



ACF
Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP)
survey report
Sheikhan IDP camp
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

October 2015
Ninewa-IRAQ

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List of Acronyms

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
BRHA	Bureau of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
HP	Hygiene Promotion
IHP	International Humanitarian Partnership
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IQD	Iraqi Dinar
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
OD	Open Defecation
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

I. Introduction

i. Background:

Dohuk and Ninewa governorates are hosting a large population of the IDPs fleeing from the current conflict in Iraq. ACF is one of the key WASH actor assisting IDPs by providing WASH services in camps and non-camp settlements.

Sheikhan camp was built by IOM and IHP and it opened in April the 23rd, 2015. The management agency of this camp is BRHA and the WASH main actor ACF. ACF is also providing support in Mental Health and Care Practices and Food Security and Livelihood in the camp.

The capacity of the camp is 1,004 tents and by the time of the survey the population was 5,758 people for a total of 992 families, which is 100% of occupancy since families with large number of members used two tents.

ii. Objectives

The overarching goal of this survey is to assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the camp in order to identify WASH gaps in the camp, monitor the progress of ACF WASH activities and incorporate the lessons learned from the findings of this study into other ACF WASH interventions to improve the quality of ACF WASH activities.

The specific objectives of this survey are:

- Quality assessment of water and sanitation coverage/situation in the camp.
- Evaluate the level of knowledge of IDPs regarding hygienic practices.
- Produce a baseline data in order to measure the future progress of WASH activities in the camp.

iii. Limitations

Due to the different characteristics of the camps being surveyed, the questionnaire needed to be general enough to cover all issues. Therefore some of the questions are not as relevant for all camps.

Though the Hygiene Promoters that carried out the survey did receive the proper training we can expect some human error in the filling out of the questionnaire.

II. Key finding:

Of the population in Sheikhan camp:

- 42% do not have any formal education degree (33% completed primary school degree and 21% secondary school).
- 47% of the population perceived that sometimes there is not enough water for the family in the camp.
- 71% of the population uses clean and covered containers to store their water.
- 54% of the population is able to name all the elements of safe water and other 20% only the organoleptic properties (perceived by a sense organ).
- 60% of population perceives the quality of the water as good.
- 31% of the population knows the correct way to prepare the ORS.
- 99% are satisfied with the privacy and safety of sanitary infrastructure.
- 85% of the population knows 3 critical times to wash hands.
- 95% of the population in the camp use an appropriate receptacle (private or public bin or a plastic bag) to dispose of their waste.
- 21% of the population does not use the public garbage collection bins.
- 78% believe that there are enough communal waste collection bins in the camp.
- 84% of the camp is satisfied with the drainage system.
- 35% of the population would agree to contribute to the cost of garbage collection.
- 90% of the toilets are clean (direct observation).
- In 63% of the hand washing facilities, soap and water were available (direct observation).

III. Methodology of collecting data

The survey was conducted through household surveys. A total of 99 households were interviewed. The head of household was interviewed; if the head of household was not present, an alternative respondent was selected, who should be 18 years old and less than 60 years old. Survey teams were trained on conducting KAP before they were sent out to conduct the survey, which was held the first day of October.

The questionnaire was designed by an ACF WASH expert, with input from national staff to ensure it was adapted to the culture and context. The questionnaire was implemented by ACF hygiene promotion teams. The questionnaire is comprised of 49 questions and was translated in common; every day Arabic to avoid various jargon often used in WASH interventions.

Sample size:

The sample size was calculated using the following simplified formula for big population size:

$$N = \frac{Z^2 \times (p \times q)}{e^2}$$

Where:

- *Z* or *Z-scores* is linked to the confidence level. For ACF surveys, the confidence level is 95%, which corresponds to $Z = 1.96$.
- *p* is the expected prevalence. For ACF surveys, a value of $p = 0.5$ is normally chosen, i.e. 50%.
- $q = 1 - p$, i.e. $q = 0.5$ for ACF surveys.
- *e* is the confidence interval (also called margin of error). As the aim of this survey was to get an idea of the population knowledge, 10% of confidence interval was chosen, so $e = 0.1$.

Sample size *N* is 96.04 and we took 99 as sample size to reduce the impact of any non-response. Therefore, 99 families were interviewed in Sheikhan camp for this survey. The family tent was chosen based on a truly random sample to avoid bias.

IV. Key Indicators

In addition to general demographic data collection, the study was structured to capture the following key KAP indicators:

1. Water supply i.e. quantity collected by each household and perceived quality
2. WASH related diseases especially diarrhea and knowledge on prevention and control
3. Toilets usage
4. Hand washing habits
5. Shower habits/usage
6. Solid waste management

V. Result

1. General information

This part contains six general questions in order to identify the profile of the respondents.

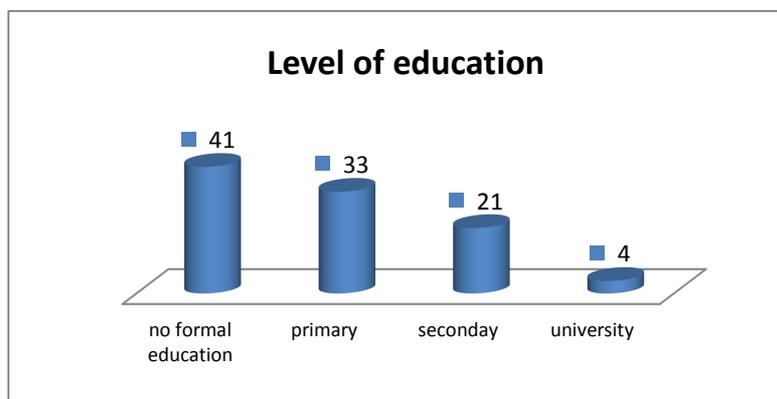
The 70% (69 out of 99) of people interviewed were male while 30% (30 out of 99) female. Of the people interviewed 47% were aged between 31-45 years old, 31 % aged between 18-30 years old and 22% of individuals were 46-60 years old.

The majority of respondents, 98%, are Yazidis while the other 2% are Muslim.

The table below shows the breakdown of family size. It showed that more than half (54%) of the households interviewed have 6 or more members per household.

Number of family members	Number of families	Percent
2	13	13%
3	6	6%
4	15	15%
5	11	11%
6	12	12%
7	9	9%
8	18	19%
9	6	6%
10	2	2%
11	5	5%
12	1	1%
13	1	1%

Level of education of respondents is showed in the following graphic:



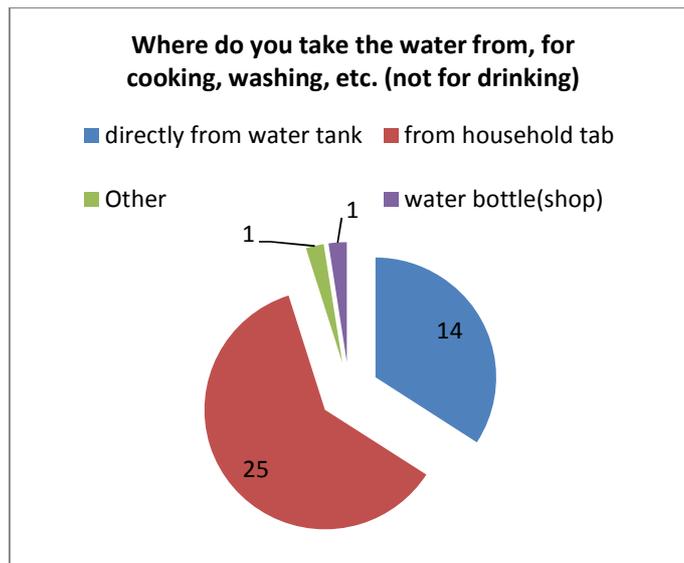
It reveals that level of education is very low with average of 41 out 99 people without a formal education and only 4% with a university degree. This information is very useful for the design of the activities e.g. Hygiene Promotion and in order to target programs appropriately for a population that may have problems for writing and reading.

2. Water

This part is composed by 13 different questions regarding the use and quality of the water.

Of the respondents, 59% used different sources of water for drinking and washing purposes. Of those that use different water sources, 76% confirmed that at least one of the reasons was the quality of the water and 28% at least one of the reasons was the quantity of the water in the household taps.

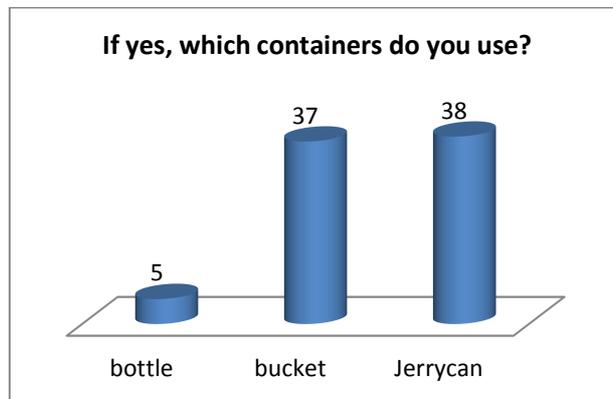
However, a follow up question was asked to those who indicated they used separate water sources, **where do you take non-drinking water from?**, showed that 95% were using either the household tap (n=25) or the main water tank (n=14), which is the same source (all come from the same borehole).



The next follow up question; **where do you collect drinking water from?**, confirms that household tap is used by 91% (90/99) of the population. And only 8% of the population collects drinking water from a source other than the water supply assured by ACF in the camp; water tank, communal tank and household tap.

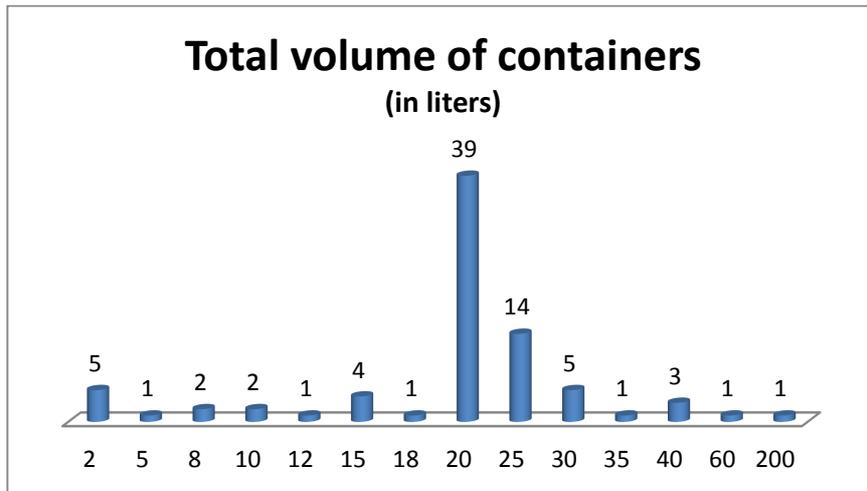
Where do you collect drinking water from? (Allow to answer more than one)	N.
Directly from water tank	33
From communal tank	34
From household tap	90
Other	7
Water bottle(shop)	1

In terms of quantity of water available, 47% of the population perceived that sometimes there is not enough water for the families in the camp. Even if the consumption of the water is 80 L/person/day, over the national standard¹; the demand of the water in the camp was even higher during the warm season. The borehole is managed by BRHA and they decide the quantity to pump every day. The next section focused on the storage of water. In total, 81% of the respondents use containers to store water in their tent.



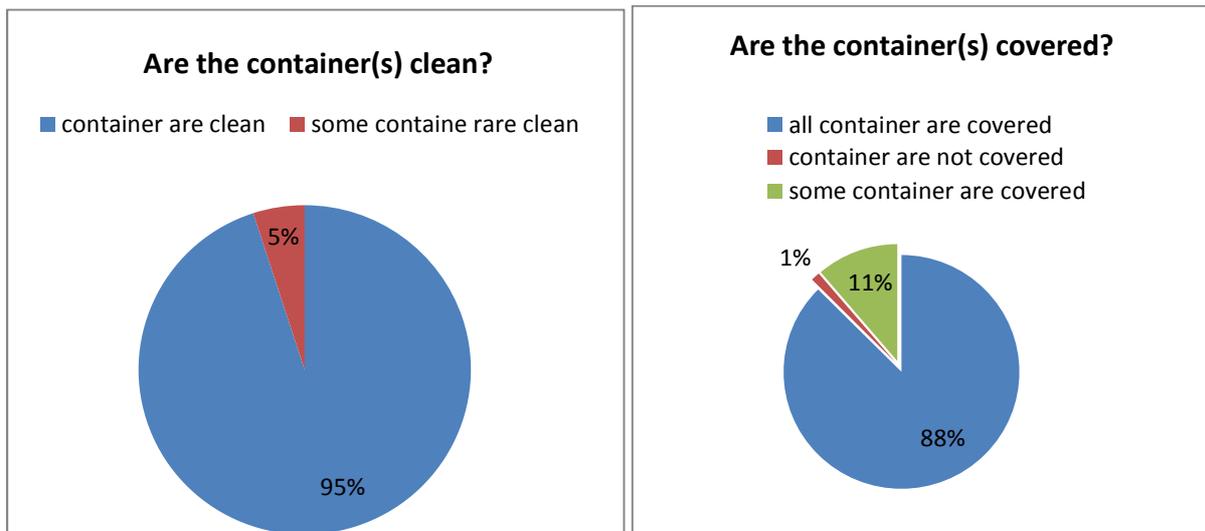
Of those who store water, most of them use a bucket or jerry can. In order to assess the containers, the interviewers asked the respondents to see the storage items.

¹ The national standard in Sheikhan camp conditions (Longer term Solutions) is 50 L/p/d (liters per person and day)



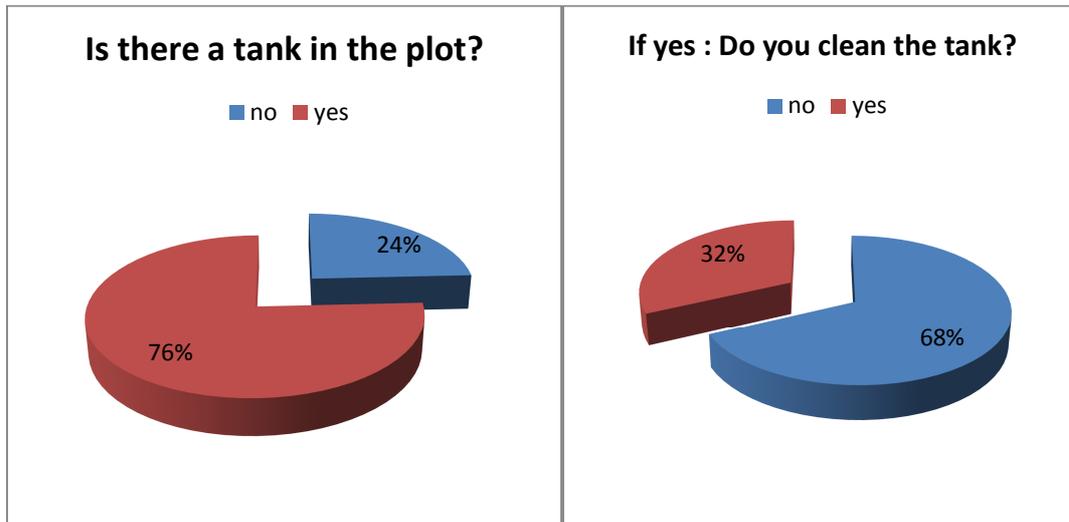
The above graphic shows that 69% (55/80) of the people that store water, only stores 20 liters or less and 17% (14/80) 25 liter.

Of the 81% that use containers to store water, 95% use clean containers and 88% have all their containers covered (direct observation).



This is key information since it reveals that a large majority of the population are using the containers in a proper way in order to avoid contamination of the stored water.

The next question was related to the water tank in the plot. For every part of the camp there is one water tank per plot. One plot is composed of 4 tents.



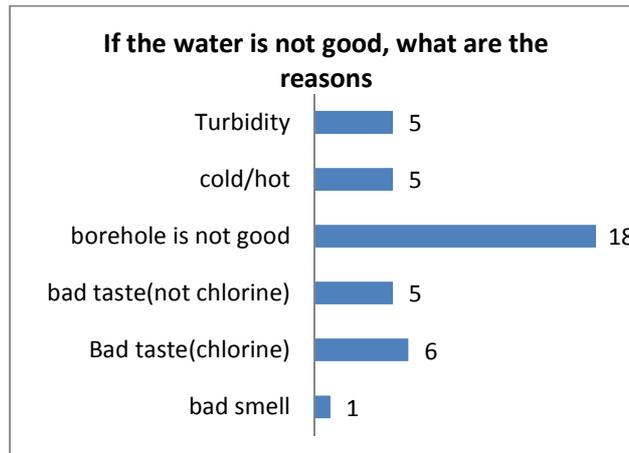
According to the results only 76% of the population has a water tank in the plot. But this is not possible since 100% of the plots in Sheikhan camp have a water tank in the plot. This question was not well understood and probably unclear for the population the difference between the water tank and the question about other storage containers (buckets, jerry cans, etc.). Of those people that answered that they have a tank, only 32% of them (24/76) clean it.

The last three questions of the water chapter were related to the quality of the water. In the first question, we asked the people to identify what is safe water.

What is safe water?	N	Percentage
I do not know	5	5%
Good taste	10	10%
No germs, no turbidity, no smell, good taste, other	53	54%
No smell and good taste	11	11%
No turbidity, no smell and good taste	20	20%

The answers show that 54% of the population is able to name all the elements that should identify the safe water and other 20% only the organoleptic (perceived by a sense organ) properties. Only 5% were not able to answer to the question.

In total 60% of the people interviewed perceive the quality of the water as good. Of the 40% not satisfied, almost half of them (18/40) consider that the borehole is not good enough, even if the results of the borehole and the daily water quality tests show that the water is safe. Another 28% (11/40) of the people answered that the water is not good due to the bad taste (by excess or by default of Free Residual Chlorine).



3. Morbidity due to diarrheal cases

The main aim of this section is to evaluate the knowledge of the population about the principal water borne diseases, diarrhea, incidence and treatment.

This first question allows us to understand the impact of diarrhea in children under 5 years old. The 9% of the population have one child with diarrhea in the last 15 days, while 4% have two children with diarrhea.

In the next question: **What are the causes of this diarrhea?** , we tried to get information about the eventual causes of the diarrhea according with the perception of the population. The following table shows the answers:

(In your opinion) What are the causes of the diarrhea? (Allow to answer more than one)	No.
Bad weather	32
Too much chlorine	81
Sun/temperature	38
Dirty hands	3
God's will	3
I don't know	10
Other	5
Bad quality water	49

This table shows low knowledge of correct causes of diarrhea. While 81 out of 99 stated that at least one of the causes of the diarrhea is too much chlorine in the water, and 49 of them pointed to the bad quality of water, only 3 said dirty hands, which is in fact the most common means of transmission for many water borne diseases.

The answers to the question: **What are the ways of preventing diarrhea?**

What are the ways of preventing diarrhea?	N.
By drinking safe water	48
By covering food / washing fruits / food hygiene	42
By protecting food from flies / other vectors	5
By using latrine / safe disposal of excreta	8
By washing hands before eating food	12

The most common causes of diarrhea are through contaminated water or food. So, 48% and 42% of the population were able to identify both of these, respectively.

It is also observed that 12% of the answers identified “washing hands” as a way to prevent diarrhea, which is four times higher compared to the number of people who attributed dirty hands as a cause of diarrhea in the previous question.

It is also observed that 79% of the population correctly identified the water as a way to transmit diseases, even if 11% do not and 10% do not know.

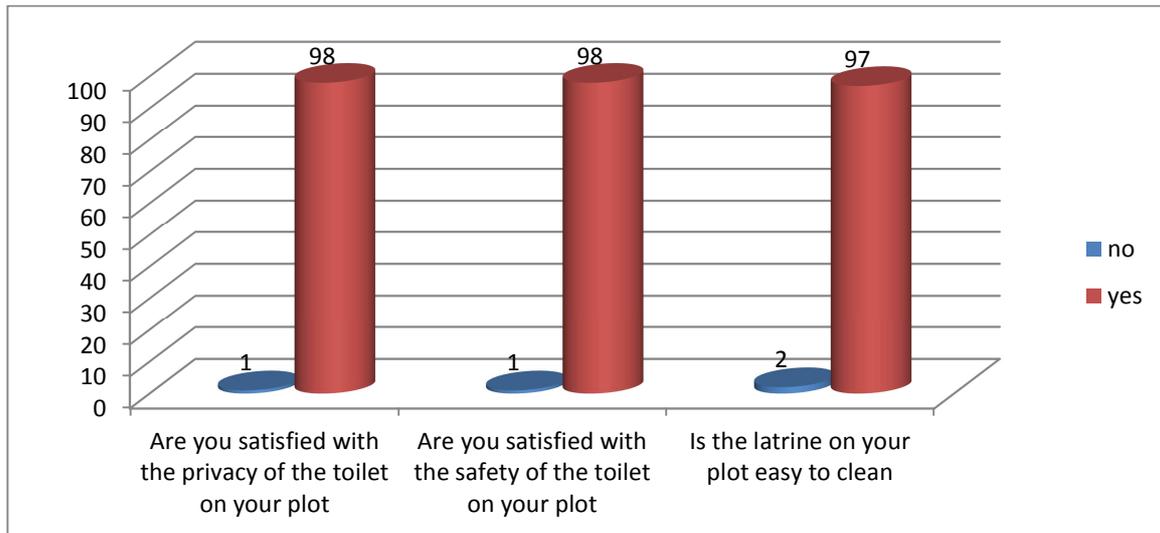
What do you do when someone from your family have diarrhea?	No.
Buy drug from shop	6
Go to clinic	87
Give ORS	7
I do not nothing	5
Traditional medicine	2
Other	6

When respondents were asked how to act when a member of the household has diarrhea, in 88% (87/99) of the households the answer was “go to clinic” and only in 7% was “to give ORS” (Oral Rehydration Solution) to the ill person. This could be partially linked to the fact that only 31% of the sample knows the correct way to prepare the ORS.

4. Toilets

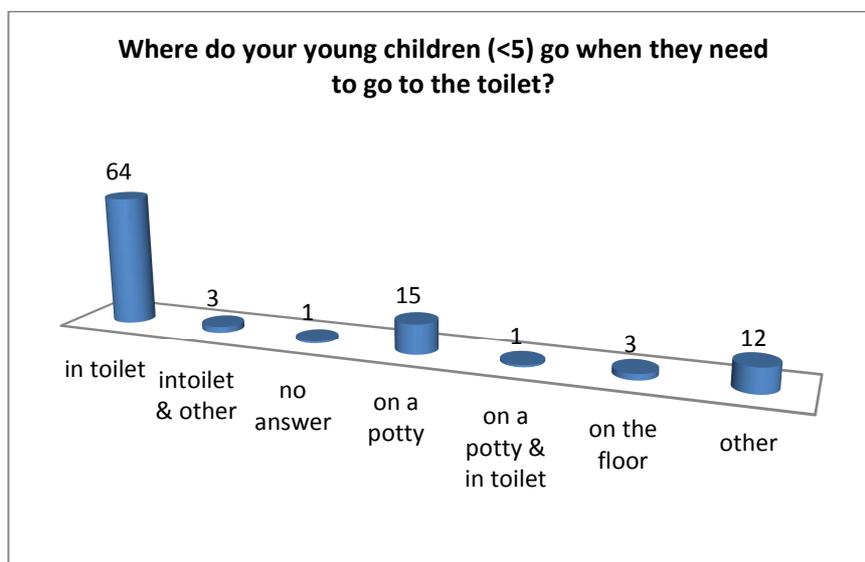
The first two question of this section were related to Open Defecation (OD). There were 9% of respondents who say they have observed people practicing OD while 85% do not and 6% did not answer to this question. The next question asked which category of the population was practicing OD. Of the 9 respondents who have observed OD, 5 identified an adult, 3 a child and 1 a teenager.

The three following questions are related to the level of satisfaction of the toilets in terms of privacy, safety and easy cleaning.



The graphic shows that almost the whole population is satisfied with the privacy and the safety of the toilets and they find that the latrine is easy to clean.

In total 69% (68/99) of the children under 5 years old use the toilet when they need it. Of the 18 HH where children either use a potty or defecate on the floor, 13 of them throw the excreta through the existing toilet, 4 put the excreta in the garbage container and only one HH uses the showers.



5. Hand washing

When do you wash your hands?	No.	Percent
after eating	1	1%
after going toilet	1	1%
after going toilet, after eating	7	7%
after going toilet, before eating, after eating	84	85%
before eating	1	1%
before eating, after playing	5	5%

This question shows good knowledge of hand washing, where 85% of the population knows 3 critical times to wash hands (after going toilet, before eating and after eating).

6. Showers

Most of the population, 90% (89/99), takes at least one shower per day, while 8% take less than one shower per week.

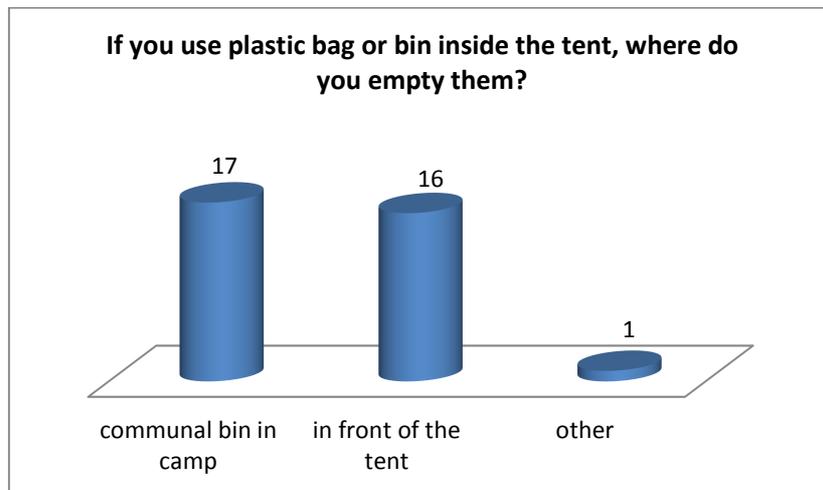
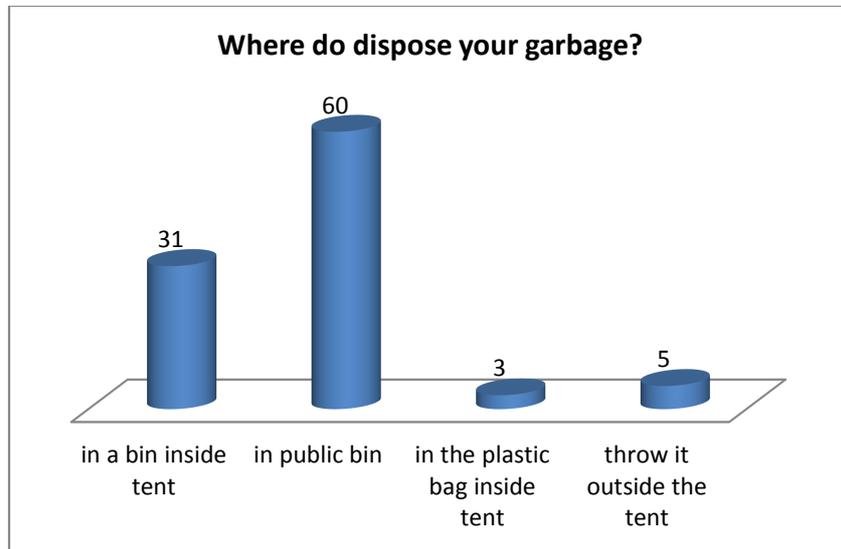
Where do you take your showers	N.
inside private shower	94
inside tent	3
inside toilets	18

A majority of population, 95% (94/99), takes their showers inside the private shower while 18% of residents take them inside toilet, even if all households have assigned at least one shower.

The 97% of the population are satisfied with the private shower existing and of those not satisfied (3%), it is because of the cabin design.

7. Waste Management

For waste disposal, 95% (94/99) of the population in the camp use either private or public bin or a plastic bag inside the tent. However 5% of the population throws the garbage outside the tent, without using any receptacle.

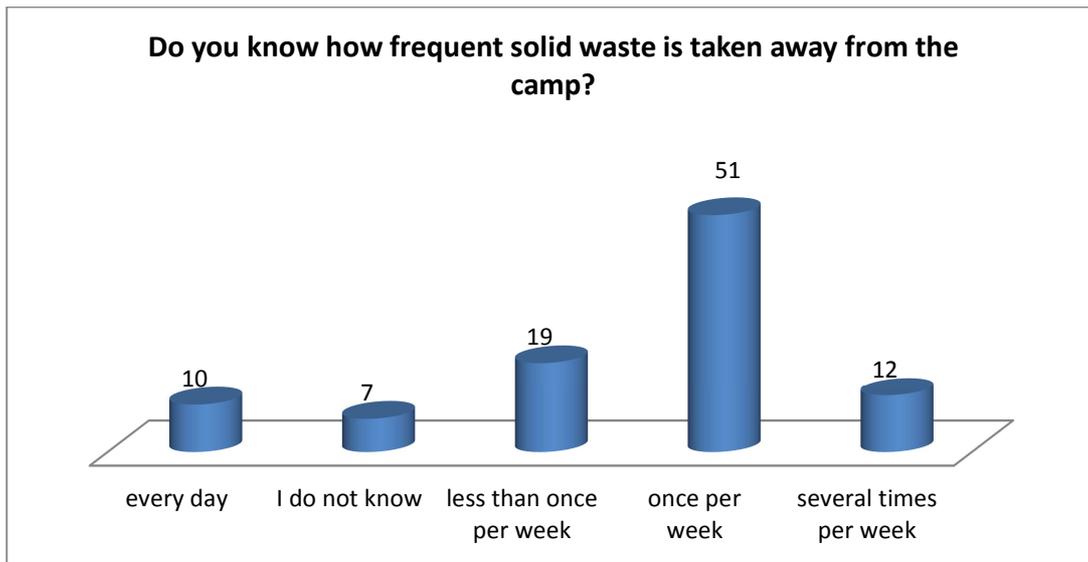


Of the people that use plastic bag or bin inside the tent, half empty them in the communal bin in camp and half dispose the garbage in front of the tent, without using any receptacle even if they do use one inside their tent. This, together with the previous question, shows that 21% of the population of the camp disposes the garbage without using the garbage collection bins.

Additionally, 22% of the respondents estimate that there are not enough communal waste receptacles in the camp, while the remaining 78% considers that they are enough.

There are only 22% of respondents who say that garbage is removed several times per week. Most of the people responded that garbage collection is done once per week and 19% less than one per week.

Although garbage is collected and removed from collective sites five days per week, garbage collection from the household level is done about once per week only.



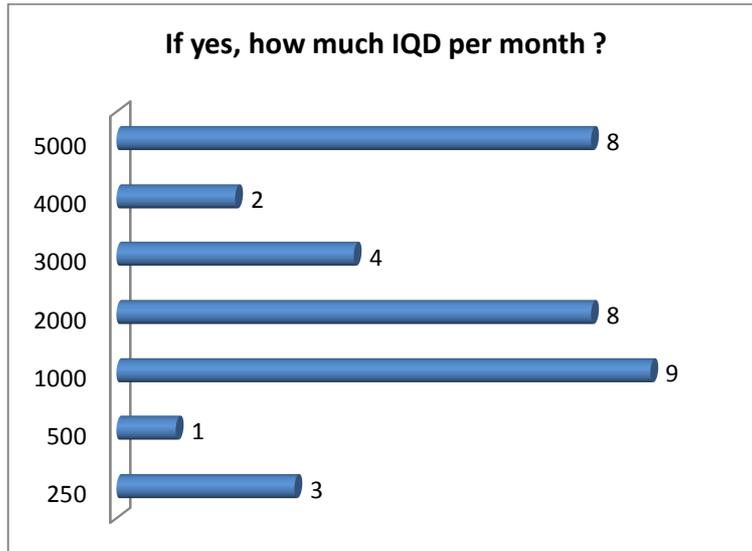
The next question shows that the population does not accept littering, and 81% of the population considers that is a bad habit.

How do you feel when you see someone littering out of the containers?	N
It is a bad habit	81
It is a lack of respect for the community	26
It is because people are ignorant	39
Other	7
I don't know	1

In regards to the drainage system, 84% of the camp is satisfied. Of those not satisfied, most of them (10/15) are not satisfied with the drainage of the grey water system in the camp and 4 of them because of overflowing cesspools.

If not satisfied, what is the problem?	N.
Drainage of grey water	10
Drainage of water supply points	4
Overflowing of cesspools	4
Other	3

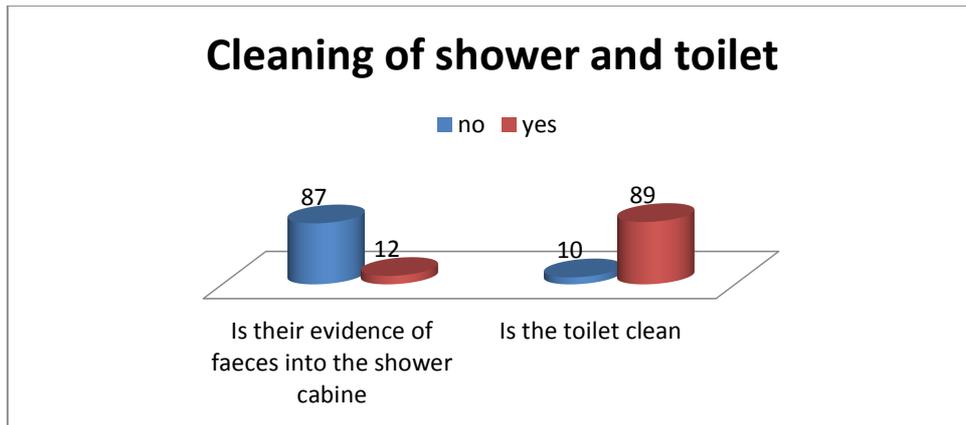
The last two questions were related to the eventual payment of garbage collection. There were 35% who said they would accept to pay for the garbage collection and the quantities that they will accept to pay per month are detailed in the graphic below. The price of one trip of garbage collection is 12,500 IQD and it serves to 60 HH. Each HH needs around 6 trips per month, so it means that for 60 HH for one month the cost is 75,000 IQD total or 1,250 IQD per HH. Of those that would accept to pay, 58% are willing to pay more than the required minimum (1,250 IQD).



8. Observations

The Hygiene Promoters conducting the survey did direct observation at the surveyed households. Below are the results of this observation.

The first two are related to the cleaning of the shower and toilet. There were 87 showers and 89 toilets observed as cleaned².



Finally, the last observation was related to the hand washing facilities. Of the 99 households interviewed only 4 of them had the hand washing facility over 5 m from the toilet, while the rest were closer than 5m. It is considered that over 5 meters between the washing facility and toilet considerably reduces hand washing. In 62 of the 99 hand washing facilities, soap and water were both available while in 33 of them there was only water and not soap.



VI. Annex

- ACF KAP survey questionnaire.

² The HP team definition of “clean toilet”: no feces/dirt is observed in the cabin and squatting pan, except stains of feces immediately around the toilet hole.



Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey questionnaire

CONSENT form

Greetings.... My name is _____, and I am working with ACF. ACF wants to conduct this survey and would like your active participation. We would like to ask you a few questions about water and sanitation situation in your area. You are requested to participate in this survey because we think your understandings and knowledge as a community member is very important for us. This survey will take 15-20 minutes. We assure you that information you will provide us will be kept strictly confidential and only will be used to design the WASH intervention in your area.

Your participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any question or all of the questions if you do not feel comfortable. You can ask us to stop the survey at any time.

Would you like to participate in the survey?

Yes

No

Name of the Camp:

Name of the enumerator:

Date:

Tent number:

Section:

1- General information

1. Sex of the person interviewed: M F

2. Age of the person interviewed: (no child under 15 years)

- 12-17 years
- 18-40 years
- 41-59 years



- 60 and above
- There is no answer

3. The interviewed person is the head house? Yes No

4. Number of people living in the tent:

5. Which religion do you believe in ?

- Muslim
- Yazidis
- Christians
- other
- There is no answer

6. What is your level of education?

- Primary Secondary University No education No answer

2- Water

7. Do you use a different source of water for drinking and washing purposes?

- Yes No

If yes 8 + 9 – if no ->10

8. Why do you use different water sources for drinking and other uses?

(You can tick more than one. Please DO NOT tell the proposition)

- quantity of water
- quality of water
- tradition
- personal believe
- everybody is doing it
- other:
- No answer



9. Where do you take the water from, for cooking, washing, etc. (not for drinking)?

(You can tick more than one. Please tell the proposition)

- directly from the water trucks
 - from the tank in front of the tent
 - from the communal tap-stand
 - from my household tap
 - water bottle (shop)
 - water bottle (distribution)
 - There is no answer
 - other
-

10. Where do you collect drinking water from?

(You can tick more than one. Please tell the proposition)

- directly from the water tank
 - from communal tank
 - from the communal tap-stand
 - from household tap
 - water bottle (shop)
 - water bottle (distribution)
 - There is no answer
 - Other
-

11. Is there sometimes not enough water for your family in the camp?

Yes No No answer

12. Do you use containers for the storage of drinking water inside the tent?

- Yes
- No



13. If yes, which containers do you use?

(Ask to see the containers)

- jerrycan total volume.....
- bucket total Volume:
- bowl total Volume:
- bottle total Volume:
- other: total volume:

14. Are the container clean and covered

(Observe)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> All containers are clean | <input type="checkbox"/> All containers are covered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some containers are clean | <input type="checkbox"/> Some containers are covered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Containers are not clean | <input type="checkbox"/> All containers are not covered |

15. Is there a tank for the plot?

(observe)

- Yes
- No

16. If yes : Do you clean the tank ?

- Yes
- No

17. What is safe water?

- No germs
 - No turbidity
 - Good taste
 - No smell
 - Other.....
 - I don't know
-



18. How do you perceive the quality of water provided by the water network?

- Good
- Not good
- I don't know

19. If the water is not good, what are the reasons?

- Bad taste (chlorine)
- Bad taste (not chlorine)
- Turbid
- Bad smell
- Hot/Cold
- open container
- tank/container is dirty
- piped network is not functional
- borehole is not good
- other:

3- Morbidity/Mortality due to diarrheal cases.

20. During these last 15 days, how many children under 5 have diarrhea in your family?

- No one
- 1 child
- 2 children
- More than 2 children
- There is no answer

21. What are the causes of this diarrhea?

- Bad weather
- Water is bad
- Too much chlorine
- Dirty hands
- Sun / temperature
- God's will
- Other.....
- I don't know



22. What are the ways of preventing diarrhea?

(You can tick more than one. Please DO NOT tell the proposition)

- By drinking safe water
- By washing hands before eating food
- By washing hands after toilet
- By covering food / washing fruits / food hygiene
- By using latrine / safe disposal of excreta
- By protecting food from flies / other vectors
- other,

23. Do you think water can transmit diseases?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

24. What do you do when someone from your family have diarrhea?

(You can tick more than one. Please DO NOT tell the proposition)

- Nothing
- buy drugs from the shop
- go to the clinic
- give ORS / use home mixture of ORS
- Traditional medicine
- Others:

25. Could you explain how to prepare ORS?

(right answer is 1L of safe water, 4 to 6 spoons of sugar, 1 spoon of salt, additionally lemon and bicarbonate) ?

- Yes, interviewee knows
- No, interviewee doesn't know



4- Toilets

26. Have you observed people practicing Open Defecation ?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

27. if yes, which category of the population have you observed practicing open defecation:

(You can tick more than one. Please tell the proposition)

- Adult
- Teenager
- Children

28. Are you satisfied with the privacy of the toilet on your plot?

- Yes
- No
- There is no answer

29. Are you satisfied with the safety of the toilet on your plot?

- Yes
- No
- There is no answer

30. Is the latrine on your plot easy to clean?

- Yes
- No
- There is no answer



31. Where do your young children (<5) go when they need to go to the toilet?

(You can tick more than one. Please tell the proposition)

- on a potty ***(Ask to see it)***
- on the floor
- in the toilet
- Other.....
- There is no answer

32. If it's on a potty or on the floor, where do you put the excreta after?

(You can tick more than one. Please DO NOT tell the proposition)

- Existing toilets
- Existing shower
- Buried into the plot
- Garbage container
- I throw it outside of the camp
- I throw it inside of the camp
- Other:
- There is no answer

Personal Hygiene

5- Hand Washing

33. When do you wash your hands?

(You can tick more than one. Please DO NOT tell the proposition)

- After going to the toilets
- Before eating
- after eating
- before cooking
- after take care of the children
- before prayer
- After playing
- Other
- I don't know



6-Showers

34. How often do you have a shower?

- More than one per day
- Once per day
- Less than once per week
- Other
- There is no answer

35. Where do you take your showers?

- Inside the tent
- inside the toilet
- There is no answer
- inside the private showers
- other:

36. Are you happy with the shower provided on your plot?

- Yes
- No

37. If not satisfy, why? :

- not water pressure
- cabin design
- not enough privacy
- Other....
- There is no answer

7- Waste management

38. Where do dispose your garbage?

(You can tick more than one. Please do not tell the proposition)

- In a plastic bag in the tent
- Throw it outside tent
- There is no answer
- in a bin inside the tent
- in public bins
- other:



39. If you use plastic bag or bin inside the tent, where do you empty them?

(You can tick more than one. Please tell the proposition)

- in front of the tent in the communal waste collectors
 communal bin in the camp other:

40. Do you think there are enough communal waste collectors in the camp?

- Yes No

41. Do you know how frequent solid waste is taken away from the camp?

- Everyday
- Several times per week
- Less than once per week
- Once per week
- Don't know
- I don't know

42. How do you feel when you see someone littering out of the containers?

- It is normal
- It is a bad habit
- It will block the drainage system
- There is not enough container
- It is a lack of respect for the community
- It is because people are ignorant
- Other...
- I don't know

43. Are you happy with the drainage system?

- Yes No

44. If not, what is the problem?

- Flooding during rainy season
- Flooding during dry season
- Overflowing of cesspools
- Channel is deep and dangerous



- Iron protection is not good
- Drainage of water supply points
- Drainage of grey water
- Other
- I don't know

45. Will you agree to pay for the garbage collection?

- Yes No it depends no answer

46. If yes, how much IDQ per month?

Amount in IQD:

Observations

47. Is there evidence of feces into the shower cabin?

- Yes No shower is not functional
-

48. Is the toilet clean? Yes No shower is not functional

(HP team definition of "clean toilet": no feces/dirt is observed in the cabin and squatting pan, except stains of feces immediately around the toilet hole)

49. Hand washing facilities situation.

- Washing facility more than 5m far from latrine
 Availability of soap and water Availability only of water

End of Survey

Thank you very much for your time

Note:

If the respondent did not answer to any question, please mention "No answer" for that particular question.