WASH Sector
Cox's Bazar

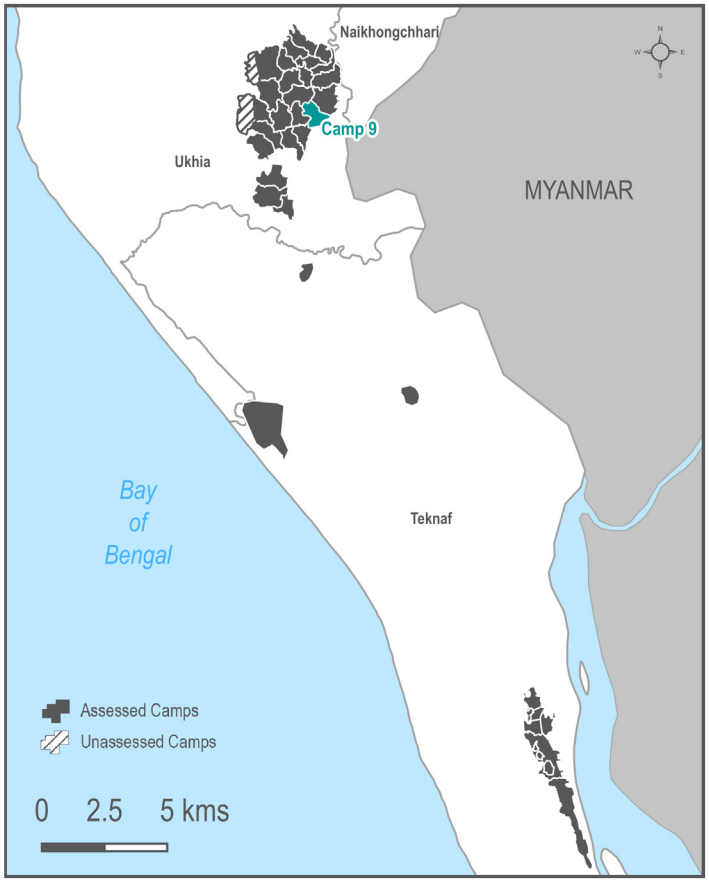
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Baseline Assessment

Camp 9, Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (April 2018)

Overview

In April 2018, REACH conducted a WASH Baseline Assessment survey at the household level with support from UNICEF and in collaboration with the WASH sector in Cox's Bazar district, Bangladesh. The objective of the survey is to establish a baseline for the current knowledge, attitude, behaviours and practices (KABP) in relation to WASH amongst Rohingya refugee populations in Cox's Bazar district. In addition, the survey aims to understand WASH-related needs and vulnerabilities amongst Rohingya refugee populations living in camps within Cox's Bazar district, including priority areas and type of intervention, to inform humanitarian planning.

Coverage Map



Methodology

In April 2018, REACH collected data for the baseline household assessment across all 35 camps existing at the time of assessment. A representative sample of a total of 3,576 households was drawn, using population data collected in Round 9 of the IOM Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM), yielding findings generalisable with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error at camp level. Using a shelter footprint developed by REACH in partnership with UNOSAT, random sample points were generated to assist enumerators in selecting households to interview. In Camp 9, 96 households were interviewed.

Indicators informing the survey questionnaire were developed in close collaboration with UNICEF partners and the WASH Sector in Cox's Bazar, as well as the Global WASH Cluster. The tool was translated from English to Bangla, and then reverse translated to ensure questions were translated accurately. Data collection was conducted using Kobo software on smartphones. In addition, data checking and cleaning took place daily to improve the accuracy of findings. Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection and included training on testing for residual chlorine as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), which was delivered by a PSEA advisor.

Most data was collected by asking the head of the household for their response, however, calculation of the volume of drinking water was completed by direct observation of the number of containers used and the capacity of each container. Further to this, for access to handwashing and soap, enumerators were asked to verify the presence of soap in the home by asking household members to show them the soap. Secondary data was also utilised for this assessent, specifically UNHCR Cox's Bazar population data as of 30 April 2018, and REACH infrastructure monitoring data for March/April 2018.

Products

As part of this WASH Baseline Assessment, 35 camp-level factsheets have been produced, outlining key findings from the survey, including a report of findings in line with Global WASH and Cox's Bazar WASH sector indicators.

All REACH products 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 or subscribe to REACH's mailing lists, please contact bangladesh@reach-initiative.org.

Demographic and WASH infrastructure data (April 2018)

Camp WASH focal point

BRAC

Site Overview

# of individuals:	37,801
# of households:	9,120

Key WASH infrastructure and functionality

# of people per functional* and safe^ latrine:	88
# of people per functional* latrine:	59
# of people per safe^ latrine:	55
# of people per functional handpump:	81
# of functional handpump with no latrine within 10m:	317
% of shelters with one functional and safe* latrine block within 50m:	98%
% of shelters with at least one functional handpump source within 200m	100%

Secondary data sources

Population data
- IOM NPM Round 9 (March 2018) key informant data+
- UNHCR Cox's Bazar population data as of 30 April 2018

Infrastructure data:
- REACH Rohingya settlement infrastructure monitoring data for March/April 2018

*Latrines that are unclogged are considered to be functional; ^Latrines with a working door and lock are considered to be safe
+IOM NPM Round 9 key informant data was used in developing the sampling frame for this assessment

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Water

Key Indicators

Proportion of households with access to an improved+ water source*	100%
Proportion of households for whom distance to/queuing at a water point constitutes an access problem^	41%
Proportion of households who engage in negative coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency*	16%
Proportion of households practicing, possessing or having received water treatment supplies^*	12%
Proportion of households possessing at least one acceptable% narrow-necked or covered water container for drinking water^	94%

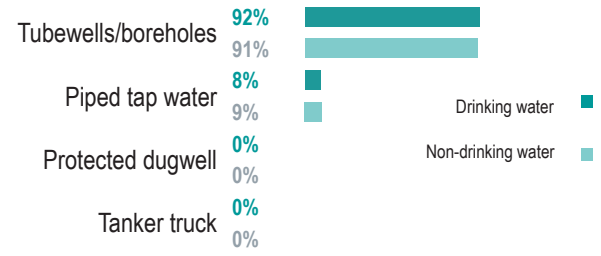
^Global WASH Indicators I *Cox's Bazar WASH Sector Indicators

+Improved water sources include: piped water, tubewell, borehole, protected dugwell, protected spring, rainwater, bottled water, cart with small tank, or water tank

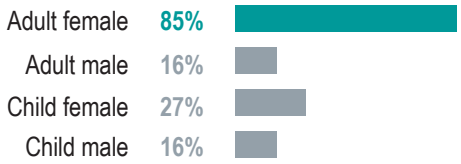
%Drinking containers that are considered acceptable must have tight-fitting lids and a tap or pouring hole, and must not be leaking or cracked

Water access

Proportion of households reporting primary water sources for drinking and non-drinking[1] water

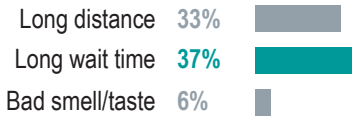


Reported most common member who collects water[1]

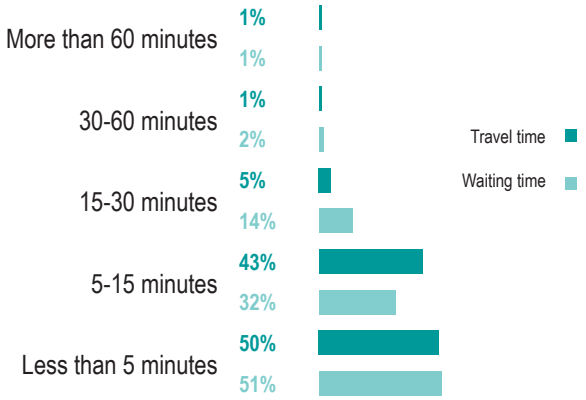


Reported problems with accessing water

45% of households reported problems, including the top three most common problems:



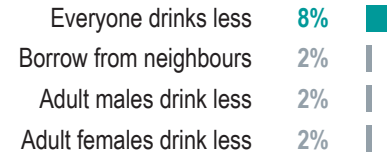
Reported time to walk to/from and waiting time at the water source



Coping strategies

Reported coping strategies when there is not enough clean water

16% of households reported employing a coping strategy, including the four most common strategies:[1]



0% of households reported using unsafe water sources when there is no clean water

Reported clean water treatment methods

12% of households reported using treatment, of which:[1]

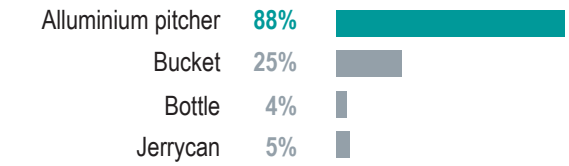
- **11%** use disinfection (Aquatabs, PUR, Tab 10)
- **0%** use cloth filters
- **1%** boil water

Water storage

Proportion of households reporting possession of different types of drinking water storage

At least one narrow-necked or covered drinking container	94%
Two or more containers for drinking water storage	37%
10 or more litres of drinking water storage capacity	0%

Reported four most common types of drinking containers used[1]



[1]respondents could select more than one answer for this question

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Sanitation

Key Indicators

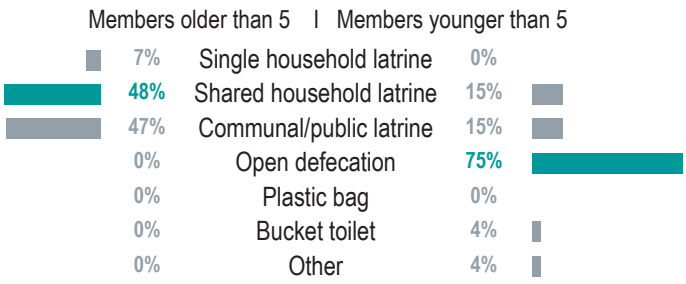
Proportion of households in which at least one member practices open defecation^*	
- age five and over	0%
- under five	75%
Proportion of households with children under five who dispose of children's faeces in a safe+ manner^	35%

^Global WASH Indicators I *Cox's Bazar WASH Sector Indicators

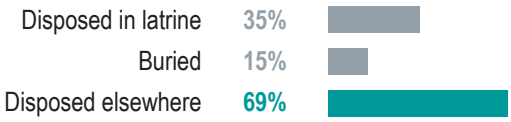
+Disposing of children's faeces in a latrine is considered to be safe

Defecation

Proportion of households reporting members of different ages usually defecating in different spaces[1]



Reported most common methods for households with children under five to dispose of children's faeces[1]

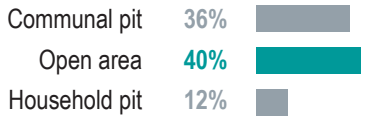


Waste

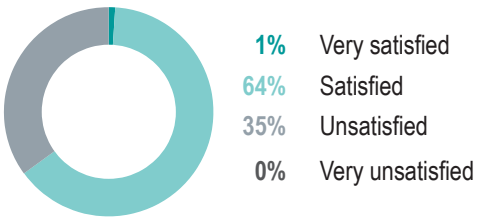
Proportion of households reporting the presence of solid waste around the household

Always	6%	Often	2%
Sometimes	74%	Never	18%

Proportion of households reporting different methods for disposing of household waste[1]



Reported level of satisfaction with solid waste management around the house



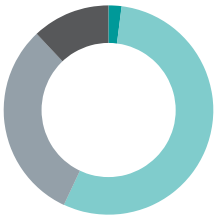
Latrines

Proportion of households reporting different problems with latrine access

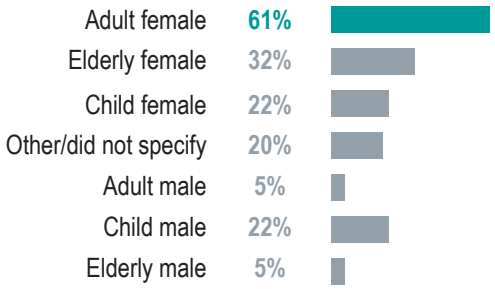
49% of households reported facing problems with accessing latrines, including the following reported problems:[1]

Too many people	39%	Latrine is not safe	4%
Too full	15%	Bad smell/many flies	15%
Not clean	12%	No one cleans	5%
Too far away	24%	Insufficient water	7%
No gender separation	16%	Not private	2%
Open defecation around latrines	5%		

Proportion of households reporting different levels of satisfaction with latrine access



Proportion of households reporting that different family members would feel unsafe when using latrines at night[1]



[1]respondents could select more than one answer for this question

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Hygiene

Key Indicators

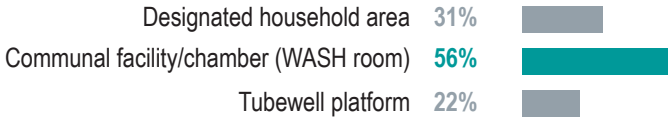
Proportion of households reporting problems with bathing facilities^	45%
Proportion of households possessing soap⁺ or other rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution^*	62%**

^Global WASH Indicators I *Cox's Bazar WASH Sector Indicators

⁺When respondents reported to possess soap, at 54% of households enumerators saw the soap, and at 8% of households enumerators did not see the soap

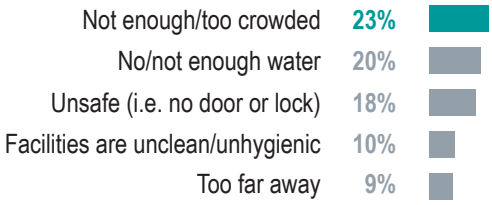
Bathing

Proportion of households reporting use of different types of bathing facilities[1]

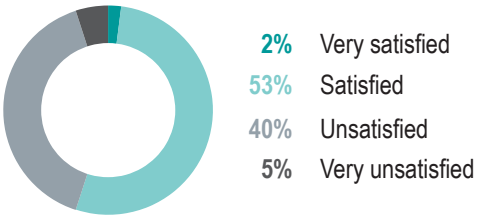


Proportion of households reporting different problems with bathing facilities[1]

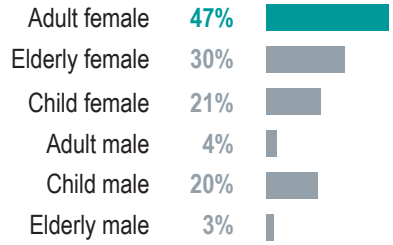
45% of households reported problems with bathing facilities, including the following five most common problems:[1]



Proportion of households reporting different levels of satisfaction with bathing facilities

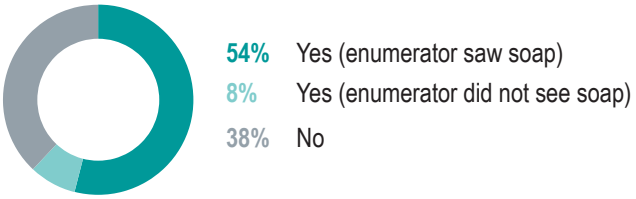


Proportion of households reporting that different family members would feel unsafe when using bathing facilities at night[1]



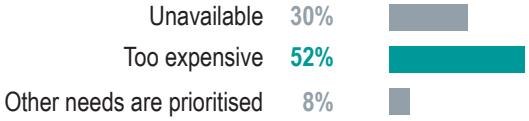
Soap

Proportion of households reporting owning soap for hand-washing⁺

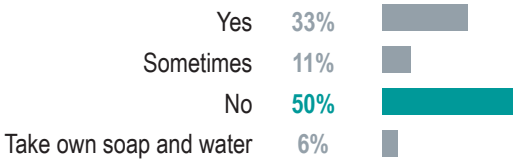


Proportion of households reporting problems with accessing soap

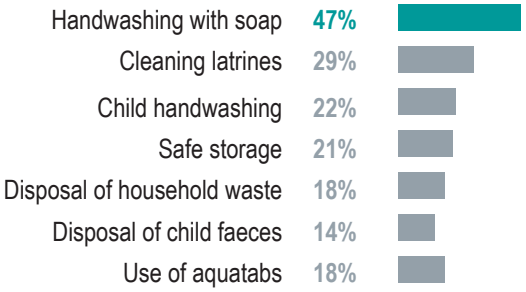
70% of households reported problems with accessing soap, including the three most common problems:[1]



Proportion of households reporting access to soap at latrines



Proportion of households reporting having received hygiene demonstrations or training within a month prior to the survey[1]



[1]respondents could select more than one answer for this question