

Report on
Knowledge, Attitude, Practices & Behavior (KAPB) Survey

Long Term Arrangement (LTA) of WASH Service

Provision of life-saving WASH services to the Rohingya refugee population in
Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila, Cox's Bazar District.

Project Intervention Area: Camp-16

Implemented by: CARE

The survey conducted by the **MEAL Team** of CARE Cox's Bazar

In collaboration with the **WASH Program Team** of CARE

Technical and Financial Supported by **UNICEF**

Knowledge, Attitude, Practices & Behavior (KAPB) Survey

Rainwater harvesting and Que to collect water from tap stand | Photo Credit: CARE



Project Title: Provision of life-saving WASH services to the Rohingya refugee population in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila, Cox's Bazar District.

Project Intervention Area: Camp 16

Implemented by CARE

Supported by UNICEF, Bangladesh

Time of the KAPB Survey: May-June-July, 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, honor and gratitude go to the Rohingya refugees- the project participants who provided the necessary information. Then, we want to give special appreciation to the surveyed households who had allocated valuable time to conduct the KAPB survey.

Special thanks go to the **WASH Volunteer, the Data Enumerator** of the project, who collected the required data from the different stakeholders, and the **WASH Program Team** for their guidance in accomplishing the KAPB Report.

The author recalls all the concerns CiC for his approval to enter the camp and administrative support during the data collection period.

It is also grateful to **Ram Das** - Deputy Country Director, **Kabita Yesmin** – PD Manager, Unicef, who trusted MEAL to undertake the year-end survey and helped accomplish it.

In particular, **Md. Azizul Haque**- PM (Budget Holder) deserves special thanks for his administrative support and overall coordination.

Gratitude to **Emily Janoch** - Senior Director, Thought Leadership and Knowledge Management, CARE USA, for her contribution to Cox's MEAL Team in learning PowerBi and data analysis.

Last but not least, there is most gratefulness to the donor – **UNICEF**, who provided the financial assistance for implementing the project by which it has been possible to complete the KAPB survey.

Md. Kamrul Hasan
Mahmud Hossain Munna
Author of this study

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

From 22 May to 22 July 2022, CARE carried out a KAPB survey for the WASH program in Camp 16.

Applying both quantitative and qualitative tools and approaches, the KAPB was conducted. It covers 777 respondents' households from camps 15 and 16. After quality checking, 757 household response was finalized. Among them, 242 household survey was for Camp 16. All data collection was done with mobile in KoBo. The samples were drawn stratified random sample process. First, the sample size was determined following the most common statistical formula, then stratified. The objectives of the study are as follows: 1) To know the present situation context on WASH; 2) To identify the targeted respondent's current Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, and Behavior (KAPB).

The assessment covers essential information on location, status, quality, the privacy of facilities, and issues such as the management of menstrual hygiene.

This assessment was the first to assess Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, and Behaviour for WASH-related data across the CARE operation in Rohingya Refugee Camp.

It is a sample survey instead of a complete census. The margin of error considers 5%.

Water-related findings

- For the primary source of drinking water, Seven percent of respondents use shallow tube-well. 3% of female and 4% of male respondents use shallow tube-well as they have no access to safe drinking water. 3% of respondents reported that they purchased water from the host community. Among them, 2% of respondents are in block B, and 1% are in block C.
- For the primary source of the cooking water, Twelve percent of respondents use shallow tube-well.
- For the primary source of other activity, Thirty-six percent of respondents use shallow tube-well. On average, 9% of each Block in Camp 16 uses a shallow tube-well for other activities.
- Sixteen percent of respondents are unaware of the water distribution schedule. Those who do not use Tap stands are unaware of the distribution schedule. As the tap stands are in the community, all are equally aware. But where there is no tap stand, they are not aware.
- Seventy percent of respondents who use tap stands get water only once a time. 1% of females said "others," which explains is there is no schedule; it depends on the operator's wishes. FGD findings show dissatisfaction about the duration of water distribution. About 90% of respondents said the duration is less than one hour.
- Sixty-five percent of respondents think adult females are mainly responsible for collecting water for their families.
- Forty-one percent of respondents clean their water container' "Every time when collecting water." 24% of respondents clean their water containers "Once a day." FGD findings are- respondent wash their water container with their unused water or "bai fani." Besides, 18%

of respondents clean their containers once a week. FGD findings are- too much gathering to get the scope to clean the water container.

- Ninety-two percent of respondents do not treat their drinking water. FGD findings are- Community people trust the Camp water because NGOs frequently test the water quality. If there had a fault, then they will be informed.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents do not know the usage of the Aqua Tab. Data regarding the ratio of Aqua Tab usage, 52% of respondents give the correct answer, "One for 5-liter".
- Four percent of respondents do not cover their water containers during water transportation. Twenty-four percent of respondents cover their water containers sometimes. Rest 73% Covering always their water container during water transportation.
- Nineteen percent of respondents clean their glass/water pot sometimes. Eighty-one percent of respondents always clean their glass/water pot before drinking.
- Twelve percent of respondents have no easy access to collect water. Eighty-eight percent of respondents have easy access.
- Seventeen percent of respondents face challenges/difficulties in collecting water. Eighty-three percent of respondents said they have no problem with that issue.
- Fifty-four percent of respondents do not know about the "water user group." Only 46% know about the water user group but are not fully aware of their responsibility.

Sanitation-related findings

- Thirty-two percent of respondents do not use a hygiene latrine; sixty-eight percent use a hygiene latrine.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents use the latrine with difficulties; sixty-one percent think they use it without difficulties.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents do not feel safe using the latrine; seventy-nine percent think they feel safe using the latrine.
- Seventeen percent of respondents are unsatisfied with latrine access; eighty-three percent are satisfied with latrine access.
- Seventy-one percent of respondents specified that they have a private urinal/ bathing place inside the household. Twenty-nine percent of respondents stated they have no private urinal/ bathing place inside the household.
- Eleven percent of respondents found signs of open defecation around the household. Eighty-nine percent of respondents stated there has no sign of open defecation around the household.
- Seventeen percent of respondents think bathing cubicles do not provide adequate privacy, especially for females. Eighty-three percent of respondents found it okay.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents are unsatisfied with access to bathing space/cubicles; seventy-nine percent are satisfied.

Hygiene-related findings

- Eighty percent of respondents stated there is no handwashing device beside the latrine; twenty percent said there is one.
- Forty-one percent of respondents stated that their house does not have a pair of red & green waste bins; fifty-nine percent said they have a pair of waste bins.

- Fifty-five percent of respondents stated that they do not use a pair of red & green communal waste bins nearby their household; forty-five percent use communal waste bins.
- Forty-one percent of respondents said Male members of the HH carry their HH waste to the communal bin. Thirty-five percent said Female members, and six percent said a volunteer of NGOs carried from the house.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents stated that the surrounding of HH is not clean. (No apparent trash scattered around); seventy-one percent found the surrounding of the HH clean.
- Twenty percent of respondents are unhappy with the arrangement for Solid Waste Management; eighty percent are happy.
- Fifty percent of respondents do not know about the "Latrine & Bathing Cubicle User Groups." Fifty percent of respondents know about it but are not fully aware of their responsibility.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents wash their hands, "sometimes only with water and sometimes with soap." Seventy-five percent wash their hands with safe water and soap.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents said they have no handwashing device in their household; sixty-nine percent have it in their home.
- Forty-two percent of respondents use handwashing devices: "Plastic bucket/ Drum / Pitcher/ Jerri can." Forty-eight percent of respondents use a handwashing device: "Plastic bucket with tap and lid." Ten percent of respondents have no specific handwash device.
- Forty percent of respondents did not receive MHM Kits; sixty percent received those.
- Forty-one percent of respondents do not know the "MHM Facillitaors Group." Fifty-nine percent of respondents know about it.

CFRM/AAP-related findings

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents do not share any feedback with NGOs about WASH services; sixty-three percent of respondents know about it.
- Five percent of respondents share any feedback using the "Feedback Box of NGOs." Thirty-four percent of respondents share their feedback through "Community hygiene volunteer." One percent of respondents share their feedback via Majhi and CiC. 60% of respondents share feedback through NGO Staff, including IOM and CARE Hub Offices.
- Forty-two percent of respondents are not satisfied with the action taken by NGOs as per their feedback. Fifty-eight percent of respondents are satisfied.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents think NGOs did not address their feedback (Action taken as per the feedback). 42% of respondents said that NGOs did not inform them about the action taken as per their feedback.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
Water-related findings	4
Sanitation-related findings	5
Hygiene-related findings	5
CFRM/AAP-related findings	6
Table of Contents	7
List of Abbreviations:	8
List of Figures	9
List of Tables	10
Introduction	11
Objectives	12
Methodology	12
Findings	15
Water	15
Sanitation	29
Hygiene	37
CFRM/AAP	51
Recommendations and Conclusions	54
Annexes	55

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

List of Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Full Form
CGI	Corrugated Galvanised Iron
DTW	Deep Tube Wells
FSM	Fecal Sludge Management
HP	Hygiene Promotion
HWD	Hand Washing Device
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
PRP	Plastic Recycle Plant
RCC	Reinforced concrete column
STS	Sludge Transfer Station
STW	Shallow Tube Wells
SWM	Solid Waste Management
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WDN	Water Distribution Network
WDZ	Water Distribution Zone
Bai fani	Unused water of the previous day
KAPB	Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, and Behavior

LIST OF FIGURES

List of Figures

Figure 1: Main source of drinking water	15
Figure 2: Main source of the cooking water	16
Figure 3: Main source of other activities' water	17
Figure 4: Knowledge of water distribution schedule	18
Figure 5: Knowledge of water distribution frequency	19
Figure 6: Responsibility for water collection	20
Figure 7: Water container cleaning frequency	21
Figure 8: Water treatment tendency	22
Figure 9: Knowledge of Aqua Tab usage	23
Figure 10: Doing during water transportation	24
Figure 11: Doing during water consumption	25
Figure 12: Easy access to collect the water	26
Figure 13: Facing challenges/difficulties in collecting water	27
Figure 14: Knowledge about the water user group	28
Figure 15: Using a hygiene latrine	29
Figure 16: Difficulties of the latrine	30
Figure 17: Feel safe using a latrine	31
Figure 18: Satisfaction with the access to a latrine	32
Figure 19: Private urinal/bathing place inside the household	33
Figure 20: Sign of open defecation around the household	34
Figure 21: Providing privacy in bathing cubicles	35
Figure 22: Access to bathing space/cubicles	36
Figure 23: Handwashing device beside the latrine	37
Figure 24: pair of the waste bin in the household	38
Figure 25: Use communal waste bins	39
Figure 26: Carries HH solid waste to communal bins	40
Figure 27: Cleanness of the surrounding	41
Figure 28: Happy with the arrangement for SWM	42
Figure 29: Knowledge of Latrine & Bathing user groups	43
Figure 30: Materials used for handwashing	44
Figure 31: Handwashing device in the house	45
Figure 32: Type of handwashing device in the HH	46
Figure 33: Receive MHM Kit	47
Figure 34: Knowledge of MHM facilitators group	50
Figure 35: Share feedback with the NGOs	51
Figure 36: Feedback sharing channel	52
Figure 37: Satisfaction with the NGO action on feedback	53

LIST OF TABLES

List of Tables

<i>Table 1: Last time MHM kits received</i>	47
<i>Table 2: Collection of MHM Kits</i>	48
<i>Table 3: Types of MHM Kits use</i>	48
<i>Table 4: Washing process of MHM Kits</i>	48
<i>Table 5: Drying process of MHM Kits</i>	48
<i>Table 6: Storing process of MHM Kits</i>	49
<i>Table 7: Changing places of MHM Kits</i>	49
<i>Table 8: Frequency of changing the MHM Kits</i>	49
<i>Table 9: Dispose of a place of the MHM Kits</i>	49

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

SDG aims to end extreme poverty, reduce inequalities, and tackle global climate change by 2030. Goal 6 – and within it, specific targets on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) – shows that world leaders understand the importance of making the essentials normal for the world's most marginalized people. Rohingya refugees situated in Camp 16 are one of the most marginalized and vulnerable. Among them, children are highly vulnerable. Growing up in a clean and safe environment is every child's right. Access to clean water, basic toilets, and good hygiene practices keep children thriving and gives them a healthier start in life.

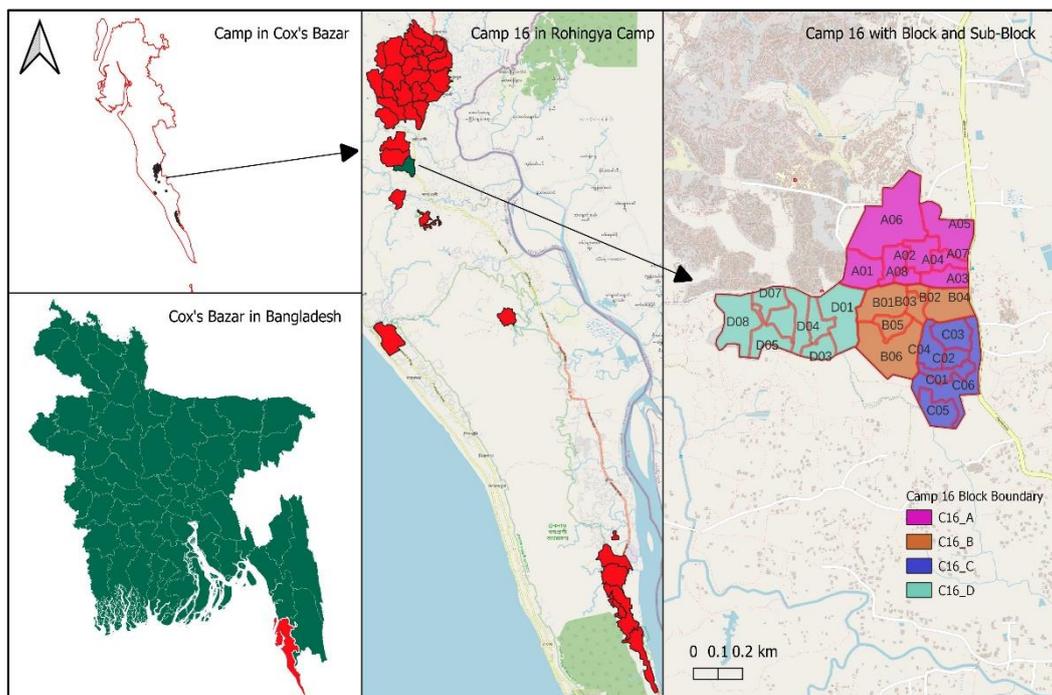
To provide WASH service in Camp 16, Unicef included CARE in their LTA program. This program is three years long and is named "Provision of life-saving WASH services to the Rohingya refugee population in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila, Cox's Bazar District for Camp-16."

According to LTA commitment under Activity 1, CARE has completed the "KAPB Survey Report."

Previously, with technical and financial support and partnership with UNICEF, CARE showed satisfactory results against program targets and maintained critical WASH services despite COVID-19 restrictions.

This KAPB survey aims to improve WASH Services to the Myanmar Refugees Population in Camp 16.

MAP of the study area:-



Objectives

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To know the present situation context on WASH;
- To identify the targeted respondent's current Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, and Behavior (KAPB).

Methodology

Sample size and population

The study was participatory, descriptive, and cross-sectional, utilizing heavily quantitative approaches. Qualitative data was collected through in-depth interviews with refugees, camps, and official settings.

The standard sample size for data collection has been capitalized. Therefore, 777 Households (HH) (535 from Camp 15 and 242 from Camp 16) out of 15,791 HHs have been considered. That is calculated according to 95% confidence level and confidence interval 5.

$$S = Z^2 * p * (1-p) / M^2$$

S = Sample size of infinite population

Z = 1.96 (z score as we consider 95% confidence level)

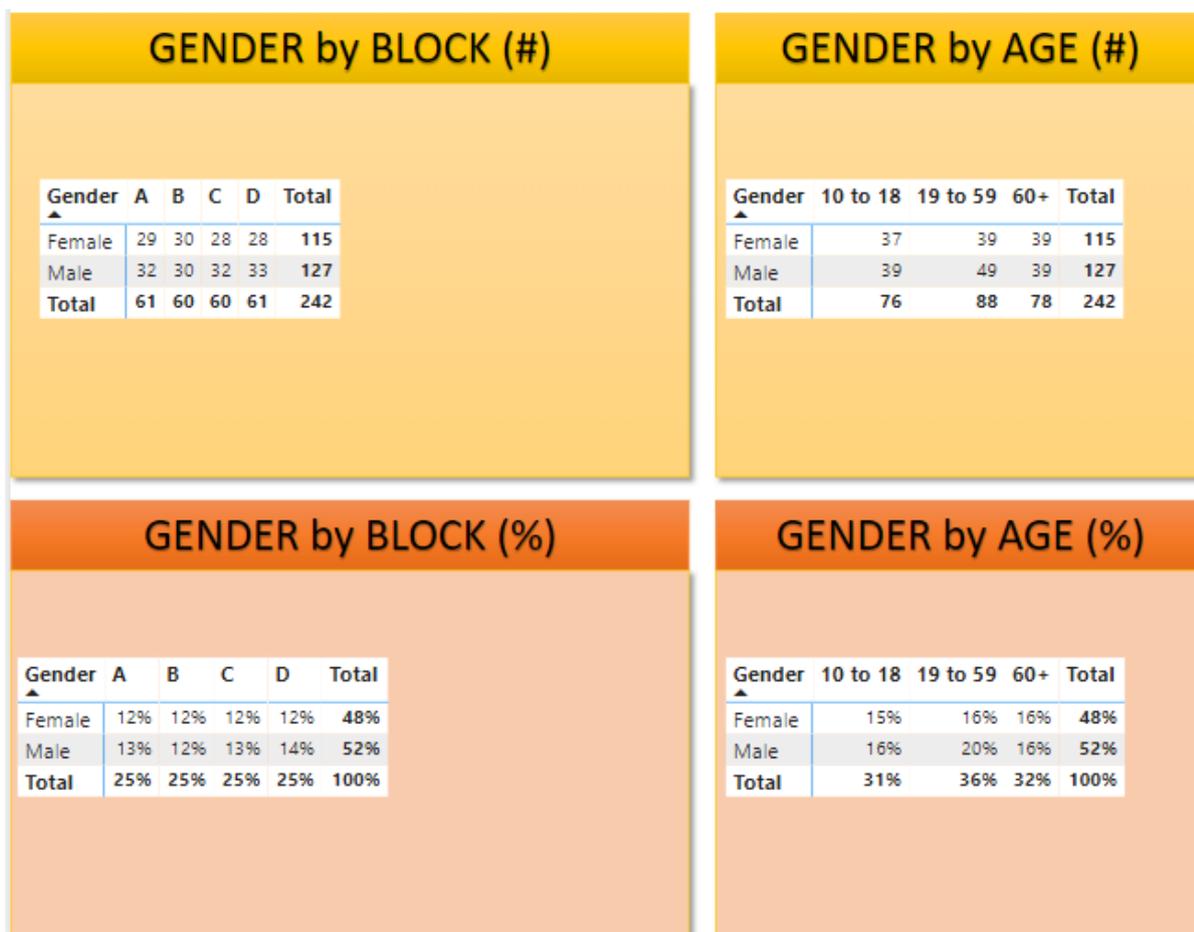
P = population proportion (assumed to be 50% = 0.5)

M = Margin of error

To know the perception of Gender, Age, and Geography, the analysis team decided on stratified random sampling. So survey team is to collect 60 HH data from each Block. Considering the age category, the plan is 15 HH respondents from "10 to 18 years", 30 HH respondents from "18 to 59 years", and 15 HH respondents from the "60+ years" group. The plan for male and female ratio is equal. Due to limitations, there have variations. Details are in the below figure and the limitation part.

After collecting 777 data, 20 were rejected due to quality checking. For Camp 16, a total of **242** data was selected.

Gender, age, and block-wise stratified are below-



Questionnaires/Checklist development

CARE developed a questionnaire to conduct the KAPB and shared it with Unicef accordingly. After that, Unicef updated it as a unified questionnaire for all eight partners. Later, CARE translated it into Bangla and converted it to the Kobo questionnaire.

Orientation for data collectors

One of the vital components of WASH is behavior change. This behavior change is measured by the KAPB survey. To make the KAPB survey neutral, enumerators under the MEAL team collected the data. CARE conducted an orientation workshop, including a field test for the questionnaire. The planned date was 11 to 12 May 2022.

Enumerators' details are in the annex.

Data collection management, analysis, and presentation

Triangulation of data collection methods was used: Focus Group discussions (FGD), in-depth interviews (IDI) with households at the community level, and key informant interviews (KII) with service providers. Quantitative data were collected through **KoBo Toolbox**, analyzed using **PowerBi**, and presented as cross-checked graph perception on BLOCK, GENDER, and AGE. Qualitative data were analyzed thematically.

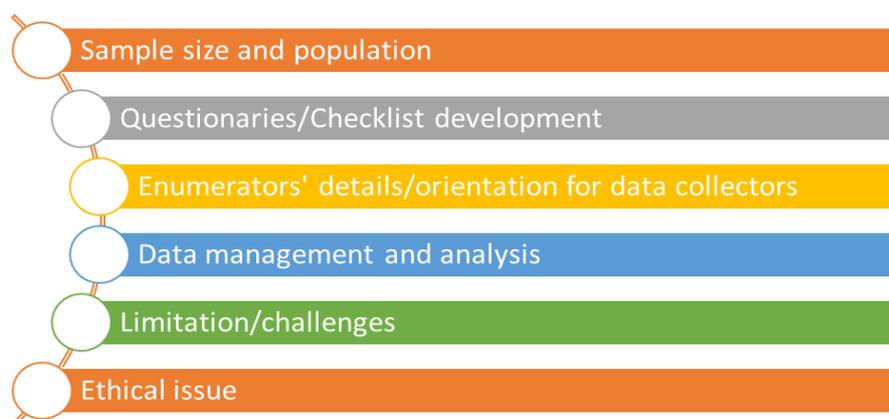
Limitation/challenges

- Male are more interested than females in participating in the survey;
- Females prefer to husband or child to respond in the survey although both are in the house;
- Willingly Male member of the camp came to the survey team to interview. The situation was tough to say no to them;
- In the Female and Male ratio, females are more than males. Considering the fact it was reversed;
- Respondents had reallocation phobia; they were not interested in providing exact information about the Block, sub-block, FCN, and HH number.

Ethical considerations

All the respondents of this study have given their consent to take an interview. In this connection, artificial intelligence was used in the Kobo. So, if the respondent did not provide their consent, Kobo showed an alert message to enumerators and stopped the questionnaire. All information collected was kept confidential, and the principle of voluntary participation was ensured. The respondent had a right to refuse to answer any question during the data collection. All the quantitative and qualitative interviews were recorded for consistency in data collection unless a participant declined to be recorded.

Below steps are followed to conduct the study.



FINDINGS

Findings

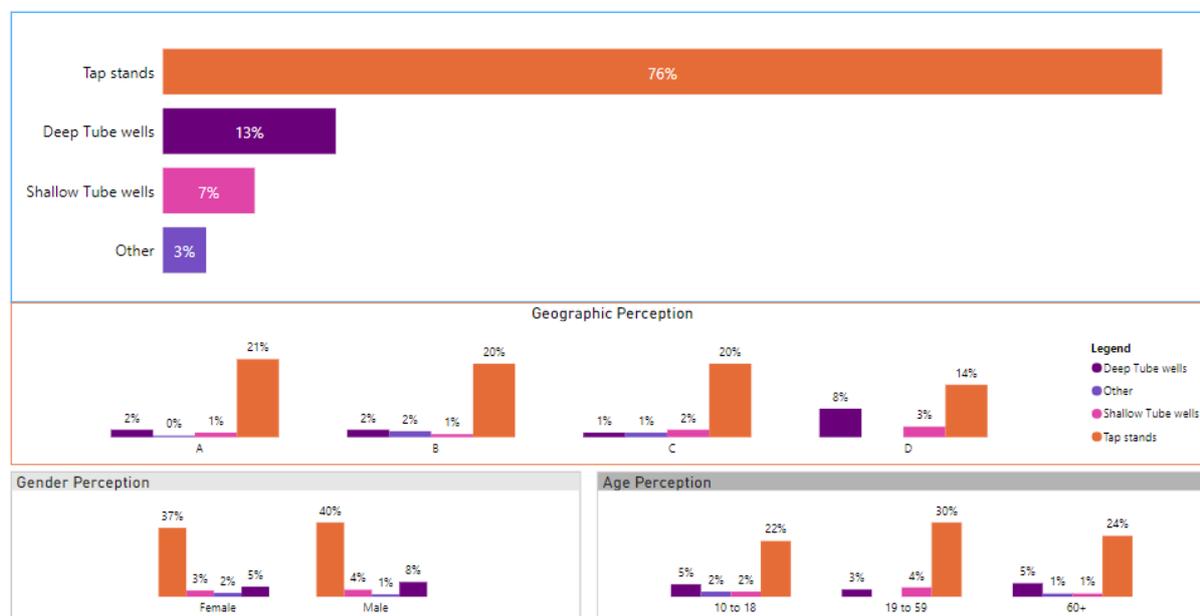
This section presents the main findings of the WASH KAPB assessment. It outlines key findings across the domains of WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene), including a comparative analysis of findings with the Geographic, Gender, and Age perception. Wherever possible, findings are triangulated with secondary data sources.

Water

The study provides here, Water Specific Informations-

What is your main source of drinking water?

Figure 1: Main source of drinking water



7%

- Seven percent of respondents use shallow tube-well as the primary source of drinking water.
- The highest usage rate is in Block D, and the lowest is in Block A and B, which is 3% and 1%, respectively. Block C usage rate is 2%.
- On average, 2% of refugees of each Block in Camp 16 use shallow tube-well as the primary drinking water source.

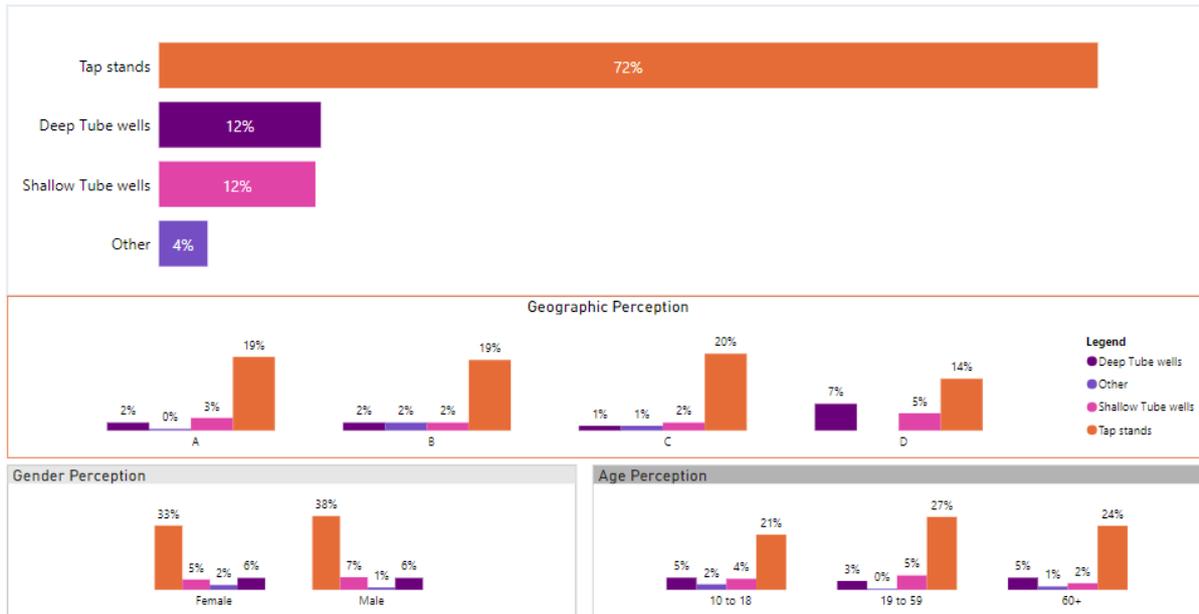
Data cross-checked with gender perception; 3% of female and 4% of male respondents use shallow tube-well as they have no access to safe drinking water.

Data cross-checked with age perception, 2% of adolescents, 4% of youth, and 1% of the aged respondents use Shallow tube-well as the primary source of drinking water.

3% of respondents reported that they purchased water for the host community. Among them, 2% of respondents are in block B, and 1% are in block C.

What is your main source of cooking water?

Figure 2: Main source of the cooking water



12%

- Twelve percent of respondents use shallow tube-well as the primary source of the cooking water.
- The highest usage rate is in Block D, and the lowest is in Block B and C, which are 5% and 2%, respectively.
- Block A usage rate is 3%.
- On average, 3% of refugees of each Block in Camp 16 use shallow tube-well as the primary cooking water source.

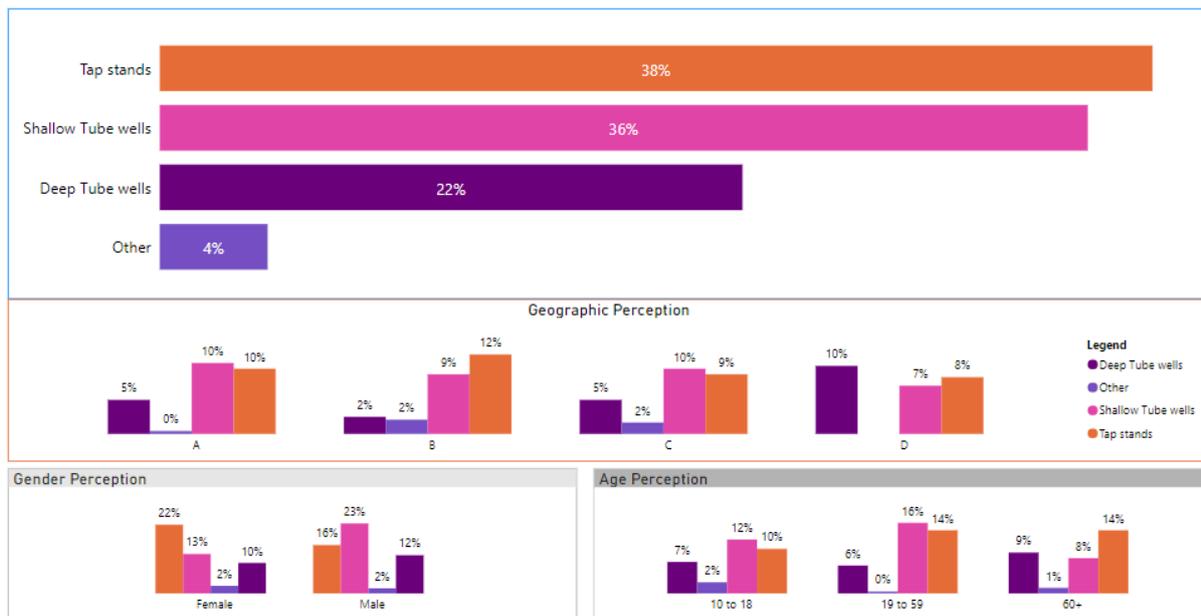
Data cross-checked with gender perception; 5% of female and 7% of male respondents use shallow tube-well as they have no access to safe drinking water.

Data cross-checked with age perception, 4% of adolescents, 5% of youth, and 2% of the aged respondents use a Shallow tube-well as the primary source of cooking water.

What is the source of water for your other activities?

Earlier it was described as the main source of drinking and cooking. The KAPB survey team is also interested in other activities' water sources. Other activities include bathing, laundry, washing dishes, household maintenance, latrine use, etc.

Figure 3: Main source of other activities' water



36%

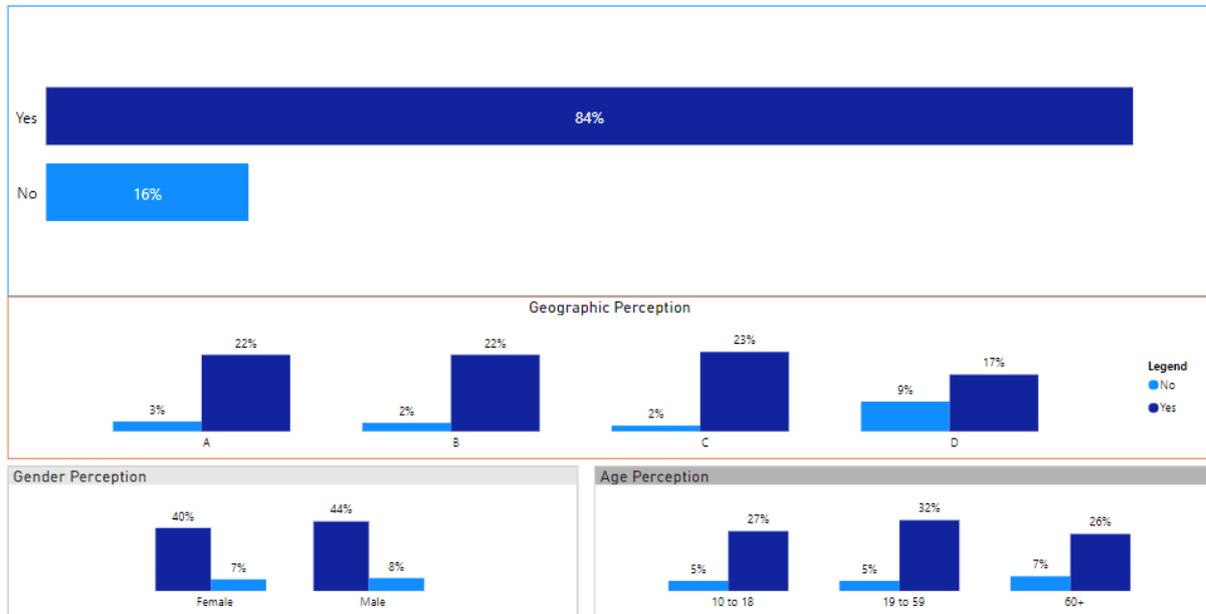
- Thirty-six percent of respondents use shallow tube-well as the primary source for other activities.
- The highest usage rate is in Block A and C, and the lowest is in Block C, which is 10% and 7%, respectively.
- Block B's usage rate is 9%.
- On average, 9% of each Block in Camp 16 uses a shallow tube-well for other activities.

Data cross-checked with gender perception shows that the male percentage is higher than the female using shallow tube-well for other activities. On the other hand, the female portion is higher for the tap stand.

Data cross-checked with age perception, the aged percentage is higher in tap stands where adolescents and youth respondents answered for shallow tube-well. Data shows that females and the aged prefer tap stands as the main water source for other activities.

Do you know the water distribution schedule?

Figure 4: Knowledge of water distribution schedule



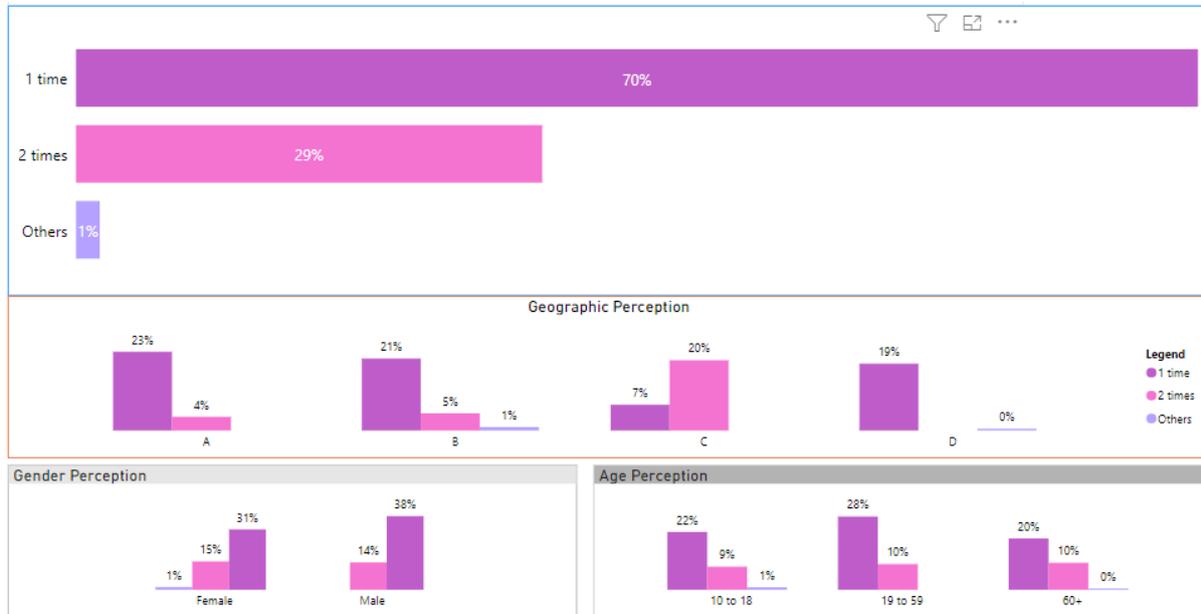
16%

- Sixteen percent of respondents are unaware of the water distribution schedule.
- This reflects earlier findings- "12% of respondents use STW (Shallow tube-well) as their primary source of drinking water". Those who do not use Tap stands are unaware of the distribution schedule.

Data cross-checked with gender and age perception shows no difference between females and males knowing the water distribution schedule. As the tap stands are in the community, all are equally aware. But where there is no tap stand, they are not aware.

If you know the water distribution schedule, please talk about the frequency of water distribution.

Figure 5: Knowledge of water distribution frequency



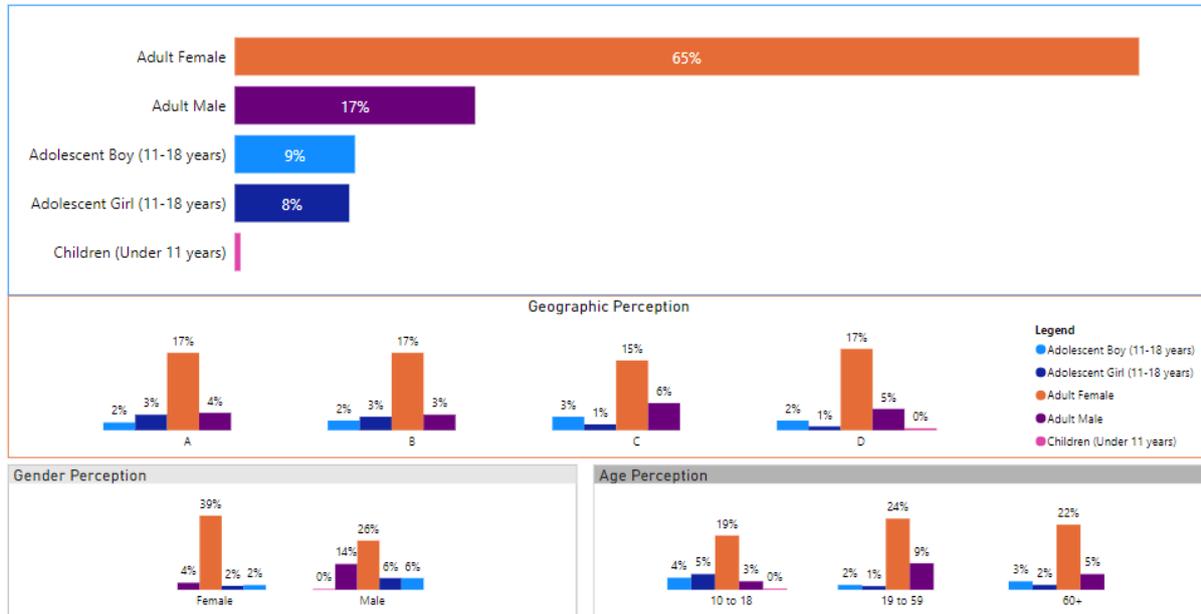
70%

- Seventy percent of respondents who use tap stands get water only once a time.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents stated they get two times of water, where highest in Block C and lowest in Block B and A. Those who do not use Tap stands are unaware of the distribution schedule.

Data cross-checked with gender perception, 1% of females said "others," which explanation is there is no schedule; it depends on the operator's wishes. FGD findings show dissatisfaction about the duration of water distribution. About 90% of respondents said the duration is less than one hour.

Who mainly collects water for your household?

Figure 6: Responsibility for water collection



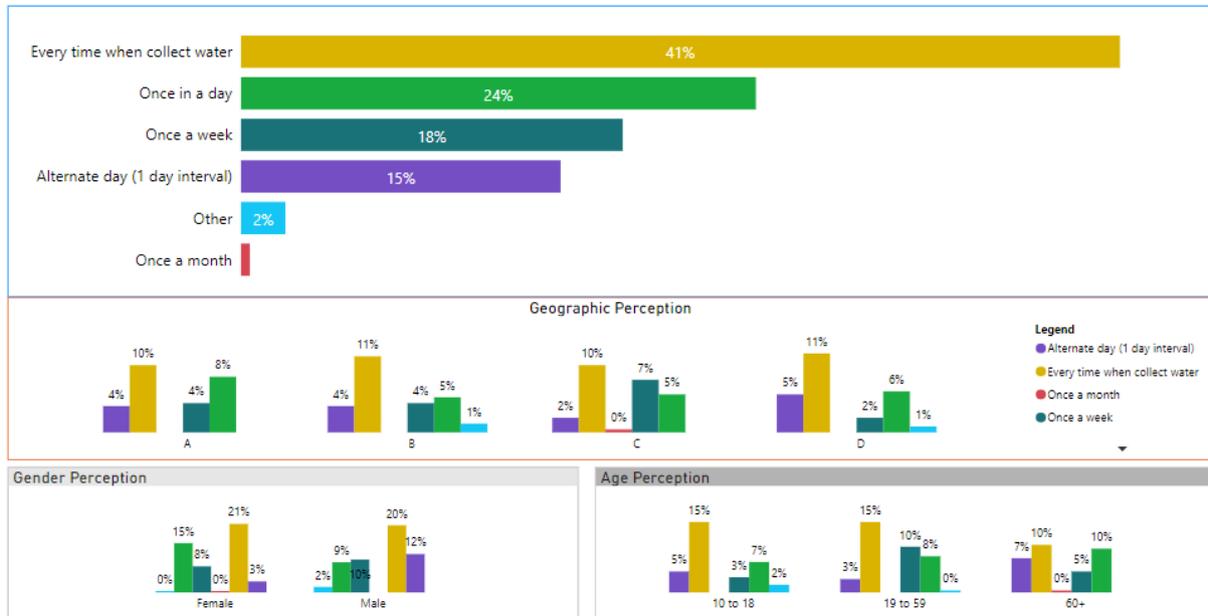
65%

- Sixty-five percent of respondents think adult females are mainly responsible for collecting water for their families.
- Besides, 8% of respondents think adolescent Girls are mainly responsible for collecting water for their families. That means 73% (65%+8%) of respondents believe that women are responsible for managing water. These findings are similar to gender stereotypes.

Data cross-checked with geographic, gender, and perception indicates that women are mainly responsible for collecting water for their household.

How often do you clean containers?

Figure 7: Water container cleaning frequency



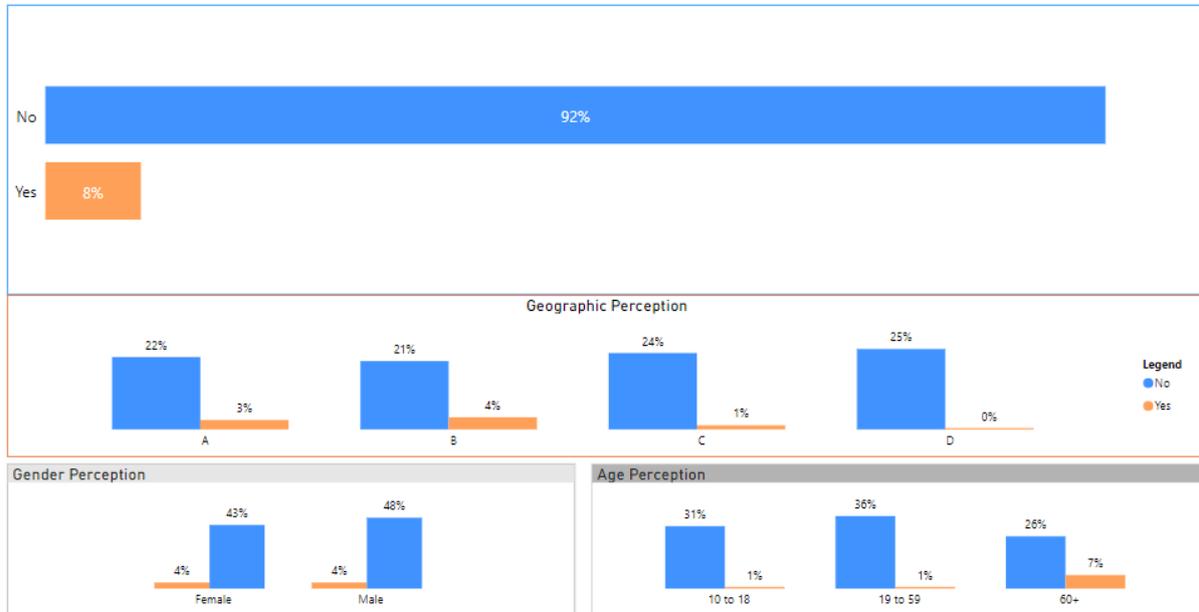
41%

- Forty-one percent of respondents clean their water container "Every time when collecting water." 24% of respondents clean their water containers "Once a day." FGD findings are- respondent wash their water container with their unused water or "bai fani."
- Besides, 18% of respondents clean their containers once a week. FGD findings are- too much gathering to get the scope to clean the water container.

Data cross-checked with geographic perception indicates that Block C's rate is higher to clean water containers- "once a week." In gender perception, the male percentage is higher than the female in weekly cleaning. Male respondents mentioned "others," which is cleaning containers 3 to 4 days later.

Do you treat your drinking water?

Figure 8: Water treatment tendency



92%

- Ninety-two percent of respondents do not treat their drinking water. FGD findings are- Community people trust the Camp water because NGOs frequently test the water quality. If there had a fault, then they will be informed.
- Besides, 8% of respondents treat the water. FGD findings are-
 - they get Aquatab;
 - to reduce Iron;
 - to reduce Arsenic;
 - to get a cold water feeling;
 - Sometimes tube-well water becomes unclean or sand;
 - to kill the germ;
 - The volunteer said to filter.

Data cross-checked with geographic and age perceptions indicate that there has no difference.

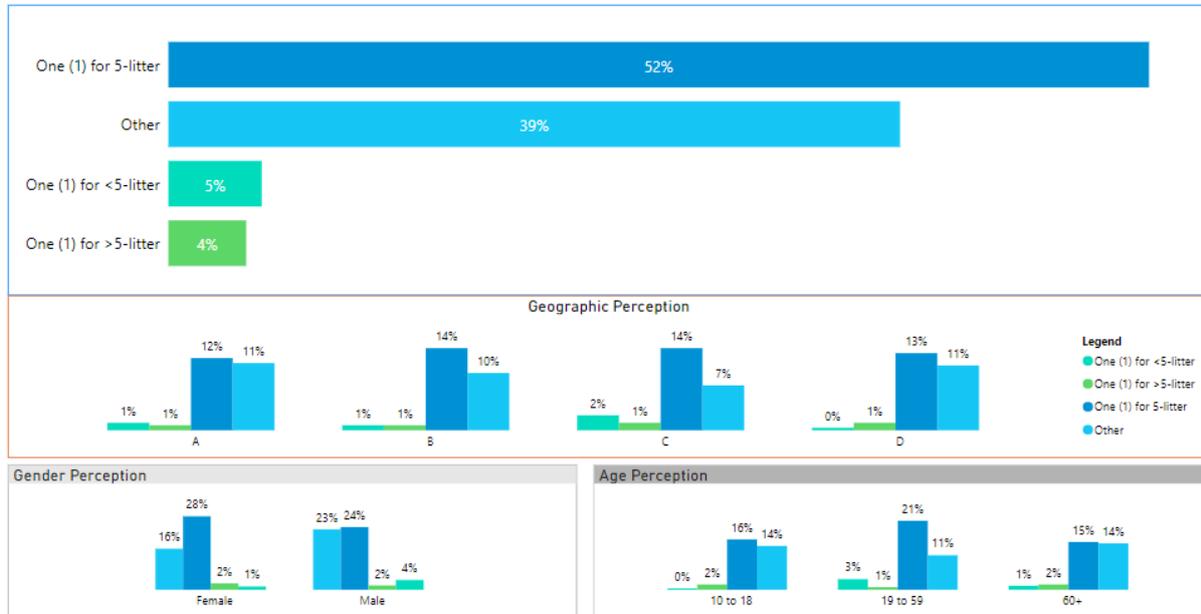
Regarding age, perceptions indicate that 60+ respondents are higher than other age groups in terms of treating water.

Of those who treat water, 100% use the Aqua tab. The source of Aqua Tab is NGOs named DSK (40%), CARE (35%), and DPHE (25%).

In the FGD, the water user group requested for water filter machine (pure it) as they had a bad experience with the water source.

What is the ratio of use aqua tab for per litter water?

Figure 9: Knowledge of Aqua Tab usage



48%

- Forty-eight percent of respondents (39% + 5%+ 4%) do not know the usage of the Aqua Tab.
- Data regarding the ratio of Aqua Tab usage, 52% of respondents give the correct answer, "One for 5-liter".

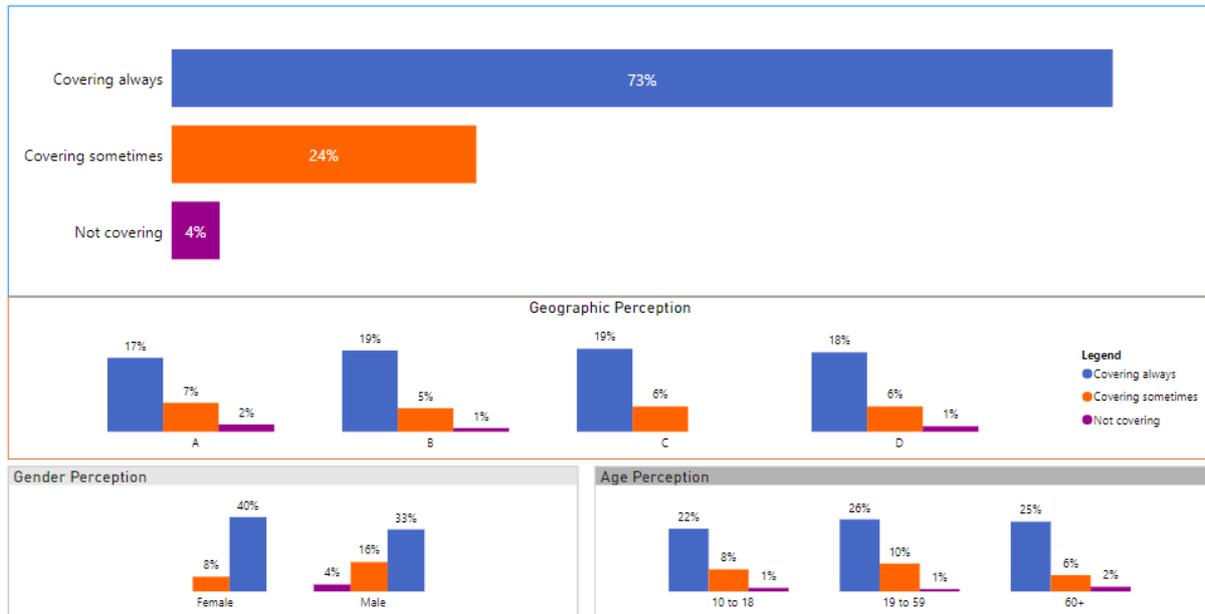
Data cross-checked with geographic and age perceptions indicate that the correct and wrong answer ratio is fifty-fifty.

Data cross-checked gender perceptions indicate that females' answer is more accurate than males.

The survey team also asked the respondents, "Do you have aqua tabs in your households?." Only 7% replied that they have Aqua Tab in their household.

What do you do during water transportation?

Figure 10: Doing during water transportation



4%

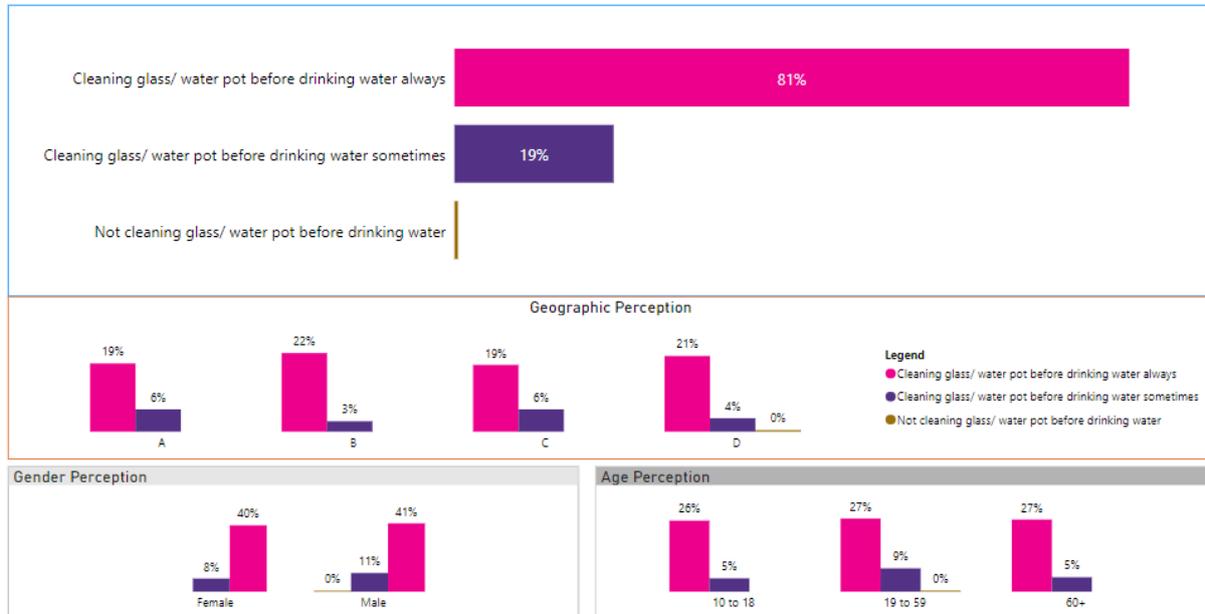
- Four percent of respondents do not cover their water containers during water transportation.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents cover their water containers sometimes. Rest 73% Covering always their water container during water transportation.

Data cross-checked with geographic and age perceptions indicate a similar ratio as above.

Data cross-checked with gender perceptions indicate that females' positive answer is higher than males in terms of "Covering always during water transportation." It was also found that those who said "not covering" were all male respondents.

What do you do during water consumption?

Figure 11: Doing during water consumption



- 19%**
- Nineteen percent of respondents clean their glass/water pot sometimes.
 - Eighty-one percent of respondents always clean their glass/water pot before drinking.

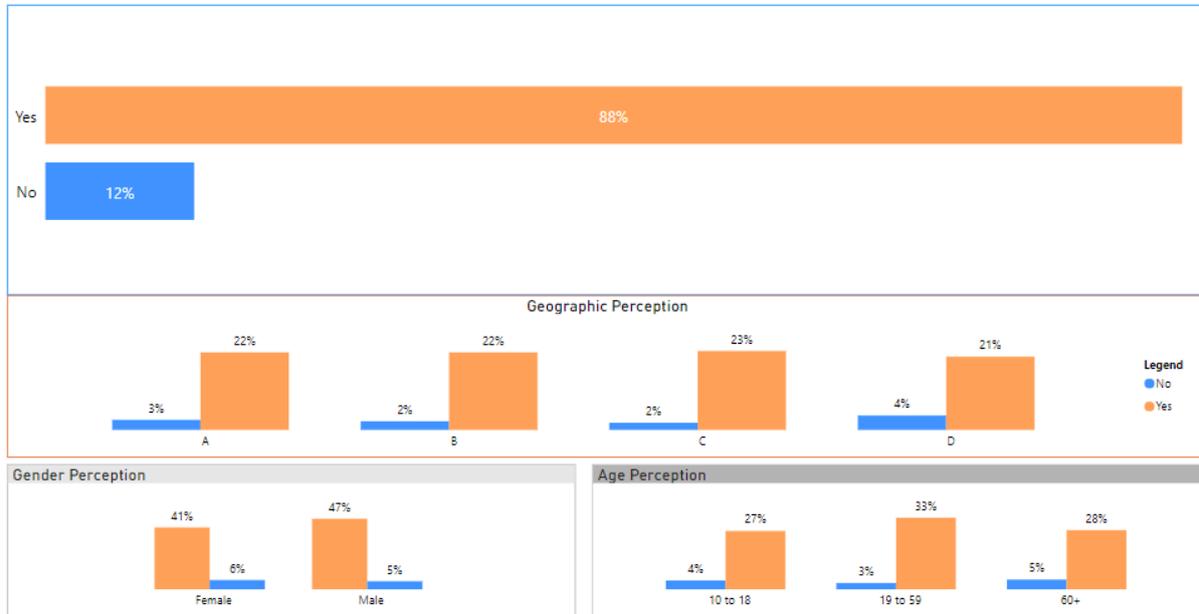
Data cross-checked with geographic perceptions indicate that 6% of Block A and C, 4% of Block D, and 3% of Block B respondents sometimes clean their glass/water pot during drinking.

Data cross-checked with age perceptions indicate that 5% to 9% of respondents sometimes clean their glass/water pot during drinking.

Data cross-checked gender perceptions indicate that males' percentage is higher than females in terms of "Cleaning glass/ water pot before drinking water sometimes." It was also found that those who said: "Not cleaning glass/ water pot before drinking water" were all Male respondents, although the percentage is too small to count.

Do all your family members have easy access to collect the water?

Figure 12: Easy access to collect the water



- 12% : Twelve percent of respondents have no easy access to collect water.
- 88% : Eighty-eight percent of respondents have easy access.

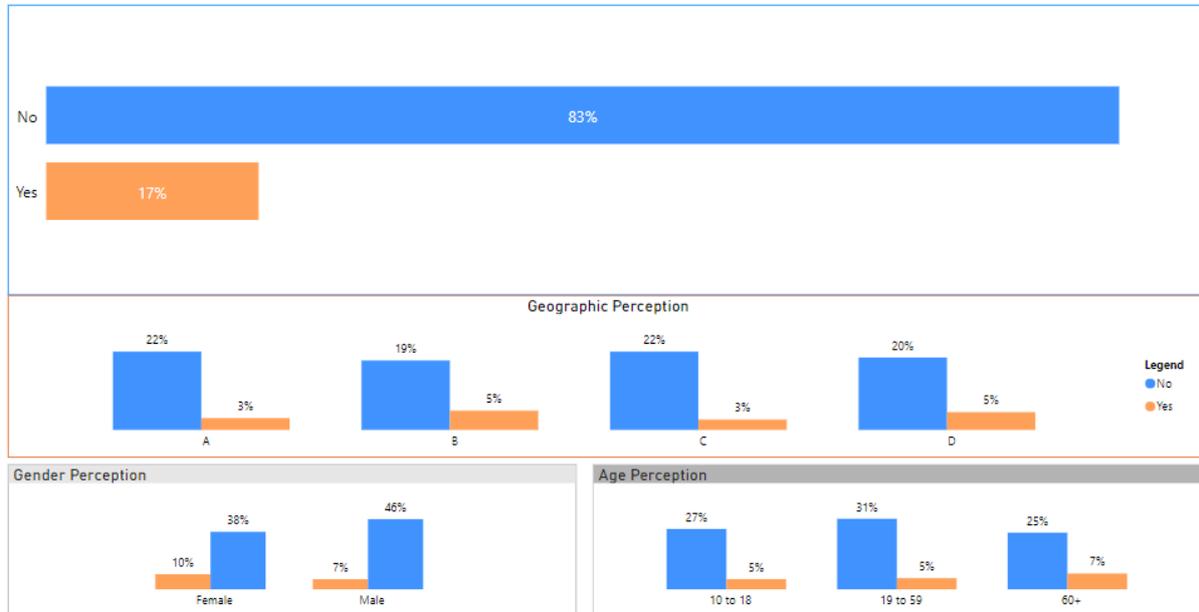
Data cross-checked with geographic, gender, and age perceptions indicate that the ratio is the same as above.

Among them who say there has no easy access, the reason is-

Reason	%
Elderly, can't collect	21%
Teenage girls find it difficult to fetch water from the tap stand due to the traffic of men.	21%
An unauthorized leader did not allow children and treated children as unimportant.	14%
Females do not feel comfortable because male members also collect in the same tap	11%
Quarles and rages	11%
Long Distance	7%
Adolescent girl not allowed by family	4%
Pathway problem	4%
A nearby household tap stand did not permit to collect of water	4%
Women cannot come because tap stand near at Masque	4%

Do any of your family members face any challenges/difficulties in collecting water?

Figure 13: Facing challenges/difficulties in collecting water



17%

- Seventeen percent of respondents face challenges/difficulties in collecting water.
- Eighty-three percent of respondents said they have no problem with that issue.

Data cross-checked with geographic and age perceptions indicate that the ratio is the same as above.

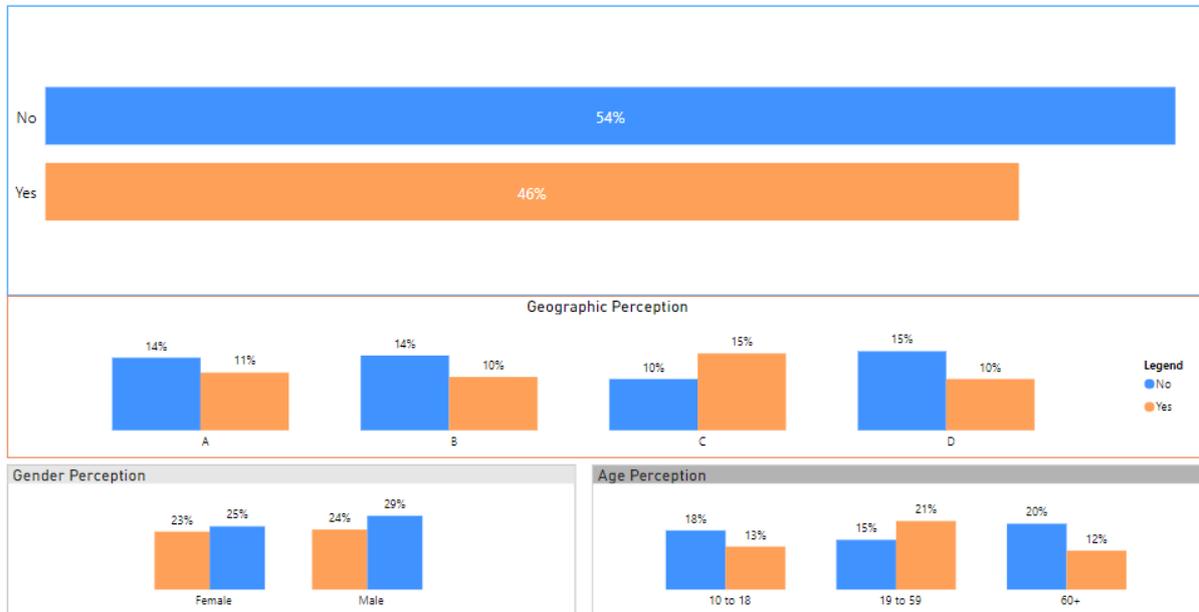
Data cross-checked with gender perceptions found that more Female respondents found challenges than males. FGD's finding is that the main challenges are Quarles and power applied on the tap stand.

Among them who say there have challenges/difficulties, those are-

Challenges	%
Quarles and rages	45%
Long queue, if go late then cannot collect water	18%
Pathway problem	13%
Females do not feel comfortable because male also collect and take a bath in the same tap	8%
Female feel uneasy	8%
Long Distance	5%
Elderly, can't collect	3%
Women cannot come because tap stand near at Masque	3%

Do you know about Water User Groups at your subblock?

Figure 14: Knowledge about the water user group



54%

- Fifty-four percent of respondents do not know about the "water user group."
- Only 46% know about the water user group but are not fully aware of their responsibility.

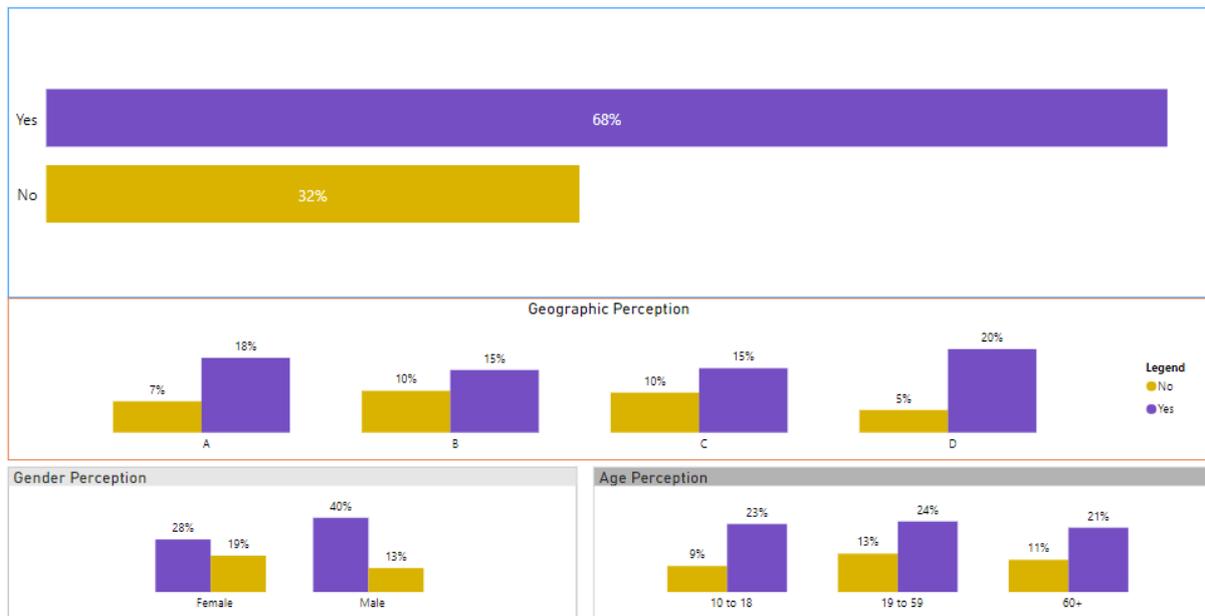
Data cross-checked with geographic, gender, and age perceptions indicate that the ratio is the same as above.

The survey team also asked the respondents about their involvement with the water user group and monitoring activities. Only 20% of respondents replied about their involvement. The project has the scope to strengthen the water user group and related WASH committees.

Sanitation

Are you using a hygienic latrine?

Figure 15: Using a hygiene latrine



32%

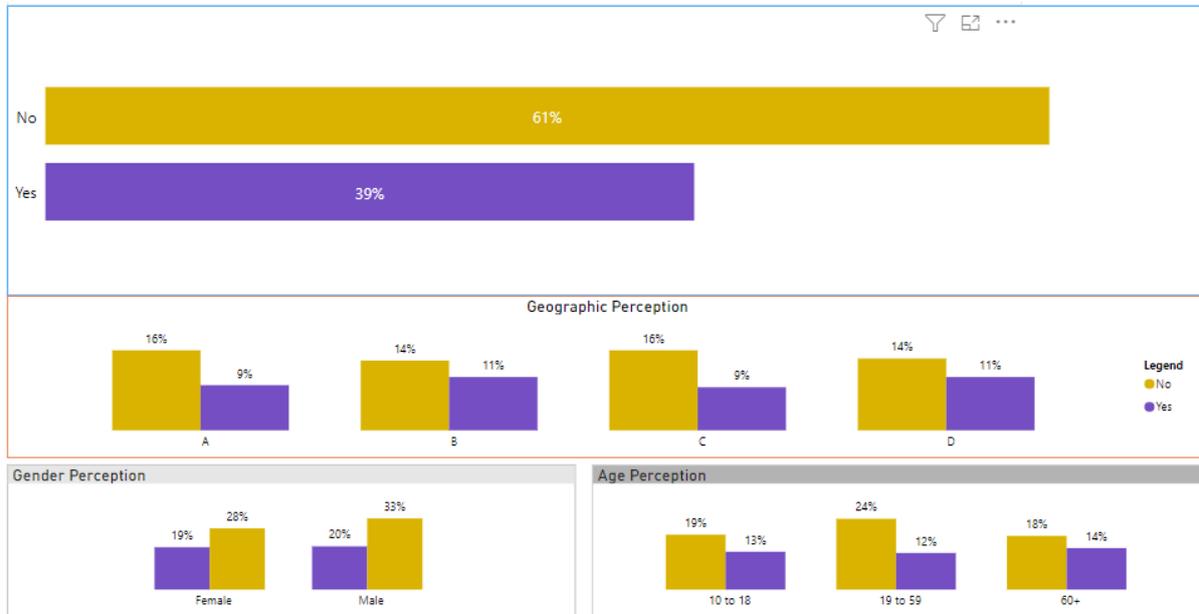
- Thirty-two percent of respondents do not use a hygiene latrine.
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents stated that they are using a hygiene latrine.

Data cross-checked with geographic and age perceptions indicate that Block C and B are higher than Block D and A in terms of not using a hygienic latrine.

Regarding the YES answer, data cross-checked with gender perceptions indicate that male respondents' rate is more than females. Surveyors observe that males' perception or sense of cleanliness is less than females.

Does the latrine have any difficulties?

Figure 16: Difficulties of the latrine



39%

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents stated that they are using the latrine with difficulties.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents stated that they are using the latrine without difficulties.

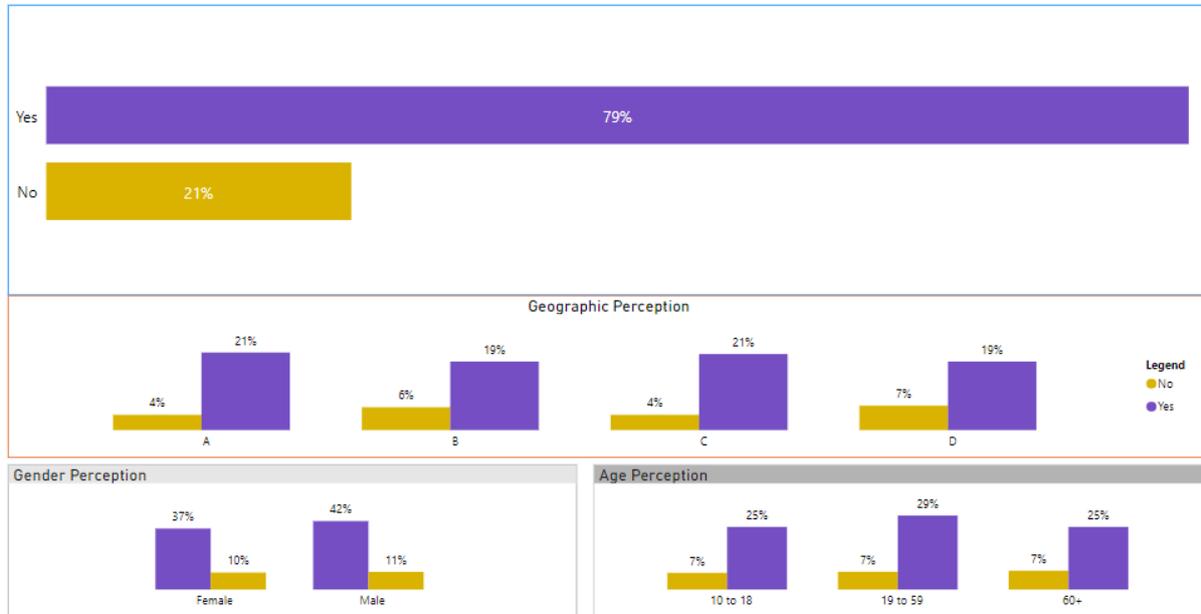
Data cross-checked with geographic and age perceptions indicate that the ratio is the same as above.

Data cross-checked with gender perceptions indicate that male respondents' rate on YES is more than females. Surveyors' observation is that males are more aware of female privacy-breaking facts.

The surveyors also asked the respondents, "Dose the latrine accessible for the person with a disability (if any)?" Only 43% of respondents replied YES. Data cross-checked with geographic, gender, and age perceptions indicate the same ratio.

Do you & your family members (especially females) feel safe using a latrine?

Figure 17: Feel safe using a latrine



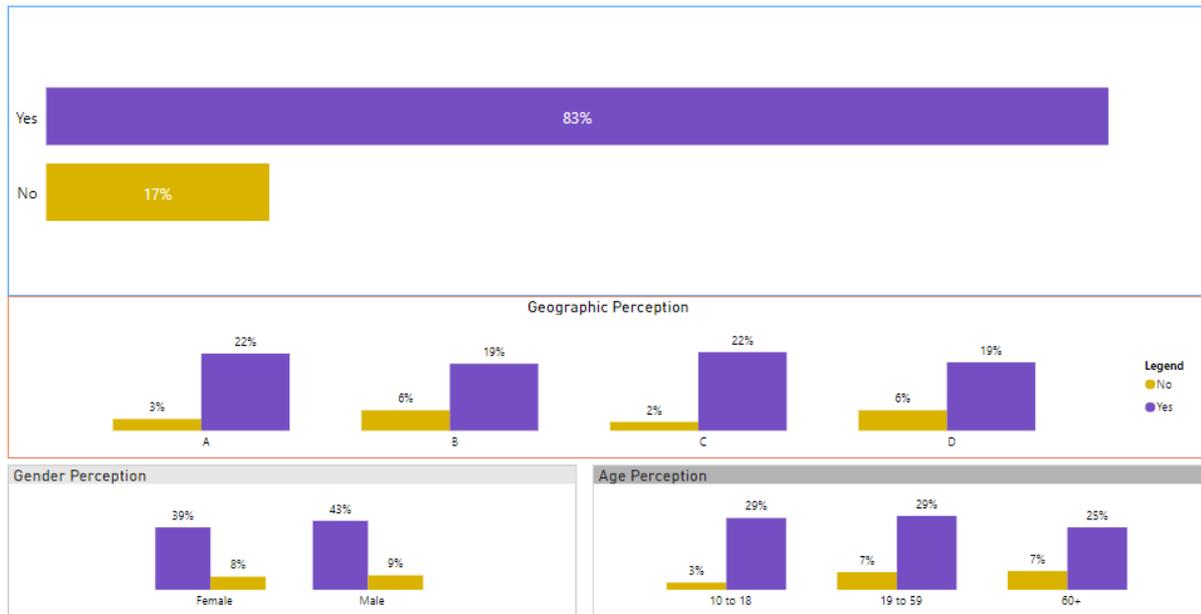
21%

- Twenty-one percent of respondents stated that they do not feel safe using the latrine.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents think that they feel safe using the latrine.

Data cross-checked with geographic, gender, and age perceptions indicate that the ratio is the same as above.

Are you satisfied with Access to Latrine provided by NGO?

Figure 18: Satisfaction with the access to a latrine



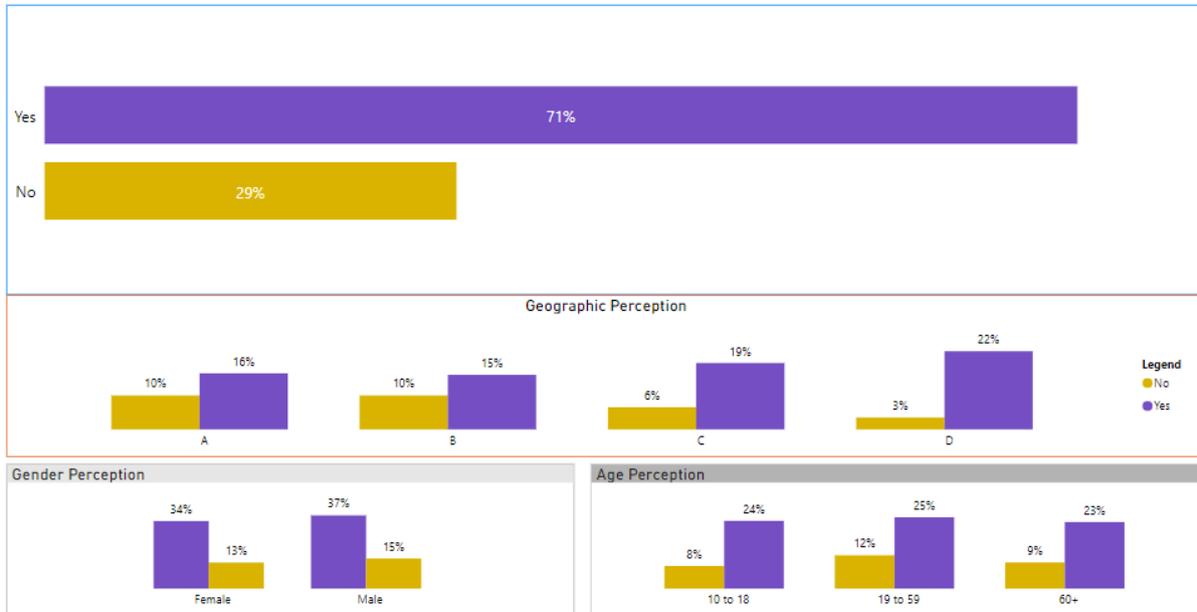
17%

- Seventeen percent of respondents stated that they are unsatisfied with latrine access.
- Eighty-three percent of respondents stated that they are satisfied with latrine access.

Data cross-checked with geographic, gender, and age perceptions indicate that the ratio is the same as above.

Have any private urinal/ bathing place inside the household?

Figure 19: Private urinal/bathing place inside the household



71%

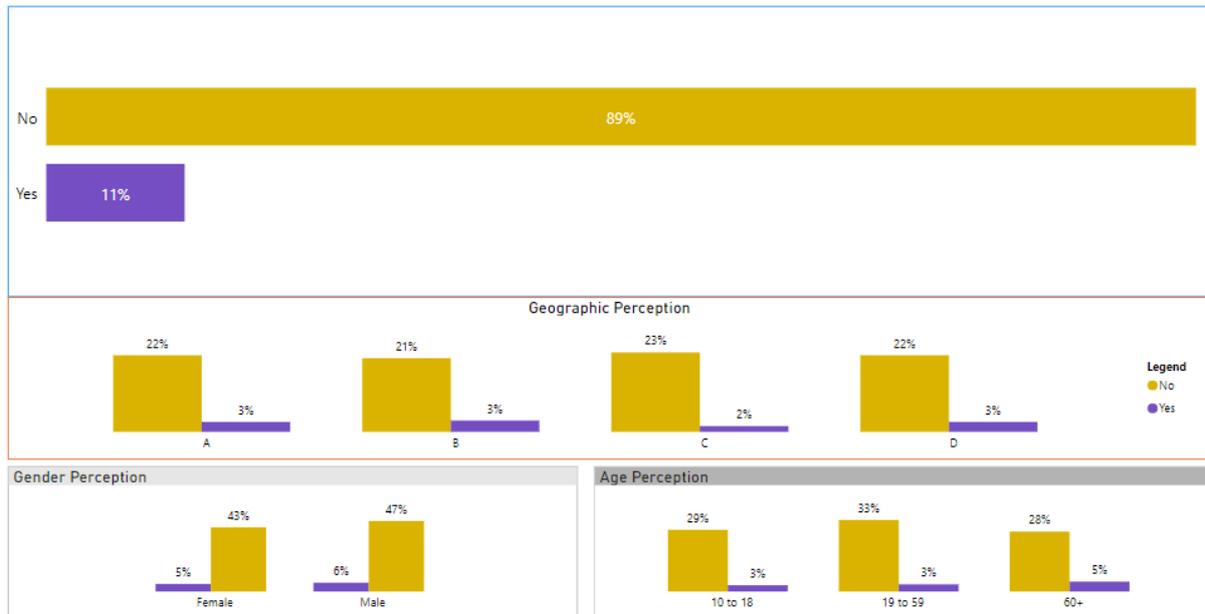
- Seventy-one percent of respondents specified that they have a private urinal/ bathing place inside the household.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents stated they have no private urinal/ bathing place inside the household.

Data cross-checked with geographic perception; the lower percentage is in D Block- NO private urinal/bathing place.

Data cross-checked with gender and age perceptions indicate that the ratio is the same as 71%.

Is there any sign of open defecation around the household?

Figure 20: Sign of open defecation around the household



11%

- Eleven percent of respondents specified the sign of open defecation around the household.
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents stated there has no sign of open defecation around the household.

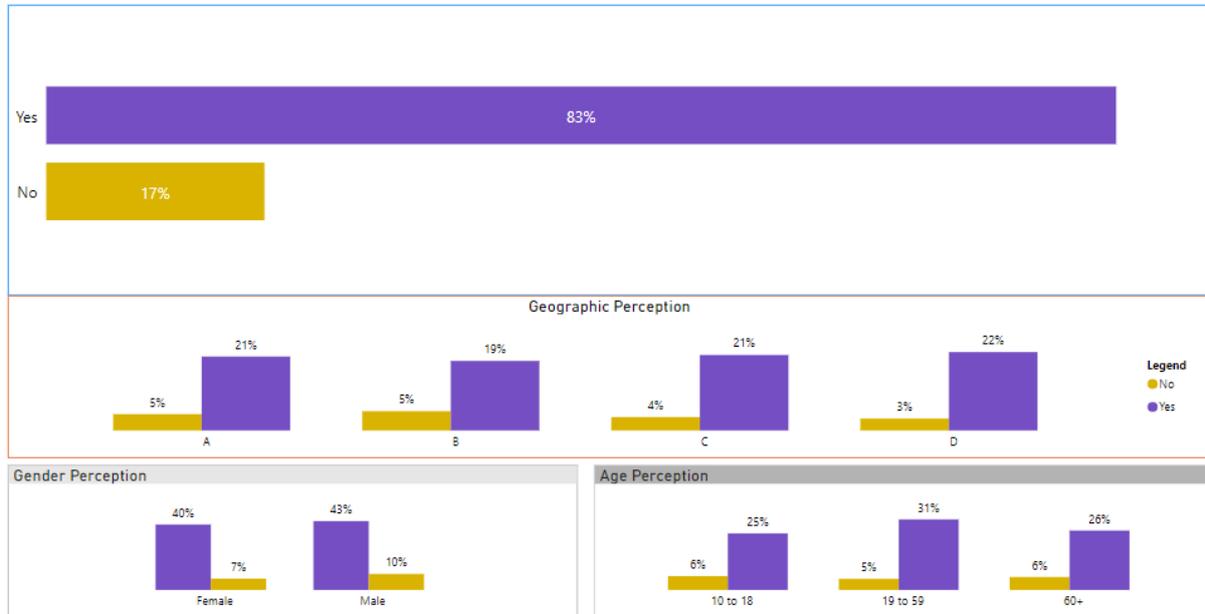
Data cross-checked with geographic perception; in C Block, the percentage is lower than in other blocks.

Data cross-checked with gender perceptions indicate that 6% of male respondents said there are signs of open defecation. Surveyor's observation is that Male frequently went outside and found more signs of open defecation than females.

Data cross-checked with age perceptions indicate that 60+ respondents found more signs of open defecation than others.

Do bathing cubicles provide adequate privacy, especially for females?

Figure 21: Providing privacy in bathing cubicles



17%

- Seventeen percent of respondents said their bathing cubicles do not provide adequate privacy, especially for females.
- Eighty-three percent of respondents said their bathing cubicles provide adequate privacy.

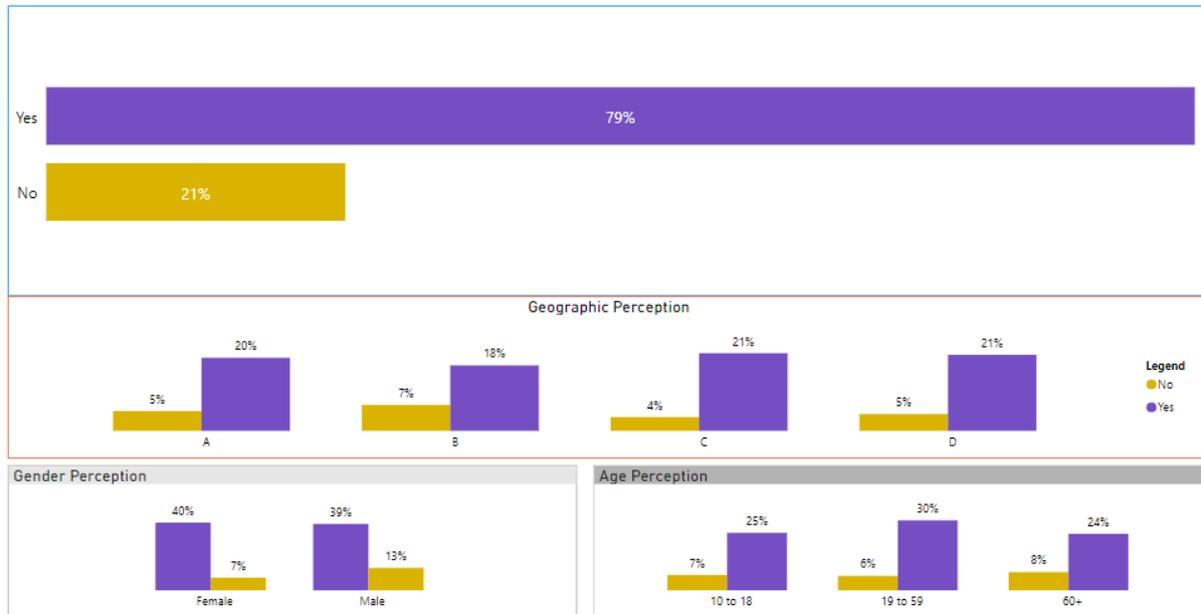
Data cross-checked with geographic perception; in Block A and B, the percentage is higher than in other blocks regarding NO answers.

Data cross-checked with gender perceptions Male are more concerned than females about the privacy of bathing. Data cross-checked with age perceptions indicate that the ratio is the same as 17%.

The survey team also asked the respondents, "Do you & your family members (Especially females) feel safe using bathing cubicles?" 16% of respondents replied NO. Data cross-checked with geographic and age perception, the ratio is the same. Here also found that Male is more concerned than female.

Are you satisfied with access to bathing space/cubicles?

Figure 22: Access to bathing space/cubicles



21%

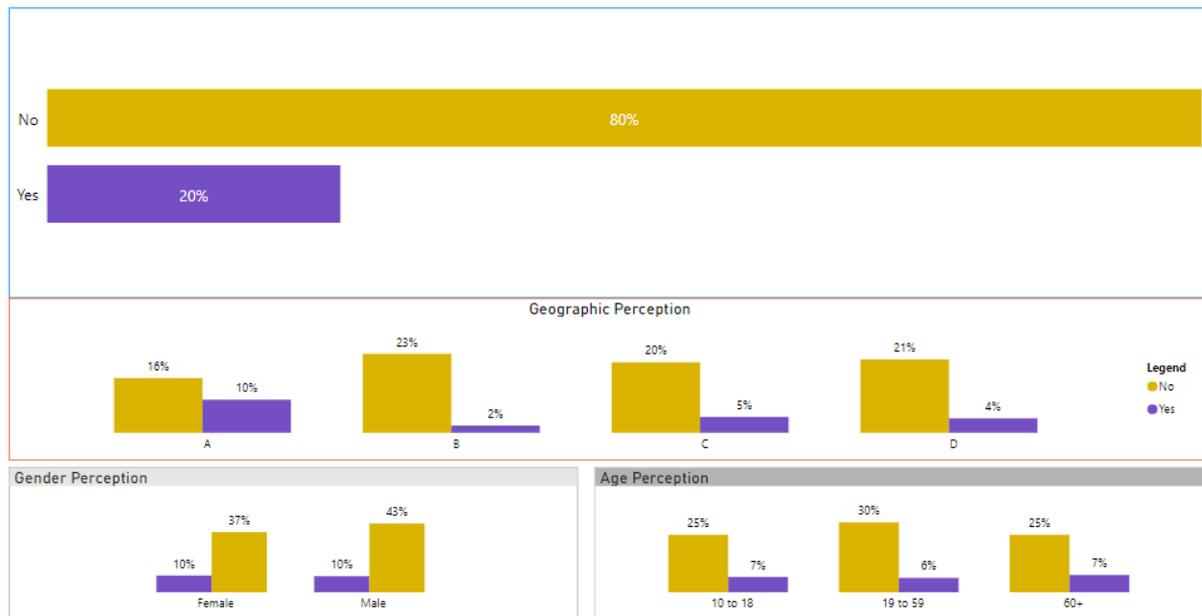
- Twenty-one percent of respondents said they are unsatisfied with access to bathing space/cubicles.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents are satisfied with access to bathing space/cubicles.

Data cross-checked with geographic and age perceptions indicate that the ratio is the same as above.

Data cross-checked with gender perceptions indicate that males are more dissatisfied regarding access to bathing cubicles than females.

Is there a handwashing device beside the latrine?

Figure 23: Handwashing device beside the latrine



80%

- Eighty percent of respondents stated there has no handwashing device beside the latrine.
- Twenty percent of respondents stated there have handwashing devices besides the latrine.

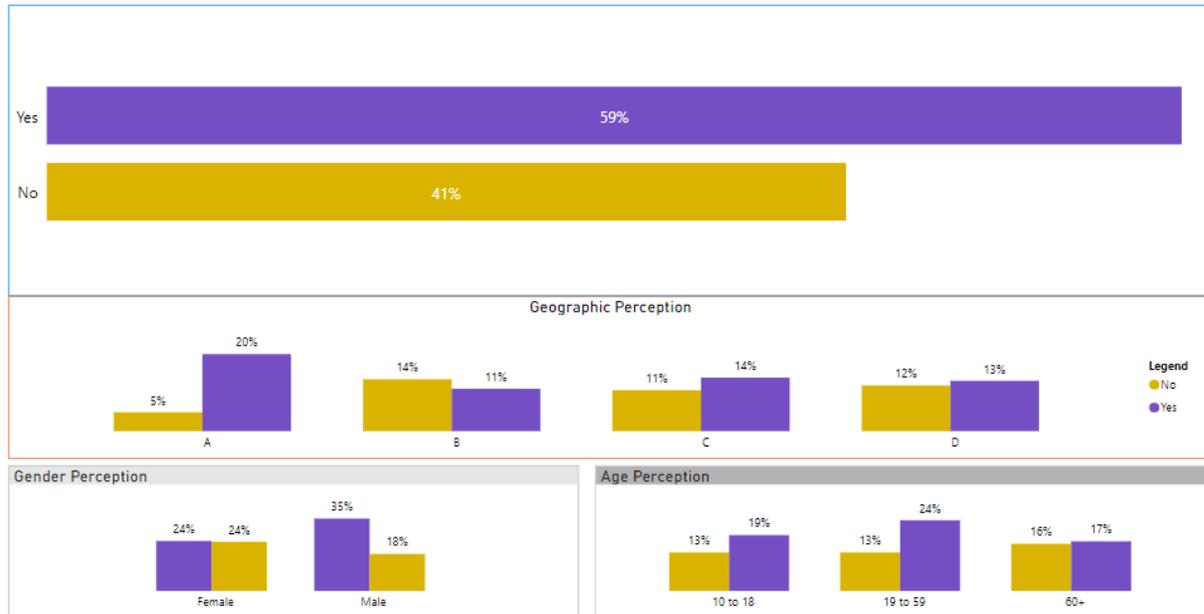
Data cross-checked with geographic perceptions, A Block has more handwashing devices than the other three blocks.

Data cross-checked with gender and age perceptions indicate that males said more than females about the absence of a handwashing device beside the latrine.

The survey team also asked about the availability of water and soap/tippy tap in the handwashing device. Seventy-six percent of respondents replied with the availability of water, and Fifty-nine percent of respondents responded availability of a tippy tap.

Do you have a pair of red & green waste bins in your household?

Figure 24: pair of the waste bin in the household



41%

- Forty-one percent of respondents stated that their house does not have a pair of red & green waste bins.
- Fifty-nine percent of respondents stated they have a pair of waste bins.

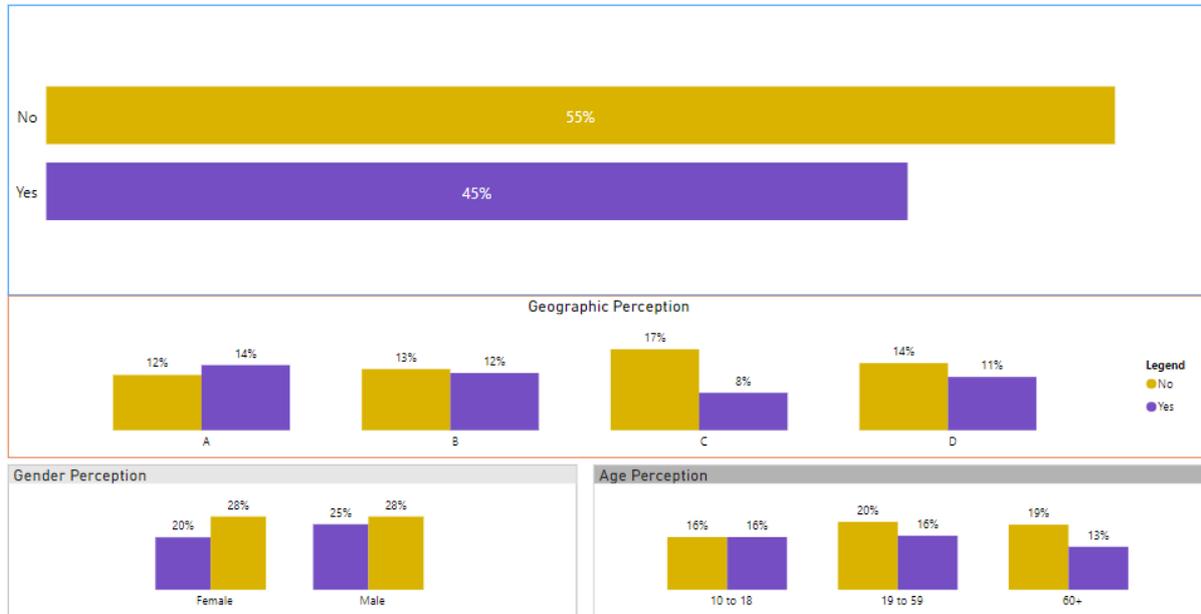
Data cross-checked with geographic perceptions, A Block has more pairs of waste bins than the other three blocks.

Data cross-checked with gender and age perceptions indicate that females said more than males about the absence of a pair of waste bins in their household.

The survey team also asked and observed using that pair of bins. Among those with waste bins, ninety-six percent of respondents replied that they use them properly.

Do you use the pair of red & green community waste bins nearby your household?

Figure 25: Use communal waste bins



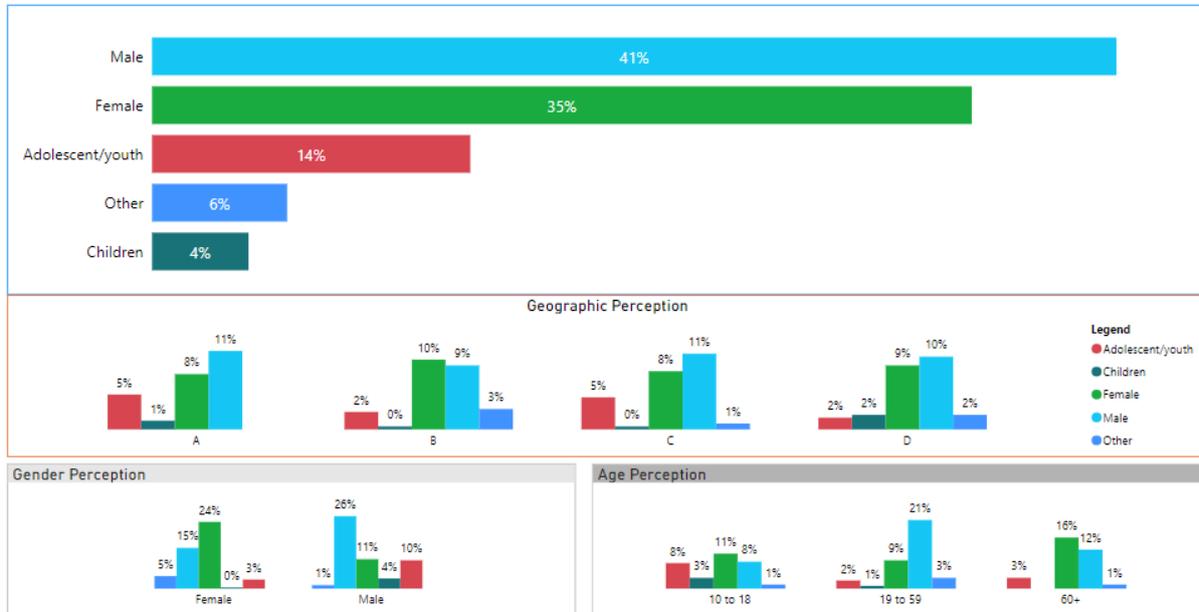
- 55%**
- Fifty-five percent of respondents stated that they do not use a pair of red & green communal waste bins nearby their household.
 - Forty-five percent of respondents stated they use communal waste bins.

Data cross-checked with geographic perceptions, respondents of Block A, B, and D used the communal bin less than Block C.

Data cross-checked with gender perceptions indicate that males said more than females about using a pair of waste bins in the community.

Who usually carries HH Solid Waste to communal bins?

Figure 26: Carries HH solid waste to communal bins



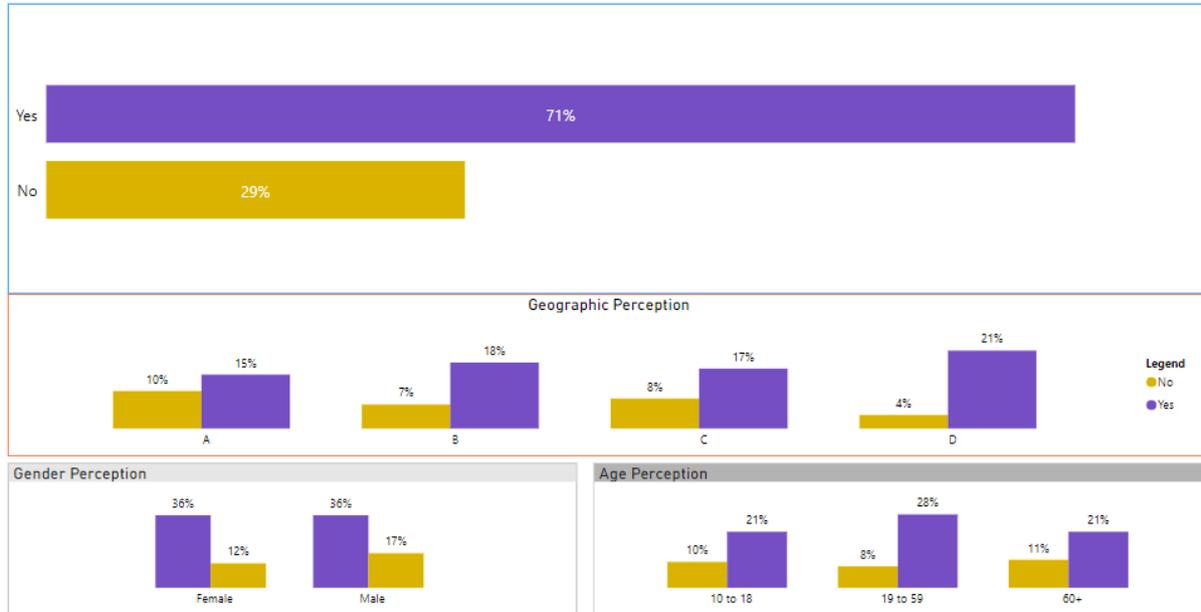
41%

- Forty-one percent of respondents stated that Male members of the HH carry their HH waste to the communal bin.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents stated that Female members of HH carry their HH waste to the communal bin.
- Six percent of respondents stated that a volunteer of NGOs carried from the house.

Data cross-checked with geographic perceptions found that Block A and C, Adolescent youth of HH carry their HH waste to the communal bin. Male respondents also said for Adolescent members of the HH regarding waste carrying. FGD findings- sometimes, volunteer/solid waste labor comes 3/4 days later, so HH has to throw their waste nearby the drain.

Is the surrounding of HH clean? (No apparent trash scattered around)

Figure 27: Cleanness of the surrounding



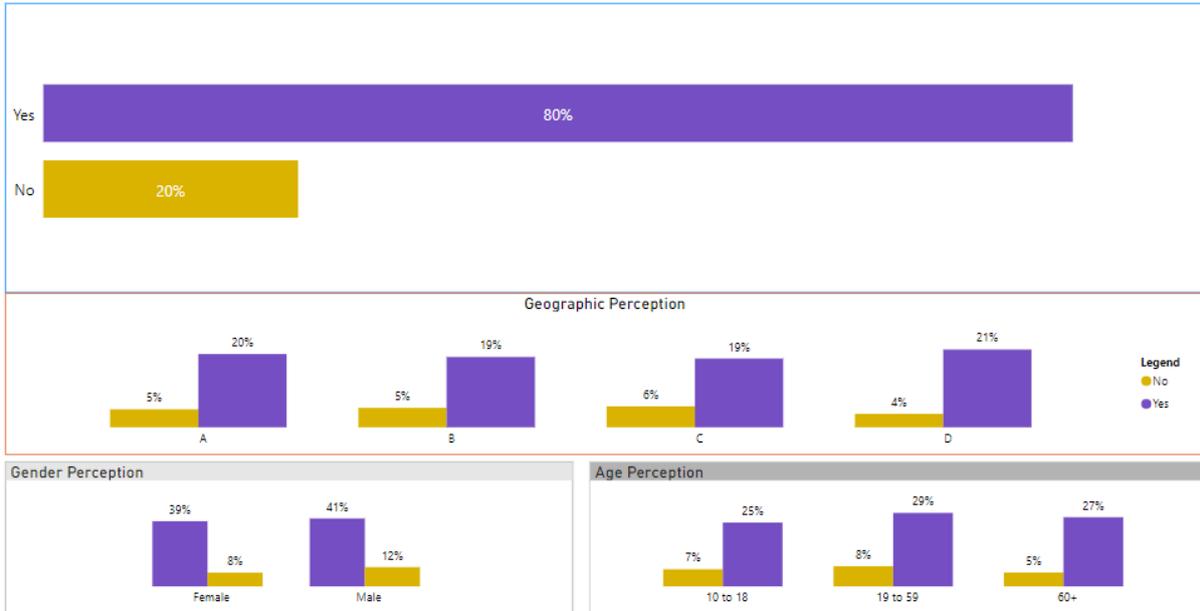
29%

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents stated that the surrounding of HH is not clean. (No apparent trash scattered around).
- Seventy-one percent of respondents stated that the surrounding of the HH is clean.

Data cross-checked with geographic perception indicate that Block A and C are more unclean than the other two blocks. According to gender perception, the male respondents' ratio is more than females regarding the cleanliness of the surrounding HH.

Are you happy with this arrangement for Solid Waste Management (SWM)?

Figure 28: Happy with the arrangement for SWM



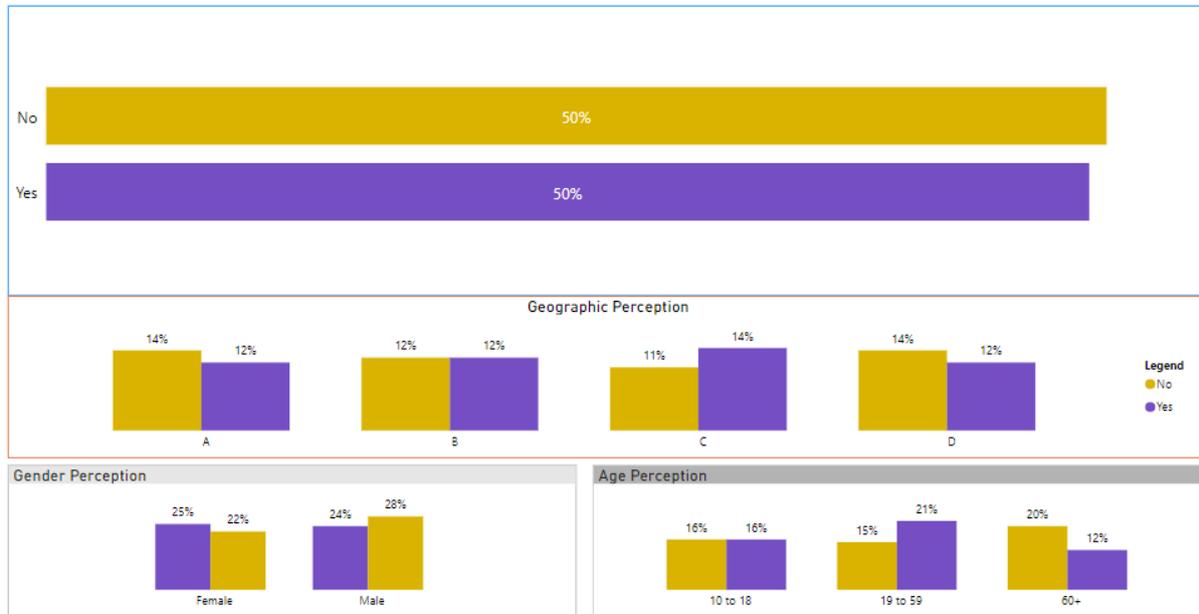
20%

- Twenty percent of respondents are unhappy with the arrangement for Solid Waste Management.
- Eighty percent of respondents stated they are happy.

Data cross-checked with geographic gender and age perception, the ratio is as same as above.

Do you know about "Latrine & Bathing Cubicle User Groups" at your sub-block?

Figure 29: Knowledge of Latrine & Bathing user groups



50%

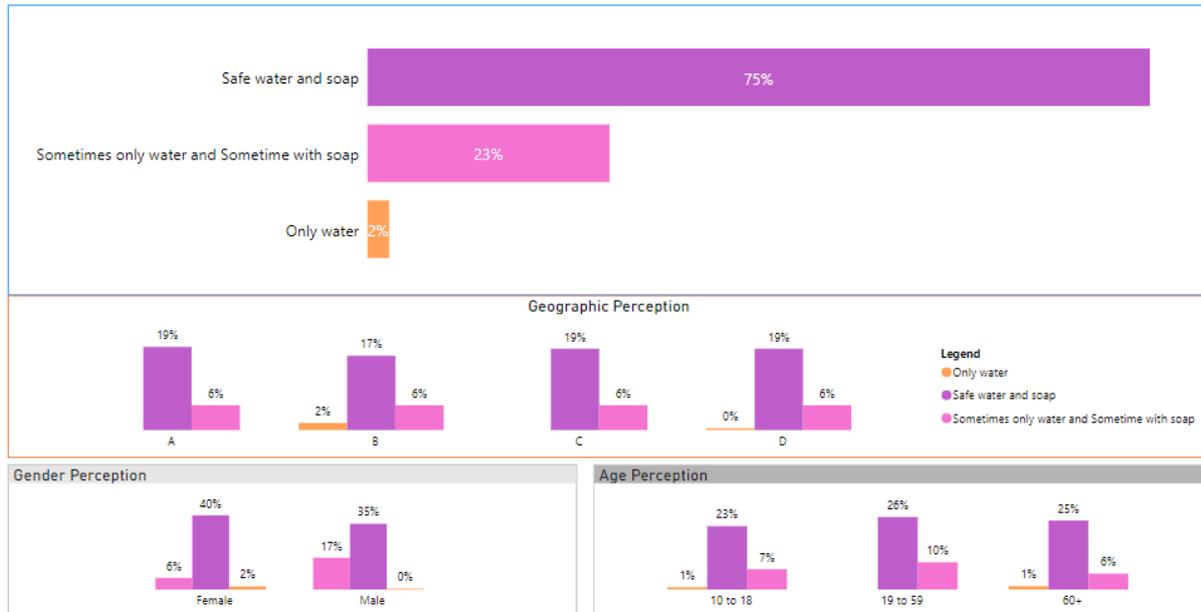
- Fifty percent of respondents do not know about the "Latrine & Bathing Cubicle User Groups."
- Fifty percent of respondents know about the Latrine & Bathing Cubicle User Groups but are not fully aware of their responsibility.

Data cross-checked with geographic, age, and gender perceptions indicate that the ratio is the same as above.

The survey team also asked the respondents about their involvement with the "Latrine & Bathing Cubicle User Groups" and monitoring activities. Only 26% of respondents replied about their involvement, while 24% of respondents participated in progress monitoring. The project has the scope to strengthen the Latrine & Bathing Cubicle User Groups and related WASH committees.

What materials do you use for handwashing?

Figure 30: Materials used for handwashing



23%

- Twenty-three percent of respondents wash their hands, sometimes only with water and sometimes with soap.
- Seventy-five percent of respondents wash their hands with safe water and soap.

Data cross-checked with gender perceptions indicate that females are more aware than males regarding handwashing. On the other hand, those who said to practice handwash only with water are all female.

Data cross-checked with geographic perceptions indicate that 6% of each Block practice handwashing- "sometimes only water and sometimes with soap."

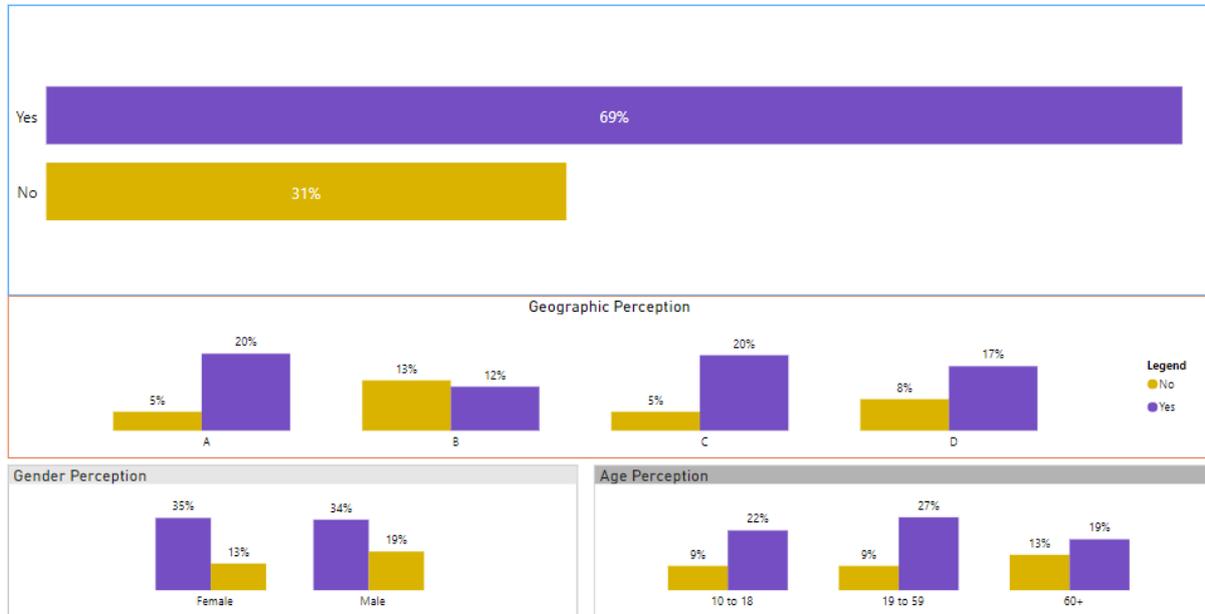
Ninety-six percent of respondents said that there had soap. Four percent of respondents said the unavailability of soap in their HH. Among them, 80% already used it, and the rest, 20%, have yet to receive it.

Surveyor also asked about the "satisfaction with the soap provided by NGO." Seventy-eight percent of respondents are satisfied, while 22% are not satisfied. Data cross-checked with age and geographic perception indicate a similar ratio which is 78% are satisfied.

Data cross-checked with age and perception indicate female respondents are more unsatisfied than males regarding the number of soap received.

Do you have any handwashing devices in your house?

Figure 31: Handwashing device in the house



31%

- Thirty-one percent of respondents said they have no handwashing device in their household.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents have a handwashing device in their household.

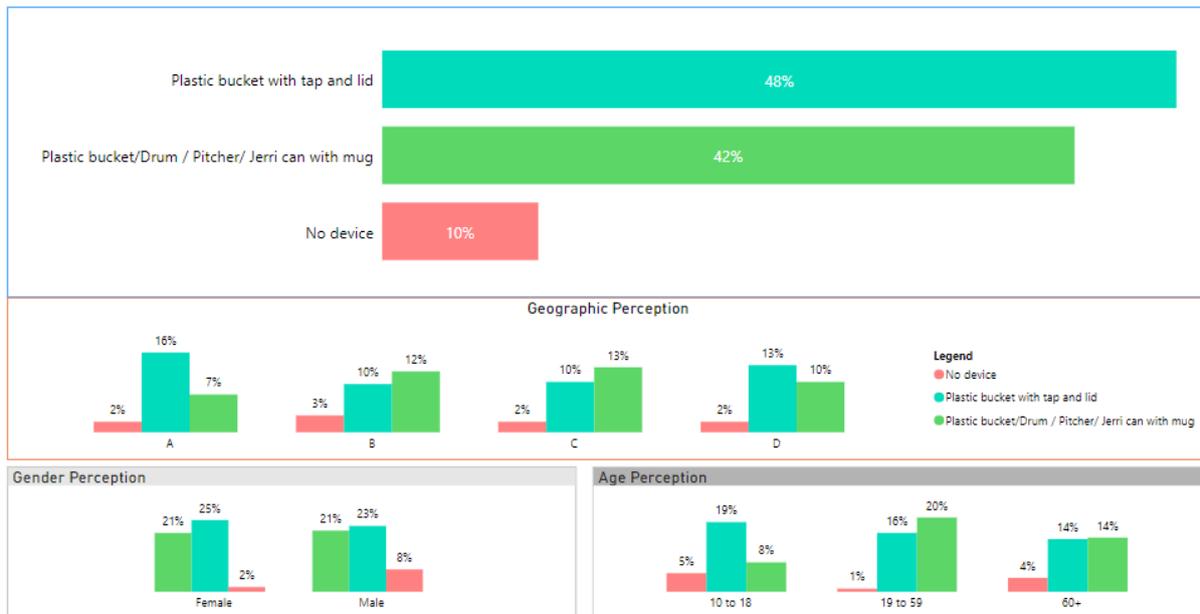
Data cross-checked with geographic perceptions indicate that Block B has fewer handwashing devices than other blocks.

Data cross-checked with gender perceptions; male respondents said more than female respondents regarding having a handwashing device in their house.

The surveyor also observed the availability of water and soap in the handwashing device. Sixty-seven percent of respondents have soap, and Seventy-four percent of respondents have water in their handwashing devices.

What type of handwashing device are you using in your HH?

Figure 32: Type of handwashing device in the HH



42%

- Forty-two percent of respondents use handwashing devices: "Plastic bucket/ Drum / Pitcher/ Jerri can."
- Forty-eight percent of respondents use a handwashing device: "Plastic bucket with tap and lid."
- Ten percent of respondents have no specific handwash device.

Data cross-checked with geographic perceptions indicate that 2% of respondents of each Block said they have no specific handwashing device.

Data cross-checked with gender perceptions 10% of respondents said "no device" among them, 8% were male, and 2% were female.

Data cross-checked with age perceptions indicate a similar ratio of 48%, 42%, and 10%.

Did you & other female members receive MHM Kit?

Figure 33: Receive MHM Kit



40% • Forty percent of respondents did not receive MHM Kits..
 • Sixty percent of respondents received MHM kits.

Data regarding the Last time MHM Kits were received- 61% of respondents received "Before one year." Details are below.

Table 1: Last time MHM kits received

Time of receiving MHM Kits	Respondents %
Before one year	61%
Before six months	9%
Before one month	3%
Before two months	2%
Before three months	2%
Other (not applicable)	22%
Total	100%

Data regarding "from where they receive MHM kits," 53% of respondents collect MHM kits from NGOs, 3% from the center, and the rest, 22% of respondents, purchased by own or collected from neighbor's excess MHM kits.

Table 2: Collection of MHM Kits

Received MHM Kits	Respondents %
Distributed by NGOs	53%
Purchased by own	22%
From collection center	3%
Others (not applicable)	22%
Total	100%

Data regarding "What Materials do you usually use," the majority use reusable pads, one-third use Reusable cloth, and sixteen percent use Disposable pads.

Table 3: Types of MHM Kits use

Type of MHM Kits uses	Respondents %
Reusable pad	36%
Reusable cloth	26%
Disposable Pad	16%
Others (not applicable)	22%
Total	100%

Data regarding "How do you wash reusable cloth/pad," the majority 72% of respondents wash with safe water & soap.

Table 4: Washing process of MHM Kits

Washing process of MHM Kits	Respondents %
Wash with safe water & soap	72%
Wash with only water	6%
Others (not applicable)	22%
Total	100%

Data regarding "Where do you dry the reusable cloth/pad? " the majority 63% of respondents dry in the sunlight.

Table 5: Drying process of MHM Kits

Drying process of MHM Kits	Respondents %
Sunlight	63%
Inside house	8%
Inside latrine/bathing space	7%
Others (not applicable)	22%
Total	100%

Data regarding " Where do you store the reusable cloth/pad" the majority 57% of respondents store it inside the bucket/box. 15% of respondents keep it a hidden place in the household.

Table 6: Storing process of MHM Kits

Storing process of MHM Kits	Respondents %
Inside the bucket/ box	57%
In any hidden place of household	15%
Beside the door	6%
Others (not applicable)r	22%
Under the bed	0.5%
Total	100%

Data regarding "Where do you change your menstrual clothes/pad?" the majority, 34% of respondents, change it inside the house. 13% of respondents Change in the latrine.

Table 7: Changing places of MHM Kits

Changing places of MHM Kits	Respondents %
Inside House	33%
Bathing Cubilces/ Space	32%
Latrine	13%
Others (not applicable)	22%
Total	100%

Data regarding " How many times do you change your menstrual clothes/pad in a day/24 hours? " the majority, 52% of respondents, change daily three-time.

Table 8: Frequency of changing the MHM Kits

Frequency of Changing the Pad	Respondents %
Daily three-time	51%
Daily four-time	22%
Daily two time	5%
Other (not applicable)	22%
Total	100%

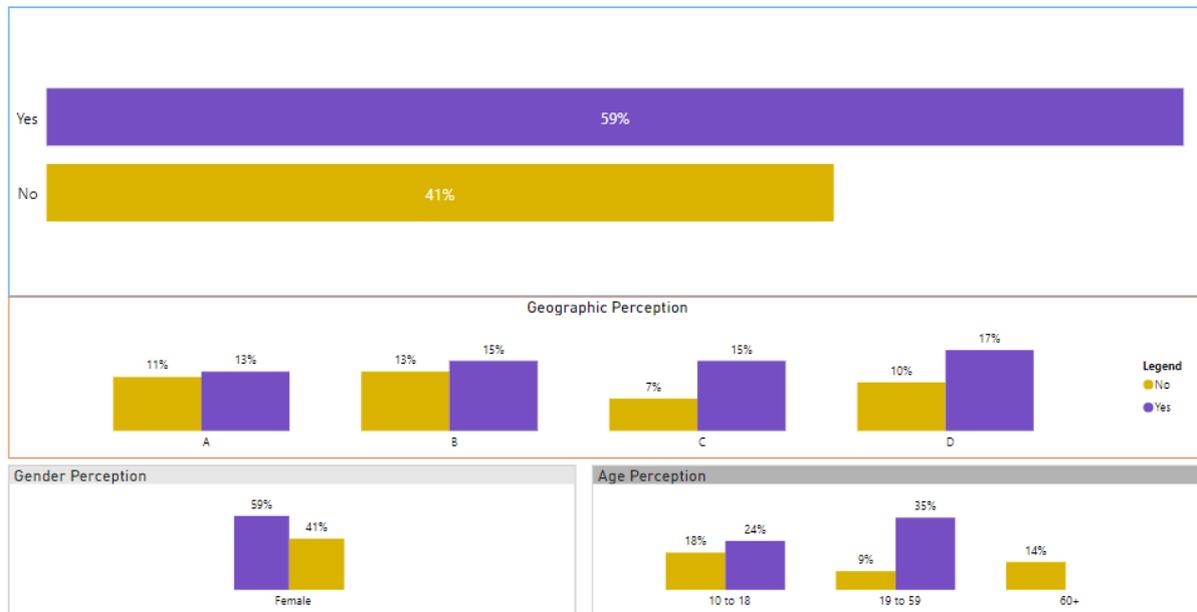
Data regarding " How do you dispose of your pad/ cloth? " the majority, 61% of respondents, bury in soil. 7% of respondents throw in the drain, and 10% throw in the waste bin.

Table 9: Dispose of a place of the MHM Kits

Dispose of places of MHM Kits	Respondents %
Bury in soil	61%
Throw in the waste bin	10%
Throw in the drain	7%
Other (not applicable)	22%
Total	100%

Do you know about "MHM Facilitators Groups" at your sub-block?

Figure 34: Knowledge of MHM facilitators group



41%

- Forty-one percent of respondents do not know the "MHM Facilitators Group."
- Fifty-nine percent of respondents know about it.

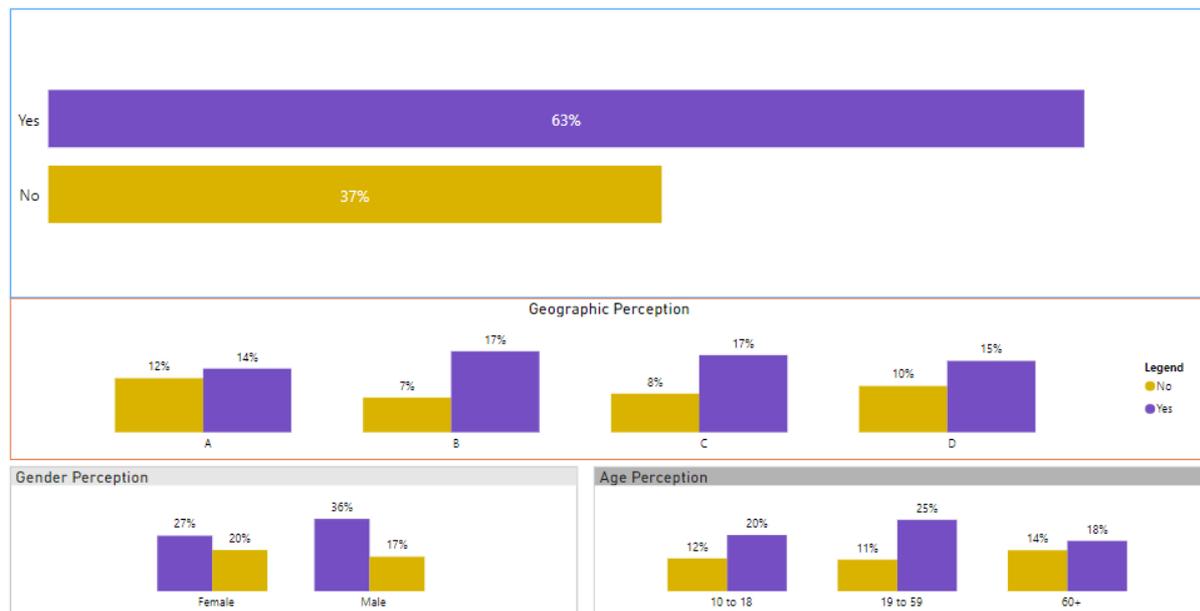
Data cross-checked with geographic perceptions indicate that most respondents who do not know the "MHM Facilitators Group" are in Blocks C.

Data cross-checked with age perceptions indicate that all respondents in the "19 to 59" age group do not know about the MHM Facilitators Group.

The surveyor team also asked about the involvement with MHM Facilitators Group. 35% of the respondent stated that they have involvement with the MHM Facilitators Group.

Do you share any feedback with NGOs about WASH services?

Figure 35: Share feedback with the NGOs



37%

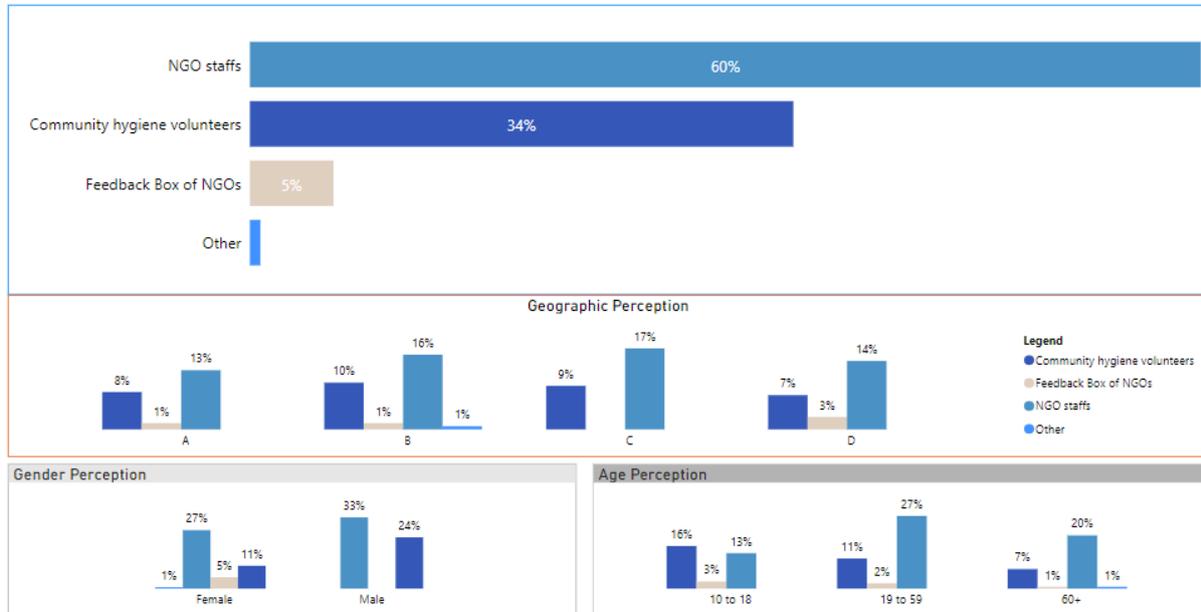
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents do not share any feedback with NGOs about WASH services.
- Sixty-three percent of respondents know about it.

Data cross-checked with geographic perceptions indicate that the respondent of Block A shares their feedback.

Data cross-checked with age perceptions indicate that the male respondent shares their feedback more than the female.

Where do you usually share your feedback?

Figure 36: Feedback sharing channel



5%

•Five percent of respondents share their feedback using the "Feedback Box of NGOs."

•Thirty-four percent of respondents share their feedback through "Community hygiene volunteer."

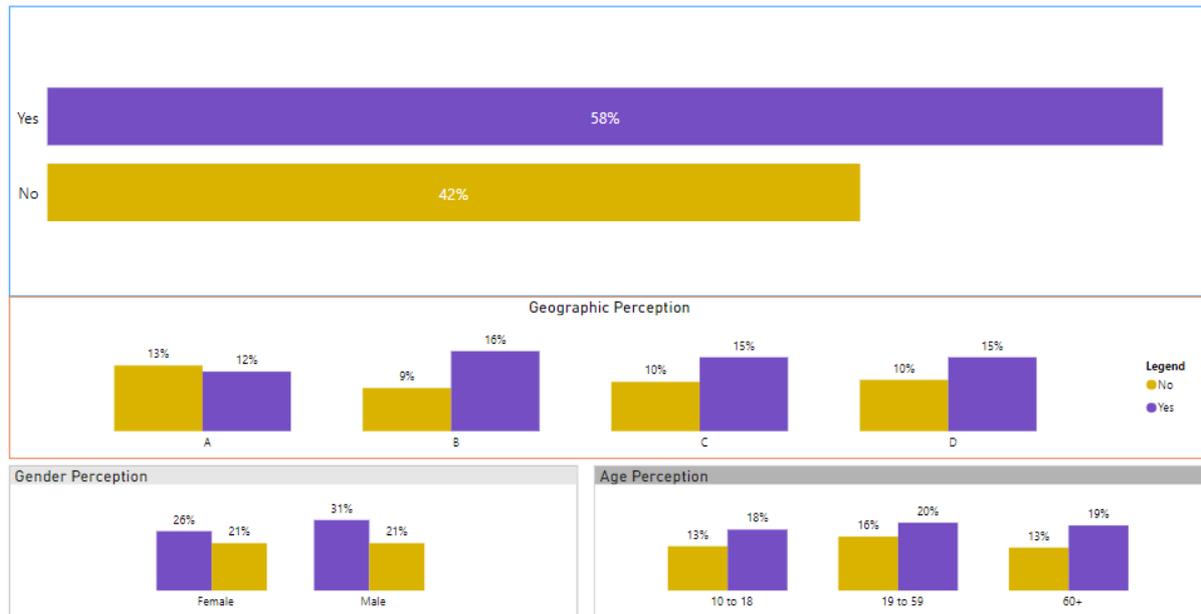
- One percent of respondents share their feedback via Majhi and CiC.
- 60% of respondents share feedback through NGO Staff, including IOM and CARE Hub Offices.

Data cross-checked with geographic perceptions indicate that 3% of respondents Block D use the "Feedback box of NGOs." Block B respondents share their feedback through Majhi and CiC.

Data cross-checked with age perceptions indicate that respondents who use the "Feedback Box" are female.

Are you satisfied with the action taken by NGOs as per your feedback?

Figure 37: Satisfaction with the NGO action on feedback



42%

- Forty-two percent of respondents are not satisfied with the action taken by NGOs as per their feedback.
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents are satisfied.

Data cross-checked with geographic, gender, and age perceptions indicate that the ratio is as same as above.

Thirty-nine percent of respondents think NGOs did not address their feedback (Action taken as per the feedback). 42% of respondents said that NGOs did not inform them about the action taken as per their feedback.

RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

Recommendations and Conclusions

This KAPB assessment concludes with the following recommendation for future improvements:

- 50% block of the Camp 16 are new to the CARE WASH team. There has a scope to replicate the good practices.
- This survey is the baseline of KAPB. The findings which show negatives are not the blame of the CARE WASH team effort.
- The negative percentage should be treated as the target for year-end improvement.
- If CARE makes an action plan based on the negative findings and takes action accordingly, then it would be helpful to achieve the LTA goal.
- Need to keep attention to the elderly person in terms of WASH facilities along with Persons with Disabilities;
- The video clip for hygiene promotion may be more effective together; in this connection, CARE can collaborate with "shongjog" which is the open platform of CwC in Rohingya Camp.

ANNEXES

Annexes

- Questioners
 - Kobo Data Collection Questionnaire in Bangla



CARE_ KAPB Survey
2022 Bangla.pdf

- Kobo Data Collection Questionnaire in English



CARE_ KAPB Survey
2022 English.pdf

- Questionnaire Link- <https://ee.humanitarianresponse.info/x/RjOyXv2K>
- Editable Question



KAPB Survey
Questionnaire-Unicef

- Enumerators' details

SI	Name of the Enumerators	Designation
1.	Affifa Sultana Jerrin	Data Enumerator
2.	Ahmed Abdullah jesad	Data Enumerator
3.	Fatema Khanam	Data Enumerator
4.	Ferdusi Rahman	Data Enumerator
5.	Kurshedul Alam	Data Enumerator
6.	Mohaiminul islam parvez	Data Enumerator
7.	Mohammad Ayas	Data Enumerator
8.	Mohammad Rashed	Data Enumerator
9.	Mohammed Younus	Data Enumerator
10.	Nasir Uddin	Data Enumerator
11.	Omar Faruk	Data Enumerator
12.	Rabiul Islam Chowdhury	Data Enumerator
13.	Shanu Akter	Data Enumerator
14.	Somaya Siddika Shoma	Data Enumerator
15.	Tanjida Akter Toslima	Data Enumerator