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 Leda A, 94 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

Solidarites International

Site Overview

# of individuals: 12,609

# of households: 3,056

Key WASH infrastructure and functionality

# of people per functional* and safe^ latrine:	89
# of people per functional* latrine:	57
# of people per safe^ latrine:	47
# of people per functional handpump:	525
# of functional handpump with no latrine within 10m:	17
% of shelters with one functional and safe* latrine block within 50m:	87%
% of shelters with at least one functional handpump source within 200m	100%

*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

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

💧 Water

Key Indicators

|	
Proportion of households with access to an improved[+] water source[*]	98%
Proportion of households for whom distance to/queuing at a water point constitutes an access problem[^]	61%
Proportion of households who engage in negative coping strategies to compensate for water insufficiency[*]	69%
Proportion of households practicing, possessing or having received water treatment supplies[^*]	11%
Proportion of households possessing at least one acceptable[%] narrow-necked or covered water container for drinking water[^]	90%

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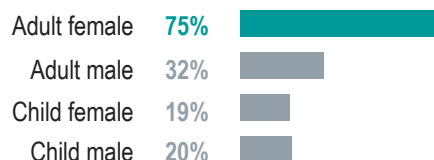
[%]Drinking containers that are considered acceptable must have tight-fitting lids and a tap or pouring hole, and must not be leaking or cracked

Water access

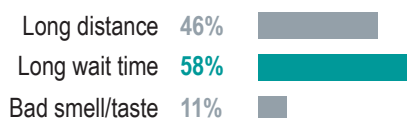**Proportion of households reporting primary water sources for drinking and non-drinking[1] water**

Source	Drinking water	Non-drinking water
Tubewells/boreholes	75%	60%
Piped tap water	23%	9%
Protected dugwell	0%	4%
Surface water	2%	32%
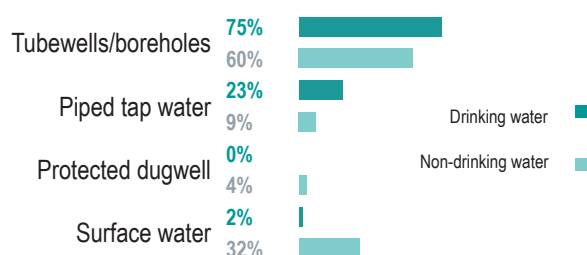
Reported most common member who collects water[1]

Adult female	75%
Adult male	32%
Child female	19%
Child male	20%

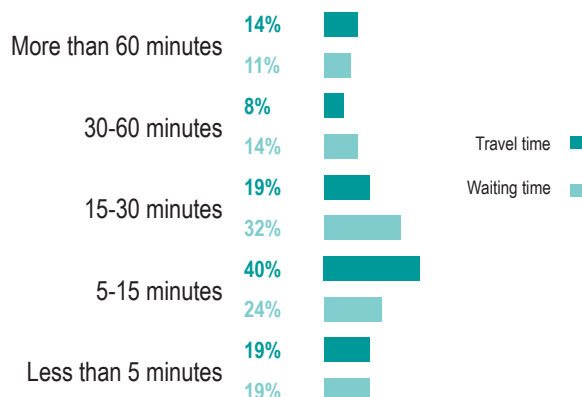**Reported problems with accessing water**

70% of households reported problems, including the top three most common problems:

Long distance	46%
Long wait time	58%
Bad smell/taste	11%

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

Time	Travel time	Waiting time
More than 60 minutes	14%	11%
30-60 minutes	8%	14%
15-30 minutes	19%	32%
5-15 minutes	40%	24%
Less than 5 minutes	19%	19%

Coping strategies

Reported coping strategies when there is not enough clean water

69% of households reported employing a coping strategy, including the four most common strategies:[1]

Everyone drinks less	31%
Borrow from neighbours	33%
Adult males drink less	14%
Adult females drink less	15%

23% of households reported using unsafe water sources when there is no clean water

Reported clean water treatment methods

**11%** of households reported using treatment, of which:[1]

1%	use disinfection (Aquatabs, PUR, Tab 10)
5%	use cloth filters
5%	boil water
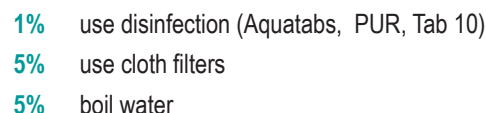
Water storage

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

At least one narrow-necked or covered drinking container	**90%**
Two or more containers for drinking water storage	**47%**
10 or more litres of drinking water storage capacity	**6%**

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

Alluminium pitcher	84%
Bucket	25%
Bottle	13%
Jerrycan	6%
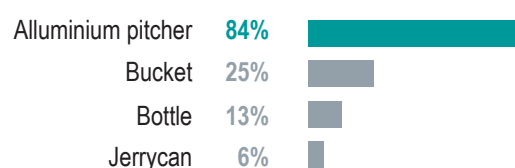
[1]respondents could select more than one answer for this question

Sanitation
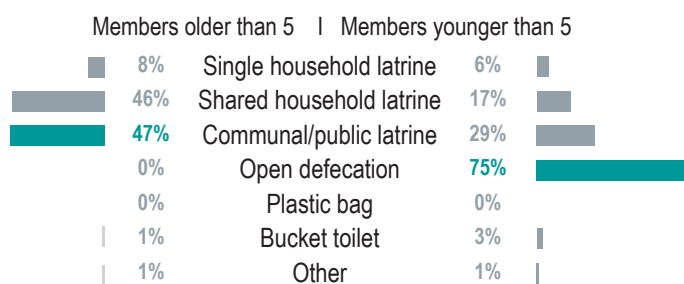
Key Indicators

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^	64%

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

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

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Defecation

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

Members older than 5 I Members younger than 5

Older than 5		Younger than 5
8%	Single household latrine	6%
46%	Shared household latrine	17%
47%	Communal/public latrine	29%
0%	Open defecation	75%
0%	Plastic bag	0%
1%	Bucket toilet	3%
1%	Other	1%

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

Disposed in latrine	**64%**
Buried	26%
Disposed elsewhere	29%
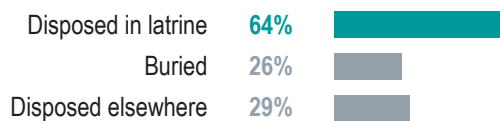
Waste

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

Always	5%	Often	16%
Sometimes	**47%**	Never	32%

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

Communal pit	19%
Open area	**52%**
Household pit	14%
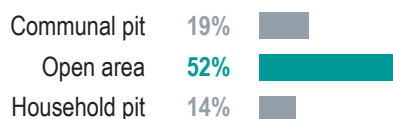
Reported level of satisfaction with solid waste management around the house

|	
2%	Very satisfied
73%	Satisfied
24%	Unsatisfied
1%	Very unsatisfied
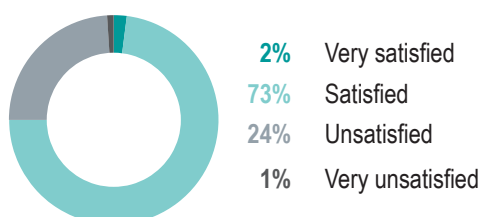
Latrines

Proportion of households reporting different problems with latrine access

55% of households reported facing problems with accessing latrines, including the following reported problems:[1]

Too many people	**39%**	Latrine is not safe	5%
Too full	20%	Bad smell/many flies	14%
Not clean	14%	No one cleans	3%
Too far away	9%	Insufficient water	10%
No gender separation	7%	Not private	3%
Open defecation around latrines	1%		

Proportion of households reporting different levels of satisfaction with latrine access
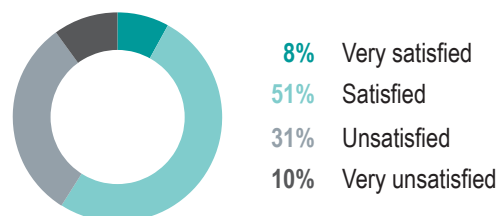
8%	Very satisfied
51%	Satisfied
31%	Unsatisfied
10%	Very unsatisfied

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

Adult female	35%
Elderly female	20%
Child female	16%
Other/did not specify	**49%**
Adult male	9%
Child male	14%
Elderly male	16%
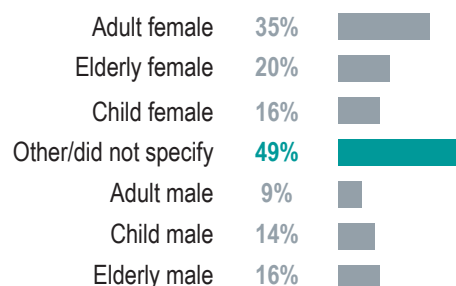
[1]respondents could select more than one answer for this question

Hygiene

### Key Indicators

Proportion of households reporting problems with bathing facilities^	78%
Proportion of households possessing soap+ or other rubbing agent or having received soap as part of a distribution^*	55%**

^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 1% of households enumerators did not see the soap
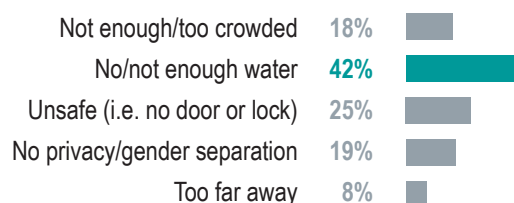

Bathing

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

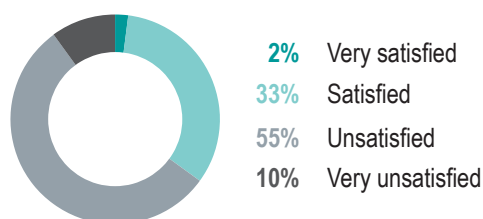|	
Designated household area	**52%**
Communal facility/chamber (WASH room)	41%
Tubewell platform	9%
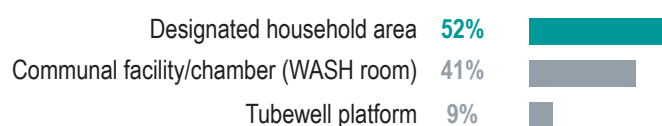
Proportion of households reporting different problems with bathing facilities[1]

78% of households reported problems with bathing facilities, including the following five most common problems:[1]

Not enough/too crowded	18%
No/not enough water	**42%**
Unsafe (i.e. no door or lock)	25%
No privacy/gender separation	19%
Too far away	8%

Proportion of households reporting different levels of satisfaction with bathing facilities

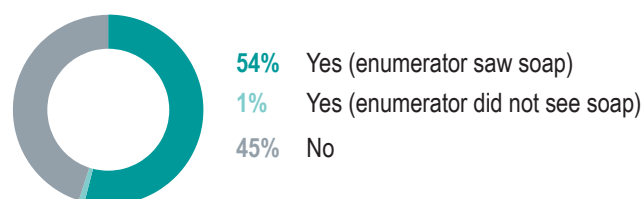|	
2%	Very satisfied
33%	Satisfied
55%	Unsatisfied
10%	Very unsatisfied

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

|	
Adult female	**38%**
Elderly female	17%
Child female	11%
Adult male	3%
Child male	7%
Elderly male	8%
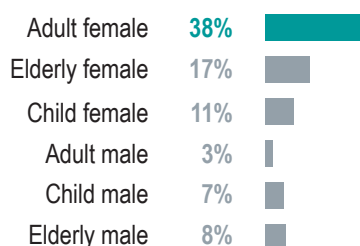
Soap

Proportion of households reporting owning soap for hand-washing+

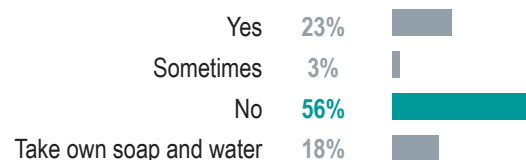|	
54%	Yes (enumerator saw soap)
1%	Yes (enumerator did not see soap)
45%	No

Proportion of households reporting problems with accessing soap

56% of households reported problems with accessing soap, including the two most common problems:[1]

Unavailable	**49%**
Too expensive	37%
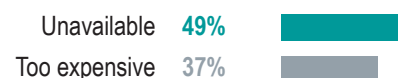
Proportion of households reporting access to soap at latrines

Yes	23%
Sometimes	3%
No	**56%**
Take own soap and water	18%

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

Handwashing with soap	**34%**
Cleaning latrines	30%
Child handwashing	27%
Safe storage	29%
Disposal of household waste	24%
Disposal of child faeces	21%
Use of aquatabs	25%

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