



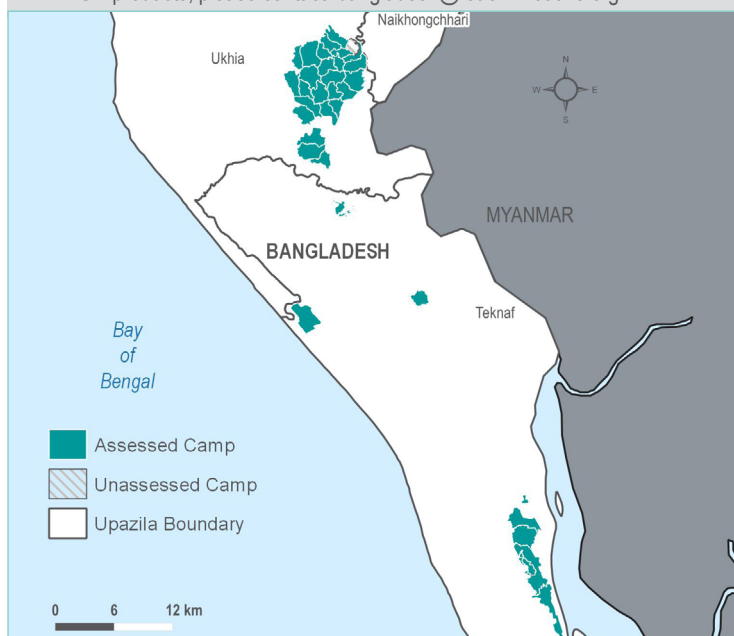
## Background and Methodology

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 RC 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 5% margin of error overall. 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 across all 33 camps, where 3,563 households were surveyed.**

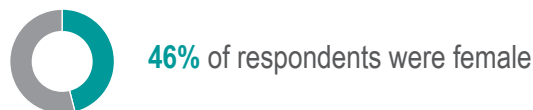
Enumerator training took place prior to the start of data collection. Support for questionnaire translation from English to Rohingya language and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

As part of this assessment, 33 camp-level factsheets and this all-camp summary 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](mailto:bangladesh@reach-initiative.org).

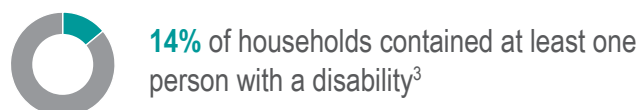
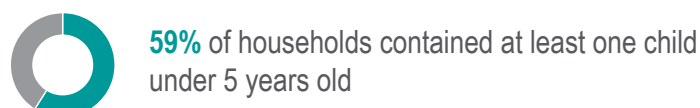
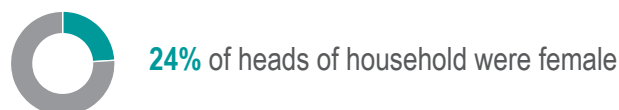
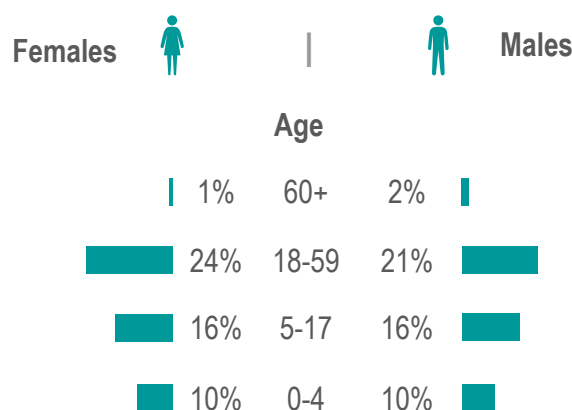


## Demographics

Population in camps (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	886,322
Population in camps (families) <sup>2</sup>	205,015
Average age of respondent	36.5
Average household size	5



### Composition of surveyed households



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

Very satisfied	44%	
Satisfied	48%	
Unsatisfied	7%	
Very unsatisfied	1%	

<sup>1</sup> Population numbers in assessed camps were derived from the UNHCR Family Counting Dataset from 30 April 2019

<sup>2</sup> This assessment considers a 'household' a 'family' as defined in the UNHCR Family Counting datasets

<sup>3</sup> The Kobo tool used for this assessment included a loop with disability questions asked by proxy for each individual within the household

## Water


### Water access


% of households reporting accessing primary sources for drinking water and different sources for non-drinking water<sup>4</sup>

Primary water sources	Drinking water	Non-drinking water
<b>✓ Improved water sources</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>13%</b>
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	77%	11%
Tapstand/piped water	19%	2%
Protected dugwell	1%	0%
Protected spring	0%	0%
Water tank	2%	0%
Rainwater collection	0%	0%
Bottled water	0%	0%
<b>x Unimproved water sources</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Unprotected dugwell	0%	0%
Unprotected spring	0%	0%
Surface water	1%	1%

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

> 30 mins	31%	<div></div>
21 - 30 mins	18%	<div></div>
16 - 20 mins	11%	<div></div>
11 - 15 mins	18%	<div></div>
6 - 10 mins	22%	<div></div>

 **69%** of households reported a total water collection time (combined travel and waiting) of less than 30 minutes<sup>5</sup>

 **43%** of households reporting facing problems accessing or collecting water<sup>6</sup>


% of households reporting facing different problems accessing or collecting water<sup>7,8</sup>


<b>1</b>	Source is too far	<b>30%</b>
<b>2</b>	Long wait times at water source	<b>28%</b>
<b>3</b>	Path is too steep	<b>16%</b>

### Water collection and storage

Average amount of water collected by households<sup>9</sup>


	Drinking water	Non-drinking water	All domestic water
Average litres collected per person, per day, per household	14L	12L	26L


 **69%** of households reported collecting at least 15 litres of water for all domestic uses per person, per day<sup>10</sup>

 **88%** of households reported collecting at least 3 litres of drinking water per person, per day<sup>10</sup>

% of households possessing different types of water containers<sup>7</sup>

<b>1</b>	Aluminium pitcher	<b>96%</b>
<b>2</b>	Bucket	<b>76%</b>
<b>3</b>	Plastic jerrycan	<b>13%</b>

 **97%** of households reported normally cleaning their containers

 **94%** of households possessed at least one container that was covered with a lid/plate<sup>11</sup>

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

Less than one day	91%	<div></div>
1-2 days	8%	<div></div>
3-4 days	1%	<div></div>
5 days or more	0%	<div></div>

<sup>4</sup> Cox's Bazar WASH Sector considers 'improved' water sources as listed. 14% of households reported using a different water source for purposes such as cooking and cleaning, as listed

<sup>5</sup> SDG JMP standard for combined travel time to/waiting time at water source:

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

<sup>6</sup> A household is considered to be facing problems if at least one individual within the household was reported as facing problems

<sup>7</sup> Respondents could select multiple options

<sup>8</sup> Only households reporting facing any problems were asked this question. Data for the % of all surveyed households are shown

<sup>9</sup> 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

<sup>10</sup> 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>

<sup>11</sup> Enumerators observed whether containers were covered/uncovered



## Water treatment



21% of households reported using aquatabs in the seven days prior to data collection

### % of households reporting reasons for not using aquatabs<sup>12,13,14</sup>

- 1 Never received aquatabs 30%
- 2 Water from the source is already chlorinated 27%
- 3 Supply ran out 19%



## Sanitation

### Defecation and latrines

#### % of individuals reported as defecating in different spaces, by age and gender<sup>15</sup>

Places of defecation	0-4		5-17		18-59		60+	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Communal/public latrines	38%	36%	83%	82%	82%	82%	76%	79%
Single household latrine (self-made)	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	3%
Single household latrine (non-self made)	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	6%	5%	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	11%
Potty	11%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Plastic bag	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bucket	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%
Cloth	4%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Open defecation	36%	39%	1%	1%	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<sup>16</sup>



Female 31%

30% Male



#### % of households reporting females and males facing different types of problems accessing or using latrines<sup>12,16,17</sup>



Females

Males



24%	Too many people using latrines	1	Too many people using latrines	23%
12%	Latrine is too far away	2	Latrine is too far away	11%
8%	Not clean	3	Not clean	8%

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



Females

Males



20%	60+	19%
20%	18-59	20%
19%	5-17	20%



17% 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<sup>15</sup>

Bathing spaces	0-4		5-17		18-59		60+	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Communal/public facility	16%	14%	33%	24%	37%	28%	33%	27%
Tubewell platform	18%	22%	13%	48%	3%	41%	1%	33%
Makeshift space inside the shelter	58%	54%	47%	22%	53%	25%	60%	31%
Surface water	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
No designated facility	4%	6%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Other	4%	4%	5%	2%	5%	2%	4%	5%

<sup>12</sup> Respondents could select multiple options

<sup>13</sup> Three most common reasons for not using aquatabs or PUR sachets are shown

<sup>14</sup> Data for the % of households that do not use aquatabs are shown

<sup>15</sup> All respondents were asked where each individual within the household goes to defecate and bathe

<sup>16</sup> 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. Data for the % of all surveyed households are shown

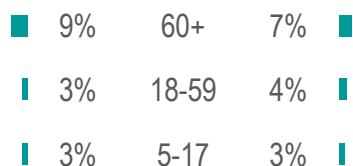
<sup>17</sup> Top three most common problems faced by females and males are shown

## % of households reporting females and males facing problems accessing or using bathing facilities<sup>18</sup>



**10%** of households reported the presence of too many people at bathing facilities<sup>19</sup>

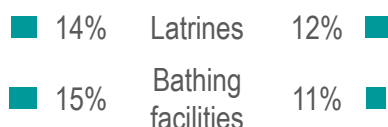
## % of individuals reported as feeling unsafe accessing or using bathing facilities, by age and gender<sup>20</sup>



## 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<sup>21</sup>



## Laundry

### % of households reporting normally using different laundry facilities

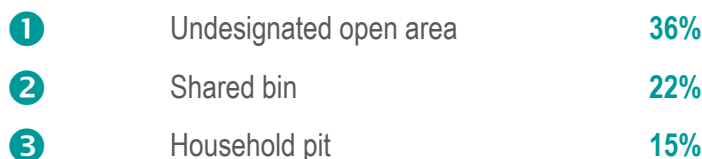


## Environmental sanitation



**23%** of households reported stagnant water gathering around the household following heavy rain

## % of households reporting different locations used by households for disposing of domestic waste<sup>23</sup>



**25%** of households reported burning their waste<sup>24</sup>



**53%** of households reported separating domestic waste when disposing of it (i.e. plastics, organics, glass, ash)<sup>25</sup>

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



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



<sup>18</sup> 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. Data for the % of all surveyed households are shown

<sup>19</sup> This was the most commonly reported problem reported by households, with no major differences between gender or age of respondent

<sup>20</sup> 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 are shown

<sup>21</sup> 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

<sup>23</sup> Top three most common locations for disposing of domestic waste are shown

<sup>24</sup> Only households reporting using household bins, household pits, undesignated open areas, or burying rubbish were asked this question. Data for the % of all surveyed households are shown

<sup>25</sup> 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





## % of households with children under five reporting employing different methods for disposing of children's faeces<sup>26,27</sup>


✓ Safe methods	79%
Collected and disposed in latrine	73%
Children always use sanitation facilities	6%
X Unsafe methods	49%
Collected and disposed inside the shelter	1%
Collected and disposed in an open area	30%
Disposed with other garbage	8%
Bury it	9%
Nothing is done with it (open defecation)	1%


## Hygiene


### Handwashing and soap

#### % of households reporting possession of soap for handwashing

Yes (enumerator did see soap): **69%** Yes (enumerator did not see soap): **18%** No: **13%**

 **92%** of households that did not possess soap reported this was due to the household running out<sup>28</sup>

 **82%** of respondents reported washing their hands with soap the day prior to the survey




 **77%** of respondents were able to identify at least three critical handwashing times<sup>29</sup>

#### % of respondents reporting washing their hands with soap at different times in the day prior to the survey<sup>27</sup>

Before eating:	<b>94%</b>	Before cooking/ meal preparation:	<b>62%</b>
After defecation:	<b>90%</b>	Before breastfeeding:	<b>13%</b>
Before feeding children:	<b>19%</b>	After handling child faeces:	<b>14%</b>
When hands felt dirty:	<b>22%</b>	Before prayer:	<b>33%</b>
When hands looked dirty:	<b>29%</b>		

## Menstrual hygiene management<sup>30</sup>

### % of women reporting different methods of accessing menstrual hygiene materials

Provided in a distribution	93%	
Purchased in the market	6%	
Prefer not to say	1%	



**13%** of women reported facing problems with accessing menstrual hygiene materials



**10%** of women reported that not enough menstrual hygiene materials are provided in distributions<sup>31</sup>

### % of women reporting use of versus preference for different menstrual hygiene materials<sup>27,32</sup>

Being used		Preferred	
<b>52%</b>	Reusable pad	<b>1</b>	Reusable period underwear <b>34%</b>
<b>46%</b>	Reusable period underwear	<b>2</b>	Reusable pad <b>27%</b>
<b>28%</b>	Piece of cloth	<b>3</b>	None <b>24%</b>

### % of women reporting washing, drying and changing menstrual hygiene materials in different spaces

Spaces	Washing <sup>34</sup>	Drying <sup>34</sup>	Changing
Inside the household	39%	60%	45%
In the latrine	2%	1%	4%
In the bathing facility	59%	39%	51%

<sup>26</sup> 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>

<sup>27</sup> Respondents could select multiple options

<sup>28</sup> This was the most common reason for households not possessing soap. Data for the % of households that did possess soap are shown

<sup>29</sup> 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>

<sup>30</sup> Only female respondents of menstrual age who provided consent participated in the menstrual hygiene section of the survey. All female respondents were interviewed by female enumerators

<sup>31</sup> This was the most commonly reported problem with accessing materials. Data for the % of all females who participated in the menstrual hygiene section of the survey are shown

<sup>32</sup> The top three most common types of materials that are being used and preferred are shown

<sup>34</sup> Only females reporting using reusable pads, reusable period underwear, or cloth were asked where they wash and dry these materials. Data for the % of females using these types of materials are shown



### % of women reporting different methods for disposing of menstrual hygiene materials<sup>35</sup>

<b>1</b>	Bury it	<b>39%</b>
<b>2</b>	In the latrine	<b>23%</b>
<b>3</b>	Household bin	<b>13%</b>

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

Very satisfied	45%	<div></div>
Satisfied	48%	<div></div>
Unsatisfied	7%	<div></div>
Very unsatisfied	0%	

## Hygiene training and demonstrations



**39%** of households reporting member(s) having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration within two weeks prior to the survey

### % of households reporting different hygiene activities that households members<sup>36,37</sup>

Have participated in already			Would like to participate in		
<b>65%</b>	Handwashing with soap (how and when)	<b>1</b>	Handwashing with soap (how and when)	<b>62%</b>	
<b>53%</b>	Use of aquatabs	<b>2</b>	Use of aquatabs	<b>57%</b>	
<b>49%</b>	Child handwashing	<b>3</b>	Safe water chain	<b>56%</b>	

<sup>35</sup> Only females reporting using disposal pads were asked this question. Data for the % of females using disposal pads are shown. The three most common methods for disposing of menstrual hygiene items are shown

<sup>36</sup> Respondents could select multiple options

<sup>37</sup> 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