



## Introduction

UNHCR (Cox's Bazar Field Office) conducted the second round of its WASH Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey from 24th November to 19th December 2019 in UNHCR's area of operation in Kutupalong and Teknaf.

Five WASH partners implemented the survey: NGO Forum, BRAC, OXFAM, Solidarité International and ACF. Preparation began in early November, as UNHCR discussed methodologies with participating agencies.

Several meetings focussed on issues such as; staffing for the data collection and financial issues such as 'per diem' allowances. Several partner enumerators and their team leaders had no previous experience in KAP surveys, therefore, training modules were developed and implemented by UNHCR WASH staff. The objective of the survey was to better plan and guide future UNHCR WASH interventions implemented through NGO partners.

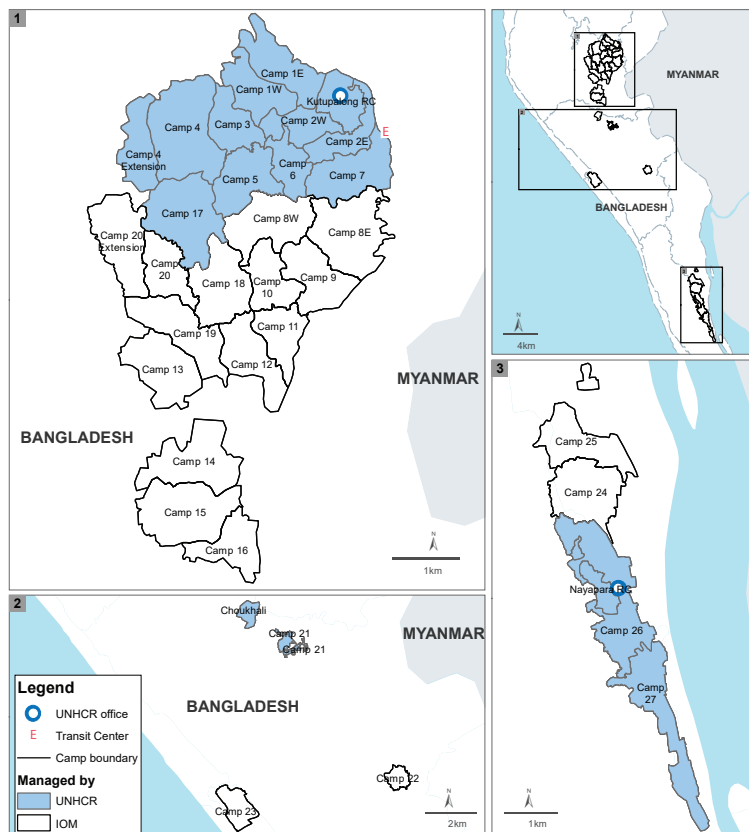
According to the September 2019 registration figures, 85,990 families live in the 14 refugee camps under UNHCR responsibility. The number of interviews required to be statistically rigorous has initially been calculated to be 1,316. This was calculated by estimating a 5% non-response rate to reach a 95% confidence level. Finally, the distribution of households to be interviewed reached the number of 1,649, giving a 35% assurance of reaching the target.

All survey data was recorded using UNHCR's global Kobo tool. This data was checked daily during the survey by UNHCR experts and appropriate guidance was given to the partners when necessary. Results were analysed using the "UNHCR KAP Survey Analysis tool" provided by CartOng.

The questionnaire was reviewed with all NGO partners. In comparison to the 2018 survey, a written translation for each question, in Bangla, was added. Most questions were identical in both surveys; however, some were reformulated to become clearer and more precise. This made comparison with previous survey more challenging. The questionnaire had 9 sections, alphabetically ordered from A until I (see attached Annex).

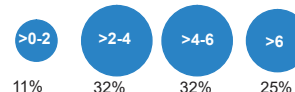
Each NGO partners collected data from households located in camps other than their own area of operation. This was done to avoid the possibility of bias due to familiarity and acquaintance with the households.

### UNHCR Managed Camps

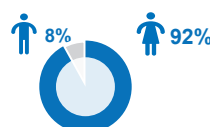


## Demographics

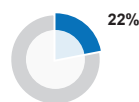
Name of the camp	UNHCR Managed All Camps
Number of HH.	85,990
Number of Individual	372,561
Total number of HH surveyed	1649
Average age range of the respondent	18-59
Average number of people per HH	



### Percentage of male-female respondent



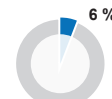
### % of HH with members older than 60



### % of HH with children under 5 yr.



### % of HH with any disabled persons



## Water Collection & Storage

Average liters of potable water/per person/per day COLLECTED at HH level **16.58 L**

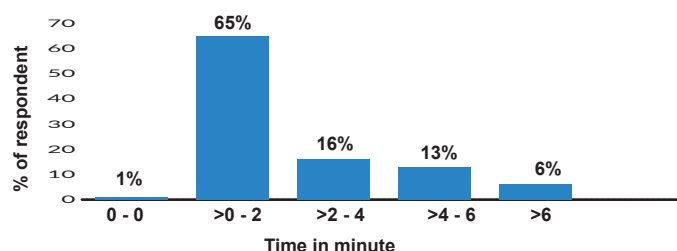
% HHs with at least 10L/p protected water storage capacity **45.2%**

% HHs collecting drinking water from protected/treated sources **99.3%**

% of HH reporting having access to primary & secondary sources for drinking water

Sources	Primary Use	Secondary use
Piped connection to house (or neighbour's house)	1%	1%
Public tap/stand pipe	37%	12%
Hand Pump	58%	37%
Protected hand-dug well	0%	0%
Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river)	0%	4%
Tanker truck	4%	0%
Collect from the primary source	0%	44%

% of HH reporting different water collection time to get water (one direction)





% of HH having enough water to meet all their HH needs



Yes 87%

Reason for not having enough water to meet daily needs

Reasons	% of Respondent
Water shortages	42%
Water point is too far	29%
Cannot get along with people near water point	11%
Do not have enough storage containers	6%
Limitation of volume of water that can be collected	6%
Too difficult to get there	3%
Waiting time at the water point is too long	3%

% of HH reporting different ways of cleaning drinking water containers

Ways to clean drinking water containers	% of Respondent
Wash them with laundry soap	55%
Wash them with water only	47%
Wash them with a piece of cloth/tissue/sponge	47%
Wash them with soap powder	28%
Wash them by using rocks/sand and shaking	21%
Wash them with specific product	11%
Wash them with liquid detergent	7%

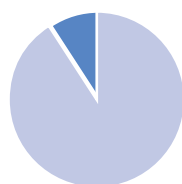
## Hygiene

% of HHs with access to soap

94.8%

% of HHs reporting ways to receive soap (have access to soap)

Purchased 9%

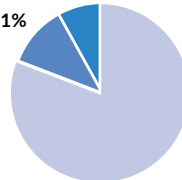


Distributed by NGO 91%

Reason for not having soap at household

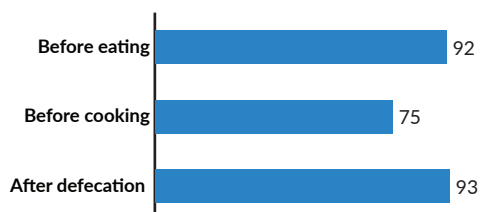
Other 8%

Cannot afford soap 11%



Ran out of soap 81%

% of HHs reporting 3 most important times to wash hands



## Sanitation

% of HHs reporting defecating in a latrine

98.7 %

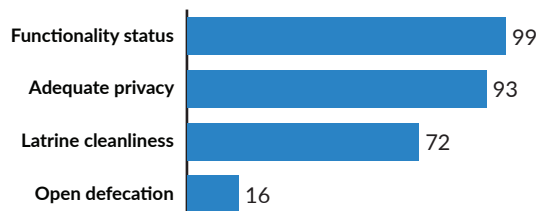
% of HHs reporting where they & their family members usually defecate

Place of Defecation	People between 5 to 60+	Under 5 years
Communal latrine	97%	38%
Household latrine	2%	1%
Open Defecation	1%	51%
Plastic pot	0%	10%

% of HHs with access to a specific handwashing device

17.1%

% of functionality, privacy, cleanliness of latrine & evidence of open defecation observed



Presence of handwashing device and availability of water & soap at the handwashing station at latrine observed

Facility	Presence	Water	Soap
Handwashing device	49%	76%	66%

% HHs having access to a bathing facility

33.9%

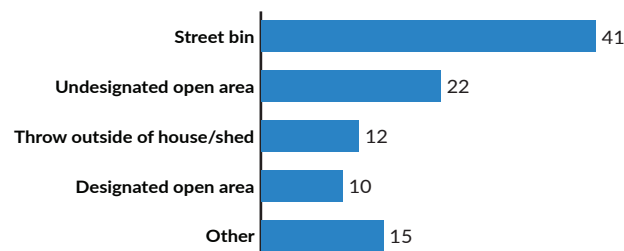
Average water usage for washing cloths and bathing at different bathing places

Average number of people bathe at bathing facility	3.3
Average litre of water usage at bathing facility	25.4
Average number of people bathe at water point	1.8
Average litre of water usage at water point	14.9
Average litre of water usage for washing cloths	6.4

% HHs with access to solid waste disposal facility

47.4%

Disposal of domestic waste





## Diarrhea prevalence, knowledge & health seeking behavior

% of HHs responding to all the ways that people can get diarrhea

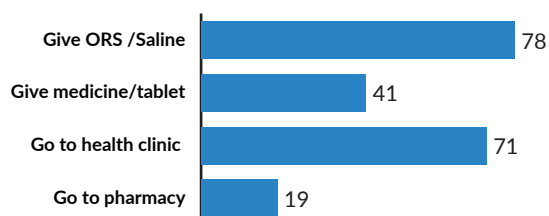
Through contaminated or under-cooked food	72%
Through contaminated water	53%
From flies	61%
Dirty Hands	61%
From unpleasant odors	31%
Open defecation	24%
Don't know	4%

% of respondents knowing at least 3 critical moments when to wash hands **93.5%**

% of HHs responding all the ways to prevent getting diarrhea

Wash hands with soap and water	78%
Cover food	58%
Boil or treat your water/drink clean water	52%
Cook food well	50%
Cleaning cooking utensils	35%
Use toilet/latrine facility to defecate	28%
Wash fruits and vegetables	14%
Dispose of children's faeces in toilet/latrine	13%

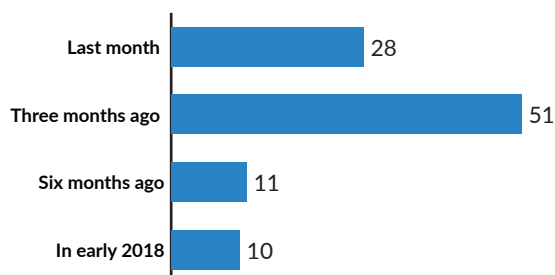
% of HHs responding how to respond to diarrhea



## Menstrual Hygiene

% of HHs receiving menstrual hygiene kits through a distribution **88%**

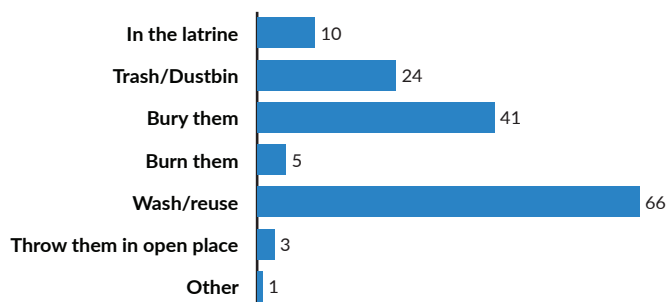
% of HHs responding when last received menstrual hygiene kits



% of women reporting wash and dry their menstrual hygiene materials

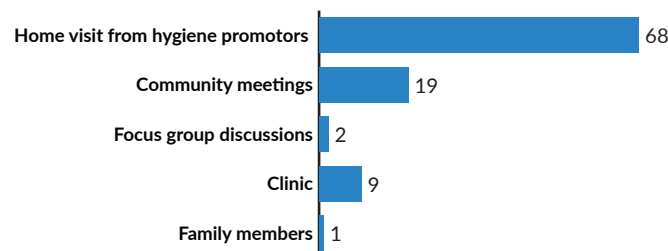
Spaces	Wash	Dry
In the bathing cubicle	87%	34%
Inside the house/shed	14%	46%
In the secured private compound around the house/shed	11%	38%
In the open	1%	14%
Don't know	1%	1%

% of women responding to disposal of menstrual hygiene materials

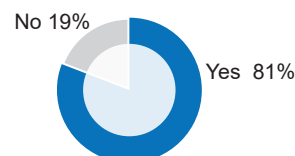


## Messaging

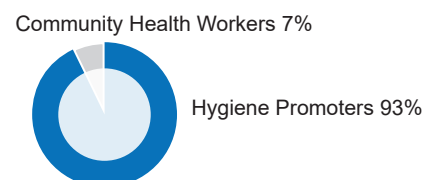
% of HHs reporting communication means available for diarrhea and hygiene messages



% of HHs who have received visit from hygiene promoter to discuss any diarrhea or hygiene messages



% of HHs who have received visit from hygiene promoters and community health worker



% of HHs reporting attending a hygiene promotion community meeting in last month

