

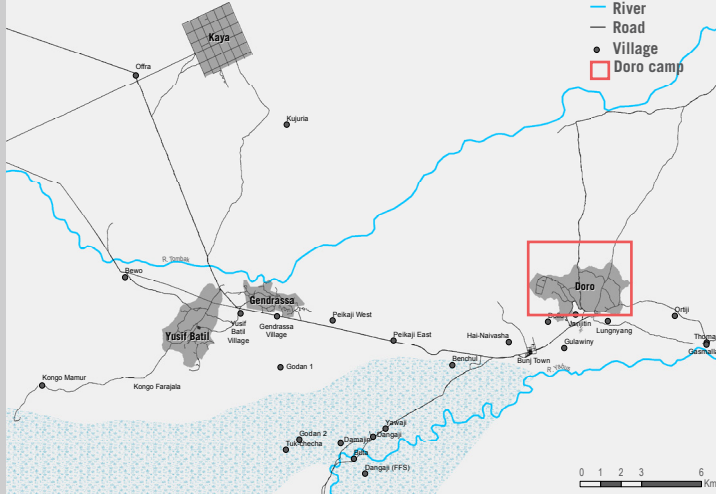
# Participatory Latrine Mapping in Doro refugee camp, Maban County

South Sudan Refugee Response, April 2017

## Background

As part of the refugee response programming in partnership with UNHCR, REACH conducted a participatory latrine mapping exercise to assess the number and type of latrines in Doro refugee camp, as well as other characteristics such as the filling level, the presence of hand washing facilities, the privacy scheme and the hygienic conditions of the latrine's floor. Data collection was conducted by a team of 10 enumerators from Doro refugee camp who using community inputs, assessed the status and location of latrines in use inside the camp. From 27 March to 19 April, data was collected using ODK data collection software. Three thematic maps were produced to display the geographical coverage of the assessed latrines: <http://bit.ly/2rj9rQh>

Maban Refugee Camps



## Assessment Coverage Background

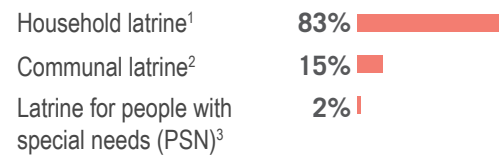
**4,036** Latrines in 39 villages of Doro camp with current presence of population

**3,212** Latrines in use in assessed villages

## Key findings

### Type of latrine

Reported type of latrine constructed in assessed villages:



### Latrine's floor hygienic condition

Reported floor's hygienic condition in assessed latrines:



### Level of latrine's fill

Reported fill level of assessed latrines:



Open defecation is still a common practice in the camp, specially among children.

The observed presence of hand-washing stands composed of a bucket with water and soap near latrines was limited (with exception of the extension site). Further assessments should look into other hygienic practices such as the use of ash instead of soap and the presence of other devices such as tipi tap and plastic cattles.

Hygienic condition of assessed latrines' floors was generally poor, suggesting a lack of knowledge of the adequate use of the latrine in some camp villages.

Figure 1: PSN latrine with wider entrance built in concrete



<sup>1</sup> Household latrines are considered as those which a particular household has full ownership in the construction and maintenance.  
<sup>2</sup> The communal latrines refer to those used by a number of households, in most cases built by an NGO.  
<sup>3</sup> Latrines for people with special needs are those marked with blue plastic sheet in most cases and with a wider entrance built in concrete.  
<sup>4</sup> A latrine's floor was considered unclean when rest of faeces were found on it.  
<sup>5</sup> A latrine is considered full when filling is within 0.5 m of the top of the latrine.

# Participatory Latrine Mapping in Doro refugee camp

## Type of privacy scheme

Reported type of materials and privacy scheme used in assessed latrines:

Plastic sheet <sup>6</sup>	94% <div><div></div></div>
Local materials <sup>7</sup>	5% <div><div></div></div>
Doors	1% <div><div></div></div>

Figure 2: Household latrine built with local materials



Some villages in the camp have higher proportion of filled latrines that should be soon decommissioned. These include but are not limited to: Mayak 1, Jabel Morufa, Balila Dawala, Dereng, Bee, Benamayu 1 and Gabanite.

Although plastic sheet is not being provided by NGOs for latrines purpose, it is still the main privacy material used in the camp, with some households using grass and other local materials in household latrines.

Figure 3: Household latrine with plastic sheet and hand-washing facility in Doro camp extension site



<sup>6</sup> WASH partners in Maban reported plastic sheet for latrines has not been distributed. Instead, plastic sheets that were distributed by NGOs for other purposes (including emergency shelter) have been commonly used by refugee households for the construction of household latrines.

<sup>7</sup> Local materials used in latrines in Doro refugee camp include grass, stick bundles and poles.

## Recommendations from WASH partners in Doro refugee camp

**1. Areas identified with a major presence of full latrines, should be prioritised for decommission and construction of new latrines.**

These villages are: Mayak, Jabel Morufa, Balila Dawala, Dereng, Bee, Benamayu and Gabanite.

**2. Hygiene and sanitation practices should be improved in the camp,** messaging should focus on the correct use of the latrine and the community-driven maintenance of water in hand-washing facilities either with soap or ash. New hygiene promotion approaches should consider the village-specific context and culture. Children-focused activities should also be part of this programming aimed to reduce the practice of open defecation in the camp.

**3. Construction of latrines privacy scheme using local materials should be promoted and enhanced** by the different agencies operating in the camp as well as by the camp leadership.

**4. Sensitization on the use of PSN latrines should be enhanced among households,** promoting the exclusive use of these types of latrines by the initially targeted users.

**5. Construction of gender-segregated latrines with lockable doors should be promoted in Doro camp,** in order to ensure protection of girls and women using the latrines, even when they are household latrines.

### About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information, you can write to our in-country office: [south.sudan@reach-initiative.org](mailto:south.sudan@reach-initiative.org) or to our global office: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org).

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