WASH Household Monsoon Follow-up Assessment: Preliminary findings

Conducted by REACH in support of the Cox's Bazar WASH Sector, with support from UNICEF

Cox's Bazar, Rohingya Refugee Response

August - October 2018

WASH Sector Cox's Bazar

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Overview / methodology

- Household survey
- Data collection took place between 14 August 2018 and 3 October 2018.
- Total sample size of 3,562 (including a 25% non-response/non-eligibility buffer sample)
- Simple random sample using randomly placed GPS points tied to shelter footprints
- Stratified by camp to provide data that is representative at 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each camp, and 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error for the response as a whole. **This allows for the identification of large differences between camps.**
- Survey developed in collaboration with Cox's Bazar WASH Sector and Global WASH Cluster, aimed to align with with Cox's Bazar WASH sector, Global WASH Cluster, JRP, and SPHERE standards where possible.
- Team: 2 Field Coordinators; 4 Team Leaders; 32 enumerators (16 female/16 male); 1 Assessment Officer; 1 GIS Officer

Objectives and Research Questions

Objectives:

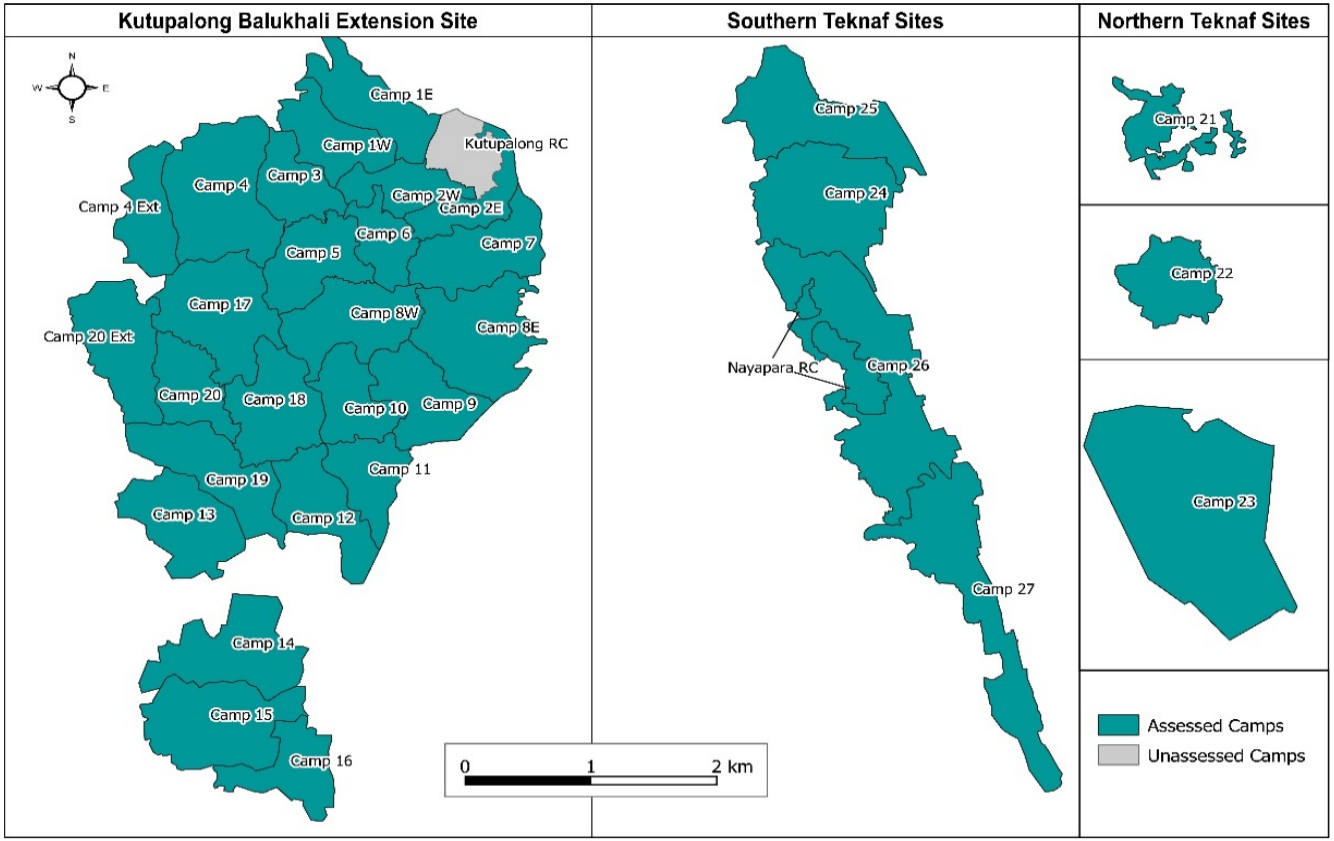
- To understand needs and vulnerabilities in relation to WASH amongst Rohingya refugee populations in Cox's Bazar during the monsoon season
- Where possible, compare findings with the baseline survey conducted in April 2018, and understand the impact of the rainy season
- Emphasize issues relating to gender (i.e. difference in access between men/women)

Core research questions:

- How do Rohingya refugee households access water and what, if any, are the main obstacles to accessing water?
- What sanitation conditions do Rohingya refugee households experience?
- What hygiene conditions do Rohingya refugee households experience?
- How have these conditions changed since before the monsoon season started?

Assessed camps

**32 out of 33 ISCG-recognised camps were assessed,
with Kutupalong RC the only exception due to ongoing security concerns.**



Enumerator training / preparation

Enumerator training

- Questionnaire practice with translation assistance from TWB
- Tape measuring of water containers (different sizes requiring different measurements) to determine approximate litre collection and storage for drinking and non-drinking water
- Pool testers provided by UNICEF / chlorine residual training run by CDC
- Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) session run by UNHCR

Correlations and relationships

Two reasons for analysing data

1. To make the best use of the data that has been collected

2. To inform future surveys
   - For example: some households reporting living less than 5 minutes to the nearest waterpoint may also have less than 3 litres of drinking water per person, per day living in the household
   - Understanding this correlation can inform future surveys (i.e. questions could be asked to understand *why* the household collects only 3 litres per day **despite** living less than 5 minutes from the nearest waterpoint)

02 Key findings: Water

Key findings: Water

% of households reporting primary water sources for drinking water

Primary drinking water sources	
✓ **Improved water sources**	**99%**
Tubewells/boreholes/handpump	73%
Tapstand	20%
Protected dugwell	1%
Protected spring	0%
Cart with small tank/drum	0%
Tanker truck	0%
Water tank	5%
Rainwater collection	0%
Bottled water	0%
x **Unimproved water sources**	**1%**
Unprotected dugwell	1%
Unprotected spring	0%
Surface water	0%

- Overall, >98% of all households rely on improved water sources for primary and secondary source of drinking water, mainly in the form of tubewells (73% of all households).
- Megacamp top 3:
  1. Tubewells (84%)
  2. Piped water/tapstand (14%)
  3. Water tank (5%)
- Teknaf top 3:
  1. Piped water/tapstand (48%)
  2. Tubewells (33%)
  3. Water tank (17%)

Key findings: Water cont.

Chlorinators

- Overall, 19% of households reported witnessing someone putting chlorine in their water the last time they visited a waterpoint (i.e. “chlorinators”)
- But this varies greatly across the camps:

Megacamp: 22%

As high as 48% in Camp 3

Teknaf: 8%

As low as 4% in Camp 27 (Jadimura)

% of households retuning different levels of chlorine residual (c/r)

- Enumerators tested for chlorine in containers respondents mentioned as used for drinking water
- 4,330 out of 8,088 containers tested for chlorine, with the following households returning different levels of chlorine residual (c/r)

3 c/r	2 c/r	1.5 c/r	1 c/r	.6 c/r	.3 c/r	0.1 c/r	0.0 c/r
0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	10%	87%

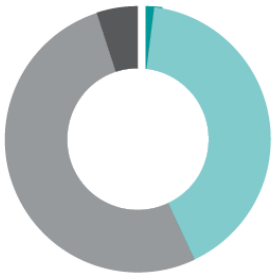
Key findings: Water cont.

Water access

Overall, 38% of households reported problems with accessing water, with the following most common problems:

1	Source is too far away	23%
2	Long wait time	21%
3	Path to water source is too steep	20%

Overall % of households reporting change in access to water since before the rainy season (minor difference between Megacamp and Teknaf)



2%	Much better
41%	Better
52%	No change
5%	Worse
0%	Much worse

Key findings: Water cont.

Water collection

- Overall average combined time to collect water (travel time to/from household, waiting and collection at waterpoint)

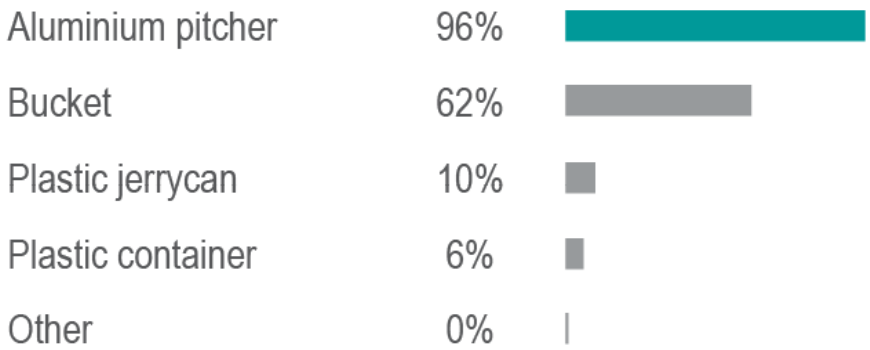
27%	0-10 minutes
23%	11-15 minutes
9%	16-20 minutes
21%	21-30 minutes
21%	31-99 minutes

- As high as 57% in Camp 23 for 0-10 minutes, and as high as 42% in Camp 24 for 30-99 minutes
- Key SPHERE standard: <30 minutes combined collection time = acceptable
- 31% and 18% of households in Teknaf and in the Megacamp respectively **do not meet** this standard

Key findings: Water cont.

Water containers

% of households possessing different types of water containers



- 91% of households collected at least 3 litres of drinking water per person within the household the day prior to the survey
  - Therefore, 91% of households **meet** the SPHERE standard of 3 l/p/d per person
- However, only 56% of households collected at least 15 litres of drinking and non-drinking water combined, per person within the household the day prior to the survey
  - Therefore, 44% of households **do not meet** the SPHERE standard of 15 l/p/d per person
- No major difference between the Megacamp and Teknaf, despite varying types of water sources

Key findings: Water cont.

Water treatment

- 38% of households reported using treatment before drinking water

- As low as 13% of households in Camp 10, and as high as 65% in Camp 3

Top three most common types of water treatments

1	Aquatabs	30%
2	Cloth filters	10%
3	Boiling	2%

Top three most common reasons for not using aquatabs

1	Never received aquatabs	56%
2	Supply of aquatabs ran out	34%
3	Don't know about aquatabs	14%

03 | Key findings: Sanitation

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Defecation

% of households reporting females over five, males over five, and children under five "normally" defecating in different places

Places of defecation	Females ≥5	Males ≥5	Children <5
Communal/public latrines	63%	63%	23%
At facilities (e.g. school, clinic)	0%	0%	0%
Single household latrine (self-made)	2%	2%	2%
Single houshold latrine (non-self made)	12%	12%	4%
Shared household latrine (self-made)	13%	12%	4%
Shared household latrine (non-self made)	10%	10%	2%
Open defecation	0%	1%	53%
Bucket	0%	0%	12%
Other	0%	0%	12%

- The majority of households (98%) reported that *single household latrines (self-made or non-self made)* are **next to** the household, as opposed to **inside** the household

Key findings: Sanitation cont.

Latrines

% of households reporting women and men facing problems accessing latrines

Women 37% | 24% Men

% of households reporting women and men facing problems with accessing latrines, by type of problem

Women			Men	
30%	Too many people	1	Too many people	21%
17%	No gender separation	2	Unclean	10%
15%	Unclean	3	No gender separation	8%

04 Key findings: Hygiene

Key findings: Hygiene cont.

Handwashing

% of households reporting different times when someone *should* wash their hands (respondents could select multiple answers)

After defecation	83%	Before feeding children	37%
After eating	69%	When hands look dirty	28%
Before eating	60%	Before breastfeeding	16%
Before cooking/ meal preparation	45%	After handling child faeces	15%
Before prayer	38%	When hands feel dirty, sticky, oily	14%

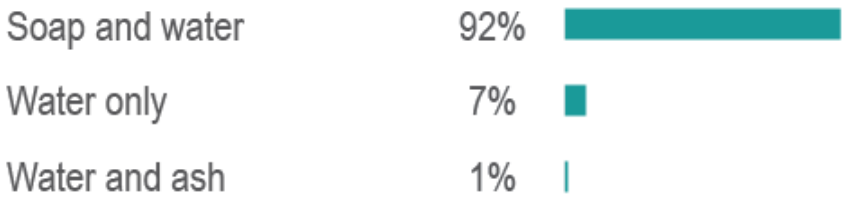
46% of households demonstrated understanding at least three of the critical handwashing times

Global WASH Cluster standard: six critical times when someone should wash their hands: 1) before eating, 2) before cooking, 3) after defecation, 4) before breastfeeding, 5) before feeding children, and 6) after handling a child's stool/changing a child's nappy/cleaning a child's bottom. See: https://bit.ly/2ACcRCf

Key findings: Hygiene cont.

Handwashing

% of households reporting different methods of handwashing



27% of households reported facing challenges with accessing soap

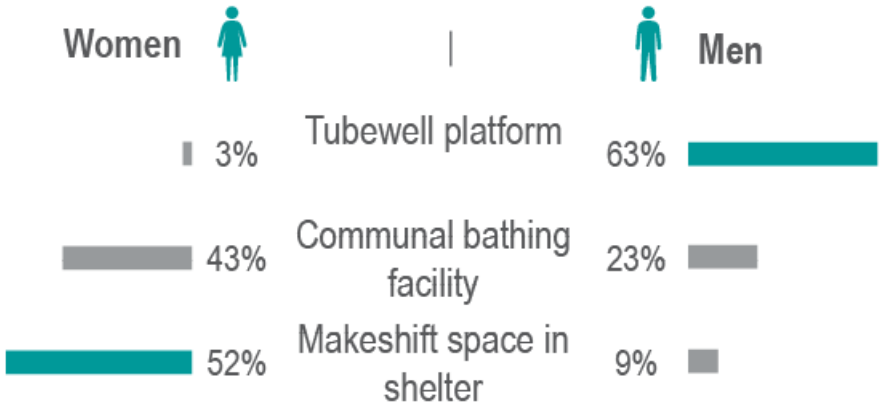
No major differences between camps; however, as few as 5% of households within Camp 14, and as many as 64% in Camp 1E reported facing difficulties with accessing soap

Furthermore, as few as 2% in Camp 14, and as many as 40% of households within Camp 25 reported never having received soap (i.e. as part of a distribution)

Key findings: Hygiene cont.

Bathing

% of households reporting using different bathing facilities, by gender of respondent



% of women and men feeling unsafe using bathing facilities

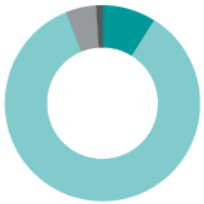
Key findings: Hygiene cont.

Menstrual hygiene management

% of households reporting menstrual hygiene materials being used versus preferred

	Being used:		Preferred:	
57%	Reusable pad	1	None/did not specify	54%
41%	Piece of cloth	2	Piece of cloth	36%
35%	Disposable pad	3	Reusable pad	29%

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



9%	Very satisfied
85%	Satisfied
5%	Unsatisfied
1%	Very unsatisfied

Key findings: Hygiene cont.

Menstrual hygiene management cont.

30% of women reported facing difficulties with accessing menstrual hygiene materials

% of women reporting facing different problems with accessing menstrual hygiene materials

1	Preferred types of materials unavailable	19%
2	Insufficient materials provided in distributions	12%
3	Too expensive	12%

Key findings: Hygiene cont.

Hygiene kit distributions

% of households reporting having received:

‘Full’ hygiene kits (including mainly non-consumables such as plastic buckets and sandals)

‘Top-up’ hygiene kits (including mainly consumables such as soap and toothpaste)

Key findings: Hygiene cont.

Hygiene training and demonstrations

53% of households reported having participated in at least one hygiene training or demonstration in the two weeks prior to the survey

As few as 20% in Camp 10, and as many as 73% in Camp 4, reported having participated in at least one training or demonstration

58% of households reported wanting to participate in more hygiene trainings or demonstrations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