WASH Infrastructure Quality Monitoring

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (July-Sep 2019)

WASH Sector Cox's Bazar

Summary

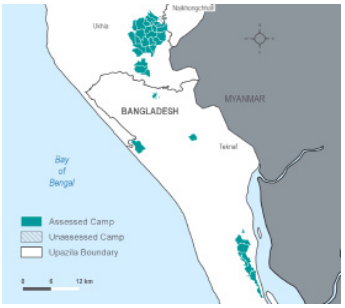
In 2019, REACH supported the Cox's Bazar WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) Sector to monitor WASH infrastructure in the Rohingya refugee camps, following two objectives:

- Monitor quality, functionality and safety of infrastructure in line with WASH Sector standards
- Provide the WASH Sector and partners with evidence to inform strategic and operational planning

The data displayed in this factsheet comes from the second round of WASH Infrastructure Quality Monitoring[1], which was carried out in 33 of the 34 refugee camps, excluding Kutupalong Registered Camp due to ongoing security concerns. Data collection took place from 17 to 22 September 2019.

WASH Infrastructure Quality Monitoring round 2 is a sample based assessment, that determines to what extent latrines, bathing facilities and tubewells meet the WASH Sector's minimum facility standards. For this assessment, a random distribution of 215 sample points for each type of facility was drawn to provide results significant at 95% confidence level and 7% margin of error at overall response level.

The results for tubewells from this assessment are complemented by data from the Tubewell Coding[2], which is a census-based assessment rolled out from April to July 2019 that involves applying barcodes to all tubewells in the camps.



Water

Tubewells

% functional[3]

87%

Extrapolating the proportion of functional tubewells (from Infrastructure Quality Monitoring) to the number of **16,581** tubewells in the field (from Tubewell Coding) and population data, it results in the following figures:

functional[3, 4]

14,408

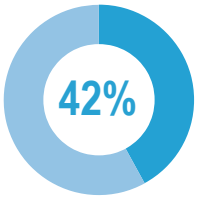
# of people per functional tubewell[5]

66

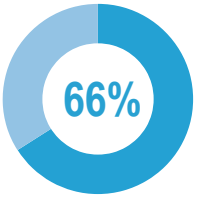
This number only includes Ukhiya. The figure for Teknaf is not relevant as the camp population receives its water supply mainly through other sources

Additional figures from the Tubewell Coding

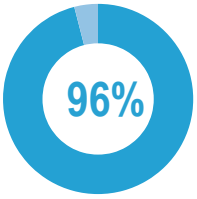
% with low contamination risk[6]



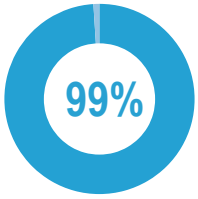
% with no latrine within 10 meters



% with platform



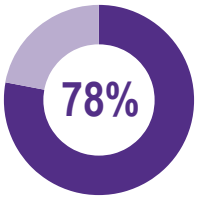
% of all shelters within 200m of a tubewell[4]



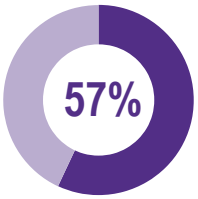
Sanitation

Latrines

% functional[4, 7]



% that are functional and appropriately designed[8, 9]



% with key functionality characteristics (a functional latrine has all of the characteristics below)

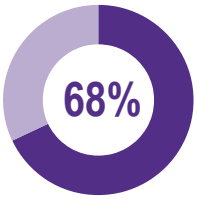
98%	Four walls
99%	A roof
90%	A functional door
84%	A pan that is not full

% with key unified design characteristics (an appropriately designed latrine has all of the characteristics below)

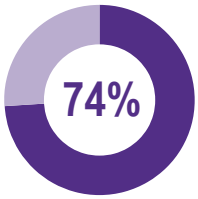
92%	Iron sheets used for door and walls
91%	MS angle or wooden frame used for walls, door and roof
93%	Concrete slab
95%	Plastic or metal sheet used for roofing

Bathing cubicles

% that are functional[4,10]



% that are private



% with key functionality characteristics (a functional bathing cubicle has all of the characteristics below)

96%	Four walls
98%	A roof
80%	A functional door
79%	No drainage problems

% key privacy characteristics (a private bathing cubicle has all of the characteristics below)

80%	Not possible to see inside
80%	Lockable door
96%	Four walls

1. Find the Infrastructure Quality Monitoring round 2 dataset here https://bit.ly/2o867IO.
2. Find the Tubewell Coding dataset here: https://bit.ly/2AWjrTm. For a full description of the methodology, see https://bit.ly/2LZwFFi.
3. Tubewells are considered to be functional when water could be drawn from the well at the moment of visit.
4. WASH Sector Montoring Framework Indicator
5. This is the average across Ukhiya camps. The figure for Teknaf camps is excluded. Due to ground water scarcity in Teknaf, there are less tubewells installed than in Ukhiya. The camp population receives its water supply mainly through other sources such as water trucking and piped networks, which explains the difference in number of people per tubewell between Ukhiya and Teknaf.
6. Contamination risk scores are calculated based on the results of a Sphere-standard recommended sanitary survey. The tubewell gets a point for every aspect that increases the risk of contamination. The results of the sanitary survey are added up together and classified in the following categories: low, intermediate, high and very high. The percentage in this factsheet reflects the proportion of tubewells categorized as having a low contamination risk. The exact methodology is explained in the Tubewell Coding database. For the Sphere handbook, see: https://bit.ly/2MJwFvk.
7. A latrine is considered to be functional when it has four walls, a roof, a door that is intact (in one piece and no holes in it), that can open and close and that can be locked from the inside, and a pan that is not full.
8. The WASH Sector agreed on a set of standards for latrines, together forming the unified designs, in an attempt to harmonize the different types and ensure quality of latrines installed in the camps. See the unified designs here: https://bit.ly/2mEQelz. Key characteristics of the unified designs are iron sheets used for the door and walls, a MS angle or wooden frame used for the walls, door and roof, a slab made out of concrete and a hard plastic or metal sheet used as roofing. Latrines are considered designed appropriately when they include all key aspects of the unified designs.
9. Joint Response Plan 2019 Indicator
10. A bathing cubicle is considered to be functional when it has four walls, a roof, a door that is intact (in one piece and no holes in it), that can open and close and that can be locked from the inside and no drainage problems. Drainage problems for bathing cubicles include: drainage channel permits ponding, drainage channel is blocked and/or needs cleaning, drainage channel is cracked or broken.

unicef

For more information, please contact REACH:
bangladesh@reach-initiative.org

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action