FLYKTNINGHJELPEN
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL

Norwegian Refugee Council

In Hellweyn and Buramino Refugee Camps

27-29/12/2017

Contents

1. BACKGROUND AND PUPOSE

Access to water and sanitation is a fundamental human right and essential to life, health and dignity. Timely and adequate provision of clean water and sanitation services to uprooted people is particularly important, given the vulnerability of their situation. The NRC and UNHCR believe that all refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced people and returnees should have access to adequate drinking water and basic sanitation facility. Based on the above principle, NRC has carried out a WASH program in Heloweyn and Buramino refugee camps. The program seeks to address the WASH services demand of about 95,705 refugees and 8,793 host community benefeciaries. The system has been designed for 10 years for the population mentioned above together with the predicted population growth. The services that the program aims to provide consist of access to safe and adequate drinking water service, sanitation facilities, solid waste disposal and health promotion. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) started WASH service in Heloweyn and Buramino camps in June2014 and January 2015 respectively. This report will mainly focus on the findings of the survey, recommendations, and methodology used to come up with the below results

1.1. Objectives

The objective of the present baseline KAP survey that was conducted during December 27-december 29, 2017 are to establish baseline information that will be used to assess the project's achievement at the end of grant period, as well as to assess and prioritize water, hygiene and sanitation related knowledge, behaviors and practices with in the project catchments population. It will be used as an assessment tool to identify and ensure the magnitude of service delivery gabs and barriers to the delivery of quality service and all the out puts are used to feed into the decision making for 2018 project

1.2. Methodology

In this survey the two camps are considered as two different populations as they are little pit different in terms of WASH status and Hence two different samples will be taken from the respective populations, ***populations*** are all households living in the respective blocks in the camps (All the refugee) and targeted for interventions of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene promotion project. The estimated number of target beneficiaries is 95,705 persons excluding host community. The basic sampling units i.e. elements from which required information are ascertained are *households* and the respondents are female /head, wife or child > 15 years of age/ member of the house hold. Incase if the right person is not available then data was collected from any member in the family to avoid missing and nonresponse rates. In this survey a more conservative value for level of prevalence or coverage i.e 50%, an error risk parameter of 1.96 (that is 95% confidence limits) and a desired absolute precision of 5% is employed to calculate the sample size and hence a total 400 HHs were included in the sample. The survey employed Systematic random sampling in which the first house is selected using computer generated random number and the other through

systematic way. The KAP survey uses pretested Questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of close ended and observational questions on water, sanitation, hygiene knowledge, behavior & practices. Each questionnaire is estimated to take approximately 30 minutes to complete. Strict quality control was planned and utilized to ensure that data are valid and accurate.

2. RESULTS WITH INDICATORS

A total of 196 households were surveyed and data are collated and analyzed using Excel. Detailed results are found in the Excel file and the following table summarizes the findings

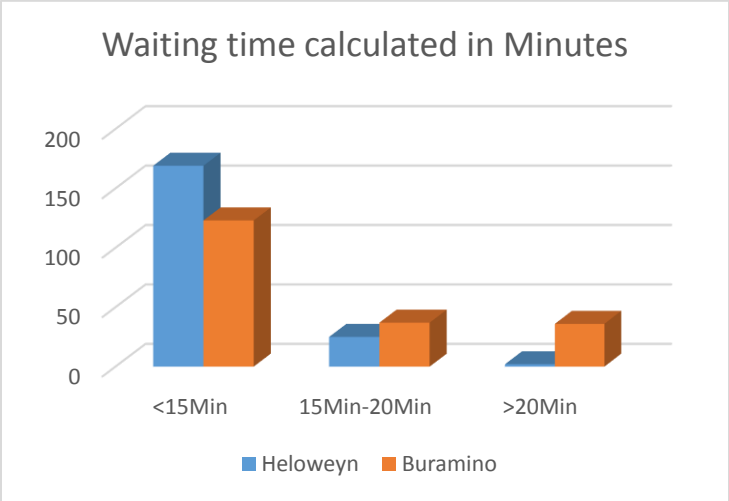
S.N	Indicators	Units	Mean	
			Bur-amino	Heloweyn
1	1. Family Size	% of households	5.7(95% CI: 5.7±0.31)	5.9(95% CI: 5.9±0.34)
2	Percentage of HHs with access to safe drinking water(water taps)	% of households	100%(95% CI: 100%±0)	100%{95%CI:100%±0%}
3	Number of HHs within 500m radius from the water source	% of households	100%(95% CI: 100%±0)	100%{95% CI: 100%±0%}
4	Number Of HHs within 200m radius from the water source	% of households	98(95% CI: 98%±1%)	100%{95% CI: 100%±1%}
5	Number of households reported consuming <15l/p/d	% of households	11(95% CI: 11%±3%)	1%(95% CI: 1%±3}
6	Number of households reported consuming >20l/p/d	% of households	32 %(95% CI: 32%±5%)	77%(95% CI: 77%±4 }
7	Number of HHs who reported to wait <20 minute	% of households	82 %(95% CI: 82%±5%)	77%(95% CI:77% ±4 }
8	Number of HHs who reported to wait <15 minute	% of households	67 %(95% CI: 67%±4%)	92%(95% CI:92% ±4 }
9	Number of HHs who are satisfied with water quality	% of households	97%(95% CI: 97%±1%)	99%(95% CI:99% ±2 }
10	Number of HHs who have separate container for storing drinking water	% of households	59 %(95% CI: 59%±4%)	60%{95% CI: 60%±5%}
11	Percentage of HHs who at least cleans their water container once in a week	% of households	77 %(95% CI: 77%±4%)	93%{95% CI: 93%±5%}
12	Proportion of HHs with safe water storage	% of households	91 %(95% CI: 91%±4%)	92%{95% CI: 92%±3%}

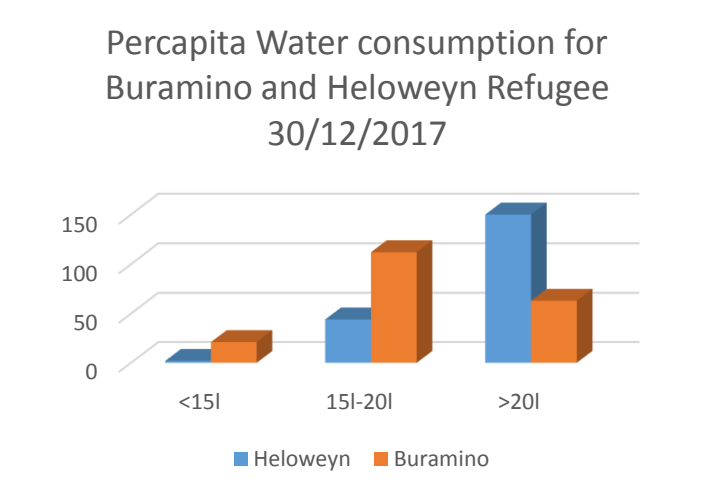
13	Households who recalls at least three critical times of hand washing	% of households	86 %(95% CI: 86%±3%)	92%{95% CI: 92%±5%}
14	percentage of HHs who wash their hands with water and soap or Ash	% of households	53 %(95% CI: 53%±2%)	69%{95% CI: 69%±4%}
14	Percentage of Household with access to Handwashing container for Handwashing	% of households	65 %(95% CI: 65%±4%)	87%{95% CI: 87%±4%}
15	proportion of HHs with Rubbish in the yard	% of households	8 %(95% CI: 8%±4%)	3%{95% CI: 3%±3%}
16	Percentage of HHs with clean yard and no feaces around	% of households	93 %(95% CI: 92%±2%)	98%{95% CI: 98%±1%}
17	Percentage of respondents who present soap for hand washing	% of households	67 %(95% CI: 67%±3%)	54%{95% CI: 54%±4%}
18	percentage of HHs who cleans their latrine at least once in a week	% of households	75 %(95% CI: 75%±2%)	99%{95% CI: 99%±1%}
19	proportion of households with access to latrines	% of households	100 %(95% CI: 100%±0%)	100%{95% CI: 100%±0%}
20	percentage of HHs with at least one case of diarrhea for the last 2weeks	% of households	3 %(95% CI: 4%±2%)	1%{95% CI: 2%±0%}
21	percentage of HHs who can recall at least two message on diarrheal disease prevention	% of households	63 %(95% CI: 63%±4%)	75%{95% CI: 75%±2%}
22	percentage of HHs who can recall at least one message on diarrheal disease prevention	% of households	82 %(95% CI: 82%±1%)	91%{95% CI: 91%±4%}
23	percentage of HHS who burn or properly dispose solid waste into Half drum	% of households	74 %(95% CI: 74%±3%)	86%{95% CI: 86%±3%}
24	percentage of respondents who received Hygiene messages	% of households	85 %(95% CI: 85%±2%)	92%{95% CI: 92%±4%}

2.1 Water supply Subsector

The result of KAP survey shows that 100% of the respondents in Heloweyn and Buramino are using water from water taps with an easy access of 200m as indicated by the table above, more over 82% of respondents in Buramino and 99% of Heloweyn confirmed that the waiting time is less than 20 minutes. Observations during data collection indicated that water was clear with less than 5 NTU and 98% of the respondents have shown satisfaction with the water quality. Respondents who reported to have separate water storage containers were 59% and 60% in Heloweyn and Buramino respectively. The problem here is that there is need for more jerycans for water storage and it partly reflects that the water is reliable and

of sufficient quantity. Women; 83% in Heloweyn and 81% Buramino) and children :(15% in Heloweyn and 16 in Buramino) are exclusively responsible in fetching the w





2.2 Hygiene subsector

In this report hygiene refers to the way water is treated and stored and generally safe water chain management. It also includes the proportion of people who either have the knowledge or practice of: correct hand washing, prevention and control of diarrheal diseases, effective water treatment, and cleanliness of latrine, bathing units, water points and proper food hygiene. Hygiene messages focusing on different WASH topics reached to 91% in Buramino and 98% in Heloweyn through House to house visits

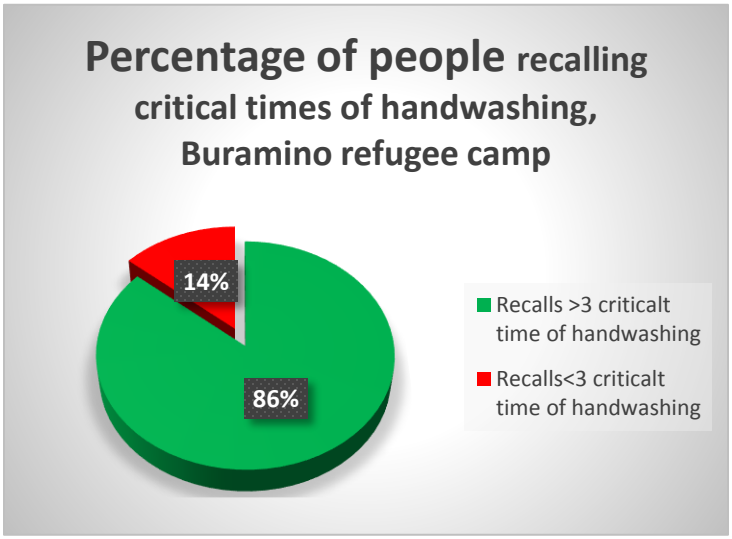
2.2.1 Water storage and method drawing

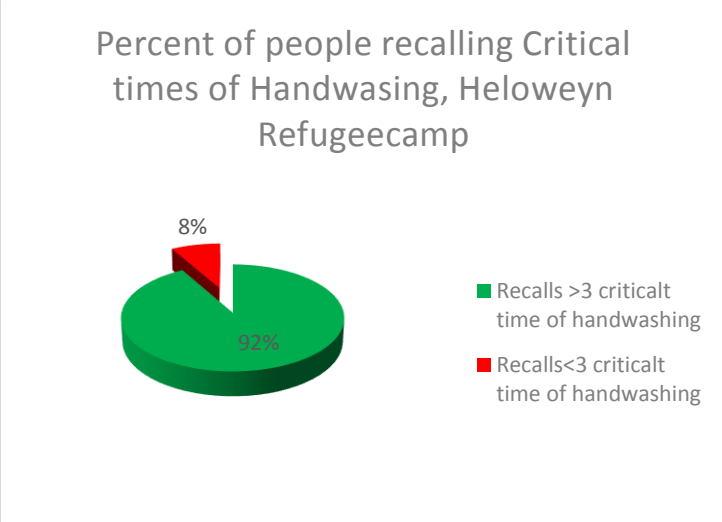
Those who have claimed to store drinking water separately was 59% in Buramino and 60% in eloweyn , however, 95% respondents of those who stores water separately used safe water storage (narrow mouthed container with lid) all most all of these containers were clean and 77% of Buramino respondents and 93% of Heloweyn reported to clean water containers once in a week. Majority of these people used detergents to clean their water containers. Method of drawing water was not considered as more than 94% of storage containers in both camps were Jerycan having narrow mouth making pouring as the only means of drawing water from these containers

2.2.3 Hand washing

Only Hand washing at critical times were included in the data as other times has no immediate and statistically significant result in prevention of feco-oral transmitted diseases. There are five critical times of hand washing and a person is considered to have the knowledge of hand washing in this context if and only if she/he recalls minimum three of the critical times as a result 86% of the Buramio respondents and 92% of Heloweyn had knowledge of hand washing and 53% of interviewee in Buramino and 61% of Heloweyn reported to wash their hands with water and Soap or Ash while (45% in Buramino and 39% in Heloweyn) HHs who claimed that they to wash their hands, said they wash with only water which is not

effective, moreover not more than 36 % of those claimed to wash their hands with soap presented Soap in Both camps. It means those who have knowledge of hand washing are not all practicing, this suggests only provision of knowledge does not automatically lead to effective practice but should be coupled with regular soap distribution.





2.3 Sanitation subsector

All data on sanitation involves use of latrine for defecation and cleanliness of latrine, here latrine means either households or communal latrines regardless of sharing status. 100% of the respondents claimed to have been using latrine for defecation. Interviewers also used observations to check the cleanliness of the latrines and in this case discovered that 99% of Heloweyn respondents and 75% of Buramino used clean latrines with no or few flies. Some of the UDDT had cockroaches. However, the result has shown that 100% of Heloweyn and 99% of Buramino respondents are satisfied with the design of the latrines. 93% of the sampled HHs in Buramino and 98% of Heloweyn had clean yard with no feaces and there was no single HHs with members defecating outside.

2.4. Solid waste management

The proportion of respondents who claims to burn and safely dispose solid waste is around 74% for Buramino and 86% for Heloweyn while Observations of the team indicated that 7% and 3% of the HHs in Buraminono and Heloweyn respectively had Rubbish in their yard this may request distribution of temporary solid waste storage containers

2.5 Diarrheal diseases

Diarrheal diseases are caused by interplay of many factors of which WASH Activities plays the largest part and hence one of the impact indicators. But what is worth mentioning is that there are cases attributed to non-WASH related factors. Diarrheal disease prevalence in the Sampled HHs is 2% and those

who can recall at least two messages of preventing DDs is 82% and 91% in Buramino and Heloweyn respectively, while 100% of the respondents in both camps recalled only one message in this context limited to diarrheal diseases. The prevalence of diarrheal disease is 3% for Buramino and 1% for Heloweyn

3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

- Construction of water points s to newly established institutions
- Distribution of soap for Hand washing and personal hygiene
- Distribution of jerry cans
- Water quality is very important is labor intensive and better use digital system
- There were few households with rubbish in their yard at the same had knowledge of solid waste management this indicates the need for more Half drums in the Refugee
- People requested vector control like malaria but few HHs had few flies in their latrines
- Public health promotion should focus on Messages on safe utilization of UDDTs, proper food hygiene and safe disposal of children's feaces and distribution child potties
- Diarrheal disease prevention and control should be strengthened by training community mobilisers on sign and symptoms osf DDs and its prevention means. In addition, more people know the transmission routes of DDs in other ways but majority could not recognize that contaminated water is one way of transmission routes so emphasizing safe water promotion is nice by this time.
- Jerycan cleaning is very important as significant HHs had to clean their water container using water only
- Distribution of Handwashing containers for HHs and institutions
- Distribution of detergents for jerycan cleaming