WASH Sector Cox's Bazar

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Household Dry Season Follow-up Assessment (May 2019)

Camp 25, Ukhia Upazila, Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh

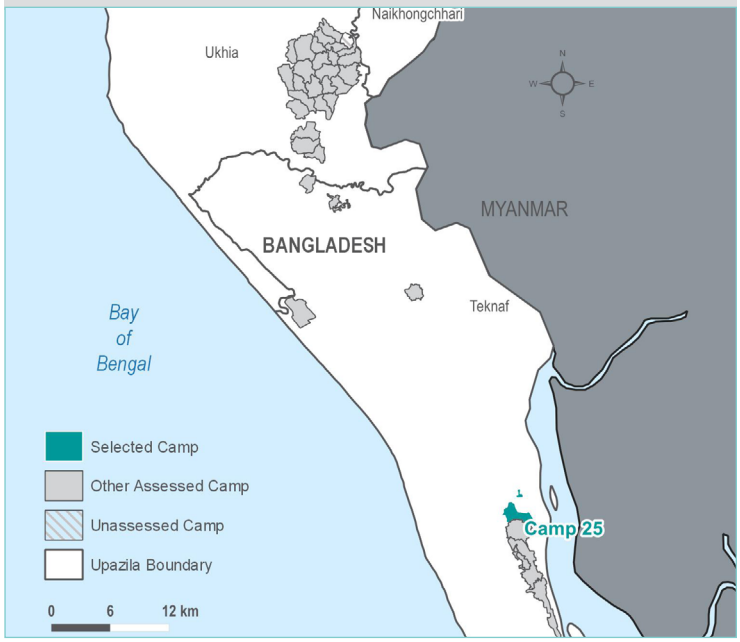
Background and Methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District from Myanmar, bringing the total number residing in Bangladesh to approximately 915,000.[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 baseline assessment in support of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector, followed by a second assessment during the monsoon period between August and October 2018. In the dry season between April and May 2019, REACH undertook this follow-up assessment, taking the form of a household survey covering 33 Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)-recognised camps, with Kutupalong Refugee Camp the only exception due to ongoing security concerns. This assessment aims to identify changes to WASH conditions and needs of Rohingya refugees residing in the camps in the second year of the humanitarian response. A key change to this assessment is the inclusion of a range of questions for each individual residing in each surveyed household, aimed at understanding what characterizes households with high levels of WASH needs. In addition, in the Kobo form photos were included for all types of WASH facilities, water containers, waste disposal locations, and soap, which enumerators showed to respondents when asking questions about their households' WASH practices. Results of this assessment are generalizable with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error at the camp level. 50% of enumerators were female (28 out of 56), with all enumerators interviewing refugees of the same gender only. **This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 25, where 104 households were surveyed.**

Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection. 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 (including this one) as well as one response-level factsheet have been produced, displaying key findings from the survey. All REACH products, including those related to the first two assessments, 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. To provide feedback on REACH products, please contact: bangladesh@reach-initiative.org

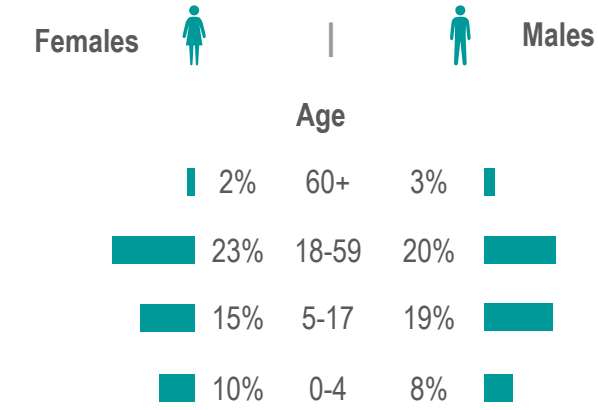


Demographics

Population in camps (individuals)[1]	9,497
Population in camps (families)[2]	2,143
Average age of respondent	36
Average household size	4.7

44% of respondents were female

Composition of surveyed households

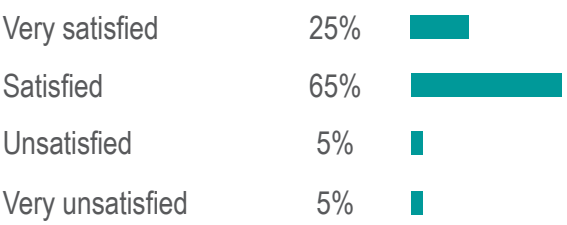


21% of heads of household were female

57% of households contained at least one child under 5 years old

28% of households contained at least one person with a disability[3]

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



[1] Population numbers in assessed camps were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting Dataset from 30 April 2019
[2] This assessment considers a 'household' a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets
[3] The Kobo tool used for this assessment included a loop with disability questions asked by proxy for each individual within the household

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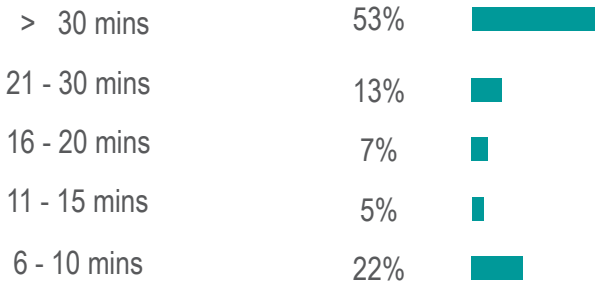
Water

Water access

% of households reporting accessing primary sources for drinking water and different sources for non-drinking water[4]

Primary water sources	Drinking water	Non-drinking water
✓ **Improved water sources**	**100%**	**24%**
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	43%	13%
Tapstand/piped water	50%	10%
Protected dugwell	0%	0%
Protected spring	0%	0%
Water tank	7%	1%
Rainwater collection	0%	0%
Bottled water	0%	0%
x **Unimproved water sources**	**0%**	**6%**
Unprotected dugwell	0%	0%
Unprotected spring	0%	0%
Surface water	0%	6%

% of households reporting different durations to collect water (combined travel and waiting time)



47% of households reported a total water collection time (combined travel and waiting) of less than or equal to 30 minutes[5]

57% of households reporting facing problems accessing or collecting water[6]

% of households reporting facing different problems accessing or collecting water[7,8]

1. Long wait times at water source **47%**
2. Source is too far **35%**
3. Pump/tap is difficult to use **5%**

Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households[9]

	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day, per household	15L	13L	28L

73% of households reported collecting at least 15 litres of water for all domestic uses per person, per day[10]

90% of households reported collecting at least 3 litres of drinking water per person, per day[10]

% of households possessing different types of water containers[7]

1. Aluminium pitcher **98%**
2. Bucket **73%**
3. Plastic jerrycan **13%**

97% of households reported normally cleaning their containers

95% of households possessed at least one container that was covered with a lid/plate[11]

% of households reporting different durations of water storage within the household

[4] Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed. 30% of households reported using a different water source for purposes such as cooking and cleaning, as listed
[5] SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source: 30 minutes or less. See: https://bit.ly/2ONrjQg
[6] A household is considered to be facing problems if at least one individual within the household was reported as facing problems
[7] Respondents could select multiple options
[8] Only households reporting facing any problems were asked this question. Data for the % of all surveyed households are shown
[9] Respondents were asked to present all water containers used to collect water the day prior to the survey, then identified which containers were used for drinking water, non-drinking water, or both. Containers were measured to determine approximate volume
[10] SPHERE minimum standard for all domestic water: 15 litres/person/day and SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water: 3 litres/person/day See: https://bit.ly/2MJwFvk
[11] Enumerators observed whether containers were covered/uncovered

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Water treatment

15% of households reported using aquatabs in the seven days prior to data collection

% of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs[12,13,14]

1	Never received aquatabs	59%
2	Water from the source is already chlorinated	16%
3	Don't know about about aquatabs	14%

Sanitation

Defecation and latrines

% of individuals reported as defecating in different spaces, by age and gender[15]

Places of defecation	0-4		5-17		18-59		60+	
Communal/ public latrines	47%	40%	80%	85%	83%	81%	38%	100%
Single household latrine (self-made)	4%	0%	3%	6%	5%	4%	13%	0%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	7%	2%	16%	9%	10%	13%	38%	0%
Potty	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%
Plastic bag	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bucket	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Cloth	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Open defecation	33%	54%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

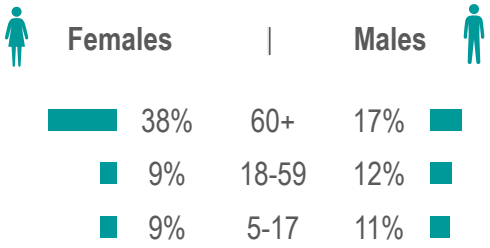
% of households reporting females and males facing problems accessing or using latrines[16]

Female **25%** | **31%** Male

% of households reporting females and males facing different types of problems accessing or using latrines[12,16,17]

Females		Males	
19%	Too many people using latrines	1 Too many people using latrines	20%
10%	Latrine is too far	2 Latrine is too far	8%
6%	Not clean	3 No lighting	7%

% of individuals reported as feeling unsafe accessing or using latrines, by age and gender



10% of respondents reported presence of soap the last time they were at the latrine

Bathing

% of individuals reported as bathing in different spaces, by age and gender[15]

Bathing spaces	0-4		5-17		18-59		60+	
Communal/ public facility	27%	15%	53%	46%	59%	48%	38%	58%
Tubewell platform	4%	7%	0%	10%	1%	9%	0%	0%
Makeshift space inside the shelter	31%	44%	28%	30%	27%	14%	25%	8%
Surface water	0%	2%	0%	4%	0%	11%	0%	17%
No designated facility	18%	22%	16%	4%	7%	12%	25%	0%
Other	20%	10%	3%	6%	6%	6%	12%	17%

[12] Respondents could select multiple options
[13] Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs or PUR sachets are shown
[14] Data for the % of households that do not use aquatabs are shown
[15] All respondents were asked where each individual within the household goes to defecate and bathe
[16] All respondents were asked where each individual within the household faces problems accessing or using latrines. Data for the % of households reporting at least one female member as well as one male member facing problems are shown.
[17] Top three most common problems faced by females and males are shown. Data for the % of all surveyed households are shown

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% of households reporting females and males facing problems accessing or using bathing facilities[18]

Females 17% | 16% Males

19% of households reported the presence of too many people at bathing facilities[19]

% of individuals reported as feeling unsafe accessing or using bathing facilities, by age and gender[20]

Females		Males
0%	60+	8%
4%	18-59	2%
5%	5-17	4%

Community consultation - sanitation facilities

% of households reporting:

Having been asked for input on the design and construction of facilities		That their input was taken into account in the design and construction of facilities[21]
30%	Latrines	29%
17%	Bathing facilities	16%

Laundry

% of households reporting normally using different laundry facilities

Inside the shelter	39%
Tubewells	16%
Communal bathing facility	45%

Environmental sanitation

41% of households reported stagnant water gathering around the household following heavy rain

% of households reporting different locations used for disposing of domestic waste[22]

1	Undesignated open area	84%
2	Drain	10%
3	Bury it	3%

42% of households reported burning their waste[23]

75% of households reported separating domestic waste when disposing of it (i.e. plastics, organics, glass, ash)[24]

% of households reporting finding solid waste nearby the household (30 meters or less)

Always	11%
Often	6%
Sometimes	46%
Never	37%

% of households reporting finding faeces nearby the household (30 meters or less)

Always	1%
Often	2%
Sometimes	34%
Never	63%

[18] All respondents were asked if each individual within the household faces problems accessing or using bathing facilities. Data for the % of households reporting at least one female member as well as one male member facing problems are shown

[19] This was the most commonly reported problem, with no major differences between gender or age of respondent

[20] This question was only asked about individuals who were reported as using communal bathing facilities or tubewells. Data for the % of individuals from each age group/gender reported as using any types of bathing facilites are shown

[21] Only households reporting having been asked for input on the design or construction of facilities were asked this question. Data for the % of all surveyed households are shown

[22] Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown Respondents could select multiple options

[23] Households using households bins, households pits, undesignated open areas, or burying rubbish were asked this question. Data for the % of all surveyed households are shown

[24] Only households reporting disposing of waste in household bins, household pits, shared bins, or designated open areas were asked this question. Data for the % of all surveyed households are shown

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% of households with children under five reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces[25,26]

✓ Safe methods	69%
Collected and disposed in latrine	64%
Children always use sanitation facilities	5%
X Unsafe methods	56%
Collected and disposed inside the shelter	0%
Collected and disposed in an open area	42%
Disposed with other garbage	6%
Bury it	8%
Nothing is done with it (open defecation)	0%

Hygiene

Handwashing and soap

% of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing

Yes (enumerator did see soap): **50%** Yes (enumerator did not see soap): **31%** No: **19%**

95% of households that did possess soap reported this was due to the household running out[27]

93% of respondents reported washing their hands with soap the day prior to the survey

74% of respondents were able to identify at least three critical handwashing times[28]

% of respondents reporting washing their hands with soap at different times in the day prior to the survey[28]

Before eating:	**97%**	Before cooking/ meal preparation:	**64%**
After defecation:	**96%**	Before breastfeeding:	**11%**
Before feeding children:	**23%**	After handling child faeces:	**9%**
When hands felt dirty:	**41%**	Before prayer:	**59%**
When hands looked dirty:	**22%**		

Hygiene training and demonstrations

38% of households reported member(s) having participated in at least one hygiene activity within the two weeks prior to data collection

% of households reporting different hygiene activities that households members[29]

Have participated in already[30]			Would like to participate in	
31%	Child handwashing	1	Use of aquatabs	**40%**
27%	Handwashing with soap	2	Cholera/acute watery diarrhea prevention	**36%**
26%	Food hygiene	3	Safe water chain management	**30%**

[25] Global WASH Cluster standard: collecting and disposing of children's faeces in a latrine and children using latrines is considered safe. See: https://bit.ly/2Zt56rR

[26] Respondents could select multiple options

[27] This was the most common reason for households not possessing soap. Data for the % of households that did not possess soap are shown

[28] Global WASH Cluster standard: 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/hanging a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: https://bit.ly/2Zt56rR

[29] Three most common types of hygiene activities that households have participated in or would like to participate in are shown. Data for the % of all surveyed households are shown

[30] Types of hygiene activities presented here relate to those which households reported participating in within two weeks prior to data collection