

KPC surveyreport Gambella refugee camps

Pugnido II



Dec 2017

Table of contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Background:.....	6
2. Objectives:	7
3. Survey Methods	7
3.1. Survey Design and Period.....	7
3.2. Sample Size Determination.....	8
3.2. Sampling technique and Data collection:	8
3.4. Respondents	8
3.5. Survey Team and Training of Data Collectors	8
4. Findings	9
4.1. Demography/Population Profile.....	9
4.2. Water Sources and Satisfaction of Refugees.....	10
4.4. Water Usage, Storage and Handling	11
4.5. Hand Washing and Soap Use	12
4.6. Solid Waste Management.....	16
4.7. EHAs Intercation with HHs	18
5. Recommendation and Conclusion.....	19

List of Tables and figures

Page

Table: 1. Distance of water points	10
Table: 2. Observation of latrine	10
Fig: 1 Family size	9
Fig: 2 Number of under-five children within HH	9
Fig: 3 Availability of water source in premises.....	10
Fig: 4. Water supply sufficiency	11
Fig: 5. Container cleansing frequency	12
Fig: 6 Availability of soap	12
Fig: 7 Knowledge of critical Hand washing times	13
Fig: 8 Latrine Utilization	14
Fig: 9 Latrine privacy	14
Fig: 10 Availability of bathing facility	15
Fig: 11 Solid waste disposal system	15
Fig: 12 best communication methods	16
Fig: 13 HH visited by social worker	17
Fig: 14 Literacy level	18

Acronyms

ARRA	Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
CHW	Community Health workers
CI	Confidence Interval
ECHO	European commission Humanitarian organization
EHA	Environmental health agent
HH	Household
IRC	International rescue committee
KPC	Knowledge Practice and Coverage
UNHCR	United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees
WASH	Water sanitation and hygiene

Excutive summary

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) is a non-Governmental Organization operating in Ethiopia to provide relief services to refugees, victims of drought, disease outbreak and war affected populations

Gambella region is one of the nine regional state of Ethiopia the region is located in western part of the country and has international boundary with south Sudan, Based on CSA the region total population is approximately 328,271 following south Sudanese conflict the region hosts 397,455 south Sudanese refugees in seven different refugee camps located in Gambella regional state

The Aim of this study is to measure the performance of intervention against the project indicator and there by determine the outcome as a result of project implementation in the community of Pugnido II refugee Camp.

A community based cross sectional quantitative survey was conducted among households of Pugnido II refugee camps from 11-15 December 2017. Data was collected by using UNHCR standard questionnaire. The questionnaire contains specific questions that provide answers to measureable indicators under current grants for core IRC performance indicators.

The average water supply for domestic consumption per capita per day in Pugnido II refugee camp according to this study is 20.7 L/C/D and the principal sources of water supply for same camp is 100% tap stand

Regarding defecation behavior of adults only 3% of them experienced open defecation the remaining 97% used HH latrine, concerning night time defecation experience 10 % of adults defecate in the bush over night with the main reason mentioned as darkness to use latrine overnight

According to this study the most effective and trusted approach of communication is ranked from home to home visit, FGD/ women's group discussion (CHC) and community meeting and similar in all camps and also most of the refugee community under this study are unable to read, availability of radio also poor is better which is 23% and the other all camps less than 5%

Recommendation

- The UNHCR, ARRA and The IRC should work hand in hand to solve water supply collection and storage container problems
- The IRC and IPs working on Hygiene promotion and health communication in the camp under study should use methods ranked by the community as best like Home visit and CHC
- During development of IEC material consideration of Pictures and audio material is vital according to this study following their ability to read

1 Background:

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) is a non-Governmental Organization operating in Ethiopia to provide relief services to refugees, victims of drought, disease outbreak and war affected populations

Gambella region is one of the nine regional state of Ethiopia the region is located in western part of the country and has international boundary with south Sudan, Based on CSA the region total population is approximately 328,271 following south Sudanese conflict the region hosts 397,455 south Sudanese refugees in seven different refugee camps located in Gambella regional state

Since 2011, IRC Ethiopia country program, Gambella field office started working in Gambella regions in local community program and Pugnido refugee camp in on expansions and operation of water supply and the IRC include the Hygiene promotion and sanitation activities and mandated/ operate as a full wash implementing partner . Currently IRC has implementing WASH program in Tierkidi refugee camp, Pugnido and Pungido II and also water supply in Kule and Gugniyel. This project is funded by UNHCR UN-OCHA, ECHO& UNICEF on different duration beginning from January 2017 to December 2017. This project focused on water supply expansion, water supply system operation and maintenance including, construction of sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion components that targets refugees all camps namely Tierkidi Kule Pugnido and Pugnido II refugee camps.

2. Objectives:

2.1. General Objective

To measure the performance of intervention against the project indicator and there by determine the outcome as a result of project implementation in the community of Pugnido II refugee Camp.

2.2. Specific Objectives

To assess the current knowledge, practice, coverage regarding water supply, hand washing practice, latrine coverage, and household refuse disposal.

3. Survey Methods Materials

3.1. Survey Design and Period

A community based cross sectional quantitative survey was conducted among households of Tierkidi, Pugnido, and Pugnido II and Kule refugee camps from 11-15 December 2017. Data was collected by using UNHCR standard questionnaire. The questionnaire contains specific questions that provide answers to measureable indicators under current grants for core IRC performance indicators.

3.2. Sample Size Determination

The sampling frame was based on UNHCR population data which is as per Dec. 2017 update. The sample size was calculated assuming 50% prevalence of general WASH indicators with a precision of +/- 5%, 95% confidence limit for a total of 384 households. The sample size i.e. the number of households to be included in the survey to 'represent' the population of interest was calculated using the following epidemiological formula:

Where; $n = \frac{t^2 p (1-p)}{d^2}$

t= error risk parameter related to precision (1.96 for an error risk of 5%)

p = estimated prevalence in the population = 50%

d = desired precision =5%

$$= \frac{(1.96)^2 * 0.5 * (1-0.5)}{(0.05)^2} = 384 \text{ (for each camp)}$$

3.3. Sampling Technique and Data Collection Procedure

A systematic random sampling method was employed. A household in this survey is defined as a group of people who are sharing the same shelter, cooking area or cooking pot. The data showing the total number of households existing in the camp is obtained from UNHCR and all households in the camp was considered as a sampling frame. A sampling interval was calculated by dividing the number of households in the camp by the sample size.

S.N	Zone	sample size	Interval
1	A	81	10
2	B	62	10
3	C	98	10
4	D	54	10
5	F	45	10
6	H	45	10

3.4. Respondents

The basic sampling unit was households and respondents were mainly primary household caregivers. A primary caregiver in this survey is defined as a person who handles the daily chores of the household (preparation of meals, feeding and taking care of children, collection of water, household hygiene etc.). Most of the time, the primary household caregivers were females (mothers/housewives). Where the targeted respondents are absent or if they were unavailable, any knowledgeable person (male age more than 15 years old) present during the interview was interviewed.

3.5. Survey Team Training and Data Collection

15 individuals who can speak Nuer and Agnuwa were hired from Gambella and Pungido area in order to collect the data from Pungido, Pungido II Tierkidi and Kule refugee camps. Smart phones were used to collect the data. They trained for two days on the survey including the following: becoming familiar with the tablets and survey questionnaire; obtaining consent from beneficiaries; interviewing techniques; data recording; household selection through a systematic random sampling method; and learning the duties of data collectors and supervisors. Participants practiced interviewing techniques and data recording through role plays during the training. The participants organized them in two teams; there were two teams and four supervisors. Each team was led by two supervisors. Refugee leaders and IRC Environmental Health Agents (EHAs) who know the camp and the boundaries of each zone were assigned for each supervisor as a guide to show them the location of the zones and their boundaries

4. Findings

4.1Demography

4.1.1 Respondents

Among 385 participants under this study only 12 of them were male the rest 375were women's

4.1.2 HH size

During this study 32% of HH have greater than five children slept overnight in that HH, 47% of HH have 4_6 family size and the remaining as below

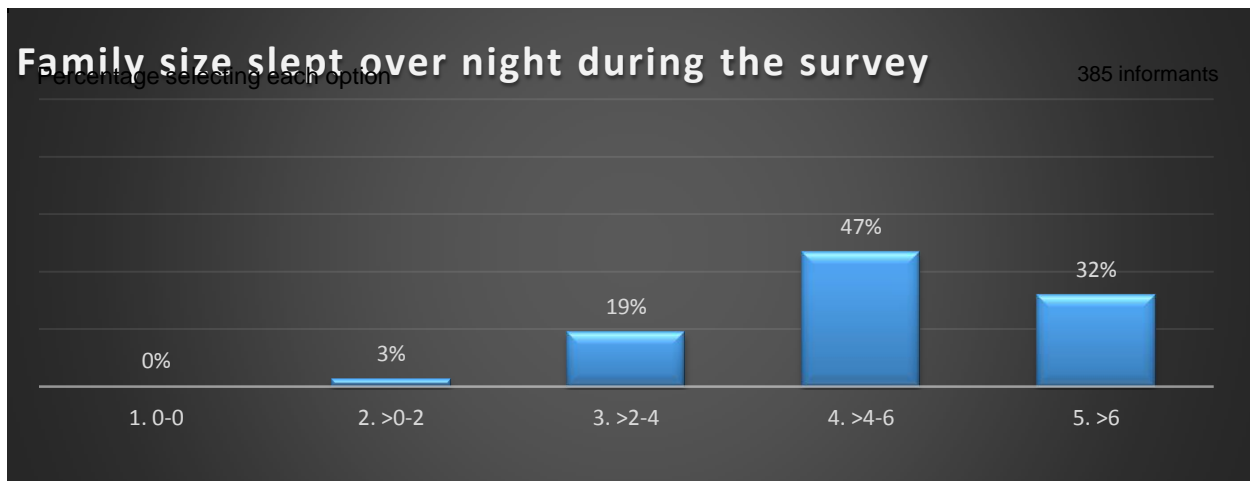


Fig 1 Family size

4.1.3 Number of under-five years old children with in HH

Under five with in the household

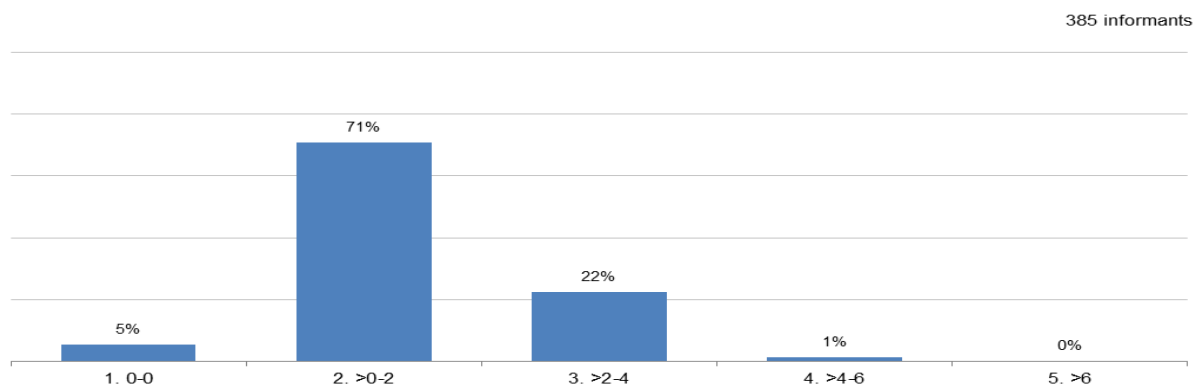


Fig: 2 shown Number of under five years' children in Pungido II Dec, 2017

4.2 Water supply

The average water supply for domestic consumption per capita per day in Pugnido II refugee camp according to this study is 20.7 L/C/D and the principal sources of water supply for same camp is 100% tap stand

4.2.1 Accessibility

Regarding the availability of water supply source closer to the HH 88% were closed to the House

Availability of water supply source on the premese

385 informants

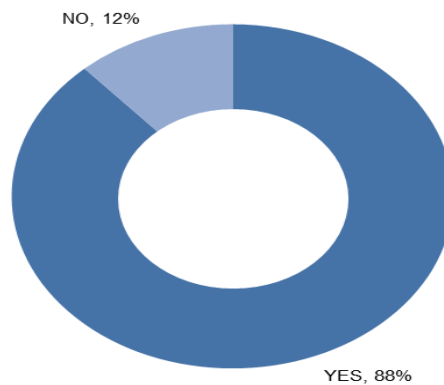


Fig: 3 shows availability of water supply source on the premise of Pugnido II Dec, 2017

4.2.2 Distance of water point

Regarding the distance of water point from the resident in minutes 94% of water points take less than 6 minutes one trip to the water point

Table: 1 shows one trip distance of water point in minutes in Pugnido II refugee camp

	0	0-2	2_4	4_6	>6
Time in Minutes					
Percentage	5%	76%	10%	6%	5%

4.2.3 Sufficiency of water supply for domestic use

Sufficiency of water supply for domestic use includes water supply use includes the water used for all domestic purpose doesn't include for agriculture and gardening according to this study 64% of Pugnido II population satisfied with the sufficiency of water supply the remaining 36% percent were not satisfied with the main reason due to lack of water supply collection and storage container

Among those who were not satisfied 88% of them mention lack of collection and storage containers

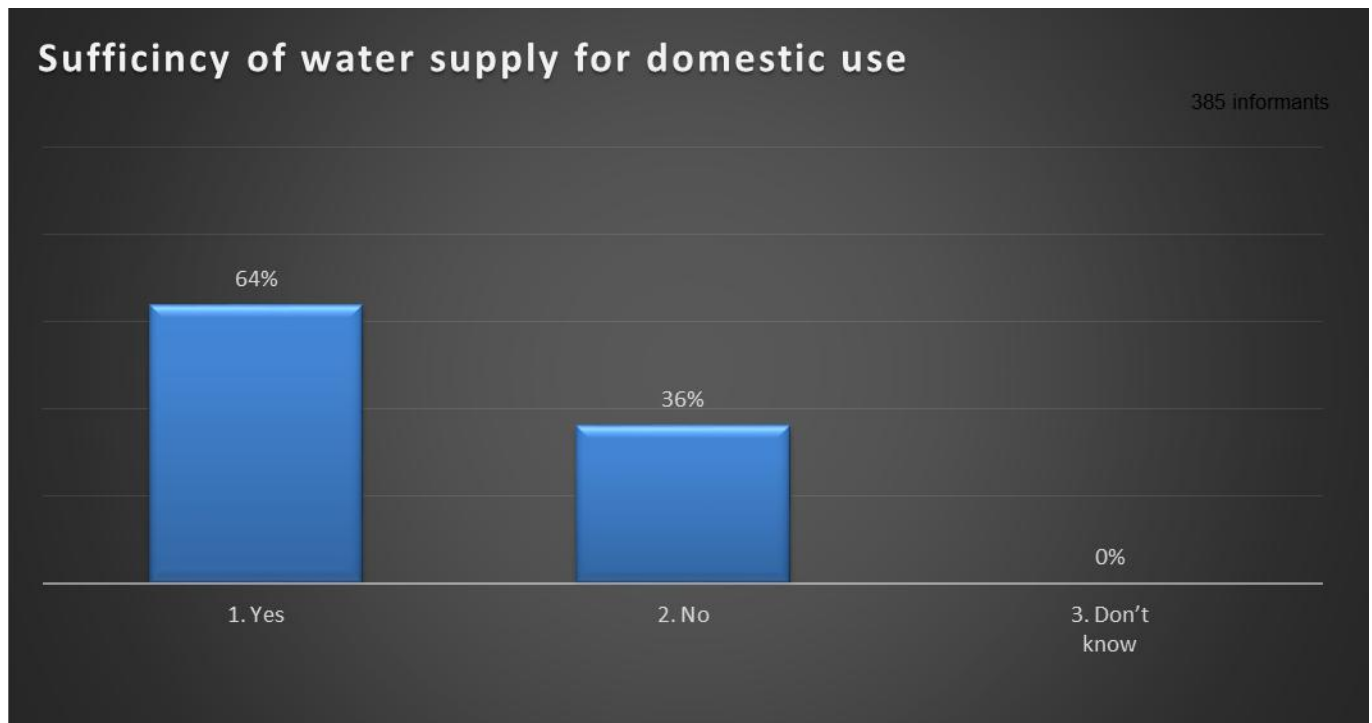


Fig: 4 shows water supply sufficiency in Pugnido II camp Dec, 2017

4.2.4 Safe water management and collection

In Pugnido II refugee camp 99% of water supply for domestic purpose collected from the water source to resident by female and remaining 1% is with by adult male

Regarding container cleaning frequency 86% of them clean the collection container every time during collection, 13% of them clean containers every week

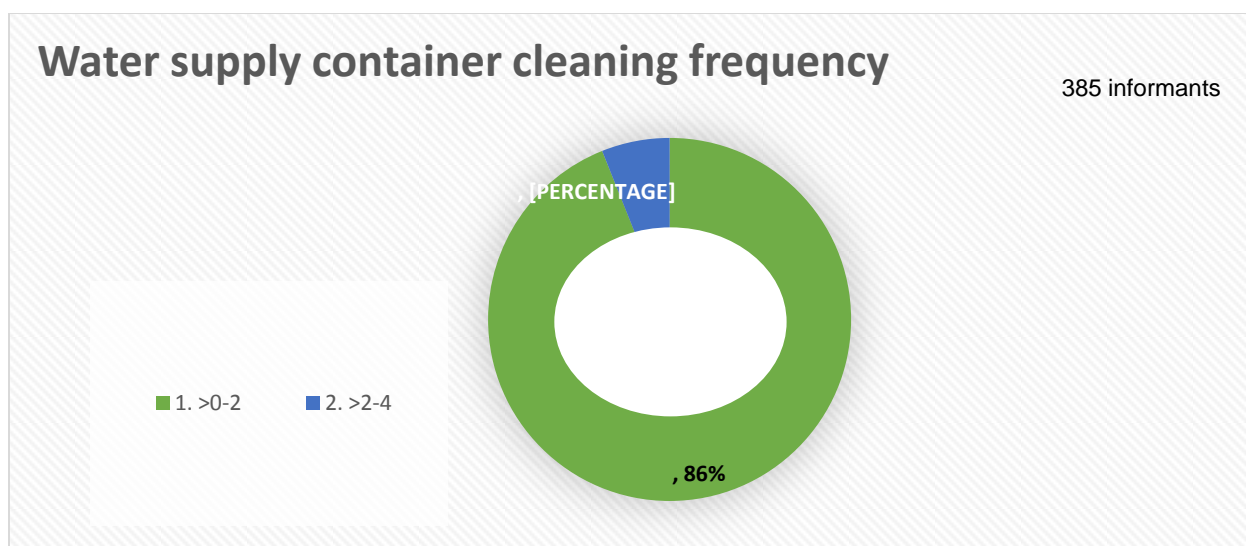


Fig: 5 water supply container cleaning frequency in Pugnido II refugee camp Dec, 2017

Regarding water removal from the container for drinking during observation 87% of dripping the cup in to the container 5% of them poured in to a cup and 3 % have hose/ faucet during observation

4.3 Hand washing

4.3.1 Soap/ rubbing agent availability

During observation 74% of households have soap for hand washing purpose the remaining 26 have no soap specific for hand washing propose

Observation of soap availability for Hand washing

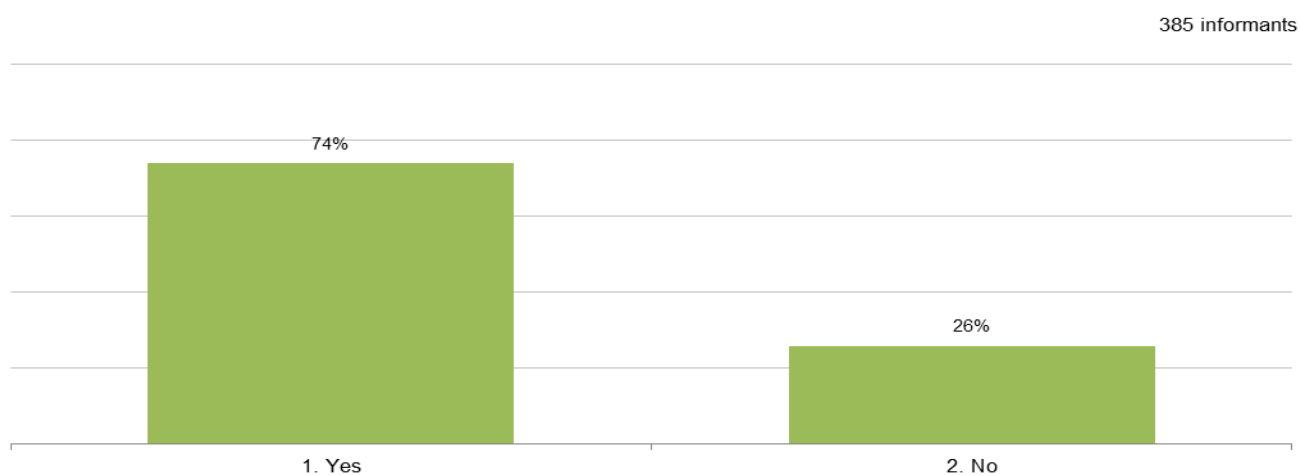


Fig: 6 Availability of soap for hand washing purpose in Pugnido II refugee camp Dec 2017

When there is no soap in household 78% of households use ash as alternative detergent, 9% of them used sand and the remaining 14 % used water only of hand washing purpose regarding the specific facility for hand washing only 61 % of households have specific facility/ device among those who have facility 42% have pouring device/tippy tap the remaining is bucket and basin

During the observation of that hand washing facility 88% of them have soap/ rubbing agent and also only 42% of the facility have water for washing purpose

4.3.2 Knowledge of Critical hand washing times

Fig

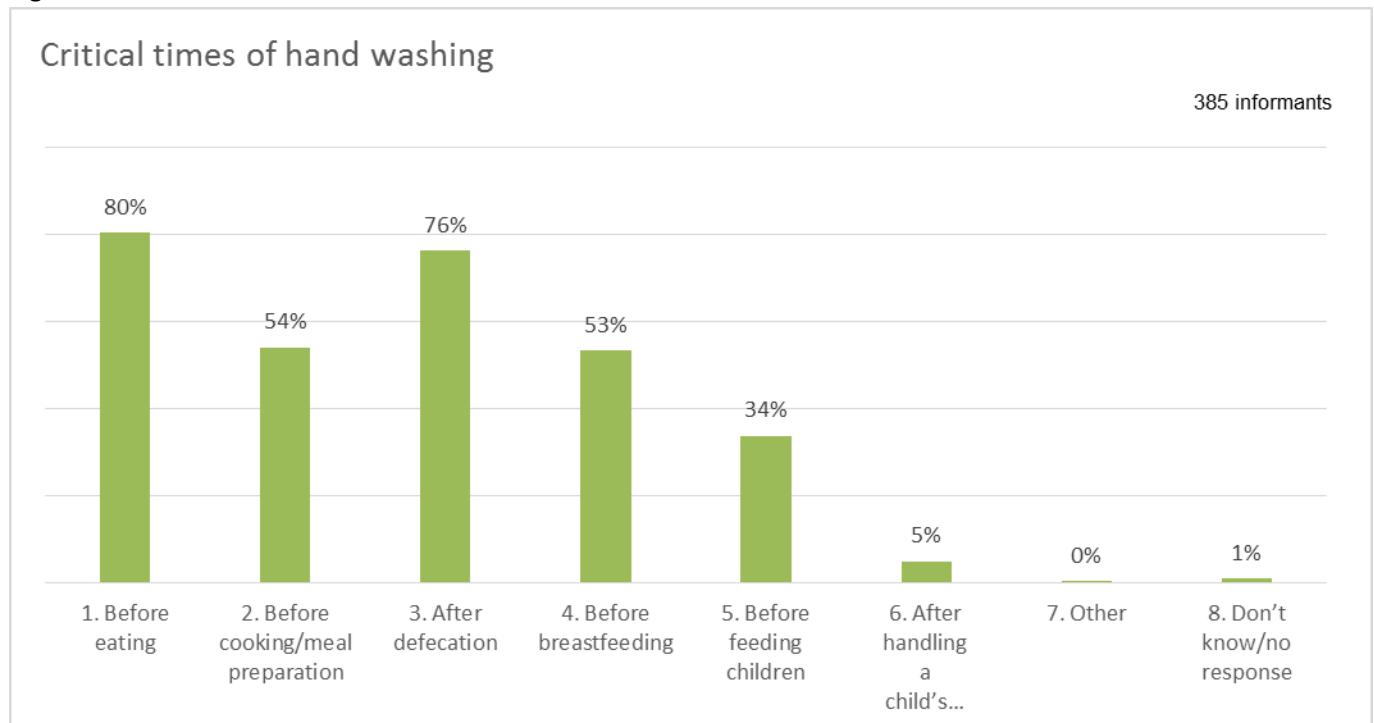


Fig: 7 Knowledge of critical hand washing times in Pugnido II refugee camp Dec, 2017

4.4 latrine utilization

4.4.1 Defecation practice of adults and children excluding under 5 years old

Regarding defecation behavior of adults only 3% of them experienced open defecation the remaining 97% used HH latrine, concerning night time defecation experience 10 % of adults defecate in the bush over night with the main reason mentioned as darkness to use latrine overnight

Defecation behaviour of house holders excluding under 5 years old

376 informants

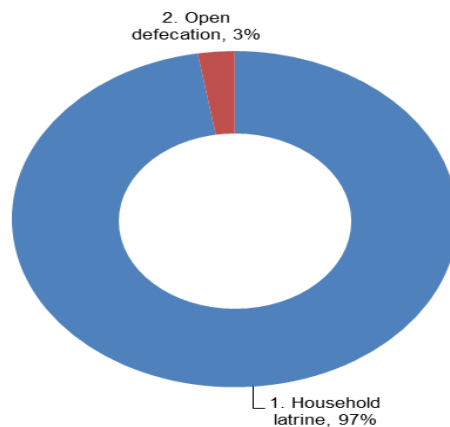


Fig: 8 Defecation behaviors in Pugnido II refugee camp Dec, 2017

4.4.2 Defecation practice of under five children

50% of under five years old children defecate in open field among them 93% of HH care takers collect and dispose to HH latrine the remaining 7 % remained else where they defecate

4.4.3 Latrine privacy

Regarding privacy of latrine for all HH members 83% of population under this study satisfied with latrine privacy and 71% of them feel safe when using latrine the remaining 13% not feel safe with the main reason as latrine is not sex segregated

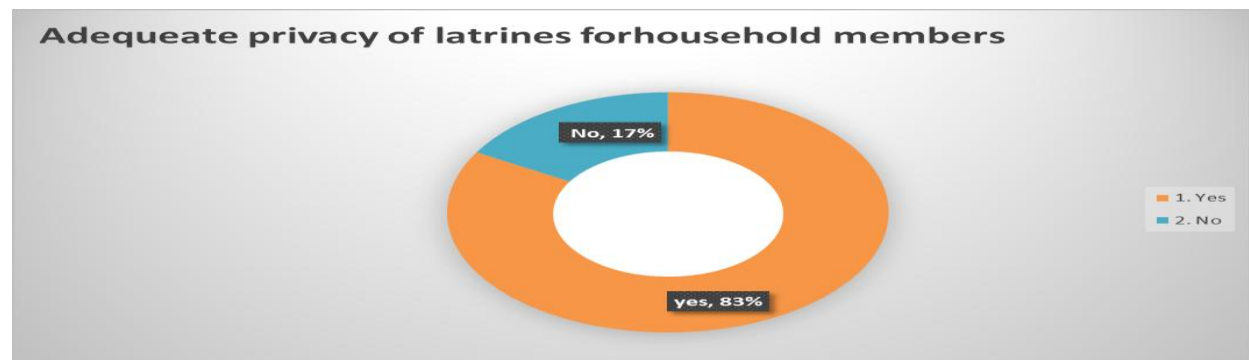


Fig: 9 privacy of HH latrines in Pugnido II refugee camp Dec, 2017

4.4.4 Observation of latrine

During observation of latrines 99% of latrines were in use where as 81% was not yet full

Table: 2 shows observation of latrine in Pugnido II Dec, 2017

Observation	Types of latrine		Latrine in use		Latrine full		Have Lid in drop hole	
Status	VIP	Pit latrine	Yes	No	Yes	NO	yes	No
Percentage	26%	74%	99%	1%	19%	81%	28%	72%

4.5 Bathing

38% of Pugnido II population under this study has shower/ bathing facility

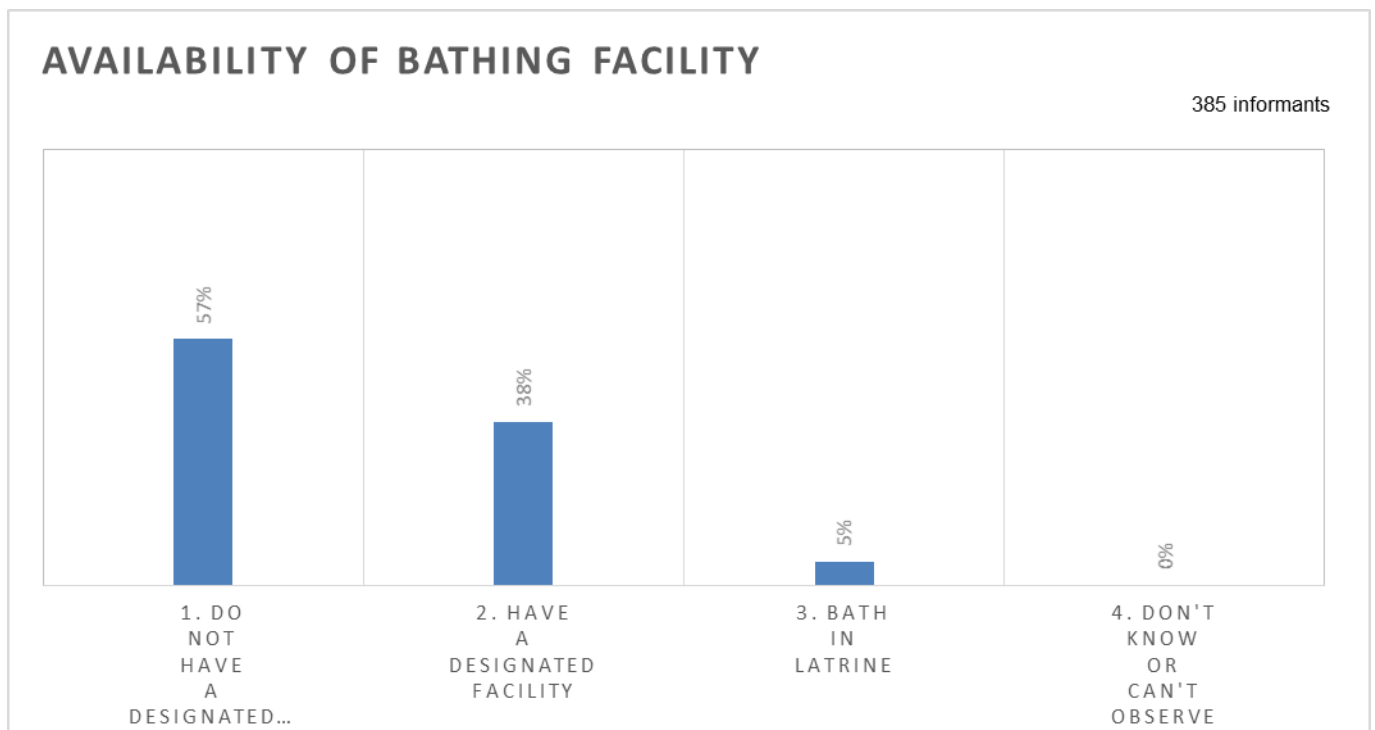


Fig: 10 Availability of bathing facility

4.6 Solid waste management

39% of households have private soil waste disposal collection and 50% of HH dispose by burning, during observation 46% of HH compound is clean and no trash found around

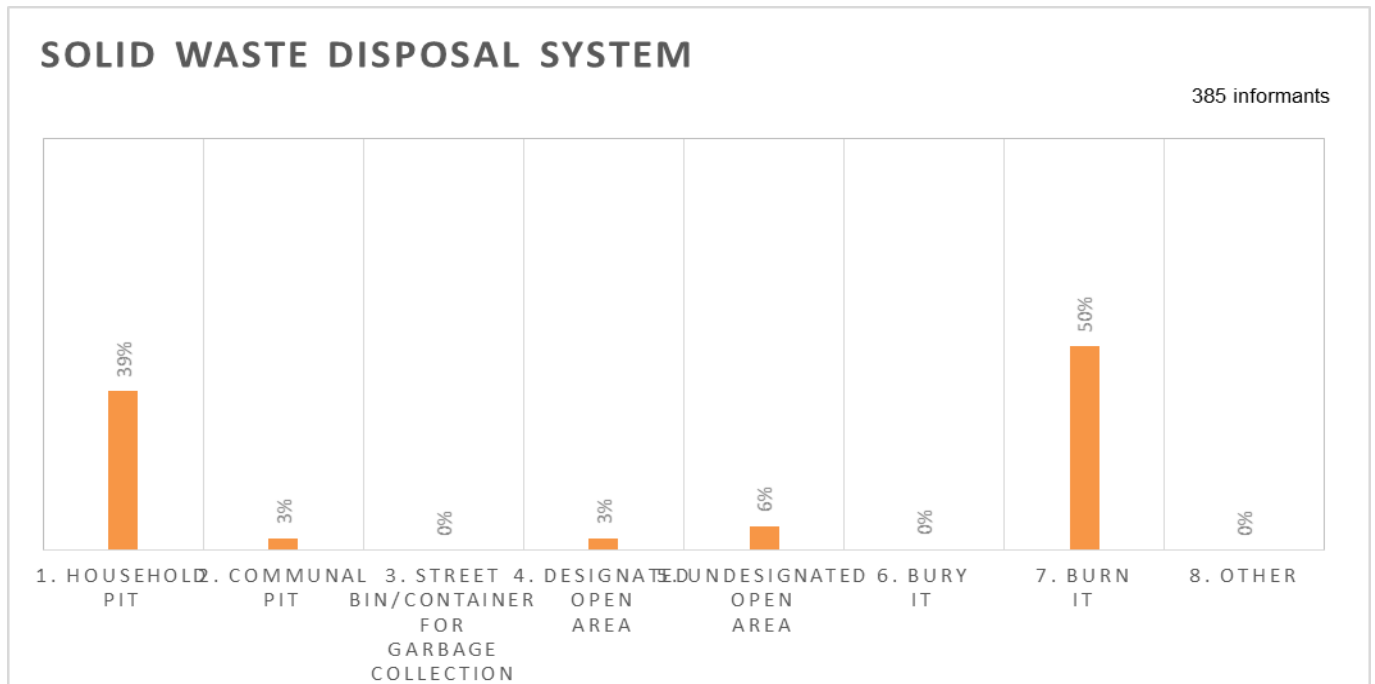


Fig: 11 solid waste disposal systems in Pugnido II refugee camp Dec, 2017

4.7 Communication method/Channel

Regarding communication method the community prefers Home to home visit as number one with 62% and women group/ CHC club as second better communication system with 22 %

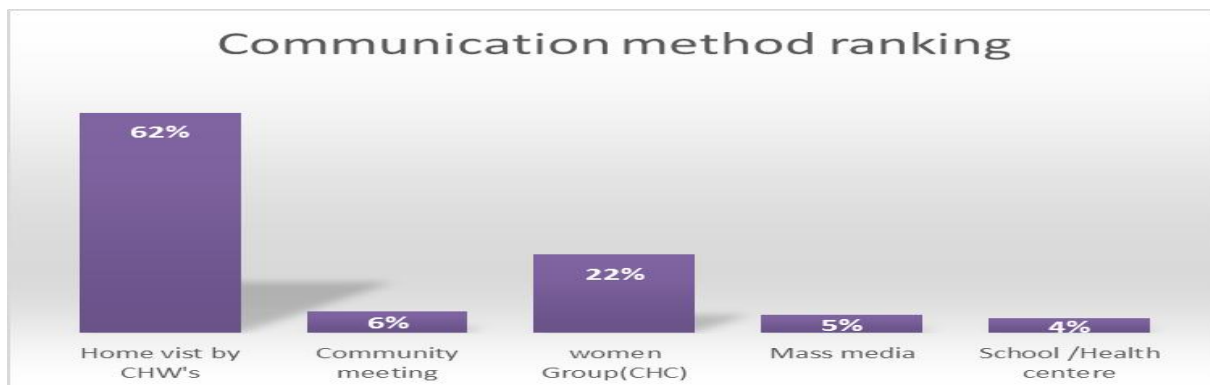


Fig: 12 best communication system in Pugnido II refugee camp Dec, 2017

4.7.1 Household visited by community health workers in Dec, 2017

HH visited from Dec,1-31,2017 by CHW for any hygiene message discussion

381 informants

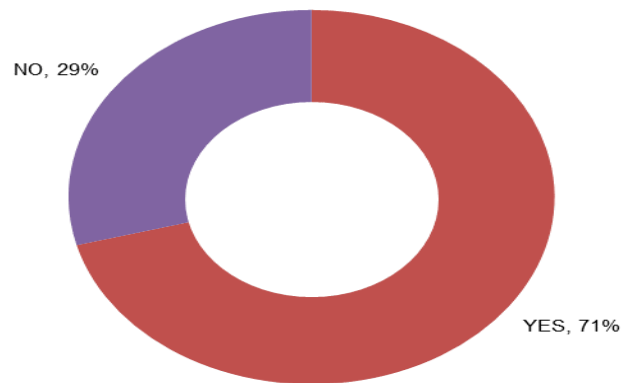


Fig: 13 HH visited by CHW in Dec, 2017 in Pugnido II refugee Camp

4.7.2 HH members attend community discussion on hygiene issues with CHW

member of HH attend community meeting Dec,1-31,2017 by CHW for any hygiene message discussion

381 informants

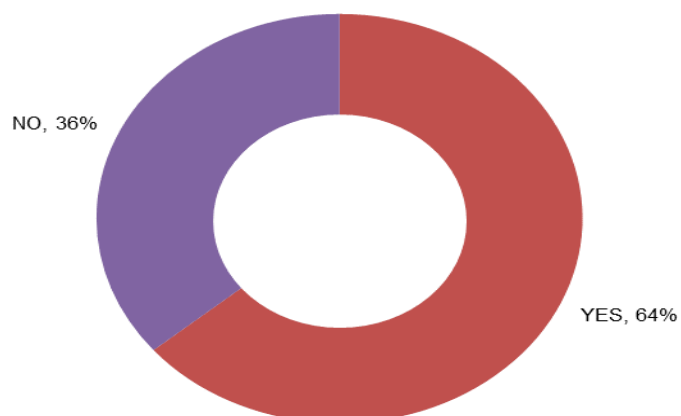


Fig: 14 shows members of HH attend community meeting in hygiene message with CHW in Pungido II refugee camp Dec, 2017

4.7.3 Reading ability of the study community

Regarding literacy level 69% of the community under study not capable to read

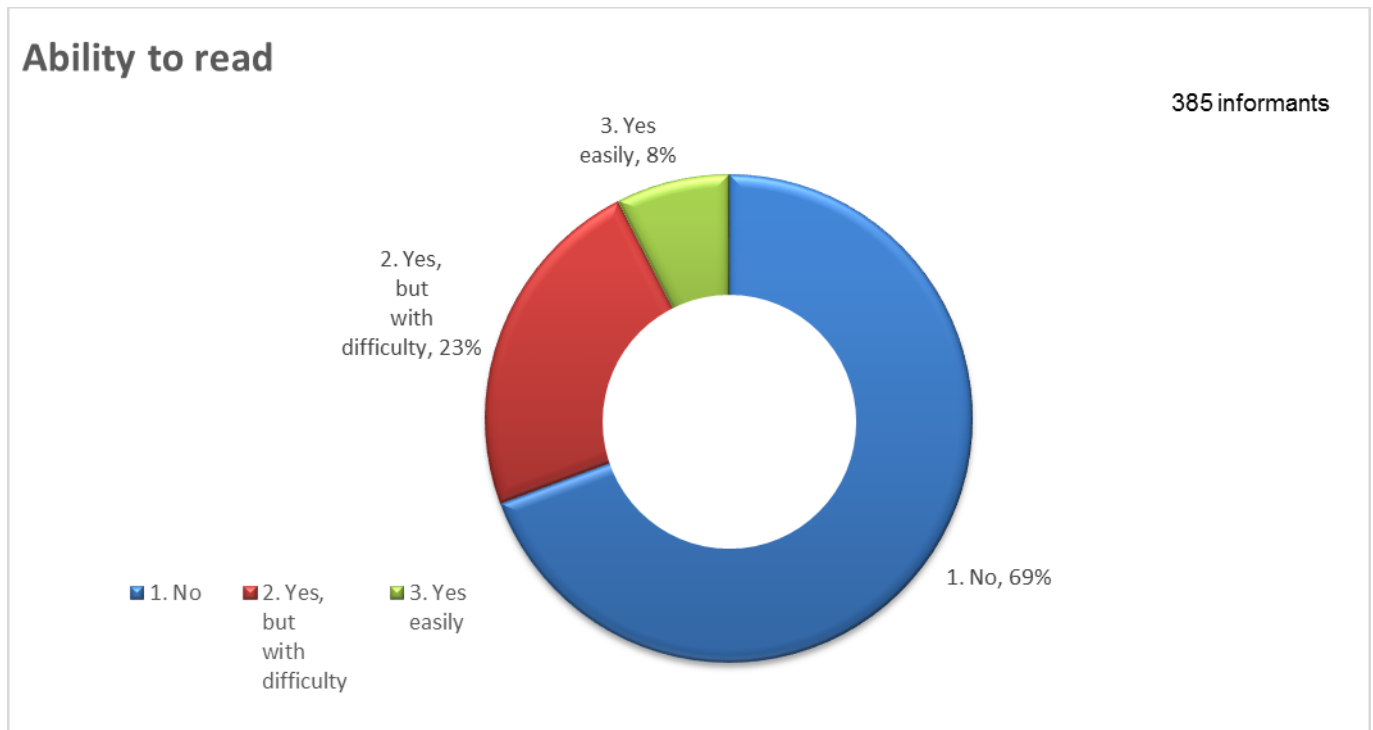


Fig: 14 reading ability of Pungido II community Dec 2017

4.7.4 Availability of radio

Only 23% of Pungido II community under this study have access for radio or have radio in their home

4.8 hygiene items distribution

69% of Pungido II population under this study received Hygiene items in Dec, 2017 and the remaining 31% didn't receive any hygiene items

5. Discussion and recommendation

According to study data for water supply throughout the year the average water supply consumption per capita per day is 20.7 liter in Pugnido II but based on this study on sufficiency of water supply collected for domestic purpose which doesn't include animal and gardening purpose 36% of Pugnido II respondents mention as there is shortage in their HH for the main reason of lack of containers for fetching and water storage

As observation made most of their containers were worn out and exposed to contamination in addition to this the women fetching water and wash their utensils near the water point as a coping for shortage of container as a result the water produced for per capita consumption is used both outdoor for washing clothes, utensil and bathing to the nearest place to water point

Regarding 97% of the Pugnido II community uses house hold latrine but still 10 % of adults exercises open defecation overnight in bushes

According to this study the most effective and trusted approach of communication is ranked from home to home visit, FGD/ women's group discussion (CHC) and community meeting and similar in all camps and also most of the refugee community under this study are unable to read, availability of radio also poor is better which is 23% and the other all camps less than 5%

Recommendation

- The UNHCR, ARRA and The IRC should work hand in hand to solve water supply collection and storage container problems
- The IRC and IPs working on Hygiene promotion and health communication in the camp under study should use methods ranked by the community as best like Home visit and CHC
- During development of IEC material consideration of Pictures and audio material is vital according to this study following their ability to read
- The IRC should focus on Maintaining latrine utilization behavior as a coverage of HH latrine is good
- Provision of Hand torch and other light is important for overnight latrine use