



KAP Survey Endline Report

FMOFA: WASH in camps

Introduction

CARE North East conducted an Endline Survey in Areesha and Al Hole camps at Al Hassakeh and Abo Khashab camp in Deir-ez-Zor governorate. In order to achieve the following objective:

- Assess community ability to access the quality of water supply through rehabilitation of water supply networks and chlorination where necessary
- Assess community ability to access to functioning sanitation systems through rehabilitation of sanitation systems and landfills
- Assess community knowledge about maintaining household and community hygiene practices through hygiene promotion.
- Assess the local capacity to sustain these interventions through the development and training of WASH management committees (WMC).

Methodology

This Endline adapted KAP survey as a quantitative methodology to achieve the above objectives in all three locations.

The total sample size was 1014 selected with 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error as it is described in the table below:

Camp	Sample size (HH)
Abo Khashab Camp	315
Al-Hole camp	364
Areeshah Camp	335
Grand Total	1014

Table 1 Sample Size per Location

Data collection was conducted during the 28 October and 28 November 2019 by using a KoBo questionnaire, which was designed based on the project indicators and objectives. The questions of the survey can be found under this [link](#).

It is important to note that data collectors faced the following challenges during the fieldwork:

- Delay in data collection due to security reasons (situation in NES during Turkish attack);

- The questionnaire included many questions which need more time per each HH;
- In some cases, Female respondents feel uncomfortable to answer sensitive questions.
- CARE has implemented a lot of activities among camps, data collector faced challenges in explaining that they are only doing data collection and not registration for CFW as an example.

Findings

1. Household Profile

Gender:

Out of 364 HHs in Al Hole camp, 87% were female and only 13% were male. This is in comparison to Areesha community in which shows an equal percentage of 50% for both male and female respondents. In Abo Khashab camp only 35% of the respondents were female and 65% were male.

Camps	Percentage of female	Percentage of male
Al-Hole	87%	13%
Areesha	50%	50%
Abo Khashab	35%	65%
Grand total	59%	41%

Table 2 Distribution of respondents by gender

From the total sample of 1014 HH in all three camps, 58 % of females were Head of Household.

Displacement status:

Of all HHs, 89% were IDPs (Areesha, Abo Kashab, AlHole) and 11% were refugees (only in AlHol).

Educational level:

The below chart describes the education level of the respondents, showing that 30% had primary education in Abo Kashab comparing to 49% in Al Hole and 59% in Areesha.

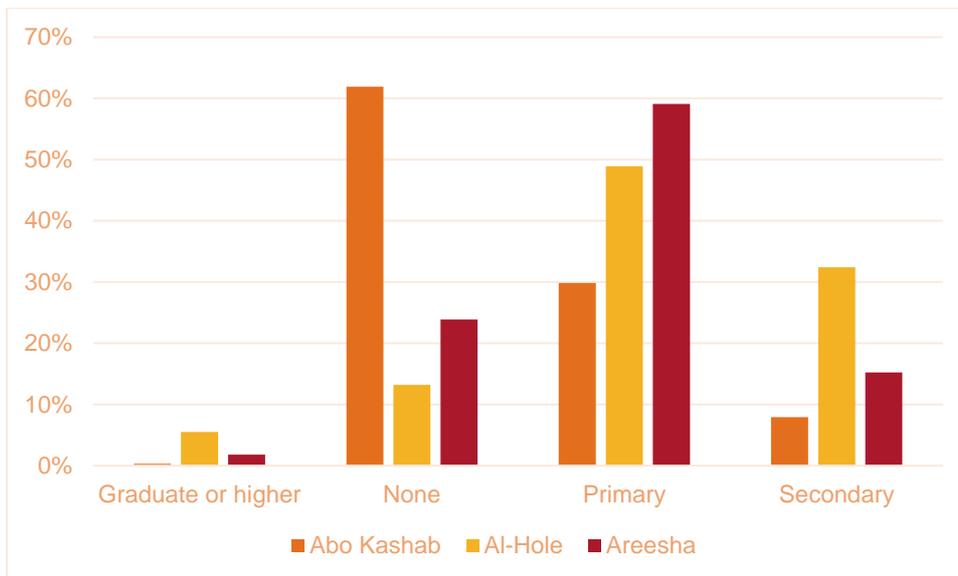


Figure 1 Distribution of respondents by education level

Disability status:

The results from the survey show that 2% of HHs in Abo Khashab have a person with disabilities in their family in comparison to 14% in Al Hole and 13% in Areesha.

There were few respondents who answered that they have persons with disability in the family in general,

the fewest in Abo Kashab (7 respondents, 2%). For all camps, most respondents when confirming that they have a family member with disabilities, the majority of them mentioned one person. Then the MEAL team asked them which type of disability they have, 40% reported they suffered for Mobility and the majority of the rest was divided in hearing (10%) and seeing (15%) disabilities.

2. Food Storage

When the respondents were asked whether they wash their vegetables and fruits before eating and cooking, 92% responded that they do wash both. 3% responded that they wash only vegetables and 5% of the respondents answered that they don't wash them at all (see pie figure 2).

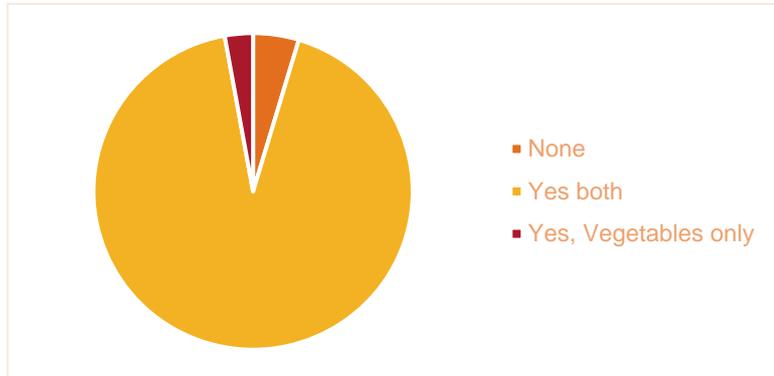


Figure 2 Number of respondents washing vegetables and fruits

About the storage of cooked food inside or outside of the house/shelter 80% reported that they store the food inside the house while 20% reported that they store it outside. In case of storing the cooked food inside, MEAL team asked the respondents how they stored their food. Results show that a large percentage (80%) is storing the food covered in containers while 15% mentioned that they it by a piece of cloth/plastic bag to keep it (see figure 3).

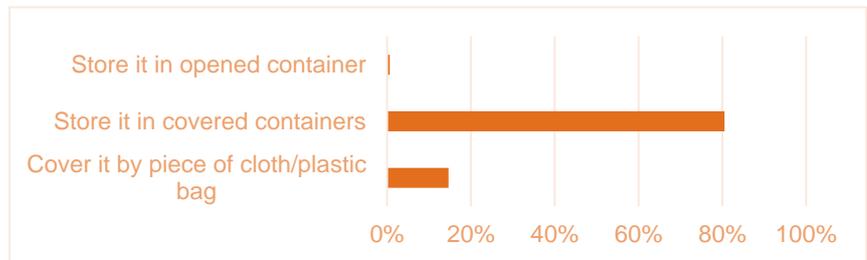


Figure 3 Methods to store cooked food

When asked what is the longest time they would normally keep cooked food before eating, a majority of 31% of respondents answered that they normally keep their food daily, while 20% responded that they keep their food around 1 day and 19% more than 3 hours but less than a day (see figure 4).

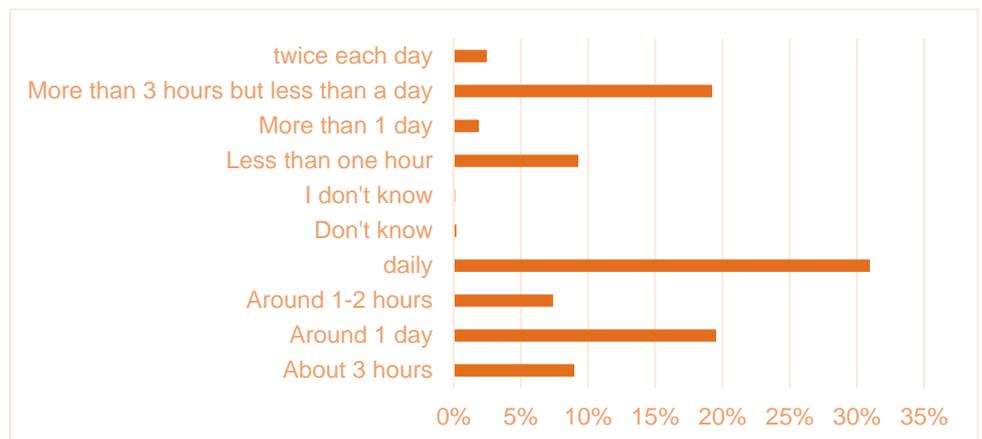


Figure 4 The time needed to keep the food before eating

3. Grey Water

When asked how to dispose of grey water, 42% of the respondents mentioned that they dispose of it on the ground around the tent/house, while 22% are disposing the grey water in a soaked pit, and 36% throw it in the street (see figure 5).

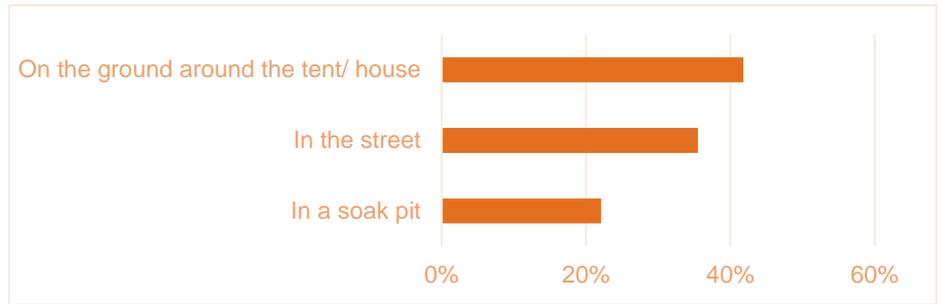


Figure 5 Disposal of grey water

The MEAL team asked whether they are satisfied with the way that grey water is drained out and 54% reported that they are not satisfied while 46% claimed that they are fine with it.

4. Hand Washing

Figure 6 shows when the respondents usually wash their hands. The orange bar shows the number of households and the yellow bar the percentage, as for this question respondents could choose multiple answers and the same HHs using different choices.

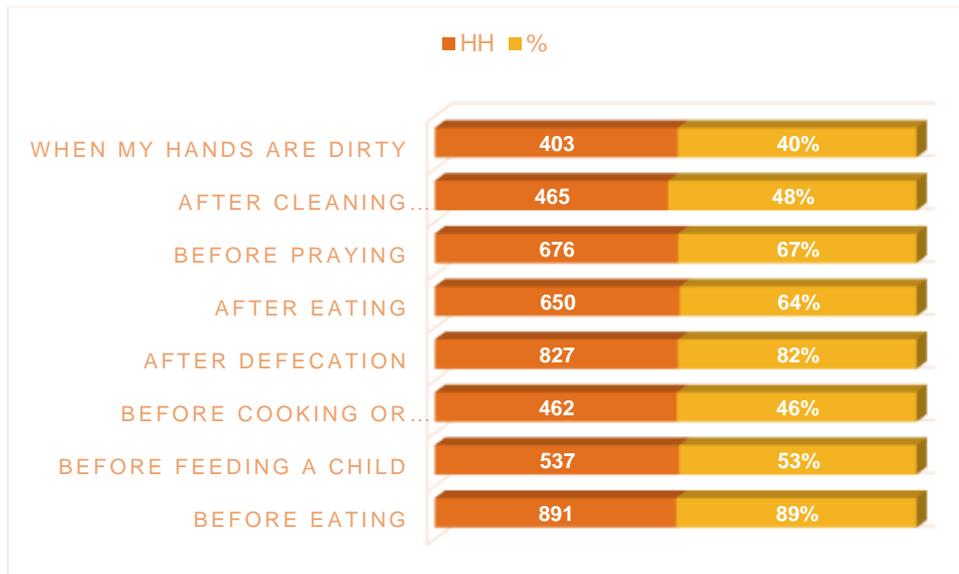


Figure 6 When respondents wash their hands

To the question about how they washed their hands 998 HH (98%) responded that they are using water and soap together to wash their hands while the rest used either water only, water and ash or water and sand leaves.

Since the majority of respondents use water and soap, the MEAL team asked them from where they get the soap: 72% mentioned they get it from Hygiene Kits Distributions and 26% said that they buy it.

To the question whether the respondents think it is important to wash their hands with soap 993 HHs (98%) responded with “Yes”. When asked for the reason, 43% said to keep free from germs/disease and 42% said to keep them clean.

5. Health

The description of health in the family from the respondent’s side: 35% said the level of health in the family is average, and 54% mentioned that the health in the family is good, while 3% poor and 2% very bad (see Figure 7).

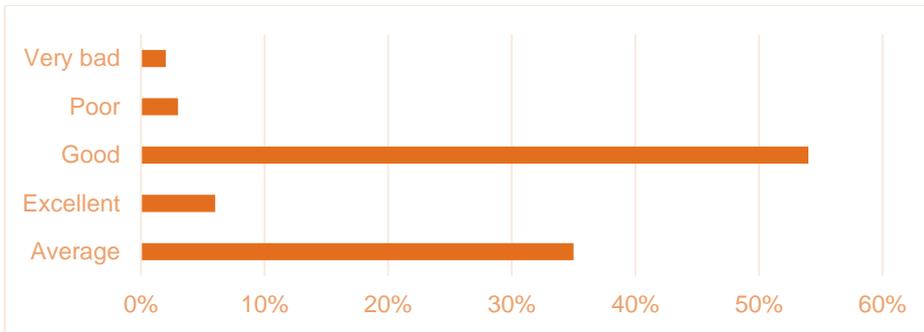


Figure 7 Health description in the family

Respondents were asked if there is any member in the family that has suffered from any illness: 60% reported that they suffered from Diarrhea and 16% suffered from stomach pains. Figure 8 shows how many members in each family have suffered which kind of illness.

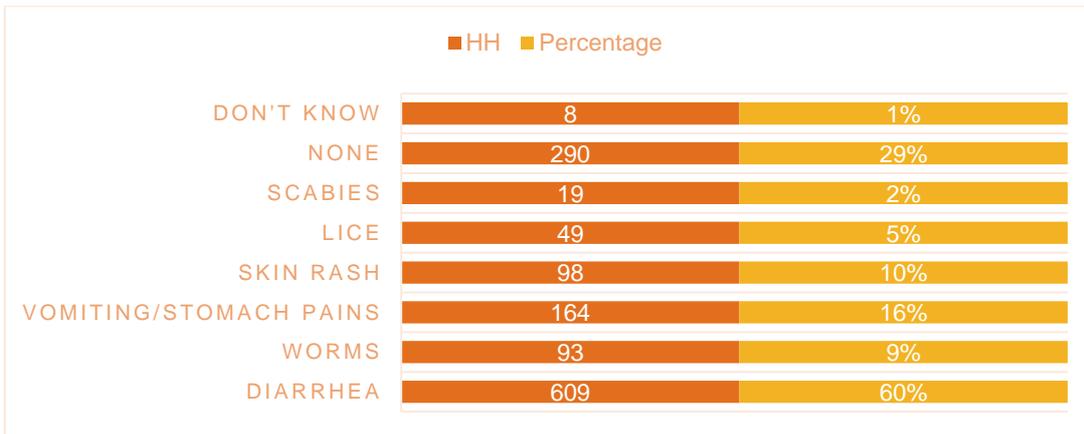


Figure 8 Type of illness family members are suffering

Considering these illnesses, when asked whether the problem (illness) was solved, 88% said yes but 12% still suffer from these illnesses. When asked if they think the disease can be avoided, 89% answered with “Yes” but 11% answered that they cannot avoid the disease. Figure 9 below shows answers of the respondents on the ways how to avoid the disease.



Figure 9 Ways to avoid these diseases

6. Sanitation – Toilets

The respondents were asked what type of toilet they use: 90% said that they are using a shared toilet and only 1% responded that they use a private one (see Figure 10). When asked how often they clean their toilets on average, 85% responded on a daily basis and 6% said twice a week, while 6% responded with “Never”.



Figure 10 Type of toilet

7. Sanitation – Showers

When asked, how many days during a week the respondent was able to wash their hair with soap/shampoo, the majority (36%) said 3-4 days per week, while 30% mentioned only one to two times per week (see Figure 11).

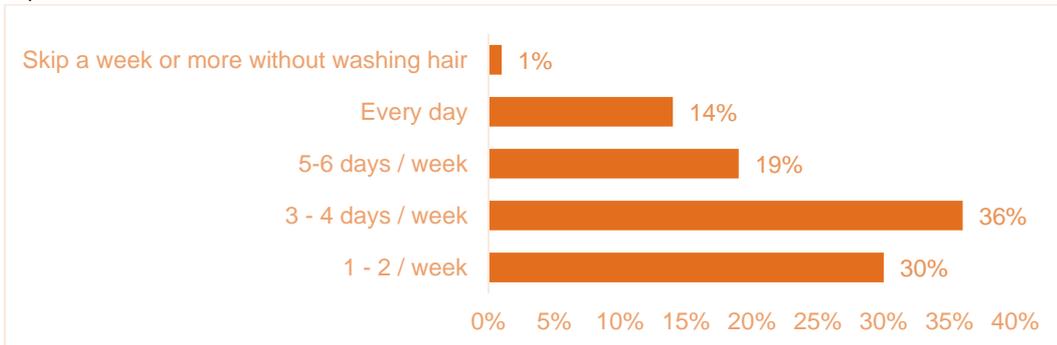


Figure 11 Number of days during a week respondents are able to wash their hair

Then the respondents were asked how many days during a week they are able to shower or clean their body with soap, which is depicted in Figure 12 below.

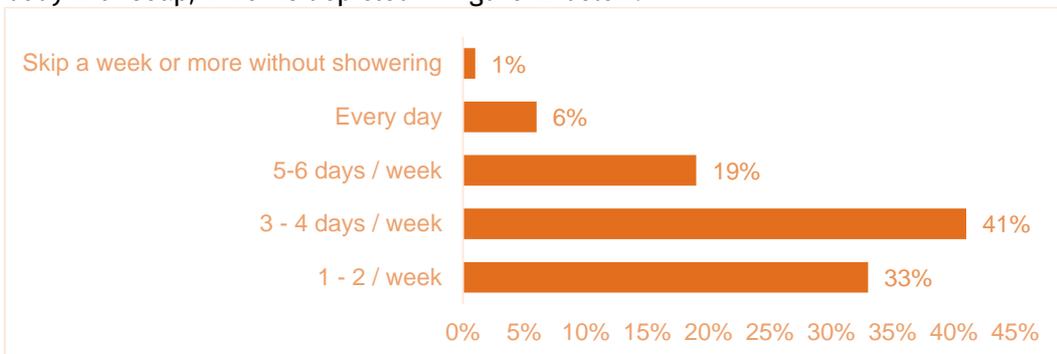


Figure 12 Number of days during a week respondents are able to shower

Regarding the question whether they are satisfied with the frequency in which they are typically able to take a shower, 70% of the respondents said that they were satisfied, while 22% reported to be dissatisfied (see Figure 13).

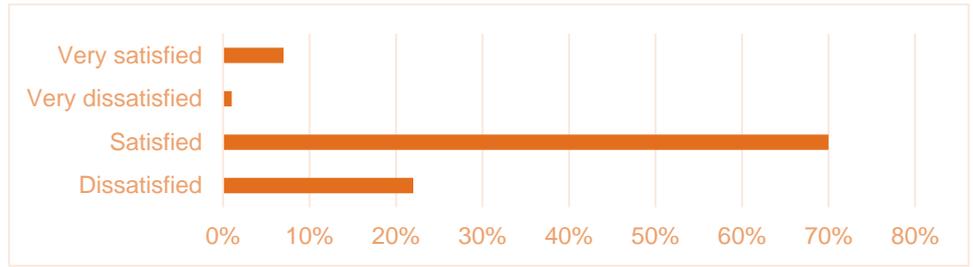


Figure 13 Level of satisfaction about the frequency of the possibility to shower

Then the respondents were asked if there are any children under 2 in the household. 63% said “Yes”, while 37% reported that they don’t have a child under 2. Then, when asked if they use disposable diapers for the children, 97% reported that they use them, while 3% said that they were not. Then, respondents were asked what is done with the children’s stool/diaper, 86% responded that they throw it into the garbage in a plastic bag, while 11% throw it into the garbage without a plastic bag.

The respondents were also asked if there are girls/women from the age of 14 to 45 years in the family. 70% responded with “Yes” and 30% with “No”. Then those who have girls in the family were asked what they use for their period: 627 HH (89%) responded that they use disposable sanitary napkins.

8. Sanitation – Black Water

As explained at section (Grey Water) 22% of total respondents reported that they dispose the grey water in a soaked pit then those respondents were asked what they do when their holding tank / single pit gets full. Most of them (62%) mentioned that they will directly ask NGOs and 18% responded that they will inform the camp management office (see Figure 14). Then, when asked when they ask for the desludging services, 28% of them said when the pits are flooding and 72% said before the pit gets full.

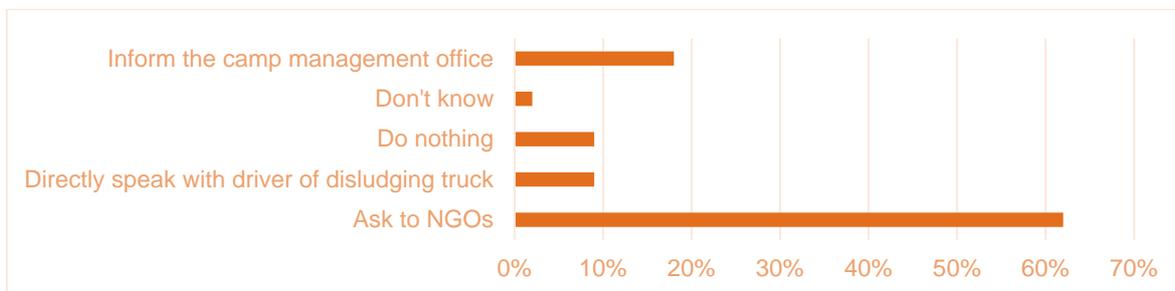


Figure 14 What to do when the holding tank / single pit gets full

9. Garbage Disposal

When the respondents were asked about how to get rid of their garbage, 56% said that they get rid of their garbage in a plastic bag in the street for collection and 44% responded that they throw it in a garbage bin.

Regarding the question (where choices were multiple) whether there is a lot of garbage around the respondent’s shelter and their understanding about what problems this may cause, 80% reported that this issue causes smell and odors, 74% reported that it may cause diseases, 62% that it may bring cockroaches, mosquitoes, rats/mice and flies. Figure 15 shows in more detail the respondents’ understanding of the causes that garbage around the shelter can have.

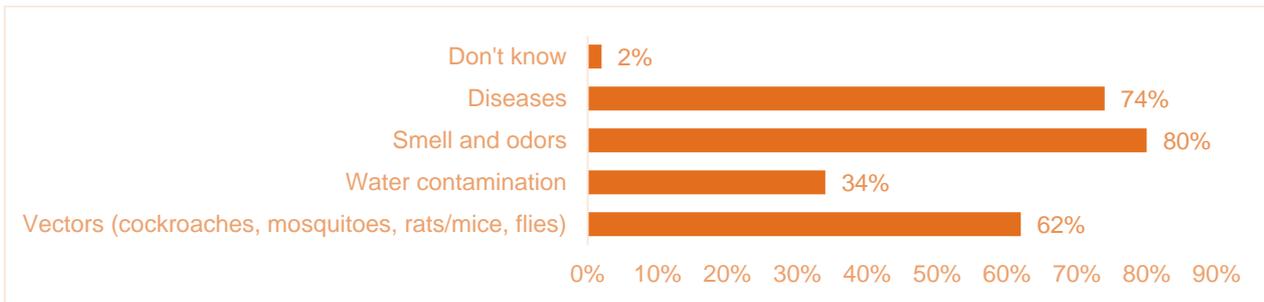


Figure 15 Respondents' understanding of the causes of garbage around the shelter

Then the MEAL team asked if the respondent cleans the drainage channel around and/or in front of your shelter. The majority (71%) answered “yes” and 29% answered “no”.

Then the respondents were asked what they do with their garbage when they clean their drainage. Figure 16 shows this in detail below. When asked whether the respondents have tools to clean their drainage, the majority (71%) said that they don't have the tools, while 29% does.

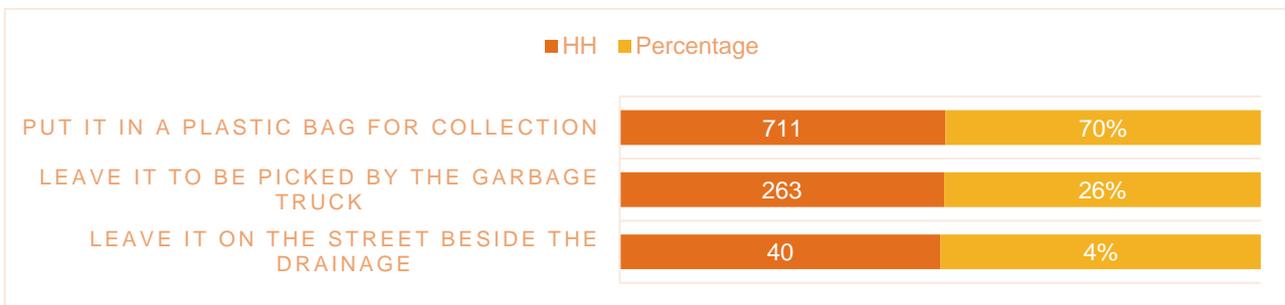


Figure 16 What to do with the garbage when cleaning the drainage

When the respondents were asked whether they separate the garbage food (food/non-food), 86% said that they did, while 14% mentioned that they did not separate the garbage food. Of the ones that said they separate the food, 39% reported to give the food garbage to animals, and 61% prepare it for truck collection.

And in terms of where the respondents get the garbage bags from, 57% said that they get it from NGOs, 38% said they re-use grocery bags and 5% buy them themselves.

10. Hygiene Promotion

The MEAL team asked whether anyone has shared with the respondent messages about good hygiene: 470 HH (46%) said “No”, while 544 HH (54%) said “Yes”. These 54% were asked whether they understood these messages and 99% reported that they did. They were also asked whether their hygiene status has improved due to these messages, and 96% confirmed that it did and 79% that it was useful.

In terms of whether they remembered any messages, 87% remembered good hand washing, 76% personal hygiene, 43% correct use of latrines, 36% lice prevention, 30% scabies prevention, and 55% diarrhoea prevention. When asked in which channel of communication or mechanism they prefer most to get information on health, hygiene, education, and nutrition, 99% of respondents said tent/house visits. When asked from which source they received the information, 86% of the respondents reported that they received it from NGO staff (see Figure 17).

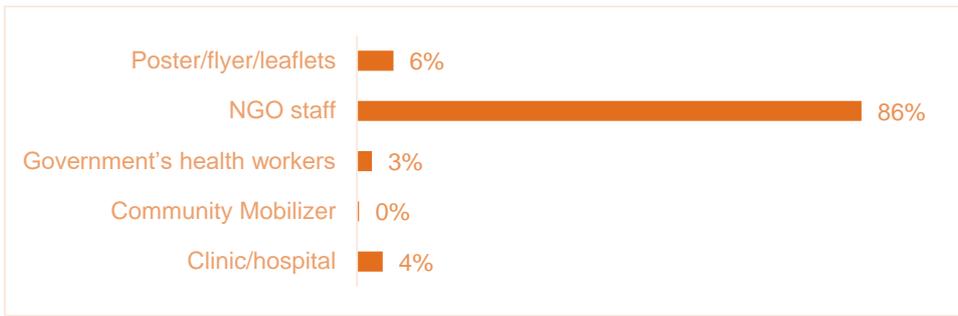


Figure 17 Source of information about hygiene

11. Observation part

This part of the questionnaire is not required to ask the interviewees. It is to note from the data collector's side to assess the situation and fill in this part of the questionnaire. However, only after getting permission from the HHs.

Water

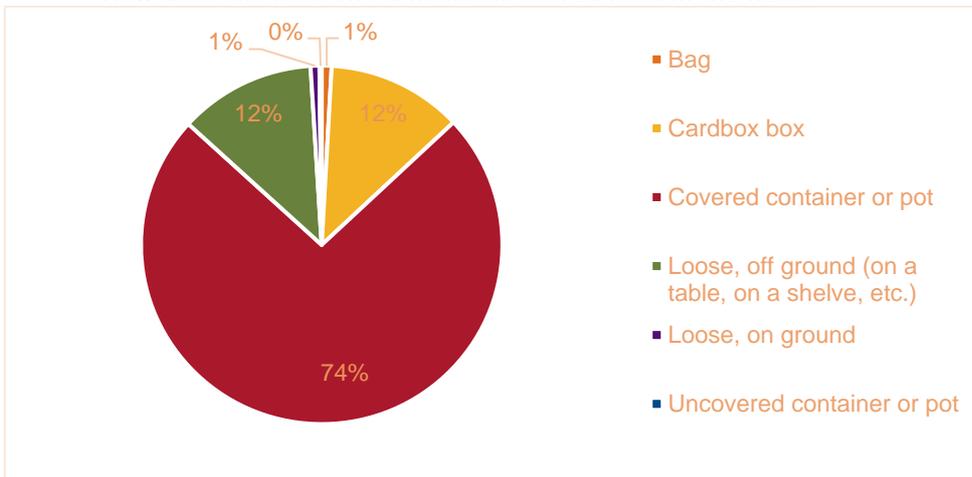
- How many water containers is there in the household?
68% reported that they don't have any water containers, 28% reported to have one, and the rest (4%) reported to have two or more.

- Is drinking water stored separately from water for other purposes?
68% reported that drinking water is stored separately, while 32% reported that it was not.

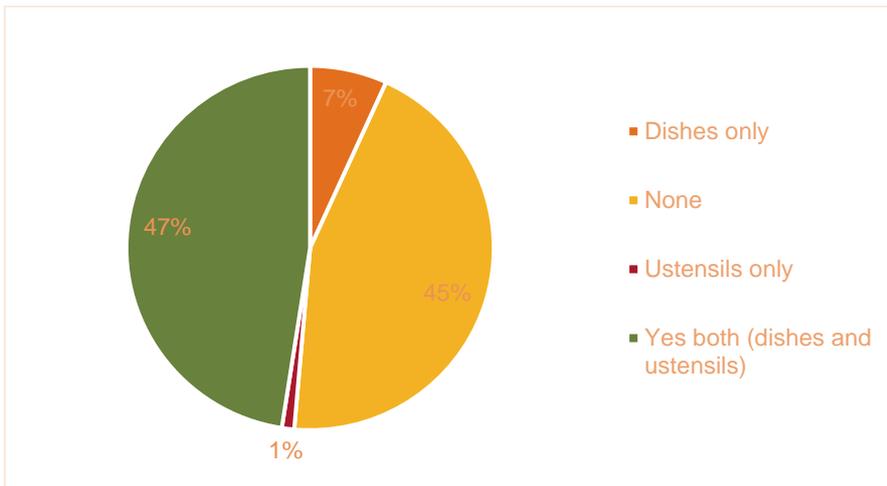
Food

- Can you show me where you store food?
89% said "yes".

- How does the household maintain stored food in the home?



- Are dishes and utensils covered?



Handwashing

- Can you show me where and how you wash your hands?
93% responded with “yes”.

- Is there a specific place for hand washing?
56% responded with “yes”, and 44% with “no”.

- Is water available at place for hands washing?
81% responded with “yes”, and 11% with “no”.

- Is there soap at the place of handwashing?
71% responded with “yes”, and 29% with “no”.

- Is soap available in the place?
85% responded with “yes”, and 15% with “no”.

Toilets

- How clean do you think the latrine is?
42% said that it is almost clean, 50% said it is clean, while 8% said that it is very dirty inside.

- Do you see any black water issue in the latrine?
39% said “yes”, and 69% said “no”.

Shower

- How clean do you think the Shower is?
39% reported that it is almost clean, 51% said it is clean, while 10% said that it is very dirty inside.

- Does the bathing area / shower have a drainage?
69% said that it has, while 31% said that it does not.

Solid waste

- Where do you observe presence of garbage?
14% said around the tent, 81% said in front of the house, in the street, and 5% said in the drainage channel.

- Is the garbage container covered/closed?
21% said that it is closed, while 79% said that it is not.

- Is there stagnant water around the shelter?

33% said “yes”, and 67% said “no”.

- How clean is the accomodation? (inside)

52% reported that it is almost good (1 criteria: either smell or garbage or rests of food)

10% reported that it is bad (3 criteria: smell/garbage/rests of food on the ground)

38% reported that it is good (no, smell, no garbage, no rests of food)

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the above findings, below are the key conclusions and recommendations:

Hygiene activities (Promotion, in-kind,) reflect a very good impact as most of respondents refer that they are washing their hands many time per day with using water and soap, also most of them are able to take shower from 3 to 4 time which is a very good results.

Continue conducting such activity will get 100% awareness for all the camps by the time, however new topic can be added as type of illnesses and how to avoid them, as result reflect huge number of people had illnesses.

Annex

Trend Analysis is attached with this report and has more details about many parts of food storage, grey water, hand washing, health, sanitation/latrines/showers, garbage disposal, hygiene promotion, observation for water, food, handwashing, all the questions and numbers with the percentage are in the trend analysis.



Annex WASH - KAP
Survey - Camps - CAI