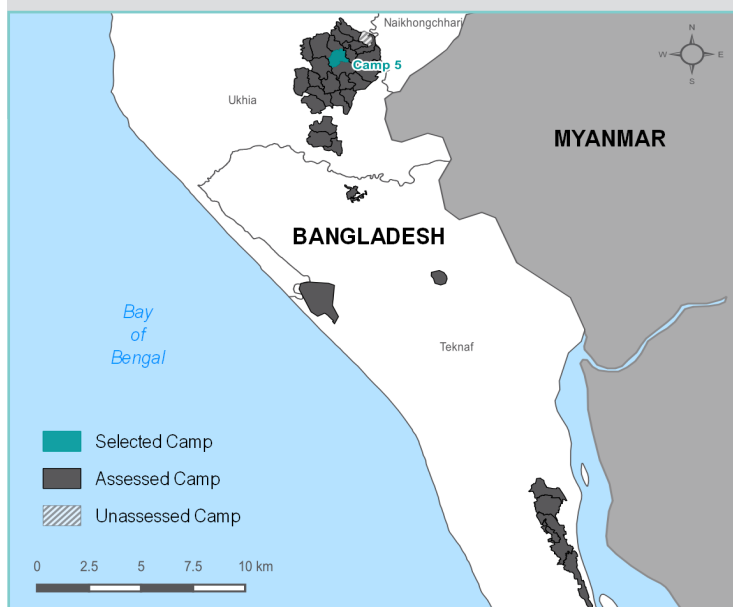
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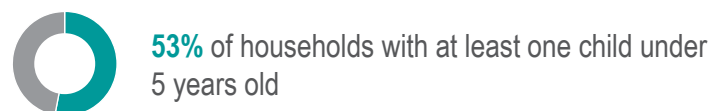
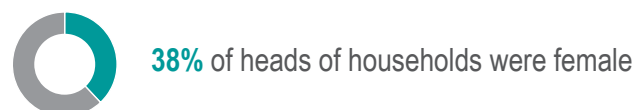
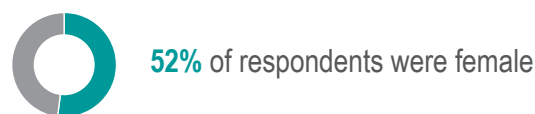
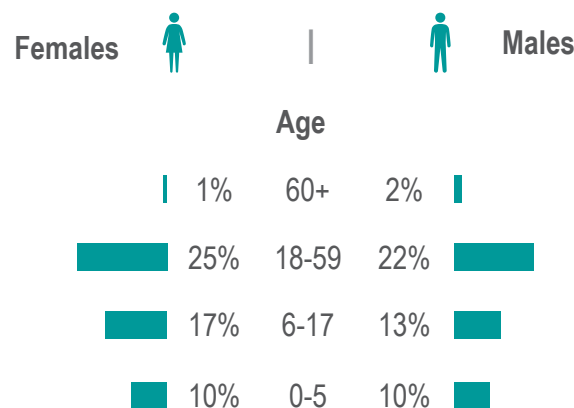
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



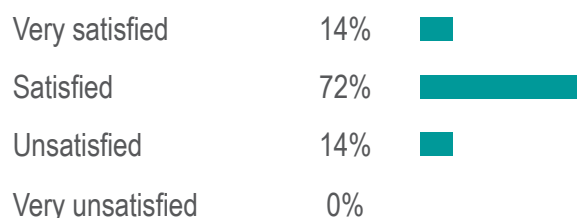
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	25,192
Population in camp (families) ³	6,054
Average age of respondent	33
Average household size	4.6

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 2 surveys from Camp 5 contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 5.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

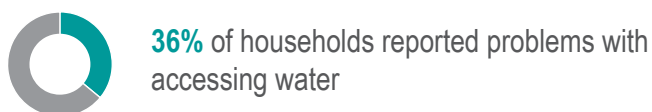
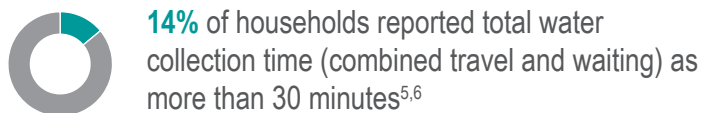
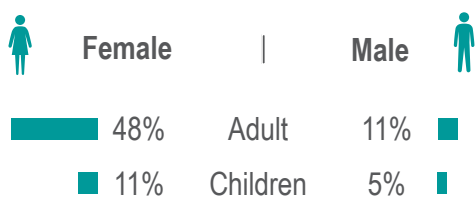
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	74%
Tapstand	21%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	5%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

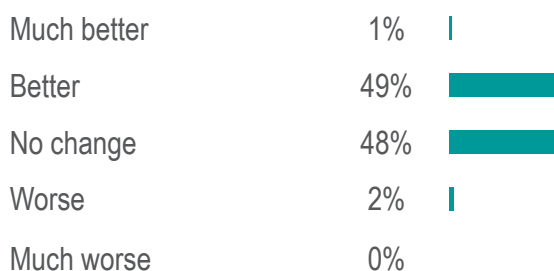
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Path to water source is too steep **18%**
- 2** Source is too far away **17%**
- 3** Long wait time **17%**

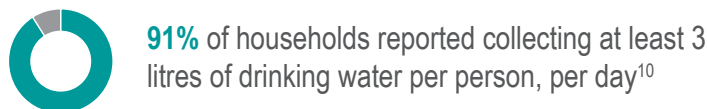
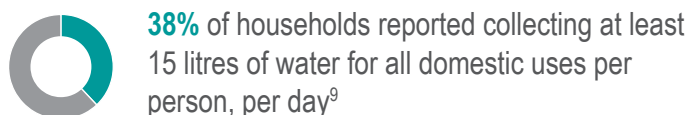
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	4L	3L	7L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **98%**
- 2** Bucket **47%**
- 3** Plastic container **6%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	86%	<div style="width: 86%;"></div>
1-2 days	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	3%	1%	89%

13% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

42% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Aquatabs **33%**
- 2** Cloth filters **10%**
- 3** Boiling **6%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Never received aquatabs **53%**
- 2** Supply of aquatabs ran out **31%**
- 3** Don't know about aquatabs **25%**

Coping strategies



5% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use a source that is further away **5%**
- 2** Use surface water for drinking water **0%**
- 3** Use untreated water for drinking **0%**

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	60%	60%	16%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	2%	3%	0%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	18%	18%	9%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	15%	14%	5%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	5%	5%	0%
Open defecation	0%	0%	53%
Bucket	0%	0%	15%
Other	0%	0%	0%



70% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 139 out of 219 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 5

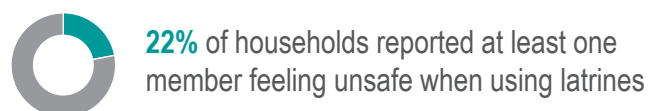
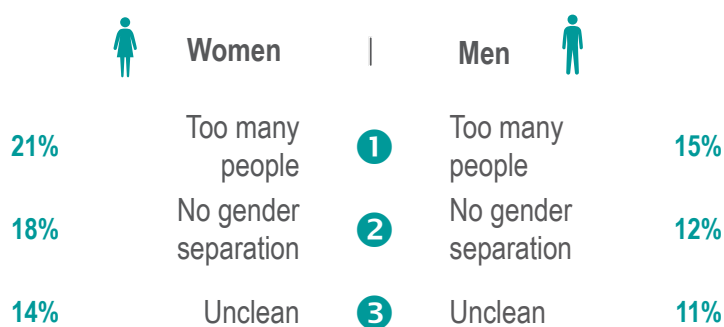
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

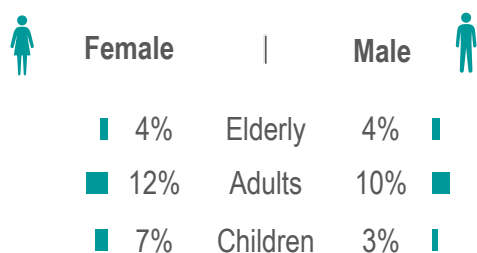
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

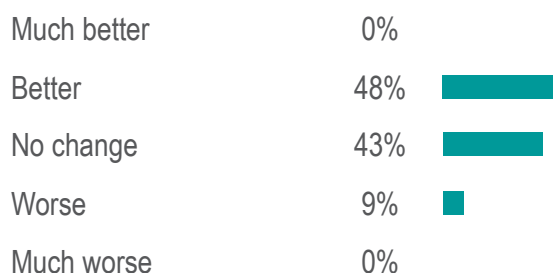
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



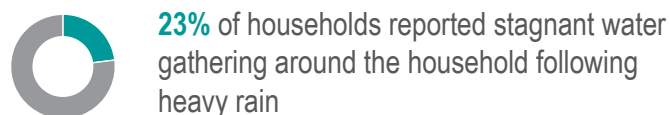
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



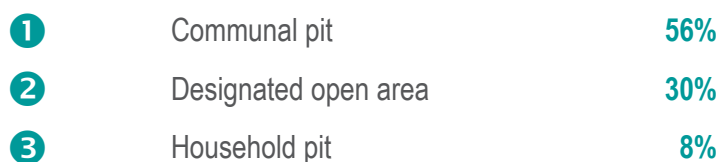
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



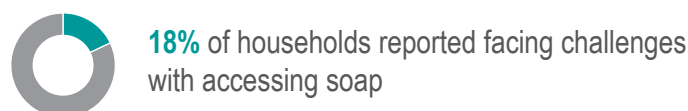
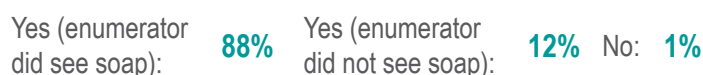
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	38%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	27%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	11%
x Unsafe methods	31%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	20%
Disposed with other garbage	7%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	4%

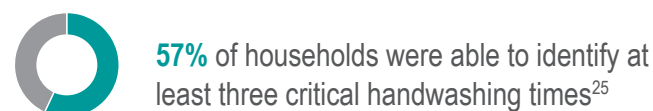
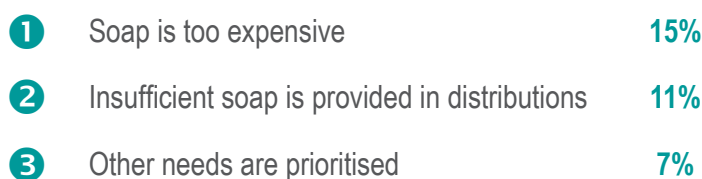
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

After defecation	92%	When hands look dirty	36%
Before eating	85%	Before feeding children	33%
After eating	57%	After handling child faeces	19%
Before cooking/meal preparation	56%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	12%
Before prayer	42%	Before breastfeeding	9%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	95%	
Water only	5%	
Water and ash	0%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
55%	Communal bathing facility	18%
2%	Tubewell platform	71%
43%	Makeshift space in shelter	5%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%	
30 mins	0%	
20 mins	2%	
15 mins	6%	
10 mins	13%	
≤5 mins	79%	

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
12%	Too many people	3%
6%	Too far away	2%
4%	No gender separation	1%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females		Males
2%	Elderly	2%
12%	Adults	0%
8%	Children	0%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	0%	
Better	51%	
No change	47%	
Worse	2%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Communal bathing facility	45%	
Tubewells	32%	
Inside the shelter	23%	

²⁶ Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷ Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

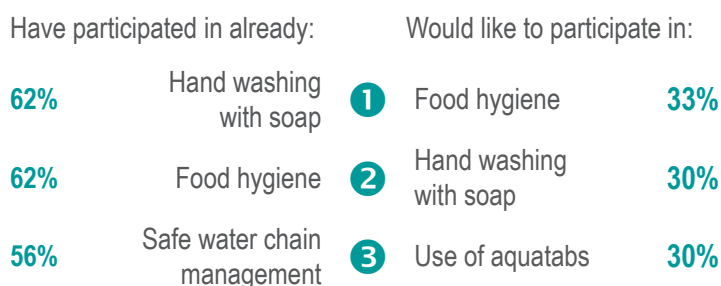


Hygiene training and demonstrations



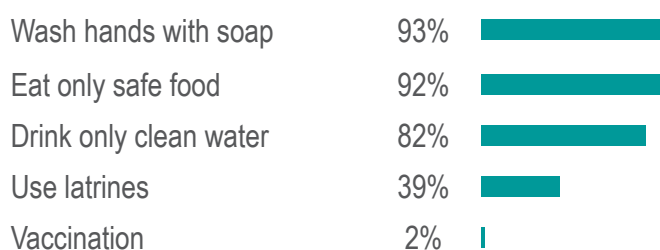
66% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

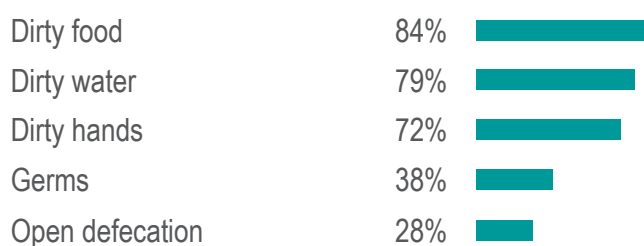


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

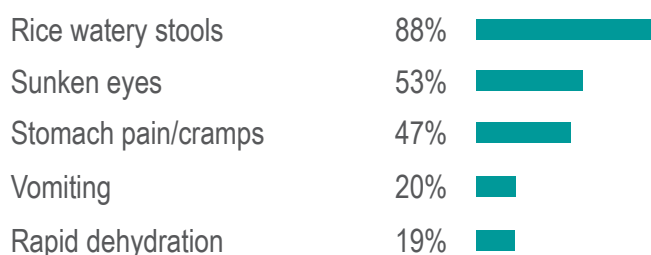
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 5 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water 								
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
% of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day 	✓				✓	-	91%	
	✓				✓	-	38%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	5%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	14%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	65%	86%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	2%	42%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program; the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP; # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0>

²Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queueing time at the waterpoint.

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program; the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP; # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	99%	98%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	96%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				4% 73%	0% 53%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						54%	88%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	26%	21%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				50%	38%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						47%	88%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZLzLXO> | Global WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/Lk6X1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	57%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			50%	99%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						54%	18%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	19%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	40%	88%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	76%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						73%	66%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	100%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXVO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfIQd> | SPHERE Indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1X>

Overview & Methodology

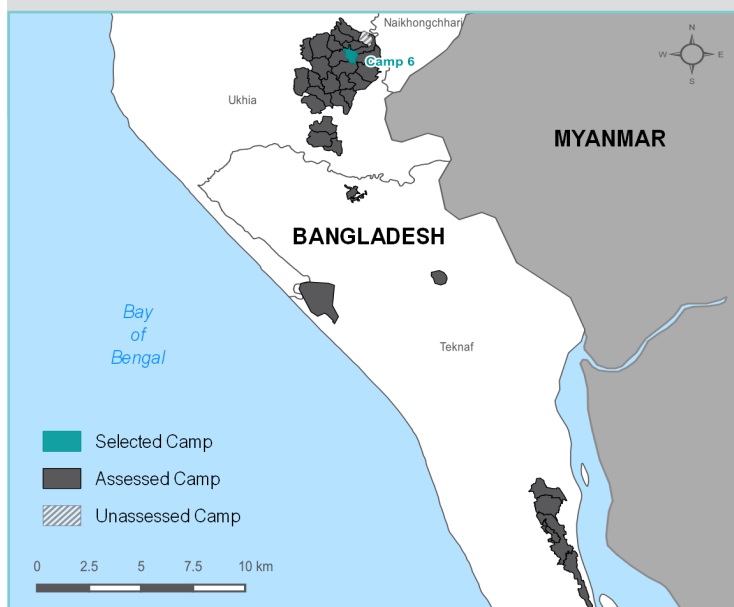
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 6, where 116 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

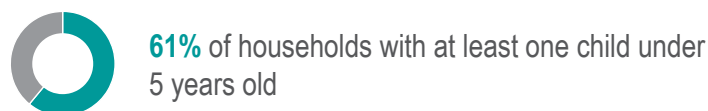
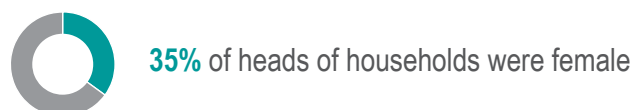
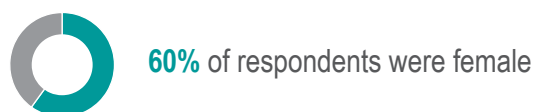
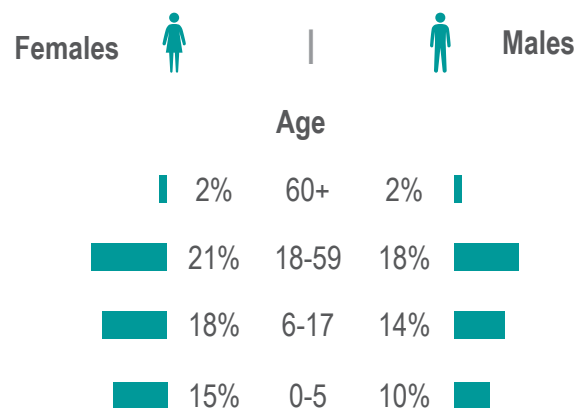
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



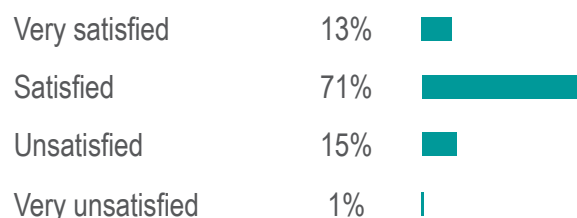
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	24,734
Population in camp (families) ³	5,762
Average age of respondent	36
Average household size	5.1

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 3 surveys from Camp 6 contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 6.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

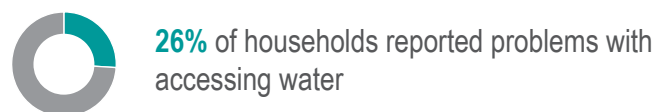
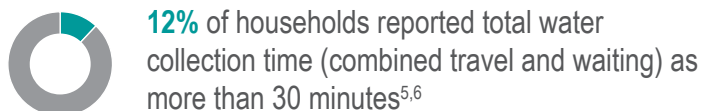
Water

Water access

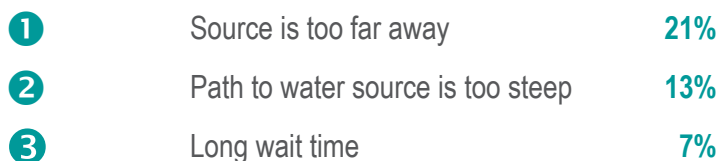
% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	99%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	80%
Tapstand	18%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	1%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	1%
Unprotected dugwell	1%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

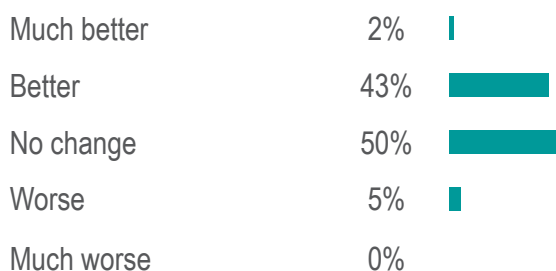
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷



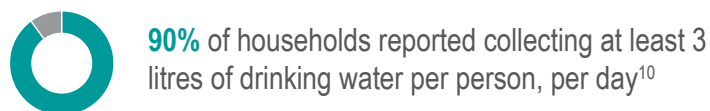
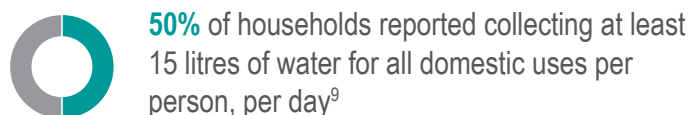
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	5L	4L	9L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **98%**
- 2** Bucket **73%**
- 3** Plastic container **4%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	93%	<div style="width: 93%;"></div>
1-2 days	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

35% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

41% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Aquatabs **35%**
- 2** Cloth filters **4%**
- 3** Boiling **3%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Never received aquatabs **65%**
- 2** Supply of aquatabs ran out **24%**
- 3** Aquatabs taste bad **12%**

Coping strategies



0% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use untreated water for drinking **0%**
- 2** Use surface water for drinking water **0%**
- 3** Use untreated water (non-drinking) **0%**



Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	35%	35%	25%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	4%	3%	1%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	18%	19%	4%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	38%	36%	20%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	4%	6%	1%
Open defecation	1%	1%	39%
Bucket	0%	0%	10%
Other	0%	0%	0%



60% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



Women 39%

34%

Men



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 193 out of 287 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 6

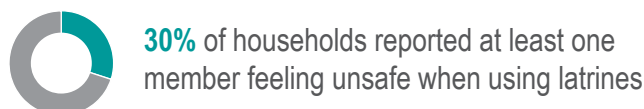
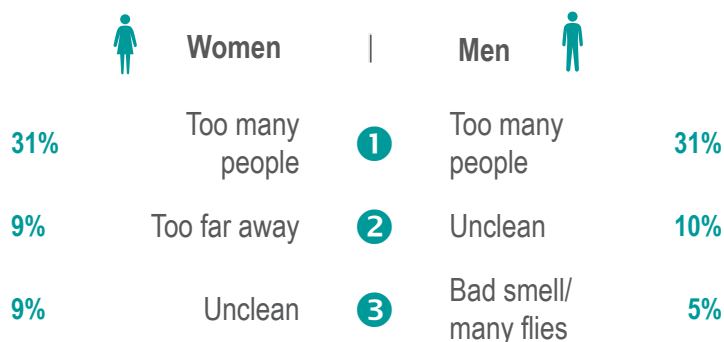
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

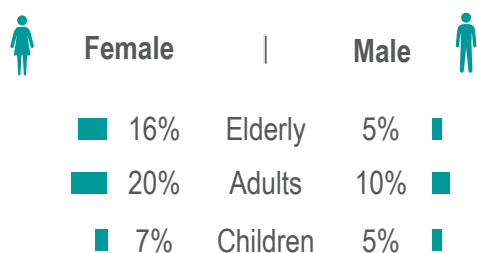
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

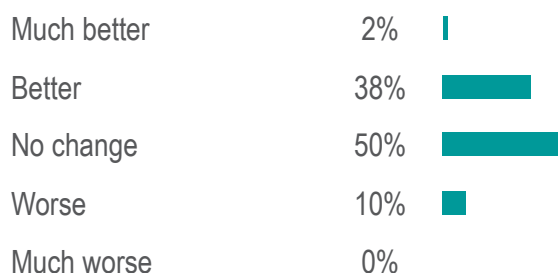
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



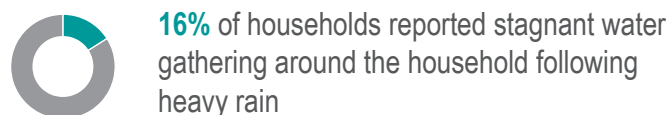
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



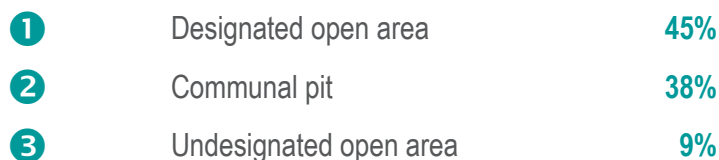
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



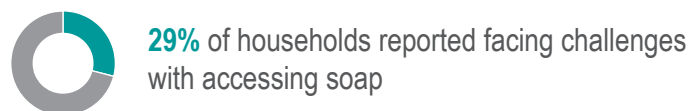
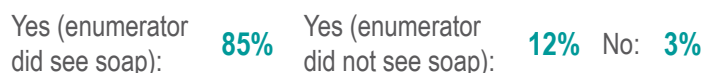
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	24%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	20%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	4%
x Unsafe methods	24%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	1%
Collected and disposed in an open area	20%
Disposed with other garbage	0%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	3%

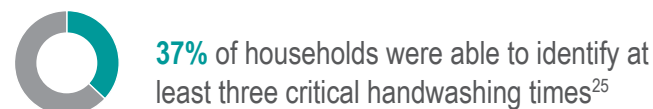
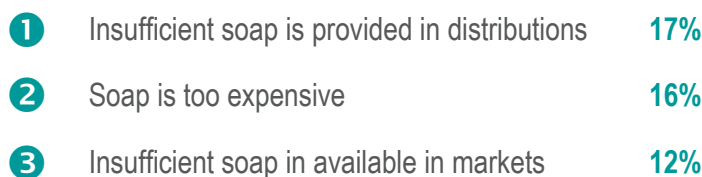
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

Before eating	83%	Before feeding children	34%
After defecation	68%	When hands look dirty	30%
After eating	58%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	21%
Before cooking/meal preparation	39%	After handling child faeces	10%
Before prayer	35%	Before breastfeeding	9%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	84%	
Water only	15%	
Water and ash	1%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
42%	Communal bathing facility	25%
3%	Tubewell platform	62%
55%	Makeshift space in shelter	8%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%	
30 mins	0%	
20 mins	0%	
15 mins	0%	
10 mins	14%	
≤5 mins	86%	

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
8%	Too many people	6%
7%	Too far away	3%
2%	Facility is unclean	1%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females		Males
2%	Elderly	1%
3%	Adults	1%
0%	Children	0%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	3%	
Better	50%	
No change	44%	
Worse	3%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	44%	
Communal bathing facility	38%	
Inside the shelter	18%	

²⁶Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

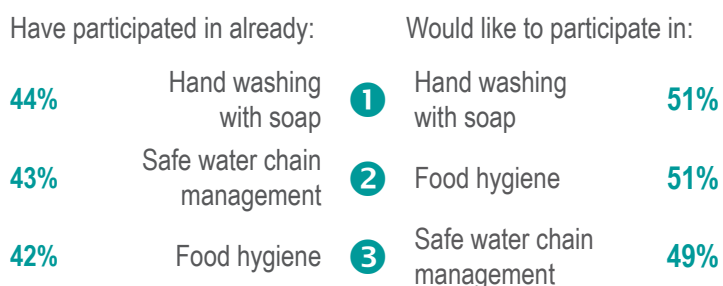


Hygiene training and demonstrations



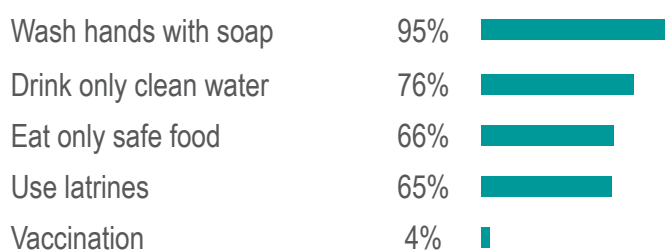
47% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

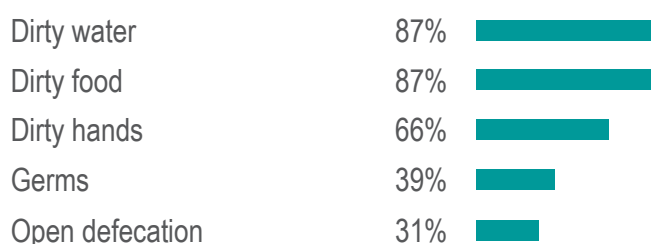


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

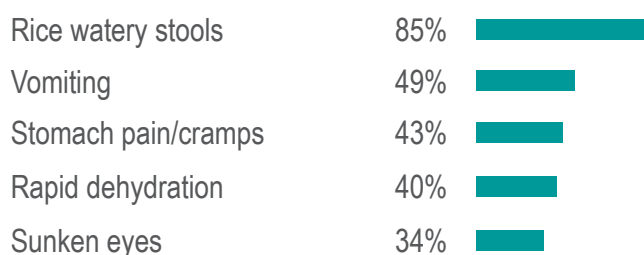
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 6 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) % of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	99%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	99%	98%	
	✓				✓	-	90%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	0%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	12%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	62%	84%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	22%	41%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used/improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5Rml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfHQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UKGx1Z>

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used/improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators.

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queuing time at the waterpoint.



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	93%	98%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	92%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				1% 84%	2% 39%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						54%	84%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	36%	36%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				37%	24%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						71%	83%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2Z1z1zX> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5Rm1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtJQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/Lk6X1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	37%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			63%	97%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						71%	29%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	16%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	65%	95%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	72%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						55%	47%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	100%

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXVO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfIQd> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1X>

Overview & Methodology

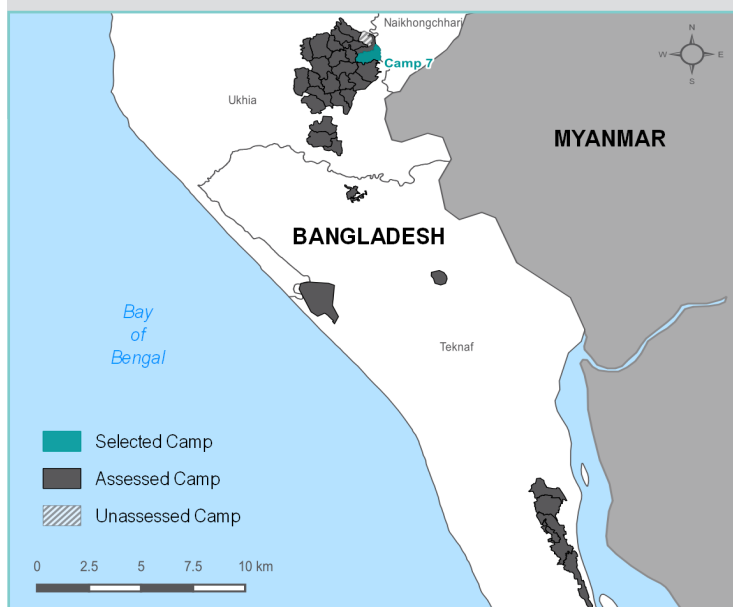
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 7, where 113 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

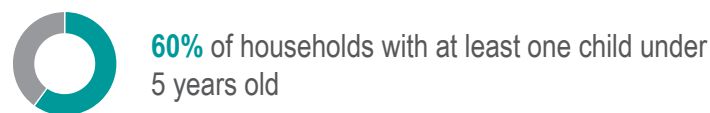
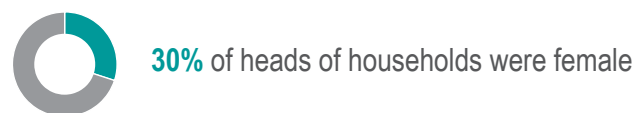
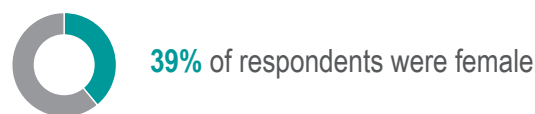
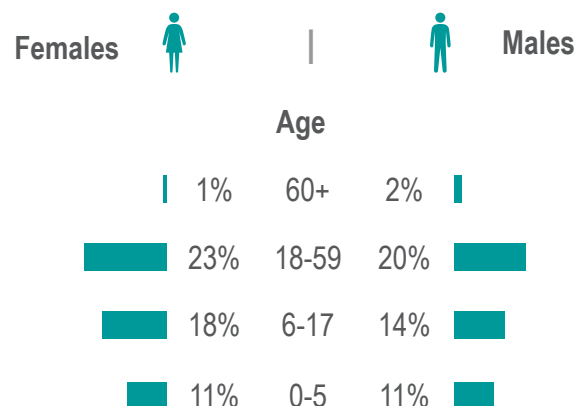
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



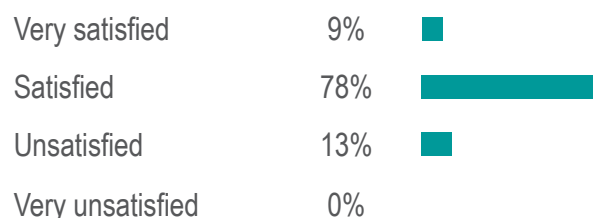
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	38,648
Population in camp (families) ³	9,188
Average age of respondent	37
Average household size	4.9

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 3 surveys from Camp 7 contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 7.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

Water

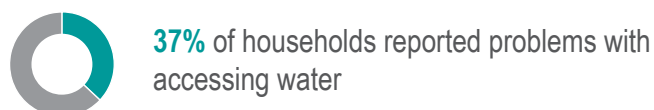
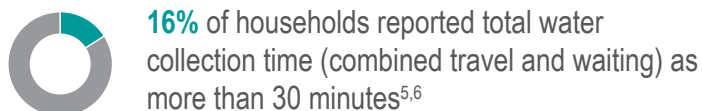
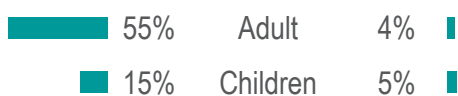
Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

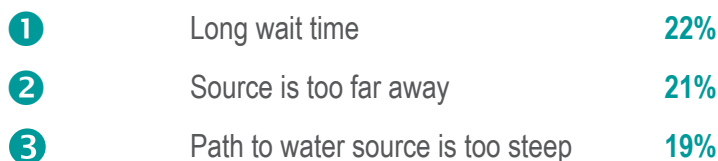
Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	77%
Tapstand	18%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	1%
Water tank	4%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

% of households reporting household members that normally collect water

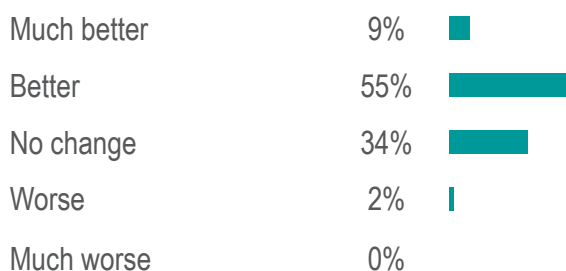
Female | **Male**



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷



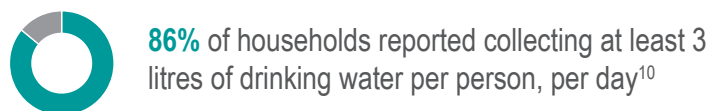
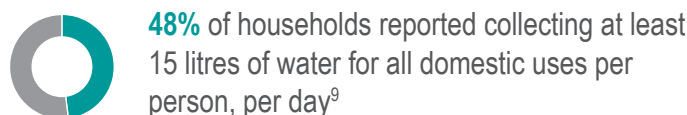
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	4L	4L	8L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1 Aluminium pitcher **93%**
- 2 Bucket **54%**
- 3 Plastic jerrycan **15%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	65%	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>
1-2 days	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
3-4 days	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%	11%	84%

29% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

49% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1 Aquatabs **41%**
- 2 Cloth filters **7%**
- 3 Boiling **4%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1 Supply of aquatabs ran out **57%**
- 2 Never received aquatabs **51%**
- 3 Aquatabs smell bad **11%**

Coping strategies

3% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1 Use a source that is further away **2%**
- 2 Use untreated water for drinking **1%**
- 3 Use untreated water (non-drinking) **0%**

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	65%	66%	24%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	2%	2%	5%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	6%	5%	3%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	19%	20%	3%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	7%	7%	2%
Open defecation	1%	0%	51%
Bucket	0%	0%	12%
Other	0%	0%	0%

74% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines

34% Women | **23%** Men

¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 155 out of 251 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 7

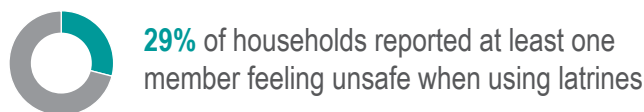
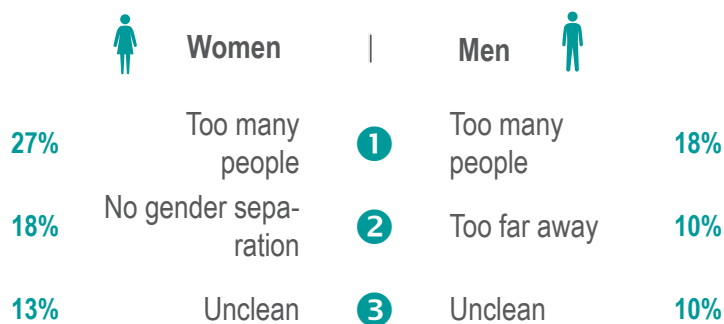
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

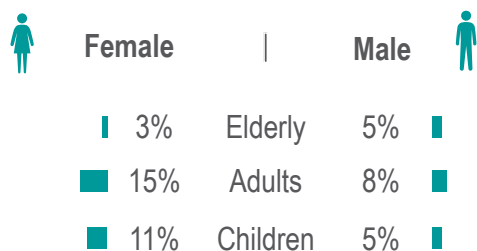
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

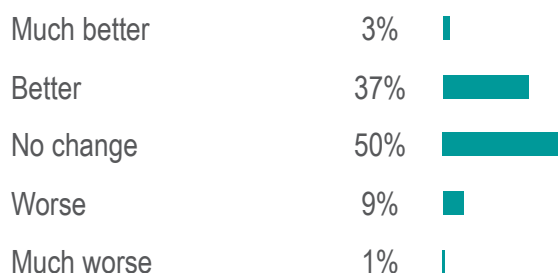
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



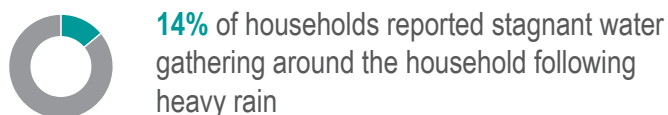
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



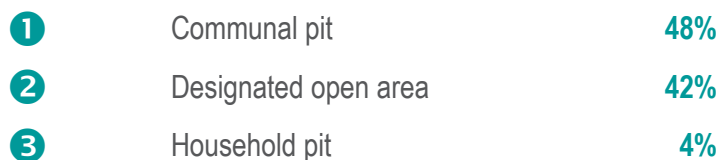
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



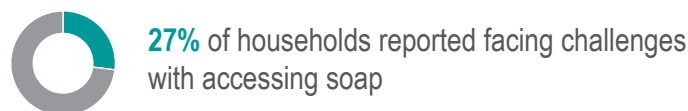
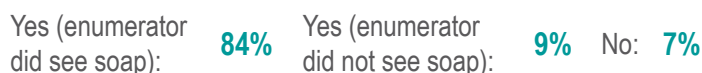
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	%
✓ Safe methods	35%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	27%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	8%
x Unsafe methods	29%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	26%
Disposed with other garbage	3%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	0%

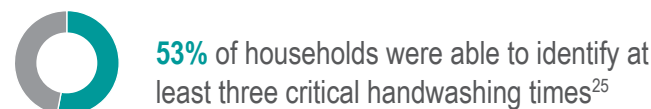
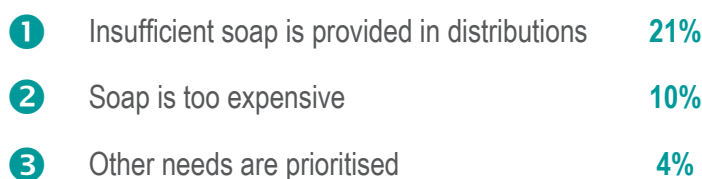
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

Before eating	94%	Before feeding children	37%
After defecation	87%	Before breastfeeding	21%
After eating	57%	After handling child faeces	19%
Before cooking/meal preparation	47%	When hands look dirty	15%
Before prayer	40%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	14%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	93%	
Water only	5%	
Water and ash	2%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
31%	Communal bathing facility	24%
2%	Tubewell platform	69%
63%	Makeshift space in shelter	3%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%	
30 mins	1%	
20 mins	0%	
15 mins	2%	
10 mins	27%	
≤5 mins	70%	

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
8%	Too many people	3%
7%	Too far away	2%
3%	Facility is unclean	1%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females		Males
2%	Elderly	1%
6%	Adults	2%
4%	Children	1%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	6%	
Better	41%	
No change	53%	
Worse	0%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Communal bathing facility	39%	
Inside the shelter	35%	
Tubewells	26%	

²⁶Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

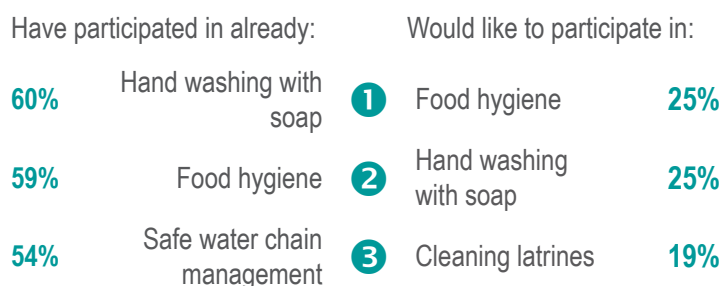


Hygiene training and demonstrations



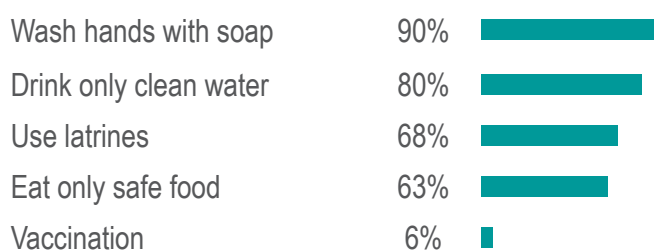
64% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

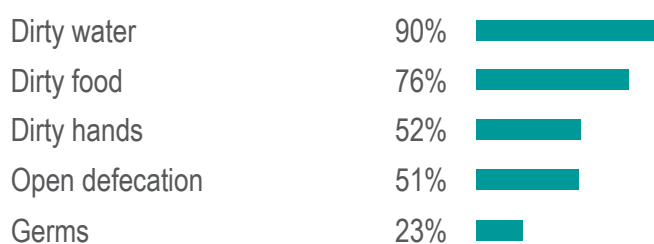


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

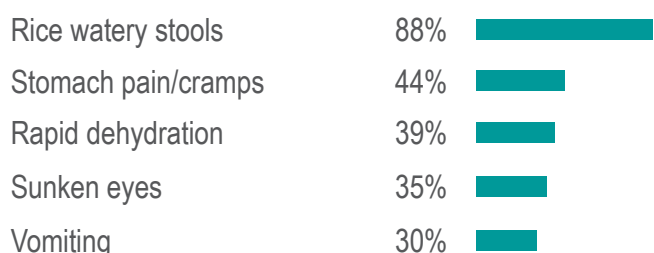
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 7 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water 								
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
% of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day 	✓				✓	86%	86%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓				✓	-	48%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴				✓	✓	-	16%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	48%	87%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	43%	49%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2xZtzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACeRcI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtHqI> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queuing time at the waterpoint.

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2xZtzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACeRcI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtHqI> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	100%	93%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	97%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				2% 62%	1% 51%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						32%	87%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	16%	27%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				52%	35%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						44%	87%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2Z1z1zXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5Rm1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/Lk6X1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	53%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			80%	93%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						76%	27%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	19%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	48%	89%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	64%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						59%	64%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	95%

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXVO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQl> | SPHERE Indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>

Overview & Methodology

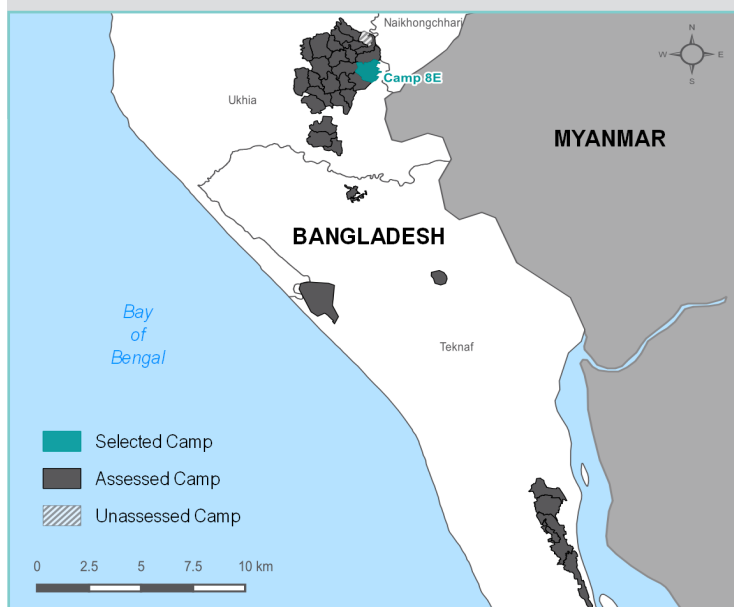
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 8E, where 102 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

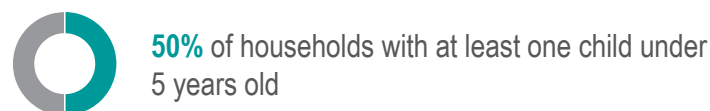
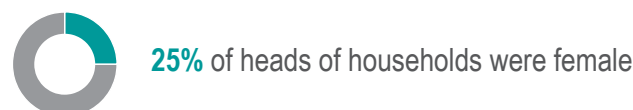
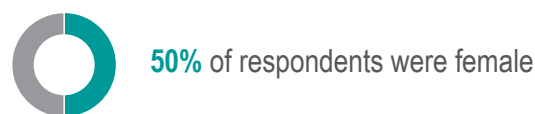
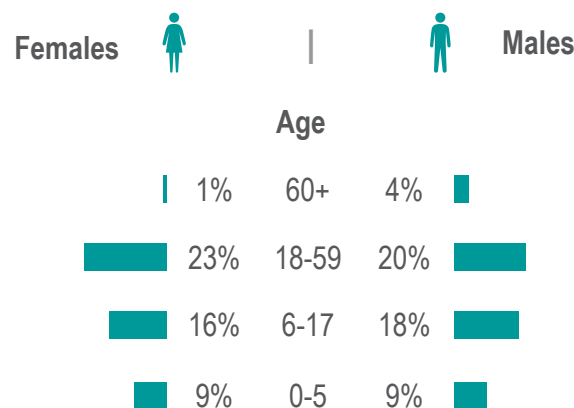
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	33,036
Population in camp (families) ³	7,624
Average age of respondent	38
Average household size	5.2

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene

Very satisfied	7%
Satisfied	66%
Unsatisfied	26%
Very unsatisfied	1%

¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 1 survey from Camp 8E contained water container measurement outliers and was excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 8E.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

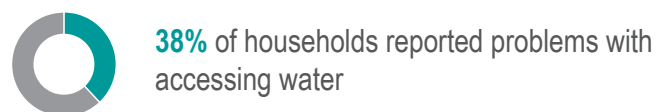
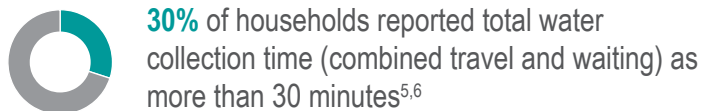
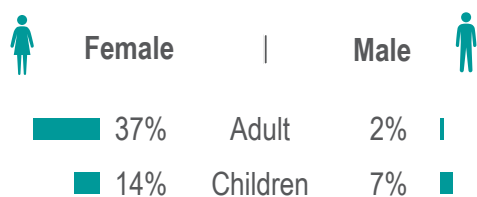
Water

Water access

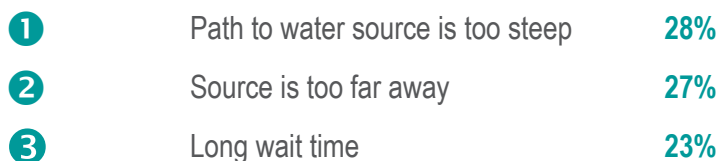
% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	92%
Tapstand	4%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	4%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

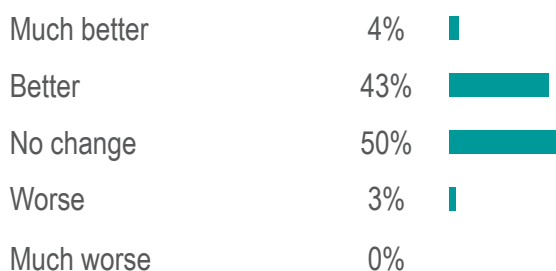
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷



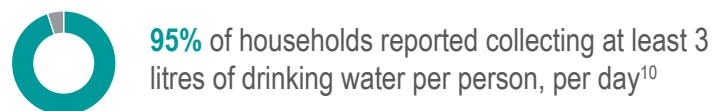
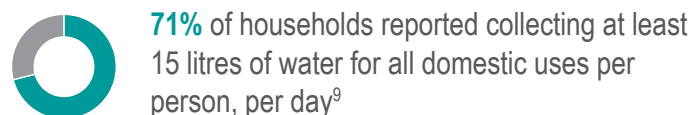
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	3L	5L	8L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1 Aluminium pitcher **97%**
- 2 Bucket **69%**
- 3 Plastic container **8%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	89%
1-2 days	11%
3-4 days	0%
5 days or more	0%

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	21%	74%

25%

of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

29%

of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1 Aquatabs **25%**
- 2 Cloth filters **3%**
- 3 PUR Sachets **1%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1 Never received aquatabs **76%**
- 2 Supply of aquatabs ran out **25%**
- 3 Don't know about aquatabs **17%**

Coping strategies



5% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1 Use a source that is further away **5%**
- 2 Use surface water for drinking water **0%**
- 3 Use untreated water for drinking **0%**



Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	55%	55%	18%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	6%	6%	0%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	6%	6%	4%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	13%	11%	6%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	20%	22%	12%
Open defecation	0%	0%	58%
Bucket	0%	0%	2%
Other	0%	0%	0%



61% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



Women 62%

31%

Men



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 137 out of 233 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 8E

¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

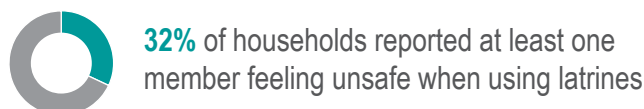
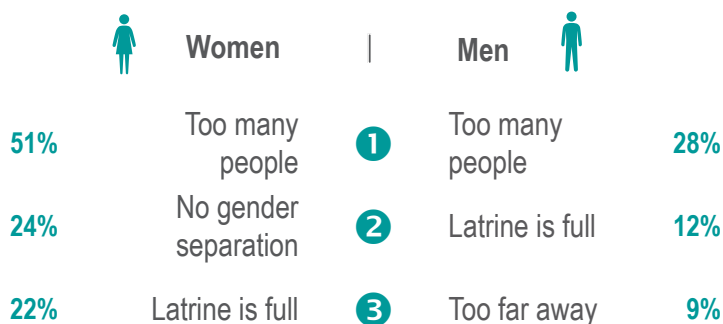
¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

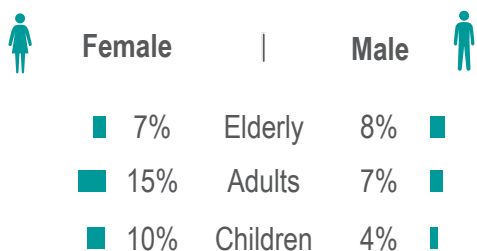
¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown



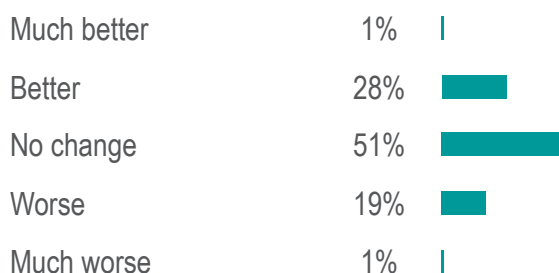
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



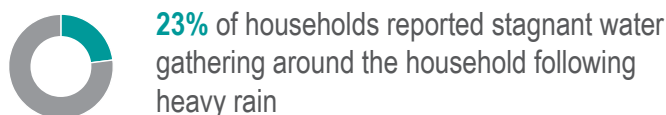
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



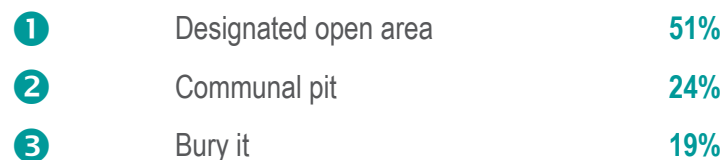
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



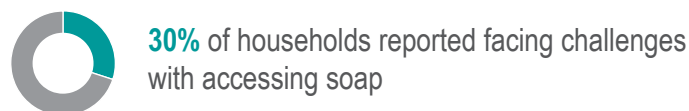
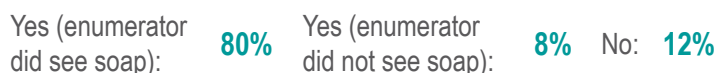
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	2%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	2%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	0%
x Unsafe methods	58%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	30%
Disposed with other garbage	18%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	10%

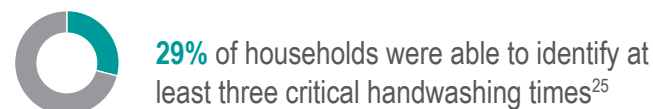
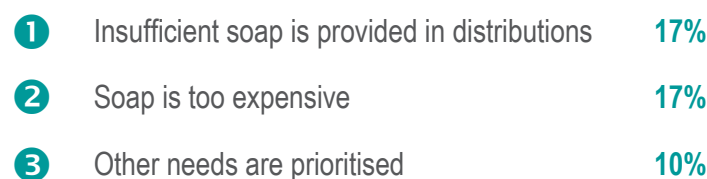
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>



% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

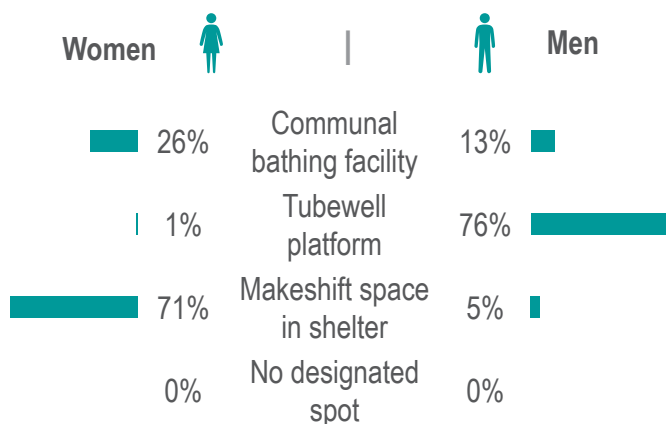
After defecation	85%	Before cooking/ meal preparation	30%
Before eating	69%	Before feeding children	28%
After eating	56%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	16%
When hands look dirty	32%	After handling child faeces	14%
Before prayer	30%	Before breastfeeding	12%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	86%
Water only	7%
Water and ash	4%

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities



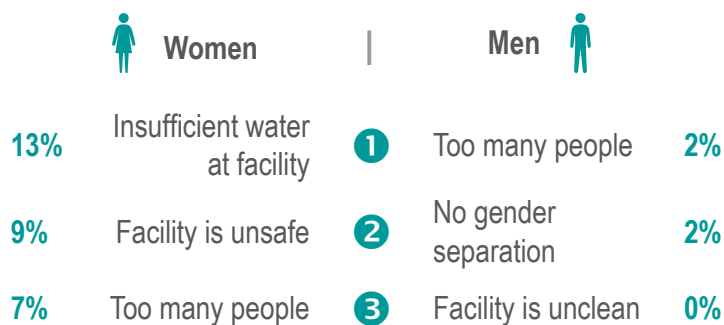
% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	1%
30 mins	0%
20 mins	0%
15 mins	5%
10 mins	22%
≤5 mins	72%

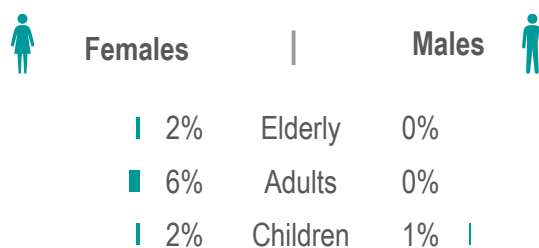
% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}



% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities



% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	1%
Better	39%
No change	56%
Worse	4%
Much worse	0%

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

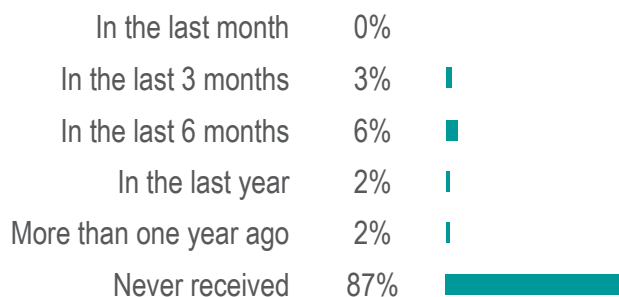
Tubewells	34%
Communal bathing facility	34%
Inside the shelter	33%

²⁶Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

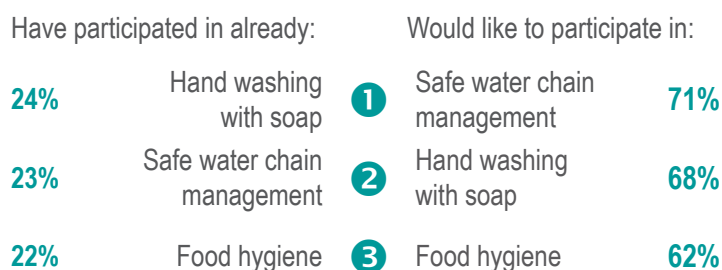


Hygiene training and demonstrations



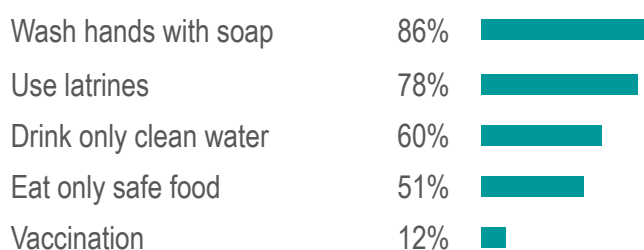
24% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

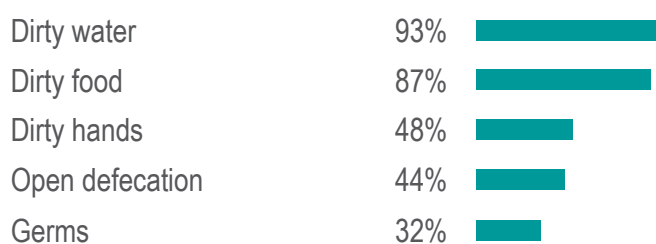


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

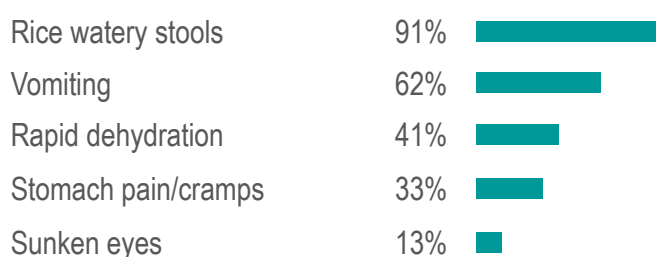
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 8E in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) % of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓				✓	-	95%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	5%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	30%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	58%	73%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	8%	29%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0>

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators.

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queuing time at the waterpoint.



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	99%	97%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	92%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				0% 57%	0% 58%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						65%	57%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	9%	22%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				50%	2%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						68%	87%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZLzLXO> | Global WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	29%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			55%	88%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						58%	30%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	32%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	54%	79%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	9%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						78%	24%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	91%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO1> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACGrCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfIQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkGX1Z>

Overview & Methodology

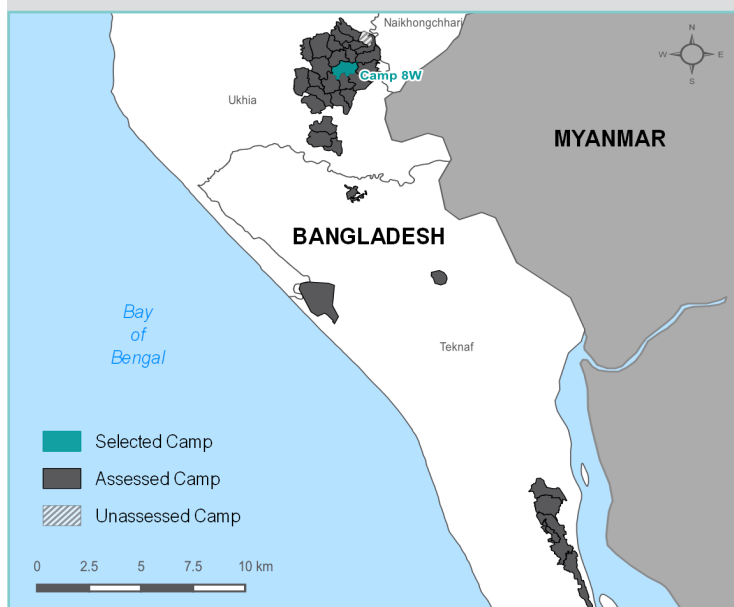
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 8W, where 116 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

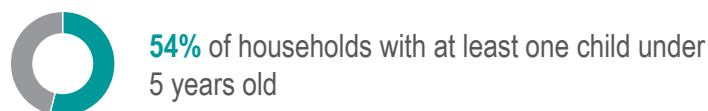
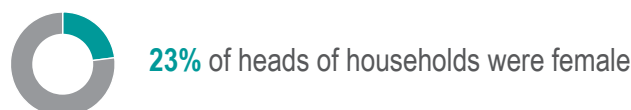
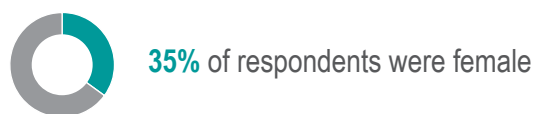
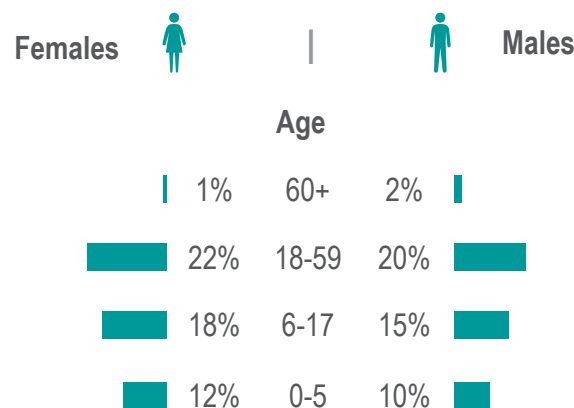
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).







Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	32,875
Population in camp (families) ³	7,563
Average age of respondent	35
Average household size	5

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene

Very satisfied	5%	
Satisfied	63%	
Unsatisfied	28%	
Very unsatisfied	4%	

¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 4 surveys from Camp 8W contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 8W.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

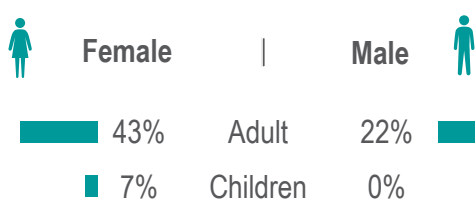
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	86%
Tapstand	14%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	0%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



13% of households reported total water collection time (combined travel and waiting) as more than 30 minutes^{5,6}

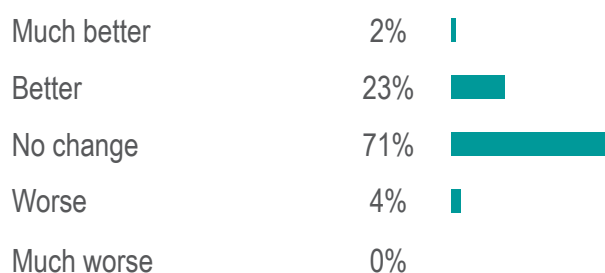


46% of households reported problems with accessing water

% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Source is too far away **31%**
- 2** Path to water source is too steep **26%**
- 3** Collecting water is dangerous **21%**

% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	3L	4L	7L



62% of households reported collecting at least 15 litres of water for all domestic uses per person, per day⁹



97% of households reported collecting at least 3 litres of drinking water per person, per day¹⁰

% of containers within households that were:

Covered: **98%** Clean: **87%** Covered AND clean: **86%**

⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>



% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1 Aluminium pitcher **96%**
- 2 Bucket **63%**
- 3 Plastic container **14%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	92%	<div style="width: 92%;"></div>
1-2 days	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	81%

26% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

31% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1 Aquatabs **30%**
- 2 Cloth filters **4%**
- 3 Boiling **0%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1 Never received aquatabs **78%**
- 2 Don't know about aquatabs **22%**
- 3 Supply of aquatabs ran out **17%**

Coping strategies



0% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1 Use untreated water for drinking **0%**
- 2 Use surface water for drinking water **0%**
- 3 Use untreated water (non-drinking) **0%**



Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	76%	77%	16%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	0%	1%	2%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	19%	17%	5%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	0%	0%	2%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	5%	5%	2%
Open defecation	0%	0%	59%
Bucket	0%	0%	11%
Other	0%	0%	0%



63% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



Women **41%**

39%

Men



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 137 out of 233 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 8W

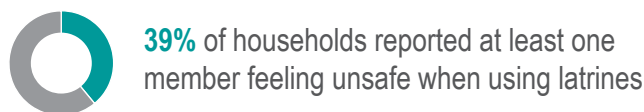
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

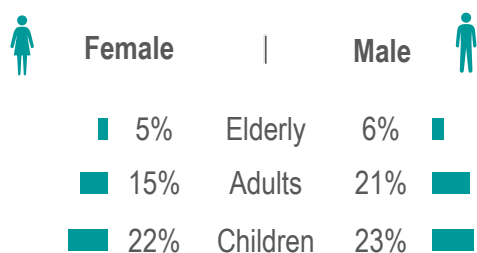
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

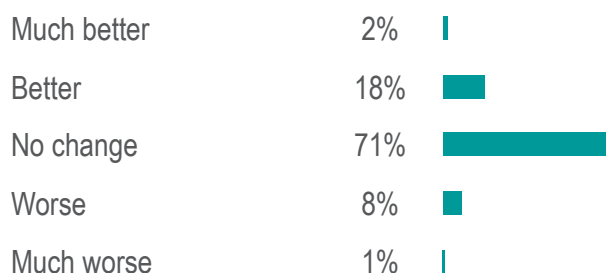
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



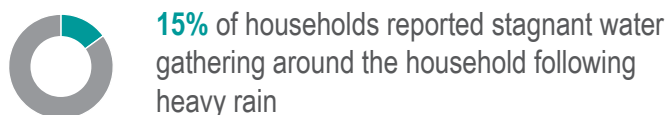
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



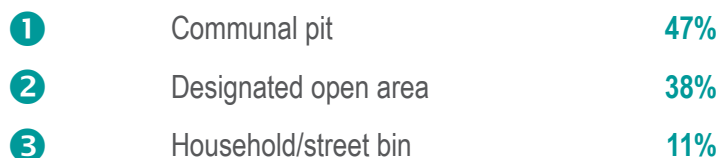
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



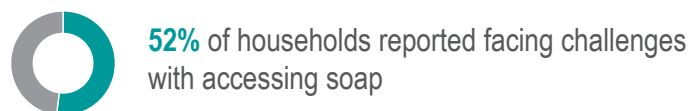
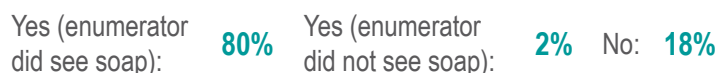
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	Percentage
✓ Safe methods	48%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	39%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	8%
x Unsafe methods	26%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	26%
Disposed with other garbage	0%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	0%

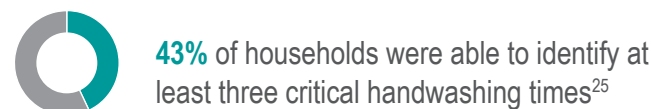
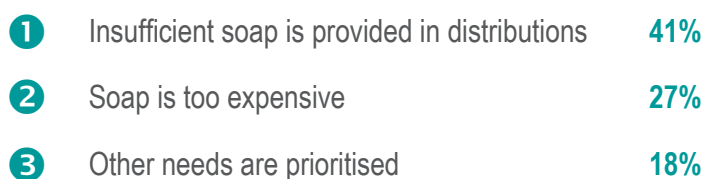
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²²Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

After defecation	75%	Before feeding children	43%
After eating	73%	When hands look dirty	21%
Before eating	63%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	14%
Before prayer	53%	Before breastfeeding	12%
Before cooking/meal preparation	47%	After handling child faeces	7%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	81%	
Water only	14%	
Water and ash	4%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
39%	Communal bathing facility	14%
0%	Tubewell platform	71%
59%	Makeshift space in shelter	10%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%	
30 mins	0%	
20 mins	0%	
15 mins	3%	
10 mins	29%	
≤5 mins	68%	

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
14%	Too many people	4%
11%	Too far away	3%
4%	No gender separation	1%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females		Males
1%	Elderly	1%
7%	Adults	4%
4%	Children	2%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	1%	
Better	30%	
No change	65%	
Worse	4%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	51%	
Inside the shelter	32%	
Communal bathing facility	17%	

²⁶ Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷ Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

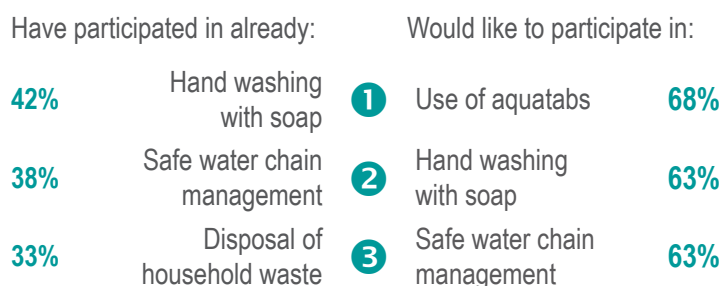


Hygiene training and demonstrations



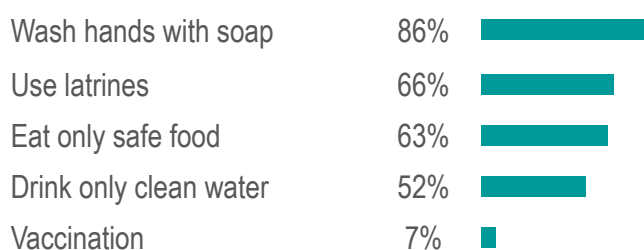
44% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

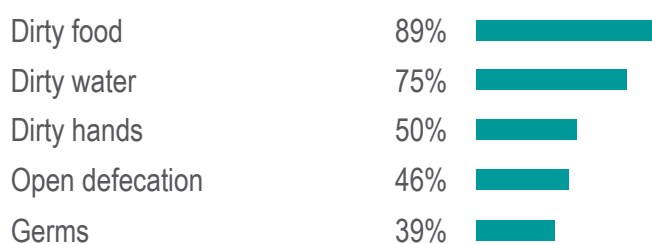


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

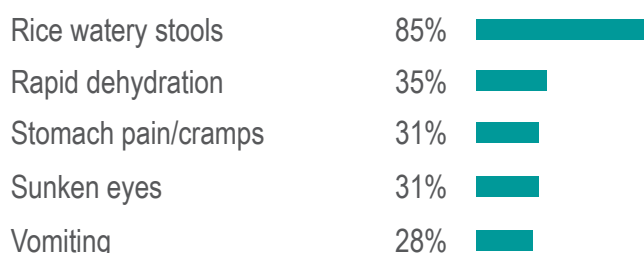
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 8W in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓				✓	-	97%
	✓				✓	-	62%
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	0%
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴				✓	✓	-	13%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	60%	69%
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	14%	31%

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program; the proportion of the population that used/improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP; # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2xZtzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACRcF> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5Rm> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtHqL> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>





Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	99%	96%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	86%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				0% 71%	0% 59%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						56%	67%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	12%	1%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				57%	48%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						67%	75%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ZLzLXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtJQI> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	43%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			65%	82%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						50%	52%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	22%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	22%	86%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	22%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						62%	44%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	100%

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Footnotes:
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⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXVO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACGrCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfHQ1> | SPHERE Indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1X>

Overview & Methodology

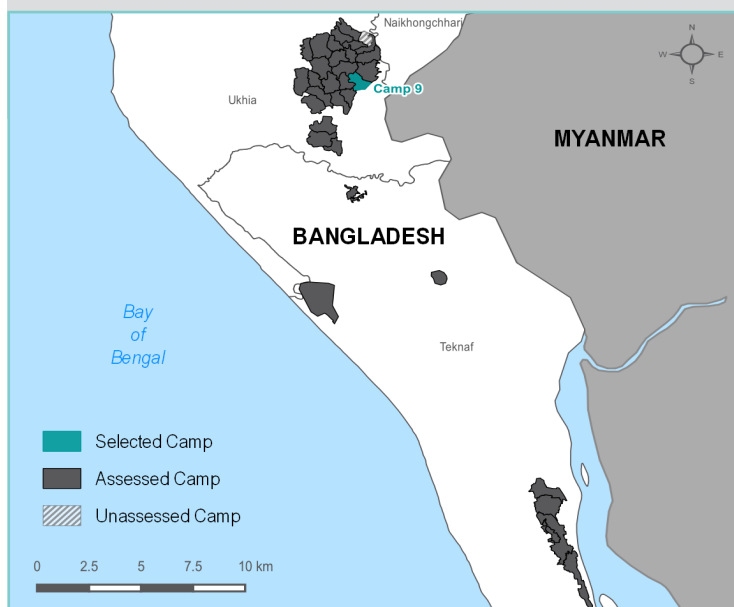
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 9, where 117 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

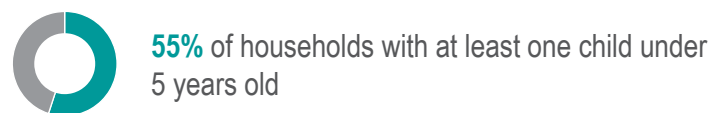
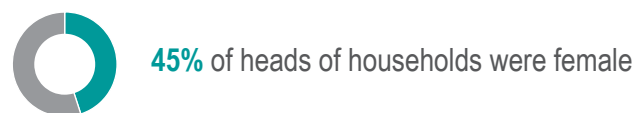
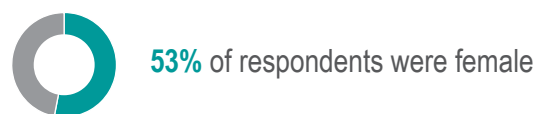
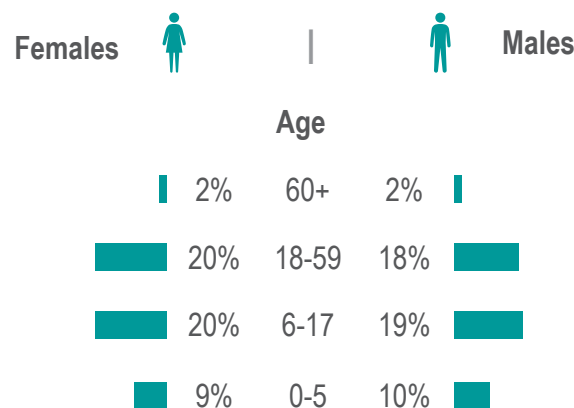
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	36,623
Population in camp (families) ³	8,642
Average age of respondent	35
Average household size	5.2

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene

Very satisfied	14%
Satisfied	69%
Unsatisfied	17%
Very unsatisfied	0%

¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 2 surveys from Camp 9 contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 9.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

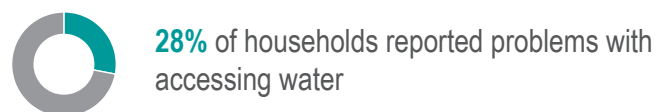
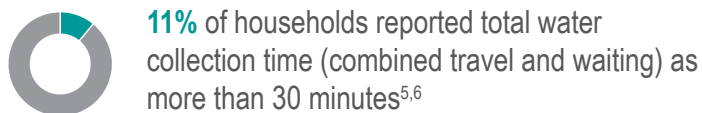
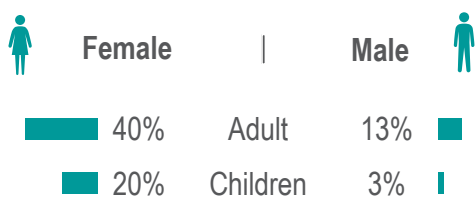
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	86%
Tapstand	14%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	0%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

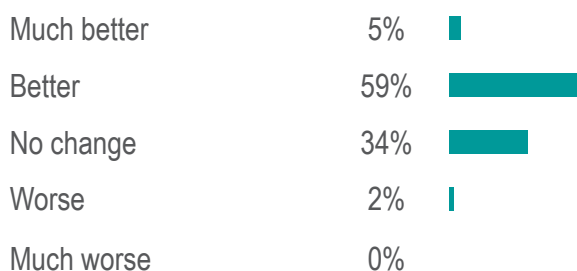
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Path to water source is too steep **18%**
- 2** Long wait time **13%**
- 3** Source is too far away **11%**

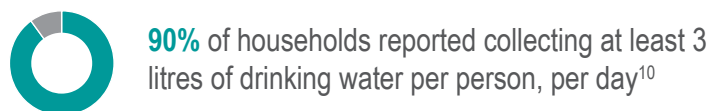
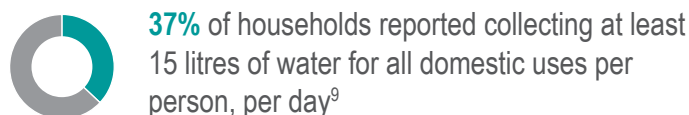
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	3L	3L	5L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>



% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1 Aluminium pitcher 97%
- 2 Bucket 51%
- 3 Plastic container 3%

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>
1-2 days	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

20%

of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

38%

of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1 Aquatabs 31%
- 2 Cloth filters 7%
- 3 Boiling 2%

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1 Never received aquatabs 75%
- 2 Don't know about aquatabs 25%
- 3 Don't know how to use aquatabs 25%

Coping strategies



3% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1 Use a source that is further away 3%
- 2 Send children to collect water 1%
- 3 Use untreated water for drinking 0%



Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	73%	74%	19%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	2%	2%	2%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	0%	0%	0%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	21%	20%	3%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	4%	4%	0%
Open defecation	0%	0%	59%
Bucket	0%	0%	17%
Other	0%	0%	0%



76% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



Women 51%

41%

Men



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 134 out of 222 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 9

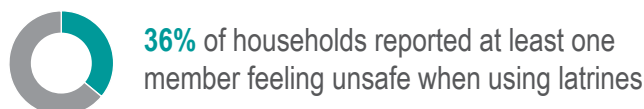
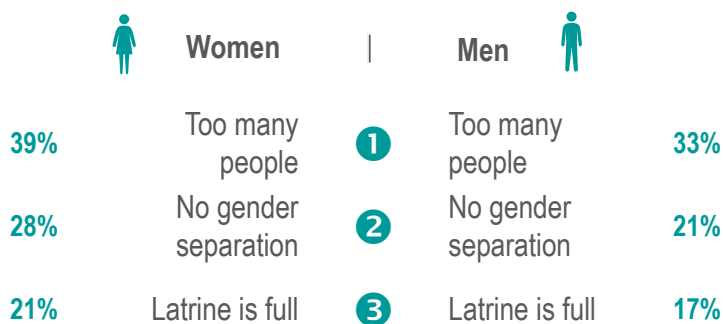
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

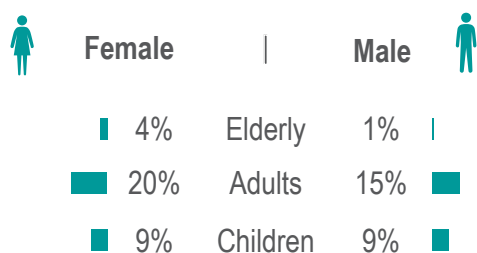
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

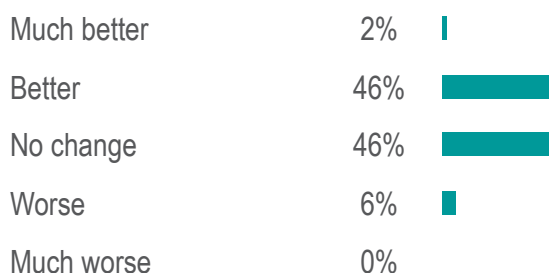
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



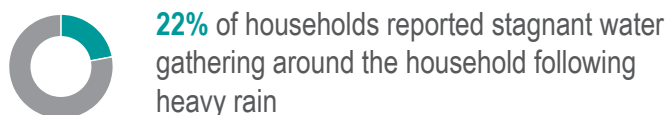
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



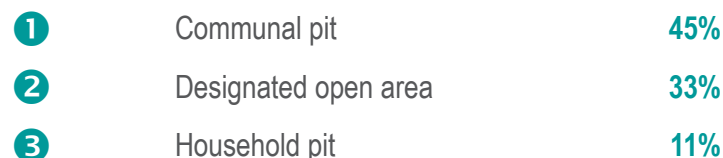
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



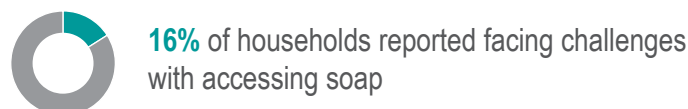
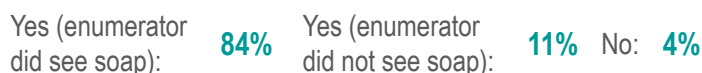
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	56%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	46%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	10%
x Unsafe methods	21%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	13%
Disposed with other garbage	3%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	5%

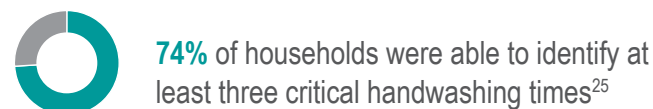
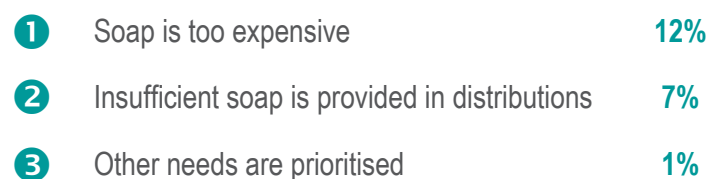
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>



% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

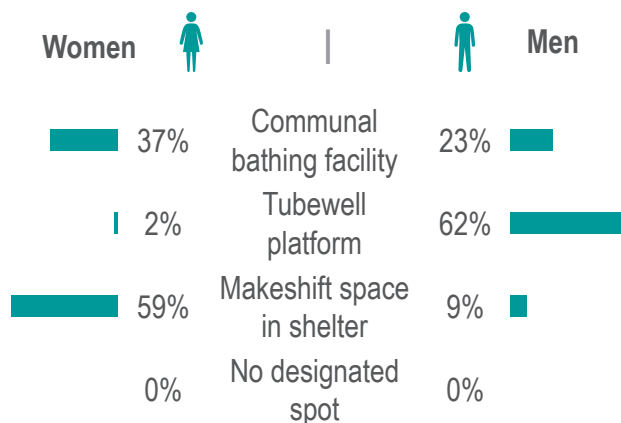
Before eating	99%	Before prayer	25%
After defecation	91%	When hands look dirty	24%
After eating	85%	Before breastfeeding	23%
Before cooking/meal preparation	64%	After handling child faeces	19%
Before feeding children	34%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	13%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	93%	
Water only	5%	
Water and ash	2%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities



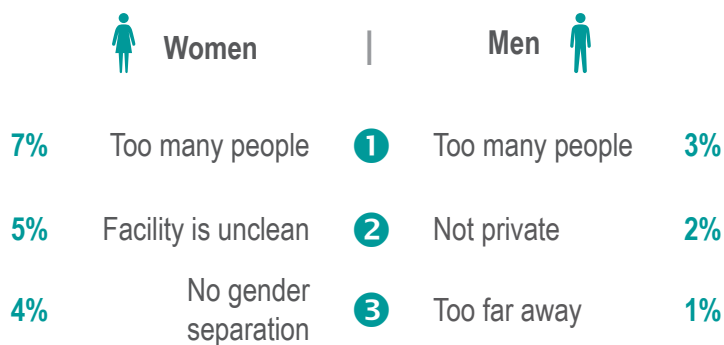
% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%	
30 mins	0%	
20 mins	1%	
15 mins	6%	
10 mins	21%	
≤5 mins	72%	

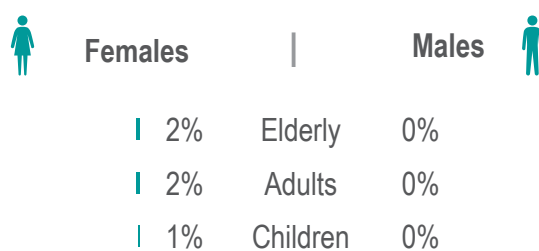
% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}



% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities



% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	2%	
Better	63%	
No change	35%	
Worse	0%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	39%	
Inside the shelter	33%	
Communal bathing facility	28%	

²⁶Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

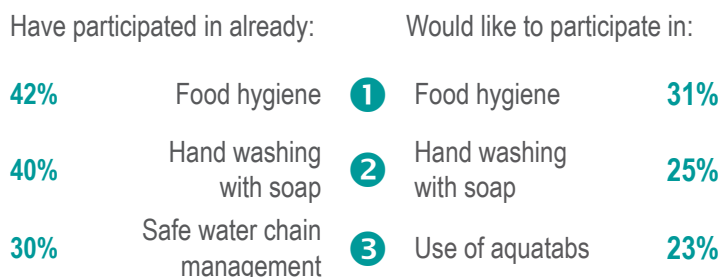


Hygiene training and demonstrations



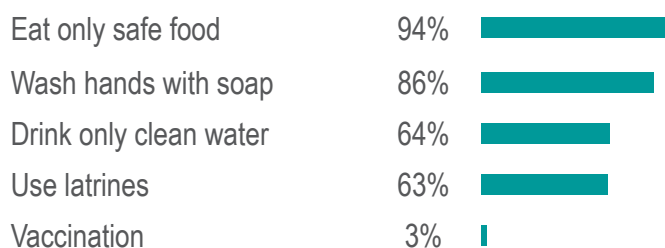
43% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

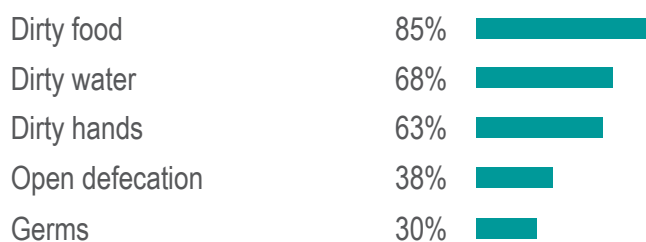


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

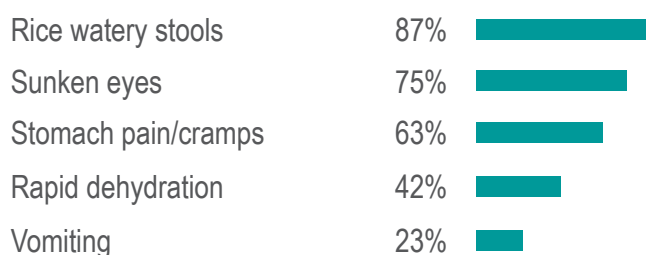
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 9 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓				✓	-	90%	
	✓				✓	-	37%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	3%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴				✓	✓	-	11%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	62%	83%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	12%	38%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used/improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0>

Phase note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used/improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	94%	97%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	95%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				0% 75%	0% 59%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						57%	75%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	8%	38%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				35%	56%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						65%	87%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ZtZvXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkGX1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	74%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			62%	95%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						70%	16%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	14%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	55%	97%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	22%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						58%	43%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	97%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXVO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRm1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfIQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>

Overview & Methodology

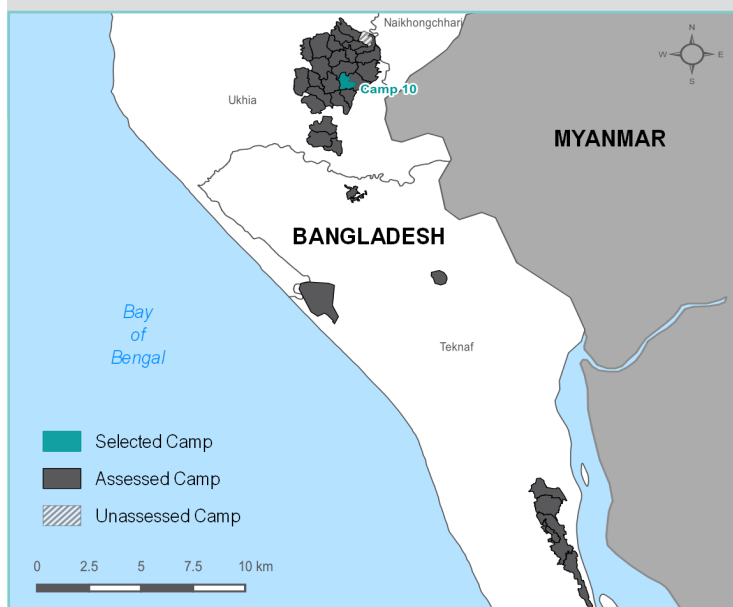
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 10, where 127 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

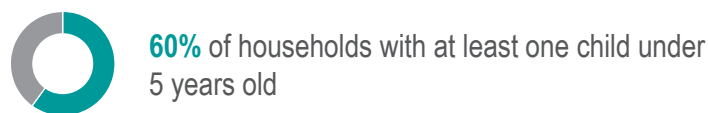
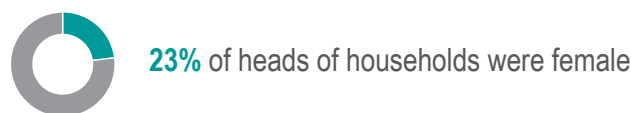
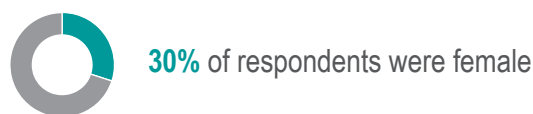
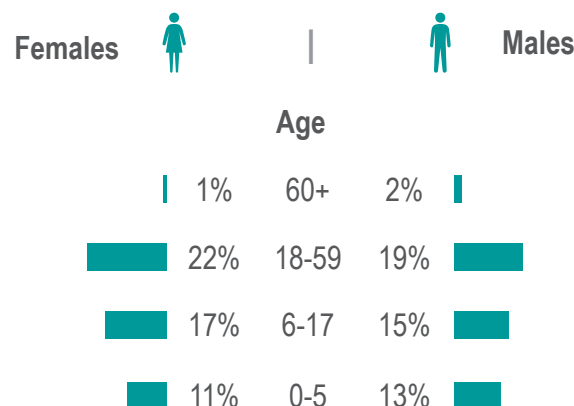
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



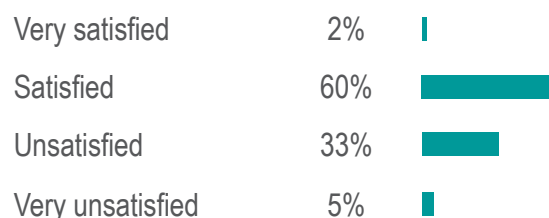
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	33,225
Population in camp (families) ³	7,710
Average age of respondent	37
Average household size	5.5

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 3 surveys from Camp 10 contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 10.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

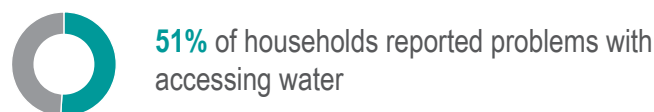
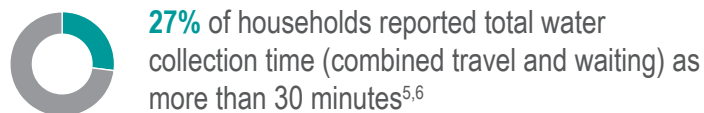
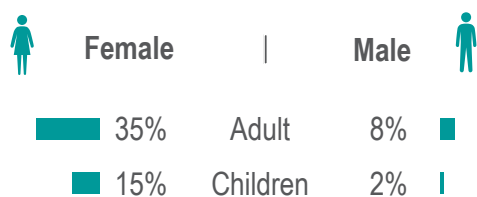
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	83%
Tapstand	17%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	0%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

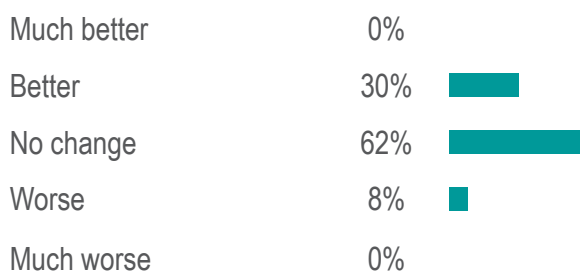
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Path to water source is too steep **38%**
- 2** Source is too far away **31%**
- 3** Long wait time **23%**

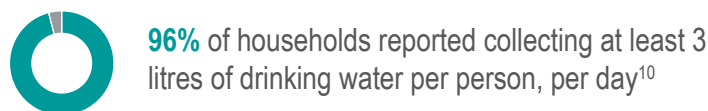
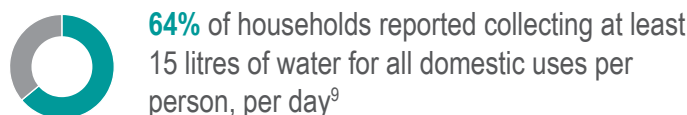
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	4L	4L	8L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **98%**
- 2** Bucket **52%**
- 3** Plastic container **35%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	84%	<div style="width: 84%;"></div>
1-2 days	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	11%	86%

14%

of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

13%

of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Cloth filters **9%**
- 2** Aquatabs **5%**
- 3** Boiling **2%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Never received aquatabs **88%**
- 2** Don't know how to use aquatabs **22%**
- 3** Don't know about aquatabs **18%**

Coping strategies



6% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use a source that is further away **5%**
- 2** Use untreated water for drinking **2%**
- 3** Use untreated water (non-drinking) **0%**



Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	50%	48%	16%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	2%	4%	1%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	22%	23%	3%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	11%	11%	0%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	15%	14%	4%
Open defecation	0%	0%	71%
Bucket	0%	0%	3%
Other	0%	0%	1%



64% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



Women 53%

33%

Men



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 197 out of 331 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 10

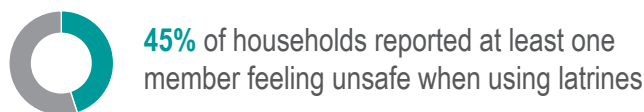
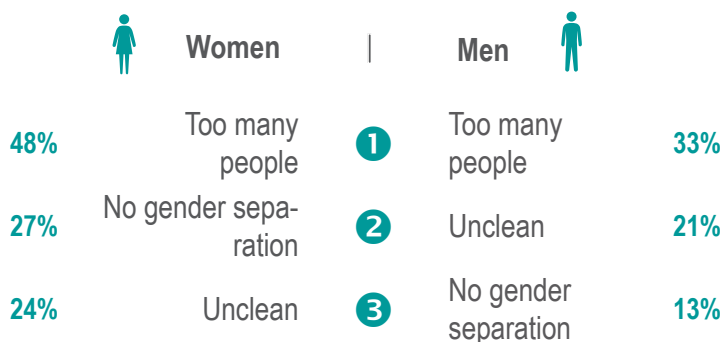
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

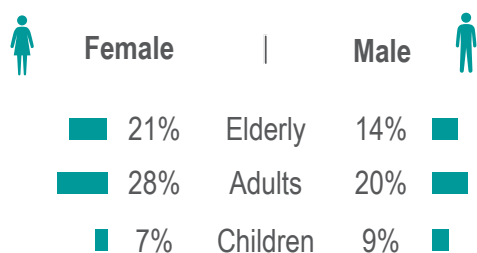
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

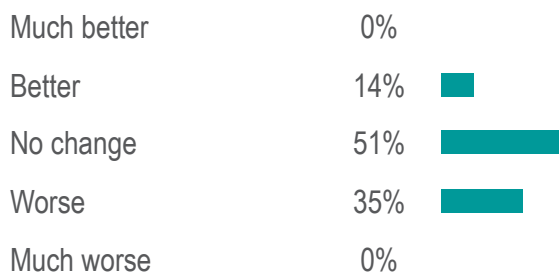
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



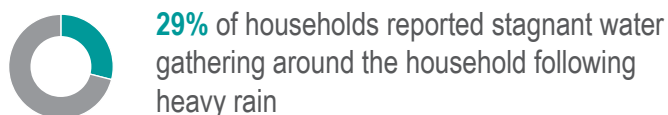
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



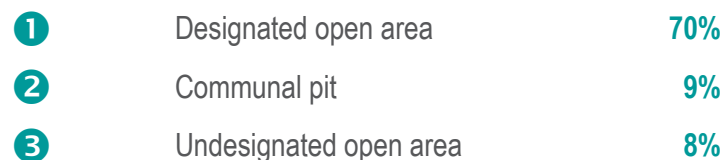
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



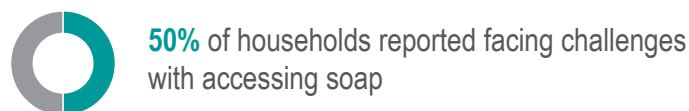
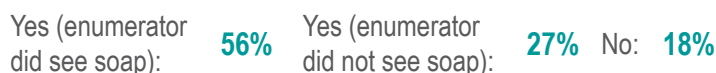
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	Percentage
✓ Safe methods	16%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	12%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	4%
x Unsafe methods	57%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	52%
Disposed with other garbage	0%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	5%

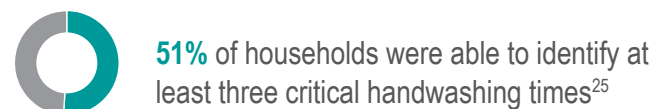
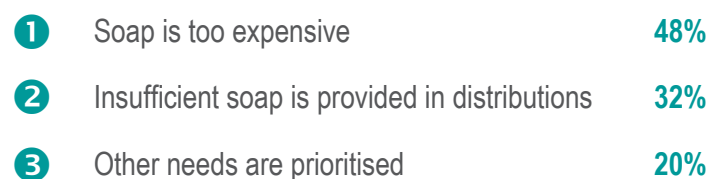
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>



% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

After defecation	85%	Before feeding children	44%
Before eating	68%	When hands look dirty	25%
After eating	60%	After handling child faeces	18%
Before prayer	51%	Before breastfeeding	14%
Before cooking/meal preparation	50%	Don't know/prefer not to say	2%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	89%
Water and ash	8%
Water only	2%

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women	Men
27%	10%
6%	77%
62%	11%
0%	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%
30 mins	1%
20 mins	0%
15 mins	8%
10 mins	10%
≤5 mins	81%

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women	Men
15%	5%
15%	2%
7%	1%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females	Males
3%	1%
3%	0%
1%	0%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	1%
Better	18%
No change	71%
Worse	10%
Much worse	0%

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	35%
Inside the shelter	35%
Communal bathing facility	29%

²⁶ Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷ Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

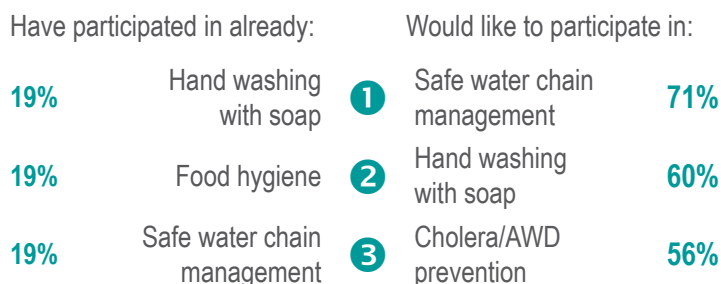


Hygiene training and demonstrations



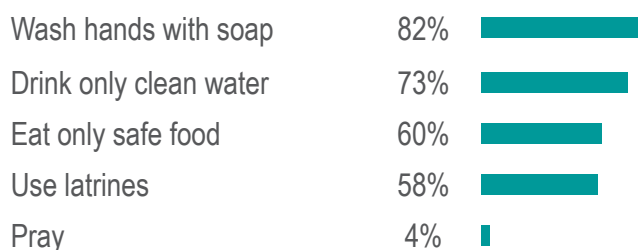
20% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

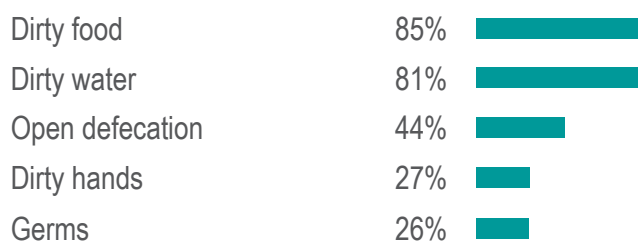


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

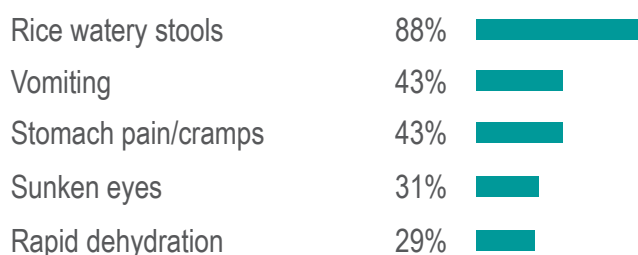
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 10 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
● Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓				✓	-	96%	
	✓				✓	-	64%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	6%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	27%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	53%	62%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	15%	13%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO>

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queuing time at the waterpoint.

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	98%	98%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	82%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				1% 67%	0% 71%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						47%	68%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	34%	22%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				39%	16%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						83%	53%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZLzXZO> | Global WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	51%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			65%	83%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						79%	50%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	36%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	46%	71%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	19%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						55%	20%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	94%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfHQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkGX1Z>

Overview & Methodology

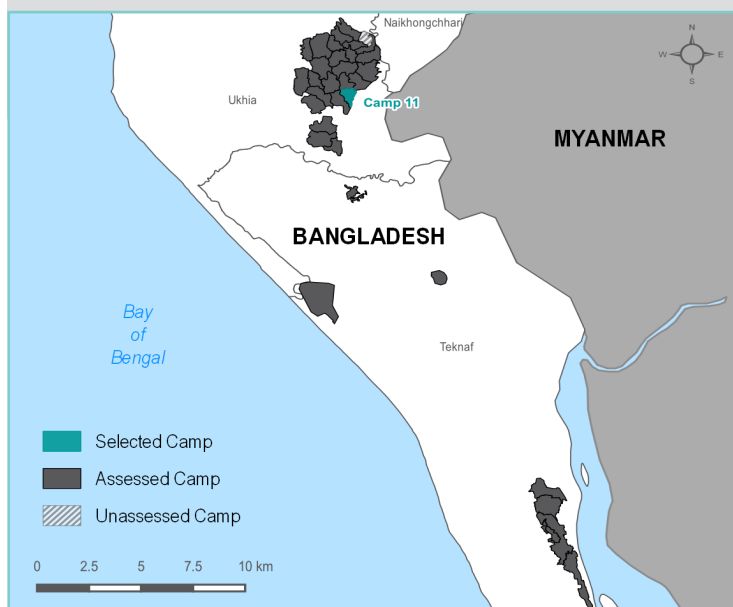
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 11, where 113 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

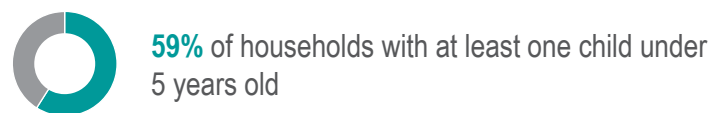
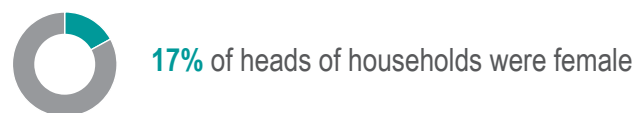
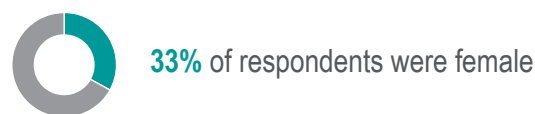
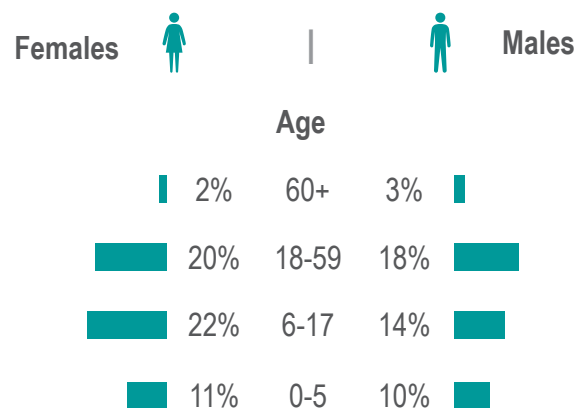
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



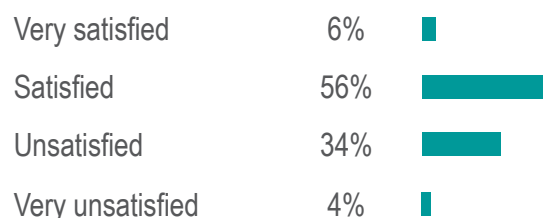
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	32,272
Population in camp (families) ³	7,331
Average age of respondent	36
Average household size	5.2

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 4 surveys from Camp 11 contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 11.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

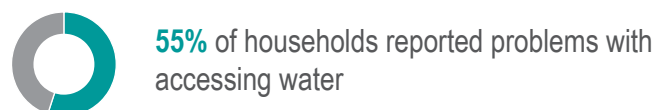
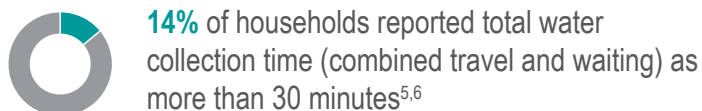
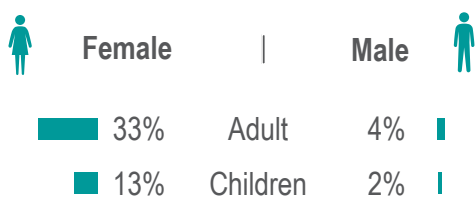
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	82%
Tapstand	18%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	0%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

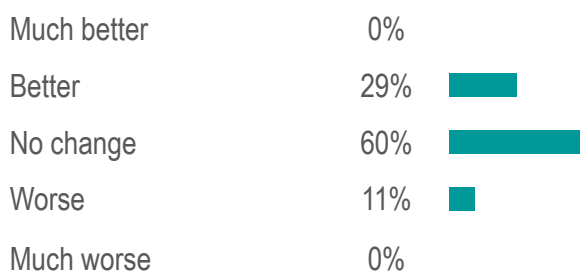
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Source is too far away **42%**
- 2** Path to water source is too steep **33%**
- 3** Long wait time **29%**

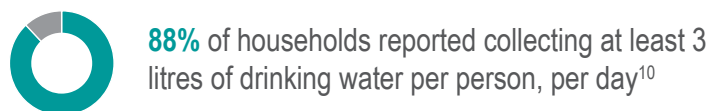
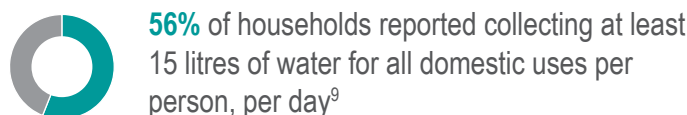
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	3L	4L	7L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed
⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males
⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source: 30 minutes or less. See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>
⁷Respondents could select multiple options
⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.
⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day
 See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>
¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day.
 See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **98%**
- 2** Bucket **57%**
- 3** Plastic container **22%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	87%	<div style="width: 87%;"></div>
1-2 days	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%

12% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

20% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Cloth filters **11%**
- 2** Aquatabs **7%**
- 3** Boiling **4%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Never received aquatabs **79%**
- 2** Don't know about aquatabs **20%**
- 3** Supply of aquatabs ran out **18%**

Coping strategies

6% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use a source that is further away **6%**
- 2** Use surface water for drinking water **1%**
- 3** Use untreated water for drinking **0%**

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	70%	72%	36%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	3%	3%	5%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	15%	13%	2%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	10%	10%	3%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	2%	1%	0%
Open defecation	0%	1%	45%
Bucket	0%	0%	9%
Other	0%	0%	0%

75% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines

Women 49% | **35% Men**

¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 154 out of 258 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 11

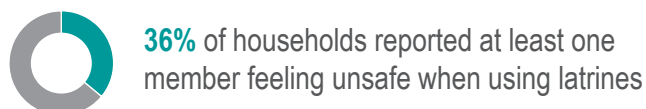
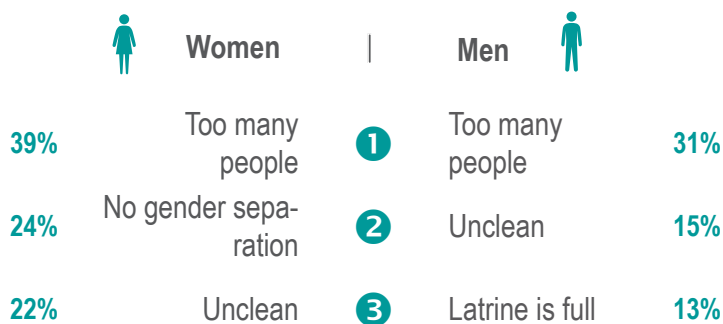
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

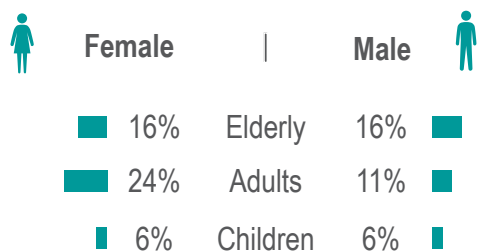
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

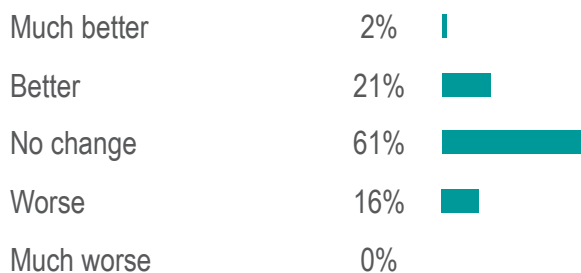
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



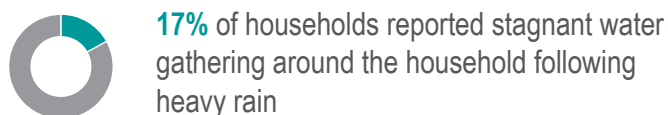
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



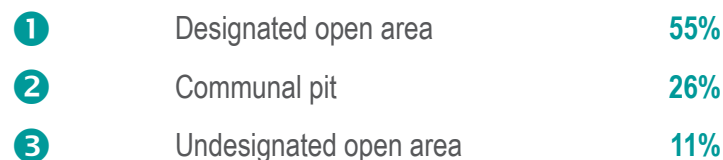
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



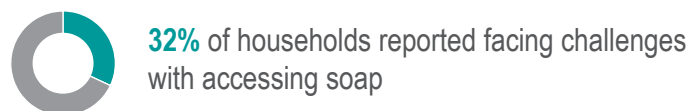
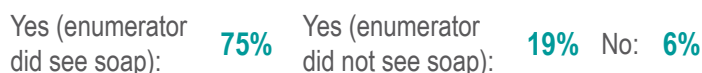
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	%
✓ Safe methods	19%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	16%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	3%
x Unsafe methods	37%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	2%
Collected and disposed in an open area	33%
Disposed with other garbage	2%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	0%

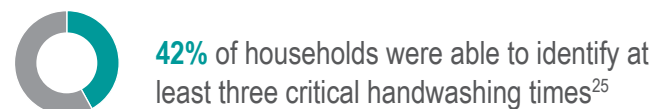
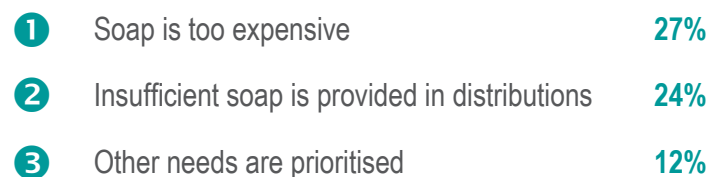
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

After defecation	78%	Before feeding children	37%
Before eating	75%	When hands look dirty	20%
After eating	70%	After handling child faeces	11%
Before cooking/meal preparation	41%	Before breastfeeding	7%
Before prayer	38%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	4%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	95%
Water only	3%
Water and ash	2%

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women	Men
29%	18%
6%	71%
61%	7%
0%	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%
30 mins	0%
20 mins	0%
15 mins	2%
10 mins	14%
≤5 mins	84%

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities

Women	19%	Men	6%
-------	-----	-----	----

% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women	Men
9%	4%
6%	1%
3%	1%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females	Males
1%	1%
3%	0%
2%	0%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	0%
Better	38%
No change	60%
Worse	2%
Much worse	0%

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

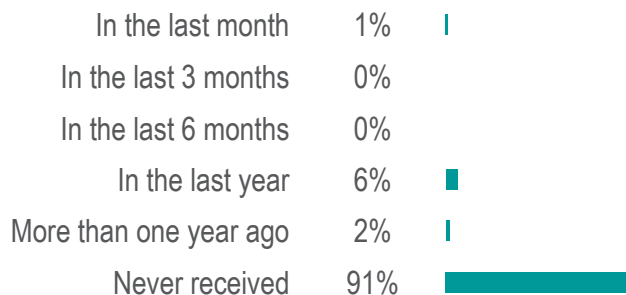
Tubewells	41%
Inside the shelter	32%
Communal bathing facility	27%

²⁶ Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷ Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

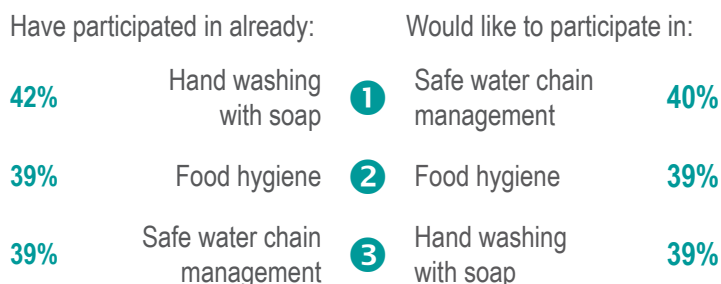


Hygiene training and demonstrations



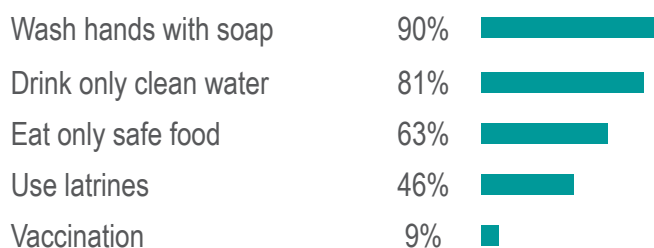
42% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

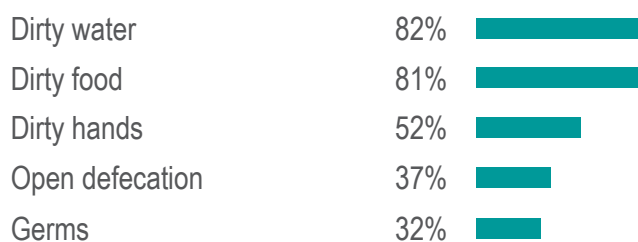


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

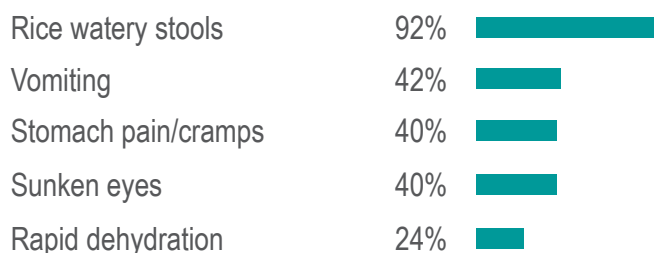
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 11 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) % of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓				✓	-	88%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	6%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	14%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	61%	62%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	13%	20%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used/improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2xZtzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5Rm> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2QNH9Ql> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UK6X1Z>

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queuing time at the waterpoint.

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used/improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2xZtzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5Rm> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2QNH9Ql> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UK6X1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	100%	98%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	79%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				0% 48%	1% 45%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						63%	77%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	3%	41%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				46%	19%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						78%	61%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ZLzLXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/Lk6X1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	42%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			61%	94%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						55%	32%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	20%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	65%	89%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	6%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						78%	42%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	96%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkGX1Z>

Overview & Methodology

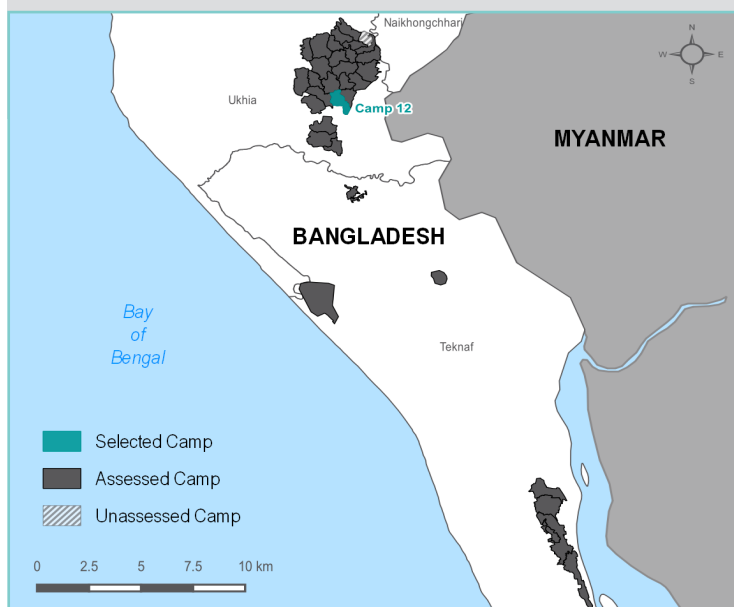
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 12, where 101 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

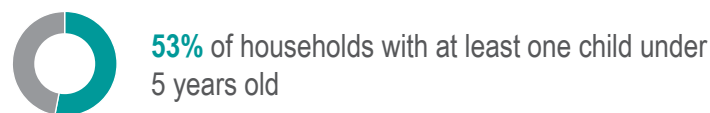
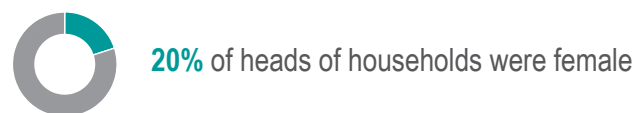
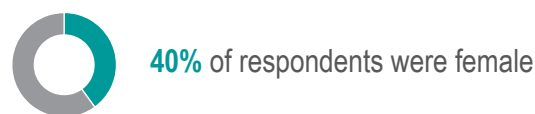
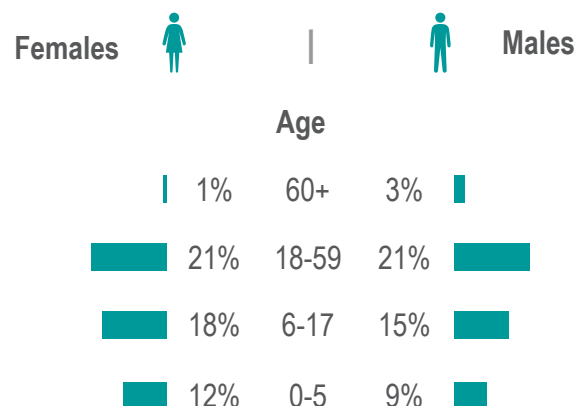
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	21,922
Population in camp (families) ³	4,855
Average age of respondent	35
Average household size	5

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene

Very satisfied	10%
Satisfied	71%
Unsatisfied	19%
Very unsatisfied	0%

¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 8 surveys from Camp 12 contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This had a marginal effect on the margin of error for Camp 12 (95/10.07).

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting dataset.

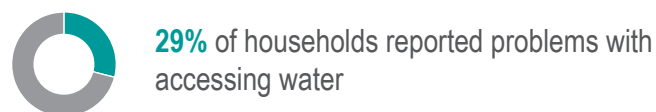
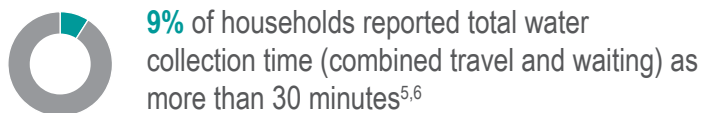
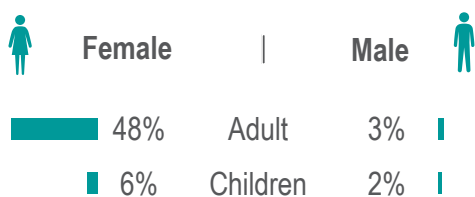
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	81%
Tapstand	18%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	1%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

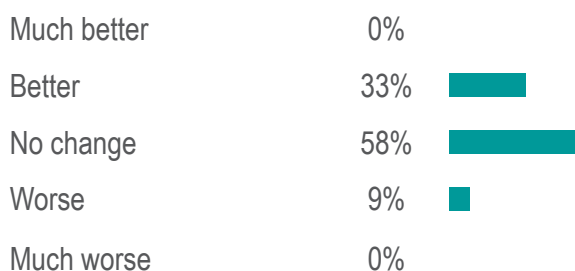
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Source is too far away **20%**
- 2** Path to water source is too steep **18%**
- 3** Long wait time **9%**

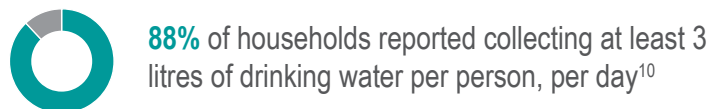
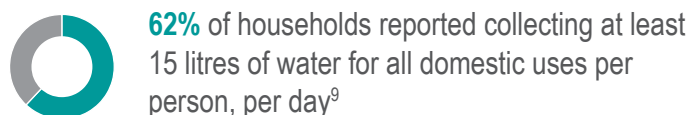
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	4L	5L	9L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **98%**
- 2** Bucket **78%**
- 3** Plastic jerrycan **15%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>
1-2 days	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%

15% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

44% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Aquatabs **38%**
- 2** Cloth filters **10%**
- 3** Household filters **1%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Supply of aquatabs ran out **68%**
- 2** Never received aquatabs **42%**
- 3** Don't know how to use aquatabs **3%**

Coping strategies



2% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use a source that is further away **2%**
- 2** Use an unsafe water source **1%**
- 3** Use untreated water for drinking **0%**



Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	62%	64%	35%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	1%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	9%	9%	0%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	12%	12%	2%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	16%	15%	0%
Open defecation	0%	0%	57%
Bucket	0%	0%	6%
Other	0%	0%	0%



78% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



Women 35%

25%

Men



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 145 out of 267 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 12

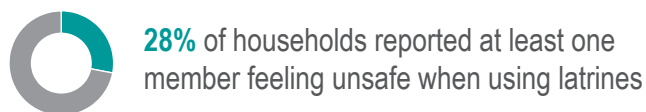
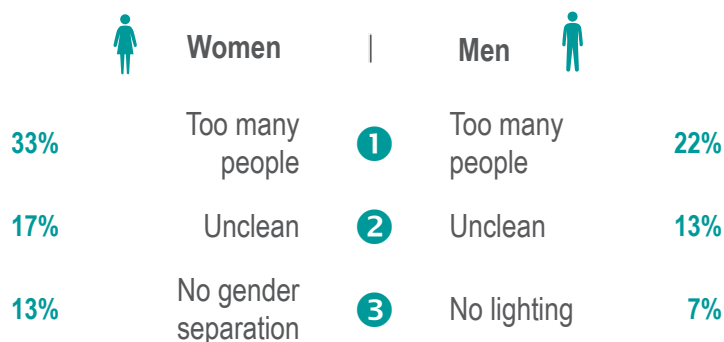
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

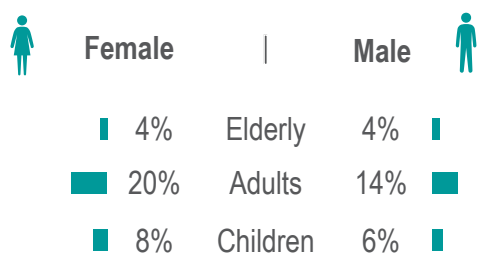
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

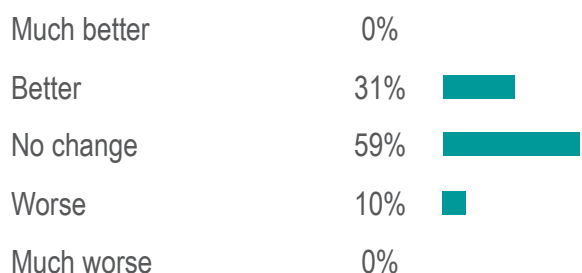
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



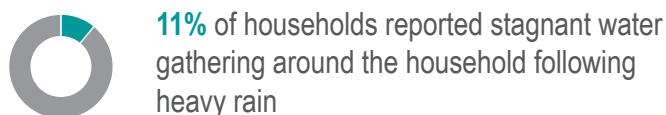
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



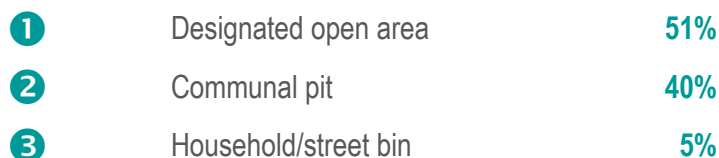
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



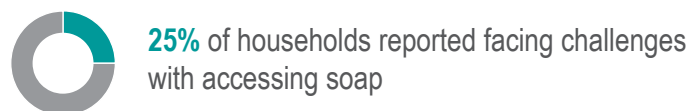
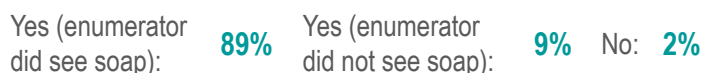
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	33%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	27%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	6%
x Unsafe methods	31%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	27%
Disposed with other garbage	2%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	2%

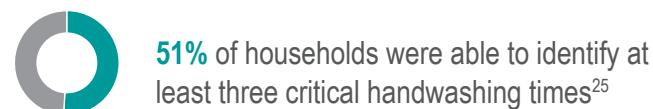
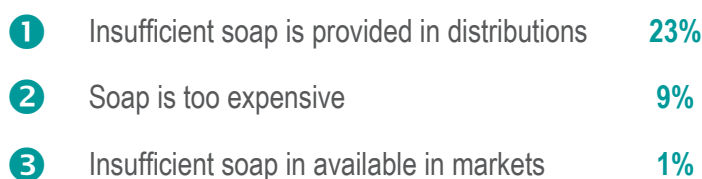
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>



% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

Before eating	97%	When hands look dirty	40%
After defecation	87%	Before feeding children	37%
After eating	74%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	27%
Before prayer	55%	After handling child faeces	18%
Before cooking/meal preparation	46%	Before breastfeeding	8%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	97%
Water only	3%
Water and ash	0%

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women	Men
44%	16%
2%	82%
54%	1%
0%	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%
30 mins	0%
20 mins	0%
15 mins	1%
10 mins	25%
≤5 mins	74%

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women	Men
8%	1%
5%	1%
3%	1%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females	Males
0%	1%
3%	3%
1%	0%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	1%
Better	29%
No change	68%
Worse	2%
Much worse	0%

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	38%
Communal bathing facility	37%
Inside the shelter	26%

²⁶Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

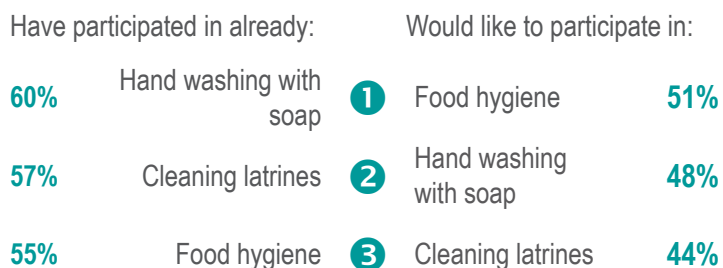


Hygiene training and demonstrations



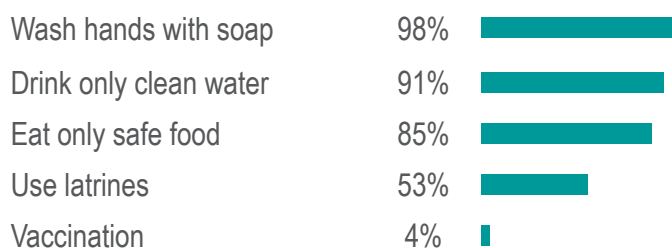
61% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

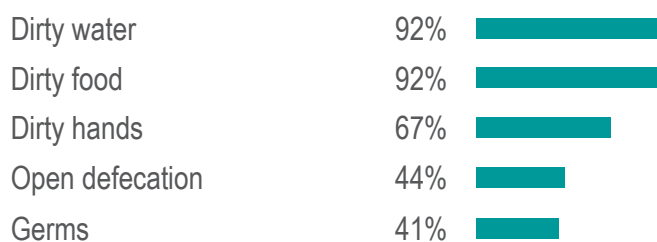


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

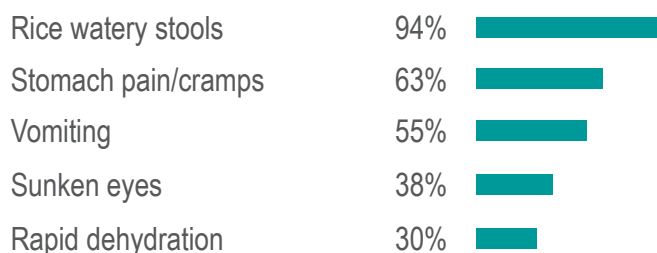
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 12 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) % of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓				✓	-	88%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	2%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	9%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	74%	81%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	12%	44%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0>

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queuing time at the waterpoint.

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO0>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	99%	98%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	98%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				0% 62%	0% 57%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						72%	82%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	11%	20%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				47%	33%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						84%	97%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZLzLzX> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACGrCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCGRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	51%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			62%	98%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						47%	25%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	14%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	60%	89%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	25%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						50%	61%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	96%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO1> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfHQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkGX1Z>

Overview & Methodology

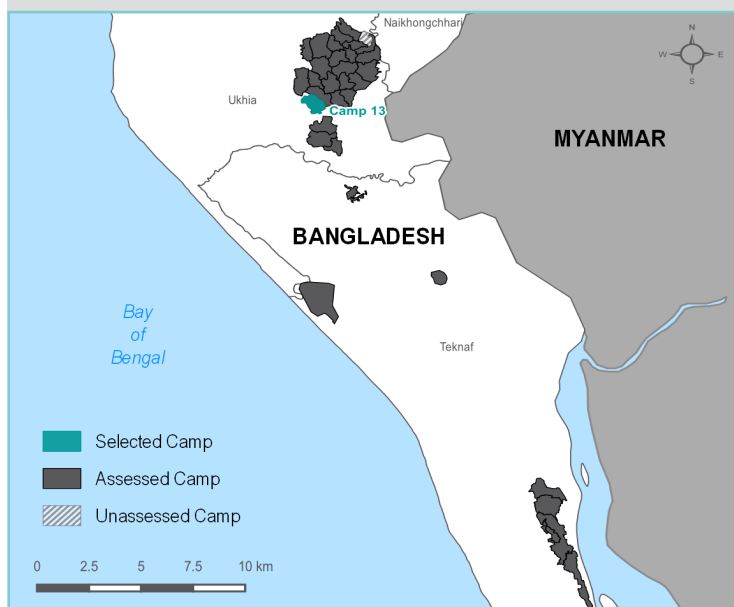
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 13, where 113 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

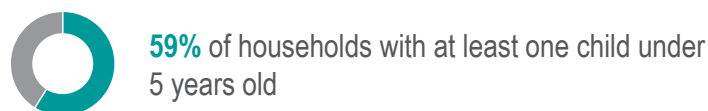
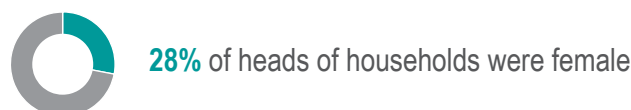
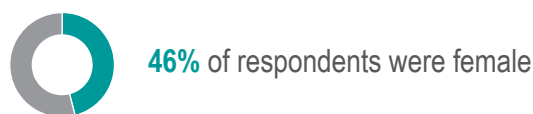
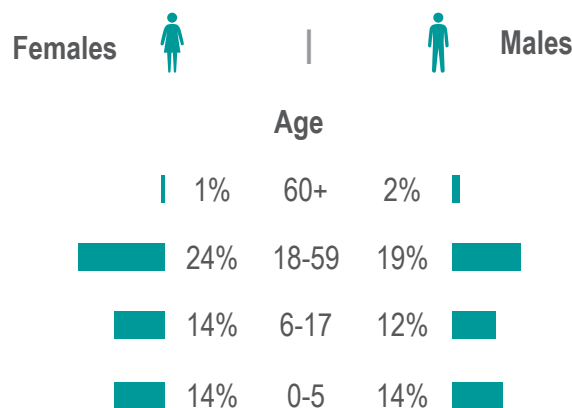
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



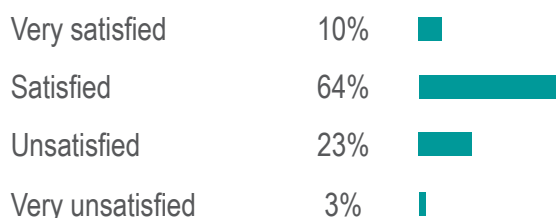
Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	40,687
Population in camp (families) ³	9,538
Average age of respondent	33
Average household size	5

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene



¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 3 surveys from Camp 13 contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 13.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

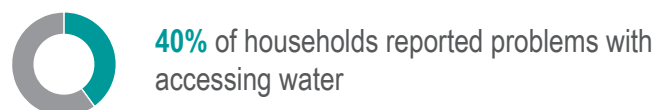
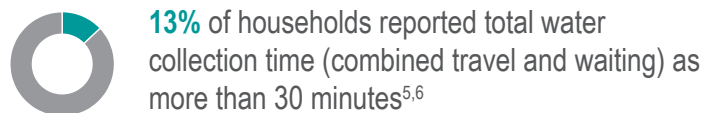
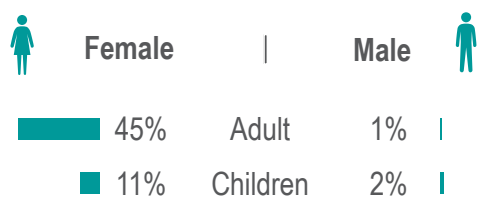
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	70%
Tapstand	28%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	2%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

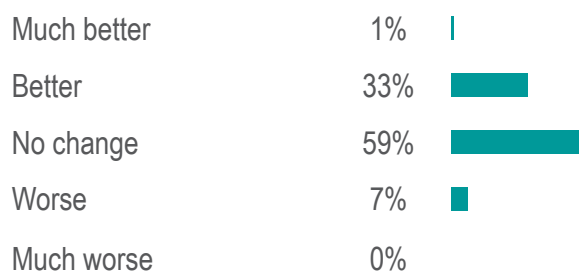
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Path to water source is too steep **35%**
- 2** Source is too far away **30%**
- 3** Long wait time **16%**

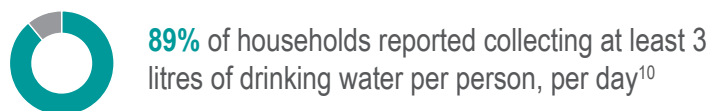
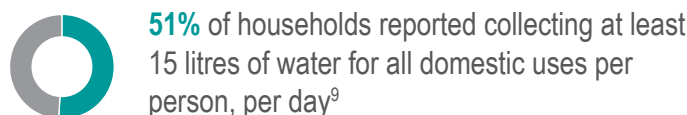
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	4L	4L	8L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1** Aluminium pitcher **96%**
- 2** Bucket **66%**
- 3** Plastic container **6%**

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
1-2 days	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	93%

5% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

33% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1** Aquatabs **25%**
- 2** Cloth filters **13%**
- 3** Boiling **3%**

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1** Supply of aquatabs ran out **53%**
- 2** Never received aquatabs **46%**
- 3** Don't know how to use aquatabs **20%**

Coping strategies



3% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1** Use a source that is further away **3%**
- 2** Use surface water for drinking water **0%**
- 3** Use untreated water for drinking **0%**

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	59%	61%	28%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	6%	5%	0%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	15%	13%	2%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	0%	0%	0%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	20%	21%	3%
Open defecation	0%	0%	64%
Bucket	0%	0%	3%
Other	0%	0%	0%



87% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 155 out of 271 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 13

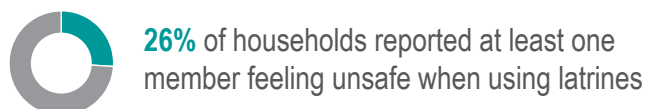
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

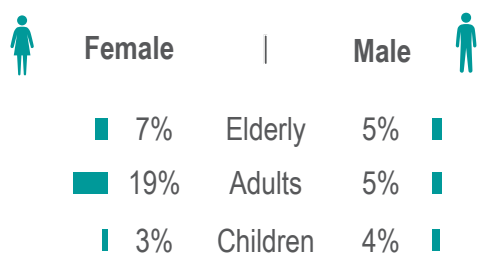
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

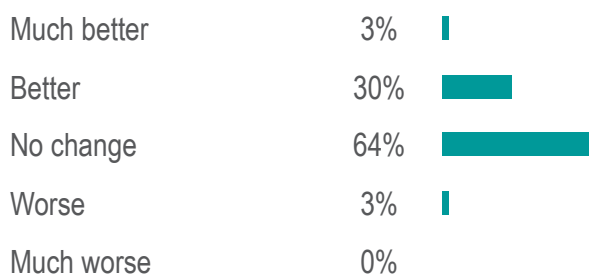
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



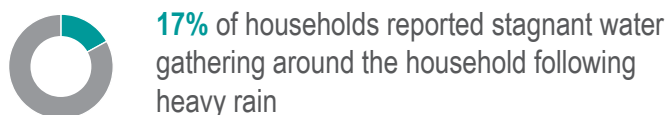
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



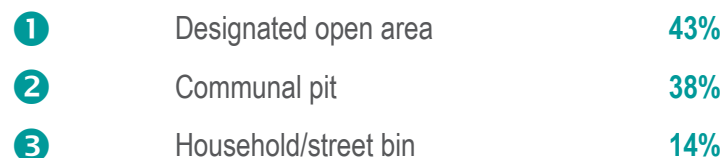
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



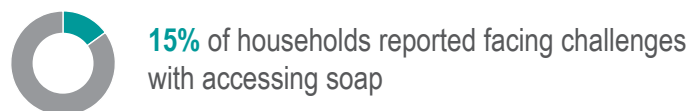
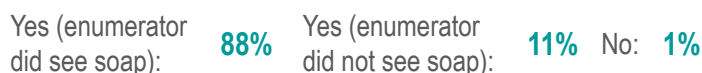
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	42%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	34%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	8%
x Unsafe methods	26%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	11%
Disposed with other garbage	3%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	12%

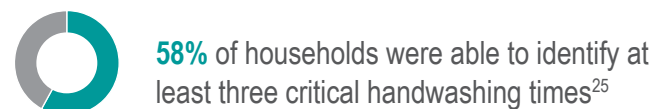
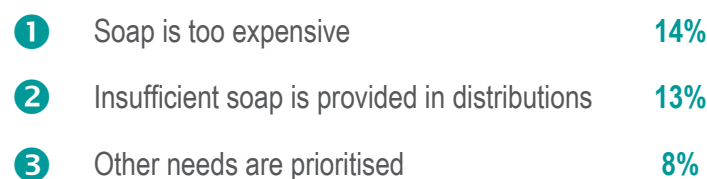
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

Before eating	90%	Before feeding children	45%
After defecation	75%	When hands look dirty	38%
After eating	70%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	28%
Before prayer	58%	After handling child faeces	23%
Before cooking/meal preparation	47%	Before breastfeeding	15%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	98%	
Water only	2%	
Water and ash	0%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
40%	Communal bathing facility	16%
6%	Tubewell platform	79%
52%	Makeshift space in shelter	3%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%	
30 mins	0%	
20 mins	0%	
15 mins	0%	
10 mins	13%	
≤5 mins	87%	

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
14%	Too far away	1%
12%	Too many people	1%
5%	Insufficient water at facility	1%
	No gender separation	

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females		Males
0%	Elderly	1%
7%	Adults	1%
1%	Children	0%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	6%	
Better	32%	
No change	58%	
Worse	4%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	42%	
Communal bathing facility	35%	
Inside the shelter	23%	

²⁶ Respondents could select multiple options

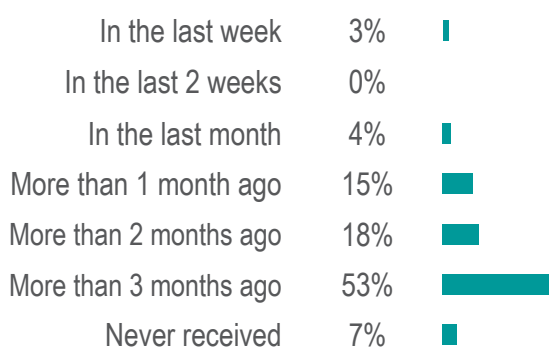
²⁷ Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

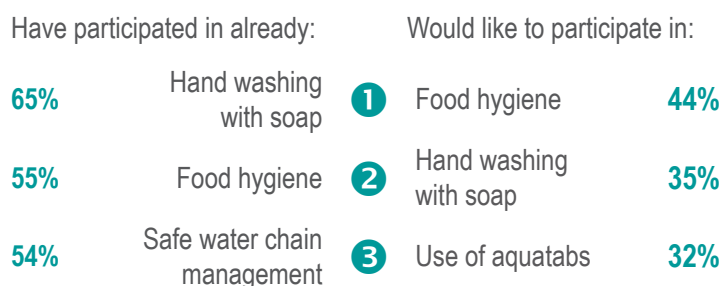


Hygiene training and demonstrations



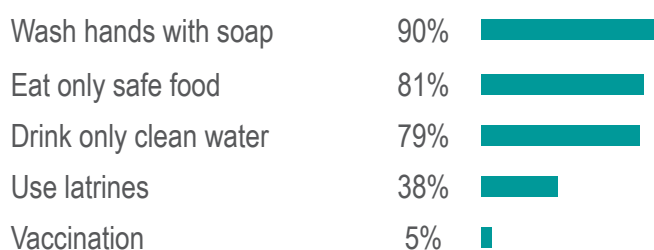
65% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

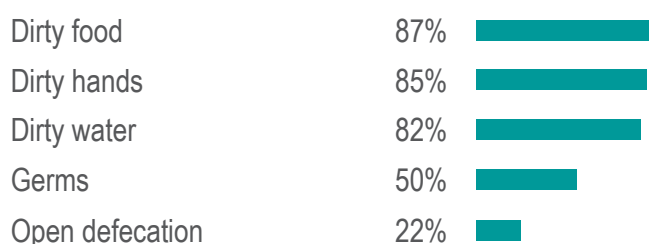


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

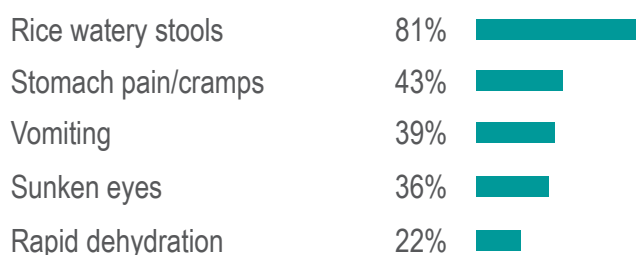
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 13 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning) % of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	
	✓				✓	-	89%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	3%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	13%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	41%	74%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	16%	33%	

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5Rml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfHQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5Rml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfHQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	97%	96%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	95%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				0% 47%	0% 64%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						41%	91%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	11%	16%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				44%	42%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						55%	96%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: Cox's Bazar WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ZLzXZO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	58%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			55%	99%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						65%	15%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	24%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	39%	88%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	23%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						57%	65%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	99%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkGX1Z>

Overview & Methodology

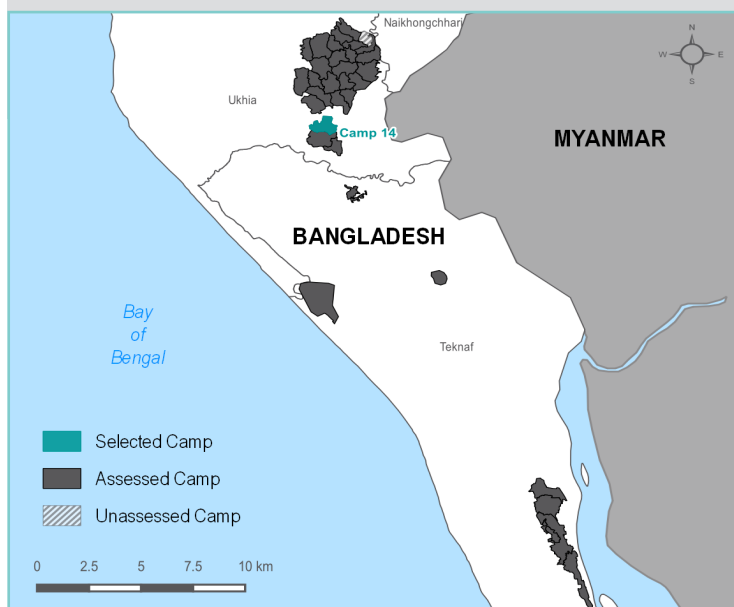
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 14, where 117 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

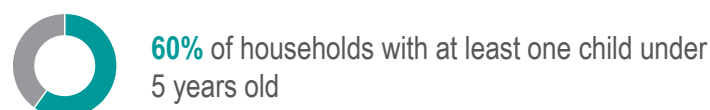
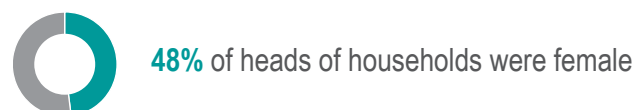
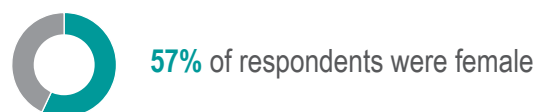
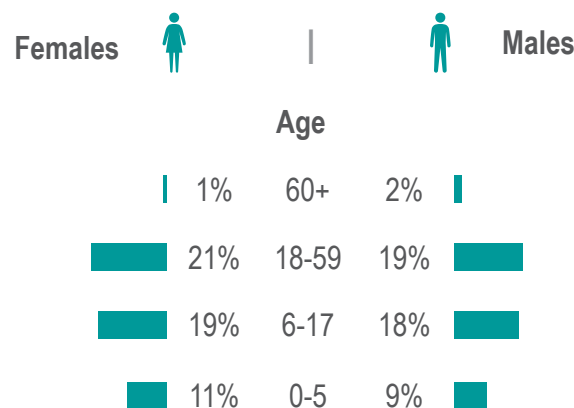
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	31,097
Population in camp (families) ³	6,843
Average age of respondent	35
Average household size	5.4

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene

Very satisfied	8%
Satisfied	69%
Unsatisfied	23%
Very unsatisfied	0%

¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that no surveys from Camp 14 contained water container measurement outliers and were therefore all used for data analysis.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

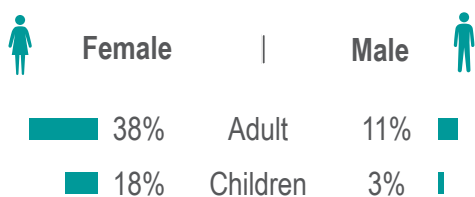
Water

Water access

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	99%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	76%
Tapstand	18%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	5%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	1%
Unprotected dugwell	1%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



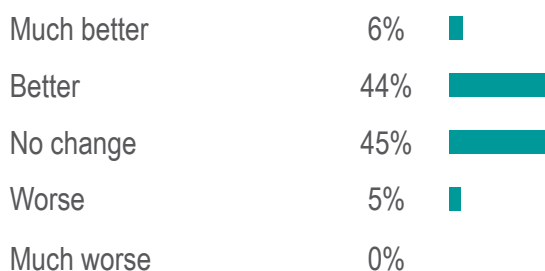
29% of households reported total water collection time (combined travel and waiting) as more than 30 minutes^{5,6}

47% of households reported problems with accessing water

% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷

- 1** Path to water source is too steep **31%**
- 2** Source is too far away **26%**
- 3** Long wait time **24%**

% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	3L	3L	6L

24% of households reported collecting at least 15 litres of water for all domestic uses per person, per day⁹

82% of households reported collecting at least 3 litres of drinking water per person, per day¹⁰

% of containers within households that were:

Covered: **99%** Clean: **94%** Covered AND clean: **94%**

⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1 Aluminium pitcher 99%
- 2 Bucket 54%
- 3 Plastic container 4%

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	80%	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
1-2 days	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>
3-4 days	0%	
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

29% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

64% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1 Aquatabs 62%
- 2 Cloth filters 5%
- 3 Boiling 1%

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1 Supply of aquatabs ran out 43%
- 2 Never received aquatabs 37%
- 3 Don't know about aquatabs 24%

Coping strategies

3% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1 Use a source that is further away 3%
- 2 Use surface water for drinking water 0%
- 3 Use untreated water for drinking 0%

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	77%	79%	19%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	0%	0%	0%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	21%	20%	7%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	2%	1%	0%
Open defecation	0%	0%	53%
Bucket	0%	0%	21%
Other	0%	0%	0%

77% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines

Women 37% | **22% Men**

¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 140 out of 246 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 14

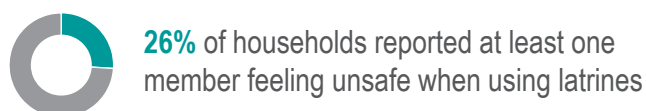
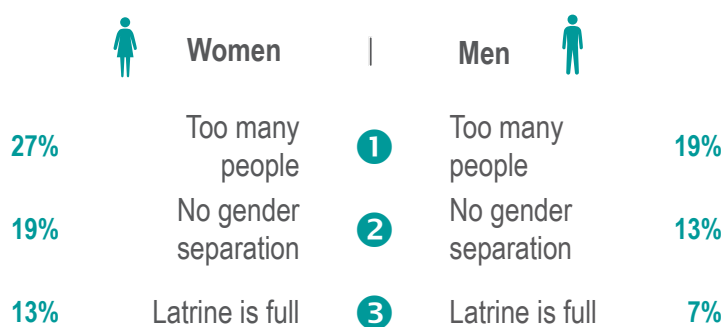
¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

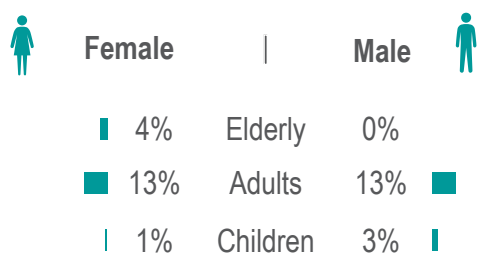
¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown

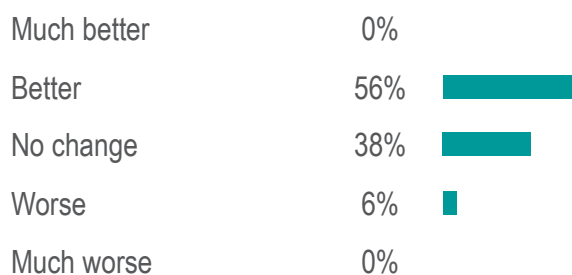
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



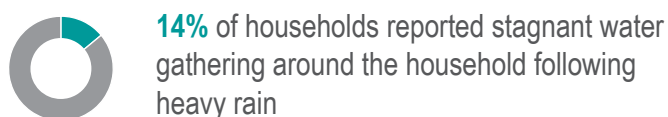
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



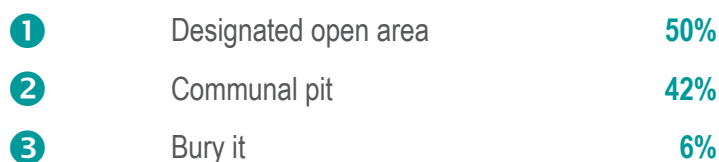
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



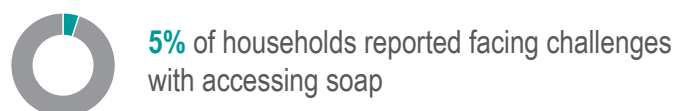
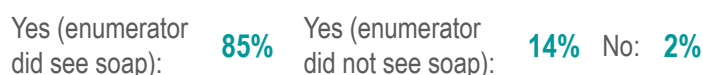
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	58%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	41%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	17%
x Unsafe methods	15%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	14%
Disposed with other garbage	1%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	0%

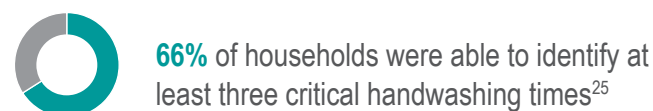
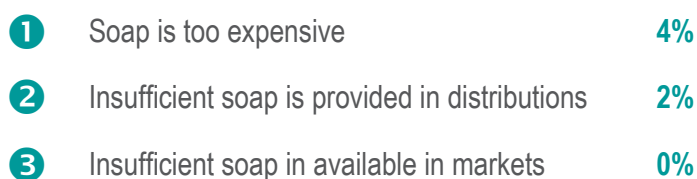
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>



% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

Before eating	100%	Before breastfeeding	26%
After defecation	91%	Before prayer	18%
After eating	79%	When hands look dirty	17%
Before cooking/meal preparation	56%	After handling child faeces	7%
Before feeding children	43%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	4%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	97%
Water only	3%
Water and ash	0%

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
59%	Communal bathing facility	36%
1%	Tubewell platform	48%
39%	Makeshift space in shelter	11%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%
30 mins	1%
20 mins	0%
15 mins	6%
10 mins	28%
≤5 mins	65%

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities

Women	14%	Men	11%
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% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
10%	Too many people	7%
5%	No gender separation	4%
4%	Too far away	3%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females		Males
2%	Elderly	0%
2%	Adults	4%
3%	Children	0%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	4%
Better	59%
No change	36%
Worse	0%
Much worse	1%

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Communal bathing facility	42%
Tubewells	31%
Inside the shelter	27%

²⁶ Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷ Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

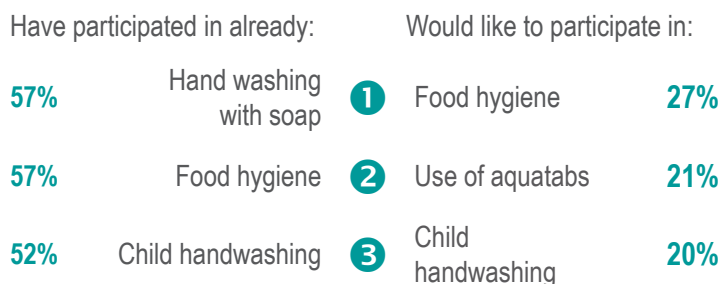


Hygiene training and demonstrations



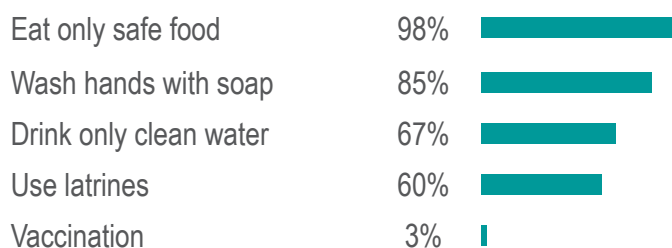
61% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

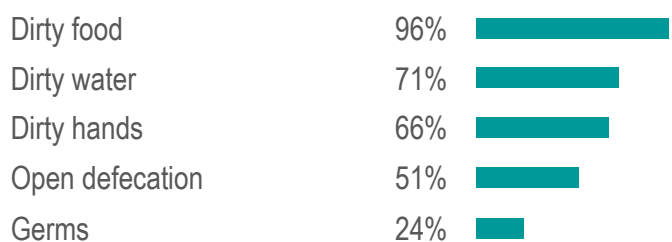


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

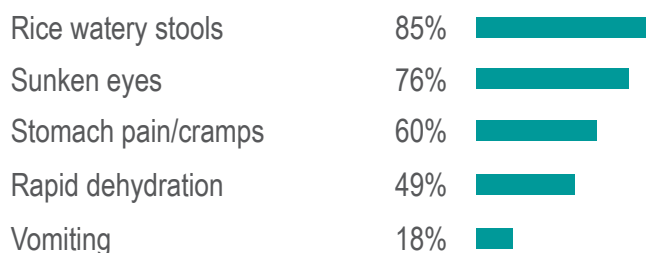
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 14 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☘ Water 								
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	99%	
% of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	99%	
% of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day 	✓				✓	-	82% 24%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	3%	
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	29%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	57%	77%	
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	15%	64%	

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water; SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2zLzXO0> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZACeRcI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZNC5RmI> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfHqI> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.

³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.

⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queuing time at the waterpoint.



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
Water (cont.)								
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	98%	99%	
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	94%	
Sanitation								
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				0% 66%	0% 53%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						60%	84%	
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	9%	38%	
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				43%	58%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						70%	97%	

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZLzLXO> | Global WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCfI> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5Rm1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQl> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/LkGx1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Hygiene							
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	66%
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			76%	99%
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						41%	5%
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	16%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	41%	94%
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	61%
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						69%	61%
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	99%

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRml> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfJQl> | SPHERE Indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkGX1Z>

Overview & Methodology

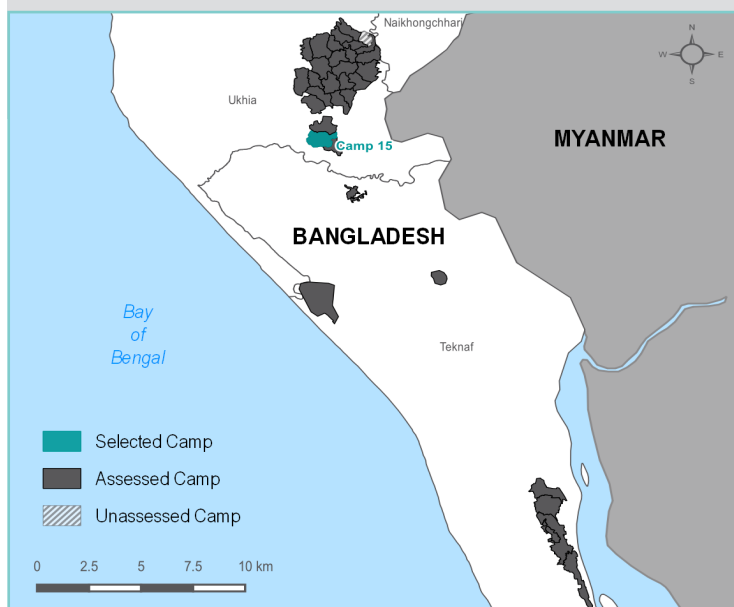
Since August 2017, an estimated 727,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 921,000.¹ The unplanned and spontaneous nature of the post-August Rohingya refugee camps have combined with high population densities and challenging environmental conditions to produce a crisis with especially acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs.

In April 2018, REACH undertook a WASH household assessment in the framework of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector with UNICEF support, which established a baseline for WASH conditions and perceptions amongst Rohingya refugee communities in Cox's Bazar District. Between August and October 2018, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 out of the 34 Inter Sector Coordination Group-recognised camps, with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. Due to issues surrounding access, enumerators were able to access some of the camps only intermittently between 12 and 26 September 2018.

This follow-up assessment aims to understand changing WASH conditions across the Rohingya refugee camps since April 2018, and where possible understand the impact of the monsoon season, to inform priority areas and types of humanitarian programming. Results of this follow-up assessment are generalizable at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. The method of identifying heads of households as primary respondents in the baseline survey resulted in a low proportion of female respondents. To address this limitation, this follow-up survey required enumerators to interview refugees of the same gender only. As a result, menstrual hygiene indicators are not included in camp-level factsheets, due to an insufficient number of females having been interviewed to yield generalizable results, however these indicators are included in the all-camp summary factsheet. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected within Camp 15, where 117 households were surveyed,² as well as an indicator comparison table displaying changes in WASH conditions between the baseline and follow-up assessments.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection, including sessions on testing for residual chlorine run by the Centre for Disease Control, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) run by UNHCR. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

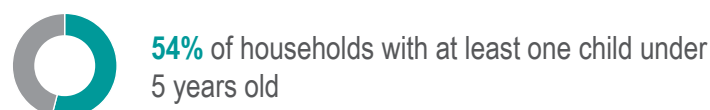
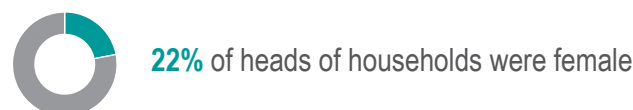
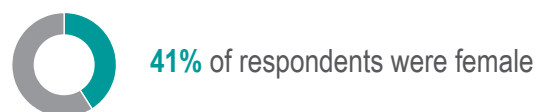
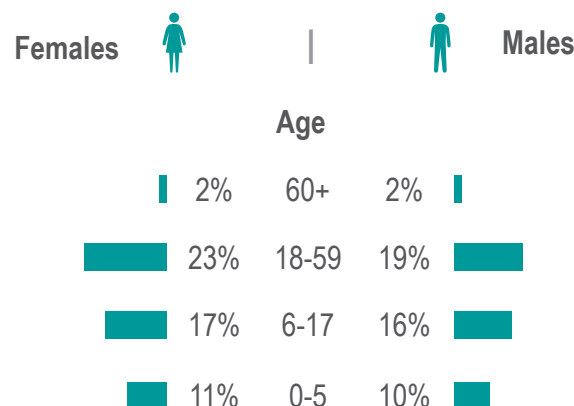
As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and one all-camps summary factsheet display key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the baseline assessment, are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#). In addition, all datasets are available on [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#), while all factsheets and maps are available on [HumanitarianResponse](#).



Demographics

Population in camp (individuals) ³	49,298
Population in camp (families) ³	11,145
Average age of respondent	36
Average household size	5.1

Composition of surveyed households



% of households reporting different levels of overall satisfaction with water, sanitation and hygiene

Very satisfied	8%
Satisfied	65%
Unsatisfied	25%
Very unsatisfied	2%

¹Inter Sector Coordination Group Situation Report Data Summary (27 September, 2018). See: <https://bit.ly/2D36vx5>

²Please note that 8 surveys from Camp 15 contained water container measurement outliers and were excluded from data analysis, to avoid skewing data. This did not affect the confidence level for Camp 15.

³Due to relocations of refugees to extension camps occurring at the time of assessment, population numbers for Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting August 15, 2018 dataset, while population numbers for the remaining 31 camps surveyed were derived from the July 15, 2018 dataset. This assessment considers a household a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets.

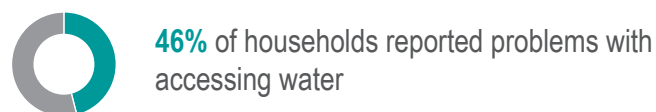
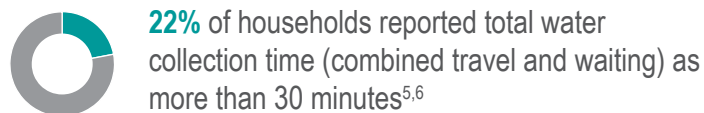
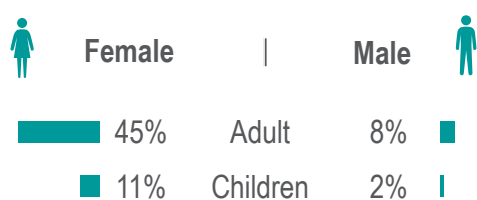
Water

Water access

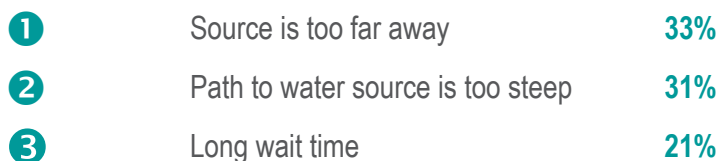
% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water⁴

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ Improved water sources	100%
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	94%
Tapstand	3%
Protected dugwell	0%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	3%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x Unimproved water sources	0%
Unprotected dugwell	0%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

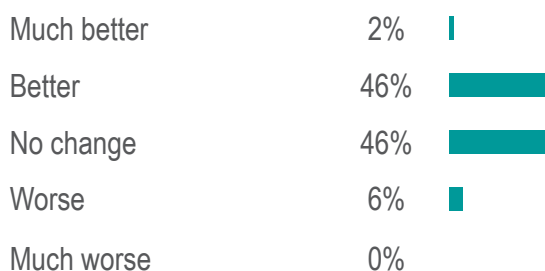
% of households reporting household members that normally collect water



% of households reporting different problems with accessing water⁷



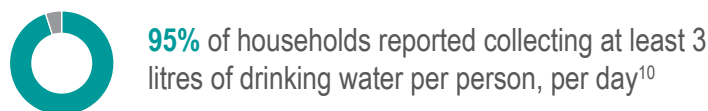
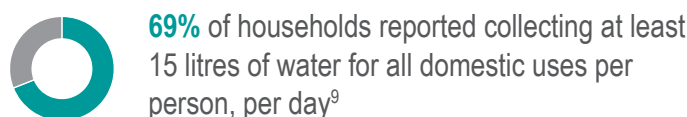
% of households reporting changes in access to water compared to before the monsoon season



Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households⁸

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day for each household	4L	5L	9L



% of containers within households that were:



⁴Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed

⁵There were no significant differences in responses from females and males

⁶SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

30 minutes or less: See: <https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg>

⁷Respondents could select multiple options

⁸Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers are used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. All containers were measured with tape measures to determine approximate volume.

⁹SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

¹⁰SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day:

See: <https://bit.ly/UKcX1Z>

% of households reporting using types of containers used for all domestic water^{11,12}

- 1 Aluminium pitcher 98%
- 2 Bucket 76%
- 3 Plastic container 8%

% of households reporting duration of all domestic water storage within the household

Less than one day	92%	<div style="width: 92%;"></div>
1-2 days	7%	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>
3-4 days	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
5 days or more	0%	

% of containers tested for chlorine returning chlorine residual (c/r) values¹³

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	19%	75%

24% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a waterpoint¹⁴

26% of households reported normally treating water before drinking

% of households reporting using types of water treatments^{11,15}

- 1 Aquatabs 25%
- 2 Cloth filters 2%
- 3 Boiling 0%

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs¹⁶

- 1 Never received aquatabs 77%
- 2 Don't know about aquatabs 31%
- 3 Don't know how to use aquatabs 30%

Coping strategies



1% of households reported facing problems accessing water in the month prior to data collection

% of households reporting employing different coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency in the month prior to data collection^{11,17}

- 1 Use a source that is further away 1%
- 2 Use surface water for drinking water 0%
- 3 Use untreated water for drinking 0%

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of households reporting different household members normally defecating in different spaces

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	56%	60%	24%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	2%	2%	2%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	6%	6%	5%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	15%	12%	7%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	20%	19%	7%
Open defecation	1%	1%	53%
Bucket	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%



59% of households reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines



¹¹ Respondents could select multiple options

¹² Three most common types of water containers for all domestic purposes are shown

¹³ Enumerators tested water for chlorine with pool testers in containers where respondents reported using the container for collecting drinking water. 153 out of 264 total water containers were tested for chlorine across within Camp 15

¹⁴ This indicator relates to an initiative in camps where volunteers or staff assist people put chlorine in their water containers when at a waterpoint

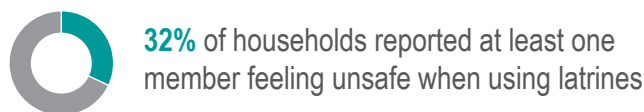
¹⁵ Three most common types of water treatments used are shown

¹⁶ This question was asked when respondents reported not using aquatabs. Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs are shown

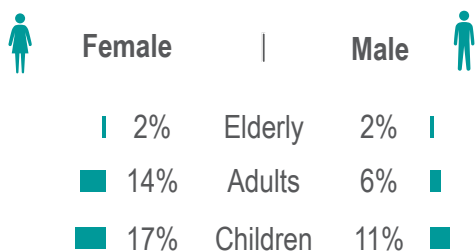
¹⁷ Three most common strategies to compensate for water insufficiency are shown



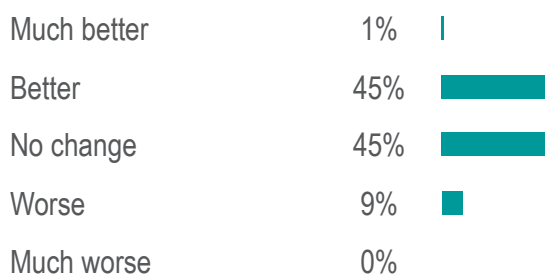
% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems accessing latrines^{18,19}



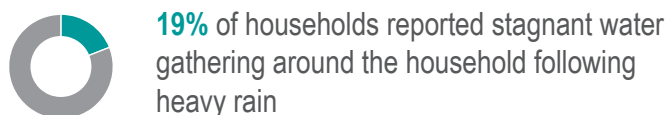
% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe when using latrines



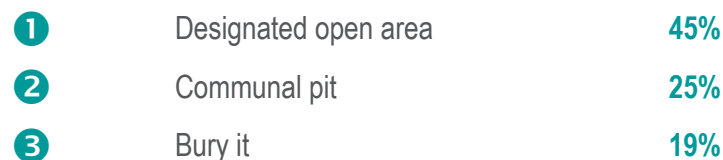
% of households reporting changes in access to latrines compared to before the monsoon season



Environmental sanitation



% of households reporting spaces used for disposing of domestic waste²⁰



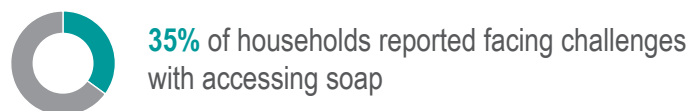
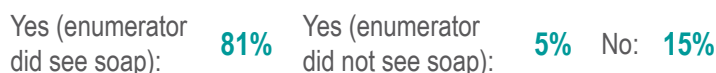
% of households reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces^{21,22}

Methods	
✓ Safe methods	15%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in latrine	10%
Collected and disposed in latrine (not rinsed)	5%
x Unsafe methods	42%
Collected, rinsed and disposed in the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	31%
Disposed with other garbage	2%
Buried it	0%
Open defecation	8%

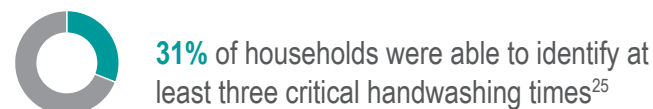
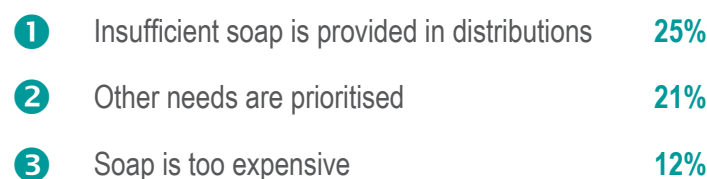
Hygiene

Soap and handwashing

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing²³



% of households reporting facing different problems with accessing soap²⁴



¹⁸ Respondents could select multiple options

¹⁹ Top three most common problems with accessing latrines are shown

²⁰ Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

²¹ Only households with at least one child under 5 were asked where they dispose of children's faeces. Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

²² Only households reporting having at least one child under 5 were asked about disposing of child faeces; data shown relates to the proportion of all surveyed households and therefore does not equal 100

²³ Respondents were asked to present soap to enumerators

²⁴ Top three most common problems with accessing soap are shown

²⁵ Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when people should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before breastfeeding, (5) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: <https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf>

% of households identifying different times when someone should wash their hands²⁶

After defecation	86%	Before cooking/ meal preparation	25%
Before eating	69%	Before prayer	23%
After eating	62%	Before breastfeeding	17%
Before feeding children	37%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	15%
When hands look dirty	34%	After handling child faeces	14%

% of households reporting methods for handwashing

Soap and water	87%	
Water only	8%	
Water and ash	4%	

Bathing

% of households reporting women and men using types of bathing facilities

Women		Men
45%	Communal bathing facility	18%
2%	Tubewell platform	76%
53%	Makeshift space in shelter	1%
0%	No designated spot	0%

% of households reporting durations to walk to and from bathing facilities normally used

>30 mins	0%	
30 mins	1%	
20 mins	0%	
15 mins	0%	
10 mins	19%	
≤5 mins	80%	

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing bathing facilities



% of households reporting women and men facing types of problems with accessing bathing facilities^{26,27}

Women		Men
18%	Too many people	2%
5%	No gender separation	1%
5%	Facility is unsafe	1%

% of households reporting different family members feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

Females		Males
0%	Elderly	0%
14%	Adults	0%
1%	Children	1%

% of households reporting changes in access to bathing facilities compared to before the monsoon season

Much better	3%	
Better	53%	
No change	43%	
Worse	1%	
Much worse	0%	

Laundry

% of households reporting using types of spaces to do laundry

Tubewells	46%	
Communal bathing facility	28%	
Inside the shelter	25%	

²⁶Respondents could select multiple options

²⁷Top three difficulties with accessing bathing facilities for women and men are shown

Hygiene distributions

% of households reporting having received a 'full' WASH hygiene kit²⁸



% of households reporting having received a 'top-up' WASH hygiene kit²⁹

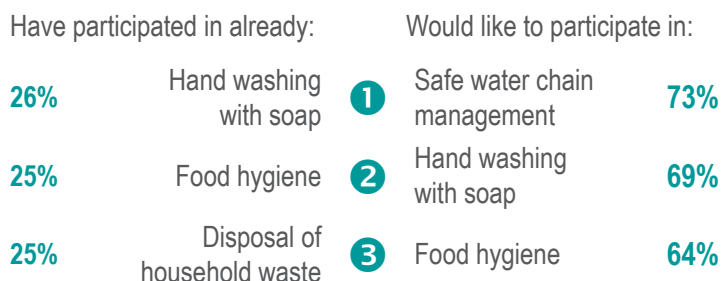


Hygiene training and demonstrations



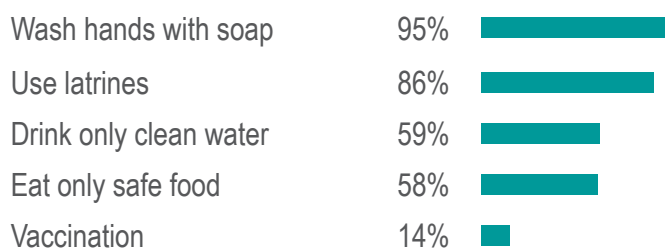
28% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

% of households reporting different hygiene training or demonstrations that households members^{30,31}

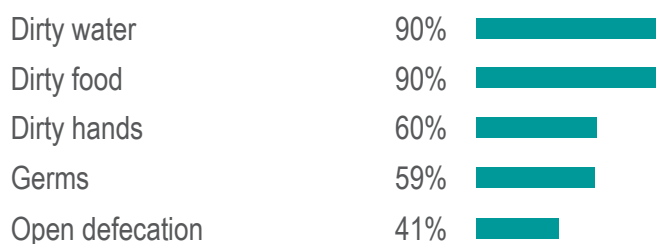


Diarrhoea and cholera/acute water diarrhoea³²

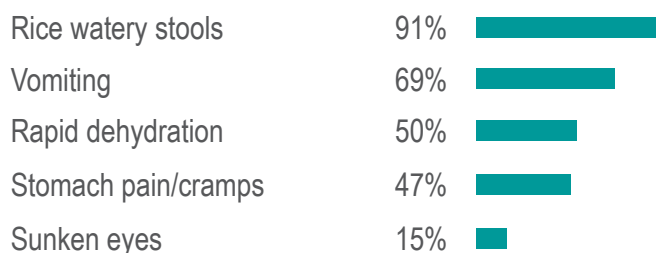
% of households identifying different diarrhoea prevention methods³¹



% of households identifying different diarrhoea causes³¹



% of households identifying different signs of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea³¹



²⁸ Full hygiene kits include non-consumables (i.e. water containers)

²⁹ Top-up hygiene kits include consumables (i.e. soap, shampoo)

³⁰ Top three most common hygiene trainings that households have participated in and would like to participate in are shown

³¹ Respondents could select multiple options

³² Acute water diarrhoea is commonly referred to as AWD



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

The following table displays a comparison of findings from the REACH WASH Household Baseline (April 2018) and Monsoon Follow-up (August - October 2018) assessments, showing changes in WASH conditions within Camp 15 in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. The table identifies the recognised WASH monitoring frameworks from which indicators were adopted in designing the assessments, highlighting indicators reportable across multiple frameworks where applicable.

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for drinking % of households with access to an improved ¹ water source for other purposes (i.e. cooking and cleaning)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%
% of households accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water ^{2,3} - drinking water = 3 litres/person/day - all domestic water = 15 litres/person/day	✓				✓	-	95%
	✓				✓	-	69%
% of households reporting problems with accessing water in the month prior to data collection	✓					-	1%
% of households that use improved ¹ water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ⁴			✓		✓	-	22%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to water	✓				✓	64%	73%
% of households that practice household water treatment	✓	✓			✓	18%	26%

Colour key:
 Green = positive change from baseline
 Orange = no change from baseline
 Red = negative change from baseline
 Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

¹Cox's Bazar WASH Sector standard for improved water sources: piped water into settlement, site/public, tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole/handpump, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater collection, bottled water, cart with small tank/drum, water tank water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO>

²SPHERE standard for sufficient quantity of water: drinking water = 2.5 - 3 litres/person/day, drinking and non-drinking water combined: 15 litres/person/day.
³Water quantity data from the baseline survey is not included in this comparison table due to limitations resulting from the method of estimating water capacity through enumerators' observation of water containers within households. Water quantity data from the follow-up survey is included due to the more reliable method used of enumerators measuring each water container within the household with a tape measure to determine approximate litre capacity of drinking and non-drinking water.
⁴SDG JMP standard for collection time is <30 minutes. Data used to report on this standard from follow-up assessment includes combined travel time to/from the waterpoint plus waiting/queueing time at the waterpoint.

Please note: Indicators identified as reportable across multiple monitoring frameworks are worded primarily as per Cox's Bazar WASH Sector indicators, with additional monitoring frameworks containing similar indicators identified in the same row with a tick. For example, the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector water indicator is listed in the table, % of households with access to an improved water source. Additional monitoring frameworks have been ticked as they contain indicators that may be reported on by using the same findings from the baseline and/or follow-up surveys, as follows: Global WASH Cluster, % of households with access to a source of safe water, SDG Joint Monitoring Program: the proportion of the population that used improved water sources; Rohingya Response JRP: # of targeted people in settlements benefiting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes; SPHERE: % of households where only safe water is used for drinking and cooking. As such, assessment findings may be aggregated to the five listed monitoring frameworks. The same principle applies to all common indicators. See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks					REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up
Water (cont.)							
% of households possessing at least one acceptable narrow-necked or covered container for drinking		✓			✓	100%	98%
% of households with appropriate household water storage containers (covered and clean)	✓				✓	-	96%
Sanitation							
% of households in which at least one member practices open defecation - age five and over - under five		✓ ✓				0% 74%	2% 53%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to latrines						71%	74%
% of households reporting presence of human faeces around the site/block often or always					✓	16%	30%
% of households reporting disposing of faeces of children under 5 in a safe ⁵ manner		✓				51%	15%
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with the solid waste management system around the site/block						77%	76%

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:

⁵Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine (rinsed and non-rinsed) is considered safe.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO1> | Global WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/2ACrCf1> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NC5Rm1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONtJQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/Lk6X1Z>



Indicator Comparison Table: Baseline (April 2018) & Follow-up (August - October 2018) Assessments

Indicators	Monitoring frameworks						REACH WASH Household Data	
	Cox's Bazar WASH Sector	Global WASH Cluster	Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan	SDG Joint Monitoring Program	SPHERE Indicators	Baseline	Monsoon Follow-up	
→ Hygiene								
% of households in which respondent can identify at least 3 of the critical hand washing times ⁶		✓	✓		✓	-	31%	
% of households reporting possession of soap or rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution	✓	✓	✓			68%	86%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing soap						53%	35%	
% of households reporting problems with accessing bathing facilities		✓				-	29%	
% of households reporting being satisfied or very satisfied with access to bathing facilities					✓	58%	84%	
% of households having received a WASH hygiene kit and/or top-up kit and/or a voucher ⁷	✓		✓			-	20%	
% of households having recently participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration						60%	28%	
% of targeted women, men, boys and girls who are satisfied or very satisfied with the hygiene related information shared			✓			-	88%	

Colour key:
Green = positive change from baseline
Orange = no change from baseline
Red = negative change from baseline
Grey = not assessed in baseline

Footnotes:
⁶Global WASH Cluster standard: the six critical times when someone should wash their hands are (1) before eating, (2) before cooking, (3) after defecation, (4) before feeding children, and (6) after handling a child's stool/cleaning a nappy/cleaning a child's bottom.
⁷Respondents were asked when they last received (1) a hygiene kit containing non-consumables (i.e. water container) and (2) a hygiene kit containing consumables (i.e. soap). No questions in relation to vouchers were asked. Refer to page 6 of factsheet for more information.

See monitoring frameworks at the following links: <https://bit.ly/2ZkzXO> | Global WASH Cluster: <https://bit.ly/2ACeRCf> | Rohingya Response Joint Response Plan 2019: <https://bit.ly/2NCSRm1> | Sustainable Development Goals Joint Monitoring Program: <https://bit.ly/2ONfIQ1> | SPHERE indicators: <https://bit.ly/UkGX1Z>